

Diffuse approximations of minimal surfaces

Aria Halavati

NYU | COURANT



Several physical and mathematical phenomena leads to the understanding and description of “transition interfaces” and of “concentration” sets.

These sets are typically of lower dimension and represents the first non trivial contribution to various physical energies.

Allen Cahn type energy describes the behavior of an order parameter $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which undergoes a phase transition.

Features of the model are

- “Pure states” $u = \pm 1$ are absolute minima of the energy.
- The energy should favor some “ordered transition” between the two sets.

The energy then takes the following form:

$$E(u) = \int \underbrace{|du|^2}_{\text{ordered transition}} + \underbrace{\frac{(1 - |u|^2)^2}{4}}_{\text{favors pure state}}$$

Critical points are solutions of

$$-\Delta u = \frac{u - u^3}{2}$$

The potential $\frac{(1-|u|^2)^2}{4}$ can be replaced by any other “two well” potential W .

Let us then consider the rescaling $u_\epsilon(x) = u(\frac{x}{\epsilon})$, then u_ϵ is a minimizer of the energy

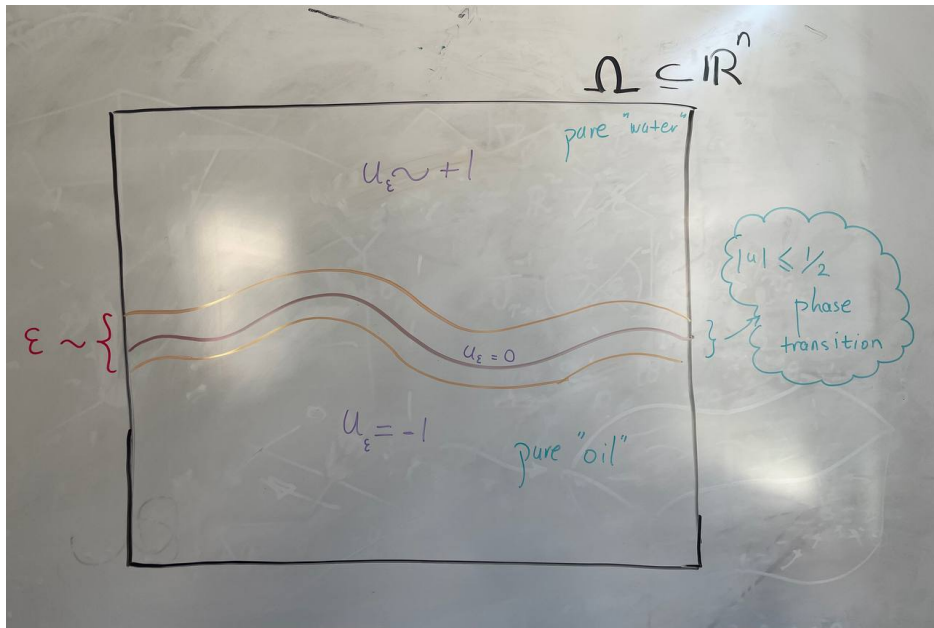
$$E_\epsilon(u) = \int \epsilon |du|^2 + \frac{(1 - |u|^2)^2}{4\epsilon}$$

Moreover it can be shown that

$$u_\epsilon \rightarrow \pm 1.$$

The expected picture is to have $u = \pm 1$ outside a strip of thickness $\approx \epsilon$ around $\{u = 0\}$.

Allan Cahn: A picture



In particular:

$$E_\epsilon(u_\epsilon) = \int \epsilon |du_R|^2 + \frac{(1 - u_R^2)^2}{4\epsilon}$$

In particular:

$$E_\epsilon(u_\epsilon) = \int \epsilon |du_R|^2 + \frac{(1 - u_R^2)^2}{4\epsilon} \geq \int (1 - u_\epsilon^2) |du_\epsilon|$$

In particular:

$$\begin{aligned} E_\epsilon(u_\epsilon) &= \int \epsilon |du_R|^2 + \frac{(1 - u_R^2)^2}{4\epsilon} \geq \int (1 - u_\epsilon^2) |du_\epsilon| \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1 - t^2) \text{Per}(\{u_\epsilon > t\}) dt \approx c_1 \text{Per}(\{u_\epsilon > 0\}). \end{aligned}$$

In particular:

$$\begin{aligned} E_\epsilon(u_\epsilon) &= \int \epsilon |du_R|^2 + \frac{(1 - u_R^2)^2}{4\epsilon} \geq \int (1 - u_\epsilon^2) |du_\epsilon| \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1 - t^2) \text{Per}(\{u_\epsilon > t\}) dt \approx c_1 \text{Per}(\{u_\epsilon > 0\}). \end{aligned}$$

This points to us that this energy should "somehow" approximate the area of the "zero level set" of u_ϵ .

Theorem: Modica-Mortola

E_ϵ converges to the minimal surface equation (in a suitable sense).

Theorem: Modica-Mortola

E_ϵ converges to the minimal surface equation (in a suitable sense).

Moreover:

- Convergence of critical points (Hutchinson-Tonegawa) and gradient flows (Ilmanen)
- Most *non-degenerate* minimal surfaces can be recovered as limit of critical points of Allen-Cahn energies (Pacard-Ritorè, Del Pino-Wei, D.-Pigati, . . .)
- The above techniques can be used to construct minimal surfaces on manifolds, via min-max for AC (Guaraco, Chodosh-Mantoulidis, Bellettini-Wickramasekera, . . .)

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!