Innov Ener Res 2018, Volume 7 DOI: 10.4172/2576-1463-C1-003

Advanced Energy Materials and Research

Hcuv"qrvkecn"tgurqpug"vk o g"cpf"jki j "eqpvtcuv"tcvkq"chvgt"fkurgtukqp"qh"ł wqtguegpv"f {g"kpvq"v j g"pg o cvke" liquid crystal

Govind Pathaka, Atul Srivastavaa and Rajiv Manohara University of Lucknow, India

 \mathbf{F} luorescent dye Benzo 2,1,3 thiadiazole has been dispersed into the pure nematic liquid crystal (NLC) 1550C which is consisted of 4'-(trans,trans-4-alkylbicyclohexyl)carbonates and 4'-(4-(trans,trans-4-alkyl)-4-cyanobicyclohexane, with in three dierent concentration in the present investigation. Electro-optical and dielectric parameters have been investigated here. In this work response time has been measured by Optical Switching Method and found to be decreased a er the dispersion of uorescent dye into the pure NLC 1550C. is fast optical response time measurement is the main inding of the present investigation. Rotational viscosity has also been calculated here and found to be decreased for dispersed system as compare to pure NLC. Polarizing Optical Microscope (POM) images have also been taken in the current study which shows that alignment as well as contrast has been improved a er the dispersion of uorescent dye. Contrast Ratio (CR) has also been measured here by applying a square wave and found to be increased for the dispersed system. is is also a promising result of this e outcome of present investigation may be very useful in the liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and other devices which requires fast response time.

govindpathak001@gmail.com

Page 105

Innovative Energy & Research Volume 7