Geometric Flows on Planar Lattices

Andrea Braides and Margherita Solci

Presentation

The scope of these notes is to present a model case – but already complex enough - of motion in heterogeneous media. Even though this analysis will be performed in the relatively simplified setting of a periodic lattice, where the heterogeneous structure is somewhat built-in in the environment itself, this must be thought of as a case study for a large class of inhomogeneous media. In such a lattice setting we consider the simplest order parameter –obtained by labelling the nodes of the lattice with zeros or ones, and define an energy that favours constant values of such an order parameter and penalizes the creation of 'discrete interfaces'. In such a way we expect an overall geometric motion driven by surface minimization such as mean-curvature flow. The very discrete structure of the environment provides an obstruction to this motion, with energy barriers that contrast this evolution and in our mind are a prototype of the effect of local minima in a general energy-driven motion in a heterogeneous structure. The seemingly unsolvable contrast between an overall tendency towards motion and a microscopic pinning by local minima can be overcome by resorting to a notion of 'homogenized motion' obtained with a balance between minimization of a scaled energy and a scaled dissipation at proper time and space scales, adapting the minimizing-movement approach that has led to a general approach to gradient flow type evolutions in the last twenty years.

The content of these notes stem from a course given by the first author at the Institute for Advanced Study, *Technische Universität München*, as part of the Summer School "Multiscale Phenomena in Geometry and Dynamics" organized by M. Cicalese and C. Kühn from July 22nd to 26th, 2019. The course was aimed at treating a variational approach to geometric flow on lattices on one hand as an example where we can tackle a simplified version of the general problem of evolution in heterogeneous media, referred to by De Giorgi as a "hard nut to crack", and on the other hand as a subject where the audience might get in touch with various advanced topics in modern Applied Analysis, such as homogenization, gradient flows on metric spaces, geometric evolution, Γ -convergence tools, applications of Geometric Measure Theory, properties of interfacial energies, etc. The present notes are a substantial enlargement and a completion of the content of the course, including more theoretical issues on minimizing movements, the detailed treatment of examples only hinted at in the course and of new ones, and some additional results on the convergence of lattice energies.

Contents

1	Intr	oducti	on: motion on lattices	5	
2	Variational evolution				
	2.1	Discret	te orbits	11	
		2.1.1	Discrete orbits at a given time scale τ	12	
		2.1.2	Passage to the limit as $\tau \to 0$ in discrete orbits \ldots	15	
	2.2	The m	inimizing-movement approach	17	
		2.2.1	Discrete-to-continuum limit for lattice energies	18	
		2.2.2	Minimizing movements along a sequence	21	
	2.3	Some 1	notes on minimizing movements on metric spaces	25	
		2.3.1	An existence result	25	
		2.3.2	Minimizing movements and curves of maximal slope	26	
		2.3.3	The Colombo-Gobbino condition	29	
3	Discrete-to-continuum limits of planar lattice energies 34				
	3.1	Energi	es on sets of finite perimeter	34	
	3.2	Limits	of homogeneous energies in a square lattice	38	
		3.2.1	The prototype: homogeneous nearest neighbours	40	
		3.2.2	Next-to-nearest neighbour interactions	41	
		3.2.3	Directional nearest-neighbour interactions	44	
		3.2.4	General form of the limits of homogeneous ferromag-		
			netic energies	45	
	3.3	Limits	of inhomogeneous energies in a square lattice	47	
		3.3.1	Layered interactions	47	
		3.3.2	Alternating nearest neighbours ('hard inclusions')	48	
		3.3.3	Homogenization and design of networks	49	
	3.4	Limits	in general planar lattices by reduction to the square		
		lattice		51	
4	Evolution of planar lattices 54				
	4.1	Flat flo	DWS	54	
		4.1.1	Flat flow for the square perimeter	54	
		4.1.2	Motion of a rectangle	55	
		4.1.3	Motion of a general set	59	
		4.1.4	An example with varying initial data	61	
		4.1.5	Flat flow for an 'octagonal' perimeter	64	
	4.2	Discret	te-to-continuum geometric evolution on the square lattice	70	
		4.2.1	A model case: nearest-neighbour homogeneous energies	72	
		4.2.2	Next-to-nearest-neighbour homogeneous energies	78	

		4.2.3 Evolutions avoiding hard inclusions
		4.2.4 Asymmetric motion
		4.2.5 Homogenized motion
		4.2.6 Motions with an oscillating forcing term 92
	4.3	Conclusions
5	Per	spectives: evolutions with microstructure 103
	5.1	High-contrast ferromagnetic media: mushy layers 103
	5.2	Some evolutions for anti-ferromagnetic systems
		5.2.1 Nearest-neighbour antiferromagnetic interactions: nu-
		cleation $\ldots \ldots 109$
		5.2.2 Next-to-nearest neighbour antiferromagnetic interac-
		tions: the effect of corner defects $\ldots \ldots \ldots$
	5.3	More conclusions
A Appendices		bendices 119
	A.1	Γ -limits in general lattices $\ldots \ldots \ldots$
	A.2	A non-trivial example with trivial minimizing movements 122