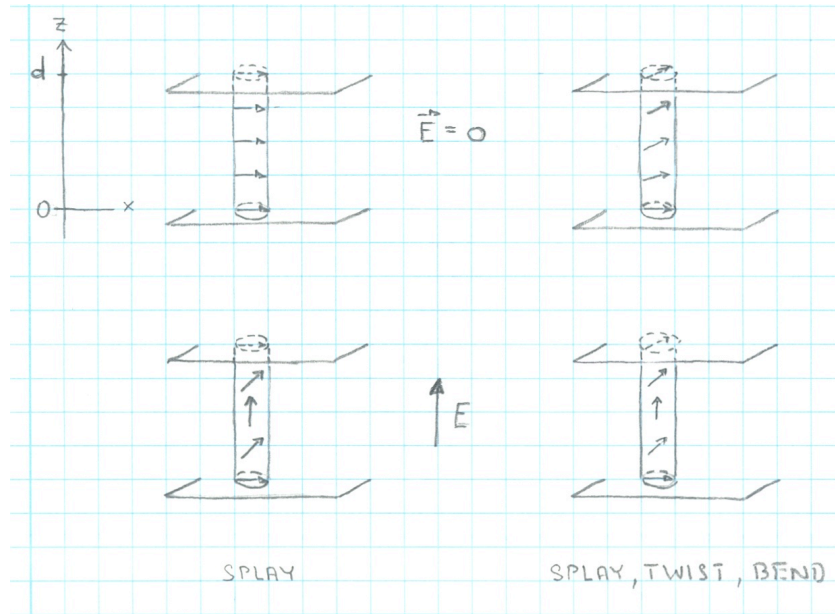


# Fréedericksz Transition in LCD [pln77]

Consider a thin film of nematic sandwiched (at width  $d$ ) by parallel plates and homogeneous boundary conditions with parallel alignment (left) or perpendicular alignment (right) realized. An electric field  $\mathbf{E}$  perpendicular to the plane of the field is being switched on and off.



## Parallel alignment:

Director field:  $\mathbf{n}(z) = n_0 \hat{\mathbf{e}}_x + \delta n(z) \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z$ .

Boundary conditions:  $\delta n(0) = \delta n(d) = 0$ .

Ansatz:  $\delta n(z) = A \sin\left(\frac{\pi z}{d}\right)$ .

Change in energy density has two contributions:

- elastic splay energy,
- electric potential energy.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u(z) &= \frac{1}{2} K_1 \left( \frac{d\delta n}{dz} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\epsilon_{\parallel} - \epsilon_{\perp})}_{\chi} \epsilon_0 E^2 (\delta n)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} K_1 A^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{d} \right)^2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi z}{d} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \chi \epsilon_0 E^2 A^2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi z}{d} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta U(E) \doteq \int_0^d dz \Delta u(z) = \frac{1}{2} K_1 A^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{d} \right)^2 \frac{d}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \chi \epsilon_0 E^2 A^2 \frac{d}{2}.$$

$$\Delta U(E_c) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_c = \frac{\pi}{d} \sqrt{\frac{K_1}{\chi \epsilon_0}}.$$

### **Perpendicular alignment:**

Director field has three components:  $\mathbf{n}(z) = n_x(z)\hat{\mathbf{e}}_x + n_y(z)\hat{\mathbf{e}}_y + n_z(z)\hat{\mathbf{e}}_z$ .

Boundary conditions:  $\mathbf{n}(0) = n_0\hat{\mathbf{e}}_x$ ,  $\mathbf{n}(d) = n_0\hat{\mathbf{e}}_y$ .

Elastic energy now involves splay, twist, and bend.

$$\text{Transition field: } E_c = \frac{\pi}{d} \sqrt{\frac{K_1 + (K_3 - 2K_2)/4}{\chi \epsilon_0}}.$$

### **Magnetic nematics:**

For rod-like molecules with a magnetic dipole moment, which can be induced or permanent, the electric potential-energy density is to be replaced by the magnetic potential-energy density,

$$\Delta u(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \chi H^2 (\delta n)^2,$$

where  $\chi$  is the magnetic susceptibility and  $H$  the external magnetic field.

[adapted from Jones 2002]