Field-induced behaviors near the smectic-A–smectic-C\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase transition of an antiferroelectric liquid crystal

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We have experimentally and theoretically investigated the electric-field effect on the smectic-A–smectic-C\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase transition of an antiferroelectric liquid crystal 4'-octylcarbonyloxybiphenyl-4-carboxylate (MHPOBC) [17] and 4-(1-methyl-hexylcarbonyl)phenyl 4'-octylcarbonyloxybiphenyl-4-carboxylate (MHPOCBO) [11]. On the other hand, from the dielectric measurements under dc electric fields, a few results related to the phase transition were reported [11,14–16]. Especially, in addition to the ferroelectric mode, a low-frequency mode was found in the low-temperature range of MHPOBC [11]. However, there is no report in the high-temperature range close to the SmA-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase-transition point.

In this paper, we focused our attention on the field-induced behaviors near the SmA-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase-transition point, which may not be so complicated in comparison with those in the low-temperature range of SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*}. First, in order to confirm if there exists the tricritical point or not, we performed three independent measurements; the observation of texture evolution under fields and the measurements of apparent tilt angle and switching current. Next, the dielectric measurements under dc fields were made to show that there is an additional low-frequency mode also in the high-temperature range, which is the soft mode related to the SmA-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase transition. Last, we present a simple phenomenological model that explains the experimentally obtained E-T phase diagram and the appearance of the soft mode under dc fields.

The paper is organized as follows. The experimental results are shown in Sec. II. Section III presents a simple theoretical description to explain the observed results. Section IV is devoted to conclusions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Subphases of antiferroelectric liquid crystals have been attracting much attention, among which the smectic-C\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} (SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*}) phase is especially of great interest. Its tilted character was clearly demonstrated by x-ray-diffraction experiments [1–3], and by optical measurements [4,5]. In addition, unusually large pretransitional tilt fluctuations have been reported in the vicinity of the SmA-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase transition by heat capacity [6] and birefringence measurements [7]. The structure of the SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase was recently determined to be incommensurate with the smectic layer [8] indicating that the soft mode should condense at a general point \( q_\perp \) of the smectic Brilliouin zone. In actuality, we have recently succeeded in observing the soft mode in the SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase [9]. All these results have definitively shown that the SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase is brought about by the soft-mode condensation and the soft mode corresponds to a simple helix, and therefore the SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase should also have a simple helix similar to the usual SmC\textsuperscript{*}, but only different in pitch, as is expressed by the clock model [7].

On the other hand, also the electric-field effect on the SmA-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase transition has been studied extensively by the measurements of the field-induced apparent tilt angle [10,11], optical transmittance [1,12], switching current responses [1,13,14], dielectric permittivity [11,14–17], and the conoscopic observations [2]. From some of these results it was found that the antiferroelectric-like behavior near the transition point to the SmA phase changes to the ferroelectric-like or ferrielectric-like behavior in the low-temperature range of the SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase. As for the antiferroelectric behavior, the double hysteresis loop was clearly observed in 11HFBBBM7 [14]. This result indicates that there should be a tricritical point in the \( E \) (electric field)-\( T \) (temperature) phase diagram because the order of the SmA-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*} phase transition changes from the second order under no field to the first order under fields. However, nothing has been reported about the tricritical point, though the \( E-T \) phase diagrams were made in methylheptyloxybiphenyl-phenyl 4'-octylbiphenyl-4-carboxylate (MHPOBC) [17] and 4-(1-methyl-heptyloxybiphenyl)phenyl 4'-octylcarbonyloxybiphenyl-4-carboxylate (MHPOCBO) [11].

II. EXPERIMENT AND RESULTS

The sample used was an antiferroelectric liquid crystal, 4-(1-methyl-heptyloxybiphenyl)phenyl 4'-octylcarbonyloxybiphenyl-4-carboxylate (MHPOCBO). The phase sequence of MHPOCBO, on cooling given by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) [18], is Iso.-(146.8 \( ^\circ \)C)-SmA-(105.5 \( ^\circ \)C)-SmC\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*}-(99.5 \( ^\circ \)C)-SmC\textsubscript{A}\textsuperscript{*}-(73.3 \( ^\circ \)C)-SmI\textsubscript{a}\textsuperscript{*}-(66.1 \( ^\circ \)C)-Cryst. The material was confined between two ITO (indium tin oxide)-coated glass slides, separated by...
spacers of 25 μm in thickness and the active area is 16 mm². To achieve a planar alignment, the glasses were covered with rubbed polyamide layers. The sample alignment was improved by applying a low-frequency ac electric field with thermal cycling around the SmA-SmCₐ* phase-transition point at a rate of 0.05 °C/min for 1 h.

The temperature was controlled by a hot stage (Instec HS-1) with an accuracy of ±0.005 °C. The transition temperature from SmA to SmCₐ*, T_C, was determined carefully by the dielectric measurement. The transition temperature thus determined was slightly different from that by DSC measurements.

A. Texture observation under dc fields

The E (electric field)-T (temperature) phase diagram was constructed by the microscopic observation of texture change under dc electric fields, as shown in Fig. 1. We found a tricritical point (TCP) in the E-T phase diagram. Between \( T_{TCP} \) (the temperature of TCP) and \( T_C \) no texture change and no stripe were observed when the electric field was gradually increased, indicating that the direct transition from the SmCₐ* phase to the unwound SmC phase should take place continuously not through a structure with a large pitch. Below \( T_{TCP} \), on the other hand, we observed the propagation of domains. When the electric field was increased, ferroelectric SmC domains appeared and then propagated. Therefore, the field-induced transition from SmCₐ* to SmC is discontinuous with a typical hysteresis. The narrow region limited by the lines \( L_1 \) and \( L_2 \) in Fig. 1 corresponds to the coexisting state of them. The dc electric field could stabilize the coexisting state and some pictures of the texture were taken (see Fig. 2). It is clearly seen that the optical axis is different in the two domains. Near \( T_{TCP} \), the optical contrast of these domains is weak [Fig. 2(a)], but far from \( T_{TCP} \) it becomes strong [Fig. 2(b)]. The domain boundaries are almost along the smectic layers.

In the subsequent subsections, we present the results of the apparent tilt angle and switching current measurements. The tricritical point is clearly observed also in these measurements.

B. Apparent tilt angle

The apparent tilt angle in planar geometry was measured as a function of the dc bias field by using the usual optical 2θ method [19]. Figure 3 shows the field dependences of the apparent tilt angle obtained at two typical temperatures. For \( T_{TCP}<T<T_C \) [Fig. 3(a)], the continuous variation of the apparent tilt angle from the SmCₐ* phase to the induced ferroelectric SmC phase was observed. For \( T<T_{TCP} \) [Fig. 3(b)], on the other hand, the variation of the apparent tilt angle became discontinuous. For small fields, the apparent tilt angle increased when the dc electric field was increased and at a critical value of electric field it jumped. Similar results were obtained by Hiraoka et al. in MHPOCBC [10] and in MHPOBC [11].

C. D-E hysteresis loop

D-E hysteresis loops were obtained by using the conventional method [20] with a triangular wave of 50 Hz. The switching current \( I \), through a resistor connected with the sample, was measured with a digitizing oscilloscope and averaged over 200 periods.

We show two typical results of the switching current and the corresponding D-E hysteresis loop obtained by numerically integrating the current in Fig. 4. Two distinct behaviors were observed. For \( T_{TCP}<T<T_C \) [Fig. 4(a)], the switching current is symmetric with respect to \( E=0 \) and no hysteresis is observed. For \( T<T_{TCP} \) [Fig. 4(b)], on the other hand, the

FIG. 1. Phase diagram of MHPOCBC constructed by the microscopic observation of texture change under dc electric fields.

FIG. 2. The microphotographs of the texture in the SmCₐ* phase under a dc electric field at (a) \( T-T_C=-0.6 \) °C, \( E=1.15 \) V/μm; (b) \( T-T_C=-1.0 \) °C, \( E=1.25 \) V/μm. The polarizers are crossed.

FIG. 3. Apparent tilt angle variation under dc field at (a) \( T-T_C=0.1 \) °C, (b) \( T-T_C=-1 \) °C.
switching current becomes asymmetrical and a double hysteresis loop appears. This result is also strong evidence exhibiting the existence of TCP.

The observation of the texture evolution in MHPOCBC under dc electric fields has shown the existence of a TCP on the $E$-$T$ phase diagram, which was confirmed by the apparent tilt angle and switching current measurements.

D. Dielectric measurements under a dc field

The frequency dispersion of the complex permittivity was measured with an impedance analyzer (Hewlett Packard 4194A) in the frequency range of 100 Hz to 10 MHz. The ac probe field was 4.0 V/mm. The dielectric dispersion was measured as a function of temperature for different values of the dc bias field $E = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1, \text{and} 1.2 \text{V/μm}$. According to the $E$-$T$ phase diagram obtained experimentally in Fig. 1, $E_{TCP} \approx 1.1 \text{V/μm}$, and for $E > E_{TCP}$ the transition from SmA to SmC$_{a}^{*}$ is of second order, while for $E < E_{TCP}$ it is of first order.

In Fig. 5, the real part of the dielectric constant, $\varepsilon'$, at 100 Hz is presented for various dc bias fields. We can see that $\varepsilon'$ has a maximum for all the dc fields and the peak value increases as the field is increased. However, it should be noted that the peak value at 1.2 V/μm ($> E_{TCP}$) is still larger than those at 0.8 and 1 V/μm ($< E_{TCP}$). By a microscopic observation it was found that the large peak is due to the coexistence of SmC and SmC$_{a}^{*}$ and so not to the critical phenomenon. This is supported by the fact that $\varepsilon'$ at 1.2 V/μm ($> E_{TCP}$) is smaller than those at 0.8 and 1 V/μm ($< E_{TCP}$) in the SmA phase.

In Fig. 6, typical frequency dispersions in the SmC$_{a}^{*}$ phase are shown. Without field [Fig. 6(a)] one mode is observed around 200 kHz, which is the ferroelectric mode. At $E = 1 \text{V/μm}$, on the other hand, another mode appears around 5 kHz [Fig. 6(b)]. This mode can be observed also at weaker fields, though the relaxation strength is small. The frequency dispersions were analyzed in terms of the Cole-Cole formula:

$$\varepsilon(f) - \varepsilon_\infty = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)\beta_1} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\Delta \varepsilon_j}{1 + (j\pi f f_{r,j})^{\beta_1}}$$

where the first term accounts for the conductivity of the sample, $\varepsilon_\infty$ is the dielectric constant at the high-frequency limit, and $f_{r,j}$, $\Delta \varepsilon_j$, and $\beta_1$ are, respectively, the relaxation frequency, the dielectric strength and the distribution parameter for the $j$th mode. The justification of Eq. (1) will be made in the next section. All the parameters are determined by the least-squares method. Typical results are shown in Figs. 7–9. Without field there is only the ferroelectric mode [$n = 1$ in Eq. (1)], the relaxation strength and frequency show anomalies at the transition point [Figs. 7(a) and 7(b)], and $\beta_1$ decreases slightly in SmC$_{a}^{*}$ [Fig. 7(c)]. At 1 V/μm (Fig. 8), another mode was necessary for the fitting [$n = 2$ in Eq. (1)]. From Fig. 8(a), it is found that this mode becomes soft as the transition point $T_C(E)$ is approached in the SmC$_{a}^{*}$ phase and the frequency becomes zero at $T_C(E)$, which is the

![FIG. 4. Current peaks and the corresponding polarization hysteresis loops in the SmC$_{a}^{*}$ phase at (a) $T - T_c = -0.2 \text{°C}$; (b) $T - T_c = -1.6 \text{°C}$.](image)

![FIG. 5. Temperature dependences of the real part of the dielectric constant, $\varepsilon'$, for different applied bias fields obtained at 100 Hz.](image)
field-induced phase-transition temperature between SmA and SmC* phases. This behavior clearly indicates that this mode should be the soft mode related to the SmA-SmC* phase transition. The relaxation strength increases near the transition point \( T - T_\text{C} = -0.8 \, ^\circ\text{C} \) under (a) no field and (b) \( E = 1 \, \text{V}/\mu\text{m} \). Solid lines represent the best fit with Eq. (1).

III. THEORY

In this section, we will develop a Landau theory to describe the tricritical point and the appearance of the soft mode under a dc field. Here, we should notice the experimental fact that no stripe corresponding to the helical structure was observed with a polarizing microscope in the process of changing the applied field. This indicates that the very-short-pitch helical structure in the SmC* phase should disappear without the divergence of the pitch, i.e., the amplitude of the helix should become zero. For this case we may express the order parameter in the \( j \)th layer as

\[
\xi_{jx} = \xi_{jx}^f + \xi_q \cos q_c j d,
\]

\[
\xi_{jy} = \xi_{jy}^f + \xi_q \sin q_c j d,
\]

where \( \xi_{jx}^f \) and \( \xi_{jy}^f \) are the ferroelectric order parameter, \( q_c \) is the wave number of the helix, \( \xi_q \) is the amplitude, and \( d \) is the layer spacing. We can regard \( q_c \) as constant, as mentioned above. When an electric field is applied along the \( x \) axis, the free-energy density \( f \) is given as

\[
\begin{align*}
\xi_{jx} &= \xi_{jx} + \frac{1}{2} \eta \xi_{q jx}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_j \xi_{jx}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta_j \xi_{jx}^4 \\
\xi_{jy} &= \xi_{jy} + \frac{1}{2} \eta \xi_{q jy}^2 + \chi_j \xi_j \xi_{jx} E_x - \frac{1}{2} \xi_{q jy}^2 E_x^2.
\end{align*}
\]

FIG. 7. Temperature dependences of (a) the relaxation frequency \( f_r \), (b) the dielectric strength \( D_\epsilon \), and (c) the distribution factor \( B_\epsilon \) without bias field.
The free-energy density without the last term in Eq. (3) has already been investigated in detail by Orihara and Ishibashi to explain the D-E double hysteresis loop observed in the SmC* phase. The hysteresis loop may not be so changed when the dielectric anisotropy is introduced. However, the last term was shown to play an important role in the second-order electro-optic effect and the third-order dielectric response. From the equilibrium conditions we get

\[ P_{fx} = -\chi_j \lambda_j \xi_{fx} + \chi_j E_x. \] (4)

The free-energy density without the last term in Eq. (3) has already been investigated in detail by Orihara and Ishibashi to explain the D-E double hysteresis loop observed in the SmC* phase [21]. The hysteresis loop may not be so changed when the dielectric anisotropy is introduced. However, the last term was shown to play an important role in the second-order electro-optic effect and the third-order dielectric response [22, 29]. From the equilibrium conditions we get

\[
\begin{align*}
\left( \alpha_f - \frac{\alpha_q \eta}{\beta_q^2} \right) \xi_{fx} + \left( \beta_f - \frac{\eta^2}{\beta_q} \right) \xi_{fx}^3 + \chi_j \lambda_j E_x + \frac{\eta \epsilon_u}{2 \beta_q} \xi_{fx} E_x^2 &= 0 \\
\text{for SmC}_* \end{align*}
\] (5)

\[
\alpha_f \xi_{fx} + \beta_f \xi_{fx}^3 + \chi_j \lambda_j E_x = 0 \text{ for SmC}.
\] (6)

giving the hysteresis loop. By assuming suitable temperature dependences of \( \alpha_f \) and \( \alpha_q \) and using the above equations and the following condition for the limit of stability,

\[
\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial \xi_{fx}} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{fx}} \right)^2 = 0,
\] (7)

we can get TCP (\( T_{TCP}, E_{TCP} \)), where no hysteresis appears for \( T_{TCP} < T < T_C \) but it does for \( T < T_{TCP} \), as has been experimentally observed. A typical \( E-T \) phase diagram obtained by the present theory is shown in Fig. 10.

Next, we calculate the complex dielectric constant under a dc field \( E_0 \) by using the Landau-Khalatnikov equation of motion:

\[
\gamma \frac{d \xi_q}{dt} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_q},
\] (8)

\[
\gamma \frac{d \xi_{fx}}{dt} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{fx}}.
\] (9)

where \( \gamma \) is the rotational viscosity. When a small ac field \( \Delta E \) is superimposed, i.e., \( E_x = E_0 + \Delta E \), the order parameters are also expressed as \( \xi_q = \xi_{q0} + \Delta \xi_q \) and \( \xi_{fx} = \xi_{f0} + \Delta \xi_f \), and the above equation becomes.
solving Eq.

In addition to this, we have to take into account the field-induced dipoles of molecules. The dielectric constant along the $x$ axis is

$$
\epsilon_x' = \epsilon_{xx}' + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{a} \xi_{q0}^2,
$$

where $\epsilon_x'$ is the dielectric constant perpendicular to molecules. Therefore, $(\epsilon_{xx}' - 1)E_x$ yields

$$
\Delta P^{(m)} = \epsilon_a \xi_{q0} \Delta \xi_{q0} E_0 - (\epsilon_{xx}' - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{a} \xi_{q0}^2) \Delta E_0.
$$

Thus, we get the total dielectric susceptibility

$$
\chi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + i \omega \gamma} \left( \frac{2 \eta(\chi_f \lambda_f)^2}{\lambda_2(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \right)^{1/2} \frac{E_0^2}{\xi_{q0}^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2 + i \omega \gamma} (\chi_f \lambda_f)^2 + \chi_f' + \epsilon_{xx}' - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{a} \xi_{q0}^2,
$$

where $\lambda_1 = 2 \beta_a \xi_{q0}^2$ and $\lambda_2 = \alpha_f + \eta \xi_{q0}^2$ are the inverse susceptibilities of the soft mode and the ferroelectric mode, respectively. From the first term on the right-hand side of this equation, it is clear that the soft mode is observable by the dielectric measurement under a dc bias field and there are two different origins for the susceptibilities: the dielectric anisotropy and the coupling between the soft mode and the ferroelectric mode. In addition, it is worth noting that the first term is proportional to the squared field and so it is the third-order dielectric susceptibility, which is always positive. The physical meaning of the positive third-order susceptibility has been described in [22]. With increasing the field, the coupling constant between the soft mode and the ferroelectric mode, $M_{12} = 2 \eta \xi_{q0} \xi_{f0}$, increases so that the two modes should be mixed to make the two normal modes. As the tricritical point is approached in SmC$_a$*, $\lambda_2$ decreases and at the tricritical point it vanishes because $M_{11}M_{22} - M_{12}^2 = 0$ there. However, it should be noted that in the SmA phases, even if the tricritical point is approached it never vanishes. Therefore, there is discontinuity in dielectric susceptibility at $T_{TCP}$. Similarly, at the transition point between $T_{TCP}$ and $T_C$ under a bias field a jump appears at $\omega = 0$, but not at $\omega > 0$. In our experiments, we could not observe the jump because the jump may be small and/or the measurements were done at finite frequencies.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

We have established the $E$-$T$ phase diagram of MHPOCBC near the SmA-SmC$_a$* transition point and found a tricritical point. It was shown that the transition can be described by a model similar to the SmA-SmC$_A$* transition. The appearance of the soft mode induced by dc electric fields in the dielectric measurements was theoretically explained in terms of this model. There are two origins for it: one is the coupling between the soft mode and the ferroelectric mode, and the other is the dielectric anisotropy. The temperature dependence of the relaxation frequency was ob-
tained and it clearly showed the typical soft-mode character. In the dielectric measurements, on the other hand, a low-frequency mode was observed under fields near the transition point. The physical origin is not yet clear, but it may play an important role because the dielectric strength increases remarkably near the transition point. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a theory taking into account the coupling between the soft mode and the low-frequency mode.