	学校编码: 10384	
惟手性金属中心	学 号: 2052011	0153741
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指 导 教 师		专 业 名 称: 论文提交日期:
章 慧 教 授 吴 安 安		论文答辩时间: 学位授予日期:
安 副 教 授		
厦 门 大 学		2016

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- 称:无机化学
- 期: 2016年8月
- 间: 2016年11月
- 期: 2016 年 月

答辩委员会主席: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 评 阅 人: \_\_\_\_\_

16年8月

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### **Doctor Dissertation**

# Studies on Synthesis, Structure, Stereochemistry and Applications of Chiral-only-at-metal Octahedral Iron, Ruthenium and Osmium Complexes

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#### 摘要

八面体金属络合物因其丰富多彩的立体化学性质以及在手性识别分离、不对称催 化、手性传感、手性光学开关、发光材料,金属药物等领域的广泛应用,一直以来都是 配位化学的热点研究领域之一。本论文主要以惟手性金属中心单核双联吡啶合钌络合物 为基本单元,选取不同的配体对其进行修饰,成功合成了一系列结构新颖、性能独特的 惟手性金属中心络合物。利用单晶 X-射线衍射等多种表征手段确定了这些化合物的结 构,并对其不对称催性能、手性光学开关与抗肿瘤等性能进行了研究。全文共分为五章:

第一章为绪论,首先简单介绍了对称性和手性以及手性光谱学的基本常识;其次, 介绍了手性八面体络合物的配位立体化学、确定手性化合物绝对构型的研究方法以及获 得对映纯化合物的方法;接下来介绍了八面体络合物在手性光学开关、不对称催化,抗 癌药物以及构建超分子结构等方面的应用;最后,讨论了当前惟手性金属中心研究领域 所面临的问题与挑战,并对本论文的选题意义和工作进展进行了概述。

第二章为惟手性金属中心钌-锇苯双核络合物的合成及在芳香酮不对称氢化氢转移 (ATH)反应中的应用。通过单核惟手性金属中心钌络合物与锇苯反应设计合成一对手性 目标产物及其外消旋体并对后者进行了单晶结构分析以及多重谱学(NMR、UV-vis 和 ECD等)表征。首先将所合成的钌-锇苯双核络合物应用于催化苯乙酮的不对称氢转移氢 化反应,仔细考察了温度、时间以及碱添加量等对不催化效率的影响并确定出最优催化 条件;然后将所合成的钌-锇苯双核络合物运用于其它不同的芳香酮底物的 ATH 反应, 也都获得了一定的转化率和 e.e.值。结果表明:钌-锇苯双核络合物在催化苯乙酮的 ATH 反应中可达 87.3 %的转化率和 43.4 %的 e.e.值,在催化其它芳香酮反应中,最好的结果 是底物为 1-四氢萘酮时(转化率: 45 %, e.e.值: 47 %)。

第三章主要涉及利用含自由基的配体姜黄素与自行拆分的惟手性金属中心钌络合物配位,制备出一对手性目标产物并对其进行了详实表征(NMR、MS、UV-vis 和 ECD 等),并利用激子手性方法确定了它们的绝对构型。然后重点研究了它们的电致变色和电致变圆二色性质,结果发现其电致变色开关性能较好:可重复多次且具有一定的耐疲劳度,具有用作电致变色开关的潜力;此外,它们的圆二色 Cotton 效应会随电化学氧化还原发生一定的变化,但暂时还无法实现通过电化学调控来实现 ECD 信号的可逆变化;最后,通过琼脂糖凝胶电泳法来检测所合成的含姜黄素的惟手性金属中心钌络合物与质粒 DNA pBR322 的作用效果,结果表明两种不同绝对构型的金属络合物都显示了良好的解螺旋效果,具有用作抗癌药物的前景。

第四章主要是设计合成了一种含有两个 β-二酮基团和一个羧酸基团的功能新配体 BOBA,将其分别与简单金属铁和镉盐反应可得到同手性聚集的双核三螺旋铁络合物和

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单核七配位镉络合物。通过 X-射线单晶和粉末衍射、元素分析(EA)、红外光谱(IR)等对 配体和络合物的结构进行了详细表征。对配体和两个金属络合物分别进行 UV-vis 和荧 光光谱表征,结果表明:双核三螺旋铁(III)络合物在溶液中的荧光强度分别比配体和具 有 d<sup>10</sup>构型的七配位金属镉络合物增强了近 30 倍和 20 倍,这是在含三价铁离子且具有 Fe<sub>2</sub>L<sub>3</sub>型双核三螺旋结构的络合物中迄今为止所观察到的最强发光现象。最后,通过 TD-DFT 理论计算研究来解释双核三螺旋[Fe<sub>2</sub>(BOBA)<sub>3</sub>]络合物荧光增强的原因,即,荧 光增强主要来源于配体在配位前后激发态结构的变化所引起发光机理的变化。

第五章对论文工作进行了总结和展望。

关键词: 手性配位立体化学, 电致变圆二色开关, 金属苯, 催化不对称氢转移

#### Abstract

Octahedral complexes have been one of hot topics in the field of coordination chemistry, owing to their diverse topologic structures and potential applications in chiral separation, asymmetric catalysis, enantioselective sensor, luminescent materials and metal drugs. In this dissertation, mononuclear chiral-only-at-metal Ruthenium complexes were decorated by different kinds of ligands and utilized as the building unit to synthesize chiral-only-at-metal complexes with novel structures and exploitable functions. Then, the structures of these compounds were determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction and their applications on asymmetric catalysis and anti-tumor were also explored. This dissertation consists of the following five chapters:

Chapter 1 is the introduction, which firstly discusses symmetry, chirality and basic knowledge of chiroptical spectra; secondly, coordination stereochemistry of chiral octahedral complexes, methods for determining absolute configurations of chiral compounds and obtaining of enantiopure compounds are briefly reviewed; the applications of chiral octahedral complexes on chiroptical switches, asymmetric catalysis, anti-cancer drugs are also introduced. Finally, the main problems and challenges of the field of chiral-only-at-metal complexes are discussed, and research objectives of the dissertation are also briefly presented.

In chapter 2, the application of chiral-only-at-metal binuclear Ruthenium-Osmabenzene complexes in asymmetric transfer hydrogenation has been investigated. The target complexes were prepared by mononuclear chiral-only-at-metal Ruthenium complexes and Osmabenzenes, which were carefully characterized by single crystal X-ray analysis, NMR, UV-vis, ECD and so on. And their applications as catalysts for the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation (ATH) of various aromatic ketones were explored. At first, transfer hydrogenation of acetophenone to the corresponding alcohol in isopropanol was investigated as the probe reaction. And the influence of temperature and reacting time has been studied. The results indicated that these complexes could efficiently catalyze ATH of acetophenone with conversion 87.3 % and 43.4 % *e.e.* And the binuclear complexes can also catalyze the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation (ATH) of other aromatic ketones, giving the corresponding chiral alcohols with conversion up to 45% and 47% ee. It is the first study on the application of chiral-only-at-metal binuclear Ruthenium-Osmabenzene complexes in catalyzing the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of aromatic ketones.

In chapter 3, a pair of chiral target compounds were prepared by the radical-based ligand Curcumin and chiral-only-at-metal Ruthenium complexes in a one-step reaction, which were further comprehensively characterized by NMR, MS, UV-vis, ECD and so on. Then, their electro-triggered Uv-vis properties were explored. As a result, their redox property can repeat for several times, which indicates that the compounds have potentialities to be applied as electro-triggered Uv-vis switches. And their electro-triggered Uv-vis ECD properties were also preliminarily tested. As a result, the Cotton effects have some changes under electrochemistry redox, but cannot be reversibly driven as electrochemically chiroptical switches. Finally, the unwinding effects of the DNA pBR322 by the chiral-only-at-metal Ruthenium complexes were studied by the electrophoresis analysis, and both  $\Delta$ and  $\Lambda$  configuration of the ruthenium complexes shew almost the same anti-tumor activities.

In chapter 4, a new bis-β-diketone ligand 3,5-bis-(3-oxobutanoyl)benzoic acid (BOBA), has been

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