# Liquid Crystal Elastomer Response to Light

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## Objectives

- Observe the response of the Liquid Crystal Elastomer (LCE) to a source of light;
- Understand the key features of the Spatial Light Modulator (SLM);
- Use the SLM as a dynamic element;
- Apply light with intensity varying with position and time on the sample;

Background

#### Liquid Crystal Elastomer\*:

Rubber and Liquid Crystal!







Backbone

Mesogen

Cross-Linker (12%)

Doped



azo dye Disperse Orange III

\*M. Camacho-Lopez, et al Nature Materials 3, 307 (2004).



Background

#### Change in the degree of order:

- cis-trans transition (Azo Dye)
- temperature

#### The free energy of the elastomer

$$F = \frac{1}{2}Ye^{2} + \frac{1}{2}aQ^{2} - \frac{1}{3}bQ^{3} + \frac{1}{4}cQ^{4} + \alpha Qe$$
  
rubber liquid crystal coupling term

# Background

### SLM:

Twisted Nematic cell used as dynamic element in experimental setups





#### Background Transmissive SLM



Number of pixels:832 x 624 Pixel pitch: 32µm Image frame rate: max. 60Hz Active area: 26.6mm x 20.0mm



Computer

Laser through



# Capability of SLM





Intensity vs. gray level:



# Setup



Computer









 $P_{pump}$ =15mW

## Results





 $P_{pump}=15mW$  $t_{transition}=10s$ 

## Results





P<sub>pump</sub>=43.73mW t<sub>transition</sub>= 10s

### Conclusions

- The SLM can be used to control the intensity over the sample spatially and temporally
- This control allows one to move the LCE in some specific manner
- Coordinated movements depends on accurate control of the beam over the sample

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