

Hydroxy methylcinnamate における無輻射失活経路の置換位置依存性

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Substitution Position Dependent Nonradiative Decay Pathways of Hydroxy Methylcinnamate Based Sunscreens

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【Abstract】

We theoretically investigate the nonradiative decay mechanisms of *p*-, *m*-, and *o*-hydroxy methylcinnamate (HMC) from the $^1\pi\pi^*$ state. We combined the article force induced reaction methods with the SF-BHandHLYP/6-311G(*d,p*) and (TD-) ω B97XD/6-311G(*d,p*) levels of theories. We found that *p*-HMC undergoes multistep intersystem crossing to the T₁ state. There exist two C=C twisted conformers in the T₁ state. They locate 17900 and 17804 cm⁻¹ above the *trans* conformer in the S₀ state, which agree with the experimental energy level of the T₁ state (19020 cm⁻¹). On the other hand, *m*- and *o*-HMC mostly undergo *trans* → *cis* isomerization via a $^1\pi\pi^*/S_0$ conical intersection with C=C twisting configuration. The isomerization barrier is calculated to be 649 and 1286 cm⁻¹ for *o*- and *m*-HMC, respectively. These theoretical values are consistent with the experimental threshold energies of ~500 and 1000 cm⁻¹ for *o*- and *m*-HMC, respectively. These results should be useful for developing new cinnamate-based photo-functional materials such as photo-switches and sunscreen cosmetics.

【序】

ケイヒ酸エステル誘導体は細菌の光センサーや日焼け止め用の化粧品など幅広い領域で使われている。ケイヒ酸エステル誘導体の無輻射失活経路を系統的に解明すれば、より高性能な光センサー・光スイッチ・日焼け止めなどの設計に役立つ[1]。そこで本研究では *p*-, *o*-, *m*-hydroxy methylcinnamate (HMC)の無輻射失活経路を人工力誘起反応法[2]と時間依存密度汎関数法を組み合わせることで系統的に探索した。

