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博士 学位 论文

含相邻五元环富勒烯 ( $C_{64}$ 、 $C_{56}$ ) 的典型氯化和氧化研究

Typical Chlorination and Oxidation Studies of non-IPR  
Fullerenes Containing Fused Pentagons ( $C_{64}$ 、 $C_{56}$ )

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## 摘要

富勒烯家族有着数量庞大的碳笼异构体，其中最常见的是符合独立五元环（IPR）规则的 $I_h^{-\#1,812}C_{60}$ 和 $D_{5h}^{-\#8,149}C_{70}$ 。根据IPR规则，富勒烯碳笼上的所有五元环均被六元环分隔开的结构（IPR富勒烯）才是稳定的，而那些含有相邻五元环的碳笼（非IPR富勒烯）则是活泼的、不稳定的。实际上，对于碳数小于70的碳笼，除了 $I_h$ - $C_{60}$ ，其他的碳笼均不可避免的含有相邻五元环。对某一碳数的富勒烯，非IPR富勒烯异构体的数量远远大于IPR富勒烯。目前，得到表征的非IPR富勒烯已有数十种，然而关于非IPR富勒烯的稳定性和反应性的理论研究，还需要更多的实验结果来佐证和补充。本论文就发现了含有三重直接相邻五元环富勒烯的新的氯化稳定模式，并对非IPR富勒烯的氧化进行了研究，推测了可能的氧化机理。本论文的主要内容分为五个部分：

第一章：介绍了富勒烯的研究背景，合成、分离、表征方法和相关应用。重点对内嵌和外接两种稳定非IPR富勒烯的方法做了阐述，尤其是内嵌和外接非IPR富勒烯的稳定原理，以及内嵌、外接非IPR富勒烯的衍生化。

第二章：含有三重直接相邻五元环的非IPR碳笼 $^{#1,911}C_{64}$ ，成功地被氯原子捕获，以 $^{#1,911}C_{64}Cl_8$ 的形式存在，并用X-射线单晶衍射得到了明确的表征。本章展示了之前未曾报道的一种新的氯化形式，三重直接相邻五元环位上的4个碳原子，有一个没有被氯化。基于这个碳原子周围的其他碳原子锥角的下降，以及氯原子分隔而成的类苯环的碳六元环的芳香性，这两方面的稳定因素使得这个未被氯化的碳原子得以保持 $sp^2$ 杂化。这项工作提出了稳定含三重直接相邻五元环富勒烯的新的氯化形式，加深了对非IPR富勒烯的稳定性的认识，并为预测非IPR富勒烯异构体的稳定性提供了新的实验证据和启示。

第三章：通过 $^{#913}C_{56}Cl_{10}O$ 这一 $^{#913}C_{56}Cl_{10}$ 的氧化物阐述了非IPR富勒烯的氧化，并推测了可能的氧化机理。研究发现，非IPR氯化富勒烯的氧化与相邻五元环无直接关系。氧原子加成在碳笼上键长较短的具有高电子云密度的C-C键上，这样的键带有明显的双键特性。另一方面，碳原子六元环处更负的NICS值，代表了该处有更强的芳香性。在NICS值较负的碳原子六元环上的较短的C-C键，由于较

强的芳香性，可以免于被氧化。在非IPR氯化富勒烯<sup>#913</sup>C<sub>56</sub>Cl<sub>10</sub>中，C-C键具有明显的电子局域性，这是与I<sub>h</sub>-C<sub>60</sub>等IPR富勒烯不同的。由于非IPR富勒烯碳笼异构体在富勒烯家族中占多数，这一关于非IPR富勒烯氧化方面的发现，有助于理解富勒烯的氧化。另外，非IPR氯化富勒烯的环氧化物也是通过区域选择性化学反应，制备富勒烯基纳米新材料的潜在的有机合成子。

第四章：用以碳纳米管为模板的热化学取代法制备了表面带有大量氨基的氮化硼纳米管，可直接用水溶液法，将Au和Pd纳米颗粒借助氨基，负载到氮化硼纳米管上，得到负载Au或Pd纳米颗粒的氮化硼纳米管催化剂，均在对硝基苯酚催化氢化反应中表现出良好的催化性能和稳定性。

本章还开发了另一种制备氮化硼纳米管基催化剂的方法，利用超临界二氧化碳制备金属纳米颗粒负载在氮化硼纳米管外或填充在氮化硼纳米管内部的催化剂，这种催化剂可以用于一氧化碳催化氧化的气相催化反应以及对硝基苯酚催化氢化的液相催化反应。

第五章：本论文涉及工作的总结和后续工作的展望

关键词：非IPR富勒烯；三重直接相邻五元环；氧化

## Abstract

There are a huge number of isomers in fullerene family. The most common fullerenes are  $I_h$ -<sup>#1,812</sup>C<sub>60</sub> and  $D_{5h}$ -<sup>#8,149</sup>C<sub>70</sub> which obey the isolated pentagon rule (IPR). According to the isolated pentagon rule, which states that the fullerenes with isolated pentagon rings separated by hexagon rings are stable. These kind of stable fullerenes with isolated pentagon rings are called IPR fullerenes. Otherwise, for those with fused pentagon rings are reactive and unstable, which are called non-IPR fullerenes. In fact, except  $I_h$ -C<sub>60</sub>, for other fullerenes smaller than C<sub>70</sub>, it is topologically impossible to have all the pentagon rings isolated. The number of non-IPR fullerene isomers is much larger than that of IPR ones for a given cluster size. Up to now, several tens of non-IPR fullerene isomers have been characterized already. However, much more experimental results are needed to verify and complement the theoretical study for the stability and reactivity of non-IPR fullerenes. In this dissertation, a new chlorination pattern was revealed for stabilizing non-IPR fullerenes with triple directly fused pentagons by <sup>#1,911</sup>C<sub>64</sub>Cl<sub>8</sub>. The oxidation of non-IPR fullerene were also studied in this dissertation through the oxidation of <sup>#913</sup>C<sub>56</sub>Cl<sub>10</sub>, with two possible oxidation mechanism proposed. Five parts are included in this dissertation as follows:

**Chapter 1:** Introduction of research background, synthesis, separation, characterization and application of fullerene. The main focus of this chapter is to elucidate endohedral and exohedral derivation approaches for stabilizing non-IPR fullerenes. The stabilizing mechanism and the chemical reaction concerning non-IPR fullerene are summarized especially.

**Chapter 2:** The non-IPR C<sub>64</sub> cage (No. 1911) with triple directly fused pentagons (TDFP) has been synthesized as the octachlorinated derivative C<sub>64</sub>Cl<sub>8</sub>, which was isolated and unambiguously characterized by X-ray diffraction. A new chlorination pattern was shown, with one of the four carbon atoms at the pentagon fusions unsaturated. The survival of the  $sp^2$ - hybridized carbon atom of the TDFP unit

in the chlorination is rationalized by both the decreased pyramidalization angles of the surrounding carbon atoms and the aromatic benzenoid fragment involved. The present work provides a new exohedral pattern for stabilizing TDFFP-containing fullerenes and sheds new light for understanding the stability of non-IPR fullerenes.

**Chapter 3:** For the first time, oxidation of non-IPR fullerenes are revealed by the crystal structure of  $^{91}\text{C}_{56}\text{Cl}_{10}\text{O}$ . Surprisingly, our finding showed that the oxidation of non-IPR fullerene chlorides has no direct correlation with fused pentagons. Oxygen addition occurred at the shorter C-C bonds which have higher electron density and possess more double bond character. On the other hand, more negative NICS values of carbon hexagon rings underly more aromatic properties. The shorter C-C bonds in more aromatic carbon hexagon rings are stable to survive oxidation. In non-IPR fullerene cage of  $^{91}\text{C}_{56}\text{Cl}_{10}$ , the electron density of C-C bonds showed the characteristic of locality. Since non-IPR fullerene isomers are the majority in fullerene family, this finding would benefit the understanding of mechanism in fullerene oxidation. The epoxidation of non-IPR chlorofullerenes also provides a highly regioselective and advantageous synthetic methodology for the synthesis of novel fullerene adducts.

**Chapter 4:** The as-produced boron nitride nanotubes (BNNTs) possess a large amount of amino groups which were obtained by a modified carbon-thermal substitution. The N-H bonds attached to BNNTs surface can facilitate Au and Pd nanoparticles assemble onto the BNNTs surface. Both the Au and Pd functionalized BNNTs were found to be excellent nanocatalysts in the catalytic reduction of p-nitrophenol, and showed distinct stability in ten cycles of catalysis.

Another method for preparing the BNNT-based nanocatalysts was developed using supercritical  $\text{CO}_2$ . Nanoparticles can be functionalized onto the surface of BNNTs or into the channel of BNNTs. The Pd functionalized BNNTs prepared by supercritical  $\text{CO}_2$  showed excellent catalytic reactivity in both catalytic oxidation of carbon monoxide (a gas phase catalytic reaction) and the catalytic reduction of p-nitrophenol (a liquid phase catalytic reaction).

Chapter 5: Conclusions to all the works related to this dissertation are summarized, and the future studies are prospected.

**Key words:** non-IPR fullerene; triple directly fused pentagons;oxidation

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