



# Topographically induced homeotropic alignment of liquid crystals on self-assembled opal crystals

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**Abstract:** The surface of multilayered opal crystals resulted in homeotropic alignment of liquid crystal (LC), originated from the surface topography of opal crystals rather than a chemical nature of the nanoparticles. The polar anchoring energy ( $5.51 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/m}^2$ ) of the crystal surface for nematic LC molecules was in a similar range to the conventional polyimide alignment layer ( $2.11 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/m}^2$ ) used for commercial applications. The critical length scale for anchoring transition was approximately  $L_w = \sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ . If a diameter of particle  $d \ll 1 \mu\text{m}$  for opal crystals, LC molecules preferred to anchor vertically to the surface to minimize elastic free energy of bulk LCs. The LC favored a planar anchoring if  $d \gg 1 \mu\text{m}$ . The results provide crucial insights to understand the homeotropic alignment of LCs on solid surfaces and therefore offer opportunities to develop novel materials for a vertical alignment of LCs.

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