

RESEARCH ARTICLE

View Article Online

View Journal | View Issue

Cite this: *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2024, **11**, 7053Received 10th September 2024,
Accepted 9th October 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4qo01672f

rsc.li/frontiers-organic

An L-isosorbide-based reactive chiral dopant with high helical twisting power for cholesteric liquid crystal polymers reflecting left-handed circularly polarized light†

Ramazan Umut Dinc,[†] Johan Lub, Augustinus J. J. Kragt[†] and Albert P. H. J. Schenning[†]*

For visible light reflective cholesteric liquid crystal polymers, reactive chiral dopant enantiomers with high helical twisting power are attractive. However, a chiral dopant for reflecting left-handed circularly polarized light has been missing so far. Here, we report the synthesis of a reactive, left-handed, L-isosorbide-based chiral dopant with a high helical twisting power of $-48\ \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ that can be used in visible light reflective cholesteric liquid crystal polymers. The right handed dopant enantiomer was also synthesized, showing a helical twisting power of $+63\ \mu\text{m}^{-1}$.

Introduction

Cholesteric liquid crystal (CLC) polymers are intriguing photonic materials that can reflect circularly polarized light.¹ Adding a chiral dopant molecule to a nematic liquid crystal induces helical chirality, resulting in a chiral nematic or CLC phase, which produces structural color. Polymers are often fabricated by using an acrylate-based reactive mesogenic CLC mixture that is subsequently photopolymerized. CLC polymers have a wide range of applications,^{2,3} such as sensors,^{4,5} soft structural colored actuators,^{6–8} anti-counterfeit devices,^{9,10} decoration,^{11,12} and smart windows.^{13,14}

The structural color of CLC polymers depends on the helical pitch, the distance of a full turn of the reactive mesogens, and the average refractive index, which is typically around 1.6.^{15,16} The pitch length is inversely proportional to the helical twisting power (HTP), enantiomer excess (ee), and the concentration of the reactive chiral dopant. A high HTP value is attractive to maintain the nematic liquid crystalline phase, since many of the chiral dopants do not show liquid crystalline properties themselves. Hence, a low concentration of the chiral dopant can be used to achieve visible light reflectance¹⁷ without affecting the liquid crystal behavior. Nowadays, the reactive D-isosorbide-based chiral dopant LC756

(Scheme 1) is the most commonly used due to its commercial availability and high HTP ($83\ \mu\text{m}^{-1}$),¹⁸ which allows it to be used in low concentrations for visible light reflectance.^{19,20} D-Isosorbide is a biobased bicyclic compound derived from starch. Typically, around 5 wt% of the dopant is needed to obtain a CLC polymer that reflects in the visible light region. However, LC756 contains carbonate groups that are labile during the base-catalyzed thiol-acrylate Michael addition reaction, often used to prepare stimuli-responsive CLC polymers.²¹

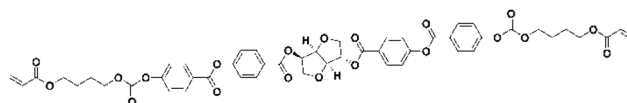
Theoretically, the maximum reflectance of a CLC polymer can reach up to 50% of unpolarized light due to the intrinsic handedness of the chiral dopant.²² Hence, CLCs doped with the D-isosorbide-based chiral dopant LC756 can only reflect right-handed circularly polarized (RCP) light. In order to achieve near 100% reflectance of unpolarized light or selectively reflect left-handed circularly polarized (LCP) light, a reactive left-handed chiral dopant with a high HTP is required. Such a dopant has not been reported so far. Reactive chiral dopants with moderate HTPs have been used to fabricate left-handed CLC polymers.¹⁷

Here, we report the synthesis of a reactive left-handed reactive chiral dopant derived from L-isosorbide (LRCD, Scheme 2a). The dopant is similar to LC756 but does not

Laboratory of Stimuli-responsive Functional Materials and Devices (SFD),
Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemistry, Eindhoven University of
Technology, P.O. Box 513, 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

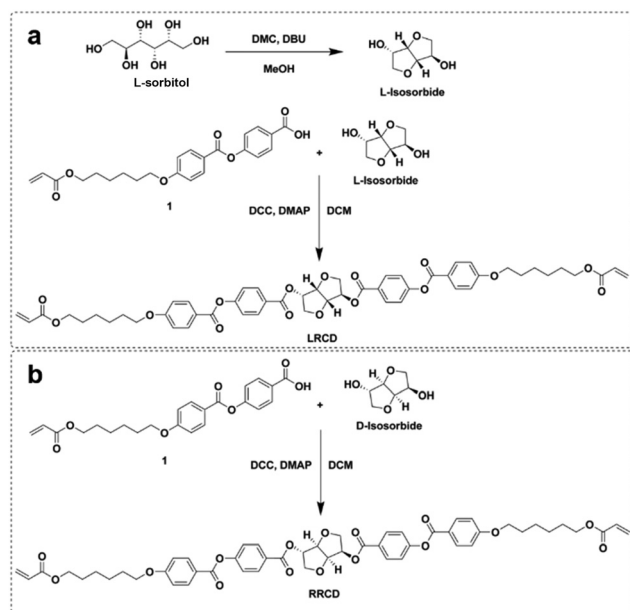
E-mail: a.p.h.j.schenning@tue.nl

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4qo01672f>



Scheme 1 Chemical structure of the D-isosorbide-based reactive chiral dopant LC756.





Scheme 2 a) Synthesis of L-isosorbide and LRCD. (b) Synthesis of RRCD.

contain carbonate groups and it is less laborious to synthesize.²³ We synthesize **LRCD** in two steps using L-sorbitol and acrylate benzoic acid derivative **1**. In this way, we circumvent laborious intermediate steps of protection/deprotection of alcohol groups.²⁴ In the first step, L-sorbitol is converted into L-isosorbide and in the second step L-isosorbide is reacted with **1** to yield **LRCD**. The right-handed **RRCD** enantiomer is also synthesized in the same way using commercially available D-isosorbide and **1** (Scheme 2b²⁵).

Experimental

Materials

All commercial chemicals and solvents were used as received unless stated otherwise. D-Sorbitol, L-sorbitol and 3,6-dioxo-1,8-octane-dithiol (DOTD) were obtained from Tokyo Chemical Industries (Japan). D-Isosorbide was obtained from Alfa Aesar (USA). Diacrylate mesogens 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene bis(4-((6-(acryloyloxy)hexyl)oxy)benzoate) (C6M) and 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene bis(4-(3-(acryloyloxy)propoxy)benzoate) (C3M) are obtained from Daken Chemical (China). Deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃), dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆ (DMSO-d₆), dimethyl carbonate (DMC), 1,8-diazabicyclo(5.4.0)undec-7-ene (DBU), *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP), and α -methylbenzylamine (α -MBA) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (USA). BASF Lumogen S1065 was obtained from BASF (Germany). Omnirad TPO was obtained from IGM Resins (The Netherlands). Surfactant BYK-361-N was obtained from BYK Additives & Instruments (Germany). Dichloromethane (DCM), methanol (MeOH), ethanol (EtOH), isopropanol (IPA), tetrahydrofuran (THF), chloroform (CHCl₃),

and cyclopentanone were obtained from BioSolve (The Netherlands). Biaxially stretched polyethylene terephthalate (PET) Melinex® foil was obtained from DuPont (USA).

Synthesis of L-isosorbide

2.0 mL of MeOH was put into a round bottom flask. Subsequently, 1.0 g of L-sorbitol (5.5 mmol, 1 mol eq.), 3.697 mL of DMC (44 mmol, 8 mol eq.), and 0.041 mL of DBU (0.027 mmol, 0.05 mol eq.) were refluxed under an Ar atmosphere at 300 RPM for 24 hours. A brown/yellow product²⁶ was obtained after evaporation. This product was eluted over a SiO₂ column with an 8 : 1 volume ratio of DCM : MeOH for further purification. 0.25 grams of L-isosorbide (31% yield) were obtained as a viscous oil. ¹H-NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz, Me₄Si, δ in ppm, *J* in Hz): δ 5.12 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (dt, *J* = 4.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dtd, *J* = 8.2, 6.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (td, *J* = 3.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78–3.65 (m, 3H), 3.25 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO, 101 MHz, Me₄Si, δ in ppm): δ 88.21, 81.72, 76.16, 75.72, 72.72, 71.30. GC-MS: single peak, calcd for [C₆H₁₀O₄]: 146.06 *m/z*, found 146.1.

Synthesis of LRCD and RRCD

0.62 g of 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC, 3.0 mmol, 2 mol eq.) was added to a mixture of 0.20 g of L-isosorbide (1.3 mmol, 1 mol eq.), 1.1 g of 4-(4-(6-acryloyloxyhexyloxy)benzoyloxy)benzoic acid (compound **1**, 0.26 mmol, 2 mol eq.), 0.0167 g of 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP, 0.14 mmol, 0.1 mol eq.) and 10 mL of dichloromethane. The mixture was stirred in an ice bath under an Ar atmosphere. After stirring for another 24 hours at room temperature, the mixture was filtered over a thin layer of a silica pad and the solvent was evaporated.^{27–29} 2.0 grams of the product (**LRCD**, 38% yield) were obtained as a white solid after elution over a SiO₂ column with a 1 : 2 volume ratio of ethyl acetate : *n*-heptane. Melting point (mp) = 80 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz, Me₄Si, δ in ppm, *J* in Hz): 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.9, 2H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.9, 2H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.7, 2H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.9, 2H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.9, 2H), 6.41 (dd, *J*₁ = 17.3, *J*₂ = 1.5, 2H), 6.13 (dd, *J*₁ = 17.3, *J*₂ = 10.4, 2H), 5.82 (dd, *J*₁ = 10.4, *J*₂ = 1.5, 2H), 5.51 (br, 1H), 5.44 (q, *J* = 5.4, 1H), 5.08 (t, *J* = 5.1, 1H), 4.69 (d, *J* = 4.7, 1H), 4.18 (t, *J* = 6.7, 4H), 4.13 (br, 2H), 4.07 (m, 2H), 4.06 (t, *J* = 6.4, 2H), 4.05 (t, *J* = 6.5, 2H), 1.85 (p, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.85 (p, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (p, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 1.60–1.40 (m, 8H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 101 MHz, Me₄Si, δ in ppm, *: CH or CH₃, #: CH₂): 166.42, 165.34, 165.00, 164.43, 164.40, 163.80, 155.31, 155.24, 132.53*, 131.52*, 131.49*, 130.69#, 128.68*, 126.99, 126.94, 122.10*, 121.20, 121.16, 114.50*, 86.32*, 81.29*, 78.65*, 74.73*, 73.62#, 70.90#, 68.25#, 64.57#, 29.10#, 28.67#, 25.84#, 25.82#. MALDI-TOF-MS: [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₅₂H₅₄O₁₆; 957.33 *m/z*, found 957.205.

RRCD was prepared in the same way as **LRCD** using D-isosorbide instead of L-isosorbide with a total yield of 47%. Purification was performed by crystallization from a 20 : 80 mixture of DCM and IPA. Melting point (mp) = 80 °C. The ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra yielded the same signals as



LRCD (Fig. S6 and S7†). MALDI-TOF-MS: $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{52}H_{54}O_{16}$; 957.33 m/z , found 957.205.

Preparation of CLC polymer coatings

920.8 mg of BASF Lumogen S1065 (92.1 wt%, as the LC monomer), 56.2 mg of **LRCD** (5.6 wt%), and 23.0 mg of Omnirad TPO (5.5 mol% of total mol of acrylates, as the initiator) were added to a 20 mL amber vial. For **RRCD** coating, the concentration of the chiral dopant was set to 4.7 wt%. To decrease the viscosity of the coating for the ease of bar-coating, 736.8 μ L of cyclopentanone (70 wt% of dry monomer) was added to the same vial. Afterward, to induce planar anchoring on the air/coating interface, 52.6 μ L (1 wt% solution in cyclopentanone) of surface leveling agent BYK-361-N was added to the same batch. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C and 300 RPM for 30 min before coating. The CLC mixtures were coated onto a PET substrate *via* the bar-coating method. Just before coating, the PET substrate was cleaned with IPA and dried with N_2 . The total gap for the coatings was set to 15 μ m. Depending on the size of the coating, the required amount of the CLC mixture was put in front of a 4-sided applicator and the coating was done by moving the 4-sided applicator on the PET substrate at a constant speed *via* a bar coater to distribute the CLC mixture on the substrate evenly. The coatings were put in an oven at 110 °C for 5 minutes to evaporate the solvent and align the LC mesogens. Within 2 minutes of oven heat treatment, the coatings were put on a UV exposing conveyor belt and they were photopolymerized at 3500 $mW\ cm^{-2}$ UV (365 nm) intensity for 5 seconds. After the free radical photopolymerization, the coatings were safe to touch without any disruption to the coating surface, which supports full polymerization.

Results and discussion

Optical rotation measurements revealed the specific optical rotation of L-sorbitol as $-1.3 \pm 0.2^\circ\ 100\ mL\ g^{-1}\ dm^{-1}$, while D-sorbitol showed an optical rotation of $1.7 \pm 0.2^\circ\ 100\ mL\ g^{-1}\ dm^{-1}$ (Fig. S1†). Assuming that D-sorbitol is enantiomerically pure since it is a catalytic hydrogenation product of the precursor D-glucose which can be sourced from nature,³⁰ the calcu-

lated enantiomer excess percentage, ee%, of L-sorbitol is $76 \pm 16\%$. Most likely, L-sorbitol contains D-sorbitol since it is chemically pure according to 1H -NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) measurements (Fig. S2†) and GC (gas chromatography) analysis.

The synthesis of L-isosorbide was carried out according to a modified literature procedure by a dimethyl carbonate (DMC)-mediated double cyclization reaction using diazabicyclo(5.4.0)undec-7-ene (DBU) as a base.²⁶ L-Isosorbide was obtained in a yield of 31% after column chromatography and fully characterized. 1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR showed the same chemical shifts as the commercial D-isosorbide (Fig. S3 and S4†). GC/MS (mass spectrometry) analysis showed a single peak at 4.68 min, with a mass fragmentation pattern corresponding to isosorbide (Fig. S5†). Optical rotation measurements revealed a specific optical rotation of L-isosorbide of $-185 \pm 0.4^\circ\ 100\ mL\ g^{-1}\ dm^{-1}$, while D-isosorbide showed an optical rotation of $-260.20 \pm 0.04^\circ\ 100\ mL\ g^{-1}\ dm^{-1}$ (Fig. S9†). Assuming that D-isosorbide has an ee of 100%, the ee% of L-isosorbide is approximately 71% that of D-isosorbide.

After the synthesis of L-isosorbide, the L-isosorbide-based chiral dopant **LRCD** was obtained by a Steglich esterification reaction²⁷ using L-isosorbide and **1** (Scheme 2a). Compound **1** was synthesized as reported in the literature.^{27–29} We also synthesized **RRCD** using **1** and commercial D-isosorbide (Scheme 2b). The 1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **LRCD** showed the same chemical shifts as those of **RRCD**, indicating an enantiomeric relationship between the two compounds (Fig. 1b and Fig. S6 and S7†). MALDI-TOF-MS (matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight) analysis of **LRCD** (Fig. 1a) and **RRCD** (Fig. S8†) revealed a mass peak at 957.205 corresponding to the $[M + Na]^+$ adduct. The specific optical rotations for **RRCD** and **LRCD** were found as $-263.0 \pm 0.5^\circ\ 100\ mL\ g^{-1}\ dm^{-1}$ and $214 \pm 1^\circ\ 100\ mL\ g^{-1}\ dm^{-1}$, respectively. Assuming that **RRCD** has an enantiomer excess of 100%, the ee of **LRCD** is approximately 81% (Fig. S9†).

We prepared visible light reflecting CLC polymer coatings using reactive **LRCD** and **RRCD** as dopants on a PET substrate (Fig. 2). We selected BASF Lumogen S1065 as the nematic LC monomer due to its high birefringence ($\Delta n = 0.2096$).³¹ For the **LRCD** polymer coating, the chiral dopant (5.6 wt%) was dissolved in cyclopentanone containing a reactive nematic

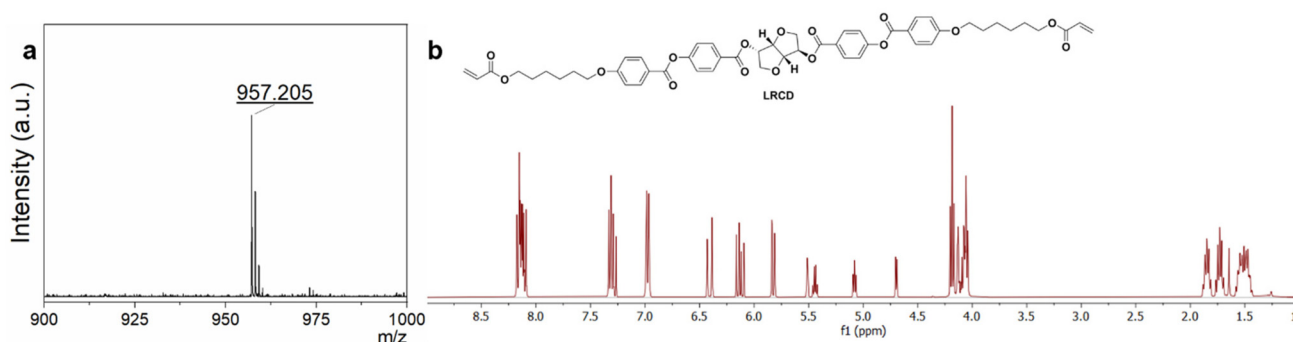


Fig. 1 (a) MALDI-TOF-MS measurement of **LRCD**. (b) The 1H -NMR spectrum of **LRCD** in $CDCl_3$.



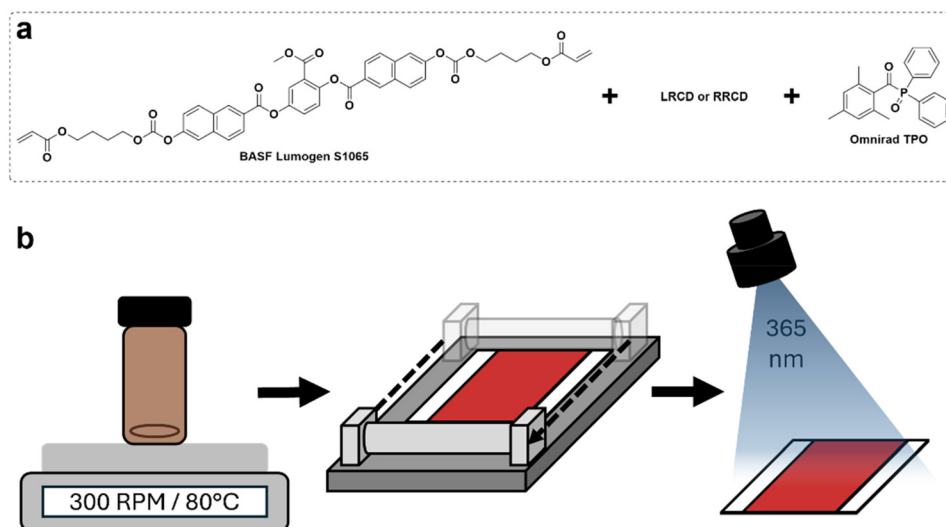


Fig. 2 (a) The CLC mixture components. (b) The schematic of the coating procedure of the CLC mixture on a PET substrate, followed by free radical photopolymerization of diacrylates.

mesogen (92.1 wt%) and photoinitiator (2.3 wt%) CLC mixture. The CLC mixture was bar-coated onto a PET substrate. After evaporating the solvent, the CLC mixture was photopolymerized using intense UV light, resulting in an orange reflective polymer coating. The same coating procedure was used to produce the **RRCD** polymer coating, only changing the chiral dopant from **LRCD** to **RRCD** and the concentration to 4.7 wt%.

We analyzed the **LRCD** and **RRCD** polymer coatings by UV-Vis-NIR spectroscopy (Fig. 3). The transmission spectrum of the **LRCD** coating shows a reflection peak at 670 nm corresponding to an orange color. When the incident light is unpolarized, the coating transmits 50% of the incident light. When using LCP light, no light was transmitted, while in the case of incident RCP light, all light was transmitted. These results

indicate that the coating has a left-handed helical structure and reflects LCP incident light. Indeed, the coating is not visible with an RCP light polarizer but the orange color is visible with an LCP light polarizer (Fig. 3). The **RRCD** coating has a reflection band at 603 nm and reflected only RCP light as expected. Since **LRCD** and **RRCD** are enantiomers, their HTP values must be identical in magnitude but antithetical in sign. Theoretically, when the ee% values of the chiral dopant enantiomers are the same, CLC mixtures with the same concentrations of chiral dopants should have reflection peaks at the same wavelength. Assuming that the average refractive index is 1.6 for the reactive nematic liquid host, the pitch lengths were calculated to be 419 nm and 377 nm for the **LRCD** coating and **RRCD** coating, respectively. The apparent

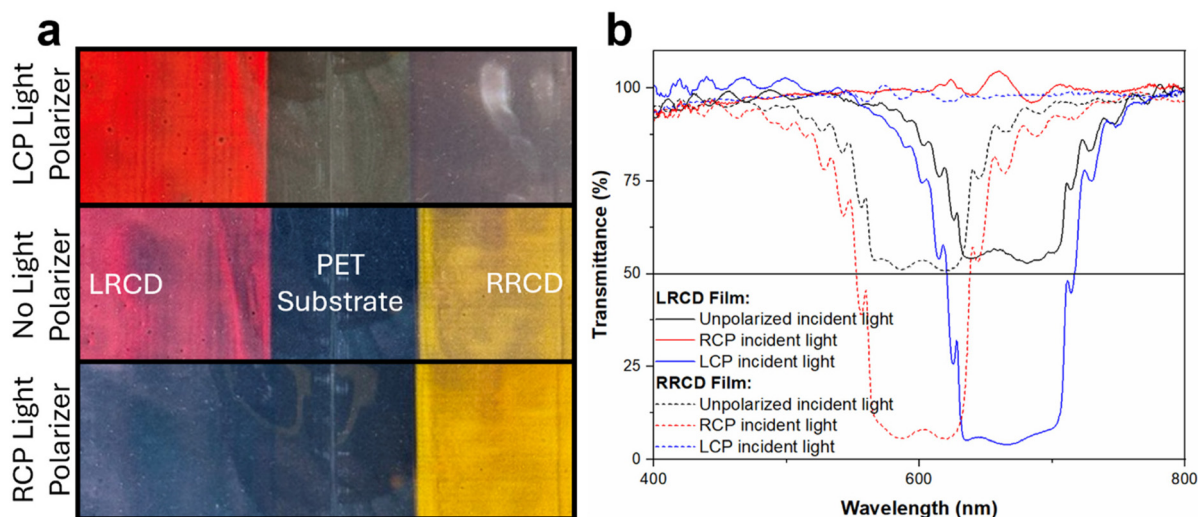


Fig. 3 (a) Visible light reflective CLC polymer coatings on PET substrates, observed through different circularly polarized light polarizers. (b) The UV-Vis-NIR transmittance spectra of the same coatings with different circularly polarized incident light.



HTPs of **LRCD** and **RRCD** were calculated to be -48 and $+63 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$, respectively. The ratio of these apparent HTPs of **LRCD** to **RRCD** is 76%, which is in agreement with the calculated ee% of **LRCD**, based on optical rotation measurements.

Conclusions

We reported the two-step synthesis of a left-handed L-isosorbide reactive chiral dopant, **LRCD**, with a high HTP core. The chemical structure was confirmed by ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectra, GC/MS, and MALDI-TOF-MS analyses. Its enantiomer, **RRCD**, was also synthesized in the same manner and fully characterized. The **LRCD** CLC polymer coating selectively reflected LCP light. The HTP of **LRCD** is $-48 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$, which is in the same range as the **RRCD** enantiomer, $+63 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$. This novel left-handed reactive chiral dopant could be used for many applications, including energy saving, anti-counterfeit, decoration, and other applications that need both RCP and LCP reflections. This reactive chiral dopant can be used not only in CLC polymer coatings having static optical properties but also in thermochromic light reflective coatings (Fig. S10†). Depending on the desired properties, our synthetic procedure can be easily altered to prepare other reactive isosorbide-based dopant enantiomers with a high helical twisting power.

Author contributions

R. Umut Dinc: writing – original draft; conceptualization (equal); investigation; visualization; and writing – review & editing (equal). Augustinus J. J. Kragt: supervision (supporting); conceptualization (equal); and writing – review & editing (supporting). Albert P.H.J. Schenning: funding acquisition (lead); resources (lead); conceptualization (equal); supervision (equal); and writing – review & editing (supporting). Johan Lub: conceptualization (equal) and writing – review & editing (supporting).

Data availability

The ESI including characterization, equipment, and additional analyses and graphs is available free of charge on the RSC Publications website. The database of this publication is available free of charge at <https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.13740657>.†

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the funding for this research from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific

Research (NWO). The authors would also like to acknowledge the SFEER project, which is carried out with the Topsector Energy Subsidy of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy carried out by The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), in the framework of the MOOI-subsidy round 2023.

References

- 1 E. Bokusoglu, M. B. Pantoja, P. C. Mushenheim, X. Wang and N. L. Abbott, Design of Responsive and Active (Soft) Materials Using Liquid Crystals, *Annu. Rev. Chem. Biomol. Eng.*, 2016, **7**, 163–196.
- 2 J. Uchida, B. Soberats, M. Gupta and T. Kato, Advanced Functional Liquid Crystals, *Adv. Mater.*, 2022, **34**, 210963–210963.
- 3 R. Lan, *et al.*, Bioinspired humidity-responsive liquid crystalline materials: from adaptive soft actuators to visualized sensors and detectors, *Mater. Horiz.*, 2023, **10**, 2824–2824.
- 4 Z. Wang, T. Xu, A. Noel, Y. C. Chen and T. Liu, Applications of liquid crystals in biosensing, *Soft Matter*, 2021, **17**, 4675–4702.
- 5 C. Esteves, E. Ramou, A. R. P. Porteira, A. J. Moura Barbosa and A. C. A. Roque, Seeing the Unseen: The Role of Liquid Crystals in Gas-Sensing Technologies, *Adv. Opt. Mater.*, 2020, **8**, 1902117–1902117.
- 6 P. Zhang, L. T. de Haan, M. G. Debije and A. P. H. J. Schenning, Liquid crystal-based structural color actuators, *Light: Sci. Appl.*, 2022, **11**(1), 1–24.
- 7 C. Zhu, Y. Lu, L. Jiang and Y. Yu, Liquid Crystal Soft Actuators and Robots toward Mixed Reality, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2021, **31**, 2009835–2009835.
- 8 Y.-Y. Xiao, Z.-C. Jiang and Y. Zhao, Liquid Crystal Polymer-Based Soft Robots, *Adv. Intell. Syst.*, 2020, **2**, 2000148–2000148.
- 9 M. D. L. Bruno, *et al.*, Cholesteric Liquid Crystals Based Micro-Fingerprints Generator for Anti-Counterfeiting Labels, *Adv. Mater. Technol.*, 2023, **8**, 2300613–2300613.
- 10 H. J. Seo, *et al.*, Robust photonic microparticles comprising cholesteric liquid crystals for anti-forgery materials, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2017, **5**, 7567–7573.
- 11 M. Schwartz, *et al.*, Cholesteric Liquid Crystal Shells as Enabling Material for Information-Rich Design and Architecture, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, 1707382–1707382.
- 12 Y. Xia, A. Honglawan and S. Yang, Tailoring surface patterns to direct the assembly of liquid crystalline materials, *Liq. Cryst. Rev.*, 2019, **7**, 30–59.
- 13 W. Shen and G. Li, Recent Progress in Liquid Crystal-Based Smart Windows: Materials, Structures, and Design, *Laser Photonics Rev.*, 2023, **17**, 2200207–2200207.
- 14 H. Sentjens, A. J. J. Kragt, A. P. H. J. Schenning and M. G. Debije, Recent advances in solar infrared light regulating smart windows based on organic materials, *Responsive Mater.*, 2023, **1**, 1–17.



- 15 J. Li, C. H. Wen, S. Gauza, R. Lu and S. T. Wu, Refractive indices of liquid crystals for display applications, *IEEE/OSA J. Disp. Technol.*, 2005, **1**, 51–61.
- 16 V. Jirón and E. Castellón, The experimental average refractive index of liquid crystals and its prediction from the anisotropic indices, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2022, **24**, 7788–7796.
- 17 H. Sentjens, *et al.*, Programming Thermochromic Liquid Crystal Hetero-Oligomers for Near-Infrared Reflectors: Unequal Incorporation of Similar Reactive Mesogens in Thiol-ene Oligomers, *Macromolecules*, 2023, **56**, 59–68.
- 18 O. T. Picot, *et al.*, A real time optical strain sensor based on a cholesteric liquid crystal network, *RSC Adv.*, 2013, **3**, 18794–18798.
- 19 S. Shin, *et al.*, Tuning Helical Twisting Power of Isosorbide-Based Chiral Dopants by Chemical Modifications, *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 2011, **534**, 19–31.
- 20 S. Wang, *et al.*, Properties and structural coloured film preparation of some chiral dopants derived from D-Isosorbide, *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 2021, **722**, 36–46.
- 21 J. A. H. P. Sol, *et al.*, Direct Ink Writing of 4D Structural Colors, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2022, **32**, 2201766.
- 22 M. Mitov and N. Dessaud, Cholesteric liquid crystalline materials reflecting more than 50% of unpolarized incident light intensity, *Liq. Cryst.*, 2007, **34**, 183–193.
- 23 F. Meyer, I. Hiroki and P. Schuhmacher, in *Chiral compound used as polymerizable, high-twisting-power dopant for the production of cholesteric networks*, 1999, pp. 1–18.
- 24 D. C. Hoekstra, K. Nickmans, J. Lub, M. G. Debije and A. P. H. J. Schenning, Air-curable, high-resolution patternable oxetane-based liquid crystalline photonic films via flexographic printing, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 7423–7430.
- 25 Another way of synthesizing RRCD has been reported in: X. You and X. Li, in *Method for synthesizing chiral dopant H*, 2019, pp. 1–14.
- 26 F. Aricò, S. Evaristo and P. Tundo, Synthesis of five- and six-membered heterocycles by dimethyl carbonate with catalytic amounts of nitrogen bicyclic bases, *Green Chem.*, 2015, **17**, 1176.
- 27 J. Lub, *et al.*, Photoisomerizable chiral compounds derived from isosorbide and cinnamic acid, *Liq. Cryst.*, 2005, **32**, 1031–1044.
- 28 J. Lub, W. P. M. Nijssen, R. T. Wegh, J. P. A. Vogels and A. Ferrer, Synthesis and Properties of Photoisomerizable Derivatives of Isosorbide and Their Use in Cholesteric Filters, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2005, **15**, 1961–1972.
- 29 J. Lub, M. P. Ezquerro and B. Malo, Photo-Isomerizable Derivatives of Phenylethanediol and Cinnamic Acid: Useful Compounds for Single-Layer R, G, and B Cholesteric Color Filters, *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 2006, **457**, 161–180.
- 30 B. García, A. Orozco-Saumell, M. López Granados, J. Moreno and J. Iglesias, Catalytic Transfer Hydrogenation of Glucose to Sorbitol with Raney Ni Catalysts Using Biomass-Derived Diols as Hydrogen Donors, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2021, **9**, 14857–14867.
- 31 C. Mock-Knoblauch, O. S. Enger and U. D. Schalkowsky, L-7: Late-News Paper: Novel Polymerisable Liquid Crystalline Acrylates for the Manufacturing of Ultrathin Optical Films, *SID Int. Symp. Dig. Tech. Pap.*, 2006, **37**, 1673.

