

## Simultaneous Determination of Elastic Constants and Anchoring Energy of Nematic Liquid Crystal Cells from Capacitance-Voltage Measurement

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Elastic constants and anchoring energy of nematic liquid crystal (NLC) cells are important physical quantities for the optimal design of the NLC displays because the electro-optic properties of NLC displays are governed by both elastic constants and anchoring energy. Elastic constants have been determined under strong anchoring condition by measuring the capacitance ( $C$ ) or the optical phase retardation ( $R$ ) of NLC cells as a function of applied voltage ( $V$ ) [1]. On the other hand, anchoring energy has been determined by measuring both  $C$ - $V$  and  $R$ - $V$  characteristics of NLC cells using the elastic constants pre-determined under strong anchoring condition [2]. It is found, however, that the elastic constants and the anchoring energy should be determined simultaneously because both elastic constants and anchoring energy affect the  $C$ - $V$  and  $R$ - $V$  characteristics of NLC cells. In this work, we propose a method for determining simultaneously the elastic constants and the anchoring energy of NLC cells by fitting numerically calculated  $C$ - $V$  characteristics of NLC cells to the experimental results.

The NLC material used in the experiment was MLC-2039 with negative dielectric anisotropy. The thickness of the NLC cell is 22  $\mu\text{m}$  and the area of the electrode is 1.13  $\text{cm}^2$ . A rectangular voltage pulse train (80 Hz) up to  $\pm 20$  V was applied to the NLC cell to avoid space charge polarization of impurity ions. Capacitance of the NLC cells was measured at 293 K with a lock-in amplifier by superimposing sinusoidal voltage ( $\pm 50$  mV, 1 kHz) onto the rectangular voltage train.

$C$ - $V$  characteristics have been calculated by numerically solving the torque balance equations at the surface and in the bulk of NLC cells [3]. Figure 1 shows  $C$ - $V$  characteristics of the homeotropic MLC-2039 cell and numerically fitted results. The fitted results are in good agreement with the experimental results. The splay elastic constant  $K_{11}=16.8$  pN, the bend elastic constant  $K_{33}=18.1$  pN and the anchoring energy  $A=1.85\times 10^{-4}$  J/m<sup>2</sup> of homeotropic MLC-2039 cell are determined simultaneously.

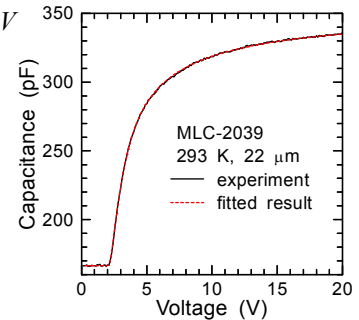


Fig. 1  $C$ - $V$  characteristics of the homeotropic MLC-2039 cell and the numerically fitted results.

[1] H. Gruler *et al.*, *Z. Naturforsch. Teil A* **27**, 966 (1972).

[2] H. Yokoyama *et al.*, *J. Appl. Phys.* **57**, 4520 (1985).

[3] A. Sugimura *et al.*, *phys. Rev. E.* **52**, 681 (1995).