

A TOTAL-VARIATION SURFACE ENERGY MODEL FOR THIN FILMS OF MARTENSITIC CRYSTALS

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ABSTRACT. We rigorously derive a thin film limit for martensitic crystals that utilizes the total variation of the deformation gradient to model the energy on surfaces separating regions of different variants. We find that the deformation for an infinitesimally thin film minimizes a two-dimensional energy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Martensitic thin films have applications in actuators, sensors, and micromachines because of their large *work output/(cycle · volume)* [22]. Single-crystal martensitic thin films have recently been grown in the laboratory [12] and theoretically offer even larger *work output/(cycle · volume)* [5].

Bhattacharya and James [5] have rigorously derived a thin film variational principle from the three-dimensional elastic energy for martensite with the surface energy modeled by $\kappa \int_{\Omega_h} |\nabla^2 u|^2 dx$, where κ is a small positive strain-gradient coefficient, Ω_h is the reference configuration of a crystal with thickness h , and $\int_{\Omega_h} |\nabla^2 u|^2 dx$ is the square of the L^2 -norm of the matrix of all the second derivatives of the deformation u . Unless we set $\kappa = 0$, deformations with finite energy for this thin film model cannot have sharp interfaces between two compatible variants of martensite or between austenite and martensite.

Our total-variation model allows the use of continuous, piecewise linear approximations of the deformation. Conforming numerical approximations of the Bhattacharya-James thin film energy require higher-order finite element approximations [8]. We also note that although mixed finite element methods can be used to approximate a plate problem (and presumably the Bhattacharya-James thin film model) with piecewise linear deformations, the mixed variational formulation transforms the primal energy-minimization problem to a more computationally challenging saddle-point problem [11].

For this reason, we give a derivation of an alternative thin film variational principle in which the interfacial energy is modeled by a term of the form $\kappa \int_{\Omega_h} |D(\nabla u)|$, where κ again denotes a small positive strain-gradient coefficient and $\int_{\Omega_h} |D(\nabla u)|$ denotes the total variation of the deformation gradient ∇u in Ω_h . Deformations of finite energy can have sharp interfaces with this model, and it can be seen that the interfacial energy is concentrated along the surfaces separating regions of constant deformation gradient. Hence, when continuous, piecewise linear finite elements are used for numerical simulations, the interfacial energy is concentrated along the edges of the finite element triangulation. Not only does this property make this model computationally attractive, but we believe it also better models deformations for martensitic crystals with small surface energy.

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We have successfully used our total variation model to compute a stress-induced martensitic phase transformation of a single-crystal thin film by indentation and its reverse transformation to austenite by heating [10].

A similar approach to the interfacial energy has been studied in [17] and a rigorous analysis of the relation between the two models for the interfacial energy has been given in [19–21] for some scalar models. See also [4, p. 44] and [28] for arguments relating the surface energy to the fineness of microstructures in martensitic crystals. We have proven the “ Γ -convergence” of the rescaled three-dimensional energy to a two-dimensional energy. Related work can be found in [1, 3, 13, 16, 26, 27].

In Section 2, we describe the three-dimensional model with the total-variation interfacial energy for thin films with finite thickness. In Section 3, we present some known properties of functions of bounded variation and prove two lemmas needed for the derivation of the thin film theory. Using these results for functions of bounded variation, we show in Section 4 by using the direct method of the calculus of variations that for any positive thickness of the film there exists a minimizer of the bulk energy (2.5). Next, in Section 5, we analyze the behavior of the minimizers as the thickness of the film tends to zero. We show that there exists a convergent subsequence of these minimizers, a limiting two-dimensional energy, and a two-dimensional minimum principle allowing one to characterize and numerically compute the limiting deformations (Theorem 5.1).

Finally, in Section 6, we briefly describe the finite element approximation of the model derived in Section 2. We give the exact expression for the thin film energy for continuous, piecewise linear deformations. More details about the computer implementation and the results of numerical simulations will appear in a subsequent paper.

2. THE THIN FILM OF FINITE THICKNESS

We will assume that $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a bounded domain (connected, open set) with a Lipschitz continuous boundary and denote the reference undistorted configuration of the thin film of the martensitic material by Ω_h , $0 < h \leq 1$, where

$$\Omega_h = S \times (-h/2, h/2).$$

In what follows, we will consider functions whose domain is Ω_h and whose range is \mathbb{R}^3 . The gradient of a typical such function \tilde{u} belongs to $\mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ and will be denoted by $\nabla \tilde{u}$. We use the notation $\tilde{u}_{i,j} = \partial \tilde{u}_i / \partial x_j$, and we denote the columns of $\nabla \tilde{u}$ by \tilde{u}_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$.

We denote by $(V_1|V_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$ the matrix whose columns are $V_1, V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$. The “planar” gradient of \tilde{u} can then be denoted by $\nabla_P \tilde{u} = (\tilde{u}_1|\tilde{u}_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$. We shall use this notation more generally, so we will denote by $(V_{12}|V_3) \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ the matrix whose first two columns are given by $V_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$ and whose third column is given by $V_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$, and we will denote by $(V_{12}|V_3|V_4) \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$ the matrix whose first two columns are given by $V_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$ and whose third and fourth columns are given by $V_3, V_4 \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Given an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and a function $v \in L^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R})$, we define the total variation of v [18] by

$$\int_{\Omega} |Dv| = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} v(x) \operatorname{div} \psi(x) dx : \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n), |\psi(x)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } x \in \Omega \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

and say $v \in BV(\Omega)$ if $\int_{\Omega} |Dv| < +\infty$. We recall that

$$C_0^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) = \{\psi \in C^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) : \operatorname{supp} \psi \text{ is a compact subset of } \Omega\}.$$

In what follows, we will sometimes suppress the target space of ψ from the notation and simply write $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ with the corresponding space tacitly assumed. For a matrix-valued function

$v \in L^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{m \times p})$, we define

$$\int_{\Omega} |Dv| = \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, p}} \int_{\Omega} v_{ij}(x) \operatorname{div} \psi_{ij}(x) dx : \psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{m \times p \times n}), |\psi(x)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } x \in \Omega \right\}$$

and say $v \in BV(\Omega)$ if $\int_{\Omega} |Dv| < +\infty$. Here and in what follows, the vector norm $|\cdot|$ is the usual euclidean norm, that is, the square root of the sum of the squares of all the components. Finally, we define the “planar” variation

$$\int_{\Omega} |D_P v| = \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, p \\ k=1, 2}} \int_{\Omega} v_{ij}(x) \psi_{ijk,k}(x) dx : \psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{m \times p \times 2}), |\psi(x)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } x \in \Omega \right\}$$

and remark that if $v \in BV(\Omega_1)$ is independent of x_3 , then, abusing the notation slightly, we have

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |Dv| = \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P v| = \int_S |Dv|.$$

Next, we will assume that the energy density $\phi : \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} \times (\theta_0, \theta_1) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a continuous function satisfying the growth condition

$$c_1 |F|^p - c_2 \leq \phi(F, \theta) \leq c_3 (|F|^p + 1) \quad \text{for all } F \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} \text{ and } \theta \in (\theta_0, \theta_1), \quad (2.2)$$

where c_1, c_2 , and c_3 are fixed positive constants, $\theta_0 < \theta_1$ represent a range of temperature, and $3 < p < +\infty$. The function ϕ represents the energy density for martensitic crystals, but, other than the properties mentioned above, we do not impose any additional assumptions on it. The two arguments of ϕ are the deformation gradient F and the temperature θ .

We assume that the film adheres to a rigid material on the surface

$$\Gamma_h = \gamma \times (-h/2, h/2),$$

where we assume that $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ is a finite union of connected $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ open subsets of ∂S . Let $y_0, b_0 \in W^{1,p}(S; \mathbb{R}^3)$ be such that $\nabla y_0, \nabla b_0 \in BV(S)$ and define

$$\tilde{u}_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_0(x_1, x_2) + b_0(x_1, x_2)x_3 \quad \text{for } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \Omega_h \quad (2.3)$$

We then define the space \mathcal{A}_h of admissible deformations of the domain Ω_h by

$$\mathcal{A}_h = \{ \tilde{u} \in W^{1,p}(\Omega_h; \mathbb{R}^3) : \nabla \tilde{u} \in BV(\Omega_h), \tilde{u} = \tilde{u}_0 \text{ on } \Gamma_h \}. \quad (2.4)$$

If the crystal adheres to a part of the crystal that is constrained by a substrate to be in the austenitic phase, then we can model the boundary constraint simply [5] by

$$\tilde{u}_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad \text{for } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \Omega_h$$

so that

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_0(x_1, x_2) &= (x_1, x_2, 0) \\ b_0(x_1, x_2) &= (0, 0, 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{for } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \Omega_h$$

We are interested in computing energy-minimizing deformations for asymptotically thin films with a fixed (measurable) distribution of the temperature $\theta(x) \in (\theta_0, \theta_1)$, so we will present results for the behavior of the minimizers \tilde{u}_h over the spaces \mathcal{A}_h of the energy

$$\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}, \theta) = \kappa \int_{\Omega_h} |D(\nabla \tilde{u})| + \int_{\Omega_h} \phi(\nabla \tilde{u}(x), \theta(x)) dx \quad (2.5)$$

for fixed $\kappa > 0$ as $h \rightarrow 0$. Since the temperature distribution will be held fixed in the derivation, we will suppress it from the notation and use $\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u})$ to stand for $\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}, \theta)$.

Remark 2.1. Note that due to the growth condition (2.2), we have

$$\mathcal{A}_h = \{ \tilde{u} : \Omega_h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 : \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}) < +\infty, \tilde{u} = \tilde{u}_0 \text{ on } \Gamma_h \}.$$

Also, since $p > 3$, it follows from the Sobolev embedding theorem [2] that $\mathcal{A}_h \subset \mathcal{C}(\bar{\Omega}_h)$. This ensures that there is no tear in the deformed configurations $\tilde{u}(\Omega_h)$ for $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{A}_h$.

We will prove in Theorem 5.1 in Section 5 that energy-minimizing deformations \tilde{u}_h for the energy (2.5) for thin films of finite thickness can be approximated as $h \rightarrow 0$ by deformations

$$y(x_1, x_2) + b(x_1, x_2)x_3 \quad \text{for } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \Omega_h = S \times (-h/2, h/2)$$

such that (y, b) minimizes the thin film energy

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b) = \kappa \left[\int_S |D(\nabla y|b|)| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |b - b_0| \right] + \int_S \phi(\nabla y|b|) \quad (2.6)$$

in the space \mathcal{A}_0 of admissible deformations of the domain S given by

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = \{(y, b) \in W^{1,p}(S; \mathbb{R}^3) \times L^p(S; \mathbb{R}^3) : \nabla y, b \in BV(S), y = y_0 \text{ on } \gamma\}. \quad (2.7)$$

We will show in Section 6 that the thin film energy (2.6) has a very simple form when restricted to continuous, piecewise linear y and piecewise constant b .

3. PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS OF BOUNDED VARIATION

Before we proceed with the derivation of the thin film theory, we recall and prove extensions of some results about functions of bounded variation that will be useful in what follows. Variants of these results can be found, for example, in [15, 18].

Theorem 3.1 (Semi-continuity). *If $\{v_j\}$ is a sequence of functions which converge in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$ to a function v , then*

$$\int_\Omega |Dv| \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_\Omega |Dv_j|.$$

Now let S be a domain in \mathbb{R}^2 and $\Omega_1 = S \times (-1/2, 1/2)$. If $\{v_j\}$ is a sequence of functions which converge in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega_1)$ to a function v , then

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D_P v| \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P v_j|.$$

Lemma 3.1. *The space $BV(\Omega)$ is a Banach space with respect to the norm*

$$\|v\|_{BV(\Omega)} = \|v\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \int_\Omega |Dv|.$$

Theorem 3.2 (Compactness). *Let Ω be a bounded open set in \mathbb{R}^n with a Lipschitz continuous boundary $\partial\Omega$. Then bounded subsets of $BV(\Omega)$ are relatively compact in $L^1(\Omega)$.*

By using the construction and a slight extension of the proof of Theorem 1.17 in [18], we have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.3 (Approximation of functions in $BV(\Omega)$). *Let $1 \leq q < +\infty$ and let Ω be a bounded open set in \mathbb{R}^n with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, $\partial\Omega$. For every $v \in L^q(\Omega) \cap BV(\Omega)$, there exists a sequence $\{v_j\} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $v_j = v$ on $\partial\Omega$ and such that*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|v_j - v\|_{L^q(\Omega)} = 0,$$

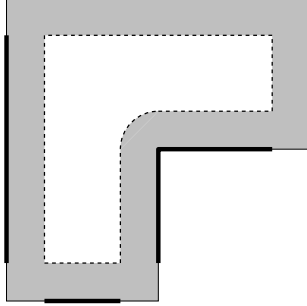


FIGURE 1. An example of the sets used in the proof of Lemma 3.2. The shaded area is a horizontal section $x_3 = c$ of $\Omega^{(\delta)}$, the dashed line denotes $\Gamma^{(\delta)}$, and the union of the thick lines denotes $\Gamma_{\partial}^{(\delta)}$.

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |Dv_j| = \int_{\Omega} |Dv|.$$

Furthermore, if $\nabla v \in BV(\Omega)$, we may construct the v_j above so that $\nabla v_j \in BV(\Omega)$.

If $\Omega_1 = S \times (-1/2, 1/2)$ where S is a domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S , then for every $v \in L^q(\Omega_1) \cap BV(\Omega_1)$, there exists a sequence $\{v_j\} \subset C^\infty(\Omega_1)$ such that $v_j = v$ on $\partial S \times (-1/2, 1/2)$ and such that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|v_j - v\|_{L^q(\Omega_1)} &= 0, \\ \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P v_j| &= \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P v|. \end{aligned}$$

We will also need the following two lemmas which refine a special case of the results of Theorems 3.1 and 3.3.

Lemma 3.2 (Semi-continuity). *Let S be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S , and let $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ be a finite union of connected $C^{1,1}$ open subsets of ∂S . If w_j, b_j and w, b are functions in $BV(\Omega_1)$ satisfying $b_j = b_0$ on $\Gamma_1 = \gamma \times (-1/2, 1/2)$ for fixed $b_0 \in BV(\Omega_1)$ and*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|w_j - w\|_{L^1(\Omega_1)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|b_j - b\|_{L^1(\Omega_1)} = 0,$$

then

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w|b)| + \int_{\Gamma_1} |b - b_0| \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w_j|b_j)|.$$

Proof. Let $n(x)$ denote the inward-pointing normal vector at $x \in \Gamma_1$. For $\delta > 0$, we define the following sets (see Figure 1 for an example):

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{(\delta)} &= \{x \in \Omega_1 : \text{dist}(x, \Gamma_1) = \delta\}, & \Gamma_{\partial}^{(\delta)} &= \{x \in \Gamma_1 : x + \delta n(x) \in \Gamma^{(\delta)}\}, \\ \Omega^{(\delta)} &= \{x \in \Omega_1 : \text{dist}(x, \partial S \times (-1/2, 1/2)) < \delta\}. \end{aligned}$$

Given sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, we have for $0 < \nu < \delta$ and $\zeta \in C^\infty(\Omega_1) \cap BV(\Omega_1)$ the identity

$$\zeta(x) = - \int_0^\nu D\zeta(x + \sigma n(x)) \cdot n(x) d\sigma + \zeta(x + \nu n(x)) \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma_{\partial}^{(\delta)},$$

so we can derive the trace inequality

$$\int_{\Gamma_\delta^{(\delta)}} |\zeta| \leq (1 - L\delta)^{-1} \left(\int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |D_P \zeta| + \delta^{-1} \int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |\zeta| \right) \quad \text{for } \zeta \in C^\infty(\Omega_1) \cap BV(\Omega_1), \quad (3.1)$$

where L denotes the maximum of the Lipschitz constants for $n(x)$ since the Jacobian of the inverse of the map $(x, \sigma) \in \Gamma_\delta^{(\delta)} \times (0, \delta) \mapsto x + \sigma n(x) \in \Omega^{(\delta)}$ is bounded above by $(1 - L\delta)^{-1}$. It follows from Theorem 3.3 that (3.1) holds for $\zeta \in BV(\Omega_1)$. We can then set $\zeta = (w|b) - (w_j|b_j)$ in (3.1) to obtain since $b_j = b_0$ on Γ_1 that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma_\delta^{(\delta)}} |b - b_0| &\leq (1 - L\delta)^{-1} \left(\int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |D_P[(w|b) - (w_j|b_j)]| + \delta^{-1} \int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |(w|b) - (w_j|b_j)| \right) \\ &\leq (1 - L\delta)^{-1} \left(\int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |D_P(w|b)| + \int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |D_P(w_j|b_j)| + \delta^{-1} \int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |(w|b) - (w_j|b_j)| \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

For arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$, we now choose $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small so that

$$L\delta \leq \varepsilon, \quad \int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |D_P(w|b)| \leq \varepsilon, \quad \int_{\Gamma_1 \setminus \Gamma_\delta^{(\delta)}} |b - b_0| \leq \varepsilon. \quad (3.3)$$

We then have by (3.2) since $(w_j|b_j) \rightarrow (w|b)$ in $L^1(\Omega_1)$ that

$$\liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega^{(\delta)}} |D_P(w_j|b_j)| \geq (1 - \varepsilon) \int_{\Gamma_1} |b - b_0| - \varepsilon. \quad (3.4)$$

Using the semi-continuity Theorem 3.1 applied to $\Omega_1 \setminus \bar{\Omega}^{(\delta)}$ and (3.3), we find that

$$\liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_1 \setminus \bar{\Omega}^{(\delta)}} |D_P(w_j|b_j)| \geq \int_{\Omega_1 \setminus \bar{\Omega}^{(\delta)}} |D_P(w|b)| \geq \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w|b)| - \varepsilon. \quad (3.5)$$

We thus obtain from summing (3.4) and (3.5) that

$$\liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w_j|b_j)| \geq \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w|b)| + (1 - \varepsilon) \int_{\Gamma_1} |b - b_0| - 2\varepsilon.$$

The proof of the lemma follows since $\varepsilon > 0$ was arbitrary. \square

The following corollary of Lemma 3.2 will be used in the proof of the thin film limit. We note that

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w, b, b)| = \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w, \sqrt{2}b)|.$$

Corollary 3.1. *Let S be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S , and let $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ be a finite union of connected $C^{1,1}$ open subsets of ∂S . If w_j, b_j and w, b are functions in $BV(\Omega_1)$ satisfying*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|w_j - w\|_{L^1(\Omega_1)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|b_j - b\|_{L^1(\Omega_1)} = 0,$$

and $b_j = b_0$ on $\Gamma_1 = \gamma \times (-1/2, 1/2)$ for fixed $b_0 \in BV(\Omega_1)$, then

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w|b|b)| + \sqrt{2} \int_{\Gamma_1} |b - b_0| \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(w_j|b_j|b_j)|.$$

Lemma 3.3 (Approximation of functions in $BV(S)$). *Let $1 \leq q < +\infty$ and let S be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S . We further assume that $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ is a finite union of connected open subsets of ∂S . Let $v_0 \in W^{1,q}(S)$ be such that $\nabla v_0 \in BV(S)$ and let $\bar{v} \in L^q(S) \cap BV(S)$. Then there exists a family $\{\bar{v}_\varepsilon\} \subset W^{1,q}(S)$ with $\nabla \bar{v}_\varepsilon \in BV(S)$ such that $\bar{v}_\varepsilon = v_0$ on γ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, and*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|\bar{v}_\varepsilon - \bar{v}\|_{L^q(S)} &= 0, \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_S |D\bar{v}_\varepsilon| &= \int_S |D\bar{v}| + \int_\gamma |\bar{v} - v_0|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Proof. We define a function v_ε which agrees with v_0 in a thin strip around γ and with \bar{v} in the remainder of S . We then construct \bar{v}_ε by mollifying v_ε while preserving its boundary values.

Since ∂S is Lipschitz continuous, there exists a finite open cover $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^q$ of $\bar{\gamma}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial S \cap U_i &= Q_i \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_2 = f_i(x_1), x_1 \in (\alpha_i, \beta_i)\}, \\ S \cap U_i &= Q_i \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f_i(x_1) - \rho < x_2 < f_i(x_1), x_1 \in (\alpha_i, \beta_i)\}, \end{aligned}$$

where f_i is Lipschitz continuous, $\alpha_i < \beta_i$, $\rho > 0$, and Q_i is a rigid motion. Next, we let $\phi_i \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(U_i)$ be a partition of unity satisfying $\phi_i \geq 0$ and $\sum_i \phi_i = 1$ near $\bar{\gamma}$.

We further assume that

$$\gamma \cap U_i = Q_i \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_2 = f_i(x_1), x_1 \in (\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\beta}_i)\},$$

where $(\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\beta}_i) = (\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ unless $Q_i(\bar{\alpha}_i, f_i(\bar{\alpha}_i))$ for $\bar{\alpha}_i \in (\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ is an end point of γ or $Q_i(\bar{\beta}_i, f_i(\bar{\beta}_i))$ for $\bar{\beta}_i \in (\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ is an end point of γ . For $0 < \varepsilon < \rho$ and each $i = 1, \dots, q$, we define a strip

$$E_i^\varepsilon = Q_i \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f_i(x_1) - \varepsilon < x_2 < f_i(x_1), x_1 \in (\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\beta}_i)\},$$

and we let χ_i^ε denote its characteristic function. We now define

$$v_\varepsilon = \bar{v} - \sum_i \phi_i \chi_i^\varepsilon (\bar{v} - v_0) = \left(1 - \sum_i \phi_i \chi_i^\varepsilon\right) \bar{v} + \sum_i \phi_i \chi_i^\varepsilon v_0. \quad (3.7)$$

We then have that $v_\varepsilon = v_0$ on γ , and $v_\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{v}$ in $L^q(S)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S |D(\phi_i \chi_i^\varepsilon (\bar{v} - v_0))| &= \int_{Q_i \{(x_1, f_i(x_1) - \varepsilon) : x_1 \in (\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\beta}_i)\}} \phi_i |\bar{v} - v_0| + \int_{E_i^\varepsilon} |D[\phi_i (\bar{v} - v_0)]| \\ &+ \int_{Q_i \{(\bar{\alpha}_i, f_i(\bar{\alpha}_i) - s) : 0 < s < \varepsilon\}} \phi_i |\bar{v} - v_0| + \int_{Q_i \{(\bar{\beta}_i, f_i(\bar{\beta}_i) - s) : 0 < s < \varepsilon\}} \phi_i |\bar{v} - v_0| \end{aligned}$$

By general properties of the trace [15], the first term converges to $\int_{Q_i \{(x_1, f_i(x_1)) : x_1 \in (\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\beta}_i)\}} \phi_i |\bar{v} - v_0|$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, and the second term on the right-hand side converges to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ since the E_i^ε are decreasing and $\cap_\varepsilon E_i^\varepsilon = \emptyset$. Since the $Q_i \{(\bar{\alpha}_i, f_i(\bar{\alpha}_i) - s) : 0 < s < \varepsilon\}$ are decreasing as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, and $\cap_\varepsilon Q_i \{(\bar{\alpha}_i, f_i(\bar{\alpha}_i) - s) : 0 < s < \varepsilon\} = \emptyset$, we can conclude that the third term on the right hand side above converges to zero and a similar argument gives the convergence of the final term on the right hand side to zero. (We note that the third and fourth terms are zero if $(\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\beta}_i) = (\alpha_i, \beta_i)$.) Hence, we can obtain by applying the triangle inequality to (3.7) and using the above inequalities that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_S |Dv_\varepsilon| \leq \int_S |D\bar{v}| + \int_\gamma |\bar{v} - v_0|,$$

and so by the lower-semicontinuity Lemma 3.2 we have that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_S |Dv_\varepsilon| = \int_S |D\bar{v}| + \int_\gamma |\bar{v} - v_0|.$$

By Theorem 3.3, for each v_ε there exists a sequence $v_{\varepsilon_j} \in C^\infty(S)$ such that $v_{\varepsilon_j} = v_\varepsilon = v_0$ on γ , $\nabla v_{\varepsilon_j} \in BV(S)$, and such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|v_{\varepsilon_j} - v_\varepsilon\|_{L^q(S)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_S |Dv_{\varepsilon_j}| = \int_S |Dv_\varepsilon|.$$

We can hence choose $j = j(\varepsilon)$ such that $\bar{v}_\varepsilon = v_{\varepsilon_j(\varepsilon)}$ satisfies the conclusion of Lemma 3.3. \square

We can now derive the following theorem that will be used in the derivation of the thin film limit.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $1 \leq q < +\infty$ and let S be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S . We further assume that $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ is a finite union of connected open subsets of ∂S . Let $b_0 \in W^{1,q}(S)$ be such that $\nabla b_0 \in BV(S)$, let $\bar{b} \in L^q(S) \cap BV(S)$, and let $w \in BV(S)$. Then there exists a family $\{\bar{b}_\varepsilon\} \subset W^{1,q}(S)$ with $\nabla \bar{b}_\varepsilon \in BV(S)$ such that $\bar{b}_\varepsilon = b_0$ on γ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, and*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|\bar{b}_\varepsilon - \bar{b}\|_{L^q(S)} &= 0, \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_S |D(w|\bar{b}_\varepsilon|\bar{b}_\varepsilon)| &= \int_S |D(w|\bar{b}|\bar{b})| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |\bar{b} - b_0|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

Proof. We construct the family $\{\bar{b}_\varepsilon\} \subset W^{1,q}(S)$ exactly as in Lemma 3.3, and the proof of (3.9) is obtained by following the proof of (3.6). \square

4. EXISTENCE OF MINIMIZERS FOR THE FINITE-THICKNESS MODEL

We have the following lemma establishing the existence of minimizers of the energy (2.5) for all $0 < h \leq 1$.

Lemma 4.1. *We assume that S is a bounded domain with Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S , and that $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ is an open subset of ∂S . Then there exists $\tilde{u}_h \in \mathcal{A}_h$ such that*

$$\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}_h) = \inf_{\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{A}_h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}) \quad (4.1)$$

for the energy \mathcal{E}_h defined in (2.5) and the space \mathcal{A}_h of admissible deformations defined in (2.4).

Proof. Since $\tilde{u}_0 \in \mathcal{A}_h$ and $\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}) \geq 0$, we can consider an energy-minimizing sequence $\{\tilde{u}_k\} \subset \mathcal{A}_h$, that is,

$$\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}_k) \rightarrow \inf_{\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{A}_h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Using the lower bound on ϕ in (2.2) and the Poincaré inequality, together with the boundary conditions for \tilde{u}_k , we can obtain that there exists a positive constant C such that

$$\|\nabla \tilde{u}_k\|_{BV(\Omega_h)} + \|\tilde{u}_k\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega_h)} \leq C \quad \text{for all } k.$$

Hence, it follows from the compactness Theorem 3.2, the semi-continuity Theorem 3.1, and the trace theorem for functions in $W^{1,1}(\Omega_h; \mathbb{R}^3)$ that there exists $\tilde{u}_h \in \mathcal{A}_h$ and a subsequence of $\{\tilde{u}_k\}$, not relabeled, such that

$$\tilde{u}_k \rightharpoonup \tilde{u}_h \text{ in } W^{1,p}(\Omega_h; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{u}_k \rightarrow \tilde{u}_h \text{ in } W^{1,1}(\Omega_h; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Since ϕ is nonnegative and continuous, Fatou's lemma and the semi-continuity Theorem 3.1 give the result

$$\mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}_h) \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}_k) = \inf_{\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{A}_h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}).$$

□

5. DERIVATION OF THE THIN FILM VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLE

We next study the behavior of minimizers $\{\tilde{u}_h \in \mathcal{A}_h : 0 < h \leq 1\}$ as the thickness of the film, h , converges to zero. We will need the following characterization of $\int_{\Omega} |D(\nabla v)|$ for $v \in W^{1,1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\nabla v \in BV(\Omega)$ that groups the sums into those involving no derivatives with respect to x_3 , those involving one derivative with respect to x_3 , and those involving two derivatives with respect to x_3 . The proof follows directly from the definition (2.1) by using integration by parts to obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} v_{i,j} \psi_{ij3,3} = \int_{\Omega} v_{i,3} \psi_{ij3,j}$$

for $v \in W^{1,1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\psi_{ij3} \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be an open set and let $v \in W^{1,1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$ be such that $\nabla v \in BV(\Omega)$. Then*

$$\int_{\Omega} |D(\nabla v)| = \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j,k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega} v_{i,j} \psi_{ijk,k} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2}} \int_{\Omega} v_{i,3} \psi_{ij3,j} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega} v_{i,3} \psi_{i3k,k} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int_{\Omega} v_{i,3} \psi_{i33,3} : \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), |\psi(x)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } x \in \Omega \right\}.$$

To be able to analyze the thin film limit on a fixed domain, we associate to each deformation $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{A}_h$ a deformation $u : \Omega_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ via

$$u(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \tilde{u}(z_1, z_2, h z_3) \quad \text{for } z = (z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \Omega_1.$$

We note that since $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{A}_h$, we have that

$$u \in \mathcal{A}_1^{(h)} \equiv \{v \in W^{1,p}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) : \nabla v \in BV(\Omega_1), v = u_0 \text{ on } \Gamma_1\}$$

where

$$u_0(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \tilde{u}_0(z_1, z_2, h z_3) \quad \text{for } z = (z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \Omega_1.$$

Since the energy is expected to scale linearly in h as $h \rightarrow 0$, we will consider for each $u \in \mathcal{A}_1^{(h)}$ the scaled energy $\mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u) = \frac{1}{h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}).$$

In view of Lemma 5.1, we can write for $u \in \mathcal{A}_1^{(h)}$

$$\mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u) = \kappa \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j,k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} u_{i,j} \psi_{ijk,k} dz + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1} u_{i,3} \psi_{ij3,j} dz + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1} u_{i,3} \psi_{i3k,k} dz \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-2} u_{i,3} \psi_{i33,3} dz : \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega_1), |\psi(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \Omega_1 \right\} \\ + \int_{\Omega_1} \phi(u_{,1}|u_{,2}|h^{-1}u_{,3}) dz,$$

where the subindices denote differentiation with respect to $z \in \Omega_1$.

We can now state and prove our main theorem on the thin film limit of the total-variation model.

Theorem 5.1. *Let S be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz continuous boundary, ∂S , and let $\gamma \neq \emptyset$ be a finite union of connected $C^{1,1}$ open subsets of ∂S . For every subsequence $\{u_{h_n}\}$ with $h_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the family of rescaled minimizers (4.1), $\{u_h \in \mathcal{A}_1^{(h)} : 0 < h \leq 1\}$, there exist a further subsequence, not relabeled, and $(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ such that if $(\hat{y}(z), \hat{b}(z)) = (\bar{y}(z_1, z_2), \bar{b}(z_1, z_2))$ for $z = (z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \Omega_1$, then*

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} u_{h_n} \rightharpoonup \hat{y} & \text{in } W^{1,p}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{and} \quad h_n^{-1} u_{h_n,3} \rightharpoonup \hat{b} \quad \text{in } L^p(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \\ u_{h_n} \rightarrow \hat{y} & \text{in } W^{1,1}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{and} \quad h_n^{-1} u_{h_n,3} \rightarrow \hat{b} \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \end{array} \right\} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Furthermore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h_n)}(u_{h_n}) = \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) \quad (5.1)$$

where

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b) = \kappa \left[\int_S |D(\nabla y | b | b)| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |b - b_0| \right] + \int_S \phi(\nabla y | b) \quad (5.2)$$

for $(y, b) \in \mathcal{A}_0 = \{(y, b) \in W^{1,p}(S; \mathbb{R}^3) \times L^p(S; \mathbb{R}^3) : \nabla y, b \in BV(S), y = y_0 \text{ on } \gamma\}$ and

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) = \min_{(y,b) \in \mathcal{A}_0} \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b).$$

Proof. We first observe that

$$\mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u_h) = \frac{1}{h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}_h) \leq \frac{1}{h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{u}_0) = \mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u_0)$$

for all $0 < h \leq 1$ and that $\mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u_0)$ is a constant independent of h . Hence, using the Poincaré inequality, we see that there exists a positive constant C such that

$$\|u_h\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C, \quad \|h^{-1} u_{h,3}\|_{L^p(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C, \quad (5.3)$$

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D(\nabla u_h)| \leq C, \quad \int_{\Omega_1} |D(h^{-1} u_{h,3})| \leq C, \quad (5.4)$$

$$\sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-2} (u_h)_{i,3} \psi_{i,3} : \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega_1), |\psi(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \Omega_1 \right\} \leq C \quad (5.5)$$

for all $0 < h \leq 1$. It then follows from the compactness Theorem 3.2 and the semi-continuity Theorem 3.1 that there exist $\hat{y} \in W^{1,p}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\nabla \hat{y} \in BV(\Omega_1)$ and $\hat{b} \in L^p(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\hat{b} \in BV(\Omega_1)$ such that for a further subsequence of $\{u_{h_n}\}$, not relabeled, we have that

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} u_{h_n} \rightharpoonup \hat{y} & \text{in } W^{1,p}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{and} \quad h_n^{-1} u_{h_n,3} \rightharpoonup \hat{b} \quad \text{in } L^p(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \\ u_{h_n} \rightarrow \hat{y} & \text{in } W^{1,1}(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{and} \quad h_n^{-1} u_{h_n,3} \rightarrow \hat{b} \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3) \end{array} \right\} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5.6)$$

We have by the trace theorem that $\hat{y} = y_0$ on Γ_1 . Finally, it follows from (5.3) and (5.5) that \hat{y} and \hat{b} are independent of z_3 , so the existence of $(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ follows.

Next, we have that

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P u_h | h^{-1} u_{h,3} | h^{-1} u_{h,3})| \leq \frac{1}{h} \int_{\Omega_h} |D(\nabla \tilde{u}_h)| \quad (5.7)$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j,k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} (u_h)_{i,j} \psi_{ijk,k} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1}(u_h)_{i,3} \psi_{ij3,j} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1}(u_h)_{i,3} \psi_{i3k,k} : \right. \\ & \quad \left. \psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega_1), |\psi(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \Omega_1 \right\} \\ & \leq \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j,k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} (u_h)_{i,j} \psi_{ijk,k} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1}(u_h)_{i,3} \psi_{ij3,j} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1}(u_h)_{i,3} \psi_{i3k,k} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-2}(u_h)_{i,3} \psi_{i33,3} : \psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega_1), |\psi(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \Omega_1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\nabla_P u_{h_n} \rightarrow \nabla_P \hat{y}$ in $L^1(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2})$ and $h^{-1} u_{h_n,3} \rightarrow \hat{b}$ in $L^1(\Omega_1; \mathbb{R}^3)$, a further subsequence converges almost everywhere in Ω_1 ; it then follows from (5.7), Corollary 3.1, and Fatou's lemma that since the trace of $h^{-1} u_{h,3}$ on Γ_1 is b_0 for all $0 < h \leq 1$ we have that

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) = \kappa \left[\int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P \hat{y} | \hat{b} | \hat{b})| + \sqrt{2} \int_{\Gamma_1} |\hat{b} - b_0| \right] + \int_{\Omega_1} \phi(\nabla_P \hat{y} | \hat{b}) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h_n)}(u_{h_n}). \quad (5.8)$$

To prove (5.1), we will construct a sequence of admissible deformations on Ω_h such that the rescaled energies of the associated deformations on Ω_1 converge to the left-hand side of (5.8). The existence of such a sequence will establish equality in (5.8) with “lim” instead of “lim inf” and thus prove (5.1).

Since $b_0 \in W^{1,p}(S; \mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\nabla b_0 \in BV(S)$, we can use Theorem 3.4 to obtain a sequence of functions $\bar{b}_\varepsilon \in W^{1,p}(S)$ with $\nabla \bar{b}_\varepsilon \in BV(S)$ such that $\bar{b}_\varepsilon = b_0$ on γ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|\bar{b}_\varepsilon - \bar{b}\|_{L^p(S)} = 0, \\ & \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_S |D(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| = \int_S |D(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b} | \bar{b})| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |\bar{b} - b_0|. \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

Consider now the test functions

$$\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \bar{y}(z_1, z_2) + h z_3 \bar{b}_\varepsilon(z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{A}_1^{(h)}.$$

Since $\nabla_P \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon = \nabla_P \bar{y} + h z_3 \nabla_P \bar{b}_\varepsilon \rightarrow \nabla_P \bar{y}$ in $L^p(\Omega_1)$ as $h \rightarrow 0$, we have

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \phi(\nabla \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon) = \int_{\Omega_1} \phi(\nabla_P \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon) \rightarrow \int_{\Omega_1} \phi(\nabla_P \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon) = \int_S \phi(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon) \quad \text{as } h \rightarrow 0,$$

using the growth condition on ϕ and the dominated convergence theorem. Similarly,

$$\int_S \phi(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon) \rightarrow \int_S \phi(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b}) \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0,$$

so

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega_1} \phi(\nabla \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon) = \int_S \phi(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b}). \quad (5.10)$$

Since \bar{b}_ε is independent of z_3 , we have that

$$\int_{\Omega_1} |D(\nabla \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)| = \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P(\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon) | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| = \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P(\bar{y} + h z_3 \bar{b}_\varepsilon) | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)|$$

because

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j,k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} (\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)_{i,j} \psi_{ijk,k} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1} (\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)_{i,3} \psi_{ij3,j} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-1} (\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)_{i,3} \psi_{i3k,k} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int_{\Omega_1} h^{-2} (\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)_{i,3} \psi_{i33,3} : \psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega), |\psi(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \Omega_1 \right\} \\ & = \sup \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j,k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} (\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)_{i,j} \psi_{ijk,k} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ j=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} \bar{b}_\varepsilon \psi_{ij3,j} + \sum_{\substack{i=1,2,3 \\ k=1,2}} \int_{\Omega_1} \bar{b}_\varepsilon \psi_{i3k,k} : \right. \\ & \quad \left. \psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega_1), |\psi(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \Omega_1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We have by the triangle inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| - \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(hz_3 \nabla_P \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| \leq \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P(\bar{y} + hz_3 \bar{b}_\varepsilon) | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| + \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(hz_3 \nabla_P \bar{b}_\varepsilon)|, \end{aligned}$$

so we have since $\nabla \bar{b}_\varepsilon \in BV(S)$ and \bar{y} and \bar{b}_ε are independent of z_3 that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega_1} |D(\nabla \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)| = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega_1} |D_P(\nabla_P(\bar{y} + hz_3 \bar{b}_\varepsilon) | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)| = \int_S |D(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b}_\varepsilon | \bar{b}_\varepsilon)|. \quad (5.11)$$

We thus have from (5.9) and (5.11) that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega_1} |D(\nabla \bar{u}_h^\varepsilon)| = \int_S |D(\nabla \bar{y} | \bar{b} | \bar{b})| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |\bar{b} - b_0|, \quad (5.12)$$

and from (5.10) and the above identity (5.12) we have that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon) = \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) \quad (5.13)$$

for $\mathcal{E}^{(0)}$ defined in (5.2). Since u_h is a minimizing deformation for $\mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}$, we have that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(\bar{u}_h^\varepsilon) \geq \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u_h).$$

It thus follows from (5.8) and (5.13) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h_n)}(u_{h_n}) = \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b})$$

for any subsequence $\{u_{h_n}\}$ satisfying the limits (5.6).

If we repeat the above argument with an arbitrary pair $(y, b) \in W^{1,p}(S; \mathbb{R}^3) \times L^p(S; \mathbb{R}^3)$ such that $\nabla y, b \in BV(S)$ and $y = y_0$ on Γ_1 , we obtain the minimum principle

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b}) = \min_{(y,b) \in \mathcal{A}_0} \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b).$$

To see this, we can obtain from Theorem 3.4 a sequence of functions $b_\varepsilon \in W^{1,p}(S)$ with $\nabla b_\varepsilon \in BV(S)$ such that $b_\varepsilon = b_0$ on γ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|b_\varepsilon - b\|_{L^p(S)} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_S |D(\nabla y|b_\varepsilon|b_\varepsilon)| = \int_S |D(\nabla y|b|b)| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |b - b_0|.$$

Consider now the test functions

$$u_h^\varepsilon(z_1, z_2, z_3) = y(z_1, z_2) + h z_3 b_\varepsilon(z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{A}_1^{(h)}.$$

Following the proof above, we can obtain that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h)}(u_h^\varepsilon) = \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b).$$

Since u_{h_n} is a minimizing deformation for $\mathcal{E}_1^{(h_n)}$, we have that

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h_n)}(u_{h_n}^\varepsilon) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_1^{(h_n)}(u_{h_n}) = \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(\bar{y}, \bar{b}).$$

□

Since the subsequence $\{u_{h_n}\}$ in the above Theorem 5.1 was arbitrary, we can conclude the following corollary.

Corollary 5.1. *We have that*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \min_{\tilde{v} \in \mathcal{A}_h} \left(\frac{1}{h} \mathcal{E}_h(\tilde{v}) \right) = \min_{(y, b) \in \mathcal{A}_0} \mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b).$$

Remark 5.1. We note that it follows from the proof of the above theorem that

$$\frac{1}{h_n} \int_{\Omega_{h_n}} |D(\nabla \tilde{u}_{h_n})| \rightarrow \int_S |D(\nabla \bar{y}|\bar{b}|\bar{b})| + \sqrt{2} \int_\gamma |\bar{b} - b_0|$$

and

$$\frac{1}{h_n} \int_{\Omega_{h_n}} \phi(\tilde{u}_{h_n,1}|\tilde{u}_{h_n,2}|\tilde{u}_{h_n,3}) dx \rightarrow \int_S \phi(\nabla \bar{y}|\bar{b}) dz_1 dz_2$$

as $h_n \rightarrow 0$.

Remark 5.2. We remark that if $(y, b) \in W^{2,1}(S; \mathbb{R}^3) \times W^{1,1}(S; \mathbb{R}^3)$, then

$$\int_S |D(\nabla y|b|b)| = \int_S (|\nabla^2 y|^2 + 2|\nabla b|^2)^{1/2}.$$

This is similar to the Bhattacharya-James model [5], in which the interfacial energy is modeled by

$$\int_S (|\nabla^2 y|^2 + 2|\nabla b|^2).$$

We also note that the requirement that b be in $H^1(S; \mathbb{R}^3)$ in the Bhattacharya-James model makes the trace of b continuous across smooth curves, while the fact that b is in $BV(S)$ in our model allows the trace of b to jump across interfaces and, in particular, on the boundary, ∂S . Since the deformation is modeled by b_0 outside γ , this generates an additional term in the interfacial energy given by $\sqrt{2} \kappa \int_\gamma |b - b_0|$. However, since κ is assumed to be small, this allows the trace of b on γ to differ from b_0 significantly without generating an excessive amount of energy.

6. THE FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION

We now give a brief description of the continuous, piecewise linear finite element approximation of the total variation thin film model. Since most deformations observed in martensitic alloys consist of laminated microstructures in which regions of nearly constant deformation gradient are separated by nearly planar interfaces, the combination of the continuous piecewise linear (\mathcal{P}_1) element for y and the piecewise constant (\mathcal{P}_0) element for b should be an efficient choice. The variation of such functions is zero on each element of a given triangulation; hence, all of the variation is concentrated along the edges of the triangulation.

In what follows, we will assume that S is a polygonal domain in \mathbb{R}^2 and that τ is a fixed triangulation of S [7, 11]. The elements of the triangulation τ will be denoted by K and the inter-element edges by e . To distinguish between the internal edges of τ and the boundary edges, we shall write $e \in S$ for the internal edges and $e \in \partial S$ for the boundary edges.

Given an internal edge $e \in S$ and two elements $K_1, K_2 \in \tau$ sharing the edge e , we define the jump across the edge e of a function $f \in BV(K_1 \cup K_2)$ by

$$[[f]]_e = f_{e,K_1} - f_{e,K_2}$$

where f_{e,K_i} denotes the trace on e of $f|_{K_i}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Since only the euclidean norm of the jump will enter the discrete energy below, the sign ambiguity in the definition of the jump will not cause an ambiguity in the description of the energy below. For a boundary edge $e \in \partial S$ that is an edge of an element $K \in \tau$, we define $f|_e$ to be the trace on e of a function $f \in BV(K)$. Finally, we denote by $\mathcal{P}_1(\tau)$ the space of continuous piecewise linear functions on S which are linear on each $K \in \tau$, and by $\mathcal{P}_0(\tau)$ the space of piecewise constant functions on S which are constant on each $K \in \tau$. Then for $(y, b) \in \mathcal{P}_1(\tau) \times \mathcal{P}_0(\tau)$, the energy (5.2) is well-defined, and we have

$$\mathcal{E}^{(0)}(y, b) = \kappa \left(\sum_{e \in S} \left| [[(\nabla y|b|b)]_e] \right| |e| + \sqrt{2} \sum_{e \in \gamma} |b|_e - b_0|_e| |e| \right) + \sum_{K \in \tau} \phi((\nabla y|b)|_K) |K|,$$

where $|e|$ denotes the length of the edge e , $|\cdot|$ denotes the euclidean vector norm, $|K|$ is the area of the element K , and

$$\left| [[(\nabla y|b|b)]_e] \right| = \left(|[[\nabla y]]_e|^2 + 2|[b]_e|^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

We note that this is a conforming approximation since

$$\mathcal{P}_1(\tau) \times \mathcal{P}_0(\tau) \subset \{(y, b) \in W^{1,p}(S; \mathbb{R}^3) \times L^p(S; \mathbb{R}^3) : \nabla y, b \in BV(S)\}.$$

Since the above term is not differentiable everywhere, we have regularized it in our numerical simulations [10].

We have proven that the error for the deformation and the local volume fractions of deformation gradients converge to zero as the mesh size converges to zero for the finite element approximation of laminated microstructure for bulk (three-dimensional) geometrically nonlinear models of martensitic crystals [6, 9, 14, 23–25]. The total variation of the deformation gradient will generally not converge, even with the addition to the total energy of a surface energy proportional to the total variation of the deformation gradient, unless the mesh is aligned with the microstructure. More details on the approximation properties and implementation of the finite element approximation of our total variation thin film model are given in [10].

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