

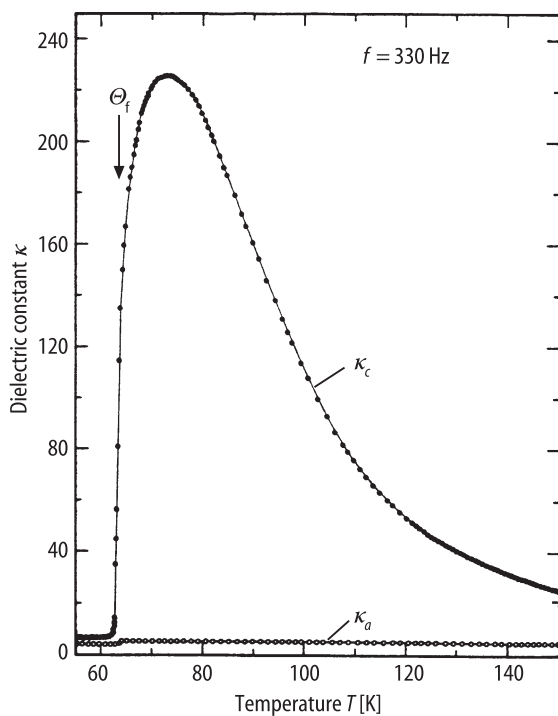
## 70 $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

### 70A Pure compound

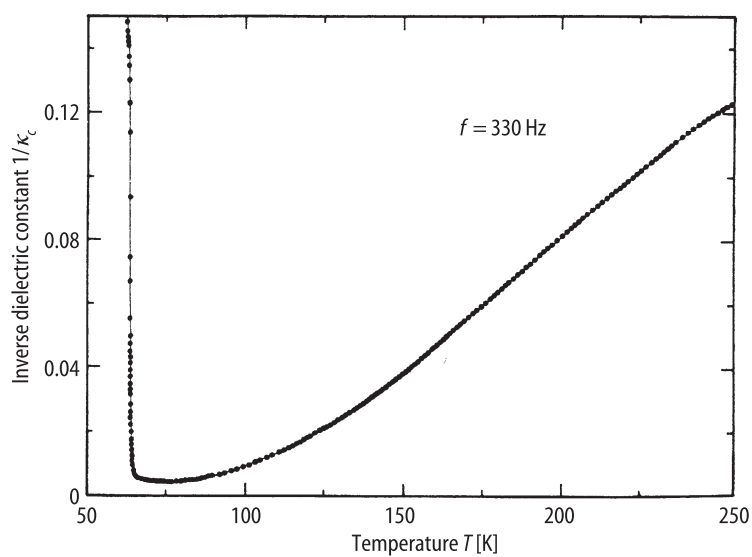
#### No. 70A-1 $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , $\beta$ -Quinol-methanol clathrate

( $M = 362.38$ )

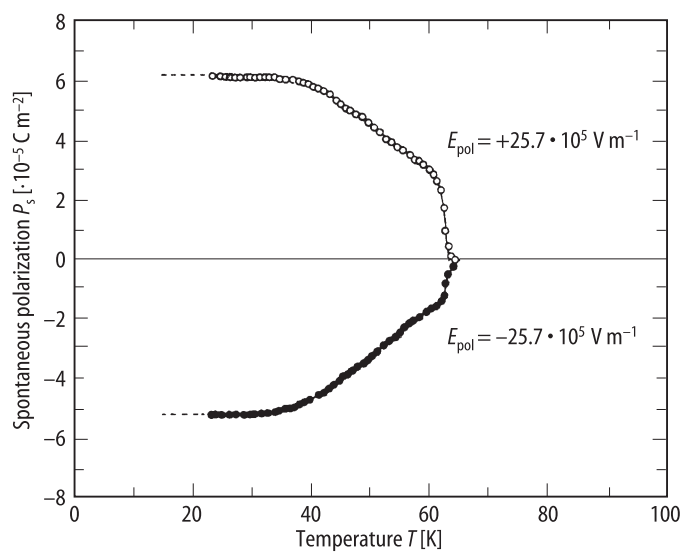
1a	Reversal of pyroelectric polarity by poling was observed in $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ by Murakami et al. in 1990.	90Mur															
b	<table> <tr> <td>phase</td><td>II</td><td>I</td></tr> <tr> <td>state</td><td>F</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>crystal system</td><td></td><td>trigonal</td></tr> <tr> <td>space group</td><td></td><td><math>R\bar{3} - C_{3i}^2</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>\Theta</math> [K]</td><td colspan="2">63.7</td></tr> </table>	phase	II	I	state	F		crystal system		trigonal	space group		$R\bar{3} - C_{3i}^2$	$\Theta$ [K]	63.7		90Mur
phase	II	I															
state	F																
crystal system		trigonal															
space group		$R\bar{3} - C_{3i}^2$															
$\Theta$ [K]	63.7																
	The structure of $\beta$ -quinol contains cavities approximately 4 Å in diameter, there being one cavity of each three quinol molecules. The methanol molecule is trapped in the cavity.	48Pal															
	$P_s \parallel [001]$ of phase I.	90Mur															
	Transparent, colorless.	90Mur															
2a	Crystal growth: slow evaporation from the methanol solution of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$ .	90Mur															
3a	Unit cell parameters: $a = 16.625$ Å, $c = 5.566$ Å at RT.	90Mur															
b	$Z = 3$ in phase I.	90Mur															
	Crystal structure of $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot x\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ( $x = 0.887$ ): see	82Mak															
5a	Dielectric constant: Fig. 70A-1-001, Fig. 70A-1-002; see also	53Dry, 79Rip															
c	Spontaneous polarization: Fig. 70A-1-003.																
6a	Heat capacity: Fig. 70A-1-004; see also	67Mat															
9a	Far infrared spectrum: see	73Fuk															
13a	NMR: Fig. 70A-1-005, Fig. 70A-1-006; see also	79Rip															



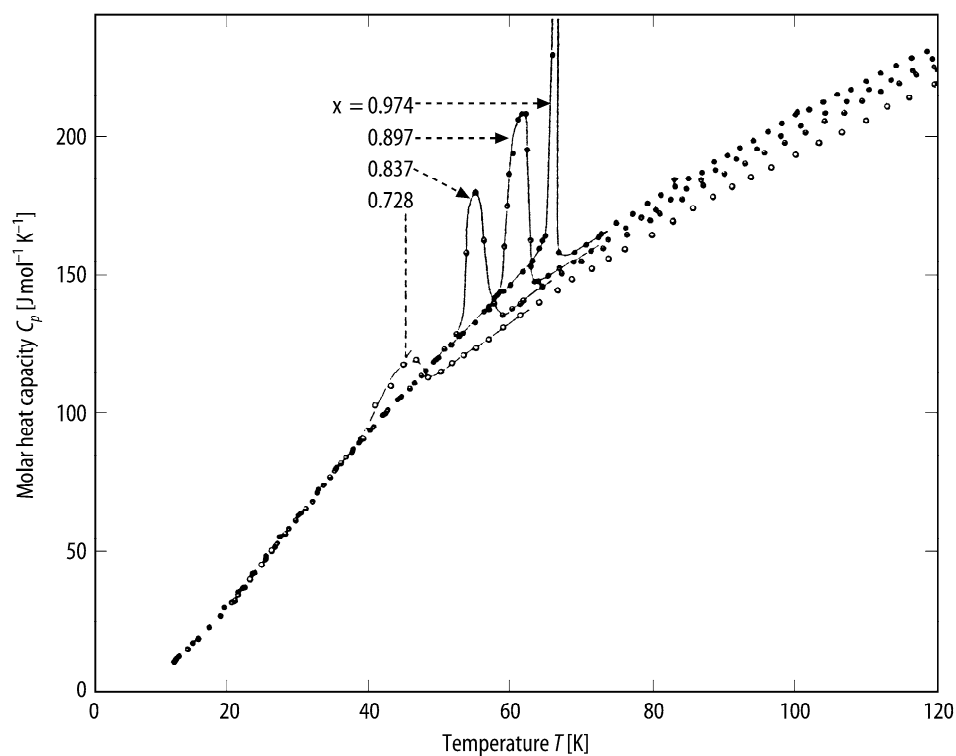
**Fig. 70A-1-001.**  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .  $\kappa_d$ ,  $\kappa_c$  vs.  $T$  [90Mur].



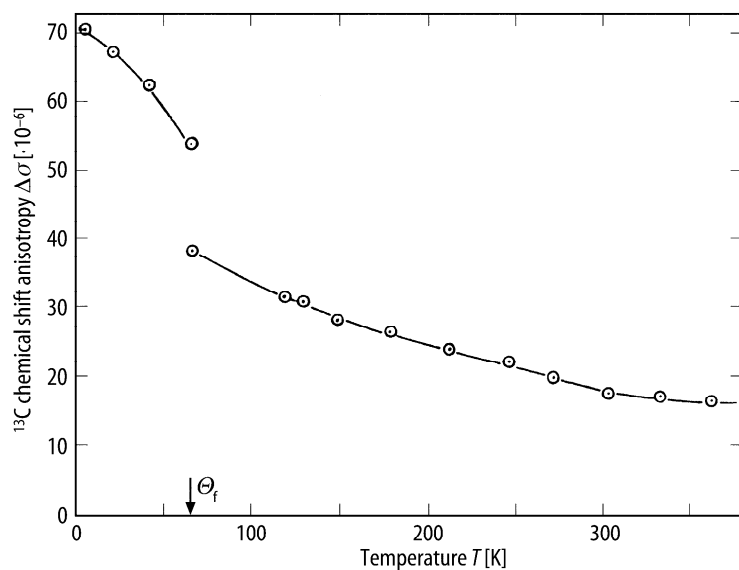
**Fig. 70A-1-002.**  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .  $\kappa_c^{-1}$  vs.  $T$  [90Mur].



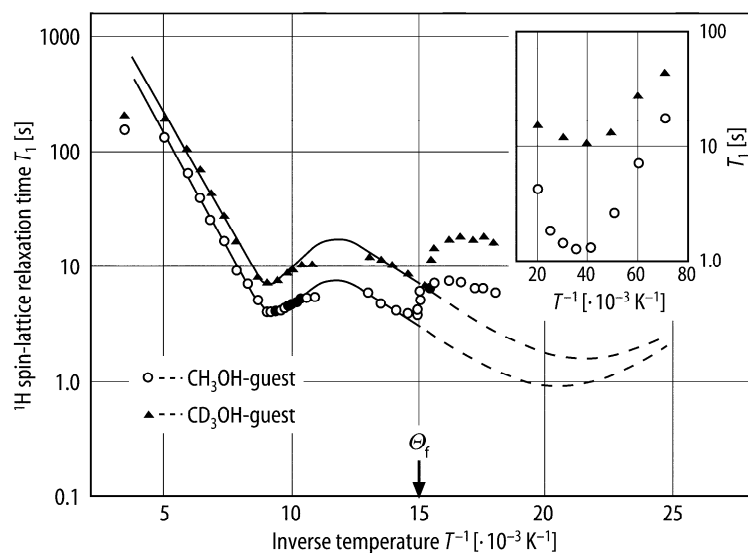
**Fig. 70A-1-003.**  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .  $P_s$  vs.  $T$  [90Mur]. Obtained by pyroelectric charge measurement along the  $c$  axis.  $E_{\text{pol}}$ : poling field.



**Fig. 70A-1-004.**  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot x\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .  $C_p$  vs.  $T$  [70Mat].  $C_p$ : molar heat capacity at constant pressure. Parameter:  $x$ .



**Fig. 70A-1-005.**  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .  $\Delta\sigma$  vs.  $T$  [82Mat].  $\Delta\sigma$ :  $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shift anisotropy.



**Fig. 70A-1-006.**  $3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .  $T_1$  vs.  $T^{-1}$  [82Mat].  $T_1$ :  $^1\text{H}$  spin-lattice relaxation times with  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  and  $\text{CD}_3\text{OH}$  trapped as the guest. The solid lines show the theoretical fits obtained by assuming the six-site reorientation model. The broken lines show theoretical curves in the fictitious case in which the phase transition and the methyl tunneling are absent.

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**References**

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