

The Gradient Theory of Phase Transitions and the Minimal Interface Criterion

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Introduction

In this paper I prove some conjectures of GURTIN [15] concerning the Van der Waals-Cahn-Hilliard theory of phase transitions.

Consider a fluid, under isothermal conditions and confined to a bounded container $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, whose Gibbs free energy, per unit volume, is a prescribed function W_0 of the density distribution u . The classical problem (cf. GURTIN [16]) of determining the stable configurations of the fluid is to minimize the total energy of the fluid,

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} W_0(u(x)) \, dx,$$

among all density distributions u of prescribed total mass m :

$$\int_{\Omega} u(x) \, dx = m.$$

Suppose that W_0 acts as in Figure 1, with two relative minima.

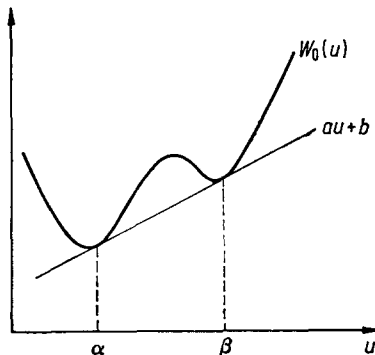


Fig. 1

It is obvious that the foregoing minimization problem remains unchanged when $W_0(u)$ is replaced by $W(u) = W_0(u) - (au + b)$. (Of course, the minimum value changes by a constant). If α and β denote the (absolute) minimizers of W , such a problem admits only piecewise constant solutions with values α or β . Moreover, for $\alpha|\Omega| < m < \beta|\Omega|$, there are infinitely many such solutions, with no restriction on the shape of the interface between the sets $\{u = \alpha\}$ and $\{u = \beta\}$. In particular, there is no way to recover the physically reasonable criterion that the interface have minimal area.

To overcome difficulties of this type, the Van der Waals-Cahn-Hilliard¹ theory is based on the energy functional

$$E_\varepsilon(u) = \int_{\Omega} [\varepsilon |Du|^2 + W_0(u)] dx$$

or, equivalently,

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) = \int_{\Omega} [\varepsilon |Du|^2 + W(u)] dx$$

in which interfacial energy is modeled by the dependence on the density gradient, and where $\varepsilon > 0$ is a small parameter. The mathematical problem is then to study the asymptotic behavior, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, of solutions u_ε of the minimization problem

$$\min \left\{ \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) : \int_{\Omega} u(x) dx = m \right\},$$

and to prove that

(*) (u_ε) converges to a function u_0 which takes only the values α and β with interface between the sets $\{u_0 = \alpha\}$ and $\{u_0 = \beta\}$ having minimal area.

In this paper we establish (*) (modulo replacing (u_ε) by a subsequence) for arbitrary dimension² $n \geq 1$, for any bounded, open set Ω with Lipschitz continuous boundary, and under very mild assumptions on W (cf. Theorem I and Proposition 3 in section 2). A similar result has been announced by R. V. KOHN and P. STERNBERG.

The plan of the paper is as follows: in section 1, I give some lemmas on sets with bounded perimeter in the sense of CACCIOPPOLI and DE GIORGI; in section 2, I state and prove the main results; in section 3, I mention the possibility of including my results within the theory of Γ -convergence.

It is worth noting that my proof very closely follows ideas of an old example of Γ -convergence (cf. MODICA & MORTOLA [20]) for functionals of essentially the same form as \mathcal{E}_ε . This example was proposed by E. DE GIORGI, within a completely different physical context. A generalization of this example (cf. MODICA & MORTOLA [21]) was never published in the international literature because it seemed specialized and of little importance. It has been surprising for me to find

¹ Cf. CARR, GURTIN & SLEMROD [5], NOVICK-COHEN & SEGEL [22], ALIKAKOS & SHAING [1], GURTIN & MATANO [17], GURTIN [16], ALMGREN & GURTIN [2], which may be consulted for a more complete bibliography and for details of the thermodynamic setting.

² Cf. CARR, GURTIN & SLEMROD [5], who show, for the special case $n = 1$, that the limiting interface is a single point.

these techniques important in solving a completely different problem from thermodynamics. For this, I am indebted to R. V. KOHN and P. PODIO GUIDUGLI, who informed me of GURTIN's results. I also wish to thank M. E. GURTIN for his interest.

1. Sets with bounded perimeter

In this section we recall some properties of sets with bounded perimeter and prove some lemmas used later in the proof of the main results. The standard references for this subject are the original papers by DE GIORGI [6], [7] and the books by FEDERER [10], GIUSTI [13], MASSARI & MIRANDA [19].

For any open subset³ Ω of \mathbb{R}^n and for every $u \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$, we define

$$\int_{\Omega} |Du| = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} u(x) \sum_{i=1}^n (D_i g_i)(x) dx : g \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n), |g| \leq 1 \right\}.$$

If $\int_{\Omega} |u| dx < +\infty$ and $\int_{\Omega} |Du| < +\infty$, we write $u \in BV(\Omega)$. Note that the Sobolev space $\mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$ is contained in $BV(\Omega)$ and $\int_{\Omega} |Du|$ equals, for $u \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$, the ordinary Lebesgue integral $\int_{\Omega} |Du(x)| dx$. There are, however, functions in $BV(\Omega) \setminus \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$; e.g., the characteristic functions of the smooth, open, bounded subsets of Ω .

It is obvious that, if (u_h) is a sequence in $L^1(\Omega)$ which converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ to u_{∞} , then

$$(1) \quad \int_{\Omega} |Du| \leq \liminf_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Omega} |Du_h|.$$

Moreover, one can prove that the sets

$$\left\{ u \in L^1(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} |u| dx + \int_{\Omega} |Du| \leq c \right\}$$

are compact in $L^1(\Omega)$, for every real constant c , provided that Ω is bounded. Each $u \in BV(\Omega)$ can be approximated by a sequence (u_h) in $C^{\infty}(\Omega)$ in the sense that (cf. ANZELLOTTI & GIAQUINTA [3])

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\Omega} |u_h - u| dx + \left| \int_{\Omega} Du_h - \int_{\Omega} Du \right| \right] = 0;$$

hence, by the Poincaré inequality, if Ω is bounded, then

$$(2) \quad \text{the sets } \left\{ u \in L^1(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} u = m, \int_{\Omega} |Du| \leq c \right\} \text{ are compact in } L^1(\Omega) \text{ whenever } m \text{ and } c \text{ are real constants.}$$

³ All results are stated for $n \geq 2$; they hold also for $n = 1$ with obvious modifications.

Let us fix an open subset Ω of \mathbb{R}^n and $u \in BV(\Omega)$. Then the map $A \rightarrow \int_A |Du|$, defined for any open subset A of Ω , is the trace on the open sets of a uniquely determined Borel measure on Ω ; we shall denote by $\int_E |Du|$ the value of this measure on a measurable subset E of Ω .

Henceforth, \mathcal{H}_{n-1} will denote the $(n - 1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure and $|\cdot|$ the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n . Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz continuous boundary. Then

$$(3) \quad \forall u \in BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega) \quad \exists \tilde{u} \in BV(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : \\ u = \tilde{u} \quad \text{on } \Omega, \quad \int_{\partial\Omega} |D\tilde{u}| = 0.$$

The assumption that $\partial\Omega$ is Lipschitz continuous could be weakened (cf. ANZELLOTTI & GIAQUINTA [3]), but it does not seem sufficient to assume only that $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial\Omega) < +\infty$.

If E is any measurable subset of \mathbb{R}^n , we denote by I_E the characteristic function of E and, for every open subset Ω of \mathbb{R}^n , we let

$$P_\Omega(E) = \int_\Omega |DI_E|.$$

If $P_\Omega(E) < +\infty$, we say that E has bounded perimeter in Ω . It can be proved that $P_\Omega(E) \leq \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial E \cap \Omega)$ with equality if, for instance, $\partial E \cap \Omega$ is a Lipschitz continuous hypersurface.

Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n and $u \in BV(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the function $t \rightarrow P_\Omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u(x) > t\})$ is Lebesgue measurable on \mathbb{R} and the Fleming-Rishel [11] formula holds:

$$(4) \quad \int_\Omega |Du| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_\Omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u(x) > t\}) dt.$$

We now state and prove four lemmas. The first asserts that every set with bounded perimeter in Ω can be approximated in volume and in perimeter by a sequence of smooth subsets of \mathbb{R}^n , all having the same volume inside Ω and each of whose boundaries satisfy a measure-theoretic transversality condition with respect to $\partial\Omega$.

Lemma 1. *Let Ω be an open, bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz continuous boundary, and let E be a measurable subset of Ω . If E and $\Omega \setminus E$ both contain a non-empty open ball, then there exists a sequence (E_h) of open bounded subsets of \mathbb{R}^n with smooth boundaries such that*

- (i) $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} |(E_h \cap \Omega) \Delta E| = 0, \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} P_\Omega(E_h) = P_\Omega(E);$
- (ii) $|E_h \cap \Omega| = |E| \quad \text{for } h \text{ large enough};$
- (iii) $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial E_h \cap \partial\Omega) = 0 \quad \text{for } h \text{ large enough}.$

Proof. Let $u = I_E$ and, by (3), let $\tilde{u} \in BV(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that $\tilde{u} = u$ on Ω and $\int_{\partial\Omega} |D\tilde{u}| = 0$. Let (ϕ_ϵ) be the usual system of mollifiers: $\phi_\epsilon \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n);$

$\text{spt } \phi_\varepsilon \subseteq B(0, \varepsilon)$; $0 \leq \phi_\varepsilon \leq 1$; $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_\varepsilon dx = 1$. Then, defining $u_\varepsilon = u * \phi_\varepsilon$, we easily infer that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_\varepsilon - \tilde{u}| dx = 0;$$

hence

$$(5) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |u_\varepsilon(x) - \tilde{u}(x)| \geq \eta\}| = 0 \quad \forall \eta > 0$$

and, moreover,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du_\varepsilon| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D\tilde{u}|.$$

From this last equality and the identity $\int_{\partial\Omega} |D\tilde{u}| = 0$ we conclude, by applying the lower semicontinuity (1) to Ω and to $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}$, that

$$(6) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} |Du_\varepsilon| dx = \int_{\Omega} |D\tilde{u}| = \int_{\Omega} |Du| = P_\Omega(E).$$

The idea of the proof is now clear: after approximating $u = I_E$ by smooth functions (u_ε), we want to pass to a sequence (E_ε) of sets, which approximate E , by choosing suitable level sets of u_ε . Unfortunately, the proof is technical.

Recall that, by the hypotheses, there exist $x_1 \in E$, $x_2 \in \Omega \setminus E$, $\delta_0 > 0$ such that

$$B_1 = B(x_1, \delta_0) \subset E, \quad B_2 = B(x_2, \delta_0) \subset \Omega \setminus E,$$

so that

$$(7) \quad u_\varepsilon = u \quad \text{on } B_1 \cup B_2 \quad \text{for every } \varepsilon < \frac{\delta_0}{2}.$$

Now, for every $h \in \mathbb{N}$, let us choose a positive number $\varepsilon_h < \min\{1/h, \delta_0/2\}$ such that (see (5))

$$(8) \quad \left| \left\{ x \in \Omega : |u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) - u(x)| \geq \frac{1}{h} \right\} \right| \leq \frac{1}{h}.$$

Moreover, writing

$$v_h = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{1/h \leq t \leq 1-1/h} P_\Omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) > t\}),$$

($\operatorname{ess\,inf}$ is the essential infimum of a Lebesgue measurable function), we choose

$$t_h \in \left] \frac{1}{h}, 1 - \frac{1}{h} \right[\text{ such that}$$

$$(9) \quad P_\Omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) > t_h\}) \leq v_h + \frac{1}{h},$$

$$(10) \quad Du_{\varepsilon_h}(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) = t_h,$$

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\{x \in \partial\Omega : u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) = t_h\}) = 0.$$

Note that (9) holds for a set of t_h with positive measure, so (10) and (11) can be fulfilled by appealing, respectively, to Sard's Lemma and to $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\partial\Omega) < +\infty$.

Finally, using ε_h and t_h , we can construct E_h by setting

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{E}_h &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_{\varepsilon_h}(t) > t_h\}, \\ \lambda_h &= |\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega| - |E|, \\ E_h &= \begin{cases} \tilde{E}_h \setminus B(x_1, r_h) & \text{if } \lambda_h > 0 \\ \tilde{E}_h & \text{if } \lambda_h = 0 \\ \tilde{E}_h \cup B(x_2, r_h) & \text{if } \lambda_h < 0, \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

where r_h is chosen such that $|B(x_1, r_h)| = |B(x_2, r_h)| = |\lambda_h|$.

We first prove that $|E_h \cap \Omega| = |E|$. Note that

$$x \in (\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega) \setminus E \Rightarrow u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) > t_h > \frac{1}{h} \quad \text{and} \quad u(x) = 0,$$

while

$$x \in E \setminus (\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega) \Rightarrow u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) \leq t_h < 1 - \frac{1}{h} \quad \text{and} \quad u(x) = 1,$$

so we conclude, by (8), that

$$(12) \quad |\lambda_h| \leq |(\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega) \Delta E| \leq \left| \left\{ x \in \Omega : |u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) - u(x)| \geq \frac{1}{h} \right\} \right| \leq \frac{1}{h};$$

hence, by the definition of r_h ,

$$(13) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} r_h = 0.$$

It follows that, for h large enough, $r_h < \delta_0$; hence $\overline{B(x_1, r_h)} \subset B_1$, $\overline{B(x_2, r_h)} \subset B_2$. On the other hand, as $\varepsilon_h < \delta_0/2$, we obtain, by (7), that

$$B_1 \subseteq \tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega, \quad B_2 \subseteq \Omega \setminus \tilde{E}_h,$$

and therefore

$$|E_h \cap \Omega| = |\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega| - |B(x_1, r_h)| = |E| \quad \text{if } \lambda_h > 0,$$

$$|E_h \cap \Omega| = |\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega| + |B(x_2, r_h)| = |E| \quad \text{if } \lambda_h < 0;$$

hence (ii) is proved.

Analogously,

$$\partial E_h \cap \partial\Omega = (\partial\tilde{E}_h \cup \partial B(x_i, r_h)) \cap \partial\Omega \quad \text{for } i = 1 \text{ or } i = 2;$$

as $\partial B(x_i, r_h) \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$ for $i = 1, 2$, we conclude, by (11), that

$$\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\partial E_h \cap \partial\Omega) = \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\partial\tilde{E}_h \cap \partial\Omega) = 0,$$

which proves (iii).

The sets E_h are obviously bounded and, because of (10), have smooth boundaries. Thus, we have only to prove (i).

The fact that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} |(E_h \cap \Omega) \Delta E| = 0$$

is a direct consequence of

$$|(E_h \cap \Omega) \Delta (\tilde{E}_h \cap \Omega)| = |\lambda_h|$$

in conjunction with (12).

Finally, to prove that

$$(14) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} P_\Omega(E_h) = P_\Omega(E),$$

we first observe that the argument used before yields

$$(15) \quad P_\Omega(E_h) = P_\Omega(\tilde{E}_h) + \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\partial B(x_i, r_h))$$

for $i = 1$ or $i = 2$ and for h large enough, while (12) and the lower semicontinuity (1) give

$$(16) \quad P_\Omega(E) \leq \liminf_{h \rightarrow +\infty} P_\Omega(\tilde{E}_h).$$

For the converse inequality, we deduce from (9) that

$$P_\Omega(\tilde{E}_h) \leq \frac{1}{h} + \nu_h \leq \frac{1}{h} + P_\Omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_{\varepsilon_h}(x) > t\})$$

for every $h \in \mathbb{N}$ and for almost all $t \in \left] \frac{1}{h}, 1 - \frac{1}{h} \right[$, so, integrating in t between $\frac{1}{h}$ and $1 - \frac{1}{h}$ and applying the Fleming-Rishel formula (4), we obtain

$$\left(1 - \frac{2}{h}\right) P_\Omega(\tilde{E}_h) \leq \frac{1}{h} \left(1 - \frac{2}{h}\right) + \int_\Omega |Du_{\varepsilon_h}| dx \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{N};$$

recalling that $\varepsilon_h \leq \frac{1}{h}$, we may use (6) to conclude that

$$(17) \quad \limsup_{h \rightarrow +\infty} P_\Omega(\tilde{E}_h) \leq P_\Omega(E).$$

Finally, (13), (15), (16), and (17) yield the equality (14), and the proof of Lemma 1 is complete.

Our second lemma asserts that, to verify a minimum property for the perimeter, it suffices to restrict the class of competing sets to sets with smooth boundary.

Lemma 2. *Let Ω be an open, bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz continuous boundary, and let E be a measurable subset of Ω with $0 < |E| < |\Omega|$. If for a fixed $\lambda \geq 0$ we have $\lambda \leq P_\Omega(A)$ for every open, bounded subset A of \mathbb{R}^n which has*

smooth boundary and satisfies $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$, $|A \cap \Omega| = |E|$, then

$$\lambda \leq \min \{P_\Omega(F) : F \text{ measurable subset of } \Omega, |F| = |E|\}.$$

If, in particular, $\lambda = P_\Omega(E)$, then equality holds.

Proof. Note that, because of the definition of $P_\Omega(F)$, the lower semicontinuity (1) and the compactness (2), there is a measurable subset E_0 of Ω such that

$$P_\Omega(E_0) = \min \{P_\Omega(F) : F \text{ measurable subset of } \Omega, |F| = |E|\}.$$

By a theorem of GONZALEZ, MASSARI & TAMANINI ([14], th. 1), both E_0 and $\Omega \setminus E_0$ contain a non-empty open ball, so by the hypotheses and Lemma 1 we conclude that $\lambda \leq P(E_0)$, and Lemma 2 is proved.

The third lemma of this section discusses a geometrically evident property of the tubular neighborhoods of a compact smooth hypersurface in \mathbb{R}^n .

Lemma 3. *Let A be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n with smooth, non-empty, compact boundary and define $g(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial A)$, and, for $t > 0$, $S_t = \{x \in A : g(x) = t\}$. If Ω is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n such that $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$, then*

(i) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) = \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \Omega).$

Proof. We first prove (i) with $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$. For $t > 0$, let $V_t = \{x \in A : 0 < g(x) < t\}$; by repeating an argument of GILBARG & TRUDINGER ([12], App. A), we find that, for t small enough, there is a diffeomorphism ϕ between V_t and $\partial A \times]0, t[$ such that

$$(18) \quad \det(D\phi)(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (1 - k_i(\hat{\phi}(x))g(x)) \quad \forall x \in V_t,$$

where k_1, \dots, k_{n-1} denote the principal curvatures of ∂A and $\hat{\phi}(x)$ denotes the component of $\phi(x)$ on ∂A . Moreover, g is smooth on \bar{V}_t and

$$(19) \quad Dg(x) = -\nu(\hat{\phi}(x)) \quad \forall x \in \bar{V}_t,$$

where ν denotes the outer normal vector to ∂A . Finally, if ν_t denotes the normal vector to S_t , outward with respect to V_t , we have

$$(20) \quad \nu_t(x) = Dg(x) \quad \forall x \in S_t.$$

Now, the divergence theorem, (19) and (20) imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_t} \Delta g(x) dx &= \int_{\partial A} Dg \cdot \nu d\mathcal{H}_{n-1} + \int_{S_t} Dg \cdot \nu_t d\mathcal{H}_{n-1} \\ &= \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t) - \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A), \end{aligned}$$

and it is sufficient to verify that $|V_t|$ tends to zero as $t \rightarrow 0^+$. Indeed, by (18) and the smoothness and compactness of ∂A , $\det D\phi(x) \geq \mu > 0$ for $x \in V_t$,

and t small enough; hence

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} |V_t| &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\partial A} d\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(y) \int_0^t [\det D\phi^{-1}(y, s)] ds \\ &\leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t\mu^{-1} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and (i) is proved when $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$.

We now remove this last condition. Note that $S_t = \partial(A \setminus V_t)$; hence, for t small enough,

$$\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) = P_\Omega(A \setminus V_t).$$

By (21),

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_A - I_{A \setminus V_t}| dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} I_{V_t} dx = 0,$$

and the lower semicontinuity (1) yields

$$(22) \quad \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \Omega) = P_\Omega(A) \leq \liminf_{t \rightarrow 0^+} P_\Omega(A \setminus V_t) = \liminf_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega).$$

On the other hand,

$$\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) \leq \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t) - \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega})),$$

and, as before,

$$\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega})) \leq \liminf_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}));$$

hence, for the hypothesis $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial\Omega) = 0$,

$$(23) \quad \begin{aligned} \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) &\leq \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A) - \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega})) \\ &= \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \Omega). \end{aligned}$$

The results (22) and (23) complete the proof of Lemma 3.

The last lemma is a two-sided version and an immediate corollary of Lemma 3.

Lemma 4. *Let A and Ω be as in Lemma 3 and define the function $h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by*

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} -\text{dist}(x, \partial A) & \text{if } x \in A \\ \text{dist}(x, \partial A) & \text{if } x \notin A. \end{cases}$$

Then h is Lipschitz continuous, $|Dh(x)| = 1$ for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and, if $S_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : h(x) = t\}$,

$$(i) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) = \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \Omega).$$

Proof. It is obvious that $|h(x) - h(y)| \leq |x - y|$ for every $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$; hence h is Lipschitz continuous and $|Dh(x)| \leq 1$ for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Moreover, for

every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \partial A$ there exists $x_0 \in \partial A$ such that $h(x) = \pm |x - x_0|$ and $x - x_0$ is orthogonal to ∂A in x_0 . Then, at each point y of the segment $[x, x_0]$, we have $h(y) = \pm |y - x_0|$; hence $|h(x) - h(y)| = |x - y|$ for every $y \in [x, x_0]$, and $|Dh(x)| = 1$ for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

To prove (i) it suffices to apply Lemma 3 to A and to $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{A}$.

2. Main results

Throughout this section Ω will be a fixed open, bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz continuous boundary, and $W: [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ will be a fixed non-negative, continuous function with exactly two zeros α, β ($0 < \alpha < \beta$). For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $u \in L^1(\Omega)$, we define

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) = \int_{\Omega} [\varepsilon |Du(x)|^2 + W(u(x))] dx$$

if $u \in \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$; $\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) = +\infty$ otherwise. Further, it is convenient to introduce the constant

$$c_0 = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} W^{\frac{1}{2}}(s) ds.$$

Our main goal is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem I. Fix $m \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\alpha |\Omega| \leq m \leq \beta |\Omega|$, and suppose that the function u_ε is, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, a solution of the variational problem

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = \min \left\{ \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) : u \in L^1(\Omega), u \geq 0, \int_{\Omega} u dx = m \right\}.$$

If (ε_h) is a sequence of positive numbers such that ε_h converges to zero and (u_{ε_h}) converges to a function u_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $h \rightarrow +\infty$, then

- (i) $W(u_0(x)) = 0$ (i.e. $u_0(x) = \alpha$ or $u_0(x) = \beta$) for almost all $x \in \Omega$;
- (ii) the set $E = \{x \in \Omega : u_0(x) = \alpha\}$ is a solution of the variational problem

$$P_{\Omega}(E) = \min \left\{ P_{\Omega}(F) : F \subseteq \Omega, |F| = \frac{\beta |\Omega| - m}{\beta - \alpha} \right\};$$

- (iii) $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon_h^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}) = 2c_0 P_{\Omega}(E)$.

We postpone to the end of this section some remarks about the statement of Theorem I.

The proof of Theorem I relies on the following two propositions; these propositions, as we shall see in section 3, are of interest in themselves.

Proposition 1. Let $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \geq 0}$ be a family of functions in $L^1(\Omega)$ such that v_ε converges to v_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$.

(i) If

$$\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-1} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) < +\infty,$$

then $W(v_0(x)) = 0$ for almost all $x \in \Omega$.

(ii) If $W(v_0(x)) = 0$ for almost all $x \in \Omega$, then

$$P_\Omega(E) \leq \frac{1}{2c_0} \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-1} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon),$$

where $E = \{x \in \Omega : v_0(x) = \alpha\}$.

Proposition 2. Let A be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n with ∂A a non-empty, compact, smooth hypersurface and $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$. Define the function $v_0 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$v_0(x) = \alpha \quad \text{if } x \in A \cap \Omega, \quad v_0(x) = \beta \quad \text{if } x \in (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus A) \cap \Omega.$$

Then there is a family $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon > 0}$ of Lipschitz continuous function on Ω such that v converges to v_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, $\alpha \leq v_\varepsilon \leq \beta$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, and

$$(i) \quad \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon \, dx = \int_\Omega v_0 \, dx = \alpha |A \cap \Omega| + \beta |\Omega \setminus A| \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0,$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{2c_0} \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-1} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) \leq P_\Omega(A).$$

Proof of Proposition 1. (i) Let us choose a sequence (ε_h) of positive numbers, converging to zero as $h \rightarrow +\infty$, such that (v_{ε_h}) converges pointwise to v_0 almost everywhere in Ω and

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(v_{\varepsilon_h}) = 0.$$

Then, by Fatou's Lemma,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega W(v_0(x)) \, dx &\leq \liminf_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \int_\Omega W(v_{\varepsilon_h}(x)) \, dx \\ &\leq \liminf_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(v_{\varepsilon_h}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $W \geq 0$, (i) is proved.

(ii) It is not restrictive to assume $\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) < +\infty$ (hence $v_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$) and $\alpha \leq v_\varepsilon \leq \beta$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. In fact, by considering the truncated functions

$$\tilde{v}_\varepsilon = \max \{ \alpha, \min \{ v_\varepsilon, \beta \} \},$$

we conclude that \tilde{v}_ε converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ to v_0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, and $\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(\tilde{v}_\varepsilon) \leq \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$.

Define

$$\phi(t) = \int_0^t W^\sharp(s) \, ds, \quad w_\varepsilon(x) = \phi(v_\varepsilon(x))$$

for $t \geq 0$, $\varepsilon \geq 0$, $x \in \Omega$. Since the v_ε are equibounded and ϕ is of class C^1 , w_ε converges to w_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, so the lower semicontinuity (1) yields

$$(24) \quad \int_{\Omega} |Dw_0| \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} |Dw_\varepsilon|.$$

Next, by the Fleming-Rishel formula (4) and the hypothesis $v_0(x) = \alpha$ or $v_0(x) = \beta$ for almost all $x \in \Omega$,

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |Dw_0| &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} P_{\Omega}(\{x \in \Omega : \phi(v_0(x)) > t\}) dt \\ &= (\phi(\beta) - \phi(\alpha)) P_{\Omega}(E) = c_0 P_{\Omega}(E). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $v_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ implies that $Dw_\varepsilon(x) = \phi'(v_\varepsilon(x)) Dv_\varepsilon(x)$ (cf. MARCUS & MIZEL [18]); hence

$$(26) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |Dw_\varepsilon| dx &= \int_{\Omega} |W^{\frac{1}{2}}(v_\varepsilon(x))| |Dv_\varepsilon(x)| dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} [\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} |Dv_\varepsilon|^2 + \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} W(v_\varepsilon)] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

By inserting (25) and (26) in (24), (ii) is proved.

Proof of Proposition 2. Let us define the function h as in Lemma 4 and the function $\chi_0: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\chi_0(t) = \alpha \quad \text{if } t < 0, \quad \chi_0(t) = \beta \quad \text{if } t \geq 0,$$

so that $v_0(x) = \chi_0(h(x))$. We shall construct (v_ε) using (χ_ε) to approximate χ_0 , with χ_ε obtained using a construction involving the ordinary differential equation $\varepsilon \chi_\varepsilon'^2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon} + W(\chi_\varepsilon)$.

For clarity, let us explain briefly why we choose this equation. Our aim is to approximate the two-valued function χ_0 by a Lipschitz continuous function χ_ε which interpolates between α and β and, at the same time, minimizes

$$\int [\varepsilon \chi_\varepsilon'^2 + W(\chi_\varepsilon)] dt,$$

the one-dimensional analogue of \mathcal{E}_ε . The corresponding Euler equation is $2\varepsilon \chi_\varepsilon'' = W'(\chi_\varepsilon)$; multiplying by χ_ε' and integrating, we obtain $\varepsilon \chi_\varepsilon'^2 = c_\varepsilon + W(\chi_\varepsilon)$. The constant c_ε cannot be set equal to zero: indeed, in this case, if $\chi_\varepsilon(t_0) = \alpha$ or $\chi_\varepsilon(t_0) = \beta$ for some $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, then χ_ε would be constant. On the other hand, we need $c_\varepsilon \geq \varepsilon$ to make χ_ε fill the gap between α and β as quickly as possible (note that $\chi_\varepsilon'^2 \geq c_\varepsilon/\varepsilon$), and for that reason we choose $c_\varepsilon = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$.

To begin the explicit construction of χ_ε , fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and define, for $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$,

$$\psi_\varepsilon(t) = \int_{\alpha}^t \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\varepsilon} + W(s)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds$$

and

$$\eta_\varepsilon = \psi_\varepsilon(\beta).$$

In addition, let $\phi_\varepsilon: [0, \eta_\varepsilon] \rightarrow [\alpha, \beta]$ denote the inverse of ψ_ε . Since W is non-negative,

$$(27) \quad 0 < \eta_\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}(\beta - \alpha);$$

and, since W is continuous, ϕ_ε is of class C^1 and

$$(28) \quad \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}\phi'_\varepsilon(t) = (\sqrt{\varepsilon} + W(\phi_\varepsilon(t)))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

for $0 \leq t \leq \eta_\varepsilon$.

We now extend the definition of ϕ_ε to the entire real line by setting

$$\phi_\varepsilon(t) = \alpha \quad \text{for } t < 0, \quad \phi_\varepsilon(t) = \beta \quad \text{for } t > \eta_\varepsilon,$$

so that ϕ_ε becomes a Lipschitz continuous function on \mathbb{R} . Note that, for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\phi_\varepsilon(t) \leq \chi_0(t)$ and $\phi_\varepsilon(t + \eta_\varepsilon) \geq \chi_0(t)$. Thus, there is a $\delta_\varepsilon \in [0, \eta_\varepsilon]$ such that

$$(29) \quad \int_\Omega \phi_\varepsilon(h(x) + \delta_\varepsilon) \, dx = \int_\Omega \chi_0(h(x)) \, dx = \int_\Omega v_0(x) \, dx.$$

Finally, we define $\chi_\varepsilon(t) = \phi_\varepsilon(t + \delta_\varepsilon)$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $v_\varepsilon(x) = \chi_\varepsilon(h(x))$ for $x \in \Omega$.

Each v_ε is a Lipschitz continuous function and $\alpha \leq v_\varepsilon \leq \beta$; by Lemma 4

$$\int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon - v_0| \, dx = \int_\Omega |\chi_\varepsilon(h(x)) - \chi_0(h(x))| |Dh(x)| \, dx,$$

so that the coarea formula (cf. FEDERER [10])

$$(30) \quad \int_\Omega f(u(x)) |Du(x)| \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\{x \in \Omega : u(x) = t\}) \, dt,$$

which holds for any Lebesgue measurable function f and any Lipschitz continuous function u , implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon - v_0| \, dx &= \int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\eta_\varepsilon - \delta_\varepsilon} |\chi_\varepsilon(t) - \chi_0(t)| \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) \, dt \\ &\leq \eta_\varepsilon(\beta - \alpha) \sup_{|t| \leq \eta_\varepsilon} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega), \end{aligned}$$

where $S_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : h(x) = t\}$. Applying (27) and Lemma 4, we conclude that v_ε converges to v_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$.

Since the thesis (i) is a direct consequence of (29), it remains to prove the estimate (ii). Let

$$\gamma_\varepsilon = \sup_{|t| \leq \eta_\varepsilon} \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega).$$

We again employ the coarea formula (30), obtaining

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \chi_\varepsilon'^2(t) + \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} W(\chi_\varepsilon(t))] \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(S_t \cap \Omega) dt \\ &\leq \gamma_\varepsilon \int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\eta_\varepsilon - \delta_\varepsilon} [\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_\varepsilon'^2(t + \delta_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} W(\phi_\varepsilon(t + \delta_\varepsilon))] dt \\ &\leq \gamma_\varepsilon \int_0^{\eta_\varepsilon} [\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_\varepsilon'^2(t) + \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\sqrt{\varepsilon} + W(\phi(t)))] dt \end{aligned}$$

and, recalling (28),

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) &\leq \gamma_\varepsilon \int_0^{\eta_\varepsilon} 2(\sqrt{\varepsilon} + W(\phi_\varepsilon(t)))^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_\varepsilon'(t) dt \\ &= 2\gamma_\varepsilon \int_\alpha^\beta (\sqrt{\varepsilon} + W(s))^{\frac{1}{2}} ds. \end{aligned}$$

Since Lemma 4 implies

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \gamma_\varepsilon = \mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \Omega) = P_\Omega(A),$$

we conclude that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) \leq 2P_\Omega(A) \int_\alpha^\beta W^{\frac{1}{2}}(s) ds$$

and Proposition 2 is proved.

Proof of Theorem I. Consider (i). Let us select, as comparison functions for u_ε , the following piecewise affine functions v_ε , depending only on the first variable x_1 :

$$v_\varepsilon(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha & \text{if } x_1 \leq t_0 - \sqrt{\varepsilon} \\ \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(x_1 - t_0) + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} & \text{if } t_0 - \sqrt{\varepsilon} < x_1 < t_0 + \sqrt{\varepsilon} \\ \beta & \text{if } x_1 \geq t_0 + \sqrt{\varepsilon}, \end{cases}$$

with t_0 so chosen that

$$\int_\Omega v_\varepsilon dx = m.$$

If we let $T_\varepsilon = \{x \in \Omega : t_0 - \sqrt{\varepsilon} \leq x_1 \leq t_0 + \sqrt{\varepsilon}\}$, we have, by the boundedness of Ω , that $|T_\varepsilon| \leq c_1 \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and for a suitable real constant c_1 , hence, by the minimality of u_ε ,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}) &\leq \varepsilon_h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(v_{\varepsilon_h}) = \int_{T_{\varepsilon_h}} \left[\sqrt{\varepsilon_h} \left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_h}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_h}} W(v_{\varepsilon_h}(x)) \right] dx \\ &\leq c_1 \left[\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \right)^2 + \max_{\alpha \leq s \leq \beta} W(s) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Since W is continuous, Proposition 1 applies and (i) is proved.

Consider (ii). Suppose first that $0 < |E| < |\Omega|$. Since

$$|E| = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\beta - u_0(x)}{\beta - \alpha} \right) dx = \frac{\beta |\Omega| - m}{\beta - \alpha},$$

by Lemma 2 it suffices to verify that $P_{\Omega}(E) \leq P_{\Omega}(A)$ for every open, bounded subset A of \mathbb{R}^n , with smooth boundary, such that $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$ and $|A \cap \Omega| = |E|$. Fix such a subset A and note that $\partial A \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset$, because $0 < |A \cap \Omega| < |\Omega|$; using Proposition 2 we construct a family $(v_{\varepsilon})_{\varepsilon > 0}$ in $\mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} v_{\varepsilon} dx = \alpha |A \cap \Omega| + \beta |\Omega \setminus A| = \alpha |E| + \beta (|\Omega| - |E|) = m$$

and

$$(31) \quad \frac{1}{2c_0} \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon}(v_{\varepsilon}) \leq P_{\Omega}(A).$$

On the other hand, by (i) and Proposition 2,

$$(32) \quad P_{\Omega}(E) \leq \frac{1}{2c_0} \liminf_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon_h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}),$$

and, by the minimality of u_{ε_h} ,

$$(33) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}) \leq \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(v_{\varepsilon_h}) \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{N}.$$

It is now obvious that (32), (33) and (31) yield $P_{\Omega}(E) \leq P_{\Omega}(A)$. It remains to consider the cases $|E| = |\Omega|$ and $|E| = 0$, which are trivial. For instance, in the former case we have $m = \alpha |\Omega|$, so that

$$0 \leq \min \{P_{\Omega}(F) : F \subseteq \Omega, |F| = |\Omega|\} \leq P_{\Omega}(\Omega) = 0;$$

but $|\Omega \setminus E| = 0$ implies that $P_{\Omega}(E) = P_{\Omega}(\Omega) = 0$.

Finally, let us prove (iii). By taking into account (32), (33) and (31), we find that

$$2c_0 P_{\Omega}(E) \leq \liminf_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon_h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}) \leq \limsup_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon_h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}) \leq 2c_0 P_{\Omega}(A)$$

for any open, bounded subset A of \mathbb{R}^n , with smooth boundary, such that $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$ and $|A \cap \Omega| = |E|$, provided that $0 < |E| < |\Omega|$. Applying Lemma 2 with $\lambda = \limsup_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon_h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h})$ in conjunction with (ii), we immediately obtain (iii). The proof of (iii) in the cases $|E| = |\Omega|$ and $|E| = 0$ is straightforward. For instance, in the former case $m = \alpha |\Omega|$, hence $u_{\varepsilon} = \alpha$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon}(u_{\varepsilon}) = 0$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, while $P_{\Omega}(E) = 0$. The proof of Theorem I is now complete.

Let us conclude this section by a few comments and remarks about the statement of Theorem I. One may ask whether the convergence in $L^1(\Omega)$ of some sequences (u_{ε_h}) can be guaranteed in advance. In the following proposition we show

that the answer in “yes” if either one has an *a priori* L^∞ bound⁴ on the u_ε , or W has a (reasonable) polynomial behavior at infinity.

Proposition 3. Fix $m \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\alpha |\Omega| \leq m \leq \beta |\Omega|$, and suppose that the function u_ε is, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, a solution of the variational problem

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = \min \left\{ \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) : u \in L^1(\Omega), u \geq 0, \int_\Omega u \, dx = m \right\}.$$

Suppose that

- (a) there exists $M > 0$ such that $u_\varepsilon(x) \leq M$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $x \in \Omega$; or
- (b) there exist $t_0 > 0$, $c_1 > 0$, $c_2 > 0$, $k > 2$ such that

$$c_1 t^k \leq W(t) \leq c_2 t^k \quad \forall t \geq t_0.$$

Then, there exists a sequence (ε_h) of positive numbers such that ε_h converges to zero and (u_{ε_h}) converges to a function u_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $h \rightarrow +\infty$.

Proof. Let ϕ be the primitive function of $W^{\frac{1}{2}}$ constructed in the proof of Proposition 2 and define $v_\varepsilon(x) = \phi(u_\varepsilon(x))$. First, we shall prove that the family $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon > 0}$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$.

This is obvious when (a) holds. If (b) holds, it is not restrictive to assume that $t_0 \geq 1$, and we easily have that

$$\phi(t) \leq \int_0^{t_0} W^{\frac{1}{2}}(s) \, ds + \frac{2\sqrt{c_2}}{k+2} t^{k/2+1} \quad \forall t \geq t_0.$$

Moreover, $k \geq 2$ implies that $\frac{k}{2} + 1 \leq k$; hence

$$\phi(t) \leq c_3 + c_4 W(t) \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

for some real constants c_3 and c_4 . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon \, dx &\leq c_3 |\Omega| + c_4 \int_\Omega W(u_\varepsilon(x)) \, dx \\ &\leq c_3 |\Omega| + c_4 \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

so, by recalling the proof of (i) in Theorem I, we conclude that (v_ε) is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$.

On the other hand, by recalling (26) and again the proof of (i) in Theorem I, we see that

$$\int_\Omega |Dv_\varepsilon| \, dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) \leq c_5 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

for a suitable real constant $c_5 > 0$, so the compactness (2) yields that there is a sequence (ε_h) of positive numbers converging to zero such that (v_{ε_h}) converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ to a function v_0 .

⁴ Cf. GURTIN & MATANO [17].

We now return to the functions u_ε . Let ψ be the inverse function of ϕ and define $u_0(x) = \psi(v_0(x))$. Let (a) hold. Since ψ is bounded and uniformly continuous on bounded subsets of $[0, +\infty[$, it follows easily that $u_{\varepsilon_h} = \psi \circ v_{\varepsilon_h}$ converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ to u_0 as $h \rightarrow +\infty$ and Proposition 3 is proved.

If (b) holds, then $\phi'(t) \geq \sqrt{c_1} t_0^{k/2}$ for every $t \geq t_0$; hence ψ is Lipschitz continuous on $[\phi(t_0), +\infty[$ and uniformly continuous on the entire real line. It follows that $u_{\varepsilon_h} = \psi \circ v_{\varepsilon_h}$ converges in measure on Ω to u_0 as $h \rightarrow +\infty$; since

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u_{\varepsilon_h}^k dx &\leq \int_{\Omega} t_0^k dx + \frac{1}{c_1} \int_{\Omega} W(u_{\varepsilon_h}(x)) dx \\ &\leq t_0^k |\Omega| + \frac{1}{c_1} \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon_h}(u_{\varepsilon_h}), \end{aligned}$$

we conclude as above that (u_{ε_h}) is bounded in $L^k(\Omega)$ with $k \geq 2$. Hence, by a classical theorem of measure theory, (u_{ε_h}) actually converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ to u_0 , and this completes the proof of Proposition 3.

Some further remarks concerning Theorem I:

- (a) The assumption that $\partial\Omega$ is Lipschitz continuous can be weakened but not replaced by $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial\Omega) < +\infty$ (cf. (3) and the proof of Lemma 1).
- (b) The proof of Theorem I can be repeated with only minor changes when W is defined on the open positive real line with $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} W(t) = +\infty$, or when W is defined on the entire real line with the condition $u \geq 0$ removed.
- (c) The same is true for the constrained variational problem

$$\min \left\{ \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) : u \in L^1(\Omega), a \leq u \leq b, \int_{\Omega} u = m \right\}$$

where a, b are fixed positive numbers with $a < \alpha$, $b < \beta$. Note that, in this case, the compactness of (u_ε) is automatically verified because of Proposition 3. In a forthcoming paper GURTIN & MATANO [17] give some conditions on W ensuring that all solutions u_ε of the original variational problem lie in a strip $a \leq u \leq b$.

(d) It is also possible to study, by the technique of Theorem I, the asymptotic behavior, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, of the variational problem obtained by adding a perturbation $\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}T(u)$, continuous in $L^1(\Omega)$, to $\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u)$ (cf. the next section).

(e) The proof of Theorem I is entirely variational: no regularity is assumed for W , so that, in general, there is no Euler-Lagrange equation for u_ε . On the other hand, it is easy to verify, by direct methods, that the functionals \mathcal{E}_ε attain their minimum value in the variational problems considered above.

3. Relation to Γ -convergence theory

In this section we will show how the content of the previous sections might be placed within the general framework of variational convergence. This is only a first attempt: the subject deserves a more careful and deeper treatment (see the final remark).

Let Ω be an open, bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz continuous boundary. A family $(F_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ of real-extended functionals defined on $L^1(\Omega)$ is said to Γ -converge as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ to a functional F_0 in a fixed point $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ if the following two conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) $\forall (u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}: \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} |u_\varepsilon - u| dx = 0 \Rightarrow F_0(u) \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon);$
 (b) $\exists (u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}: \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} |u_\varepsilon - u| dx = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad F_0(u) \geq \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon).$

There is a large literature on Γ -convergence, beginning with the pioneering works of DE GIORGI [8], [9]. We refer the interested reader to the comprehensive account of ATTOUCH [4], noting that in his terminology Γ -convergence is referred to as epi-convergence.

The following abstract proposition, whose proof is quite simple, explains why Γ -convergence is convenient in the asymptotic analysis of variational problems.

Proposition 4. *Suppose that F_ε Γ -converges as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ to F_0 at every point of $L^1(\Omega)$. For every $\varepsilon > 0$, let u_ε be a minimum point of F_ε in $L^1(\Omega)$. If u_ε converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ to a function u_0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, then u_0 is a minimum point of F_0 in $L^1(\Omega)$ and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = F_0(u_0)$.*

We now return to the results of Section 2. Define

$$F_\varepsilon(u) = \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) = \int_{\Omega} [\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} |Du|^2 + \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} W(u)] dx$$

$(F_\varepsilon(u) = +\infty$ if $u \notin \mathcal{W}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\Omega)$), and

$$I_m(u) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \int_{\Omega} u dx = m, \quad I_m(u) = +\infty \quad \text{if} \quad \int_{\Omega} u dx \neq m,$$

and finally

$$F_0(u) = \begin{cases} 2c_0 \int_{\Omega} |Du| & \text{if } u \in BV(\Omega) \text{ and } W(u(x)) = 0 \\ & \text{for almost every } x \in \Omega \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then it is easy to verify that Propositions 1 and 2 are equivalent to asserting that, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, $F_\varepsilon + I_m$ Γ -converges to $F_0 + I_m$ at every point $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ except for those which satisfy

- (i) $\int_{\Omega} u dx = m;$
 (ii) $W(u(x)) = 0$ for almost every $x \in \Omega;$
 (iii) there is no open subset A of \mathbb{R}^n with non-empty, compact, smooth boundary such that $\mathcal{H}_{n-1}(\partial A \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$ and $\{x \in \Omega : u(x) = \alpha\} = A \cap \Omega$.

Actually, it can be proved rather easily, using Lemma 2, that Γ -convergence really occurs at all points of $L^1(\Omega)$, so that Theorem I is a corollary of Proposition 4.

Furthermore, the true advantage of the formulation in terms of Γ -convergence is that this convergence is invariant under continuous perturbations (it is enough to insure the definition of Γ -convergence given above). For example, one directly obtains, without additional computation, a theorem—analogue to Theorem I—for the asymptotic behavior, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, of the variational problem

$$\min \left\{ \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u) + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\Omega} w(x) u(x) dx : u \geq 0, \int_{\Omega} u dx = m \right\}$$

with $w \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

The Modica-Mortola example of Γ -convergence cited in the introduction is exactly the Γ -convergence of F_ε to F_0 . Of course, this does not imply Theorem I since I_m does not correspond to a continuous perturbation.

We conclude with a remark about the asymptotic Γ -expansion:

$$\begin{aligned} E_\varepsilon(u) &= \int_{\Omega} [\varepsilon |Du|^2 + W_0(u)] dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} W_0^{**}(u) dx + 2c_0\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\Omega} |Du| + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

which holds in the sense

$$\min_{u \in V} \int_{\Omega} W_0^{**}(u(x)) dx = \min_{u \in V} \Gamma\text{-}\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} E_\varepsilon(u)$$

and

$$\min_{u \in V} 2c_0 \int_{\Omega} |Du| = \min_{u \in V} \Gamma\text{-}\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{E_\varepsilon(u) - \int_{\Omega} W_0^{**}(u) dx}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

where V denotes the set $\left\{ u \in L^1(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} u dx = m, \int_{\Omega} W(u(x)) dx = 0 \right\}$ and W_0^{**} is the greatest convex function less than W_0 .

It should be interesting to analyze more deeply this concept of asymptotic expansion. A possible question may be to find an explicit form of the next term in the development, which is probably ε multiplied by

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma\text{-}\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{E_\varepsilon(u) - \int_{\Omega} W_0^{**}(u) dx - 2c_0\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\Omega} |Du|}{\varepsilon} \\ = \Gamma\text{-}\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} [|Du| - \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} W^{\frac{1}{2}}(u)]^2 dx, \end{aligned}$$

where, for the last (tentative!) equality, we might use the facts: $W_0(u) - W_0^{**}(u) = W(u)$ for $\alpha \leq u \leq \beta$; $c_0 \int_{\Omega} |Du| = \int_{\Omega} |D(\phi \circ u)|$ for $u \in V$; $\phi' = W^{\frac{1}{2}}$;

$$|D(\phi \circ u)(x)| = W^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(x)) |Du(x)|$$

for any function $u \in \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$.

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