



# Measuring Refractive Indices of Nematic LC Elastomers

Volodymyr Borshch

Research advisor:  
Professor Peter Palffy-Muhoray

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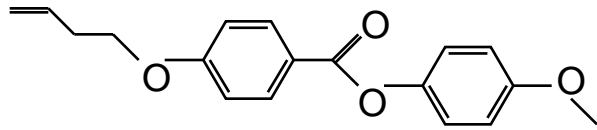
# Outline

- Motivation
- Nematic LC elastomer
- Methods and previous results
- Theory
- Materials selection
- Experimental setup
- Obtained data
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgments

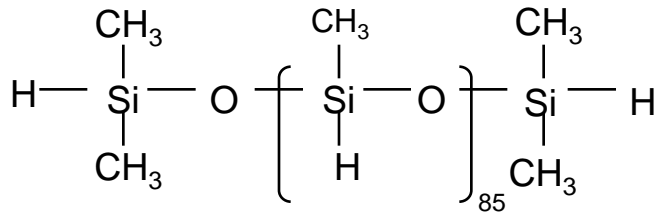
# Motivation

- Nematic LC Elastomers have bright future
- Not all physical properties are quite extensively described so far
- E.g. Refractive index

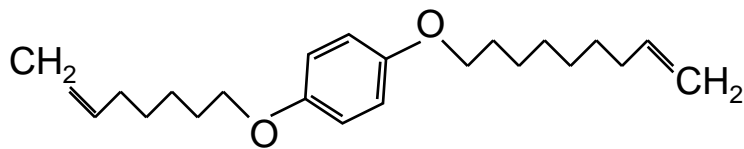
# Nematic LC elastomer



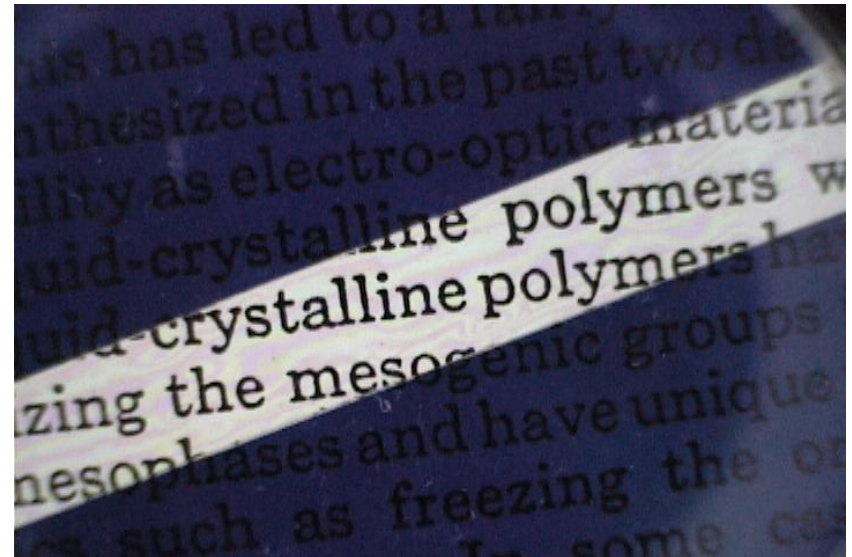
Mesogen



Backbone



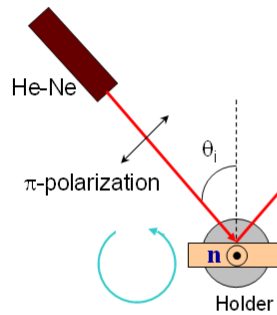
Crosslinker



From Israel Lazo presentation

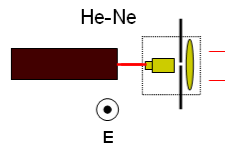
# Methods

## Brewster's angle

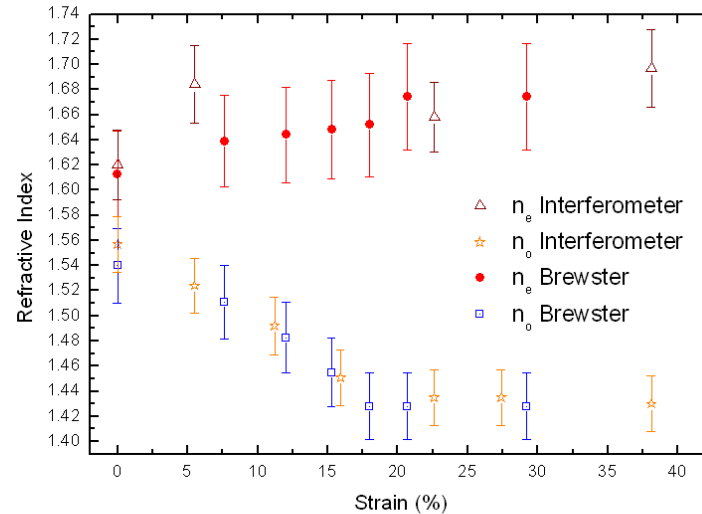


Schematic diagram

## Interferometry



Schematic diagram



Experimental results for Interferometer and Brewster's angle techniques

American Physical Society 2008

11

Israel Lazo  
 presentation

# Yet another approach

- From Fresnel equations:

$$R = \left( \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right)^2$$

$$T = 1 - R = \frac{4n_1n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$

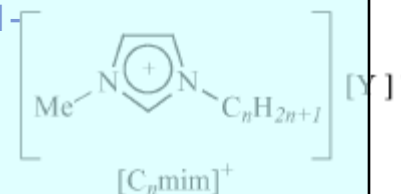
The main idea of the method  
 $R=0$

# High refractive index liquids

- Liquids at or near 20°C

Refractive index	Material	
1.627	Quinoline	
1.660	$\alpha$ -Methyl naphthalene	
1.717	Methylene iodide	
1.737	Methyl iodide	
1.78	Methyl bromide	
1.793	Barium chloride	
1.82	Potassium bromide	
1.868	Solvent	
1.885	Hydrogen disulphide	
1.95	Phosphorus in carbon disulphide	
2.06	Yellow phosphorus 8 parts by weight in carbon disulphide	
2.2	Mercuric iodide in aniline or quinoline	

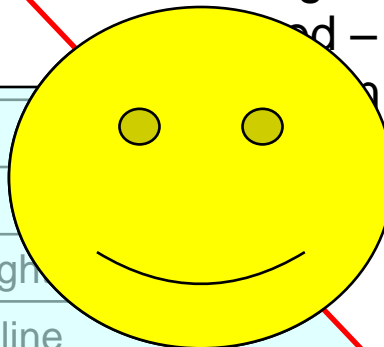
Ionic liquids based on 1-alkyl-3-methylimidazolium cations



Most of them were either:

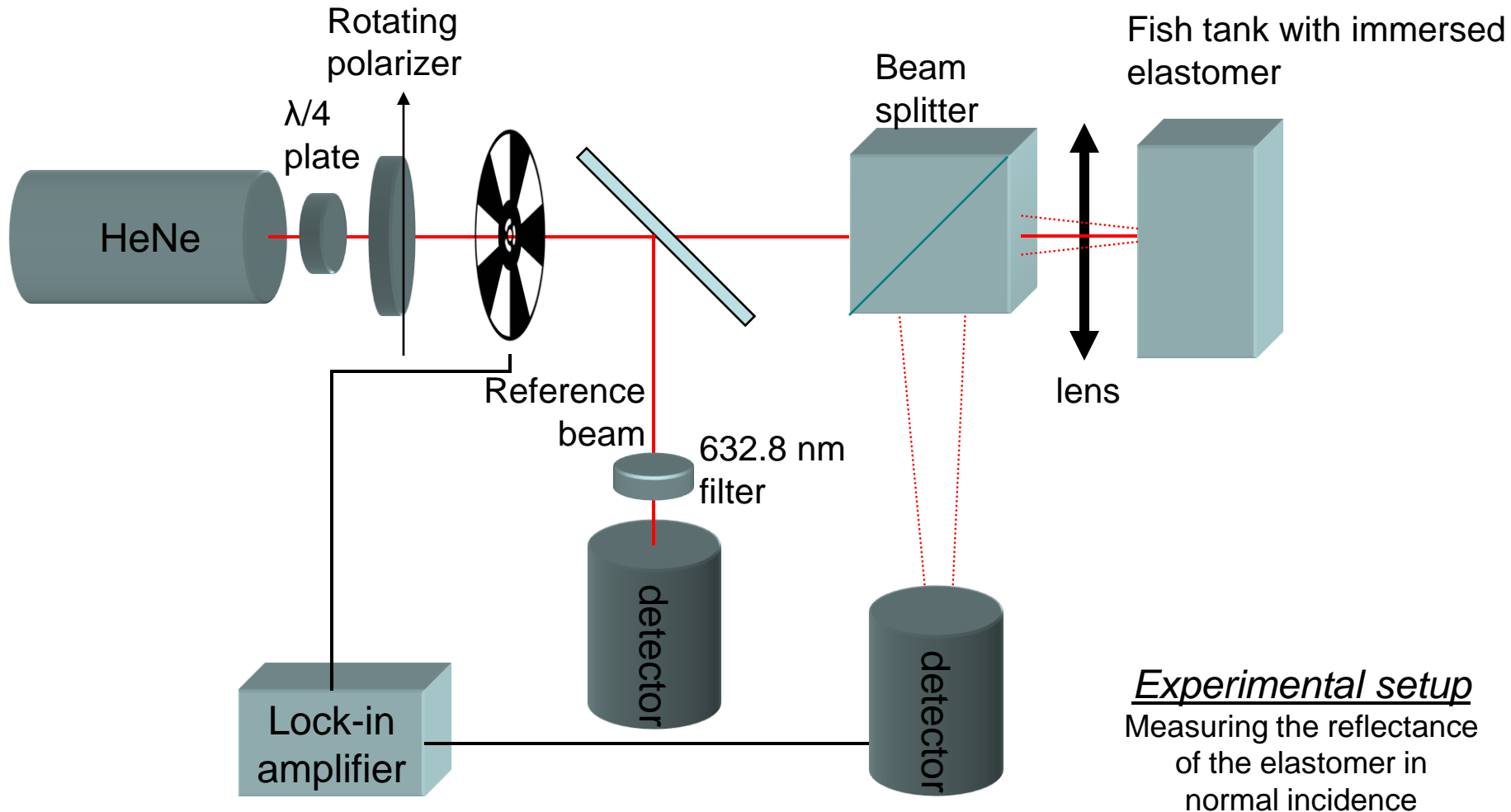
- Highly toxic and poisonous
- Not transparent
- Not available

A simple, cost-effective and magnificent liquid



... saturated solution of NaI ... % S ... 496 ... ethylene iodide

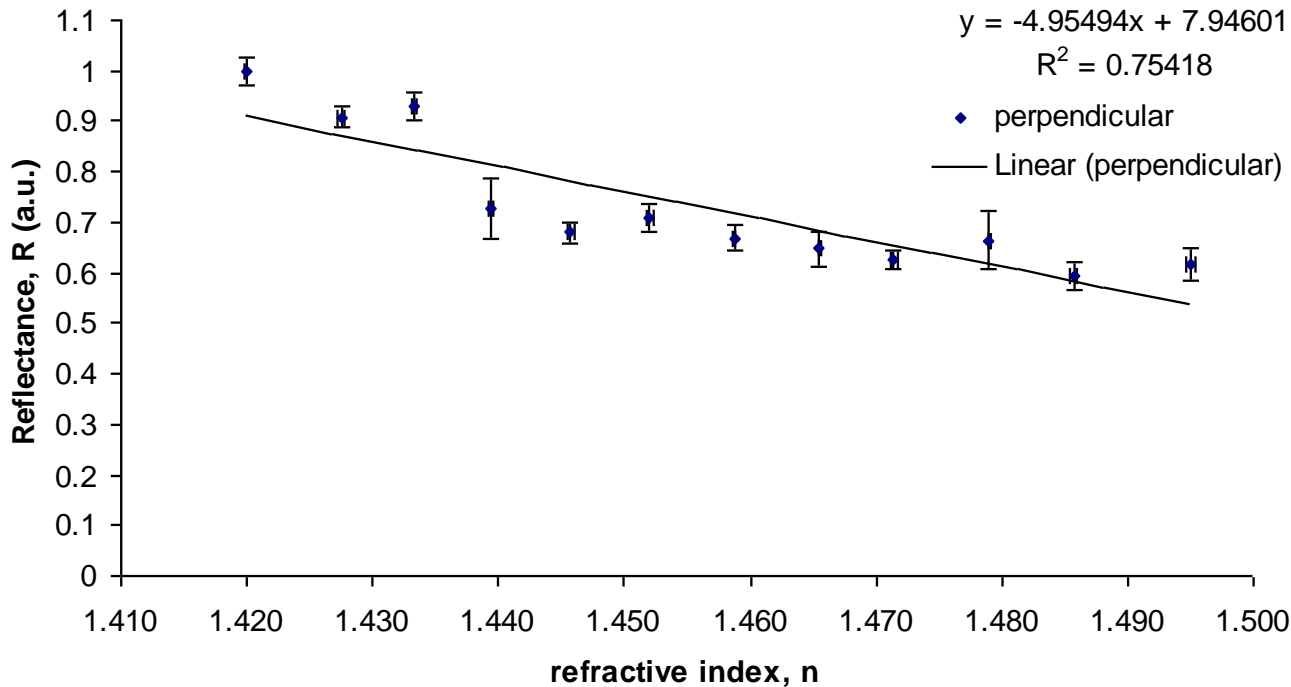
# Experiment





# $n_o$ measurement

- The polarization is perpendicular to the preferred director orientation  $\mathbf{n}$



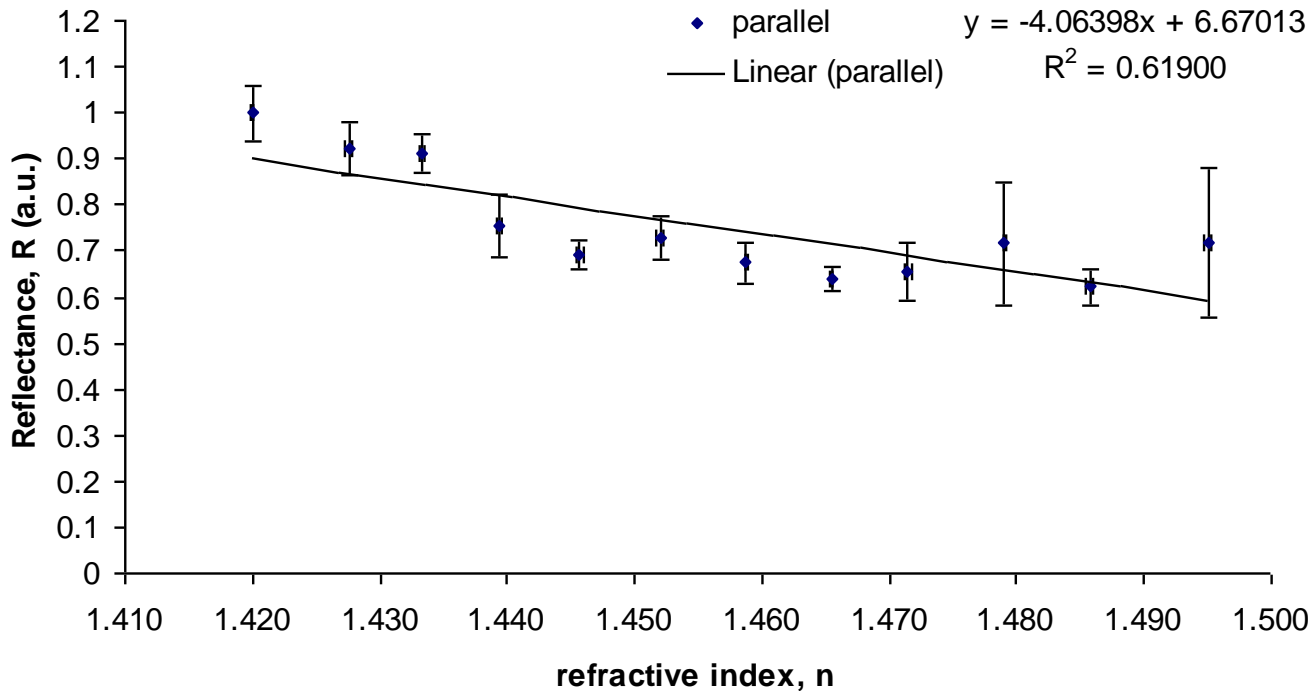
Fitting and  
extrapolation  
gives  $n=1.60365$   
0.01633

The sample from  
batch #69 gave  
similar value  
 $n=1.53529$

elastomer with no strain  
batch #71 (10% cross linkers)

# $n_e$ measurement




- The polarization is parallel to the preferred director orientation  $\mathbf{n}$

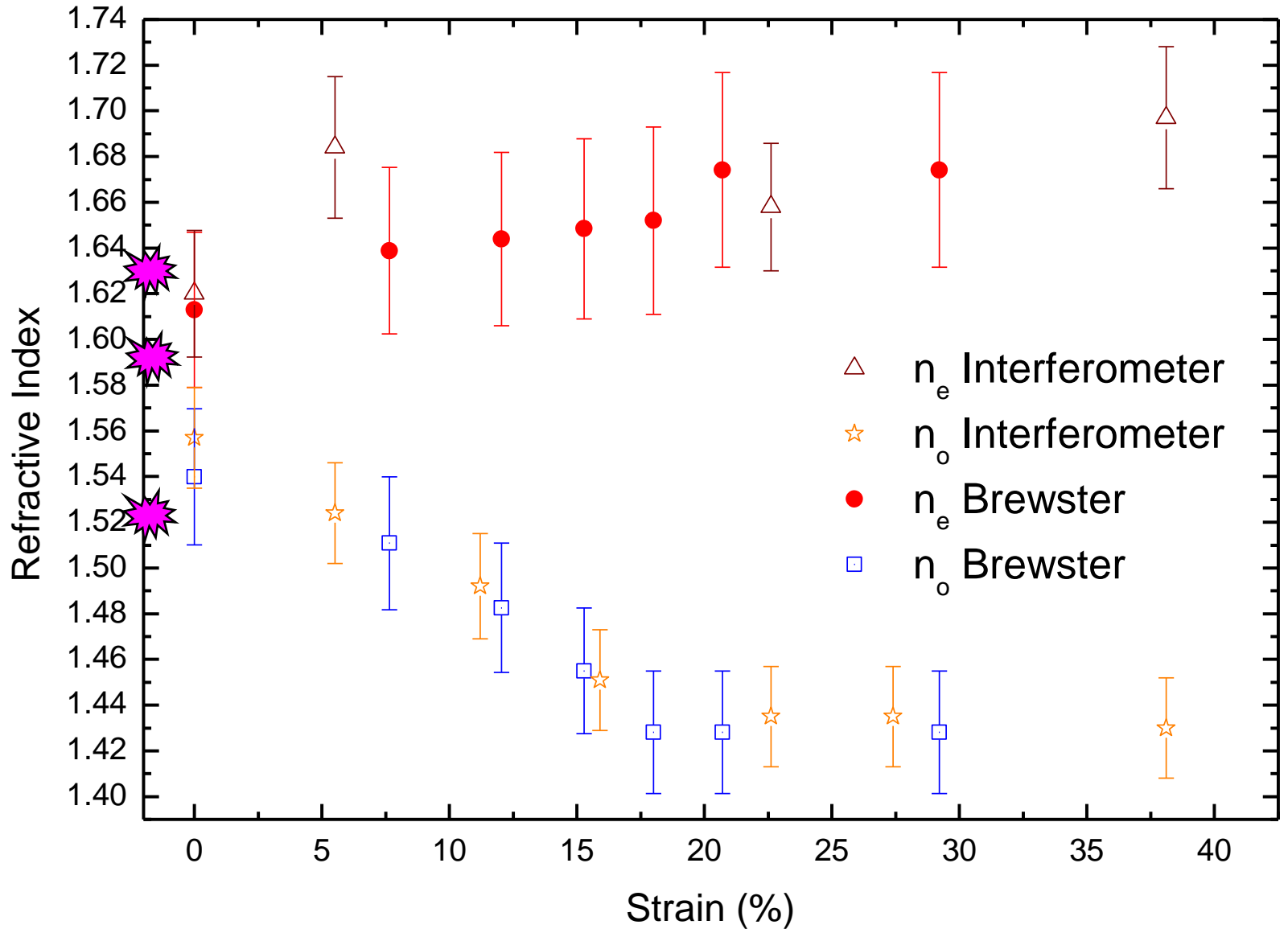


Fitting and  
extrapolation gives  
 $n = 1.64128$   
 $\pm 0.03830$

elastomer with no strain  
batch #71 (10% cross linkers)

# Benefits and drawbacks of the method

- Looks simple 
- Inhomogeneity of elastomer 
- Scattering 



# Conclusions

- The sample was different but the results agree with previous measurements
- The refractive indices need to be measured more accurately
- Future work: Generalized Ellipsometry
- Need to measure inhomogeneity

# Acknowledgement

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- Rafael Zola

Thank you !