Supporting Information

Polar Nematic Phases with Enantiotropic Ferro- and Antiferroelectric Behaviour

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Fig. S1 The DSC thermograms of compound 3CN (A) and 4CN (B) in the heating cycles (down curves) and cooling cycles (upper curves).



Fig. S2 The optimized geometric general structure of compounds 3CN (A) and 4CN (B); whereas x is the axis in the plane of the phenyl rings, y - the axis perpendicular to the plane of the phenyl rings and z-the axis along to the principal molecular axis.

VIDEO-S1

Video S1 The movie showing the texture change obtained for material between untreated glass plates under cross polarizers during cooling from the nematic (N) to the ferroelectric nematic (N_F) phases for 3CN compound.

VIDEO-S2

Video S2 The movie showing the texture change obtained for planarly aligned material after applying a triangular in-plane wave electric field of 2 Vpp/20 μ m with a frequency of 100 mHz in the N_F phase of the 3CN compound.

VIDEO-S3

Video S3 The movie showing the texture change obtained for planarly aligned material after applying a triangular in-plane wave electric field of 1.2 Vpp/20 μ m with a frequency of 100 mHz in the N_F phase of the 4CN compound.



Scheme S1 The set-up for the temperature-dependent second harmonic generation (SHG) measurements.

The structure of 3CN and 4CN compounds was confirmed by using of ¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectrometer ((Bruker, Avance III HD, 500 Hz; in $CDCl_3$, Billerica, MA, USA). The spectra are presented below.









The purity of 3CN and 4CN compounds was determined by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) and GC-MS(EI) (Agilent 6890N, Santa Clara, CA, USA) chromatography systems. GC chromatograms with MS spectra are presented below.



3CN GC/MS



Sum of corrected areas: 116472441

