



Randomized Grain Boundary Phase Showing Macroscopic Chiral Domains

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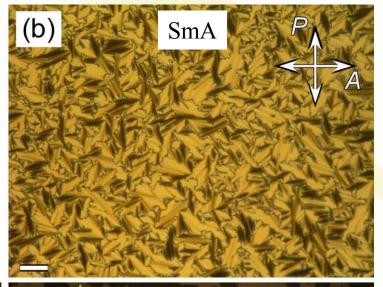


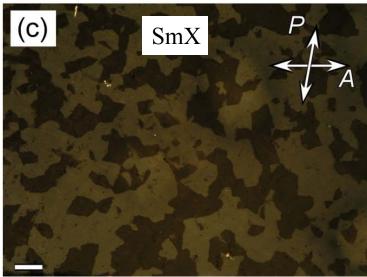
COBOXD and its DTLM images

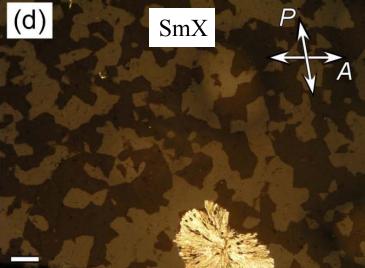


COBOXD

Iso (110°C) SmA (100°C) SmX (95°C) Cry







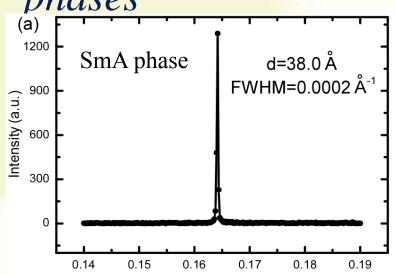


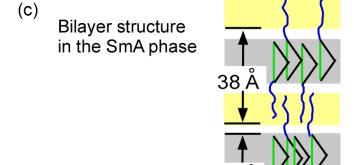


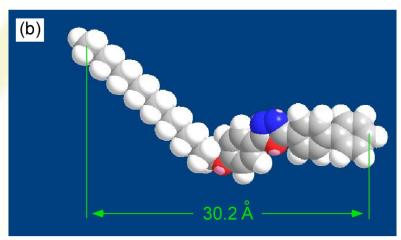
X-ray diffraction of the SmA and SmX

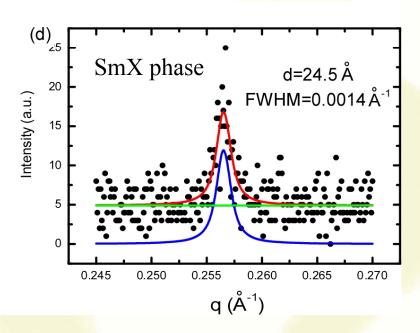


phases







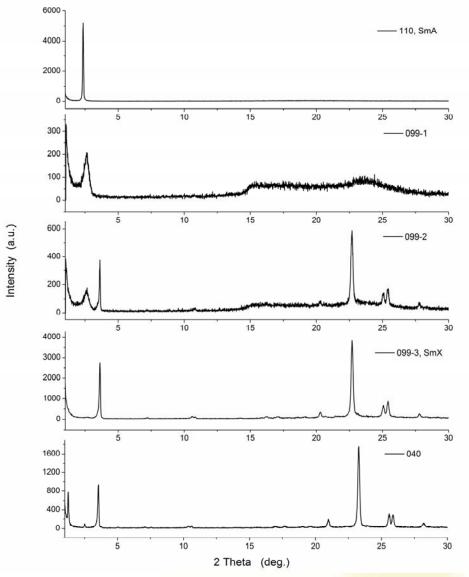






X-ray diffraction on cooling





SmA Phase

SmX phase

SmX phase transition to crystal phase

Crystal Phase

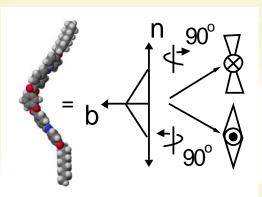
Crystal Phase



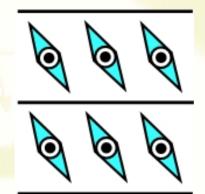


Chiral layers: Interplay of bent core, molecular tilt and polarization

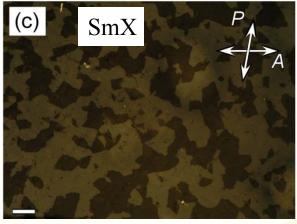


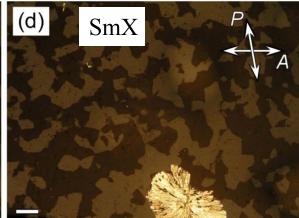


symmetry C_{2d}



symmetry C₂

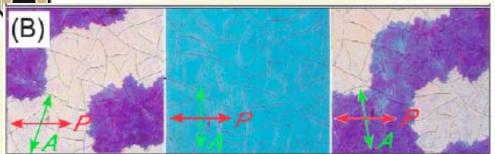




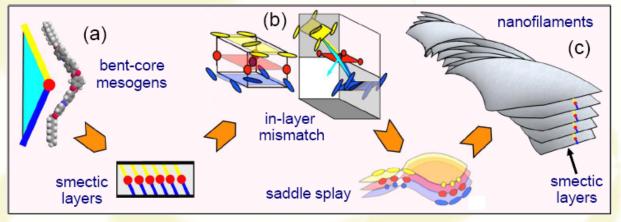


The B4 Phase: Helical Nanofilaments

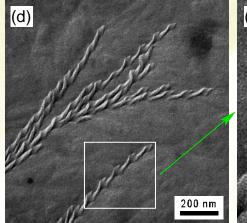


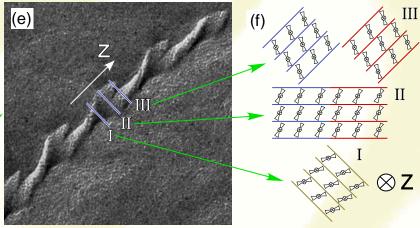


optical texture



self-assembly of the nanofilament phase







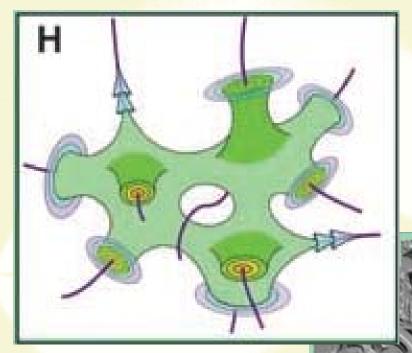


The DC phase: disordered focal conics



700 nm





self-assembly of disordered focal conics

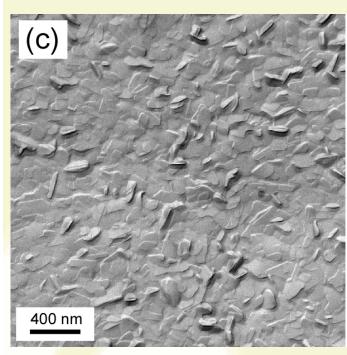
optical texture





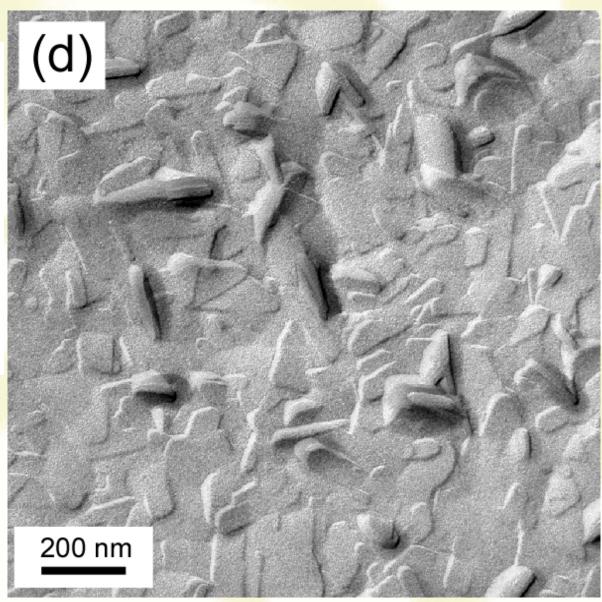
TEM images of the SmX phase at the air/liquid crystal interface





Blocks of smectic layers are oriented at different directions.

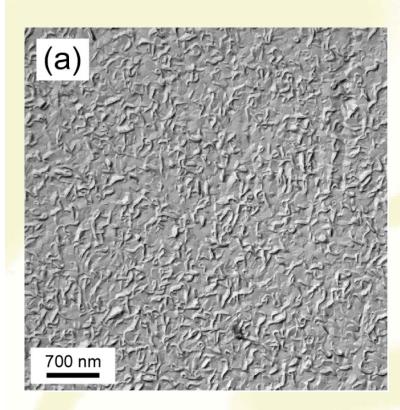






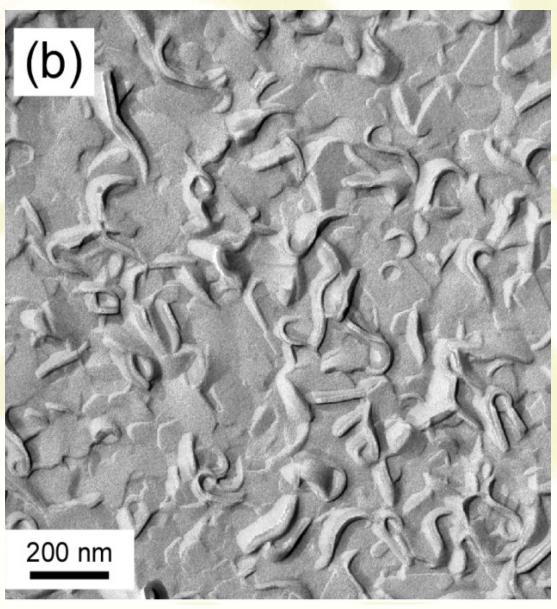
FFTEM image of the SmX phase fractured in the bulk





Blocks of smectic layers are oriented at different directions.

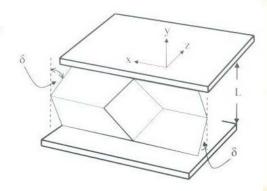






Chevron inclination, layer collapsing

Fig. 7.25. Defects mediating regions of opposite (vertical) chevron inclination are essentially of the bookshelf type.



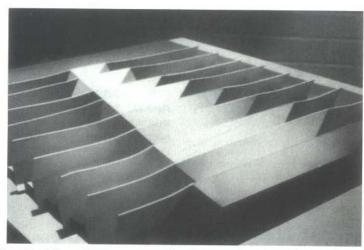
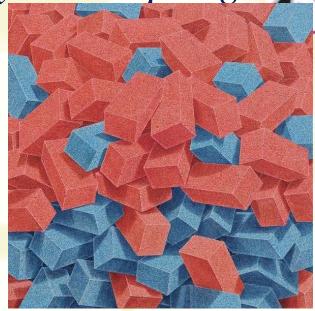
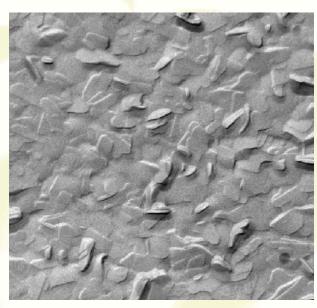


Fig. 7.26. Model of a pair of zigzag lines mediating two regions of opposite uniform (vertical) chevron inclination. Building a cardboard model of the respective structure gives an intuitive idea of why the mediating regions are oriented in bookshelf geometry, with the

normal to the layer plane being tilted with respect to the rubbing direction. (Reproduced by permission of Taylor & Francis, I. Dierking et al., *Liq. Cryst.*, **19**, (1995), 179 (http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals).)



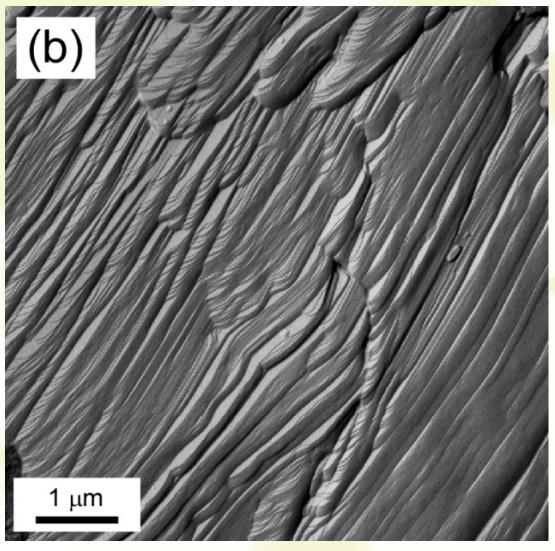






TEM images of the crystal phase at the air/crystal interface



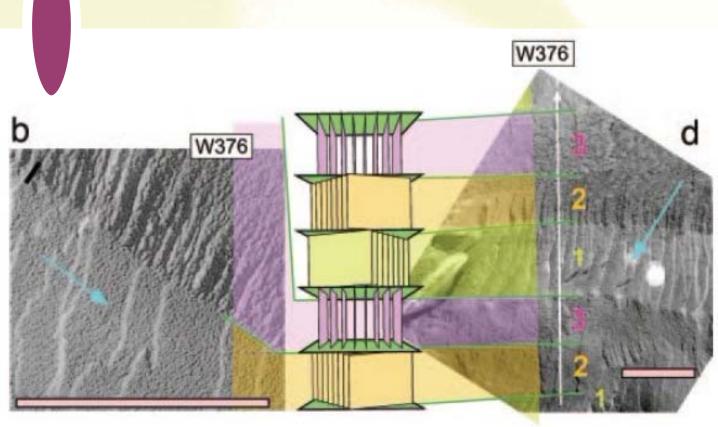






Twist grain boundary phase

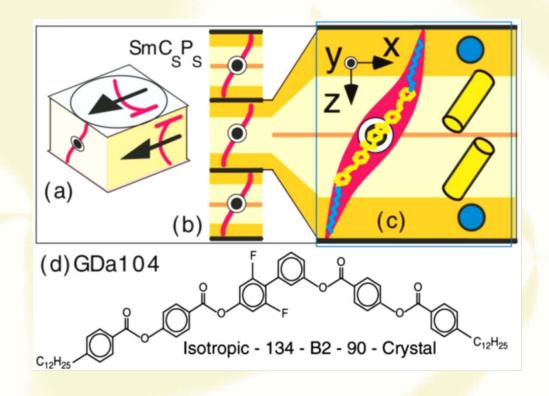




Randomized grain boundary phase



Formation of macroscopic chiral domains in a fluid smectic phase of achiral molecules



Theoretical calculation SmC_AP_A $OR=0.1^{\circ}/\mu m$ SmC_SP_F $OR=0.05^{\circ}/\mu m$

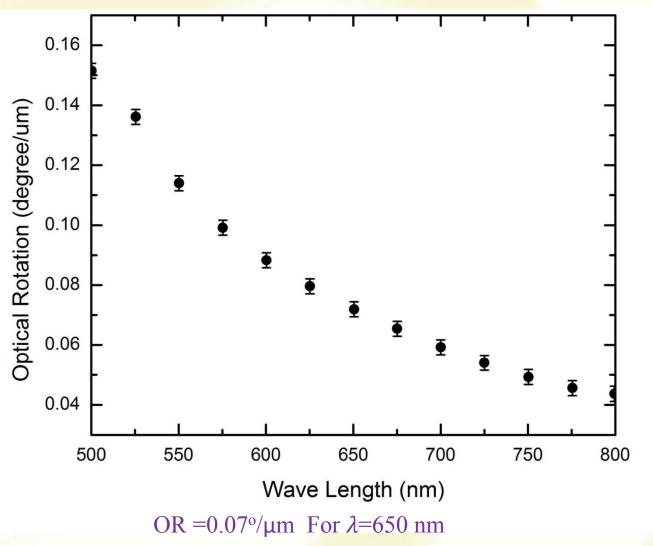
Experiment OR= $0.04^{\circ}/\mu m$ For $\lambda=650$ nm





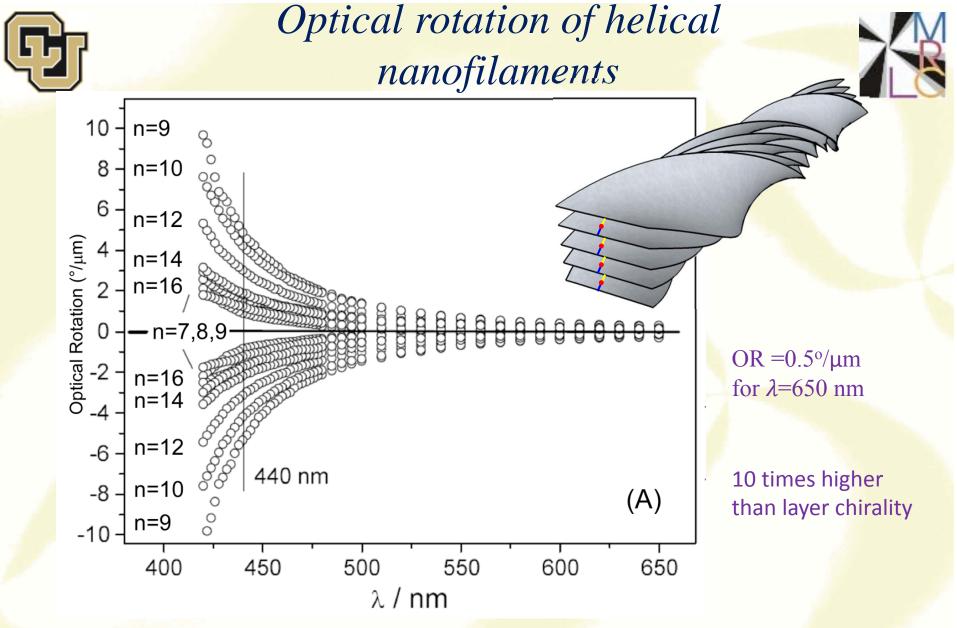
Optical rotation due to layer chirality

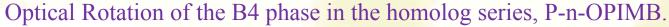




The optical rotation is attributed to the layer chirality.











Summary



- 1) Randomized Grain Boundary Phase of Achiral Hockey-Stick-Like Molecule
 - a) showing macroscopic chiral domains.
 - b) made of smectic blocks, randomly oriented.
 - c) optical rotation purely attributed to layer chirality, no helical structure.
 - d) layer collapsing plays an important role in forming this phase.
- 2) New molecular structure self-assembles into new microstructures.







Acknowledgement

Thank you for your attention!

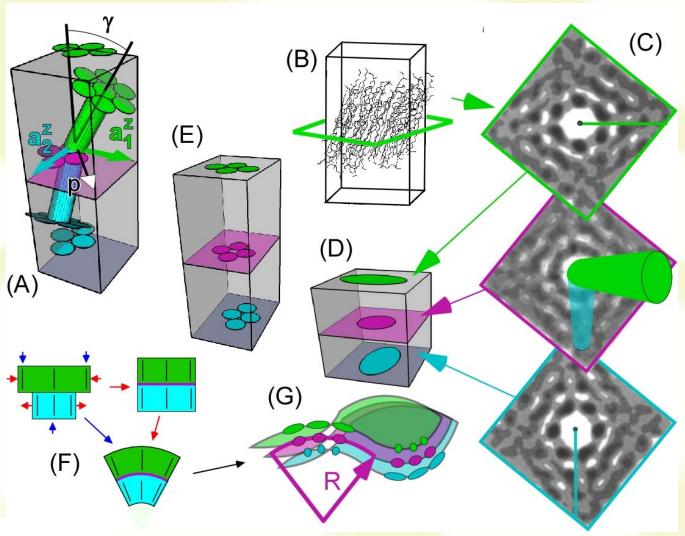
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Saddle-splay curvature:

Driven by the intra-layer structural mismatch









$$[a]_{\lambda}^{T} = \alpha/1c$$

 α = observed rotation in degrees.

1 = cell path length in decimeters. (1 decimeter = 1 dm = 10 cm.

A standard polarimeter tube is 1.00 dm in length.)

c = concentration in g ml⁻¹ for a pure liquid compound (i.e., the liquid's density), or g 100 ml⁻¹ for a solution.

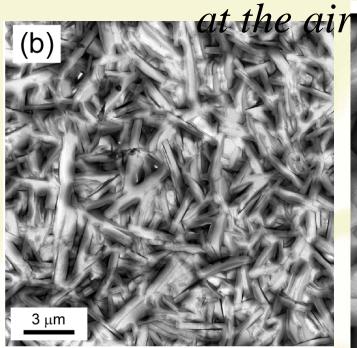
- •<u>Sucrose</u> +66.47°
- •Lactose +52.3°
- •Cholesterol -31.5°
- •Camphor +44.26°
- •Penicillin V +223°
- •Taxol −49°
- •(S)-bromobutane +23.1°
- •(R)-bromobutane -23.1°
- •(+)-<u>cavicularin</u> +168.2°





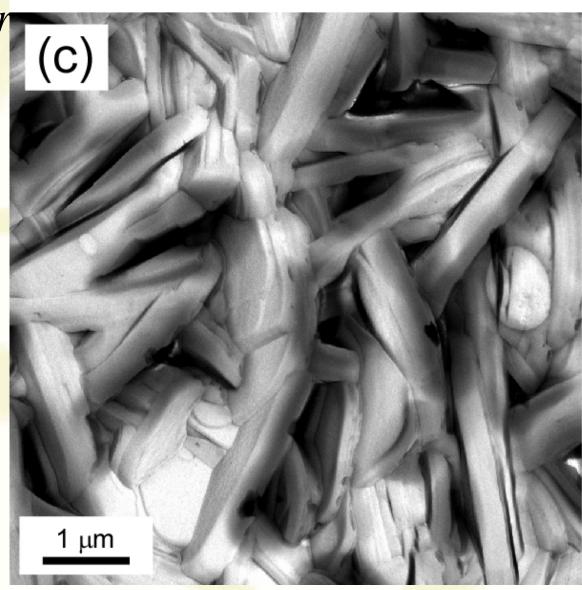
TEM images of the twist grain boundary phase





Disordered blocks of smectic layer at the air interface.











- 1) Microstructure of the bent-core liquid crystal phases
 - a) The DC phase: Disordered focal conics
 - b) The B4 phase: Helical nanofilaments
- 2) The randomized grain boundary phase
 - a) Optical texture: macroscopic chiral domain
 - b) FFTEM: blocks of smectic layers
 - c) Optical rotation: layer chirality
 - d) XRD: layer collapsing

