

Regularity of surfaces with nearly minimal bending

joint work with C. Scharrer (Bonn)

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- measure the **total bending** of a surface $\Sigma^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ by the **Willmore energy**

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 - nonlinear plate theory
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 - biological membranes (↗ **Canham–Helfrich model**)

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$$\min \int_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\beta}{2} (H - H_0)^2 + \gamma K \right) d\mu$$

subject to $\text{Area}(\Sigma) = a, \text{Vol}(\Sigma) = v$



A red blood cell.^a

^aDatabase Center for Life Science (DBCLS) at commons.wikimedia.org

- if μ is an **integral 2-varifold in \mathbb{R}^3** with mean curvature $\vec{H} \in L^2(\mu; \mathbb{R}^3)$, i.e.,

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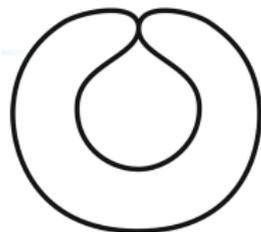
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- [Li-Yau '82]: if Σ is smooth and $\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) < 8\pi$, then Σ is **embedded**



$$\mathcal{W} \geq 8\pi$$

A global regularity result

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Let μ be an integral 2-varifold with finite mass and $\vec{H} \in L^2$. If $\mathcal{W}(\mu) < 6\pi$, then μ can be parametrized by a **conformal $W^{2,2}$ -Lipschitz** embedding.

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$$\delta\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = \Delta\vec{H} + \left(\frac{1}{2}|\vec{H}|^2 - 2K\right)\vec{H}$$



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!