

# Ferroelectric Nematic Phase over broad range of temperatures including room temperature in rod-type mesogens

Jagdish K Vij

School of Engineering Trinity College Dublin, The University of Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland

## Abstract

The discovery of the ferroelectric nematic ( $N_F$ ) phase has attracted significant attention from the soft matter community, both for exploring the scientific basis of its origin and for advancing its potential applications in devices such as optical modulators and high-energy-density storage supercapacitors. Unlike rigid solid-state ferroelectrics, the fluidic nature of  $N_F$  materials offers ease and flexibility in device fabrication. In the  $N_F$  phase, these materials exhibit remarkably large saturated spontaneous polarization ( $\geq 6$  Micro C/cm<sup>2</sup>), which is comparable to that of the solid-state perovskite ferroelectrics. Due to extremely large spontaneous polarization, these materials will exhibit exceptionally strong non-linear electro-optic effects. In this talk, we report synthesis of the three new  $N_F$  phase compounds with an extended temperature range of up to 103 °C, including stability at room temperature, and compounds having low ionic conductivity. Two of these compounds show a direct Iso-to- $N_F$  phase transition, and in two out of three, the  $N_F$  phase was stable below 20 °C. The synthesis is described, and compounds are characterized by analysis of the textures by Polarizing Optical Microscopy in different surface alignment configurations. Chiral domains in ( $N_F$ ) phases formed by achiral molecules were observed under two different surface boundary conditions. X-ray measurements show that the effective length of the molecule is lower in the  $N_F$  phase than in the N/Iso phase. Dielectric measurements confirm the presence of a large ferroelectric mode in the  $N_F$  phase. Temperature-dependent birefringence data show a large increase in the order parameter at the Iso -  $N_F$  or N to  $N_F$  transition temperature. The fundamental properties determined for these materials will advance their future applications.