

Rationally Designed Polymer Hosts of Fullerene

known receptors = C₆₀

- macrocyclic e.g. CD₅, calixarenes
- dendrimers
- π -conjugated oligomers
- molecular-clips

polymer to receptor 部位を有するものは少ない。
PMMA, PVP は C₆₀ を包埋するが receptor 部位はない。

<This Work>

corannulene

コランヌレン重合

ATRP による M_n = 5000

M_n = 2300, w = 2700

<物性, 包埋挙動>

均一な紫色の溶液。

C-rich 系 C₆₀ を用いた D₂O NMR 測定 (これは C₆₀ の外部標準)

M が小さいほど interaction が強い。

<CO-polymer 合成>

水中の C₆₀ 分散が可能に。

AFM image on graphite

on graphite

← on mica

Haloboration of Internal Alkynes with Boronium and Borenium Cations as a Route to Tetrasubstituted Alkenes

1 boronium

6 borenium

mechanism

Haloboration

terminal alkyne のみ有効

1 + t-Bu-C≡C-H

DCM, 20°C, 18h

63%

Scope

1. R-C≡C-R'

CH₂Cl₂ or o-DCB

2. Et₃N, pinacol

internal alkyne も可

71%

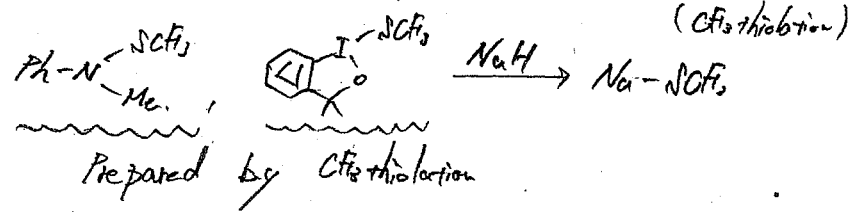
83%

62%

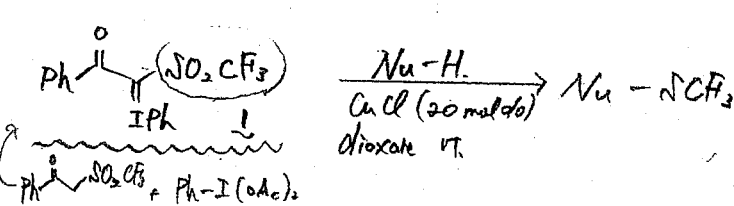
product を 70% 以上の収率で 4 置換 Alk-1-ene に誘導。

Trifluoromethanesulfonyl Hypervalent Iodonium Ylide for Copper-Catalyzed Trifluoromethylthiolation of Enamines, Indoles and β -Keto Esters

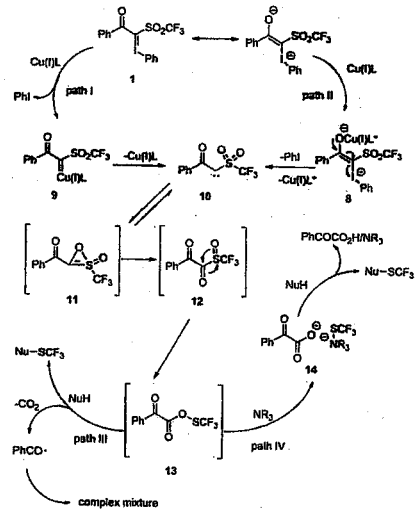
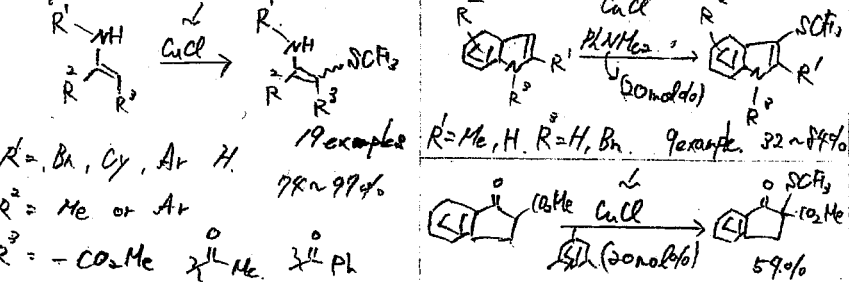
General Methods for Electrophilic trifluoromethylthiolation mechanism



Aucher's Method

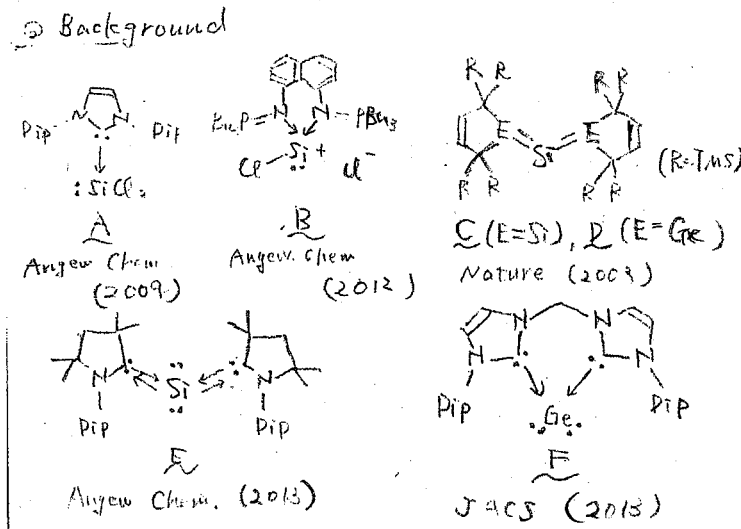
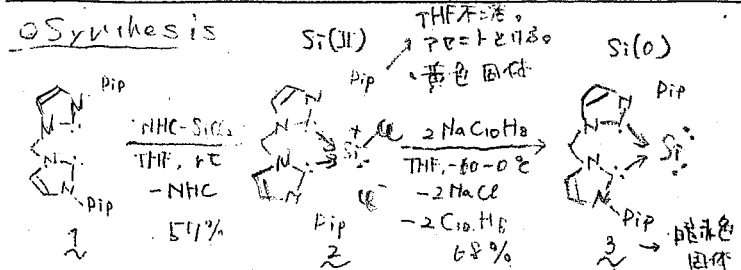


Ncope



- 10 4. HRMS-ESI 127 捕捉
- 10 \Rightarrow 11 報告あり
- Path II がある (FeCl₂, Mg(OAc)₂, Zn(OAc)₂ 試した) 加酸/加熱 試す 可能 拡大

A Cyclic Silylene ("Si(4)dicarbene") with an Electron-Rich Silicon(0) Atom.



Molecular structures and shapes of frontier orbital

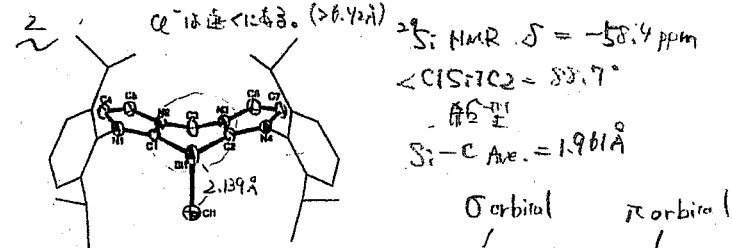


Figure 1. Molecular structure of the chlorosilylylidyne cation of 2. Ellipsoids are set at 50% probability. H atoms and one acetonitrile lattice solvent molecule are omitted for clarity. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°): Si1-C1 2.139(2), Si1-C1 1.960(4), Si1-C2 1.983(4), C1-N1 1.348(3), C1-N2 1.355(3), C2-N3 1.356(3), C2-N4 1.342(3), C1-Si1-C1 88.7(2), C1-Si1-C1 97.6(1), Si1-C1-N1 126.4(3), Si1-C1-N2 127.9(3), N1-C1-N2 105.1(3), Si1-C2-N3 127.3(3), Si1-C2-N4 127.1(3), N3-C2-N4 104.9(3).

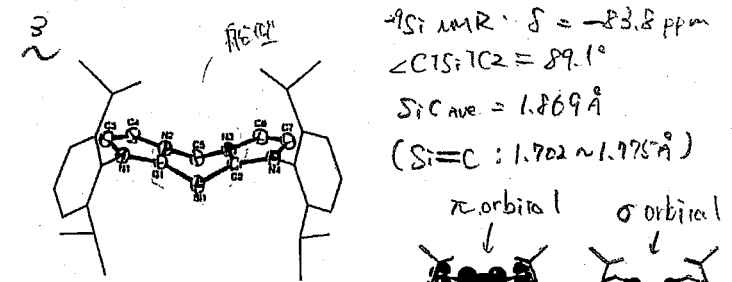
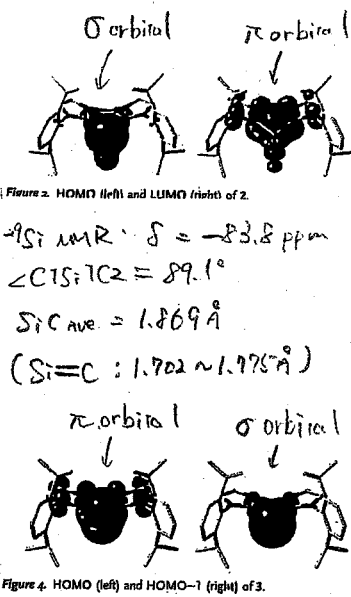
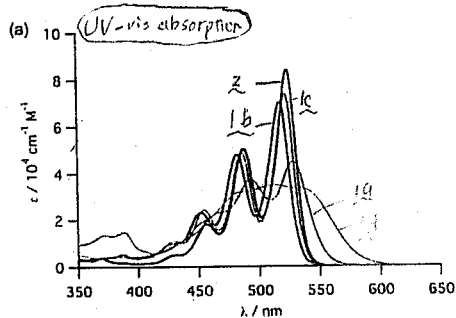
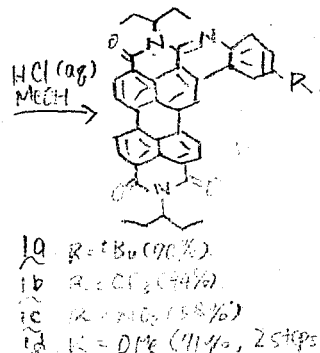
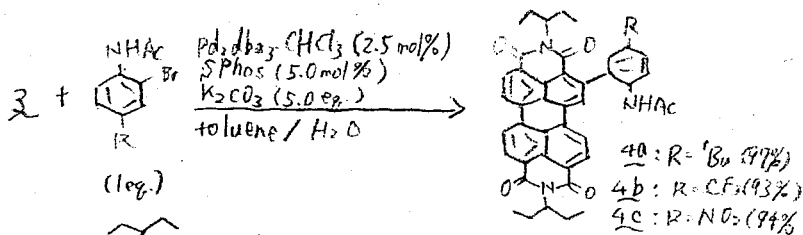
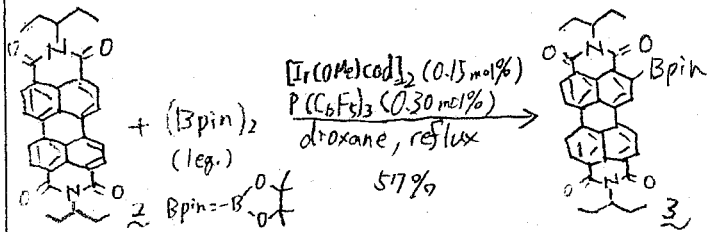


Figure 3. Molecular structure of 3. Ellipsoids are set at 50% probability. H atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°): Si1-C1 1.864(1), Si1-C2 1.874(1), C1-N1 1.383(2), C1-N2 1.382(2), C2-N3 1.374(2), C2-N4 1.377(2), C1-Si1-C2 89.1(7), Si1-C1-N2 128.9(1), Si1-C1-N1 127.9(1), N1-C1-N2 103.1(1), Si1-C2-N3 128.4(1), Si1-C2-N4 127.8(1), N3-C2-N4 101.7(1).

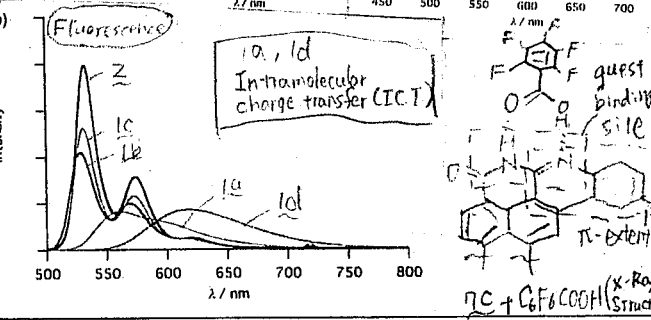
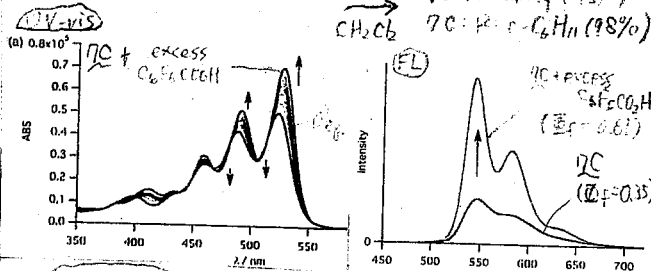
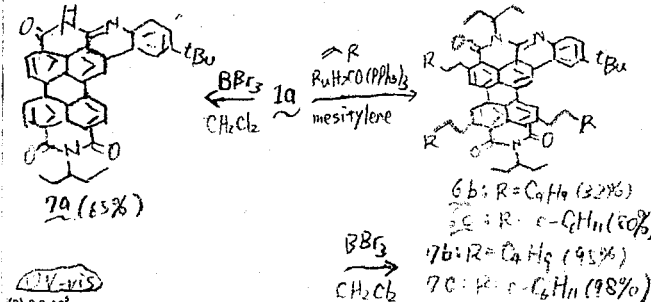


Synthesis of Pyridine-Fused Perylene Imides with an Amidine Moiety for Hydrogen Bonding

< Synthesis of Pyridine-Fused PBIs >

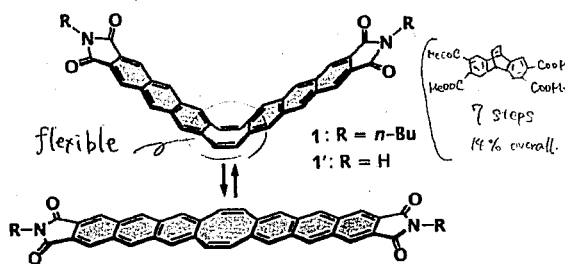


< Regioselective Dealkylation and Alkylation of 1a >

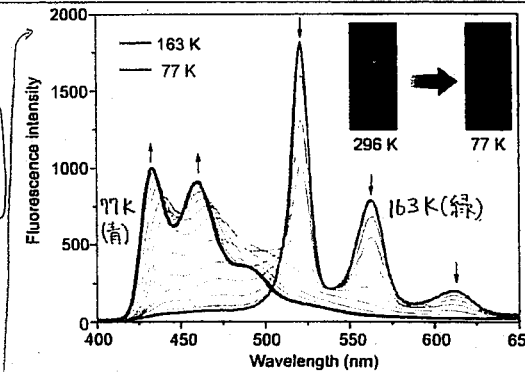
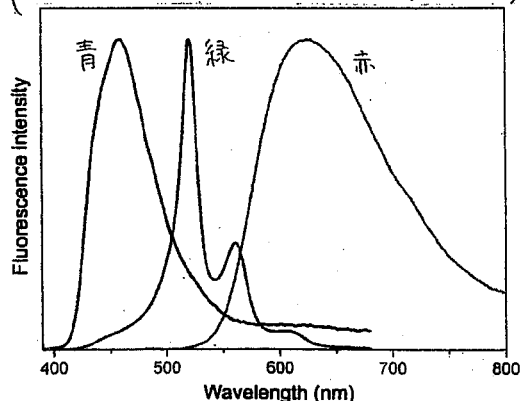


A π Conjugated System with Flexibility and Rigidity That Shows Environment-Dependent RGB Luminescence

単分子で青, 緑, 赤の蛍光を示す.



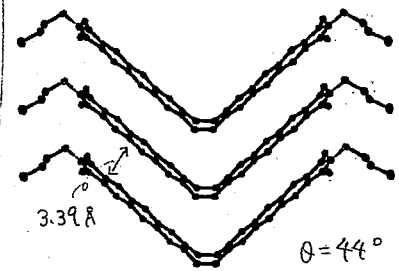
青: 1.0 wt% in PMMA film ($\Phi = 0.09$)
 緑: in CH_2Cl_2 ($\Phi = 0.31$)
 赤: 結晶状態 (excimer 発光) ($\Phi = 0.06$)



1.0×10^{-6} M in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran
 低温で粘反転
 ↓
 1a conformation 変化

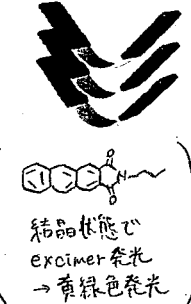
$\theta = 0^\circ$: planar (緑)
 $\theta = 22-8^\circ$: V-shape (青)
 • 296 K では 緑: 青 = 12:1

◎ 結晶状態では赤色の発光 (エキシマ-発光)



分子内は 2つのジマレン部位
 ... 分子間での π -stack が容易
 ↓
 excimer や excited oligomer を
 形成しやす → 赤色発光

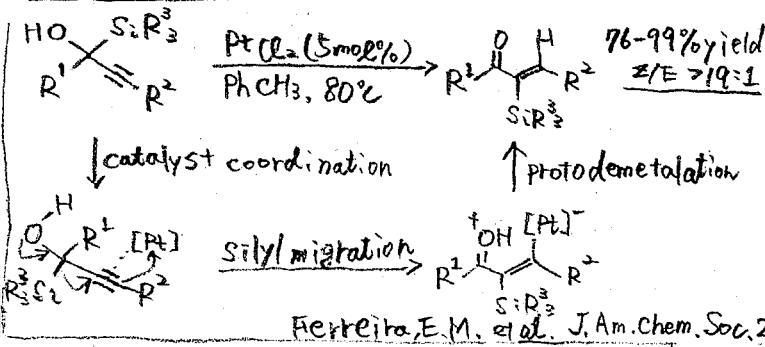
π - π 間距離: 3.39 Å
 ... 強い π - π 相互作用
 (7 mg/L, CH_2Cl_2)
 (60 mg/L, CH_2Cl_2)



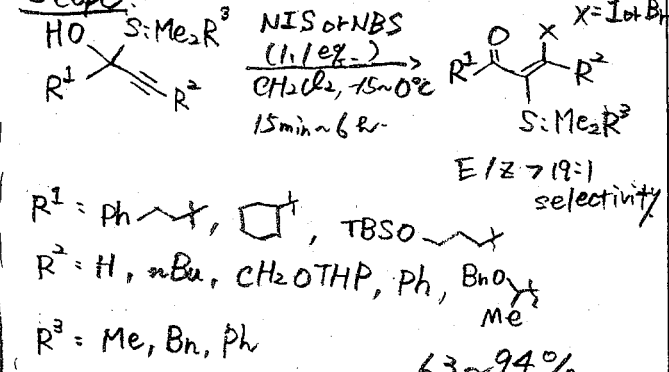
今後...
 光学的特性を制御する
 電気化学的, 磁性的な
 分子の構造を制御して
 発光色を制御する

Stereoselective Synthesis of Tetrasubstituted Olefins through a Halogen-Induced 1,2-Silyl Migration.

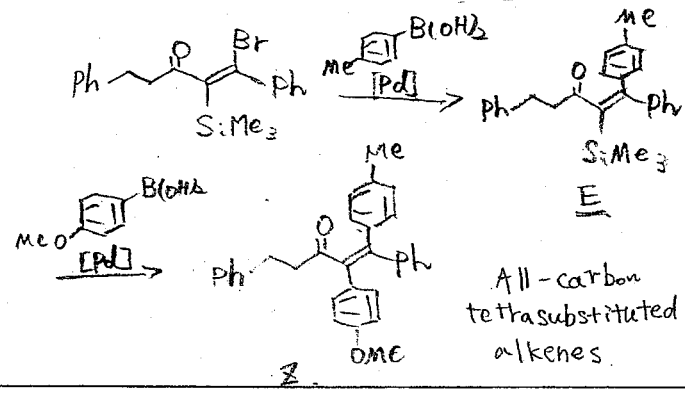
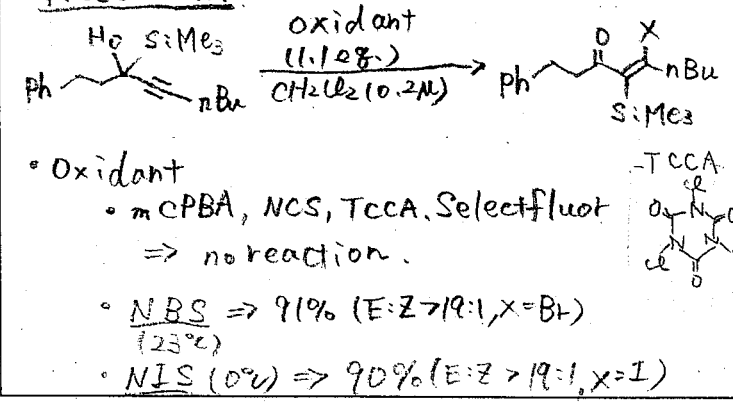
Previous Work



Scope



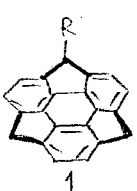
Present Work



Stereoelectronic Effect of Curved Aromatic Structures: Favoring the Unexpected endo Conformation of Benzylic-Substituted Sumanene

buckybowls ...

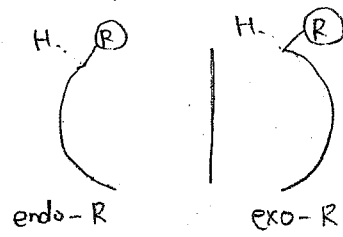
フラーレンの一部を切り取ったお椀型五七の分子のこと



Sumanene (スズメニ)
(6員環4つ, 5員環3つ, C数21)

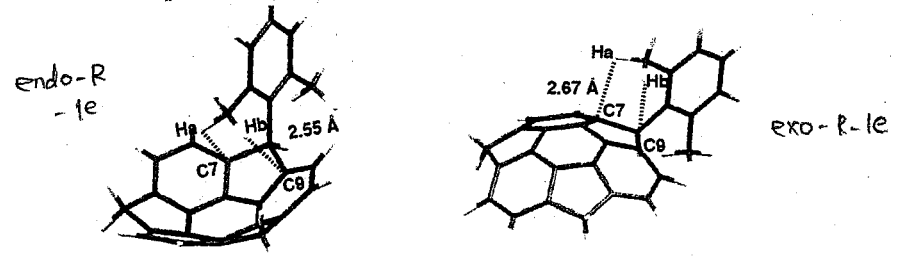
- 1a | R = H
- 1b | R = Si(CH₃)₂
- 1c | R = Me
- 1d | R = OH
- 1e | R = 2,6-(CH₃)₂C₆H₃
- 1f | R = C₆H₅

* 1a endo/exo-R conformational stability を支配する立体電子効果は、buckybowl で見出し(最初の例)



compound	R	Experimental endo-R/exo-R	conformer	ΔE	DFT		NB ^o	ΔE _{NB^o}
					endo-R	exo-R		
1a	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.5
1b	Si(CH ₃) ₂	0:100	exo	-	endo-R	2.0	exo-R	4.9
1c	CH ₃	81:19	endo	-0.9	endo-R	-1.4	endo-R	-1.1
1d	OH	90:10	endo	-1.3	endo-R	-2.3	endo-R	-0.9
1e	2,6-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	82:18	endo	-0.9	endo-R	-4.6	exo-R	4.2
1f	C ₆ H ₅	49:51	endo/exo	0.0	endo-R	-2.1	endo-R	-0.3

- 一般的に置換基(R)は芳香環水素との立体反発が5. exo体が安定に存在すると考えられる。(1a)
- しかし、1c, 1d, 1e は endo-R 体か、1f は 1:1 の比で安定に存在した。(ΔE = E(endo-R) - E(exo-R) = RT ln k)
- 1e は置換基とスズメニ間で CH-π 相互作用が存在する

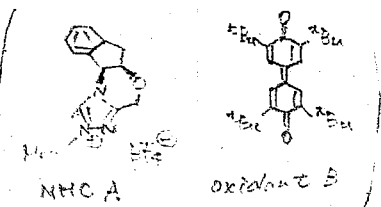
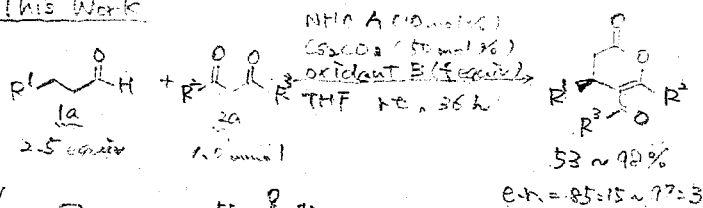


1c, 1d は C-H 結合との超共役で、これは X-3D を示すように

Direct β -Activation of Saturated Aldehydes to Michael Acceptors

Through Oxidative NHC Catalysis

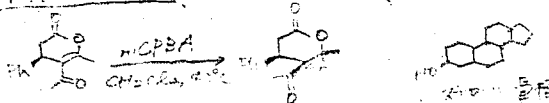
This Work



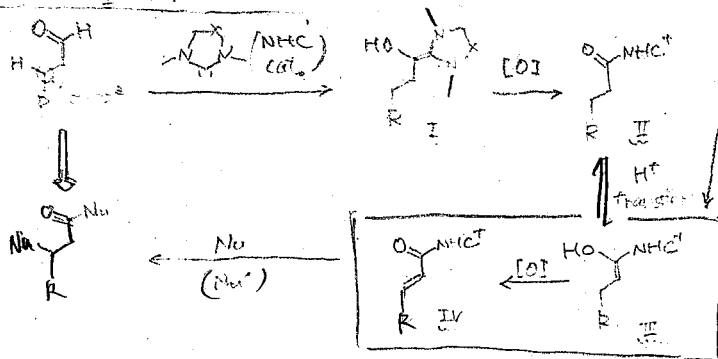
Scope

$R^1 = \text{aryl or alkyl}$
 $p\text{-EDG, EWG} = 87 \sim 93\%$, e.r. = 93 = 7 ~ 97 = 3
 $o\text{ or }m\text{ substituent} = 75 \sim 96\%$, e.r. = 95 = 5
 $R^2, R^3 = (Et, Ph), (Et, Et), (Ph, Ph)$
 $= 53 \sim 61\%$, e.r. = 85 = 15 ~ 91 = 9
 $(R^2, R^3) = (Me, MeO), (Me, EtO), (Et, EtO)$
 $= 88 \sim 95\%$, e.r. = 88 = 12 ~ 90 = 10

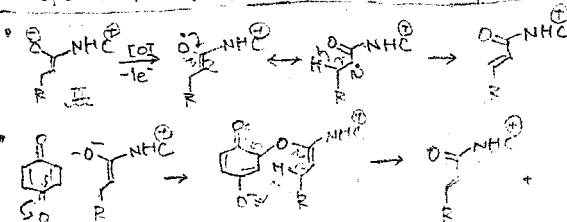
Application



Working Hypothesis

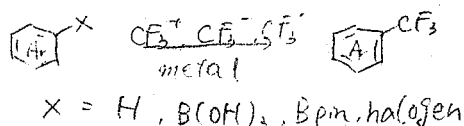


Proposed Pathway of Oxidation Step

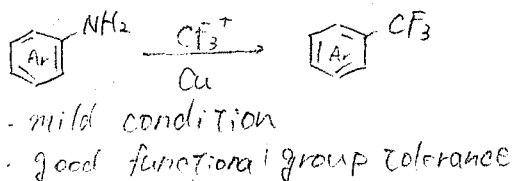


Copper-Promoted Sandmeyer Trifluoromethylation Reaction

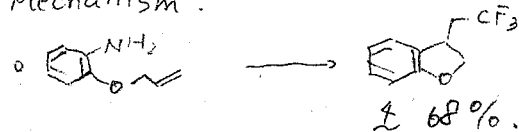
Aromatic Trifluoromethylation



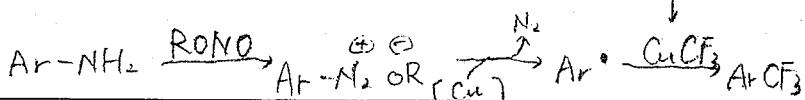
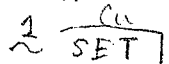
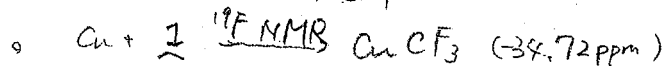
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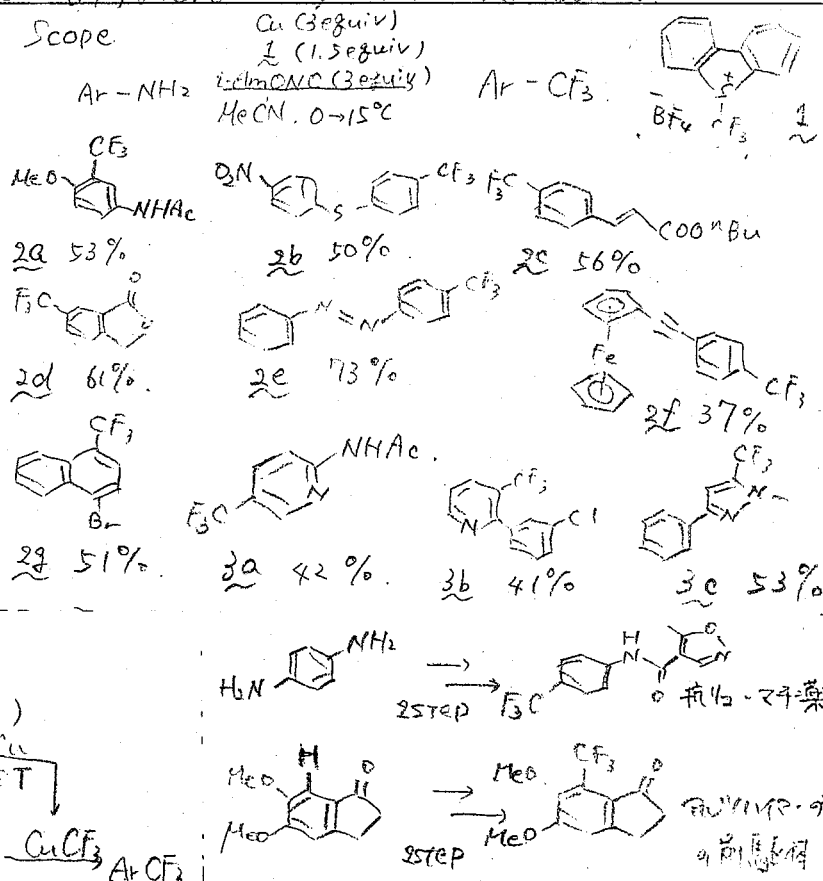
Mechanism



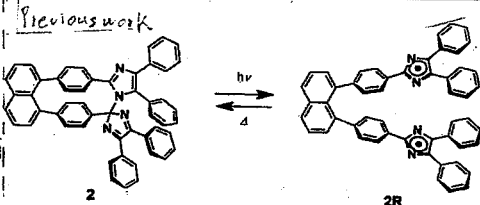
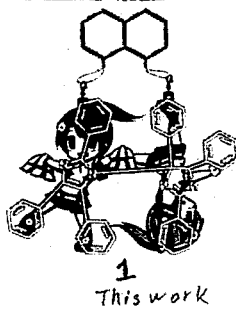
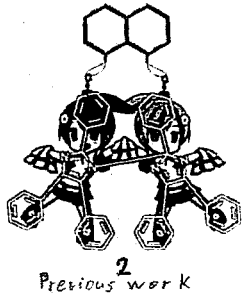
\Rightarrow aryl radical



Scope

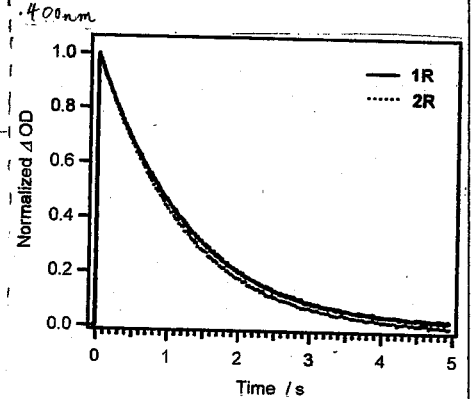
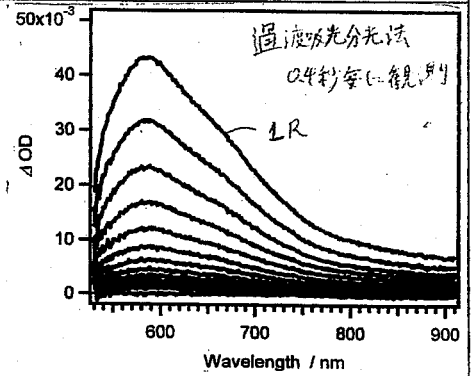
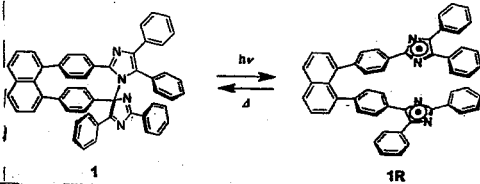


Photochromism of a Naphthalene-Bridged Imidazole Dimer
Constrained to the "Anti" Conformation



• 短時間で退色
• 2% 吸収帯が 500-1000nm に広がった

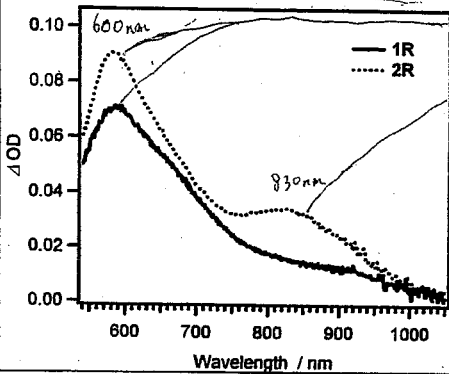
This work



2は1より同じ退色速度を示している。

Photochromic molecular 又は

光を照射すると変色する分子⇒調光窓等の利用
• 短時間で退色する分子はごくわずか



triphenylimidazolyl radical (TPIR) の典型的な吸収帯

π軌道の重なりによる π-π* 相互作用による吸収帯

2Rは2つのTPIRのπ軌道が完全に重なり合う
1Rは完全に重ならないため830nmの吸収が減少
⇒ 1Rは1つの吸収帯のみを持つ。

L. Et Kaïm

ENSTA (France)

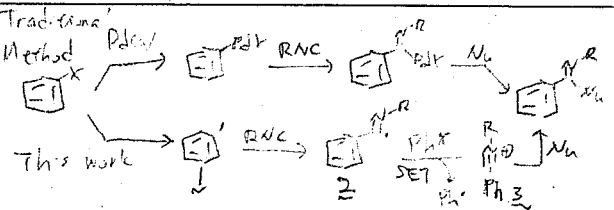
ACIE(anie.201302659)

Lin

P. Gómez-Montaño

Universidad de Guanajuato (Mexico)

Three-Component Metal-Free Arylation of Isocyanides



Base (1 eq)	solv	Yield (%)	Scope:
-	MeCN	10	Ar: 4-C ₆ H ₄ , 4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ , 4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ 2-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ R ¹ : Cy, tBu, CH ₂ CH ₂ , 4-OMe, CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ -4-OMe R ² : Me, Ph, CH ₂ CH ₂ , 4-F, iPr
Py	MeCN	6	
NiCl ₂	MeCN	15	
NbOAc	MeCN	52	
NbOAc	H ₂ O	45	
NbOAc	Acetone	50	

Ar-N₂⁺BF₄⁻ + C₆H₅NC $\xrightarrow[\text{0}^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{RT, 1h}]{\text{Solv, H}_2\text{O (8:2)}}$ Ar-N=C₆H₅

Ar-N₂⁺BF₄⁻ + R¹NC $\xrightarrow[\text{0}^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{RT, 1h}]{\text{MeCN/H}_2\text{O (8:2)}}$ Ar-N=C(R¹)

in situ generation of Ar-N₂⁺

Ar-NH₂ + R¹NC + AcOH $\xrightarrow[\text{0}^{\circ}\text{C, MeCN}]{\text{NbOAc, H}_2\text{O}}$ Ar-N=C(R¹)

Ar: 4-NO₂C₆H₄, 4-C₆H₄, 4-MeOC₆H₄ yield: 59-92%

R¹: Cy, tBu, CH₂CH₂, 4-OMe

Other Nucleophile

Ar-N₂⁺BF₄⁻ + C₆H₅NC $\xrightarrow[\text{MeCN, 0}^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{RT}]{\text{MOMC or AcOH/base}}$ [Ar-N=C₆H₅]⁺ [Me]⁻ $\xrightarrow[\text{Rearrangement}]{\text{Mumm}}$ Ar-N=C₆H₅

Base (1 eq)	yield (%)	Scope	Yield (%)
NaOAc	58	Ar-N ₂ ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ + R ¹ NC $\xrightarrow[\text{MeCN, 0}^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{RT, 1h}]{\text{R}^2\text{CO}_2\text{H/K}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ (A)}}$ Ar-N=C(R ¹)	R ¹ : Cy, CH ₂ CH ₂ , 4-OMe, CH ₂ (iPr), CO ₂ Me, tBu (A) 31-76
KOBt	67		
AcOH/K ₂ CO ₃	59	Ar: 4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ , 4-C ₆ H ₄ , 2-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ , 4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	
AcOH/Cs ₂ CO ₃	46		

Possible mechanism

SN1

Initiation

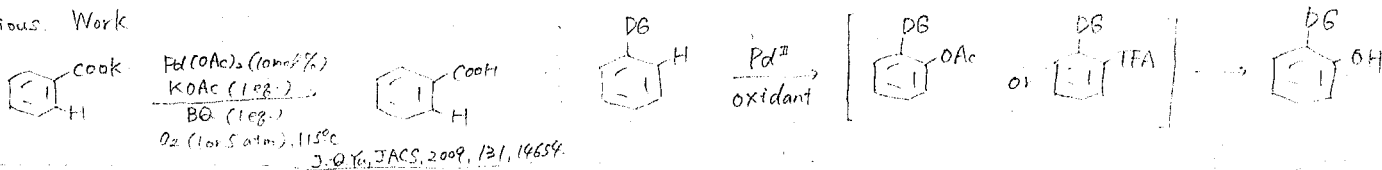
Ar-N₂⁺ $\xrightarrow{\text{AcO}^-}$ Ar-N⁺ \rightarrow Ar + N₂ + AcO⁻

Propagation

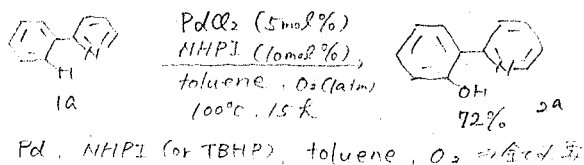
Ar-N₂⁺ + R¹NC $\xrightarrow{\text{SET}}$ [Ar-N=C(R¹)]⁺ [N₂]⁻ $\xrightarrow{\text{R}^2\text{CO}_2\text{H}}$ product

PdCl₂ and N-Hydroxyphthalimide Co-catalyzed C_{sp2}-H Hydroxylation by Dioxygen Activation

Previous Work



This Work



Mechanism

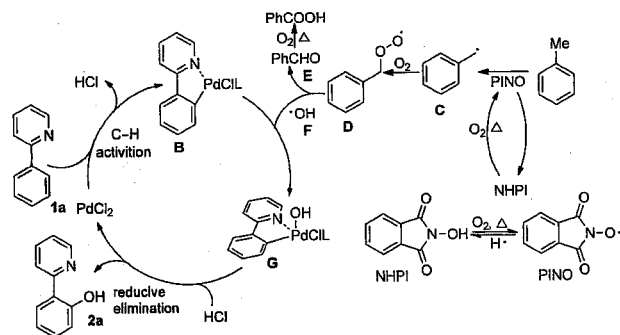
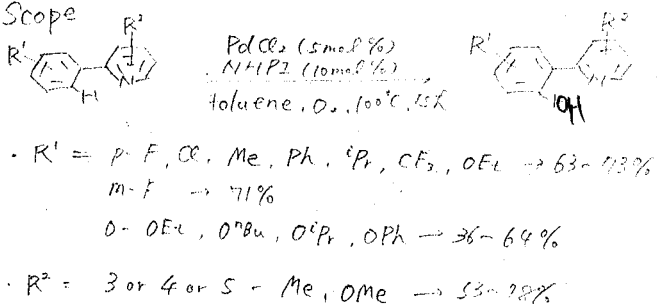
¹⁶O₂ 使用 → OH 基の O が 96% 以上

- 1a m-CPBA, Ar, no reaction
- 1a no reaction

EPR

toluene + NHPI ⇒ 反応系中と同じく・OH 由来のヒドロキシルラジカル
⇒ ・OH が NHPI と toluene の系で発生

Scope



John F. Hartwig

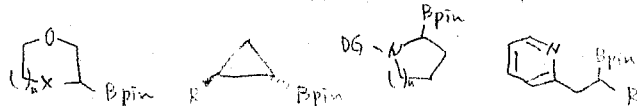
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JACS, ja403462b

小嶋

Iridium-Catalyzed Borylation of Secondary Benzylic C-H Bonds Directed by α -Hydrosilane

Previous Work (secondary (sp³) C-H borylation)



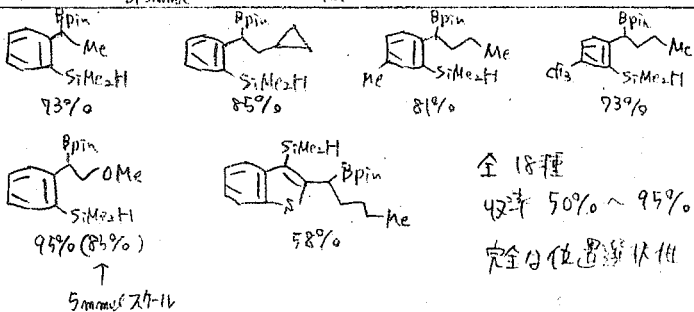
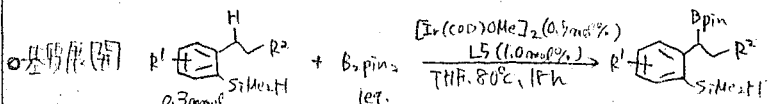
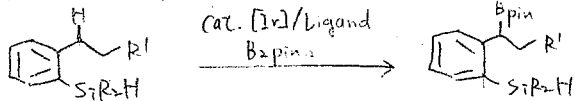
配位子の決定

Reaction scheme showing the borylation of a secondary benzylic C-H bond using [Ir(cod)OMe]₂ (0.5 mol%), a ligand (10 mol%), and THF at 80°C for 18 h.

entry	Ligand	yield (%)
1	L1	83
2	L2	61
3	L3	85
4	L4	89
5	L5	97
6	L5	9

Additional information: R = ^tBu L1, R = H L2, R, R' = H L3, R = H, R' = Me L4, R = R' = Me L5.

This Work: (α -silyl-directed secondary (sp³) C-H borylation)



Proposed Mechanism

