#### 学位論文題名

# Syntheses of Axially-Ligated Metallophthalocyanine Molecular Conductors and the Chemical and Physical Factors Affecting their Solid-State Properties

(軸配位金属フタロシアニン分子導体の合成と 物性に影響を与える化学的及び物理的要因)

## 学位論文内容の要旨

Metallophthalocyanines [M(Pc)] become conductors when their HOMO which is

located on the  $Pc-\pi$ , is oxidized in any extent. Moreover, axial ligands can be attached to its central metal thereby enabling the control and design of its solid-state crystallographic arrangement. orientation of M(Pc) particularly its intermolecular distances, positions, and dimensionality, plays an

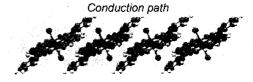
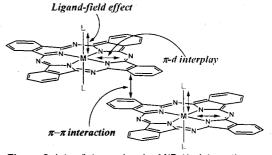


Figure 1. M(Pc)L<sub>2</sub> slipped-stack 1-D formation.

important factor on its physical characteristics, especially on its electrical conductivity (Figure 1).

The varying physico-chemical properties of the central metal and ligands influence the intramolecular  $\pi$ -d and the intermolecular  $\pi$ - $\pi$ interactions which eventually affects the electronic character and thus, the solid-state properties of the system (Figure 2). The electronic structures of the non-magnetic Co<sup>3+</sup> and the magnetic Fe<sup>3+</sup>  $\pi$ -conjugated phthalocyanines with various sets of axial ligands of different sizes and ligand field strengths can contribute an important role in better



understanding the nature of molecular conductors, Figure 2. Inter-/intra-molecular M(Pc)L2 interactions. more specifically their inherent correlation effects which are of importance for future

multifunctional conducting materials. As appropriate representative model compounds for this study, we have synthesized partially-oxidized salts of Co<sup>III</sup> and Fe<sup>III</sup> phthalocyanines with axial cyanide, chloride, and

bromide, with tetraphenyl- phosphonium (TPP) as counter cation - $TPP[M^{III}(Pc)L_2]_2$  - via multi-step and single-step procedures. The resulting crystal structure reveals one-dimensional formation of M(Pc)L<sub>2</sub> along with TPP which also forms in single profiles in-between the interstitial spaces (Figure 3). Intermolecular overlap between M(Pc) units takes place among their two adjacent benzene rings (Figure 4). The axial ligand thickness (bulkiness) is a key factor in the effectiveness of the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interaction between M(Pc)L<sub>2</sub>

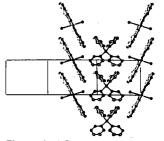


Figure 3. 1-D stacking network of TPP and M(Pc)L2 units.

units. However, the expected trend in the conductivity (L = CN > Cl

> Br) due to the varying band widths related to the effective  $\pi$ - $\pi$  overlap caused by the different axial ligand sizes (Br > Cl > CN) in M(Pc)L<sub>2</sub> compounds is observed in the TPP[Co<sup>III</sup>(Pc)L<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> series (Figure 5a) [2]. As for the TPP[Fe<sup>III</sup>(Pc)L<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> series, an unusual conductivity profile is observed  $(L = Br > Cl \approx CN)$  (Figure 5b). This is thought to be due to factors relating to the varying  $\pi$ -d interactions in the system – a phenomenon which can be attributed to the interaction between conduction  $\pi$ -electrons of the Pc and localized d-spins of the central metal, and the effect of the chemical species of the axial ligands on the Pc-metal

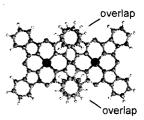


Figure 4. Inter-M(Pc) overlap.

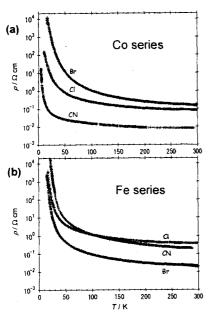


Figure 5. Electrical resistivity profile.

 $\pi$ -d system.

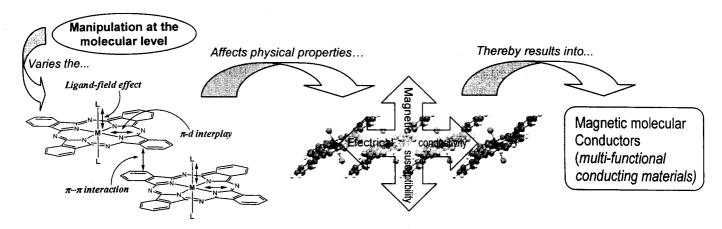
The first chapter presents a general introduction of molecular conductors and other related aspects deemed important in the creation of functional molecular materials thereby establishing the groundwork of this study. This is followed by a more specific overview on phthalocyanines and its derivatives, and their special attributes which serve as case-in-points for making them the target research subject, thus substantiating the importance of this study.

Chapter 2 includes details on the syntheses, chemical characterization of partially-oxidized physical and  $(3d^{6})$ -centered axially-ligated non-magnetic cobalt Synthetic methodologies (multi-, phthalocyanines. single-steps), physico-chemical characterizations such as electronic, magnetic, thermoelectric, and optical results are presented in details; as well as semi-empirical calculations. This chapter primarily deals with the effect of tuning the solid-state molecular arrangements ( $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions),

particularly, the effectiveness of the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  overlap and its correlation with the conduction band width which modulates the electrical conducting property of the system.

Chapter 3 describes the syntheses and characterization of partially-oxidized Fe(Pc)L<sub>2</sub> system. This part discusses the consequence of lower electrical conduction as a result of the introduction of local spin in the Fe(Pc)L<sub>2</sub> system through the magnetic Fe center. Basing upon the model established from Chapter 2, a significant finding revealed that the nature of the conduction bands were unmodified despite the drastic differences in the resulting electrical conductivities. This detail has allowed the reasonable elucidation of the vital factors that influence the variations in the physical manifestations of the magnetic Fe and non-magnetic Co series – the nature of the  $\pi$ -d interaction, and its physico-chemical interrelations. Herein, comprehensive experimental results (structural, electrical, magnetic, opto-electronic) are correlated with theoretical concepts and quantum chemical calculation data, to thoroughly explore the mechanisms brought about by the molecular and electronic interactions of the varying axial ligand field energies, intramolecular  $\pi$ -d, and intermolecular  $\pi$ - $\pi$  factors. This chapter also emphasizes on the significant contributions of this study in materials science applications, the most important of which is the ability to create, design, and modulate highly conducting molecular conductors with giant negative magnetoresistance.

Chapter 4 wraps up the work by stating the summary, conclusion, and future prospects of the study.



Ref. [1] T. Inabe, and H. Tajima. Phthalocyanines - Versatile Components of Molecular Conductors. Chem. Rev. 104, 5503 (2004).

### 学位論文審査の要旨

教 授 稲 辺 保 副 査 授 教 武  $\mathbf{H}$ 定 査 教 授 徹 也 副 武 次 副 杳 教 授 谷 野 丰 持 副 査 准教授 内 藤 俊 雄

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Syntheses of Axially-Ligated Metallophthalocyanine Molecular Conductors and the Chemical and Physical Factors Affecting their Solid-State Properties

> (軸配位金属フタロシアニン分子導体の合成と 物性に影響を与える化学的及び物理的要因)

導電性分子結晶は低次元性と強い電子相関が特徴で、特異な物性が現れることから物性科学の対象として注目されており、また新規物質開発も活発に行われている。特に $\pi$ 電子系の導電物質に磁性イオンを組み込むことで得られる、局在磁気モーメントと遍歴電子が相互作用する系( $\pi$ -d 系)は最近注目されており、磁気抵抗効果等、特異な物性が見出されている。本論文は、そのような $\pi$ -d 系構築の構成要素として、大環状  $\pi$  共役系配位子であるフタロシアニン(Pc)の軸配位型金属錯体に注目し、軸配位子の置換が与える  $\pi$ - $\pi$  相互作用、 $\pi$ -d 相互作用への影響を調べ、(磁気)導電物性制御を目指した研究について述べられている。

三価の金属イオンを中心とし、アニオン性の軸配位子(L)を 2 つ持つアニオン錯体( $[M^{III}(Pc)L_2]$ )は、L = CN では安定であるが、L = CI, Br の場合、溶液中で置換反応を起こしやすい。導電体を得るためには $\pi$  共役系配位子を電解酸化により開設構造にする必要があるが、L = CI, Br では軸配位子置換が起こるため、この過程には工夫が必要である。著者は、数段階の合成経路を辿って最終的に目的物である一連の一次元部分酸化塩  $TPP[M^{III}(Pc)L_2]_2$ (M = Co, Fe, L = CN, CI, Br, TPP = tetraphenylphosphonium)を得ることに成功している。この経路は既知の手法を組み合わせたものだが、著者はさらに平面型錯体、 $M^{II}(Pc)$ 、を出発原料として、一段階の電解酸化で目的物を得る手法を新たに開発している。副生成物として中性ラジカル結晶も生成するため、溶媒系の選択がこの手法の有効性を左右する鍵となることが著者により明らかにされている。

 小さくなっていることが推測された。実際、磁気抵抗効果を測定すると、どの結晶も巨大な負の磁気抵抗を示すが、その大きさは L = Br では L = CN の 70%程度に減少しており、この推測と良い対応を示すことが分かった。さらに、非経験的な分子軌道計算からも、d と $\pi$ のエネルギー差が L = Br の方が L = CN よりも大きく、分子レベルでの $\pi$ -d 相互作用の大きさが結晶レベルで現れる物性に反映されることが分かった。また、Fe 系は共通に大きな磁気異方性と磁気抵抗効果の異方性を示すが、これも分子レベルでの磁気的な性質が反映された結果であることを、 $\pi$ 電子系が酸化されていない錯体結晶の電子スピン共鳴測定によって明らかにしている。

以上著者は、フタロシアニンを用い、軸配位子を置換した一連の一次元部分酸化塩結晶を得、その構造・物性研究を行い注目される成果を得ている。また、本論文の内容の一部は既に国際的に権威ある学術雑誌に掲載され、高い評価を受けている。よって審査員一同は著者が博士(理学)の学位を受けるに十分な資格を有するものと認める。