

becoming more solid-like and h s free ing in he SmA la er e re. YHK1 herefore has s r c ral charac eris ics con enien for hermal s blima ion s dies of smec ic la er organi a ion.

Sample drops ere spread o a 5- o 10- μm hickness in he iso ropic phase on glass or silicon afer s rfaces pre io sl spin-coa ed i h pol e h leneimine (PEI; Aldrich; molec lar eigh of 60,000) o pro ide random planar anchoring of he LC. Upon cooling in o he SmA, he s rface h s ind ces planar alignmen , hereas he op of he LC film as open o air o ind ce homeo ropic alignmen . The res l ing geome rical fr s ra ion can be accommoda ed b he forma ion of oroidal focal conic domains (TFCDs) (12, 13, 20, 21). In he thin films prepared here, his endenc led o he spon aneo s appearance of large he agonal arra s of niforml sized and spaced TFCDs, sho n in PLM in Fig. 1B and A , Fig. S2, ob ained b holding he sample empera re ~ 5 C belo he Iso-SmA ransi ion empera re for a fe min es. These circ lar birefringen domains ha e he classic TFCDs, e ensi el charac erized in pre io s research, i hin hich he smec ic la ers form a se of nes ed

oroidal s rfaces bo nded b a c linder normal o he s rface i h la er c sps along a s raigh line passing thro gh he a is of he c linder (1, 22) (A , Fig. S2). The kno n la er s r c res of hese TFCD arra s make hem a rac i e candida es for he e al a ion of hermal s blima ion as a probe of smec ic la er s r c re.

S blima ion s dies ere done on hese YHK1 films b frs cooling he films o room empera re and assessing hem op i-call for on on foro3c339.



effect is incorporated into the processing of self-assembled lamellar structures.

It is important to emphasize that the lamellar structure, YHK1, although exhibiting a combination of properties that make it a self-demonstrating material for 3D alignment by sblimation, does not possess any particular special characteristics that should make it unique in this regard. For example, YHK1 preserves the smectic layer structure upon slow cooling of room temperature. However, it is well known that a wide range of lamellar structures can quite generally be preserved by rapid cooling of room temperature or below; for example, here is broad application of rapid quenching in FFTEM studies of LC and lamellar structures. That is, appropriate combinations of cooling rate and holding temperature can preserve most lamellar structures. YHK1 is a material that hermits sblimation in the lamellar phase of interest and a rate that enables relaxation of the internal structure in a convenient time. Sblimation rate is most likely determined by molecular size and temperature. At room temperature, for example, in FFTEM at 77K, lamellar organics, such as LCs, will not substantially hermit sblimation, but the hermit sblimation of small molecular components, such as water or solvents, is commonly seen in the "freeze-dry" operation. However, in the circumstances where structure preservation requires low temperature, sblimation is not necessarily limited to hermit sblimation but may be assisted by ion bombardment or other processes such as changing modalities, such as