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液晶模型中一些高阶张量的计算

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摘要

本文针对具有 *C*_{2v} 对称性的液晶分子形成的向列相,基于液晶的 Onsager 分子理论,通过对自由能求变分,建立了多张量模型。多张量模型中含有较多的高阶张量,需对其进行封闭近似,得 到由对称迹零张量表示的多张量模型,可用于描述不同液晶相之间的相变。

关键词

向列相液晶, 平移扩散, 高阶张量

Calculation of Some Higher-Order Tensors in Liquid Crystal Models

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Abstract

In this paper, for the nematic phase formed by liquid crystal molecules with C_{2v} symmetry, a multi-tensor model is established based on Onsager molecular theory of

liquid crystals, and by variational of free energy. The multi-tensor model contains more high-order tensors, which need to be closed approximation, and a multi-tensor model represented by symmetric traceless tensors is obtained, which can be used to describe the phase transition between different liquid crystal phases.

Keywords

Nematic Liquid Crystal, Translational Diffusion, High-Order Tensors

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1. 引言

张量模型是一种通过宏观的对称迹零张量序参量来刻画液晶体系的数学模型,其忽略了分子结构与分子之间相互作用等微观信息.它主要有两类,一类基于现象学理论建立,一类是基于分子理论的Q-张量模型,后者能够描述双轴乃至更加复杂的液晶相,且其系数的物理含义明确,能够反映分子特征 [1].在模型推导的过程中,必须对高阶矩作近似,使其成为Q 的函数.

在早期的单轴相液晶建模中, Yang 等人将不同系统与 Ericksen-Leslie 理论耦合, 建立了分子模型, 张量模型, 向量模型间的联系 [2,3], Han 等人将 Ericksen-Leslie 理论与具有一个二阶张量的 张量模型相联系 [4-6]. 其后, Liu 等人则提出了不同形式的双轴相液晶动力学张量模型 [7,8]. Xu 等人基于经典的 Onsager 分子理论, 利用求能量变分的方法, 建立了香蕉形分子和星形分子的多张 量动力学模型 [9,10]. 在最近的研究中, Li 和 Xu 针对香蕉形分子形成的双轴向列相液晶建立了标 架动力学模型, 高阶张量对于模型在介观标架下的表达起着重要的作用 [11].

对于具有*C*_{2v} 对称性的分子形成的向列相液晶,通过对自由能求变分以及封闭近似的方法,建 立了基于液晶的 Onsager 分子理论的多张量动力学模型.在该多张量模型的推导过程中,包含了平 移扩散项,旋转扩散项和旋转对流项,使得模型中的最高阶张量达到六阶.因此针对于模型中的高阶 张量,可利用拟熵对模型进行封闭近似,保证模型封闭近似唯一,得到由对称迹零张量表示的多张量 模型.而在后续由多张量模型推导标架模型的过程中,利用拟熵的性质也保证了推导的合理性 [12].

本文在第二节介绍了计算高阶张量过程所需的基本理论及分子模型的表达. 第三节给出了多张 量模型的平移扩散项的表达. 在第四节详细叙述了如何计算平移扩散项中的高阶张量, 得到对称迹 零张量形式. 最后在第五节总结了本文的主要结果和研究意义.

2. 张量与分子模型

首先简要给出计算高阶张量过程中必需的基本理论,其中对相同指标均使用 Einstein 求和约定.

一般地, 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中选取 $\mathbf{e}_{i_1}, \cdots, \mathbf{e}_{i_n}$ 的张量积作为基底, 那么 \mathbb{R}^3 中的n 阶张量U 可以在参考正交 标架($\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$) 下表达为基与坐标的形式, 此时n 阶张量U 表达为

$$U = U_{i_1 \cdots i_n} \mathbf{e}_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{e}_{i_n}, i_1, \cdots, i_n \in \{1, 2, 3\},\$$

这里U_{i1…in}为张量U 在这组基底下的坐标.

若*n* 阶张量*U* 的坐标总满足 $U_{i_{\sigma(1)}\cdots i_{\sigma(n)}} = U_{i_1\cdots i_n}$,其中{ $\sigma(1)\cdots\sigma(n)$ } 为任意排列,则称其为*n* 阶对称张量.定义张量的迹为张量的某两个指标的一阶缩并,即张量满足

 $(\mathrm{tr}U)_{i_1\ldots i_{n-2}} = U_{i_1\ldots i_{n-2}kk}.$

若对称张量U满足trU = 0,则称U为对称迹零张量.

对于*n* 阶张量 $U = \mathbf{m}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{m}_n \in \mathbb{R}^3$,其分量形式为

$$U_{i_1\cdots i_n} = (m_1)_{i_1}\cdots (m_n)_{i_n}, i_1,\cdots, i_n = 1, 2, 3.$$

为便于在正交标架下表示对称张量,可由一组线性无关的*n* 阶对称张量 $\mathbf{m}_{1}^{k_{1}}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{k_{2}}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{k_{3}}$ 构成基底,其 中 $k_{1} + k_{2} + k_{3} = n$,使得任意对称张量都能用这组基底线性表出,表达为 $\mathbf{m}_{1}, \mathbf{m}_{2}, \mathbf{m}_{3}$ 的齐次多项 式 [13].

此外,用〈·〉表示SO(3)上的张量矩,

$$\langle \mathbf{m}_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{m}_{i_n} \rangle = \int_{SO(3)} \mathbf{m}_{i_1}(\mathbf{p}) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{m}_{i_n}(\mathbf{p}) \rho(\mathbf{p}) d\mathbf{p}, i_1, \cdots i_n = 1, 2, 3.$$
 (2.1)

即函数 $\mathbf{m}_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{m}_{i_n}$ 在SO(3)上关于密度函数 $\rho(\mathfrak{p})$ 的平均.

对于具有C2v 对称性的分子所形成向列相,其局部各向异性可由四个序参量描述 [14],

$$Q_1 = \langle \mathbf{m}_1 \rangle, \quad Q_2 = \langle \mathbf{m}_1^2 - i/3 \rangle, \quad Q_3 = \langle \mathbf{m}_2^2 - \mathbf{m}_3^2 \rangle, \quad Q_4 = \langle \mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{m}_3 \rangle, \quad (2.2)$$

其中 Q_1 是一阶张量, $Q_{\alpha}(\alpha = 2, 3, 4)$ 是二阶对称迹零张量. 将这四个序参量记为向量形式, 即 $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_4)^T$.

Onsager 的分子模型采用了棒状分子作为产生液晶相的分子构型, 该分子沿其长轴具有单轴对称性. 因此, 分子由其指向与所处的空间位置确定. 基于 Virial 展开理论, 关于分子数密度 f 的自由 能F(f) 写为

$$F(f) = k_B T \left[\int \mathrm{d}\mathbf{q} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{q}) \log f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{q}) \right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\int \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}(\mathfrak{q})\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}\mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}(\mathfrak{q}')\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}'f(\mathbf{x},\mathfrak{q})G(\mathbf{x},\mathfrak{q},\mathbf{x}',\mathfrak{q}')f(\mathbf{x}',\mathfrak{q}')\bigg],$$

其中核函数G 由 Mayer 函数 [15] 给出, 基于此自由能表达式建立的分子模型具有如下形式,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{v}) = \nabla \cdot \left[\mathbf{J}(k_B T \nabla f + f \nabla \mathbf{V}) \right] + \mathscr{L} \cdot \left[\Gamma(k_B T \mathscr{L} f + f \mathscr{L} \mathbf{V}) \right] - \mathscr{L} \cdot (\mathbf{g}f), \qquad (2.3)$$

$$\rho_s \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \sigma + \mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{e}}, \qquad (2.4)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0. \qquad (2.5)$$

方程(2.3)为 Smoluchowski 方程, 其中 $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{q})$ 为密度函数, v 是流体速度, $\mathbf{J} = \frac{1}{\zeta} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \gamma_j \mathbf{m}_j \mathbf{m}_j$ 为平 移扩散系数, ζ 是摩擦系数, Γ 为旋转扩散系数, **g** 为流场施加在分子上的旋转. 等号右端的三项分 别为平移扩散项, 旋转扩散项和旋转对流项. 在动量方程(2.4)中, ρ_s 和p 分别表示流体密度和压力. 应力 σ 和外力**F**^e 可由虚功原理得出 [9]. 方程 (2.5)为不可压缩条件.

用F[f] 表示关于刚性分子密度的自由能, 记

$$\mathbf{V} = \frac{\delta F[f]}{\delta f}, \mathbf{V}_{Q_i} = \frac{\delta F[f]}{\delta Q_i}, (i = 1, ..., 4)$$
(2.6)

分别为F[f]关于 f, Q_i 的变分,且上述变分满足

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_{Q_1} \cdot \mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{V}_{Q_2} : (\mathbf{m}_1^2 - \frac{\mathbf{i}}{3}) + \mathbf{V}_{Q_3} : (\mathbf{m}_2^2 - \mathbf{m}_3^2) + \mathbf{V}_{Q_4} : (\mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{m}_3)$$
(2.7)

基于此分子模型可推导多张量模型,主要是将 Smoluchowski 方程(2.3)转化为关于序参量Q 的方程.

3. 多张量模型

将 Smoluchowski 方程(2.3)中的每一项分别与 $\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_1^2 - \mathbf{i}/3, \mathbf{m}_2^2 - \mathbf{m}_3^2, \mathbf{m}_2\mathbf{m}_3$ 相乘, 并关于指向q 进行积分, 利用公式(2.1), 将方程左边变为

$$\int \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{v})\right] Q \mathrm{d}\mathbf{q} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{Q},\tag{3.1}$$

右边的三项分别表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_{\mathbf{Q}} &= \int \nabla \cdot \left[\mathbf{J}(k_B T \nabla f + f \nabla \mathbf{V}) \right] Q \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}, \\ \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{Q}} &= \int \mathscr{L} \cdot \left[\Gamma(k_B T \mathscr{L} f + f \mathscr{L} \mathbf{V}) \right] Q \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}, \\ \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{Q}} &= -\int \mathscr{L} \cdot (\mathbf{g} f) Q \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}. \end{aligned}$$

因此,可得到如下形式的多张量模型,

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{Q} = \mathcal{V}_{\mathbf{Q}} + \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{Q}} + \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{Q}}, \qquad (3.2)$$

$$\rho_s \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \sigma + \mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{e}}, \tag{3.3}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0, \tag{3.4}$$

其中 $\mathcal{V}_{\mathbf{Q}} = (\mathcal{V}_{Q_1}, \cdots, \mathcal{V}_{Q_4}), \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{Q}} = (\mathcal{U}_{Q_1}, \cdots, \mathcal{U}_{Q_4})$ 和 $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{Q}} = (\mathcal{W}_{Q_1}, \cdots, \mathcal{W}_{Q_4})$ 分别表示平移扩散项, 旋转扩散项和旋转对流项 [9]. 在以往的研究中,旋转扩散项 $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{Q}_i}$,旋转对流项 \mathcal{W}_Q 的表达式已进行讨论,本文主要研究平移扩散项的表达式. 由(2.3) 可知,在多张量模型中,平移扩散项 \mathcal{V}_{Q_α} 的表达式为

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathbf{Q}_{\alpha}} = \int \nabla \cdot \left[\mathbf{J}(k_B T \nabla f + f \nabla \mathbf{V}) \right] Q_{\alpha} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}$$

=
$$\int \partial_i \left[k_B T \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \gamma_{\sigma} m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} (\partial_j f + f \partial_j \mathbf{V}) \right] Q_{\alpha} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{q}, \ \alpha = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$
(3.5)

分别代入四个序参量(2.2),并由张量矩公式(2.1),得到平移扩散项的具体表达为

$$\begin{split} (\mathcal{V}_{Q_{1}})_{\alpha} &= \partial_{i}\partial_{j}\sum_{\sigma=1}^{3}\gamma_{\sigma}\Big[\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1\alpha}\rangle + (\mathbf{V}_{Q_{1}})_{k}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{1\alpha}\rangle \\ &+ (\mathbf{V}_{Q_{2}})_{kl}\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{2l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle\Big) \\ &+ (\mathbf{V}_{Q_{3}})_{kl}\big(\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{2l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{V}_{Q_{4}})_{kl}\big(\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle + \langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{2l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle)\Big], \\ (\mathcal{V}_{Q_{2}})_{\alpha\beta} &= \partial_{i}\partial_{j}\sum_{\sigma=1}^{3}\gamma_{\sigma}\Big[\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}\rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{2l}m_{1\alpha}\rangle)\Big], \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle + (\mathbf{V}_{Q_{1}})_{k}\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2\alpha}m_{2\beta}\rangle \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle + (\mathbf{V}_{Q_{1}})_{k}\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}\rangle \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{2\alpha}m_{2\beta}\rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle\Big) \\ &+ \Big((\mathbf{V}_{Q_{2}})_{kl}\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}\rangle \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{2\alpha}m_{2\beta}\rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{2l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle\Big) \\ &+ \Big((\mathbf{V}_{Q_{3}})_{kl} - \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{V}_{Q_{2}})_{kl}\Big)\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}\rangle \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{2\alpha}m_{2\beta}\rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle\Big) \\ &+ \Big((\mathbf{V}_{Q_{4}})_{kl} + \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{V}_{Q_{2}})_{kl}\Big)\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle\Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{V}_{Q_{4}} + (\mathbf{V}_{Q_{4}})^{T})_{kl}\Big(\frac{2}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3m}m_{3\beta}m_{3\beta}\rangle\Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{2\alpha}m_{2\beta}\rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle m_{\sigma i}m_{\sigma j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle\Big) \Big], \end{split}$$

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$$\begin{split} (\mathcal{V}_{Q_3})_{\alpha\beta} &= \partial_i \partial_j \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \gamma_\sigma \Big[\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \\ &+ (\mathbf{V}_{Q_1})_k \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{2}{3} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_2})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{1l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &- \frac{1}{3} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_2})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &- \frac{1}{3} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_2})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{3k} m_{3l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{3k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &- \left(\mathbf{V}_{Q_3} \rangle_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &- (\mathbf{V}_{Q_3})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_4})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_4})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{2\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{3k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle \Big) \Big], \\ (\mathcal{V}_{Q_4})_{\alpha\beta} &= \partial_i \partial_j \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 \gamma_\sigma \Big[\frac{1}{2} \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_2})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{1l} m_{2\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle + \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{1k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_2})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{3\alpha} m_{\beta} \rangle + \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &- \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_2})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{2l} m_{2\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{3k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_3})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{2\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{3k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_4})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{2\alpha} m_{3\beta} \rangle - \langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta} \rangle \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{V}_{Q_4})_{kl} \Big(\langle m_{\sigma i} m_{\sigma j} m_{2k} m_{$$

对于三阶四阶已研究,现主要讨论六阶矩,在上述涉及的六阶矩中,主要分为 $\langle m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}\rangle$, $\langle m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle$, $\langle m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{2l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle$, $\langle m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{2l}m_{2\alpha}m_{2\beta}\rangle$, $\langle m_{2i}m_{2j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle$, $\langle m_{3i}m_{3j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}\rangle$, 六类情况,其余均可通过变换指标得到.因六阶矩的计算过于复杂,其计 算中所包含的大部分运算,在前两种情况中就可以体现,故本文仅针对前两种情况进行讨论.

4. 高阶张量计算

在上述多张量模型的建立过程中,出现了许多高阶张量.为了封闭系统,必须找到一定的方法 将它们用低阶张量来表示.一个有效的方法就是用熵项来完成封闭近似,虽然也有其他的封闭方法, 但熵项封闭保证了能量耗散的非正性.因此利用拟熵对多张量模型进行封闭近似,封闭近似后的模 型中的高阶张量可由对称迹零张量表示,这为标架模型的构建提供了可能. 熵具有许多很好的性质, 它关于序参量具有旋转不变性,且具有正定型,同时关于张量具有严格凸性.其中,严格凸性对于多 张量模型的封闭近似有着至关重要的作用. 拟熵的严格凸性说明其最小值始终存在且唯一,即封闭 近似过程中的密度函数存在且唯一,从而保证了模型的封闭近似是唯一的 [10-12].

由于在模型推导的过程中,必须对高阶张量作近似,所以高阶张量均是 $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, \cdots, Q_4)^T$ 的函数,这直接造成了系统的非线性性.因此考虑用对称迹零张量表达高阶张量.为方便接下来的计算, 先给出一些对称迹零张量的表示:

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}^{3} - \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{i}, \quad (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2} - \frac{1}{5}\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{i}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3} - \frac{3}{7}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}\mathbf{i}, \quad (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3} - \frac{1}{7}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}\mathbf{i}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{4})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{4} - \frac{10}{3}(\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}\mathbf{i} - \frac{7}{9}(\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3})_{0}\mathbf{i} - \frac{232}{420}\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{i}^{2}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3})_{0}\mathbf{i} + \frac{91}{420}\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{i}^{2}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2} + ((\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0} - (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{9}(\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3})_{0}\mathbf{i} + \frac{97}{420}\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{i}^{2}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3})_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3} - \frac{2}{11}(\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{0}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{11}(\mathbf{m}_{2}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{0}\mathbf{i} - \frac{4}{231}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}\mathbf{i}^{2}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{6}\mathbf{h}_{0} = \mathbf{m}_{1}^{6} - \frac{15}{11}\mathbf{m}_{1}^{4}\mathbf{i} + \frac{5}{11}\mathbf{m}_{1}^{4}\mathbf{i}^{2} - \frac{5}{231}\mathbf{i}^{3}. \end{cases}$$

下面计算六阶张量 $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}$ 以及 $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$ 的具体表示. 对于六阶张量 $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}$,仅需代入(4.1)中(\mathbf{m}_{1}^{6})₀的表达,得到下面的结果,

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta} = \mathbf{m}_{1}^{6} = (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{6})_{0} + \frac{15}{11}\mathbf{m}_{1}^{4}\mathbf{i} - \frac{5}{11}\mathbf{m}_{1}^{4}\mathbf{i}^{2} + \frac{5}{231}\mathbf{i}^{3}, \qquad (4.2)$$

接下来表示六阶张量m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3α}m_{3β},直接计算得到

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - (\mathbf{m}_1^2\mathbf{m}_2\mathbf{m}_3^3)_{ijkl\alpha\beta}$$

= $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$
 $- \frac{1}{60}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5 + P_6),$

其中Pi 表示所有m2 位于六阶张量的第i 个位置的张量之和, 为简化描述, 下面只给出前两项

$$P_{1} = m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$$
$$+ m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta}$$
$$+ m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta}$$
$$+ m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta}$$
$$+ m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}$$

$$P_{2} = m_{1i}m_{2j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{1i}m_{2j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{1i}m_{2j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{1i}m_{2j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{3k}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}.$$

$$(4.3)$$

代入 (4.1) 中(**m**²₁**m**₂**m**³₃)₀ 的表达,则六阶张量可由对称迹零张量和众多五阶张量表示. 观察上述各项,可以发现大多数项之间只存在下指标顺序的不同,故只考虑以下四项

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta},$$

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta},$$

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta},$$

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta},$$

$$(4.4)$$

其余情况均可通过变换指标得到.

下面分别对这四种情况进行讨论. 首先利用运算

$$\epsilon^{ijk}\epsilon^{ipq} = \delta_{jp}\delta_{kq} - \delta_{jq}\delta_{kp} \tag{4.5}$$

可以将六阶张量化为五阶张量

$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$$

= $(m_{1i}m_{2k} - m_{2i}m_{1k})m_{1j}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$
= $\epsilon^{ikp}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta},$ (4.6)

同理,用类似的方法可以算出

 $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{3k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$

$$= (m_{1i}m_{2k}m_{3l} - m_{2i}m_{3k}m_{1l})m_{1j}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$$

 $= (m_{1i}m_{2k}m_{3l} - m_{1i}m_{3k}m_{2l} + m_{1i}m_{3k}m_{2l})$

 $(-m_{2i}m_{3k}m_{1l})m_{1j}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$

$$= (\epsilon^{klp} m_{1i} m_{1p} - \epsilon^{ilp} m_{3k} m_{3p}) m_{1j} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta}$$

$$=\epsilon^{klp}m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - \epsilon^{ilp}m_{1j}m_{3k}m_{3p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}, \qquad (4.7)$$

 $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$

- $= (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l} m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{1l})m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$
- $= (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2k}m_{3l} m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{2l} + m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{1k}m_{2l}$
 - $-m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1k}m_{1l})m_{1j}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$

$$= (\epsilon^{ikp} m_{1j} m_{3l} m_{3p} - \epsilon^{jlp} m_{2i} m_{1k} m_{2p}) m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta}$$

$$= \epsilon^{ikp} m_{1j} m_{3l} m_{3p} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} - \epsilon^{jlp} m_{2i} m_{1k} m_{2p} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta}, \qquad (4.8)$$

$$m_{1i} m_{1j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{3j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{1\alpha} m_{3\beta}$$

$$= (m_{1i} m_{1j} m_{2k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{1k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha}$$

$$+ m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{1k} m_{3l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha}$$

$$+ m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{3j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha}$$

$$+ m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{3j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha}$$

$$+ m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{3j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha}$$

$$+ m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{3j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha}$$

$$+ m_{2i} m_{1j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2i} m_{3j} m_{3k} m_{1l} m_{2p} m_{3\beta}$$

$$= \epsilon^{ikp} m_{1j} m_{3l} m_{3p} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta}, \qquad (4.9)$$

同样, 对于上述五阶张量进行分析, 观察发现仅需考虑 $m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$, $m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$, $m_{2i}m_{1k}m_{2p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$ 三项, 其余均可通过变换指标得到.

利用运算 (4.5), 可以得到

$$m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{4})_{jpl\alpha\beta}$$

$$= m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - \frac{1}{5}(m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3j}m_{1p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta})$$

$$+ m_{3j}m_{3p}m_{1l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3j}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}(\epsilon^{jpq}m_{2q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{jlq}m_{2q}m_{3p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{j\alpha q}m_{2q}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\beta})$$

$$+ \epsilon^{j\beta q}m_{2q}m_{3p}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}), \qquad (4.10)$$

同理,对另外两个五阶张量计算得到

$$\begin{split} m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} &- (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{ijp\alpha\beta} \\ &= m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - \frac{1}{10}(m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} \\ &+ m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{1i}m_{3j}m_{1p}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{1i}m_{3j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} \\ &+ m_{1i}m_{3j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{3i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} \\ &+ m_{3i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta} + m_{3i}m_{3j}m_{1p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{10} \Big[\epsilon^{p\alpha q}m_{2q}m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{p\beta q}m_{2q}m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3\alpha} + \epsilon^{j\alpha q}m_{2q}m_{1i}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha} \\ &+ \epsilon^{j\beta q}m_{2q}m_{1i}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha} + \epsilon^{i\alpha q}m_{2q}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{i\beta q}m_{2q}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha} \\ &+ (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta}) + (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} \\ &- m_{1i}m_{3j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}) + (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}) \\ &+ (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta} - m_{3i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}) + (m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3p}m_{1\alpha}m_{1\beta}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{10} \Big(2\epsilon^{p\alpha q}m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2q}m_{3\beta} + 2\epsilon^{p\beta q}m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2q}m_{3\alpha} + 2\epsilon^{i\beta q}m_{1j}m_{1p}m_{2q}m_{3\alpha} \\ \end{split}$$

$$+ \epsilon^{j\alpha q} m_{1i} m_{1p} m_{2q} m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{j\alpha q} m_{3i} m_{1p} m_{2q} m_{1\beta} + \epsilon^{j\beta q} m_{1i} m_{1p} m_{2q} m_{3\alpha} + \epsilon^{j\beta q} m_{1i} m_{3p} m_{2q} m_{1\alpha} + \epsilon^{i\alpha q} m_{1j} m_{1p} m_{2q} m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{i\alpha q} m_{1j} m_{3p} m_{2q} m_{1\beta} \Big),$$
(4.11)
$$m_{2i} m_{1k} m_{2p} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} - (\mathbf{m}_1 \mathbf{m}_2^2 \mathbf{m}_3^2)_{ikp\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{30} \Big[\epsilon^{p\alpha q} (6m_{1q} m_{2i} m_{1k} m_{3\beta} + 5m_{1q} m_{3i} m_{2k} m_{1\beta} - 2m_{2q} m_{3i} m_{2k} m_{2\beta}) + \epsilon^{p\beta q} (m_{1q} m_{2i} m_{1k} m_{3\alpha} + m_{1q} m_{1i} m_{3k} m_{2\alpha} - m_{3q} m_{3i} m_{2k} m_{2\beta}) + \epsilon^{i\alpha q} (m_{1q} m_{1k} m_{2p} m_{3\beta} - 16m_{3q} m_{3k} m_{2p} m_{3\beta} - m_{2q} m_{2k} m_{3p} m_{2\beta}) + \epsilon^{i\alpha q} (m_{1q} m_{1k} m_{2p} m_{3\alpha} + m_{1q} m_{1k} m_{3p} m_{2\alpha} - 13m_{3q} m_{3k} m_{2p} m_{3\alpha}) + \epsilon^{i\alpha q} (-17m_{2q} m_{2i} m_{2p} m_{3\alpha} + m_{3q} m_{2i} m_{3p} m_{3\beta} - 9m_{1q} m_{3i} m_{2p} m_{1\beta}) + \epsilon^{k\beta q} (-m_{2q} m_{2i} m_{2p} m_{3\alpha} - m_{2q} m_{2i} m_{3p} m_{2\alpha}) + \epsilon^{ipq} m_{1i} m_{1p} m_{2q} m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{kiq} (m_{2i} m_{3q} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} + m_{3p} m_{3q} m_{2\alpha} m_{3\beta} + m_{3p} m_{1q} m_{1\alpha} m_{2\beta} + m_{1p} m_{1q} m_{3\alpha} m_{2\beta}) + \epsilon^{kpq} (m_{2i} m_{3q} m_{3\alpha} m_{3\beta} - m_{2i} m_{2q} m_{3\beta} - m_{3i} m_{1q} m_{2\alpha} m_{1\beta}) + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta q} (m_{1i} m_{2p} m_{1q} m_{3k} - m_{3i} m_{2p} m_{3\beta} - m_{3i} m_{2p} m_{2q} m_{2k} - 5m_{3i} m_{3p} m_{3q} m_{2k} - m_{3i} m_{1p} m_{1q} m_{2k}) \Big],$$
(4.12)

结合 (4.10)–(4.12), 代入 (4.1) 中($\mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{m}_3^4$)₀, ($\mathbf{m}_1^3\mathbf{m}_3^2$)₀, ($\mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{m}_2^2\mathbf{m}_3^2$)₀ 的表达, 可将五阶张量用对称迹 零张量和四阶张量表示.

同样分析上述四阶张量,只需考虑 $m_{2q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}, m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2q}m_{3\beta}$ 两项

$$\begin{split} m_{2q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} &- (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3})_{ql\alpha\beta} \\ &= m_{2q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - \frac{1}{4}(m_{2q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3q}m_{2l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3q}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}m_{2\beta}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\epsilon^{qlr}m_{1r}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{q\alpha r}m_{1r}m_{3l}m_{3\beta} + \epsilon^{q\beta r}m_{1r}m_{3l}m_{3\alpha}), \end{split}$$
(4.13)
$$m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2q}m_{3\beta} - (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{ijq\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{12}[11m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{2q}m_{3\beta} - m_{1i}m_{1j}m_{3q}m_{2\beta} - m_{1i}m_{2j}m_{1q}m_{3\beta} - m_{1i}m_{2j}m_{3q}m_{1\beta} - m_{1i}m_{3j}m_{1q}m_{2\beta} - m_{1i}m_{3j}m_{2q}m_{1\beta} - m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{1q}m_{3\beta} - m_{2i}m_{1j}m_{3q}m_{1\beta} - m_{2i}m_{3j}m_{1q}m_{1\beta} - m_{3i}m_{1j}m_{1q}m_{2\beta} - m_{3i}m_{1j}m_{1q}m_{2\beta} - m_{3i}m_{2j}m_{1q}m_{1\beta}] \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(\epsilon^{q\beta r}m_{1r}m_{1i}m_{1j} + \epsilon^{jq r}m_{3r}m_{1i}m_{3\beta} - \epsilon^{j\beta r}m_{2r}m_{1i}m_{2q} + \epsilon^{iq r}m_{3r}m_{1j}m_{3q} - \epsilon^{iq r}m_{2r}m_{1j}m_{2\beta}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6}(\epsilon^{jq r}m_{3r}m_{1i}m_{3\beta} - \epsilon^{j\beta r}m_{2r}m_{1i}m_{2\beta} + \epsilon^{i\beta r}m_{3r}m_{1j}m_{3\beta} - \epsilon^{i\beta r}m_{2r}m_{1j}m_{2q}) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(5\epsilon^{q\beta r}m_{1r}m_{1i}m_{1j} + 3\epsilon^{jq r}m_{3r}m_{1i}m_{3\beta} - 3\epsilon^{j\beta r}m_{2r}m_{1i}m_{2q}) \end{split}$$

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$$+ 3\epsilon^{iqr}m_{3r}m_{1j}m_{3\beta} - 3\epsilon^{i\beta r}m_{2r}m_{1j}m_{2q} + \epsilon^{j\beta r}m_{3r}m_{1i}m_{3q} - \epsilon^{jqr}m_{2r}m_{1i}m_{2\beta} + \epsilon^{i\beta r}m_{3r}m_{1j}m_{3q} - \epsilon^{iqr}m_{2r}m_{1j}m_{2\beta}),$$
(4.14)

代入 (4.1) 中($\mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{m}_3^3$)₀, ($\mathbf{m}_1^2 \mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{m}_3$)₀ 的表达, 可仅对三阶张量考虑, 直接计算 $m_{1r}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$ 这一项得 到

$$m_{1r}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{r\alpha\beta}$$

$$= m_{1r}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} - \frac{1}{3}(m_{1r}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3r}m_{1\alpha}m_{3\beta} + m_{3r}m_{3\alpha}m_{1\beta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}[(m_{1r}m_{3\alpha} - m_{3r}m_{1\alpha})m_{3\beta} + (m_{1r}m_{3\beta} - m_{3r}m_{1\beta})m_{3\alpha}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(\epsilon^{r\alpha p}m_{3\beta}m_{2p} + \epsilon^{r\beta p}m_{3\alpha}m_{2p})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}[\epsilon^{r\alpha p}(\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\beta p} + \epsilon^{r\beta p}(\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\alpha p}] - \frac{1}{6}(\delta_{r\beta}\mathbf{m}_{1\alpha} + \delta_{r\alpha}\mathbf{m}_{1\beta} - 2\delta_{\alpha\beta}\mathbf{m}_{1r}), \qquad (4.15)$$

其中用到运算

$$m_{2\beta}m_{3p} = (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\beta p} + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{\beta pq}\mathbf{m}_{1q},$$

$$\epsilon^{r\alpha p}\epsilon^{\beta pq} = \delta_{rq}\delta_{\alpha\beta} - \delta_{r\beta}\delta_{\alpha q},$$

$$\delta_{rq}\mathbf{m}_{1q} = \mathbf{m}_{1r},$$

代入 (4.1) 中 $(m_1m_3^2)_0$ 的表达,得到下面的结果,

$$m_{1r}m_{3\alpha}m_{3\beta}$$

$$= (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{r\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{3} \left[\epsilon^{r\alpha p} (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\beta p} + \epsilon^{r\beta p} (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\alpha p} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \left(\delta_{r\beta}\mathbf{m}_{1\alpha} + \delta_{r\alpha}\mathbf{m}_{1\beta} - 2\delta_{\alpha\beta}\mathbf{m}_{1r} \right)$$

$$= \left((\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0} \right)_{r\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{3} \left[\epsilon^{r\alpha p} (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\beta p} + \epsilon^{r\beta p} (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{\alpha p} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{10} \left(\delta_{r\beta}\mathbf{m}_{1\alpha} + \delta_{r\alpha}\mathbf{m}_{1\beta} - 4\delta_{\alpha\beta}\mathbf{m}_{1r} \right), \qquad (4.16)$$

因此,对于多张量模型,只需关注以下对称迹零张量,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{m}_{1}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, \mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}, \mathbf{m}_{1}^{2} - \mathbf{m}_{2}^{2}, \mathbf{m}_{1}^{2} - \mathbf{m}_{3}^{2}, \mathbf{m}_{2}^{2} - \mathbf{m}_{3}^{2}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0} - (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2})_{0}, \mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{4})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{2}^{4})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3})_{0} - (\mathbf{m}_{2}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{4})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{4})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{3}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, \\ (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}\mathbf{m}_{2}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{2})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{2}\mathbf{m}_{3}^{3})_{0}, (\mathbf{m}_{1}^{6})_{0}. \end{cases}$$

多张量模型中高阶张量的计算,对于液晶数学模型的建立具有重要的作用.对于复杂的分子 结构与相结构,张量模型可以研究两者间的关系,但对于具有不同对称性的向列相液晶,难以用其 精确描述.因此针对具有 C_{2v} 对称的液晶分子形成的液晶相,将正交标架从 $q = (\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2, \mathbf{m}_3)$ 变换 到 $\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2, \mathbf{n}_3)$,通过改变局部基,可以建立系数具有物理意义的标架模型,用于研究不同对称性 的同种液晶相.

5. 总结与展望

本文基于具有*C*_{2v} 对称性的分子形成的向列相液晶,通过对自由能求变分,建立了基于 Onsager 分子理论的多张量模型.由于得到的多张量模型中含有较多的高阶张量,因此需利用熵对其进行封 闭近似. 熵具有许多很好的性质,除了可用于多张量模型的封闭近似,还可根据其旋转不变性,进行 从多张量模型到标架模型的推导,包括静力学模型和动力学模型.此模型同样基于 Onsager 分子理 论,其系数源于分子参数,具有明确的物理意义,可用于数值模拟的相关研究.因此,本文的研究对 于液晶数学模型的建立及模型的数值模拟具有重要的作用.推导得出的标架模型是关于液晶相建立 的,可研究不同对称性的同种液晶相,而得到的多张量模型在应用物理,应用化学以及生物学研究领 域都有研究,将其与各领域具体研究背景联系,可以获得在实际中不同的效果.

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