



(11) **EP 1 528 070 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
28.11.2007 Bulletin 2007/48

(51) Int Cl.:
C08F 12/32 (2006.01) **C08F 24/00** (2006.01)
C08F 26/06 (2006.01) **C08F 28/06** (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **03728039.3**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2003/005726

(22) Date of filing: **07.05.2003**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2003/102039 (11.12.2003 Gazette 2003/50)

(54) **OPTICALLY ACTIVE HIGH-MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS**

OPTISCH AKTIVE HOCHMOLEKULARE VERBINDUNGEN

COMPOSES A POIDS MOLECULAIRE ELEVE, OPTIQUEMENT ACTIFS

(84) Designated Contracting States:
CH DE FR GB LI SE

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(30) Priority: **08.05.2002 JP 2002132599**

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(43) Date of publication of application:
04.05.2005 Bulletin 2005/18

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DescriptionFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 **[0001]** This invention relates to high-molecular-weight compounds which have aromatic groups such as fluorine residue in a side chain. In particular, it relates to high-molecular-weight compounds which exhibit optical activity by virtue of their stacking helical structure wherein the aromatic groups are aligned in a twisted arrangement, thus being useful as optically active stationary phase for HPLC or polarization absorption-light emitting materials, and a stationary phase material using the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 **[0002]** As described in Nakano, Preliminary reports of the 48th Annual Meeting of the Society of Polymer Science, Japan (Polymer Preprints, Japan, 48,(7), 1279(1999)), it is known that dibenzofulvene polymerizes and a polymer is obtained. However, in this case, the polymer does not show optical activity, because the polymerization-initiating agent which is not an optically active species is used. On the other hand, as described in "Generalities of Chemistry" No. 18, page 129-136 (1993), it is known that poly(triphenylmethyl methacrylate) shows optical activity. But this polymer has poor solvent-resistance, therefore, it is disadvantageous to use the polymer as an optically active stationary phase for HPLC. As described in Tokkai 2001-106729, an optically active maleimide polymer is already known. This polymer is excellent in solvent-resistance, however, it has disadvantage that its separation ability is poor.

20 **[0003]** The inventor made a detailed study on giving an optical activity to polymers of the above-mentioned dibenzofulvene or similar compounds thereof which are excellent in solvent-resistance. As a result, it was discovered that when dibenzofulvene or similar compounds thereof are polymerized by using an anionic polymerization initiator having an optically active alkyl group together with a chiral ligand, or when an optically active group-introduced dibenzofulvene or similar compounds thereof are polymerized by using an anion polymerization initiator, the obtained high-molecular-weight compounds show optical activity because main chains of them have a helical structure, which led to the present invention.

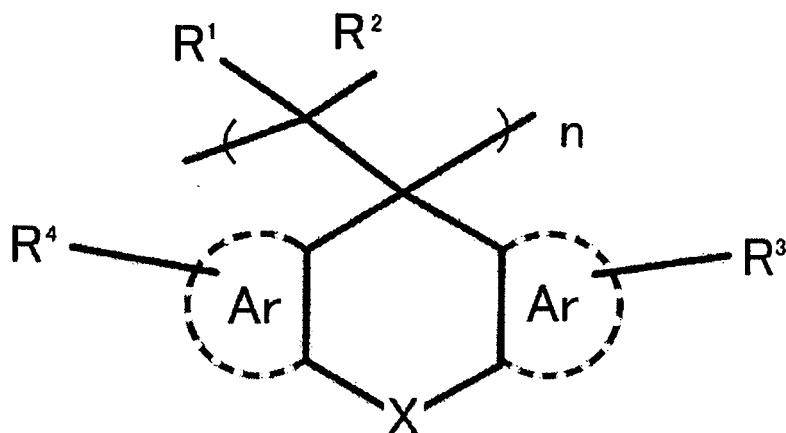
25 **[0004]** It is therefore a first object of this invention to provide a high-molecular-weight compound having excellent solvent resistance and showing optical activity.

30 **[0005]** It is a second object of this invention to provide an optically active stationary phase applicable to HPLC, having excellent solvent resistance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 **[0006]** The aforesaid objects of this invention are attained by optically active high-molecular-weight compounds represented by the following structural formula 1. When the high-molecular-weight compounds of this invention are used for an optically active stationary phase or the like, the high-molecular-weight compounds represented by the following structural formula 2 are preferable.

formula 1



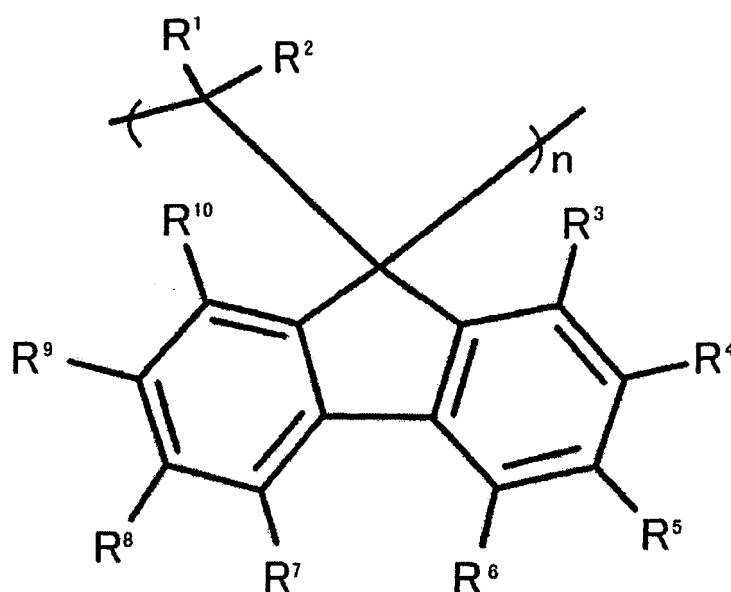
[0007] In the formula, Ar is an aromatic ring, R¹ and R² are hydrogen atoms or organic groups, however, hydrogen atoms, alkyl groups, aromatic groups, -CN or ester groups are preferable. n is an integer of 2 or more, preferably 2-5,000 and 4-1,000 is most preferable.

[0008] X is a group selected from among -(CH₂)_m-, aromatic groups, vinyl groups, hetero atoms and functional groups containing hetero atoms. m is an integer of 0 or more.

[0009] R³ and R⁴ are substituents, and preferably hydrogen atoms, alkyl groups, aromatic groups, carboxyl groups, ester groups, ether groups, functional groups having an urethane bond, halogen atoms, hetero atoms, functional groups bonding to aromatic group through hetero atom, -CN and -(C=O)R, wherein R is a hydrogen atom, a hetero atom or an organic group. R³ and R⁴ may be introduced 2-4 times respectively. Each of R³ and R⁴ may be identical with or different from each other.

[0010] Further, R³ and R⁴ may be optically active functional groups. The optically active functional group is a functional group having an asymmetric carbon atom, or having neither a plane of symmetry nor S₂ symmetry.

formula 2



[0011] In formula 2, n, R¹ and R² are the same as those of n, R¹ and R² in formula 1 and R³-R¹⁰ are the same groups as R³ and R⁴ in formula 1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

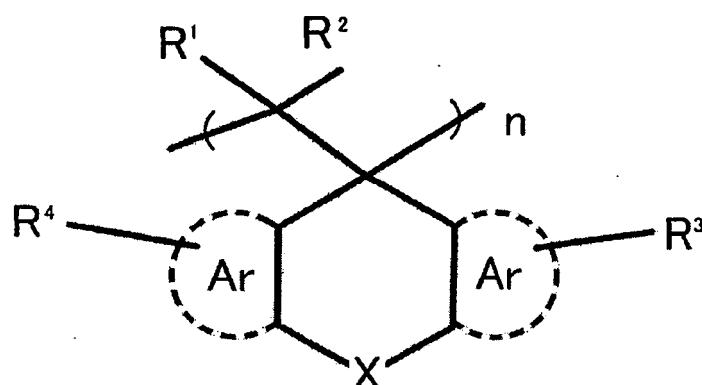
(Fig. 1)

[0012] A theoretical C, D spectra of an initiation terminal model (A) and a dimer B of polymer model, and an observed CD spectrum (F) of the polymer obtained in the example.

MOST PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0013] As a method obtaining a polymer described in claim 1 represented by the following structural formula 1, anionic polymerization is preferable, wherein anionic polymerization initiator having an optically active alkyl group or anionic polymerization initiator together with a chiral ligand is used.

formula 1

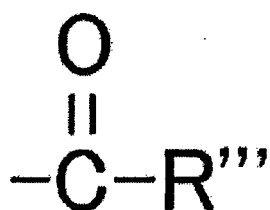
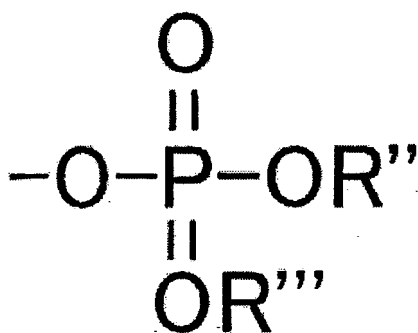


20 **[0014]** The above-mentioned Ar is an aromatic ring, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen atoms or organic groups. Preferable R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen atoms, alkyl groups, aromatic groups, -CN or ester groups, but hydrogen atoms, alkyl groups of C_1 - C_{10} , phenyl groups and -CN are more preferable. n is an integer of 2 or more, but preferably 2-5,000 and more preferably 4-1,000. If n is less than 2, a stacking structure is not formed and if n is more than 5,000, the synthesis is difficult.

25 **[0015]** X is a group selected from among $-(CH_2)_m-$, an aromatic group, a vinyl group, a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom, and m is an integer larger than 0. As an example of the hetero atom of X, -O-, or -S- can be mentioned.

As an example of the group containing a hetero atom, -NR- or -C(O)-etc. can be mentioned.

30 **[0016]** R^3 and R^4 are substituents and they are preferably hydrogen atoms, alkyl groups, aromatic groups, carboxyl groups, ester groups, ether groups, functional groups having a urethane bond, halogen atoms, functional groups linked with an aromatic group through a hetero atom, -CN or $-(C=O)R$. The hetero atom is N, S or O. In the present invention, particularly, hydrogen, an alkyl group having 1-20 carbon atoms, an aromatic group having 6-30 carbon atoms, a carboxyl group, an ester group having 2-30 carbon atoms, an ether group having 2-30 carbon atoms, a functional group of 2-30 carbon atoms having an urethane bond, F, Cl, Br, I, -NRR', -SR, -OR, -NO₂, -CN or a functional groups represented below are preferable, wherein R and R' are hydrogen atoms, hetero atoms or organic groups.



[0017] In the formulae, R¹, R² and R³ are hydrogen atoms or organic groups.

[0018] Further, R³ and R⁴ may be the optically active functional groups. The optically active functional group is a functional group having an asymmetric carbon atom, or having neither a plane of symmetry nor S₂ symmetry.

5 [0019] R³ and R⁴ may be introduced 2-4 times respectively. In this case, R³ and R⁴ may be identical with or different from each other.

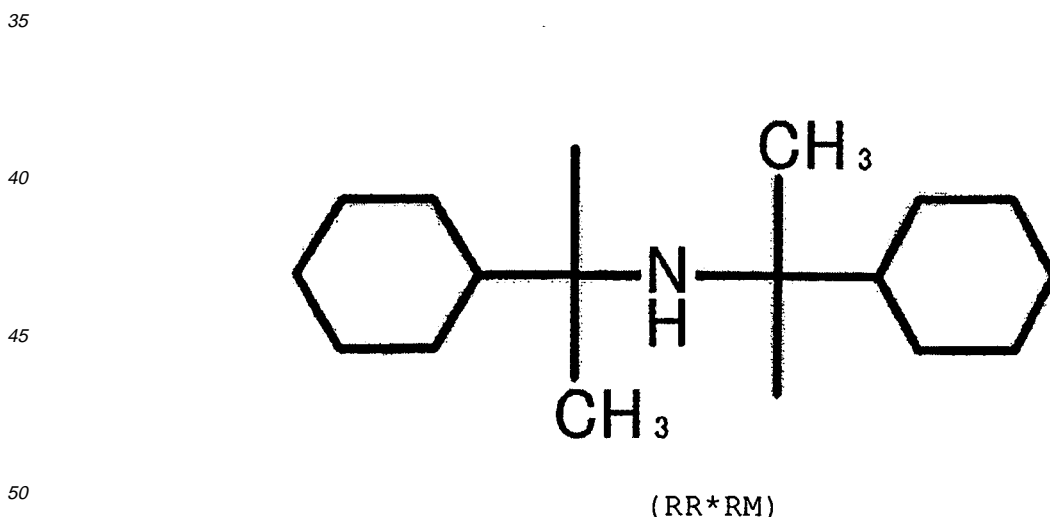
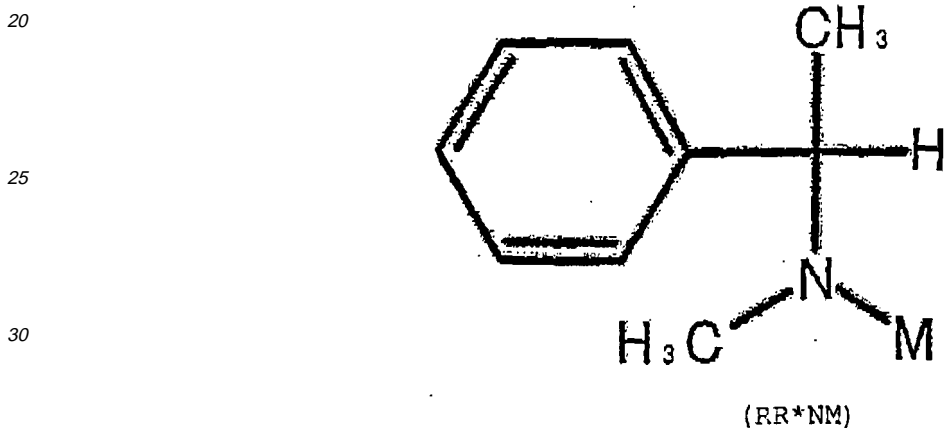
[0020] Aforesaid anionic polymerization initiators having an optically active alkyl group are shown in 1 and 2 below, and aforesaid anionic polymerization initiators together with a chiral ligand are shown in 3 below.

1. R^{*}M

10 [0021] In this case, R^{*} is an optically active alkyl group and M is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal. As an example of R^{*}M, (-)-menthoxy potassium and (+)-menthoxy potassium can be mentioned.

2. RR^{*}NM and RR^{*}RM

15 [0022] In this case, R is an alkyl group, R^{*} is an optically active alkyl group, M is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal and N is a nitrogen atom. As examples of them, compounds below can be mentioned.



3. ROM/chiral ligand

55 [0023] In this case, R is an alkyl group, O is an oxygen atom, M is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal. The chiral ligand is a diamino compound containing an optically active group and can be a bidentate ligand. Examples thereof are (+)- or (-)-sparteine, (+)- or (-)-1,4-bis(dimethylamino)-2,3-dimethoxybutane, (+)- or (-)-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl) pyrrolidine, (+)- or (-)-(4S)-2,2'-(1-ethylpropylidene)bis[4-(1-phenylethyl)-4,5-dihydroazole].

4. RM/R'XM' complex

[0024] In this case, R is an alkyl group, X is an oxygen atom or nitrogen atom, M is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal. R' is an optically active group. M' is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal, which is identical with or different from M. Examples of R'X are (+)- or (-)-menthoxy group, 1-phenylethylamino group, 1-naphthylethylamino group and 2-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)pyrrolidine-1-yl group.

[0025] The above-mentioned anionic polymerization initiators may be used alone or in combination. When R³ or R⁴ in the formula 1 or R³-R¹⁰ in formula 2 are groups which do not have an optically active group, it is necessary to use these anionic polymerization initiators. However, a monomer of formula 1 having an optically active substituent which is introduced as R³ or R⁴ is used, a common anionic polymerization initiator which has no optical activity can be used, however, it is preferable to use the optically active anionic polymerization initiator. That is, even when polymerization initiators with no optical activity are used, a polymer having a stable optical activity is obtained, since a stacking structure of a side chain of the polymer is twisted because of an interaction between said optically active substituents.

[0026] Molecular weight of the polymer of the present invention is preferably 500-1 million in terms of number average molecular weight. If the molecular weight is 500 or less, a solvent resistance is low. It is difficult to polymerize so that the molecular weight is 1 million or more. A variance degree of molecular weight is preferably 1-3, particularly, 1-2 is more preferable. When the polymer having the variance degree of more than 3 is used as a stationary phase of a HPLC (high performance liquid column chromatography), separation ability of HPLC is poor.

[0027] The polymer of the present invention may be a copolymer obtained by polymerization with other polymerizable compound. Aforesaid other polymerizable compound is preferably a compound capable of anionic polymerization. Examples of the compound are acrylate, methacrylate, aminoalkyl acrylate such as N,N-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate, N,N-diethylaminoethyl acrylate and N,t-butylaminoethyl acrylate; (meth)acrylonitrile; butadiene; isoprene; a vinyl chloride; vinylidene chloride; vinyl acetate; vinyl ketone; N-vinylpyrrolidone; vinylpyridine; (meth)acrylamide; styrene compounds such as divinylbenzene; alpha -methylstyrene, vinyltoluene, chlorostyrene, t-butylstyrene and styrene; fumaric acid; maleic acid; itaconic acid; phthalic acid; monoalkyl esters of fumaric acid, dialkyl esters of fumaric acid; monoalkyl esters of maleic acid, dialkyl esters of maleic acid; monoalkyl esters of itaconic acid, dialkyl esters of itaconic acid; monoalkyl esters of phthalic acid, and dialkyl esters of phthalic acid. In addition, the copolymerization is preferably a block copolymerization.

[0028] Further, a polymerizable compound having two functional groups or more can be copolymerized. Thus, properties such as a solvent resistance can be improved. A polymerizable compound having a photo polymerizably functional group can be copolymerized to cross link each other by a radiation of light after the copolymerization.

[0029] A stationary phase material described in claim 7 is a powder of the polymer compound itself of the present invention or a material obtained by coating the polymer compound of the present invention on a surface of a particle carrier. Examples of these materials are as follows;

1. A material obtained by crushing a polymer into powder wherein the polymer is one described in claim 1 or 2 and insoluble in a solvent. Particularly, an average diameter is preferably uniform.
2. A material wherein the polymer described in claim 1 or 2 is embedded or chemically bonded to a surface of a silica-gel or alumina.
3. A material wherein the polymer described in claim 1 or 2 is embedded or chemically bonded to a surface of a styrene bead.

EXAMPLES

[0030] Hereafter, this invention will be described in further detail referring to examples, but this invention is not to be construed as being limited in any way thereby.

EXAMPLE 1: (polymerization of dibenzofulvene using menthoxy potassium).

<Preparation of initiator (menthoxy potassium)>

[0031] 0.3g of KH (suspended in a paraffin) was introduced into a flame-dried ampule wherein an air had been replaced by nitrogen. 10ml of dried THF was introduced to the ampule, thereby washing off the paraffin from KH and an upper liquid was removed by using a syringe. After repeating this operation three times, the resultant remainder was dried under a vacuum. (-)-menthol (312.5mg, 2.00mmol) was introduced into the ampule and carried out the reaction, primarily, at room temperature for 2 hours, after that, at 50°C for 3 hours. An upper liquid of the obtained reaction mixture was

used as a polymerization initiator.

<Polymerization>

- 5 **[0032]** Dried THF solution of dibenzofulvene (0.46M, 4.4ml, 2.02 m mol) was introduced into a flame-dried ample wherein an air had been replaced by nitrogen. The solution was further diluted by adding a dried THF (3.8 ml). After cooling the solution to -78°C, the THF solution of menthoxy potassium (2.0ml of 0.2M), which was obtained by above-mentioned manner was added to initiate the polymerization and kept the solution still at -78°C for 24 hours. After 24hours, a methanol (0.2ml) was added to the reaction mixture to stop the polymerization while keeping the temperature at -78°C.
- 10 **[0033]** A part of the reaction mixture was diluted with CDCl_3 , then the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ was measured, and the monomer conversion ratio was determined (monomer conversion ratio: >99%) from the intensity ratio of the absorption peak of the solvent used as internal reference to that of the vinyl proton in the remaining monomer. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture to obtain a crude product. From the crude product, THF insoluble fraction (285.8mg, 68%) and a THF soluble fraction were separated. Further, MeOH was added into the THF soluble fraction to reprecipitate and to
- 15 obtain MeOH insoluble product (35.0mg, 8%).

The THF-soluble, MeOH-insoluble fraction: Molecular weight: $M_n = 1070$, $M_w/M_n = 1.47$ (GPC, vs. polystyrene); Absorption spectra: $\epsilon = 1960$ (300nm), $\epsilon = 5739$ (264nm), $\epsilon = 4559$ (241nm) [THF 25°C]; circular dichroism: $[\theta] = 176$ (300nm), $[\theta] = -738$ (264nm) : $[\theta] = 962$ (241nm) [THF, 25°C];

20 optical rotation: $[\alpha]_{365} = 0^\circ$ (THF, C = 0.30, 23°C) [reference data (optical rotation of (-)-menthol): $[\alpha]_{365} = -149^\circ$ (THF, C = 0.49, 22°C)]

[0034] By comparing the C,D spectra of the polymer obtained from the above experiment and C,D spectra obtained from theoretical simulation based on an assumption of torsional structure, it was proved that the polymer obtained from

25 the above experiment had a torsional structure.

[0035] Theoretical simulation 1: The most stable conformation of 9-menthoxy-9-methyl fluorene, as a model compound of initiation terminal, was obtained by Monte Carlo simulation using MMFF field. Macro Model manufactured by Schroedinger co.,ltd was used for the simulation. An expected C,D spectra for the conformation was calculated by the semiempirical molecular orbital method INDO/S (Fig. 1A). For the calculation, the program provided by Dr. J. Downing of Colorado

30 University was used (G. Bringmann etc, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 123,2703-2711). Subsequently, as the polymer model, a dimer model was simulated and an expected C,D spectra for each model having dihedral angles Φ_1 and Φ_2 of 175°, 170°, 160° or 150° was calculated by the semiempirical molecular orbital method INDO/S (Fig. 1B-E). The actual spectrum (Fig. 1F) completely differed from that of the initiation terminal model (Fig. 1A). Thus, it was found that C,D spectra of the polymer obtained in the Example were not caused by menthoxy group at terminal of the polymer but were derived

35 from the torsions of a main-chain (helical structure) of the polymer. Further, as the spectrum of Fig. 1F coincides well to C,D spectra of Fig. 1, it is clarified that the torsion of main-chain has a dihedral angle of 170°-160°.

EXAMPLE 2: (Asymmetric polymerization of 2,7-n-pentyIDBF by Sp-FILi)

40 <Preparation of initiator>

[0036] Fluorene (169.2mg, 1.02mol) was dissolved into a dried toluene (4.0ml) in a flame-dried ample wherein an air had been replaced by nitrogen. A hexane solution of n-BuLi (1.6M, 0.64ml) was slowly added into the obtained solution. After 30 minutes from the addition at room temperature, (-)-sparteine (0.28ml) was introduced to the ample. After shaking

45 and agitating, the mixture was kept still for 10 minutes. Thus obtained reaction mixture was used as a polymerization initiator.

<Polymerization>

- 50 **[0037]** A dried hexane solution of 2,7-dipentyldibenzofulvene (0.97M, 1.05ml, 1.02mmol) was introduced into a flame-dried ample wherein an air had been replaced by nitrogen, then hexane was distilled off. A dried toluene (4.5ml) was added to dissolve the monomer, then the solution was cooled to -78°C and the initiator (0.2M, 0.25ml) already prepared was added to the solution, thereby a polymerization started. The polymerization reaction was carried out for 24 hours at -78°C. After that, methanol (0.2ml) was added to the reaction mixture while keeping at -78°C to stop the polymerization.
- 55 **[0038]** After a fraction of the reaction mixture was diluted with CDCl_3 , the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ was measured, and the monomer conversion ratio was determined (monomer conversion ratio: 80%), from the intensity ratio of the absorption peak of the solvent used as internal reference to that of absorption of the vinyl proton in the remaining monomer.
- [0039]** The solvent was distilled off from the reaction solution to obtain a crude product. From the crude product, a

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THF insoluble fraction (90.5mg, 27%) and a THF soluble fraction were separated. Further, MeOH was added into the THF soluble fraction to reprecipitate, and to obtain MeOH insoluble fraction (104.1mg, 31%).

The THF-soluble, MeOH-insoluble fraction: Molecular weight, $M_n = 3600$, $M_w/M_n = 1.17$ (GPC, vs. polystyrene);
Absorption spectra: $\epsilon = 11841$ (282nm), $\epsilon = 12212$ (274nm) [THF, 25°C] [reference data (monomer unit model, 2,7-n-pentyl-2-fluorene): $\epsilon = 20436$ (282nm), $\epsilon = 28315$ (274nm) [THF, r.t.]];
emission spectra, $\lambda_{max} = 403$ nm, [$\lambda_{Ex} = 282$ nm, THF, r.t.]; [reference data (monomer unit model, 2,7-n-pentylfluorene): $\lambda_{max} = 315$ nm [Ex. = 282nm, THF, r.t.]];

circular dichroism, $[\theta] = -73$, (318nm): $[\theta] = 426$ (288nm),

$[\theta] = -450$ (253nm) [THF, 25°C];

optical rotation $[\alpha]_{365} = -16^\circ$ (THF, C = 0.40, 22°C)

EXAMPLE 3 (polymerization of iBu-DBF by Sp,DDB-FILi)

<Polymerization>

[0040] 2,7-diisobutyldibenzofulvene (291.0mg 1.00mmol) was dissolved into a dried toluene (4.5ml) in a flame-dried ampule wherein an air had been replaced by nitrogen. The solution was cooled to -78°C and a solution of the initiator prepared in Example 2 (0.2M, 0.25ml) was added, thereby a polymerization started. The polymerization reaction was carried out for 24 hours at -78°C. MeOH (0.2ml) was added to the reaction mixture while keeping at -78°C to stop the polymerization. A part of the reaction mixture was diluted with $CDCl_3$, then the 1H -NMR was measured, and the monomer conversion ratio was determined (monomer conversion ratio: 41%) from the intensity ratio of the absorption peak of the solvent used as internal reference to that of the vinyl proton in the remaining monomer. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture to obtain a crude product. From the crude product, a THF insoluble fraction (19.3mg, 7%) and a THF soluble fraction were separated. Further, MeOH was added into the THF soluble fraction to reprecipitate and to obtain MeOH-insoluble fraction (120.1mg, 40%).

The THF-soluble, MeOH-insoluble fraction: Molecular weight, $M_n = 3300$, $M_w/M_n = 1.10$ (GPC, vs. polystyrene);
Absorption spectra, $e = 11244$ (294nm), $e = 10574$ (274nm) [THF, 25°C] [reference data (monomer unit model, 2,7-iso-butyl-2-fluorene) : ($e = 7074$ (294nm), $e = 30021$ (274nm) [THF, r.t.]];
Emission spectra, $\lambda_{max} = 405$ nm [Ex. = 294nm, THF, r.t.] [reference data (monomer unit model 2,7-iso-butylfluorene); $\lambda_{max} = 315$ nm [Ex. = 294nm, THF, r.t.]];

Circular dichroism, $[\theta] = 604$ (319nm), $[\theta] = -289$ (285nm),

$[\theta] = 500$ (255nm)] [THF, 25°C];

Optical rotation, $[\alpha]_{365} = +31^\circ$ (THF, C = 0.37, 25°C).

EXAMPLE 4: (chiral separation of the polymer produced in Example 1)

[0041] A THF-insoluble product (10mg) of the polymer produced in Example 1 was crushed in a mortar and introduced in a glass tube with a screw cap. After an addition of ethanol solution (0.5mg/ml, 100 μ l (solute: 0.05mg)) containing racemic body of trans-stilbene oxide, Tröger's base and flavanone, the glass tube was sealed and kept still at room temperature (23°C). 10 μ l of a solution part in the tube was analyzed by an HPLC having a chiral column (Chiral cell OD-H, Daicel chemical industries, Ltd., eluent: hexane/2-propanol (95/5)). Then, an adsorption amount and an optical purity

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of the solution part were determined and separation factors α_1 and α_2 were calculated (table 1).

[0042] In the table, the separation factors were calculated by the following expressions based on the two definitions. The polymer showed an asymmetric separation ability for each racemic body.

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\left\{ \frac{\text{major antipode in the solution (\%)}}{\text{minor antipode in the solution (\%)}} \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{\text{major antipode in the sample adsorbed (\%)}}{\text{minor antipode in the sample adsorbed (\%)}} \right\}}$$

$$= \frac{\left\{ \frac{\text{major antipode in the solution (\%)}}{\text{minor antipode in the solution (\%)}} \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{(50 - \text{major antipode in the solution (\%)})}{(50 - \text{minor antipode in the solution (\%)})} \right\}}$$

wherein

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{major antipode in the solution (\%)} \\ &= (100 - \text{adsorption rate (\%)}) \times (100 + |\text{optical purity of the sample in the solution}|) / 2 \times 1 / 100, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minor antipode in the solution (\%)} \\ &= (100 - \text{adsorption rate (\%)}) \times (100 - |\text{optical purity of the sample in the solution}|) / 2 \times 1 / 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{\text{major antipode in the solution (\%)}}{\text{minor antipode in the solution (\%)}}$$

table 1

An asymmetric separation ability of polymer obtained in Example 1 ^a						
Test	Racemic body	Adsorption period	Adsorption rate ^a (%)	Optical purity of solute in the solution	Separation factor	
					α_1	α_2
1	Trans -stilbene oxide	38	22.7	6.2	1.73	1.13

(continued)

An asymmetric separation ability of polymer obtained in Example 1^a

Test	Racemic body	Adsorption period	Adsorption rate ^a (%)	Optical purity of solute in the solution	Separation factor	
					α_1	α_2
2	tröger's base	18	8.9	1.6	1.41	1.03
3	flavanone	18	37.1	7.2	1.47	1.15

a: adsorption test at room temperature

Comparative example 1.

[0043] 0.5m mol of dibenzofulvene was dried under vacuum for 30 minutes, then dissolved it in 3ml of THF which had been distilled to remove air. To the obtained solution, 0.025m mol of n-BuLi as a polymerization initiator was added and a reaction was carried out for 24 hours at -78°C. 2ml of methanol was added to the solution to stop the reaction, then a hexane-insoluble fraction was obtained by using a centrifugal separator.

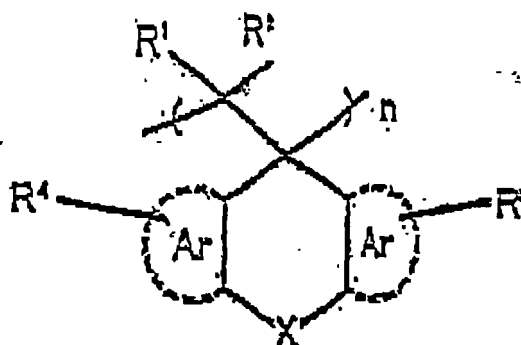
[0044] When optical rotation was measured in the same manner as the Example, the optical rotation was 0°.

Industrial Applicability

[0045] The high-molecular-weight compound having optical activity of the present invention has an excellent solvent resistance, therefore, it is suitable for an optically active stationary phase applicable to HPLC and for a polarization absorption-light emitting material.

Claims

1. Optically active high-molecular-weight compounds represented by the following structural formula 1, which are high-molecular-weight compounds obtained by either i) polymerization of a monomer that forms a compound of formula 1 with an optically active anionic polymerization initiator or: ii) polymerization of a monomer that forms a compound of formula 1 with an anionic polymerization initiator together with a chiral ligand or iii) polymerization of a monomer that forms a compound of formula 1 wherein R³ and/or R⁴ is optically active with an anionic polymerization initiator;



wherein, Ar in the formula is an aromatic ring, R¹ and R² are hydrogen atoms or organic groups, R³ and R⁴ are substituents, n is an integer of 2 or more, X is a group selected from among -(CH₂)_m-, an aromatic group, a vinyl group, a hetero atom and a group containing a hetero atom, and m is an integer of 0 or more. R³ and R⁴ may be introduced 2-4 times respectively, wherein these may be identical or different.

2. Optically active high-molecular-weight compounds represented by the following structural formula 2; wherein R¹ and R² are hydrogen or organic groups, n is a integer of 2 or more and R³-R¹⁰ are substituents, which can be identical or different respectively.

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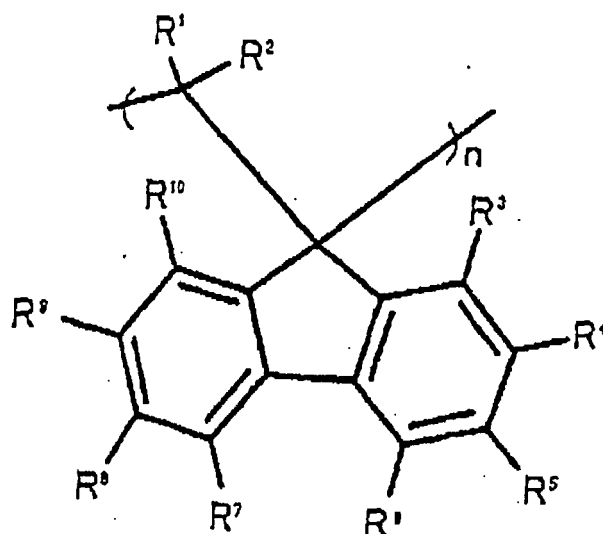
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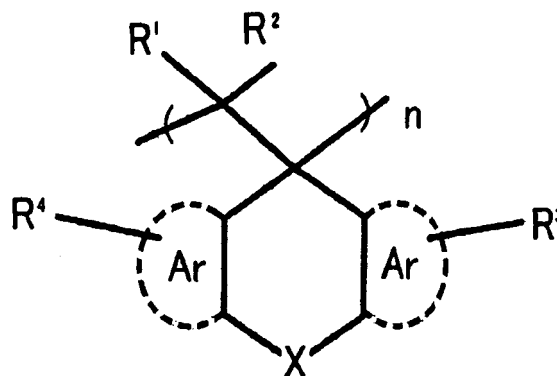
3. An optically active high-molecular-weight compound described in Claim 1 or 2, wherein a number average molecular weight of said high-molecular-weight compound lies in the range of 500-1 million.
4. An optically active high-molecular-weight compound described in Claim 1, wherein the polydispersity index is 1-3.
5. An optically active high-molecular-weight compound described in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said high-molecular weight compound further contains monomer unit parts introduced by co-polymerisation reaction of group-introduced dibenzofulvene or derivatives thereof with co-monomer.
6. An optically active high-molecular-weight compound described in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said high-molecular-weight compound is a crosslinked polymer.
7. A stationary phase material wherein said material is a powder of the high-molecular-weight compound described in Claim 1 or 2.
8. A stationary phase material described in Claim 7, wherein said material is prepared by using a silica-gel, an alumina or polystyrene beads, on which a high-molecular-weight compound described in Claim 1 or 2 is embedded or fixed through chemical bond.
9. The optically active high-molecular-weight compounds described in Claim 2, which are high-molecular-weight compounds obtained by polymerization of dibenzofulvene or derivatives thereof with an anionic polymerization initiator having an optically active alkyl group or an anionic polymerization initiator together with a chiral ligand, or obtained by polymerization of optically, active group-introduced dibenzofulvene or derivatives thereof with an anionic polymerization initiator.

Patentansprüche

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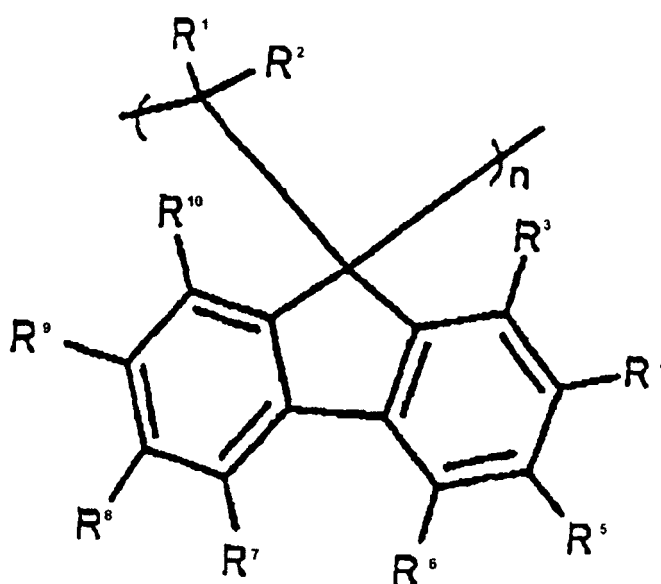
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1. Optisch aktive Verbindungen mit hohem Molekulargewicht, die durch die nachstehende Strukturformel 1 wiedergegeben werden, welche Verbindungen mit hohem Molekulargewicht sind, erhalten entweder durch: i) Polymerisation von einem Monomer, das eine Verbindung der Formel 1 bildet, mit einem optisch aktiven anionischen Polymerisationsstarter oder: ii) Polymerisation von einem Monomer, das eine Verbindung der Formel 1 bildet, mit einem anionischen Polymerisationsstarter zusammen mit einem chiralen Liganden oder: iii) Polymerisation von einem Monomer, das eine Verbindung der Formel 1, worin R³ und/oder R⁴ optisch aktiv ist, bildet, mit einem anionischen Polymerisationsstarter;



20 worin Ar in der Formel einen aromatischen Ring darstellt, R¹ und R² Wasserstoffatome oder organische Gruppen darstellen, R³ und R⁴ Substituenten darstellen, n eine ganze Zahl von 2 oder mehr ist, X eine Gruppe, ausgewählt unter -(CH₂)_m-, einer aromatischen Gruppe, einer Vinylgruppe, einem Heteroatom und einer Gruppe, die ein Heteroatom enthält, darstellt und m eine ganze Zahl von 0 oder mehr ist, R³ und R⁴ jeweilig 2 bis 4 mal eingeführt werden können, wobei diese gleich oder verschieden sein können.

- 25 2. Optisch aktive Verbindungen mit hohem Molekulargewicht, die durch die nachstehende Strukturformel 2 wiedergegeben werden; worin R¹ und R² Wasserstoff oder organische Gruppen darstellen, n eine ganze Zahl von 2 oder mehr ist und R³ bis R¹⁰ Substituenten, die jeweils gleich oder verschieden sein können, darstellen.

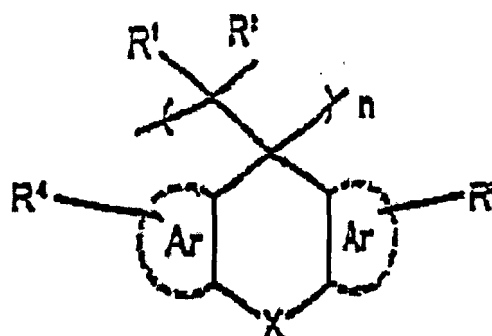


3. Optisch aktive Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht beschrieben in Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin ein zahlenmittleres Molekulargewicht der Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht in dem Bereich von 500-1 Million liegt.
4. Optisch aktive Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht, beschrieben in Anspruch 1, worin der Polydispersitätsindex 1 bis 3 ist.
5. Optisch aktive Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht, beschrieben in Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin die Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht weiterhin Monomereinheitsteile enthält, die durch Co-Polymerisationsreaktion von Dibenzofulven oder Derivaten davon, wobei Gruppen eingeführt wurden, mit Co-Monomer eingeführt werden.
6. Optisch aktive Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht, beschrieben in Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin die Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht ein vernetztes Polymer darstellt.

7. Material für stationäre Phasen, wobei das Material ein Pulver von der Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht, beschrieben in Anspruch 1 oder 2, ist.
8. Material für stationäre Phasen, beschrieben in Anspruch 7, wobei das Material durch Anwenden eines Kieselgels, eines Aluminiumoxids oder Polystyrolkugeln, auf die eine Verbindung mit hohem Molekulargewicht, beschrieben in Anspruch 1 oder 2, eingebettet oder durch chemische Bindung fixiert ist, hergestellt wird.
9. Optisch aktive Verbindungen mit hohem Molekulargewicht, beschrieben in Anspruch 2, die Verbindungen mit hohem Molekulargewicht sind, erhalten durch Polymerisation von Dibenzofulven oder Derivaten davon mit einem anionischen Polymerisationsstarter, aufweisend eine optisch aktive Alkyl-Gruppe oder einem anionischen Polymerisationsstarter zusammen mit einem chiralen Liganden oder erhalten durch Polymerisation von Dibenzofulven oder Derivaten davon, worin optisch aktive Gruppen eingeführt wurden, mit einem anionischen Polymerisationsstarter.

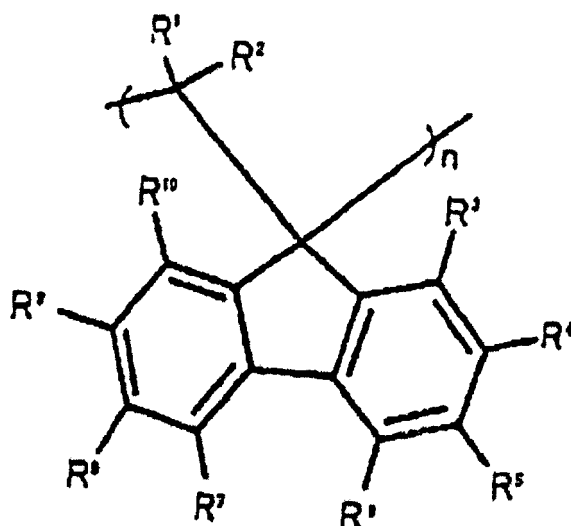
Revendications

1. Composés optiquement actifs de poids moléculaire élevé représentés par la formule développée 1 suivante, qui sont des composés de poids moléculaire élevé obtenus par : i) polymérisation d'un monomère qui forme un composé de formule 1 avec un initiateur de polymérisation anionique optiquement actif ou : ii) polymérisation d'un monomère qui forme un composé de formule 1 avec un initiateur de polymérisation anionique conjointement avec un ligand chirale ou : iii) polymérisation d'un monomère qui forme un composé de formule 1 dans laquelle R³ et/ou R⁴ est/sont optiquement actifs avec un initiateur de polymérisation anionique ;



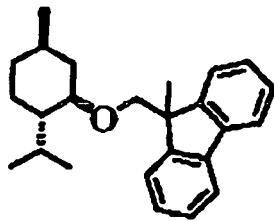
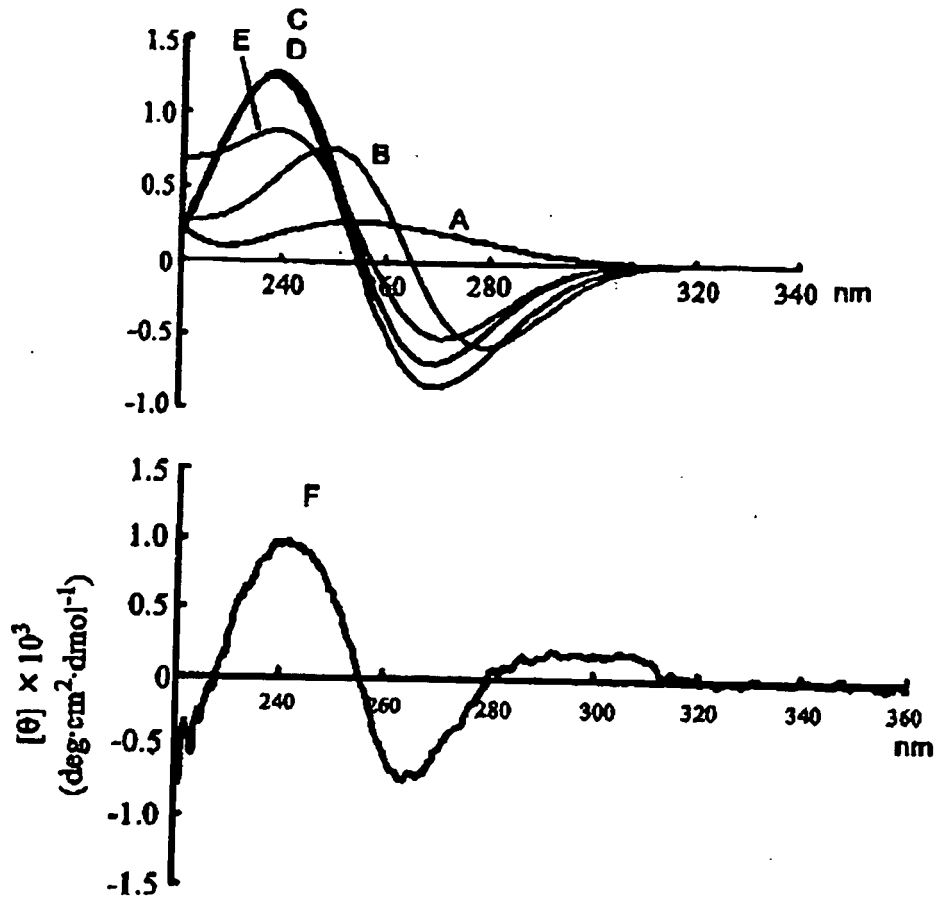
où, Ar dans la formule est un noyau aromatique, R¹ et R² sont des atomes d'hydrogène ou des groupes organiques, R³ et R⁴ sont des substituants, n est un nombre entier de 2 ou plus, X est un groupe choisi parmi -(CH₂)_m-, un groupe aromatique, un groupe vinylique, un hétéroatome et un groupe contenant un hétéroatome, et m est un nombre entier de 0 ou plus, R³ et R⁴ peuvent être introduits respectivement 2 à 4 fois, ceux-ci pouvant être identiques ou différents.

2. Composés optiquement actifs de poids moléculaire élevé représentés par la formule développée 2 suivante, dans laquelle R¹ et R² sont l'hydrogène ou des groupes organiques, n est un nombre entier de 2 ou plus et R³ à R¹⁰ sont des substituants qui peuvent être respectivement identiques ou différents ;

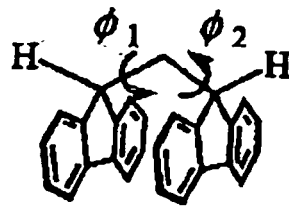


3. Composé optiquement actif de poids moléculaire élevé décrit dans la revendication 1 ou 2, la masse moléculaire moyenne en nombre dudit composé de poids moléculaire élevé étant comprise dans la plage de 500 à 1 million.
4. Composé optiquement actif de poids moléculaire élevé décrit dans la revendication 1, dans lequel l'indice de polydispersité est de 1 à 3.
5. Composé optiquement actif de poids moléculaire élevé décrit dans la revendication 1 ou 2, ledit composé de poids moléculaire élevé contenant en outre des parties d'unités monomères introduites au moyen d'une réaction de copolymérisation de dibenzofulvène introduit par un groupe ou de dérivés de celui-ci avec un comonomère.
6. Composé optiquement actif de poids moléculaire élevé décrit dans la revendication 1 ou 2, ledit composé de poids moléculaire élevé étant un polymère réticulé.
7. Matière en phase stationnaire, ladite matière étant une poudre du composé de poids moléculaire élevé décrit dans la revendication 1 ou 2.
8. Matière en phase stationnaire décrite dans la revendication 7, ladite matière étant préparée en utilisant un gel de silice, une alumine ou des perles de polystyrène sur lesquels un composé de poids moléculaire élevé décrit dans la revendication 1 ou 2 est inséré ou fixé au moyen d'une liaison chimique.
9. Composés optiquement actifs de poids moléculaire élevé décrits dans la revendication 2, qui sont des composés de poids moléculaire élevé obtenus par polymérisation de dibenzofulvène ou de dérivés de celui-ci avec un initiateur de polymérisation anionique ayant un groupe alkyle optiquement actif ou un initiateur de polymérisation anionique conjointement avec un ligand chiral, ou obtenus par polymérisation de dibenzofulvène introduit par un groupe optiquement actif ou des dérivés de celui-ci avec un initiateur de polymérisation anionique.

FIG 1.



An initiation terminal model



A dimer of polymer model

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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