Thu. Mar 24, 2022

B302

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Materials informatics for surface and interfacial systems

[B302-2am] Materials informatics for surface and interfacial systems

Chair, Symposium organizer: Kenji Hara, Michihisa Koyama, Nobuyuki Zettu, Tadashi Taniguchi, Kozo Tamura 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B302 (Online Meeting)

[B302-2am-01] The challenges to low-carbon technology at ENEOS

Perspectives from co-developer and user of MatlantisTM,a high-speed atomic-scale simulator

^OTakeshi Ibuka¹ (1. ENEOS Corporation) 9:10 AM - 10:00 AM

[B302-2am-02] Development of the exhaust gas
purification alloy catalyst in automobiles
Using Digital Screening

^OHitoshi Mikami¹, Satoshi Hirose¹, Hiroki
Takeori¹, Masafumi Sakota¹, Tatsuya Okayama¹
(1. Honda R&D Co., Ltd.)

10:10 AM - 10:40 AM

[B302-2am-03] Analysis of magnetic function using extended Landau free energy model

Omasato Kotsugi¹ (1. Tokyo University of Science)

10:40 AM - 11:10 AM

[B302-2am-04] Application of machine learning methods to neutron scattering data for materials analyses

^OKazuyoshi Tatsumi¹ (1. Japan Atomic Energy Agency)

11:10 AM - 11:40 AM

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Materials informatics for surface and interfacial systems

[B302-2pm] Materials informatics for surface and interfacial systems

Chair, Symposium organizer: Kenji Hara, Michihisa Koyama, Nobuyuki Zettu, Tadashi Taniguchi, Kozo Tamura 1:20 PM - 3:40 PM B302 (Online Meeting)

[B302-2pm-01] Efficient design of strong interfaces with combining molecular simulation and materials informatics

^OTomio Iwasaki¹ (1. Hitachi, Ltd.)

1:20 PM - 1:50 PM

[B302-2pm-02] From materials data to evidence for understanding materials properties

^OHieu-Chi DAM¹ (1. Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology)

1:50 PM - 2:20 PM

[2B30205-08-3add] Incubation Time

2:20 PM - 2:30 PM

[B302-2pm-03] High-throughput calculations on oxygen vacancies and machine learning on theri formation energies

 $^{\circ}$ Yu Kumagai 1 (1. Tokyo Institute of Technology)

2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

[B302-2pm-04] Application of digital technology in catalyst design

OShingo Sakai¹, Takayuki Kurogi¹, Rei Hamada¹ (1. JGC Catalysts and Chemicals Ltd.) 3:00 PM - 3:30 PM

B301

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

[B301-2am] Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

Chair, Symposium organizer: Tsutomu Miyasaka, Yutaka Matsuo, Shigeru Ikeda, Motoshi Nakamura 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B301 (Online Meeting)

[B301-2am-01] Social Acceptance of Renewable Energy in Energy Transition

^OYasushi Maruyama¹ (1. Nagoya University) 9:00 AM - 9:50 AM

[B301-2am-02] Organometal Halide Perovskite Solar Cell
As Next Generation Photovoltaics

^OHiroshi Segawa¹ (1. The University of Tokyo)

9:50 AM - 10:40 AM

[B301-2am-03] Development of Perovskite/CIGS tandem solar cells

OMotoshi Nakamura¹ (1. IDEMITSU KOSAN CO.,LTD.) 10:40 AM - 11:10 AM

[B301-2am-04] Challenges in developing perovskite solar cells for practical use

^OTsutomu Miyasaka Miyasaka¹ (1. Toin

University of Yokohama) 11:10 AM - 11:40 AM

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells.

[B301-2pm] Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

Chair, Symposium organizer: Tsutomu Miyasaka, Yutaka Matsuo, Shigeru Ikeda, Motoshi Nakamura

1:00 PM - 3:00 PM B301 (Online Meeting)

[B301-2pm-01] Perovskite Solar Cells: Toward

Sustainable, Off-grid Power Generation

OAtsushi Wakamiya
1 (1. Kyoto University)
1:00 PM - 1:30 PM

[B301-2pm-02] Materials design for highly efficient organic photovoltaics

Oltaru Osaka¹ (1. Hiroshima University)

1:30 PM - 2:00 PM

[B301-2pm-03] Organic Photovoltaics with llightabsorbing selectivity for agricultural applications

^OYasuyuki Watanabe¹ (1. SUWA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE)

2:00 PM - 2:30 PM

[B301-2pm-04] Carbon Nanotubes for solar cells

Oshigeo Maruyama
1 (1. The University of Tokyo)
2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

B303

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

[B303-2am] Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious

Chair, Symposium organizer: Takeaki Ozawa, Jun-ichi Sugiyama, Kaori Sakurai

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM B303 (Online Meeting)

[B303-2am-01] Dynamic femtoliter reactor technology for on-chip bioanalysis and artificial cell reconstitution

Ohiroyuki Noji (1. The University of Tokyo)

10:10 AM - 11:00 AM

[B303-2am-02] Early detection of COVID-19 infected persons at individual facilities using the

"Kyoto model"

^OMakoto Yasojima¹ (1. Shimadzu Techno-Research, Inc.)

11:00 AM - 11:30 AM

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

[B303-2pm] Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

Chair, Symposium organizer: Takeaki Ozawa, Jun-ichi Sugiyama, Kaori Sakurai

2:00 PM - 3:40 PM B303 (Online Meeting)

[B303-2pm-01] Development of compact high-speed realtime PCR systems for point-of-care-testing of respiratory infections

> ^OHidenori Nagai¹ (1. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST))

2:00 PM - 2:30 PM

[B303-2pm-02] Visualization of infection risk by human behavior analysis and development of virus control technology

OTakeshi Takizawa¹ (1. LION CORPORATION) 2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

[B303-2pm-03] Development of high-throughput testing method with optical condensation for prevention of infectious diseases

OTakuya Iida^{1,2}, Shiho Tokonami^{3,2}, Ikuhiko Nakase^{1,2} (1. Grad. Sch. Sci., Osaka Pref. Univ., 2. RILACS, Osaka Pref. Univ., 3. Grad. Sch. Eng., Osaka Pref. Univ.)

B204

Symposium | Medium and Long-Term Program | Frontier of Spin Qubits Created from Molecules

[B204-2pm] Frontier of Spin Qubits Created from Molecules

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hitoshi Miyasaka, Shinya Hayami 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM B204 (Online Meeting)

[B204-2pm-01] Perspective in Molecular Spin Qubits in Coordination Compounds-Based Magnets

OMasahiro Yamashita (1. Tohoku University)

1:05 PM - 1:35 PM

[B204-2pm-02] Quantum Spin Technology for Molecular Spin Qubits by Pulsed ESR

OKazunobu Sato¹ (1. Osaka City University)

1:35 PM - 2:05 PM

[B204-2pm-03] Development of Molecule-Qubit

Combining Single-Molecule-Magnet and

Superconductor Electrode

^OTadahiro Komeda¹ (1. Tohoku University) 2:05 PM - 2:35 PM

[B204-2pm-04] Precision Synthesis of Graphene
Nanoribbons with Localized Spins

Okimitsu Narita^{1,2} (1. Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University,
2. Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research)
2:35 PM - 3:05 PM

[B204-2pm-05] Control of Quantum state of NV centers in diamond

ONorikazu Mizuochi¹ (1. Kyoto University) 3:05 PM - 3:35 PM

Symposium | Medium and Long-Term Program | Innovative Catalysts: for Future

[B204-2am] Innovative Catalysts: for Future

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hiroshi Kitagawa, Kyoko Nozaki 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B204 (Online Meeting)

[B204-2am-01] Operando spectroscopy, computational chemistry, and data science for heterogeneous catalysis

Okenichi Shimizu (1. Hokkaido University)

9:03 AM - 9:27 AM

[B204-2am-02] Rational design of catalytic processes by spatiotemporal *operando* methodologies on the reactor scale

> OAtsushi Urakawa¹ (1. Delft University of Technology) 9:27 AM - 9:51 AM

[B204-2am-03] Gas-phase Carbon Dioxide Reduction by Photocatalysis

OMasahiro Miyauchi¹, Shusaku Shoji¹, Yohei Cho¹, Masaru Kushida¹, Akira Yamaguchi¹, Takeshi Fujita², Hideki Abe³ (1. Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2. Kochi University of Technology, 3. National Institute for Materials Science)

9:51 AM - 10:15 AM

[B204-2am-04] Organometallic Smart Design To Enable Photo-Driven Innovative Material Transformations: Aerobic Oxidations of Methane and Benzene with Light Input

OTakahiro Matsumoto (1. Kyushu Univ.)

10:15 AM - 10:39 AM

[B204-2am-05] Controlling the active site of cytochrome P450BM3 using decoy molecules and gaseous alkane hydroxylation

Osami Shoji¹ (1. Nagoya University)

10:39 AM - 11:03 AM

[B204-2am-06] Chemical catalysis intervening into dynamic order of life

Omotomu Kanai¹ (1. The University of Tokyo)

11:03 AM - 11:27 AM

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[2B20401-06-8add] Discussion

11:27 AM - 11:39 AM

W1

Symposium | Asian International Symposium | Asian International Symposium - Advanced Nanotechnology -

[W1-2pm] Asian International Symposium - Advanced Nanotechnology -

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hitoshi Kasai, Tomohiro Shiraki, Yoshiki Katayama

1:00 PM - 3:40 PM W1 (Online Meeting)

[W1-2pm-01] Multifunctional Nanoparticles for Cancer Theranostics

^ORen-Jei Chung¹ (1. National Taipei University of Technology)

1:05 PM - 1:35 PM

[W1-2pm-02] Real-sample analysis utilizing supramolecular chemical sensor chips and devices

> ^OTsuyoshi Minami¹ (1. IIS, The Univ. of Tokyo) 1:35 PM - 1:55 PM

[W1-2pm-03] Separation of semiconducting carbon nanotubes using isomaltodextrin and thinfilm transistor applications

> OHaruka Omachi¹ (1. Nagoya University) 1:55 PM - 2:15 PM

[W1-2pm-04] Development of various functional hydrogels of imidazolium-based zwitterionic polymers

> OYoun Soo Kim¹ (1. Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH)) 2:15 PM - 2:45 PM

[W1-2pm-05] Biofunctional materials constructed by hierarchical organization of self-assembling peptides

> ORie Wakabayashi (1. Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University)

2:45 PM - 3:05 PM

[W1-2pm-06] The Polymeric Nanoparticles Encapsulating
Pyran Derivatives for the Near Infrared
Imaging of Lymphatic nodes in Mice

Oming-Fa Hsieh (1. Chung Yuan Christian
University)
3:05 PM - 3:35 PM

W2

Symposium | Asian International Symposium | Asian International Symposium - Colloid and Surface Chemistry -

[W2-2pm] Asian International Symposium - Colloid and Surface Chemistry -

Chair, Symposium organizer: Kenichi Sakai, Hideya Kawasaki, Takanori Takiue, Ken-ichi limura 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM W2 (Online Meeting)

[W2-2pm-01] Molecular Assembly of Biomimetic Systems

OJunbai Li¹, Yi Jia¹ (1. Institute of Chemistry,

Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS))

1:05 PM - 1:30 PM

[W2-2pm-02] Functionalization of Photoresponsive Molecular Assemblies Using the Inner Environments

OMasaaki Akamatsu^{1,2} (1. Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science, 2. Research Institute for Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science)
1:30 PM - 1:45 PM

[W2-2pm-03] Effect of Molecular Distortion on the Optical Properties of Carotenoid-Based Nanoparticles

> ^ORyuju Suzuki¹ (1. IMRAM, Tohoku Univ.) 1:45 PM - 2:00 PM

[W2-2pm-04] Acquisition of the pair potential from the structure factor by the model-potential-free method: Study in monodisperse and polydisperse colloidal dispersion systems

OKen-ichi Amano (1. Meijo University)

2:00 PM - 2:15 PM

[W2-2pm-05] Self-assembled Mesoporous Nano- or

Microstructure for Energy Storage and
Sensing Application

OSUBRATA MAJI¹, Genki Yoshikawa¹, Lok Kumar
Shrestha¹ (1. National Institute for Materials

2:15 PM - 2:30 PM

Science (NIMS))

[W2-2pm-06] Colloidal Particles at Interfaces: from Fundamentals to Functional Materials ^OTo Ngai¹ (1. The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

2:35 PM - 2:55 PM

[W2-2pm-07] Development of Immobilized Molecular
Catalysts for CO₂ Transformation Reactions

Osangita Karanjit¹, Emiko Tanaka¹, Masaya
kashihara¹, Atsushi Nakayama¹, Lok Kumar
Shrestha², Katsuhiko Ariga^{2,3}, Kosuke Namba¹
(1. Tokushima University, 2. National Institute
for Materials Science (NIMS), 3. The University of
Tokyo)

2:55 PM - 3:10 PM

[W2-2pm-08] Deposition of Nanostructured Nickel Oxides by Amino Acid Chelated Complexes:

Benefits of Mixed Side Chains on the Formation of Nanostructures for Energy-efficient Electrochromic Windows

OKe-Hsuan Wang¹, Takeshi Kawai¹ (1. Tokyo University of Science)

3:10 PM - 3:25 PM

[W2-2pm-09] Development of new synthetic methodologies for metal nanoparticle/MOF composites

^OYohei Takashima¹ (1. Konan University) 3:25 PM - 3:40 PM

B103

Symposium | Special Program | Creation of Functional Materials Based on Coordination Templatology

[B103-2am] Creation of Functional Materials Based on Coordination Templatology

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hitoshi Miyasaka, Tetsuro Murahashi

9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B103 (Online Meeting)

[B103-2am-01] Fabrication of Functional Polymers Based on Coordination Templatology

Other Takashi Uemura (1. The University of Tokyo)

9:05 AM - 9:35 AM

[B103-2am-02] Development of Coordination

Nanospaces for Molecular Recognition

Tools

 $^{\circ}$ Michito YOSHIZAWA 1 (1. Lab. for Chem.

&Life Sci., Tokyo Inst. of Tech.)

9:35 AM - 10:05 AM

[B103-2am-03] Template effects of huge colloidal lattices in water

OYasuhiro Ishida¹ (1. RIKEN)

10:05 AM - 10:35 AM

[B103-2am-04] Highly functional carbon materials based on templatology

 $^{\circ}$ Hirotomo Nishihara 1 (1. Tohoku Univ.)

10:35 AM - 11:05 AM

[B103-2am-05] Toward templatology of photo-excited

triplet state

 $^{\circ}$ Nobuhiro Yanai 1,2 (1. Kyushu Univ., 2. JST-

PRESTO)

11:05 AM - 11:35 AM

B202

Symposium | Special Program | Challenges for the analysis of extracellular vesicles and intracellular phase-separated droplets

[B202-2pm] Challenges for the analysis of extracellular vesicles and intracellular phase-separated droplets

Chair, Symposium organizer: Yusuke Sato, Shunsuke Tomita 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM B202 (Online Meeting)

[B202-2pm-01] Design of molecular probes targeting highly-curved membranes for the analysis

of extracellular vesicles

^OYusuke Sato^{1,2} (1. Tohoku University, 2. JST.PRESTO)

1:05 PM - 1:25 PM

[B202-2pm-02] Single-cell imaging of release activity of extracellular vesicles

^OYoshitaka Shirasaki¹ (1. The university of Tokyo)

1:25 PM - 1:45 PM

[B202-2pm-03] Characteristic components of bacterial extracellular vesicles and their molecular

properties

^OYosuke Tashiro^{1,2} (1. Shizuoka Univ., 2. JST

PRESTO)

1:45 PM - 2:05 PM

[B202-2pm-04] Mechanism of formation, regulation, and dysregulation of protein droplet

^OTomohide Saio¹ (1. Tokushima University) 2:20 PM - 2:40 PM

[B202-2pm-05] Phase separating RNA binding proteins and its regulators

OTakuya Yoshizawa¹, Ayano Fujiwara¹, Takeru Uehara¹, Fumika Ide¹, Naoya Sasahara¹, Hiroyoshi Matsumura¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Univ.) 2:40 PM - 3:00 PM

[B202-2pm-06] Synthetic phase separation tools for manipulating cell function

^OShinya Tsukiji¹ (1. Nagoya Inst. of Technol.)

3:00 PM - 3:20 PM

[B202-2pm-07] Product of micro-device for liquid liquid phase separation.

OHidekatsu Tazawa¹ (1. Institute of Microchemical Technology) 3:20 PM - 3:30 PM

B201

Symposium | Special Program | Inorganic materials design for antibacterial and antiviral function

[B201-2pm] Inorganic materials design for antibacterial and antiviral function

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hiroki Nagai, Yuriko Matsumura 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM B201 (Online Meeting)

[B201-2pm-01] SARS-CoV-2 infection

^OEmi E. Nakayama¹ (1. Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University)

1:10 PM - 1:50 PM

[B201-2pm-02] The bactericidal effect of deep UV lightemitting diodes

OTakashi Douura¹ (1. SEIWA ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTD.)

1:50 PM - 2:20 PM

[B201-2pm-03] Antibacterial metallic materials

^OHiroshi Kawakami¹ (1. Osaka City Univeristy)

2:20 PM - 3:00 PM

[B201-2pm-04] Material surface modification to impart anti-viral/anti-bacterial activity by

molecular precursor method

OMitsunobu Sato (1. Kogakuin University)

3:00 PM - 3:40 PM

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Perspectives from co-developer and user of Matlantis[™], a high-speed atomic-scale simulator

^OTakeshi Ibuka¹ (1. ENEOS Corporation)

9:10 AM - 10:00 AM

[B302-2am-02] Development of the exhaust gas purification alloy catalyst in automobiles Using Digital Screening

^OHitoshi Mikami¹, Satoshi Hirose¹, Hiroki Takeori¹, Masafumi Sakota¹, Tatsuya Okayama¹ (1. Honda R&D Co., Ltd.)

10:10 AM - 10:40 AM

[B302-2am-03] Analysis of magnetic function using extended Landau free energy model

^OMasato Kotsugi¹ (1. Tokyo University of Science)

10:40 AM - 11:10 AM

[B302-2am-04] Application of machine learning methods to neutron scattering data for materials analyses

^OKazuyoshi Tatsumi¹ (1. Japan Atomic Energy Agency)

11:10 AM - 11:40 AM

ENEOS における低炭素技術への挑戦

~汎用原子レベルシミュレータ Matlantis™の共同開発者そしてユーザーの視点から~ (ENEOS 株式会社) ○井深 丈

The challenges to low-carbon technology at ENEOS.Perspectives from co-developer and user of MatlantisTM, a high-speed atomic-scale simulator (ENEOS Corporation) \bigcirc Takeshi Ibuka

To accelerate the research and development of innovative materials that realize a low-carbon society, Preferred Networks, Inc. and our company have developed MatlantisTM, a high-speed versatile atomic-scale simulator, using proprietary AI technology. Our product is provided as SaaS from Preferred Computational Chemistry, Inc. (PFCC), a joint venture co-found by both companies. We are taking on the challenge of R&D innovation by utilizing this new technology. In this presentation, the development process, application examples, and prospects of Matlantis will be reported.

Keywords: Neural Network Potential; Materials Informatics; digital transformation

低炭素社会を実現する革新的材料の研究開発を加速するため、Preferred Networks 社と当社は独自 AI 技術を用いた汎用原子レベルシミュレータ MatlantisTMを開発し、2021年7月より両社で設立した PFCC 社より SaaS として提供を開始した¹⁾。

Matlantis のコア技術は Neural Network Potential (NNP) をベースとした独自の深層 学習モデルである。幅広い元素の組み合わせに対応し、分子・結晶・アモルファスなどを含む任意の構造を記述できる²⁾。さらに、密度汎関数法を用いたエネルギー計算と比較して、飛躍的な高速化を達成している³⁾。

DX の活用による研究開発の改革が求められるなか、本技術は、新規素材の開発や研究開発の加速に貢献するものである。当社においても Matlantis を用いた研究開発の革新を進めており、特に再工ネ合成燃料、Direct MCH®、高性能潤滑油など低炭素社会実現に向けた研究への適用に注力している。発表ではこれら活用事例および Matlantis の開発経緯ならびに今後の展望を報告する。

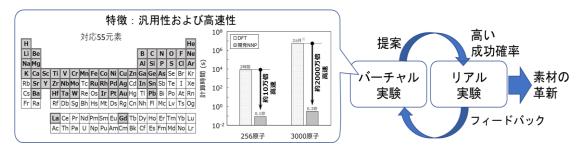


図 1 デジタル技術を活用した素材探索・開発の革新スキーム

- 1) https://matlantis.com/ja/
- 2) S. Takamoto, はか arXiv: 2106.14583 (2021)
- 3) 小野寺ほか, フロンティア, 3 (2021) 161

デジタルスクリーニングを用いた排ガス浄化用合金触媒の開発

(本田技術研究所¹) ○三上仁志¹・廣瀬 哲¹・竹折浩樹¹・迫田昌史¹・岡山竜也¹ Development of exhaust gas purification alloy catalyst in automobiles Using Digital Screening (¹Honda R&D Co., Ltd) ○Hitoshi Mikami,¹ Satoshi Hirose,¹ Hiroki Takeori,¹ Masafumi Sakota,¹ Tatsuya Okayama¹

The creation of new materials is essential for the evolution of new products. However, because it depends on the researcher's experience, intuition, and luck, the conventional method limits the search range of elements and compositions and takes a lot of time. In addition to the conventional methods such as catalyst synthesis, activity evaluation, and mechanism elucidation by TEM and spectroscopic analysis, we have developed a digital screening method to search all elements comprehensively by utilizing the electronic structure calculation by first-principles calculation and unknown data prediction technology by machine learning ¹⁻²⁾.

The surface electronic state is an important factor in catalysis, setting surface properties as response variable for digital screening. We have shown that the activity of supported metal catalysts is highly correlated with the charge and valence band states by XPS and XAFS analysis, and the charge distribution and Density of state by First-principles calculation³⁻⁴). In Catalyst support effect, the adsorption property changes mainly due to the change in the charge distribution at the interface between the activity metal and the support. The alloy effect changes the gas adsorbed species due to the change in the electronic state of the supported metal.

In order to improve the purification performance and reduce the amount of precious metals used in automotive exhaust gas purification catalysts, we focused on the change of electronic state and improvement of activity by alloy catalysts. This article introduces the development of Pd alloy catalysts for high activity automobile catalysts using the digital screening method. Keywords: Digital screening, First-principles calculation, Machine learning, Automotive catalyst, Alloy catalyst

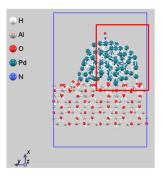
自動車に限らず新製品や製品進化には、新材料創出が必要不可欠であるが、従来は研究者の経験、勘と運に頼るため、元素、組成の探索範囲が限定されることや多くの時間を必要とすることが問題となっている。我々は網羅的かつ効率的に材料探索をする手法として、触媒合成、活性評価による実験的スクリーニングと TEM 観察、分光分析などを用いたメカニズム解明といった従来手法に加え、第一原理計算による電子状態計算と機械学習による未知データ予測の技術を活かした全元素を網羅的に探索するデジタルスクリーニングの手法構築に取り組んできた 1-2)。

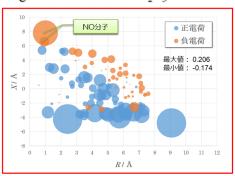
触媒作用は、材料の表面電子状態が重要因子となることが知られており、デジタルスクリーニングの目標変数には、計算可能な表面物性を設定する必要がある。我々は担持金属触媒の反応性と XPS 分析、XAFS 分析による電荷、価電子帯状態や密度汎関数理論による電荷分布や電子状態密度 (DOS) が高い相関性を有すことを明らかにし

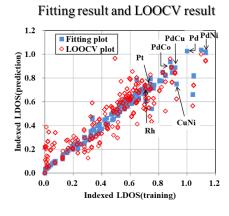
てきた ³⁻⁴。担体効果は、主に担持金属と酸化物担体の界面での電荷分布変化によりガス吸着性が変化する。合金効果は、金属と担体界面から遠い担持金属の電子状態変化によりガス吸着状態が変化する。このように反応ガスに影響を与える電荷分布や価電子帯状態が触媒活性を決定づける因子であり、目標変数に設定する。

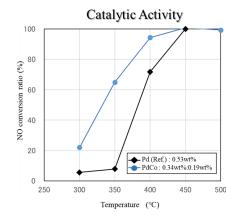
自動車排ガス浄化触媒の課題である浄化性能の向上と貴金属使用量の低減に対し、合金触媒による電子状態変化と反応性向上に着目した。使用可能な元素約 60 種類の2 元素組合せ約 2000 通りから目標の表面電子状態となる合金候補をデジタルスクリーニングにより選定し、効率的に高活性なパラジウム合金触媒を創出した取組み詳細と今後の展望について紹介する。

Mulliken charge distribution of Pd/Al₂O₃









- 1) Materials Research Method using Smart Materials Informatics, A. Furukawa, T. Ikeda, T. Okayama, *Honda R&D Technical Review*, **2017**, 29, 84.
- 2) Search for Alloy Catalyst for Automobile Exhaust Gas by Means of Integrated Flow of Experiments, First-principles Calculation, and Materials Informatics, S. Hirose, H. Mikami, M. Sakota, H. Takeori, T. Okayama, *Honda R&D Technical Review*, **2020**, 32, 97.
- 3) Perovskite lattice oxygen contributes to low-temperature catalysis for exhaust gas cleaning, T. Higo, K. Ueno, Y. Omori, H. Tsuchiya, S. Ogo, S. Hirose, H. Mikami, Y. Sekine, *RSC Adv.*, **2019**, 9, 22721.
- 4) Elucidation of Hydrocarbon Purification Mechanism of Catalyst for Lean Burn Engine Using Surface Analysis and Ab-initio Calculation with Large-scale Cluster Model, Y. Matsuo, S. Hirose, H. Takeori, T. Okayama, *Honda R&D Technical Review*, **2019**, 31, 86.

拡張型自由エネルギーモデルによる磁気機能の解析

(東京理科大) ○小嗣 真人

Analysis of magnetic function using extended Landau free energy model (*Tokyo University of Science*) OMasato Kotsugi

We propose an "extended Landau free energy model", which can deal with the complex microstructure of magnetic domain structure and explain macroscopic magnetic functions using modern data science. The energy landscape is newly drawn in the information space by persistent homology (PH), principal component analysis (PCA). The PH and PCA analyses yielded high-quality features that explain the microstructure of the magnetic domain structure and magnetization. The energy landscape shows that the mode of domain formation changes sequentially with the energy gradient. This model allows us to establish a relationship between the microstructure of the magnetic domain and the magnetization reversal process based on the energy.¹⁾

Keywords: magnetic domain structure; machine learning; energy landscape

我々は情報科学をミクロ磁区構造データに適用し、マクロな磁気機能を説明できる「拡張型ランダウ自由エネルギーモデル」を設計した。本モデルはパーシステントホモロジー(PH)、主成分分析(PCA)と用いて情報空間に新たなエネルギーランドスケープを描画するものである。PHと PCA 解析によって、磁区構造の微細構造と磁化を説明する有用な特徴量を得ることができた。またエネルギーランドスケープを解析した結果、エネルギー勾配に応じて磁区構造の成長様式が逐次的に変化することを明らかにできた。自由エネルギーに基づいて、ミクロな磁区構造とマクロな磁化反転過程の関係性を構築することができた。1)

1) Analysis of the coercivity mechanism of YIG based on the extended Landau free energy model, T. Mag. Soc. Jpn. K. Masuzawa, and M. Kotsugi, in print (2022)

中性子材料計測データへの機械学習手法の活用

(日本原子力研究開発機構) ○巽 一厳

Application of machine learning methods to neutron scattering data for materials analyses (*Japan Atomic Energy Agency*) OKazuyoshi Tatsumi

Large user experimental facilities are trying to apply data driven science procedures such as machine learning and AI on their measured data so as to improve their measurements and analyses abilities. This presentation introduces an example application of data-driven science on the neutron experimental data measured at J-PARC MLF.

A list of the detector array positions and time of detection of each detected neutron is recorded in pulsed neutron experimental facilities. We considered the contents in the list as Poisson point processes and optimized the bin-widths of the inelastic neutron scattering (INS) momentum and energy histogram and the kernel widths of the kernel density estimation on the quasi-elastic neutron scattering (QENS) energy profile, according to the references¹⁻³.

The optimal bin-widths on the INS data of a single crystal copper were obtained on the actual data sets as well as the virtual data sets of different total counts, which will help to design efficient measurement. The method will statistically validate the existence of an unknown faint spectral feature, as well.⁴

Energy profiles of probability densities on the QENS of Nafion samples were estimated. Fitting uncertainties in the half width half maximum of the Lorentzian components on the estimated densities were smaller by a factor than those on the histograms.⁵

Keywords: Dada-driven science; Histogram bin-widths; Kernel band widths in kernel density estimation, neutron scattering; Poisson point process

大型共用実験施設では、機械学習・AI 等のデータ駆動科学手法の計測データへの 適用が分析の向上を目指し進められてきている。本発表では、J-PARC MLF の中性子 散乱実験へのデータ駆動科学の適用例を紹介する。

個々の散乱中性子の検出器素子位置や検出時間等のリストを記録する方式が同施設では採られている。データ系列をポアソン点過程とみなし、ヒストグラムのビン巾やカーネル密度推定のカーネル巾を、測定データのみで最適化する方法 ¹⁻³を用いた。

得られている INS データとカウント数の異なる仮想データにおいても運動量とエネルギーの計 4 種のビン巾の最適値をコスト関数の外挿でよく推定した ⁴。未知の微弱スペクトル形状の検証のほか、計測時間最適化が期待される。

カーネル巾局所最適化するカーネル密度推定法でナフィオンの QENS のエネルギープロファイルを推定した。更にカーブフィッティングを推定結果に行って得たローレンチアン半値半幅の不確さはヒストグラムを用いる場合より数倍小さかった5。

1) Shimazaki, H. & Shinomoto, S. (2007). *Neural Computation*, **19** 1503. 2) Muto, K. et al. (2019). *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.*, **88**, 044002. 3) Shimazaki, H. & Shinomoto, S. (2010). *J. Comput. Neurosci.* **29**, 171. 4) Tatsumi, K. et al. *J. Appl. Cryst.*, submitted. 5) Tatsumi, K. et al. *MLF annual activity report 2020*.

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Materials informatics for surface and interfacial systems

[B302-2pm] Materials informatics for surface and interfacial systems

Chair, Symposium organizer: Kenji Hara, Michihisa Koyama, Nobuyuki Zettu, Tadashi Taniguchi, Kozo Tamura

Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:20 PM - 3:40 PM B302 (Online Meeting)

[B302-2pm-01] Efficient design of strong interfaces with combining molecular

simulation and materials informatics

^OTomio Iwasaki¹ (1. Hitachi, Ltd.)

1:20 PM - 1:50 PM

[B302-2pm-02] From materials data to evidence for understanding materials

properties

OHieu-Chi DAM (1. Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology)

1:50 PM - 2:20 PM

[2B30205-08-3add] Incubation Time

2:20 PM - 2:30 PM

[B302-2pm-03] High-throughput calculations on oxygen vacancies and

machine learning on theri formation energies

^OYu Kumagai¹ (1. Tokyo Institute of Technology)

2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

[B302-2pm-04] Application of digital technology in catalyst design

^OShingo Sakai¹, Takayuki Kurogi¹, Rei Hamada¹ (1. JGC Catalysts and Chemicals

Ltd.)

3:00 PM - 3:30 PM

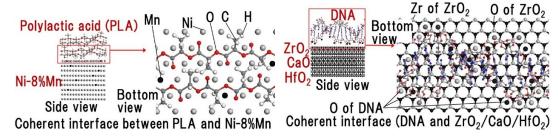
分子シミュレーションとマテリアルズ・インフォマティクスを組み合わせた高密着界面の高効率設計

(株式会社日立製作所)○岩崎 富生

Efficient design of strong interfaces by combining molecular simulation and materials informatics (¹*Hitachi, Ltd*) \bigcirc Tomio Iwasaki

Following the trend toward the needs of environmental and biological compatibility of materials used in devices, various materials will be used in the future. Accordingly, many different-materials interfaces will be formed in devices. So, we have developed a technology for efficiently designing strong interfaces by use of molecular simulation and materials informatics. This technology has been used to design strong interfaces between various materials such as resins, metals, ceramics, and biomaterials. This technology was applied to the design of metals with strong adhesion to polylactic acid (PLA), which is one of bio-based resins for carbon neutrality, and Ni-8%Mn was found to have the strongest adhesion to PLA. Next, ceramics with the strongest adhesion to DNA were designed, and a multilayer (ZrO₂/CaO/HfO₂) was found the best. Furthermore, ceramics with the strongest adhesion to peptides were designed, and Ca-9%NiO was found the best. Because these results were confirmed by scratch testing, the materials informatics technology was considered effective. *Keywords: Materials Informatics; Molecular Simulation; Adhesion Interface; Biomaterial*

今後のデバイスには、高性能・高機能化に加え、使用させる材料の環境・生体への適合性も求められる傾向にあることから、多種類の材料が使われるようになり、様々な異種材料界面が構成されるようになる。そこで、分子シミュレーションとマテリアルズ・インフォマティクスを組み合わせて、密着強度の高い界面を効率的に設計する技術を開発した。この技術を、樹脂、金属、セラミックス、生体材料の界面設計に適用した例を紹介する。はじめに、カーボンニュートラル向けのバイオ由来樹脂のひとつであるポリ乳酸(PLA)との密着性に優れた金属材料を設計した結果、Ni-8%Mnが最も強く接着することを導いた。また、生体適合性と環境適合性を備えたDNA材料との密着性に優れたセラミックスを設計した結果、ZrO2/CaO/HfO2を積層したセラミックスが最も強く接着することを明らかにした。さらには、ペプチド材料との密着性に優れたセラミックスを設計した結果、Ca-9%NiOが最適であることを示した。これらの結果は、スクラッチ試験により検証され、本技術の有効性を実証した。



1) Materials informatics has been reported. T. Iwasaki, J. Mater. Sci., Japan. 2017, 66, 427.

From materials data to evidence for understanding materials properties

(\scalendrightarrow\) (\scalendrightarrow\) Science and Technology, \(\frac{2}{International Center for Synchrotron Radiation Innovation Smart, Tohoku University)\)

OHieu-Chi DAM\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Keywords: Materials informatics, Data-driven approach, Machine learning, Data mining, Evidence theory

Generally, materials science studies use data analysis to study already synthesized materials or calculated hypothetical materials to generate ideas for the next experiment or design the material they want to develop. The results of material data analysis usually include similarities between materials and correlations between the structure or composition of materials and their physical properties. However, it is not easy to manually and properly evaluate similarities between materials and correlations between multiple factors to gain insights and reveal their physicochemical mechanisms.

With the recent development of data-driven AI, it is expected that data-driven approaches will accelerate materials science research. However, applying the developed data-driven AI techniques to materials science is not easy, even if they have been successful in other fields. The problem is that the effectiveness of a data-driven approach depends on the compatibility of the applied data-driven algorithms with the materials science problem to be solved and with the representation of the collected materials data.

Another problem is that material data is still scarce and usually includes results that are difficult to interpret consistently. In addition, the reported materials data is often biased toward successful examples. Therefore, although learning similarities between materials and extracting knowledge from data is intuitive and straightforward and is the preferred application of data-driven approaches in materials science, still, it is not easy to properly evaluate similarities and dissimilarities between materials even when using data-driven techniques to analyze materials data.

This talk will introduce our efforts to develop an evidence-based data-driven approach ^{1,2} that can overcome the difficulties currently encountered in applying data-driven to materials science to handle multiple materials data, including insufficient, inconsistent, biased data, in a unified manner.

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1) N. N. T. Ton, M. Q. Ha, T. Ikenaga, A. Thakur, H. C. Dam, T. Taniike, 2D Mat. 2020, 8, 015019.
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²⁾ M. Q. Ha, N. D. Nguyen, V. C. Nguyen, T. Nagata, T. Chikyow, H. Kino, T. Miyake, T. Deneoux, V. N. Huynh, H. C. Dam, *Nat. Comp. Sci.* **2021**, *1*, 470–478.

2:20 PM - 2:30 PM (Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:20 PM - 3:40 PM B302)

[2B30205-08-3add] Incubation Time

酸素空孔に関する系統的計算と機械学習

(東工大1) 熊谷 悠1

High-throughput Computation and Machine Learning on Oxygen Vacancies (¹Institute of Innovative Research, Tokyo Institute of Technology, OYu Kumagai¹

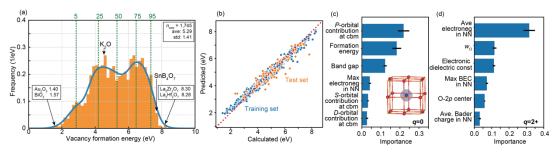
Oxides are used in a variety of applications because they exhibit various mechanical, electrical, and optical properties. Although oxygen vacancies are known to play important roles in these functions, previous researches focused on individual oxides and its general knowledge has not yet been obtained. We therefore performed high-throughput calculations for oxygen vacancies and used the database to regress the point defect formation energies by machine learning.

As shown in Fig. (a), the neutral oxygen vacancy formation energy is found to be distributed in a wide range of 7 eV. We also performed random forest¹⁾ machine learning on the oxygen vacancy formation energies (Fig. (b)), and confirmed that we could predict them with an accuracy of 0.3 eV. Furthermore, the importance for neutral oxygen vacancies (Figs. (c) and (d)) is mainly related to stability and electronic structure of the oxide, whereas that for divalent ones, the quantities related to the electrostatic energy, such as the ionicity and dielectric constant of the oxide, are important factors.

Keywords: Oxygen vacancies, Computational materials DB, Materials informatics, First-principles calculations

酸化物は、機械的、電気的、光学的特性に於いて多様な機能を発現することから、 様々な用途に用いられている。それらの機能発現において、酸素空孔が重要な役割を 果たすことが知られているが、その研究は個々の酸化物を対象としたものであり、大 規模な解析による知見を得るに至っていなかった。そこで本研究では、酸素空孔特性 を対象に系統的な計算を行い、それを用いて、点欠陥形成エネルギーの機械学習によ る回帰を行なった。

図(a)に示すように、中性酸素空孔形成エネルギーは、7eV の広い範囲で分布することがわかった。またそのエネルギーを対象にランダムフォレストを用いた回帰を行なったところ(図(b))、0.3 eV の精度で予測できることを確認した。更に、得られた記述子の重要度を調べたところ(図(c, d))、中性酸素空孔では、酸化物の安定性や電子構造が重要な因子であるのに対し、2 価酸素空孔では、酸化物のイオン性や誘電定数など静電エネルギーに関する物理量が重要な因子である事がわかった。



(a) Neutral oxygen vacancy formation energy distribution and (b) comparison of calculated and predicted results by machine learning. (c, d) Importance of neutral and divalent oxygen vacancy formation energies. 1) Random Forests, L. Breiman, *Machine Learning* **2001**, 45, 5.

Application of Digital Technology in Catalyst Design

(¹JGC Catalysts and Chemicals Ltd.) ○Shingo Sakai,¹ Takayuki Kurogi,¹ Rei Hamada¹ **Keywords**: Catalyst Design; Machine Learning; Response Surface Methodology; Multiobjective Optimization; Fluid Catalytic Cracking

Digital technologies of machine learning and multiobjective optimization were introduced to develop the catalyst for fluid catalytic cracking (FCC). Response surface methodology (RSM) was applied for machine learning with the data set which consists of a variety of catalysts compositions, feedstock properties, pseudo-equilibrium conditions, cracking performance test conditions as input parameters and the cracking test results as outputs. Then the virtual experiments were carried out based on the obtained response surfaces and catalyst design was optimized using multiobjective genetic algorithm (MOGA). In this study, all investigations on the computer were carried out with the commercial software "modeFRONTIER".

At first, 1000 sets of data on many FCC catalysts and each laboratory performance test were prepared before conducting machine learning. Regarding RSM, some methods were examined to build the machine learning model and finally radial basis function (RBF) was found to contribute to the best accuracy in the prediction of cracking performance. Furthermore, additional 15 actual experiments were examined in the laboratory and verified to be good correlation with the prediction by RSM (Fig. 1). This suggested the possibility of the replacement of laboratory experiments by virtual experiments.

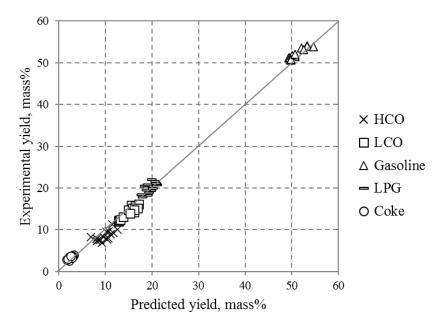


Fig. 1 Validation result of prediction accuracy for product yield

Multiobjective optimization is useful in such case where there are more than two objectives and these relationships are trade-off. For example, as the main role of FCC is to convert heavy oil to lighter valuable products such as propylene and gasoline, it must be difficult to be satisfied with both objectives, bottom product (HCO) to be reduced and gaseous by-products to be reduced, at the same time. In such case, the number of optimal design would not be only one but multiple designs exist on the trade-off line. In multiobjective optimization, the designs on the trade-off line could be found out by the functions of MOGA and many virtual experiments (Fig. 2). In this study, 5000 virtual experiments were examined to achieve four objectives. A design which was mostly expected to match the demand within some constraints was selected among 5000 designs and verified to have better performance than our commercial catalysts in the laboratory experiment.

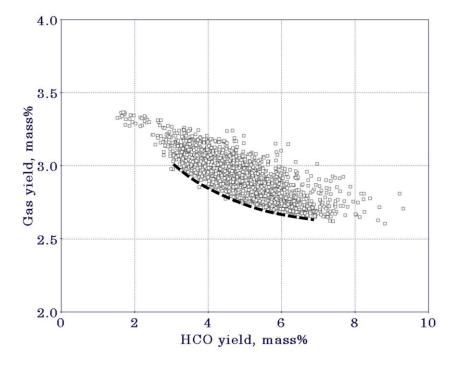


Fig. 2 Virtual experimental results

The digital technologies including machine learning and multiobjective optimization were applied in the field of catalyst design. FCC catalyst design was quickly optimized with the technologies and its performance was in the level to be hard to overcome with the human effort.

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

[B301-2am] Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

Chair, Symposium organizer: Tsutomu Miyasaka, Yutaka Matsuo, Shigeru Ikeda, Motoshi Nakamura Thu. Mar 24, 2022 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B301 (Online Meeting)

[B301-2am-01] Social Acceptance of Renewable Energy in Energy Transition

^OYasushi Maruyama¹ (1. Nagoya University)

9:00 AM - 9:50 AM

[B301-2am-02] Organometal Halide Perovskite Solar Cell As Next Generation Photovoltaics

^OHiroshi Segawa¹ (1. The University of Tokyo)

9:50 AM - 10:40 AM

[B301-2am-03] Development of Perovskite/CIGS tandem solar cells

^OMotoshi Nakamura¹ (1. IDEMITSU KOSAN CO.,LTD.)

10:40 AM - 11:10 AM

[B301-2am-04] Challenges in developing perovskite solar cells for practical use

^OTsutomu Miyasaka Miyasaka ¹ (1. Toin University of Yokohama)

11:10 AM - 11:40 AM

エネルギー転換と再生可能エネルギーの社会的受容性

(名古屋大院環) ○丸山康司

Energy Transition and the Social Acceptance of Renewable Energies Yasushi Maruyama (*Graduate School of Environmental Study, Nagoya University*)

The purpose of this research is to show social aspects of renewable energy projects and the way of consensus building from the viewpoint of social acceptance.

Awareness of the environmental problems e.g. climate change has accelerated the global movement toward decarbonization. In Japan, the use of renewable energy sources has increased 4 times since the Great East Japan Earthquake, and is expected to continue to increase. On the other hand, various issues have arisen. In addition to many technical and economic issues, social justice issues such as the "just transition" have been discussed in recent years (Sovacool and Dworkin eds. 2014). Among these issues, environmental impacts and consensus building in the location area are increasing. This research explores ways of resolving these issues from the perspective of decision-making procedures and local benefits.

Renewable energy is relatively small-scale and decentralised. This means that the number of projects will increase and decisions will need to be made in many different regions with different natural and social conditions. There exists various unique issues , which cannot be justified by the benefits of the energy transition for society as a whole. In fact, the number of cases of opposition from local residents is increasing in Japan, and local authorities are becoming increasingly vigilant. However, there are also reported cases where same level of environmental impacts result the exact opposite reaction of stakeholders'. This makes it difficult for regulatory framework.

The concept of social acceptance tries to respond to these issues. It states that the allocation of risks and benefits, decision-making procedures and trust are influential

In fact, many reports suggest that social factors, such as the communication of developers and the availability of benefits, have a greater impact on discomfort with the environmental impacts of renewable energy than physical factors. We would like to report on the current situation in this respect from the International Energy Agency (IEA) report, and discuss the possibilities for the future. In view of the diversity of regional characteristics, the zoning system proposed in the revised climate change policy may function as a consensus-building procedure. In terms of benefits, various social innovations have been developed, including participation in finance, and the concept of community benefits that contribute to the future of the entire region has also been proposed. We would like to discuss the possibility of introducing renewable energy to improve the benefits of society as a whole in light of these points.

Keywords: Renewable energy, Social Acceptance, Energy Transition, Climate Justice

1. 再生可能エネルギーの大量導入に伴う社会課題

本報告の目的は社会的受容性という視点から再生可能エネルギー(以下、再エネ)の導入に必要な社会的条件を整理し、合意形成のあり方について検討することである. 気候変動や資源枯渇への問題意識を背景として、脱炭素に向けた動きが世界的に加速しつつある.日本においても東日本大震災を契機として太陽光や風力などの再エネ 利用が約4倍に増加しており今後も利用拡大が見込まれている.

その一方で様々な課題も生じている. 自然条件による出力変動への対応など技術的 /経済的課題も少なくないが、近年では社会的公正にかかわる問題が指摘されており、 「公正な移行(Just transition)」をはじめとする社会的公正の問題が論じられている (Sovacool and Dworkin eds. 2014). そのなかでも立地地域における環境影響や合意形成 の課題が増えている。本報告では意思決定の手続きと地域の受益という視点から課題 解決の方法を探る。

2. 社会的受容性という課題

再エネ技術は相対的に小規模分散型であるため案件数が増加し、自然条件や社会条件の異なる多数の地域それぞれにおける意思決定が必要となる。そこには場所をめぐる多様な論点が存在し、エネルギー転換という社会全体での便益によって正当化されるわけではない。実際のところ日本においても地域住民の反対を受ける例が増加しており、地方自治体の警戒的な対応も増えている。ただし、同程度の環境影響に対するステークホルダーの反応が真逆となる例も報告されており、規制的な対応が機能しにくい。このため環境アセスメントなどの制度が整えられているにもかかわらず、科学的不確実性に加えて価値判断や合意形成が膠着する事例も少なくない。

このような課題に応えようとするのが社会的受容性という問題設定である. そこでは社会全体での合理性と立地地域での合理性とに整理した上で、後者についてはリスクと便益の配分、意思決定の手続き、そして信頼が影響するとしている(Wüstenhagen, et al. 2007).

3. 合意形成の手続きと地域の受益

実際のところ再エネの環境影響に対する不快感に対して、物理的要因よりも事業者の対応や受益の有無といった社会的要因が大きく影響しているという報告が多数存在する。こうした点について国際エネルギー機関(IEA)の報告書から現状を報告すると同時に、今後の可能性について議論したい。地域特性の多様性を踏まえると、改正温対法(地球温暖化対策の推進に関する法律)で提唱されている地域ごとの再エネ導入目標と推進地域の設定(ゾーニング)が合意形成の手続きとして機能する可能性がある。また便益についても、ファイナンスへの参加をはじめとした多様な手法が開発されており、地域全体の将来に資するコミュニティベネフィットという考え方も提唱されている。こうした点を踏まえて社会全体の便益を向上させる再エネ導入の可能性を議論したい

Sovacool, B., & Dworkin, M. (eds.), 2014, Global Energy Justice, Cambridge University Press. Wüstenhagen, R., et al. (2007). "Social acceptance of renewable energy innovation" Energy Policy 35(5): 2683-2691.

次世代太陽電池としての有機金属ハライドペロブスカイト太陽電池

(東大院総合文化)○瀬川 浩司

Organometal Halide Perovskite Solar Cell As Next Generation Photovoltaics

(Dep. of General Systems Studies, Grad. School of Arts and Sciences, The Univ. of Tokyo)

OHiroshi Segawa

Emerging organometal halide perovskite solar cells have attracted wide attention as "perovskite solar cells (PSCs)" from very many researchers. The power conversion efficiency (PCE) over 25% was achieved within ten years from the advent of the PSCs. In this lecture, the state-of-the-art technology trend of the PSC will be reported.

Keywords: Organometal Halide Perovskite; Organic Photovoltaics; Hybrid Solar Cell, Perovskite Solar Cell; Next Generation Photovoltaics

有機金属ハライドペロブスカイト太陽電池 (PSC) は、2012 年に 10%級の変換効率を示す全固体型 PSC が発表され研究開発競争に火が付いた ¹⁾. 2021 年には 25.7%の変換効率が報告され、日本の企業を中心としてモジュール開発も進み、次世代太陽電池としての確固たる地位を固めている. PSC は、安価な材料を使って塗布製造できるため低コスト太陽電池の本命とされてきたが、薄膜・軽量・フレキシブルといった特徴を活かし高付加価値太陽電池としても期待される. 講演では、PSC の最新の研究開発動向について紹介する ²⁾.

PSC は、①透明導電電極基板、②電子輸送層(正孔バリア層)、③発電層、④正孔輸送層(電子バリア層)、⑤対向電極で構成されており、その配置と構造によって、ナノ構造型、平面へテロ接合型、逆構造型に大別できる(図1)。ナノ構造型 PSC のうち電子注入が容易な TiO_2 、ZnO、 SnO_2 を用いたものは I-V ヒステリシスが比較的少ない 3 .

③の発電層については詳細な研究が進み、ペロブスカイトの組成が変換効率を向上に寄与することが判っている $^{4)}$. ハロゲンとしてヨウ素の一部を臭素で置換するとバンドギャップが大きくなり、より高電圧が得られる. カチオンとして MA ($\mathrm{CH_3NH_3^+}$) に替えて FA ($\mathrm{NH_2CHNH_2^+}$) を用いるとバンドギャップが小さくなり、より長波長まで吸収できるようになる. 両者を一定の比率で加えることにより、電圧と電流の両方を向上させている. さらに($\mathrm{FAPbI_3}$)_{0.85}($\mathrm{MAPbBr_3}$)_{0.15} のペロブスカイトに $\mathrm{Cs^+}$ を添加し 21.1% $^{5)}$ 、ポリメチルメタクリレート(PMMA)を添加し 21.6% $^{6)}$ 、 $\mathrm{Rb^+}$ を添加し FA/MA/Cs/Rb の4種カチオン混合で 21.8% $^{7)}$ と効率を向上させてきた. しかしながらこれらの研究に比べると、②の電子輸送層と④の正孔輸送層については、まだバリエーションが少なく研究開発の余地がある. これらは、PSC の大きな課題である耐久性に直結するので今後の展開が期待される.

一方、Cs.Rb などは地殻中に存在する比率や年間産出量が少ない希少金属であり価

格も高い. 我々は Cs,Rb などの代わりに汎用の金属である K の陽イオンを使い 20.5% を得た $^{8)}$. その後、ペロブスカイトの製膜条件の最適化で、I-V ヒステリシスが殆どない単セル($0.187~{\rm cm}^2$)の PCE の向上(22.3%)に成功した。また、20%を超える変換効率(20.7%)を示すミニモジュールの作製に成功した。この他、講演では、MAフリーPSC(24.9%)や PSC/CIGS 分光タンデム(28%)など、当研究室の最新の研究成果についても報告する $^{9)}$.

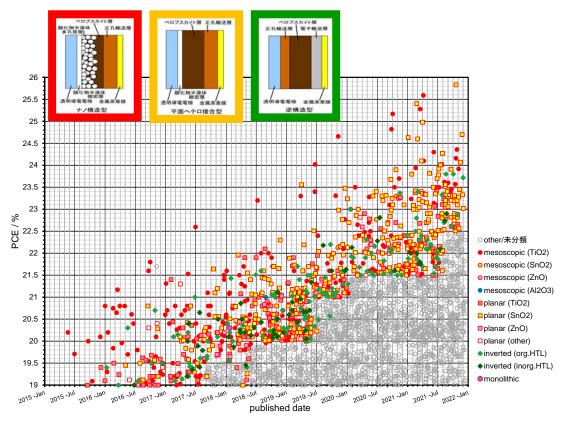


図1 19%以上の変換効率を示す PSC の構造

謝辞

本研究の一部は、国立研究開発法人新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構(NEDO)の支援により行われたものである.

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高効率ペロブスカイト/CIGS タンデム太陽電池の開発

(出光興産 1 ・東大院工 2 ・東大院総文 3) \bigcirc 中村 元志 1 ・ \bigcirc 西山 知慧 2 ・多田 圭志 3 ・別所 毅隆 2 ・瀬川 浩司 2,3

(¹Advanced Technology Research Laboratories, Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., ²Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology (RCAST), The University of Tokyo, ³Department of General Systems Studies, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo) ○ Motoshi Nakamura¹, Chie Nishiyama², Keishi Tada³, Takeru Bessho², and Hiroshi Segawa².³

Tandem solar cells with perovskite (PVK) solar cells as the top cell have attracted much attention for increasing the efficiency of widely used Si, Cu(In,Ga)(Se,S)₂ (CIGS), and other solar cells. The metal electrode needs to be replaced with a transparent conductive layer (TCO) such as thin-doped indium oxide (ITO), usually deposited by sputtering, to use PVK solar cells as top cells¹⁾⁻³⁾. It is recognized that buffer layers, such as thermally evaporated MoO_x, need to be introduced to protect the underlying hall transport layer (HTL) from sputtering damage⁴⁾⁻⁵⁾; however, this study reveal that the effect of the sputtering damage on Spiro-OMeTAD, which is the most widely used HTL, is not detrimental to the device performance, but rather leads to an improved power conversion efficiency (PCE) due to the better band alignment. The photoluminescence (PL) spectrum and time-resolved PL curves did not change before and after ITO deposition even the deposition was conducted at a very high power density of 3.2 W/m². Theoretical simulation using the solar cell capacitance simulator (SCAPS) also shows that defects at ITO/Spiro-OMeTAD interface do not affect to the device performance at all. A high PCE of 18.0% and 25.5% were achieved for a 1 cm²-sized buffer-free semi-transparent PVK cell and a four-terminal PVK/CIGS tandem solar cells, respectively.

Keywords: Perovskite; CIGS; Tandem Solar Cells;

ペロブスカイト(PVK)太陽電池をトップセルとして使用するためには、金属電極をITO などの透明導電層と置き換える必要がある。この時、スパッタダメージから下層の正孔輸送層(HTL)を保護するために、 MoO_x などのバッファ層を導入する事が一般的である。しかし、本研究では、ITO スパッタによる高エネルギー粒子は、デバイス性能に悪影響を及ぼす事無く、逆に HTL の酸化によるバンドアライメントの改善により変換効率(PCE)を向上させる事を実験及び SCAPS シミュレーションを用いて明らかにした。 $1cm^2$ サイズの半透明 PVK セルとして世界最高水準の PCE である 18.0%をバッファ層フリーで実現した。近赤外域に吸収を有する MoO_x バッファを無くした事によりトップセルの外透過率が改善し、4 端子 PVK/CIGS タンデムセルにおいて、25.5%の高い PCE を得た。

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ペロブスカイト太陽電池の実用化へ向けた取り組み

(桐蔭横浜大) 宮坂 力

Challenges in developing perovskite solar cells for practical use (*Toin University of Yokohama*) OTsutomu Miyasaka

We achieved high levels of Voc for all inorganic CsPbI₂Br (bandgap 1.9eV) with 1.42 V ¹⁾ and for mixed cation Cs-FA-MAPb(I,Br)₃ perovskite cells (bandgap 1.51eV) with 1.19V.³⁾ The CsPbI₂Br device exhibited Voc exceeding 1.1V even under week indoor illumination (200 lx) with power conversion efficiency (PCE) >34%²⁾. The mixed cation perovskite cells, working with conversion efficiency >22%, shows Voc close to its SQ limit (ca.1.21V) as a result of interfacial modification with phenyethylamine bromide as a dipole-inducing layer. ³⁾ These works show that the successful passivation of the junction interfaces is essential for increasing Voc and power conversion efficiency.

Keywords: Perovskite; Photovoltaics; Solar cell; Interfacial passivation; MXene

ペロブスカイト太陽電池の光電変換特性において、短絡光電流密度は 90%を超える外部量子効率が示すようにほぼ飽和状態にあるため、実用化において高効率化を決めるものは開回路開回路電圧 (Voc) と曲線因子 (FF) であり、これらはペロブスカイト結晶界面の欠陥等による電荷再結合によって低下するため、界面の欠陥密度を抑制する passivation の技術が効率向上につながる。本講演では有機、無機の分子や無機のナノシートを用いて界面の質を改善し Voc を高める方法を中心に紹介する。

無機ペロブスカイトとして CsPbI₂Br (バンドギャップ 1.9eV) を用い、SnO₂電子輸 送層と CsPbI₂Br の界面に非結晶 SnO_x のナノシート(厚さ<5 nm)を挿入したセルで は、界面の正孔ブロッキング機能が高められる結果、Voc は 1.42V まで向上し¹⁾、変 換効率は 1 sun 光量下では 17%以上、屋内 LED 照明の 200 lx の光量下では 34%まで 高まる²⁾。注目すべきは 200 lx の光量下(1 sun 光量の約 1/500)においても Voc が 1.1V 以上に維持させることであり、これは光電変換素子として極めて珍しい例であ り、屋内 IoT 用の電源として実用化するのに有望である。一方、混合カチオンの有機 無機ハイブリッドペロブスカイト(Cs_{0.05}(FA_{0.83}MA_{0.17})Pb(I_{0.95}Br_{0.05})₃、バンドギャップ 1.51eV) において、ペロブスカイトと正孔輸送層の界面に分極性分子の臭化フェニエ チルアミンを自己組織化によって配向させたセルでは、双極子の電場効果によって正 孔輸送材料の HOMO レベルと正孔輸送層の表面電位が大きく変化することがわかり、 この効果によって、Vocは 1.19V まで高まった(変換効率>22%)³⁾。バンドギャップ と Voc の差である Voc 損失は 0.32 eV と極めて小さく、Voc 値は Shockley-Queisser 限 界の値に近いと考えられる。この研究は、配向した分子層を使った接合界面の効果的 な passivation が Voc を改善することを示す例である。 ペロブスカイト太陽電池の活性 層への添加剤として応用が広がっているものの 1 つに、無機ナノ材料の MXene (Ti₃C₂T_x: Ti carbide) がある。MXene は厚さ 1~2 nm の層状化合物であり伝導性をもつ

[ここに入力]

ことで、電荷輸送を効率化することが期待できる。また実用上は耐熱性の高さにおいても有望な材料である。筆者らは MXene を部分酸化することで物性を改良し、n型 半導体性を持たせた材料としてペロブスカイト($MAPbI_3$)の電子輸送層(厚さ約 10 nm)に使用した。MXene を単独の電子輸送層に用いたセルは、シンプルな層構成の Planar 型セルである。この方法で効率 18%(Voc, 1.06V)が得られ、MXene が有機の PCBM などに代わる電子輸送層に使えることを示した 4)。

これらの passivation 技術は、効率面では 20%を超えたばかりのフレキシブルなフィルム型セルの特性を向上させるためにも有効である。筆者らは軽量のフィルムセルのモジュール作製にも注力しており、図 1 は 6 セル直列型のプラスチックフィルムモジュールの例である。講演では軽量フィルム素子を含めた実用化の方向も紹介する。

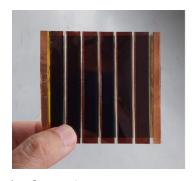
表1 CsPbI₂Brペロブスカイト光電変換素子の光電流一電圧特性(屋外と屋内)

屋外 1sunの光量

Perovskite	J _{SC} (mA cm ⁻²)	V _{oc} (V)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
CsPbl₂Br	15.0	1.42	81.3	17.4

屋内 1/500 sunの光量(LED照明光、200 lux)

Perovskite	J _{SC} (μA cm ⁻²)	V _{oc} (V)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
CsPbl₂Br	21.0	1.14	86.0	34.2



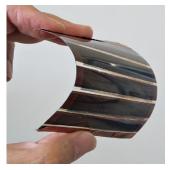


図1 試作したプラスチックフィルムペロブスカイト太陽電池モジュール

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[ここに入力]

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

[B301-2pm] Utilization of solar energy with a view to a carbon-free society -From research and development of solar cells-

Chair, Symposium organizer: Tsutomu Miyasaka, Yutaka Matsuo, Shigeru Ikeda, Motoshi Nakamura Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM B301 (Online Meeting)

[B301-2pm-01] Perovskite Solar Cells: Toward Sustainable, Off-grid Power Generation

^OAtsushi Wakamiya¹ (1. Kyoto University)

1:00 PM - 1:30 PM

[B301-2pm-02] Materials design for highly efficient organic photovoltaics

^Oltaru Osaka¹ (1. Hiroshima University)

1:30 PM - 2:00 PM

[B301-2pm-03] Organic Photovoltaics with llight-absorbing selectivity for agricultural applications

^OYasuyuki Watanabe¹ (1. SUWA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE)

2:00 PM - 2:30 PM

[B301-2pm-04] Carbon Nanotubes for solar cells

^OShigeo Maruyama¹ (1. The University of Tokyo)

2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

ペロブスカイト太陽電池:どこでも電源としての実用化に向けて

(京大化研¹) ○若宮 淳志¹

Perovskite Solar Cells: Toward Sustainable, Off-grid Power Generation (¹Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University) ○Atsushi Wakamiya¹

Perovskite solar cells have attracted attention as promising next generation photovoltaics. Metal halide ABX₃ perovskite layer, a key material in these devices, can be fabricated by solution methods at low temperature, which allows us to fabricate lightweight and flexible devices. We have developed efficient perovskite solar cells based on our materials and materials and device design concept. In this presentation, our research progress and approaches toward commercialization of perovskite solar cells will be introduced.

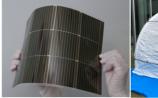
Keywords: Perovskite; Solar Cells; Molecular Design; Sn-based Perovskite; Printing Technology

ペロブスカイト太陽電池が次世代型太陽電池として注目を集めている。本太陽電池は材料の溶液の塗布などの低温プロセスで作製可能であり、フィルム基板を用いることで、薄型・軽量のフレキシブル太陽電池も作製できる。また、屋外だけでなく、室内光などの低照度条件下でも高い発電効率を示し、これらの特徴を活かした「どこでも電源」として様々な場所に導入することができる再生可能エネルギー源としても期待される。

我々は、材料化学の観点から、独自のペロブスカイト半導体薄膜および電荷回収層 材料の開発に取り組み、ペロブスカイト太陽電池の特性向上に取り組んできた。最近 では、単分子層として用いる独自の正孔回収層材料を用いた p-i-n 型(逆型)構造の デバイスで優れた光電変換効率と高い耐久性をあわせもつもつデバイスの開発に成 功している。また、Sn を含むペロブスカイト材料を用いた太陽電池の高性能化にも 取り組んでいる。Sn-Pb 混合系材料では、独自の界面パッシベーション技術を開発す ることで、23.6%の光電変換効率を示す太陽電池を開発している。我々は、これまで の研究成果をもとに、2018年には大学発スタートアップとして、(株) エネコートテ クノロジーズを設立し、本太陽電池の実用化を目指した研究開発にも取り組んでいる。

本講演では、我々の研究の最新の成果 とともに実用化に向けた取り組みにつ いても紹介する。

謝辞:本研究は、JST-COI, ALCA, 未来 社会創造事業, および NEDO の支援を 受けて行われた。





フィルム型太陽電池

災害用発電テント

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有機薄膜太陽電池の高効率化に向けた材料設計

(広大院先進理工) 尾坂 格

Materials design for highly efficient organic photovoltaics

(Graduate School of Advanced Science and Engineering, Hiroshima University,) Itaru Osaka

Bulk-heterojunction organic solar cells based on π -conjugated polymers have been intensively investigated in the last few decades. A key to improving the OPV efficiency is to control the polymer order as well as the morphology that determines the charge separation and charge transport processes. Therefore, careful molecular design of π -conjugated polymers to manage the backbone coplanarity and intermolecular interactions is imperative. We have been studying a number of π -conjugated polymers by incorporating various π -electron systems into the polymer backbone, in which the crystallinity and molecular orientation significantly vary depending on the molecular structure. In this presentation, I will show the design and synthesis of novel π -conjugated polymers based on π -extended fused rings such as dithienonaphthobisthiadiazole (TNT) (Fig. 1), and discuss how the molecular structure affects the polymer order in the thin film and thereby OPV performances.

Keywords: Organic photovoltaics; π -Conjugated polymer; Organic semiconductor; Fullerene; Non-fullerene;

新しい有機半導体材料の開発により、有機薄膜太陽電池(OPV)のエネルギー変換効率(PCE)は飛躍的に向上している。従来の半導体ポリマーに加え、特に直近数年では、非フラーレンアクセプター(NFA)の開発が進み、18%以上の高い PCE が報告されている。さらなる高効率化へ向け、p/n型有機半導体いずれにおいても、新材料開発の鍵として電荷移動度の向上が挙げられる。我々は以前に、ナフトビスチ

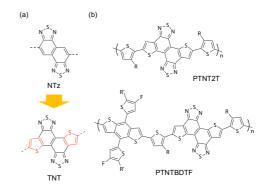


Fig. 1. (a) Chemical structure of NTz and TNT. (b) π -Conjugated polymers based on TNT.

アジアゾール(NTz)を有するポリマーが、結晶性が高く、電荷輸送性が高いことにより、OPV 素子において高い PCE を示すことを報告した $^{1-3)}$ 。今回、我々は、 π 電子系をさらに拡張したジチエノナフトビスチアジアゾール(TNT)と、これを有する半導体ポリマーを新規に設計・合成した(Fig. 1)。TNT はより広い π 電子系を有することから、ポリマーは、共平面性や分子間相互作用が高まり、電荷輸送性や PCE の向上が期待できる。本研究では、これらのポリマーの開発と、PC $_{61}$ BM や NFA と組み合わせた OPV の特性について報告する。

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光吸収選択性を有する有機薄膜太陽電池の農業応用

(公立諏訪東京理科大) ○渡邊 康之

Organic Photovoltaics with light-absorbing selectivity for agricultural applications (Suwa University of Science) Yasuyuki Watanabe

Chlorophyl as known one of Photosynthetic pigments absorbs the red and blue wavelengths of sunlight well, but not so much the green wavelengths. On the other hand, the active layer of organic photovoltaics enables to control the absorption wavelength of light using a variety of organic molecules. Organic photovoltaics (OPV) have the advantage of lightweight, flexible, and wavelength selective applications. Such features of OPV are developed to the practical application of solar matching that can both generate electricity and cultivate plants.

In this study, we fabricated and evaluated the OPV with transmitting light at the effective wavelength of photosynthesis. In addition, photosynthesis measurements were performed under the transmitted light from the active layer of the OPV, and the usefulness of the OPV used in this study for solar matching was investigated.

Keywords: Organic photovoltaics, light absorption selectivity, Photosynthetic pigments, agricultural applications

光合成色素のクロロフィルは、太陽光における赤色と青色の波長の光をよく吸収し、緑色の波長の光はあまり吸収しない事が知られている。一方、有機薄膜太陽電池の発電層では、バラエティーに富んだ有機分子を用い、光吸収波長を制御することが可能である。我々は有機薄膜太陽電池 (OPV) の軽量性やフレキシブル性、波長選択性を持たせることができるという特徴を活かし、図1に示す通り、OPV による発電と植物栽培を両立するソーラーマッチングの実用化に向けて研究している。

本研究では光合成有効波長の光を透過す OPV について、順構造の作製及び逆構造 化への検討を行った. さらに, OPV の発電層の透過光を用いて図 2 に示すような光 合成測定を行い, 農作物栽培と太陽光発電の両立する可能性について検討した.

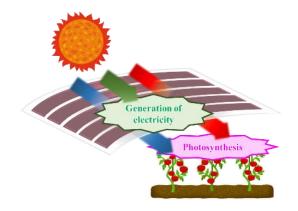


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of Solar Matching.

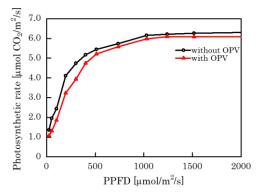


Fig.2 Light response curves of photosynthesis with and without OPV under simulated sunlight.

Carbon Nanotubes for Solar Cells

(Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo) \bigcirc Shigeo Maruyama **Keywords**: Carbon Nanotubes, Solar Cells, Transparent Conductive Layer, Hole Transport Layer, Perovskite-Si Tandem

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs), graphene, and fullerene (C₆₀ and derivatives) are very efficiently used in organic-thin film and organic-inorganic Perovskite solar cells. 1,2 Highly transparent and conductive films of single-walled CNT (SWCNT) and graphene can be the practical replacement³ of ITO for the flexible and/or foldable⁴ transparent electrode of inverted perovskite solar cells. Doping of SWCNT is essential for high performance solar cells through increased in-plane film conductivity and energy level adjustment. Since p-doping is easier than n-doping in general, it is more practical to use SWCNT electrode in the hole-transport side. Hence, we have developed the normal type perovskite solar cells composed of ITO/ETL/MAPbI₃/HTL+SWCNT. The use of SWCNT as the top electrode instead of metal enhances the stability of PSCs by removing the metal-ion migration, and considerably reduces the fabrication cost, and is suitable for the development of tandem system. Recently, we have improved the performance with higher concentration of hole-transporting material⁵. For MAPbI₃ system, we have obtained the highest PCE of 18.8 % compared with the control device with gold electrode with PCE of 18.1%. Because of transparency of SWCNT film is higher than that of ITO in the NIR region, SWCNT electrode based Perovskite-silicon tandem solar cells can have better performance than ITO-based one⁶. In addition to our demonstration of 24.4 % total PCE in our previous work⁶, we are now demonstrating the higher preliminary PCE of about 27 %.

Double-walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNTs) often show advantages against SWCNTs in solution processes^{7,8}, because of the mechanical toughness. On the other hand, dry deposited film of DWCNTs could lead to the cost-efficient replacement of SWCNTs⁹. Finally, the ultimately inorganic stable doping of SWCNT could be possible by using the one-dimensional van der Waals hetero-nanotubes¹⁰. We have synthesized the coaxial few-layer hexagonal boron nitride nanotube (BNNT) around a SWCNT; SWCNT@BNNT¹¹. Then, the further coating of coaxial MoS₂ nanotubes results SWCNT@BNNT@MoS₂NT. The inner SWCNT and outer MoS₂NT are electrically coupled through a few layer BNNT. The preliminary PSC device using the heteronanotube film shows the advantage¹². We have observed a strong coupling of excitons of SWCNT and MoS₂NT through the thin BNNT layer as inter-tube exciton^{13,14}. Hence, such hetero-nanotubes could be an interesting active layer materials of solar cells.

Part of this work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP20H00220, and by JST, CREST Grant Number JPMJCR20B5, Japan.

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Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

[B303-2am] Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

Chair, Symposium organizer: Takeaki Ozawa, Jun-ichi Sugiyama, Kaori Sakurai

Thu. Mar 24, 2022 10:00 AM - 11:30 AM B303 (Online Meeting)

[B303-2am-01] Dynamic femtoliter reactor technology for on-chip bioanalysis and artificial cell reconstitution

^OHiroyuki Noji¹ (1. The University of Tokyo)

10:10 AM - 11:00 AM

[B303-2am-02] Early detection of COVID-19 infected persons at individual facilities using the "Kyoto model"

^OMakoto Yasojima¹ (1. Shimadzu Techno-Research, Inc.)

11:00 AM - 11:30 AM

新しい動的フェムトリアクタ技術によるオンチップ分析・無 細胞システムの構築

(¹東大院工・応用化学) ○野地 博行¹

Dynamic femtoliter reactor technology for on-chip bioanalysis and artificial cell reconstitution

(¹Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, University of Tokyo) Hiroyuki Noji¹

We have developed various single-molecule digital bioanalytical methods based on femtolitre-sized reactor array technology. Currently, we are working on the development of multi-conditional digital bioanalysis methods to elucidate the "individuality" of biomolecules and virus particles, and the development of dynamic reactor that is able to autonomously enrich or eject substances. In this presentation, I introduce the progress of this research and discuss the perspectives of this technology. Keywords: Dynamic femtoreactor technology, Digital bioassay, Artificial cell reactor

我々は、体積フェムトリットル単位の溶液リアクタが並んだアレイ技術を用いて、様々な種類の超高感度バイオ分子検出技術を開発してきた。例えば、1分子酵素アッセイ技術 ¹・1分子感度の抗原抗体反応検出技術(デジタル ELISA) ²・1分子膜輸送体計測 ³・1粒子感度のインフルエンザウイルス検出 ⁴・1分子酵素マルチプレックスプロファイリング技術 ⁵などがあげられる。また、1分子酵素活性の定量計測から、分子モーターの反応効率測定 ⁶・分子活性個性の発生分子機構解明 ⁷・分子個性と進化能の相関など生体分子の分子機構・進化機構の解明にも成功してきた。

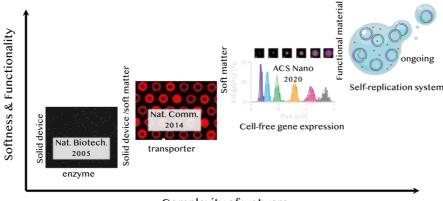
しかし、本技術をさらに発展させるためには、フェムトリアクタ技術の根本的な革新が必要である。これまでのフェムトリアクタは、試料溶液中のターゲット分子・粒子をその濃度に応じて受動的に補足するだけである。そのため、例えばデジタル ELISA においてはデバイス導入前に試料洗浄や濃縮プロセスが必須であり、全体の反応プロセスを通したシステムのマイクロ化には至っていない。また、1分子酵素解析においては、-度導入した溶液組成を変えることができないため、特定の反応条件のみでの計測にとどまっており、多条件計測による詳細解析は不可能であった。

そこで、我々はフェムトリアクタ技術の革新のためにリアクタのシリアル溶液交換技術・リアクタに分子濃縮/排除機能など、動的性質を有するフェムトリアクタ技術の確立を目指している。これまでに、20回以上安定に溶液交換を可能とする技術を確立しインフルエンザウイルス粒子の薬剤耐性に関する「個性」の定量計測 ⁸ に成功した。また、積極的な生体分子の濃縮技術の確立にも成功しつつある。

さらに、我々はこの動的フェムトリアクタ技術の一つの大きな到達地点は物質合成・情報変換能に加え自己成長・分裂能を有する「自律的な人工細胞リアクタ」であると考えている。これまで、無細胞遺伝子発現システムを再構成したリアクタ技術を用いた高精度の酵素スクリーニング技術の開発⁹や、均一系リポソーム中における遺伝子発現¹⁰などに成功している。このような人工細

胞技術を、上述の動的フェムトリアクタ技術と効果的に統合することができれば、自律的に外部情報を処理して信号を発する全く新しい分子検出技術や超並列型の分子プロトタイピングが可能になるだろう。さらに、自己増幅能を備えることが可能となれば、「自律進化する人工細胞リアクタ」技術が確立するため、革新的な生体分子技術につながるものと期待される。

本発表では、動的フェムトリアクタ技術および人工細胞リアクタ技術の進捗を紹介しながら、その先に目指す構想について議論したい。



Complexity of wetware

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「京都モデル」による個別施設での新型コロナウイルス感染者の早 期検知

(島津テクノリサーチ¹) ○八十島 誠¹

Early detection of COVID-19 infected persons at individual facilities using the "Kyoto model" (1Shimadzu Techno-Research, Inc.) OMakoto Yasojima, 1

It has been reported that SARS-CoV-2 is excreted in stool before the onset of COVID-19. Therefore, by investigating sewage including toilet-flushing-water, it is possible to detect COVID-19 infected persons before positive confirmation. We have developed a system "The Kyoto model" that prevents the formation of clusters by conducting clinical tests when a positive reaction is obtained from sewage in an individual facility. In this lecture, I would like to introduce the features of "The Kyoto model".

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Wastewater Based Epidemiology, The Kyoto model

SARS-CoV-2 は COVID-19 の発症日より前に糞便に排泄される事が報告されてきている。従って、高齢者施設や精神病院、大学寮などの個別施設においてトイレ排水を含む下水を調査すると、陽性確定前に COVID-19 の感染者を早期検知する事が可能になる。個別施設での調査においては、断続的に流れるトイレ排水中の糞便をどのように捕捉するかが問題となるが、我々は独自のパッシブサンプラーを開発し、個別施設での調査に応用出来る事を検証してきた。さらに個別施設において下水を調査し、陽性反応が得られた場合は臨床検査を行う事で、クラスターの発生を防止するシステム「京都モデル」「「シートで開発した。個別施設の調査では、施設敷地内の汚水升を開封し採水する事になるが、開封すべきマンホールやその内部は施設やマンホールごとにその様相が異なる。また、施設に大浴場等を持つ場合、その排水は捕捉した SARS-CoV-2 を脱着させる可能性があり、浴場排水等の時間の採水を避ける必要がある。これらのことから、施設ごとに調査をデザインする必要があり、適切な調査計画の立案には多くの経験と知識を要する事がわかってきている。

京都モデルは、実証試験に協力いただいた京都市において、既に大規模に社会実装されており、さらに内閣官房の下水サーベイランスでも京都モデルと同様のスキームで個別施設の調査が行われようとしている。本講では、新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大防止に向けた京都モデルの取り組みについて紹介する。

1) 個別施設での SARS-CoV-2 感染者の早期発見に適したパッシブサンプラー開発と有効性の検証. 八十島誠, 友野卓哉, 醍醐ふみ, 嶽盛公昭, 井原賢, 本多了, 端昭彦, 田中宏明, 土木学会論文集 G(環境)2021, 77,7, III 179-III 190.

Symposium | Co-Innovation Program (CIP) | Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

[B303-2pm] Emerging healthcare technology for diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases

Chair, Symposium organizer: Takeaki Ozawa, Jun-ichi Sugiyama, Kaori Sakurai

Thu. Mar 24, 2022 2:00 PM - 3:40 PM B303 (Online Meeting)

[B303-2pm-01] Development of compact high-speed real-time PCR systems for point-of-care-testing of respiratory infections

^OHidenori Nagai¹ (1. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST))

2:00 PM - 2:30 PM

[B303-2pm-02] Visualization of infection risk by human behavior analysis and development of virus control technology

^OTakeshi Takizawa¹ (1. LION CORPORATION)

2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

[B303-2pm-03] Development of high-throughput testing method with optical condensation for prevention of infectious diseases

^OTakuya Iida^{1,2}, Shiho Tokonami^{3,2}, Ikuhiko Nakase^{1,2} (1. Grad. Sch. Sci., Osaka Pref. Univ., 2. RILACS, Osaka Pref. Univ., 3. Grad. Sch. Eng., Osaka Pref. Univ.) 3:10 PM - 3:40 PM

呼吸器感染症の検査を自宅で可能とする小型高速リアルタイム PCR 技術の開発

(産総研 PhotoBio-OIL) ○永井 秀典

Development of compact high-speed real-time PCR systems for point-of-care-testing of respiratory infections (Advanced Photonics and Biosensing Open Innovation Laboratory, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) OHidenori Nagai

We have developed high-speed quantitative reverse transcription PCR (RT-qPCR) devices based on the oscillatory-flow in a microchannel. As the target for the high-speed microfluidic RT-qPCR, E gene, N gene, and S gene of SARS-CoV-2 was examined. Reverse transcription and qPCR were carried out countinuously in the same microchannel as a one-step RT-qPCR. In the optimum condition for high-speed RT-qPCR, the amplification of target genes was obserbed from the above 5 pfu/run of SARS-CoV-2 within only 15 minutes. Thus, we expected that the developed high-speed microfluidic RT-qPCR system would rapidly detect various pathogenic virus at sites such as qurantine and event venues.

Keywords: Polymerase Chain Reaction; Infection Diseases; Telemedicine; Point of Care Testing

新型コロナウイルス感染症(COVID-19)の世界的な蔓延により、核酸同定検査法 である Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) 検査が広く知られる様になった。PCR 法は、 試料 DNA(鋳型 DNA)の中の標的配列を認識して挟む様に結合する 2 種類の 20 塩 基程度の短い1本鎖オリゴ DNA (プライマー)と、DNA の材料となる核酸モノマー (dNTP) を混合し、それらを重合するための触媒として耐熱性 DNA ポリメラーゼ酵 素を用いて、標的遺伝子のコピーを生成する原理に基づいている。特に、試料から抽 出した DNA とこれらを混合した PCR 溶液を専用のサーマルサイクラーにセットし、 二本鎖 DNA を一本鎖に解離させる変性温度(約95℃)と、プライマーを結合(アニ ーリング) させー本鎖の鋳型 DNA から 2 種類のプライマー配列に挟まれた領域を二 本鎖 DNA に複製する伸長温度(50~70℃程度)の間を繰り返し温度変化(サーマル サイクル)させることで、標的配列の DNA を指数関数的に増幅することが可能であ る。さらに、RNAから逆転写反応(Reverse Transciription: RT)により塩基配列が相 補的な DNA を合成後、PCR 法に供する手法を RT-PCR 法と呼び、特に、逆転写酵素 をあらかじめ反応系に混合することで、RTと PCR を同一反応液中で行う RT-PCR 法 を One-step RT-PCR 法と呼ぶ。また、標的配列の合成と同時に蛍光を発するプローブ を用いて、PCRによる DNA 増幅と定量を同時に実施するリアルタイム PCR (qPCR) 法と呼び、 特に、 RT を組み合わせた RT-qPCR 法や One-step RT-qPCR 法が RNA をゲ ノムとする多くのウイルスの検査に広く利用されている。

我々は、あらかじめ PCR 法に必要な変性温度と伸長温度のヒーターを複数用意しておき、それらに接する様に数十~数百 μm 幅のマイクロ流路を配置し、その中をPCR 溶液が往復送液することで、繰り返し変性温度と伸長温度に交互に触れるサーマルサイクラーを考案した ^{1,2)}。実際に、変性反応と伸長反応の時間を変化させ、PCR を実行可能なサーマルサイクル条件として確かめられた温度変化の平均速度は約18°C/s であり、汎用のサーマルサイクラーの数°C/s に比べ一桁ほど高速であることが確認された。また、マイクロ流路内の往復送液には、ピエゾ素子を用いた超小型なマイクロブロアを使用した。一般的に使用されるシリンジポンプ等の加圧や減圧により駆動する送液機構と異なり、送風の静圧により駆動することで、マイクロブロアの停止と同時に速やかにマイクロ流路内の圧力を解放させ瞬時に停止させることができる。そのため、圧力解放用のバルブ機構が不要な小型なシステムを構築可能である。このように開発した高速リアルタイム PCR 装置を用いて、SARS-CoV-2 の E, N, S の各遺伝子を標的とした One-step RT-qPCR 法を検討したところ、60 s の RT を含め

の各遺伝子を標的とした One-step RT-qPCR 法を検討したところ、60 s の RT を含め 15 分で 5 pfu/µl のウイルスを検出できることを確認した。これは、Point-of-care-testing (POCT)用途に利用されているイムノクロマトグラフィー法と比較して、分析時間として同等である。

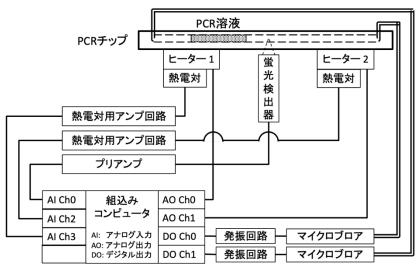


図1 高速リアルタイム PCR システムの構成

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生活者行動解析による感染リスク可視化とウイルス制御技術 の開発

(ライオン株式会社¹) ○瀧沢 岳¹

Visualization of infection risk by human behavior analysis and development of virus control technology

OTakeshi Takizawa¹ (¹ *LION Corporation*)

To reduce consumers' anxiety against invisible viruses and bacteria, we focus on the contact transmission that its risk is unclear, and are examining the hygiene behavior that can reduce such risks effectively. In the risk analysis, it is technically difficult to detect the virus from the daily home site. So, we attempted to visualize the spread of viruses in the home through the fingers, by combining the analysis of the virus adhesion between the surface of household goods and the fingers in experiment models and the human behavior analysis in the daily home ¹⁾.

First, the model skin and the test pieces coated with the test virus solution (Influenza virus) were contacted with the target surface, the virus transferred or stayed on each surface was measured (Fig. 1a). And the adhesion distribution ratio of virus was calculated under the condition of virus (wet and dry), and the surface of various materials (Figs. 1b, c). From the questionnaire survey about the consumer's behavior after getting home, the movement line and the contacted things before hand washing in the home were grasped (Fig. 2a). And by inputting the adhesion distribution ratio of virus and the effect of hand washing and sanitizing into these behavior patterns, the virus spread in the home by contact behavior were quantified and mapped (Fig. 2b). These analyses were useful to visualize the effects of hygiene behavior such as hand washing and sanitizing, and the study about more effective behavior on the risk of bringing, spreading and contacting viruses in the home.

In this presentation, we will introduce the visualization of the contact transmission risks and the effect of hygiene behaviors based on the consumers analysis, and the analyses about the denaturation of viral structure proteins with some surfactants ^{2, 3)}, as one of the virus inactivation technologies.

Keywords: Contact transmission, Virus, Human behavior, Antivirus, Infection control

我々は、目に見えないウイルスや菌への生活者の不安を払拭するため、そのリスクが未解明な接触感染に着目し、そのリスクを効果的に低減するケア方法の検討を行っている。しかし、そのリスク推定のために、日常の家庭現場から、ウイルスを直接検出しその実態を明らかにすることは、技術的に困難である。そこで、モデル実験による各種材質表面と手指間のウイルスの付着分配の解析と、生活者の家庭内の行動解析情報を組み合わせることで、手指を介したウイルスの家庭内での拡散の可視化を試みた¹⁾。

まず、評価ウイルス液(インフルエンザウイルス)を塗布したモデル皮膚と基板を対象表面に接触させ、移行するウイルス量を測定し(図 1a)、想定されるウイルスの状態(飛沫滴や乾燥した飛沫)や家財表面の材質ごとの付着分配率を算出した(図 1b,c)。次に、家庭内での行動アンケート調査を行い、帰宅後の手洗いまでに接触するモノや室内の行動動線情報を取得した(図 2a)。これら接触行動情報にウイルス付着分配率と手洗いや消毒の効果

を入力し、家庭内に拡散するウイルスを定量、マッピングした(図 2b)。これらの解析は、 家庭内へのウイルス持ち込みや拡散、再接触リスクに対する手洗いや消毒等の衛生行動 の効果の可視化と共に、より良い衛生行動の検討に有用であることが分かった。

本報告では、生活者の行動実態を基に接触感染リスクと衛生行動の効果を可視化する研究に加え、衛生行動の要素であるウイルス不活化技術について、ウイルス構成タンパク質の変性に着目した界面活性剤の効果解析事例^{2,3)}を紹介する。

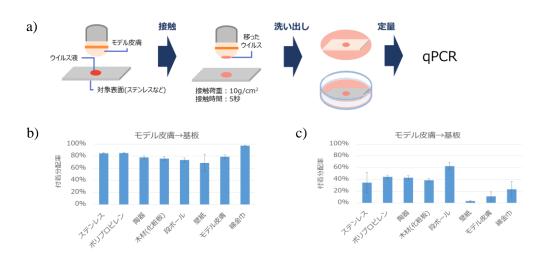


Fig.1 Adhesion distribution of virus transmitted from model skin to test pieces a) Experiment procedure, Adhesion distribution ratio of virus as b) wet and c) dry condition



Fig.2 Estimation of the virus spread under contact behavior in the home a) Questionnaire survey about the consumer's behavior, b) Map of virus spread in the home

- 1) 大竹(2021) 第53回洗浄に関するシンポジウム
- 2) 斎藤(2021) 日本油化学会第 60 回年会
- 3) 関根(2021) 第80回日本公衆衛生学会総会

ハイスループット光濃縮検査法の開発による感染症予防への展開

(大阪府大院理 1 ・大阪府大 LAC-SYS 研 2 ・大阪府大院工 3) 〇飯田 琢也 1,2 ・床波 志保 2,3 ・中瀬生彦 1,2

Development of high-throughput testing method with optical condensation for prevention of infectious diseases

(¹Graduate School of Science, Osaka Prefecture University, ²Research Institute for Lightinduced Acceleration System (RILACS), Osaka Prefecture University, ³Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka Prefecture University)

OTakuya Iida, 1,2 Shiho Tokonami, 2,3 Ikuhiko Nakase, 1,2

We are promoting the research and development on a "Light-induced acceleration system (LAC-SYS)" that enables us to accelerate the biochemical reactions by condensation of biological samples with the synergistic effects of light-induced force and light-induced convection under laser irradiation¹⁾⁻⁸⁾. This technology can shorten the detection process of trace amounts of samples within several minutes, and enables highly sensitive measurements exceeding conventional methods taking several hours.

In this talk, we will discuss the prospects for high-throughput testing method of microbes such as bacteria and viruses using LAC-SYS and for the prevention of infectious diseases. Keywords: Optical condensation, Light-induced acceleration system (LAC-SYS), Biochemical reaction, Microbe

我々はレーザー照射下での光誘起力と光誘起対流の相乗効果により、生体サンプル を光濃縮して反応加速する「光誘導加速システム(LAC-SYS)」の研究開発を推進して いる 1)-8)。この技術は数時間を要していた微量検出プロセスを数分レベルにまで短縮 でき、従来法を凌駕する高感度計測を可能とする。

本講演ではLAC-SYS を用いた細菌やウイルスなどの微生物検査法のハイスループ ット化と感染症予防への展開について議論する。

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Symposium | Medium and Long-Term Program | Frontier of Spin Qubits Created from Molecules

[B204-2pm] Frontier of Spin Qubits Created from Molecules

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hitoshi Miyasaka, Shinya Hayami Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM B204 (Online Meeting)

[B204-2pm-01] Perspective in Molecular Spin Qubits in Coordination Compounds-Based Magnets

^OMasahiro Yamashita¹ (1. Tohoku University)

1:05 PM - 1:35 PM

[B204-2pm-02] Quantum Spin Technology for Molecular Spin Qubits by Pulsed ESR

^OKazunobu Sato¹ (1. Osaka City University)

1:35 PM - 2:05 PM

[B204-2pm-03] Development of Molecule-Qubit Combining Single-Molecule-Magnet and Superconductor Electrode

^OTadahiro Komeda¹ (1. Tohoku University)

2:05 PM - 2:35 PM

[B204-2pm-04] Precision Synthesis of Graphene Nanoribbons with Localized Spins

^OAkimitsu Narita^{1,2} (1. Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate

University, 2. Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research)

2:35 PM - 3:05 PM

[B204-2pm-05] Control of Quantum state of NV centers in diamond

ONorikazu Mizuochi (1. Kyoto University)

3:05 PM - 3:35 PM

金属錯体磁性体を用いた分子スピンキュービットの新展開

(東北大院理)○山下 正廣

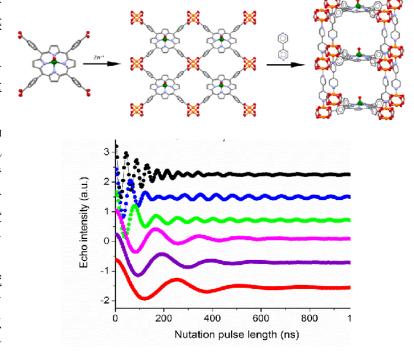
Perspective in Molecular Spin Qubits in Coordination Compounds-Based Magnets (*Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University*) OMasahiro Yamashita

Classical bits are composed of 0 and 1, while quantum bits (qubits) are composed of the superposition of 0 and 1. Quantum computer with qubits is very superior to supercomputer with the classical bits. Nowadays the qubits are realized in superconducting loops, photons, quantum dots, trapped atoms, and nitrogen vacancy. More recently, molecular spin qubits have attracting much attention due to the merits such as (1)spin phase control by pulse EPR, (2)high spin-polarization of the electron spin, and (3)high molecular designability. In order to realize the qubits, the longer spin-spin relaxation time (T₂) and spin-lattice relaxation time (T₁) are needed. In my lecture, I will focus on the molecular spin qubits in coordination compounds-based magnets by using the following four strategies; (1)crystal engineering method, (2)orbital engineering method, (3)g-tensor engineering method, and (4)molecular design method.

Keywords: Molecular Spin Qubits; Quantum Computer; Coordination Compounds

古典的なビットは0と1から構成されている。一方、キュービットは0と1の重ね合わせから構成されている。キュービットを用いた量子コンピューターは古典的なビットを使ったスーパーコンピューターに比べて計算速度が飛躍的に速いために、世界

的に量子コンピュー ターの開発研究が盛 んに行われている。 これまでに、キュー ビットとして超伝導 ループや量子ドット やダイヤモンド欠陥 などで研究が行われ てきた。一方、最近で は分子スピンキュー ビットが高い分子設 計性やパルス EPR を 用いることができる ために、盛んに研究 されるようになって きた。しかし、問題点 は、スピン一スピン



緩和時間(T_2)およびスピンー格子緩和時間(T_1)が短いことである。これを克服するために、我々のグループでは、4種の方法を用いて研究を進めている。本講演では、この4種の方法に関して紹介する。

1. 結晶工学的手法 (Crystal Engineering Method)

VO(TPP)錯体はかなり優れたキュービット候補として盛んに研究が行われていたが、まだ不十分であった。我々は VO(TPP)を基本素子として、3 次元金属—有機構造体(MOF)に組み込むことにした。前ページの上図で示したように逐次合成法で、VO(TPP) (0-D)に Zn^{2+} イオンを加えて 2 次元錯体を合成し、次にビピリジンを加えて目的とする 3 次元 MOF 錯体の合成に成功した。前ページの下図で示したように室温で Rabi 振動を観測することに成功した。テラヘルツ分光を行ったところ、出発分子の VO(TPP) (0-D)では分子の振動によるピークが約 $60m^{-1}$ に観測されたが、3-D MOF 錯体では観測されなかった。つまり、MOF にすることにより格子振動を抑制して、室温でもコヒーレンスが観測できるようになったわけである 1)。次にハロゲン架橋Pt(II)-Pt(IV)錯体[Pt(chxn)2][PtX2(chxn)2]Y4 (X=Cl, Br, I; Y=X, ClO4)に[Cu(chxn)2]Y2 を 5%ドーピングした[Pt0.95Cu0.05(chxn)2][PtX2(chxn)2]Y4 を合成して、交流磁化率によりドーピングされた Cu^{2+} イオン(S=1/2)の磁化緩和時間を測定した。結果は、次元性に関しては 1 次元<2 次元であり、架橋ハロゲンに関しては Cl-Br-I であった。これは、いずれも格子振動の大きさからうまく説明できる。

2. 軌道工学的手法(Orbital Engineering Method)

一般に Ni^{3+} 錯体(S=1/2)は不安定であるが、 $[Ni(cyclam)X_2]Y$ 及び $R[Ni(mnt)_2]$ 錯体は比較的安定である。前者は八面体型六配位構造を持っており、不対電子は d_{xz} 軌道にあるが、後者は平面型四配位構造であり、不対電子は d_{xz} 軌道にある。交流磁化率を用いた磁化緩和時間測定によると、前者の化合物の方が緩い磁化緩和を示す。これは分子振動の違いによるものであることが明らかになった。

3. gーテンソル工学的手法 (g-Tensor Engineering Method)

VO(TPP)錯体と CrN(TPP)は同型の四角錐型構造を持っている。これらの ESR を測定すると g-値の異方性は VO(TPP)の方が等方的である。そのために交流磁化測定により、磁化緩和が遅いことが分かった。

4. 分子設計手法 (Molecular Design Method)

マクロサイクル配位子としてポルフィリンからアニュレン配位子に変えた VO(Annulene)に置換基を誘導した錯体を2種類の錯体を合成した。ヘキシル基を導入 した錯体に比べて、プロピル基を導入した錯体はこれまでの VO(TPP)よりも遅い磁化 緩和を示した。この置換基効果の原因については現在、検討中である。

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分子スピン量子ビットの状態制御とパルス ESR テクノロジー

(阪市大院理) 佐藤 和信

Quantum Spin Technology for Molecular Spin Qubits by Pulsed ESR (Graduate School of Science, Osaka City University) Kazunobu Sato

Electron and nuclear spins are typical resources as molecular spin quantum bits (qubits) for quantum information science in molecules. Precise spin technology for the spin qubits is one of the fundamental issues in the field of molecular spin quantum science. Pulsed ESR and electron-nuclear multiple resonance (ENDOR/ELDOR) techniques are introduced as the quantum spin technology to manipulate electron spin qubits. We are going to describe observation of quantum coherence between electron and nuclear spins and verification of the spinor nature of both electron and nuclear spins (4π periodicity) by pulsed ENDOR technique and two- electron spin qubits manipulation by pulsed ELDOR technique.

The pulsed ESR techniques are integrated by applying arbitrary waveform generator (AWG), and the AWG based ESR technology overcomes technical limitation in ESR spectroscopy. We will present the advanced AWG-ESR techniques and spin-qubit control with arbitrary waveform pulses. The AWG-ESR techniques have been applied to typical spin systems for considering the spin excitation underlying quantum control. We also discuss a GRAPE (GRadient Ascent Pulse Engineering) approach based on the AWG-ESR technology as a promising method for global control of spins in molecular spin systems.

Keywords: Quantum Spin Technology; Pulsed ESR; Molecular Spin Quantum Computer; Spin qubit; Arbitrary Waveform Pulse

分子スピン系における電子スピンや核スピンは、代表的な量子情報リソースの一つである。分子内の電子・核スピンを量子ビットとして捉えることにより、重ね合わせや絡み合い状態などの量子状態に特有な性質を用いて、超並列化や情報検索など効率的な量子情報処理が実現できる。物質がもつスピンなどの量子性を用いて情報処理を実現するためには、量子情報を担う量子性物質を開発し、その量子状態を精密に制御することが重要であり、物質科学や制御技術におけるチャレンジングな課題である。本講演では、分子内のスピンを量子ビットとする量子情報処理を実現するスピンテクノロジーとして、パルス ESR/電子多重共鳴(ENDOR/ELDOR)技術やパルス波形制御技術と安定な分子スピン系への適用を紹介する。安定な分子スピンモデル系や弱交換相互作用系の量子状態評価と状態変換の実験を示すとともに、パルス波形最適化等の高精度なスピン制御に向けた最適化手法について議論する。

パルス ESR/ENDOR 法による分子スピン系の量子状態制御

分子スピン系を量子情報処理に資するための重要な要請は、安定性と長い位相緩和時間である。位相緩和は量子情報の保持能力に直結するため、長い位相緩和時間をもつスピン系の探索、創出が不可欠であり、分子スピン系の最適化を進める研究が重要になってくる。我々は、量子情報を長く保持できる分子システムとして、分子内・分

子間の磁気的相互作用を抑えた分子スピン希釈単結晶系や同位体標識した安定ラジカル系に着目し、電子・核スピン系の量子状態制御の研究を行ってきた[1-4]。量子状態制御は、①量子ビットの初期化(擬純粋状態の生成)、②量子演算処理(量子絡み合い状態の生成と制御)、③量子状態の観測の3つの過程に分けることができる。これら3過程を含む量子演算回路を、パルス ENDOR 技術を用いてマイクロ波とラジオ波パルスを組み合わせたパルス系列で構築し、量子状態制御を行った。時間比例位相増加(TPPI)法を用いてマイクロ波とラジオ波の位相干渉を観測することにより、スピン状態間のコヒーレンスに関する知見を得ることに成功した。また、生成した量子絡み合い状態に対して、選択的なマイクロ波、或いはラジオ波パルスを照射することにより、スピン-1/2 のスピノールに由来する 4π 周期性が観測されることを示した。これは、電子-核スピン混在系における量子絡み合い状態の生成を証明するとともに、量子状態の位相変換過程を示すものであり、量子状態を実験的に操作・制御できることを示している。

任意波形マイクロ波技術による電子スピン運動の制御

電子スピンニューテーション法は、照射する矩形パルスのパルス幅依存性を観測す ることにより電子スピンの運動を観測し、電子スピンの遷移モーメントを定量的に評 価する方法であるが、スピン系の量子ビットとしての機能評価に適用される例が増え てきている。近年のマイクロ波技術の発展により様々な任意波形パルスを用いた量子 状態制御が実現可能となってきている。一般的なパルス ESR 法で用いる矩形パルス に代えて、任意波形パルスを実験に用いることができるため、波形制御によって電子 スピン遷移に関わるスピンの運動を操作することが可能である。 我々は、任意波形信 号発生器を導入した AWG-ESR 技術を用いて、チャープパルスによる断熱的スピン制 御や強度変調パルスである GRAPE パルス[4]によるスピン状態制御を行い、ESR スペ クトルの操作を通して、スピン混在系における選択的な電子スピン遷移、或いは電子 スピンのみを制御するGRAPEパルスによるスピン選択操作が可能であることを実験 的に示してきた。ESR 遷移の励起に関わる電子スピンのニューテーション運動とス ピン状態の関係を概観し、矩形パルスや任意波形パルスの下での電子スピン運動を視 覚的に理解することにより、スピン状態の制御への適用を議論する。等方的な弱交換 相互作用へテロビラジカル系[5]を対象に、2電子スピン系における交換相互作用の影 響よりスピン制御を達成するためのマイクロ波パルスの最適化について触れる予定 である。

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- 5) K. Sato, E. Bagryanskaya, T. Takui et al. J. Phys. Chem. A, 2019, 123, 7507-7515.

Development of Molecule-Qubit Combining Single-Molecule-Magnet and Superconductor Electrode

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The application of magnetic molecules to the materials of the devices for the quantum information process attracts attention. It is critical to make the sharp spin state of the molecule coupled efficiently with the electric current and substrate. The double-decker phthalocyanine complex of bis(phthalocyaninato)terbium(III) (TbPc2) molecule showed intriguing single-molecule magnet (SMM) behavior and was examined on the substrates Au(111) and Ag(111). Here, we studied the TbPc2 molecule adsorbed on the superconducting substrate of NbSe2 to demonstrate the use of the mix states between the SMM spins and the superconducting state. By combing with the radio frequency microwave injection shown in Figure 1, we can manipulate the qubit system of the SMM molecule.

Experimentally, we show the scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) and scanning tunneling spectroscopy (STS) studies at the sample temperature of 400 mK (Unisoku, Japan) for the system of $TbPc_2$ molecules. The system is equipped with 10 T magnet and the microwave injection system.

First, we observed Yu-Shiba-Rusinov (YSR) states formed by the superconductor and the magnetic molecule systems, which appear in the superconducting gap. Figure 2 shows the YSR state induced by the magnetic field of the TbPc₂ molecule, which can be manipulated with the molecule's structural configuration. Next, we examine the ESR/NMR signals detected by the RF signal injection (Figure 3). This has been achieved by monitoring the YSR signal intensity as the function of the RF frequency. The plot shows the resonance at the frequencies expected for the ESR/NMR resonances of the TbPc₂ molecule. We anticipate our results can be contributed towards the utilization of SMM as the building blocks of the future spintronics devices as well as fascinating application to the data storage or quantum computing.

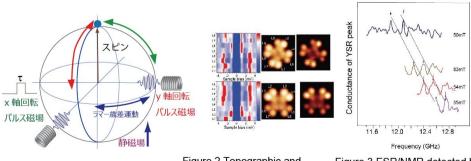


Figure 1 Illustration of the spin qubit manipulation with pulse RF.

Figure 2 Topographic and spectroscopic mapping of the TbPc₂ molecule on NbSe2

Figure 3 ESR/NMR detected by the tunneling current for TbPc₂ molecule

局在スピンを有するグラフェンナノリボンの精密合成

(沖縄科技大¹・マックス・プランク高分子研²) ○成田 明光 1,2

Precision Synthesis of Graphene Nanoribbons with Localized Spins (¹Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University, ²Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research) \bigcirc Akimitsu Narita, ^{1,2}

Graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) are quasi-one-dimensional nanostructures of graphene with unique physical properties that are dependent on their chemical structures.^{1,2} Although GNRs cannot be obtained with well-defined structures by the predominant top-down fabrication methods, including the lithographic patterning of graphene and unzipping of carbon nanotubes, the bottom-up synthesis based on the methods of organic, polymer, and surface chemistry can afford atomically precise GNRs.^{1,2} GNRs with varying electronic and optical properties can be obtained by careful structural design involving different edge structures.¹⁻⁴ In particular, zigzag edges in specific configurations can bear localized electronic spins, which can show ferromagnetic or antiferromagnetic coupling depending on their relative alignment.⁵

Keywords: Graphene nanoribbon; Bottom-up Synthesis; Nanocarbon; Spin; On-Surface Synthesis;

グラフェンの擬 1 次元ナノ構造であるグラフェンナノリボン(GNR)は、その化学構造に依存して様々な特異な物性を示し、次世代炭素材料として盛んに研究されている $^{1,2)}$ 。グラフェンからのリソグラフィーによる切り出しに代表されるトップダウン法では正確な構造や特定の物性を有する GNR を得るのが困難であるが、有機化学や高分子化学、そして表面科学の手法を用いたボトムアップ法により GNR の精密合成が可能となる。前駆体分子の構造を適切に設計することで、様々な GNR を合成可能であり、これまでに多彩な電子的、光学的物性が明らかとなってきている $^{1-3)}$ 。本講演では、アームチェア端とジグザグ端を併せ持ち特異な電子状態を示す GNR、その類似構造でジグザグ端上に局在スピンを有する GNR の合成について紹介する $^{3-5)}$ 。 GNR のエッジ上でのスピンの並べ方により強磁性的、または反強磁性的な相互作用を示し、GNR の磁性材料としての応用可能性も示唆される 5 。

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- 3) O. Gröning, S. Wang, X. Yao, C. A. Pignedoli, G. Borin Barin, C. Daniels, A. Cupo, V. Meunier, X. Feng, A. Narita, K. Müllen, P. Ruffieux, R. Fasel, *Nature* **2018**, *560*, 209.
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ダイヤモンド NV 中心の量子状態制御

(京大化研) ○水落 憲和

Quantum control of Spin of NV centers in diamond (*Institute for Chemical Research*, *Kyoto University*) ONorikazu Mizuochi

An electron spin in a nitrogen-vacancy (NV) center in diamond has excellent properties such as single spin manipulation and readout at room temperature. Thus NV center has the potentials to realize quantum information processing, nano-scale magnetic- and electric-fields sensors. Recently, we investigate quantum hybrid systems and utilized n-type diamond toward higher sensitivity, longer spin coherence times and charge state stabilization. We realized in our sample that the longest inhomogeneous spin-dephasing time ($T_2^* \approx 1.5$ ms) and Hahn-echo spin-coherence time ($T_2 \approx 2.4$ ms) of single electron spin in NV centres, ever observed in room-temperature solid-state systems [1]. Furthermore, we introduce our research about a non-adaptive algorithm for increasing the dynamic range principally limitlessly for alternating current field sensing, while being able to get arbitrarily close to the best possible sensitivity [2]. In the presentation, we will introduce the principle of quantum control, the principle of quantum sensing method, and recent progress in the application using the NV center in diamond.

Keywords: Diamond; Quantum sensor; NV center; spin; coherence

近年、量子科学技術の発展に伴い量子コンピュータ、量子暗号通信、量子センサに関心が持たれ、研究が活発になされている。量子センサに関する科学と技術については、既存のセンサに対し、高感度化や高空間分解能化が期待される。いくつかの量子センサ系の中で、量子状態を効率よく生成、制御できることからスピンを用いた量子センサに関心が持たれる。特にダイヤモンド中の NV 中心の電子スピンは、固体系電子スピンの中で室温では一番長いスピンコヒーレンス時間を有し[1]、

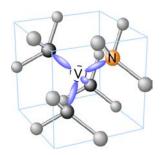


Figure 1. The structure of the NV center in diamond.

且つ単一スピンを室温でも観測できる。我々は更に、量子センサの計測範囲を、感度を維持しつつ広げる手法開発を行った[2]。NV 中心を用いた量子センサでは、磁場のみならず、電場、温度、圧力、pH なども計測でき、それらの高感度センサとして幅広い分野での応用が期待される。近年、ダイヤモンドナノ粒子の作製技術も発展し、生命科学への応用が期待されている。本講演では、ダイヤモンド中の NV 中心を用いた量子制御の基本原理、応用面における近年の進展について紹介する。本講演での研究は Q-LEAP (No. JPMXS0118067395, JPMXS0120330644)、OPERA (No. JPMJOP1841),科研費(No. 21H04653)、京大化究国際共同研究(No. 2021-114, -113)の支援を得た。

1) E. D. Herbschleb, H. Kato, Y. Maruyama, T. Danjo, T. Makino, S. Yamasaki, I. Ohki, K. Hayashi, H. Morishita, M. Fujiwara, N. Mizuochi, *Nature communications*, **2019**, 10, 3766. 2) E. D. Herbschleb, H. Kato, T. Makino, S. Yamasaki, N. Mizuochi, *Nature Communications*, **2021**, 12, 306.

Symposium | Medium and Long-Term Program | Innovative Catalysts: for Future

[B204-2am] Innovative Catalysts: for Future

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hiroshi Kitagawa, Kyoko Nozaki Thu. Mar 24, 2022 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B204 (Online Meeting)

[B204-2am-01] Operando spectroscopy, computational chemistry, and data science for heterogeneous catalysis ^OKenichi Shimizu¹ (1. Hokkaido University) 9:03 AM - 9:27 AM [B204-2am-02] Rational design of catalytic processes by spatiotemporal operando methodologies on the reactor scale OAtsushi Urakawa (1. Delft University of Technology) 9:27 AM - 9:51 AM [B204-2am-03] Gas-phase Carbon Dioxide Reduction by Photocatalysis OMasahiro Miyauchi¹, Shusaku Shoji¹, Yohei Cho¹, Masaru Kushida¹, Akira Yamaguchi¹, Takeshi Fujita², Hideki Abe³ (1. Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2. Kochi University of Technology, 3. National Institute for Materials Science) 9:51 AM - 10:15 AM Organometallic Smart Design To Enable Photo-Driven [B204-2am-04] Innovative Material Transformations: Aerobic Oxidations of Methane and Benzene with Light Input ^OTakahiro Matsumoto¹ (1. Kyushu Univ.) 10:15 AM - 10:39 AM [B204-2am-05] Controlling the active site of cytochrome P450BM3 using decoy molecules and gaseous alkane hydroxylation Osami Shoji¹ (1. Nagoya University) 10:39 AM - 11:03 AM [B204-2am-06] Chemical catalysis intervening into dynamic order of life OMotomu Kanai (1. The University of Tokyo) 11:03 AM - 11:27 AM [2B20401-06-8add] Discussion

11:27 AM - 11:39 AM

Heterogeneous Catalysis Studied by Operand Spectroscopy, Computational Chemistry, and Data Science

(¹ Institute for Catalysis, Hokkaido University, N-21, W-10, Sapporo 001-0021, Japan) ○Ken-ichi Shimizu¹

Keywords: Machine Learning; DFT; Catalyst Design; Operando spectroscopy

Recent experimental and theoretical studies gave atomic-level insight into heterogeneous catalysis. Nevertheless, the discovery of novel catalysts and catalytic reactions is still a formidable task and, as a result, many of the advances in this area have arisen from trial-anderror investigations. Enormous amount of experimental and theoretical data for heterogeneous catalysis have not yet been integrated into readily searchable databases. Our group has studied Catalysis Informatics based on DFT and machine learning (ML; Figure 1) in combination with experimental studies. Here, I demonstrate case studies on catalyst design by ML-prediction. In the first topic, experimental data for reverse water gas shift (RWGS) reaction by supported metal catalysts are analyzed by ML. After 35 loops of experiment/ML-based prediction cycles, a new catalyst with higher activity than the reported catalysts was developed. In the second topic, ML analysis of DFT data (adsorption energies of CH₃ and CH₂) shows a trend in cokingless alloy surfaces for CH₄ dissociation. Based on the trends, combined with a classical catalysis research using catalytic tests and characterizations, a coking-less dehydrogenation catalyst was developed. Mechism of data-driven catalytic systems is then studied by operando spectroscopic experiments and theory. The combined study shown above may be a standard methodology of catalyst study in near future.

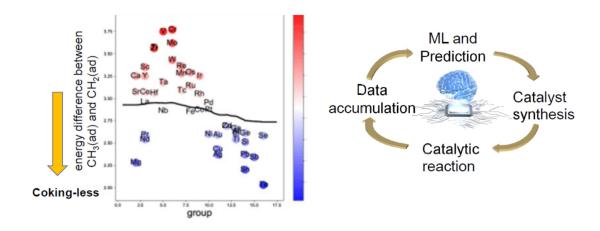


Figure 1 ML-based catalyst design

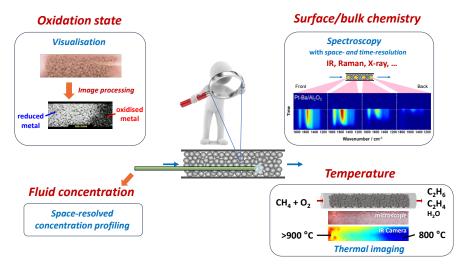
1) T. Toyao, Z. Maeno, S. Takakusagi, T. Kamachi, I. Takigawa, K. Shimizu, ACS Catal. 2020, 10, 2260.

Rational Design of Catalytic Processes by Spatiotemporal Operando Methodologies on the Reactor Scale

(Department of Chemical Engineering, Delft University of Technology) ○Atsushi Urakawa **Keywords**: Heterogeneous Catalysis; Operando Methodologies; Spatiotemporal Analysis; Reactor-scale Gradients; Reaction Mechanisms

Various types of gradients (temperature, concentration, material state, surface species, etc.) are present in catalytic reactors under continuous operation. For example, when the conversion of a reactant is 90%, the atmosphere a catalyst (e.g. in a packed-bed reactor) experiences is completely different near the reactor inlet or the outlet due to the obvious gradient of the concentration of chemical species in the reaction fluid. This affects the type and concentration of surface chemical species formed on the catalyst and induces its spatial variation within a reactor. Consequently, geometrical and electronic structures of the catalyst material often vary within the reactor. Furthermore, reactions are generally exothermic or endothermic, and even multiple reactions take place simultaneously, inducing temperature gradients to arise in reactors.

In this lecture, I highlight the importance of space-resolved *operando* methodologies, elucidating such gradients to understand *what* happens *where* for steady-state processes, taking oxidative coupling of methane as an example. In case of unsteady-state processes, spatial gradients change with time. Thus, the importance of spatiotemporal *operando* methods to understand *what* happens *where* and *when* will be shown for unsteady-state processes in automotive catalysis. Through these examples, I will explain how these gradients can be studied by *operando* methodologies and the outcome (catalytic performance), i.e. reactant conversion and product selectivity, is shaped and can be holistically understood by the spatiotemporal information. Our recent attempts to perform kinetic studies based on such information are also discussed.



光触媒による気相二酸化炭素の資源化

(東工大¹・高知工大²・NIMS³) ○宮内 雅浩¹・庄司 州作¹・張 葉平¹・櫛田 優¹・山口 晃¹・藤田 武志²・阿部 英樹³

Photocatalytic Gaseous Carbon Dioxide Conversion into Fuel (¹ *Tokyo Institute of Technology*, ² *Kochi University of Technology*, ³ *National Institute for Materials Science*) \bigcirc Masahiro Miyauchi,¹ Shusaku Shoji,¹ Yohei Cho,¹ Masaru Kushida,¹ Akira Yamaguchi,¹ Takeshi Fujita,² Hideki Abe ³

Previous photocatalytic CO_2 reduction proceeded in water. The present study establishes the photocatalytic dry reforming of methane to produce syngas (DRM: $CH_4 + CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO + 2H_2$). The present system used photogenerated charge carriers as active sites and oxygen ion mediators to link the redox reaction. Our photocatalyst drove DRM reaction under the extramild condition and exhibited long-term stability without carbon precipitation.

Keywords: Photocatalysis; Carbon Dioxide; Methane; Dry Reforming; Semiconductor

光触媒を用いた二酸化炭素還元の研究の多くは水中での反応を前提としていた。本研究では、温室効果ガスである二酸化炭素とメタンを合成ガスに転換できるドライリフォーミング反応(DRM: $CH_4+CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO+2H_2$)を、光照射で進行させることを検討した。種々の金属ナノ粒子/半導体光触媒複合体の光触媒 DRM 反応を検討した

結果、チタン酸ストロンチウムや酸化タンタルの表面にロジウム助触媒を担持した材料において、光励起キャリアが活性点となり、低温でも長期間安定に DRM 反応を誘起できることを見出した (Fig. 1)。1)・3) 光電気化学的な解析により、格子酸素イオンがメディエーターとして機能することで炭素析出することなく DRM 反応が進行することが明らかとなった。4)・5) また、更なる高活性化のため、酸素イオン伝導体(CeO₂)と金属の微細構造を最適化したナノ相分離構造や、6) 酸窒化物 (TaON)を用いた可視光応答材料を開発した。2)

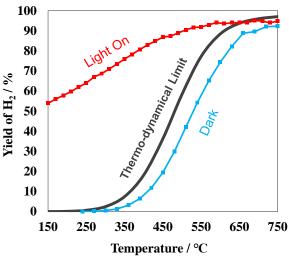


Fig. 1. DRM activity of Rh/Ta₂O₅ photocatalyst.

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錯体化学的スマートデザインでターゲティングする光誘起物質変 換反応:酸素を用いるメタンとベンゼンの光駆動酸化

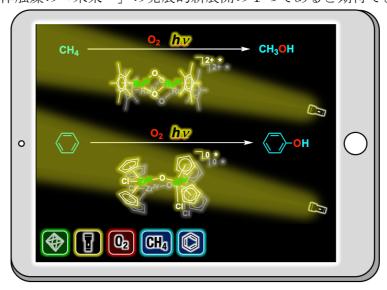
(九大院工) 松本 崇弘

Organometallic Smart Design To Enable Photo-Driven Innovative Material Transformations: Aerobic Oxidations of Methane and Benzene with Light Input (Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University) Takahiro Matsumoto

Industrial syntheses of methanol and phenol are multi-step and energy-intensive processes. From the perspective of green sustainable chemistry, such industrial processes need to be replaced with energy efficient chemical reactions using environmentally friendly reagents and renewable resources. The ideal methods are to oxidize methane and benzene with dioxygen gas to synthesize methanol and phenol in one pod, but aerobic oxidations of them are quite difficult since methane and benzene are the most inert molecules of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons. In this study, we succeeded in oxidations of methane and benzene with dioxygen gas by inputting light energy into organometallic complexes.

Keywords: Coordination Chemistry; Photo-Driven; Oxidation; Methane; Benzene

工業的なメタノール合成やフェノール合成は多段階かつエネルギー多消費型プロセスであるため、持続可能なグリーンケミストリーの観点から、低環境負荷試薬や再生可能資源を用いたエネルギー効率の高い化学反応に代替する必要がある。理想の代替反応としては、メタンとベンゼンを酸素で酸化してメタノールとフェノールをワンポッドで合成する方法であるが、メタンとベンゼンは脂肪族炭化水素と芳香族炭化水素の中で最も不活性な分子であることから、酸素による酸化は容易ではない。本研究では、光エネルギーを有機金属錯体にインプットすることによって、酸素を用いてメタンとベンゼンを酸化することに成功した。このような光励起状態による物質変換反応は、金属錯体触媒の「未来へ」の発展的新展開の1つであると期待できる。



擬似基質による生体触媒の反応場制御とガス状アルカン水酸化

(名大院理) 荘司長三

Hydroxylation of Gaseous Alkanes Catalyzed by Cytochrome P450BM3 Exploiting Decoy Molecules (*Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University*)

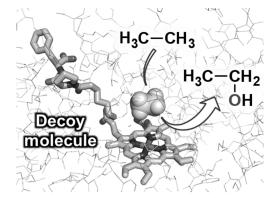
Osami Shoji

Cytochrome P450BM3 isolated from *Bacillus megaterium* has garnered much attention because of its high monooxygenase activity. In general, P450BM3 displays a high substrate specificity, exclusively catalysing the hydroxylation of long-alkyl-chain fatty acids while remaining inactive for small non-native substrates such as propane and benzene. However, it was observed that P450BM3 can be "fooled" into initiating hydroxylation of non-native substrates in the presence of dummy substrates (decoy molecules). Decoy molecules initiate the activation of molecular oxygen in the same manner as with long-alkyl-chain fatty acids and induce the generation of compound I, but the compound I hydroxylates gaseous alkanes and benzene because the decoy molecules are not oxidizable. We have demonstrated that various carboxylic acids modified with amino acids (*N*-acyl amino acids) as well as amino acid dimers having a completely different structure from fatty acids can serve as decoy molecules for efficient hydroxylation of gaseous alkanes and aromatic compounds.

Keywords: Cytochrome P450; Gaseous alkane; Decoy molecule; Hydroxylation

シトクロム P450BM3(P450BM3)は、巨大菌由来の長鎖脂肪酸水酸化酵素であり、長鎖脂肪酸のアルキル鎖末端部分を水酸化する機能を有する。P450BM3 は、長鎖脂肪酸以外の基質に対する活性が著しく低いため、野生型の P450BM3 は、ガス状アルカンやベンゼンなどの基質を含めて長鎖脂肪酸と構造が大きく異なる基質を水酸化することはできない。我々は、P450BM3 がカルボキシル基をもつ化合物を積極的に取り込む性質を利用して、P450BM3 を誤作動させるダミー(擬似)基質(デコイ分子)という新しい概念を提案した¹⁾。デコイ分子は、それ自体は酸化されないが、基質結合部位に中途半端に取り込まれる炭素数が少ないカルボン酸の一群である。デコイ分子とベンゼンなどの小分子基質が同時に P450BM3 の基質結合部位に取り込まれると、誤作動により酵素のスイッチがON の状態になる。その結果、酸化活性種が生成され、さらに小分子基質の水酸化が引き

起こされる. デコイ分子の改良を進め、第一世代デコイ分子のパーフルオロアルキルカルボン酸からジペプチド誘導体まで、1000を超えるデコイ分子を合成し,これまでに報告されたすべての P450 によるガス状アルカンの水酸化活性を凌駕する活性を実現した. プロパン (50 気圧)の水酸化活性は毎分 2200回転,エタン (50 気圧)の水酸化活性は,82.7回転 (触媒回転数 827 回転)に達した²⁾.



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生体内化学秩序に動的に介入する触媒

(東大院薬¹) ○金井 求¹

Synthetic Catalysis Intervening into Chemical Dynamism of Life (¹Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Tokyo) OMotomu Kanai¹

Life emerges from biphase of biomolecules and chemical reaction networks thereof. Our long-term research goal is to open a new paradigm of medicine, catalysis medicine: through small-molecule synthetic catalysis surrogating or even surpassing enzymes under "living" circumstances, we directly modulate or manipulate chemical reaction networks of life without relying on enzymes, as a new therapeutic strategy. This research direction will in turn contribute to the greener synthesis of functional molecules of high structural complexity including drugs, in flasks and factories. Success of our research requires powerful chemical catalysts that can target stable, multifunctional organic molecules ranging from small molecules to biomacromolecules under mild conditions with synthetically valuable selectivity. To activate stable molecules under physiological conditions, we prefer to drive reactions by earth's environmental energies, such as visible light and aerobic oxygen, instead of heat.

With this perspective, we are studying selective protein modifications, ¹⁾ artificial epigenetics, ²⁾ and chemical degradation of aberrant proteins, especially amyloids. ³⁾ My talk will focus on the third topic. The most advanced catalyst **1** for amyloid β (A β) oxygenation/degradation is non-invasively effective in Alzheimer model mice brains through intravenous injection and light irradiation from outside of the body. ⁴⁾ It is intriguing to find that this abiotic catalysis transformed aggregated A β into the products, which physiological mechanisms (i.e., microglia cells) preferentially phagocytose. ⁵⁾

Keywords: Catalyst; Medicine; Protein Modification; Artificial Epigenetics; Amyloid Degradation

生命は、生体分子とそれらが関与する化学反応ネットワークの二層性を持っている。通常、生体内の化学反応を促進するのは酵素であるが、進化した触媒が生命の化学反応ネットワーク層に摂動を与えられるようになったら何が起こるか?考えるだけでわくわくするようなこの将来像を仮想現実ではなく現実なものとすべく、我々はリアルな化学触媒の研究をおこなっている。例えば、不調に陥った生命の化学反応ネットワーク層を化学触媒で補完すれば、疾患治療の新たな基礎概念になる。我々は、化学触媒によって生命の化学反応層を直接的に狙う「触媒医療」の実現を目標としている。この課題には、有機合成化学としての触媒研究の本質的な問題提起が含まれていると確信している。疾患治療に関連する、生命にとって意味のある化学反応を生体内で促進するには、反応剤あるいは基質となる化学的に安定な分子を水中、体温で活性化し、狙った生体分子の望みの位置の特定の官能基を、保護基なしで選択的に変換する触媒を開発する必要がある(反応性と選択性の問題)。従って、触媒医療的な問題を解くことは物質科学の進歩にも繋がる、と考えている。この考えのもとに我々は、タンパク質の残基選択的修飾反応¹⁾、エピゲノム操作²⁾、アミロイド代謝³⁾に、触媒・

反応開発を基盤として取り組んでいる。本シンポジウムでは、触媒的光酸素化反応によるアミロイド破壊と代謝を中心に講演する。我々が現状で有している最も進歩した触媒 $\mathbf{1}$ は、アルツハイマー病モデルマウスに静注して頭部に光を照射することで、非侵襲的かつ毒性を発現することなしに脳内のアミロイド $\mathbf{\beta}$ (A $\mathbf{\beta}$) を酸素化して、これを代謝・除去することができた $\mathbf{4}$)。除去のメカニズムには、酸素化を受けた $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{\beta}$ をミクログリア細胞が識別し、貪食するようになることが関係していることが分かった $\mathbf{5}$)。 A $\mathbf{\beta}$ という天然生体分子に対して化学触媒が酸素化という非天然の修飾を導入すると、生理的メカニズムが作動してこれを代謝・除去するようになるという事実に自然のspiritual な懐の深さを感じる。



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11:27 AM - 11:39 AM (Thu. Mar 24, 2022 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B204)

[2B20401-06-8add] Discussion

Symposium | Asian International Symposium | Asian International Symposium - Advanced Nanotechnology -

[W1-2pm] Asian International Symposium - Advanced Nanotechnology -

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hitoshi Kasai, Tomohiro Shiraki, Yoshiki Katayama

Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM W1 (Online Meeting)

[W1-2pm-01] Multifunctional Nanoparticles for Cancer Theranostics

 $^{\circ}$ Ren-Jei Chung 1 (1. National Taipei University of Technology)

1:05 PM - 1:35 PM

[W1-2pm-02] Real-sample analysis utilizing supramolecular chemical sensor chips and devices

^OTsuyoshi Minami¹ (1. IIS, The Univ. of Tokyo)

1:35 PM - 1:55 PM

[W1-2pm-03] Separation of semiconducting carbon nanotubes using isomaltodextrin and thin-film transistor applications

^OHaruka Omachi¹ (1. Nagoya University)

1:55 PM - 2:15 PM

[W1-2pm-04] Development of various functional hydrogels of imidazolium-based zwitterionic polymers

OYoun Soo Kim¹ (1. Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH))

2:15 PM - 2:45 PM

[W1-2pm-05] Biofunctional materials constructed by hierarchical organization of self-assembling peptides

^ORie Wakabayashi¹ (1. Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University)

2:45 PM - 3:05 PM

[W1-2pm-06] The Polymeric Nanoparticles Encapsulating Pyran Derivatives for the Near Infrared Imaging of Lymphatic nodes in Mice

^OMing-Fa Hsieh¹ (1. Chung Yuan Christian University)

3:05 PM - 3:35 PM

Multifunctional Nanoparticles for Cancer Theranostics

(Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology, National Taipei University of Technology) Ren-Jei Chung

Keywords: Glioma; Hyperthermia; Angiopep-2; Iron-gold Alloy Nanoparticles; Cancer Theranostics

Gliomas display a poor disease prognosis causing death within 15 months after diagnosis. Chemotherapy has offered some hope to target this, however, it is majorly ineffective due to the low therapeutic window, poor efficacy and high cytotoxicity. To overcome these challenges, we conjugated Angiopep-2, a cell penetrating peptide (CPP) to Iron Gold (Fe-Au) alloy nanoparticles and investigated the ability of Ang-Fe-Au Nps conjugate to limit glioma growth via magnetic field induced hyperthermia. Our results show that 6.44nm sized conjugated Fe-Au Nps were superparamagnetic, enhanced negative Glioma image contrast and displayed a 12°C temperature elevation when magnetically stimulated, indicating applications in medical imaging and hyperthermia-based therapy. Angiopep-2 conjugation resulted in 1.5-fold higher ingestion by C6 glioma cells than L929 fibroblasts, indicating specific glioma targeting and resulting in 90% decrement in cell viability due to magnetic field induced hyperthermia. Immunohistochemical analysis showed an enhanced coagulative necrosis, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) expression and decreased Ki67 labelling index in rat treated with Ang-Fe-Au Nps which translated to a 5-fold decrement in tumor volume, consequently resulting in an increased survival time by 7 days. The dual application of this platform opens new doors towards cancer theranostics with minimal invasiveness.

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Real-Sample Analysis utilizing Supramolecular Chemical Sensor Chips and Devices

(Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo) ○Tsuyoshi Minami **Keywords**: Supramolecular Device; Chemical Sensor; Molecular Recognition;

Organic Transistor; Pattern Recognition

Supramolecular materials have the potential to be applied to analytical devices, while such materials have not fully satisfied the requirements for practical analysis to this date. explore appropriate approaches for real-world applications, we continued comprehensive and crosshierarchical research on areas ranging from molecules to devices (Fig. 1). Indeed, the strategy was applied to realize supramolecular sensor devices successfully performed sample analyses.^{1,2} As our recent achievements, easy-to-handle supramolecular sensor devices for anion detection in water, which is one of hot topics in supramolecular chemistry, are introduced at presentation.

Oxyanions such as phosphates, phosphonates, and carboxylates play important roles in metabolism. Among them, the quantification of herbicide glyphosate is in high demand because



Systematization of research on areas ranging from molecules to devices

Fig. 1 Research concept.

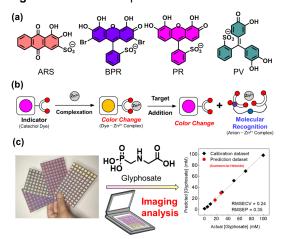


Fig. 2 (a) Chemical structures of catechol dyes. (b) Schematic illustration of a mechanism for oxyanion detection. (c) Scheme of imaging analysis-driven quantitative detection of glyphosate.

of its potential carcinogenic activity.³ Thus, we decided to develop two small types of chemical sensor devices for rapid on-site analysis of oxyanions including glyphosate.

A chemosensor array enables simultaneous discrimination of multiple chemical species utilizing powerful pattern recognition techniques.¹ To realize easy-to-prepare colorimetric chemosensors without synthetic burden, four off-the-shelf catechol dyes and a metal ion (*i.e.*, Zn²⁺) were employed for practical analysis (Fig. 2(a)).⁴ The spontaneously formed coordination bond-based chemosensors exhibited colorimetric changes by adding target oxyanions in water, which stemmed from competitive

coordination binding (Fig. 2(b)). The coordination bond-based chemosensors, which showed various colorimetric responses depending on the structural differences of target oxyanions and those concentrations, were applied to imaging analysis-driven pattern recognition on paper toward on-site analysis.⁵ Notably, visible color changes on a paper-based chemosensor array were rapidly recorded using an office flatbed scanner, followed by automatic imaging analysis for accurate discrimination of oxyanions and quantification of commercial herbicides (Fig. 2(c)).⁵

A water-gated organic thin-film transistor (WG-OTFT), which can be referred to as a supramolecular device because of its transistor characteristics controlled by self-assembled structures of semiconductive polymer materials, was selected as a sensor device platform (Fig. 3(a)).2 Very importantly, **WG-OTFT** the characteristics correspond to the accumulation and desorption of charged species at the interface, meaning that the transistor properties can be tuned by chemical stimuli. Moreover, appropriate functional side chains of π-conjugated polymers endow the semiconductive layer with two-dimensional molecular recognition sites. Therefore, competitive assay using a carboxylateattached polythiophene derivative (P3CPT) and a metal ion (i.e., Cu²⁺)

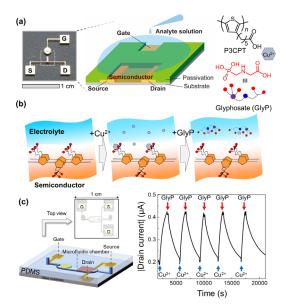


Fig. 3 (a) Photograph and schematic illustration of a WG-OTFT. (b) Schematic illustration of glyphosate sensing utilizing the competitive assay among P3CPT, the Cu²⁺ ion, and glyphosate in water. (c) Real-time monitoring of glyphosate using the microfluidic WG-OTFT device.

was designed for the highly selective and sensitive detection of glyphosate (Fig. 3(b)).⁶ Indeed, the WG-OTFT-based chemical sensor displayed stepwise changes of transistor characteristics with an increase of glyphosate concentration.⁶ Furthermore, the real-time detection was also accomplished by the WG-OFET-based sensor integrated with a microfluidic system (Fig. 3(c)).⁷

In summary, we believe that proposed approaches can contribute to the real-world implementation of "supramolecular analytical devices" that further improve people's quality of life.

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Separation of semiconducting carbon nanotubes using isomaltodextrin and thin-film transistor applications

(¹Research Center for Materials Science and ²Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University) () Haruka Omachi, ^{1,2}

Keywords: Carbon Nanotube; Isomaltodextrin; Semiconducting CNT; M/S Separation; Thin Film Transistor

Single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) possess a range of potential applications for high-performance electronic devices, such as thin-film transistors (TFTs), due to their excellent electronic properties, chemical/mechanical strength, flexibility, and solution processability. However, the electrical properties of SWCNTs can be modified by changing the SWCNT chirality from a semiconducting to a metallic character. As-synthesized SWCNTs typically contain one-third metallic (m-) and two thirds semiconducting (s-) SWCNTs. Therefore, high purity s-SWCNT separation techniques are required prior to their application in electronic devices. A variety of s-SWCNT separation techniques, such as density gradient ultracentrifugation, gel chromatography, electric layer formation, selective dispersion, and aqueous two-phase (ATP) extraction, have been reported.

Recently, we developed a rapid and single-step ATP extraction of high-purity s-SWCNTs using isomaltodextrin (IMD), which a highly branched α -glucan containing 66.3% α -1,6-glucosidic linkages (Fig 1a).⁶ IMD is produced from starch via the α -glucosyltransferase and α -amylase activities of Paenibacillus alginolyticus. IMD is commercially available at a low cost because it was originally developed as a water-soluble dietary fiber. The extraction of s-SWCNTs was achieved at >98% purity, as determined via optical absorption spectra and Raman spectroscopy measurements. It was revealed that the ATP separation of SWCNTs occurred due to both the hydrophobic/hydrophilic difference and the interaction with helical structures possessing continuous α -1,6-glucosidic linkages.

We also developed the cross-linking gelation of IMD, enabling the high-purity separation of s-SWCNTs (Fig 1b).⁷ The cross-linking reaction with epichlorohydrin under precisely controlled basic conditions gave the sub-micrometer porous IMD gels, which was important for achieving gel chromatographic SWCNT separation. Column chromatography performed using the IMD gel, which possessed submicrometer porous structures, provided s-SWCNTs with an excellent 98.7% purity.

Furthermore, an efficient method for the fabrication of SWCNT thin films using cross-linked methoxycarbonyl polyallylamine (Moc-PAA) was established (Fig 1c).⁸ The cross-linked Moc-PAA layer provided a smooth surface terminated with amino groups to form the s-SWCNT networks. We successfully manufactured SWCNT-TFTs on both rigid and flexible substrates. The devices exhibited good on/off ratio, carrier mobility, and on-current density with small variations. The suppression of characteristic variability of SWCNT-TFTs led to the operational stability of practical devices.

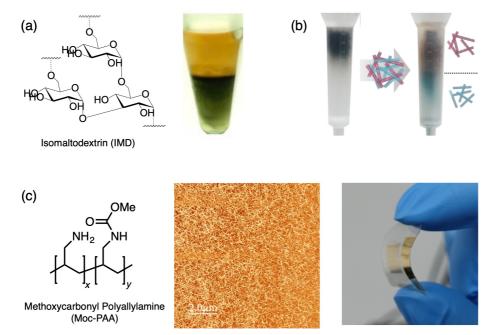


Fig 1. (a) Chemical structure of IMD and photograph of ATP extraction of SWCNTs using IMD. (b) Photographic image of column chromatography separation of SWCNTs using the IMD gel. (c) Chemical structure of Moc-PAA, atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of the fabricated s-SWCNT film, and photograph of SWCNT-TFT on the flexible PEN substrate.

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Development of various functional hydrogels of imidazolium-based zwitterionic polymers

(¹Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), 77 Cheongam-Ro, Nam-Gu, Pohang, Gyeongbuk, 37673 South Korea, E-mail: ysookim@postech.ac.kr) ○Youn Soo, Kim¹

Keywords: Zwitterionic polymers, hydrogels, Hoffmeister anions, conductive hydrogels, adhesive hydrogels

Zwitterionic polymers (ZPs), which have anionic and cationic parts in the same monomer unit, have received enormous attention because of their promising properties, such as stimuliresponsiveness, remarkable hydrophilicity, and the anti-polyelectrolyte effect. Zwitterions have a higher dipole moment than other electrically neutral molecules because the cationic and anionic parts are connected by organic linkers, which restricts the distance between them. This results in remarkable ion-dipole or dipole-dipole interaction between ZPs and other molecules. Generally, polyelectrolytes (PEs), which have a net charge, have a stretched chain conformation in pure water but take on a collapsed conformation in salt solutions because of the screened electrostatic repulsion between or within the PE. This is called the polyelectrolyte effect. On the other hand, ZPs are known to show an anti-polyelectrolyte effect, in which the polymer becomes much more soluble in the salt solution, but this is highly dependent on the nature of the ZP, temperature, and concentrations of salt and ZPs. Among the common zwitterionic monomers for synthesizing ZPs, sulfobetaine methacrylate (SBMA) with quaternary ammonium and sulfonate groups, which is commercially available, is a widely used monomer for ZP synthesis. Recently, sulfobetaines based on vinyl pyridine (SBVP) and vinyl imidazole (SBVI) monomers suitable for radical polymerization have also been developed. In particular, the imidazolium cation is distinct from the ammonium cation because its positive charge is delocalized in a five-membered aromatic ring, and it can form non-covalent interactions with other molecules, including π - π , cation- π , and anion- π interactions.

Here, we newly fabricated physically cross-linked graphene hydrogels through cation- π interaction with zwitterionic imidazolium-based polymers. We established facile and novel synthetic methods for fabricating graphene hydrogels by using microwave irradiation which induces exfoliation of graphite and polymerization simultaneously.

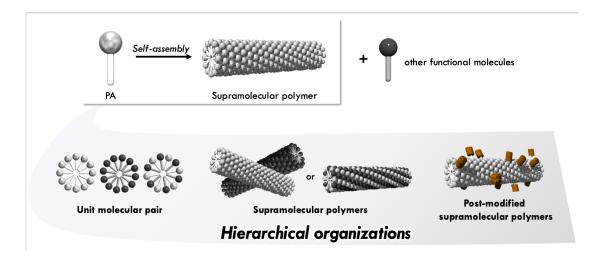
In this presentation, extremely simple method to fabricating graphene hydrogels and their electrochemical performances, adhesive, reusable, and robustness properties will be discussed.

[Reference] I. K. Han, J. Han, Y. S. Kim* "Liquid-to-Solid Phase Transitions of Imidazolium-Based Zwitterionic Polymers Induced by Hofmeister Anions", *Chem Asian J.* **2021**, *16*, 1–5.

Biofunctional materials constructed by hierarchical organization of self-assembling peptides

(¹Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University) ○Rie Wakabayashi¹ **Keywords**: Self-assembly; Peptides; Biofunctional materials; Enzymatic reaction; Drug delivery system

Peptide amphiphiles (PAs) self-assemble to form various nanostructures in aqueous media depending on the molecular design, assembly pathway, and environment. Supramolecular materials based on PAs show unique (bio)functions, such as binding to and/or controlling biomolecules/cells. Because the functions are highly influenced by the structures of materials, it is of importance to control the supramolecular organizations. We have focused on hierarchical organizations of self-assembling PAs: unit molecular pair, supramolecular polymers, and supramolecular polymers post-modified with functional molecules. To achieve these, we have developed novel strategies using co-assembly system^{1,2} and enzymatic reaction³. In the presentation, supramolecular strategy for hierarchical organization of self-assembling PAs and post-modification of the assemblies as well as the latest results on the applications for drug delivery system, and multi-enzymatic reactions will be discussed.



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Near-Infrared Fluorescent Polymeric Micelles for The Sentinel Lymph Node Imaging of Breast Cancer

(¹Department of Biomedical Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan, ²National Institute of Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology, National Health Research Institutes, Taiwan) ⊙Ming-Fs Hsieh,¹ Jui-Ting Hsiao,¹ Tai-Wei Feng,¹ Ming-Hsi Huang,² Keywords: Near Infrared Fluorescence, Surgical Navigation, Polymeric Micelle, Nanoparticles

The gold standard of sentinel lymph node for breast cancer surgery is based on the use of lymphoscintigraphy and blue-dye injection. Owing to high cost of radionuclide imaging and the short retention time of blue dye, near Infrared (NIR) fluorescent imaging receives high attention. However, the random diffusion with body fluid and poor photo-stability are the main drawbacks for NIR dyes. To overcome the drawbacks, nano-sized NIR nanoparticles (NPs) are considered better solution. In the present study, we have prepared NPs loading with newly synthesized NIR dye. The self-assembled poly (ethylene glycol)-block-poly(ε -caprolactone) micelles (PEG-PCL) having average hydrodynamic particle size of 62.7 \pm 0.6 nm are found to be suitable for Interstitial/lymphatic fenestration. The *in vitro* releasing test showed that less than 10 % of NIR dyes were released from NPs in 48 hours post fabrication of NPs in phosphate buffered solution. In addition, the particle size of the NPs remained stable for at least 14 days.

It has been reported that the anti-PEG antibodies exist in the healthy people. That leads to reduced therapeutic efficacy and adverse immune response when PEGylated drugs are administered in patients. This study evaluated whether the PEGylated NPs consisting of PEG-PCL copolymer and fluorescent dye can affect the fluorescent imaging in the mice with pre-existing anti-PEG antibodies (IgG and IgM) in serum. To that purpose, we have induced anti-PEG antibodies in mice by intramuscular injection of PEG. The ELISA was used to detect the serum antibodies of mice. Then, an orthotopic breast cancer tumor in mice bearing anti-PEG antibodies was established. The PEGylated fluorescent NPs were subcutaneously injected around breast tumor. The IVIS Spectrum Imaging System was employed to observe the fluorescent images and intensity. As a control group, phosphate buffered solution was injected in mice. The concentrations of anti-PEG IgG and IgM in the serum of mice were determined by ELISA assay. When a PEGylated fluorescent NPs were injected in mice, the secondary immunity in mice was initiated. However, there was no difference in the fluorescent intensity of PEGylated NPs (around tumor) as compared with that of the control group (mice without anti-PEG IgG and IgM). In conclusion, this study found that the fluorescent intensity of PEGylated NPs was not affected when the mice were induced with anti-PEG antibodies.

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Symposium | Asian International Symposium | Asian International Symposium - Colloid and Surface Chemistry -

[W2-2pm] Asian International Symposium - Colloid and Surface Chemistry -

Chair, Symposium organizer: Kenichi Sakai, Hideya Kawasaki, Takanori Takiue, Ken-ichi Iimura Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM W2 (Online Meeting)

[W2-2pm-01] Molecular Assembly of Biomimetic Systems

^OJunbai Li¹, Yi Jia¹ (1. Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)) 1:05 PM - 1:30 PM

[W2-2pm-02] Functionalization of Photoresponsive Molecular Assemblies Using the Inner Environments

^OMasaaki Akamatsu^{1,2} (1. Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science, 2. Research Institute for Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science)

1:30 PM - 1:45 PM

[W2-2pm-03] Effect of Molecular Distortion on the Optical Properties of Carotenoid-Based Nanoparticles

ORyuju Suzuki¹ (1. IMRAM, Tohoku Univ.) 1:45 PM - 2:00 PM

[W2-2pm-04] Acquisition of the pair potential from the structure factor by the model-potential-free method: Study in monodisperse and polydisperse colloidal dispersion systems

^OKen-ichi Amano¹ (1. Meijo University)

2:00 PM - 2:15 PM

[W2-2pm-05] Self-assembled Mesoporous Nano- or Microstructure for Energy Storage and Sensing Application

^OSUBRATA MAJI¹, Genki Yoshikawa¹, Lok Kumar Shrestha¹ (1. National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS))

2:15 PM - 2:30 PM

[W2-2pm-06] Colloidal Particles at Interfaces: from Fundamentals to Functional Materials

^OTo Ngai¹ (1. The Chinese University of Hong Kong) 2:35 PM - 2:55 PM

[W2-2pm-07] Development of Immobilized Molecular Catalysts for CO₂ Transformation Reactions

^OSangita Karanjit¹, Emiko Tanaka¹, Masaya kashihara¹, Atsushi Nakayama¹, Lok Kumar Shrestha², Katsuhiko Ariga^{2,3}, Kosuke Namba¹ (1. Tokushima University, 2. National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), 3. The University of Tokyo)

2:55 PM - 3:10 PM

[W2-2pm-08] Deposition of Nanostructured Nickel Oxides by Amino Acid Chelated Complexes: Benefits of Mixed Side Chains on the Formation of Nanostructures for Energy-efficient Electrochromic Windows

^OKe-Hsuan Wang¹, Takeshi Kawai¹ (1. Tokyo University of Science) 3:10 PM - 3:25 PM

[W2-2pm-09] Development of new synthetic methodologies for metal nanoparticle/MOF composites

^OYohei Takashima¹ (1. Konan University) 3:25 PM - 3:40 PM

Molecular Assembly of Biomimetic Systems

(¹Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China) ○Junbai Li¹, Yi Jia¹

Keywords: Molecular assembly; Biomimetic systems; Motor proteins; Peptide

Molecular biomimetics is mimicking the structures and functions of biological systems at the molecular scale via molecular assembly of biomolecules or synthetic components. Molecular assembly of biomimetic systems can not only serve as experimental models for guiding research on biological evolution in organisms, but also open up new avenues for the design of multifunctional materials with a wide range of applications. In this lecture, we will introduce our recent progress on the molecular assembly of natural molecular machines "motor proteins" into active biomimetic systems, as well as the controlled self-assembly or co-assembly of aromatic dipeptides. The biomedical applications of these biomimetic assemblies, including drug delivery and anticancer therapy are highlighted.

Functionalization of Photoresponsive Molecular Assemblies Using the Inner Environments

(¹Faculty of Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science, Japan) ∘Masaaki Akamatsu¹

Keywords: Photochromism, Surfactant, Micelle, Confined space, Controlled release

1. Introduction

Photoresponsive molecular assemblies have promising applications, such as controlled release of drugs or active components and efficient heat transfers (Fig. 1). However, conventional systems require minutes or hours to induce significant variations in the properties, that is problematic for the practical applications. Lophine dimer that

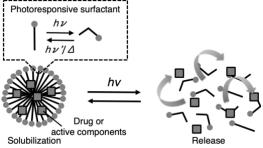


Fig. 1. Controlled release by using photoresponsive molecular assemblies.

rapidly dissociates into two lophyl radicals upon ultraviolet (UV) light irradiation, and these radical species thermally recover to the initial dimer through recombination (Fig. 2). Although this thermal recombination reaction is extremely slow owing to free diffusion of the radicals in solution, Abe accomplished rapid recombination by covalently bounding two lophine units to inhibit diffusion of the radicals¹. We also demonstrated accelerated recombination of simple lophine dimers, solubilized in a micellar solution². This result indicates that inside of the micelles are useful for rapid recombination of the lophyl radicals. In this work, we tried rapid control of interfacial properties with the amphiphilic lophine dimers upon UV light irradiation. Furthermore, we monitored rapid morphological changes

in the amphiphilic lophine dimer micelles and demonstrated photo-induced rapid controlled release of a solubilizate by using an *in-situ* small-angle neutron scattering (SANS).

Fig. 2. Photoisomerization of the amphiphilic LPD (3TEG-LPD).

2. Experiment

The amphiphilic lophine dimer (3TEG-LPD) was synthesized (Fig. 2). Surface tension measurements were performed with the Wilhelmy plate method. SANS measurement of 5.0 mM 3TEG-LPD in D_2O was performed on SANS instrument (J-PARC MLF, BL-15 TAIKAN) equipped with an UV light irradiator and an UV/vis absorption spectrometer.

3. Results and Discussion

The photoisomerization of the amphiphilic lophine dimer (3TEG-LPD) in water was

evaluated by changes in the absorption band owing to the lophyl radial on the UV/vis absorption spectra upon UV light irradiation. The recombination rate of the lophyl radicals on a micellar solution of 3TEG-LPD was accelerated 800-fold in comparison with that in an organic solvent owing to restricted diffusion of the radical species. This result indicates that the confined and highly concentrated amphiphilic lophine dimer derivatives show rapid recombination of the lophyl radicals produced by UV light irradiation.

Rapid control of an interfacial property was investigated by using 3TEG-LPD. The static surface tension on the aqueous 3TEG-LPD solution decreased within several ten seconds upon UV light irradiation. Afterward, when the photoirradiation stopped, the surface tension immediately recovered to the original value. These reversible changes were repeatedly observed. The decrease in the surface tension value upon UV irradiation suggested that the produced lophyl radical, which is less bulky than the initial dimer form, efficiently adsorbs at the air/water interface. After the irradiation was stopped, the recombination of the lophyl radicals readily proceeded in the micelles of the bulk phase or in the Gibbs monolayer formed at the air/water interface. From these results, we successfully demonstrated reversible and quick control of the surface tension using fast dissociation of the lophine dimer upon photoirradiation and accelerated the recombination of the radicals in the micelles.

Next, we have monitored morphological changes in the 3TEG-LPD micelle by using SANS. Fig. 3 showed the in-situ SANS results of 3TEG-LPD in D2O. By UV light irradiation, the SANS profiles changed rapidly and reversibly, which is due to elongation of the 3TEG-LPD micelle. Furthermore, rapid photo-induced release of calcein as a model drug, solubiliozed in the 3TEG-LPD micelle was successfully monitored by fluorescence spectroscopy and the in-situ SANS.

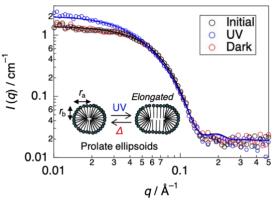


Fig. 3. SANS profiles of 3TEG-LPD in D₂O under UV light irradiation.

In conclusion, we successfully demonstrated accelerated photoimisomerization of amphiphilic lophine dimers with inside of the micelles and rapid control of surface tension of the aqueous solution by UV light irradiation. *in-situ* SANS measurements revealed rapid morphological change in the micelle and controlled release of the model drug^{3,4}.

References 1) J. Abe et al. J. Phys. Org. Chem. 2007, 20, 857. 2) M. Akamatsu, H. Sakai, et al. Chem. Lett. 2018, 47, 113. 3) M. Akamatsu, K. Kobayashi, K. Sakai, H. Sakai. Chem. Commun. 2019, 55, 9769. selected as outside back cover 4) M. Akamatsu, K. Kobayashi, H. Iwase, Y. Sakaguchi, R. Tanaka, K. Sakai, H. Sakai. Sci. Rep. 2021, 11, 10574.

Effect of Molecular Distortion on the Optical Properties of Carotenoid-Based Nanoparticles

(Institute of Multidisciplinary Research for Advanced Materials (IMRAM), Tohoku University)

ORyuju Suzuki

Keywords: Carotenoids, Nanoparticles, Reprecipitation, Molecular Distortion

Certain vegetables and fruits produce carotenoid compounds during their ripening process, which gives them vivid yellow, orange, or reddish colors. The optical properties of carotenoids are of practical importance in the food industry as well as in nature, where they are widely used as natural pigments in various food products. Unlike typical organic pigments, which have a rigid, aromatic-based molecular structure, carotenoids have flexible molecular structures derived from polyene skeletons (**Fig. 1a**: β -carotene is one of the carotenoids found in carrots). This means carotenoid molecules are easily distorted in response to stress and change their properties. Interestingly, the absorption spectrum of carotenoid nanoparticles obtained by reprecipitation is known to be blue-shifted compared to that of bulk crystal (**Fig. 1b**). In this study, the optical properties of carotenoid-based nanoparticles was investigated through detailed structural analysis where I predicted that the structural factor of molecular distortion plays an important role in influencing carotenoid optical properties.

Carotenoid-based NPs were obtained with < 100 nm in diameter by reprecipitation method. Using transmission electron microscopy, electron diffraction analyses, and powder X-ray diffraction measurements, it is revealed that obtained nanoparticles comprised two domains: a crystalline domain and an amorphous domain (**Fig. 1c**). Raman spectroscopy was then used to evaluate the effective π -conjugation length of the carotenoids. It is known that the peak position of the Raman band assigned to the C=C stretching vibration (v_1) correlates with the length of the π -conjugation length of the carotenoid polyene chain. Detailed analysis of v_1 Raman band showed that NPs include the molecules that shortened effective π -conjugation in their amorphous domain, suggesting the molecules are distorted (**Fig. 1c**). Furthermore, I revealed a correlation between the absorption spectra and the extent of carotenoids distortion labelled effective π -conjugation lengths. This led to the conclusion that molecular distortion strongly affects optical properties.

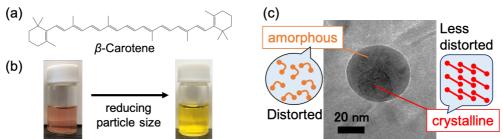


Fig. 1 (a) Chemical structure of β -carotene (b) β -carotene particles dispersion that change color as particle size reduction (c) β -carotene nanoparticle taken by a cryo-transmission electron microscope References: 1) H. Kasai *et al.*, *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.*, **1992**, *31*, L1132. 2) J. C. Merlin, *Pure & Appl. Chem.*, **1985**, *57*, 785.

Acquisition of the pair potential from the structure factor by the model-potential-free method: Study in monodisperse and polydisperse colloidal dispersion systems

(¹Faculty of Agriculture, Meijo University)

OKen-ichi Amano¹

Keywords: Inverse analysis; interaction; density distribution; monodisperse/polydisperse; Boltzmann distribution

Acquisition of the pair potential between the colloidal particles from the measured data of small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS) is an important topic for studies of electric double layers, polymer induced interactions, dispersion stabilities, and aggregations of the colloidal particles. For acquisition of the pair potential, model pair potentials such as Derjaguin-Landau-Verwey-Overbeek (DLVO) potential and Yukawa potential are generally used in the analysis. However, when shape of the real pair potential is not similar to the model pair potential, the model-potential-free analysis should be conducted. In addition, if the real pair potential is obtained from the model-potential-free analysis, it leads to more correct understanding of the interaction. Hence, we recently developed the improved-model-potential-free (IMPF) method for monodisperse colloidal dispersion systems. 1 Calculation of the pair potential without the model potential is difficult, because it is difficult to accurately obtain the structure factor (the input data) up to wide angle. Fortunately, however, the IMPF method has shown the acquisition skill by using the statistical mechanics of liquids (Ornstein-Zernike equation coupled with a closure equation: OZ-closure), Nelder-Mead ranged annealing (NMRA) method, the sparse modeling, and the power law. After development of the IMPF method, we started the challenge of the development of the IMPF method for polydisperse systems also (we call it IMPFP method), because most of the colloidal dispersion systems are polydisperse. Although the program of the IMPFP method is under construction now, we show the simple calculation flow in Fig. 1. In the presentation, we will explain the theories of the IMPF and IMPFP methods in more detail. In addition, the latest calculation results will be also shown.

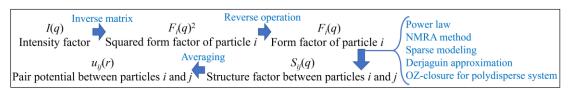


Fig. 1 Calculation flow of the IMPFP method. In the polydisperse colloidal dispersion system, there are many particles with various diameters. The particle diameters are identified with identifier *i* and *j*. 1) K. Amano, R. Sawazumi, H. Imamura, T. Sumi, K. Hashimoto, K. Fukami, H. Kitaoka, N. Nishi, and T. Sakka, *Chem. Lett.* **2020**, 49, 1017.

Self-assembled Mesoporous Nano- or Microstructure for Energy Storage and Sensing Application

(¹Center for Functional Sensor & Actuator (CFSN), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan., ² International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics (WPI-MANA), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan.) ○ Subrata Maji,¹ Genki Yoshikawa,¹,² Lok Kumar Shrestha²

Keywords: Supramolecular Assembly; Fullerene; Porous architecture; Energy Storage; Sensing

Fullerenes C₆₀ or C₇₀ could be effective building blocks as they are composed by sp² carbon atoms with extended conjugation of π -electrons and readily undergoes supramolecular self-assembly forming various microstructures from zero to higher dimensions.¹⁻³ These selfassembled fullerene micro/nanostructures can freely be controlled by solvent engineering and temperature change. Introduction of pores (micro-, meso-, or both) in fullerene crystals drastically increases the effective surface area leading to great utility in energy storage and sensing applications.^{1,3} Here, we present the fabrication of dimensionally controlled fullerene micro/nanostructures by simple liquid-liquid interfacial precipitation method (LLIP). These fullerene micro/nanostructures could be directly transformed into mesoporous structure by high temperature (900 °C) heat treatment or chemical modification. Heat treated mesoporous carbon derived from fullerene having π -electron conjugation within the sp²-carbon with robust frameworks shows excellent electrochemical supercapacitive performance far better than commercial active carbons or nanocarbons such as graphene. Porous fullerene micro/nanostructure performs as an excellent sensing system for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) owing to their easy diffusion through the mesoporous architecture and strong π - π interactions with the sp2 carbon-rich pore walls. Porous fullerene structure has been used as sensing system in conjunction with a quartz crystal microbalance (QCM)⁴ and with nanomechanical Membrane-type Surface tress Sensor (MSS).⁵

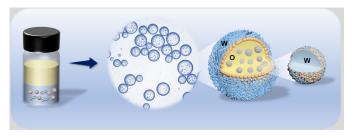
¹⁾ P. Bairi, S. Maji, *J. Mater. Chem. A* **2019**, *7*, 12654. 2) Q. Tang, S. Maji *ACS Nano* **2019**, *13*, 14005. 3) L. K. Shrestha, *Chem. Asian J.* **2013**, *8*, 1662. 4) P. Bairi, *ACS Nano*, **2016**, *10*, 6631. 5) G. Yoshikawa, *Nano Lett.* **2011**, *11*, 1044.

Colloidal Particles at Interfaces: from Fundamentals to Functional Materials

(¹Department of Chemistry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, ²School of Chemical and Material Engineering, Jiangnan University) ○Hang Jiang,² Yunxing Li,² To Ngai¹ **Keywords**: Particles at interfaces, Pickering emulsions, Colloidosomes, Interfacial catalysis

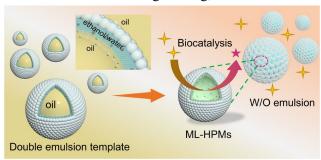
The phenomenon of adsorption of solid particles at fluid interfaces to stabilize emulsions or foams have been known for more than a century. Today, particle-stabilized emulsions, often referred to as Pickering emulsions, are receiving growing attention as they are encountered in oil recovery and have long been used in personal care products and food industry. Pickering emulsions have been stabilized by inorganic, polymer-based and protein-based particles. They are also used as template to prepare colloidosomes and hierarchically porous materials.

In the first part, we demonstrated that two types of plant-derived particles, namely zein nanoparticles (ZNPs) and cellulose nanocrystals (CNCs), can be used as stabilizers in a facile one-step emulsification process to generate an all-natural water-in-oil-in-water (w/o/w) Pickering double emulsion. The simultaneous adsorption of ZNPs and CNCs effectively stabilizes both external and internal emulsion droplets with different curvatures. The formation and stabilization mechanism of such double emulsion were shown to involve as the formation of amphiphilic aggregates by ZNPs and CNCs, as well as the phase inversion process. The coencapsulation of both polar and apolar cargos (e.g., β-carotene and epigallocatechin gallate, EGCG) in our prepared all-natural double emulsions was achieved with better protection in different environments. This study presents a novel and efficient approach to prepare a green and renewable Pickering double emulsion, which could be valuable for potential applications in foods, pharmaceutics and cosmetics¹.



In the second part, we reported hydrophobized proteinaceous colloidosomes to act as both colloidal emulsifier and enzyme carrier, achieving a breakthrough in protein-based w/o Pickering interface biocatalysis (PIB) system. The engineering proteinaceous colloidosome is formed using an oil-in-(ethanol/water)-in-oil double emulsion stabilized by commercially-available silica particles with zein as the skeleton, physically modifying the colloidal proteinaceous stabilizer with hydrophobicity and immobilizing enzyme simultaneously. Furthermore, magnetic responsiveness is imbedded in the colloidosome, allowing for rapid enzyme recovery. As compared with biphasic and conventional w/o emulsion (enzyme in

droplets) catalysis, this novel PIB system shows superior catalytic efficiency. In addition, from materials to synthesis, the preparation of such proteinaceous colloidosomes is facile and in accordance with the concept of green and sustainable chemistry. Therefore, it is promising for more potential applications in food and bioengineering, as well as bio-materials.²



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Development of Immobilized Molecular Catalysts for CO₂ Transformation Reactions

(¹Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tokushima University, ²National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), ³Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo) ○Sangita Karanjit,¹ Emiko Tanaka,¹ Masaya kashihara,¹ Atsushi Nakayama,¹ Lok Kumar Shrestha,² Katsuhiko Ariga,²,³ Kosuke Namba¹

Keywords: heterogeneous catalyst, carbon dioxide conversion, Silver catalyst

CO₂ emission has been one of the greatest problems in recent years because it is the most important cause of global warming. Great efforts have been implemented for developing the strategies to reduce CO₂ levels in the atmosphere. Conversely, this gas has been regarded as a nontoxic, abundant, nonflammable, and renewable one-carbon (C1) feedstock for the synthesis of a variety of value-added chemicals. On this aspect, chemical fixation is one of the attractive and effective way to utilize CO₂, however, only small amount of such an abundant material is utilized for its conversion into various value-added products through chemical synthesis because of its high thermodynamic stability and kinetic inertness.

There have been numerous advances on the metal-catalyzed synthesis of various organic compounds utilizing CO₂ as a C1 source where major challenges have been faced for designing, evaluating and finding more efficient catalyst for the chemical transformation of CO₂. The reactions of CO₂ with unsaturated alcohols and amines to afford carbonates and carbamates through carboxylative cyclization process is a promising green route to convert CO₂. These compounds have wide range of application in organic synthesis for being important building blocks and potential biological activity. Silver has the potential to activate alkynes and has been extensively studied for chemical transformation of CO₂. Most of the studies have concentrated on homogeneous catalysis using relatively large amounts of Ag based catalysts¹. Compared to homogeneous systems, heterogeneous system is advantageous for development of green and sustainable society in terms of good activity and reusability. To date, very few heterogeneous catalysts for this transformation including Copper and Silver are reported. In this context, solid immobilized molecular catalysts with ligands supported on silica, metal oxide and polymers by covalent grafting could be an ideal choice

The solid materials such as Hydrotalcite (HT) and silica (SiO₂) are applied extensively in catalysis. The presence of hydroxyl groups makes them an active support for immobilization of various transition metals. The immobilization of catalyst on solid supports not only transfers the catalytic property of homogeneous catalyst to a heterogeneous catalyst, combining the advantages of both homogeneous and heterogeneous catalyst, but also is an important requirement of chemical industry for the ease of separation and recovery of a catalyst from the reaction mixture. Alkoxysilane linkage is one of the

easiest ways to link homogeneous or heterogonous catalyst on solid surface. Herein, we carry out the CO_2 transformation reactions with propargyl alcohols and amines using heterogeneous Silver catalyst on functionalized HT and silica. The active catalysts were synthesized or generated in situ which carry out the reaction under mild condition with good activity and reusability. The catalysts prepared were quite stable, versatile and could be stored without the need of protective atmosphere.

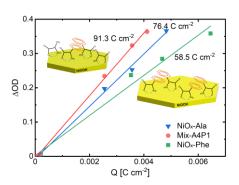
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Deposition of Nanostructured Nickel Oxides by Amino Acid Chelated Complexes: Benefits of Mixed Side Chains on the Formation of Nanostructures for Energy-efficient Electrochromic Windows

(Department of Industrial Chemistry, Tokyo University of Science) OKeHsuan Wang, Takeshi Kawai,

Keywords: Electrochromic metal oxides; X-ray absorption fine structure; Methyl side chain; Aromatic side chain; Energy-saving material

To accomplish specific climate control tasks in buildings, electrochromic (EC) windows must exhibit acceptable levels in specific performance indicators. Nickel oxide (NiO_x) has shown promise for use as switchable glazing in EC windows. However, the poor optical memory and cycling stability of NiO_x limited its commercial exploitation. Here, we present a strategy for electrodepositing a nanostructured EC NiO_x by controlled release of Ni(II) ions from L-alanine



and phenylalanine ligands. Our main finding was that the sample deposited from rapid release of Ni(II) ions from L-alanine ligands had a relatively smooth surface morphology consisting of closely packed nanodeposits. This structure yielded great improvements in the cycling stability and coloration efficiency (CE). By contrast, the slow release of Ni(II) ions from phenylalanine ligands resulted in the formation of conglomerated island structures, which caused a low CE and poor cycling stability. However, the bulky aromatic side chains on phenylalanine could passivate the sample surface, thereby improving its optical memory. The aromatic side chains also contributed to the charge transfer between the solid-liquid interface of the sample. Critically, samples prepared from the mixed L-alanine and phenylalanine complexes showed greatly improved EC performance without compromising its superior optical memory and rapid charge transfer characteristics. We believe that this manuscript is suitable for publication by your journal because it provides new insights for the preparation of energy-saving EC oxide nanostructures via amino acid complexes, where the compositions and morphologies have the potential to be further developed.

1) Wang et al, Appl. Surf. Sci 2021, 568, 150914. 2) Wang et al, ACS Appl. Nano Mater. 2020, 3,

Development of new synthetic methodologies for metal nanoparticle/MOF composites

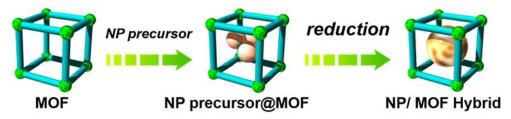
(Department of Nanobiochemistry, Frontiers of Innovative Research in Science and Technology (FIRST), Konan University) Oyohei Takashima

Keywords: Metal-Organic Framework; Metal Nanoparticle; Palladium; Silver

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) or porous coordination polymers (PCPs) are new types of porous materials composed of metal ions and organic ligands. Unlike to conventional porous materials such as zeolite and mesoporous silica, their porous properties can be more easily designed by judicious choice of metal ions and organic linkers¹. Until now, countless numbers of MOFs have been synthesized as host materials not only for gas molecules² but also for other bigger compounds such as organic dyes³, polymers⁴, metal nanoparticles⁵ and so on to obtain functional composites.

Among various kinds of composites with MOFs, the hybrids with metal nanoparticles have attracted great attention over the years because of their high catalytic activities or unique plasmonic propeties. Typically, metal NPs were synthesized by the reduction of metal NP precursors inside MOF pores with H₂ gas or NaBH₄ aqueous solution. Especially, gas phase reduction is advantageous from the point of homogeneity; the gas would easily spread over the MOF pores for the following reduction. Actually, many kinds of metal NPs-MOF hybrids have been synthesized with H₂ gas⁶. However, precise or perfect control of metal nanoparticle generation inside MOFs are still not easy.

In this presentation, I would introduce our recent examples⁷ aiming for the precise control of metal nanoparticle generation inside MOFs. Their syntheses and functionalities would be discussed in detail.



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Symposium | Special Program | Creation of Functional Materials Based on Coordination Templatology

[B103-2am] Creation of Functional Materials Based on Coordination Templatology

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hitoshi Miyasaka, Tetsuro Murahashi Thu. Mar 24, 2022 9:00 AM - 11:40 AM B103 (Online Meeting)

[B103-2am-01] Fabrication of Functional Polymers Based on Coordination Templatology

^OTakashi Uemura¹ (1. The University of Tokyo)

9:05 AM - 9:35 AM

[B103-2am-02] Development of Coordination Nanospaces for Molecular Recognition Tools

^OMichito YOSHIZAWA¹ (1. Lab. for Chem. &Life Sci., Tokyo Inst. of Tech.)

9:35 AM - 10:05 AM

[B103-2am-03] Template effects of huge colloidal lattices in water

^OYasuhiro Ishida¹ (1. RIKEN)

10:05 AM - 10:35 AM

[B103-2am-04] Highly functional carbon materials based on templatology

^OHirotomo Nishihara¹ (1. Tohoku Univ.)

10:35 AM - 11:05 AM

[B103-2am-05] Toward templatology of photo-excited triplet state

^ONobuhiro Yanai^{1,2} (1. Kyushu Univ., 2. JST-PRESTO)

11:05 AM - 11:35 AM

配位テンプレートロジーによる機能性高分子の創出

(東大院工¹) ○植村 卓史¹

Fabrication of Functional Polymers Based on Coordination Templatology (¹Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo) ○Takashi Uemura¹

Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) composed of metal ions and organic ligands have been extensively studied. The characteristic features of MOFs are highly regular channel structures with controllable pore sizes approximating molecular dimensions and designable surface functionality. Use of their regulated and tunable channels as hierarchical templates can allow multi-level controls of resulting polymers via in-situ polymerization or polymer separation. Keywords: Metal-Organic Frameworks; Polymer

近年、金属イオンと有機配位子との自己集合によって得られる多孔性金属錯体 (Metal-organic framework: MOF)が注目を集めている。MOF は配位子と金属イオンの無限の組み合わせが存在することから、構成単位を合理的に設計することで、骨格内の細孔構造における次元性やサイズ制御だけではなく、空間形状の制御や官能基の導入まで可能になる。我々はこのような MOF ナノ空間の特徴を捉え、超階層的に機能する多重テンプレートとして利用することで、その空間情報を精細に解読・転写する化学システムを開拓している。ここでは機能性高分子創製の場として活用することで、従来法では不可能な高分子の合成や分離ができることについて述べる」。

【MOF のナノ空間を鋳型とした高分子合成】

MOF のマイクロ孔を高分子合成の場として利用すれば、得られる高分子の反応位置、立体規則性、分子量などの一次構造の精密制御が可能になる(図 1)。 例えば、一次元のナノ空間内でビニルモノマーのラジカル重合を行うと、狭いナノ空間中で成長ラジカルが効果的に保護されるため、リビング重合的に進行していることが明らかになった ^{2a)}。得られた高分子の一次構造は、空間のサイズや形状、表面状態に応じて変化し、高イソタクチック高分子の合成やキラル高分子の合成も可能にした ^{2b,c)}。最近では、MOF 空間内で共重合を行うと、通常では達成できない組成・定序性を持った共重合体が得られることも明らかになった ^{2d)}。

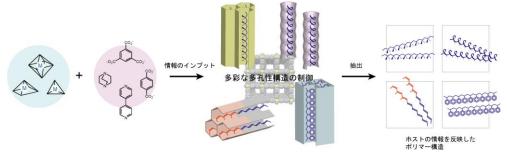


Figure 1. Controlled polymerization using MOF templates.

MOF を鋳型とすることで、高分子の集積状態を制御することも可能になる 3)。例 えば、MOF の骨格内で架橋重合を施すことで、鎖の配向が完全に一方向に完全に制御された高分子集積体や、単一モノマー分子の厚みしか持たない二次元超薄膜高分子の開発に成功した 3a,b)。MOF の細孔内に異種高分子を取り込み、その鋳型を除去するという非平衡的なアプローチにより、種々の非相溶性高分子を分子レベルで混合できることを初めて実証した 3c)。

【MOF を利用した高分子の精密分離】

モノマーが無数につながった高分子は多種多彩な構造を持つ。単一モノマーのみの 重合体であったとしても、生成高分子の分子量には分布が生じ、複数のモノマーを使 用した場合はシークエンスの乱れが出る。反応位置および立体規則性の制御も困難な ことが多く、日常的に使用されている高分子材料は、様々な高分子鎖が混じった混合 物となっている。言うまでもなく、高分子の構造がその物性を決定するので、欲しい 高分子のみを取り出し、分離精製を行うことは学術的・産業的にも非常に重要な課題

となっている。我々は MOF の規則性細孔を用いることで、高分子鎖における末端 1 ユニットの違いを厳密に見極め、精密に分離することを可能にした 4a,b)。 MOF の細孔サイズや形状、柔軟性などを設計することで、構造の違いがほとんどない高分子混合物を高純度に精製する手法を開発し、これまでの常識では成しえない分離技術を開拓した(図 2) 4c,d)。

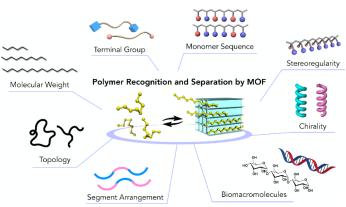


Figure 2. Polymer Recognition and Separation Using MOFs

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配位空間をテンプレートとした分子捕捉技術の開発

(東工大 化生研)○吉沢道人

Development of Coordination Nanospaces for Molecular Recognition Tools (*Lab. for Chem. & Life Sci., Tokyo Tech*) OMichito Yoshizawa

Abstract: The coordination bond is a useful chemical tool for the facile preparation of three-dimensional nanostructures. There have been numerous reports on coordination-driven capsules and cages with organic ligands consisting of small aromatic rings (e.g., benzene and naphthalene) and/or wire-like spacers (e.g., acetylene and amide). However, coordination nanostructures bearing ligands with large polyaromatic panels remained uncommon until around 2010. Thus, we envisioned that the successful development of coordination-based capsules and cages comprising polyaromatic frameworks would engender unique host abilities, toward not only synthetic molecules but also biomolecules, in a new class of the coordination nanospaces. Here we report on our recent investigation into the syntheses and host functions (e.g., molecular recognition ability) of coordination nanostructures with well-defined cavities surrounded by multiple polyaromatic panels.

Keywords: Coordination bond; Nanospace; Molecular recognition; Template

配位結合は、金属イオンと有機配位子から様々な形や大きさの三次元構造体を簡便に作製できる便利なツールである。とりわけ、数ナノメートルサイズのカプセル型やケージ型構造体の合成では、空間の周囲で複数の分子パーツを多点で連結する必要があるため、不可逆な共有結合や溶媒効果を受け易い水素結合や π - π 相互作用などと比較して、配位結合はより有効に機能する。

私達の研究グループでは、シンプルな M_2L_4 や M_2L_2 組成($M: \pm a$ 属イオン, L: f 機配位子)の三次元構造体に着目して、それらの骨格に比較的大きな「芳香環パネル」を組み込むことで、新しいタイプの配位空間となる『芳香環空間』を作製してきた $^{[1,2]}$ 。 実際に、アントラセンパネルを組み込んだ M_2L_4 組成の芳香環カプセルやケージ、 2 つのカプセルを連結した芳香環ダブルカプセルなどの構築を達成した(図 1)。 同様の M_2L_4 組成で、他の芳香環パネル(アクリジニウムやジヒドロフェナジン、ナフタレンなど)を活用した芳香環カプセルも作製できる。さらに、適度な剛直性と柔軟性を併せ持つ、これらの芳香環空間をテンプレート(=鋳型)として利用することで、大小様々な合成分子や生体分子を効率的にかつ選択的に捕捉できることを見出した。その鍵は、疎水効果や $CH-\pi/\pi-\pi$ 相互作用、水素結合などが空間内で多点に働くことに起因する。これらの特異な分子捕捉能は、芳香環パネルを含まない既報の配位空間や配位結合以外からなる合成空間では達成できていない。本発表では、「配位空間」と「芳香環パネル」のハイブリッドに着目した私達の研究戦略と展開を紹介する $^{[3-11]}$ 。

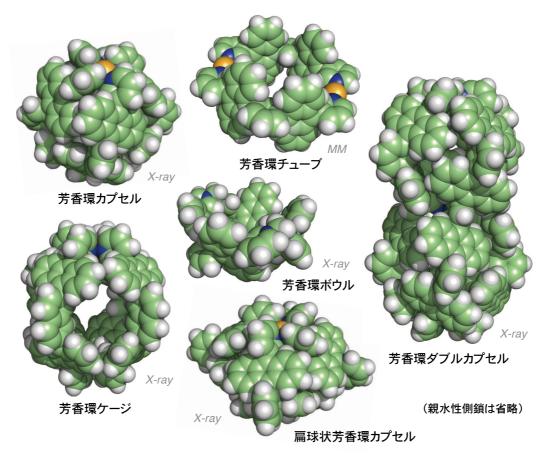


図1 芳香環空間を有する様々な三次元構造体

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コロイドが水中につくる巨大格子のテンプレート機能

(理研)石田 康博 Template Effects of Huge Colloidal Lattices in Water (RIKEN) Yasuhiro Ishida

We have been studying huge lattice structures formed by various colloids dispersed in water, which are magnetically oriented over a macroscopic size scale. In the lattices, colloidal particles strongly interfere with each other via van der Waals attraction and electrostatic repulsion, so that the whole system behaves like a huge single crystal. In this talk, unique structures and functions of such lattices will be discussed.

Keywords: Colloids; Anisotropy; Alignment; Periodic Structures; Template Effects

軽量・柔軟で生体に似た「ソフトマテリアル」が、各方面から注目を集め、様々な材料が開発されている。が、今日の人工ソフトマテリアルは、果たして本当に生体に似ているのだろうか? 改めて見比べると、「構造の異方性」において、両者が決定的に異なることに気づく。殆どの人工ソフトマテリアルは等方的である一方、多くの生体組織は巨視的に異方的である。筋肉・骨・神経に代表されるように、異方構造はしばしば驚異の機能の根源となる。コロイド状の構成ユニットの異方的物性を、相殺せず集積できるからである。言い換えると、全ての構成ユニットが一軸配向した「巨大単結晶」のような構造こそ、人工ソフトマテリアルが次に目指すべき目標である。

我々のグループでは、水中に分散したナノ構造体を強磁場で一軸配向させた後、こ

の構造を鋳型として物理固定・化学 固定することにより、異方構造をも つソフトマテリアルを開発してき た。得られたソフトマテリアルの内 部では、ナノ構造体の相互干渉が最 大化され、巨大な格子構造を自発的 に形成される結果、この構造を反映 した特異な機能が発現される 1-14)。 本講演では、着想に至る経緯ととも に、最近の成果について紹介する。

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テンプレートロジーに基づく高機能カーボン材料

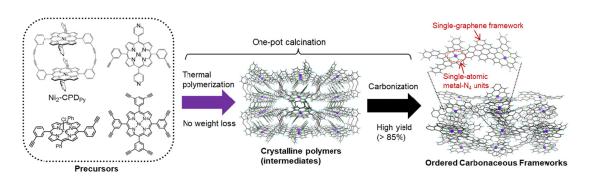
(東北大 AIMR) ○西原 洋知

Highly functional carbon materials based on templatology (*Advanced Institute for Materials Research (WPI-AIMR), Tohoku University*) OHirotomo Nishihara

It is possible to synthesize three-dimensionally tailored carbon materials which are replicated from template substances such as zeolites and organic micelles. While such conventional template method focuses simply on the nanostructure replication, our group extends the concept to the replication including not only nanostructures but also molecular-level information, for example molecular-structure replication of organic crystals, and replication of graphene-growth sites on inorganic nanoparticles. This lecture will focus on the highly functional carbon materials synthesized by such a new methodology, namely "templatology". The bottom Figure shows an example of the synthesis scheme for ordered carbonaceous framework (OCF) via carbonization of porphyrins. While it has been difficult to control pyrolysis of organic substances as well as the formation reactions of carbonaceous matters, we have demonstrated that a proper molecular design enables the formation of crystalline OCFs which inherit the structural information of parent molecular crystals. (1)

Keywords: Graphene; Porous Carbons; Ordered Carbonaceous Frameworks; Catalysis; Batteries

ゼオライトや有機ミセルといったナノ構造体をテンプレートにすれば、これらの構造が転写された3次元のナノカーボン構造体を合成できる。「構造転写」に注目した従来のテンプレート法に対し、我々のグループでは、有機結晶の分子レベルの構造情報の転写、無機ナノ粒子のグラフェン成長起点の情報の転写など、より高度な情報の転写を含む操作を「テンプレートロジー」と位置づけ、高機能カーボン材料の合成に取り組んでいる。例として、ポルフィリン類の焼成による規則性炭素化物構造体(ordered carbonaceous framework; OCF)の調製スキームを下図に示す。焼成に伴う有機物の分解と炭素質固体生成反応の緻密な制御は従来困難であったが、適切な分子設計を行えば分子性結晶の構造情報を引き継いだ結晶性 OCF の調製が可能となる。1)



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光励起三重項のテンプレートロジーに向けて

(九大院工¹・JST さきがけ²) 〇楊井 伸浩 ^{1,2}

Toward templatology of photo-excited triplet state (¹Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, ²JST-PRESTO) ONobuhiro Yanai^{1,2}

Photo-excited triplet state of organic molecules has interesting features such as a long excitation lifetime of about milliseconds and a large electron spin polarization at room temperature. Taking advantage of these features, it is expected to create functions that can be achieved only with molecular excited triplet. In this talk, I will introduce recent topics of triplet-based functions including photon upconversion, which is a wavelength conversion from low energy light to higher energy light, and nuclear hyperpolarization, which improves the sensitivity of NMR and MRI. I will also discuss the possibility that structural control by templatology can bring about further control of the triplet functions.

Keywords: Photo-excited triplet; Photon upconversion; Hyperpolarization; Templatology

有機分子の光励起三重項はミリ秒程度の長い励起寿命を有し、また室温で偏極した電子スピンを生成するという興味深い特徴がある。これらの特徴を生かし、「分子」の「励起三重項」だからこそ達成できる機能の創出が期待されている。本講演においては励起三重項が発現する多彩な機能の中でも、低エネルギー光から高エネルギー光への波長変換であるフォトン・アップコンバージョンや、核磁気共鳴分光法(NMR)や磁気共鳴画像法(MRI)の感度を向上させる超核偏極について最近のトピックスを紹介した上で、テンプレートロジーによる構造制御が励起三重項の機能制御にもたらす可能性について議論したい。

フォトン・アップコンバージョンとは長波長光を短波長光へと変換する現象であり、 低エネルギー光の利用により様々な創エネルギー技術を高効率化し、また生体透過性 の高い近赤外光を体内で可視光に変換する光源として期待されている。一般的な三重

項ー三重項消滅機構に基づくアップコンバージョン(TTA-UC)のメカニズムを Fig. 1 に示す 1 。ドナーが光を吸収し、励起一重項状態 (S_1) からの系間交差 (ISC) により励起三重項状態 (T_1) を与える。その後、ドナーからアクセプターへの三重項エネルギー移動 (TET)

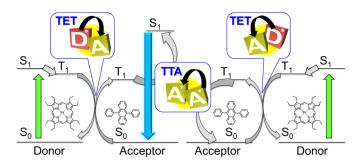


Fig. 1. Mechanism of TTA-UC.

により、アクセプターの三重項励起状態(T_1)が生成する。 2 分子のアクセプター T_1 が拡散・衝突して TTA を起こすことにより、ドナー S_1 より高いエネルギーレベルの アクセプター S_1 が生成し、アップコンバージョン発光を発する。

最近の TTA とその逆過程であるシングレットフィッションの研究において、それ

らに共通する中間状態であるトリプレットペア状態に関する理解が深まったことにより、TTA-UCの理論上取り得る最大効率に関して見直しが行われている。従来は考慮されていなかった弱く交換相互作用するトリプレットペアの一重項状態と五重項状態の間の混合により、従来 40%と考えられていた TTA による S_1 の生成効率は 66% まで向上しうることが示され、また TTA を起こす際の分子間配向の制御の重要性が指摘された 2 。

室温における核スピンの偏極率が低いため、NMR や MRI の感度は非常に低い。この問題を解決する方法として、より大きな電子スピンの偏極を核スピンへと移行する動的核偏極法 (DNP) がある。中でも励起三重項電子を偏極源として用いる triplet-DNP は、室温付近で NMR や MRI を高感度化できるとして注目を集めている。

Fig. 2 に triplet-DNP の機構を示す 3)。ペンタセンなどの偏極源分子が光励起された後、系間交差により偏極した励起三重項を生成する。マイクロ波の照射により三重項電子スピンから核スピンへと偏極を移行し、核スピンは系中を拡散していく。この一連のプロセスを繰り返すことで、核スピンの偏極が系中に蓄積される。

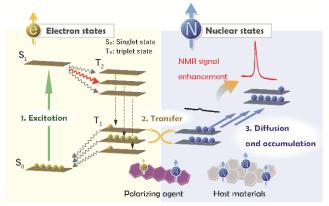


Fig. 2. Mechanism of triplet-DNP. Adapted with permission from ref. 3. Copyrights 2020 Royal Society of Chemistry.

しかし、従来の triplet-DNP の

対象は主に密な有機結晶に限られ、高感度化したい生体分子を取り込むことが難しかった。そこで triplet-DNP 分野に材料化学を導入することにより、ターゲット分子への偏極移行を可能にする表面積の大きなナノ材料や、生体分子との親和性の高い水溶性偏極源の開発を行ってきた 3)。例えば我々は最近、多孔性金属錯体(MOF)中に取り込んだゲスト分子の NMR 信号強度を室温で triplet-DNP により増強することに初めて成功した。MOF が結晶構造を柔軟に変化させてゲスト分子である抗がん剤のフルオロウラシルにフィットすることで、室温であるにも関わらずフルオロウラシルの動きを固定出来、triplet-DNP と cross polarization によってフルオロウラシルの 19 F 核 NMR 信号の増強を達成した 4)。

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Symposium | Special Program | Challenges for the analysis of extracellular vesicles and intracellular phase-separated droplets

[B202-2pm] Challenges for the analysis of extracellular vesicles and intracellular phase-separated droplets

Chair, Symposium organizer: Yusuke Sato, Shunsuke Tomita Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM B202 (Online Meeting)

[B202-2pm-01] Design of molecular probes targeting highly-curved membranes for the analysis of extracellular vesicles

^OYusuke Sato^{1,2} (1. Tohoku University, 2. JST,PRESTO)

1:05 PM - 1:25 PM

[B202-2pm-02] Single-cell imaging of release activity of extracellular vesicles

^OYoshitaka Shirasaki¹ (1. The university of Tokyo)

1:25 PM - 1:45 PM

[B202-2pm-03] Characteristic components of bacterial extracellular vesicles and their molecular properties

^OYosuke Tashiro^{1,2} (1. Shizuoka Univ., 2. JST PRESTO)

1:45 PM - 2:05 PM

[B202-2pm-04] Mechanism of formation, regulation, and dysregulation of protein droplet

^OTomohide Saio¹ (1. Tokushima University)

2:20 PM - 2:40 PM

[B202-2pm-05] Phase separating RNA binding proteins and its regulators

^OTakuya Yoshizawa¹, Ayano Fujiwara¹, Takeru Uehara¹, Fumika Ide¹, Naoya Sasahara¹,

Hiroyoshi Matsumura¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Univ.)

2:40 PM - 3:00 PM

[B202-2pm-06] Synthetic phase separation tools for manipulating cell function

^OShinya Tsukiji¹ (1. Nagoya Inst. of Technol.)

3:00 PM - 3:20 PM

[B202-2pm-07] Product of micro-device for liquid liquid phase separation.

^OHidekatsu Tazawa¹ (1. Institute of Microchemical Technology)

3:20 PM - 3:30 PM

細胞外微粒子の曲率に着目した分子プローブの設計と応用

(東北大院理 ¹・JST, さきがけ ²) ○佐藤雄介 ^{1,2}

Design of molecular probes targeting highly-curved membranes for the analysis of extracellular vesicles (¹Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, ²JST, PRESTO) Yusuke Sato^{1,2}

With increasing knowledge about the diverse roles of extracellular vesicles (EVs), much attention has been paid to chemical tools for analyzing the biological functions of EVs. Recently, we developed new class of amphipathic helical (AH) peptide-based fluorescent probes targeting exosomes, a subgroup of EVs that generally range from 30 to 150 nm. Our probes are designed so as to selectively bind to highly-curved membranes of exosomes through the recognition of lipid packing defects in the membrane surface via the hydrophobic insertion of the α -helix structure of the AH peptide unit. These probes facilitate the fluorescent detection and quantification of exosomes without the use of the protein markers on the exosomal membranes, which stands in sharp contrast to traditional immunoassays. I present the details on the probe design and its binding and fluorescence signaling ability with a view toward the practical application to exosome analysis.

Keywords: Extracellular Vesicles; Membrane Curvature Sensing; Amphipathic Helical Peptides; Fluorescence probes

ほぼ全ての細胞から放出される小胞 (細胞外小胞) は他の細胞との相互作用を介して多種多様な生命現象に関与することが分かってきている。このうち直径 30-150nm程度のエクソソームは特に疾患におけるバイオマーカーとして有用であることから、その解析・定量法の開発は重要な課題である。これまで主にエクソソーム表面にある膜タンパク質を標的とした抗体法 (イムノアッセイ) が広く用いられているが、この手法では原理上抗原が発現しているエクソソーム種類のみ検出可能であるため、その有用性は限定的である。本研究では、こうしたイムノアッセイの問題点を解決したあらゆる種類のエクソソームに適用しうる新たな分析手法を目指して、エクソソームの高曲率性脂質膜を標的とした新たな分子プローブを開発した。具体的には高曲率性膜に見られる脂質パッキング欠損を結合反応場とする両親媒性α-helix(AH)ペプチドをベースとした蛍光応答性プローブを設計・合成した。開発したプローブは小胞の曲率に依存した発蛍光応答を示し、強くかつ選択的に高曲率性膜に結合する特徴がある。本講演では、AHペプチド型蛍光プローブの設計方法論ならびにこれらを用いたエクソソーム検出・定量法について紹介する。

細胞外微粒子放出動態の1細胞イメージング

(東大院薬¹) ○白崎 善隆¹

Single-cell imaging of release activity of extracellular vesicles (\dangle Graduate School of Pharmaceutical sciences, The university of Tokyo) \(\times\) Yoshitaka SHirasaki\(^1\)

The response of the organism is highly regulated through various intercellular messengers. In recent years, a variety of endogenous and exogenous fine particles have also come to be known as these messengers. Endogenous fine particles include extracellular vesicles (EVs) with lipid membranes, nucleic acid particles, and oil droplets. The biogenesis mechanism and biological response analysis of these fine particles have been studied in vivo using laboratory animals and in vitro using a large number of cultured cells. However, for understanding how the diversified fine particles are produced, it is necessary to analyze them in association with the diversity of cellular states. We have developed LCI-S (Live Cell Imaging of Secretion activity) to visualize the diversity of the production dynamics of messenger molecules in single cells. In this study, we applied LCI-S to EVs, one of the endogenous fine particles. By comparing the characteristics of EV release from individual cells, we found not only a variety of quantities of EVs among cells, but also a variety of release activities depending on the state of the producing cells.

Keywords: Extracellular vesicles; Single-cell imaing; LCI-S

生体の応答は、様々な細胞間メッセンジャーを介して高度に制御されている。近年、内因性、外因性の様々な微粒子もこのメッセンジャーとして知られるようになった。内因性の微粒子としては、脂質二重膜に包まれたエクソソームなどの細胞外小胞(EVs)やCell free DNA などの核酸粒子、油滴などが挙げられる。これらの微粒子の産生機序や微粒子に対する生体応答解析は、実験動物を用いた in vivo 試験や多数の培養細胞を用いた in vitro 試験が行われている。しかしながら、多様な微粒子がどのように産生されているのかを理解するためには、多様性に富む細胞の状態と付き合わせて解析する必要がある。

我々はこれまでに 1 細胞の分泌を実時間で観察する手法 LCI-S (Live Cell Imaging of Secretion activity) を開発し、様々な細胞が示すメッセンジャー分子の産生動態の可視化を実施してきた。本研究では、この LCI-S を内因性微粒子の一つである EV に適応した。個々の細胞からの EV の放出動態を比較したところ、細胞間において量的な多様性が見られただけでなく、産生細胞の状態に依存した多様な産生動態を見出すことができた。

1) Microfluidic Immunoassays for Time-Resolved Measurement of Protein Secretion from Single Cells. M. Yamagishi, O. Ohara, Y. Shirasaki, *Annu Rev Anal Chem.* 13(1):67-84(2020)

細菌の細胞外微粒子に特徴的な構成因子とその分子特性

(静大院総合科技)○田代 陽介

Characteristic components of bacterial extracellular vesicles and their molecular properties [¹Graduate School of Integrated Science and Technology, Shizuoka University,]

OYosuke Tashiro

Bacteria release membrane vesicles, which are microparticles with diameters ranging from 20 to 400 nm, from their outer membranes. The outer membrane of bacteria is not homogeneous, and it is unclear from which part of the surface layer the membrane vesicles are released. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* has been used as a model bacterium for the analysis of membrane vesicle components, and we have identified small-molecule compounds that specifically accumulate in membrane vesicles. In this talk, I will introduce the unique biogenesis of membrane vesicles based on their molecular characteristics, including *Pseudomonas* quinolone signal, cardiolipin and *cis*-2-decenoic acid.

Keywords: membrane vesicles; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; cardiolipin; quinolone; fatty acid

細菌は直径 20-400 nm の微粒子である膜小胞を細胞外に放出しており、膜小胞は病原因子の運搬や細胞間シグナル伝達としての機能を有している。細菌外膜は均一ではないため、表層のどの部位から膜小胞が放出されるのか、その多くは謎に包まれている。演者らは緑膿菌をモデル細菌としてその膜小胞構成因子の特定に挑み、膜小胞に特異的に集積する低分子化合物の存在を見出した。本講演では、その分子特性から明らかになってきた膜小胞形成メカニズムについて紹介する。

緑膿菌の細胞膜を構成するリン脂質を解析したところ、膜小胞放出が誘発されるバイオフィルム条件でカルジオリピン(CL)の比率が向上した。また、細菌における CL の局在を解析したところ、細胞極ならびに膜小胞放出部位に蓄積することが示された。さらにバイオフィルム状態では不飽和脂肪酸の比率も高まっており、不飽和脂肪酸を有するカルジオリピンが膜湾曲部位に局在して、膜小胞が放出されるモデルが提唱された。

また、膜小胞に含有されるシグナル物質の一つとして *Pseudomonas* quinolone signal (PQS: 2-heptyl-3-hydroxy-4-quinolone) が知られている。PQS は疎水性物質で膜に挿入することで膜小胞形成を増加させる。一粒子ごとの PQS の有無を解析したところ、PQS は全ての膜小胞には含有されておらず、PQS 以外の要因によっても膜小胞形成が誘発される可能性が示された。

一方、膜小胞の形成を誘発させる新たなシグナル物質として遊離脂肪酸である cis-2-decenoic acid (CDA) を我々は遺伝学的解析から特定した。CDA 合成遺伝子の欠損株では膜小胞形成の低下が見られた。CDA はバイオフィルム構造を制御する脂肪酸シグナルであるが、膜小胞形成制御の機構詳細は現時点では不明である。

以上により、緑膿菌バイオフィルムでは細胞膜の CL 蓄積部位に PQS や CDA が作用し膜小胞が放出される機構が本研究では示された。

タンパク質液滴の形成・制御・破綻の分子メカニズム

(徳島大先端酵素¹) ○齋尾 智英¹

Mechanism of formation, regulation, and dysregulation of protein droplet (¹Institute of Advanced Medical Sciences, Tokushima University) OTomohide Saio¹

Liquid-liquid phase-separation (LLPS) into droplets is driven by weak and dynamic interactions of proteins, especially intrinsically disordered proteins, and plays diverse functions, such as gene expression, signal transduction, and stress response. However, their molecular mechanisms remain unclear. In this presentation, I will report the results of the studies aiming to elucidate the mechanisms of droplet formation, regulation by LLPS chaperones, and disruption by disease-related factors.

Keywords: Liquid-liquid phase-separation (LLPS); chaperone; Protein interaction; NMR; neurodegenerative disease; intrinsically disordered protein

タンパク質、特に高次構造を持たない天然変性タンパク質の弱く動的な相互作用によって形成される液-液相分離液滴は、細胞内夾雑環境において特定の因子を集積させ、遺伝子発現、シグナル伝達、ストレス応答など、多くの生命イベントを駆動する。相分離の形成と解消は、「相分離シャペロン」と呼ばれるタンパク質が担い、相分離タンパク質の集合・離散の均衡を保つが、その制御破綻がタンパク質凝集体やアミロイド線維の形成を引き起こすと考えられている。しかし、タンパク質の相分離液滴形成、制御、制御破綻の分子メカニズムはほとんど明らかにされていない。

本研究では、筋萎縮性側索硬化症 (ALS) 関連因子である相分離タンパク質 fused in sarcoma (FUS)、FUS の相分離シャペロン $Kap\beta2$ 、相分離破綻因子である Pro-Arg リピートジペプチド (PR_n) を対象とし、FUS 相分離の制御と破綻の分子メカニズムを明らかにすることを目指した $^{1)}$ 。本発表では、NMR を用いた相互作用解析の結果などに基づき、相分離シャペロン $Kap\beta2$ の機能が PR_n によって阻害されるメカニズムについて議論する。



遺伝子発現、シグナル伝達、ストレス応答

1) *C9orf72*-derived arginine-rich poly-dipeptides impede phase modifiers. Nanaura H, Kawamukai H, (29 名), *Saio T, *Yoshizawa T, *Mori E. *Nat Commun*. 12, 5301, 2021.

相分離する RNA 結合タンパク質と相分離を制御する核輸送タンパク質

(立命館大学) ○吉澤 拓也・藤原 彩乃・上原 武尊・井手 郁佳・笹原 直哉・ 松村 浩由

Phase separating RNA binding proteins and its regulators (*College of Life Sciences, Ritsumeikan University*) OTakuya Yoshizawa, Ayano Fujiwara, Takeru Uehara, Fumika Ide, Naoya Sasahara, Hiroyoshi Matsumura

RNAs and RNA binding proteins undergo liquid-liquid phase separation, forming membrane-less organelles regulate multiple cellular functions. Fuse in Sarcoma (FUS) is one of the most common targets in the biological phase separation study. FUS forms liquid-like droplets sensitive to temperature, pH, pressure, etc. We will discuss our new approach for understanding phase separation tendency of FUS (1,2). FUS is also known to form irreversible aggregates induced by aberrant phase separation. FUS aggregates relate to fatal neurodegenerative diseases, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and Frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD). We found that nuclear import receptor, Karyopherin- β 2 blocks FUS phase separation. We also revealed that toxic poly-dipeptides inhibit Karyopherin- β 2 and accelerate FUS phase separation (1,3,4).

Keywords: Biological phase separation, RNA binding protein, Nuclear import receptor

RNA と RNA 結合タンパク質の相分離による膜のないオルガネラが、細胞内の多様な機能の調節をすることが明らかとなり注目を集めている。Fused in Sarcoma(FUS)は相分離する RNA 結合タンパク質の代表格として、さまざまな観点から盛んに研究が進められている。FUS は単独で相分離による液滴が形成するが、この液滴は極めて流動的であり、温度、pH、圧力などによる影響を受ける。本講演では、我々が行なった FUS の相分離の物理化学的解析を紹介する (1,2)。

また、FUS は異常な相分離によるものと考えられる不可逆的な凝集体形成をすることも知られている。FUS の凝集化は、筋萎縮性側索硬化症(ALS)や前頭側頭葉変性症(FTLD)などの重篤な神経変性疾患と関わることが示唆されている。我々は、FUS の相分離を制御するタンパク質として核内輸送受容体 Karyophern-β2 を見出した。さらに、遺伝性 ALS の主要な因子である繰り返し配列ポリジペプチドが Karyopherin-β2 を阻害することを分子レベルで明らかとした。

- 1) Yoshizawa et al., Cell 2018, 173(3), 693
- 2) Kitahara et al., J Am Chem Soc 2021, 143(47), 19697
- 3) Gonzalez et al., Sci Rep 2021, 11(1), 3754
- 4) Nanaura et al., Nat Commun 2021, 12, 5301

細胞機能を操作する人工相分離ツール

(名工大院工) ○築地 真也

Synthetic phase separation tools for manipulating cell function (\(^1\)Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya Institute of Technology) \(\)Shinya Tsukiji

Compartmentation of proteins into biomolecular condensates or membraneless organelles formed by phase separation is an emerging principle for the regulation of cellular processes. Creating synthetic organelles that can accommodate specific intracellular proteins would provide a new approach for artificially manipulating signaling and biochemical processes in cells. In this presentation, I will report the construction of synthetic phase separation tools (synthetic protein condensates) capable of recruiting and/or releasing proteins of interest in living mammalian cells in response to a small molecule or light.

Keywords: phase separation; synthetic protein condensate; chemogenetics; optogenetics; signal transduction

細胞に新しい機能を付与することは合成生物学の大きな課題の一つである。生きた細胞内の特定のシグナル伝達や生化学プロセスを望みのタイミングで迅速に調節することのできる人工分子スイッチは、そのような合成生物学・細胞工学のための強力なツールとなる。そこで、近年、小分子や光といった外部刺激によって機能(活性・局在・分解など)を人為的に操作することのできる人工タンパク質の創製が盛んに行われるようになってきた。しかし、小分子や光によってコントロールできる人工タンパク質の創製には多くの試行錯誤を要し、また必ずしも成功するわけではない。そのため、合成生物学のさらなる発展のためには、さまざまなタンパク質の機能制御に応用できる汎用性の高いプラットフォームを拡張していく必要がある。

本研究では、細胞内に"人工メンブレンレスオルガネラ"を構築し、その内部に標的タンパク質を隔離するという原理に基づいた新しいタンパク質制御システムを考案した「ご。具体的にはまず、オリゴマーを形成するタンパク質を2種類タンデムに連結した人工タンパク質を設計した。これを動物細胞に発現させると、多点相互作用によって自己集合し、細胞内に人工オルガネラとなる相分離構造体(人工タンパク質コンデンセート)を構築することができた。さらに、この人工相分離タンパク質と化学誘導二量化法を組み合わせることで、特定の標的タンパク質を小分子の添加によって人工オルガネラに取り込むことのできるシステムを開発した。また、あらかじめ人工オルガネラ内に封入しておいた標的タンパク質を小分子添加や光によって細胞質に迅速に放出するシステムも開発した。これらのシステムを用いることで、細胞運動やRas/ERKシグナルを数分オーダーで切り替えることが可能であった。本発表では、最新のデータも紹介しつつ、合成生物学における人工相分離ツールの可能性と展望について議論したい。

1) M. Yoshikawa, T. Yoshii, M. Ikuta, S. Tsukiji, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*. **2021**, *143*, 6434. 2) M. Yoshikawa, S. Tsukiji, *Biochemistry*. **2021**, *60*, 3273.

バイオ市場から見た細胞外小胞・細胞内相分離液滴解析用マイク ロデバイス

(マイクロ化学技研株式会社) 田澤 英克

近年、マイクロ流体デバイスの発展により、バイオ分析機器の微量化、高感度化が 行われてきている。代表的なアプリケーションと製品として、次世代シーケンサーの 前処理に用いられる単一細胞解析用のマイクロ流体デバイスや液滴作製デバイスな どが挙げられる。本発表では、これらに続いて研究分野にて注目を集めている液液相 分離(LLPS)にも用いられるマイクロ流体デバイスを紹介する。

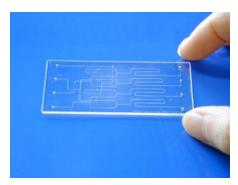


図1 ガラス製マイクロ化学チップ

実用化されているマイクロフルイディクス製品はアプリケーションの動向と共に遷 移している。現在は液滴作製を用いたデバイスや装置が多数を占めており、アプリケ ーションは LLPS のみならず、COVID-19 のワクチン開発にも用いられている。主な アプリケーションごとに分類すると表 1 に分類される。2010 年以降は対象としては 細胞解析中心とされる。

衣 1 土なマイク	ロフルイナイグ人製品の対象人プリグーション
種類	概要

種類	概要
2000~2005 年	電気泳動による DNA 分離用製品。
電気泳動	
2005~2010 年	少量のサンプルからの POCT 用製品。
イムノアッセイ	
2010~2015 年	NGSによる1細胞解析の前処理用製品。
NGS 前処理	
2015~2020 年	NGS 解析の前処理用製品および COVID-19 ワクチン
マイクロ/ナノ液滴	開発用製品。

また、マイクロフルイディクスに用いられるデバイスは、材質ごとに表 2 に分類される。現状では試作用途は PDMS、単純な液滴作製デバイスとしては COP 製を用いるケースが多い。

種類	特徴
ガラス	表面は親水性なことから油滴作製に向く。
	水滴作製の場合はシラン化剤などによる表面処理を
	要する。
	コストは高いが耐薬品性や光学特性に優れる。
	表面は疎水性、プラズマ等の処理により一時的に親
DDMC	水化も可能。
PDMS	簡易型による製造なことから、試作コストは安く、ラボ
	レベルの試作用途としてはトップのシェアを持つ。
	表面は疎水性なことから水滴作製に向く。
 樹脂(COP など)	金型による製造なことから、アプリケーションを限定し
個加(007 など)	て液滴作製のみに用いるケースも多く、コスト性に優
	れる。

表2マイクロフルイディクスデバイスの材質の種類と特徴

実用化されている製品は、個々の単位操作は非常にシンプルなものが採用されている。マイクロフルイディクス全体の市場としては、2019 年~2025 年にかけては CAGR (年平均成長率) は引き続き 15~20%と予測されており、今後は、スループットやコストを考慮した製品が求められると考えられる。また、これまであまり注目されていなかった、量産時の加工精度や、表面処理など、付加価値を備えたデバイスへの需要も高まると予測される。市場展開としては、現在中心の NGS 用前処理装置から、ワクチン開発のみならず、メタボロミクス系を含むバイオ研究一般に使用される機器が上市されることが予想される。

Symposium | Special Program | Inorganic materials design for antibacterial and antiviral function

[B201-2pm] Inorganic materials design for antibacterial and antiviral function

Chair, Symposium organizer: Hiroki Nagai, Yuriko Matsumura Thu. Mar 24, 2022 1:00 PM - 3:40 PM B201 (Online Meeting)

[B201-2pm-01] SARS-CoV-2 infection

^OEmi E. Nakayama¹ (1. Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University)

1:10 PM - 1:50 PM

[B201-2pm-02] The bactericidal effect of deep UV light-emitting diodes

^OTakashi Douura¹ (1. SEIWA ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTD.)

1:50 PM - 2:20 PM

[B201-2pm-03] Antibacterial metallic materials

^OHiroshi Kawakami¹ (1. Osaka City Univeristy)

2:20 PM - 3:00 PM

[B201-2pm-04] Material surface modification to impart anti-viral/anti-bacterial activity by molecular precursor method

^OMitsunobu Sato¹ (1. Kogakuin University)

3:00 PM - 3:40 PM

新型コロナウイルス概説

(阪大微研¹) ○中山 英美¹

SARS-CoV-2 infection (¹Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University,) ©Emi E. Nakayama, ¹

The new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) is a circular envelope virus with a diameter of 100-200 nm. Since it has a lipid bilayer, it can be easily inactivated by alcohol or surfactants such as soap and detergent. The internal genetic information is single-stranded (+) RNA, and the genome is 30 kb long, making it susceptible to nucleic acid damage by UV light. In this talk, we will outline the virus inactivation method and infectivity assay.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2; Inactivation; UVC; TCID50

新型コロナウイルス(SARS-CoV-2)は直径 100-200nm の円形のエンベロープウイルスである。脂質二重膜を持つことから、アルコールあるいは石鹸・洗剤などの界面活性剤によって容易に不活化することが可能である。内部の遺伝情報は1本鎖の(+)鎖RNAで、ゲノムが30kbと長いため、紫外線による核酸損傷も受け易い。本講演では、ウイルス不活化法と感染性測定法について概説する。

深紫外 LED と殺菌

(星和電機株式会社) ○堂浦 剛

The bactericidal effect of deep UV light-emitting diodes (SEIWA ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTD.)

OTakashi Douura

Ultraviolet rays (UVs) are divided into UV-A (400-315 nm), UV-B (315-280 nm), and UV-C (280-100 nm) based on the wavelength. The excellent properties of UV-C, such as water purification and sanitization, have enabled their extensive use in the food and medical fields. Low- or Medium pressure mercury lamps have been commonly used as light sources. On the other hand, UV-C light-emitting diodes (LEDs) have attracted numerous attention in terms of safety in recent years, because they can serve as a mercury-free light source. Unlike mercury lamps, LEDs can illuminate immediately upon starting without warm-up operations, resulting in energy saving. Further, LED modules can be designed intentionally owing to their compactness. As a result, LED-based sterilizing devices enable point-of-use water purification. However, UV-LEDs still suffer from low luminous efficiency and heat generation. Thus, they should be fabricated to provide high heat dissipation efficiency. Hence, Seiwa Electric Mfg. Co. Ltd. developed a flow-through small sterilizing device based on UV-C-LEDs. Importantly, the sanitizing effect of the device is determined by several factors, such as structures or flow rates, and differs depending on the kinds of bacteria samples. To confirm this, we clarified the correlation between UV-irradiation intensity and an inactivating effect on a target bacteria. In addition, we also explored the antibacterial effects of UV-C irradiation power and flow rates on water sanitization through water-flowing tests in practical use. In this presentation, we will provide more detailed results and discussion.

Keywords: deep UV light-emitting diodes, sanitization, water purification

紫外線は波長により、UVA(400-315nm)、UVB(315-280nm)、UVC(280-100nm)に分類される。UVC は、水や空気を除菌する機能を有し、医療や食品分野などで幅広く利用されている。光源は、低圧水銀ランプや中圧水銀ランプが主流であるが、近年水銀フリー光源として、深紫外 LED(UVC-LED)が注目されている。UVC-LED は、水銀ランプと比較して、ウォームアップが不要であり、即時使用可能である。また、小型であることから構造の自由度が大きく、除菌したい場所に直接設置可能な Point of Use (POU)にも適している。しかし、その発光効率は低く、発熱の課題があるため、放熱機構は必須である。

星和電機(株)は、流水除菌に着目し、小型リアクターの開発を進めている。流水除菌リアクターの仕様は、その目的により、構造や流量、対象の微生物種が異なる。本発表では、その一例として、回分式試験における、紫外線量と微生物の不活化性能と、実用的な流水試験における、紫外線出力や流量と水除菌性能の関係について報告する。

抗菌性金属材料

(阪市大院工) ○川上 洋司

Antibacterial metallic materials (Faculty of Engineering, Osaka City University) \(\) Hiroshi Kawakami

Copper and its alloys have been recognized as bactericidal and antiviral metals. Copper and certain types of copper alloys were registered by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as antibacterial metallic materials. Introducing copper and its alloys in frequently hand touched surfaces is expected to be a measure against indirect contact infections. Bactericidal activities of copper have been termed "contact killing", which consists of four functions of copper ions, i.e. initiation of reactive oxide species, membrane damages, protein damages, and, DNA damages. These functions act individually or simultaneously inducing bacterial cells to death. Impacts of nanoparticles of copper and its oxides on environment are not clear and necessary to be investigated.

Keywords: antibacterial, copper and copper alloys, environmental surface, hospital-acquired infection

銀や銅などは抗菌性を有する金属材料として知られている。特に銅とその合金は実用的な抗菌性金属材料として期待されている。2008年に銅の抗菌性を米国環境保護庁(EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)は公衆衛生効果を有する固体としての銅合金の登録を認めた $^{1)}$. 銅とその合金は EPA が抗菌性を認めた初めての固体である。さらに EPA は 2021年にこの抗菌性銅合金の一部(銅含有率 ≥ 95.6 %)について,SARS-CoV-2 を不活化する効果があると発表した。

医療従事者や患者が頻繁に触れる環境表面は病原菌で汚染されている. 環境表面上において病原菌は数週間も生き延びることがある. 病原菌で汚染された環境表面を人が触れることにより、病原菌が人から環境表面を介して人へと伝播することがある. このような間接接触感染は院内感染における病原菌の主要な伝播ルートの一つである. アメリカにおける院内感染による損失は少なくとも約 300 億ドルに上ると見積もられている²⁾. ベットレールや手すりなど、人が頻繁に触れる環境表面に銅や銅合金を用いることにより、環境表面の汚染を効果的に低減させることができる³⁾.

銅の抗菌機序として"contact killing"が提唱されている. "contact killing"では細胞が銅表面に触れる必要はなく、水溶液中で銅表面近傍に銅イオン濃度が $1\,\text{mM}$ 程度の層が形成され、その層に細胞が触れると次に示す $4\,\text{つの作用により細胞が死ぬと考えられている}^{4)}$.

- i) ヒドロキシラジカル:フェントン様反応によって発生したヒドロキシラジカルが 細胞内の有機物を分解する.
- ii) 細胞膜構造の損傷:活性酸素種が細胞膜のリン脂質を酸化する,もしくは,銅イオンが細胞膜構造を構成する分子と結合することにより細胞膜が損傷する.
- iii) タンパク質の変性:金属タンパク質中の金属イオン,主に鉄イオンが銅イオンに

置換され失活する. また、銅イオンによりスルフィドやジスルフィド結合が壊れ タンパク質が失活する. 銅イオンがあることによりタンパク質のミスフォールディングが生じタンパク質が失活する.

iv) DNA の損傷:銅イオンが DNA を機能させなくする. その機構について不明な点が多い. 林らは亜鉛イオンが存在すると銅イオンの抗菌性は低下することを示した. これは亜鉛イオンが DNA を凝集させて銅イオンの DNA への作用を阻害するためであると考えられている 5).

これらの 4 つの作用が個々に、もしくは、同時に細胞に作用する.一方、銅が抗菌性能を示すには銅表面に細胞が直接接触することが必要であることを示唆する研究結果もある 6

固体表面の抗菌性評価に関する規格としては

- · JIS Z 2801
- · ISO 22196
- US Environmental Protection Agency Protocols
- ・Association Française de NORmalisation (AFNOR) NF S90-700 等がある.

銅および銅酸化物のナノ粒子はバルクの状態よりも優れた抗菌性を示す。そのため、これらのナノ粒子を織り込んだ繊維やポリマーが開発され、医療現場で抗菌性布としての利用が期待されている。銅や銅酸化物のナノ粒子が環境へ及ぼす影響についてはあまり調べられていないが、少なくともある種の魚 7 とネズミ 8 には毒性を示すことが示されており、今後、さらに研究を行う必要がある。

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分子プレカーサー法による材料表面の抗菌・抗ウイルス活性化

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Material surface modification to impart antivirus/antibacterial activity by molecular precursor method (¹School of Advanced Engineering, Kogakuin University) OMitsunobu Sato¹

The molecular precursor method using stable metal complexes as film precursors is a chemical wet method that can facilely form excellent thin films of metals, metal oxides, and phosphates. The Na-free glass plates on which the well-adhered Cu₂O thin film and Cu film were coated respectively on the surface by this method at ambient temperature and pressure are more active than the commercially available Cu plate generally having high antiviral activity. The chemical modification by this method that imparts the antiviral/antibacterial activity to non-heat-resistant resin plates and filters of complicated shape will be also presented. Keywords: Molecular precursor method; Anti-bacterial and anti-viral films; Cu₂O and Cu films; Ambient temperature and pressure; Resin plates and filters

新型コロナウイルス (COVID-19) などの感染症の頻発は、ワクチンや治療薬開発と共に抗ウイルス・抗菌材料開発の重要性を示している。統合イノベーション戦略は取り組むべき基盤技術の一つに「マテリアル」を挙げて、材料による新しい価値・産業の創出と産業競争力や研究力の強化に取り組むとしており、製造プロセスや、高信頼性ファインセラミックス、機能性化学品等の革新的材料に期待を寄せている。

分子プレカーサー法は、金属錯体を適切な厚さの均一膜に成型し、機能性薄膜材料に変換するプロセスである¹⁾。この湿式成膜法は、安定な錯体を前駆体として、金属単体やその酸化物、リン酸塩の優れた薄膜を簡便に形成できる。錯体とアルキルアミンとの中和反応を利用して安定なプレカーサー溶液を成膜に活用する点が、不安定錯体の加水分解と重合反応で得た含金属ポリマー溶液を用いるゾルゲル法と異なり、両方法における成膜原理の違いになっている。

分子プレカーサー溶液を基板に塗布・乾燥したプレカーサー膜をゾルゲル法と同様に熱処理すると、多くは均一透明な金属酸化物などの機能性薄膜を形成できる。プレカーサー溶液が含む錯体を構成する配位子の設計は、コーティング溶液の性質や塗布性能だけでなく、その後の成膜反応プロセスと共に、目的とする薄膜の機能や性質に影響することが分かってきた。

最近,錯体の常温・常圧下での反応を利用して,結晶性の酸化銅(I)薄膜や銅膜を表面に密着させた無アルカリガラス板は,抗ウイルス活性の高い市販の銅板よりも短時間で99.9%以上のCOVID-19不活化を示すことが明らかになった。本発表では,分子プレカーサー法の成膜原理から最新の研究結果である非耐熱性樹脂プレートや複雑な形状のフィルター等の材料表面への抗ウイルス・抗菌活性の付与も紹介する。

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