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A combination of analytical, numerical, and qualitative methods is used to study competing equilibrium orientational configurations in a liquid-crystal thin film. The material is a cholesteric liquid crystal and has a negative dielectric anisotropy. The system has strong homeotropic anchoring of the liquid-crystal director on the confining substrates and is subject to a voltage applied across the film thickness. A free-energy functional embodies the competing influences of the boundary conditions, the intrinsic chirality of the material, and the electric field. Attention is restricted to director fields that are functions only of the distance across the cell gap. A detailed phase and bifurcation analysis of the two equilibrium configurations of this type is presented; the control parameters are the ratio of the cell gap to the intrinsic pitch of the cholesteric and the applied voltage. The study was motivated by potential technological applications. The phase diagram contains both first-order and second-order transition lines, the former terminating at an isolated point and the latter at a triple point. The voltage-dependent nature of the total twist of the director across the cell is revealed and

where $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_j$, $j = 1, 2$, and $(0) = (0) = 0$. Hence $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, are the solutions of the system $T(w) = 0$. The functions w_j are given by $w_j = V_w / P$, where $V_w = 2/P$. Note that $w_j = 2/P$, $j = 1, 2$, and $f_j = 0$, $j = 1, 2$. Thus $(T^{-1}I)$ is

$$w_1 = -0.039, \quad w_2 = -0.580, \quad w_3 = -1.088 \quad (27)$$

where $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, and (23) is

$$w_1^2 + w_2^2 = 1 \quad (28)$$

3.3. Perturbation Analysis of Bifurcation Points

We seek a perturbation expansion for w_j and f_j in powers of ϵ . For $\epsilon = 4$, $f_j = 0$, $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, and $f_j = 0$. On the other hand, $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, and $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, are the solutions of the system $T(w, f) = 0$:

$$(w; f) = w_1(\epsilon) + w_3(\epsilon)^3 + w_5(\epsilon)^5 + \dots \quad (29)$$

$$(f) = f_0 + f_2 \epsilon^2 + f_4 \epsilon^4 + \dots \quad (29)$$

The functions w_j and f_j are given by $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, and $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, are the solutions of the system $T(w, f) = 0$. The functions w_j and f_j are given by $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, and $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, are the solutions of the system $T(w, f) = 0$.

$$\frac{4}{0} \sum \left(- \right)^2 + 3 \left(- \right)^2 = 2 \quad (30)$$

The functions w_j and f_j are given by $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, and $w_j = w_j(\epsilon)$, $f_j = f_j(\epsilon)$, $j = 1, 2$, are the solutions of the system $T(w, f) = 0$.

$$O(1): \quad \frac{2}{0} \sum \frac{2}{1} = 1 \quad (31)$$

$$O(\epsilon^2): \quad \frac{2}{0} \sum \frac{2}{1, 3} + \frac{2}{2} = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$O(\epsilon^4): \quad \frac{9}{0} \sum \frac{2}{3} + \frac{10}{0} \sum \frac{2}{1, 5} + 12 \frac{2}{2, 4} = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$F_j = f_j(\epsilon), \quad w_j = w_j(\epsilon), \quad j = 1, 2, \quad (29)$$

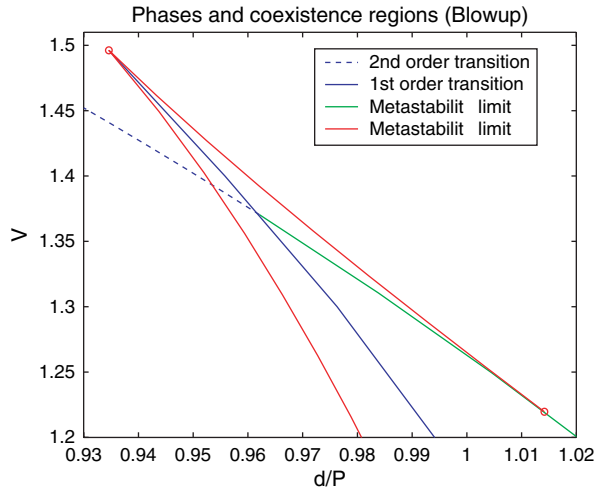
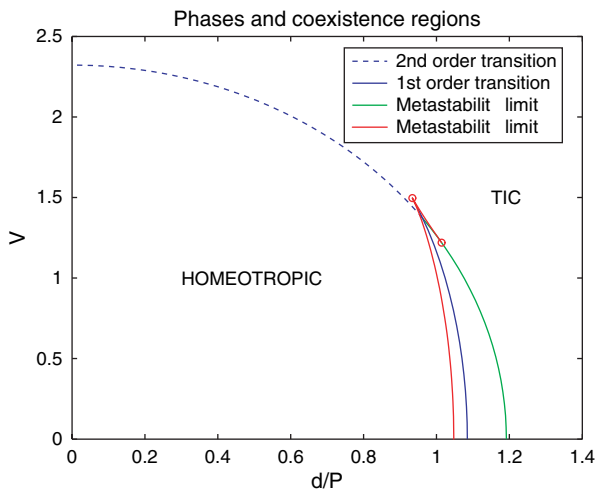
$$(26)_w \quad w_j = w_j(\epsilon), \quad f_j = f_j(\epsilon), \quad O(\epsilon),$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{2}{0} \sum \frac{2}{1, 3, 5, 7, 9} \right) = 1$$



E r -F I , T r C r L , -G r F w r N r D r A r

$$W_w \quad (0) = () = 0, \quad (0) = 0, \quad () = V,$$



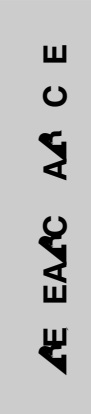
R f. 27) (w w w r k f i)
 (w w w r k f i).

5. 2-D CA AB F
I E CC F AA

T r k w r f r k f r k f r k
 f r k f r k , r k f r k CF1
 f r k . W w r k f r k f r k
 H r k r k f r k f r k ,
 f r k , f r k , f r k r k w
 H r k r k f r k f r k
 r k - - r k , r k CF1. T
 r k w r k , f r k , f r k r k
 L r k M r k³³ r k . T r k
 f r k (H r k , TIC, CF1) r k -
 (w r k f r k) r k r k .
 H r k w f r k j r k f r k r k
 f r k H r k f r k w r k r k
 f r k r k r k r k -
 - r k w r k r k r k r k

5.1. General Linear Stability Criterion

T r k r k f r k r k (0, 0)
 r k w r k , r k w r k r k f r k
 w f r k r k r k r k /
 - = P() (,), = 1, (e()) 9 0Tc 9(E9 ()Tj /F71. Tf5 "()962687301051 TD 0 24 0 18 1 Tf 1.



The vector potential \mathbf{A} is defined by the equation

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j} \quad (63)$$

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€

E is -F I, T is C is L, -G is F_w is N is D is A is

$$F \text{ is } \text{is} \text{ is } \text{is}, = (,) = (,), w$$

$$= , + , , \text{ is } = , - ,$$

(A3)

$$() = , + ,$$

$$, + ,$$

$$, + ,$$

$$U \text{ is } f \text{ is } w \text{ is } f \text{ is } (2)$$

$$2 = K_1(, + ,)^2 + K_2[^2, + (, - ,)^2 + ^2,]$$

$$+ 2K_2_0[- LK ,$$

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