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Berreman 近似下任意形状表面沟槽 对双轴向列相方位锚定的影响

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摘 要:通过把 Berreman 近似下任意形状的表面沟槽用傅里叶级数展开,写成正弦函数和的形式,将 Fukuda 等人的理论应用于双轴向列相液晶中,考虑表面弹性项的作用后得到了任意形状的沟槽对双轴液晶产生的 方位锚定能。在一定的近似条件下得到约化锚定能随着沟槽的方向与液晶主指向矢之间的夹角的变化情 况,讨论了双轴弹性常数对液晶易取向方向的影响。

关键 词:双轴向列相液晶;沟槽;傅里叶级数;锚定能

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Effect of Grooved Surface with Arbitrary Shape on Anchoring Energy of Biaxial Nematic Liquid Crystal

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Abstract: Under the approximation of Berreman, any grooved surface with arbitrary shape can be described in terms of Fourier series. Based on the theory of Fukuda et al, the expression of anchoring energy with an additional term was obtained, taking into the surfacelike elastic term in biaxial nematic liquid crystal. The figures of reduced anchoring energies versus the angle between the direction of the grooves and main director were simulated under the different values of surfacelike elastic constant in certain cases and the effect of biaxial elastic constant on easy axes was discussed.

Key words: biaxial nematic liquid crystal; groove; Fourier series; anchoring energy

1引言

Berreman 在 1972 年提出,平面上沟槽会对 单轴向列相液晶产生畸变弹性能^[1]。随着基板上 定向沟槽的宽度和深度向纳米级靠近^[2-4],人们对 Berreman 理论重新产生了极大的兴趣。2007 年,Fukuda 等人发现 Berreman 理论中忽略了扭 曲弹性能,从而对其进行修正;随后进一步考虑了 表面弹性项的作用,最后得到了修正后的方位锚 定能^[5,6]。最近,Fukuda 等人又讨论了二维表面 沟槽方位锚定能情况^[7]。

2004年,国际上成功合成了热致双轴向列液 晶^[8-10]。为了使双轴向列液晶得广泛的应用,首 要的问题就是使它在基板表面定向排列。本文将 Fukuda 等人的理论应用于双轴向列相液晶,讨论 了考虑表面弹性项的作用后,Berreman 近似下任

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意形状的沟槽对双轴向列相液晶方位锚定能的影响,并在一定的近似条件下得到了约化锚定能随 沟槽的方向与液晶主指向矢之间的夹角的变化图像,讨论了双轴弹性常数对液晶易取向方向的 影响。

2 双轴向列相液晶锚定能论

对于单轴向列相液晶,Berreman 将沟槽表面 曲线近似为正弦函数,其振幅为 A,波矢为 q(波 长 $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{q}$),沟槽的形状满足 $Aq \ll 1$ 。在单一常数 近似下($K = K_1 = K_2 = K_3$),Berreman 提出方位 锚定能具有如下形式^[1]:

$$f(\phi) = \frac{1}{4} K A^2 q^3 \sin^2 \phi \tag{1}$$

其中 ¢ 表示沟槽的方向与液晶指向矢之间的夹 角。2007年,Fukuda 等人对 Berreman 理论进行 修正后得到了方位锚定能^[6]:

$$f(\phi) = \frac{1}{4} A^2 q^3 \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{g_1(\phi)} \\ \left[K_3 \sin^2 \phi + K_s \cos^2 \phi \left(2 - \frac{K_s}{K_3} \frac{g_1(\phi) g_2(\phi) - \cos^2 \phi}{\sin^2 \phi} \right) \right]$$
(2)

对于双轴向列相液晶,根据文献[11],其弹性 自由能密度可以表示为:

$$F = \sum_{a,b,c} \frac{1}{2} [K_{aa} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c})^{2} + K_{ab} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^{2} + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{c})^{2} + C_{ab} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{b}) + K_{ac} (\boldsymbol{b$$

 $k_{0,a} \bigtriangledown \cdot (a \cdot \bigtriangledown a - a \bigtriangledown \cdot a)$] (3) 其中加和表示的是 a, b, c 3 个指标的轮换。为了 方便,我们建立直角坐标系 xyz,用 l, m, n表示双



图 1 表面沟槽的几何形状 Fig. 1 Geometric shape of the groove surface

轴液晶的3个指向矢,所以在均匀相时:

l = (1,0,0), m = (0,1,0), n = (0,0,1)(4) 当液晶有一个微小变形时,3 个矢量可以表示为: $l = (1,l_y,l_z), m = (m_x,1,m_z), n = (n_x,n_y,1)$ (5)

在直角坐标系中这 6 个分量不都是独立的,满足 如下关系:

 $m_x = -l_y, n_y = -m_z, l_z = -n_x$ (6)

根据 Singh 等人的文章^[12],弹性自由能密度 有如下形式:

$$g_{b} = \frac{1}{2} K_{LL} (m_{z,x})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{MM} (n_{x,y})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{NN} (l_{y,z})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{LM} (l_{y,x})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{MN} (m_{z,y})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{NL} (n_{x,2})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{ML} (l_{y,y})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{NM} (m_{z,z})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_{LN} (n_{x,x})^{2} - C_{LM} n_{x,x} m_{z,y} - C_{MN} l_{y,y} n_{x,z} - C_{NL} m_{z,z} l_{y,x} - 2k_{0,a} (l_{y,z} n_{x,y} - l_{y,y} n_{x,z}) - \frac{2k_{o,b} (l_{y,z} m_{z,x} - l_{y,x} m_{z,y})}{2k_{o,c} (n_{x,y} m_{z,x} - n_{x,x} m_{z,y})}$$
(7)

将式(5)和式(6)代入式(7)中,根据变分方法,得 到平衡态方程:

$$-K_{LL}m_{z,xx} - K_{MN}m_{z,yy} - K_{NM}m_{z,zz} + C_{LM}n_{x,xy} + C_{NL}l_{y,xz} = 0$$
(8a)
$$-K_{MM}n_{x,yy} - K_{NL}n_{x,zz} - K_{LN}n_{x,xx} +$$

$$C_{LM}m_{z,xy} + C_{MN}l_{y,yz} = 0$$
 (8b)

$$-K_{NN}l_{y,zz} - K_{LM}l_{y,xx} - K_{ML}l_{y,yy} + C_{MN}n_{x,yz} + C_{NL}m_{z,xz} = 0$$
(8c)

在单轴向列相液晶中有如下关系[11-12]:

$$K_{LN} = K_{MN} = K_1 \tag{9a}$$

$$K_{MM} = K_{LL} = K_2 \tag{9b}$$

$$K_{NL} = K_{NM} = K_3 \tag{9c}$$

$$C_{LM} = K_1 - K_2 \tag{9d}$$

$$C_{MN} = C_{NL} = 0 \tag{9e}$$

$$2k_{0,c} = K_s - K_2 \tag{9f}$$

$$K_{NN} = K_{LM} = K_{ML} = 0 \tag{9g}$$

由式(6)有:

$$m_{z,x} = -n_{y,x}, \ m_{z,y} = -n_{y,y}, \ m_{z,z} = -n_{y,z}$$
(10)

根据文献[13],对双轴向列相液晶我们依然取 $C_{MN} = C_{NL} = 0$,平衡态方程简化为:

$$K_1 n_{x,xx} + K_2 n_{x,yy} + K_3 n_{x,zz} + (K_1 - K_2) n_{y,xy} = 0$$
(11a)

$$K_{1}n_{y,yy} + K_{2}n_{y,xx} + K_{3}n_{y,zz} + (K_{1} - K_{2})n_{x,xy} = 0$$
(11b)

 $K_{NN}l_{y,zz} + K_{LM}l_{y,xx} + K_{ML}l_{y,yy} = 0$ (11c)

在 yz 平面内有任意形状的沟槽,沟槽的形状满足 A_i | *q*_i | ≪1,如图 1 所示。其形状可以用 傅里叶级数展开,写成如下形式:

$$\zeta(y,z) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \zeta_i(y,z)$$
(12)

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\zeta}_i(\boldsymbol{y},\boldsymbol{z}) = A_i \sin(\boldsymbol{q}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_\perp + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i) \qquad (13)$$

 $q_i = (q_{iy}, q_{iz}), r_{\perp} = (y, z)$ 分别为沟槽的波矢和 yz 平面内的位置矢量; A_i, q_i 分别为沟槽的振幅和 位相。在 x=0 的边界, l 描述沟槽表面的法线方 向, 所以有:

$$l_{y} = \frac{\partial \zeta(y, z)}{\partial y} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i} q_{iy} \cos(\mathbf{q}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{\perp} + \varphi_{i})$$
(14a)

$$l_{z} = -\frac{\partial \zeta(y, z)}{\partial z} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i} q_{iz} \cos(\boldsymbol{q}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_{\perp} + \varphi_{i})$$
(14b)

且在 x=0 的边界,有如下条件:

$$\frac{\partial g_b}{\partial n_{x,x}} \delta n_x + \frac{\partial g_b}{\partial n_{y,x}} \delta n_y + \frac{\partial g_b}{\partial l_{y,x}} \delta l_y = 0 \quad (15)$$

又因为在边界处 n_z 和 l_y 是固定的,所以 $\delta n_x = 0$, $\delta l_y = 0$ 。

进一步有:

$$\frac{\partial g_b}{\partial n_{y,x}} = 0 \tag{16}$$

即

 $K_2 n_{y,x} + 2K_{0,b} l_{y,z} + (K_s - K_2) n_{x,y} = 0$ (17) 忽略 $K_{0,b}$,得到:

 $K_{s}n_{x,y} + K_{2}(n_{y,x} - n_{x,y}) = 0$ (18) 利用式(14)、(18)以及边界条件:x→∞时, $n_{x} = n_{y} = l_{y} = 0$,考虑表面弹性项的作用后,对于任意 形状的沟槽,得到:

$$n_{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i}q_{iz}\cos(\boldsymbol{q}_{i}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}+\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{i})\cdot \left[e^{-k_{i}^{(1)}x} + \frac{K_{s}}{K_{3}}\frac{q_{iy}^{2}}{q_{iz}^{2}}(e^{-k_{i}^{(1)}x} - e^{-k_{i}^{(2)}x})\right] \quad (19a)$$

$$n_{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i}q_{iz}\sin(\boldsymbol{q}_{i}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}+\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{i})\cdot \left[\frac{q_{iy}}{k_{i}^{(1)}}e^{-k_{i}^{(1)}x} + \frac{K_{s}}{K_{3}}\frac{q_{iy}^{2}}{q_{iz}^{2}}\left(\frac{q_{iy}}{k_{i}^{(1)}}e^{-k_{i}^{(1)}x} - \frac{k_{i}^{(2)}}{q_{iy}}e^{-k_{i}^{(2)}x}\right)\right] \quad (19b)$$

$$l_{y} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i} q_{iy} \cos(\boldsymbol{q}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_{\perp} + \varphi_{i}) e^{-h_{i}(\phi)x}$$
(19c)

其中:

$$k_{i}^{(1)} = \sqrt{q_{iy}^{2} + (K_{3}/K_{1})q_{iz}^{2}}$$

$$k_{i}^{(2)} = \sqrt{q_{iy}^{2} + (K_{3}/K_{2})q_{iz}^{2}}$$

$$h_{i}(\phi) = \sqrt{(K_{ML}q_{iy}^{2} + K_{NN}q_{iz}^{2})/K_{LM}} \quad (20)$$

对于一维沟槽有 $\{q_i\} = \{q_i(\sin\phi, \cos\phi)\}, \phi$ 为 沟槽的方向与双轴向列相液晶主指向矢n之间的 夹角。将式(19)代入式(7)中,结合边界条件积分 得到双轴向列相液晶在任意形状的一维表面沟槽 上的锚定能为:

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i}^{2} q_{i}^{3} \bigg[K_{3} \frac{\sin^{4} \phi}{g_{1}(\phi)} + K_{s} \frac{\sin^{2} \phi \cos^{2} \phi}{g_{1}(\phi)} \cdot \left(2 - \frac{K_{s}}{K_{3}} \frac{g_{1}(\phi) g_{2}(\phi) - \cos^{2} \phi}{\sin^{2} \phi} \right) + K_{LM} \cos^{2} \phi h(\phi) \bigg]$$
(21)

其中:

$$g_{1}(\phi) = \sqrt{\cos^{2}\phi + (K_{3}/K_{1})\sin^{2}\phi}$$

$$g_{2}(\phi) = \sqrt{\cos^{2}\phi + (K_{3}/K_{2})\sin^{2}\phi}$$

$$h(\phi) = \sqrt{(K_{ML}\cos^{2}\phi + K_{NN}\sin^{2}\phi)/K_{LM}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \text{ Eft}, f = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i}^{2} q_{i}^{3} \sqrt{K_{LM}K_{ML}}, \quad \& \notin \#,$$

可以把锚定能分成两项:

$$f^{1} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{5} A_{i}^{2} q_{i}^{3} \cdot \left[K_{3} \frac{\sin^{4} \phi}{g_{1}(\phi)} + K_{s} \frac{\sin^{2} \phi \cos^{2} \phi}{g_{1}(\phi)} \left(2 - \frac{K_{s}}{K_{3}} \frac{g_{1}(\phi) g_{2}(\phi)}{\sin^{2} \phi} \right) \right]$$
(22)

和

$$f^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i}^{2} q_{i}^{3} K_{LM} \cos^{2} \phi h(\phi) \qquad (23)$$

其中 f¹ 与 Fukuda 等人得出的单轴向列相液晶 表面沟槽的锚定能表达式是一致的^[7], f² 描述的 是双轴液晶的次指向矢引起的能量。

3 数值结果与讨论

考虑比较简单的情况,在单一常数 $K = K_1 = K_2 = K_3$ 以及 $\overline{K} = K_{LM} = K_{ML} = K_{NN}$ 的近似条件下,表面锚定能写成 R-P 形式,即 $f = \frac{1}{2} W \sin^2 \phi$, 所以 $W = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} |_{\phi=0}$ 的表达式为: $W = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{i}^{2} q_{i}^{3} \right) \left[K_{s} \left(2 - \frac{K_{s}}{K} \right) - K_{LM} \right]$ (24) 为了直观地反映出任意形状表面沟槽对双轴 向列相液晶锚定能的影响,我们模拟了在周期 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ 内, \overline{K} 分别等于 0,0.5K,K,2K 时, K_{s}/K 的不同取值对约化锚定能 $f(\phi)/f(\pi/2)$ 的 影响,分别如图 2、图 3、图 4 和图 5 所示。



图 2 $\overline{K}=0$ 时, K_s/K 不同取值对约化锚定能的影响.

Fig. 2 Effect of the different values of K_s/K on reduced anchoring energies, assuming $\overline{K} = 0$.



- 图 3 K = 0.5K 时, K_s/K 的不同取值对约化锚定能的影响.
- Fig. 3 Effect of the different values of K_s^0/K^{15} on reduced anchoring energies, assuming $\overline{K} = 0.5K$.





Fig. 4 Effect of the different values of K_s/K on reduced anchoring energies, assuming $\overline{K} = K$.



- 图 5 $\overline{K} = {}^{2}2K$ 诗, $\overline{K}, /K$ 的不同 取值 对约 化锚 22能的 影响.
- Fig. 5 Effect of the different values of K_s/K on reduced anchoring energies, assuming $\overline{K} = 2K$.

在 $\phi = 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} = 0$, 也就是说 $\phi = 0$ 是锚定能 的极值点。在 $0 < K_s/K < 2$ 区间, $\frac{\partial^2 f^1}{\partial d^2}|_{\phi=0} > 0$, 锚定能取极小值,是单轴向列相液晶锚定能的稳 态, $\phi=0$ 为液晶的易取向方向; $\frac{\partial^2 f^2}{\partial d^2}|_{\phi=0} < 0$,锚定 能取极大值,即在 $\phi=0$ 的方向上引发液晶的难取 向方向。从图中我们发现,0<K<K时(图3为 $\overline{K}=0.5K$), $\phi=0$ 依然是液晶的易取向方向,但是 现了一个极大值,也就是说在这个区间有一个难 取向方向; $\overline{K} = K$ 时(如图4所示), $\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \phi = 0$ 和 $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 都是液晶的易取向方向, $\phi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 和 $\phi =$ $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 为液晶的难取向方向;图 5 为 $\overline{K} = 2K$ 时的情 况,在 $\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 和 $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 附近是液晶的易取向方 |向, $\phi=0$ 是液晶的难取向方向。所以说 \overline{K} 的取值 直接影响在∮=0处总锚定能是取极大值还是极 小值,也就是说直接影响双轴向列相液晶的易取 向方向。但是在通常情况下, \overline{K} 的取值都是很小 的,因此第一种情况是最常见的。

4 结 论

通过把 Berreman 近似下的任意形状的表面 沟槽用傅里叶级数展开,写成正弦函数和的形式, 将 Fukuda 等人的理论应用于双轴向列相液晶 中,得到了考虑表面弹性项的作用后任意形状的 沟槽对双轴液晶产生的锚定能,包含液晶的主指 向矢和次指向矢引起的方位锚定能,并在一定的 近似条件下得到约化锚定能随 \ 的变化情况。讨 论了 *R* 对液晶易取向方向的影响。

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