

Title (en)

METALLIC COMPLEXES USED AS LIGHT-ABSORBENT COMPOUNDS IN THE INFORMATION LAYER OF OPTICAL DATA CARRIERS

Title (de)

METALLKOMPLEXE ALS LICHTABSORBIERENDE VERBINDUNGEN IN DER INFORMATIONSSCHICHT VON OPTISCHEN DATENTR GERN

Title (fr)

COMPLEXES METALLIQUES UTILISES COMME COMPOSES ABSORBANT LA LUMIERE DANS LA COUCHE D'INFORMATIONS DE SUPPORTS DE DONNEES OPTIQUES

Publication

EP 1709039 A1 20061011 (DE)

Application

EP 05700952 A 20050115

Priority

- EP 2005000362 W 20050115
- DE 102004002758 A 20040120

Abstract (en)

[origin: WO2005068459A1] The invention relates to optical data carriers containing a preferably transparent substrate that is optionally already coated with at least one reflective layer. An information layer on which data can be written with light, optionally at least one reflective layer, and optionally a protective layer or another substrate or a covering layer, are applied to the surface of said substrate, and can be written on or read with a blue light, preferably light having a wavelength of between 360-460 nm, especially between 390 and 420 nm, preferably between 400 and 410 nm, and preferably laser light. The information layer contains a light-absorbent compound and optionally a binding agent. The inventive data carriers are characterised in that at least one metallic complex is used as a light-absorbent compound, comprising at least one ligand of formula (I) wherein (A) represents an optionally substituted and/or benzene-annelated or naphthalene-annelated, five or six-membered, aromatic or quasi-aromatic or partially hydrated, heterocyclic radical, n represents 0 or 1, Y<1> represents N or C-R<1>, Y<2> represents N or C-R<2>, Y<3> represents N or C-R<3>, X represents O, S or N-R<5>, R<5> represents hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, acyl, aryl or a heterocyclic radical, R<1> to R<4> independently represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, monoalkylamino or dialkylamino, aralkyl, aryl, hetaryl, arylazo, hetarylazo, cyano or alkoxycarbonyl, R<1>; R<2>; R<3> and R<4>; R<5> can respectively form a bridge independently from each other, and R<2>; R<5> can form a bridge when n is 0.

IPC 8 full level

C07D 417/12 (2006.01); **C07D 419/12** (2006.01); **C07F 1/08** (2006.01); **C07F 15/04** (2006.01); **C07F 15/06** (2006.01); **G11B 7/24** (2006.01); **G11B 7/246** (2006.01); **G11B 7/2467** (2013.01); **G11B 7/249** (2013.01); **G11B 7/2492** (2013.01); **G11B 7/2498** (2013.01); **G11B 7/253** (2006.01); **G11B 7/2534** (2013.01)

CPC (source: EP)

C07D 417/12 (2013.01); **C07D 419/12** (2013.01); **G11B 7/2467** (2013.01); **G11B 7/249** (2013.01); **G11B 7/2492** (2013.01); **G11B 7/2498** (2013.01); **G11B 7/2534** (2013.01)

Citation (search report)

See references of WO 2005068459A1

Designated contracting state (EPC)

AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR

DOCDB simple family (publication)

DE 102004002758 A1 20050804; CN 1910179 A 20070207; EP 1709039 A1 20061011; JP 2007535421 A 20071206; TW 200538454 A 20051201; WO 2005068459 A1 20050728

DOCDB simple family (application)

DE 102004002758 A 20040120; CN 200580002831 A 20050115; EP 05700952 A 20050115; EP 2005000362 W 20050115; JP 2006549987 A 20050115; TW 94101544 A 20050119