ON THE EXISTENCE OF PATTERNS IN A REACTION-DIFFUSION EQUATION WITH NONLINEAR NEUMANN BOUNDARY CONDITION

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In this work we prove existence and determine the asymptotic profile of a family of layered stable stationary solutions (patterns, for short) to the following reaction-diffusion equation

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \varepsilon^2 \Delta u + f(u) & \text{in } \Omega\\ \varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \delta_{\varepsilon} g(u) & \text{on } \partial \Omega\\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), \ x \in \overline{\Omega} \end{cases}$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is a C^2 simply connected bounded domain and ε a small positive parameter. It is assumed that:

- δ_ε ≥ 1 satisfies lim_{ε→0} ε ln δ_ε = κ with 0 ≤ κ < ∞.
 ∫_α^β f = 0
- $\int_{\alpha'}^{\beta'} g = 0,$

with $\alpha' \leq \alpha < \beta \leq \beta'$ and $f(\alpha) = f(\beta) = 0$, $g(\alpha') = g(\beta') = 0$.

Above relation holds, for example, when $\delta_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon^{-n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ as well as $\delta_{\varepsilon} = e^{\kappa/\varepsilon}$, $\kappa \ge 0$. In particular when $\delta_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon^{-1}$ there holds that diffusibility in Ω and $\partial\Omega$ are the same.

The equal-area conditions for f and q are actually necessary for existence of such solutions (see [2]). The nonlinear Neumann boundary condition gives rise to an involved geometric profile of the patterns, namely, the trace of the function the family of solutions approach on Ω , as $\varepsilon \to 0$, is not the function the solutions approach on $\partial \Omega$.

Main tools used are Gamma-convergence of functionals, variational techniques and results of dynamical systems in infinite dimension.

References

- [1] G. Alberti, E. Bouchitté, and P. Seppecher, "Phase Transition with the Line-Tension Effect," Arch. Rational Mech. Anal. 144, 1-46 (1998).
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