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学位論文題目 Theoretical Study of Structures and Chemical

Functionalization of Endohedral Metallofullerenes

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## 論文内容の要旨

Endohedral metallofullerenes (fullerenes encapsulating metal atoms inside the hollow spherical cages) have long attracted wide interest because of the promising material, catalytic, and biomedical applications. The electronic properties and reactivities of endohedral metallofullerenes have been extensively investigated both theoretically and experimentally. It is currently the focus of interest to determine the cage structures and metal positions, since these are fundamental in the investigation and application of endohedral metallofullerenes.

In this thesis, she has disclosed (1) the cage structures of the representative trimetallofullerene  $Sc_3C_{82}$  and dimetallofullerene  $Sc_2C_{84}$ , (2) the metal positions for  $Ce@C_{82}$ ,  $Eu@C_{82}$ , and  $Gd@C_{82}$ , (3) how the encapsulation of  $La_2$  and  $Sc_3N$  inside  $C_{80}$  tunes the reactivities of the  $C_{80}$  cage, and (4) how the rotational motion of  $La_2$  and  $Sc_3N$  inside  $C_{80}$  is controllable by exohedral chemical functionalization, by using density functional calculations in collaboration with experiment.

- (1) It is widely accepted that the maximum entropy method (MEM)/Rietveld analysis of synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction data is powerful for structural determination of endohedral metallofullerenes. Since the first application to Y@C82, the structures of many representative metallofullerenes have been determined and reported by the MEM/Rietveld method. For example, the MEM/Rietveld analysis of Sc<sub>3</sub>C<sub>82</sub> shows that three Sc atoms are encapsulated inside a  $C_{3V}$  isomer of  $C_{82}$  as a trimer. However, this  $Sc_3@C_{82}$  structure does not correspond to an energy minimum. From density functional calculations and <sup>13</sup>C NMR data, it has been disclosed that the cage structure of  $Sc_3C_{82}$  originates from the  $I_h$  isomer of  $C_{80}$  (not from the  $C_{3v}$  isomer of  $C_{82}$ ) and two C atoms as well as three Sc atoms are encaged inside the C<sub>80</sub> fullerene, the Sc<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> structure being much more stable than the Sc<sub>3</sub>@C<sub>82</sub> structure determined by the MEM/Rietveld analysis. This noticeable finding has been corroborated by the single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis of a carbene derivative of Sc<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub>. The carbide metallofullerene, Sc<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub>, is noteworthy since the number of encapsulated atoms is the largest known up to now. As another interesting example, it has been disclosed that Sc<sub>2</sub>C<sub>84</sub> takes the form of Sc<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>82</sub>, though Sc<sub>2</sub>C<sub>84</sub> has been believed to have the form of Sc<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>84</sub> from the MEM/Rietveld analysis. These results suggest that the structures of endohedral metallofullerenes determined by the MEM/Rietveld analysis are not always reliable enough, though the determined structures have been widely employed to explain the electronic properties and reactivities as well as spectroscopic data.
- (2) Since the first successful extraction of La@C<sub>82</sub>, M@C<sub>82</sub> (M = Sc, Y, and La) has been known as a typical monometallofullerene. The M atom is mostly encapsulated inside the  $C_{2v}$  cage of C<sub>82</sub> and located at an off-centered position near a hexagonal ring along the  $C_2$  axis. From the MEM/Rietveld analysis, however, it has been very recently claimed that Eu@C<sub>82</sub> and Gd@C<sub>82</sub> have exceptionally an anomalous endohedral structure since the metal atom having f electrons is located near the C-C double bond on the opposite side of the  $C_{2v}$ -C<sub>82</sub> cage along the C<sub>2</sub> axis. To provide theoretical insight to this exception, density functional calculations were performed for Eu@C<sub>82</sub> and Gd@C<sub>82</sub> as well as Ce@C<sub>82</sub>. For all these metallofullerenes, it was found that

the metal positions near the C-C double bond on the opposite side are highly unstable and do not correspond to energy minima, as also supported from the analysis of electrostatic potentials. The Eu, Gd, and Ce atoms move without any barrier to the positions near the hexagonal ring. The metal positions near the hexagonal ring are 30, 52, and 50 kcal/mol more stable for Eu@C<sub>82</sub>, Gd@C<sub>82</sub>, and Ce@C<sub>82</sub>, respectively, than those near the C-C double bond. These results suggest that Eu@C<sub>82</sub>, Gd@C<sub>82</sub>, and Ce@C<sub>82</sub> have a normal endohedral structure, as found for M@C<sub>82</sub> (M = Sc, Y, and La). In collaboration with experiment, the normal structure of Ce@C<sub>82</sub> has been verified from the paramagnetic NMR spectral analysis of the anion.

- (3) Both La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> and Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub> have the same carbon cage that originates from the  $I_h$  isomer of C<sub>80</sub> and the electronic structures are formally described as  $(La_2)^{6+}C_{80}^{6-}$  and  $(Sc_3N)^{6+}C_{80}^{6-}$  as a result of six-electron transfer to the C<sub>80</sub> cage. However, Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub> has a much higher LUMO level than La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub>. The LUMO of Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub> is delocalized not only on the Sc<sub>3</sub>N cation but also on the C<sub>80</sub> anion, while the LUMO of La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> is localized on the La cation and more suitable as an electron accommodation. These suggest that La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> is more reactive toward nucleophiles than Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub>. In fact, the different reactivities of La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> and Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub> have been verified for the reactions with disilirane. As this example shows, it is interesting that the reactivities of metallofullerenes are tunable by encapsulated species.
- (4) For La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> and Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub>, it is known that the two La atoms and the Sc<sub>3</sub>N cluster rotate freely inside the round  $I_h$ -C<sub>80</sub> cage at room temperature. By density functional calculations, however, it was found that the two La atoms stand still at a specific position upon the exohedral chemical functionalization of La<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>80</sub> by azomethine ylides, while the three-dimensional random motion of the Sc<sub>3</sub>N cluster in Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>80</sub> is fixed in the plane perpendicular to the equator by attaching electron-donating molecules such as disilirane. These theoretical findings have been recently confirmed by experiment. Control of motion of encapsulated species within a hollow cage is expected to be helpful in designing molecular devices with unique electronic or magnetic properties.

## 論文の審査結果の要旨

金属原子を内包したフラーレンは、金属原子からフラーレンへ1個あるいは複数個の電子移動が起こり、空のフラーレンには見られない特異な電子特性・磁気特性や化学反応性を示す。材料科学的な応用はもとよりドラッグデリバリーとしての薬学や医学への利用など多方面から注目されており、様々な研究が活発に展開されている。しかし、金属内包フラーレン研究の基礎となる分子構造に関する知見は単結晶構造解析が困難なため不十分である。また、分子デバイス等の応用には化学修飾による機能化が重要であり、内包された金属原子の位置と回転運動の制御が特に問題となる。本出願者は、金属内包フラーレンの分子構造と化学修飾による機能化について密度汎関数法による理論計算により精力的に研究し、実験グループとの共同研究でその実証に成功している。提出された論文はこれら2つの大きなテーマについて詳しく記述されている。

- (2)金属内包フラーレンの化学修飾。フラーレンを化学修飾するとき、金属内包フラーレンは空のフラーレンとは異なる化学反応性を示すが、本出願者は反応性が内包される金属原子の種類によって調節できることを明らかにした。例えば  $La_2@C_{80}$  と  $Sc_3N@C_{80}$  は同じ炭素ケージが同じ電荷分布( $(La_2)^{6+}C_{80}^{6-}$  と  $(Sc_3N)^{6+}C_{80}^{6-}$ ) をもつが、前者は後者よりもきわめて高い反応性を示すことを理論的に予測し、実験グループと共同して実証した。さらに、 $La_2@C_{80}$  や  $Sc_3N@C_{80}$  の内包金属は室温で  $C_{80}$  内部空間を三次元的に自由回転しているが、化学修飾にもちいる分子の電子供与性と電子受容性および付加位置の違いによって、内包金属を特定の位置に静止させたり、面内の二次元回転に制限できることを本出願者は見いだした。

上述のように、本論文で報告されている金属内包フラーレンの内包構造の結果は、広く信じられてきた内包構造と全く異なり、常識を打ち破るものである。また、内包金属の回転と静止はオンオフのスイッチとして働き、正荷電した金属やスピンをもつ金属の二次元回転は回転面に垂直な方向に電場と磁場を誘起するなど、本論文の成果は金属内包フラーレンの化学修飾による分子デバイス開発に対して重要な知見を与えるものである。これら理論計算に先導された研究成果及び実験グループと共同し理論的予測を実証した研究成果はすでに25報もの論文として米国化学会誌などの代表的な国際雑誌に発表されている。以上、審査委員会全員一致で本申請論文は博士(理学)の学位論文として十分と判断した。