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# Existence of optimal domains for the helicity maximisation problem among domains satisfying a uniform ball condition

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**Abstract:** In the present work we present a general framework which guarantees the existence of optimal domains for isoperimetric problems within the class of  $C^{1,1}$ -regular domains satisfying a uniform ball condition as long as the desired objective function satisfies certain properties. We then verify that the helicity isoperimetric problem studied by Cantarella, DeTurck, Gluck and Teytel in [5] satisfies the conditions of our framework and hence establish the existence of optimal domains within the given class of domains. We additionally use the same framework to prove the existence of optimal domains among uniform  $C^{1,1}$ -domains for a first curl eigenvalue problem which has been studied recently for other classes of domains in [10].

*Keywords:* Helicity, Isoperimetric problems, Magnetohydrodynamics, Plasma fusion  
*2020 MSC:* 35Q31, 35Q35, 35Q85, 49J35, 49Q10, 76W05

## 1 Introduction

In the theory of plasma fusion one measure of stability of the plasma is the helicity of the external magnetic field<sup>2</sup>. It was observed by Woltjer [28] that in the context of ideal magnetohydrodynamics this so called helicity is a conserved physical quantity. Given a bounded smooth domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  and a divergence-free field  $B$  on  $\Omega$  which is tangent to  $\partial\Omega$  the helicity of  $B$  is defined as

$$\mathcal{H}(B)(x) := \int_{\Omega} B(x) \cdot \text{BS}(B)(x) d^3x \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$\text{BS}(B)(x) := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Omega} B(y) \times \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^3} d^3y \quad (1.2)$$

denotes the Biot-Savart operator. In the context of ideal magnetohydrodynamics  $B$  plays the role of the magnetic field. A physical interpretation in terms of linkage of distinct magnetic field lines was obtained in [23], [2], [27]. Then, given an electrically conducting plasma there will be an interplay between the time evolution of the external magnetic field  $B$  and the flow of the plasma particles due to the Lorentz force. One can then argue in the same spirit as in [3, Chapter III]. Namely, that due to Alfvén's theorem [1], an underlying plasma fluid is frozen into the magnetic field, in the sense that plasma particles which lie on an initial magnetic field line continue to lie on the same magnetic field line as time passes. Therefore, if the magnetic field is tangent to a domain  $\Omega$  and has non-trivially linked field lines, then, due to the fact that distinct field lines cannot cross, also the plasma particles, being frozen into the magnetic field, will form linked structures which cannot be separated. Hence, it follows, in the context of ideal magnetohydrodynamics, where we assume the plasma to be perfectly electrically conducting, that a non-trivial linkage of magnetic field lines leads to a higher (topological) plasma stability and consequently a high helicity, being a measure for the linkage of distinct magnetic field lines, is desirable. In reality, the non-ideal situation, magnetic field line reconnection may occur, see for instance [22], [4], [11] and references therein. However, obtaining a good understanding of the idealised problem, is a good starting point to gain a better understanding of how one may confine plasmas better within appropriate domains in 3-space. Let us point out that helicity as defined in (1.1) is not scaling invariant, i.e. given a magnetic field  $B$  and a constant  $\lambda > 0$  we see that

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<sup>2</sup>See for example arXiv identifier: 2112.01193 which is to appear in Dec 2023 as a chapter in the following book: S. Candelaresi, F. Del Sordo. Stability of plasmas through magnetic helicity. In K. Kuzanyan, N. Yokoi, M. Georgoulis, R. Georgoulis, editors, Helicities in Geophysics, Astrophysics and Beyond. Wiley publication

$\mathcal{H}(\lambda B) = \lambda^2 \mathcal{H}(B)$ . However, the field lines of  $\lambda B$  coincide with those of  $B$  (they are simply traced out with a different speed) so that in fact the linkage of distinct field lines does not change under such a scaling. Therefore, if we wish to regard helicity as a measure for linkage, we should normalise it in the sense that we either fix the magnetic energy

$$\mathcal{M}(B) := \int_{\Omega} B^2 d^3x$$

or divide by it to achieve a scaling invariant quantity. Both approaches are equivalent and here we adapt the latter. In view of the above discussion it is of interest to consider the following quantity, where  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  is a bounded domain with smooth boundary, more details will be given in section 2,

$$\lambda(\Omega) := \sup_{\substack{B \in L^2(\Omega) \\ \operatorname{div}(B)=0, B \parallel \partial\Omega \\ \mathcal{M}(B)=1}} \mathcal{H}(B) = \sup_{\substack{B \in L^2(\Omega) \setminus \{0\} \\ \operatorname{div}(B)=0, B \parallel \partial\Omega}} \frac{\mathcal{H}(B)}{\mathcal{M}(B)} = \sup_{\substack{B \in L^2(\Omega) \\ \operatorname{div}(B)=0, B \parallel \partial\Omega \\ \mathcal{H}(B)>0}} \frac{\mathcal{H}(B)}{\mathcal{M}(B)} \quad (1.3)$$

where the first equality follows from the scaling behaviour and the second equality follows from the fact that helicity is never maximised by magnetic fields of non-positive helicity. The meaning of the tangent boundary condition for an  $L^2$ -vector field will be explained in section 2.

Our goal then is to try to find a domain  $\Omega_* \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  which maximises the quantity  $\lambda(\Omega)$  among all other domains  $\Omega$ . However, once again, by scaling a given domain  $\Omega$  by some constant  $\lambda > 0$ , one easily sees that the quantity  $\lambda(\Omega)$  may be made arbitrarily large if we do not impose any additional constraint on the allowed domains  $\Omega$ . It is well-known, and in fact the reason for helicity preservation in ideal magnetohydrodynamics, that helicity is preserved under the action of volume-preserving diffeomorphisms [5, Theorem A], see also [2, Section 2.3 Corollary] and [15, Lemma 4.5] for a more abstract manifold setting. In fact, helicity is essentially the only such invariant see [13], [21] and also [19]. It is hence natural to restrict attention to domains  $\Omega$  of prescribed volume. In fact, it follows from [6, Theorem B] that

$$\lambda(\Omega) \leq R(\Omega)$$

where  $R(\Omega)$  is the radius of a ball whose volume is  $|\Omega|$ , i.e.  $R(\Omega) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4\pi}|\Omega|}$  so that  $\lambda(\Omega)$  is uniformly upper bounded among all domains of the same volume. We thus are interested in the following problem, where  $V > 0$  is any fixed constant. Find  $\Omega_* \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  with  $|\Omega_*| = V$  and

$$\lambda(\Omega_*) = \sup_{\substack{\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \\ |\Omega|=V}} \lambda(\Omega) = \sup_{\substack{\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \\ |\Omega|=V}} \frac{1}{\inf_{\substack{B \in L^2(\Omega) \\ \operatorname{div}(B)=0, B \parallel \partial\Omega \\ \mathcal{H}(B)>0}} \frac{\mathcal{M}(B)}{\mathcal{H}(B)}}} = \frac{1}{\inf_{\substack{\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \\ |\Omega|=V}} \inf_{\substack{B \in L^2(\Omega) \\ \operatorname{div}(B)=0, B \parallel \partial\Omega \\ \mathcal{H}(B)>0}} \frac{\mathcal{M}(B)}{\mathcal{H}(B)}}} \quad (1.4)$$

where the second equality is a simple reformulation of the original problem for the purpose of transforming the maximisation problem into an appropriate minimisation problem.

The study of problem (1.4) was initiated in [5] by Cantarella, DeTurck, Gluck and Teytel. In their work they derived topological constraints for potential optimal domains. Their main result regarding the topology of smooth optimal domains is that any smooth optimal domain, if it exists, must be bounded by tori [5, Theorem D]. The existence of optimal domains remained however open.

In the present work we consider an appropriate subclass of domains, namely  $C^{1,1}$ -regular domains  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  satisfying a uniform ball condition, and show that within this class of domains there always exists a domain  $\Omega_*$  of prescribed volume which solves (1.4). Note that, in principle, there might be other smooth domains violating the given uniform ball condition with a larger value for  $\lambda(\Omega)$ . Hence, the existence of optimal domains in the unrestricted smooth setting remains open.

Let us point out why the class of domains satisfying a uniform ball condition is particularly suited to tackle volume constraint minimisation problems. There are roughly speaking two things that may go wrong regarding compactness properties when dealing with such problems. When we consider a minimising sequence  $(\Omega_n)_n$  the first thing that might go wrong is that while each of the domains  $\Omega_n$  stays bounded individually, in the limit their diameter might tend to infinity. Hence, these domains might “approach” an unbounded domain so that we leave the desired class of domains (which are all bounded). The second thing that might go wrong, even if the diameter of all the  $\Omega_n$  is uniformly bounded, is the formation of singularities. More precisely, if we wish to optimise an objective function

among domains of certain regularity (let's say among domains with a  $C^k$ -boundary, for some prescribed  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ) then it might happen that different parts of the boundaries of the  $\Omega_n$  approach each other, either from the inside or outside, and “touch” each other in the limit so that the limiting domain is no longer a manifold with boundary. Of course, even if some form of compactness can be guaranteed with respect to some appropriate topology, it remains to show that the corresponding objective function has nice enough continuity properties in order to exploit variational techniques.

Now, when we deal with volume constraint minimisation problems, any sequence of domains  $(\Omega_n)_n$ , each of the same volume, satisfying a uniform ball condition will have a uniform bounded diameter. Because otherwise one can fit more and more balls inside the  $\Omega_n$  each of the same minimal volume  $V_{\min} > 0$  so that if the diameter becomes too large the volume of  $\Omega_n$  would exceed  $V$  which is absurd. Hence the first situation as described above cannot occur. We will make this statement precise in section 3. Additionally, the uniform ball condition implies that distinct boundary parts cannot come too close to each other, neither from the inside nor the outside, since otherwise the ball condition would be violated, which rules out the second problem mentioned above. This last intuitive reasoning was made precise in [18, Theorem 2.8].

The notion of uniform ball domains in the context of shape optimisation was exploited and its compactness properties studied in [18]. It is worthwhile to point out that the shape optimisation problem studied in [18] is not a volume constraint problem, which shows that the class of domains satisfying a uniform ball condition is rather versatile (for the sake of clarity we mention that in [18] the authors considered a class of domains  $\Omega$  which are contained in some large ball  $B_R$  so that they did not have to deal with the first potential problem regarding a loss of compactness as described above).

A second optimisation problem which we would like to address here is a variation of the helicity maximisation problem described above. In this optimisation problem the objective function  $\Lambda(\Omega)$  is a modification of  $\lambda(\Omega)$  where the supremum in (1.3) is taken not among all divergence-free fields tangent to the boundary, but in the more restrictive class of divergence-free fields tangent to the boundary which satisfy an additional zero-flux condition. A smooth vector field  $X$  on a domain  $\Omega$  is said to satisfy the zero-flux condition if for any surface  $S \subset \Omega$  with  $\partial S \subset \partial\Omega$  the flux of  $X$  through  $S$  is necessarily zero. The space of zero flux fields may be equivalently expressed as the space of divergence-free fields tangent to the boundary which are  $L^2$ -orthogonal to all harmonic fields, i.e. fields of vanishing divergence and rotation, see [8, Hodge decomposition theorem]. One can then similarly ask for the existence of a domain maximising the corresponding quantity  $\Lambda(\Omega)$  among all domains  $\Omega$  of prescribed volume. This new optimisation problem is in fact equivalent to a shape optimising curl eigenvalue problem, see [16, Proposition 2.4.3], which can also be studied on abstract manifolds. This curl eigenvalue problem is natural from the spectral theoretical point of view because restricting the curl operator to a suitable subset, [29], turns the curl into a self-adjoint operator with compact inverse and hence gives rise to a well-behaved spectrum. While, for example, the shape optimisation problem regarding the first Dirichlet-eigenvalue of the scalar Laplacian has a rich history which can be tracked back to Lord Rayleigh [24]<sup>3</sup> and was resolved independently by Faber and Krahn in [14] and [20], the corresponding optimal domain problem for the curl operator has only been investigated recently, initiated independently in [16, Chapter 2] and [12]. Letting  $\mu_1(\Omega) > 0$  denote the smallest positive curl eigenvalue in this context, it follows from [15, Theorem 2.1 & Lemma 4.3], that we have

$$\inf_{\substack{B \in L^2(\Omega) \\ \text{div}(B)=0, B \parallel \partial\Omega \\ \mathcal{H}(B) > 0 \\ B \text{ is of zero flux}}} \frac{\mathcal{M}(B)}{\mathcal{H}(B)} = \mu_1(\Omega)$$

and so according to (1.4), as pointed out already, maximising  $\Lambda(\Omega)$  among domains of fixed volume is the same as minimising the first curl eigenvalue. So from a spectral theoretical point of view restricting the supremum in (1.3) to zero flux fields is a natural idea.

The minimisation of the first curl eigenvalue among domains of fixed volume has further been investigated in [17] and [10]. While the former work derived further geometrical necessary conditions which optimal domains, assuming their existence, must satisfy, the latter dealt with existence questions among two different kinds of classes of domains. First, the existence of optimal domains within the

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<sup>3</sup>See also the reprinted version [25].

class of uniform  $C^{k,\alpha}$  domains for fixed  $k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$  and  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$  contained in a large bounded ball was established, see [10, Definition 5.1] for a precise meaning of “uniformity” in this context. Second, the existence of optimal domains within the class of convex domains was shown [10, Theorem 1.2]. For the sake of completeness we point out that the class of divergence-free fields tangent to the boundary and of zero flux coincides, on convex domains, with the class of divergence-free fields tangent to the boundary, i.e. each divergence-free field tangent to the boundary is necessarily a zero flux field [15, Proposition 2.1] so that we immediately obtain the following result from [10, Theorem 1.2].

**Theorem 1.1** ([10]). *For any given  $V > 0$  there exists a bounded convex domain  $\Omega_* \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  of volume  $V$  such that*

$$\lambda(\Omega_*) = \sup_{\substack{\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \\ |\Omega|=V \\ \Omega \text{ convex, bounded}}} \lambda(\Omega).$$

*Further, the boundary of any maximiser  $\Omega_*$  cannot be analytic.*

To the best of my knowledge no further advances regarding the existence of optimal domains in classes other than the convex domains and uniformly Hölder domains are known in the literature.

The goal of the present paper is to establish a new class of domains within which the existence of optimal domains can be guaranteed. We note that, as soon as we allow domains to have a non-trivial first de Rham cohomology group, the maximisation problems regarding  $\lambda$  and  $\Lambda$  are distinct problems, [15, Proposition 2.1] and have to be treated separately. In fact, the differences between these problems allowed in [12, Theorem 1.2] and [17, Theorem 2.7] to rule out the possibility for a broad class of rotationally symmetric domains to be optimal for  $\Lambda$  while identical arguments do not apply to  $\lambda$ . Despite some key differences these two optimisation problems also share some key features which we can exploit in order to establish the existence of optimal domains within appropriate classes of domains.

The structure of the remaining paper is as follows. In section 2.1 we introduce the necessary notions and notations which will be used throughout the paper. In section 2.2 we state our main results. We start by stating an abstract existence result, which proves the existence of optimal domains within the class of  $C^{1,1}$ -domains satisfying a uniform ball condition, provided the objective function which we wish to optimise has certain features. We then state the corresponding existence results for our optimisation problems regarding  $\lambda(\Omega)$  and  $\Lambda(\Omega)$ . In section 3 we give the proof of the abstract main result while in section 4 we prove that the objective functions  $\lambda$  and  $\Lambda$  both satisfy the conditions of the abstract result which will establish the existence of optimal domains in the described class.

## 2 Main results

### 2.1 Notation and preliminary notions

Following [18, Definition 2.5 & Definition 2.6] we first introduce the uniform ball condition and state a corresponding compactness property.

**Definition 2.1** (Ball conditions). Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  be an open set.

- i) We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies the interior ball condition at a given  $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$  if there is some  $y(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^N$  and  $r(x_0) > 0$  such that the open ball  $B_{r(x_0)}(y(x_0))$  is contained in  $\Omega$  and  $x_0 \in \partial B_{r(x_0)}(y(x_0))$ . We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies the interior ball condition if it satisfies the interior ball condition at each  $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ . We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies a uniform interior ball condition if there exists some  $r_\Omega > 0$  such that  $\Omega$  satisfies the interior ball condition at each  $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$  and we can choose  $r(x_0) \geq r_\Omega$ .
- ii) We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies the exterior ball condition at a given  $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$  if there is some  $y(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^N$  and  $r(x_0) > 0$  such that the closed ball  $\overline{B_{r(x_0)}(y(x_0))}$  is contained in  $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$  and  $x_0 \in \partial B_{r(x_0)}(y(x_0))$ . We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies the exterior ball condition if it satisfies the exterior ball condition at each  $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ . We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies a uniform exterior ball condition if there exists some  $r_\Omega > 0$  such that  $\Omega$  satisfies the exterior ball condition at each  $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$  and we can choose  $r(x_0) \geq r_\Omega$ .
- iii) We say that  $\Omega$  satisfies the uniform ball condition if  $\Omega$  satisfies the uniform interior and uniform exterior ball conditions.

One important result regarding the regularity of domains satisfying the uniform ball condition is the following

**Theorem 2.2** ([18, Theorem 2.9]). *Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  be a bounded open set which satisfies the uniform ball condition, then  $\partial\Omega \in C^{1,1}$ .*

Before we can talk about compactness we have to introduce a suitable notion of distance. For that matter we recall some standard definitions.

**Definition 2.3** (Hausdorff distance).

- i) Let  $\emptyset \neq K_1, K_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  be compact sets. The Hausdorff distance between  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  is defined by

$$\delta(K_1, K_2) := \max \left\{ \sup_{x \in K_1} \text{dist}(x, K_2), \sup_{x \in K_2} \text{dist}(x, K_1) \right\}.$$

The function  $\delta$  defines a metric on the set of non-empty compact subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^N$ .

- ii) Given some  $R_0 > 0$  and open sets  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \subset \overline{B_{R_0}(0)} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  we define the Hausdorff distance between  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  relative to  $R_0$  by

$$\rho(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) \equiv \rho_{R_0}(\Omega_1, \Omega_2) := \delta \left( \overline{B_{R_0}(0)} \setminus \Omega_1, \overline{B_{R_0}(0)} \setminus \Omega_2 \right).$$

This defines a metric on the set of open subsets of  $B_{R_0}(0)$ .

We have the following compactness result

**Theorem 2.4** ([18, Theorem 2.8]). *Let  $r_0 > 0$  and  $R_0 > 2r_0$  be given. Then  $\rho_{3R_0}$  turns the set of open sets  $\Omega$  which are contained in  $B_{R_0}(0)$  and satisfy the uniform ball condition with  $r_\Omega \geq r_0$  into a compact metric space.*

In view of the regularity result, Theorem 2.2, we have to make sense of our optimisation problems among the class of  $C^{1,1}$ -regular domains. Here we will define them more generally on the space of  $C^{0,1}$ -regular domains. Note that since all convex domains are Lipschitz domains, this in particular allows us to make sense of the corresponding optimisation problems among convex domains.

Before we give a precise definition of our objective functions we define two spaces of interest. In the following  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  is a bounded  $C^{0,1}$ -regular open set

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega) := \left\{ B \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3) \mid \int_{\Omega} B \cdot \text{grad}(f) d^3x = 0 \text{ for all } f \in H^1(\Omega) \right\}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega) := \left\{ B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega) \mid \int_{\Omega} B \cdot Y d^3x = 0 \text{ for all } Y \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3), \text{curl}(Y) = 0 = \text{div}(Y) \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

where  $Y$  being curl- and divergence-free is understood in the weak sense. Here T stands for tangent and ZF stands for zero flux because the space introduced in (2.1) coincides with the space of divergence-free fields which are tangent to the boundary, while the space introduced in (2.2) is the space of divergence-free fields tangent to the boundary which satisfy the zero flux condition. Indeed, if  $\Omega$  is smooth enough it follows from the Hodge-decomposition theorem [26, Corollary 3.5.2] that each smooth vector field  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$  admits a vector potential  $A$  which is normal to the boundary. So that if  $S \subset \Omega$  is a surface with  $\partial S \subset \partial\Omega$  it follows from Stokes theorem that

$$\int_S B \cdot \mathcal{N} d\sigma = \int_S \text{curl}(A) \cdot \mathcal{N} d\sigma = \int_{\partial S} A d\gamma = 0$$

because  $A$  is normal to the boundary. We now define our objective functions, where we recall that we set  $\mathcal{M}(B) := \int_{\Omega} B^2 d^3x$  to be the magnetic energy of a square integrable vector field and where the helicity  $\mathcal{H}(B)$  of any element in  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega)$  is defined by the formula (1.1).

**Definition 2.5.** Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  be a bounded, open set with  $C^{0,1}$ -boundary. Then we define

$$\nu(\Omega) := \inf_{\substack{B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega) \\ \mathcal{H}(B) > 0}} \frac{\mathcal{M}(B)}{\mathcal{H}(B)}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\eta(\Omega) := \inf_{\substack{B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega) \\ \mathcal{H}(B) > 0}} \frac{\mathcal{M}(B)}{\mathcal{H}(B)}. \quad (2.4)$$

Here, in view of our abstract framework Theorem 2.6, we adapt the convention to view our optimisation problem as a minimisation problem, c.f. (1.4).

Lastly, we introduce the following two collections of subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^N$ . Here we let  $r_0 > 0$  and  $V \geq \omega_N r_0^N$  be any fixed constants, where  $\omega_N$  denotes the volume of the unit ball

$$\text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N) := \{\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N \mid \Omega \text{ open, bounded and } \partial\Omega \in C^{1,1}\}, \quad (2.5)$$

$$S_{r_0} := \{\Omega \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N) \mid \Omega \text{ satisfies the uniform ball condition with } r_\Omega \geq r_0\}, \quad (2.6)$$

$$S_{r_0}^V := \{\Omega \in S_{r_0} \mid |\Omega| = V\}, \quad (2.7)$$

where  $|\Omega|$  denotes the volume of  $\Omega$ . We note that the condition  $V \geq \omega_N r_0^N$  is necessary and sufficient to guarantee that  $S_{r_0}^V \neq \emptyset$ .

## 2.2 Statement of results

We first state our main abstract existence result

**Theorem 2.6** (Abstract framework). *Let  $\mu : \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a function with the following properties*

- i)  $\forall \Omega_1, \Omega_2 \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$  with  $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2$  we have  $\mu(\Omega_2) \leq \mu(\Omega_1)$  (“reverse monotonicity”).
- ii) For every  $\Omega \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$  and  $X \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N)$ , if  $X$  is everywhere outward pointing along  $\partial\Omega$  and we let  $\psi_t$  denote the global flow of  $X$ , then  $\lim_{t \searrow 0} \mu(\psi_t(\Omega)) = \mu(\Omega)$ . (“outward flow continuity”).
- iii) For  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$  with  $\overline{\Omega}_1 \cap \overline{\Omega}_2 = \emptyset$  we have  $\mu(\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2) = \min\{\mu(\Omega_1), \mu(\Omega_2)\}$ . (“disjoint minimality”).
- iv) For every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$  and for every  $\Omega \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$  we have  $\mu(x + \Omega) = \mu(\Omega)$ . (“translation invariance”).

Then given any  $r_0 > 0$  and  $V \geq \omega_N r_0^N > 0$ , where  $\omega_N$  denotes the volume of the unit ball, the restriction  $\mu|_{S_{r_0}^V}$  admits a global minimum.

In section 4 we will verify that the functions  $\nu$  and  $\eta$  defined in (2.3) and (2.4) satisfy conditions (i)-(iv) of Theorem 2.6 respectively which immediately yields the following corollary

**Corollary 2.7.** Let  $r_0 > 0$  and  $V \geq \omega_3 r_0^3$ , then there exist  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \in S_{r_0}^V$  such that

$$\nu(\Omega_1) = \inf_{\Omega \in S_{r_0}^V} \nu(\Omega) \text{ and } \eta(\Omega_2) = \inf_{\Omega \in S_{r_0}^V} \eta(\Omega).$$

## 3 Proof of the abstract existence result

Our goal will be to eventually exploit the compactness property Theorem 2.4. In order to achieve that we have to show that we can find a minimising sequence  $(\Omega_n)_n$  of  $\mu$  within  $S_{r_0}^V$  whose members are all contained in the same bounded set. That is, as explained in the introduction, we have to rule out the possibility that (parts of) our domains run off to infinity.

**Lemma 3.1.** Given  $r_0 > 0$  let  $(\Omega_n)_n \subset S_{r_0}$  be a sequence of connected open sets. If  $\text{diam}(\Omega_n) \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $|\Omega_n| \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Proof of Lemma 3.1.* We assume without loss of generality that  $\text{diam}(\Omega_n) > 10^n r_0$  for each  $n$ . We can then find for given  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  elements  $x, y \in \Omega_n$  with  $|x - y| > 10^n r_0$  by definition of the diameter. Since  $\Omega_n$  is open and connected, it is in particular path connected. So we can connect  $x$  and  $y$  by a continuous curve  $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma(0) = x$ ,  $\gamma(1) = y$ . We set  $x_1 := x$  and note that by continuity there exists a smallest time  $t_2 > 0$  with  $|\gamma(t_2) - x_1| = 10r_0$ . We set  $x_2 := \gamma(t_2)$  and then consider the function  $f_2(t) := |\gamma(t) - x_2|$  for  $t_2 \leq t \leq 1$ . We note that  $f_2(t_2) = 0$  and by the triangle inequality we have  $f_2(1) = |x_2 - y| \geq |y - x_1| - |x_2 - x_1| > (10^n - 10)r_0$ . Hence, for  $n \geq 2$  we have  $f_2(1) > 20r_0$  and so we can find a smallest  $t_2 < t_3 < 1$  with  $f_2(t_3) = 20r_0$ . We let  $x_3 := \gamma(t_3)$  and observe that  $|x_3 - x_1| \geq |x_3 - x_2| - |x_2 - x_1| = 10r_0$  and additionally  $|x_3 - y| \geq |y - x_2| - |x_2 - x_3| > (10^n - 30)r_0$  where we used the previously obtained estimate for  $|y - x_2|$ . In particular, for  $n \geq 3$  we see that we found points  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  with  $|x_i - x_j| \geq 10r_0$  for all  $i \neq j$ . Thus, for given  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we can repeat the above procedure  $n$ -times to obtain points  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \Omega_n$  with  $|x_i - x_j| \geq 10r_0$  for all  $i \neq j$ . It then follows from [18, Lemma 3.10] that for each  $x_i$  there exists some  $y_i \in \Omega_n$  such that  $x_i \in B_{\frac{r_0}{2}}(y_i) \subset \Omega_n$ . Since the  $x_i$  all have a distance of at least  $10r_0$  it follows that the balls  $B_{\frac{r_0}{2}}(y_i), i = 1, \dots, n$  are disjoint and since they are contained in  $\Omega_n$  we thus find  $|\Omega_n| \geq \omega_N \left(\frac{r_0}{2}\right)^N n$  which tends to infinity as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .  $\square$

We thus obtain the following useful concentration compactness type result for translation invariant objective functions

**Corollary 3.2.** Let  $r_0 > 0$  and  $V \geq \omega_N r_0^N$  be given. If  $\mu : \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  is translation invariant and has the disjoint minimality property, i.e. satisfies properties (iii) and (iv) of Theorem 2.6, then there exists a minimising sequence  $(\Omega_n)_n \subset S_{r_0}^V$  of  $\mu$  and some  $R > 0$  such that  $\Omega_n \subset B_R(0)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

*Proof of Corollary 3.2.* Since  $|\Omega_n| = V$  for each  $n$  we note that every connected component of each  $\Omega_n$  has volume at most  $V$ . Consequently Lemma 3.1 tells us that there exists some  $d > 0$  such that the diameter of every connected component of every  $\Omega_n$  is at most  $d$ . Further, we observe that the number of connected components of each  $\Omega_n$  is uniformly bounded because by the interior ball property each connected component has volume of at least  $\omega_N r_0^N$ . Hence there exists some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\#\Omega_n \leq m$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . It is therefore possible to find some  $R = R(m, d) > 0$  such that, upon translating the connected components of each  $\Omega_n$  separately, we find a modified sequence  $\tilde{\Omega}_n \in S_{r_0}^V$  contained in  $B_R(0)$  (note that translations do not change the volume and can be arranged [for large enough  $R$ ] to preserve the uniform ball property). The disjoint minimality and translation invariance properties guarantee that the value of  $\mu(\Omega_n)$  does not change if we translate any of its connected components (as long as the translated component does not start to intersect one of the other components) so that we find  $\mu(\tilde{\Omega}_n) = \mu(\Omega_n)$  and  $(\tilde{\Omega}_n)_n$  is our desired minimal sequence.  $\square$

Corollary 3.2 enables us to exploit the compactness result Theorem 2.4.

*Proof of Theorem 2.6.* By Corollary 3.2 we may consider a minimising sequence  $(\Omega_n)_n \subset S_{r_0}^V$  such that for a suitable  $R > 0$  we have  $\Omega_n \subset B_R(0)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . It then follows from Theorem 2.4 that, passing to a subsequence if necessary, the  $\Omega_n$  converge to some  $\Omega \in S_{r_0}$  with respect to the  $\rho_{3R}$  metric. It is immediate from the definition of  $\rho$  that since  $\Omega_n \subset \overline{B_R(0)}$  for all  $n$  we also have  $\Omega \subset \overline{B_R(0)}$ .

The goal now is to show that  $\Omega$  minimises  $\mu$ .

Since  $\Omega$  has a  $C^{1,1}$ -boundary, Theorem 2.2, we may consider its outward pointing unit normal  $\mathcal{N}$  which is of class  $C^0$ . We can then approximate  $\mathcal{N}$  by means of the Stone-Weierstrass theorem in  $C^0$ -norm on  $\partial\Omega$  by polynomials, i.e.  $C^\infty$ -smooth functions. We can then use a bump function to obtain a  $C^\infty$ -smooth vector field  $X \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N)$  which is everywhere outward pointing along  $\partial\Omega$  and which is compactly supported within  $B_{2R}(0)$ . Fix any such vector field  $X$  and let  $\psi_t$  denote its flow. We then define for given  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  the open sets  $V_m := \psi_{\frac{1}{m}}(\Omega)$  and  $U_m := B_{(3-\frac{1}{m})R} \setminus \overline{V}_m$ . We observe that  $\overline{U}_m = \overline{B_{(3-\frac{1}{m})R}(0)} \setminus V_m \subset B_{3R}(0) \setminus \overline{\Omega}$  for every  $m$  because  $X$  is outward pointing. It therefore follows from the exterior  $\Gamma$ -property, c.f. [18, Theorem 2.10], that there exists some sequence  $n(m) \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $\overline{U}_m \subset B_{3R}(0) \setminus \overline{\Omega}_{n(m)}$  and such that  $n(m) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ . We recall that  $\overline{U}_m = \overline{B_{(3-\frac{1}{m})R}(0)} \setminus V_m$  and that  $\Omega_n, V_m \subset B_{2R}(0)$  for all  $m, n$  (because  $X$  is compactly supported within  $B_{2R}$ ) so that

$$\Omega_{n(m)} \subset \overline{\Omega}_{n(m)} = B_{2R} \setminus (B_{3R}(0) \setminus \overline{\Omega}_{n(m)}) \subset B_{2R}(0) \setminus \left( \overline{B_{(3-\frac{1}{m})R}(0)} \setminus V_m \right) = V_m = \psi_{\frac{1}{m}}(\Omega).$$



Now the reverse monotonicity principle property of  $\mu$  implies

$$\mu\left(\psi_{\frac{1}{m}}(\Omega)\right) \leq \mu(\Omega_{n(m)}) \text{ for all } m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Since  $n(m) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$  and  $\Omega_n$  was a minimising sequence, we find

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\Omega_{n(m)}) = \inf_{\tilde{\Omega} \in S_{r_0}^V} \mu(\tilde{\Omega})$$

while the left hand side of the inequality converges by the outward flow property of  $\mu$  to  $\mu(\Omega)$ . Consequently we find

$$\mu(\Omega) \leq \inf_{\tilde{\Omega} \in S_{r_0}^V} \mu(\tilde{\Omega}).$$

We are left with showing that  $|\Omega| = V$  because we already know that  $\Omega \in S_{r_0}$ . First we note that the inclusion  $\Omega_{n(m)} \subset \psi_{\frac{1}{m}}(\Omega)$  implies  $|\psi_{\frac{1}{m}}(\Omega)| \geq |\Omega_{n(m)}| = V$  for all  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  and that a simple change of variables shows that  $|\psi_{\frac{1}{m}}(\Omega)|$  converges to  $|\Omega|$  so that  $|\Omega| \geq V$ . The converse inequality is a well-known fact, see [9, Chapter 6.4 Corollary 1], which tells us that  $|\Omega| \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\Omega_n| = V$  and consequently  $\Omega \in S_{r_0}^V$  as desired.  $\square$

#### 4 Proof of Corollary 2.7

In this section we show that the functions  $\nu$  and  $\eta$  defined in (2.3) and (2.4) satisfy the conditions of Theorem 2.6. We recall that according to [6, Theorem B] there is an absolute constant  $c > 0$  such that  $\frac{c}{\sqrt[3]{|\Omega|}} \leq \min\{\nu(\Omega), \eta(\Omega)\}$  for all  $\Omega \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^3)$  which shows that  $\nu$  and  $\eta$  map into  $(0, \infty)$  and which makes the question of existence of optimal domains in fixed volume classes particularly intriguing.

*Proof of Corollary 2.7.*

Property (i): We want to show that both  $\nu$  and  $\eta$  have the reverse monotonicity property. So let  $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2$  be bounded, open  $C^{1,1}$  sets. Given  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega_1)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega_1)$ ) we can define  $\tilde{B} := \chi_{\Omega_1} B \in L^2(\Omega_2, \mathbb{R}^3)$ . It follows now straightforward from definitions (2.1), (2.2) of the spaces  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$ ) that  $\tilde{B} \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega)$  (resp.  $\tilde{B} \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$ ) and that  $\mathcal{M}_{\Omega_2}(\tilde{B}) = \mathcal{M}_{\Omega_1}(B)$ ,  $\mathcal{H}_{\Omega_2}(\tilde{B}) = \mathcal{H}_{\Omega_1}(B)$  (recall that  $\mathcal{M}$  denotes the magnetic energy, i.e. the  $L^2$ -norm squared, and we use a subscript to specify the domain of integration and that  $\mathcal{H}$  denotes the helicity (1.1)). Consequently

$$\nu(\Omega_1) = \inf_{\substack{B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega_1) \\ \mathcal{H}_{\Omega_1}(B) > 0}} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\Omega_1}(B)}{\mathcal{H}_{\Omega_1}(B)} = \inf_{\substack{\tilde{B} \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega_2) \\ \mathcal{H}_{\Omega_2}(\tilde{B}) > 0 \\ \tilde{B}=0 \text{ on } \Omega_2 \setminus \Omega_1 \\ \tilde{B}|_{\Omega_1} \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega_1)}} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\Omega_2}(\tilde{B})}{\mathcal{H}_{\Omega_2}(\tilde{B})} \geq \nu(\Omega_2) \text{ (resp. } \eta(\Omega_1) \geq \eta(\Omega_2)).$$

Property (ii): Let  $\Omega \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^3)$  and  $X \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$  be such that  $X$  is everywhere outward pointing along  $\partial\Omega$ . Let  $\psi_t$  denote the (global) flow of  $X$ . We have to prove that  $\lim_{t \searrow 0} \nu(\psi_t(\Omega)) = \nu(\Omega)$  (resp.  $\lim_{t \searrow 0} \eta(\psi_t(\Omega)) = \eta(\Omega)$ ). In order to derive this result we set for notational simplicity  $\Omega_t := \psi_t(\Omega)$  and given  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega)$  we define a vector field on  $\Omega_t$  by, see also [10, Proof of Lemma 4.4],

$$B_t(x) := \frac{((\psi_t)_* B)(x)}{\det(D\psi_t)(\psi_t^{-1}(x))}, \quad ((\psi_t)_* B)(x) := (D\psi_t)(\psi_t^{-1}(x)) \cdot B(\psi_t^{-1}(x)).$$

If  $X \in L^2(\Omega_t, \mathbb{R}^3)$  is any other arbitrary vector field, applying the change of variables formula yields

$$\int_{\Omega_t} B_t(x) \cdot X(x) d^3x = \int_{\Omega} B(x) \cdot ((D\psi_t)^{\text{Tr}}(x) \cdot X(\psi_t(x))) d^3x. \quad (4.1)$$

If  $X(x) = \nabla f(x)$  for some  $f \in H^1(\Omega_t)$ , a direct calculation yields  $\nabla(f \circ \psi_t)(x) = (D\psi_t)^{\text{Tr}}(x) \cdot (\nabla f)(\psi_t(x))$  and hence (4.1) becomes

$$\int_{B_t} B_t(x) \cdot \nabla f(x) d^3x = \int_{\Omega} B(x) \cdot \nabla(f \circ \psi_t)(x) d^3x = 0$$

where we used in the last step that  $f \circ \psi_t \in H^1(\Omega)$  for every  $f \in H^1(\Omega_t)$  and that  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega)$ . Hence  $B_t \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega_t)$ . Similarly, if  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$ , then we observe that if  $X$  is curl-free in the weak sense on  $\Omega_t$ , then  $(D\psi_t)^{\text{Tr}}(x) \cdot X(\psi_t(x))$  is curl-free in the weak sense on  $\Omega$  (this can be most easily seen by identifying the vector field  $X$  with a 1-form  $\omega$  and noting that  $(D\psi_t)^{\text{Tr}}(x) \cdot X(\psi_t(x))$  then corresponds to the 1-form  $\psi_t^{\#}\omega$ , keeping in mind that being curl-free corresponds to closedness of the corresponding 1-form and that pullbacks commute with the exterior derivative). Hence, if  $X \in L^2(\Omega_t, \mathbb{R}^3)$  is any curl-free field, then  $Y := (D\psi_t)^{\text{Tr}}(x) \cdot X(\psi_t(x))$  will be also curl-free and we can perform an  $L^2$ -orthogonal decomposition of  $Y$  into  $Y = \nabla f + \Gamma$  for a suitable  $f \in H_0^1(\Omega)$  and square integrable  $\Gamma$  which is div- and curl-free in the weak sense. Then the defining properties of  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$  imply that the corresponding integral vanishes and hence  $B_t \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega_t)$ . In fact, because  $\psi_t$  is a diffeomorphism, the map  $B \mapsto B_t$  defines an isomorphism between  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega_t)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega_t)$ ). We will first argue that  $\mathcal{H}_{\Omega_t}(B_t) = \mathcal{H}_{\Omega}(B)$  for all  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega)$ . To see this we observe that if we extend a given  $B \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega)$  by zero outside of  $\Omega$ , we obtain a new vector field  $\tilde{B} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$  for all  $1 \leq p \leq 2$  and that  $\tilde{B}$  is divergence-free in the weak sense on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . It then follows in particular that  $\text{BS}_{\mathbb{R}^3}(\tilde{B}) = \text{BS}(B) \in L^3(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$  with weak derivatives in  $L^{\frac{3}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$  and satisfies  $\text{curl}(\text{BS}(\tilde{B})) = \tilde{B}$  (and  $\text{div}(\text{BS}(\tilde{B})) = 0$ ) [16, Corollary 5.3.15]. To simplify notation we set  $Z := \text{BS}_{\mathbb{R}^3}(\tilde{B})$  and

$$Z_t(x) := Z^j(\psi_t^{-1}(x))(\partial_i \psi_t^j(x))e_i$$

on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and observe that

$$\text{curl}(Z_t)(x) = \frac{((\psi_t)_* \tilde{B})(x)}{\det(D\psi_t)(\psi_t^{-1}(x))} =: \tilde{B}_t \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^3.$$

It is clear that since  $Z \in L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ , that so is  $Z_t$  for any  $t$ . It then follows from [16, Corollary 5.5.1] that we may use  $Z_t$  as a vector potential in order to compute the helicity of  $\tilde{B}_t$ . We note that  $\tilde{B}_t = \chi_{\Omega_t} B_t$  and hence

$$\mathcal{H}_{\Omega_t}(B_t) = \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}^3}(\tilde{B}_t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{B}_t \cdot Z_t d^3x = \int_{\Omega_t} B_t(x) \cdot Z_t(x) d^3x.$$

Using (4.1) with  $X = Z_t$  together with the fact that  $(D\psi_t^{-1})(\psi_t(x))D\psi_t(x) = D(\psi_t^{-1} \circ \psi_t)(x) = \text{Id}$  we obtain

$$\mathcal{H}_{\Omega_t}(B_t) = \int_{\Omega} B(x) \cdot \text{BS}_{\mathbb{R}^3}(\tilde{B})(x) d^3x = \int_{\Omega} B(x) \cdot \text{BS}_{\Omega}(B)(x) d^3x = \mathcal{H}_{\Omega}(B)$$

and so indeed helicity is preserved by this isomorphism, see also [5, Theorem A] for the case of volume preserving transformations. We have shown so far that the map  $B \mapsto B_t$  defines a helicity preserving isomorphism between  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T}}(\Omega_t)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{\text{T,ZF}}(\Omega_t)$ ). Finally, using once more (4.1) we find

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Omega_t}(B_t) = \int_{\Omega} |D\psi_t(x) \cdot B(x)|^2 d^3x.$$

It is now easy to see, by means of a Taylor expansion in time, that there is a constant  $C > 0$  (independent of  $B$ ) such that for all  $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Omega_t}(B_t) \geq \mathcal{M}_{\Omega}(B)(1 - Ct).$$

It now follows immediately from the definition of  $\nu$  (resp.  $\eta$ ) and the above considerations that  $\nu(\Omega_t) \geq \nu(\Omega)(1 - Ct)$  (resp.  $\eta(\Omega_t) \geq \eta(\Omega)(1 - Ct)$ ). On the other hand, since  $X$  is outward pointing we have  $\Omega \subset \Omega_t$  and thus, by the monotonicity property  $\nu(\Omega_t) \leq \nu(\Omega)$  (resp.  $\eta(\Omega_t) \leq \eta(\Omega)$ ) and the claim follows from the sandwich lemma.

Property (iii): We want to show that for  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^3)$  with  $\overline{\Omega}_1 \cap \overline{\Omega}_2 = \emptyset$  we have  $\nu(\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2) =$

$\min\{\nu(\Omega_1), \nu(\Omega_2)\}$  (resp.  $\eta(\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2) = \min\{\eta(\Omega_1), \eta(\Omega_2)\}$ ). As already pointed out in the introduction the quantity  $\eta(\Omega)$  corresponds to the first curl eigenvalue  $\mu_1(\Omega)$  of  $\Omega$  and the infimum in the definition of  $\eta(\Omega)$  is precisely achieved by the corresponding curl eigenfields [15, Theorem 2.1]. Therefore, since the positive spectrum of the curl operator on  $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$  is simply the union of the corresponding positive spectra of  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$ , the smallest positive eigenvalue of  $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$  is the minimum of the smallest positive eigenvalues of  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  which yields the claim in this case. We can argue similarly for  $\nu$  that the infimum in the definition of  $\nu$  (2.3) is achieved by the eigenfields of a modified Biot-Savart operator [7, Theorem D & subsequent comments],[5, Chapter I Introduction] only that in this case the eigenfields correspond to the largest positive eigenvalue  $\sigma_+ > 0$  of the compact modified Biot-Savart operator and the quantity  $\nu$  is a variational characterisation of  $\frac{1}{\sigma_+}$ . So we can argue as previously that the spectrum of the modified Biot-Savart operator on  $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$  is the union of the spectra of the underlying domains  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  and hence the largest eigenvalue on  $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$  is the maximum of the eigenvalues of  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  and the desired result follows.

Property (iv): The remaining argument is straightforward. We can similarly as in part (ii), by replacing  $\psi_t$  by the diffeomorphism  $\psi$  which induces a translation by  $x$ , define an isomorphism between  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^T(\psi(\Omega))$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{T,ZF}(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}=0}^{T,ZF}(\psi(\Omega))$ ). As we have seen this isomorphism preserves helicity and because  $\psi$  induces an isometry, more precisely we even have  $D\psi(y) = \text{Id}$  for all  $y \in \Omega$ , one easily infers that the defined isomorphism also preserves the magnetic energy  $\mathcal{M}$ . From this and the definition of  $\nu$  (resp.  $\eta$ ) it immediately follows that we have for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$  and all  $\Omega \in \text{Sub}_c(\mathbb{R}^3)$   $\nu(x + \Omega) = \nu(\Omega)$  (resp.  $\eta(x + \Omega) = \eta(\Omega)$ ).

We conclude that  $\nu$  as well as  $\eta$  satisfy properties (i)-(iv) of Theorem 2.6 and thus Corollary 2.7 follows.  $\square$

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