

Supplementary Information

Spontaneous formation of liquid crystalline nucleus in blue phase liquid crystals based on different chirality

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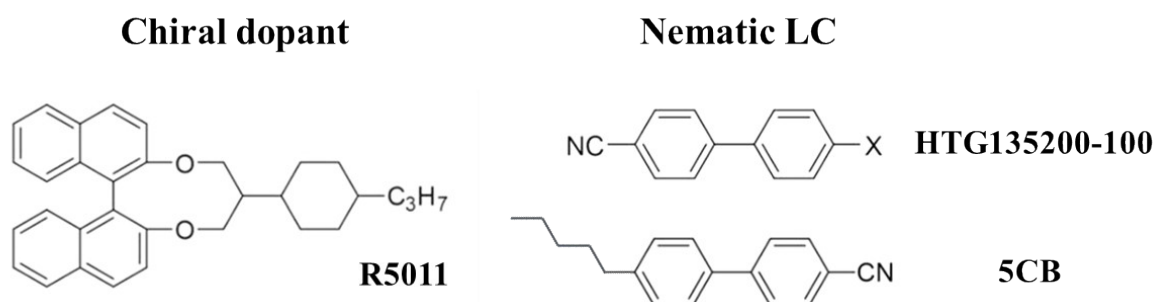


Fig. S1 Molecular structures of chiral dopant R5011 and nematic liquid crystal HTG135200-100 and 5CB.

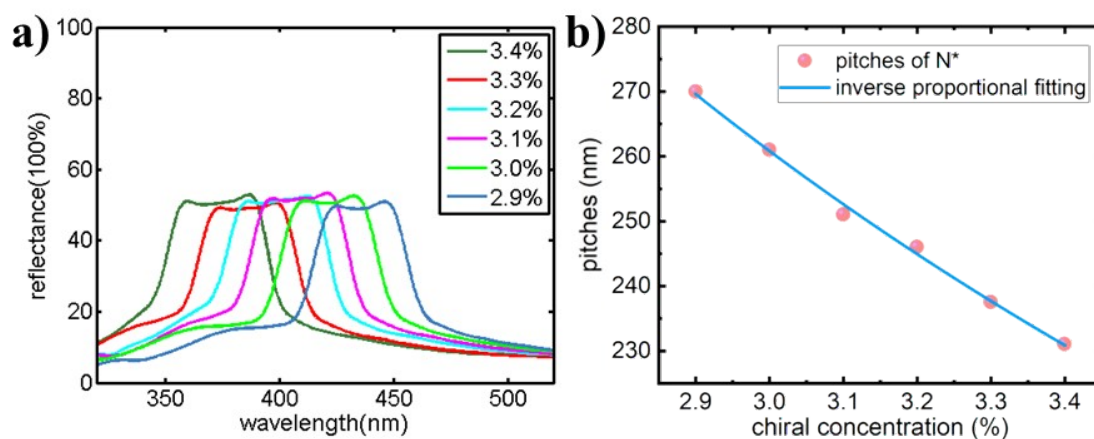


Fig. S2 a) The reflective spectra of chiral nematic liquid crystal Sample A1-A6, b) the helical pitches of corresponding samples.

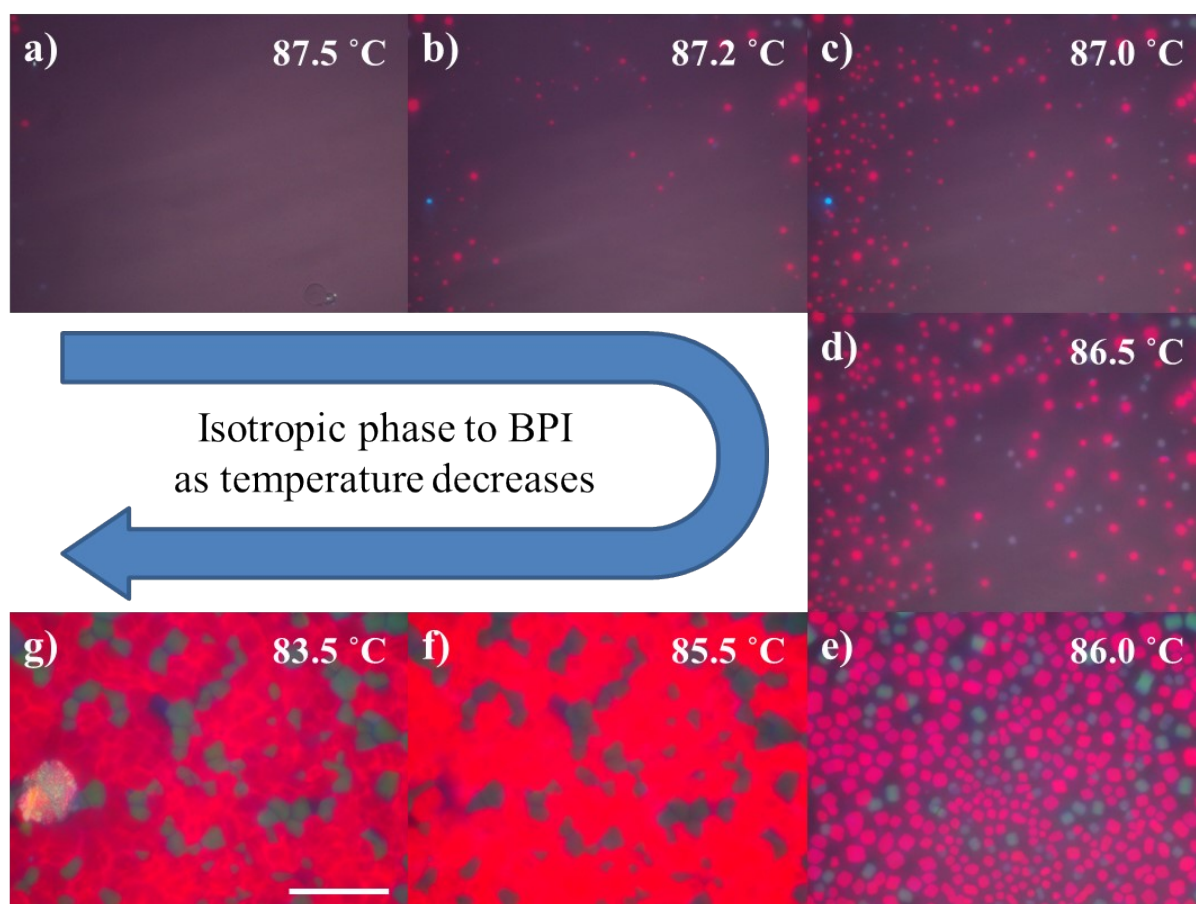


Fig. S3 The POM images of BPLCs emerges at the cooling process of sample A1: (a) 87.5 °C, (b) 87.2 °C, (c) 87.0 °C, (d) 86.5 °C, (e) 86.0 °C, (f) 85.5 °C, (g) 83.0 °C, scale bar: 100 μm .

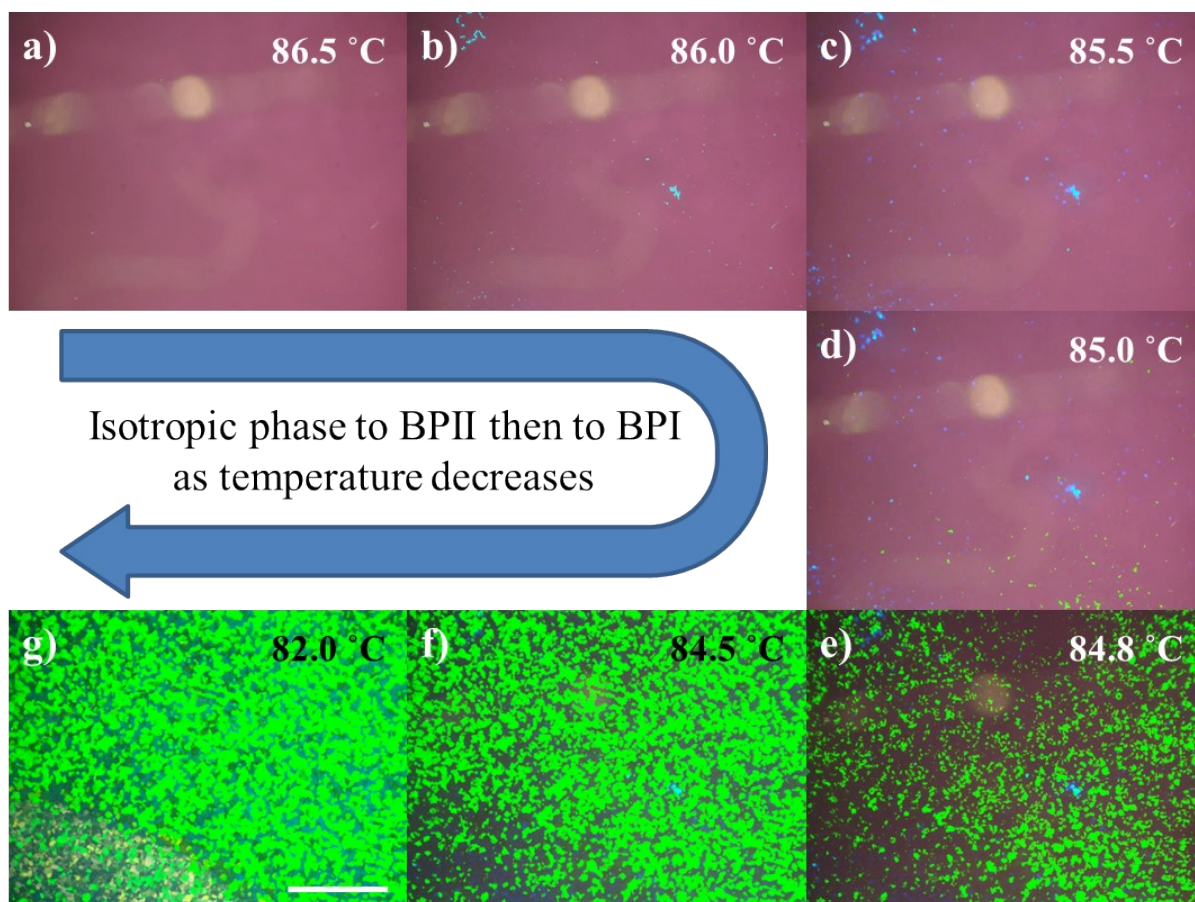


Fig. S4 The POM images of BPLCs emerges at the cooling process of sample A6: (a) 86.5 °C, (b) 86.0 °C, (c) 85.5 °C, (d) 85.0 °C, (e) 84.8 °C, (f) 84.5 °C, (g) 82.0 °C, scale bar: 100 μm .

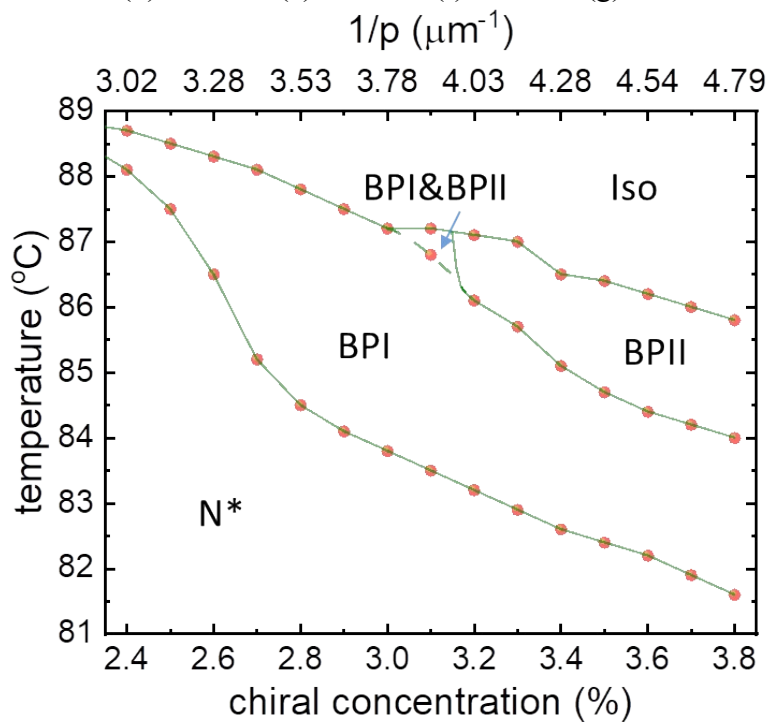


Fig. S5 The phase diagram between liquid crystal host HTG135200-100 and chiral dopant R5011.

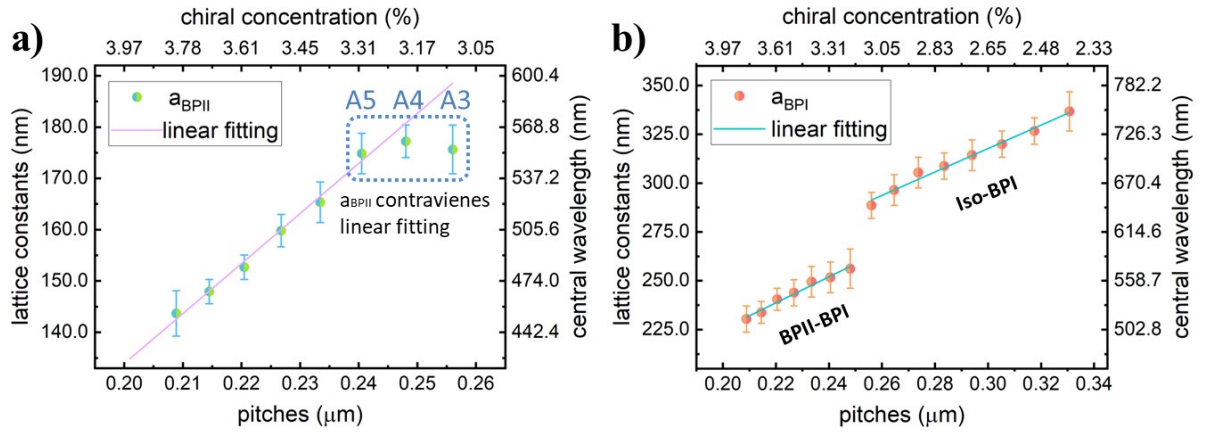


Fig. S6 The relationship between lattice constants of BPs and helical pitches of N^* .

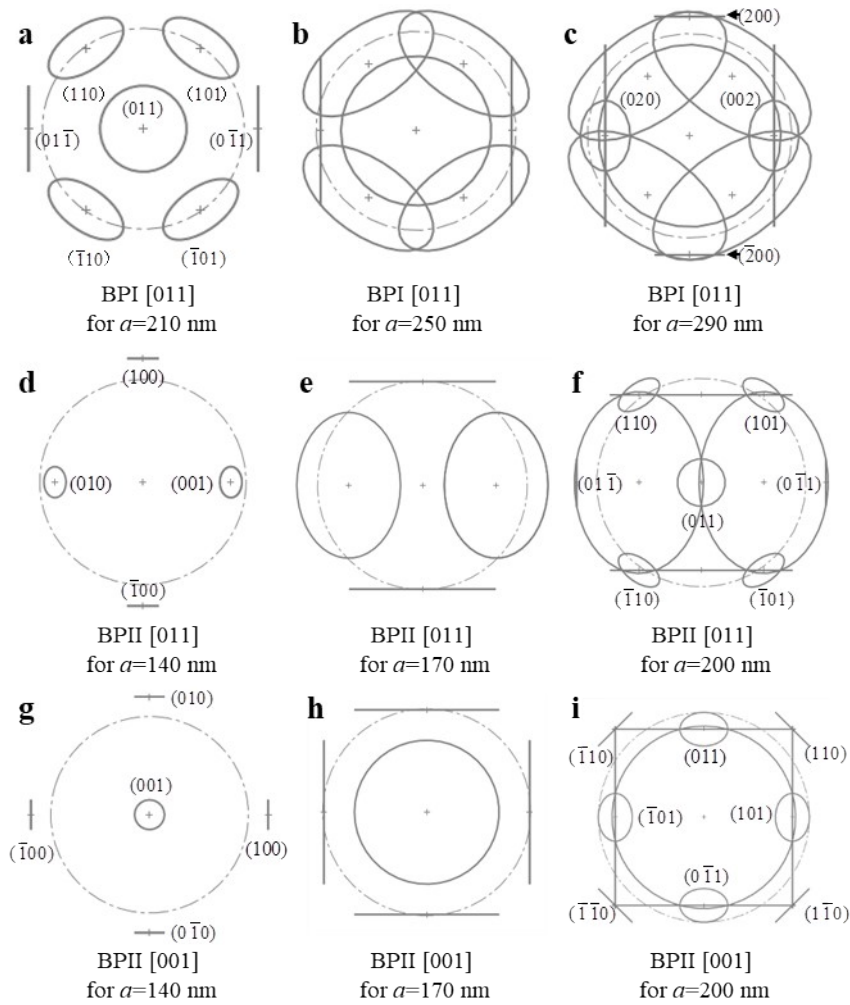


Fig. S7 The simulated Kossel diagrams of BPI [011] orientation with different lattice constants: (a) $a=210$ nm, (b) $a=250$ nm, (c) $a=290$ nm. The simulated Kossel diagrams of BPII [011] orientation with different lattice constants: (d) $a=140$ nm, (e) $a=170$ nm, (f) $a=200$ nm. The simulated Kossel diagrams of BPII [001] orientation with different lattice constants: (g) $a=140$ nm, (h) $a=170$ nm, (i) $a=200$ nm.