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Motivation and Goals:

- Leverage UR's strengths and reputation in *advanced materials, optics and photonics*
- Promote *multidisciplinary research*: ChE, Optics, Chemistry, and LLE
- Boost US competitiveness and accomplish *DoD missions*.

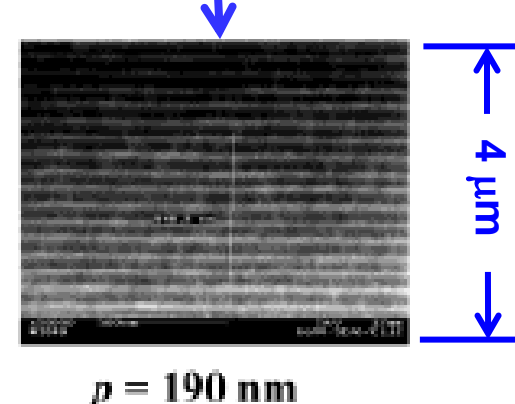
Why Polarization Control?

- Communications, imaging, information displays, medical needs, high energy density physics
- Reducing lasing threshold while elevating power output by beam combination
- Laser materials processing, fluorescence polarization and second-harmonic-generation imaging, holography, interferometry

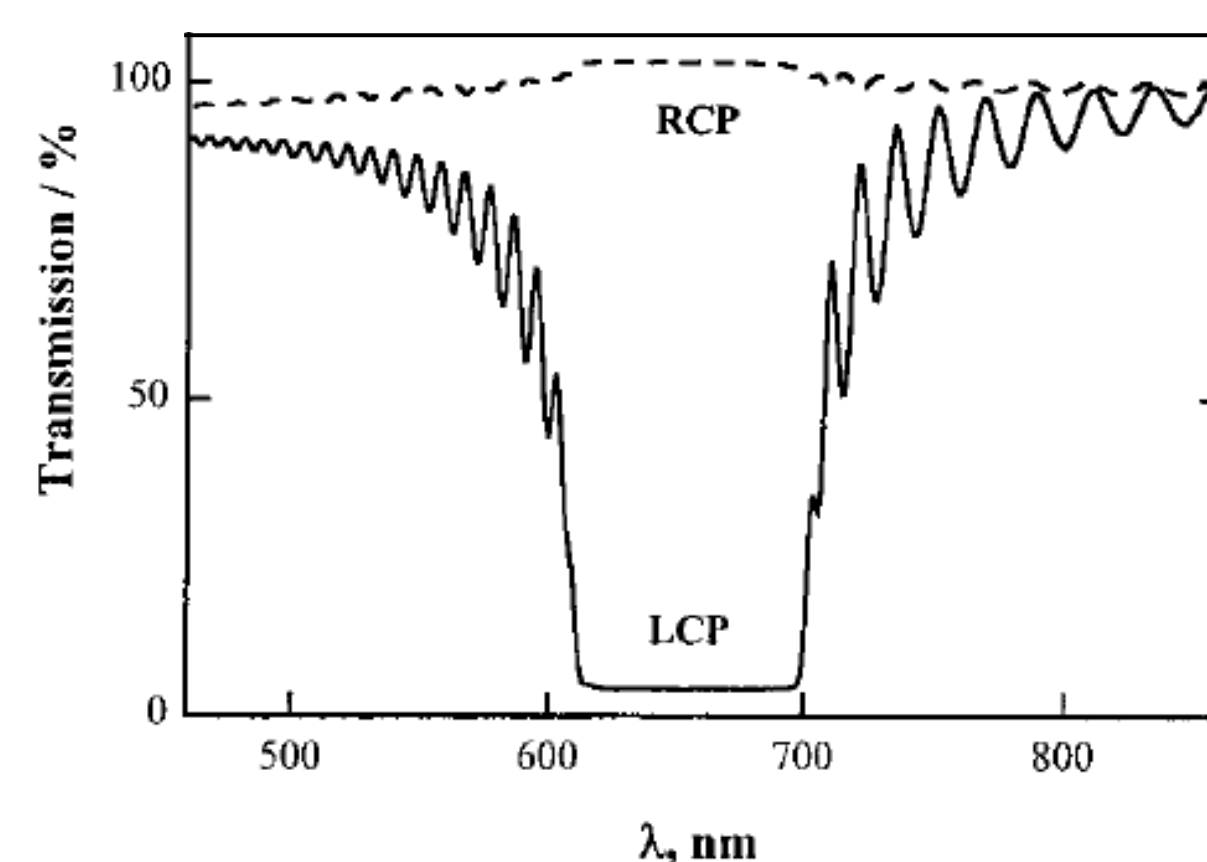
Glassy Liquid Crystals (GLCs): A Signature Research Program at UR

- Rod-like moieties as building blocks for nematic and cholesteric liquid crystals
- Passive devices for polarization control, beam shaping, and polarization smoothing underlying laser-based devices
- Active devices for generation of circularly polarized lasers using cholesteric LC devices
- Models for passive and active devices to accomplish polarization of powerful lasers

incident light



helical stack

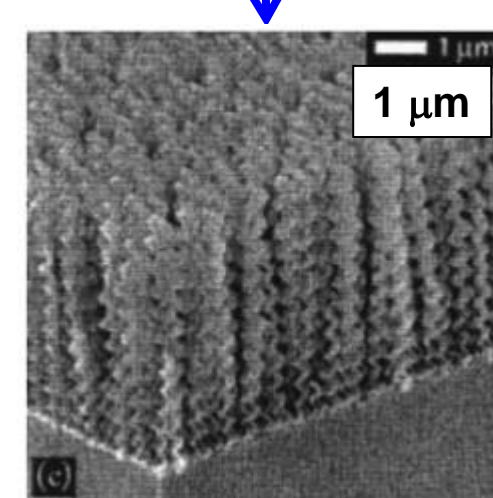


- Light propagation normal to helical stack
- Solid density without voids and defects
- Square tops
- $|LCP-RCP| \approx 100\%$
- Perfect circular polarization

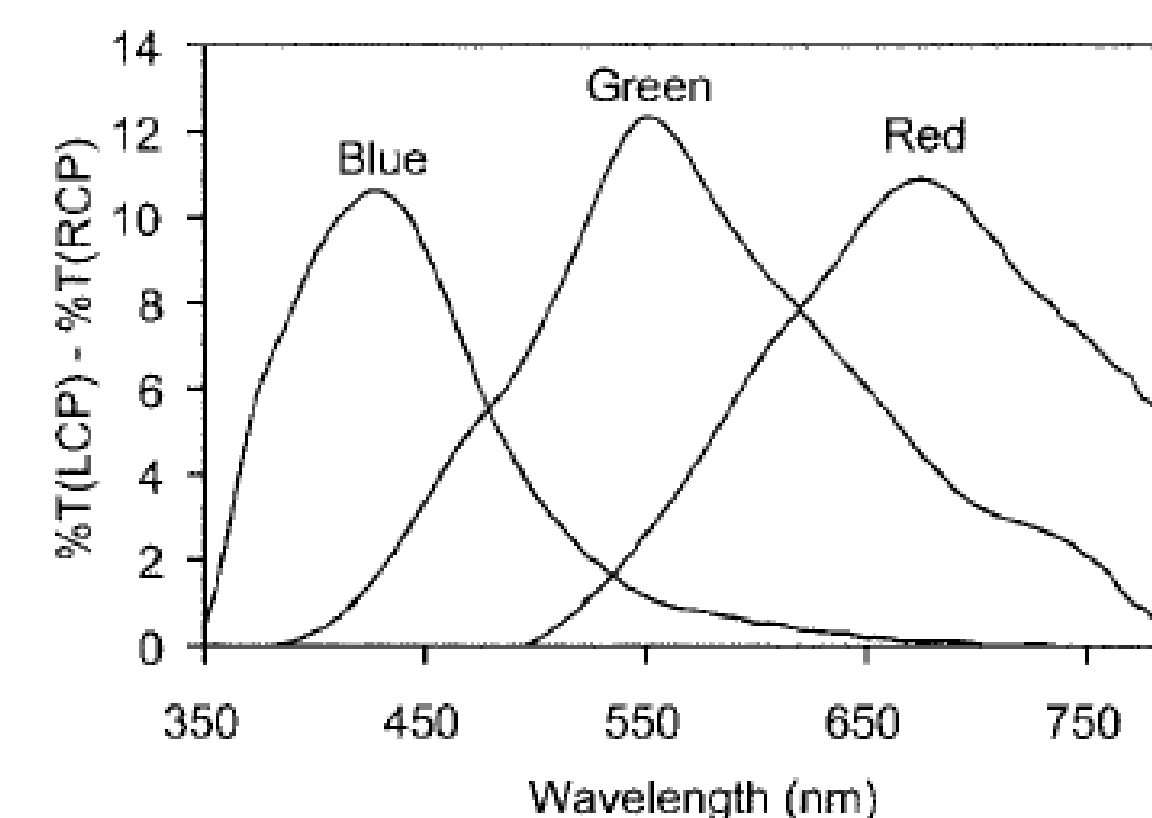
Chen et al., *Adv. Mater.* **2000**, *12*, 1283.

Conventional GLAD-Fabricated Helical Coils Exhibit Circular Polarization Inferior to GLC Helical Stacks

incident light



helical coils



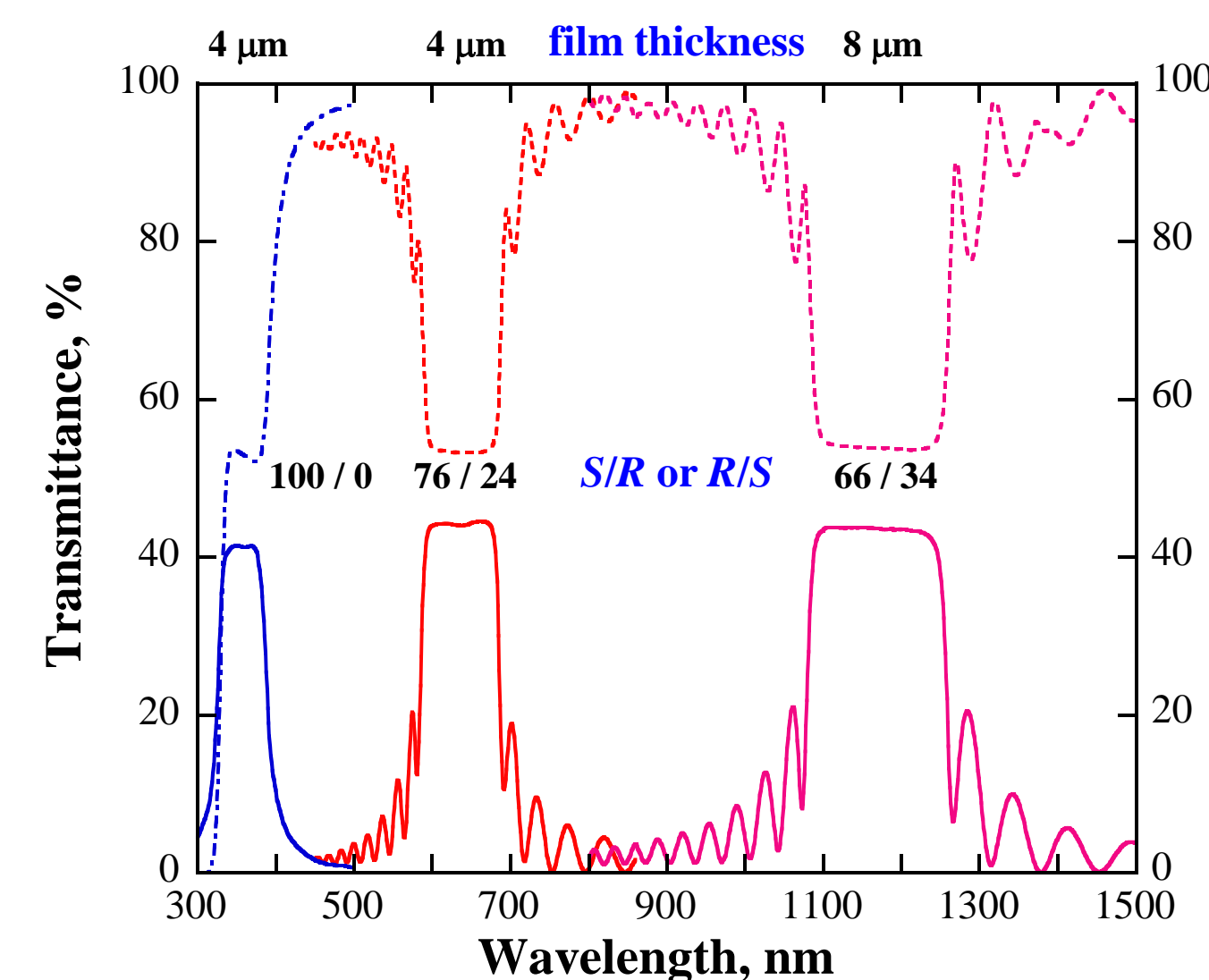
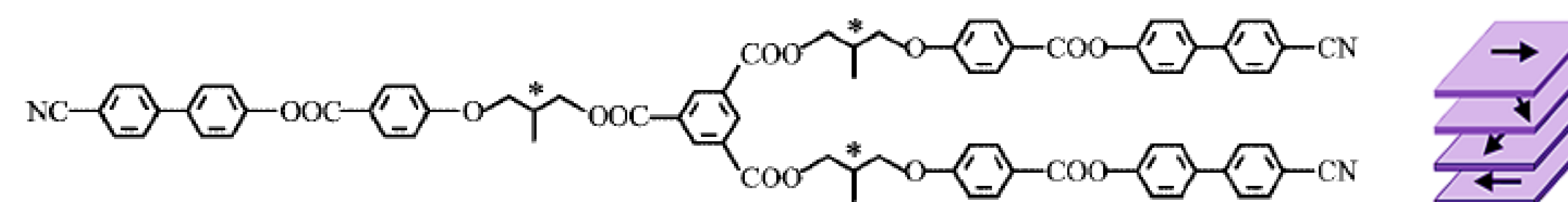
- Light propagation along helical coils

- Round tops, broad spectra
- $|LCP-RCP| < 13\%$

Brett et al., *Applied Optics* **2004**, *43*, 3632

Robust GLC Materials for Fine Control of Polarized Absorption, Reflection, and Transmission

- Mixtures of enantiomeric Ch-GLCs enabling tunable stopband from 360 nm through visible to infrared
- Bandwidth monotonically increasing from 60 nm without encountering immiscibility problem
- Circular dichroism representing the differential absorption of left- vs. right-handed polarized incidents



- T_g 73 °C; T_c 295 °C
- Chen et al., *Chem. Mater.* **2008**, *20*, 5859
- Chen et al., *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2018**, *58*, 4470
- Chen et al., U.S. Patent **2013**, No. 8,562,863 B2

Cholesteric glassy liquid crystals provide versatile high-quality circularly polarized light as a new platform for night-vision technologies in support of national security.

Mesomorphic Ceramics: Inspired by GLCs for Polarization Control of Lasers

- **Mesomorphic Ceramics**: inorganic nanostructured solids with sintered liquid crystalline superstructures
- Analogous to GLCs with uniaxial orientation or helical stacking of rod-like building blocks
- Passive devices: robust polarizers and waveplates for industrial or high power (up to 100 kW)
- Active devices: high power laser gain media

Foundations for Materials Processing

Experimental

- Nanorods forming lyotropic liquid crystals in isotropic solvents; Dierking, I.; Al-Zangana, S. *Nanomaterials* **2017**, *7*, 305.
- Hairy nanoparticles revealing their brush dynamics and colloidal phase behavior; Kim, J.U.; Matsen, M. W. *Macromol.* **2008**, *41*, 4435.

Theory / Computation

- Nanoparticles capable of forming lyotropic and thermotropic liquid crystals : Mederos, L.; Velasco, E.; Martinez-Raton, Y. *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **2014**, *26*, 463101.
- Elastic assemblies of hairy nanoparticles and shear alignment and relaxation dynamics of colloidal rods; Tchoul, M. N.; Fillery, S. P.; Koerner, H.; Drummy, L. F.; Oyerokun, F. T.; Mirau, P. A.; Durstock, M. F.; Vaia, R. A. *Chem. Mater.* **2010**, *22*, 1749.

Novel Ceramics Processing via Self- and Field-Induced Nanoparticle Assembly

- Transition from Molecular to Nanometer Scale

