

1-1-2005

Phase-only modulation using a normal-mode liquid-crystal gel

Hongwen Ren
University of Central Florida

Janet R. Wu
University of Central Florida

Shin-Tson Wu
University of Central Florida

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/facultybib2000>
University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Faculty Bibliography at STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Bibliography 2000s by an authorized administrator of STARS. For more information, please contact STARS@ucf.edu.

Recommended Citation

Ren, Hongwen; Wu, Janet R.; and Wu, Shin-Tson, "Phase-only modulation using a normal-mode liquid-crystal gel" (2005). *Faculty Bibliography 2000s*. 5587.
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/facultybib2000/5587>

Phase-only modulation using a normal-mode liquid-crystal gel

Cite as: J. Appl. Phys. **98**, 023104 (2005); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1989436>

Submitted: 28 January 2005 . Accepted: 06 June 2005 . Published Online: 22 July 2005

Hongwen Ren, Janet R. Wu, and Shin-Tson Wu



View Online



Export Citation

ARTICLES YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN

[Polarization-independent phase modulation of a homeotropic liquid crystal gel](#)

Applied Physics Letters **87**, 191106 (2005); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.2126107>

[Fast-response and scattering-free polymer network liquid crystals for infrared light modulators](#)

Applied Physics Letters **84**, 1233 (2004); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1649816>

[A polarization independent liquid crystal phase modulation adopting surface pinning effect of polymer dispersed liquid crystals](#)

Journal of Applied Physics **110**, 114516 (2011); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3666053>



Instruments for Advanced Science

Contact Hiden Analytical for further details:
www.HidenAnalytical.com
info@hiden.co.uk

[CLICK TO VIEW](#) our product catalogue



Gas Analysis

- ▶ dynamic measurement of reaction gas streams
- ▶ catalysis and thermal analysis
- ▶ molecular beam studies
- ▶ dissolved species probes
- ▶ fermentation, environmental and ecological studies



Surface Science

- ▶ UHV-TPD
- ▶ SIMS
- ▶ end point detection in ion beam etch
- ▶ elemental imaging - surface mapping



Plasma Diagnostics

- ▶ plasma source characterization
- ▶ etch and deposition process reaction kinetic studies
- ▶ analysis of neutral and radical species



Vacuum Analysis

- ▶ partial pressure measurement and control of process gases
- ▶ reactive sputter process control
- ▶ vacuum diagnostics
- ▶ vacuum coating process monitoring

Phase-only modulation using a normal-mode liquid-crystal gel

Hongwen Ren, Janet R. Wu, and Shin-Tson Wu^{a)}

College of Optics and Photonics, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816

(Received 28 January 2005; accepted 6 June 2005; published online 22 July 2005)

A normal-mode liquid-crystal (LC) gel for phase-only modulation is demonstrated. In the absence of an electric field, the gel has negligible light scattering. Upon application of an electric field, the gel becomes highly transparent and exhibits phase modulation capability. For a 20- μm transmissive E48 LC gel, the phase shift reaches 0.55π at $\lambda=633$ nm and the response time is ~ 2 ms. Although the phase change is not very large, it is sufficient for making adaptive microphotonic devices. Such a normal-mode LC gel-based phase modulator is free from scattering and hysteresis and has a fast response time and good long-term operation stability. © 2005 American Institute of Physics. [DOI: 10.1063/1.1989436]

I. INTRODUCTION

Phase-only modulation is particularly desirable for laser beam steering,¹ tunable-focus lens,^{2,3} and spatial light modulators.⁴ To achieve phase-only modulation, several approaches such as homogeneous nematic liquid crystal (LC),⁵ twisted-nematic (TN) LC,^{6–8} nanosized polymer-dispersed liquid crystal (nano-PDLC),^{9–11} polymer network liquid crystal (PNLC),¹² sheared PNLC (or stressed LC),^{13,14} and conventional PDLC¹⁵ have been investigated. Each approach has its own merits and demerits. The homogeneous and TN cells possess a large phase change and low operating voltage, but their response times are relatively slow (~ 30 ms for a 5- μm cell gap). The nano-PDLC is polarization independent and has submillisecond response time; however, its phase change is small and the required operating voltage is quite high (10 V/ μm). The sheared PNLC exhibits a large phase shift and a fast response time; however, its electro-optic properties are polarization sensitive and the required operating voltage is relatively high. The PDLC-based phase-only modulator is polarization independent and has a fast response time, but its phase shift is very small because the residual phase occurs above the saturated voltage.¹⁵ To develop phase-only modulators with a large phase shift, a low operating voltage, and a fast response time is a challenging task.

Polymer stabilization is a useful method for improving the response time of a LC-based phase modulator. A polymer-stabilized liquid crystal (also known as LC gel)^{16,17} usually contains a few (5–10) weight percent of polymer in a LC host. Most of the LC gels reported previously belong to the reversed mode; i.e., in the absence of an electric field the polymer-stabilized LC directors are aligned along the substrate surfaces. The reversed-mode LC gel exhibits a fast response time with a relatively low operating voltage. However, the drawbacks are light scattering in the visible wavelength, hysteresis, and long-term operation instability.

In this paper, we demonstrate a normal-mode LC gel for phase modulation. The normal-mode LC gel represents a compromised approach in terms of phase change, response

time, and operating voltage. Its overall performance is between a homogeneous cell and a nano-PDLC. In a normal-mode gel, the LC directors are stabilized by a polymer network in the absence of an electric field and present a quasihomotropic alignment.¹⁸ Light scattering is weak in the voltage-off state. Upon application of an electric field, the gel becomes highly transparent and exhibits a phase modulation capability. Although the tunable phase shift is not too large, it is sufficient for making adaptive microphotonic devices. The normal-mode LC gel-based phase modulator is free from light scattering and hysteresis and has a fast response time and a good long-term operation stability.

II. EXPERIMENT

A. Sample preparation

To prepare a normal-mode anisotropic LC gel, we mixed 3 wt % of a rodlike photocurable monomer (bisphenol-A-dimethacrylate) with 0.5 wt % photoinitiator in a nematic LC host (Merck E48, $n_0=1.523$, and $\Delta n=0.231$). The LC/monomer mixture was injected to a homogeneous cell and then cured by ultraviolet light under a biased voltage. The inner surfaces of the indium tin oxide (ITO) glass substrates were overcoated with a thin polyimide layer and buffed in antiparallel directions. The filled cell was exposed to UV light ($\lambda \sim 365$ nm, $I \sim 10$ mW/cm²) at room temperature ($T \sim 21$ °C) with a 30-V_{rms} biased voltage. Two cells with gaps $d=10$ and 20 μm were fabricated. The UV curing time for each cell was ~ 40 min.

Figures 1(a)–1(c) show the schematic diagrams illustrating the molecular arrangements in the voltage-off and two voltage-on states ($V_2 > V_1$) of the normal-mode LC gel. In Fig. 1(a) where $V=0$, the orientation of the formed polymer networks is almost perpendicular to the substrate surfaces. The LC directors inside the domains are bounded by the polymer networks but also influenced by the buffed polyimide alignment layers. Some LC domains are randomly oriented so that a weak scattering is present in the voltage-off state. As the applied voltage increases, the LC directors are reoriented along the electric-field direction. As a result, the LC gel becomes highly transparent, as shown in Fig. 1(b). Further increase in voltage would cause more LC directors to

^{a)}Electronic mail: swu@mail.ucf.edu

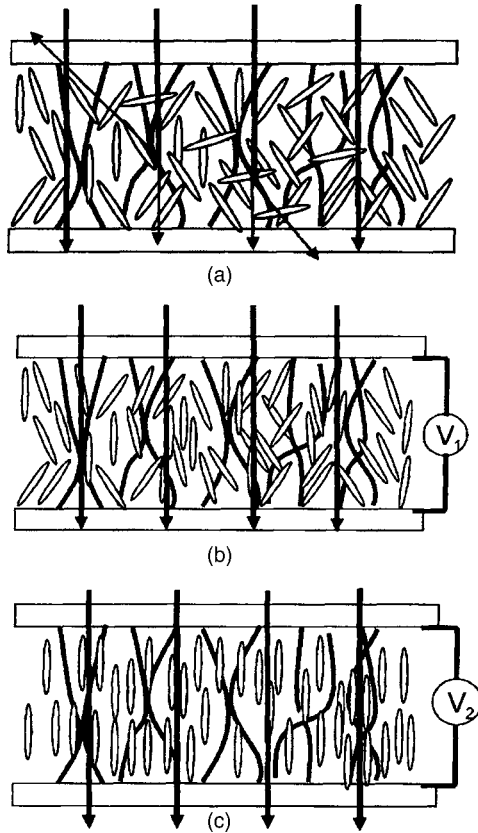


FIG. 1. Schematic diagrams of polymer network and LC director orientations of a normal-mode LC gel: (a) $V=0$, (b) V_1 , and (c) $V_2 > V_1$.

align along the electric-field direction, as shown in Fig. 1(c). From Figs. 1(b) and 1(c), the phase-only modulation is realized.

B. Voltage-dependent transmittance

The electro-optic properties of the LC gels were characterized by measuring their transmittance using an unpolarized He-Ne laser beam ($\lambda=633$ nm). The transmitted light was measured by a photodiode detector which was placed at ~ 30 cm behind the sample, corresponding to a 2° collection angle. The response time of the LC gels was recorded by a digital oscilloscope. A computer controlled LABVIEW data acquisition system was used for driving the sample and recording the light transmittance.

Figures 2(a) and 2(b) plot the voltage-dependent transmittance of the 10- and 20- μm LC gels, respectively. An unpolarized He-Ne laser beam was used for these measurements. From Fig. 2(a), the 10- μm LC gel is highly transparent even at $V=0$. As the voltage increases, the transmittance remains at $\sim 90\%$. For reference, the maximum transmittance is 92% due to the interface reflections between the glass substrates and the air. On the other hand, the 20- μm LC gel has a weak light scattering at $V=0$, as shown in Fig. 2(b), because of the thick cell gap. However, the transmittance still reaches 90% in the $V > 10$ V_{rms} region. The hysteresis of the voltage-dependent transmittance of each cell was also measured, as shown in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b), respec-

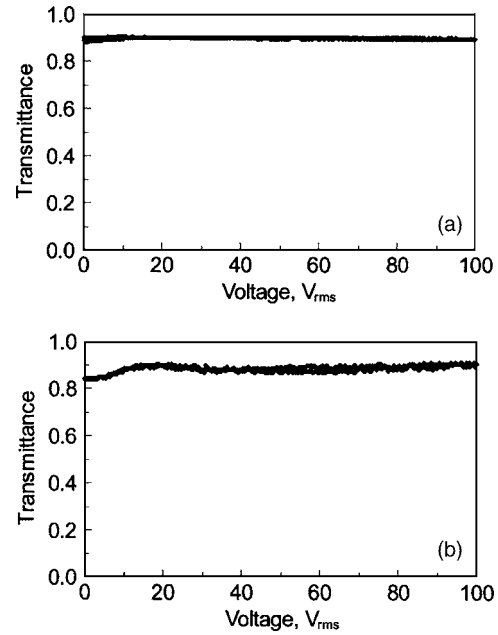


FIG. 2. Voltage-dependent transmittance of two normal-mode E48 LC gels: (a) $d=10$ μm and (b) $d=20$ μm . An unpolarized He-Ne laser was used for these measurements.

tively. In each figure, the forward and backward curves overlap very well. This means the hysteresis in our normal-mode LC gels is completely suppressed.

To examine whether the LC gels exhibit a phase modulation capability, we measured their transmittance at $\lambda=633$ nm between parallel and crossed polarizers. In these measurements, the rubbing direction of the gel cells was orientated at 45° with respect to the polarization axis of the polarizer. Results are plotted in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b) for the 10- and 20- μm gels, respectively. In both figures, the transmittance increases for the parallel polarizer configuration but

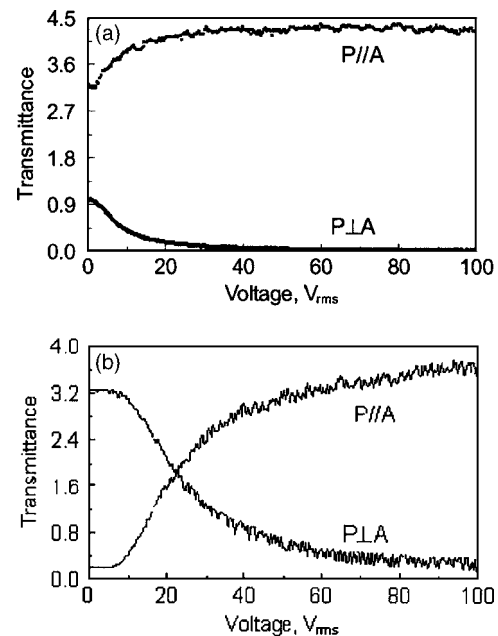


FIG. 3. Voltage-dependent transmittance of the E48 LC gels between parallel and crossed polarizers: (a) $d=10$ μm and (b) $d=20$ μm . $f=1$ kHz, $\lambda=633$ nm, and $T\sim 21^\circ\text{C}$.

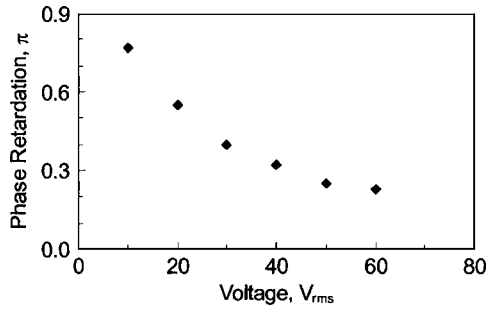


FIG. 4. Measured phase shift of the 20- μm E48 LC gel at different voltages.

decreases gradually for the crossed polarizers. These results imply that the normal-mode LC gel can indeed produce a phase-only modulation. The phase change at a given voltage can be calculated by taking the ratio of the transmitted intensities.¹⁹ The achievable phase change of the 10- μm E48 LC gel from 0 to 60 V_{rms} is $\delta \sim 0.25\pi$, which is somewhat too small for most of the applications. Therefore, we focus the discussions on the 20- μm LC gel.

Figure 4 plots the voltage-dependent phase change of the 20- μm E48 LC gel at $\lambda=633$ nm and $T \sim 21$ °C. At $V=0$, the thick sample has a weak light scattering. Thus, we measured the phase behavior starting from $V=10$ V_{rms} . As the voltage increases, the residual phase decreases gradually because the LC directors inside the domains are reoriented by the electric field, leading to a decreased birefringence. From 10 to 60 V_{rms} , the phase change is $\delta \sim 0.55\pi$, which is about twice that of the 10- μm gel. For the 20- μm LC gel, the 60- V_{rms} applied voltage corresponds to 3 V/ μm . This electric-field strength is $\sim 3X$ smaller than that of the nano-PDLC devices. The low operating voltage of our normal-mode LC gel originates from its low polymer concentration. If we operate the gel in reflective mode, the phase change will be doubled.

Such a gel's phase change is polarization dependent. To realize the phase modulation, the polarization of the incident light should be parallel to the substrate rubbing direction of the homogeneous cell. Although the obtainable phase shift is not too large, it is still sufficient for making microphotonic devices, such as microlens and microprisms. To increase the phase shift, we could either enlarge the LC cell gap or use a high-birefringence LC material.²⁰ The latter is preferred because increasing cell gap would lead to a high operating voltage.

C. Response time

Response time is a very important parameter for almost every LC device. We measured the response time of the 20- μm LC gel using square voltage bursts at $f=1$ kHz between 10 and 100 V_{rms} . Results are shown in Fig. 5. The measured rise time is $\tau_{\text{rise}} \sim 0.35$ ms and the decay time is $\tau_{\text{decay}} \sim 2$ ms at room temperature. The rise (τ_{rise}) and decay (τ_{decay}) times of a nematic LC device are dependent on the cell gap (d), rotational viscosity (γ_1), elastic constant (K), threshold voltage (V_{th}), bias voltage (V_b), and applied voltage (V) as follows:²¹

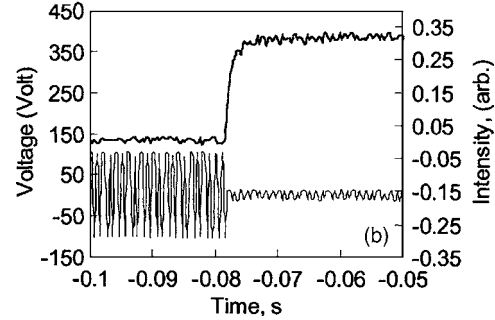
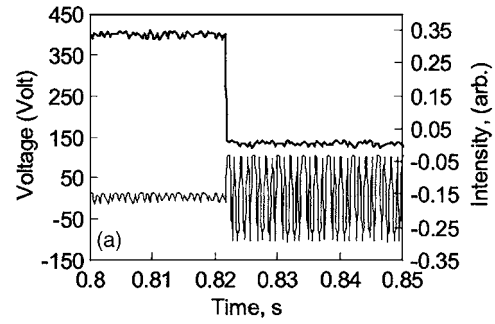


FIG. 5. The measured response time of the 20- μm LC gel: (a) $\tau_{\text{rise}} \sim 0.35$ ms and (b) $\tau_{\text{decay}} \sim 2$ ms at $T \sim 21$ °C. The lower trace in each figure represents the applied voltage bursts ($f=1$ kHz), and the upper trace represents the optical signals.

$$\tau_{\text{rise}} = \frac{\gamma_1 d^2}{K \pi^2 (V/V_{\text{th}} - 1)}, \quad (1)$$

$$\tau_{\text{decay}} = \frac{\gamma_1 d^2}{K \pi^2 [(V_b/V_{\text{th}})^2 - 1]}. \quad (2)$$

A normal-mode LC gel exhibits a lower V_{th} than its corresponding reversed-mode gel due to the high tilt angle of the LC directors, i.e., quasihomotropic alignment. From Eq. (1), a large V/V_{th} leads to a fast rise time. For phase modulation, the LC gel is biased at a V_b which is much higher than V_{th} . From Eq. (2), a large V_b/V_{th} helps to reduce decay time. Unlike a pure nematic LC cell, the LC domains in a gel are surrounded by polymer networks. Therefore, the parameter d in Eqs. (1) and (2) should represent the average LC domain size rather than the cell gap. For a given LC and monomer system, the domain size is mainly controlled by the monomer concentration. A smaller LC domain size (higher monomer concentration) is favorable for reducing response time, but the operating voltage would be higher. A low-viscosity LC mixture is always helpful for achieving a fast response time.

III. CONCLUSION

We have demonstrated a normal-mode LC gel for phase-only applications. Such a phase modulation is free from light scattering and hysteresis. Its response time is reasonably fast (~ 2 ms at $T \sim 21$ °C), and its operation stability is excellent. Although the obtainable phase change is not too large, it is still sufficient for several microphotonic devices, such as tunable-focus microlens arrays. In comparison to a homogeneous or TN cell, the normal-mode LC gel possesses a

smaller phase shift, but its response time is much faster. On the other hand, in comparison to a nano-PDLC system, the normal-mode LC gel has a larger phase change and a much lower operating voltage, although its response time is slower. In comparison to the reversed-mode LC gel, the normal-mode LC gel is free from scattering and hysteresis, and its long-term operation stability is much better.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are indebted to Yi-Hsin Lin and Dr. Yun-Hsing Fan for their technical assistance. This work was supported by Raytheon Electronic Systems Company.

¹P. F. McManamon *et al.*, Proc. IEEE **84**, 268 (1996).

²G. D. Love, Appl. Opt. **32**, 2222 (1993).

³H. Ren, Y. H. Fan, S. Gauza, and S. T. Wu, Appl. Phys. Lett. **84**, 4789 (2004).

⁴U. Efron, *Spatial Light Modulators* (Dekker, New York, 1995).

⁵V. Fredericksz and V. Zolina, Trans. Faraday Soc. **29**, 919 (1933).

⁶N. Konforti, E. Marom, and S. T. Wu, Opt. Lett. **13**, 251 (1988).

⁷J. S. Patel, Appl. Phys. Lett. **58**, 1314 (1991).

⁸Y. Huang, T. X. Wu, and S. T. Wu, J. Appl. Phys. **93**, 2490 (2003).

⁹R. L. Sutherland, V. P. Tondiglia, L. V. Natarajan, T. J. Bunning, and W. Adams, Appl. Phys. Lett. **64**, 1074 (1994).

¹⁰A. Y. G. Fuh, M. S. Tsai, L. J. Huang, and T. C. Liu, Appl. Phys. Lett. **74**, 2572 (1999).

¹¹D. E. Lucchetta, R. Karapinar, A. Manni, and F. Simoni, J. Appl. Phys. **91**, 6060 (2002).

¹²Y. H. Fan, Y. H. Lin, H. Ren, and S. T. Wu, Appl. Phys. Lett. **84**, 1233 (2004).

¹³Y. H. Wu, Y. H. Lin, Y. Q. Lu, H. Ren, Y. H. Fan, J. R. Wu, and S. T. Wu, Opt. Express **12**, 6377 (2004).

¹⁴J. L. West, G. Zhang, A. Glushchenko, and Y. Reznikov, Appl. Phys. Lett. **86**, 031111 (2005).

¹⁵H. Ren, Y. H. Lin, Y. H. Fan, and S. T. Wu, Appl. Phys. Lett. **86**, 141110 (2005).

¹⁶R. A. M. Hikmet, J. Appl. Phys. **68**, 4406 (1990).

¹⁷R. H. M. Hikmet, Phys. Rev. E **51**, 5824 (1995).

¹⁸Y. H. Fan, H. Ren, and S. T. Wu, Appl. Phys. Lett. **82**, 2945 (2003).

¹⁹S. T. Wu, U. Efron, and L. D. Hess, Appl. Opt. **23**, 3911 (1984).

²⁰S. Gauza, H. Wang, C.-H. Wen, S.-T. Wu, A. J. Seed, and R. Dabrowski, Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., Part 1 **42**, 3463 (2003).

²¹S. T. Wu and D. K. Yang, *Reflective Liquid Crystal Displays* (Wiley, New York, 2001).