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Estimation of Nematic-Isotropic Points of Nematic Liquid Crystals⁽¹⁾

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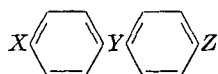
and

M. PAUL SERVÉ

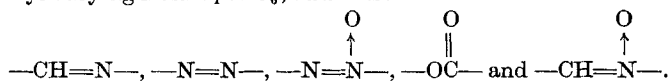
Department of Chemistry
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Abstract—A survey has been made of reported nematic-isotropic points of nematic liquid crystals having the following structure:



where X and Z are: $R-$, $RO-$, RCO_2- , $ROCO_2-$, $RCO-$, $ROCO-$; R is n -alkyl varying from C_1 to C_8 ; and Y is:



The variation of the nematic-isotropic points with structure is sufficiently regular to permit the generation of sets of parameters for X , Y and Z that can be used to make reasonable predictions of the nematic-isotropic points for all combinations of X , Y and Z .

1. Introduction

The discovery that thin films of certain nematic liquid crystals scatter light under the influence of an electrical field⁽²⁾ has stimulated considerable interest in these compounds because of their potential value in display technology. The classes of nematic compounds which are currently favored are p,p' -disubstituted diphenyl compounds (I) where Y is usually



azomethine, azoxy or ester linkage.

In addition to other device-related properties, the mesomorphic temperature range is an important parameter and considerable effort is being employed to expand this temperature range to cover anticipated operating requirements. Since the crystal-nematic transition (CN) for nearly all known nematic compounds is above room temperature, lowering of this transition temperature is generally achieved by means of binary or ternary eutectic mixtures of nematic compounds. The nematic-isotropic (NI) liquid transition of nematic mixtures is approximately a linear function of composition.

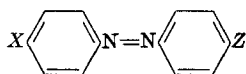
In order to minimize our synthesis requirements we examined reported transition temperatures in a search for structural correlations. We found no useful method for predicting melting points. A literature survey of nematic transition points was more encouraging. Plots of the nematic-isotropic point as a function of substituent chain length give parallel curves for certain analogous nematic compounds. Weygand and Gabler⁽³⁾ reported this behavior for homologous series of 4,4'-dialkoxyazoxybenzenes, azobenzenes and benzylideneanilines. Similar results were reported for substituted nitrones and anils.⁽⁴⁾ These observations suggested the possibility of generating sets of parameters of X , Y and Z that could be used for estimating nematic-isotropic points. The incremental effect of certain substituents on the thermal stability of dianils has previously been noted.⁽⁵⁾

We have restricted X and Z to alkyl, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkyl-carbonato, cyano and acyl functionalities of no greater than six carbon atoms in the terminus. The central linkage, Y , was confined to azo, azoxy, azomethine, nitron and ester linkages. A total of 137 compounds were used to assign a numerical value to each substituent such that the sum of appropriate substituent values for each compound equaled or approximated the nematic-isotropic point temperature.

2. Procedure

Due to the symmetry of the azo linkage, those nematic compounds containing this linkage were used as a point of departure for the determination of parameters for all the X , Y and Z 's. The azo linkage was arbitrarily assigned a value of zero. From the

TABLE 1 Derivation of Substituent Parameters Based on Nematic-Isotropic Points of Azo Compounds



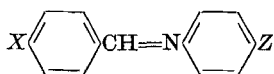
Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI	NI-55	NI-75	NI÷2
a	CH ₃ O	CH ₃		110	38	-17		
a	CH ₃ O	C ₂ H ₅		80	28	-27		
a	CH ₃ O	C ₃ H ₇	59		69	14		
b	CH ₃ O	C ₄ H ₉	32		48	-7		
a	CH ₃ O	C ₅ H ₁₁	38		66	11		
a	CH ₃ O	C ₆ H ₁₃	39		53	-2		
c	CH ₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅		134	131	76		
c	CH ₃ O	OC ₃ H ₇		113	110	55		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOCH ₃	119		122	67		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₂ H ₅	91		117	62		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₃ H ₇	75		117	62		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₄ H ₉	80		102	57		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₅ H ₁₁	66		106	51		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₃	71		98	43		
c	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₆ H ₅	162		184	129		
c	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	90		114	59		
a	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	69		84	29		
c	CH ₃ O	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	149		177	122		
a	C ₂ H ₅ O	C ₃ H ₇	88		100		25	
b	C ₂ H ₅ O	C ₄ H ₉	48		81		6	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OC ₃ H ₇		144	140		65	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOCH ₃	120		136		61	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₂ H ₅	103		141		66	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₃ H ₇	90		141		66	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₄ H ₉	79		125		50	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₅ H ₁₁	70		126		51	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₃	68		118		43	
a	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	103		145		70	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	96		140		65	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	COCH ₃	127		129		54	
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	OC ₂ H ₅		162	155			78
c	C ₃ H ₇ O	OC ₃ H ₇		146	112			56
c	C ₄ H ₉ O	OC ₄ H ₉		135	124			62
c	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	OC ₅ H ₁₁		113	108			54
c	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OC ₆ H ₁₃	102		114			57
a	C ₃ H ₇	C ₃ H ₇		82	32			16
c	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅		256	255			128
a	C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂	OCOC ₂ H ₅		174	140			70
c	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	OCOC ₆ H ₅	216		268			134
a	CH ₃ OCO ₂	OCO ₂ CH ₃		166	144			72
c	C ₂ H ₅ OCO ₂	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	98		123			62
c	C ₆ H ₅ OCO	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	219		263			132

a. Unpublished results.

b. Kelker, H., Scheurle, B., Hatz, R and Bartsch, W., *Angew. Chem. Int. Edn.* 9, 962 (1970).

c. Kast, W. in "Landolt-Bornstein," 6th Ed., Vol II, Part 2a, Springer Verlag, Berlin 1960, pp. 266-335.

TABLE 2 Derivation of Substituent Parameters Based on Nematic-Isotropic Points of Benzylideneaniline Compounds



Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI	NI - 55 + 9
<i>a</i>	CH ₃ O	C ₃ H ₇	42		57	11
<i>a</i>	CH ₃ O	C ₄ H ₉	20		47	1
<i>a</i>	CH ₃ O	C ₅ H ₁₁	38		58	12
<i>b</i>	CH ₃ O	C ₆ H ₁₃	35		54	8
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ O	C ₆ H ₅	162		177	131
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ O	CN	103		114	68
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ O	OCH ₃	146	146	99	53
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅	128	128	122	76
<i>d</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOCH ₃	83		110	66
<i>d</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₂ H ₅	70		109	63
<i>d</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₃ H ₇	53		112	66
<i>d</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₄ H ₉	55		100	54
<i>d</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₅ H ₁₁	82		100	54
<i>d</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₃	64		96	50
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₆ H ₅	119		178	132
<i>e</i>	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	85		109	63
<i>e</i>	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	81		104	58
<i>e</i>	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	78		87	41
<i>e</i>	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	66		84	38
<i>e</i>	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₅ H ₁₁	45		82	36
<i>e</i>	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	66		79	33
<i>b</i>	CH ₃ O	COC ₃ H ₇	115		132	86
<i>b</i>	CH ₃ O	COC ₃ H ₇		101	96	50
<i>b</i>	CH ₃ O	COC ₄ H ₉	87		105	59
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₇	OCH ₃		59	58	12
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₉	OCH ₃	46		49	3
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCH ₃	48		64	18
<i>c</i>	C ₆ H ₅	OCH ₃		186	176	130
<i>c</i>	CN	OCH ₃	115		125	79
<i>c</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCH ₃		123	121	75
<i>f</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCH ₃		111	106	60
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ CO ₂	OCH ₃	112		123	77
<i>g</i>	C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂	OCH ₃	86		118	72
<i>c</i>	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	OCH ₃	119		176	130

Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI	NI - 55 + 9
<i>h</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	C ₄ H ₉	36		79	13
<i>c</i>	C ₃ H ₅ O	C ₆ H ₅	146		192	126
<i>c</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	CN	105		124	58
<i>c</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCH ₃		123	121	55
<i>c</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OC ₂ H ₅		148	143	77
<i>d</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOCH ₃	110		132	66
<i>i</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₂ H ₅	111		134	68
<i>j</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₃ H ₇	99		137	71
<i>j</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₅ H ₁₁	79		110	44
<i>c</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCOC ₆ H ₅	144		188	122
<i>e</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	86		133	67
<i>e</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	94		129	63
<i>e</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	86		116	50
<i>e</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	82		112	46
<i>e</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ C ₅ H ₁₁	75		105	39
<i>e</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	71		103	37
<i>f</i>	C ₂ H ₅ O	COCH ₃		119	115	49
<i>c</i>	C ₆ H ₅	OC ₂ H ₅	164		191	125
<i>c</i>	CN	OC ₂ H ₅	115		132	66
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅		128	122	56
<i>c</i>	C ₃ H ₇ O	OC ₂ H ₅		125	124	58
<i>c</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OC ₂ H ₅	106		130	64
<i>c</i>	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	OC ₂ H ₅	102		119	53
<i>c</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅	98		122	56
<i>c</i>	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	143		187	121

a. Rosenberg, H. and Champa, R. A., *Mol. Cryst. and Liq. Cryst.* **11**, 191 (1970).

b. Unpublished results.

c. Kast, W. in "Landolt-Bornstein," 6th Ed., Vol. II, Part 2a, Springer Verlag, Berlin 1960, pp. 266-335.

d. Castellano, J. A. *et. al.*, private communication.

e. Castellano, J. A., Oh, C. S. and McCaffry, M. T., private communication.

f. Castellano, J. A., Goldmacher, J. R., Barton, L. A. and Kane, J. S., *J. Org. Chem.* **33**, 350 (1968).

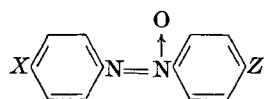
g. Goldmacher, J. and Barton, L. A., *J. Org. Chem.* **32**, 476 (1967).

h. Fishel, D. L., private communication.

i. Steinsträsser, R. and Pohl, L., *Z. Naturforsch.* **26b**, 87 (1971).

j. van der Veen, J. and Grobben, A. H., paper presented at III International Liquid Conference, Berlin, Aug. 1970.

TABLE 3 Derivation of Substituent Parameters Based on Nematic-Isotropic Points of Azoxy Compounds



Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI	NI-55	NI-75	-21
a	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	†		88	33		12
a	CH ₃ O	C ₂ H ₅	†		70	15		-6
a	CH ₃ O	C ₃ H ₇	†		94	39		18
b	CH ₃ O	C ₄ H ₉	41		74	19		-2
a	CH ₃ O	C ₅ H ₁₁	†		90	35		14
a	CH ₃ O	C ₆ H ₁₃	†		78	23		2
c	CH ₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅	96		154	99		78
a	CH ₃ O	OCOC ₃ H ₇	†		136	81		60
a	CH ₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	†		101	46		25
c	CH ₃ O	CO ₂ CH ₃	123		130	75		54
c	CH ₃ O	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	90		92	37		16
c	CH ₃ O	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	123		208	153		132
b	C ₄ H ₉	OCH ₃	42		77	22		1
c	CH ₃ CO ₂	OCH ₃	116		132	77		56
c	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	OCH ₃	148		196	141		120
c	C ₆ H ₅ O	CO ₂ CH ₃	135		156		81	60
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	102		115		40	19
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	CO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	79		88		13	-8
c	C ₂ H ₅ O	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	168		211		136	115
c	CH ₃ OCO	OC ₂ H ₅	111		148		73	52
c	C ₂ H ₅ OCO	OC ₂ H ₅	76		112		37	16
c	C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	81		151		76	55
c	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	145		206		131	110
c	C ₆ H ₅ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	80		128		53	32
c	CH ₃ CO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	95		150		75	54
c	C ₆ H ₅ OCO	OC ₂ H ₅	146		209		134	113

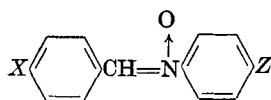
† mixture of isomers

a. Unpublished results.

b. Berwick, M. A., private communication.

c. Kast, W. in "Landolt-Bornstein," 6th Ed., Vol. II, Part 2a, Springer Verlag, Berlin 1960, pp. 266-335.

TABLE 4 Derivation of Substituent Parameters Based on Nematic-Isotropic Points of Nitrones



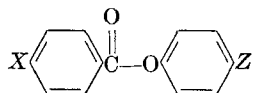
Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI	NI-55	NI-75	-8
a	CH ₃ O	C ₄ H ₉		113	53	-2		-10
b	CH ₃ O	OCH ₃		149	120	65		57
b	CH ₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅		146	138	83	63	75 55
b	CH ₃ O	OC ₃ H ₇		155	109	54		46
b	CH ₃ O	OC ₄ H ₉	123		123	68		60
b	CH ₃ O	OC ₅ H ₁₁	112		120	65		57
b	CH ₃ O	OC ₆ H ₁₃	107		125	70		62
a	C ₄ H ₉	OCH ₃		108	70	15		7
c	CH ₃ CO ₂	OCH ₃		154	134	79		71
b	C ₂ H ₅ O	OCH ₃		129	128	73	53	65 45
b	C ₂ H ₅ O	OC ₂ H ₅		178	158		83	75

a. Unpublished results.

b. Young, W. R., Haller, I. and Aviram, A., *IBM J. Res. and Dev.* **15**, 41 (1971).

c. Young, W. R., *Mol. Cryst. and Liq. Cryst.* **10**, 237 (1970).

TABLE 5 Derivation of Substituent Parameters Based on Nematic-Isotropic Points of Ester Compounds

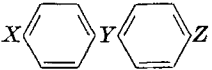



Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI	NI-55	NI-75	+35
a	CH ₃ O	OC ₂ H ₅		96	94	39		74
a	CH ₃ O	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃		129	-8	-63		-28
a	CH ₃ O	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	152		156	101		136
b	C ₂ H ₅ OCO ₂	OCH ₃		110	82	27		62
b	C ₃ H ₇ OCO ₂	OCH ₃		78	60	5		40
b	C ₄ H ₉ OCO ₂	OCH ₃		70	57	2		37
b	C ₅ H ₁₁ OCO ₂	OCH ₃		54	53	-2		33
b	C ₆ H ₁₃ OCO ₂	OCH ₃		57	56	1		36
b	CH ₃ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	86		110		35	70
b	C ₂ H ₅ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅		104	96		21	56
b	C ₃ H ₇ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅		82	79		4	39
b	C ₄ H ₉ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	49		90		15	50
b	C ₅ H ₁₁ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	59		74		-1	34
b	C ₆ H ₁₃ OCO ₂	OC ₂ H ₅	64		79		4	39

a. Kast, W. in "Landolt-Bornstein," 6th Ed., Vol. II, Part 2a, Springer Verlag, Berlin 1960, pp. 266-335.

b. Castellano, J. A., McCaffrey, T. and Goldmacher, J. E., *Mol. Cryst. and Liq. Cryst.* **12**, 345 (1971).

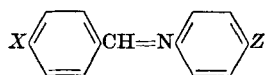
TABLE 6 Substituent Parameters



X,Z	carbon atoms							CN
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
R	-2	5	12	15	14	2	128	68
RO	55	75	56	61	55	58		
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{RCO} \end{array}$	65	67	63	54	50	45	125	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{ROCO} \end{array}$	68	61	42	41	43	35		
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{RC} \end{array}$	52	86	50	59	†	†		
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{ROC} \end{array}$	55	17	†	-8	†	†	125	

† Values not determined

Y	Parameter
N=N	0
CH=N	-9
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{N=N} \end{array}$	21
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{CH=N} \end{array}$	8
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CO} \end{array}$	-35

TABLE 7 Estimated Nematic-Isotropic Points for *p,p*-Disubstituted Benzylideneanilines

Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI (exptl)	NI (calcd)	Δ
<i>a</i>	CH ₃	OCOC ₆ H ₅		136	118	114	-4
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₅	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	93		94	136	42
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	C ₄ H ₉	39		56	62	6
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	C ₆ H ₅	154		170	175	5
<i>c</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCOCCH ₃	94		104	112	8
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCOC ₆ H ₅	97		111	114	3
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₁	85		108	97	-11
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₃	67		116	92	-24
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	98		107	115	8
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	104		106	108	2
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	84		95	89	-6
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	69		93	88	-5
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	58		108	90	-18
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	53		88	82	-6
<i>f</i>	C ₆ H ₇ O	COCH ₃	92		102	99	-3
<i>b</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₄ H ₉	36		74	67	-7
<i>a</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₆ H ₅	148		176	180	4
<i>a</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OC ₄ H ₉		125	121	113	-8
<i>g</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OC ₆ H ₁₃	105		119	110	-9
<i>d</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCOCCH ₃	82		113	117	4
<i>d</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCOC ₆ H ₅	85		119	119	0
<i>d</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCOC ₆ H ₇	87		120	115	-5
<i>d</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCOC ₆ H ₉	75		112	106	-6
<i>d</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₁	80		114	102	-12
<i>d</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₃	71		98	97	-1
<i>e</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	67		116	120	4
<i>e</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	90		114	113	-1
<i>e</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	78		106	94	-12
<i>e</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	68		103	93	-10
<i>e</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	65		99	95	-4
<i>e</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	56		97	87	-10
<i>h</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	COCH ₃	85		109	104	-5
<i>i</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	COC ₂ H ₅	86		144	138	-6
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	C ₄ H ₉	24		68	61	-7
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	C ₆ H ₅	137		167	174	7
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OC ₆ H ₁₁		113	103	101	-2
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCOCCH ₃	88		105	111	6
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCOC ₆ H ₅	82		109	113	4
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCOC ₆ H ₇	83		105	100	-5
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₁	82		111	96	-15
<i>d</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCOC ₆ H ₁₃	89		104	101	-3
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	91		106	114	8
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	82		104	107	3
<i>e</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	66		96	88	-8

Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI (exptl)	NI (calcd)	Δ
e	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	71		95	87	-8
e	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	OCO ₂ C ₅ H ₁₁	66		93	89	-4
e	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	60		91	81	-10
f	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	COCH ₃	80		106	98	-8
j	C ₅ H ₁₁ O	COC ₂ H ₅	83		146	132	-14
b	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	C ₄ H ₉	34		78	64	-14
a	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	C ₆ H ₅	132		168	177	9
e	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCO ₂ CH ₃	62		109	117	8
e	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	64		108	110	2
e	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	64		100	91	-9
e	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	69		99	90	-9
e	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₅ H ₁₁	63		96	92	-4
e	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	58		96	84	-12
i	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	COCH ₃	74		111	101	-10
c	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OCOCH ₃	88		109	114	5
k	C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂	CH ₃		102	66	56	-10
b	C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂	C ₂ H ₅		80	58	63	5
b	C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂	C ₂ H ₅		78	64	59	-5
b	C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂	C ₂ H ₅		74	56	50	-6
b	C ₅ H ₁₁ CO ₂	C ₂ H ₅		68	66	46	-20
b	C ₆ H ₁₃ CO ₂	C ₂ H ₅		76	64	41	-25
b	CH ₃ CO ₂	C ₄ H ₉		60	56	71	15
b	C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂	C ₄ H ₉	64		70	73	3
b	C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂	C ₄ H ₉	68		74	69	-5
b	C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂	C ₄ H ₉		86	68	60	-8
b	C ₅ H ₁₁ CO ₂	C ₄ H ₉		96	76	56	-20
b	C ₆ H ₁₃ CO ₂	C ₄ H ₉		76	74	51	-23
b	CH ₃ CO ₂	COCH ₃		114	105	108	3
b	C ₃ H ₅ CO ₂	COCH ₃	106		113	110	-3
b	C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂	COCH ₃	88		116	106	-10
b	C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂	COCH ₃	101		105	97	-8
b	C ₅ H ₁₁ CO ₂	COCH ₃	92		110	93	-7
b	C ₆ H ₁₃ CO ₂	COCH ₃	100		106	88	-18
a	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	CH ₃		136	124	114	-10

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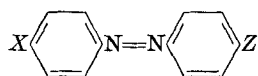
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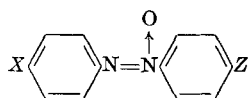
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TABLE 8 Estimated Nematic-Isotropic Points for *p,p'*-Disubstituted Azo Benzenes

Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI (exptl)	NI (calcd)	Δ
<i>a</i>	C ₃ H ₇	OCO ₂ CH ₃	69		77	80	3
<i>a</i>	C ₃ H ₇	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅		82	78	73	-5
<i>b</i>	C ₄ H ₉	OC ₄ H ₉	65		75	76	1
<i>b</i>	C ₄ H ₉	OC ₅ H ₁₁	42		66	70	4
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	42		52	43	-9
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ CO ₂	OCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	119		126	126	0
<i>c</i>	CH ₃ CO ₂	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	99		102	82	-20
<i>a</i>	C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂	OCO ₂ CH ₃		154	137	135	-2

a. Unpublished results.*b.* Fishel, D. L., private communication.*c.* Kast, W. in "Landolt-Bornstein," 6th Ed., Vol. II, Part 2a, Springer Verlag, Berlin 1960, pp. 266-335.

TABLE 9 Estimated Nematic-Isotropic Points for *p,p'*-Disubstituted Azoxy Benzenes

Ref	X	Z	CN	CI	NI (Exptl)	NI (calcd)	Δ
<i>a</i>	C ₃ H ₇	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₁₁	†		79	76	-3
<i>a</i>	C ₄ H ₉	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₉	†		70	77	7
<i>a</i>	C ₄ H ₉	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₁₁	†		68	79	11
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCO ₂ CH ₃	†		100	103	3
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	†		92	96	4
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	†		81	77	-4
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	†		80	76	-4
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	†		82	78	-4
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	†		81	70	-11
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ CH ₃	†		89	91	2
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	†		82	84	2
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	†		70	65	-5
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	†		72	64	-8
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	†		72	66	-6
<i>a</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	†		73	58	-15
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	211		206	277	71
<i>b</i>	CN	CN	215		221	157	-64
<i>b</i>	C ₃ H ₇ O	OC ₃ H ₇	116		122	133	11
<i>b</i>	C ₄ H ₉ O	OC ₄ H ₉	107		134	143	9
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₁₁ O	OC ₅ H ₁₁	82		119	131	12
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₁₃ O	OC ₆ H ₁₃	81		127	137	10
<i>b</i>	CH ₃ CO ₂	OCOCH ₃	163		166	151	-15
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂	OCOC ₆ H ₅	192		> 280	271	-9
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₅ OCO ₂	OCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	101		138	143	5
<i>b</i>	C ₆ H ₅ OCO	CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	202		280	271	-9

† mixture of isomers

a. Unpublished results.*b.* Kast, W. in "Landolt-Bornstein," 6th Ed., Vol. II, Part 2a, Springer Verlag, Berlin 1960, pp. 266-335.

TABLE 10 Difference Between Experimental and Estimated Nematic-Isotropic Points

	$\leq 5^\circ$	$\leq 10^\circ$	$\leq 15^\circ$	$> 15^\circ$	Total
N=N	6 (75%)	7 (87.5%)	7 (87.5%)	1	8
CH=N	30 (38%)	62 (79%)	70 (90%)	8	78
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{N}=\text{N} \end{array}$	10 (40%)	17 (68%)	23 (92%)	2	25
Total	46 (41%)	86 (77.5%)	10 (90%)	11	111

extrapolated nematic-isotropic point of 110° for 4,4'-methoxyazobenzene,⁽⁶⁾ the methoxy functionality was assigned a value of 55° . The ethoxy substituent was arbitrarily taken as 75° , a value close to that obtained from the reported nematic-isotropic point of 4,4'-diethoxyazobenzene. By subtracting these values from the reported nematic-isotropic points of unsymmetrically substituted *p,p*-disubstituted azobenzenes containing a methoxy or ethoxy substituent, 30 values were determined for 20 substituents. Additional substituent values were obtained from symmetrically substituted *p,p*-disubstituted azobenzenes. All of these values are shown in Table 1. Crystal-isotropic points (CI) are given for monotropic compounds.

We disregarded the orientation of the central linkage in a series of unsymmetrically substituted *p,p'*-disubstituted Schiff's Bases containing methoxy and ethoxy substituents. The values obtained by subtracting 55° or 75° from the nematic-isotropic points of methoxy or ethoxy substituted compounds respectively were, on the average, nine degrees lower than the corresponding values obtained for the azo compounds. A parameter value of -9° was thus assigned to the azomethine linkage (Table 2). In like manner, values of $+21^\circ$, -8° and -35° were assigned to the azoxy, nitron and ester linkages (Tables 3, 4 and 5).

A total of 137 values were determined for thirty-four substituents. The values were then averaged for each substituent, some substituents having only one value and three substituents as many as eight values. The averaged values are given in Table 6, except that values for three substituents, namely C-2, C-4 alkyl and C-5 carbonate were redetermined to provide better agreement with compounds described under Results.

3. Results

The predictive value of the substituent constants (Table 6) was tested for a series of 78 mesomorphic anils, 8 azo compounds and 25 azoxy compounds. These compounds contained neither methoxy nor ethoxy substituents. A comparison of reported and estimated nematic-isotropic points as well as deviations from the reported values are shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9. The average of the absolute deviation values for 111 compounds is 9° . Some statistical data for

these deviations are summarized in Table 10, which shows that 90% of the values were predicted within 15° and 77% within 10° of reported values.

Inspection of compounds whose estimated nematic-isotropic points exhibit deviations of more than 10° from the experimental values reveals that about one-third of these compounds contain an alkyl substituent. Diphenyl and dicyano azoxybenzene show the largest deviations.

4. Conclusion

A simple method has been described for estimating the nematic to isotropic transition temperatures for *p,p'*-disubstituted diphenyl compounds containing any combination of 35 substituents and 5 central linkages. With additional experimental data this method can be expanded to cover additional substituents and central linkages.

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