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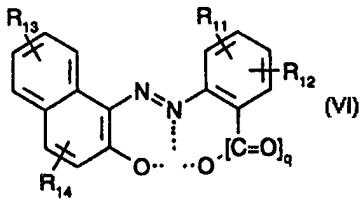
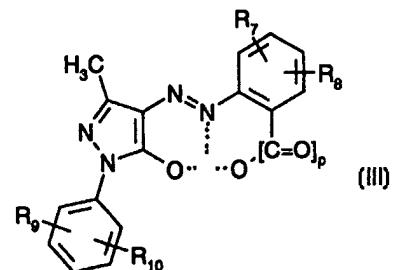
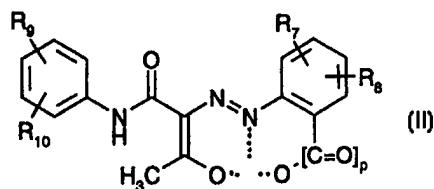
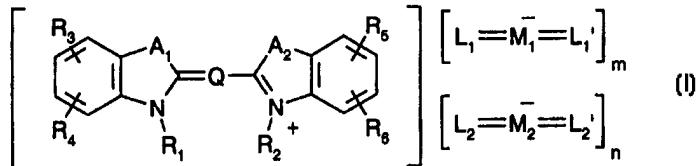
*With international search report.**Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.*(54) Title: **COMPLEX POLYMETHINE DYES AND THEIR USE**

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to an optical recording medium, comprising a substrate, a recording layer, and a reflecting layer where the recording layer comprises at least one dye of formula (I), wherein A₁ and A₂ are each independently of the other C(CH₃)₂, O, S, Se, or CH=CH which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₅alkyl or benzyl; M₁ and M₂ are each independently of the other Cr³⁺ or Co³⁺; L₁ and L₁' are each independently of the other a ligand of formula (II) or (III); L₂ and L₂' are each independently of the other and independently of L₁ and L₁' a ligand of formula (II), (III) or (VI); m is a number from 0.2 to 1.0; and n, depending on m, is a number from 0.0 to 0.8, so that the sum of m and n equals 1.0; p and q are each independently of the other 0 or 1; and Q is CR₁₅, CR₁₅-CR₁₆=CR₁₇ or CR₁₅-CR₁₆=CR₁₇-CR₁₈=CR₁₉.

This invention also claims the dyes of formula (I) themselves

as well as a process for optically recording, storing or reproducing information using a recording medium of this invention, recording or reproduction preferably being carried out at the wavelength range from 600 to 800 nm.



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Complex polymethine dyes and their use

The field of the present invention is the optical recording of information on write-once recording media, where the information pits are distinguished by the different optical properties of a colourant at recorded and unrecorded sites. This technology is referred to commonly as WORM and includes also, for example, CD-R or DVD-R.

Compacts discs (CD-R) which are recordable at a wavelength of 770 to 830 nm are known from "Optical Data Storage 1989", Technical Digest Series, Vol. 1, 45 (1989). According to the Orange Book Standard, the medium must, *inter alia*, have a base reflectivity of 65% and more at the recording wavelength. Recording media can be, for example, cyanine dyes or azo metal complexes.

As a result of the use of more recent compact and powerful red diode lasers which emit in the range from 630 to 690 nm, it is possible in principle to improve the data packing density from 5 to 8 times, since the track spacing (distance between 2 turns of the information track) and the size of the pits can be reduced to about half those of a conventional CD. The requirements for DVD-R systems are to be found in the Violet Book Standard.

However, this places substantially higher requirements on the recording layer to be used, such as high refractive index, high daylight stability and stability at low laser radiation (when reading) coupled with high sensitivity to high-energy laser radiation (when recording) as well as optimal position and form of the absorption bands in the solid state. This is complicated in particular by the problem that the absorption in the solid state usually differs substantially and unforeseeably from the absorption in solution. To find a compromise between the different properties of different dyes, the attempt was made to use, *inter alia*, mixtures of several dye components.

EP-649'884 discloses the use of mixtures having specific optical properties in the range from 780 to 790 nm for optical recording. These mixtures consist of special nonionic azopyridone dyes and at least one second dye, the second dye used in one Example being the salt consisting of a cyanine dye cation and a bis-azopyridone nickel anion known from US-5,426,015. Both dyes are deep blue and the mixture has a broad band absorption.

US-5,547,728 discloses optical recording layers which also have specific optical properties at 780 nm and which consist of mixtures of cationic cyanine dyes (in particular indodicarbocyanine dyes) and nonionic or cationic formazan dyes metalised with nickel. In the Examples the

mixture ratio varies between 85:15 and 50:50.

EP-483387 discloses optical recording media with light-stable recording layers which consist of mixtures of cationic cyanine dyes and neutral or positive heterocyclic blue azo dyes, the azo dye indicated being, for example, nickel-di-[2-(5'-chloropyrid-2'-yl)-azo-5-diethylamino-phenolate]. These dye mixtures absorb in the range from 600 to 800 nm.

EP-676'751 discloses optical recording media having a reflection of at least 65% at 770 to 830 nm and of at least 15% at 630 to 690 nm and which comprise mixtures of components, one of which absorbs at less than 630 nm and the other at 630 to 900 nm. Components mentioned are cyanine dyes as well as azo metal complexes. Disclosed are many combinations, including mixtures predominantly consisting of a nonionic heterocyclic azo metal complex to which a small amount of a ionic cyanine dye is added.

JP-3/51'182 describes optical recording media comprising a cyanine dye cation as well as an electrophilic azo metal complex anion which is substituted by nitro groups or halogen groups in a phenyl ring and also by amine groups or amide groups in a naphthyl ring. Azo metal complex anions are disclosed as being phenolazonaphthene chromium complexes. However, it has been found that these complexes have the disadvantage of having a high secondary absorption in the range of 600 to 800 nm in optical recording media. Moreover, it cannot be determined from the description what structures the "cyanine" cations might consist of.

US-4,626,496 describes optical recording media comprising "double salts" of organic dye cations and metal complex anions as well as their mixtures with another organic dye. Described are as organic dye cations e.g. polymethines, as metal complex anion e.g. nickel(III)-bis-(3,4,6-trichlorophenyl-1,2-dithiolate), and as other dyes e.g. polymethine dyes. According to the description, the metal complex anions should preferably have a batho-chrome absorption compared to the dye cation. Additionally, these mixtures have a broad band absorption with a flat long-wave absorption edge and are unsuitable for CD-R, as is disclosed US-5,426,015.

JP-03/224793 discloses optical recording media, the recording layer of which consists of a mixture of a naphthopyrrole cyanine dye and of an additional dye having an absorption maximum at shorter wavelength. It is known from JP-03/150189 that these naphthopyrrole cyanine dyes have better durability than comparable benzothiazole cyanine dyes. As additional dye, JP-03/224793 discloses only cyanines, the absorption maximum of which should preferably be hypsochromically shifted by at least 20 nm, but whose wavelength should be longer

than 650 nm. Anions disclosed are, inter alia, nickel tetrathiolate complexes which are known from US-5,204,220 as quenchers and light stabilisers for naphthopyrrole cyanine dyes.

JP-05/147356 discloses optical recording media, the light absorbing layer of which consists of a cyanine perchlorate and an ammonium metal polythiolate complex or phosphonium metal polythiolate complex. They are said to have improved durability.

JP-08/310129 discloses optical recording media, the recording layer of which consists of a mixture of an indoleninepentamethine cyanine dye and of a 1-dehydro-2-(1'-pyrazolyl)-4-(4"-dialkylaminophenyl)-imino-5-phenylimidazole transition metal complex. Their reproduction properties are said to have improved durability.

Furthermore, JP-01/229'694 discloses the use of specific cyanine mixtures for optical recording, and JP-61/8'384 discloses optical recording media which comprise a cyanine dye and additionally a salt consisting of a cyanine dye cation and of a tetrathio-coordinated transition metal anion.

JP-04/308791 discloses optical recording media, the laser radiation-absorbing dye of which consists of mixtures of at least 3 components of the same chromophore, including specific cyanine or azo metal complex chromophores. The components of this mixture should conveniently have absorption maxima differing by not more than 50 nm.

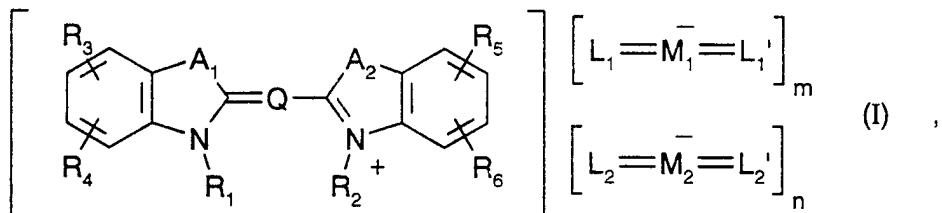
Finally, other mixtures are also known from EP-528'512, wherein two cyanine cations of different absorption maxima are used and, to mask the unwanted short-wave absorption of the cyanines, a compound is additionally added which preferably absorbs at 400 to 500 nm, for example 4-nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

However, it has been found that also the known recording layers consisting of several components still do not possess the desired properties to a completely satisfying extent. In particular, the half width of the absorption bands, the position and steepness of the longer-wave absorption edge, the absorption above this, the sensitivity, the change of the refractive index during recording, or the light stability, or even several of these parameters together, do not meet the demands, or only to an unsatisfactory degree.

Very surprisingly, it has now been found that an optical recording medium having improved properties is obtained when the dyes used in the recording layer are cyanine dyes, the anions of which consist of specific azo metal complexes or specific mixtures of azo metal

complexes. In addition to an improved compromise between high refractive index, sensitivity and, in particular, light stability and also position and form of the absorption bands in the solid state, the inventive dyes have a suitable amorphous morphology and an advantageous degradation temperature. During the recording process using a laser beam, the refractive index changes very much, and the recording may surprisingly be effected already at lower energy. Owing to the higher sensitivity and the favourable morphology which, advantageously, is substantially retained without any change in volume during recording, the pit formation can be better controlled. This also contributes advantageously to the increase of the data packing density as a less redundant code can be used.

Accordingly, this invention relates to an optical recording medium, comprising a substrate, a recording layer and a reflecting layer, where the recording layer comprises at least one dye of formula

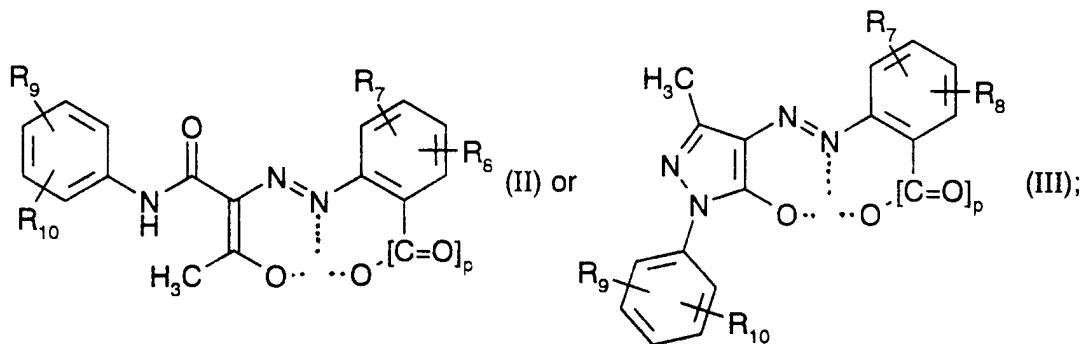


wherein

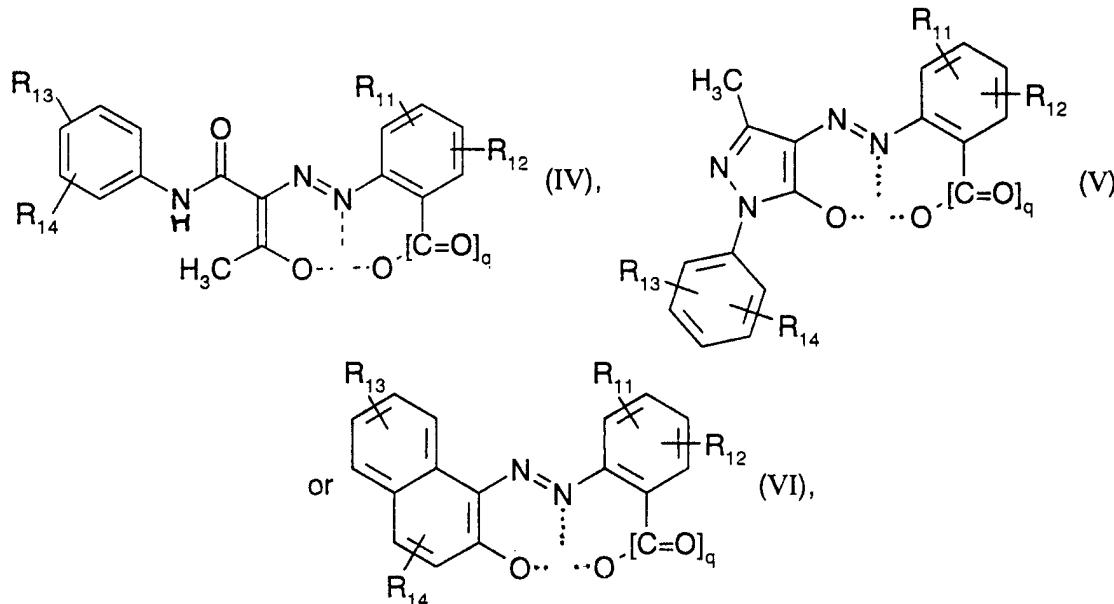
A_1 and A_2 are each independently of the other $C(CH_3)_2$, O, S, Se, or $CH=CH$ which is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1 - C_5 alkyl or benzyl;

M_1 and M_2 are each independently of the other Cr^{3+} or Co^{3+} ;

L_1 and L_1' are each independently of the other a ligand dianion of formula



L_2 and L_2' are each independently of the other and independently of L_1 and L_1' a ligand dianion of formula



m is a number from 0.2 to 1.0; and n , depending on m , is a number from 0.0 to 0.8, so that the sum of m and n equals 1.0;

p and q are each independently of the other 0 or 1;

Q is CR_{15} , $CR_{15}-CR_{16}=CR_{17}$ or $CR_{15}-CR_{16}=CR_{17}-CR_{18}=CR_{19}$;

R_1 and R_2 are each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy, C_1-C_{12} alkoxy or cyano, or C_6-C_{12} aryl or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{20} or by R_{20} and R_{21} ;

R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{22}$, $CONR_{22}R_{23}$, $SO_2C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , SO_2NHR_{22} , $SO_2NR_{22}R_{23}$, $COOH$, $COOR_{24}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, $NHCOOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COOR_{25}$, or C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_1-C_{12} alkylthio or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or

R_3 and R_4 and/or R_5 and R_6 together are 1,4-buta-1,3-dienylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} or by R_{26} and R_{27} , so that naphthyl is formed with the shared phenyl;

R_{15} , R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} and R_{19} are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_{12} -alkoxy; C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_6 - C_{12} aryl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl or $NR_{22}R_{23}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or

R_{15} and R_{17} , R_{16} and R_{18} or R_{17} and R_{19} together are ethylene, ethylidene, propylene, propylidene, o-phenylene, α ,2-benzylidene or 1,8-naphthylidene, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} or by R_{26} and R_{27} ;

R_{20} and R_{21} are each independently of the other hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{22}$, $CONR_{22}R_{23}$, SO_2C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , SO_2NHR_{22} , $SO_2NR_{22}R_{23}$, $COOH$, $COOR_{24}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, $NHCOOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COOR_{25}$, or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_1 - C_{12} alkylthio or C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano;

R_{22} and R_{23} are each independently of the other C_1 - C_{12} alkyl or C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} , or by R_{26} and R_{27} ; or

R_{22} and R_{23} , together with the linking nitrogen atom, are pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or morpholine, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to four C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or carbazole, phenoxazine or phenothiazine, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} , or by R_{26} and R_{27} ;

R_{24} and R_{25} are each independently of the other C_1 - C_{12} alkyl or C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} , or by R_{26} and R_{27} ;

R_{26} and R_{27} are each independently of the other halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, $NR_{28}R_{29}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{28}$, $CONR_{28}R_{29}$, SO_2C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, $SO_2NR_{28}R_{29}$, $COOH$, $COOR_{30}$, $NHCOR_{31}$, $NHCOOR_{31}$, $NR_{30}COR_{31}$, $NR_{30}COOR_{31}$, or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl or C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen;

R_{28} and R_{29} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_6 - C_{12} aryl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl; C_1 - C_{12} -alkyl or C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy; or

R_{28} and R_{29} , together with the linking nitrogen atom, are pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or

morpholine, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to four C₁-C₄alkyl, or carbazole, phenoxazine or phenothiazine; and

R₃₀ and R₃₁ are each independently of the other C₆-C₁₂aryl, C₇-C₁₂aralkyl; C₁-C₁₂alkyl or C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or C₁-C₁₂alkoxy.

Alkyl or alkenyl can be straight-chain, branched, monocyclic or polycyclic. C₁-C₁₂Alkyl is therefore e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, cyclobutyl, n-pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl, 2-ethylhexyl, nonyl, trimethylcyclohexyl, decyl, menthyl, thujyl, bornyl, 1-adamantyl, 2-adamantyl or dodecyl.

C₂-C₁₂Alkenyl is C₂-C₁₂alkyl which is mono- or polyunsaturated, wherein two or more double bonds may optionally be isolated or conjugated, for example vinyl, allyl, 2-propen-2-yl, 2-buten-1-yl, 3-buten-1-yl, 1,3-butadien-2-yl, 2-cyclobuten-1-yl, 2-penten-1-yl, 3-penten-2-yl, 2-methyl-1-buten-3-yl, 2-methyl-3-buten-2-yl, 3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl, 1,4-pentadien-3-yl, 2-cyclopenten-1-yl, 2-cyclohexen-1-yl, 3-cyclohexen-1-yl, 2,4-cyclohexadien-1-yl, 1-p-menth-8-yl, 4(10)-thujen-10-yl, 2-norbornen-1-yl, 2,5-norbornadien-1-yl, 7,7-dimethyl-2,4-norcaradien-3-yl or the different isomers of hexenyl, octenyl, nonenyl, decenyl or dodecenyl.

C₇-C₁₂Aralkyl is typically benzyl, 2-benzyl-2-propyl, β -phenyl-ethyl, 9-fluorenyl, α,α -dimethylbenzyl, ω -phenylbutyl or ω,ω -dimethyl- ω -phenylbutyl.

C₆-C₁₂Aryl is typically phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl or 2-fluorenyl.

C₁-C₁₂Alkoxy is O-C₁-C₁₂alkyl.

Halogen is chloro, bromo, fluoro or iodo. Fluoro or chloro are preferred.

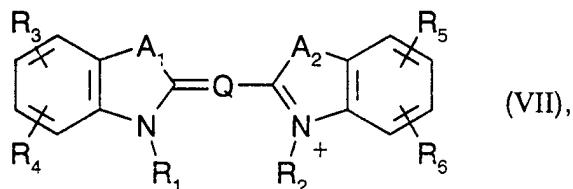
C₁-C₁₂Alkyl or C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, each of which is mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy or cyano is typically 2-chloroethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, trichloro-vinyl, perfluorododecyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, 2-butoxy-ethyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2,3-dimethoxypropyl, 2,3-dimethoxypropyl or 2-cyanoethyl, preferably trifluoromethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-ethoxyethyl or 2-cyanoethyl.

The recording layer preferably comprises at least 60 % by weight, based on the weight of the recording layer, of at least one compound of formula (I).

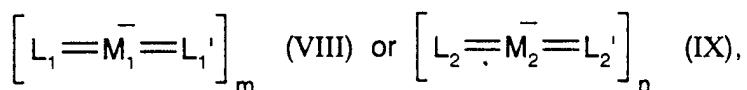
In addition to the compounds of formula (I), the novel recording medium can contain one or more salts, for example ammonium chloride, ammonium bromide, pentadecylammonium chloride, sodium chloride, potassium bromide, sodium sulfate, sodium iodide, sodium methylsulfonate or sodium methylsulfate, the ions of which may originate e.g. from the components used. If present, these additional salts are preferably colourless and are present in amounts of less than 20 % by weight, based on the total weight of the recording layer, particularly preferably in amounts of up to 10 % by weight, very particularly preferably in amounts of up to 1 % by weight.

However, the novel recording medium preferably essentially does not contain any additional inorganic salts.

In addition to the compounds of formula (I), the recording layer of the novel recording medium can also contain additional ionic dyes, for example a fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, perchlorate, periodate, carbonate, hydrogencarbonate, sulfate, hydrogen sulfate, phosphate, hydrogenphosphate, dihydrogenphosphate, hexafluorophosphate, tetrafluoroborate, hexafluoroantimonate, acetate, oxalate, mesylate, triflate, tosylate, methyl sulfate, phenolate or benzoate of a cyanine of formula



or the Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{1/2}$, $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{1/2}$, methylammonium, ethylammonium, pentadecylammonium, isopropylammonium, dicyclohexylammonium, tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, tetrabutylammonium, benzyltrimethylammonium, benzyltriethylammonium, methyltrioctylammonium, tridodecylmethylammonium, tetrabutylphosphonium, tetraphenylphosphonium, butyltriphenylphosphonium or ethyltriphenylphosphonium salt of a metal azo complex of formula



all symbols being defined as stated above. Where present, the additional ionic dyes are present in amounts of preferably less than 20 % by weight, based on the total weight of the

recording layer.

However, the novel recording medium essentially does not contain any additional ionic dyes.

If required, additional nonionic dyes may also be added, but only in amounts of preferably at most 20 % by weight, particularly preferably of at most 5 % by weight, based on the recording layer. However, it is very particularly preferred not to add any additional dye. If added, the dyes expediently have an absorption maximum which is hypsochromically shifted relative to the dye of formula (I).

The novel recording medium can also contain additives which modify its properties, for example stabilisers, kickers or melting point depressants. Additives for recordable recording media and their amounts used are known per se. By adding additives, for example the compounds described in EP-600 427, the form of the pits produced by the laser radiation can be controlled better, resulting in the reproduction of an improved faultless signal. Preferred additives are organometallic compounds or metal complexes of transition metals, such as metallocenes or metal acetylacetones, metal dithiocarbamates or metal dithiophosphates, which can be used conveniently in an amount of at most 100 % by weight, preferably of up to 50 % by weight, most preferably of up to 20 % by weight, based on the total weight of the recording layer.

The novel recording medium preferably contains one single dye of formula (I).

The recording layer of this invention particularly preferably consists essentially of one or several dyes of formula (I), optionally of one or several optional organometallic compounds or metal complexes of transition metals in an amount of up to 50 % by weight, and optionally of one or several optional colourless salts in an amount of less than 20 % by weight, each based on the total weight of the recording layer. The recording layer very particularly preferably consists of a dye of formula (I), of an optional organometallic compound or of a metal complex of a transition metal in an amount of up to 20 % by weight and of an optional colourless salt in an amount of up to 1 % by weight.

Ligands L_2 or L_2' are preferably of formula (IV) or (V). Particularly preferably, at least two ligands L_1 , L_1' , L_2 or L_2' conform to formula (II), (III), (IV) or (V).

M_1 and M_2 are preferably Co.

A_1 and A_2 are preferably each independently of the other $C(CH_3)_2$, O, S or $CH=CH$. A_1 and A_2 are particularly preferably $C(CH_3)_2$ or S, most preferably S.

p and q preferably equal 0.

Q is preferably $CR_{15}-CR_{16}=CR_{17}$ or $CR_{15}-CR_{16}=CR_{17}-CR_{18}=CR_{19}$.

Q is particularly preferably $CR_{15}-CR_{16}=CR_{17}$.

R_1 and R_2 are preferably each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{20} , or by R_{20} and R_{21} .

R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are preferably each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{22}$, $CONR_{22}R_{23}$, $COOH$, $COOR_{24}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, or C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or R_3 and R_4 and/or R_5 and R_6 together are 1,4-buta-1,3-dienylene so that naphthyl is formed with the shared phenyl.

R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} are preferably each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{22}$, $CONR_{22}R_{23}$, $SO_2C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , SO_2NHR_{22} , $COOH$, $COOR_{24}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, or C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen.

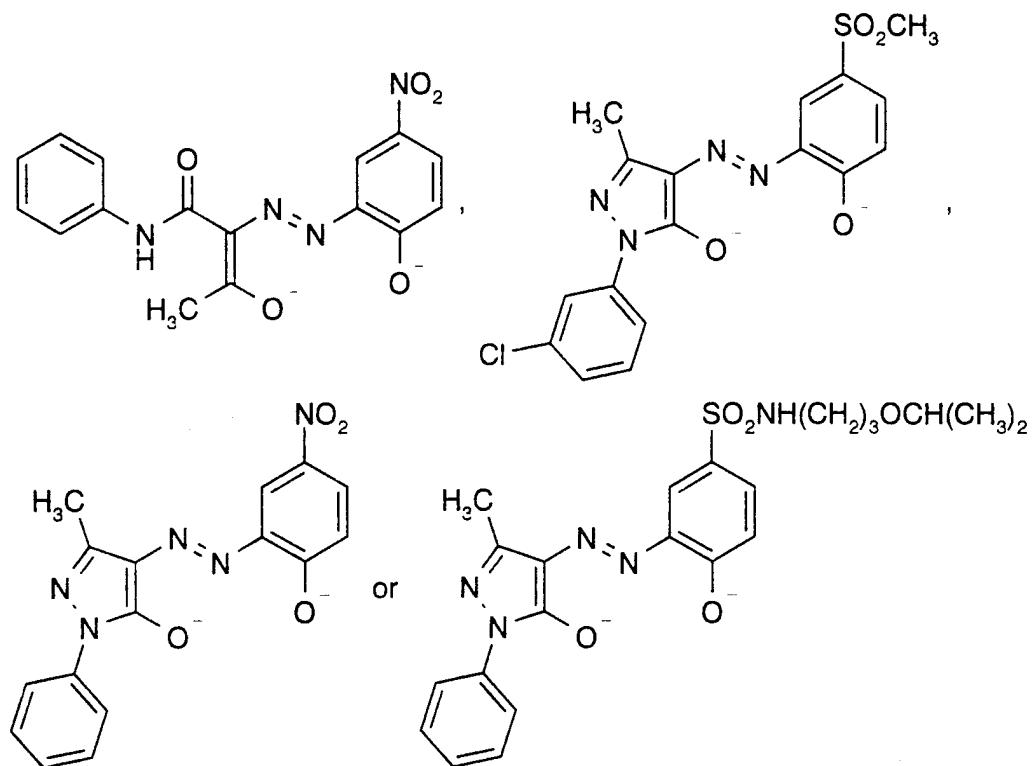
R_{15} , R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} and R_{19} are preferably each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl or phenyl.

R_{20} and R_{21} are preferably each independently of the other hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy.

R_{22} and R_{23} are each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, C_6-C_{12} aryl or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by C_1-C_8 alkoxy; or R_{22} and R_{23} , together with the linking nitrogen atom, are pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or morpholine.

R_{24} and R_{25} are each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, C_6-C_{12} aryl or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl.

Particularly preferably, at least one ligand dianion L_1 , L_1' , L_2 or L_2' is of formula



Very particularly preferably, all ligand dianions L_1 , L_1' , L_2 and L_2' have a structure selected from the group consisting of these four structures.

The dyes of formula (I) themselves are novel and are therefore also an object of this invention. Preferred dyes are the same as those which are preferred as components of an optical recording layer.

The dyes of formula (I) can be prepared from known substances by processes known per se in analogy to known dyes. Suitable preparation methods are, for example, the methods described in the above state of the art, such as crystallisation from salt mixtures where the desired dye precipitates and the respective unwanted counterions remain in solution, or where the desired dye remains in solution and the unwanted counterions precipitate, or also removal of the unwanted counterions on a cationic or anionic ion exchanger. In the case of the dyes of formula (I), where $m=1$, uniform azo metal complex ligands are conveniently used, and in the case of the dyes of formula (I), where $m<1$, mixtures of azo metal complex ligands are used instead.

The novel dyes of formula (I) usually have a long-wave absorption which corresponds to the cyanine cation chromophore as well as a weaker short-wave absorption which corresponds to the chromophore of the azo metal complex ligand.

The use of dyes of formula (I) results in advantageous homogeneous, amorphous and low-scatter recording layers and, surprisingly, the long-wave absorption is particularly steep also in the solid phase while also having a high absorption coefficient and a high refractive index. Other advantages are the high daylight stability and stability at low laser radiation (when reading) coupled with high sensitivity to high-energy laser radiation (when recording), the uniform pits as well as the good heat and storage stability.

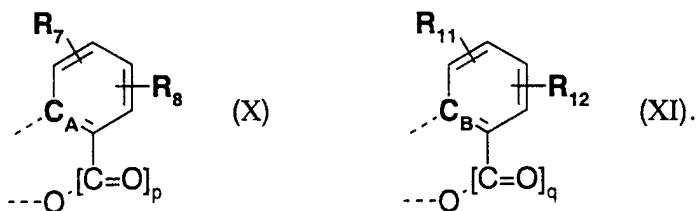
Depending on the numbers m and n, the dyes of formula (I) can have only a single anion $[L_1=M_1=L_1']^-$ or two anions $[L_1=M_1=L_1']^-$ and $[L_2=M_2=L_2']^-$. Although in principle it is not necessary to use a second anion $[L_2=M_2=L_2']^-$, it has very surprisingly been found that azo metal complex anions of formula (II), (III), (IV), (V) or (VI) have different effects on the long-wave absorption of the dyes of formula (I) in the solid state so that it is possible to selectively shift the long-wave absorption of the dyes of formula (I) in the solid phase in a range of up to about 10 nm by partially replacing anions containing ligands of formula (II) or (III) with anions containing ligands of formula (IV), (V) or (VI).

This results in the substantial additional advantage that the novel dyes of formula (I) can be optimally adjusted regarding their optical properties by replacing the uniform azo metal complex anions with mixtures thereof. For instance, by partially replacing an azo metal complex anion, the cyanine salt of which has a specific absorption maximum, with another azo metal complex anion, the cyanine salt of which has a different absorption maximum, it is possible to optimise the exact position of the long-wave absorption edge of a dye of formula (I) in the solid state without any change of the cyanine chromophore and without any levelling of the long-wave absorption edge; or it is possible to increase the light stability of a dye of formula (I) by partially replacing an azo metal complex anion, the cyanine salt of which is rather poorly light-stable, with another azo metal complex anion, the cyanine salt of which has a better stability to light.

Accordingly, metal complex anions $[L_1=M_1=L_1']^-$ are conveniently combined with metal complex anions $[L_2=M_2=L_2']^-$ which are structurally so different that the absorption maxima of their cyanine salts differ by at least 5 nm in the solid state. The difference of the absorption maxima of the two cyanine salts in the solid state is preferably at least 10 nm. If metal complex anions $[L_1=M_1=L_1']^-$ and $[L_2=M_2=L_2']^-$ are combined, the number n is preferably in the range from 0.1 to 0.7, particularly preferably from 0.2 to 0.5.

Structurally different metal complex anions $[L_1=M_1=L_1']^-$ and $[L_2=M_2=L_2']^-$ in this case are preferably those, wherein

- M_1 and M_2 are different metals;
- L_2 and L_2' are of formula (V) and/or (VI), if L_1 and L_1' are of formula (II);
- L_2 and L_2' are of formula (IV) and/or (VI), if L_1 and L_1' are of formula (III);
- L_2 is of formula (V) or (VI) is L_1 is of formula (II), L_1' is of formula (III) and L_2' is of formula (V);
- the respective numbers p and q in L_1 and L_2 and/or in L_1' and L_2' are different;
or
- R_7 and R_8 in L_1 or L_1' by their identity and position have markedly different effects on the π -electron density at the atom C_A attached to the azo group in formula (X) than R_{11} and R_{12} in L_2 or L_2' have on the π -electron density at the C_B atom attached to the azo group in formula (XI)



Suitable substrates are, for example, glasses, minerals, ceramics and thermosets or thermoplastics. Preferred substrates are glasses and homo- or copolymeric plastic materials.

Suitable plastic materials are, for example, thermoplastic polycarbonates, polyamides, polyesters, polyacrylates and polymethacrylates, polyurethanes, polyolefins, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene fluoride, polyimides, duroplastic polyesters and epoxy resins. The substrate can be in pure form or can also contain customary additives, such as UV absorbers or dyes, as is proposed, *inter alia*, in JP 04/167 239 as light stabiliser for recording layers. In the latter case it may be convenient for the dye added to the substrate to have an absorption maximum which is hypsochromically shifted relative to the dye of the recording layer by at least 10 nm, preferably by at least 20 nm.

Conveniently, the substrate is transparent in at least one part of the range from 600 to 700 nm so that it can be penetrated by at least 90% of the incident light of the recording or readout wavelength. On the side of the coating the substrate preferably has a spiral guide groove with a groove depth from 50 to 500 nm, a groove width from 0.1 to 0.8 μm and a spacing between 2 turns from 0.4 to 1.6 μm , particularly preferably with a groove depth of 80 to 250 μm , more preferably of 80 to 200 μm , a groove width of 0.2 to 0.5 μm , particularly pre-

ferably of 0.2 to 0.4 μm and a spacing between 2 turns from 0.6 to 0.8 μm , preferably from 0.7 to 0.8 μm . Grooves having different cross-sectional profiles are known, for example rectangular-, trapeze- or V-shaped grooves.

A particularly suitable reflecting material for the reflection layer comprises metals which are good reflectors of the laser radiation used for recording and reproduction, examples being the metals of the third, fourth and fifth main groups and subgroups of the Periodic Table of the chemical elements. Particularly suitable metals are Al, In, Sn, Pb, Sb, Bi, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, Sc, Y, La, Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt and the lanthanide metals Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb and Lu, and also alloys thereof. For reasons of high reflectivity and ease of preparation, particular preference is given to a reflection layer of aluminium, silver, copper, gold or their alloys.

That layer which, depending on the layer structure, is topmost, e.g. the reflection layer or recording layer, is conveniently provided with an additional protective layer which can have a thickness of 0.1 to 1000 μm , preferably of 0.1 to 50 μm and, particularly preferably, of 0.5 to 15 μm . This protective layer can, if desired, also serve as adhesive for a second substrate layer applied thereon which is preferably 0.1 to 5 mm thick and consists of the same material as the support substrate. If two substrates coated with a recording and a reflecting layer, in that order, are joined by a adhesion layer, a recording medium is obtained which can be recorded on both sides.

Suitable materials for the protective layers are mainly plastic materials, a thin layer of which is applied to the substrate or to the topmost layer either direct or by means of adhesion layers. It is judicious to choose mechanically and thermally stable plastic materials having good surface properties which can additionally be modified, for example recorded. These plastics can be thermosets or thermoplastics. Preference is given to radiation-cured (for example using UV radiation) protective layers which are particularly easy and economical to prepare. Many radiation-curable materials are known. Examples of radiation-curable monomers and oligomers are acrylates and methacrylates of diols, triols and tetrols, polyimides consisting of aromatic tetracarboxylic acids and aromatic diamines containing $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl groups in at least two positions ortho to the amino groups, and oligomers containing dialkyl groups, for example dimethylmaleinimidyl groups.

The novel recording media can also feature additional layers, for example interference layers. It is also possible to construct recording media having several (for example two) recording

layers. The construction and use of such materials are known to the skilled person. If such layers are present, preference is given to interference layers which are disposed between the recording layer and the reflecting layer and/or between the recording layer and the substrate and which consist of a dielectric material, for example TiO_2 , Si_3N_4 , ZnS or silicone resins as described in EP 353 393.

The novel recording media can be prepared by processes known per se, and different coating methods can be used depending on the materials used and their operation.

Examples of suitable coating methods are dipping, flow coating, spreading, knife coating and spin coating, and also high-vacuum vapour deposition methods. When using flow coating methods, for example, solutions in organic solvents are generally used. When using solvents, care should be taken to ensure that the substrates used are insensitive to these solvents. Suitable coating methods and solvents are described, *inter alia*, in EP 401 791.

The recording layer is preferably applied by spin coating a dye solution, solvents that have been found appropriate being, in particular, alcohols, such as 2-methoxyethanol, isopropanol or n-butanol, hydroxy ketones, such as diacetone alcohol or 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-butanone, hydroxy ester, for example methyl lactate or methyl isobutyrate or, preferably, fluorinated alcohols, typically 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol or 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-1-propanol, and mixtures thereof. Other suitable solvents are disclosed, *inter alia*, in EP-483387.

The metallic reflection layer is preferably applied by sputtering, vapour deposition under vacuum or chemical vapour deposition (CVD). The sputtering technique is particularly preferred on account of the high degree of adhesion to the support for the application of the metallic reflection layer. These techniques are known and are described in the literature (e.g. in J.L. Vossen and W. Kern, "Thin Film processes", Academic Press, 1978).

The construction of the novel recording medium depends principally on the readout method; known functional principles are the recording of the change in transmission or, preferably, in reflection.

If the recording material is constructed in accordance with the change in reflection, then the following structures are examples of those which can be employed: transparent support/recording layer (one or more layers)/reflection layer and, if useful, protective layer (not necessarily transparent), or support (not necessarily transparent)/reflection layer/recording layer and, if useful, transparent protective layer. In the former case the light is irradiated from the

support side, while in the latter case the radiation is incident from the side of the recording layer or, if appropriate, from the side of the protective layer. In both cases the light detector is on the same side as the light source. The former construction of the recording material to be used in accordance with the invention is generally preferred.

If the recording material is constructed in accordance with the change in light transmission, the following alternative structure is a suitable example: transparent support/recording layer (one or more layers) and, if useful, transparent protective layer. The light for recording and for readout can be irradiated alternatively from the support side or from the side of the recording layer or, if appropriate, from the side of the protective layer, the light detector in this case always being on the opposite side.

Examples of suitable lasers for recording and/or for reading out the pits are commercial diode lasers, for example GaAsAl, InGaAlP or GaAs laser diodes with a wavelength of 635, 650, 670, 680, 780 or 830 nm, the radiation of which is focussed on the recording layer. Recording is carried out by known processes by recording pits of fixed or variable length using a modulated and focussed laser beam which is guided at constant or variable speed on the surface of the recording layer.

The readout of the information is carried out by methods known per se by recording the change in absorption or reflection using laser radiation as described, inter alia, in "CD-Player and R-DAT Recorder" (Claus Biaesch-Wiepke, Vogel Buchverlag, Würzburg 1992). The skilled person is familiar with the requirements.

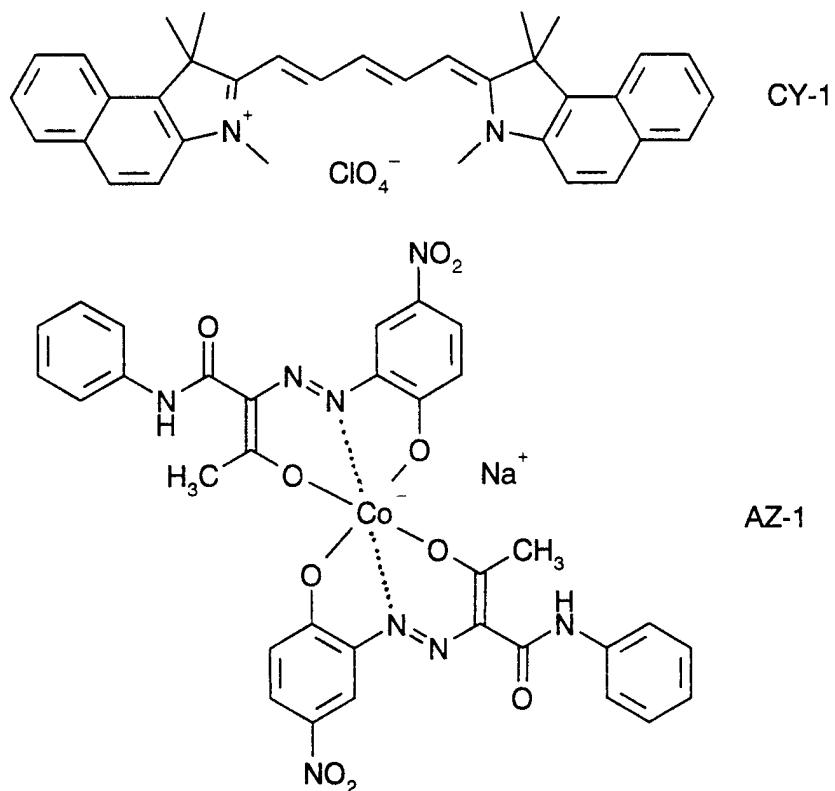
The novel information-containing medium is, in particular, an optical information material of the WORM type. It can be used, for example, as playable CD (compact disc), as CD-R (compact disc – recordable) or DVD-R (digital video disc – recordable) recording material for computers or as identity and security card, or for the production of diffractive optical elements such as holograms.

Accordingly, this invention also relates to the use of the novel recording medium for optically recording, storing or reproducing information. Recording is preferably carried out at the wavelength range from 300 to 800 nm, particularly preferably from 500 to 800 nm, very particularly preferably from 600 to 800 nm. Reproduction is preferably carried out in the wave-length range from 600 to 800 nm. Recording and reproduction are very particularly preferably carried out at the same wavelength range from 600 to 800 nm.

Using the novel process it is possible to record information with a high degree of reliability and durability and being distinguished by excellent mechanical and thermal stability as well as by high light stability and sharp edge zones of the pits. A special advantage is the surprisingly high signal/noise ratio and the low jitter which permit faultless readout. The high storage capacity as particularly valuable in the video sector.

The following Examples illustrate the invention in more detail (the stereochemistry of the cyanine double bonds is unknown so that in the case of Z-drawn double bonds, their E-form needs to be considered as alternative and in the case of the trans-drawn double bonds also their cis-form – possibly they may also be mixtures of different isomers):

Example A1 : 0.30 g of the product of formula CY-1 (Nippon Kankoh Shikiso Kenkyusho) and 0.39 g of the product of formula AZ-1 (Ciba Specialty Chemicals Inc.)



are dissolved in 20 ml of methylene chloride. This solution is completely concentrated by evaporation in a rotary evaporator at 50°C. The residue is suspended in 300 ml of water and stirred for 30 minutes with a mixer. After filtration, the residue is suspended again in 300 ml of water and stirred for 30 minutes with a mixer. After filtration, the product is washed with water and dried overnight at 50°C/160 mbar, giving 0.60 g (95% of theory) of a green powder

which, according to elemental analysis, contains 0.14 % of sodium.

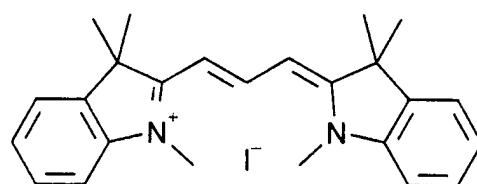
UV/VIS (ethanol): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 679 \text{ nm}$, $\epsilon = 201'810 \text{ l mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Examples A2–A24 : The general procedure of Example A1 is repeated, but replacing cyanine CY-1 with the cyanines CY-2 to CY-24:

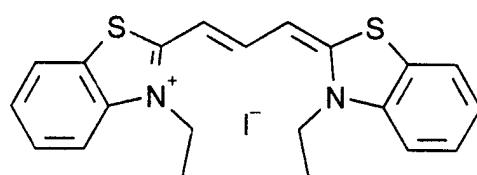
Example	Cyanine	Amount [g]	Azo complex	Amount [g]	Yield [g]	λ_{max} (ethanol) [nm]	ϵ (ethanol) [$\text{l mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$]
A2	CY-2	0.17	AZ-1	0.26	0.28	548	104'280
A3	CY-3	0.51	AZ-1	0.79	1.10	559	141'190
A4	CY-4	0.50	AZ-1	0.67	0.84	564	153'170
A5	CY-5	1.50	AZ-1	2.07	3.10	573	148'660
A6	CY-6	0.50	AZ-1	0.69	1.00	578	126'640
A7	CY-7	0.25	AZ-1	0.31	0.50	579	72'144
A8	CY-8	0.50	AZ-1	0.60	0.90	580	98'280
A9	CY-9	0.50	AZ-1	0.68	0.89	587	111'870
A10	CY-10	0.50	AZ-1	0.64	0.94	596	123'010
A11	CY-11	0.20	AZ-1	0.23	0.39	685	180'080
A12	CY-12	0.50	AZ-1	0.68	0.95	565	119'390
A13	CY-13	0.50	AZ-1	0.78	1.00	582	196'100
A14	CY-14	0.50	AZ-1	0.65	0.99	573	138'120
A15	CY-15	0.20	AZ-1	0.26	0.33	569	108'100
A16	CY-16	0.20	AZ-1	0.24	0.40	579	90'550
A17	CY-17	0.16	AZ-1	0.21	0.34	580	87'630
A18	CY-18	0.20	AZ-1	0.22	0.18	563	99'640
A19	CY-19	2.00	AZ-1	2.94	3.20	560	106'590
A20	CY-20	2.00	AZ-1	2.86	3.94	565	122'860
A21	CY-21	2.00	AZ-1	2.62	2.94	577	137'690
A22	CY-22	2.00	AZ-1	2.20	3.60	679	222'770
A23	CY-23	0.20	AZ-1	0.28	0.33	577	78'210
A24	CY-24	2.50	AZ-1	3.23	5.00	577	154'910

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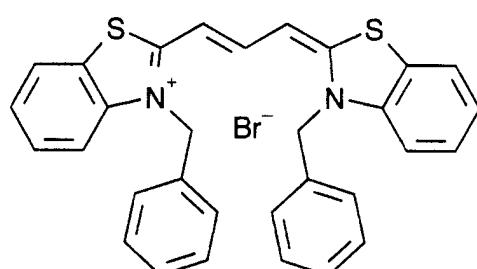
CY-2 :



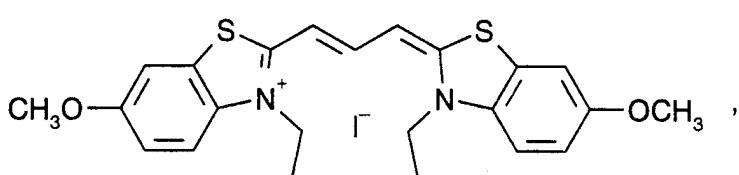
CY-3 :



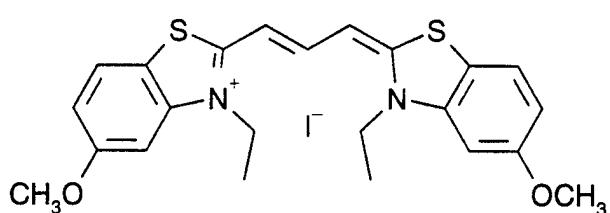
CY-4 :



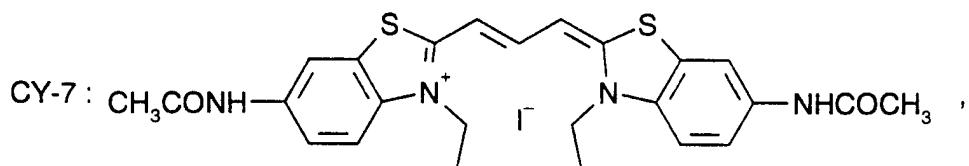
CY-5 :



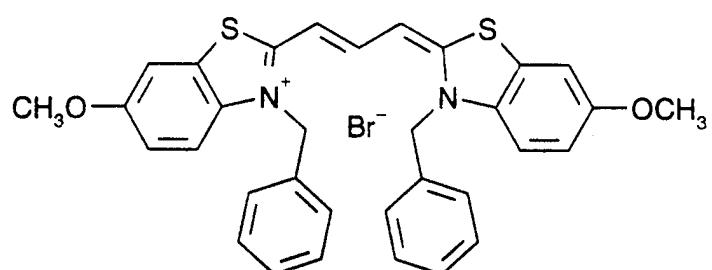
CY-6 :



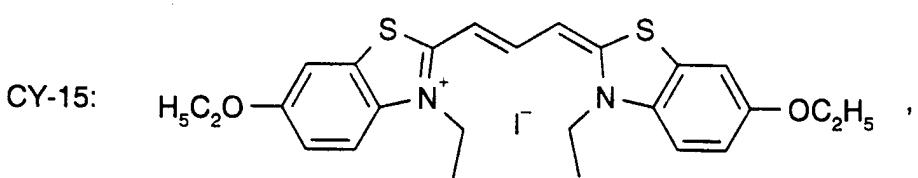
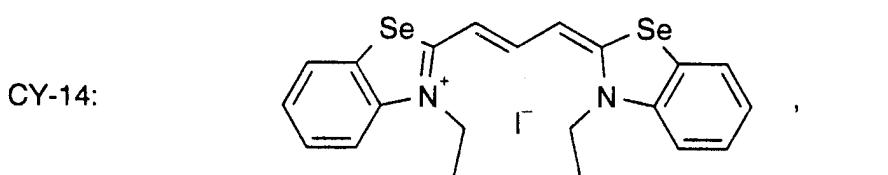
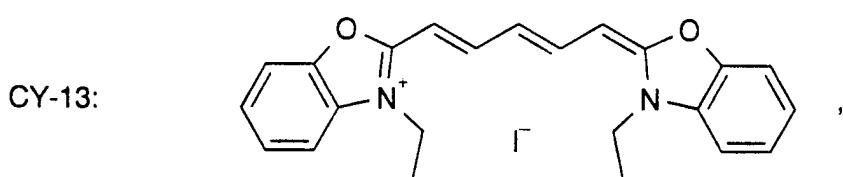
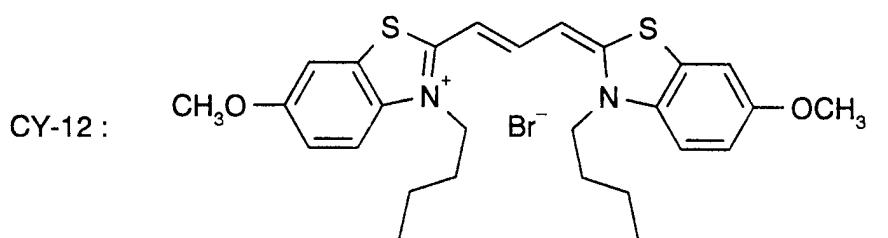
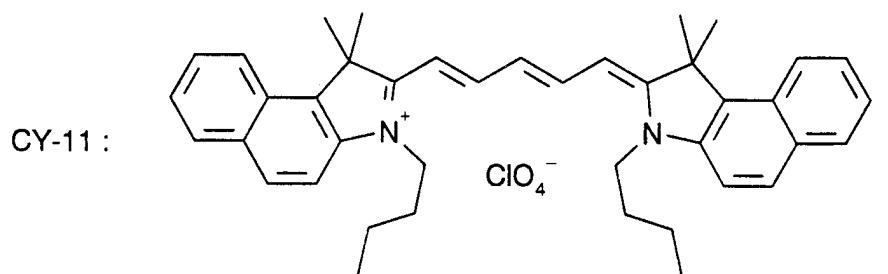
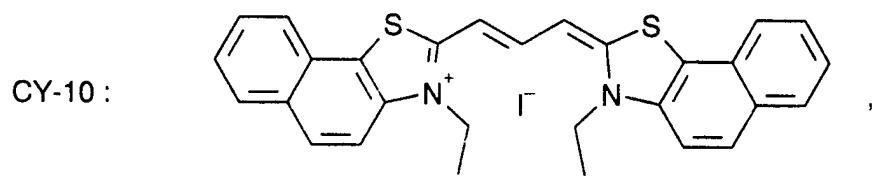
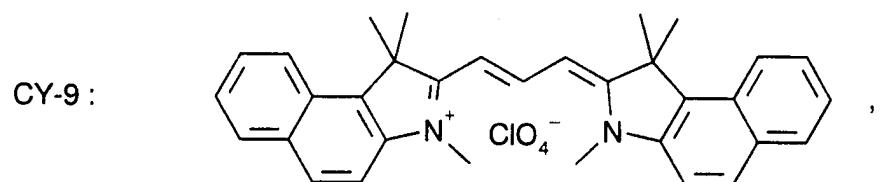
CY-7 :



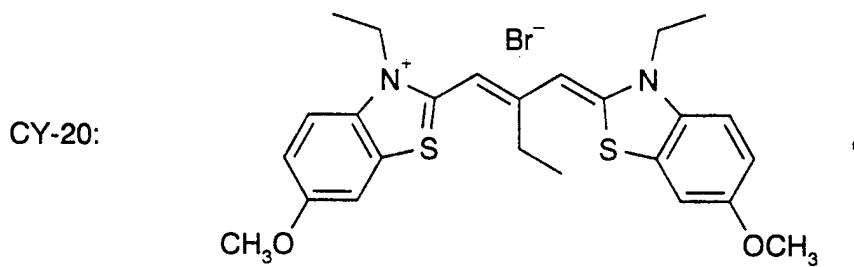
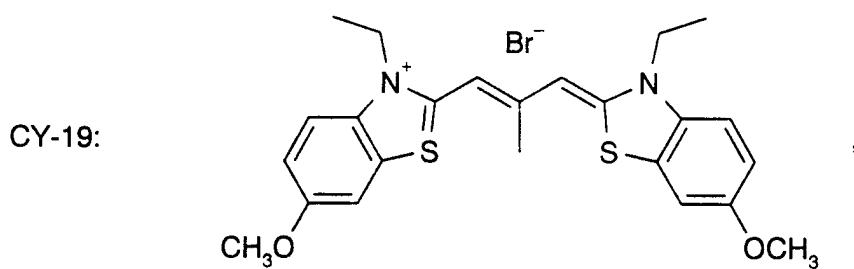
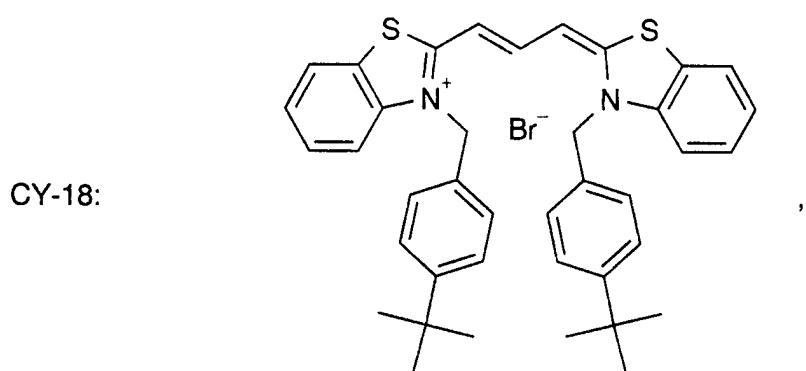
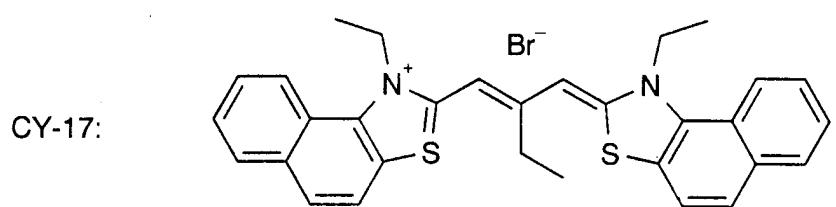
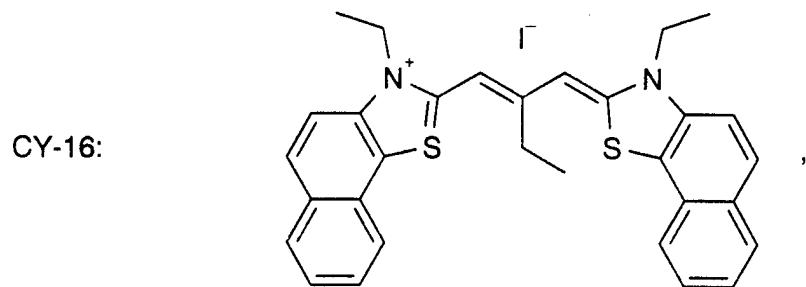
CY-8 :

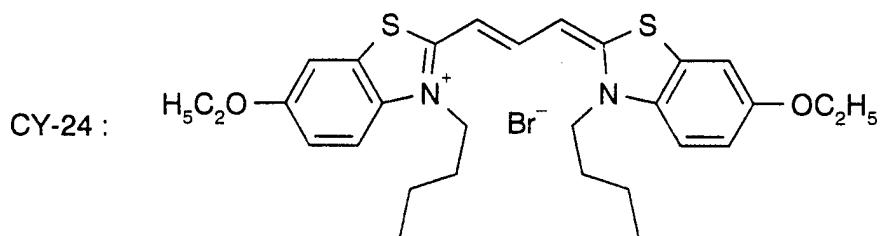
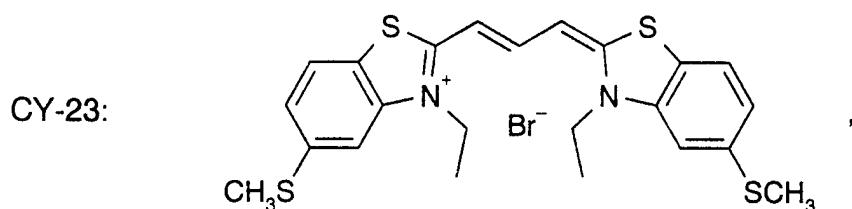
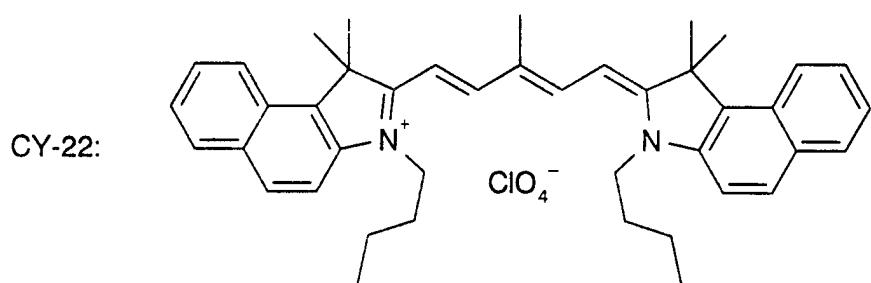
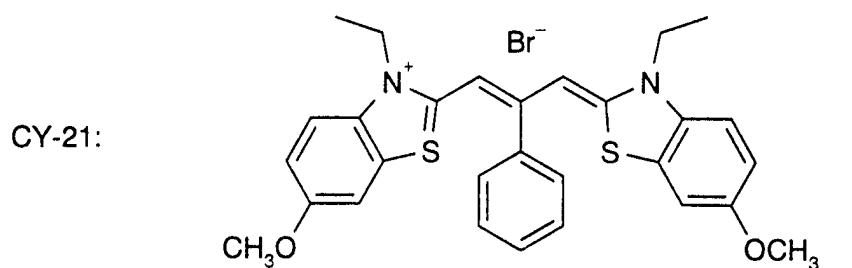


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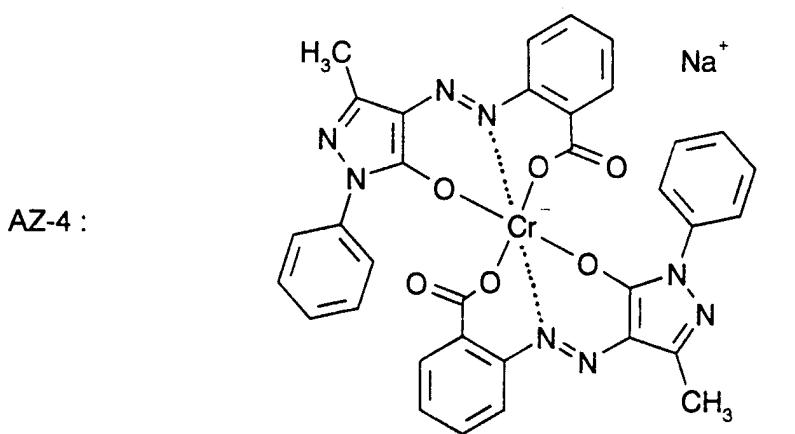
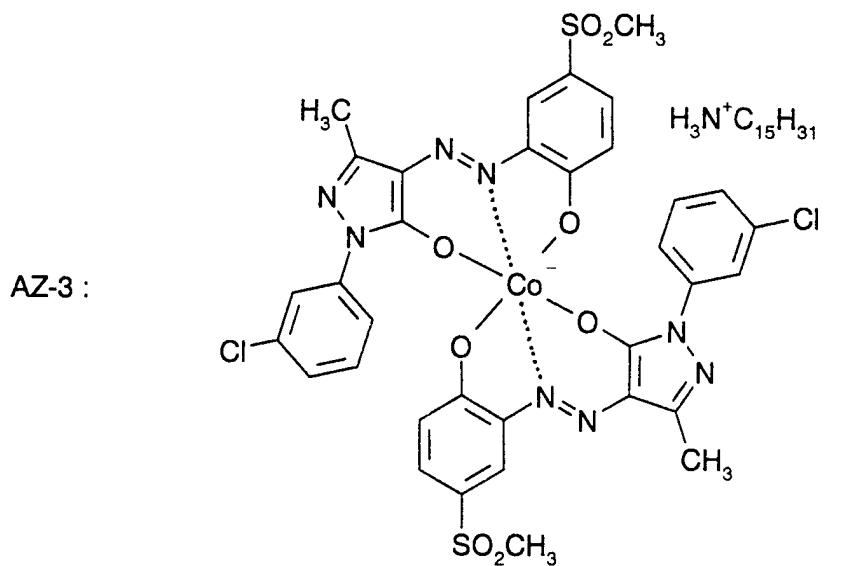
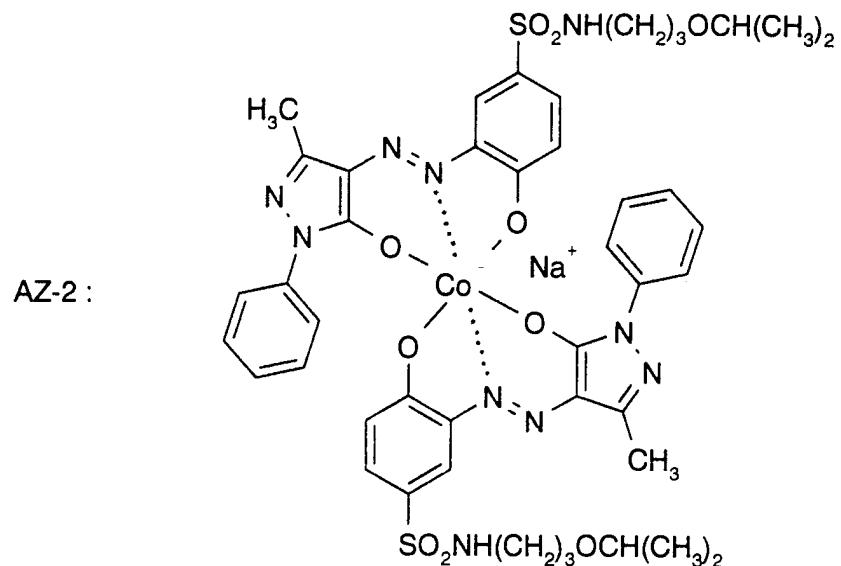


CY-3 (Aldrich), CY-9, CY-10, CY-11, CY-13, CY-14, CY-16, CY-17 (NK-3229, NK-467, NK-3219, NK-1533, NK-616, NK-1056, NK-716, all of Nippon Kankoh-Shikiso Kenkyusho Co., Ltd) and CY-22 (OM-65, Fuji Photo Film Co, Ltd) are commercially available. CY-19, CY-20 and CY-21 are prepared in accordance with the method disclosed in *Makromol. Chem.* 182, 3427 (1981). Other cyanines can be prepared in accordance with known methods.

Examples A25–A54 : The general procedure of Example A1 is repeated, but replacing cyanine CY-1 and/or the azo metal complex AZ-1 with the following compounds:

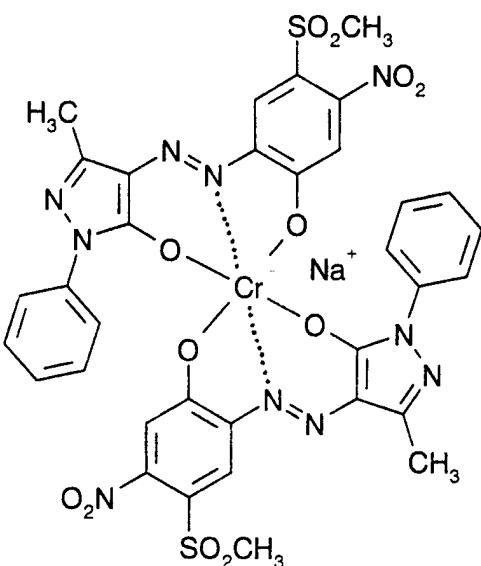
Example	Cyanine	Amount [g]	Azo complex	Amount [g]	Yield [g]	λ_{max} (ethanol) [nm]	ϵ (ethanol) [$\text{l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$]
A25	CY-1	0.30	AZ-2	0.51	0.70	679	177'060
A26	CY-4	0.50	AZ-2	0.87	1.06	564	142'460
A27	CY-4	0.50	AZ-3	0.94	1.18	564	141'890
A28	CY-4	0.50	AZ-4	0.78	1.03	564	123'760
A29	CY-4	0.50	AZ-5	0.79	0.99	564	102'050
A30	CY-4	0.50	AZ-7	0.82	1.10	564	126'420
A31	CY-5	0.50	AZ-2	0.90	1.25	573	128'950
A32	CY-5	0.50	AZ-3	0.96	1.17	572	118'860
A33	CY-5	0.50	AZ-7	0.82	1.03	570	95'870
A34	CY-6	0.50	AZ-2	0.93	1.20	569	105'570
A35	CY-6	0.50	AZ-3	0.96	1.20	571	99'610
A36	CY-6	0.50	AZ-7	0.84	1.00	573	97'780
A37	CY-11	50	AZ-2	76.8	126.5	684	192'340
A38	CY-11	50	AZ-3	79.8	127.5	684	181'450
A39	CY-11	50	AZ-7	69.7	114.0	684	185'620
A40	CY-12	2.50	AZ-2	4.56	6.50	576	136'620
A41	CY-12	2.50	AZ-3	4.70	6.10	576	138'940
A42	CY-12	3.00	AZ-7	5.00	6.60	576	132'060
A43	CY-13	0.50	AZ-2	1.02	1.34	582	179'310
A44	CY-13	0.50	AZ-3	1.10	1.40	582	127'800
A45	CY-13	0.50	AZ-7	0.97	1.30	582	106'720
A46	CY-15	0.20	AZ-2	0.35	0.50	568	108'180
A47	CY-15	0.20	AZ-3	0.37	0.50	569	106'600
A48	CY-15	0.20	AZ-7	0.26	0.34	569	75'200
A49	CY-18	0.20	AZ-2	0.30	0.38	564	96'360
A50	CY-18	0.20	AZ-3	0.31	0.28	563	116'070
A51	CY-18	0.20	AZ-7	0.22	0.15	564	65'810
A52	CY-24	2.00	AZ-2	3.50	5.20	577	141'230
A53	CY-24	2.00	AZ-3	3.60	5.10	577	156'540
A54	CY-24	2.50	AZ-7	3.90	5.60	577	132'280

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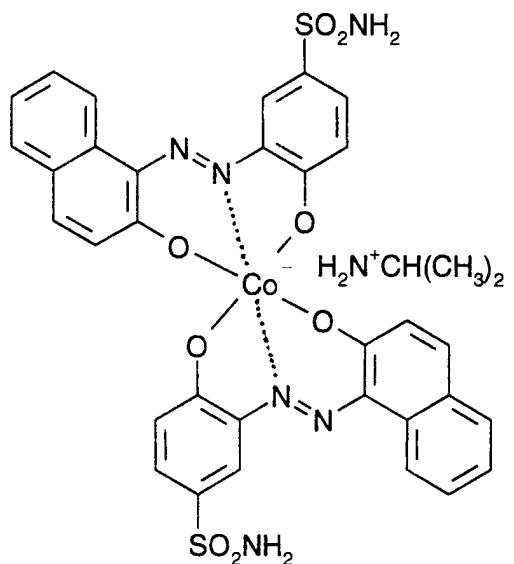


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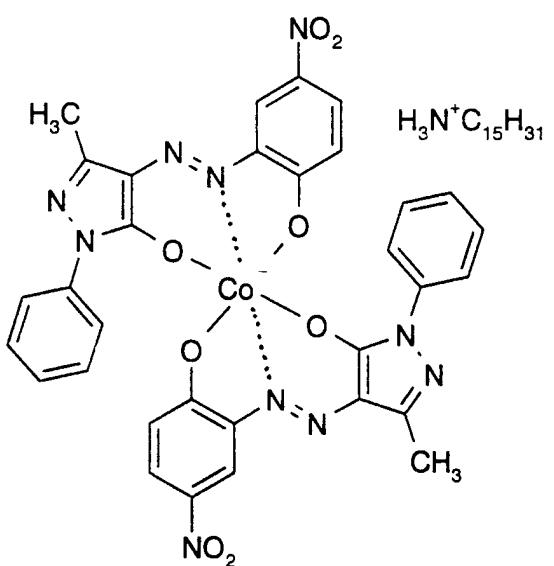
AZ-5 :



AZ-6 :



AZ-7 :



Examples A55–A64 : The general procedure of Examples A1–A24 is repeated, but using in each case a mixture of two different azo metal complexes:

Example	Cyanine	Amount [g]	Azo complex	Amount [g]	Yield [g]	λ_{\max} (ethanol) [nm]	ϵ (ethanol) [$\text{l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$]
A55	CY-4	0.50	AZ-5 AZ-6	0.39 0.35	1.17	563	141'440
A56	CY-4	0.50	AZ-6 AZ-1	0.35 0.34	1.08	564	156'190
A57	CY-4	0.50	AZ-2 AZ-5	0.43 0.39	1.20	564	151'860
A58	CY-4	0.50	AZ-1 AZ-3	0.34 0.47	1.10	564	138'450
A59	CY-4	0.50	AZ-6 AZ-3	0.35 0.47	1.12	564	129'990
A60	CY-4	0.50	AZ-3 AZ-2	0.47 0.43	1.18	564	127'530
A61	CY-4	0.50	AZ-4 AZ-3	0.40 0.47	1.10	564	122'630
A62	CY-4	0.50	AZ-1 AZ-2	0.34 0.43	1.20	565	150'530
A63	CY-1	0.20	AZ-5 AZ-6	0.16 0.14	0.48	679	208'840
A64	CY-1	0.30	AZ-1 AZ-2	0.20 0.25	0.65	679	195'760

Example A65 : 2 g of CY-11 and 2.28 g of AZ-1 are dissolved in 60 ml of methylisobutyl ketone and washed with 3x60 ml of water. The organic phase is then charged with 500 ml of water and the solvent is distilled off by steam distillation. The dark green solid is then collected by filtration, washed with 3x50 ml of water and dried overnight at 60°C/ 160 mbar. 3.30 g (84.4% of theory) of a blueish-green powder are obtained which contains 0.34 % of chlorine (the amount of sodium is below the detection limit of 10 ppm).

UV/VIS (ethanol): $\lambda_{\max} = 684$ nm, $\epsilon = 202'270 \text{ l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$.

Example A66: 2.0 g of CY-5 and 3.01 g of AZ-1 are dissolved at reflux in 75 ml of n-propanol. With stirring, 600 ml of water are added dropwise. The resulting suspension is cooled to room temperature and filtered, and the residue is dried overnight at 50°C/160 mbar, giving 4.58 g (99.5% of theory) of a reddish brown powder which contains 286 ppm of sodium and 0.69%

of bromine.

UV/VIS (N-methylpyrrolidone): $\lambda_{\max} = 579 \text{ nm}$, $\epsilon = 135'180 \text{ l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$.

Example A67: 2.0 g of CY-5 and 3.01 g of AZ-1 are dissolved at 80°C in 40 ml of N-methylpyrrolidone. With stirring, 150 ml of water are then added dropwise. The resulting suspension is cooled to room temperature and filtered, and the residue is washed with 3x100 ml of water and dried overnight at 50°C/160 mbar, giving 3.97 g (86.2% of theory) of a reddish brown powder which contains 31 ppm of sodium (the amount of bromine is below the detection limit of 0.3%).

UV/VIS (N-methylpyrrolidone): $\lambda_{\max} = 579 \text{ nm}$, $\epsilon = 137'050 \text{ l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$.

Example A68: 2.0 g of CY-5 and 3.01 g of AZ-1 are dissolved at 80°C in 40 ml of N,N-dimethylacetamide. With stirring, 150 ml of water are then added dropwise. The resulting suspension is cooled to room temperature and filtered, and the residue is washed with 3x100 ml of water and dried overnight at 50°C/160 mbar, giving 3.77 g (81.9% of theory) of a reddish brown powder which contains 19 ppm of sodium (the amount of bromine is below the detection limit of 0.3%).

UV/VIS (N-methylpyrrolidone): $\lambda_{\max} = 579 \text{ nm}$, $\epsilon = 136'960 \text{ l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$.

Example A69: 2.0 g of CY-5 and 3.01 g of AZ-1, 130 ml of 1-pentanol and 100 ml of water are placed in a vessel and the mixture is heated, with stirring, to 80°C. After separating the phases, the organic phase is charged with another 2x100 ml of water, mixed with stirring and the phases are then separated again. 200 ml of water are then added to the organic phase and the solvent is distilled off azeotropically under normal pressure. The resulting suspension is cooled to room temperature and filtered, and the residue is washed with 3x100 ml of water and dried overnight at 50°C/160 mbar, giving 1.81 g (39.3% of theory) of a reddish brown powder which does not contain any detectable amounts of sodium or bromine.

UV/VIS (N-methylpyrrolidone): $\lambda_{\max} = 579 \text{ nm}$, $\epsilon = 134'900 \text{ l}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$.

Example A70: The compound of Example A5 is analysed by TGA (heating rate 10°C/min., 35-400°C). Degradation starts at 250°C.

Example A71: 0.25 g of the compound of Example A5 and 0.05 g of benzoylferrocene are dissolved in 25 ml of methylene chloride. This solution is completely concentrated by evaporation in a Rotavap and the mixture is analysed by TGA (heating rate 10°C/min., 35-400°C). Degradation starts at 190°C.

Example A72: 0.25 g of the compound of Example A5 and 0.05 g of iron(III)acetylacetone are dissolved in 25 ml of methylene chloride. This solution is completely concentrated by evaporation in a Rotavap and the mixture is analysed by TGA (heating rate 10°C/min., 35-400°C). Degradation starts at 180°C.

Example B1 : 2.0 % by weight of the product of Example A5 are dissolved in 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-1-propanol. This solution filtered through a Teflon filter having a pore width of 0.2 µm and is then spin coated at 200 rpm to the surface of a 1.2 mm thick grooved polycarbonate disc (groove depth 180 nm, groove width: 0.45 µm) having a diameter of 120 mm, excess solution being spun off. After the solvent is removed by evaporation, the dye remains as a uniform amorphous solid layer having an optical density of 1.3 at the absorption maximum of 597 nm. In a vacuum coating apparatus, a 80 nm thick aluminium layer is then applied to the recording layer. On this layer, a 13 µm thick protective layer consisting of a UV-curable photopolymer (SD-17, Dainippon Ink) is then applied by spin coating. The recording substrate has a base reflectivity of 60% at 650 nm. At a power of 4 mW and at a speed of 0.5 m/s, the active layer is recorded using a HeNe laser having a wavelength of 633 nm. On recorded sites, this procedure results in a change of reflection from 60% to 10%.

Example B2 : A solid layer of the product according to Example A4 is applied to a glass substrate and is measured spectralellipsometrically (Sopra Instrument). At a recording wavelength of 635 nm, a refractive index of $n = 2.3$ and an absorption coefficient $k = 0.03$ are determined.

Example B3: On a disc tester ™DDU-1000 (Pulstec Industrial Co.), pits of different pulse lengths are recorded on a recording substrate produced according to Example B1 using a red laser diode of 635 nm at a power of 9 mW and at a linear speed of 3.84 m/s. This results in a modulation ratio of 0.17 for the shortest pit (I3/I14) and of 0.78 for the longest pit (I11/I14H). The jitter value fulfills the specification (<9%) of the DVD-R Color Books 1.0 and the recording material has a signal/noise ratio (CNR) of 66 dB.

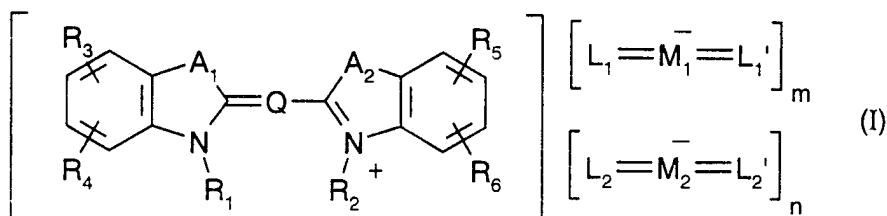
Example B4: 1.5 % by weight of the product of Example A6 are dissolved in 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-1-propanol. The solution is filtered according to Example B1 and is applied to a 0.6 mm thick grooved polycarbonate disc (diameter 120 mm, groove spacing: 0.8 µm, groove depth: 110 nm, groove width: 0.4 µm), excess solution being spun off by the spin coating process at 800 rpm. On a sputter apparatus (™Twister, Balzers AG), a 55 nm thick aluminium layer is applied at a power of 3 kW ($3.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mbar argon). Subsequently, a 5 µm thick UV-curable protective varnish layer (SD-220, Dainippon Ink) is applied. On a disc tester DDU-1000,

different pits are recorded at a power of 11 mW (linear speed 3.84 m/sec). The modulation ratio is 0.21 for the shortest pit (I3/I14) and 0.75 for the longest pit (I11/I14H). The jitter value is within the specification (< 9%) and the signal/noise ratio (CNR) is 63 dB.

Example B5: 2.0 % by weight of the product according to Example A1 are dissolved in 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-1-propanol and filtered (Teflon filter, 0.45 μ m pore width). This solution is spin coated at 200 rpm to the surface of a 1.2 mm thick grooved (groove depth 220 nm, groove width 0.6 μ m, groove spacing 1.6 μ m) polycarbonate disc (120 mm diameter). The solid layer is then coated for 20 minutes at 70°C and a 60 nm thick gold layer is applied by sputtering. The disc is varnished according to Example 1. Using a CD-R burner (™HP 6020 Surestore), a video sequence of 19.4 MB is recorded on the recording substrate at a speed of 2.4 m/s. The information can be read out on a commercial CD-ROM drive.

What is claimed is:

1. An optical recording medium, comprising a substrate, a recording layer and a reflecting layer, where the recording layer comprises at least one dye of formula

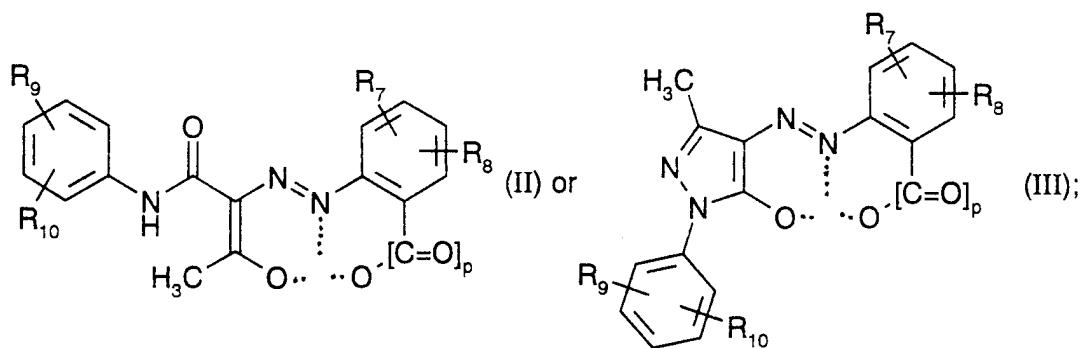


wherein

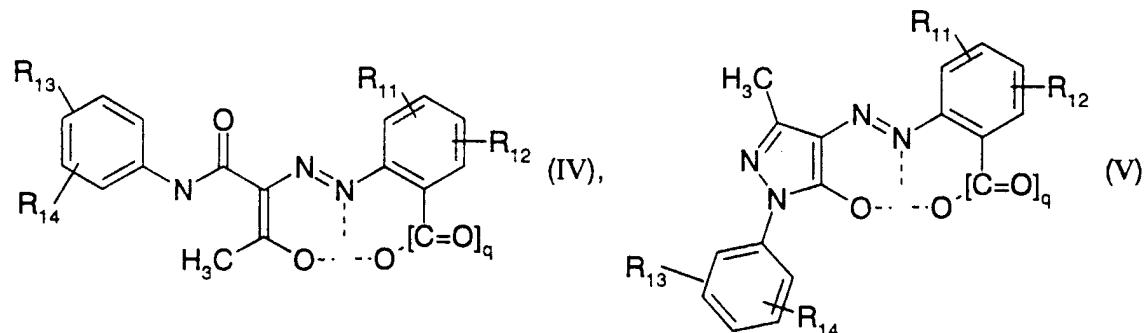
A_1 and A_2 are each independently of the other $C(CH_3)_2$, O, S, Se, or $CH=CH$ which is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_5 alkyl or benzyl;

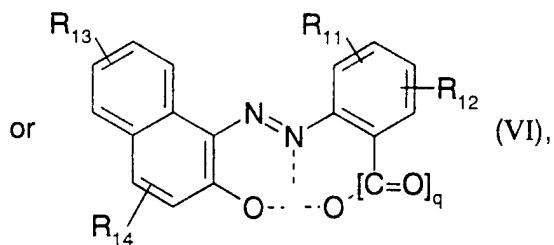
M_1 and M_2 are each independently of the other Cr^{3+} or Co^{3+} ;

L_1 and L_1' are each independently of the other a ligand dianion of formula



L_2 and L_2' are each independently of the other and independently of L_1 and L_1' a ligand dianion of formula





m is a number from 0.2 to 1.0; and *n*, depending on *m*, is a number from 0.0 to 0.8, so that the sum of *m* and *n* equals 1.0;

p and *q* are each independently of the other 0 or 1;

Q is CR_{15} , $\text{CR}_{15}-\text{CR}_{16}=\text{CR}_{17}$ or $\text{CR}_{15}-\text{CR}_{16}=\text{CR}_{17}-\text{CR}_{18}=\text{CR}_{19}$;

*R*₁ and *R*₂ are each independently of the other $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkenyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkoxy or cyano, or $\text{C}_6\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ aryl or $\text{C}_7\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ aralkyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by *R*₂₀, or by *R*₂₀ and *R*₂₁;

*R*₃, *R*₄, *R*₅, *R*₆, *R*₇, *R*₈, *R*₉, *R*₁₀, *R*₁₁, *R*₁₂, *R*₁₃ and *R*₁₄ are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, NHR_{22} , $\text{NR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, CONH_2 , CONHR_{22} , $\text{CONR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , $\text{SO}_2\text{NHR}_{22}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, COOH, COOR_{24} , NHCOR_{25} , $\text{NR}_{24}\text{COR}_{25}$, NHCOOR_{25} , $\text{NR}_{24}\text{COOR}_{25}$, or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkylthio or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or

*R*₃ and *R*₄ and/or *R*₅ and *R*₆ together are 1,4-buta-1,3-dienylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by *R*₂₆, or by *R*₂₆ and *R*₂₇, so that naphthyl is formed with the shared phenyl;

*R*₁₅, *R*₁₆, *R*₁₇, *R*₁₈ and *R*₁₉ are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkoxy; $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkyl, $\text{C}_6\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ aryl, $\text{C}_7\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ aralkyl or $\text{NR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or

*R*₁₅ and *R*₁₇, *R*₁₆ and *R*₁₈ or *R*₁₇ and *R*₁₉ together are ethylene, ethylidene, propylene, propylidene, o-phenylene, α ,2-benzylidene or 1,8-naphthylidene, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by *R*₂₆, or by *R*₂₆ and *R*₂₇;

*R*₂₀ and *R*₂₁ are each independently of the other hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, NHR_{22} , $\text{NR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, CONH_2 , CONHR_{22} , $\text{CONR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}$ alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , $\text{SO}_2\text{NHR}_{22}$,

$\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{22}\text{R}_{23}$, COOH , COOR_{24} , NHCOR_{25} , $\text{NR}_{24}\text{COR}_{25}$, NHCOOR_{25} , $\text{NR}_{24}\text{COOR}_{25}$, or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkylthio}$ or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkoxy}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano;

R_{22} and R_{23} are each independently of the other $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkenyl}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkoxy}$, or $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{12}\text{aryl}$ or $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}\text{aralkyl}$, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} , or by R_{26} and R_{27} ; or

R_{22} and R_{23} , together with the linking nitrogen atom, are pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or morpholine, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to four $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl}$, or carbazole, phenoxazine or phenothiazine, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} , or by R_{26} and R_{27} ;

R_{24} and R_{25} are each independently of the other $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkenyl}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkoxy}$, or $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{12}\text{aryl}$ or $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}\text{aralkyl}$, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{26} , or by R_{26} and R_{27} ;

R_{26} and R_{27} are each independently of the other halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, $\text{NR}_{28}\text{R}_{29}$, CONH_2 , CONHR_{28} , $\text{CONR}_{28}\text{R}_{29}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{28}\text{R}_{29}$, COOH , COOR_{30} , NHCOR_{31} , NHCOOR_{31} , $\text{NR}_{30}\text{COR}_{31}$, $\text{NR}_{30}\text{COOR}_{31}$, or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkoxy}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen;

R_{28} and R_{29} are each independently of the other hydrogen, $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{12}\text{aryl}$, $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}\text{aralkyl}$; $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkenyl}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkoxy}$; or

R_{28} and R_{29} , together with the linking nitrogen atom, are pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or morpholine, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to four $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl}$, or carbazole, phenoxazine or phenothiazine; and

R_{30} and R_{31} are each independently of the other $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{12}\text{aryl}$, $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}\text{aralkyl}$; $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ or $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkenyl}$, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}\text{alkoxy}$.

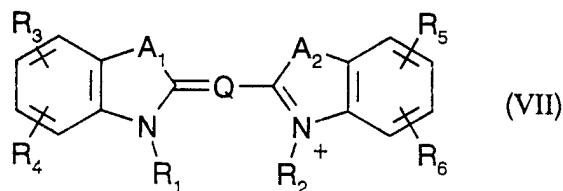
2. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the recording layer comprises at least 60 % by weight, based on the weight of the recording layer, of at least one compound of formula (I).

3. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the recording layer consists essentially of one or several dyes of formula (I), optionally of one or several optional organometallic compounds or metal complexes of transition metals in an amount of up to 50 % by weight and optionally of one or several optional colourless salts in an amount of less than 20 % by weight, each based on the total weight of the recording layer.

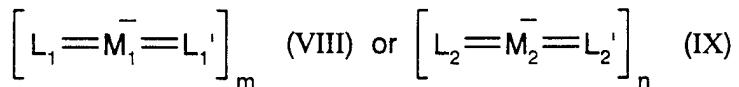
4. A recording medium according to claim 3, which comprises one or several colourless salts in amounts of up to 1 % by weight.

5. A recording medium according to claim 3, wherein the recording layer essentially does not contain any additional inorganic salts.

6. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the recording layer comprises a fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, perchlorate, periodate, carbonate, hydrogencarbonate, sulfate, hydrogensulfate, phosphate, hydrogenphosphate, dihydrogenphosphate, hexafluorophosphate, tetrafluoroborate, hexafluoroantimonate, acetate, oxalate, mesylate, triflate, tosylate, methylsulfate, phenolate or benzoate of a cyanine of formula

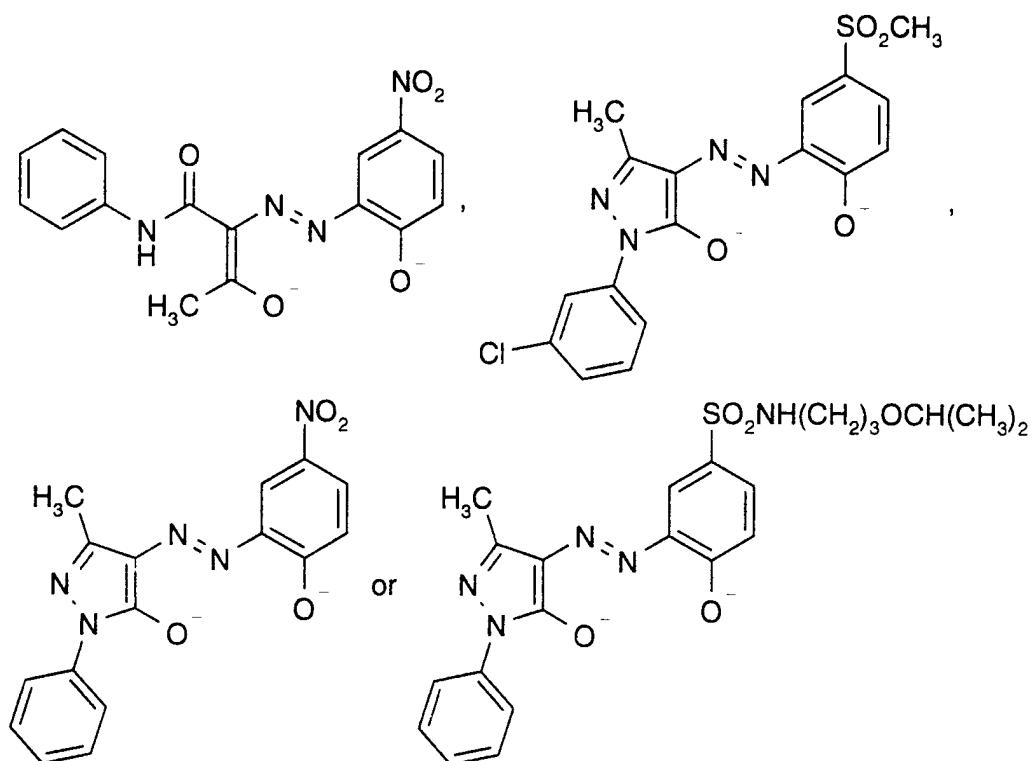


or a Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]_{1/2}$, $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{1/2}$, methylammonium, ethylammonium, pentadecylammonium, isopropylammonium, dicyclohexylammonium, tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, tetrabutylammonium, benzyltrimethylammonium, benzyltriethylammonium, methyltrioctylammonium, tridodecylmethylammonium, tetrabutylphosphonium, tetraphenylphosphonium, butyltriphenylphosphonium or ethyltriphenylphosphonium salt of a metal azo complex of formula



in amounts of less than 20 % by weight, based on the total weight of the recording layer, A_1 , A_2 , L_1 , L_2 , L_1' , L_2' , M_1 , M_2 , Q , R_1 to R_6 and m and n having the same meaning as claimed in claim 1.

7. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein L_2 or L_2' are of formula (IV) or (V).
8. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein M_1 and M_2 are Co.
9. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein p and q equal 0.
10. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein Q is $CR_{15}-CR_{16}=CR_{17}$.
11. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein R_1 and R_2 are each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by R_{20} , or by R_{20} and R_{21} ; R_{15} , R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} and R_{19} are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl or phenyl; and R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{22}$, $CONR_{22}R_{23}$, $COOH$, $COOR_{24}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, or C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or R_3 and R_4 and/or R_5 and R_6 together are 1,4-buta-1,3-dienylene, so that naphthyl is formed with the shared phenyl.
12. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{22}$, $CONR_{22}R_{23}$, $SO_2C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , SO_2NHR_{22} , $COOH$, $COOR_{24}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, or C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen; R_{20} and R_{21} are each independently of the other hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, NHR_{22} , $NR_{22}R_{23}$, $NHCOR_{25}$, $NR_{24}COR_{25}$, C_1-C_{12} alkyl or C_1-C_{12} alkoxy; R_{24} and R_{25} are each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, C_6-C_{12} aryl or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl; and R_{22} and R_{23} are each independently of the other C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, C_6-C_{12} aryl or C_7-C_{12} aralkyl, each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by C_1-C_8 alkoxy, or R_{22} and R_{23} , together with the linking nitrogen atom, is pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or morpholine.
13. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein at least one ligand dianion L_1 , L_1' , L_2 or L_2' is of formula



14. A recording medium according to claim 1, wherein $[L_1=M_1=L_1']$ and $[L_2=M_2=L_2']$ are structurally different and n is from 0.2 to 0.5.

15. A recording medium according to claim 1, which on the side of the coating has a spiral guide groove with a groove depth of 80 to 250 nm, a groove width of 0.3 to 0.5 μm and a spacing between 2 turns from 0.6 to 0.8 μm .

16. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1.

17. A process for optically recording, storing or reproducing information, which comprises using a recording medium as claimed in to claim 1.

18. A process according to claim 17, wherein recording is carried out at the wavelength range from 300 to 800 nm.

19. A process according to claim 17, wherein reproduction is carried out at the wavelength range from 600 to 800 nm.

20. A process according to claim 17, wherein recording and reproduction are carried out at the same wavelength range from 600 to 800 nm.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/06912

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		IPC 6 G11B7/24 C09B23/00 C09B69/02 C09B69/04
According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC 6 G11B C09B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	WO 93 22142 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 11 November 1993 see claims 1,2,8 ---	1,16,17
A	EP 0 717 402 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 19 June 1996 see page 12; table VI ---	1,16,17
	-/-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.
° Special categories of cited documents :		
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		
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"&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
17 April 1998		04/05/1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Vogt, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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