# 非线性波映照流方程的尖锐界面极限

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#### 摘要

液晶的界面问题与普通流体的两相共存问题有着很大差异。本文基于Landau-de Gennes Q-张量理论, 针对液晶无序相 - 向列相相变问题,使用匹配的渐近展开方法,在无序相和向列相区域进行外展开,在 过渡的尖锐界面区域进行内展开,推导出不耦合流体从Landau-de Gennes流到尖锐界面模型的极限,得 到指向矢n的演化遵循波映照热流,分离无序相和向列相的尖锐界面区域的演化由平均曲率流确定。

#### 关键词

液晶,Landau-de Gennes Q-张量理论,无序相 - 向列相相变,尖锐界面极限,波映照热流,平均曲率流

# **Sharp Interface Limit of Nonlinear Wave Mapping Flow Equation**

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#### Abstract

The interface problem of liquid crystal is very different from the two-phase coexistence problem of ordinary fluid. Based on Landau-de Gennes *Q*-tensor theory, aiming at the disordered nematic phase transition of liquid crystal, the matched asymptotic expansion method is used to expand outside the disordered phase and nematic phase region and inside the transitional sharp interface region, the limit of uncoupled fluid from Landau-de Gennes flow to sharp interface model is de-

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duced, and it is obtained that the evolution of director *n* follows wave mapped heat flow, the evolution of the sharp interface region separating the disordered phase and the nematic phase is determined by the mean curvature flow.

### **Keywords**

Liquid Crystal, Landau-de Gennes *Q*-Tensor Theory, Disordered Nematic Phase Transition, Sharp Interface Limit, Harmonic Stress Heat Flow, Mean Curvature Flow

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### 1. 引言

液晶是一种介于流动液体和固态晶体之间的物质状态。它一方面像流体一样可以自由移动,另一方面又呈现出与晶体类似的各向异性,这一独特的物理性质通常来源于液晶分子几何上的各向异性,如棒状、盘状和香蕉形状等[1]。液晶具有几个相,例如低温下的向列相和高温下的无序相。在向列相中棒状分子没有位置次序,但它们会自我对齐,具有长程定向次序,稳定的向列相和无序相可以共存。不同相之间的相变引发了各种有趣的数学问题。刻画液晶的相变现象以及动力学规律最有力的工具就是选取适当的数学模型,物理学家和数学家先后建立了各种数学模型。经典的液晶模型有 Oseen-Frank 模型和 Ericksen 模型,但是它们在刻画液晶时也存在不足之处,例如 Oseen-Frank 模型只能刻画液晶点缺陷, Ericksen 模型只能刻画液晶分子的单轴分布。针对这些问题,Landau-de Gennes 从统计物理角度出发,对向列型液晶提出了能全面描述液晶物理现象的 Q-张量模型,称为Landau-de Gennes 理论[2]。

在 Landau-de Gennes 理论框架下, Park 等人从分析的角度研究了无序相 - 向列相界面的静力学。考虑弹性常数为小参数,费明稳等人利用匹配渐近展开方法,从非惯性的 Beris-Edwards 模型[3]形式推导出描述无序相 - 向列相相变的尖锐界面极限模型。对于耦合流体费明稳等人形式推导了非惯性 Beris-Edwards 模型的无序相 - 向列相尖锐界面极限模型[4];对于不耦合流体费明稳等人严格证明了 Landau-de Gennes 张量模型(*Q*-张量形式的梯度流)的无序相 - 向列相尖锐界面极限。费明稳等人还严格证明了非惯性 Beris-Edwards 模型与尖锐界面极限模型之间光滑解的收敛关系[5]。有几种动力学 *Q*-张量模型描述向列型液晶的流动,这些理论通过封闭近似例如[6][7]得到分子动力学理论,或直接通过变分方法得到,如 Beris-Edwards 模型和 Qian-Sheng 模型[8]。

描述液晶中无序相 - 向列相界面问题存在两种模型框架:尖锐界面模型和相场模型。尖锐界面模型 涉及到在分离无序相和向列相的移动界面上求解具有匹配边界条件的控制微分方程[9] [10];相场模型 [11] [12]即在相场变量(序参量) *Q* 中用有限宽度的光滑过渡区来模拟无序相 - 向列相界面,在无序相和向 列相区域对应于不同的序参量 *Q* 值,在过渡区序参量在两个平衡值之间不断变化。本文采用相场模型, 通过匹配的渐近展开方法,从 Landau-de Gennes 理论出发,在相变外区域作外展开,相变内区域作内展 开,推导出无序相 - 向列相两相共存时不耦合流体情形下的尖锐界面极限。

## 2. Landau-de Gennes 模型

Landau-de Gennes 理论能够相当全面地描述介质的局部行为,它解释了更复杂的液晶现象,如线缺陷和双轴构型。该理论采用了一个对称迹零的矩阵(序参量) Q(x)来表征液晶分子的排序行为。物理上

Q(x)可以理解为描述棒状液晶分子指向的概率分布函数f的对称迹零二阶矩:

$$Q(x) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^2} \left( mm - \frac{1}{3}I \right) f(x,m) dm.$$

其中 f(x,m)表示在点 x 方向与 m 平行的分子的微观分布,如若张量 Q(x)的所有特征值都为零,则称张量为无序的。如若张量 Q(x)有两个相等的非零特征值,则称张量为单轴的。如若张量 Q(x)有三个不同的特征值,则称张量为双轴的。

在没有边界约束和外场的情况下,Landau-de Gennes 自由能有如下形式:

$$\mathbb{F}(Q, \nabla Q) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left\{ -\frac{a}{2} Tr(Q^2) - \frac{b}{3} Tr(Q^3) + \frac{c}{4} \left( Tr(Q^2) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( L_1 \left| \nabla Q \right|^2 + L_2 Q_{ij,j} Q_{ik,k} + L_3 Q_{ij,k} Q_{ik,j} \right) \right\} dx$$

$$\triangleq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( f_b(Q) + f_e(Q) \right) dx.$$
(1)

其中a,b,c是取决于材料和温度的非负参数,而 $L_i(i=1,2,3)$ 是与材料相关的弹性常数, $f_b$ 是描述无序相-向列相相变的体积能密度,而弹性能量密度 $f_e$ 描述空间非均匀性。有关详细的介绍可以参考[2][13]。

## 3. 体积能的临界点和线性化算子

如果  $f(Q_0) \coloneqq \frac{\partial f_b}{\partial Q}\Big|_{Q=Q_0} = 0$ ,则矩阵  $Q_0$ 称为体积能  $f_b(Q)$ 的临界点,从[14] [15]中可以看到临界点有

以下特征。

**命题 3.1** 对于一些 $n \in \mathbb{S}^2$ ,  $Q = s\left(nn - \frac{1}{3}I\right) \Leftrightarrow f(Q) = 0$ 。其中s = 0或者 $s \in 2cs^2 - bs + 3a = 0$ 的解,

即

$$s_1 = \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 + 24ac}}{4c} \ \text{if } s_2 = \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 + 24ac}}{4c}.$$

此外, 当
$$s = s_1$$
时, 临界点 $Q_0 = s\left(nn - \frac{1}{3}I\right)$ 是稳定的。  
给定一个临界点 $Q_0 = s\left(nn - \frac{1}{3}I\right)$ ,  $Q_0$ 附近的 $f(Q)$ 的线性化算子 $f'(Q_0)$ 定义为  
 $f'(Q_0)Q \triangleq \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f(Q_0 + \varepsilon Q) - f(Q_0)}{\varepsilon}$   
 $= aQ - b(Q_0 \cdot Q + Q \cdot Q_0) + c|Q_0|^2 Q + 2(Q_0 : Q)\left(cQ_0 + \frac{b}{3}I\right).$ 

通过直接计算得出

$$f''(Q_0)(Q_1,Q_2) \triangleq \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f'(Q_0 + \varepsilon Q_1)Q_2 - f'(Q_0)Q_2}{\varepsilon}$$
  
= -b(Q\_1 · Q\_2 + Q\_2 · Q\_1) + 2c((Q\_0 : Q\_2)Q\_1 + (Q\_0 : Q\_1)Q\_2) + 2(Q\_1 : Q\_2)(cQ\_0 + \frac{b}{3}I). (2)  
性化算子 f'(Q\_0) 的核空间是 S<sub>0</sub><sup>3</sup> 的一个二维子空间,可以定义为

线性化算子  $f'(Q_0)$  的核空间是  $\mathbb{S}_0^3$  的一个二维子空间,可以定义为  $Kerf'(Q_0) \triangleq \{nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n \in \mathbb{S}_0^3 : n^{\perp} \in V_n\}.$ 

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对任意  $n \in \mathbb{S}^2$ , 其中  $V_n \triangleq \left\{ n^{\perp} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : n^{\perp} \cdot n = 0 \right\}$ 。

# 4. 非线性波映照流方程的尖锐界面极限

假设存在一个宽度为 $\varepsilon$ 的过渡区域,分隔两个区域 $\Omega^{\pm}(t)$ (无序相和向列相区域),其中 $\Omega^{+}(t)$ 为向 列相区域, $\Omega^{-}(t)$ 为无序相区域。设 $\Gamma(t)$ 为以过渡区域为中心的光滑表面,d(x,t)为到尖锐界面的符号 距离。非线性波映照流方程为:

$$JQ_{tt}^{\varepsilon} + \mu_1 Q_t^{\varepsilon} = -\frac{\delta \mathbb{F}^{\varepsilon}}{\delta Q^{\varepsilon}} \triangleq -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} f(Q^{\varepsilon}) + LQ^{\varepsilon}.$$
(3)

其中f和Q分别定义为

$$f\left(Q\right) = \frac{\partial f_{b}}{\partial Q} = aQ - bQ^{2} + c\left|Q\right|^{2}Q + \frac{1}{3}b\left|Q\right|^{2}I.$$
$$\left(LQ\right)_{kl} = \partial_{i}\left(\frac{\partial f_{e}}{\partial Q_{,i}}\right) = L_{1}\Delta Q_{kl} + \frac{1}{2}\left(L_{2} + L_{3}\right)\left(Q_{km,ml} + Q_{lm,mk} - \frac{2}{3}\delta_{kl}Q_{ij,ij}\right).$$

## 4.1. 外展开

$$Q^{\varepsilon}(x,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{i} Q_{\pm}^{(i)}(x,t) = Q_{\pm}^{(0)}(x,t) + \varepsilon Q_{\pm}^{(1)}(x,t) + \varepsilon^{2} Q_{\pm}^{(2)}(x,t) + \cdots$$
(4)

通过泰勒展开得到

$$f(Q^{\varepsilon}) = f(Q_{\pm}^{(0)}) + \varepsilon f'(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})Q_{\pm}^{(1)} + \varepsilon^{2} \left(f'(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})Q_{\pm}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2}f'(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})(Q_{\pm}^{(1)}, Q_{\pm}^{(1)})\right) + \varepsilon^{k} \left(f'(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})Q_{\pm}^{(k)} + g(Q_{\pm}^{(0)}, \cdots, Q_{\pm}^{(k-1)})\right).$$
(5)

其中 $g\left(\mathcal{Q}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\pm}}^{(0)},\cdots,\mathcal{Q}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\pm}}^{(k-1)}
ight)$ 取决于 $\mathcal{Q}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\pm}}^{(0)},\cdots,\mathcal{Q}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\pm}}^{(k-1)}$ 。

 $\dot{}^{(4)}$ 和(5)代入(3),令 $\varepsilon^{k}$ (k = -2, -1, 0)项对应相等,得到方程:

$$f(Q_{\pm}^{(0)}) = 0,$$
 (6)

$$f'(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})Q_{\pm}^{(1)} = 0, \tag{7}$$

$$J\partial_{tt}Q_{\pm}^{(0)} + \mu_{1}\partial_{t}Q_{\pm}^{(0)} = LQ_{\pm}^{(0)} - f'(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})Q_{\pm}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2}f''(Q_{\pm}^{(0)})(Q_{\pm}^{(1)}, Q_{\pm}^{(1)}).$$
(8)

结合(6)和命题 3.1, 得到

$$Q_{-}^{(0)}(x,t) = 0, Q_{+}^{(0)}(x,t) = s_{+}\left(n(x,t) \otimes n(x,t) - \frac{1}{3}I\right).$$

対于一些 $n(x,t) \in \mathbb{S}^2$ ,  $s_+ = \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 24ac}}{4c}$ 。令 $Q_-^{(i)} = 0(i \ge 0)$ , 方程(7)表明 $Q_+^{(1)} \in Kerf'(Q_0)$ , 即

$$Q_+^{(1)} = nn^\perp + n^\perp n, n^\perp \in V_n.$$

那么 $Q^{(0)}_+: Q^{(1)}_+ = 0$ ,通过(2)得到

$$\frac{1}{2}f''(Q_{+}^{(0)})(Q_{+}^{(1)},Q_{+}^{(1)}) 
= -bQ_{+}^{(1)} \cdot Q_{+}^{(1)} + 2c(Q_{+}^{(0)}:Q_{+}^{(1)})Q_{+}^{(1)} + |Q_{+}^{(1)}|^{2}\left(cQ_{+}^{(0)} + \frac{b}{3}I\right) 
= (2cs_{+} - b)|n^{\perp}|^{2}nn - 2bn^{\perp}n^{\perp} + \frac{2}{3}(b - cs_{+})|n^{\perp}|^{2}I \in (Kerf'(Q_{0}))^{\perp}.$$
(9)

通过(8)和(9),得到

$$J\partial_{tt}Q_{+}^{(0)} + \mu_{1}\partial_{t}Q_{+}^{(0)} - LQ_{+}^{(0)} \in \left(Kerf'(Q_{0})\right)^{\perp}$$

即对于任意  $n^{\perp} \in V_n$ ,

$$\left(J\partial_{tt}Q_{+}^{(0)} + \mu_{1}\partial_{t}Q_{+}^{(0)} - LQ_{+}^{(0)}\right): \left(nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n\right) = 0.$$
<sup>(10)</sup>

结合[16]中的命题 2.3,简单地计算得到

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{tt} Q_{+}^{(0)} &: \left( nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n \right) = s_{+} \left( n_{tt}n + 2n_{t}n_{t} + nn_{tt} \right) : \left( nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n \right) = 2s_{+}n_{tt} \cdot n^{\perp}, \\ \partial_{t} Q_{+}^{(0)} &: \left( nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n \right) = 2s_{+} \left( n_{t}n + nn_{t} \right) : \left( nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n \right) = 2s_{+}n_{t} \cdot n^{\perp}, \\ L Q_{+}^{(0)} &: \left( nn^{\perp} + n^{\perp}n \right) = -\frac{1}{s_{+}}h \cdot n^{\perp}. \end{aligned}$$

其中分子场 h 通过 Oseen-Frank 自由能  $E_F = E_F(n, \nabla n)$ 定义为

$$h = -\frac{\delta E_F}{\delta n} = -\frac{\partial E_F}{\partial n} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial E_F}{\partial (\nabla n)}.$$
$$E_F = \frac{k_1}{2} (\nabla \cdot n)^2 + \frac{k_2}{2} (n \cdot (\nabla \times n))^2 + \frac{k_3}{2} |n \times (\nabla \times n)|^2 + \frac{k_2 + k_4}{2} (tr (\nabla n)^2 - (\nabla \cdot n)^2).$$

其中 k<sub>i</sub> (i = 1,2,3,4) 表示的弹性系数为

$$k_1 = k_3 = (2L_1 + L_2 + L_3)s_+^2, k_2 = 2L_1s_+^2, k_4 = L_3s_+^2.$$

上述结合(10)计算得

此外, 当系数 J = 0,  $\mu_1 = 1$ 时, (11)可以被简化为波映照热流:  $n_t - \Delta n = |\nabla n|^2 n.$ 

4.2. 内展开

在界面附近的内部区域,我们引入了收缩变量  $z = \frac{d^{\varepsilon}(x,t)}{\varepsilon}$ ,并对(3)的解进行内部展开:

$$Q^{\varepsilon}(x,t) = \widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}(z,x,t) = \widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(z,x,t) + \varepsilon \widetilde{Q^{(1)}}(z,x,t) + \varepsilon^{2} \widetilde{Q^{(2)}}(z,x,t) + \cdots$$
(12)

其中 $d^{\varepsilon}(x,t)$ 是到界面 $\Gamma_{t}^{\varepsilon}$ 的符号距离,且 $|\nabla d^{\varepsilon}|=1$ 。通过使用泰勒展开式和(12),得到

其中

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_1 \left( \nabla d^{\varepsilon}, Q \right) \end{pmatrix}_{kl} = L_1 Q_{kl} \left| \nabla d^{\varepsilon} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (L_2 + L_3) \left( Q_{km} \partial_m d^{\varepsilon} \partial_l d^{\varepsilon} + Q_{lm} \partial_m d^{\varepsilon} \partial_k d^{\varepsilon} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{kl} Q_{ij} \partial_i d^{\varepsilon} \partial_j d^{\varepsilon} \right),$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_2 \left( \nabla d^{\varepsilon}, Q \right) \end{pmatrix}_{kl} = 2L_1 \partial_i Q_{kl} \partial_i d^{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2} (L_2 + L_3) \left( \partial_m Q_{km} \partial_l d^{\varepsilon} + \partial_l Q_{lm} \partial_m d^{\varepsilon} + \partial_m Q_{lm} \partial_k d^{\varepsilon} \right),$$

$$+ \partial_k Q_{lm} \partial_m d^{\varepsilon} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{kl} \partial_i Q_{ij} \partial_j d^{\varepsilon} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{kl} \partial_j Q_{ij} \partial_i d^{\varepsilon} \right),$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_3 \left( \nabla d^{\varepsilon}, Q \right) \right)_{kl} = L_1 Q_{kl} \Delta d^{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2} (L_2 + L_3) \left( Q_{km} \partial_m \partial_l d^{\varepsilon} + Q_{lm} \partial_m \partial_k d^{\varepsilon} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{kl} Q_{ij} \partial_i \partial_j d^{\varepsilon} \right).$$

因此在新的变量(z,x,t)下,方程(3)变为

$$J\left(\partial_{t}d^{\varepsilon}\right)^{2}\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}} - M_{1}\left(\nabla d^{\varepsilon},\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\right) + f\left(\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\right)$$

$$= \varepsilon\left(M_{2}\left(\nabla d^{\varepsilon},\nabla\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\right) + M_{1}\left(\nabla^{2}d^{\varepsilon},\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\right) - \mu_{1}\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\partial_{t}d^{\varepsilon} - J\left(2\partial_{tz}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\partial_{t}d^{\varepsilon} + \partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\partial_{t}d^{\varepsilon}\right)\right)$$

$$+ \varepsilon^{2}\left(L\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}} - \mu_{1}\partial_{t}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}} - J\partial_{tt}\widetilde{Q^{\varepsilon}}\right) + \varepsilon^{-1}G^{\varepsilon}\eta'\left(d^{\varepsilon} - \varepsilon z\right).$$
(13)

其中

$$G^{\varepsilon}(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{k} G^{(k)}(x,t).$$

假设展开式

$$d^{\varepsilon}(x,t) = d^{(0)}(x,t) + \varepsilon d^{(1)}(x,t) + \varepsilon d^{(2)}(x,t) + \cdots$$
(14)

其中 $d^{(0)}$ 定义在 $\widetilde{\Omega_T}$ 上,  $d^{(i)}(i \ge 1)$ 定义在 $\Gamma^{\epsilon}$ 的一个邻域中的一个邻域中, 方程 $|\nabla d^{\epsilon}|^2 = 1$ 等价于

$$\nabla d^{(0)} \cdot \nabla d^{(k)} = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0\\ 0, & k = 1\\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \nabla d^{(i)} \cdot \nabla d^{(k-i)}, & k \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

将(12)和(14)代入(13), 令 $\varepsilon^{k}(k=0,1)$ 项对应相等,得到方程:  $J(\partial_{t}d^{(0)})^{2}\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}} - M_{1}(\nabla d^{(0)},\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}) + f(\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}) = 0,$ (15)

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$$J\left(\partial_{t}d^{(0)}\right)^{2}\partial_{zz}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(1)}} - M_{1}\left(\nabla d^{(0)},\partial_{zz}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(1)}}\right) + f'\left(\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}}\right)\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(1)}}$$

$$= M_{2}\left(\nabla d^{(0)},\nabla\partial_{z}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}}\right) + M_{3}\left(\nabla^{2}d^{(0)},\partial_{z}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}}\right) - \mu_{1}\partial_{z}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}}\partial_{t}d^{(0)}$$

$$- J\left(2\partial_{t}d^{(0)}\partial_{t}d^{(1)}\partial_{zz}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}} + 2\partial_{tz}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}}\partial_{t}d^{(0)} + \partial_{z}\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}^{(0)}}\partial_{u}d^{(0)}\right) + G^{(0)}d^{(0)}\eta'.$$
(16)

假设 $z \rightarrow \pm \infty$ 时,有

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(z,x,t) &\to Q_{\pm}^{(0)}, \partial_{z} \widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(z,x,t) \to 0, \partial_{z} \widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(z,x,t) \to 0. \\ \hat{z} \hat{\mathbb{E}} \mathfrak{D} f\left(Q_{\pm}^{(0)}\right) &= 0, \quad (15) = \partial_{z} \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \text{ üff $\widehat{a} \widehat{+} \widehat{+} \widehat{+} \widehat{+} \widehat{-} \infty \mathfrak{D} + \infty$ in $\mathbb{R} \widehat{+} \widehat{-} \infty$ } \mathcal{D} + \infty$ in $\mathbb{R} \widehat{-} \infty$ in $\mathbb{R} \widehat{-$$

将相容性条件代入(16)中,得到

$$0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( M_2 \left( \nabla d^{(0)}, \nabla \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \right) + M_3 \left( \nabla^2 d^{(0)}, \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \right) - \mu_1 \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \partial_t d^{(0)} - J \left( 2 \partial_{tz} \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \partial_t d^{(0)} + \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \partial_{tt} d^{(0)} \right) + G^{(0)} d^{(0)} \eta' \right) : \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} dz$$

$$= \nabla \cdot \left( A \nabla d^{(0)} \right) - \mu_1 \phi \partial_t d^{(0)} - J \left( \partial_t \phi \partial_t d^{(0)} + \phi \partial_{tt} d^{(0)} \right) + d^{(0)} G^{(0)} : \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \eta' \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} dz.$$

$$(17)$$

其中

接下来考虑特殊情况  $L_1 = 1, L_2 + L_3 = 0$ 时,方程(15)和(16)可以简化为

$$\left(J\left(\partial_{t}d^{(0)}\right)^{2}-1\right)\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}+f\left(\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\right)=0.$$
(19)

$$\left(J\left(\partial_{t}d^{(0)}\right)^{2}-1\right)\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{(1)}}+f'\left(\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\right)\widetilde{Q^{(1)}}$$

$$=2\nabla\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\cdot\nabla d^{(0)}+\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\Delta d^{(0)}-\mu_{1}\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\partial_{t}d^{(0)}$$

$$-J\left(2\partial_{t}d^{(0)}\partial_{t}d^{(1)}\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}+2\partial_{tz}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\partial_{t}d^{(0)}+\partial_{z}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\partial_{tt}d^{(0)}\right)+G^{(0)}d^{(0)}\eta'.$$

$$(20)$$

我们定义

$$\zeta(x,t) = \frac{1}{1 - J\left(\partial_t d^{(0)}(x,t)\right)^2}.$$

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方程(19)描述了过渡区附近 Q 的首阶方程:

$$-\frac{1}{\zeta}\partial_{zz}\widetilde{Q^{(0)}} + f\left(\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}\right) = 0, \widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(-\infty) = 0, \widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(+\infty) = s_{+}\left(nn - \frac{1}{3}I\right).$$
  

$$\overline{\beta} \overline{R}(19)\overline{\beta}\overline{E} - \widehat{\gamma}\overline{P} \overline{H} \overline{H} \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} = s(z)\left(nn - \frac{1}{3}I\right), \quad \underline{H} s(z) \underline{H} \underline{V} \overline{V} \overline{ODE} \overline{M} \underline{E}:$$
  

$$-\frac{1}{\zeta}s'' + as - \frac{b}{3}s^{2} + \frac{2c}{3}s^{3} = 0, s(-\infty) = 0, s(+\infty) = s_{+}.$$
(21)

方程(21)的解为

$$s(z) = \frac{b}{4c} \left( 1 + \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{a\zeta}}{2}z\right) \right).$$

然后有

$$\widetilde{Q^{(0)}}(z,x,t) = s(z) \left( n(x,t)n(x,t) - \frac{1}{3}I \right).$$

意味着函数 $\phi(x,t)$ 独立于(x,t),则方程(18)可以简化为

J

$$U\partial_{tt}d^{(0)} + \mu_1\partial_t d^{(0)} - \Delta d^{(0)} = 0.$$
(22)

定义 
$$L_1 \triangleq -\frac{1}{\zeta} \partial_{zz} + f'(\widetilde{Q^{(0)}})$$
, 观察到对于任意  $n' \perp n$ ,  
 $\partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} = s'(z) \left( n(x,t)n(x,t) - \frac{1}{3}I \right), s(z)(nn'+n'n) \in KerL_I^*.$ 

然后通过(20)和(22)得到

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( -L_1 \widetilde{Q^{(1)}} + 2\nabla \partial_z \widetilde{Q^{(0)}} \cdot \nabla d^{(0)} \right) : s(z) (nn' + n'n) dz = 0.$$

意味着对于任意  $n' \perp n$ ,

 $\left(\nabla d^{(0)} \cdot \nabla n\right) \cdot n' = 0.$ 

此外,我们知道 $(\nabla d^{(0)} \cdot \nabla n) \cdot n = 0$ 。因此在尖锐界面上,n满足 Neumann 条件:

 $\nabla d^{(0)} \cdot \nabla n = 0.$ 

其中∇d<sup>(0)</sup>是尖锐界面的单位法向量。

### 5. 结语

本文通过使用匹配的渐近展开方法,针对液晶无序相-向列相相变问题,对于不耦合流体推导出非线性波映照流方程的尖锐界面极限:在向列相区域 $n_t - \Delta n = |\nabla n|^2 n$ ,在尖锐界面上 $\nabla d^{(0)} \cdot \nabla n = 0$ ,尖锐界面的演化由平均曲率流 $J\partial_n d^{(0)} + \mu_1 \partial_t d^{(0)} - \Delta d^{(0)} = 0$ 确定。

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