



Minimal Surfaces Bounded by Elastic Curves

Álvaro Pámpano Llarena

**Elastic Curves and Surfaces with Applications and
Numerical Representations**

*18th International Conference of Numerical Analysis and
Applied Mathematics*

Lubbock, September 19 (2020)

Euler-Willmore Variational Problem

Euler-Willmore Variational Problem

Let Σ be a **compact**, connected **surface with boundary** and
 $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ a class \mathcal{C}^4 **embedding**.

Euler-Willmore Variational Problem

Let Σ be a compact, connected surface with boundary and $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ a class \mathcal{C}^4 embedding.

Euler-Willmore Energy

The Euler-Willmore energy is defined by

$$\mathcal{W}[X] := a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha \kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Euler-Willmore Variational Problem

Let Σ be a compact, connected surface with boundary and $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ a class \mathcal{C}^4 embedding.

Euler-Willmore Energy

The Euler-Willmore energy is defined by

$$\mathcal{W}[X] := a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha \kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$. After rescaling we assume $\beta > 0$.

Euler-Willmore Variational Problem

Let Σ be a compact, connected surface with boundary and $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ a class C^4 embedding.

Euler-Willmore Energy

The Euler-Willmore energy is defined by

$$\mathcal{W}[X] := a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha \kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$. After rescaling we assume $\beta > 0$.

- Motivation. It combines two of the most interesting energies of Geometric Calculus of Variations.

Euler-Lagrange Equations

Euler-Lagrange Equations

1. We first consider compactly supported variations, obtaining

$$\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) \equiv 0, \quad \text{on } \Sigma,$$

i.e. a critical immersion must be a Willmore surface.

Euler-Lagrange Equations

1. We first consider compactly supported variations, obtaining

$$\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) \equiv 0, \quad \text{on } \Sigma,$$

i.e. a critical immersion must be a Willmore surface.

2. We take now normal variations $\delta X = \psi \nu$ to get along the boundary

$$H = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Sigma,$$

Euler-Lagrange Equations

1. We first consider compactly supported variations, obtaining

$$\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) \equiv 0, \quad \text{on } \Sigma,$$

i.e. a critical immersion must be a Willmore surface.

2. We take now normal variations $\delta X = \psi \nu$ to get along the boundary

$$H = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Sigma,$$

$$J' \cdot \nu - a\partial_n H = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Sigma,$$

where $J := 2\alpha T'' + (3\alpha\kappa^2 - \beta) T$.

Euler-Lagrange Equations

1. We first consider compactly supported variations, obtaining

$$\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) \equiv 0, \quad \text{on } \Sigma,$$

i.e. a critical immersion must be a Willmore surface.

2. We take now normal variations $\delta X = \psi \nu$ to get along the boundary

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot \nu - a\partial_n H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where $J := 2\alpha T'' + (3\alpha\kappa^2 - \beta) T$.

3. Finally, from tangent variations we also get

$$J' \cdot n = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Sigma.$$

Minimal Immersions

The Euler-Lagrange equations for equilibria of $\mathcal{W}[X]$ are:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) &\equiv 0, & \text{on } \Sigma, \\ H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot \nu - a\partial_n H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot n &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma.\end{aligned}$$

Minimal Immersions

The Euler-Lagrange equations for equilibria of $\mathcal{W}[X]$ are:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) &\equiv 0, & \text{on } \Sigma, \\ H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot \nu - a\partial_n H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot n &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma.\end{aligned}$$

Boundary Curves

Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is composed by closed and simple elastic curves

Minimal Immersions

The Euler-Lagrange equations for equilibria of $\mathcal{W}[X]$ are:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H + 2H(H^2 - K) &\equiv 0, & \text{on } \Sigma, \\ H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot \nu - a\partial_n H &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma, \\ J' \cdot n &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Sigma.\end{aligned}$$

Boundary Curves

Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is composed by closed and simple elastic curves, i.e. critical for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] := \oint_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) ds,$$

with $\lambda := \beta/\alpha > 0$.

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There **exist infinitely** many **embedded closed** elastic curves.

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There **exist infinitely** many **embedded closed** elastic curves.
- They lie on suitable **rotational tori**.

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There **exist infinitely** many **embedded closed** elastic curves.
- They lie on suitable **rotational tori**.
- They represent **(q, p) -torus knots**.

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There exist infinitely many **embedded closed** elastic curves.
- They lie on suitable **rotational tori**.
- They represent **(q, p) -torus knots**.
- The natural number q represents the **number of periods**

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There exist infinitely many **embedded closed** elastic curves.
- They lie on suitable **rotational tori**.
- They represent **(q, p) -torus knots**.
- The natural number q represents the **number of periods**, while p is the **number of rounds**.

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There exist infinitely many **embedded closed** elastic curves.
- They lie on suitable **rotational tori**.
- They represent **(q, p) -torus knots**.
- The natural number q represents the **number of periods**, while p is the **number of rounds**.
- The parameters satisfy $0 \leq 2p < q$.

Closed Elastic Curves

Let $C : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an **elastic curve**, i.e. critical curve for

$$\mathcal{E}[C] = \int_C (\kappa^2 + \lambda) .$$

- There exist infinitely many **embedded closed** elastic curves.
- They lie on suitable **rotational tori**.
- They represent **(q, p) -torus knots**.
- The natural number q represents the **number of periods**, while p is the **number of rounds**.
- The parameters satisfy $0 \leq 2p < q$.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49CeK8g1RAo>

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Theorem

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is either a **circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$**

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Theorem

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is either a **circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$** or a **closed and simple elastic curve** of type **$G(q, 1)$** for $q > 2$.

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Theorem

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is either a **circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$** or a **closed and simple elastic curve** of type **$G(q, 1)$** for $q > 2$.

Idea of the proof:

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Theorem

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is either a **circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$** or a **closed and simple elastic curve** of type **$G(q, 1)$** for $q > 2$.

Idea of the proof:

- The minimal surface is a **Seifert surface**, which has genus zero.

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Theorem

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is either a **circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$** or a **closed and simple elastic curve** of type **$G(q, 1)$** for $q > 2$.

Idea of the proof:

- The minimal surface is a **Seifert surface**, which has genus zero.
- The boundary is a **torus knot** and its genus is

$$\frac{1}{2}(p-1)(q-1).$$

Topological Discs

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **disc** $\Sigma \cong D$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Theorem

Let $X : \Sigma \cong D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ is either a **circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$** or a **closed and simple elastic curve** of type **$G(q, 1)$** for $q > 2$.

Idea of the proof:

- The minimal surface is a **Seifert surface**, which has genus zero.
- The boundary is a **torus knot** and its genus is

$$\frac{1}{2}(p-1)(q-1).$$

- We **compare the genus** of this particular Seifert surface with the genus of the boundary knot, obtaining **$p = 1$** .

Disc Type Surfaces

Disc Type Surfaces

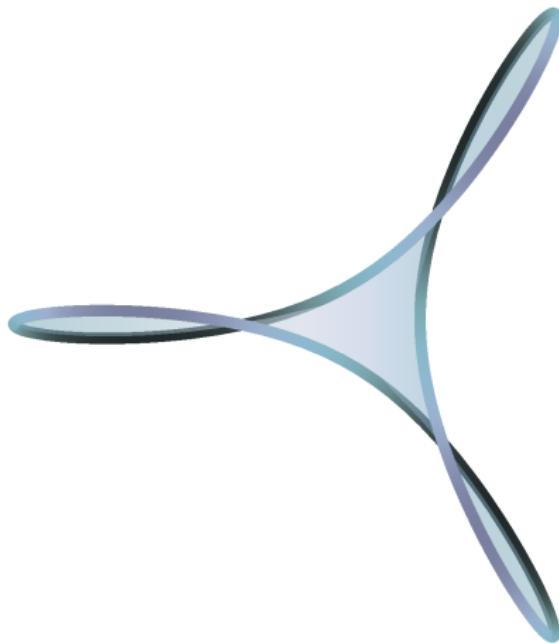


FIGURE: $C \cong G(3, 1)$

Disc Type Surfaces

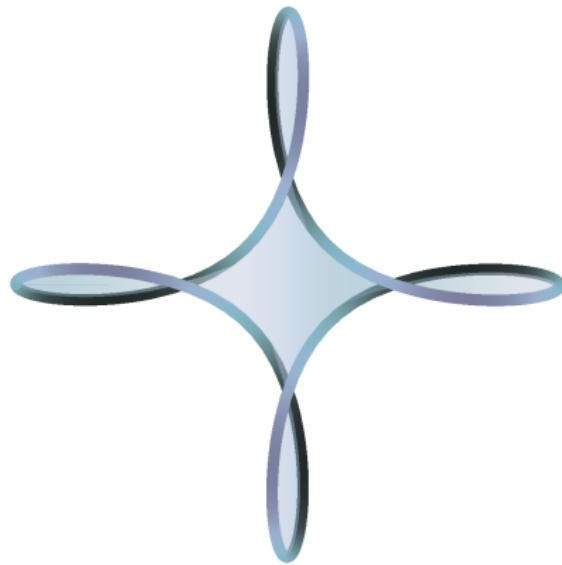


FIGURE: $C \cong G(4, 1)$

Disc Type Surfaces

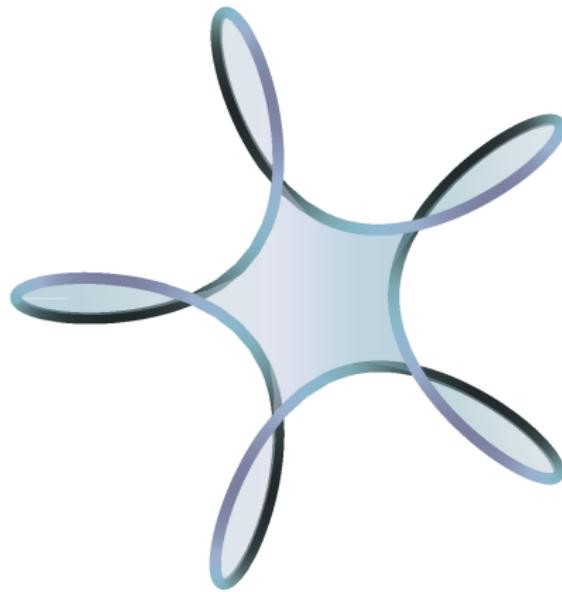


FIGURE: $C \cong G(5, 1)$

Disc Type Surfaces

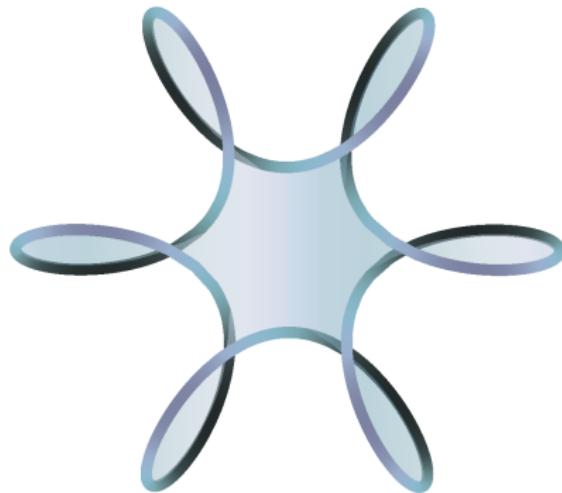


FIGURE: $C \cong G(6, 1)$

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **annulus** $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **annulus** $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Proposition

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the **boundary components** of $\partial\Sigma$ are **closed and simple elastic curves**

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **annulus** $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Proposition

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the **boundary components** of $\partial\Sigma$ are **closed and simple elastic curves** of the **same knot type** $G(q, p)$ for $0 \leq 2p < q$.

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological **annulus** $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Proposition

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the **boundary components** of $\partial\Sigma$ are **closed and simple elastic curves** of the **same knot type** $G(q, p)$ for $0 \leq 2p < q$.

There are **many examples**:

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological annulus $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Proposition

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the **boundary components** of $\partial\Sigma$ are **closed and simple elastic curves of the same knot type** $G(q, p)$ for $0 \leq 2p < q$.

There are **many examples**:

- Suitable symmetric domains in a **catenoid**.

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological annulus $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Proposition

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the **boundary components** of $\partial\Sigma$ are **closed and simple elastic curves of the same knot type** $G(q, p)$ for $0 \leq 2p < q$.

There are **many examples**:

- Suitable symmetric domains in a **catenoid**.
- Domains in **Riemann's minimal examples**.

Topological Annuli

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the **minimal immersion** of a topological annulus $\Sigma \cong A$ **critical** for $\mathcal{W}[X]$.

Proposition

Let $X : \Sigma \cong A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a minimal immersion critical for $\mathcal{W}[X]$, then the **boundary components** of $\partial\Sigma$ are **closed and simple elastic curves of the same knot type** $G(q, p)$ for $0 \leq 2p < q$.

There are **many examples**:

- Suitable symmetric domains in a **catenoid**.
- Domains in **Riemann's minimal examples**.
- A **construction involving the Plateau problem**:

Annular Type Surfaces

Annular Type Surfaces

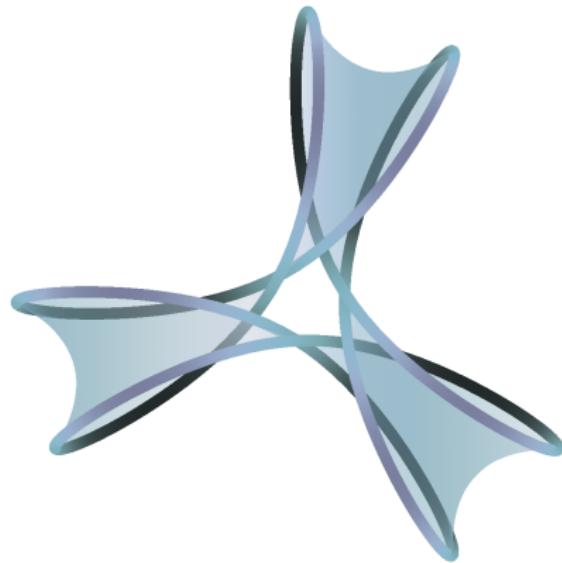


FIGURE: $C_i \cong G(3, 1)$

Annular Type Surfaces

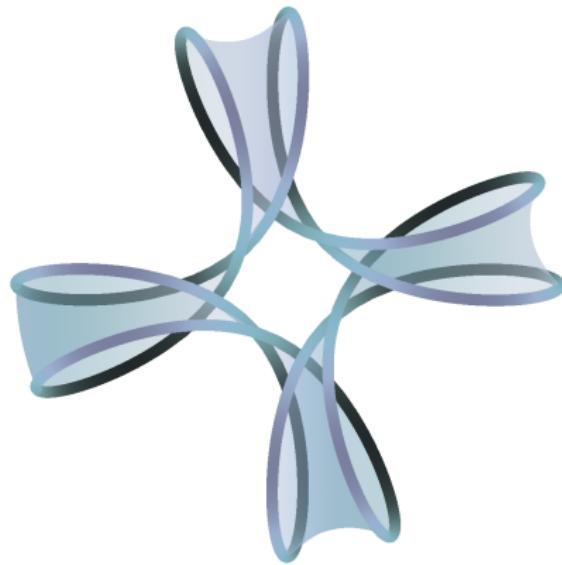


FIGURE: $C_i \cong G(4, 1)$

Annular Type Surfaces

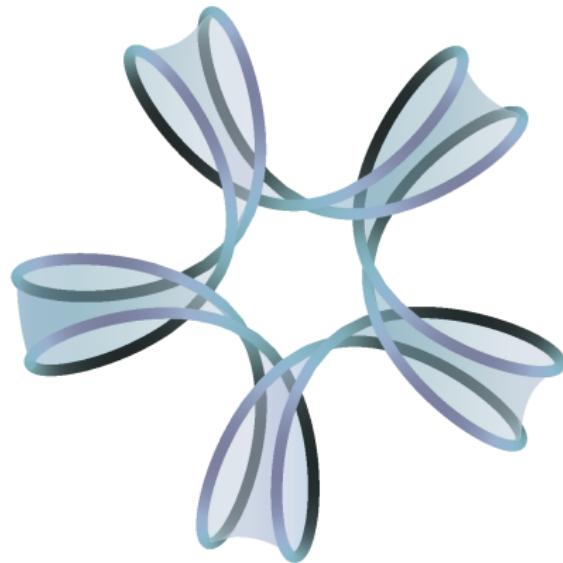


FIGURE: $C_i \cong G(5, 1)$

Annular Type Surfaces

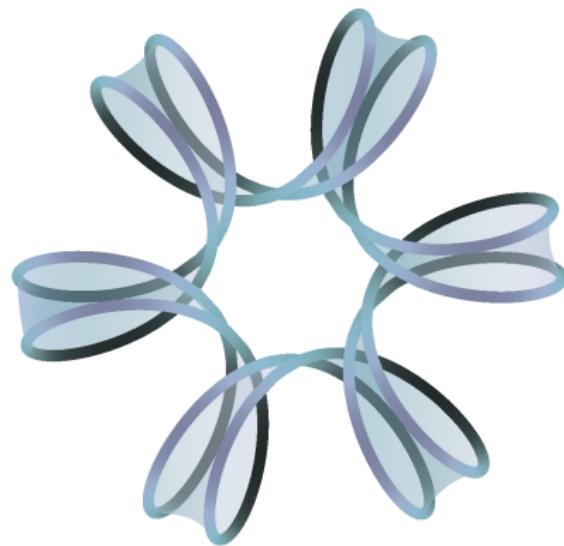


FIGURE: $C_i \cong G(6, 1)$

Annular Type Surfaces

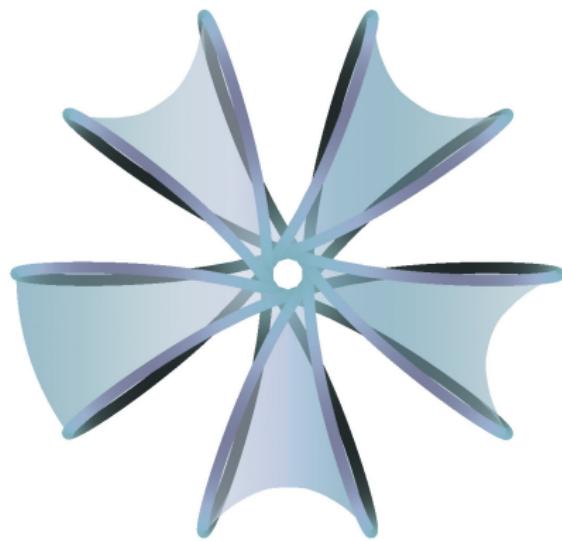


FIGURE: $C_i \cong G(5, 2)$

Minimization Problem

Recall the expression of the Euler-Willmore energy,

$$\mathcal{W}[X] = a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

Minimization Problem

Recall the expression of the Euler-Willmore energy,

$$\mathcal{W}[X] = a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

1. Since $aH^2 \geq 0$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

Minimization Problem

Recall the expression of the Euler-Willmore energy,

$$\mathcal{W}[X] = a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

1. Since $aH^2 \geq 0$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

2. An argument involving Wirtinger's inequality shows

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \mathcal{W}_n := 4\pi n \sqrt{\alpha\beta}.$$

Minimization Problem

Recall the expression of the Euler-Willmore energy,

$$\mathcal{W}[X] = a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

1. Since $aH^2 \geq 0$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

2. An argument involving Wirtinger's inequality shows

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \mathcal{W}_n := 4\pi n \sqrt{\alpha\beta}.$$

3. For topological discs, the minimum is attained at a planar disc bounded by a circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$.

Minimization Problem

Recall the expression of the Euler-Willmore energy,

$$\mathcal{W}[X] = a \int_{\Sigma} H^2 d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds,$$

where $a > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

1. Since $aH^2 \geq 0$, we get

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\alpha\kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

2. An argument involving Wirtinger's inequality shows

$$\mathcal{W}[X] \geq \mathcal{W}_n := 4\pi n \sqrt{\alpha\beta}.$$

3. For topological discs, the minimum is attained at a planar disc bounded by a circle of radius $\sqrt{\alpha/\beta}$. For annuli, multiple solutions (catenoid, Riemann's minimal examples,...).

THE END

- B. Palmer and A. Pámpano, [Minimizing Configurations for Elastic Surface Energies with Elastic Boundaries](#), *submitted*.

THE END

- B. Palmer and A. Pámpano, [Minimizing Configurations for Elastic Surface Energies with Elastic Boundaries](#), *submitted*.

Thank You!