New Liquid Crystals with a Flexible Benzyloxytropone Core

Akira MORI,* Hisashi TAYA,† and Hitoshi TAKESHITA*

Institute of Advanced Material Study, 86, Kyushu University,

Kasuga-koen, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816

†Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, 39, Kyushu University,

Kasuga-koen, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816

2-Benzyloxytropones showed a monotropic smectic A phase while the corresponding alkoxybenzyl alkoxyphenyl ethers were nonmesogenic. The tropone carbonyl group acting as a dipolar lateral substituent enhanced the smectic thermal stability.

Recently, we prepared new liquid crystals with 2-acyloxy-5-alkoxytropone structures.^{1,2)} The benzoyl and alkanoyl groups can migrate (the [1,9] sigmatropy) between the two oxygen atoms at C-1 and C-2, whereas the 5-alkoxy-2-(4-methoxy-benzyloxy)tropones and 2,5-dialkoxytropones do not show any [1,9] sigmatropy in solution and are nonmesogenic. Therefore, it is recognized that the [1,9] sigmatropy plays an important role to be mesogenic. It has been known that a wider molecular width and a flexible, saturated linking unit such as -CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂-, and -OCH₂CH₂O-are less favorable for an appearance of a mesophase.³⁾ However, when the alkyl groups at C-4 of the benzyloxy moiety were lengthened, the smectic A phase appeared. This paper describes the synthesis and mesomorphic properties of 2-benzyloxytropone derivatives.

5-Alkoxy-2-(4-alkoxybenzyloxy)tropones (1a-d) were prepared as follows: When the sodium salts of 5-alkoxytropolones (2a-d), 1) prepared with NaH in HMPA at room temperature, were reacted with 4-dodecyloxybenzyl chloride (3) overnight at 50 °C, 1 were obtained in 42-65% yields after SiO₂ chromatography. 4) The 1H NMR spectra of 1 showed no broadened signals at room temperature, eliminating an occurrence of [1,9] sigmatropy. The phase transition temperatures were determined by a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) and the thermal behaviors of microscopic texture were

observed using a polarizing microscope equipped with a hot stage. The results are summarized in Table 1.

All mesogenic 1 showed a monotropic smectic A phase. This contrasts to that of corresponding benzenoids with a flexible, saturated linking unit, which are known to be nonmesogenic or mesogenic with low thermal persistence.³⁾ Actually, a benzene derivative (4a) did not exhibit any mesophase, whereas 4b and 4c showed a monotropic mesophase in a very short range.⁵⁾

Presumably the smectic phase can be stabilized by the tropone carbonyl group, whose permanent dipole moment increases the attractive dispersion force between molecules.⁶⁾ This is illustrated by non-sigmatropic and mesogenic 2-benzyloxy-tropone derivatives. The carbonyl group of tropones played a crucial role as a polar lateral substituent in the formation of the mesophase.

	R	Transition temp / °C (ΔH / kJ·mol ⁻¹)
1 a	C ₁₂ H ₂₅	$K = \frac{83(44.7)}{55(42.3)} S_A = \frac{80(14.2)}{80(14.2)}$
1 b	C ₁₁ H ₂₃	$K = \frac{81(53.2)}{47(64.4)} S_A = 77(13.7)$
1 c	C ₈ H ₁₇	$K = \frac{81(50.1)}{52(50.0)} S_{A} = \frac{75(11.9)}{75(11.9)}$
1 d	C ₆ H ₁₃	$K = \frac{86(47.5)}{50(52.6)} S_{A} = 70(9.0)$

Table 1. Transition temperatures and enthalpy changes a)

a) K: Crystals, I: Isotropic Liquid, S_A: Smectic A Phase.

This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas No. 01648519 (H. T.) and Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research No. 02453025 (A. M.) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japanese Government, to which our thanks are due.

References

- 1) A. Mori, M. Uchida, and H. Takeshita, Chem. Lett., 1989, 591.
- 2) A. Mori, H. Takeshita, K. Kida, and M. Uchida, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 112, 8635 (1990).
- 3) G. W. Gray, "The Molecular Physics of Liquid Crystals," ed by G. R. Luckhurst and G. W. Gray, Academic Press (1979), Chap. 1.
- 4) The compounds described in this paper showed pertinent figures of elemental analyses and spectral data.
- 5) The microscopic texture was similar to that of the typical smectic B phase. Detailed studies are in due course.
- 6) K. Takatoh, K. Sunohara, and M. Sakamoto, Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., 164, 167 (1988). (Received December 19, 1990)