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EQUILIBRIUM SHAPES OF CHARGED DROPLETS AND RELATED PROBLEMS: (MOSTLY) A REVIEW

MICHAEL GOLDMAN AND BERARDO RUFFINI

ABSTRACT. We review some recent results on the equilibrium shapes of charged liquid drops. We show that the natural variational model is ill-posed and how this can be overcome by either restricting the class of competitors or by adding penalizations in the functional. The original contribution of this note is twofold. First, we prove existence of an optimal distribution of charge for a conducting drop subject to an external electric field. Second, we prove that there exists no optimal conducting drop in this setting.

The main purpose of the paper is to review some recent progress in the study of variational problems describing the shape of conducting liquid drops. The salient feature of these models is the competition between an interfacial term with a non-local and repulsive term of capacitary type. The somewhat surprising and puzzling fact is that contrarily to the experimental observations these models are generally ill-posed. However, taking into account various possible regularizing mechanisms it is possible in some cases to recover well-posedness together with stability results for the ball in the regime of small charges. Alongside this review, we also provide new results on the closely related problem of equilibrium shapes of conducting drops subject to an external electric field. We prove that for every fixed drop, the optimal distribution of charges exists but that as for the charged drops model, no equilibrium shape exists. Moreover, we show that well-posedness cannot be recovered easily since minimizers do not exist even in the rigid class of convex sets.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 1 we recall the definition of the capacity and study existence and characterization of optimal distributions of charges. In Section 2 we review some recent results on the charged liquid drop model. In particular, we show ill-posedness of this problem and discuss various possible regularizations. In Section 3 we study the problem of equilibrium shapes for perfectly conducting drops in an external electric field. In the last section, we state several open problems.

1. EQUILIBRIUM MEASURES, POTENTIALS AND CAPACITIES

We start by investigating the optimal distribution of charges for a given compact set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. Most of the results can be found in [Lan72, GNR15, GNR16]. For fixed $\alpha \in (0, N)$, and Radon measures μ, ν we define

$$I_\alpha(\mu, \nu) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{d\mu(x) d\nu(y)}{|x - y|^{N-\alpha}}$$

and let then $I_\alpha(\mu) := I_\alpha(\mu, \mu)$. With a slight abuse of notation, we also let

$$I_N(\mu, \nu) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} -\log|x-y| d\mu(x) d\nu(y)$$

The equilibrium measure of a set Ω is the solution of the problem

$$\mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega) := \min_{\mu(\Omega)=1} I_\alpha(\mu),$$

where the class of minimization runs over all probability measures on Ω . We denote by $\mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega)$ the Riesz potential energy of Ω . We can then define the α -capacity of a set Ω as

$$\text{Cap}_\alpha(\Omega) := \frac{1}{\mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega)} \quad \text{if } \alpha < N \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Cap}_N(\Omega) := e^{-\mathcal{I}_N(\Omega)}.$$

For a given measure μ , it is useful to define the associated potential

$$v(x) := \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\mu(y)}{|x-y|^{N-\alpha}},$$

and its natural counterpart in the logarithmic case $\alpha = N$. We list below some known facts about equilibrium measures and potentials.

Theorem 1.1. *Let Ω be a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^N and $\alpha \in (0, N]$ be such that $\mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega) < +\infty$ ¹. Then,*

- (1) *There exists a unique equilibrium measure μ [Lan72, p. 131–133].*
- (2) *There exists a constant $c(N, \alpha) > 0$ such that the potential v satisfies*

$$(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v = c(N, \alpha) \mu$$

in the distributional sense (here $(-\Delta)^s$ refers to the s -Laplacian). In particular v is $\alpha/2$ -harmonic outside of the support of μ . Moreover $v = \mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega)$ α -q.e. on the support of μ ² and $v \geq \mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega)$ α -q.e. on Ω [GNR15, Lem. 2.11].

- (3) *For $\alpha < N$,*

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) |x|^{N-\alpha} = 1$$

while for $\alpha = N$,

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) + \log|x| = 0.$$

- (4) *For $1 < \alpha < 2$, the support of μ coincides with Ω [GNR15, Lem. 2.15].*
- (5) *For $\alpha \geq 2$ the support of μ is contained in $\partial\Omega$ and $v = \mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega)$ on Ω [GNR15, Lem. 2.15].*

Remark 1.2. In the claim of point (5) of the previous theorem the support of μ is not equal to $\partial\Omega$ in general. For example, if Ω is the circular annulus

$$\Omega = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N : \frac{1}{2} \leq |x| \leq 1 \right\},$$

¹this is for instance the case if Ω is a compact set with $|\Omega| > 0$.

²we say that a property holds α -q.e. if it holds up to a set of zero capacity.

then its optimal measure μ for $\alpha = 2$ is equal to the equilibrium measure of the ball B_1 that is

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_1)} \mathcal{H}^{N-1} \llcorner \partial B_1.$$

Remark 1.3. The characterization at infinity of the behavior of the potential described in point (3) of the previous theorem has been successfully exploited to show geometric inequalities, such as Brunn-Minkowski-type inequalities [CJL96, NR15, Bor83, CS03].

Remark 1.4. For $N \geq 3$ and $\alpha > 1$ one can show that the (fractional) capacity of a set Ω can be characterized as

$$\text{Cap}_\alpha(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \|(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 : u \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^N), u \geq \chi_\Omega \right\}.$$

Notice that for $\alpha = 2$, $\|(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2$ reduces to the Dirichlet energy of u .

Remark 1.5. As pointed out in [GNR16], in the Coulombic case $\alpha = 2$, the equilibrium measure μ coincides with the so-called harmonic measure at infinity of Ω .

The next result gives a link between sets of Hausdorff dimension at least $N - \alpha$ and sets of positive capacity (see [Lan72, Th. 3.13]).

Proposition 1.6. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. Then if the Hausdorff dimension of Ω is greater than $N - \alpha$, $\text{Cap}_\alpha(\Omega) > 0$.*

We now study the existence of an equilibrium measure for a conducting set subject to an external electric field $\mathbb{E} = -\nabla\varphi$. We focus on the Coulombic case $\alpha = 2$ and $N \geq 3$. For μ a (signed) measure supported on Ω with $\mu(\Omega) = 0$, the electrostatic energy of μ is given by

$$F(\mu) := I_2(\mu) + \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu,$$

while the electrostatic energy of Ω is

$$\mathcal{F}(\Omega) := \min_{\mu(\Omega)=0} F(\mu). \tag{1.1}$$

Let us notice that in contrast with the situation of Theorem 1.1, the existence of minimizers for (1.1) is not straightforward. Indeed, a bound on $I_2(\mu)$ does not give a bound on the total variation of μ (see for instance [Lan72, Chap. VI]). This prevents us from using the Direct Method of Calculus of Variations. Instead we will directly look for a solution of the Euler-Lagrange equation and prove that it is a minimizer of (1.1).

We start by recalling that [Lan72, Th. 1.15]

Proposition 1.7. *For every signed measure μ , $I_\alpha(\mu) \geq 0$ and $I_\alpha(\mu) = 0$ if and only if $\mu = 0$.*

The next proposition shows that solutions of the Euler-Lagrange equation are minimizers.

Proposition 1.8. *Let Ω be a compact set. Assume that there exists a constant $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and function v solving*

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega \\ v = -\frac{\varphi}{2} + \lambda & \text{in } \Omega \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} v(x) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

and such that $\mu := c(N, 2)^{-1}(-\Delta v)$ (where $c(d, 2)$ is the constant defined in Theorem 1.1) is a measure satisfying $\mu(\Omega) = 0$. Then, μ is the unique minimizer of (1.1).

Proof. Assume that λ and v exists and let $\mu := c(N, 2)^{-1}(-\Delta v)$. To show that μ is optimal, we notice that if ν is another measure with $\nu(\Omega) = 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} F(\nu) &= I_2(\nu) + \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\nu \\ &= F(\mu) + I_2(\nu - \mu) + 2 \int_{\Omega \times \Omega} \frac{d(\nu - \mu)(x) d\mu(y)}{|x - y|^{N-2}} + \int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) d(\nu - \mu)(x) \\ &= F(\mu) + I_2(\nu - \mu) + \int_{\Omega} (2v + \varphi) d(\nu - \mu). \end{aligned}$$

Integrating the equation $2v + \varphi = \lambda$ against $\nu - \mu$ in Ω and using that $(\nu - \mu)(\Omega) = 0$, we get that

$$F(\nu) = F(\mu) + I_2(\nu - \mu).$$

Using Proposition 1.7 we conclude the proof. \square

We are thus left with the construction of a constant λ and a function v satisfying the hypothesis of Proposition 1.8. In order to avoid technicalities, we will assume that $\partial\Omega$ and φ are smooth. For later use, let v_{Ω} be the solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v_{\Omega} = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega \\ v_{\Omega} = 1 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} v_{\Omega}(x) = 0, \end{cases}$$

which can be readily constructed from the measure μ_{Ω} which minimizes $\mathcal{I}_2(\Omega)$.

Proposition 1.9. *For $N \geq 3$, let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a smooth compact set and let f be a smooth function on Ω . Then, there exists a unique solution of*

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega \\ v = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} v(x) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

Moreover, $-\Delta v$ is a bounded measure on Ω .

Proof. The uniqueness part of the statement follows by maximum principle. Let us turn to the existence. For $R \gg 1$, let v_R be the unique solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v_R = 0 & \text{in } B_R \setminus \Omega \\ v_R = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ v_R = 0 & \text{on } \partial B_R. \end{cases}$$

Let $f_+ := \max(\max_{\partial\Omega} f, 0)$ and $f_- := \min(\min_{\partial\Omega} f, 0)$ and let $v_{\pm} := f_{\pm}v_{\Omega}$. By maximum principle, $v_- \leq v_R \leq v_+$. Since $v_{\pm} \rightarrow 0$ at infinity, using elliptic regularity and letting $R \rightarrow +\infty$ we obtain a function v which satisfies (1.3).

To see that $-\Delta v$ is a measure it is enough to notice that for $\psi \in C_c^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} -\Delta\psi v &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} -\Delta\psi v + \int_{\Omega} -\Delta\psi v \\ &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \psi \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} \right)^+ - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu} \right] + \int_{\Omega} -\Delta f \psi, \end{aligned}$$

where ν is the outward normal to $\partial\Omega$ and where $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} \right)^+$ is the exterior trace of $\frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu}$. \square

We can now prove our main result of this section.

Theorem 1.10. *For every smooth compact set Ω and every smooth function φ there exists a unique solution μ to (1.1).*

Proof. Let v_0 be the solution of (1.3) with $f = -\frac{\varphi}{2}$ and for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ let $v_{\lambda} := v_0 + \lambda v_{\Omega}$. Since $-\Delta v_0$ is a finite measure and $-\Delta v_{\Omega}$ is a multiple of μ_{Ω} (which is a probability measure), we can find λ such that v_{λ} solves (1.2) and $-\Delta v_{\lambda}(\Omega) = 0$. This concludes the proof thanks to Proposition 1.8. \square

2. EQUILIBRIUM SHAPES OF CHARGED LIQUID DROPS

The study of the equilibrium shapes of charged liquid drops started with the seminal paper of Lord Rayleigh [Ray82] who calculated through a linear stability analysis the maximal charge that a spherical drop can bear before the onset of instability. It was later observed by Zeleny [Zel17] that for larger charges, conical singularities (the so-called Taylor cones) appear together with the formation of a thin steady jet. Since then it has been understood that the micro-drops forming the jet carry a large portion of the charge but only a small portion of the mass (see [FdlM07]). Because of its numerous applications in particular in mass spectrometry [Gas97], this phenomenon has attracted a wide interest in the last thirty years. We refer to [MN16] for a more detailed discussion on the physical background and literature. Let us point out that mathematically, very little is known about what happens after the onset of singularities. In particular the formation of the Taylor cones is still badly understood (see [FJ15, GVW16] for some results in this direction).

The variational model describing the equilibrium shape of a charged liquid drop is the following. For a given charge $Q > 0$ the energy of a compact set Ω is equal to

$$\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}(\Omega) := \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) + Q^2 \mathcal{I}_{\alpha}(\Omega),$$

where \mathcal{H}^{N-1} refers to the $(N-1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure. Up to a renormalization of the volume, we are looking for a solution of

$$\min_{|\Omega|=|B_1|} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha}(\Omega). \tag{2.1}$$

The physical case corresponds to $N = 3$, with Coulombic interaction $\alpha = 2$. When the charge distribution μ is taken to be uniform on Ω , this problem is often called the sharp interface Ohta-Kawasaki model (or Gamow's liquid drop model). See [CMT17] for a recent overview of this related problem.

The mathematical interest of (2.1) lies in the fact that there is a competition between the perimeter which is a local term minimized by the ball and the non-local electrostatic energy \mathcal{I}_α which is maximized by the ball (at least for $\alpha \leq 2$ [Bet04]). Based on the experimental observations, the linear stability analysis (see in particular [Ray82, FF04]) and by analogy with what is known for the Ohta-Kawasaki model, one could expect that for small Q the ball minimizes (2.1) while for large Q no global minimizers exist. Surprisingly enough, this is not the case and the problem is always ill-posed when $\alpha \in (1, N)$. Roughly speaking this is due to the fact that the perimeter term sees objects of dimension $N - 1$ while \mathcal{I}_α naturally lives on object of dimension $N - \alpha$, see Proposition 1.6. The following non-existence result has been obtained in [GNR15, Th. 3.2].

Theorem 2.1. *For every $N \geq 2$, $\alpha \in (1, N)$ and $Q > 0$,*

$$\inf_{|\Omega|=|B_1|} \mathcal{E}_\alpha(\Omega) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_1).$$

By the isoperimetric inequality, this means that (2.1) is not attained.

Proof. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\beta \in ((N - 1)^{-1}, (N - \alpha)^{-1})$, let $r_n := n^{-\beta}$. Consider the competitor Ω_n made of n balls of radius r_n each carrying a charge n^{-1} and infinitely far apart together with a ball of radius $R_n \sim 1$ which is free of charge. We can then compute the energy

$$\mathcal{E}_\alpha(\Omega_n) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_{R_n}) + nr_n^{N-1} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_1) + \frac{Q^2}{n} r_n^{-(N-\alpha)} \mathcal{I}_\alpha(B_1).$$

By the choice of β ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} nr_n^{N-1} + n^{-1} r_n^{-(N-\alpha)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-(\beta(N-1)-1)} + n^{-(1-\beta(N-\alpha))} = 0,$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Performing a more careful analysis it can be shown that actually even local minimizers do not exist for the Hausdorff topology (see [GNR15, Th. 3.4]). If the construction leading to the non-linear instability of the ball described here is made of many disconnected components, it has been proven in [MN16, Th. 2] that (at least in the physical case $N = 3$, $\alpha = 2$) the ball is actually unstable even in the class of smooth graphs over the ball.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $N = 3$ and $\alpha = 2$. Then, for every $\delta > 0$, there exists a smooth function $\varphi_\delta : \partial B_1 \rightarrow (-\delta, \delta)$ such that letting*

$$\Omega_\delta := \left\{ x : |x| \leq 1 + \varphi_\delta \left(\frac{x}{|x|} \right) \right\}$$

we have $|\Omega_\delta| = |B_1|$ and

$$\mathcal{E}_2(\Omega_\delta) < \mathcal{E}_2(B_1).$$

In the case $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ one can expect a stronger interaction between both terms in (2.1) which might restore well-posedness. This has been recently investigated in [MNR16] in the case $N = 2$, $\alpha = 1$, which corresponds to three dimensional drops trapped between two very close isolating plates. The authors were able to completely solve this problem

Theorem 2.3. *Let $N = 2$ and $\alpha = 1$. There exists an explicit \overline{Q} such that for $Q \leq \overline{Q}$, the only minimizer of (2.1) is given by the unit disk while for $Q > \overline{Q}$, there are no minimizers.*

Proof. A rough idea of the proof is the following: the crucial observation is that in dimension two, the energy of a connected set decreases under convexification. Of course this operation does not preserve the volume. This motivates dropping the volume constraint and studying the global minimizer of the energy. By the above observation, a global minimizer is made of a union of convex sets. Using the linearity (respectively the sub-linearity) of the perimeter (respectively of the Riesz capacity) with respect to the Minkowski sum, it can be shown that the ball is the global minimizer of the energy amongst convex sets. The global minimizer is thus made of a union of balls from which it is readily seen that it is actually a single ball. Therefore, for any radius $R > 0$ there exists a charge $Q(R) > 0$ such that the ball of radius R is the only minimizer (up to translation) of

$$\min \mathcal{E}_1^{Q(R)}(\Omega).$$

Here we adopted the notation $\mathcal{E}_1^{Q(R)}(\Omega)$ instead of $\mathcal{E}_1(\Omega)$ just to emphasize the dependence on the charge. Let $Q(1)$ be the charge associated to B_1 . If $Q > Q(1)$, then using a construction similar to the one used in the proof Theorem 2.1, it is possible to prove non-existence of a minimizer while for $Q < Q(1)$, since for every Ω with $|\Omega| = |B_1|$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_1^Q(\Omega) &= \mathcal{E}_1^{Q(1)}(\Omega) - (Q(1)^2 - Q^2)\mathcal{I}_1(\Omega) \\ &\geq \mathcal{E}_1^{Q(1)}(B_1) - (Q(1)^2 - Q^2)\mathcal{I}_1(\Omega) \\ &\geq \mathcal{E}_1^{Q(1)}(B_1) - (Q(1)^2 - Q^2)\mathcal{I}_1(B_1) \\ &= \mathcal{E}_1^Q(B_1), \end{aligned}$$

with equality if and only if $\Omega = B_1$, we obtain that the ball B_1 is the unique solution of (2.1). Notice that in the second inequality we used that the ball is a maximizer of \mathcal{I}_1 under volume constraint. \square

Turning back to the case $\alpha > 1$ where (2.1) is ill-posed, it is natural to wonder if restricting the admissible set could restore well-posedness. A first possibility, explored in [GNR15] is to add a strong constraint on the curvature. For $\delta > 0$, we say that a set Ω satisfies the δ -ball condition if for every $x \in \partial\Omega$ there are two balls of radius δ touching at x , one of which is contained in Ω and the other one which is contained in Ω^c . Notice that this implies in particular that $\partial\Omega$ is $C^{1,1}$ with all the curvatures bounded by δ^{-1} . We set

$$\mathcal{A}_\delta := \{ \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N : |\Omega| = |B_1|, \Omega \text{ satisfies the } \delta\text{-ball condition} \}.$$

Under this regularity assumption, it was proven in [GNR15, Th. 4.3] that minimizers exist for small enough charges while non-existence for large charges holds in the case $\alpha > N - 1$ [GNR15, Th. 4.5].

Proposition 2.4. *For every $N \geq 2$ and $\alpha \in (0, N)$, there exists $Q_0(N, \alpha) > 0$ such that for every δ small enough and every $Q < Q_0\delta^N$ a minimizer of*

$$\min_{\Omega \in \mathcal{A}_\delta} \mathcal{E}_\alpha(\Omega) \quad (2.2)$$

exists. Moreover, if $\alpha > N - 1$, there exists $Q_1(N, \alpha) > 0$ such that for every δ small enough and every $Q > Q_0\delta^{-((N-\alpha)(N-1)+1)/2}$, no minimizer of (2.2) exists.

Proof. For the existence part the main point is to prove that every minimizing sequence Ω_n must be connected for $Q < Q_0\delta^N$. By (almost) minimality, we have

$$\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega_n) - \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_1) \leq Q^2(\mathcal{I}_\alpha(B_1) - \mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega_n)). \quad (2.3)$$

The quantitative isoperimetric inequality [FMP08] then implies that $|\Omega_n \Delta B_1| \lesssim Q$. Thanks to the δ -ball condition, this yields that Ω_n is indeed connected for $Q \ll \delta^N$.

The non-existence part is obtained by constructing a competitor made of δ^{-N} balls of radius δ . \square

In the Coulombic case $\alpha = 2$, it was shown in [GNR15, Th. 5.6] (see also [GNR15, Cor. 6.4] for the logarithmic case when $N = 2$) that for small enough charges, the ball is the unique minimizer of (2.2).

Theorem 2.5. *Let $N \geq 2$ and $\alpha = 2$. Then there exists $Q_0(N, \delta)$ such that for $Q \leq Q_0$, B_1 is the only minimizer (up to translation) of problem (2.2).*

The proof of this result is quite long and involved but the basic idea is to argue as in [CL12, KM14, FFM⁺15, GM17] for instance and show that for small charges minimizers are nearly spherical sets, that is small Lipschitz graphs over ∂B_1 . This allows the use of a Taylor expansion of the perimeter for this type of sets given by Fuglede [Fug89]. The main technical lemma is the following (see [GNR15, Prop. 5.5] and the proof of [GNR15, Th. 5.6]).

Lemma 2.6. *For $N \geq 2$ and $\alpha = 2$, if Ω is a nearly spherical set and if the optimal measure μ is bounded in $L^\infty(\partial\Omega)$, then there exists a constant C depending on this L^∞ bound such that*

$$\mathcal{I}_2(B_1) - \mathcal{I}_2(\Omega) \leq C(\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) - \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_1)). \quad (2.4)$$

Thanks to the δ -ball condition, it can be proven that for Q small enough, minimizers of (2.2) satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 2.6. The proof of Theorem 2.5 is concluded by combining (2.4) together with (2.3).

Remark 2.7. One consequence of Theorem 2.5 is the stability of the ball under small $C^{1,1}$ perturbations. This extends a previous result of [FF04] where stability with respect to $C^{2,\alpha}$ perturbations was proven. Let us however point out that in [FF04], the asymptotic stability of the ball is also studied.

An alternative way to restore well-posedness for (2.1) is to reduce the admissible class to convex sets. If this geometric restriction is not directly comparable with the δ -ball condition, it allows for less regular competitor (Lipschitz). As shown in [GNR16, Th. 2.3], under the convexity constraint, there is always a minimizer for (2.1).

Theorem 2.8. *For every $N \geq 2$, $\alpha \in (0, N]$ and $Q > 0$, there exists a minimizer of*

$$\min \{ \mathcal{E}_\alpha(\Omega) : |\Omega| = |B_1|, \Omega \text{ convex} \}. \quad (2.5)$$

Having Theorem 2.5 in mind, it is natural to wonder if, at least in the Coulombic case, (2.5) is still minimized by the unit ball for small Q . In the bi-dimensional logarithmic case, it has been proven to hold in [GNR16, Th. 5.1].

Theorem 2.9. *Let $N = \alpha = 2$ then for Q small enough, the only minimizer of (2.5) is the unit ball.*

The idea is to show that for small charges, minimizers of (2.5) satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 2.6. This is a consequence of the following regularity result [GNR16, Th. 4.4].

Theorem 2.10. *For $N = \alpha = 2$ and every $Q > 0$, every minimizer of (2.5) is $C^{1,1}$, with uniform $C^{1,1}$ bounds for small Q .*

This result proves that in dimension two and when restricted to the class of convex sets, conical singularities never appear. The proof of Theorem 2.10 is quite long and technical but the main idea is to show that if Ω is not regular enough, then we can lower the energy by replacing part of the boundary by a straight line. The major difficulty is to precisely estimate the variation of the non-local term. A crucial technical point is that for convex sets, the optimal charge distribution is in $L^p(\partial\Omega)$ for some $p > 2$ (see [GNR16, Th. 3.1]). In higher dimensions, it seems difficult to obtain regularity by such simple cutting-by-planes argument but it would be interesting to investigate further this question.

Instead of imposing constraints on the admissible sets, another way of restoring well-posedness is to take into account regularizing mechanisms in the functional. One possibility, proposed in [MN16] is to take into consideration entropic effects and impose that the charge is distributed in Ω . The functional then becomes (in the physical case $N = 3$, $\alpha = 2$)

$$\mathcal{G}(\Omega) := \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) + Q^2 \mathcal{J}(\Omega),$$

where

$$\mathcal{J}(\Omega) := \min_{(v,\rho)} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla v|^2 + \int_{\Omega} \rho^2 : -\Delta v = \rho \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ and } \int_{\Omega} \rho = 1 \right\}.$$

We refer to [MN16] for a physical motivation of this model. Their main result is existence of minimizers for this functional (see [MN16, Th. 3]).

Theorem 2.11. *For every $Q > 0$ and every $R > 1$, there exists a minimizer of*

$$\min \{ \mathcal{G}(\Omega) : |\Omega| = |B_1| \text{ and } \Omega \subset B_R \}.$$

Not much is known at the moment about the regularity of the minimizers of this problem. The stability of the ball is also an open question.

3. A PERFECTLY CONDUCTING DROP IN A UNIFORM EXTERNAL FIELD

The problem of finding the equilibrium shape of charged droplets is closely related to the problem of finding the equilibrium shape of a conducting drop submitted to an external electric field. If the understanding of meteorological phenomena has first motivated the

study of this question [WT25], the wide spectrum of modern applications ranging from the breakdown of dielectrics due to the presence of water droplets to ink-jet printers might explain the large amount of literature on the subject (see for instance [Mik81, DM07, KDT14]). In the simplest and most considered case of a constant external field \mathbb{E} , we have (recall (1.1)) for $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ with $N \geq 3$,

$$\mathcal{F}(\Omega) = \min_{\mu(\Omega)=0} I_2(\mu) - \int_{\Omega} \mathbb{E} \cdot x d\mu$$

and we look for a minimizer of

$$\min_{|\Omega|=|B_1|} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) + \mathcal{F}(\Omega). \quad (3.1)$$

It is quite easy to see that this problem is ill-posed.

Theorem 3.1. *For every $N \geq 3$, and every $\mathbb{E} \in \mathbb{R}^N$,*

$$\inf_{|\Omega|=|B_1|} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) + \mathcal{F}(\Omega) = -\infty.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\mathbb{E} = e_1 := (1, 0, \dots, 0)$. Consider for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the admissible set Ω_n made of two disjoint balls B_n^{\pm} of measure $\frac{|B_1|}{2}$ and centers $\pm ne_1$. We then have

$$\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega_n) + \mathcal{F}(\Omega_n) = 2\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_n^{\pm}) + \mathcal{F}(B_n^- \cup B_n^+).$$

Using $\mu_n := \chi_{B_n^+} - \chi_{B_n^-}$ as test measure for $\mathcal{F}(B_n^- \cup B_n^+)$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(\Omega_n) &\leq I_2(\mu_n) - \int_{\Omega_n} x_1 d\mu_n \\ &= 2I_2(\chi_{B_n^{\pm}}) - 2 \int_{B_n^+ \times B_n^-} \frac{dx dy}{|x - y|^{N-2}} - \int_{\Omega_n} (\chi_{B_n^+} - \chi_{B_n^-}) x_1 dx \\ &\leq 2I_2(\chi_{B_n^{\pm}}) - 2n|B_n^{\pm}|, \end{aligned}$$

which goes to $-\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. \square

Contrarily to the case of charged liquid drops, ill-posedness still holds in the class of convex sets.

Theorem 3.2. *For every $N \geq 3$ and every $\mathbb{E} \in \mathbb{R}^N$,*

$$\inf_{\substack{|\Omega|=|B_1| \\ \Omega \text{ convex}}} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) + \mathcal{F}(\Omega) = -\infty.$$

Proof. As before, we may assume that $\mathbb{E} = e_1$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the set

$$\Omega_n := \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x_1| \leq \frac{n}{2}, |x_i| \leq \frac{\varepsilon_n}{2}, i = 2, \dots, N \right\},$$

where

$$\varepsilon_n := \left(\frac{|B_1|}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{N-1}}.$$

Notice that ε_n is chosen so that $|\Omega_n| = |B_1|$. By definition of Ω_n we have

$$\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega_n) \lesssim n\varepsilon^{N-2} \lesssim n^{\frac{1}{N-1}}.$$

Moreover, by letting

$$\Omega_n^- := \Omega_n \cap \left\{ x : x_1 \in \left[-\frac{n}{2}, -\frac{n}{2} + \varepsilon_n \right] \right\}, \quad \Omega_n^+ := \Omega_n \cap \left\{ x : x_1 \in \left[\frac{n}{2} - \varepsilon_n, \frac{n}{2} \right] \right\}$$

and then

$$\mu_n := \frac{\chi_{\Omega_n^+}}{|\Omega_n^+|} - \frac{\chi_{\Omega_n^-}}{|\Omega_n^-|},$$

we have that μ_n is admissible for $\mathcal{F}(\Omega_n)$ and thus $\mathcal{F}(\Omega_n) \leq F(\mu_n)$. Since on the one hand,

$$\int_{\Omega_n} x_1 d\mu_n \gtrsim n$$

and on the other hand

$$I(\mu_n) \lesssim \frac{1}{|\Omega_n^+|^2} \int_{\Omega_n^+ \times \Omega_n^+} \frac{dx dy}{|x - y|^{N-2}} \lesssim \varepsilon_n^{-(N-2)} \lesssim n^{\frac{N-2}{N-1}},$$

we find that

$$\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega_n) + \mathcal{F}(\Omega_n) \lesssim n^{\frac{1}{N-1}} + n^{\frac{N-2}{N-1}} - n$$

which diverges to $-\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. □

4. OPEN PROBLEMS

In this last section we state few open problems.

- i) As already pointed out, in light of the large physical literature about the Taylor cones, it would be interesting to find a reasonable setting where these can be rigorously studied.
- ii) A first step would be for instance to understand if Theorem 2.9 still holds in dimension $N \geq 3$ or if conical singularities can appear in the class of convex sets.
- iii) It is still an open question to know if the ball is stable under small Lipschitz deformations for small charges.
- iv) It is natural to try to extend the stability analysis for the ball to $\alpha \neq 2$.
- v) In light of Theorem 2.5, it would be interesting to see if well-posedness holds (for small charge) when $\alpha \in [N - 1, N)$.
- vi) Not much is known about the minimizers of the functional \mathcal{G} introduced in [MN16]. It would be interesting to study existence/non-existence of minimizers without confinement, their regularity and the stability of the ball.
- vii) Another natural way to regularize (2.1) would be to add a curvature term of Willmore type in the energy. One would then study the functional

$$\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\Omega) + \mathcal{I}_\alpha(\Omega) + \int_{\partial\Omega} \kappa^2,$$

where κ is the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$.

- viii) The physical model behind the electrowetting technique is very similar to the ones studied here. This technique, which is used for optical devices and electronic displays consists in applying a voltage on a sessile conducting drop. As already observed by Lippmann [Lip75] in 1875, this leads to a modification of the (apparent) contact angle, while the microscopic contact angle is still the one given by the classical Young law [SW09]. It was discovered later on that the macroscopic

angle decreases until reaching a saturation angle (see the review paper [MB05]). Despite its importance for application, there has been only few rigorous results about electrowetting (see [FK09, FK08]) and it would be interesting to study both the formation of the macroscopic angle and the saturation phenomenon.

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