

# Convergent finite element methods for the Ericksen model of nematic liquid crystals

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Liquid crystals (LCs) are materials which exhibit properties intermediate between isotropic liquids and crystalline solids. The Ericksen model describes nematic LCs in terms of a unit-length vector field  $\mathbf{n}$  and a scalar function  $s$ . Equilibrium states of the LC are given by admissible pairs  $(s, \mathbf{n})$  that minimize the energy functional  $E[s, \mathbf{n}] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\kappa |\nabla s|^2 + s^2 |\nabla \mathbf{n}|^2) + \int_{\Omega} \psi(s)$ , where  $\kappa > 0$  is constant and  $\psi$  denotes the double well potential. We propose a simple but novel finite element approximation of the problem that can be implemented easily within standard finite element packages. The scheme does not employ a projection to impose the unit-length constraint on  $\mathbf{n}$  and thus circumvents the use of weakly acute meshes, which are quite restrictive in 3D but are required by recent algorithms for convergence. We show stability and  $\Gamma$ -convergence properties of the new method in the presence of defects. We also discuss an effective nested gradient flow algorithm for computing minimizers that controls the violation of the unit-length constraint of  $\mathbf{n}$ . We present several simulations in 2D and 3D that document the performance of the proposed scheme and its ability to capture quite intriguing defects.

## References:

- [1] J. L. Ericksen, Liquid crystals with variable degree of orientation. Arch. Rational Mech. Anal. 113, 97–120 (1991)
- [2] R. H. Nochetto, M. Ruggeri, S. Yang, Gamma-convergent projection-free finite element methods for nematic liquid crystals: The Ericksen model. arXiv:2103.13926 (2021)

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