

## Synthesis, Characterization and Investigation of Mesomorphic Properties of Thermotropic Liquid Crystalline 2,5-Dimethoxy Derivative Schiff Base

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**Abstract** – Liquid crystal compounds have a wide range of applications in the field of industrial and technological materials due to their unique optical, electrooptic and physical properties. In this study, 2,5-(dimethoxy)-2-[[4-(tetradecyloxy)phenyl]imino]methyl]benzene (**TLC1**) mesogenic Schiff base, which has thermotropic liquid crystal properties and has the potential to be used in technological applications, was synthesized. The structure of the synthesized Schiff base (**TLC1**) compound was characterized by classical spectroscopic methods (FT-IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR). The mesogenic properties of the synthesized Schiff's base (**TLC1**) were determined by Optical Polarization Microscope (PM). 2,5-Dimethoxy derivative Schiff's base **TLC1** has been determined that mesogenic properties and has been exhibited thermotropic enantiotropic Smectic X mesophases.

**Keywords** – Schiff Base Liquid Crystals, 2,5-Dimethoxy Liquid Crystal, Thermotropic Liquid Crystals, Imin Liquid Crystal, nSchiff Base

### I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, liquid crystals (LC) have been established in a wide range of technological products such as displays, light-emitting diodes sensing materials and optoelectronic display materials [1-4]. Liquid crystal properties occur with different effects such as temperature and solvent. Liquid crystal compounds that show mesogenic properties with the effect of heat are called thermotropic liquid crystals [5]. Schiff bases, also known as azomethine or imine, are formed as a result of the condensation reaction of primary amines with aldehydes or ketones [6]. Schiff bases represent an important class of organic compounds containing imine (-C=N-) bonds with many interesting applications in various fields, including photochromism [7], medicine [8], catalysis [9], corrosion chemistry [10]. Schiff bases or imines are widely studied as liquid crystalline materials. After the discovery that the Schiff base 4-methoxybenzylidene-4'-butylaniline exhibits a

nematic mesophase at room temperature, many studies have been focused on Schiff bases [11-12]. Schiff bases have been extensively studied because the polarity of the imine bond creates a linear geometry between hard core structures and increases mesophase formation while maintaining thermal stability [13-14]. Schiff base has been investigated their liquid crystal properties from the point of view of their rich polymorphism. [15].

The purpose of this study is the synthesis and characterization of the novel 2,5-dimethoxy derivative Schiff base. For this aim, 2,5-(dimethoxy)-2-[[4-(tetradecyloxy)phenyl]imino]methyl]benzene (**TLC1**) mesogenic Schiff base has been synthesized, characterized and its mesogenic behaviours was examined. Characterization of the Schiff base was investigated by using classical spectroscopic methods (UV-VIS, FTIR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR).

The thermal and mesogenic behaviours of 2,5-dimethoxy derivative Schiff base **TLC1** was detected by optical polarizing microscopy (PM).

## II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

### A. Materials

The reagents p-nitrophenol, 2-butanone, 1-bromotetradecane, toluene, acetone, methanol, ethanol, p-toluene sulfonic acid are commercially available from Merck, 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde from Alfa Easer and Pd/C catalyst from Aldrich chemical company was obtained and used without purification.

Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectra of the synthesized TLC1 were recorded on the "Thermo Scientific Nicolet 380" brand spectrophotometer using an ATR head, NMR ( $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ) spectra were recorded with chloroform-D (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) tetramethylsilane (TMS) standard. Measured using Varian Unity 400 spectrometer.

Mesomorphic properties and mesophase textures of the synthesized TLC1 were examined with a Leitz Laborlux 12 Polarization Microscope and a Linkam TMS93 temperature-controlled, Linkam TMS 600 heated table.

### B. Synthesis of 2,5-(dimethoxy)-2-[[4-(tetradecyloxy)phenyl]imino]methyl]benzene (TLC1)

Tetradecyloxyaniline which will be used for the synthesis of Schiff's base, was synthesized as the reaction of tetradecyloxybromide with p-nitrophenol, using the method in the literature [], and the compound was reduced in the presence of  $\text{H}_2$  gas under Pd/C catalysis and tetradecyloxyaniline compound was synthesized, respectively.

Schiff Base TLC1 was synthesized by the condensation reaction of 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde compound (40 mg) in 50 ml toluene (5 mmol) under the catalysis of p-toluene sulfonic acid and (6 mmol) tetradecyloxyaniline in an inert argon atmosphere. The synthesized compound was purified by crystallization in acetone/ethanol mixture. The synthesis of the TLC1 compound is shown in **Figure 1**.

Yield: 1.72 g, % 72 (beige crystals);

IR:  $\gamma$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) = 1602 -C=N.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  (ppm) = 8.80 (s; HC=N), 7.40, 7.32, 7.11, 6.92 (m; 7H, ArH), 3.89 (t; 2H,  $J \approx 6.5$  Hz;  $\text{OCH}_2$ ), 3.55 (t; 6H,  $J \approx 7.0$  Hz;  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 1.90–1.70 (m;  $\text{OCH}_2\text{-CH}_2$ ),

1.40–1.20 (m; 22H, 11  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 0.80 (t;  $J \approx 7.4$  Hz;  $\text{CH}_3$ ).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) = 160.1, 158.8, 143.6, 123.5 (3 s; 5C, ArC), 159.9 (d, 1C, HC=N), 123.5, 115.8, 115.0, 107.5 (4d, 7C, ArCH), 68.6, (t, 1C,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ), 59.2 (2 s; 2C,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 31.2, 29.8, 29.4, 29.4, 29.4, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 21.7 (11t, 11C,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 16.1, (q, 1C,  $\text{CH}_3$ ).

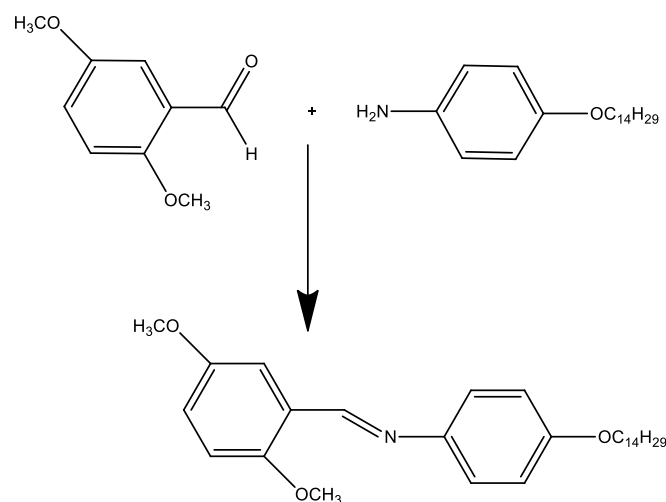


Figure 1. Synthesis of TLC1 compound

## III. DISCUSSION

### A. SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TLC1

The reaction scheme for the synthesis of TLC1 was given in **Figure 1**.

The of 2,5-dimethoxy derivate Schiff base prepared by the p-toluenesulfonic acid catalized condensation of the 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde with 4-tetradecyloxyaniline.

The chemical structure of the TLC1 studied by standart methods: UV-VIS, FTIR,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ . The proposed structure are full agreement with the all spectroscopic data. In the FT-IR spectrum of TLC1, a peak of -C=N was observed at  $1632\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of the TLC1 was observed at 8.80,3,55 ppm which was assigned to HC=N and -OCH<sub>3</sub>, respectively.  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectra of the TLC1 was observed at 159.9,59.2 ppm which was assigned to HC=N and -OCH<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectrum of TLC1 have shown in **Figure 2**. and **Figure 3**.



investigation has been specified that the 2,5-dimethoxy derivative Schiff's base **TLC1** has been exhibited liquid crystalline phase of Simectic X textures.

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