

Диамондоиды: от геохимических индикаторов к передовым технологиям

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Ключевые слова: диамондоиды, геохимические индикаторы, функционализация, самоорганизующиеся монослои, катализ, медицинская химия, высокопроизводительные полимеры.

Аннотация

Обзор представляет собой комплексный анализ современных направлений исследований и применений диамондоидов – насыщенных наноразмерных углеводородов с алмазоподобной структурой.

Рассмотрена их ключевая роль в качестве уникальных геохимических индикаторов для оценки зрелости, миграции и биodeградации нефтей. Так, относительное содержание диамондоидов (например, адамантана, диамантана, триамантана) и соотношение их изомеров позволяют оценить степень термической зрелости нефти. А повышенное их содержание указывает на глубокий термический крекинг нефти, что помогает определить историю её преобразования в пласте. Диамондоиды устойчивы к микробному разложению, поэтому их наличие в биodeградируемых нефтях позволяет оценить степень разрушения других, менее стабильных углеводородов. Уникальные профили диамондоидов помогают соотносить нефти и конденсаты с конкретными материнскими породами, даже когда традиционные биомаркеры уже разрушены.

Особое внимание уделено достижениям в создании самоорганизующихся монослоев (СОМ) на основе диамондоидов для нанотехнологий. Благодаря низкой энтропийной плате при самосборке диамондоиды и их различные производные образуют более однородные, плотные и стабильные монослои с меньшим количеством дефектов по сравнению с гибкими алкантиолами. Диамондоидные СОМ открывают путь к созданию монокроматических источников электронов с рекордно низкой работой выхода и отрицательным сродством к электрону для электронной микроскопии, высокоплотных и стабильных молекулярных электронных устройств (например, молекулярных выпрямителей) и сенсоров, а также, помогают функционализировать поверхности для управления их химическими и электронными свойствами в катализе и нанотехнологиях.

Подробно описано применение диамондоидов в катализе, где они доказали свою исключительную ценность, выступая в роли лигандов, обеспечивающих беспрецедентную стерическую нагрузку и стабилизацию за счет сильных дисперсионных взаимодействий. Их применение привело к созданию высокоэффективных каталитических систем для широкого круга реакций, включая кросс-сочетание, C–H-функционализацию и асимметричный синтез.

Диамондоиды, и в первую очередь адамантан, прочно вошли в арсенал медицинской химии как универсальные липофильные каркасы для модификации и создания новых лекарственных средств. Их применение выходит далеко за рамки простого «бустерного» эффекта, охватывая дизайн пептидомиметиков, противоопухолевых агентов, ингибиторов ферментов и уникальных биологических зондов. Исследования высших диамондоидов и гетеродиамондоидов открывают новые горизонты для создания более эффективных и селективных терапевтических соединений.

В области материаловедения продемонстрирована эффективность включения диамондоидов, в частности диамантана, в полимеры для придания им рекордных термических, механических и оптических характеристик.

Данная статья демонстрирует эволюцию диамондоидов из объектов фундаментальных исследований в ключевые компоненты передовых технологических решений в наноэлектронике, катализе, медицине и создании новых материалов, отмечая, однако, что основным ограничением для их широкого применения остается их высокая стоимость.

Содержание

1. Природная распространенность диамондоидов и их использование в геохимических исследованиях
2. Самоорганизующиеся монослои и функциональные материалы
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4. Использование диамондоидов в медицине
5. Использование диамондоидов в полимерах

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Diamondoids: from geochemical indicators to advanced technologies

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Abstract

This review provides a comprehensive analysis of current research directions and applications of diamondoids – saturated nanoscale hydrocarbons with a diamond-like structure.

Their key role as unique geochemical indicators for assessing the maturity, migration, and biodegradation of oils is considered. For instance, the relative content of diamondoids (e.g., adamantane, diamantane, triamantane) and the ratio of their isomers allow for estimating the degree of thermal maturity of oil. Their elevated concentration indicates deep thermal cracking of oil, helping to determine its transformation history within the reservoir. Diamondoids are resistant to microbial degradation; therefore, their presence in biodegraded oils allows for assessing the extent of destruction of other, less stable hydrocarbons. Unique diamondoid profiles help correlate oils and condensates with specific source rocks, even when traditional biomarkers are already destroyed.

Special attention is paid to advances in creating self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) based on diamondoids for nanotechnology. Due to the low entropic penalty during self-assembly, diamondoids and their various derivatives form more uniform, dense, and stable monolayers with fewer defects compared to flexible alkanethiols. Diamondoid-based SAMs pave the way for creating monochromatic electron sources with record-low work function and negative electron affinity for electron microscopy, high-density and stable molecular electronic devices (e.g., molecular rectifiers) and sensors, as well as for functionalizing surfaces to control their chemical and electronic properties in catalysis and nanotechnology.

The application of diamondoids in catalysis is described in detail, where they have proven exceptionally valuable, acting as ligands providing unprecedented steric bulk and stabilization through strong dispersion interactions. Their use has led to the creation of highly efficient catalytic systems for a wide range of reactions, including cross-coupling, C–H functionalization, and asymmetric synthesis.

Diamondoids, primarily adamantane, have become firmly established in the arsenal of medicinal chemistry as versatile lipophilic scaffolds for modifying and creating new pharmaceutical agents. Their application extends far beyond a simple "booster" effect, encompassing the design of peptidomimetics, anticancer agents, enzyme inhibitors, and unique biological probes. Research into higher diamondoids and heterodiamondoids opens new horizons for creating more effective and selective therapeutic compounds.

In the field of materials science, the effectiveness of incorporating diamondoids, particularly diamantane, into polymers to impart record thermal, mechanical, and optical properties is demonstrated.

This article demonstrates the evolution of diamondoids from objects of fundamental research into key components of advanced technological solutions in nanoelectronics, catalysis, medicine, and the creation of new materials, while noting, however, that their high cost remains the main limitation for their widespread application.

Contents

1. Natural occurrence of diamondoids and their use in geochemical research
2. Self-assembling monolayers and functional materials
3. Use of diamondoids in catalysis
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5. Use of diamondoids in polymers