



HAL
open science

SYNTHESIS AND MESOMORPHIC PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW 4-4' DISUBSTITUTED BIPHENYLS

J C Dubois, A. Zann

► **To cite this version:**

J C Dubois, A. Zann. SYNTHESIS AND MESOMORPHIC PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW 4-4' DISUBSTITUTED BIPHENYLS. *Journal de Physique Colloques*, 1976, 37 (C3), pp.C3-35-C3-40. 10.1051/jphyscol:1976305 . jpa-00216488

HAL Id: jpa-00216488

<https://hal.science/jpa-00216488v1>

Submitted on 4 Feb 2008

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

SYNTHESIS AND MESOMORPHIC PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW 4-4' DISUBSTITUTED BIPHENYLS

J. C. DUBOIS and A. ZANN

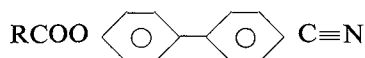
THOMSON-CSF, Laboratoire Central de Recherches
Domaine de Corbeville, BP 10, 91401 Orsay, France

Résumé. — L'affichage par projection grand écran obtenu par effet thermo-optique sur les smectiques A ainsi que les effets de champ récemment étudiés rendent nécessaire la synthèse de produits aux caractéristiques adaptées. Seize esters de biphenyles para-bromés ou para-nitrilés ont été synthétisés. Les composés para-bromés présentent un polymorphisme smectique E, B ou/et A. Les composés para nitrilés présentent tous une phase nématique, les n-alkanoates à chaîne longue présentent en plus une phase smectique A utilisable dans les dispositifs à mémoire.

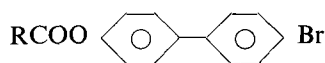
Abstract. — Smectic A mesophase with adequate characteristics is needed for displays using thermo-optic effect and for studies of field effect. Sixteen para-bromo-biphenyle-esters were synthesized. The para-bromo-compounds exhibit a smectic E, B and/or A polymorphism. The para-cyano compounds all show a nematic mesophase, the n-alkanoates with long aliphatic chain exhibit in addition a smectic A phase which is very interesting for storage displays.

1. Introduction. — Some applications, like storage displays, require stable and colourless smectic A mesophase. Gray [1] synthesized series of 4-alkyl or alkoxy 4'-cyano biphenyls, some of them exhibit S_A mesophases. Demus [2] prepared 4 alkanoyl 4'-alkyl-biphenyls which show S_E and S_A mesophases. So we investigated a new series of biphenyls :

4-cyano phenyl phenol esters :

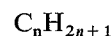


An intermediary step of the synthesis led us to the 4 bromo compounds

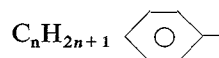


which were also characterized :

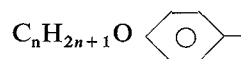
R is alkyl :



or 4-alkyl phenyl :



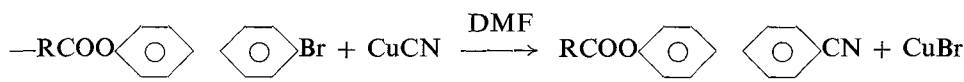
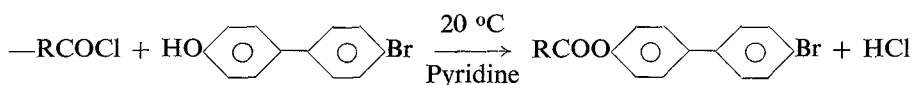
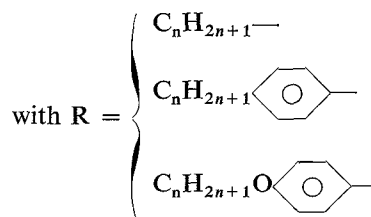
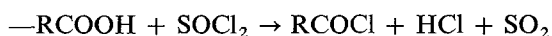
or 4'-alkoxy phenyl :



2. Methods of preparation. — The general method of preparation of these esters is given table I. It consists of an esterification of the 4-bromo 4'-phenyl-phenol by

TABLE I

Synthesis of biphenyl esters



The two smectic phases of compound $n = 6$ are successively isomorphic with S_E and S_B phases of this cinnamate. The binary diagram of these two compounds is plotted on figure 1 n° 1.

The miscibility of compound $n = 6$ with each other compounds of the same series was tested and their isomorphy verified. Two examples of binary diagrams are given figure 1 n° 2 (with $n = 5$) and n° 3 (with $n = 8$). When the smectic E phase is monotropic, the isomorphy is seen on cooling.

In this series, it is interesting to point out that the transition is direct from S_B to isotropy, which is very rare. Only one other compound showing such a transition is given elsewhere [8]: the di-*n*-hexadecanoyl fluorene.

3.1.2 4-cyano compounds. — These compounds are listed in table II. They all have a nematic phase, stable or monotropic. Compounds with n superior to seven exhibit in addition a smectic A phase. For $n = 9$ the S_A phase is preponderant and the nematic phase reduced to half a degree. The melting points of this series are inferior to sixty degrees, except for the compound $n = 7$ (melting point 78 °C, nematic monotropic).

S_A phases show focal conic textures and the nematic phases schlieren textures.

The S_A phase of compound $n = 8$ was identified by Dr. J. Billard. This smectic is isomorphic with the S_A phase of 4-cyano 4'-octyloxy-biphenyl. We identified S_A phase of compound $n = 9$ by its isomorphy with

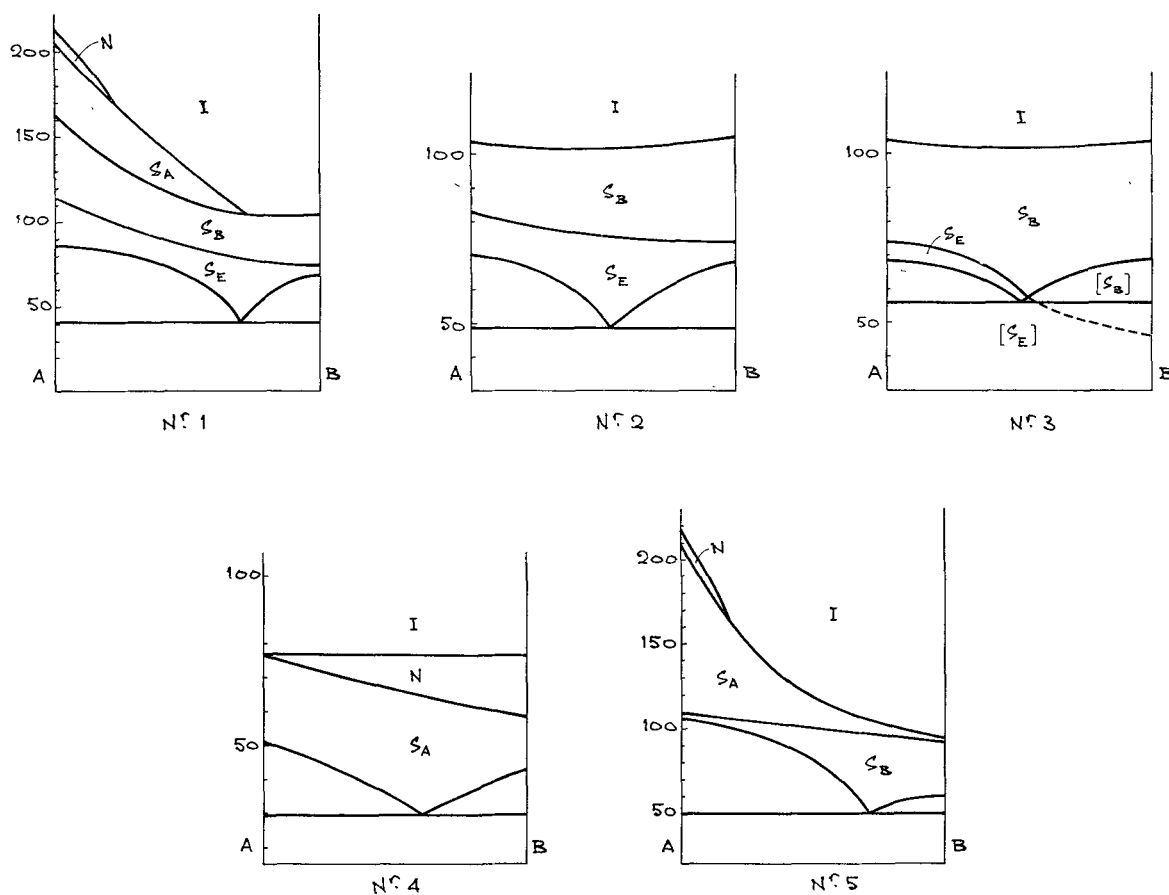
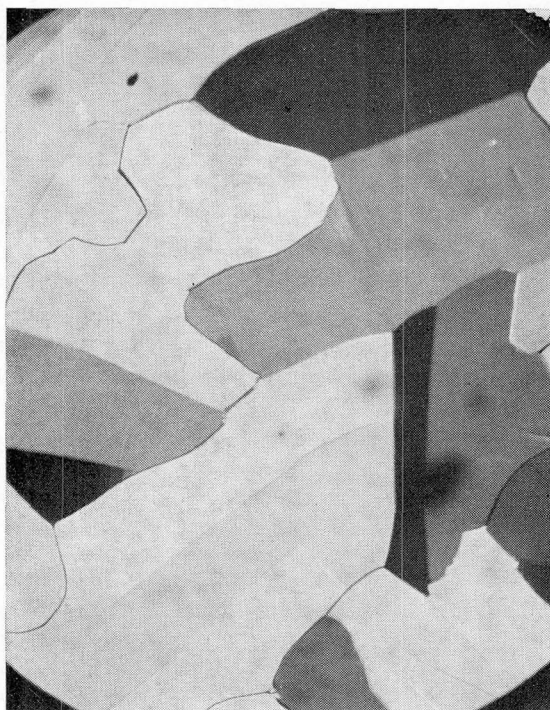


FIG. 1. — Isobaric diagrams of binary mixtures :

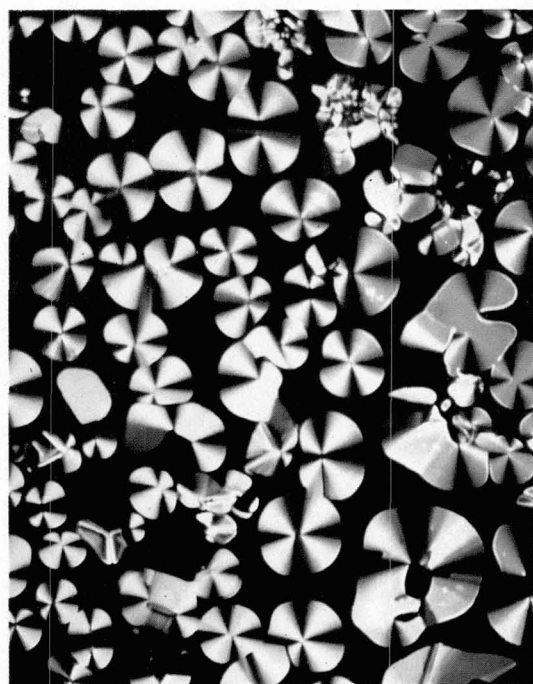
- n° 1 A : 2-methyl propyl 4(4' phenyl-benzylidene amino) cinnamate
 B : 4 bromo phenyl phenol n heptanoate
- n° 2 A : 4-bromo phenyl phenol n-hexanoate
 B : 4-bromo phenyl phenol n-heptanoate
- n° 3 A : 4-bromo phenyl phenol n-heptanoate
 B : 4-bromo phenyl phenol n-nonanoate
- n° 4 A : 4-cyano phenyl phenol n-decanoate
 B : 4-cyano phenyl phenol n-nonanoate
- n° 5 A : 4-bromo phenyl phenol 4' n-octyloxy benzoate
 B : 4-n-pentyloxy benzylidene 4'-chloroaniline.



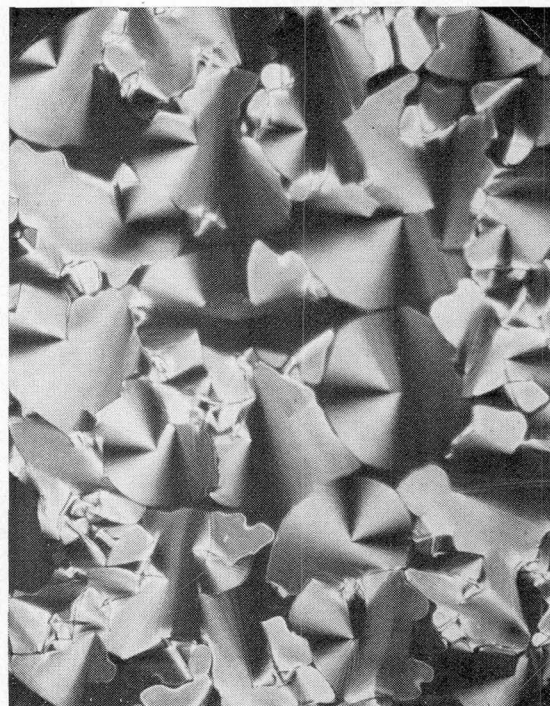
N° 1



N° 2



N° 3



N° 4

FIG. 2. — Photos taken by means of a polarizing microscope. Magnitude 17×10 .

n° 1 : Mosaic texture of S_B phase.

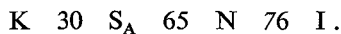
n° 2 : Striated mosaic texture of S_E phase.

n° 3 : Centred droplets texture of S_B phase near the isotropic transition on cooling.

n° 4 : Same texture than n° 3, far from the isotropic transition.

compound $n = 8$. Their diagram is plotted figure 1 n° 4. The experimental eutectic agrees with the theoretic one calculated from Schröder-Van Läär laws [4]. At the eutectic, concentrations are respectively 0.6 for $n = 8$ and 0.4 for $n = 9$, in molar fractions.

The mesomorphic range is :



N. B. — The S_A -N transition of compound $n = 8$ does not exhibit latent heat.

3.2 4-BROMO OR 4-CYANO PHENYL-PHENOL 4' n ALKYL BENZOATE. — Only one alkyl benzoate was prepared, the n-heptyl (Table III). The brominated compound has a smectic phase, not yet identified, and a nematic one.

The cyano compound is only nematic but on a very wide range, from 95,5 °C to 230 °C.

3.3 4-BROMO OR 4-CYANO PHENYL-PHENOL 4' n ALKOXY BENZOATES. — Two alkoxy benzoates were prepared, the n-butoxy and the n-octyloxy (Table III).

The brominated compound with $n = 4$ is only smectic not yet identified ; the one with $n = 8$ exhibits successively mesophases : smectic B, smectic A and nematic. The B to A transition is not visible on examination with a polarizing microscope ; on cooling, B pseudomorphoses the focal conics of A. S_B and S_A phases were identified by their isomorphy with S_B and S_A phases of the 4-n-pentyloxy benzylidene 4'-chloro aniline.

This product was already synthesized in the laboratory and identified by Dr. J. Billard [5].

TABLE III

Mesomorphic properties of biphenyl-benzoates
















		Transition temperatures								ΔH_f					
II.		$n-C_7H_{15}$  COO   X													
X															
—Br		K_1	109	K_2	133	S	194	N	200	I					
—C≡N		K	95.5	N	230	I					6.3				
III.		$n-C_nH_{2n+1}O$  COO   X													
X	n														
—Br	4	K	147	S	228	I									
	8	K_3	99	K_2	103	K_1	106	S_B	109	S_A	212.5	N	218	I	
—C≡N	4	K	120	N	270	I									7.6
	8	K	96.5	S	140	S_A	200	N	237	I					8.7

TABLE IV

Dielectric anisotropy of nematic p-cyano biphenyl-esters

		Nematic range		Dielectric anisotropy (temperature)		
I	$C_5H_{11}COO$   $C\equiv N$	K	56	N	72	$\Delta\epsilon_{max} (56^\circ) = 7.0$
	$C_6H_{13}COO$   $C\equiv N$	K	59	N	71	$\Delta\epsilon_{max} (64^\circ) = 5.3$
	$C_8H_{17}COO$   $C\equiv N$	S_A	58	N	76	$\Delta\epsilon_{max} (64^\circ) = 4.0$
II	C_7H_{15}  COO   $C\equiv N$	K	95.5	N	230	$\Delta\epsilon (97^\circ) = 8.0$

The binary diagram is plotted figure 1 n° 5.

The two corresponding cyano-compounds are mesomorphic upon a wide range, larger than 100 °C. The compound with $n = 4$ is only nematic, the one with $n = 8$ exhibit a smectic phase not yet identified, a smectic A and a nematic phase. Between the *n*-heptyl benzoate and the *n*-octyloxy benzoate, we observe that the temperature range is quite the same but the nature of the mesomorphism different.

4. Applications. — Some of the compounds presented here may have applications in visualisation :

— Mixtures of nematic para-cyano compounds are interesting for devices based on field effect, as for example twisted nematic cell.

The dielectric anisotropy of these compounds was measured (Table IV). They are highly positive, the anisotropy decreasing with the lengthening of the chain.

— The thermo-optic storage display, first realized by Kahn [6] requires a colourless smectic A mesophase, followed by a nematic one. Hareng and Le Berre obtained very good results with a cell filled with a mixture of the 4-cyano phenyl phenol nonanoate described here and another biphenyl, first prepared by Dr. G. W. Gray, the 4-cyano 4'-octyl biphenyl.

— In addition, these cyano biphenyl esters exhibit an interesting property, recently studied by Hareng and Le Berre [7] : an electric field has an orientation effect on the S_A mesophase and, for example, induces an homeotropic state from a focal conic texture.

5. Conclusion. — In conclusion, sixteen para-substituted biphenyl esters were prepared, half of them para-brominated, the other half with a para cyano group.

The ester groups were : alkanates, alkyl benzoates or alkoxy benzoates :

— All the bromo-compounds exhibit smectic mesophases type E, B and/or A. Nematic mesophase appears for benzoates with long chain substituant.

— All the cyano-compounds show nematic phase ; benzoates have very wide nematic range but high melting points ; alkanates have shorter nematic range but lower melting points. Some of the latter compounds exhibit S_A mesophase which is very interesting for storage displays.

Acknowledgement. — The authors wish to thank Dr. J. Billard for very helpful discussions and F. Barre and J. C. Lavenu for technical assistance.

References

- [1] GRAY, G. W., HARRISON, K. J., NASH, J. A., CONSTANT, J., HULME, D. S., KIRTON, J. and RAYNES, E. P., Proceedings of 166th National ACS Meeting on Ordered Fluids and Liquid Crystals. Chicago, August 1973, ed. R. S. Parker and J. F. Johnson (Plenum Press, N. Y.) 1974, p. 617.
- [2] DEMUS, D., RICHTER, L., RÜRUP, C. E., SACKMANN, H. and SCHUBERT, H., *J. Physique Colloq.* **36** (1975) C 1-349.
- [3] KOFLER, L. and KOFLER, A., *Thermo-Mikro-Methoden* (Verlag Chemie, Weinheim) 1954.
- [4] SCHRÖDER, I., *Z. Phys. Chem.* **11** (1893) 449.
VAN LAAR, J. J., *Arch. Neerl.* **118** (1903) 264.
- [5] BILLARD, J., DUBOIS, J. C., ZANN, A., *J. Physique Colloq.* **36** (1975) C 1-355.
- [6] KAHN, F. J., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **22** (1973) 111.
- [7] HARENG, M., LE BERRE, S., THIRANT, L., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **25** (1974) 683.
- [8] CANCEILL, J., GABARD, J., JACQUES, J. et BILLARD, J., *Bull. Soc. Chim.* 1975 (9-10) 2066.