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Supramolecular liquid crystals exhibiting a chiral twist-bend nematic phase

The helicoidal twist-bend nematic, N_{TB} , phase of liquid crystal is fascinating for a number of reasons, particularly because it is the first example of spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking in a fluid with no spatial ordering. An intriguing question is how the structural chirality of the N_{TB} phase responds to intrinsic molecular chirality; the chiral twist-bend nematic phase, N^*_{TB} has been observed in only a handful of materials. This work describes the first examples of the N^*_{TB} phase exhibited by supramolecular liquid crystals formed by hydrogen-bonding through molecular recognition between unlike H-bonded donor and acceptor fragments.

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Supramolecular liquid crystals exhibiting a chiral twist-bend nematic phase†

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A selection of novel, chiral supramolecular liquid crystals formed by hydrogen-bonding are reported and their phase properties characterised by polarised optical microscopy, X-ray diffraction and resonant soft X-ray diffraction. Their behaviour is compared to that of their achiral analogues. The binary mixture of the bent-shaped, non-mesogenic H-bond acceptor 1OB6OS and chiral H-bond donor (S)-(2-Me)4OBA exhibits chiral nematic (N*) and chiral smectic A (SmA*) phases. Doping the twist-bend nematogenic (N_{TB}) complex 1OB6OS:4OBA with (S)-(2-Me)4OBA in ternary mixtures induces a transition from the N* phase to the chiral twist-bend nematic phase N*_{TB}, the first example seen in a supramolecular liquid crystal. The binary mixture of CB6OS and (S)-(2-Me)4OBA exhibits N* and N*_{TB} phases, with the helical structure of the latter having a periodicity of approximately 2 complex lengths (~8 nm). The nature of the hydrogen bond is reversed in a binary mixture of the bent-shaped, twist-bend nematogen CB6OBA with (S)-(2-Me)4OBA, and this exhibits the phase sequence N*–N*_{TB}–SmC*–SmX.

Introduction

The twist-bend nematic phase, N_{TB}, has been a topic of very significant interest for the liquid crystal community since its experimental discovery in 2011,¹ many years after its initial prediction by Meyer in 1976² and later independently by Dozov in 2001.³ Unlike the chiral nematic (cholesteric) phase, in which the director twists around an axis perpendicular to the long axes of the molecules, the director in the N_{TB} phase is tilted at a constant angle $\theta < 90^\circ$ with respect to the helix axis and precesses on a cone forming an oblique helix of pitch about two orders of magnitude shorter than that typically found in the N* phase, and equal to just a few molecular lengths.⁴ The N_{TB} phase can be considered as a generalised case of the chiral nematic phase and has been described as the 'structural link' between the N and N* phases.⁴ Molecular curvature is widely considered to be the essential prerequisite for the formation of the N_{TB} phase and the vast majority of twist-bend nematogens are odd-membered liquid crystal dimers (see, for example ref. 5–12). Undoubtedly the most fascinating feature of the N_{TB} phase is that its chiral superstructure is formed despite its constituent molecules being chemically achiral, and indeed the

N_{TB} phase represents the first example of such spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking in a fluid system with no long-range positional order. As the induction of chirality is spontaneous, there exists an equal probability of the formation of either handedness of helix and hence the N_{TB} phase consists of doubly degenerate locally chiral domains of opposite handedness, giving a globally achiral (racemic) phase. This raises the intriguing question of how the N_{TB} phase, having spontaneous structural chirality, will respond at a microscopic level to the presence of molecular chirality. This has been theoretically addressed by Meyer, who extended the elastic instability model of the N_{TB} phase to consider the effect of a chiral field introduced by chiral doping.¹³ This model suggests the removal of the double degeneracy of the chiral domains, with the new ground state of the N_{TB} phase being the domains with the same handedness as the dopant. With increasing chiral doping, the conical angle in this favoured helical state increases, while that in the unfavoured helical state decreases and eventually the more favoured handedness dominates. The helical pitch is essentially unchanged. Thus, chiral doping is predicted to increase the stability of the N_{TB} phase. Another theoretical model including the effects of molecular chirality was described by Longa and Tomczyk, who used minimum coupling Landau-de Gennes theory to reveal the possibility of a polar, chiral N_{TB} phase.¹⁴ At present, only a handful of systems exhibiting the transition between chiral nematic and twist-bend nematic phases have been observed experimentally. These have included mixtures of twist-bend nematogens with a chiral dopant^{15,16} as well as intrinsically chiral materials, with

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the latter being particularly rare.^{17,18} Recently, we reported the first comparison between racemic and chiral versions of the same twist-bend nematogens and found that $T_{N^{(*)}TB-N^{(*)}}$ was higher for the chiral dimers than their racemic counterparts, in accord with Meyer's model.¹⁸

The preparation of supramolecular mesogens *via* hydrogen bonding is a flexible and efficient alternative to covalent bonding, and a convenient way of adding functionality to a molecule in an effective and controllable manner.¹⁹ This is especially useful for introducing chirality to a system as it avoids the risk of partial racemisation during the synthetic process. An early example of supramolecular liquid crystal systems was reported in the 1950s by Jones and Gray, who described the thermal behaviour of the 4-alkoxybenzoic acids. The mesogenic behaviour was attributed to the formation of calamitic-like, symmetric homomeric complexes of two equivalent benzoic acid fragments with a supramolecular core formed *via* hydrogen bonding.²⁰ This approach was extended in 2015 to the formation of the first supramolecular twist-bend nematogen CB6OBA (see Table 1), in which two acid dimers hydrogen-bond to form a bent supramolecular trimer.²¹

We have previously reported the thermal behaviour of equimolar mixtures containing the hydrogen bond acceptors: 1OB6OS, CB6OS and *n*OS with different lengths of terminal alkoxy chain, *n*, and the hydrogen bond donors, the extensively studied 4-alkoxybenzoic acids, *n*OBA, and CB6OBA, the structures of which are shown in Table 1.^{22–24} These complexes were the first examples of how molecular recognition between unlike H-bond donor and acceptor fragments can induce spontaneous chirality in a condensed phase, and formed the twist-bend

nematic phase despite the components being either non-mesogenic (1OB6OS, CB6OS, *n*OS) or exhibiting only conventional nematic or smectic phases (*n*OBA). The hydrogen bond between pyridyl-based fragments (S) and benzoic acids (BA) is strong enough to promote liquid crystalline complexes²⁵ and the molecular curvature required for N_{TB} phase behaviour is imparted by the flexible hexyloxy (6O) spacer of the longer fragment.²⁶

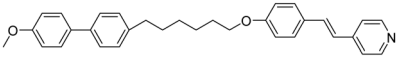
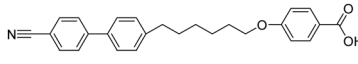
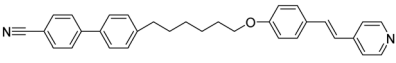
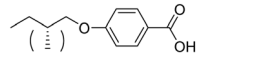
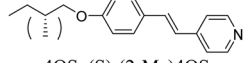
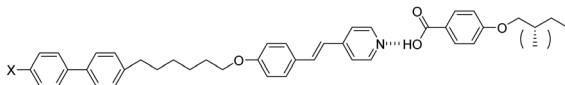
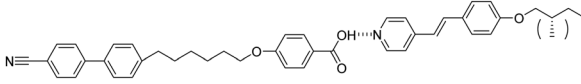
Here, we combine our investigations on chiral and supramolecular twist-bend nematogens, and report the effect of molecular chirality in hydrogen-bonded mixtures containing a chiral branched terminal chain in place of the alkyl chains (*n*) in the *n*OBA and *n*OS series, specifically (*S*)-2-methylbutyl, which is denoted herein as (*S*)-(2-Me)4. The structures of the H-bonded heterocomplexes formed in these mixtures are also illustrated in Table 1.

Experimental

Synthesis and analytical data

1OB6OS,²⁴ CB6OS²² and CB6OBA^{21,23} were synthesised by methods reported elsewhere. The alcoholic stilbazole 4-[(*E*)-2-(pyridin-4-yl)ethenyl]phenol (HOS) was prepared through the base-catalysed condensation of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 4-methylpyridine.²⁷ This was combined with the relevant bromoalkane in a Williamson ether synthesis to give the alkoxy-terminated stilbazole compounds 4OS and (*S*)-(2-Me)4OS.²³ Butoxybenzoic acid was purchased from Sigma Aldrich and purified for use in mixtures by recrystallisation from ethanol (10 mL g⁻¹). (*S*)-2-methylbutoxybenzoic acid

Table 1 Hydrogen bond acceptors and hydrogen bond donors used in this work, and the heterocomplexes formed. '1OB' denotes a biphenyl mesogenic unit terminated with a methoxy group; 'CB' a cyanobiphenyl moiety; '6O' a hexyloxy flexible spacer; 'S' a 4-stilbazole unit; 'BA' a benzoic acid moiety; '(*S*)-(2-Me)4O' a 2-methylbutoxy chain and '4O' a butoxy terminal chain

H-bond acceptors	H-bond donors
 <p>1OB6OS</p>	 <p>CB6OBA</p>
 <p>CB6OS</p>	 <p>4OBA, (<i>S</i>)-(2-Me)4OBA</p>
 <p>4OS, (<i>S</i>)-(2-Me)4OS</p>	
Heterocomplexes formed by H-bonding	
 <p>XB6OS:4OBA, (<i>S</i>)-(2-Me)4OBA (X = MeO, CN)</p>	
 <p>CB6OBA:4OS, (<i>S</i>)-(2-Me)4OS</p>	



((*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA) was synthesised by a standard method reported elsewhere.^{22,28} Analytical data are given in the ESI.†

Polarised optical microscopy (POM)

POM measurements were performed using an Olympus BH2 polarising light microscope equipped with a Linkam TMS 92 hot stage (University of Aberdeen) or a Zeiss Axio Imager A2m polarizing microscope equipped with a Linkam heating stage (University of Warsaw). Glass cells obtained from Warsaw Military University of Technology (WAT) with thicknesses of 1.6 or 3 microns, with ITO transparent electrodes and polymer aligning layers were used.

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

The thermal behaviour of the final products and the binary mixtures was investigated using a Mettler Toledo DSC1 differential scanning calorimeter (University of Aberdeen) equipped with a TSO 801RO sample robot and calibrated using indium and zinc standards. The temperature scan profile in all cases, unless otherwise stated, was heat, cool and reheat at 10 K min⁻¹ under nitrogen, with a 3-minute isotherm between heating and cooling segments. Thermal data were extracted from the second heating trace unless otherwise stated.

X-Ray diffraction (XRD)

Small-angle X-ray diffraction (SAXS) patterns for powder samples were obtained with a Bruker Nanostar system using CuK α radiation and patterns were collected with an area detector VANTEC2000 (University of Warsaw). The temperature of the sample was controlled with a precision of ± 0.1 K. Samples were prepared either in thin-walled glass capillaries or as droplets on a heated surface. Wide-angle diffractograms (WAXS) were obtained with a Bruker D8 GADDS system (CuK α line, Goebel mirror, point beam collimator, VANTEC2000 area detector) (University of Warsaw).

Binary/ternary mixtures

Binary and ternary mixtures were prepared by co-dissolving pre-weighed amounts of each compound in dichloromethane or chloroform and allowing the solvent to evaporate slowly at room temperature. The mixtures were further dried in a vacuum oven at 50 °C for ~ 16 –20 h. Binary phase diagrams were constructed and, where necessary, used to estimate a virtual temperature for transitions precluded from direct observation by crystallisation on cooling, by extrapolation of the relevant trendline.

Results and discussion

4OBA and (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA

The chiral alkoxybenzoic acid, (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA did not show liquid crystalline behaviour. However, on heating from the crystalline solid a reversible transition to a disordered, or “soft” crystal phase (SCr) was seen prior to clearing. In order to first predict virtual mesogenic behaviour for the chiral acid, and also assess the effects of a chiral branch on the liquid crystallinity of supramolecular systems, binary mixtures of the nematogenic

Table 2 Transition temperatures (T , °C) and associated enthalpy changes (ΔH , kJ mol⁻¹) for the 4OBA:(*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA binary mixtures

mol% (<i>S</i>)-(2-Me)4OBA	MP	SCr	N*	I
100 (<i>S</i>)-(2-Me)4OBA	105 (3.55)	● 108 (12.44)	● [106]	●
90	96 (18.31)	● 110 (12.81)	● 110 (3.10)	●
80	86 (18.18)	● 110 (10.51)	● 117 (3.07)	●
70	81 (18.06)	● 109 (10.56)	● 122 (3.05)	●
60	114 (12.77)	● 111 ^a (10.92)	● 130 (3.03)	●
50	114 (14.05)	● 113 ^a (10.85)	● 134 (3.01)	●
40	124 (14.92)	● 117 ^a (11.00)	● 141 (2.33)	●
30	133 (11.98)	●	● 146 (2.43)	●
20	138 (15.01)	●	● 151 (2.58)	●
10	144 (17.31)	●	● 156 (2.93)	●
0 (4OBA)	147 (17.87)	●	● 160 (2.64)	●

□ denotes a virtual temperature. ^a Temperature obtained from the DSC cooling trace.

non-chiral 4OBA^{29,30} and chiral (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA were prepared and their thermal behaviour is summarised in Table 2 along with those of the pure acids. For all mixtures containing chiral acid, the chiral nematic phase was seen in place of the conventional nematic, identifiable by its characteristic oily streak texture, shown in Fig. 1. For mixtures containing over 40 mol% of (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA, the same soft crystal phase (SCr) is also present, initially visible only by supercooling the chiral nematic phase (40–60 mol% (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA) but enantiotropic for >60 mol%. The almost linear dependence of the $T_{\text{SCr} \rightarrow \text{N}^*}$ line on the binary phase diagram, see Fig. 2, indicates that there is good miscibility of the mixture components in the SCr phase, contrary to the behaviour normally observed in conventional crystal phases.

These data are collected in a phase diagram in Fig. 2. $T_{\text{N}^*(\text{I})}$ varies in essentially a linear manner on varying the composition of the mixture, and decreases rather steeply on increasing the concentration of (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA – dropping by over 50 K between the two pure acids. The $T_{\text{N}^*(\text{I})}$ trendline was extrapolated to 100 mol% (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA to estimate a virtual $T_{\text{N}^*(\text{I})}$ of 106 °C for the chiral acid. This behaviour is in accord with the change in $T_{\text{N}^*(\text{I})}$ seen on comparing other branched and unbranched molecular pairs and is attributed to the methyl branch disrupting the interactions between the mesogenic units.

1O6OS:4OBA/(*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA

The bent-shaped, supramolecular complex formed by 1O6OS and 4OBA exhibits conventional nematic and twist-bend nematic phases. A third mesophase is observed below the N_{TB} phase,



Fig. 1 POM textures obtained for a 40 : 60 4OBA : (*S*)-(2-Me)4OBA mixture in the chiral nematic phase (fingerprint and oily streak texture) (left) and soft crystal phase (right).





Fig. 3 POM images for 1OB6OS:4OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA with composition 1:0.75:0.25 in the N^* and N^*_{TB} phases (left and middle, respectively) in a 3 micron planar aligned cell, and with composition 1:0.1:0.9 in the SmA phase (right) in untreated glass slides.

branched chain acid. The magnitude of this reduction is approximately half that seen for the acid dimers across Table 2, consistent with the presence of one methyl branch in 1OB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA as opposed to two in the pure acid complex (S)-(2-Me)4OBA. $T_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$ also decreases with increasing amount of (S)-(2-Me)4OBA, and at 30 mol% chiral acid in the mixture, the N^*_{TB} phase is precluded by the emergence of a SmA^* phase. $T_{SmA^*N^*}$ is reduced upon addition of the unbranched acid, but this is a weaker dependence. The transition temperatures of the SmX phase remain essentially constant across all mixture compositions.

CB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA

The supramolecular complex formed by CB6OS and 4OBA also exhibits conventional nematic and twist-bend nematic phases.²² The CB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA binary mixture exhibits the chiral nematic phase and, unlike its methoxy analogue 1OB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA, the chiral twist-bend nematic phase. The ordered smectic phase (SmX) seen for 1OB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA is absent for CB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA. In a 3 micron planar aligned cell, the oily streak texture of the N^* phase again undergoes a dynamic change at the $N^*-N^*_{TB}$ phase transition, to a blocky, somewhat striped texture with areas of chain-like defects, see Fig. 5, also similar to textures reported for covalently bonded

chiral twist-bend nematogens.¹⁸ The X-ray patterns for both the N^* and N^*_{TB} phases are also shown in Fig. 5 and are very similar: specifically, these contain diffuse wide-angle scattering indicative of the liquid-like ordering in nematic phases. There is no visible small-angle reflection at the short scan times used (~ 10 minutes exposure time, as the sample was prone to crystallisation), and hence the local arrangement of the molecules unfortunately could not be determined.

The transition temperatures and associated enthalpy changes for the mixtures are given in Table 4. The methyl branch lowers the $T_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$ by 22 K, approximately the same as in the 1OB6OS mixtures, and this is accompanied by a reduction in $\Delta S_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$. These observations are consistent with the behaviour of unbranched and branched pairs of covalently bonded dimers, and suggests an increase in biaxiality in the N^* phase on branching the complex.^{33,34} $T_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$ is less affected, lowered by only 7 K on chain branching, suggesting that a reduction in interaction strength parameter has a lesser effect on the stability of the N^*_{TB} phase than on that of the N^* phase, and highlighting the importance of molecular curvature for the predominantly shape-driven $N^*_{TB}-N^*$ transition.³⁵ In previous studies we have also noted that $N^*_{TB}-N^*$ transition temperatures for optically pure chiral dimers have been found to be higher than their racemic counterparts,¹⁸ in accord with the elastic instability model described by Meyer.¹³ While we have no racemic counterpart for comparison here, it is possible that such an enhancement in $T_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$ has somewhat offset the effects of the branch, resulting in a smaller reduction than expected.



Fig. 4 Dependence of phase behaviour of the 1OB6OS:4OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA series of ternary mixtures on the molar percentage of achiral H-bond donor 4OBA, where \blacklozenge represents $T_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$, \blacksquare $T_{SmA^*N^*}$, \blacktriangle $T_{N^*_{TB}N^*}$ and \times $T_{N^*_{TB}SmA-SmX}$. Unfilled diamond and triangle represent conventional $N-I$ and $N^*_{TB}-N$, respectively. Melting points omitted for clarity.

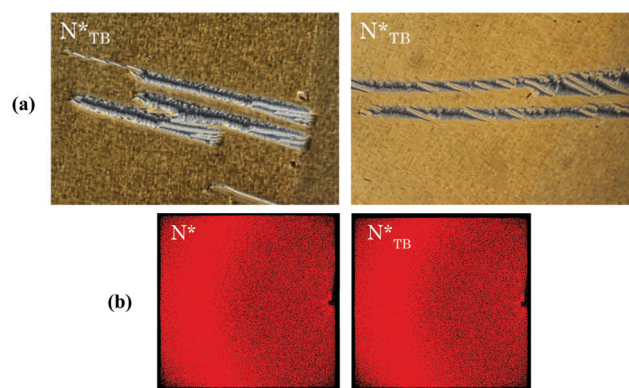


Fig. 5 (a) POM textures seen for the chiral twist-bend nematic phase and (b) X-ray diffraction patterns obtained in the N^* and N^*_{TB} phases for CB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA.



Table 4 Transition temperatures (T , °C) and associated enthalpy changes (ΔH , kJ mol⁻¹) for the CB6OS:4OBA and CB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA supramolecular dimers

	MP		N* _{TB}		N*		I
4OBA	107 (29.67)	●	95 ^b	●	167 (2.87)	●	
(2-Me)4OBA	103 (44.26)	●	88 ^a (0.14)	●	145 (1.27)	●	

^a Temperature obtained from the DSC cooling trace. ^b Temperature obtained using POM.

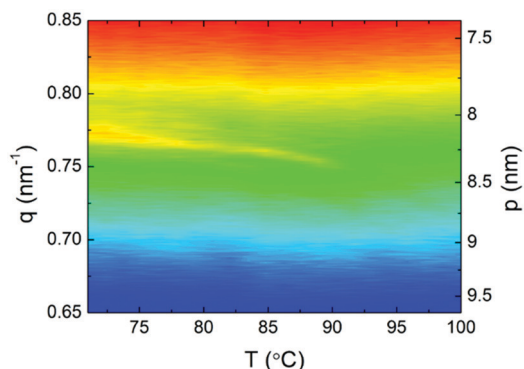


Fig. 6 RSoXS pattern obtained for CB6OS:(S)-(2-Me)4OBA.

Finally, resonant soft X-ray scattering (RSOXS), with incident beam energy tuned to the absorption K-edge of carbon was used to confirm the helical structure of the chiral twist-bend nematic phase. A weak, single resonant signal was found in the N*_{TB} phase (Fig. 6), corresponding to periodicity 8.1–8.4 nm – approximately 2 complex lengths. Interestingly, the observed temperature dependence of the helical pitch near the N*_{TB}–N* transition is much weaker than typically seen for twist-bend

nematic phases in covalently-bonded dimers, suggesting a strongly first-order transition, although the enthalpy change associated with the N*_{TB}–N* transition remains characteristically small.

CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS

The supramolecular complex CB6OBA:4OS is an enantiotropic nematogen, and on cooling also exhibits the N_{TB} phase.²³ Unlike in the 1OB6OS:4OBA and CB6OS:4OBA systems, this is followed on further cooling by a SmC phase and another more ordered smectic phase, which here we denote SmX₂. The use of a chiral molecule as the hydrogen bond acceptor – (S)-(2-Me)4OS, here considered as the chiral “equivalent” of 4OS – to form the chiral complex CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS does not alter the phase behaviour; on cooling from the isotropic phase we observe the sequence N*–N*_{TB}–SmC*–SmX₂*. The transition temperatures and associated enthalpy changes for both complexes are given in Table 5.

The highest temperature phase is a conventional chiral nematic phase N*, assigned by observation of a characteristic oily streak texture, see Fig. 7. Cooling from the N* phase led to the dynamic N*–N*_{TB} textural change as seen in previous systems showing the N*_{TB} phase, and a resulting texture containing rope- and chain-like defects (Fig. 7). X-ray diffraction patterns of these higher temperature phases, also shown in Fig. 7, exhibited only diffuse wide- and small-angle signals, consistent with the absence of a lamellar structure and confirm the liquid-like ordering of molecules in the nematic phases. A transition from the N*_{TB} phase to a smectic phase with liquid-like order within the layers is clear from the narrowing of the small-angle X-ray diffraction signal while the high-angle signal remains diffuse. Optically, this phase retains many of the features of the N*_{TB} phase, most significantly the stripe and

Table 5 Transition temperatures (T , °C) and associated enthalpy changes (ΔH , kJ mol⁻¹) for the CB6OBA:4OS and CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS supramolecular dimers

	MP		SmX*		SmC*		N* _{TB}		N*		I
4OS	108 (36.87)	●	70 ^a (2.58)	●	86 ^a (0.69)	●	113 ^b	●	180 (2.65)	●	
(S)-(2-Me)4OS	154 (54.92)	●	77 ^a (4.16)	●	97 ^a (2.68)	●	111 ^b	●	151 ^a (3.31)	●	

^a Temperature obtained from the DSC cooling trace. ^b Temperature obtained using POM.

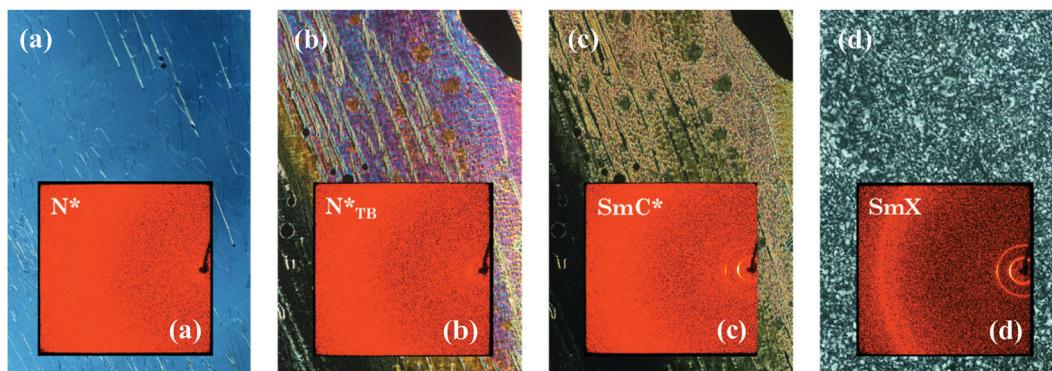


Fig. 7 POM images and associated X-ray diffraction patterns (insets) for CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS in the (a) N*, (b) N*_{TB}, (c) SmC* and (d) SmX phases.





Fig. 8 Proposed molecular arrangement in the lamellar phases of CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS.

Table 6 Layer thickness in the smectic phases obtained from integrated diffraction signals for the CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS complex

Phase	Complex length, $l/\text{\AA}$	Low angle signals/ \AA	High angle signals/ \AA	d/l	
CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS	SmC*	40.1	47.8, 24.2, 13.0	4.3	1.2
	SmX		46.5, 23.5	4.6, 4.2	1.2

rope-like pattern, although these “ropes” now appear to have a more braided texture. Homeotropically aligned areas which appear black in the preceding N^*_{TB} phase also remain as such in the smectic phase. Given the textural similarities of this phase to the higher temperature smectic phase seen in analogous achiral complexes, it has been tentatively assigned as a SmC* phase. We note the possibility that the SmC phase reported for the achiral complexes may belong to the new class of helical smectic phases formed by achiral materials,^{36,37} but its monotropic nature precluded further investigation.²³ It is therefore possible that the helical structure of the SmC* phase seen here is not conventional, and this may be a subject of future work. On further cooling a bright, schlieren-like mosaic texture emerges from the dark regions of the SmC* phase, and this strongly resembles the texture of the lowest temperature phase exhibited by the achiral CB6OBA: n OS complexes with $n = 3-10$. The X-ray diffraction pattern retains sharp small-angle signals, and the high angle signal is split and narrowed, suggesting a tilted hexatic-type smectic phase. This shows that the SmX phases present in the CB6OBA: n OS series ($n = 3-10$) and CB6OBA:(S)-(2-Me)4OS are the same, and we have denoted the latter SmX* as it is formed from chiral molecules. Across all these phases, the small angle signals appear at slightly more than the full complex length ($d/l \sim 1.2$; d is the periodicity deduced from the position of the lowest angle diffraction signal, l is the estimated length of the molecule in the most stretched conformation), hence the arrangement of the complexes may be partially bilayer with strong interdigitation, see structure in Fig. 8 and data in Table 6.

Branching the terminal chain has the expected effect on T_{N^*+1} , specifically a reduction by 29 K. The branch also decreases $T_{N^*(*)\text{TBN}^*(*)}$, but as in the previous systems, it is a smaller reduction of only 2 K. The opposite effect is observed for the

smectic phases, with both SmC* and SmX* increasing in stability with the branch. This enhancement of the smectic phases may be attributed to the branched group effectively filling void space in the tilted lamellar structure to such an extent that this stabilisation more than offsets the dilution in lateral interactions of the mesogenic cores brought about by the branch. This is also evident in the increased melting point of the branched complex, suggesting a more efficient packing in the crystal phase compared with that for the unbranched one.

Conclusion

We have described the first examples of the chiral twist-bend nematic phase, N^*_{TB} , exhibited by supramolecular liquid crystals formed by hydrogen-bonding between unlike H-bonded donors and acceptors. In general, the properties of the N^*_{TB} phase strongly resemble those previously observed in covalently bonded materials. In particular, the optical textures observed are distinct and contain unusual features, the physical significance of which remain unclear. In addition, the thermal stability of the N^*_{TB} phase is greater than that of the conventional N_{TB} phase exhibited by achiral materials. We have observed a transition between the N^*_{TB} phase and a SmC* phase, and we have still to determine whether the structure of this SmC* phase is conventional, or more akin to the helical smectic phases recently reported for achiral molecules with a strikingly short helical pitch.^{36,37}

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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