

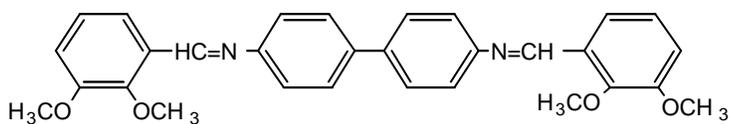
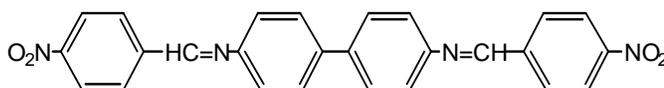
/ / /

(NJC)

(2006 / 11 / 8)

(2006 / 3 / 22)

(DMeOBB)

(NO₂BB)(DMeOBB-Cu⁺², DMeOBB-Ni⁺², NO₂BB-Cu⁺², NO₂BB-Ni⁺²)

(DSC)

(TG)

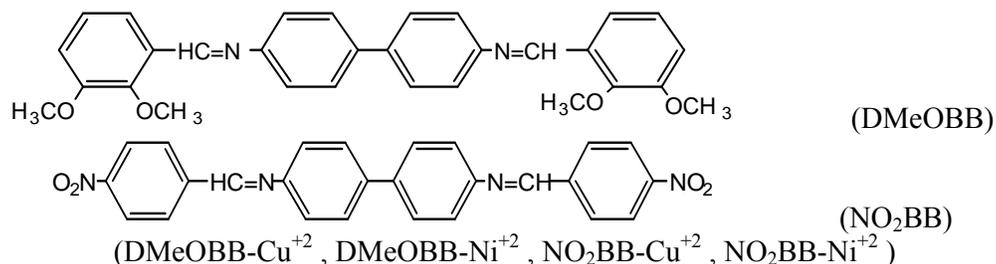
()

()

¹⁻(.) (10⁻⁹) (10⁻¹²)¹⁻(.) (10⁻⁶) (10⁻¹¹)(DMeOBB-Cu⁺²) > (DMeOBB-Ni⁺²) > (NO₂BB-Cu⁺²) > (NO₂BB-Ni⁺²)

Abstract

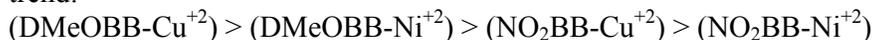
Synthesis and characterization were achieved for four mesogenic complexes of Schiff's bases (mesogenic legands) with ions of (Cu^{+2} , Ni^{+2}) as the following structures:



The liquid crystal complexes have been characterized by a spectrophotometer Infrared (IR), Ultra violet (UV), polarizing microscope equipped with heating stage, Flam. atomic absorption spectrophotometer, Differential scanning calorimeter (DSC), and Thermal gravimetry analysis (TG), techniques were found to be nematic (enantiotropic).

The electrical measurements (D.C, and A.C) of these compounds and their complexes have been investigated. The molar conductivity measurements for the liquid crystal compounds (Schiff's bases) have shown that the free liquid crystal compounds (twin dimmers) are non electrolyte solutions, where as it's effect of complexation with (Cu^{+2} , Ni^{+2}) on the (D.C) and (A.C) values have been clear when the (D.C) electrical conductivity ranged from (10^{-12}) to $(10^{-9})(\text{ohm.cm})^{-1}$ lies in the usual range of organic semiconductors. The (A.C) electrical conductivity increases in the range of (10^{-11}) to $(10^{-6})(\text{ohm.cm})^{-1}$.

In this work, it is found that the (D.C) conductivity increases with the following trend:



(3)

(1980)

(4)

metallic liquid crystal ^(1,2)

(complexes)

(5,6)

(square planar)

(Valence band)

(Conduction band)

(7,8)

Gap)

^(12,13)(Band

2,4-)

(Dihydroxy Benzaldehyde

⁽¹⁴⁾(Pochettino)

(1984)

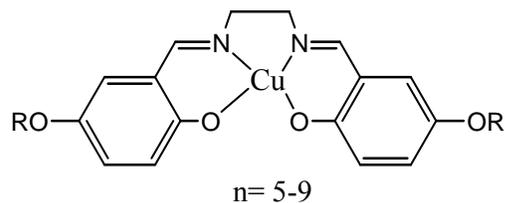
(1906)

⁽⁹⁾(Galyametdinov)

(1989)

Szent)

(Anthracene)

⁽¹⁰⁾(1941) ⁽¹⁵⁾(and Gyorgyi (π) ⁽¹⁶⁾(1948) Eley

()

(n=5)

(Akamatu et al)

⁽¹⁷⁾(1954)

)

⁽¹⁸⁾(1998) (() (10^{-2} - 10^8) $(10^2$ - $10^{12})$

()

() (10^{-2} - 10^{-8})⁽¹¹⁾() (10^{14} >)

)

(

(3:2) (NO₂BB) (19)
 :
 :(DMeOBB) -1
 (DMeOBB-Cu⁺²) (Detectors)
 ((0.8) 1×10⁻³) (Photocells)
 ((0.19) 1×10⁻³) Radar)
 (CH₃COO)₂Cu.H₂O (Absorbing Materials)
 (20) (20)
 (Reflux)
)
 (

.(DMeOBB- Ni⁺²) ()
 :(NO₂BB) -2
 2×10⁻³) (NO₂BB-Cu⁺²)
 ((0.9)
 ((0.71) 3×10⁻³)
 (20) (NiCl₂.6H₂O)
) . : (21) -1

Liquid Crystalline Complexes with
 Ions of Cu, Ni (II).

()⁽²²⁾
 (DMeOBB)
 (NO₂BB-Ni⁺²) (NO₂BB)
 : (DMeOBB)
 (1:1) (Cu II, Ni II)

(1)

No.		
1	(DMeOBB- Cu ⁺²)	260 °C
2	(DMeOBB- Ni ⁺²)	280 °C
4	(NO ₂ BB- Cu ⁺²)	261 °C
5	(NO ₂ BB- Ni ⁺²)	251 °C

:

-2

(6PSi)

(% 99.991)

)

PSi(20×10⁴ - 20×10⁵)

Edward)

(Speedvac
PSi(1.9×10⁻⁷)

:

(23)

:

⁽²⁴⁾(Horovits)

:

-1

(0.05±0.02) (1)

:

(Specac)

Atomic Absorption
Spectrophotometer-SP9, Pye Unicam,
: England.

(1-15) PSi

(Pye Unicam)

(Mettler.AE.166)

(2)

543.54	11.69%	11.69%	(DMeOBB-Cu ⁺²)
538.71	10.89%	10.89%	(DMeOBB-Ni ⁺²)
513.54	12.37%	12.35%	(NO ₂ BB-Cu ⁺²)
508.71	11.54%	11.48%	(NO ₂ BB-Ni ⁺²)

(3) : -2
UV-Visible Spectrophotometer (Centra
(5)-GBC, Austral).

:

 $M(2 \times 10^{-4})$

(3)

λ (nm)	A	$\epsilon \times 10^3$	
420	1.82	9.1	(DMeBB-Cu ⁺²)
450	1.61	8.05	(DMeBB-Ni+2)
470	2.0	10.0	(NO ₂ BB-Cu+2)
417	1.99	9.95	(NO ₂ BB-Ni+2)

Leitz Laborlux) : -3

(12 pol s

Leitz

(Vario-orthomat-2)

-FTIR-8300, Shimadzu, ⁽²²⁾

Path Laser.

: -5

Differential Scanning Calorimeter

:

Polarizing : -4

Netzsch STA) (DSC)

Microscope

(409 PG/PC

Polarizing Microscope Equipped with
a Heating Stage-Leitz.

:

-6

(Textures)

Thermogravimetry

[(2)-(1)]

 Δm

(DSC)

(TGA)

.(Netzch STA 409 PG/PC)

: -7

(Marble)

⁽²⁵⁾

()

)

:

Conductivity meter, alpha 800,
Courtcloud Ltd.In Dover, England.

((2) (1)

: -8

()

Bulk

(Schleiren)

-

:

-

(Droplets)

Kithly 616 Digital) -1

(Electrometer

Multi Frequency LCR -2

(Meter 4284A, (HP.LCR)

(DSC)

(TG)

(5)

 $(\Delta S, \Delta H)$ (ΔS) (ΔH)

(4)

(DSC)

()

 $G_C = H_C - T_C \cdot S_C$:() $G_N = H_N - T_N \cdot S_N$: G_N, G_C : H_N, H_C

:S_N, S_C

$$(\Delta G) \quad T_N \quad :T_N$$

(26)

$$(\Delta H)$$

$$\Delta G_{C-N} = \Delta H_{C-N} - T_N \cdot \Delta S_{C-N} = \text{Zero}$$

$$(\Delta S)$$

$$\Delta H_{C-N} = T_N \cdot \Delta S_{C-N}$$

$$\Delta S_{C-N} = \Delta H_{C-N} / T_N$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$(\Delta S, \Delta H)$$

$$(\quad - \quad) (\quad - \quad)$$

$$- \quad) (\quad - \quad)$$

$$(\Delta H)$$

$$- \quad) (\quad$$

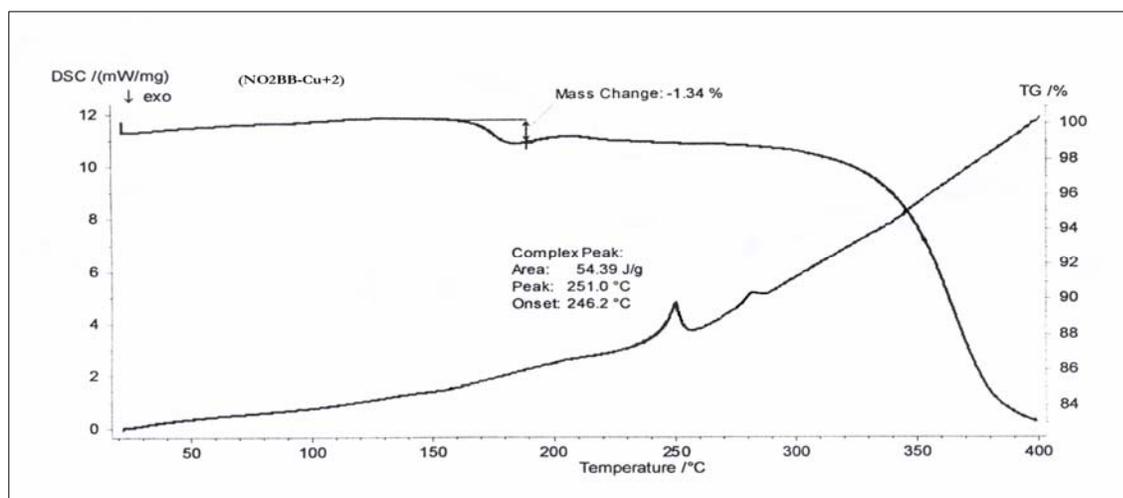
$$(\quad$$

$$(\Delta S)$$

$$(\quad)$$

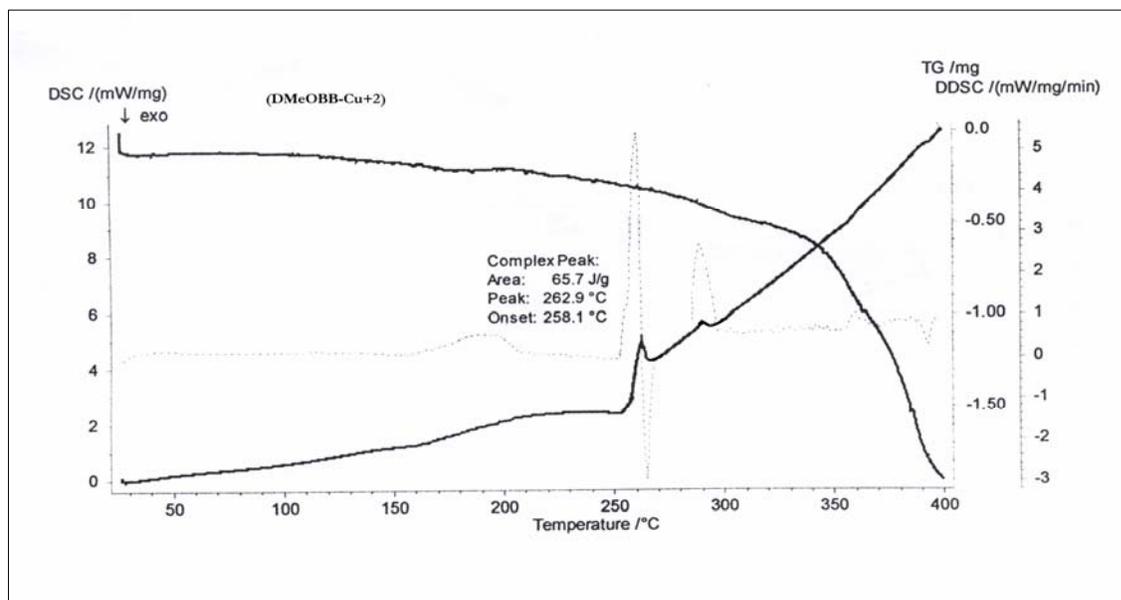
$$G_N - G_C = (H_N - H_C) - (T_N \cdot S_N - T_N \cdot S_C)$$

$$\Delta G_{C-N} = \Delta H_{C-N} - T_N \cdot \Delta S_{C-N}$$



$$(\text{NO}_2\text{BB-Cu}^{+2})$$

(1)

(DMeOBB-Cu²⁺)

(2)

()

(4)

	C→N	N→I	ΔTm
(NO ₂ BB)	246.7 C ⁰	298 C ⁰	42.3
(DMeOBB)	253.7 C ⁰	279 C ⁰	25.3
(DMeOBB-Cu ²⁺)	258.1 C ⁰	281 C ⁰	22.9
(DMeOBB-Ni ²⁺)	258.0 C ⁰	283 C ⁰	25
(NO ₂ BB-Cu ²⁺)	248.2 C ⁰	273 C ⁰	24.8

C= Crystalline Phases, I= Isotropic,.

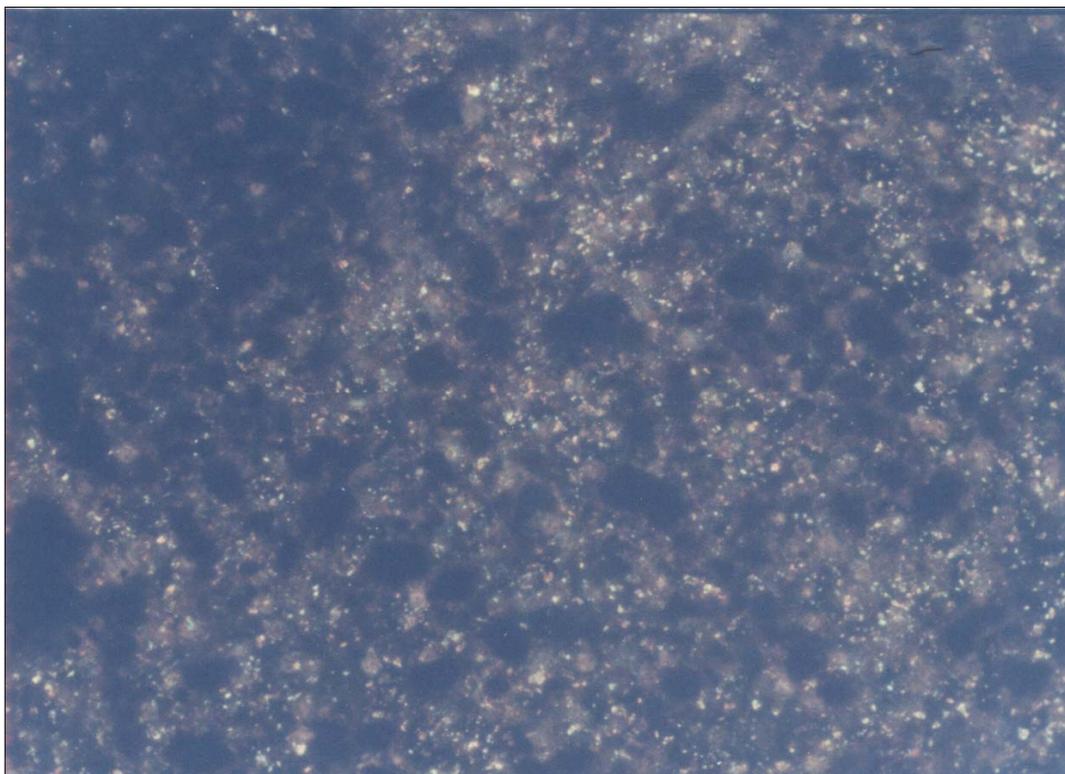
DSC

*

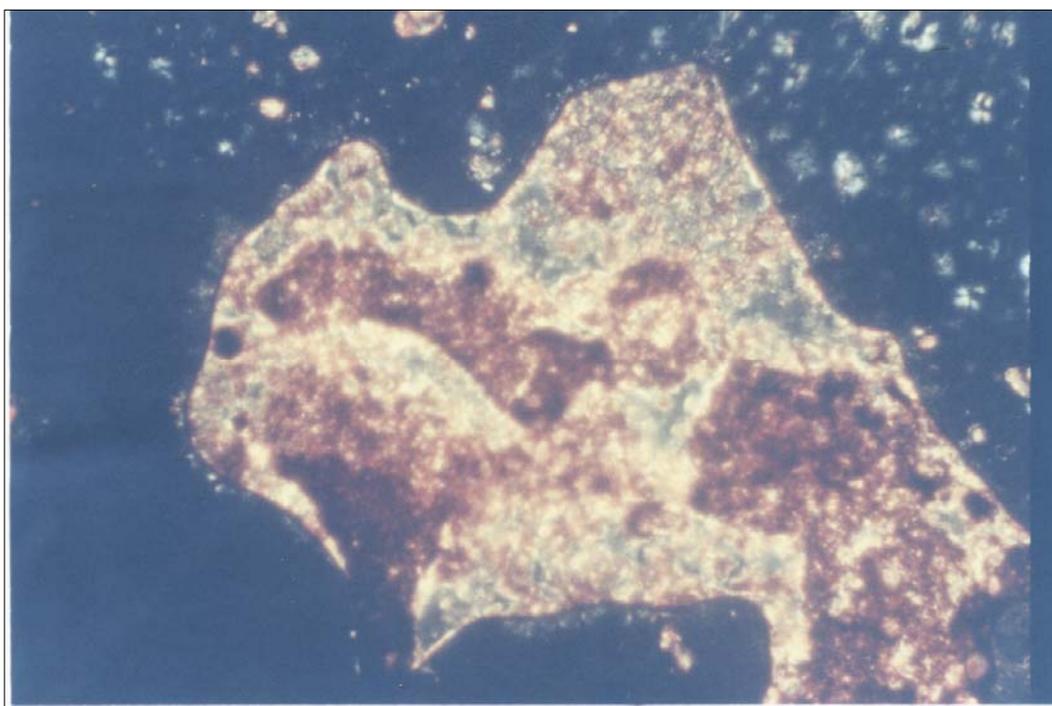
N= Nematic

(5)

	C→N	
	ΔH KJ/mol	ΔS KJ/mol.K ⁻¹
(NO ₂ BB)	23.722	0.096
(DMeOBB)	48.919	0.192
(DMeOBB-Cu ²⁺)	35.710	0.138
(DMeOBB-Ni ²⁺)	34.849	0.132
(NO ₂ BB-Cu ²⁺)	27.931	0.113



(DMeOBB-Cu⁺²) (Marble) (1)



(NO₂OBB-Cu⁺²) (Marble) (2)

$$\rho_v = R.A/L \quad (1)$$

$$= L \quad = R :$$

$$= A$$

$$.(A= \pi r^2)$$

(σ_v)

$$\sigma_v = 1/\rho_v = L/R.A \quad (2) \quad (\text{Brass})$$

$$(6)$$

.(373)

: (ρ_v)

(373 K)

(σ_{d.c})

(6)

	σ _{d.c} * 10 ⁻¹¹ (ohm.cm) ⁻¹
(DMeOBB-Cu ⁺²)	7.62
(DMeOBB-Ni ⁺²)	6.21
(NO ₂ BB-Cu ⁺²)	5.15
(NO ₂ BB-Ni ⁺²)	4.52

(d)

.(d)

(Ni⁺²,Cu⁺²)

R

(1) (ρ_v)

(7)

(σ_{v (w)})

.(2)

(373 K) (2KHz)

2KHz (7)

	$\sigma_{a.c} * 10^{-7} (\text{ohm.cm})^{-1}$
(DMeOBB-Cu ⁺²)	0.81
(DMeOBB-Ni ⁺²)	0.76
(NO ₂ BB-Cu ⁺²)	0.68
(NO ₂ BB-Ni ⁺²)	0.57

(5) (4)

(27)

(TG)

(Square Planar)

()

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