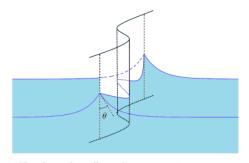
§ Capillary Overdetermined Problem(毛細管過度決定問題) in Fluid Mechanics 毛細現象(capillarity) [Yuanyuan Lian 廉媛媛]

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1+|\nabla u|^2}}\right) + f(u) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \partial_{\nu}u = \kappa & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where f is a given C^1 function in \mathbb{R} , ν is the exterior unit normal, κ is a constant and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a C^1 domain. Our main theorem states that if $n=2, \kappa \neq 0$, $\partial \Omega$ is unbounded and connected, $|\nabla u|$ is bounded and there exists a nonpositive primitive F of f such that $F(0) \geq \left(1+\kappa^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}-1$, then Ω must be a half-plane and u is a parallel solution. In other words, under our assumptions, if a capillary graph has the property that its mean curvature depends only on the height, then it is the graph of a one dimensional function. We also prove the boundedness of the gradient of solutions of (1) when f'(u) < 0. Moreover we study a Modica type estimate for the overdetermined problem (1) that allows us to prove that, unless Ω is a half-space, the mean curvature of $\partial \Omega$ is strictly negative under the assumption that $\kappa \neq 0$ and there exists a nonpositive primitive F of f such that $F(0) \geq \left(1+\kappa^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}-1$. Our results have an interesting physical application to the classical capillary overdetermined problem, i.e., the case where f is linear.

偏微分方程(PDE)領域的一個特殊問題,主要涉及毛細現象(capillarity),即液體因表面張力在固體邊界上的行為。



 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{FIGURE}}$ 1. The classical capillary phenomenon inserting a vertical plate in a reservoir of liquid.

古典毛細現象:

無重力狀態下,將水平切面為 Ω 的試管鉛直插入溶液槽,溶 液因毛細作用而附著於試管壁上 升,形成毛細曲面 S,具常均曲 率,與試管壁相交於一曲線,沿 此曲線 S 與管壁之交角恆常不 變。

毛細管過度決定問題的核心概念

1. 毛細現象與表面張力

- (1) 毛細現象指的是液體在細管或與固體接觸時因表面張力而產生的界面形 狀變化。
- (2) 液面形狀的數學描述通常涉及拉普拉斯方程(Laplace equation) 或其他相關的偏微分方程。

2. 過度決定條件

(1) 在一般 PDE 問題中,邊界條件的數量必須適當,才能保證存在唯一 解。

- (2) 過度決定問題 指的是額外施加了邊界條件,使得解的存在受到嚴格限制。
- (3) 在毛細現象的情境下,除了固定高度(Dirichlet 條件),還可能要求固定接觸角(fixed contact angle Neumann 條件),這使得問題變得過度決定。

3. 典型的數學表達方式

假設 Ω 是流體所在的區域(通常為 R"中的一個有界區域),毛細界面 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$ 的 形狀可以由平均曲率方程(Mean Curvature Equation)給出:

$$div(\frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1+\left|\nabla u\right|^{2}}}) = f(x)$$

其中:

- 1. u(x) 代表液面高度。
- 2. f(x) 是取決於物理參數的函數。

在過度決定情況下,我們同時施加兩種邊界條件:

- 1. Dirichlet 邊界條件(固定高度): u=0 在 $\partial\Omega$
- 2. Neumann 邊界條件 (固定接觸角: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$ 常數在 $\partial \Omega$

這樣的條件通常只允許某些特殊幾何形狀(如球形或圓柱形)才可能滿足。

應用與重要性

- 1. 流體力學與毛細現象研究:描述液滴或液面在表面張力影響下的平衡形 狀。
- 2. 形狀最佳化與幾何分析:這類問題與對稱性、最佳形狀(optimal shape) 研究密切相關。
- 3. 數學物理與微分幾何:與自由邊界問題(free boundary problems)和預定平均曲率面(prescribed mean curvature surfaces)相關。

Example

Consider a liquid droplet on a solid surface • The shape of the droplet is determined by :

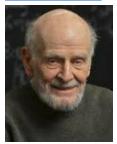
1. The Young-Laplace equation (relating curvature to pressure) •

- 2. The contact angle at the solid-liquid interface (Young's equation) •
- 3. The volume of the droplet (a global constraint) •

If the contact angle and volume are specified in a way that conflicts with the Young-Laplace equation , the problem becomes overdetermined , and no solution exists that satisfies all conditions \circ

參考

1. 常均曲率曲面



梁惠禎 <u>有稜邊的毛細曲面</u> Kirk E. Lancaster

2. Robert Finn 1922-2022 [ResearchGate] capillary surface