

## Periodic textures of smectic-A films on crystalline surfaces

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Ordered textures of liquid crystal (LC) may be used as templates for the self-assembly of colloids and nanoparticles [1]. Using polarizing optical microscopy we studied thin films and droplets of smectic-A LC (8CB) deposited in air on crystalline surfaces of mica that induce monostable planar anchoring. The competition with the homeotropic anchoring at the LC-air interface leads to the formation of 1D patterns composed of straight, parallel defect domains that are organized in periodic arrays over areas as large as several  $\text{mm}^2$ . For higher values of  $h$  we observed a sharp transition to a 2D lattice of fragmented focal conic domains, without the axial symmetry typical of planar degenerate anchoring [3]. We have developed a simple model which identifies the 1D arrays with self-assembled “oily streaks,” comprising straight disclination lines and curvature walls. The model reproduces the observed monotonic increase of the period  $p$  with the film thickness  $h$  in the range  $p=1-4 \mu\text{m}$  and  $h=0.8-17 \mu\text{m}$  [2]. Despite the apparent generality of our model for hybrid planar-homeotropic anchoring conditions, periodic arrays of straight oily streaks have been observed so far only for 8CB on crystalline surfaces such as mica or  $\text{MoS}_2$ . Our model indicates that this specificity is due to a particularly strong anchoring of the LC on such crystalline surfaces [3]. We discuss the arrangement of strongly deformed layers near the wall and the substrate in light of recent synchrotron x-ray diffraction measurements.

[1] D. Yoon *et al.*, *Nature Mat.* **2007**, 6, 866

[2] B. Zappone and E. Lacaze, *Phys Rev E* **2008**, 78, 061704

[3] W. Guo and C. Bahr, *Phys Rev E* **2009**, 79, 011707

