

奈米材料及有機金屬實驗室

實驗室成員

研究生

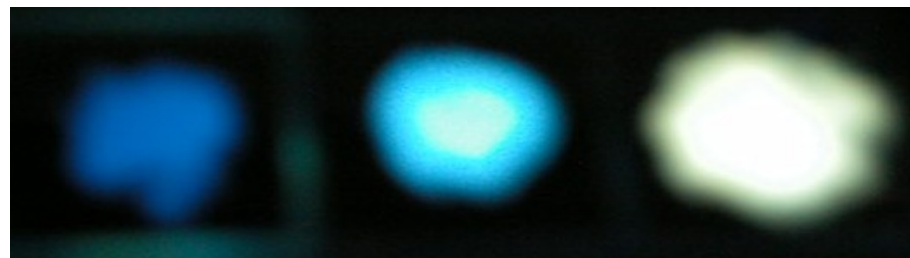
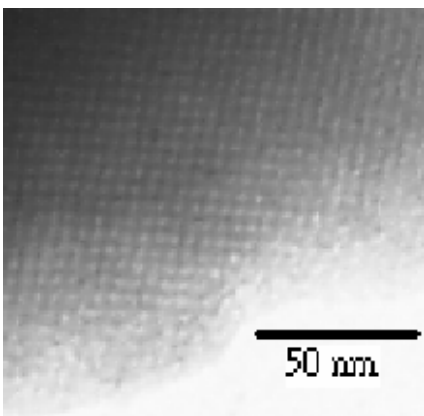
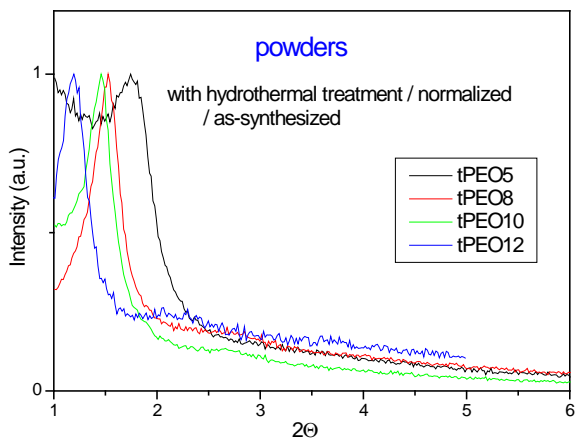
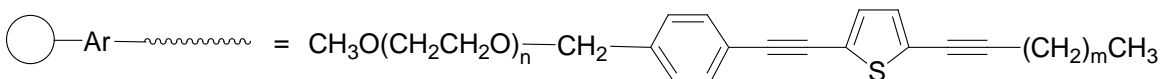
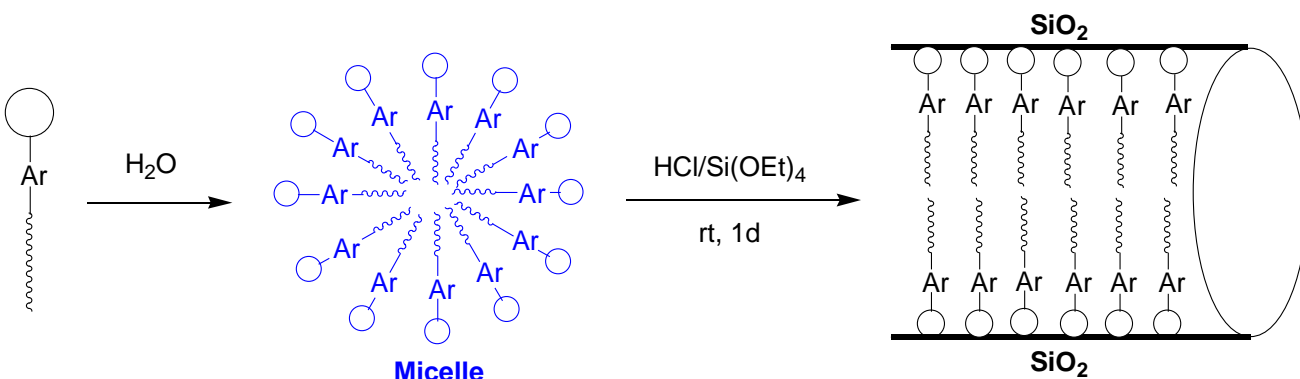
碩一：吳威毅、林伯南

專題生

四分三：江思穎、王韻華、張志傑



螢光界面活性劑合成中孔洞材料



界面活性劑

中孔洞材料
(未水熱)

中孔洞材料
(水熱後)

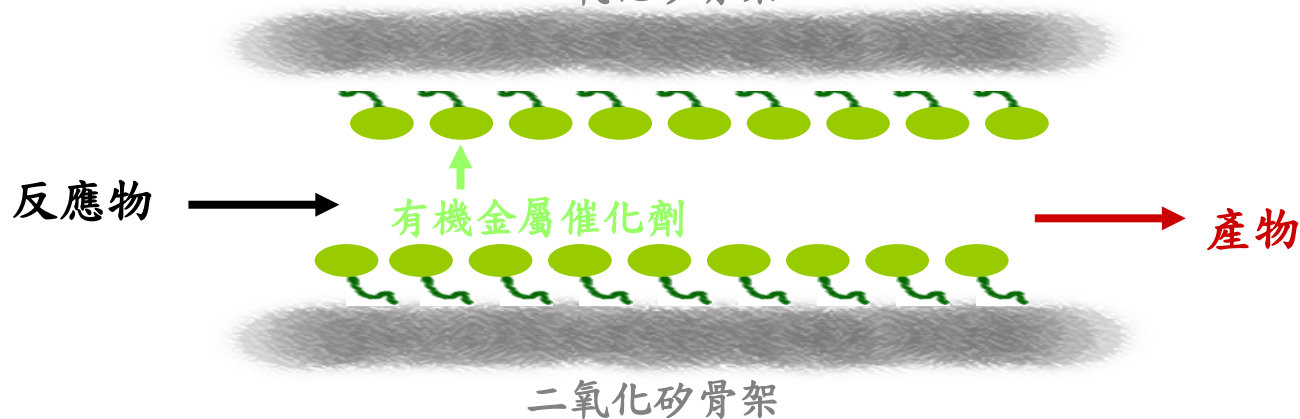
X-ray粉末繞射與TEM均顯示具有規則結構

優點:

1. 無機二氧化矽框架保護有機螢光材料，降低其對空氣，水氣與熱的敏感度。
2. 有機螢光材料整齊排列於孔洞中可增加螢光亮度並使螢光往長波長移動。

奈米反應器的設計與應用

二氧化矽骨架



奈米反應器的優點:

- 孔洞直徑可隨意調整
- 奈米反應器可回收再利用

(一) 高效能Heck Reaction

Table I. Results of the Heck reaction catalyzed by nanosized MCM-41-Pd^a

Entry	Aryl halide	Olefin	Pd (mol%)	Base	T (°C)	t (h)	Yield (%) ^b	TON ^d
1	C ₆ H ₅ I	Methyl acrylate	9.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	Et ₃ N	100	96	83	8.90 × 10 ⁵
2	C ₆ H ₅ I	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	9.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	Bu ₃ N	100	96	98	1.05 × 10 ⁶
3	C ₆ H ₅ I	Styrene	1.17 × 10 ⁻³	Bu ₃ N	100	72	95 ^c	8.12 × 10 ⁴
4	<i>p</i> -MeC ₆ H ₄ I	Methyl acrylate	1.33 × 10 ⁻⁴	Et ₃ N	100	96	81	6.09 × 10 ⁵
5	<i>p</i> -MeC ₆ H ₄ I	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	9.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	Bu ₃ N	100	96	97	1.04 × 10 ⁶
6	<i>p</i> -MeC ₆ H ₄ I	Styrene	9.35 × 10 ⁻⁴	Bu ₃ N	100	72	97 ^c	1.04 × 10 ⁵
7	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ Br	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	9.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	Bu ₃ N	170	16	98	1.05 × 10 ⁶
8	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ Br	Styrene	4.67 × 10 ⁻³	Bu ₃ N	170	72	75 ^c	1.61 × 10 ⁴
9	<i>p</i> -BrC ₆ H ₄ CHO	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	1.04 × 10 ⁻⁴	Bu ₃ N	170	24	85	8.17 × 10 ⁵
10	<i>p</i> -BrC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	1.87 × 10 ⁻⁴	Bu ₃ N	170	16	93	4.97 × 10 ⁵
11	<i>p</i> -BrC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	Styrene	4.67 × 10 ⁻³	Bu ₃ N	170	72	70 ^c	1.54 × 10 ⁴
12	<i>p</i> -BrC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	9.33 × 10 ⁻³	NaOAc	170	48	Trace	—
13	<i>p</i> -BrC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	9.33 × 10 ⁻³	K ₂ CO ₃	170	48	Trace	—
14	C ₆ H ₅ Br	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	4.70 × 10 ⁻⁴	Bu ₃ N	170	48	72	1.53 × 10 ⁵
15	C ₆ H ₅ Br	Styrene	1.87 × 10 ⁻²	Bu ₃ N	170	72	20 ^c	1.07 × 10 ³
16	<i>p</i> -BrC ₆ H ₄ OMe	<i>n</i> -Butyl acrylate	4.67 × 10 ⁻³	Bu ₃ N	170	96	12	2.57 × 10 ³

^a [RX]/[Pd] = 10⁶; in *N*-methylpyrrolidinone.

^b Isolated yields.

^c *trans*:*cis* ~ 90:10.

^d mol mol of Pd⁻¹.

(二) 螢光可調整有機/無機複合材料

