Safety Office

IX-U Development of Novel Heterocyclic Compounds and Their Molecular Assemblies for Advanced Materials

Heterocycles containing sulfur and/or nitrogen atoms are useful as components of functional materials since heteroatoms in their rings are helpful to stabilize ions or ion-radical species, and extended π -conjugation decreases Coulombic repulsion. In addition intermolecular interactions caused by heteroatom contacts can be expected to form novel molecular assemblies. In this project new electron acceptors, donors, and donor–acceptor compounds based on heterocycles such as 1,2,5-thiadiazole and 1,3-dithiole were synthesized and their properties including those of the charge-transfer complexes or ion-radical salts were investigated. Unique crystal structures were constructed by using weak intermolecular interactions such as hydrogen bonding or heteroatom contacts.

IX-U-1 TTF Derivatives Containing Fused-Pyrazine Rings for Novel Donor-Acceptor Systems

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[Synth. Met. 153, 389-392 (2005)]

In this work, novel π -extended tetrathiafulvalen (TTF) derivatives 1-10 fused with electron-accepting pyrazine rings are described. We have succeeded in preparing two kinfs of TTF derivatives 1 and 2 containing two pyrazine rings. Furthermore, we have prepared asymmetrical TTF derivatives 3-6 containing one pyrazine ring to increase the electron-donating properties. In some cases, hydroxyl groups were introduced to intermolecular hydrogen bonds. Oxidation of hydroquinone derivatives afforded a new type of donor-acceptor compounds 7-10 with quinone units, which showed both oxidation and reduction potentials. The electrical conductivity of the donor-acceptor compound was about 10⁻⁸ S/cm as single component. We have also prepared several CT complexes based on the new TTF derivatives and investigated the structures and properties.

