

Polarizabilities and Orientational Order Parameter in N-(p-n-Ethoxybenzylidene)-p-n-Alkoxy Anilines, 2O.Om LC Compounds

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Abstract

n.m, n.Om, nO.m and nO.Om compounds play an important role in the fundamental and applied aspects. As a part of our systematic studies of the above homologous series regarding the synthesis, characterization and phase transition studies, here the authors report the polarizabilities and orientational order parameter, S in N-(p-n-ethoxybenzylidene)-p-n-alkoxy anilines, 2O.Om with $m = 3$ to 10 liquid crystalline compounds except with $m = 5$ which has been already published. The rest of the compounds exhibit the nematic LC phase except with $m = 10$ which shows the smectic-C phase along the nematic phase which is originally not detected by Godzwon *et al.* But the author's observations with TM and differential scanning calorimeter have shown the existence on SmC phase in addition to nematic phase. Further, SmC is clarified using the histogram technique whose details are given below and are published elsewhere. The orientstonal order parameter, S is estimated using different methods and compared with the value obtained from birefringence, $\delta n = (n_e - n_o)$ where no field model is used. It is observed in these compounds case as in other LC compounds Vuks isotropic model is favored compared to that of anisotropic model proposed by Neugebauer.

Keywords

Orientstonal Order Parameter, S , 2O.Om LC Compounds, Vuks Isotropic Model, Neugebauer Anisotropic Model, Nematic Phase

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1. Introduction

Optical and dielectric anisotropic studies on liquid crystals will provide information regarding their viability to be used in applications or not. Optical studies and the birefringence have been obtained in a number of liquid crystals [1]-[7] recently and obtained the order parameter both directly from birefringence following the procedure adopted by Kuczynski *et al.* and from polarizabilities by using different techniques. The advantage in first method is that the orientational order parameter, S can be calculated in smectic phase also provided that the refractive indices are also obtained in the smectic phases. This is not possible in the later case as particular type of internal field has to be chosen in the nematic phase along with density values. At present there are two models available due to Vuks [8] and Neugebauer [9]. Vuks proposed an isotropic model while Neugebauer considered the nematic phase as anisotropic. Both the models will provide the polarizabilities α_e and α_o and thereby $\delta\alpha$ the polarizability anisotropy experimentally. In the perfect order (in the crystalline state) the anisotropy can be obtained semi empirically by following Lippincott and vibrational methods. Then the order parameter, S is given by $\delta\alpha/\Delta\alpha$.

The systematic studies on these compounds show that the order parameter, S obtained from the Vukas model is more favorable to explain the nematic phase with few exceptions [10].

This paper presents the refractive index results with temperature and the evaluation of $\delta\alpha$ and $\Delta\alpha$ in number of LC compounds of the homologous series, N-(*p*-*n*-ethoxybenzylidene)-*p*-*n*-alkoxy anilines, 2O.Om where $m = 3, 4$ and 6 to 10 . The one with $m = 5$ is already published [11].

2. Experimental

The present compounds are synthesized following the established procedure reported in the literature [11]. The respective *p*-*n* ethyloxy benzaldehyde and the corresponding alkoxy anilines are taken in equi-molar proportions in absolute ethanol and refluxed for four hours in the presence of few drops of glacial acetic acid. The glacial acetic acid acts as catalyst. After refluxing the reactions for four hours, the solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The crude sample was subjected to repeated recrystallization from absolute ethanol in cold to give the pure compound, until the transition temperatures are constant.

The molecular formula of the compounds is given below.



where $m = 3$ to 4 and 6 to 10 .

The refractive indices of all LC compounds are measured using a modified spectrometer. The temperature accuracy is $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. The refractive indices n_e and n_o are measured at wavelength 589 nm . These are measured with a wedge-shaped glass cell, similar to the one used to obtain birefringence by Haller *et al.* [12] A wedge-shaped glass cell was formed with two optically flat rectangular glass plates ($50\text{ mm} \times 25\text{ mm}$) sandwiched with glass plate (0.4 mm) which acts as a wedge spacer. The optical flats are uniformly rubbed along the short edge to get the alignment of the LC molecule. The cell is filled with the LC material in the isotropic phases. The nematic LC in the cell acts as a uniaxial crystal with its optic axis parallel to the edge of the spacer glass plate. The temperature accuracy of the heating block was $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. The accuracy in the measured refractive indices was ± 0.0005 . The refractive index in the isotropic phase (n_{iso}) shows a very nominal increment with decrease of temperature. At the isotropic-nematic (IN) phase transformation, the isotropic ray splits into two rays which indicates the onset of birefringence, one value higher and another lower than the isotropic value corresponding to extraordinary (n_e) and ordinary refractive (n_o) indices, respectively. This is clearly observed in the telescope of the modified spectrometer at the angle of minimum deviation. In the nematic region, n_e increases and n_o decreases with decrease of temperature. The transition temperatures along with the enthalpy values are given in reference [13].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Optical Birefringence Studies (Refractive Indices n_e and n_o) in 2O.Om Compounds

The refractive indices of 2O.Om liquid crystals are measured using the modified spectrometer (the details are described in the experimental section) and a wedge shaped cell. The temperature accuracy is $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. This is clearly shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for the case of 2O.O9 and 2O.O10 respectively.

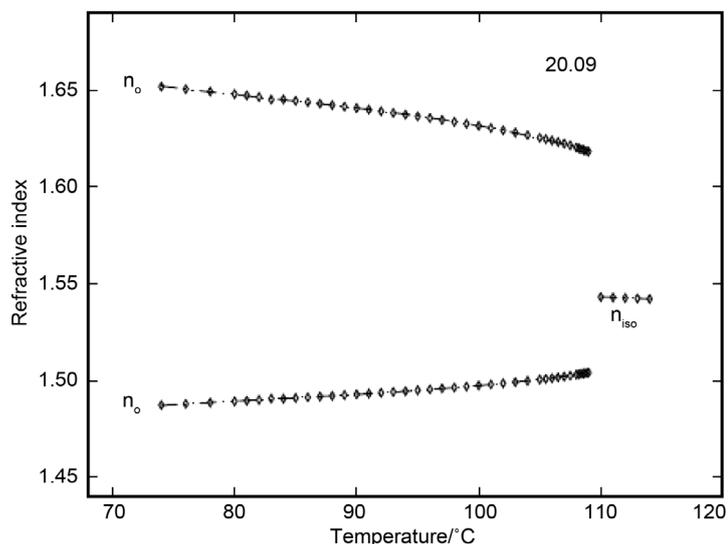


Figure 1. Variation of n_e and n_o with temperature in 20.O9.

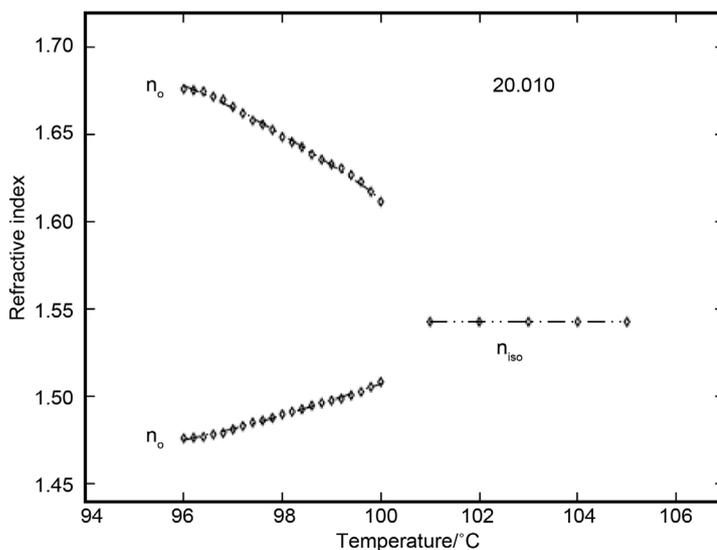


Figure 2. Variation of n_e and n_o with temperature in 20.O10.

The refractive indices variations with temperature in the isotropic and nematic phases are illustrated in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for the compounds 20.O9 and 20.O10 as representative cases respectively. The IN transition temperatures observed in the birefringence measurements are in agreement with those observed in density measurements. In the case of all compounds $\delta n = (n_e - n_o)$ with reduced temperature is shown in **Figure 3**. Further, it is observed in the case of 20.O10 the refractive indices could not be measured in smectic-C phase as the splitting has a hazy appearance and the splitting could not be detected.

3.2. Estimation of Order Parameter

The orientational order parameter S is evaluated using different methods for all the compounds viz.

- 1) S calculated using polarizability anisotropy calculated by Lippincott δ -function method and the molecular polarizabilities obtained from Vuks model.
- 2) S calculated using polarizability anisotropy calculated by Lippincott δ -function method and the molecular polarizabilities obtained from Neugebauer model.
- 3) S calculated using polarizability anisotropy calculated using molecular vibration method and the molecular

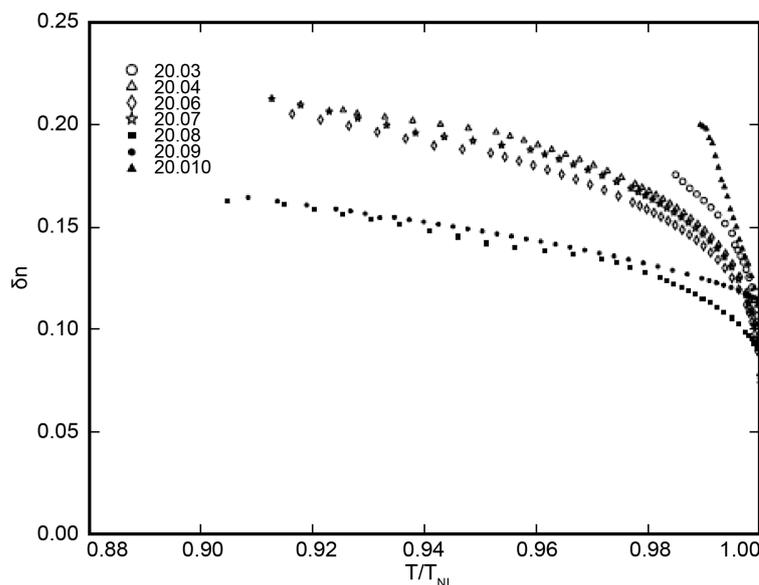


Figure 3. Variation of δn with the reduced temperature in 2O.0m materials.

polarizabilities obtained using Vuks model.

4) S calculated using polarizability anisotropy calculated using molecular vibration method and the molecular polarizabilities obtained using Neugebauer model.

5) S calculated using Vuks scaling factor, and

6) S calculated using Neugebauer $f(B)$ parameter.

These values are compared with that S value calculated from δn , birefringence.

3.3. Estimation of Order Parameter “ S ” from Polarizabilities

For the estimation of the order parameter S from the molecular polarizabilities α_e and α_o the following equation is used

$$S = (\alpha_e - \alpha_o) / (\alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp}) \quad (1)$$

where α_{\parallel} and α_{\perp} are the principal polarizabilities and they can be estimated using different methods including the semi empirical methods due to Lippincott and molecular vibration techniques [14] [15]. The two methods are well described. For the sake of compactness the whole procedures are not described here. Further, the molecular anisotropy can be obtained from the Haller extrapolation technique using the experimentally evaluated molecular polarizabilities from refractive index and density data. The molecular polarizabilities α_e and α_o are evaluated assuming a local field that the nematic molecule experiences. Vuks [8] and Neugebauer [9] proposed two different types of local fields. According to Vuks the nematic molecule experiences an isotropic field while Neugebauer proposed an anisotropic field to the nematic molecule. The methods used, the expressions employed and the procedures adopted are described below in each case for a ready reference.

3.4. Estimation of Molecular Polarizabilities from Refractive Indices and Density

The extraordinary (α_e) and ordinary (α_o) polarizabilities corresponding to the electric vector parallel and perpendicular to the optic axis are given as

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_e &= \bar{\alpha} + 2(\alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp})S/3 \\ \alpha_o &= \bar{\alpha} - (\alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp})S/3 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where S is the order parameter α_{\parallel} and α_{\perp} are polarizabilities of the molecule parallel and perpendicular to the long molecular axis of the liquid crystal molecule. The average molecular polarizability $\bar{\alpha}$ is given as

$$\bar{\alpha} = (\alpha_e + 2\alpha_o)/3 = (\alpha_{\parallel} + 2\alpha_{\perp})/3 \quad (3)$$

Combining the above two equations S , the order parameter is

$$S = (\alpha_e - \alpha_o)/(\alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp}) \quad (4)$$

For the estimation of the molecular polarizabilities of liquid crystal molecules, the authors have considered both the models, one due to Vuks which considers the local field of the molecule as isotropic and the other due to Neugebauer which considers the local field as anisotropic. The relevant equations of the two models for the calculation of molecular polarizabilities are given below.

3.4.1. Vuks Method

This model was first applied to liquid crystal molecules by Chandrasekhar *et al.* [16] assuming the internal field as isotropic even in anisotropic crystal. These assumptions lead to the following equations.

$$\alpha_e = \left[\frac{3}{4\pi N} \right] \left[\frac{n_e^2 - 1}{\bar{n}^2 + 2} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha_o = \left[\frac{3}{4\pi N} \right] \left[\frac{n_o^2 - 1}{\bar{n}^2 + 2} \right]$$

where N is the number of molecules per unit volume, n_e and n_o are the extraordinary and ordinary refractive indices of the liquid crystal molecule.

$$\bar{n}^2 = \left[\frac{n_e^2 + 2n_o^2}{3} \right]$$

and $N = N_A \rho / M$ where N_A is the Avogadro number, ρ is the density and M is the molecular weight.

3.4.2. Neugebauer Method

Subramanyam *et al.* [17] applied this method to liquid crystal molecule. According to this method the molecular polarizabilities are

$$\alpha_e = \left(AB - 3 \pm \sqrt{(AB - 3)^2 - 4AB} \right) / 2A \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha_o = \left(AB + 3 \pm \sqrt{(AB + 3)^2 - 16AB} \right) / 4A \quad (7)$$

where

$$A = \frac{1}{\alpha_e} + \frac{2}{\alpha_o} = \frac{4\pi N}{3} \left[\frac{n_e^2 + 2}{n_e^2 - 1} \right] + \left[\frac{2(n_o^2 + 2)}{n_o^2 - 1} \right] \quad (8)$$

$$B = (\alpha_{\parallel} + 2\alpha_{\perp}) = (\alpha_e + 2\alpha_o) = 3\alpha = 9(\bar{n}^2 - 1) / \left[(4\pi N_i)(\bar{n}^2 + 2) \right] \quad (9)$$

N_i is the number of molecules per unit volume in the isotropic phase.

Using the two models the molecular polarizabilities, α_e and α_o of all the liquid crystals are evaluated from the birefringence, $\delta n = (n_e - n_o)$ and density.

The two methods (Lippincott and vibrational) are used to estimate the polarizability components as well as mean polarizabilities for the 2O.Om compounds and the values are given in **Table 1**.

3.5. Estimation of Order Parameter, S from Haller's Extrapolation, Scaling Factor (Vuks) and $f(B)$ Parameter (Neugebauer)

The corresponding expressions are given below.

Table 1. Parallel, perpendicular components and mean polarizabilities of 7O.Om compounds (10^{-24} cm³).

Compound	Vuks				Neugebauer			F(B)
	Lip.	Vib.	Hal.	SC	Lip.	Vib.	Hal.	
2O.O3	-13.28	<u>-8.15</u>	<u>-7.34</u>	-13.61	-11.09	-6.14	-6.87	5.56
2O.O4	<u>-2.40</u>	<u>1.28</u>	<u>5.04</u>	<u>-3.01</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>5.42</u>	<u>7.42</u>	14.74
2O.O6	<u>3.21</u>	<u>5.44</u>	<u>6.36</u>	<u>2.39</u>	<u>-1.14</u>	<u>-1.14</u>	<u>-2.21</u>	21.46
2O.O7	<u>-0.37</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>4.22</u>	<u>-0.98</u>	<u>-2.09</u>	<u>-4.48</u>	<u>-0.31</u>	19.33
2O.O8	12.71	13.73	<u>7.55</u>	12.85	<u>-5.93</u>	<u>-4.59</u>	<u>-4.71</u>	27.00
2O.O9	26.98	27.34	23.18	27.59	10.44	10.81	12.48	39.28
2O.O10	<u>-9.46</u>	<u>-9.49</u>	<u>-3.74</u>	<u>-7.50</u>	-18.04	-18.06	-11.87	<u>9.01</u>

3.5.1. Vuks Method

The order parameter is given by [18] [19]

$$S = \left[\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp}} \right] \left[\frac{n_e^2 - n_o^2}{\bar{n}^2 - 1} \right] \quad (10)$$

where

$$\bar{n}^2 = \left(\frac{n_e^2 + 2n_o^2}{3} \right)$$

3.5.2. Neugebauer Method

In the Neugebauer method [18] [20] the order parameter S is given

$$S = \left[\frac{\alpha}{(\alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp})} \right] f(B) \quad (11)$$

where

$$f(B) = \left(\frac{9}{4B} \right) \left[\left(B^2 - \left(\frac{10}{3} \right) B + 1 \right)^{1/2} + \frac{B}{3} - 1 \right]$$

and

$$B = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1} \left(\frac{n_e^2 + 2}{n_e^2 - 1} + 2 \frac{n_o^2 + 2}{n_o^2 - 1} \right)$$

The scaling factors for the determination of order parameter are obtained in both the cases by plotting log-log plots between $\left[\frac{n_e^2 - n_o^2}{\bar{n}^2 - 1} \right]$ and $f(B)$ in Vuks and Neugebauer cases respectively against $(T_C - T)/(T_C - T_{NC/NK})$ *i.e.*, the reduced temperature.

These two methods (Lippicott δ -function and vibrational) are used to evaluate the polarizability anisotropy components as well as mean polarizabilities for the 2O.Om compounds and the values are given in **Table 2** and **Table 3**.

The order parameter, S from the molecular polarizabilities is estimated by assuming Vuks and Neugebauer internal field models. **Figures 4-10** represent the variation of order parameter, S with the reduced temperature for all the compounds using the two field models ((a) Vuks and (b) Neugebauer) and the values are compared with the value that is obtained either from δn or α_g which are identically equal to one another.

Table 2. Values of Σb_L , Σb_T and $(\Sigma b_L - \Sigma b_T)$.

Compound	Vibrational method			
	$\alpha_{ }^s$	$2\alpha_{\perp}$	α_M	α_M
	10^{-24} cm^3	10^{-24} cm^3	10^{-24} cm^3	10^{-24} cm^3
2O.O3	65.30	39.99	35.10	35.69
2O.O4	68.95	42.13	37.03	37.66
2O.O6	76.25	46.41	40.89	41.60
2O.O7	79.90	48.55	42.82	43.57
2O.O8	83.54	50.70	44.75	45.54
2O.O9	87.19	52.84	46.68	47.51
2O.O10	90.84	54.98	48.61	49.48

n value (1.09) included in parallel component of polarizability.

Table 3. Percentage of deviations of order parameter, S estimated assuming the two field models, using different methods from that obtained using δn , the birefringence in 2O.Om compounds.

Compound	Σb_L	Σb_T	$\Sigma b_L - \Sigma b_T$
	10^{-24} cm^3	10^{-24} cm^3	10^{-24} cm^3
2O.O3	53.36	26.86	26.50
2O.O4	56.22	28.38	27.84
2O.O6	61.94	31.42	30.52
2O.O7	64.80	32.94	31.86
2O.O8	67.66	34.48	33.19
2O.O9	70.52	36.00	34.52
2O.O10	73.38	37.52	35.85

4. Conclusions

The refractive index and density are measured with the temperature in all the compounds of 2O.Om homologues. It is found from density measurements the isotropic nematic transition is of first order as expected and the nematic SmC phase in 2O.O10 compound also exhibited first order. A table has been prepared which provides the percentage of deviation of S value from all the methods to that calculated from Δn , the birefringence in perfect order. (The error in the value of S from Δn is about 10%). If the deviation is $\leq 10\%$, the values are underlined so that they can be considered in agreement with S from Δn .

The salient features observed from the results are:

- 1) From **Figures 4-10** no preference can be given to any field model unlike the case of other liquid crystal compounds [7]. The positive values in **Table 3** depict the higher value of S obtained from δn , the birefringence.
- 2) Except in the case of compounds 2O.O3 and 2O.O10 the value calculated from $f(B)$ is very much smaller and is the similar case with other LC compounds [7].
- 3) Surprisingly, the compound 2O.O9 is not accepting the two models and the S values calculated using the two models are very much smaller when compared to S from δn .
- 4) In the case of compounds 2O.O4, 2O.O6 and 2O.O7 except the cases of $f(B)$ parameter, the deviations of S value are small.
- 5) One thing can be stated that the $f(B)$ parameter needs some fine tuning, to have S values similar to that obtained from the field models and from δn and α_g .

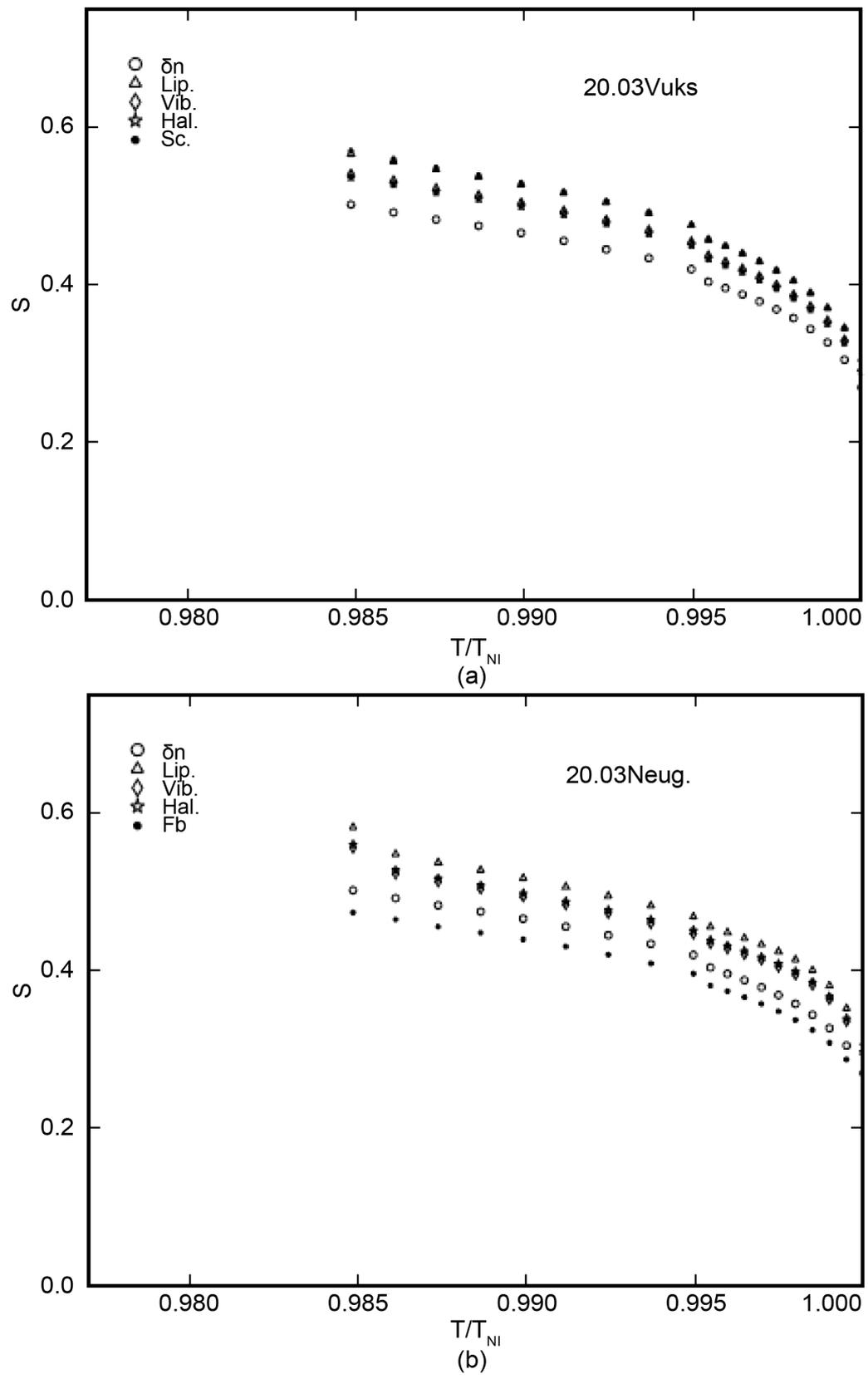


Figure 4. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.03.

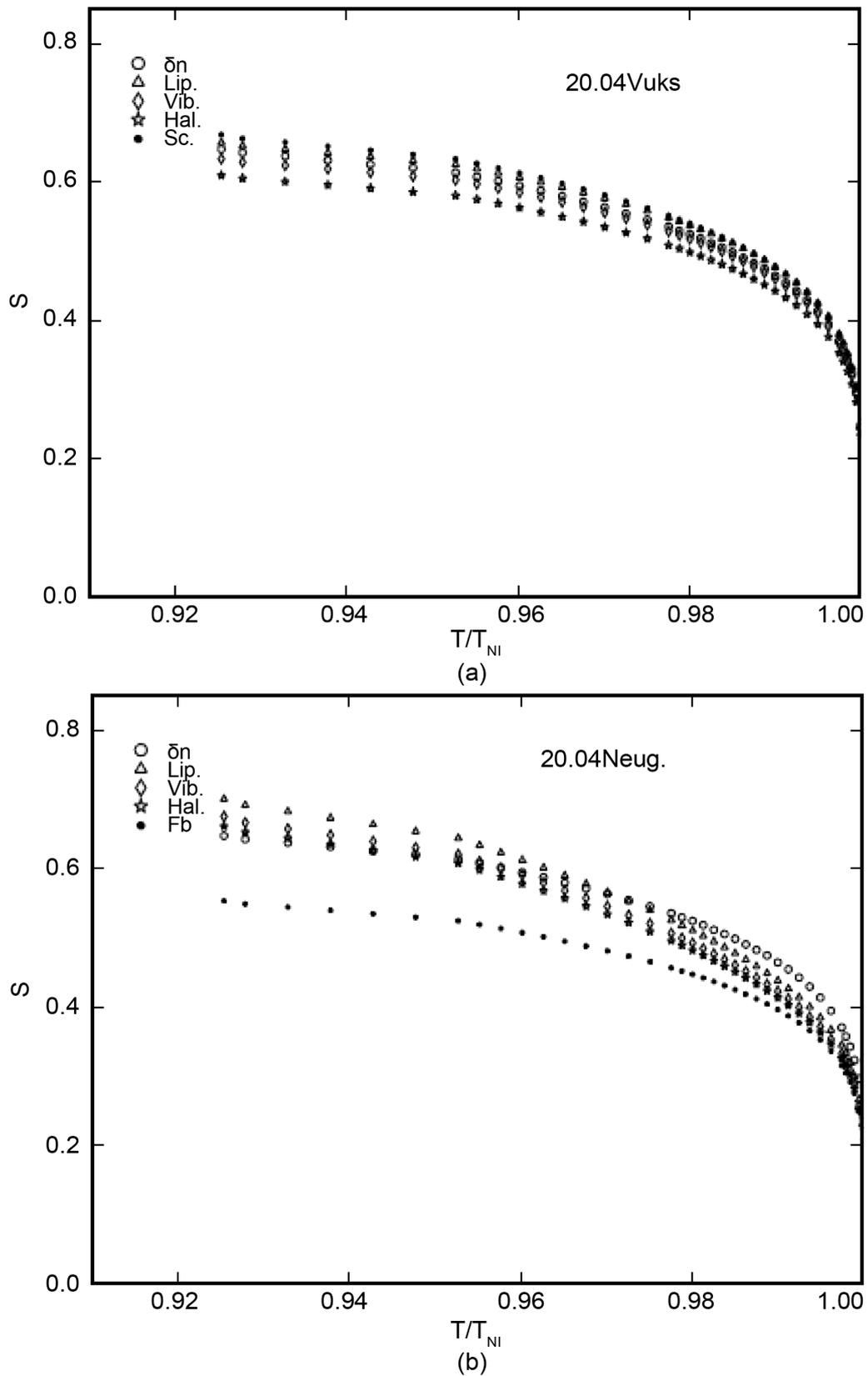


Figure 5. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.04.

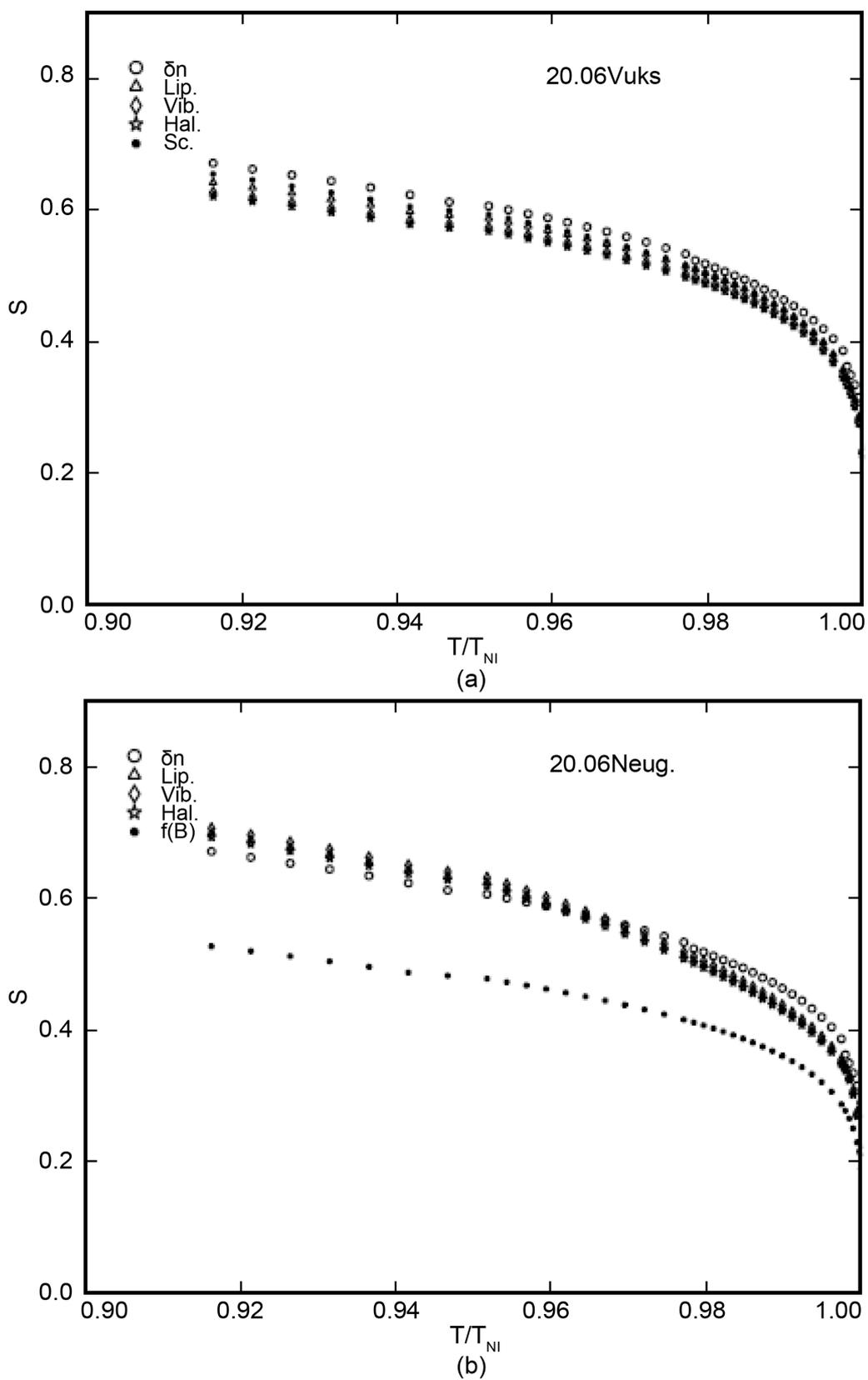


Figure 6. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.06.

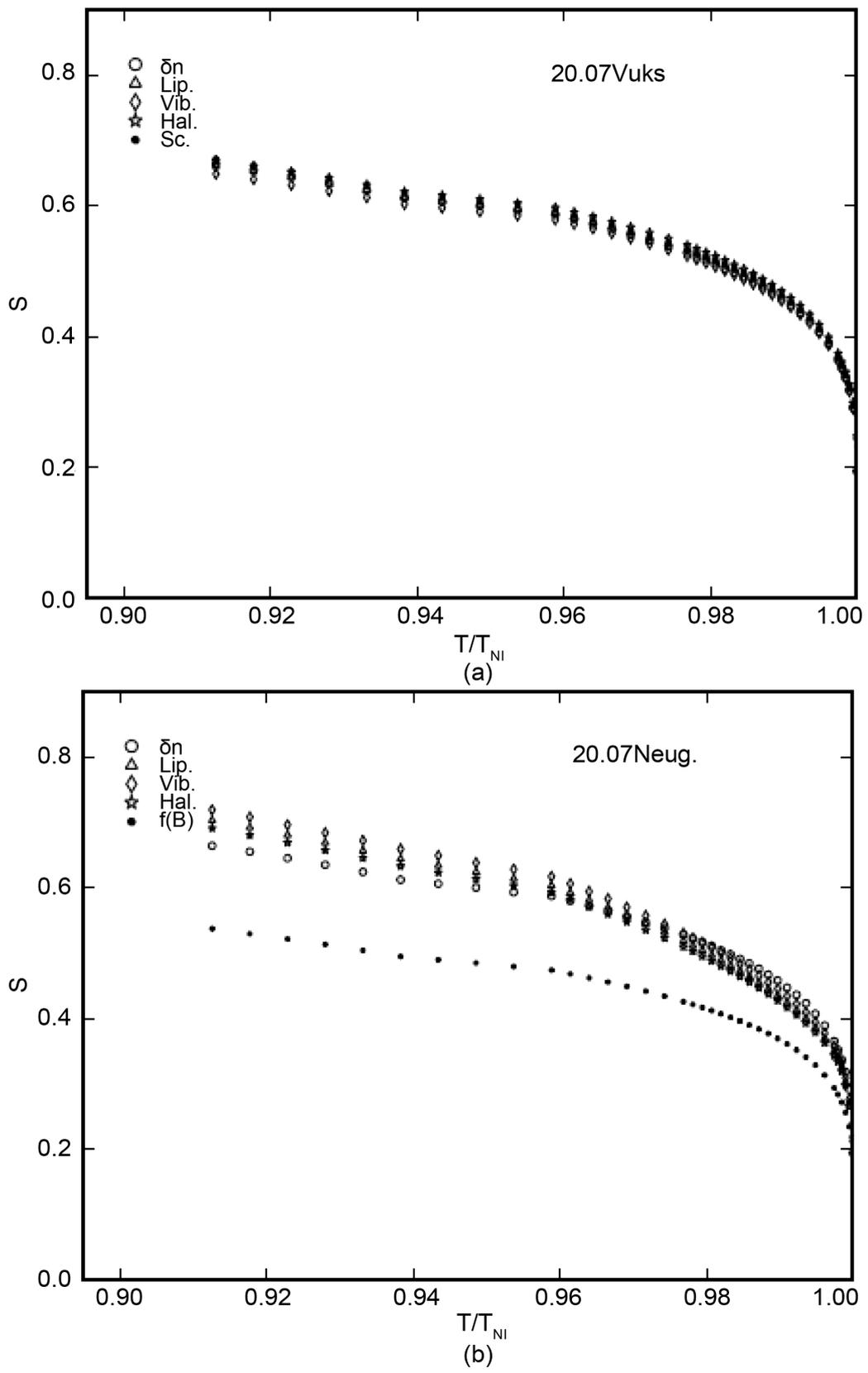


Figure 7. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.07.

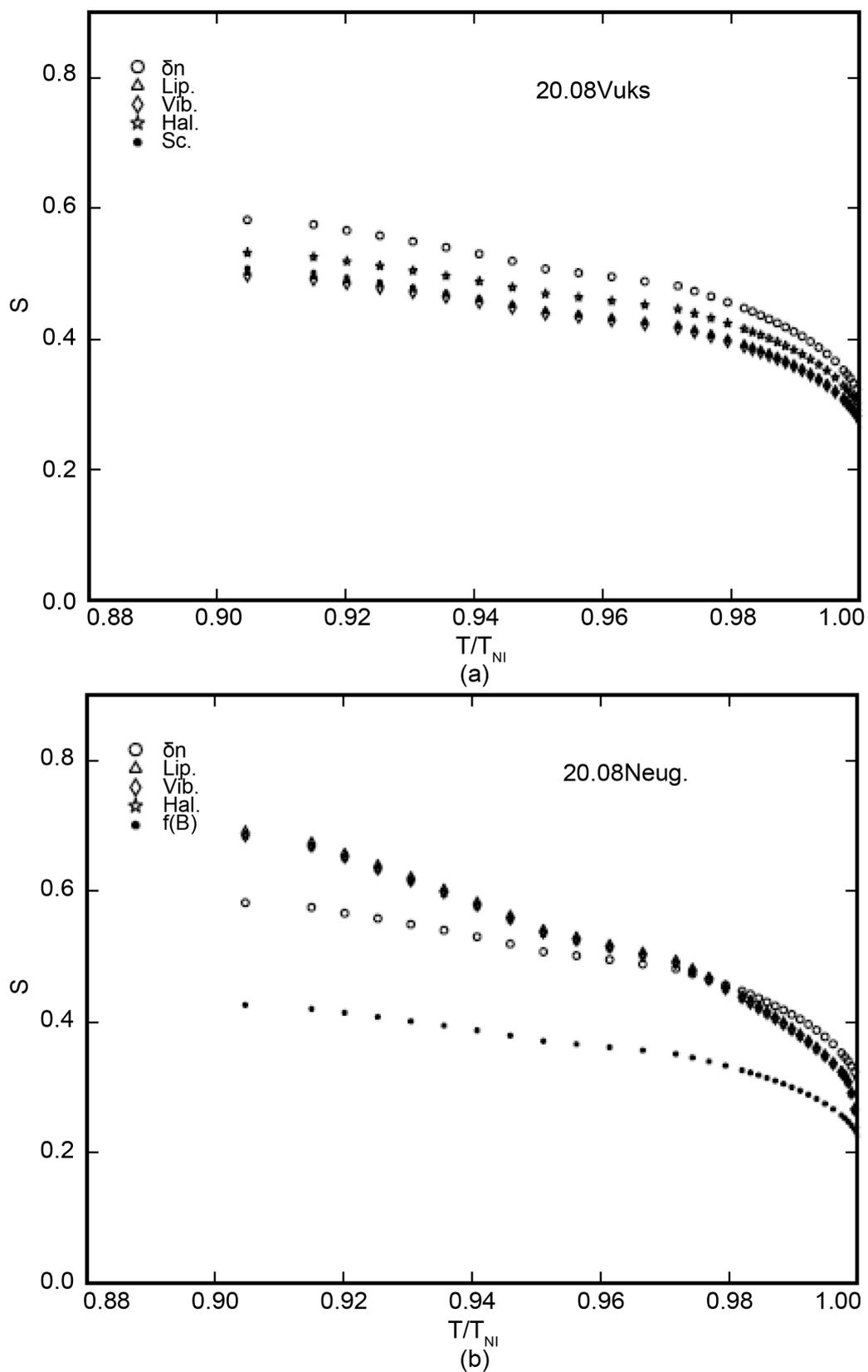


Figure 8. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.08.

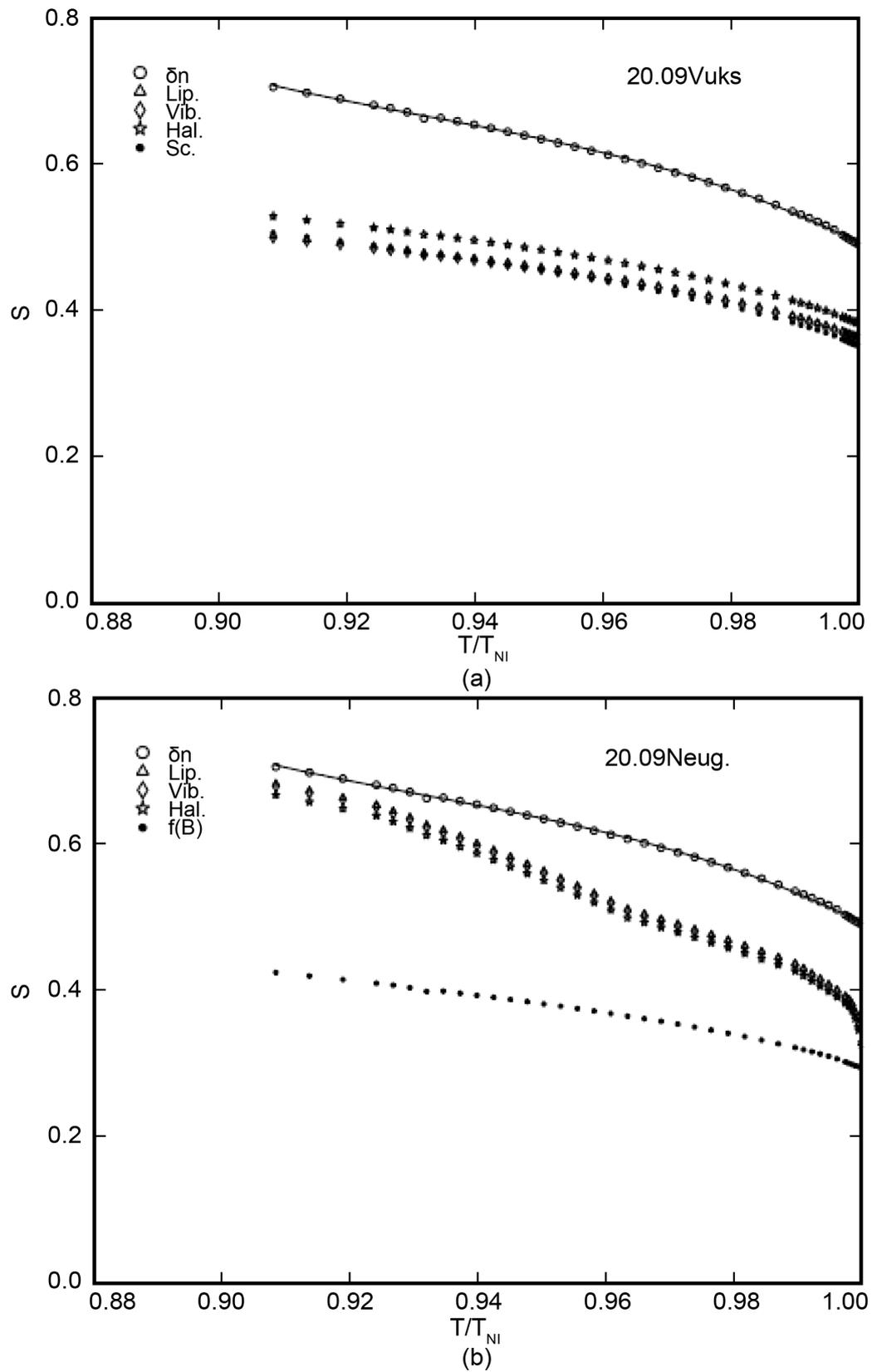


Figure 9. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.09.

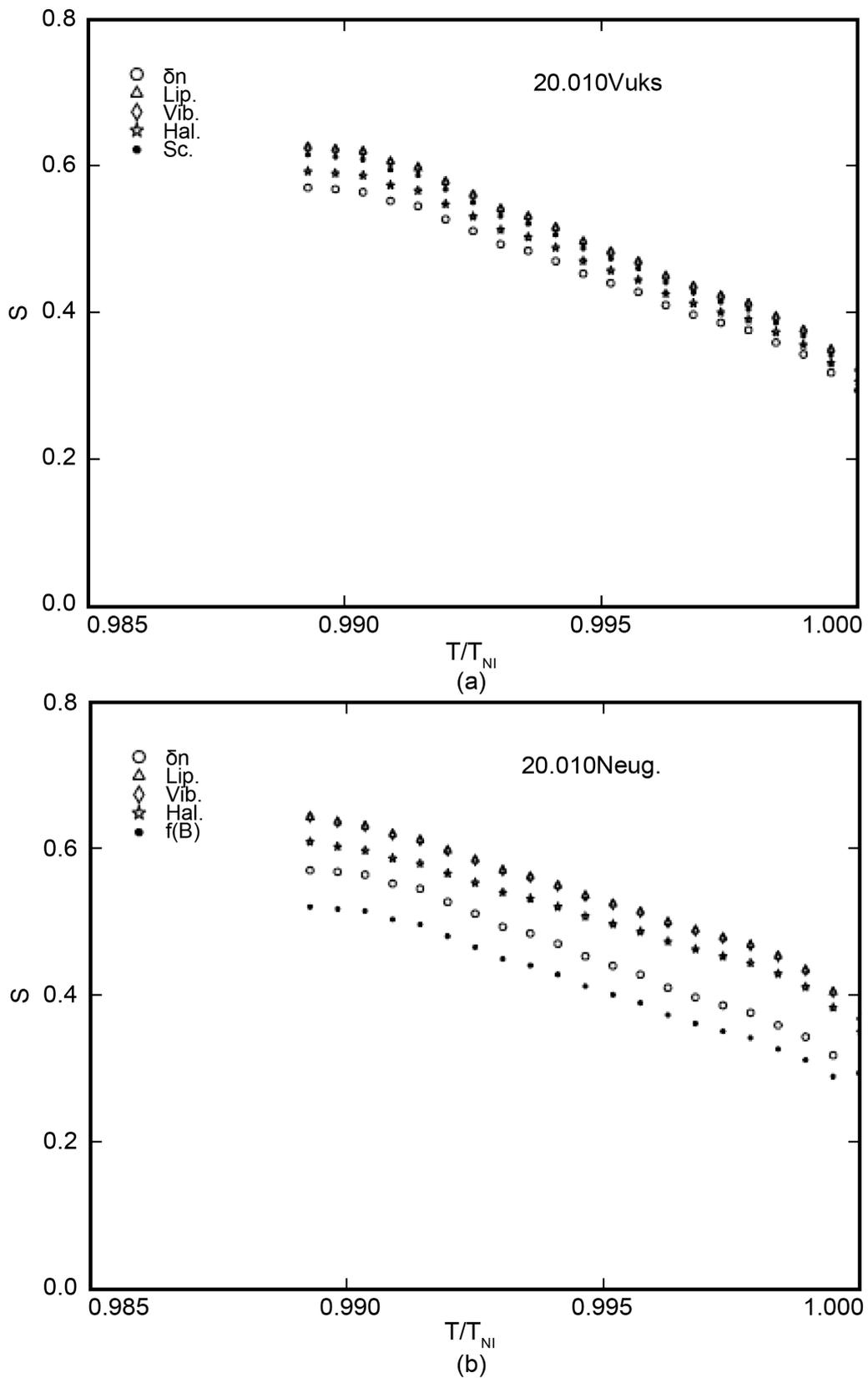


Figure 10. (a) (b) Variation of order parameter with the reduced temperature in 20.O10.

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