N,N-架橋型トリフェニルボラン類の合成と高色純度遅延蛍光の評価

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Heteroatom-bridged triphenylboranes, in which the adjacent phenyl groups are bridged at the *ortho-ortho* positions with heteroatoms, have unique photoluminescence characteristics originating from the orbital interactions of the phenyl groups with the boron and heteroatoms. Some triarylboranes having two nitrogen bridges (*N*,*N*-bridge-type triphenylboranes) have much attention as an emitter for OLEDs because they exhibit delayed fluorescence with high color purity. However, the methods for synthesizing them are limited. In this study, we synthesized *N*,*N*-bridge-type triphenylboranes via simultaneous construction of the three C–B bonds through directed *ortho*-lithiation, followed by borylation (Scheme 1). 2 can be derivatized into *O*-functionalized derivatives, including cyclized analogue 5, via the transformation of the methoxy groups. The photophysical measurements revealed that 2 exhibited deep-blue delayed fluorescence with a full width of half-maximum of 29 nm.

Keywords: Triphenylborane; Planar triphenylborane; Boron-containing polycyclic π -conjugated compound; Delayed fluorescence; Fluorescence with high color purity

ホウ素に結合したフェニル基どうしをヘテロ原子で架橋したトリフェニルボラン類は、ホウ素やヘテロ原子とフェニル基との軌道間相互作用により特異な発光特性を示す。窒素架橋部位を二つ有する類縁体は高色純度遅延蛍光を示す場合もあり、有機EL の発光材料として近年注目されているが、その炭素-ホウ素結合を構築する合成法は限られている。本研究では、直接リチオ化と続くホウ素化を鍵反応とする新規合成法によりN,N-架橋型トリフェニルボラン類の合成に成功した (Scheme 1)。2 のオルト位 OMe 基は誘導化が可能であり、種々の置換基の導入や閉環した5 を得ることが

Scheme 1 Synthetic strategies of N,N-bridge-type triphenylboranes.