

# Liquid crystals enable chemoresponsive reconfigurable colloidal self-assembly

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**L**iquid crystals (LCs) and colloids have large response functions, a property that Nobel laureate Pierre-Gilles de Gennes (1) identified as the most significant unifying concept of soft matter. This strong response to external fields enables practical applications ranging from nonmechanical beam steering, to information displays, to label-free biological sensors (2–4). Poulin et al. (5) have demonstrated that colloidal particles embedded in a nematic solvent are stabilized by topological defects and interact via a new type of interactions that arise from the LC's orientational elasticity. This seminal work initiated a great deal of excitement, and many self-assembled colloidal architectures have been reported in the bulk and at surfaces of LCs (6–14), promising a new class of reconfigurable composites that may enable mass production of tunable photonic crystals and optical metamaterials (14, 15). LC solvents can provide conceptually new means of predesigned control over self-organization of micrometer- and nanometer-sized particles that are not accessible in isotropic

elastic energy strongly depends on particles' relative positions, giving rise to interactions mediated by the elasticity and reminiscent of electrostatic interactions between dipolar charge distributions. Colloidal elastic dipoles with the dipole moment  $\mathbf{p}$  parallel to the LC-water interface form linear chains of particles interspaced by boojums (Fig. 1). These surface defects prevent particle aggregation, similar to hyperbolic defects in colloidal chains assembling in the LC bulk (5). The chains are directed along the far-field director at the LC-water interface and resemble electrostatic dipolar chains that follow electric field lines. Upon adding surfactant molecules, point defects decouple from the interface and move to the positions beneath colloidal spheres (Fig. 1 and ). The surfactant monolayer at the nematic-water interface not only alters the boundary conditions for the director  $\mathbf{n}$  but also turns the interactions from attractive dipolar interactions between colloids with the dipole moment  $\mathbf{p}$  parallel to the interface to repulsive interactions of elastic dipoles with the dipole moment  $\mathbf{p}$  orthogonal to this interface. The ensuing self-assembled structures

gradually change from linear chains (Fig. 1) to chains with larger interparticle distances, and then to hexagonal arrays (Fig. 1). By varying the surfactant concentration, Koenig et al. (16) control point defects that are repeatedly forced to move from the LC bulk to the interface and back and the ensuing reconfigurable particle self-assembly. The response of this system to surfactant molecules adsorbing at the LC-water interface is perhaps another classic example of the extraordinarily strong response of soft matter (1).

Being at the nexus of several research fields, the work by Koenig et al. (16) is poised to initiate a great number of interdisciplinary studies of complex systems comprising LCs, colloids, and amphiphiles. The authors mention the need to explore how many-body elastic interactions may define the periodicity of locally hexagonal colloidal structures (Fig. 1). It is particularly interesting to study the dynamics of reversible transformation of defect configurations. One may also explore how the addition of molecular surfactant leads to antagonistic vertical boundary conditions near the triple contact line of fluid interface and solid sphere (Fig. 1) and how

the ensuing strong elastic distortions of the director  $\mathbf{n}$  may be relaxed by spatial redistribution of surfactant at the LC-water interface or by formation of a surface disclination ring. Both individual particles and self-assembled structures may be used in the development of new label-free chemical and biological sensors (2, 19, 20). The chemically controlled self-assembly demonstrated by Koenig et al. (16) may also guide the design of reconfigurable interfacial colloidal architectures and tunable 2D optical metamaterials (14, 15). It is therefore of great interest to explore how these interface-confined two-dimensional colloidal interactions and self-assembly will vary as a function of colloidal particle's shape and size (especially for nanometer-sized colloids) as well as how the elasticity-mediated interactions depend on the type of the used LC mesophase (i.e., nematic vs. smectic vs. cholesteric, etc.).

Work on colloidal self-assembly in the author'