ARTICLE

Supporting Information

Stress-Induced and Anchoring-Programmed Smectic Layer Architectures

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I. Supplementary Figures

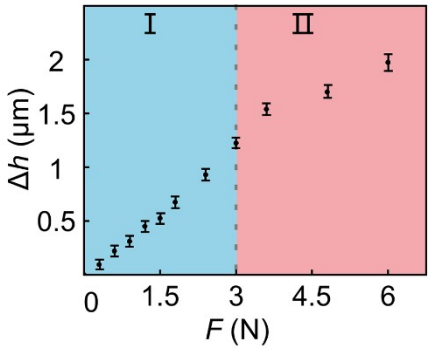

Figure S1. The relationship between the cell thickness variation Δ*h* and the applied stress *F*.

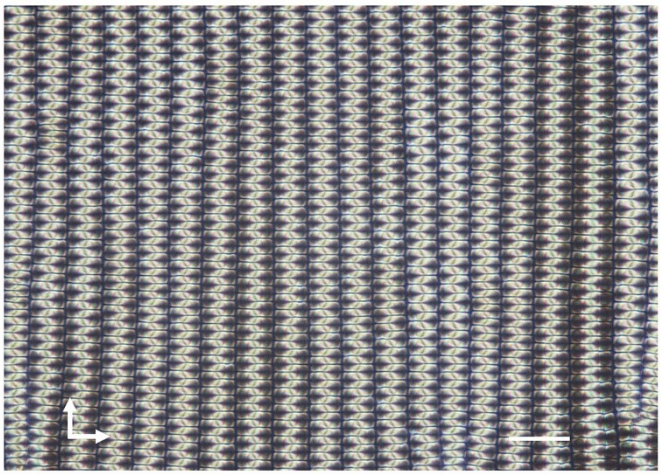

Figure S2. Micrograph of large-area ordered ZFCDs. The white arrows denote the directions of crossed polarizers. The scale bar indicates 30 μm.

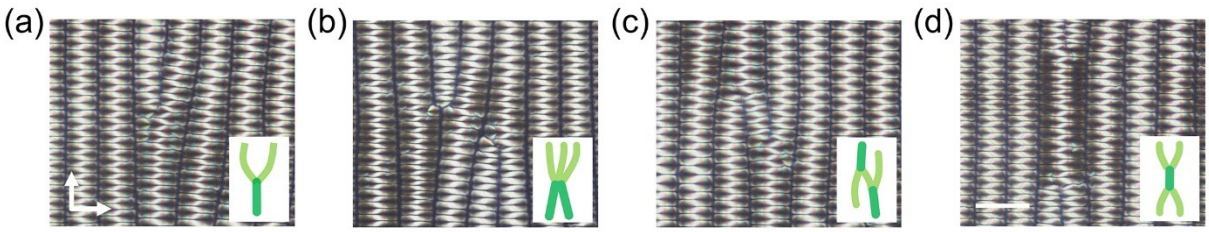

Figure S3. Special arrangements of ZFCDs: (a) Y-shaped, (b) opposite Y-shaped, (c) N-shaped and (d) X-shaped. The white arrows denote the directions of crossed polarizers. The scale bar indicates 30 μm.

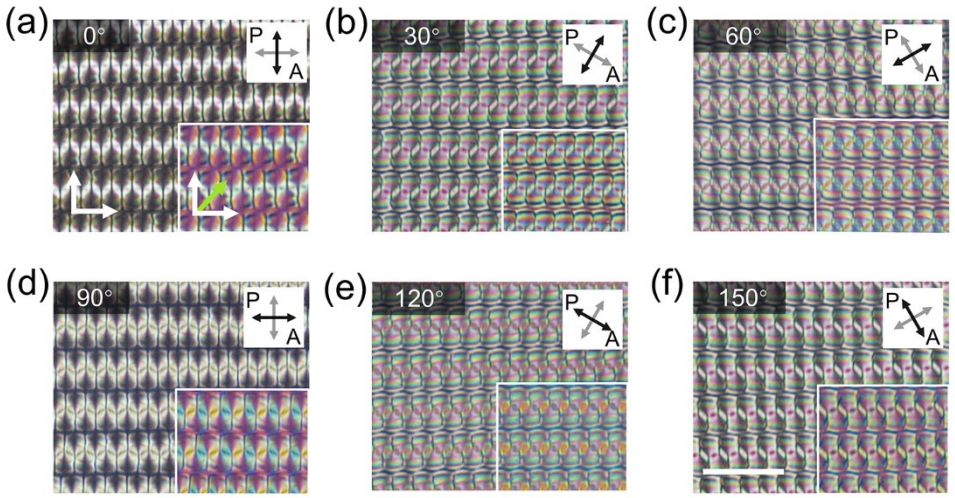

Figure S4. ZFCD textures observed at different rotation angles α of the polarizers. (a) α = 0°, (b) α = 30°, (c) α = 60°, (d) α = 90°, (e) α = 120°, and (f) α = 150°. The white arrows denote the directions of a pair of crossed polarizers. The green arrow denotes the direction of the λ plate. The scale bar indicates 30 μm for all micrographs.

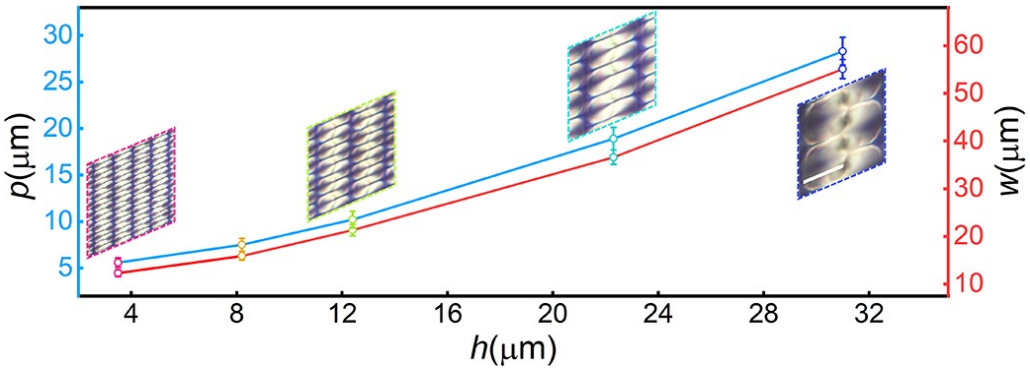

Figure S5. Dependencies of the unit width *w* and unit length *p* on the cell gap *h*. The scale bar indicates 30 μm for all the inset micrographs.

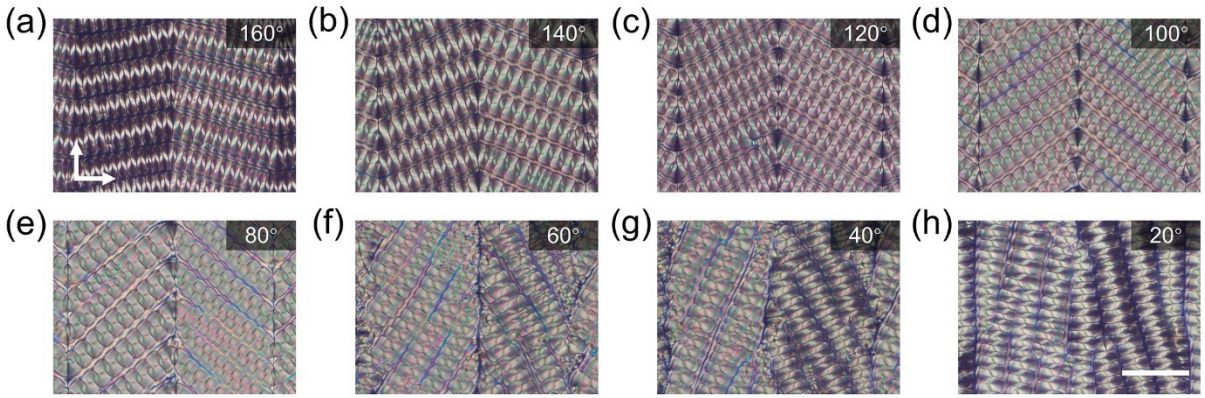

Figure S6. ZFCDs guided by alternative different directional regions with various angles θ. The white arrows denote the directions of a pair of crossed polarizers. The scale bar indicates 30 μm for all micrographs.

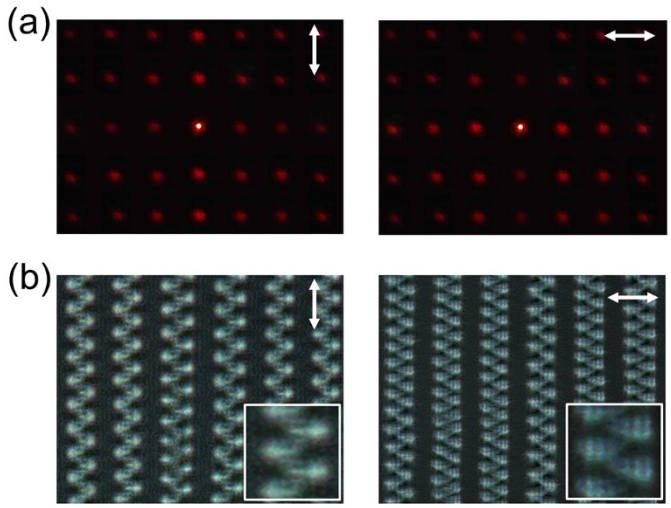

Figure S7. Polarization-dependent (a) diffraction patterns and (b) imaging functions.

II. Supplementary Movie

Supplementary movie S1: The detailed texture evolution from FCDs to ZFCDs under mechanical stress.