

PEARLING BIFURCATIONS IN THE STRONG FUNCTIONALIZED CAHN–HILLIARD FREE ENERGY*

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Abstract. The functionalized Cahn–Hilliard free energy supports phase-separated morphologies of distinct codimension, including codimension-one bilayer and codimension-two filament morphologies. We characterize the linear stability of bilayer and filament morphologies associated to hypersurfaces within the strong functionalization scaling. In particular, we show that the onset of the pearling instability, which triggers fast in-plane oscillations associated to bifurcation to higher codimensional morphology, is controlled by the functionalization parameters and the spatially constant value of the far-field chemical potential. Crucially, we show that onset of pearling is independent of the shape of the defining hypersurface.

Key words. functionalized Cahn–Hilliard, pearling stability, strong functionalization, generic hypersurfaces

AMS subject classifications. 34L20, 35B35

DOI. 10.1137/16M1108406

1. Introduction. Models of amphiphilic materials date to the empirical analysis of Teubner and Strey [13] and Gompper and Schick [8] who studied the small-angle x-ray scattering data of microemulsions of oil, water, and surfactant. For regimes with a predominance of water and a minority phase comprised of surfactant and oil, they arrived at a free energy landscape for the surfactant-oil volume fraction $u \in H^2(\Omega)$,

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{F}_{\text{GS}}(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\varepsilon^4}{2} |\Delta u|^2 - \varepsilon^2 G_1(u) \Delta u + G_2(u) \, dx,$$

where the function G_1 encodes the material amphiphicity, taking distinct signs in the surfactant-oil phase $u \approx 1$ and in the water phase $u \approx 0$, and G_2 describes the free energy of spatially homogeneous blends. The parameter $\varepsilon \ll 1$ scales homogeneously with space and denotes the ratio of the length of the amphiphilic (surfactant) molecule to the domain size $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. Completing the square in Δu leads to an equivalent formulation,

$$(1.2) \quad \mathcal{F}_{\text{GS}}(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^2 \Delta u - G_1(u))^2 + P(u) \, dx,$$

where the residual term $P(u) := G_2(u) - \frac{1}{2} G_1^2(u)$. The functionalized Cahn–Hilliard (FCH) free energy corresponds to the special case in which the residual is asymptotically small with respect to ε and the term $G_1(u) = W'(u)$, where W is a double-well potential with minima at $u = b_{\pm}$ whose unequal depths are normalized so that $W(b_-) = 0 > W(b_+)$ and is nondegenerate in the sense that $\alpha_{\pm} := W''(b_{\pm}) > 0$. Here $u = b_-$ is associated to a bulk solvent phase, while the quantity $u - b_- > 0$ is proportional to the density of the amphiphilic phase. More specifically we consider

*Received by the editors December 19, 2016; accepted for publication (in revised form) February 2, 2018; published electronically June 28, 2018.

<http://www.siam.org/journals/sima/50-3/M110840.html>

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the distinguished limit in which the residual term scales as ε^p , and the resulting form is a linear combination of the quadratic and the functionalization terms,

$$(1.3) \quad \mathcal{F}(u) := \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^2 \Delta u - W'(u))^2 - \varepsilon^p \left(\frac{\varepsilon^2 \eta_1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 + \eta_2 W(u) \right) dx.$$

The dominant quadratic term corresponds to the square of the variational derivative of a Cahn–Hilliard free energy [2],

$$(1.4) \quad \mathcal{E}(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} |\nabla u|^2 + W(u) dx,$$

whose *minimizers* over $H^2(\Omega)$, subject to prescribed volume fraction, are related to minimal surfaces. The zeros of the quadratic term within the FCH are precisely the *critical points*, in particular the saddle points, of the associated Cahn–Hilliard free energy \mathcal{E} ; the minimization of the FCH free energy is achieved by searching for the critical points of the Cahn–Hilliard free energy \mathcal{E} which minimize the functionalization terms of \mathcal{F} . The functionalization terms, parameterized by $\eta_1 > 0$ and $\eta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, are analogous to the surface and volume energies typical of models of charged solutes in confined domains; see [12] and particularly equation (67) of [1]. The minus sign in front of η_1 is of considerable significance—it incorporates the propensity of the amphiphilic surfactant phase to drive the creation of interface. Indeed, experimental tuning of solvent quality shows that morphological instability in amphiphilic mixtures is associated to (small) negative values of surface tension; see [14] and [15]. There are two natural choices for the exponent p in the functionalization terms. In the strong functionalization, $p = 1$, the functionalization terms dominate the Willmore corrections from the squared variational term. The weak functionalization, corresponding to $p = 2$, is the natural scaling for the Γ -limit as the curvature-type Willmore terms appear at the same asymptotic order as the functional terms. In this paper we focus on the strong scaling of the FCH free energy.

For a cubical domain $\Omega = [0, L]^d \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ subject to periodic boundary conditions, the first variation of \mathcal{F} at $u \in H^4(\Omega)$ is denoted by the chemical potential μ and takes the form

$$(1.5) \quad \mu := \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta u}(u) = (\varepsilon^2 \Delta - W''(u) + \varepsilon \eta_1)(\varepsilon^2 \Delta u - W'(u)) + \varepsilon \eta_d W'(u),$$

where $\eta_d := \eta_1 - \eta_2$. The FCH equation arises as the H^{-1} gradient flow of the FCH free energy

$$(1.6) \quad u_t = \Delta \mu(u)$$

and is typically considered in conjunction with periodic boundary conditions on the cubical domain Ω . This work is the first of a two-part effort that addresses the slow, curvature-driven dynamics and the linear stability of families of codimension-one bilayer and codimension-two filament morphologies. In this paper we construct families of admissible bilayer and filament morphologies and address their linear stability with respect to the pearling bifurcation within the context of the strong FCH gradient flow, (1.6). Admissibility, defined rigorously in Definitions 2.1 and 2.3, most significantly requires that the morphology is sufficiently far from self-intersection. In the companion paper [4] we present a multiscale analysis which shows that well-separated filament and bilayer morphologies evolve according to a competitive quenched mean-curvature driven flow mediated through the common value of the spatially constant

far-field chemical potential, μ . The far-field value of the chemical potential serves as a bifurcation parameter, potentially triggering two classes of instabilities for each codimension of morphology. Indeed, in [9] it was shown rigorously for the weak FCH that the pearling instability and geometric meander, also called the fingering instability, are the only possible instabilities for the bilayer morphology. The pearling instability is the focus of this paper; when triggered it is manifest on a fast $O(\varepsilon)$ time scale and leads to a periodic modulation of the width of the corresponding bilayer or filament morphology. Conversely, the geometric meander drives the shape of the underlying morphology on the slow $O(\varepsilon^{-1})$ time scale and leads either to motion by curvature or motion against curvature, depending upon the value of the far-field chemical potential, μ , measured against a morphology-specific reference value. Motion by curvature decreases surface area, while motion against curvature induces buckling or meander type evolution that if unchecked generically leads to self-intersection of the underlying morphology and the generation of finger-like protrusions. Both the pearling instability and the onset of motion against curvature are typically associated to the transition of a morphology to a higher codimension, although pearled morphologies have been shown to exist as equilibrium when the underlying interface is circular or flat; see [11]. Significantly, the geometric evolution couples to the pearling bifurcation as the growth of interface leads to a change in the far-field value of μ on the slow time scale, which we show can trigger the pearling bifurcation; see Figure 1 for an example of motion against curvature triggering a pearling bifurcation in a simulation of the FCH equation (1.6).

In this paper we investigate the spectrum of the linearization of the right-hand side of the FCH equation about bilayer and filament morphologies constructed from admissible hypersurfaces and determine the dependence of the spectrum upon the functionalization parameters and the spatially constant value of the far-field chemical potential. Within the context of our construction, the far-field chemical potential is proportional to the far-field density of free amphiphilic material, $u - b_-$, and serves as the long-range communication mechanism between the spatially localized bilayer and filament morphologies. The linearization of the FCH equation about a profile $u \in H^4(\Omega)$ takes the form $\Delta \mathbb{L}$, where the second variational derivative of the FCH free energy takes the form

$$(1.7) \quad \mathbb{L} := \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{F}}{\delta u^2}(u) = (\varepsilon^2 \Delta - W''(u) + \varepsilon \eta_1) (\varepsilon^2 \Delta - W''(u)) \\ - (\varepsilon^2 \Delta u - W'(u)) W'''(u) + \varepsilon \eta_d W''(u).$$

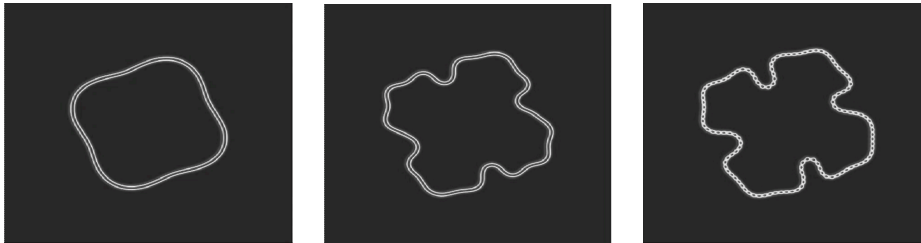


FIG. 1. Simulations of the strong FCH gradient flow (1.6) depicting phase field u in $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ at three times. The initial data (left) corresponds to a codimension-one bilayer morphology with an elevated value of the far-field chemical potential corresponding to motion against curvature. The result is a meandering evolution that lengthens the curve and reduces the far-field chemical potential (center), eventually triggering a pearling instability (right).

The spectrum of both \mathbb{L} and $\Delta\mathbb{L}$ are purely real, and small eigenvalues of $\Delta\mathbb{L}$ have an explicit mapping onto those of \mathbb{L} (see [7]) so that the bifurcation of unstable modes in $\Delta\mathbb{L}$ is controlled by the zero crossing of eigenvalues in \mathbb{L} . The central result of this paper is a rigorous analysis of the eigenvalue problem

$$(1.8) \quad \mathbb{L}\Psi = \Lambda\Psi$$

about bilayer and filament morphologies in the context of the strong FCH free energy. In particular, we establish explicit pearling stability conditions for both bilayers in \mathbb{R}^d and filaments in \mathbb{R}^3 that apply uniformly to all admissible morphologies. This extends the results of [7], which considered the case of constant single-curvature bilayer morphologies that are exact equilibria of the FCH system. The key obstacle to this extension is to retain estimates that are uniformly valid over the pearling eigenvalues that are both asymptotically large in number and asymptotically close together as they interact through the nonconstant interfacial curvatures.

Each bilayer morphology is associated to a codimension-one interface Γ_b embedded in Ω . Within the reach of the interface, the ε -scaled signed-distance z to the interface is well defined and smooth, and the leading order bilayer profile is defined as the solution ϕ_b of the second order equation

$$(1.9) \quad \partial_z^2 \phi_b = W'(\phi_b),$$

which is homoclinic to the left well b_- of W . The leading order bilayer morphology $U_b = U_b(\cdot; \Gamma_b) \in H^4(\Omega)$ associated to Γ_b , also called the *dressing* of Γ_b with ϕ_b , takes the values $U_b(x) = \phi_b(z(x))$ within the reach and is extended smoothly to the constant value b_- on Ω_\pm ; see Figure 2 (left) for a graphical depiction and section 2 for a precise definition. The second variation of the FCH, given in (1.7), evaluated at $u = U_b$, is denoted \mathbb{L}_b . It inherits considerable structure from the form of the FCH free energy; indeed it is a perturbation of the square of a self-adjoint operator. To illuminate this structure we introduce the linearization of (1.9) about ϕ_b ,

$$(1.10) \quad L_{b,0} := \partial_z^2 - W''(\phi_b).$$

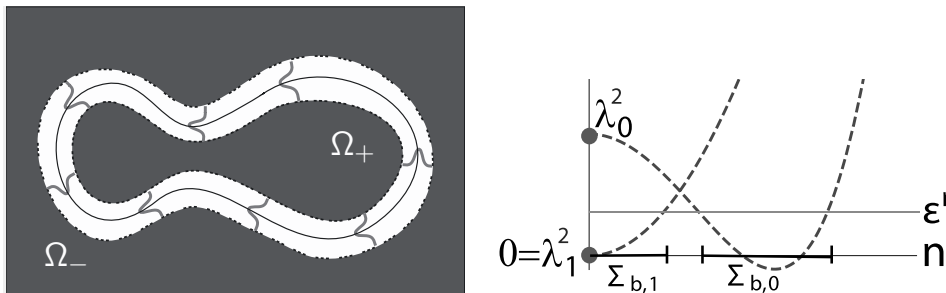


FIG. 2. (Left) An admissible codimension-one interface Γ_b , denoted by the thin black line, with its reach denoted in white. The remainder of Ω is comprised of the domains Ω_\pm exterior to the reach. The dressing of Γ_b with the bilayer profile ϕ_b is sketched via the grey curves within the reach. (Right) A depiction of the pearling, $\Sigma_{b,0}(r)$, and meander, $\Sigma_{b,1}(r)$ index sets associated to the spectrum of \mathbb{L}_b . The vertical and horizontal axis denote the eigenvalue (real) and the Laplace-Beltrami wave-number n . These center-unstable spectra control the geometric dynamics and trigger the pearling instabilities of bilayer interfaces.

When acting on functions with support within the reach of Γ_b , it is instructive to think of the operator \mathbb{L}_b in the form

$$(1.11) \quad \mathbb{L}_b = (L_{b,0} + \varepsilon^2 \Delta_s)^2 + O(\varepsilon),$$

where $-\Delta_s$ is the Laplace–Beltrami operator associated to Γ_b . The operator \mathbb{L}_b is positive except where the positive eigenspaces of $L_{b,0}$ balance against the negative Laplace–Beltrami operator, in which case the $O(\varepsilon)$ perturbations become relevant. Viewed as an operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $L_{b,0}$ is Sturmian with a positive ground state eigenvalue $\lambda_{b,0} > 0$ and eigenfunction $\psi_{b,0} > 0$ and a translational eigenmode $\lambda_{b,1} = 0$ associated to the eigenfunction $\psi_{b,1}$ which is a rescaling of the translational mode ϕ'_b . In [9] it was shown that for each set of admissible codimension-one interfaces there exists $\sigma_K > 0$, which may be chosen independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the set of eigenmodes associated to \mathbb{L}_b with eigenvalue $\lambda < \sigma_K$ is finite dimensional and is composed of two subsets, the *pearling eigenmodes* $\{\Psi_{b;0,n}\}_{n=N_1}^{N_2}$ and the *meander eigenmodes* $\{\Psi_{b;1,n}\}_{n=0}^{N_3}$. Moreover these eigenmodes are localized within the reach of Γ_b and at leading order are a tensor product of an eigenmode of $L_{b,0}$ times an eigenmode Θ_n associated to the Laplace–Beltrami operator, $-\Delta_s$ of interface Γ_b . That is, the eigenmodes take the form

$$(1.12) \quad \Psi_{b;j,n} = \psi_{b,j}(z)\Theta_n(s) + O(\varepsilon)$$

for $j = 0, 1$ and n ranging over the index set $\Sigma_{b,j}(r)$ defined via the Laplace–Beltrami eigenvalues $\beta_n \geq 0$ associated to $-\Delta_s$,

$$(1.13) \quad \Sigma_{b,j}(r) := \{n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \mid (\lambda_{b,j} - \varepsilon^2 \beta_n)^2 \leq \varepsilon^r\}, \quad j = 0, 1,$$

for some fixed $r \in (0, 1)$. The value of r controls both the size of the index sets and the coercivity of \mathbb{L}_b on the orthogonal complement of the associated linear spaces; the determination of its optimal value is the culmination of the technical analysis of this paper. The pearling spectrum, associated to $\Sigma_{b,0}(r)$, arises through the balance of the ground-state eigenvalue $\lambda_{b,0} > 0$ of $L_{b,0}$ against appropriately large Laplace–Beltrami wave number eigenspaces of the Laplace–Beltrami operator and induces the oscillations of the bilayer width seen in Figure 1 (right). The meander spectrum, associated to $\Sigma_{b,1}(r)$, corresponds to lower Laplace–Beltrami wave numbers that balance the translational eigenvalue $\lambda_{b,1} = 0$ and governs the slow geometric motion of the underlying interface, evidenced in the transition from Figure 1 (left) to (center). Weyl’s asymptotics for the Laplace–Beltrami eigenvalues establish that $\beta_n \sim n^{\frac{2}{d-1}}$, so that $N_{b,j} := |\Sigma_{b,j}(r)|$ grows as a negative power of $\varepsilon > 0$. Indeed, there exist constants $a_0, b_0 \in \mathbb{R}_+$ independent of ε such that $n \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r)$ satisfy

$$(1.14) \quad \varepsilon^{1-d} \left(a_0 - b_0 \varepsilon^{r(d-1)} \right) \leq n \leq \varepsilon^{1-d} \left(a_0 + b_0 \varepsilon^{r(d-1)} \right),$$

while $n \in \Sigma_{b,1}(r)$ satisfy $0 < n < \varepsilon^{(1-d)(1-\frac{r}{d})} b_1$ for some $b_1 > 0$. In particular, $\Sigma_{b,0}(r)$ and $\Sigma_{b,1}(r)$ are disjoint for ε sufficiently small and $r > 0$; see Figure 2 (right). We will say that the associated bilayer is pearling stable or spectrally stable with respect to pearling (meandering) if the pearling (meandering) eigenvalues of the operator \mathbb{L}_b are all positive.

In [7] bilayer equilibria of the strong FCH were explicitly constructed as dressings of single-curvature codimension-one interfaces in \mathbb{R}^d , corresponding to cylinders and spheres in \mathbb{R}^3 . The onset of both the pearling and the meander instability were

characterized in terms of the functionalization parameters, with the analysis of the meander instability hinging on a very degenerate, higher order expansion. In [11], it was shown that the onset of the pearling instability for constant curvature interfaces in \mathbb{R}^2 is associated to the creation of a pearled bilayer equilibrium, modulo a nondegeneracy condition. Conversely, for single curvature bilayer equilibria in \mathbb{R}^2 , that is, the dressings of radially symmetric interfaces, it was shown in [10] that for the weak FCH the assumption of pearling stability implies the full nonlinear stability of the underlying radially symmetric bilayer and that the relaxation to the underlying equilibrium circle is along the family of bilayer morphologies constructed herein following a geometric flow corresponding to a linearized version of the mass-preserving Willmore flow derived formally in [5].

We construct bilayer morphologies obtained as dressings of admissible interfaces for which the far-field chemical potential is specified. These are approximate solutions of

$$(1.15) \quad \mu(u) = \varepsilon \hat{\lambda},$$

where the scaled $\hat{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}$ is simultaneously the Lagrange multiplier associated to prescribed total mass and the kernel of the Laplacian prefactor in (1.6). The approximate solutions incorporate corrections to the bilayer morphology and take the form

$$(1.16) \quad u_b(x; \Gamma_b, \hat{\lambda}) = U_b(x) + \varepsilon U_{b,1}(x),$$

where $U_{b,1} = U_{b,1}(\cdot; \Gamma_b, \hat{\lambda})$ includes a far-field modification to the value of u_b ,

$$(1.17) \quad u_b(x) = b_- + \varepsilon \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\alpha_-^2},$$

outside of the reach of Γ_b . With this correction, the residual $\mu(u_b) = O(\varepsilon^2)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$; see discussion leading up to (2.17). These bilayer morphologies are quasi equilibria of (1.6) and include the equilibrium solutions considered in [7]; however, approximation of the asymptotically large sets of pearling and meander eigenvalues is complicated by the coupling induced between the eigenvalues due to the nonconstant curvatures of the admissible interfaces. This result, established in section 3, is summarized below and given in more precision in Theorem 3.8.

THEOREM 1.1. *Fix the functionalization parameters $\eta_1 > 0$ and $\eta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, and double well W with the associated constant S_b defined in (3.34). Then for any family of admissible codimension-one interfaces (see Definition 2.1) there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ the bilayer morphology, $u_b(\cdot; \Gamma_b, \hat{\lambda})$, constructed in (1.16) by the dressing of an admissible codimension-one interface, Γ_b , is spectrally stable with respect to pearling if and only if the scaled Lagrange multiplier $\hat{\lambda}$ introduced in (1.15) satisfies the bilayer pearling stability condition*

$$(1.18) \quad \hat{\lambda} S_b + \lambda_{b,0}(\eta_1 - \eta_2) \|\psi_{b,0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < 0,$$

where $\psi_{b,0}$ is the ground state eigenfunction of the operator $L_{b,0}$ introduced in (1.10) with eigenvalue $\lambda_{b,0} > 0$. The quantity $\hat{\lambda}$ is related to the far-field value of the bilayer morphology through (1.17).

In the analysis of [7], a family of double wells was considered for which the constant S_b was uniformly positive; numerical evaluation of S_b shows that it can be of either

sign, and the switching of the sign of S_b has a significant impact on association of pearling stability regimes with the far-field chemical potential. This is addressed in detail in the companion paper, [4].

We also construct filament morphologies from dressings of codimension-two hypersurfaces and derive associated pearling stability conditions. This however requires two assumptions. The first, Assumption 4.2, specifies the size of the positive eigenspace and the kernel of the linearization restricted to two subspaces. For the codimension-one case, this assumption is naturally satisfied through the Sturm–Liouville theory. The second assumption, Assumption 4.3, asserts the uniform coercivity of the linearization on the perpendicular of the tensor product space, X_f , defined in (4.13), associated to the codimension-two pearling and meander eigenvalues. This result was rigorously established for the codimension-one case in [9] but is outside the scope of this paper. Modulo these assumptions, we establish in section 4 that the sign of the pearling and meander eigenvalues can be characterized for an entire class of admissible codimension-two filaments in terms of the functionalization parameters and the far-field chemical potential. This result is summarized below and given in full precision in Theorem 4.9.

THEOREM 1.2. *Fix the functionalization parameters $\eta_1 > 0$ and $\eta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, and double well W with the associated constant S_f defined in (4.40), for which Assumptions 4.2 and 4.3 hold. Then for any family of admissible codimension-two filaments (see Definition 2.3) there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ the filament morphology constructed in (2.30) by the dressing of an admissible codimension-two hypersurface are spectrally stable with respect to pearling if and only if the scaled Lagrange multiplier $\hat{\lambda}$, introduced in (1.15), satisfies the filament pearling stability condition*

$$(1.19) \quad \hat{\lambda} S_f + (\eta_1 - \eta_2) \left(\|\psi'_{f,0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \lambda_{f,0} \|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \right) < 0,$$

where $\psi_{f,0}$ is the ground state eigenfunction of the operator $L_{f,0}$ introduced in (2.32) with eigenvalue $\lambda_{f,0} > 0$.

In section 2 we introduce the local codimension-one and -two coordinate systems, define the admissible interfaces and hypersurfaces, and construct the corresponding bilayer and filament morphologies via the dressing process. In sections 3 and 4 we characterize the pearling spectra of the linearizations about the corresponding bilayer and filament morphologies, respectively.

2. Local coordinate systems and the dressing process. The stability and slow evolution of localized solutions within the FCH gradient flow (1.6) is strongly influenced by the value of the far-field chemical potential, μ . Within the construction of the bilayer and filament morphologies we parameterize the far-field chemical potential by the scaled Lagrange multiplier $\hat{\lambda}$ introduced in (1.15). Indeed, under the FCH gradient flow (1.6) the interactions between spatially localized structures are not dominated by exponentially weak tail-tail interactions but rather are mediated through the dynamics of $\hat{\lambda}$. Since the geometric motion of the interfaces and the evolution of $\hat{\lambda}$ occurs on the relatively slow $O(\varepsilon^{-1})$ time scale, and the pearling instabilities are manifest on the quick $O(\varepsilon)$ time scale, it is self-consistent to view the bilayer and filament morphologies as static on the time scale of bifurcation. Indeed we rewrite (1.15) as a vector system in which the $\hat{\lambda}$ scaling is natural:

$$(2.1) \quad \varepsilon^2 \Delta u - W'(u) = \varepsilon v,$$

$$(2.2) \quad (\varepsilon^2 \Delta - W''(u))v = (-\varepsilon^2 \eta_1 \Delta u + \eta_2 W'(u)) + \hat{\lambda}.$$

The bilayer and filament morphologies render the residual $\mu(u) - \varepsilon\hat{\lambda} = O(\varepsilon^2)$ in the $L^2(\Omega)$ norm and are constructed from (2.1)–(2.2) as a perturbation of the quasi equilibria of the associated Cahn–Hilliard free energy, that is, solutions of

$$(2.3) \quad \varepsilon^2 \Delta u - W'(u) = O(\varepsilon).$$

The bilayer and filament morphologies, defined more precisely in what follows, are constant off of the reaches of the respective underlying interface and hypersurface and limited to a common far-field value parameterized by $\hat{\lambda}$. We construct the bilayers and filaments separately and piece them together additively so long as the respective reaches are disjoint.

2.1. Admissible codimension-one interfaces and their dressings. Given a smooth, closed $d - 1$ dimensional manifold Γ_b immersed in $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, we define the local “whiskered” coordinates system in a neighborhood of Γ_b via the mapping

$$(2.4) \quad x = \rho(s, z) := \zeta_b(s) + \varepsilon\nu(s)z,$$

where $\zeta_b : S \mapsto \mathbb{R}^d$ is a local parameterization of Γ_b and $\nu(s)$ is the outward unit normal to Γ_b . The variable z is often called the ε -scaled, signed distance to Γ_b , while the variables $s = (s_1, \dots, s_{d-1})$ parameterize the tangential directions of Γ_b .

DEFINITION 2.1. *For any $K, \ell > 0$, the family $\mathcal{G}_{K, \ell}^b$ of admissible interfaces is comprised of closed (compact and without boundary), oriented $d - 1$ dimensional manifolds Γ_b embedded in \mathbb{R}^d , which are far from self-intersection and with a smooth second fundamental form. More precisely, we have the following:*

- (i) *The $W^{4, \infty}(S)$ norm of the second fundamental form of Γ_b and its principal curvatures are bounded by K .*
- (ii) *The whiskers of length $3\ell < 1/K$, in the unscaled distance, defined for each $s_0 \in S$ by $w_{s_0} := \{x : s(x) = s_0, |z(x)| < 3\ell/\varepsilon\}$, intersect neither each other nor $\partial\Omega$ (except when considering periodic boundary conditions).*
- (iii) *The surface area $|\Gamma_b|$ of Γ_b is bounded by K .*

For an admissible codimension-one interface Γ_b the change of variables $x \rightarrow \rho(s, z)$ given by (2.4) is a C^4 diffeomorphism on the reach of Γ_b , defined as the set

$$(2.5) \quad \Gamma_b^\ell := \left\{ \rho(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid s \in S, -\ell/\varepsilon \leq z \leq \ell/\varepsilon \right\} \subset \Omega.$$

On the reach we may view $x = x(s, z)$ and equivalently $(s, z) = (s(x), z(x))$; within the whiskered coordinate system the Cartesian Laplacian takes the form

$$(2.6) \quad \varepsilon^2 \Delta_x = \partial_z^2 + \varepsilon(\partial_z J)/(\varepsilon J) \partial_z + \varepsilon^2 J^{-1} \sum_{i, j=1}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial s_i} G^{ij} J \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j} = \partial_z^2 + \varepsilon H(s, z) \partial_z + \varepsilon^2 \Delta_G,$$

where J is the Jacobian of the change of variables,

$$(2.7) \quad H := \partial_z J / (\varepsilon J) = H_0(s) + \varepsilon z H_1(s) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

is the extended curvature, given at leading order by the mean curvature $H_0 = H_0(s)$, and $\mathbf{G} = G_{ij}$ is the metric tensor whose inverse has components G^{ij} . The operator Δ_G takes the form

$$(2.8) \quad \Delta_G = \Delta_s + \varepsilon z D_{s,2},$$

where Δ_s is the usual Laplace–Beltrami operator on Γ_b and $D_{s,2}$ is a relatively bounded perturbation of Δ_s on $H_c^2(\Gamma_b^\ell)$, the subset of $H^2(\Omega)$ comprised of functions with compact support within Γ_b^ℓ . In particular we have the expansion

$$(2.9) \quad D_{s,2} = \sum_{i,j=1}^d d_{ij}(s,z) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s_i \partial s_j} + \sum_{j=1}^d d_j(s,z) \frac{\partial}{\partial s_j},$$

where the coefficients satisfy the bounds

$$(2.10) \quad \max_{ij} \left(\|\partial_z^m \nabla_s^k d_{ij}\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma_b^\ell)}, \|\partial_z^m \nabla_s^k d_j\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma_b^\ell)} \right) \leq C\varepsilon^m$$

for $m, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $C > 0$ depending only upon the choice of $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$; see section 6 of [9] for details.

We factor the Jacobian as $J = J_0(s)\tilde{J}(s,z)$, where

$$(2.11) \quad \tilde{J}(s,z) := \varepsilon \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (1 - \varepsilon z k_i(s)) = \sum_{j=0}^d \varepsilon^{j+1} z^j K_j(s)$$

and K_j is the sum of the j th order monomials in the curvatures. With this factored form, the Laplace–Beltrami operator is self-adjoint in the J_0 weighted integral over Γ_b , and for any $f, g \in L^2(\Omega)$ with support inside the reach, Γ_b^ℓ , of Γ_b we write

$$(2.12) \quad (f, g)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \int_{\Gamma_b} \int_{-\ell/\varepsilon}^{\ell/\varepsilon} f(s,z)g(s,z)J(s,z)dz ds = \int_{\Gamma_b} (f, g)_{\tilde{J}}(s)J_0(s)ds,$$

where we have introduced the inner product

$$(2.13) \quad (f, g)_{\tilde{J}}(s) := \int_{-\ell/\varepsilon}^{\ell/\varepsilon} f(s,z)g(s,z)\tilde{J}(s,z) dz.$$

DEFINITION 2.2. *Given an admissible codimension-one interface $\Gamma_b \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ and $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which tends to constant value f_∞ at an exponential rate as $z \rightarrow \pm\infty$, we define the $H^2(\Omega)$ function*

$$(2.14) \quad f_{\Gamma_b}(x) := \begin{cases} f(z(x))\chi(|z(x)|/\ell) + f_\infty(1 - \chi(|z(x)|/\ell)), & x \in \Gamma_b^\ell, \\ f_\infty, & x \in \Omega \setminus \Gamma_b^\ell, \end{cases}$$

where $\chi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a fixed, smooth cut-off function which takes values one on $[0, 1]$ and 0 on $[2, \infty)$. We call f_{Γ_b} the dressing of Γ_b with f , and by abuse of notation will drop the Γ_b subscript when doing so creates no confusion.

In the whiskered coordinates, the Cahn–Hilliard Euler–Lagrange relation (2.3) reduces at leading order to a second order ODE in z for the one-dimension profile $\phi(z)$, given in (1.9). Since the double well W has unequal depth wells $0 = W(b_-) > W(b_+)$, a simple phase-plane analysis shows that this equation supports a unique solution ϕ_b which is *homoclinic* to b_- as $z \rightarrow \pm\infty$. To each admissible codimension-one interface Γ_b we associate the bilayer dressing $U_b(\cdot; \Gamma_b)$ of Γ_b with ϕ_b as defined by (2.14). To form the bilayer morphology we incorporate the $O(\varepsilon)$ corrections to u_b , as in (1.16), where $U_{b,1}$ is chosen to render the chemical potential $\mu(u_b) = O(\varepsilon^2)$. Focusing on the

reach, Γ_b^ℓ of the interface and inserting the expansions (2.6) and (1.16) into (1.5), we find that $U_{b,1}(x) = \phi_{b,1}(z(x))$, where

$$(2.15) \quad L_{b,0}^2 \phi_{b,1} = -\eta_d W'(\phi_b) + \hat{\lambda} = -\eta_d \partial_z^2 \phi_b + \hat{\lambda}$$

and the linearization $L_{b,0}$ of (1.9) about ϕ_b is given by (1.10). The linearization of (1.9) about u_b is denoted

$$(2.16) \quad L_{b,1} := \partial_z^2 - W''(U_b + \varepsilon U_{b,1}),$$

and the function $\Phi_{b,j} := L_{b,0}^{-j} 1$ for $j = 1, 2$ whose associated Γ_b -dressing leads to expression

$$(2.17) \quad U_{b,1} = \hat{\lambda} \Phi_{b,2} - \eta_d L_{b,0}^{-1} \left(\frac{z}{2} \partial_z \phi_b \right).$$

Here and in what follows, we treat the inversion of the one-dimensional operator $L_{b,0}$ as if it acts on the natural extension of the corresponding function to $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. The difference between these inversions and those based upon a finite domain $[-\ell/\varepsilon, \ell/\varepsilon]$ subject to Neumann boundary conditions is on the order of $O(e^{-\ell\alpha-\ell/\varepsilon})$ and is immaterial to our analysis; see [3] for detailed discussion in the context of single-layer solutions of the Allen–Cahn equation.

2.2. Admissible codimension-two hypersurfaces and their dressings.

We construct filament morphologies of the FCH free energy by the dressing of an admissible codimension-two manifold immersed in $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. The construction is based upon a foliation of a neighborhood of a smooth, closed, non-self-intersecting one-dimensional manifold Γ_f immersed in Ω and parameterized by $s \in S \mapsto \zeta_f(s) \in \Omega$. The whiskered coordinate system takes the form

$$(2.18) \quad x = \rho_f(s, z_1, z_2) = \zeta_f(s) + \varepsilon(z_1 N_1(s) + z_2 N_2(s)),$$

where $N_1(s)$ and $N_2(s)$ are orthogonal unit vectors which are also orthogonal to the tangent vector $\zeta_f'(s)$, defined by

$$(2.19) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^i}{\partial s} = -\kappa_i \mathbf{T}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

where

$$(2.20) \quad \vec{\kappa}(s, z) := (\kappa_1, \kappa_2)^T$$

is the normal curvature vector with respect to $\{\mathbf{N}^1, \mathbf{N}^2\}$ and $z = (z_1, z_2)$. The Jacobian associated to the change of variables takes the form

$$(2.21) \quad J_f = \varepsilon^2 \tilde{J}_f,$$

where $\tilde{J}_f := 1 - \varepsilon z \cdot \vec{\kappa}$.

DEFINITION 2.3. *For any $K, \ell > 0$, the family $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ of admissible hypersurfaces is comprised of closed (compact and without boundary), oriented one-dimensional manifolds Γ_f embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 , which are far from self-intersection and with a smooth second fundamental form. More precisely, we have the following:*

- (i) *The $W^{4,\infty}(S)$ norm of the second fundamental form of Γ_f and its principal curvatures are bounded by K .*

- (ii) *The whiskers of length $3\ell < 1/K$, in the unscaled distance, defined for each $s_0 \in S$ by, $w_{s_0} := \{x : s(x) = s_0, |z(x)| < 3\ell/\varepsilon\}$, intersect neither each other nor $\partial\Omega$ (except when considering periodic boundary conditions).*
- (iii) *The length $|\Gamma_f|$ of Γ_f is bounded by K .*

Defining the reach Γ_f^ℓ of Γ_f in a manner analogous to (2.5), then within the reach the Laplacian admits the local form

$$(2.22) \quad \varepsilon^2 \Delta_x = \Delta_z - \varepsilon D_z + \varepsilon^2 \partial_G^2,$$

where we introduce the operators

$$(2.23) \quad D_z := \frac{\vec{k}}{\tilde{J}_f} \cdot \nabla_z,$$

$$(2.24) \quad \partial_G^2 := \frac{1}{\tilde{J}_f} \left(\partial_s \left(\frac{1}{\tilde{J}_f} \partial_s \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\tilde{J}_f^2} \partial_s^2 + \varepsilon \frac{z \cdot \partial_s \vec{k}}{\tilde{J}_f^3} \partial_s.$$

For any $f, g \in L^2(\Omega)$ with support inside the reach Γ_f^ℓ of Γ_f , we write

$$(2.25) \quad (f, g)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \int_{\Gamma_f} \int_0^{\ell/\varepsilon} f(s, z) g(s, z) \varepsilon^2 \tilde{J}_f(s, z) dz ds = \varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_f} (f, g)_{\tilde{J}_f} ds,$$

where we have introduced the filament inner product

$$(2.26) \quad (f, g)_{\tilde{J}_f}(s) := \int_0^{\ell/\varepsilon} f(s, z) g(s, z) \tilde{J}_f(s, z) dz.$$

When acting on functions with radial symmetry with respect to the codimension-two filament Γ_f it is convenient to write the Laplacian in the equivalent form

$$(2.27) \quad \varepsilon^2 \Delta_x = \Delta_R - \varepsilon D_z + \varepsilon^2 \partial_G^2,$$

where Δ_R is the usual polar Laplacian in (R, θ) corresponding to the scaled normal distances $z = (z_1, z_2)$; see [6] for further details on these coordinate changes.

DEFINITION 2.4. *Given an admissible codimension-two filament $\Gamma_f \in \mathcal{G}_{K, \ell}^f$ and a smooth function $f : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which tends to constant value f_∞ at an $O(1)$ exponential rate as $R \rightarrow \infty$, we define the $H^2(\Omega)$ function*

$$(2.28) \quad f_{\Gamma_f}(x) := \begin{cases} f(z(x)) \chi(|R(x)|/\ell) + f_\infty (1 - \chi(|R(x)|/\ell)), & x \in \Gamma_f^\ell, \\ f_\infty, & x \in \Omega \setminus \Gamma_f^\ell, \end{cases}$$

where $\chi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a fixed, smooth cut-off function taking values one on $[0, 1]$ and zero on $[2, \infty)$. We call f_{Γ_f} the dressing of Γ_f with f , and by abuse of notation we will drop the Γ_f subscript when doing so creates no confusion.

In the codimension-two whiskered coordinates, the Cahn–Hilliard Euler–Lagrange relation (2.3) reduces at leading order to a second order nonautonomous ODE in R , for the one-dimension profile $\phi_f(R)$,

$$(2.29) \quad \partial_R^2 \phi_f + \frac{1}{R} \partial_R \phi_f - W'(\phi_f) = 0,$$

to which we impose the boundary conditions $\partial_R \phi_f(0) = 0$ and $\phi_f \rightarrow b = b_- + \varepsilon \gamma_1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$. We denote by U_f the dressing of Γ_f by ϕ_f , and mirroring the steps for the bilayer morphology, we construct the filament morphology

$$(2.30) \quad u_f(x; \Gamma_f, \hat{\lambda}) := U_f(x) + \varepsilon U_{f,1}(x),$$

where the correction term takes the form

$$(2.31) \quad U_{f,1} = \hat{\lambda} \Phi_{f,2} - \eta_d L_{f,0}^{-1} \left(\frac{R}{2} \phi_f' \right).$$

As in the codimension-one case, we have introduced the operator

$$(2.32) \quad L_{f,0} := \partial_R^2 + \frac{1}{R} \partial_R - W''(\phi_f),$$

corresponding to the linearization of (2.29) about ϕ_f and the functions $\Phi_{f,j} := L_{f,0}^{-j} 1$ for $j = 1, 2$ and their Γ_f dressings. Here and in what follows, the inversion of $L_{f,0}$ is understood as acting on the natural extension of its argument to $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$. We also introduce

$$(2.33) \quad L_{f,0}^{u_f} := \partial_R^2 + \frac{1}{R} \partial_R - W''(u_f),$$

the linearization of (2.29) about u_f . In particular u_f admits the far-field value

$$(2.34) \quad u_f(x) = b_- + \varepsilon \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\alpha_-^2} \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega \setminus \Gamma_f^\ell.$$

Unlike in the codimension-one regime, the radial symmetry of the filament structures does not extend to the eigenfunctions, which may have a non-trivial θ dependence. Consequently, we will have need for the full operators

$$(2.35) \quad L_f := \Delta_z - W''(\phi_f)$$

and

$$(2.36) \quad L_f^{u_f} := \Delta_z - W''(u_f)$$

and their restrictions to the certain invariant subspaces.

3. Pearling eigenvalues of bilayer morphologies. The second variational derivative of \mathcal{F} at a generic function u was introduced in (1.7). When u is a bilayer morphology u_b associated to an admissible codimension-one interface Γ_b , as defined in (1.16), the second variational derivative, denoted \mathbb{L}_b , takes a simplified form when acting on functions $u \in H^4(\Omega)$ whose support lies within the reach Γ_b^ℓ of Γ_b . On this subspace the operator admits the exact expression

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}_b &= (L_{b,1} + \varepsilon H \partial_z + \varepsilon^2 \Delta_G)^2 + \varepsilon (\eta_1 (\partial_z^2 + \varepsilon H \partial_z + \varepsilon^2 \Delta_G) - \eta_2 W''(u_b)) \\ &\quad - (\partial_z^2 u_b - W'(u_b) + \varepsilon H \partial_z u_b) W'''(u_b), \end{aligned}$$

where $L_{b,1}$ is defined in (2.16). The two dominant operators in \mathbb{L}_b are ∂_z^2 and $\varepsilon^2 \Delta_s$, with the Laplace–Beltrami operator forming the principal part of Δ_G ; see (2.8). This observation suggests the introduction of

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{L}_b := L_{b,0} + \varepsilon^2 \Delta_s,$$

which balances the sum of the mostly negative Sturm–Liouville operator $L_{b,0}$, introduced in (1.10), and the nonpositive Laplace–Beltrami operator associated to Γ_b . With this notation, we may write \mathbb{L}_b as the square of \mathcal{L}_b plus lower order terms:

$$(3.2) \quad \mathbb{L}_b = \mathcal{L}_b^2 + \varepsilon \mathbb{L}_1 + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

where the first correction term takes the form

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}_1 := & \mathcal{L}_b \circ (H_0 \partial_z - W''''(U_b) U_{b,1}) + (H_0 \partial_z - W''''(U_b) U_{b,1}) \circ \mathcal{L}_b + \eta_1 \partial_z^2 - \eta_2 W''(U_b) \\ & - (L_{b,0} U_{b,1} + H_0 U'_b) W''''(U_b). \end{aligned}$$

The operator \mathcal{L}_b is self-adjoint in the J_0 weighted inner product on the reach of Γ_b , and the unbounded terms in the operators \mathbb{L}_i for $i \geq 1$ are relatively compact in $H_0^1(\Gamma_b^\ell)$ with respect to \mathcal{L}_b^2 . In this section we analyze the spectrum of \mathbb{L}_b on spaces where the positive spectra of $L_{b,0}$ balance the negative spectra of $\varepsilon^2 \Delta_s$.

DEFINITION 3.1. *We define the scaled eigenfunctions $\tilde{\psi}_{b,k} := \chi(z) \tilde{J}^{-1/2} \psi_{b,k}$, where $\psi_{b,k}$ is the k th eigenfunction of $L_{b,0}$ and $\chi(z)$ is a C^∞ cut-off function that takes values 1 for $|z| < \ell/(2\varepsilon)$, 0 for $|z| > \ell/\varepsilon$, and is smooth and monotone between.*

In [7], the localized spectrum of the linearization about FCH equilibria arising as the dressing of single-curvature interfaces was presented. We extend these results to include the bilayer morphologies arising as the dressing of admissible codimension-one interfaces, which also incorporate perturbations of the background state, focusing on the pearling eigenvalues that are the dominant modes of instability. For an admissible codimension-one interface Γ_b , we consider the eigenvalue problem

$$(3.4) \quad \mathbb{L}_b \Psi_b = \Lambda_b \Psi_b$$

associated to the second variation \mathbb{L}_b of \mathcal{F} about a bilayer morphology u_b . The spectrum of \mathbb{L}_b cannot be localized by a regular perturbation expansion since the eigenvalues are asymptotically close together. A perturbation analysis requires bounds on the spectrum that are uniform in $\varepsilon \ll 1$. To this end we recall the tensor product formulation of the pearling and meander eigenmodes, (1.12), and introduce the $L^2(\Omega)$ orthogonal projection Π onto the space

$$(3.5) \quad X_b(\Gamma_b) := \text{span} \left\{ \tilde{\psi}_j(z) \Theta_n(s) \mid j = 0, 1 \text{ and } n \in \Sigma_{b,j}(r), \text{ respectively} \right\},$$

which approximates the eigenspaces of \mathbb{L}_b corresponding to pearling ($j = 0$) and meander ($j = 1$) eigenmodes. We denote the dimension of X_b by $N_b = N_{b,0} + N_{b,1}$ (see (1.13)) and remark that the basis of X_b is orthonormal in $L^2(\Omega)$ up to exponentially small terms. Since the basis elements are localized on Γ_b , their inner product can be written as

$$(3.6) \quad \left(\tilde{\psi}_k \Theta_n, \tilde{\psi}_j \Theta_m \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \int_{\Gamma_b} \int_{-\frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}}^{\frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}} \tilde{\psi}_j(z, s) \tilde{\psi}_k(z, s) \Theta_n(s) \Theta_m(s) J(z, s) dz ds,$$

and from Definition 3.1 of the scaled eigenfunctions and the factored form (2.11) of the Jacobian we have

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \left(\tilde{\psi}_k \Theta_n, \tilde{\psi}_j \Theta_m \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} &= \left(\int_{\Gamma_b} \Theta_n(s) \Theta_m(s) J_0(s) ds \right) \left(\int_{-\frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}}^{\frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}} \psi_j(z) \psi_k(z) dz \right) \\ &= \delta_{nm} \delta_{jk} + O(e^{-\ell/\varepsilon}). \end{aligned}$$

To address the eigenvalue problem (3.4), we fix an admissible codimension-one interface $\Gamma_b \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ and expand \mathbb{L}_b as in (3.2). We localize the pearling and geometric eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_b via an analysis of its projection onto X_b , searching for solutions of the eigenvalue problem, (3.4), via the decomposition

$$(3.8) \quad \Psi_b = v_b + \Psi_b^\perp,$$

where

$$(3.9) \quad v_b = \sum_{k \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r)} \alpha_{0,k} \tilde{\psi}_{b,0} \Theta_k + \sum_{k \in \Sigma_{b,1}(r)} \alpha_{1,k} \tilde{\psi}_{b,1} \Theta_k \in X_b$$

and $\Psi_b^\perp \in X_b^\perp$. We use the projections Π and $\tilde{\Pi} = I - \Pi$ to decompose the operator \mathbb{L}_b into the 2×2 block form,

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{bmatrix} M & B \\ B^T & \mathbb{L}^\perp \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$(3.11) \quad M := \Pi \mathbb{L}_b \Pi, \quad B := \Pi \mathbb{L}_b \tilde{\Pi}, \quad \mathbb{L}^\perp := \tilde{\Pi} \mathbb{L}_b \tilde{\Pi}.$$

From [9], the restricted operator \mathbb{L}^\perp is $L^2(\Omega)$ coercive on X_b^\perp . In section 3.1 we analyze the spectrum of M and show that its spectrum coincides to leading order with the small eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_b .

3.1. Eigenvalues of the pearling matrix $M := \Pi \mathbb{L}_b \Pi$. Denote $v \in X_b$ by

$$(3.12) \quad v(s, z) = \bar{v}_0(s) \tilde{\psi}_{b,0} + \bar{v}_1(s) \tilde{\psi}_{b,1},$$

where for $j = 0, 1$ we have introduced

$$(3.13) \quad \bar{v}_j := \sum_{k \in \Sigma_{b,j}(r)} \alpha_{j,k} \Theta_k.$$

Representing the coefficients of v by $\vec{\alpha}_j = (\alpha_{j,k})_{k \in \Sigma_{b,j}(r)}$ for $j = 0, 1$ and $\vec{\alpha} = (\vec{\alpha}_0, \vec{\alpha}_1)^T$, the action of \mathbb{L}_b on v can be represented by the matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{N_b \times N_b}$ with entries

$$(3.14) \quad M_{jk} := (\mathbb{L}_b \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

where the index function $I(j)$ takes the value k if $j \in \Sigma_{b,k}(r)$ for $k = 0, 1$. From the expansion of \mathbb{L}_b , (3.2), we may fix $q \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and group terms in M into two classes

$$(3.15) \quad M = M^0 + \varepsilon^q \tilde{M},$$

where

$$(3.16) \quad M_{jk}^0 = \left(\mathcal{L}_b^2 \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} \varepsilon^i \left(\mathbb{L}_i \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

$$(3.17) \quad \tilde{M}_{jk} = \sum_{i \geq q} \varepsilon^{(i-q)} \left(\mathbb{L}_i \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

The following lemma shows that for space dimension $d \leq 3$, $r > 0$, and $q = 2$, an $O(1)$ bound on the $l^\infty(N_b \times N_b)$ norm of \tilde{M} implies a $o(\varepsilon)$ bound on the $l^2(N_b) \rightarrow l^2(N_b)$ operator norm, denoted l_*^2 , of $\varepsilon^q \tilde{M}$.

LEMMA 3.2. *The dimension N_b of X_b scales as $N_b \sim \varepsilon^{(1-d)(1-\frac{r}{4})}$. Moreover, there exists $C > 0$, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$, such that for any matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N_b \times N_b}$ we have the operator norm bound*

$$(3.18) \quad \|A\|_{l_*^2} \leq C\varepsilon^{-q_*} \|A\|_{l^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{N_b} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_b})},$$

where $q_*(d, r) := \frac{d-1}{2}(1 - \frac{r}{4})$.

Proof. This is the concatenation of the usual $l^\infty(N_b \times N_b)$ to l_*^2 estimate and the Weyl asymptotics which control the size of N_b . \square

We further divide M^0 into subblocks

$$(3.19) \quad M^0 = \begin{bmatrix} M^{0,0} & M^{0,1} \\ M^{1,0} & M^{1,1} \end{bmatrix},$$

with the $M^{j,k}$ subblock corresponding the inner products with entries from $\Sigma_{b,j}(r)$ and $\Sigma_{b,k}(r)$ for $j, k = 0, 1$. The $M^{0,0}$ and $M^{1,1}$ subblocks are called the pearling and geometric subblocks, respectively.

The following proposition characterizes the leading order entries of M^0 in terms of system dependent parameters.

PROPOSITION 3.3. *For an admissible bilayer morphology $u_b(\cdot; \Gamma_b, \hat{\lambda})$ with far-field parameter $\hat{\lambda}$, the entries of the pearling, geometric, and cross-term subblocks of M^0 defined in (3.19) take the form*

$$(3.20) \quad M_{jk}^{0,0} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon \left(P_{k,0}^2 - \hat{\lambda} S_b - \eta_d \lambda_{b,0} \|\psi_{b,0}\|_2^2 \right) + O(\varepsilon\sqrt{\varepsilon}) & \text{if } j = k, \\ -\varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_b} (\|\partial_z \psi_{b,0}\|_{L^2}^2 K_1^2 + S_{1,0} H_1) \Theta_k \Theta_j J_0 ds + O(\varepsilon^2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) & \text{if } j \neq k \end{cases}$$

for $j, k \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r)$, where S_b and $S_{1,0}$ are given in (3.34) and (3.40), respectively, (3.21)

$$M_{jk}^{1,1} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon P_{k,1}^2 + O(\varepsilon^2) & \text{if } j = k, \\ -\varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_b} (\|\partial_z \psi_{b,1}\|_{L^2}^2 K_1^2 + S_{1,1} H_1) \Theta_k \Theta_j J_0 ds + O(\varepsilon^2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) & \text{if } j \neq k \end{cases}$$

for $j, k \in \Sigma_{b,1}(r)$, where $S_{1,1}$ is given in (3.40), and

$$(3.22) \quad M_{jk}^{0,1} = \varepsilon S_2 \int_{\Gamma_b} H_0 \Theta_j \Theta_k J_0 ds + \mathcal{L}_{jk} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

for $j \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r)$, $k \in \Sigma_{b,1}(r)$, where S_2 is given in (3.37) and $\mathcal{L}_{jk} = O(\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}})$ is given in (3.32). The mean and quadratic curvatures H_0 and H_1 of Γ_b are defined in (2.7), K_1 is defined in (2.11), while the detuning constants,

$$(3.23) \quad P_{k,I(k)} := \varepsilon^{-1/2} (\lambda_{b,I(k)} - \varepsilon^2 \beta_k),$$

arise in the definition of $\Sigma_{b,I(k)}(r)$ in (1.13).

Proof. The scaled eigenfunctions have support within Γ_b^ℓ , and hence we may change to the whiskered coordinates in the first term of (3.16). Using the factored form of the Jacobian and the self-adjointness of \mathcal{L}_b in the J_0 weighted inner product, we have

$$(3.24) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{jk} &:= \left(\mathcal{L}_b^2 \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_b} \int_{-\ell/\varepsilon}^{\ell/\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}_b \left(\frac{\psi_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j}{\sqrt{\tilde{J}}} \right) \mathcal{L}_b \left(\psi_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \sqrt{\tilde{J}} \right) dz J_0(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

To expand this we deduce from (2.11) that \tilde{J}^p is $O(\varepsilon^p)$ for any $p \in \mathbb{R}$, while

$$(3.25) \quad \partial_z \tilde{J} = \varepsilon^2 K_1 + O(\varepsilon^3),$$

$$(3.26) \quad \nabla_s \tilde{J} = \varepsilon^2 z \nabla_s K_1 + O(\varepsilon^3),$$

$$(3.27) \quad \Delta_s \tilde{J} = \varepsilon^2 z \Delta_s K_1 + O(\varepsilon^3),$$

$$(3.28) \quad \partial_z^2 \tilde{J} = 2\varepsilon^3 K_2 + O(\varepsilon^4).$$

Moreover

$$(3.29) \quad \mathcal{L}_b \psi_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j = (\lambda_{b,I(j)} - \varepsilon^2 \beta_j) \psi_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{j,I(j)} \psi_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j,$$

so we identify the leading order terms

$$(3.30) \quad \mathcal{L}_b \left(\frac{\psi_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j}{\sqrt{\tilde{J}}} \right) = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{j,I(j)} \frac{\psi_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j}{\sqrt{\tilde{J}}} - \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_z \psi_{b,I(j)} K_1 \Theta_j + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}\right),$$

$$(3.31) \quad \mathcal{L}_b \left(\psi_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \sqrt{\tilde{J}} \right) = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{k,I(k)} \psi_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \sqrt{\tilde{J}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} \partial_z \psi_{b,I(k)} K_1 \Theta_k + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{2}}\right),$$

where the error is in $L^2(\Omega)$ and we used the estimate $\|\nabla_s \Theta_j\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)} = O(\varepsilon^{-1})$ to bound the $\nabla_s \Theta_j \cdot \nabla_s \tilde{J}$ terms. Combining these, and using the parity considerations to eliminate the z integrals of $\psi \partial_z \psi$, we find

$$(3.32) \quad \mathcal{L}_{jk} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon P_{j,I} P_{k,I} \delta_{jk} - \varepsilon^2 \|\partial_z \psi_{b,I}\|_{L^2}^2 \int_{\Gamma_b} K_1^2 \Theta_j \Theta_k J_0 ds + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{2}}\right) & \text{if } I(j) = I(k) = I, \\ \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} (P_{j,I(j)} + P_{k,I(k)}) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi_{b,I(j)} \partial_z \psi_{b,I(k)} dz \int_{\Gamma_b} K_1 \Theta_j \Theta_k J_0 ds + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) & \text{if } I(j) \neq I(k). \end{cases}$$

The reduction of the \mathbb{L}_1 inner products are considered case by case. For $j = k \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r)$ we only require leading order terms. Since the leading order term in the Jacobian \tilde{J} is constant, the calculation reduces to the constant curvature case addressed in Lemma 4.3 and Corollary 4.9 of [7],

$$(3.33) \quad \left(\mathbb{L}_1 \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} = - \left(\hat{\lambda} S_b + \eta_d \lambda_{b,0} \|\psi_{b,0}\|_2^2 \right) + O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}),$$

where we have introduced the background factor

$$(3.34) \quad S_b := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Phi_{b,1} W'''(\phi_b) \psi_{b,0}^2 dz,$$

which characterizes the impact of the far-field value of u_b on the pearling eigenvalues. This expansion, in conjunction with (3.32), yields the $j = k$ case of (3.20). For $j \neq k$, the $\varepsilon^2 \Delta_s$ term in \mathbb{L}_b induces lower order contributions to the inner product. This is clear, unless the term falls entirely upon Θ_i or upon Θ_j , in which case it becomes $\varepsilon^2 \beta_i$ or $\varepsilon^2 \beta_j$ (which are $O(1)$) but the integral is lower order because of orthonormality. The term $\varepsilon^2 \nabla_s \Theta_i \cdot \nabla_s \Theta_j$ might formally appear to be leading order, yet an integration by parts returns us to the prior case. Therefore, the inner product takes the form

$$(3.35) \quad \left(\mathbb{L}_1 \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \int_{\Gamma_b} \left(\mathbb{L}_1 \frac{\psi_{b,I(j)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{J}}}, \frac{\psi_{b,I(k)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{J}}} \right)_{\tilde{J}} \Theta_j \Theta_k J_0(s) ds,$$

which is zero unless the \tilde{J} inner product has nontrivial s dependence. The only leading order term in \mathbb{L}_1 with nontrivial s dependence is $-H\phi'_b = -H_0(s)\phi'_b(z) + O(\varepsilon)$; however, ϕ'_b is odd in z , so parity issues yield a nonzero z -integral only if $I(j) \neq I(k)$, for which we find

$$(3.36) \quad \left(\mathbb{L}_1 \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \right)_{\tilde{J}} = S_2 H_0(s) + O(\varepsilon), \quad I(j) \neq I(k),$$

where we have introduced the constant

$$(3.37) \quad S_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi_{b,0} \psi_{b,1} \phi'_b W''''(\phi_b) dz > 0.$$

For $I(j) = I(k)$ the leading order terms occur at next order, and we seek terms which introduce s dependence whose combination preserves even parity in z . The operator \mathbb{L}_1 can be decomposed into even operators which preserve z parity and odd operators which map odd parity functions to even ones, and conversely. The odd component is the single term

$$[\mathbb{L}_1]_{\text{odd}} = H_0 U'_b W''''(\phi_b) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

while its even component can be further separated into terms \mathbb{L}_1^0 with no s dependence and a single term

$$[\mathbb{L}_1]_{\text{even}} = [\mathbb{L}_1^0]_{\text{even}} + [H\phi'_b W''''(\phi_b)]_{\text{even}} = [\mathbb{L}_1^0]_{\text{even}} + \varepsilon H_1 z \phi'_b W''''(\phi_b) + O(\varepsilon^3).$$

Viewing the integrand in $(\mathbb{L}_1 \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)})_{\tilde{J}}$ as the action of \mathbb{L}_1 on $\tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}$ subsequently multiplied by $\tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)}$ and \tilde{J} , we recall (2.11) and expand

$$(3.38) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)} &= \psi_{b,I(j)} \tilde{J}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \psi_{b,I(j)} \left(\varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} z K_1(s) + \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} z^2 \left(\frac{3}{8} K_1^2(s) - \frac{1}{2} K_2(s) \right) + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

If we use the even part of \mathbb{L}_1 , then nontrivial s dependence and overall even parity in z require either going to third order in one of the three functions, going to second order (odd) in two of the functions, or using the second order even part of \mathbb{L}_1 on leading order even parts of the three functions. The first two options introduce two factors of ε , while the third option only introduces one, yielding the leading order term

$$(3.39) \quad \left([\mathbb{L}_1]_{\text{even}} \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \right)_{\tilde{J}} = \varepsilon S_{1,I(j)} H_1 + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

where we have introduced the system dependent quantity

$$(3.40) \quad S_{1,j} := \int_{\mathbb{R}} W''''(\phi_b) \phi'_b \psi_{b,I(j)}^2 z dz$$

for $j = 0, 1$. For the odd part of \mathbb{L}_1 , overall even z parity requires one odd term from $\tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}$, $\tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)}$ or \tilde{J} ; these contribute two copies of $-\frac{1}{2} z K_1$ and one copy of $z K_1$ whose sum cancels; consequently

$$(3.41) \quad \left([\mathbb{L}_1]_{\text{odd}} \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)} \right)_{\tilde{J}} = O(\varepsilon^2),$$

and combining (3.39) and (3.41) yields the $j \neq k$ cases of both (3.20) and (3.21). \square

The diagonal entries M_{diag}^0 of M^0 are $O(\varepsilon)$, and we wish to show that the matrix of off-diagonal entries $M_{\text{off-diag}}^0 := M^0 - M_{\text{diag}}^0$ has an $o(\varepsilon) l_*^2$ norm, so that the eigenvalues of M^0 correspond with its diagonal entries to leading order. From Lemma 3.2 we have appropriate operator norm bounds for all off-diagonal entries of $O(\varepsilon^2 \sqrt{\varepsilon})$. The remainder of the off-diagonal entries can be combined into matrices with $\Theta_j \Theta_k$ factored entries that enjoy bounds independent of the size of the space X_b .

LEMMA 3.4. *Let $\Gamma_b \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ be an admissible interface; then its curvatures $\vec{k}_b \in W^{2,\infty}(S)$. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function, and then there exists $C > 0$ such that for any pair of index sets $\Sigma_j \subset \mathbb{N}_+$ with $|\Sigma_j| = N_j$ for $j = 1, 2$, the matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N_1 \times N_2}$, defined by its entries*

$$(3.42) \quad A_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_b} f(\vec{k}_b) \Theta_i \Theta_j J_0 ds,$$

where $\{\Theta_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ are the eigenfunctions of Laplace–Beltrami operator associated to Γ_b , satisfies

$$(3.43) \quad \|A\|_{\mathbb{R}^{N_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N_1}} \leq C.$$

If moreover $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_{b,0}(r)$ and $\Sigma_2 = \Sigma_{b,1}(r)$, then we have the estimate

$$(3.44) \quad \|A\|_{\mathbb{R}^{N_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N_1}} \leq C\varepsilon^s,$$

where $s := \frac{3-d}{2} + r\frac{d}{8} > 0$, for $d \leq 3$ and $r > 0$ as in (1.13).

Proof. The $\mathbb{R}^{N_2} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^{N_1}$ norm of A is defined by

$$(3.45) \quad \|A\|_{\mathbb{R}^{N_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N_1}} := \inf\{c > 0 \mid |(A\vec{v}, \vec{w})| \leq c \|\vec{v}\|_{l^2} \|\vec{w}\|_{l^2} \text{ for all } \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_2}, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_1}\}.$$

Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_1}$ and $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_2}$; using the definition of A , (3.42), we can write

$$(3.46) \quad |(A\vec{v}, \vec{w})| = \left| \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Gamma_b} f(\vec{k}(s)) \Theta_i v_i \Theta_j w_j J_0 ds \right| = \left| \int_{\Gamma_b} f(\vec{k}(s)) v(s) w(s) J_0 ds \right|,$$

where $v := \sum \Theta_i v_i$ and $w := \sum \Theta_i w_i$ reside in $L^2(\Gamma_b)$. Applying Hölder’s inequality to the last integral yields

$$(3.47) \quad |(A\vec{v}, \vec{w})| \leq \|f(\vec{k})\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma_b)} \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)} \|w\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)} \leq \|f(\vec{k})\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma_b)} \|\vec{v}\|_{l^2} \|\vec{w}\|_{l^2},$$

where the last inequality follows from the orthonormality of the Laplace–Beltrami eigenfunctions in the J_0 -weighted Γ_b -inner product. For a class of admissible interfaces, \vec{k} is uniformly bounded in L^∞ , and since f is smooth, we may find a constant $C > 0$, depending only on K, ℓ such that $\|f(\vec{k})\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma_b)} \leq C$. The result (3.43) follows. To establish (3.44) we assume $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_{b,0}$ and use the gap between β_i for $i \in \Sigma_{b,0}$ and β_j for $j \in \Sigma_{b,1}$ to bound the entries A_{ij} directly. Indeed

$$(3.48) \quad \begin{aligned} \beta_i A_{ij} &= \int_{\Gamma_b} f(\vec{k}) (\Delta_s \Theta_i) \Theta_k J_0 ds = \int_{\Gamma_b} \Theta_i \Delta_s (f(\vec{k}) \Theta_k) J_0 ds \\ &= \beta_j A_{ij} + \int_{\Gamma_b} \Theta_i (\Delta_s f(\vec{k}) \Theta_j + 2\nabla_s f(\vec{k}) \cdot \nabla_s \Theta_j) J_0 ds. \end{aligned}$$

However, $\|\Delta_s f(\vec{k})\|_{L^\infty}$ and $\|\nabla_s f(\vec{k})\|_{L^\infty}$ are both uniformly bounded, while $\|\nabla_s \Theta_j\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)} = \sqrt{\beta_j}$, and we deduce that

$$(3.49) \quad |A_{ij}| \leq \frac{C\sqrt{\beta_j}}{\beta_i - \beta_j} \leq C\varepsilon^{1+\frac{r}{8}},$$

where the last inequality follows from the bounds $\beta_i \geq \alpha\varepsilon^{-2}$ for $i \in \Sigma_{b,0}$ and $\beta_j < \alpha\varepsilon^{-2+r/4}$ for $j \in \Sigma_{b,1}$ and some $\alpha > 0$ independent of $\varepsilon > 0$. Applying Lemma 3.2 yields (3.44). \square

We have established the following result.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *Fix a set $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ of admissible interfaces. Then there exists $\gamma = \gamma(d, r) > 1$ such that for all ε sufficiently small, the eigenvalues of M defined in (3.14) are given to $O(\varepsilon^\gamma)$, where*

$$\gamma = \frac{5-d}{2} + r\frac{d}{8} > 1$$

by its diagonal elements as indicated in (3.20). In particular the pearling eigenvalues are given to leading order by the diagonal elements of $M^{0,0}$ given in (3.20).

Proof. Lemmas 3.4 and 3.2, in conjunction with the estimates in Proposition 3.3, establish an $O(\varepsilon^\gamma)$ bound on the operator norm of the off-diagonal components of M . \square

3.2. Bounds on the off-diagonal operators. The off-diagonal operator $B = \Pi\mathbb{L}_b\tilde{\Pi}$ is defined in (3.11). Recalling the expansion (3.2) of \mathbb{L}_b into its dominant part \mathcal{L}_b^2 and asymptotically small, relatively bounded perturbations, our first step is to bound the dominant part $B_0 := \Pi\mathcal{L}_b^2\tilde{\Pi}$ of B . Since B_0 , and B_0^T enjoy the same bounds, for simplicity we address the latter.

COROLLARY 3.6. *Fix a set $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ of admissible interfaces; then for each $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$ there exists $C > 0$ such that for each $\Gamma_b \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ and all $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_b}$ we have*

$$(3.50) \quad \|\partial_z^{2m} v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\varepsilon^{2m} \Delta_s^m v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C\|\vec{v}\|_{l^2},$$

where $v \in X_b(\Gamma_b)$ takes the form (3.12).

Proof. The bound on the first term on the left-hand side of (3.50) follows from applications of Lemma 3.4 with the choices $f_{j,k}(\vec{k}_b) = (\partial_z^{2m} \tilde{\psi}_{b,j}, \partial_z^{2m} \tilde{\psi}_{b,k})_{\vec{j}}$ for j, k running over the values 0, 1. For the second term we observe from the form of v that

$$(3.51) \quad \varepsilon^{2m} \Delta_s^m v = \sum_{j \in \Sigma_b} \varepsilon^{2m} \beta_j^m v_j \Theta_j \tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)},$$

and hence $\varepsilon^{2m} \Delta_s^m v$ is localized on Γ_b and indeed lies in X_b . From the form (1.13) of $\Sigma_{b,0}$ and $\Sigma_{b,1}$ it follows that $\varepsilon^{2m} \beta_j^m = \lambda_{b,I(j)}^m + O(\varepsilon^{r/2})$. The result (3.50) follows from the orthonormality of the Laplace–Beltrami eigenmodes in the J_0 -weighted $L^2(\Gamma_b)$. \square

We use this to establish the following bound.

PROPOSITION 3.7. *Fix $\Gamma_b \in \mathcal{G}_{k,\ell}^b$; then for $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$(3.52) \quad \|\tilde{\Pi}\mathbb{L}_b v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C\varepsilon\|\vec{v}\|_{l^2}$$

for all $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_b}$ with corresponding $v \in X_b$ given by (3.12).

Proof. Any $v \in X_b$ has the form (3.12), which from (3.38) admits the expansion

$$(3.53) \quad v = \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\bar{v}_0(s)\psi_{b,0} + \bar{v}_1(s)\psi_{b,1}) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon z K_1(s) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right).$$

Turning to the expansion (3.2) of \mathbb{L}_b , the action of \mathbb{L}_b on v has leading order term $\mathcal{L}_b^2(\bar{v}_0\psi_{b,0} + \bar{v}_1\psi_{b,1}) \in X_b$ which lies in the kernel of $\tilde{\Pi}$, and only higher order terms, in which at least one ∂_z or ∇_s derivative falls upon \tilde{J} , remain. Consequently we may write

$$(3.54) \quad \tilde{\Pi}_0 \mathcal{L}_b^2 v = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} (Q_0 \bar{v}_0 + Q_1 \bar{v}_1),$$

where for $j = 0, 1$ the differential operators Q_j admit an expansion of the form

$$(3.55) \quad Q_j := Q_{j,0} + \varepsilon Q_{j,1} + \varepsilon^2 Q_{j,2} + \varepsilon^3 Q_{j,3},$$

and each $Q_{j,k}$ is a k th order differential operator in ∇_s with coefficients that are smooth and decay exponentially in z and have uniform $L^\infty(\Gamma_b)$ bounds in s that are independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small. Taking the $L^2(\Omega)$ norm of (3.54), we transform to the local variables and integrate out the z dependence; the result is an expression of the form

$$(3.56) \quad \|\tilde{\Pi} \mathcal{L}_b^2 v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_b} (\bar{Q}_0 \bar{v}_0 + \bar{Q}_1 \bar{v}_1)^2 J_0 ds,$$

where the \bar{Q}_j are third order differential operators of the form (3.55) with $L^\infty(\Gamma_b)$ coefficients that only depend upon s . In particular we deduce that

$$(3.57) \quad \|\varepsilon^k \bar{Q}_{j,k} \bar{v}_j\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)} \leq \|Q_{j,k}(1 - \Delta_s)^{-k/2}\|_{L^2_*(\Omega)} \|\varepsilon^k (1 - \Delta_s)^{k/2} \bar{v}\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)},$$

where the norm $\|\cdot\|_{L^2_*(\Omega)}$ denotes the induced $L^2 \mapsto L^2$ operator norm on $L^2(\Gamma_b)$. From classic elliptic regularity theory, the operator norm may be bounded, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, while Lemma 3.2 implies the existence of $C > 0$ such that

$$(3.58) \quad \varepsilon^k \|(1 - \Delta_s)^{k/2} \bar{v}\|_{L^2(\Gamma_b)} \leq C \|\bar{v}\|_{l^2}$$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$. In particular we deduce the existence of $C > 0$, chosen independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small that

$$(3.59) \quad \|\tilde{\Pi} \mathcal{L}_b^2 v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \varepsilon \|\bar{v}\|_{l^2}.$$

To extend this bound to the full operator, we fix $\lambda_* \in \rho(\mathcal{L}_b^2)$, the resolvent set of \mathcal{L}_b^2 , and use the expansion (3.2) to write \mathbb{L}_b as

$$(3.60) \quad \mathbb{L}_b = (\mathcal{L}_b^2 - \lambda_*) + \varepsilon \tilde{\mathbb{L}}_b (\mathcal{L}_b^2 - \lambda_*)^{-1} (\mathcal{L}_b^2 - \lambda_*) + \lambda_*,$$

where $\tilde{\mathbb{L}}_b := \mathbb{L}_b - \mathcal{L}_b^2$ denotes the lower order, relatively compact terms in \mathbb{L}_b . Let \mathbb{L}_b act on $v \in X_b$ and project with $\tilde{\Pi}$, recalling that $\tilde{\Pi} \Pi = 0$; we have the estimate

$$(3.61) \quad \left\| \tilde{\Pi} \mathbb{L}_b \Pi v \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \left\| \tilde{\Pi} \mathcal{L}_b^2 v \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \varepsilon \left\| \tilde{\Pi} \tilde{\mathbb{L}}_b (\mathcal{L}_b^2 - \lambda_*)^{-1} (\Pi + \tilde{\Pi}) (\mathcal{L}_b^2 - \lambda_*) v \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

Since the perturbation $\tilde{\mathbb{L}}_b$ is relatively compact with respect to \mathcal{L}_b^2 , it follows that the composition $\tilde{\mathbb{L}}_b (\mathcal{L}_b^2 - \lambda_*)^{-1}$ is bounded uniformly in the $L^2(\Omega)$ operator norm, and from (3.59) we have an $O(\varepsilon)$ contribution from the $\tilde{\Pi} \mathcal{L}_b^2$ terms, while a uniform bound on $\Pi \mathcal{L}_b^2$ acting on X_b follows from Proposition 3.5 and the scaling (3.20) of the diagonal elements of the matrix M^0 . The result (3.52) follows. \square

3.3. Localization of the geometric and pearling eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_b . The estimates from the previous section permit the localization of the small eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_b as perturbations of pearling and geometric eigenvalues of M . While the off-diagonal terms B and B^T have $O(\varepsilon)$ operator bounds, their contributions to the small spectrum of \mathbb{L}_b are muted by the fact that the restricted operator \mathbb{L}^\perp is uniformly $L^2(\Omega)$ coercive on X_b^\perp , satisfying $\sigma(\mathbb{L}^\perp) \subset (C\varepsilon^r, \infty)$ for some $C > 0$, where ε^r is the bound in the definition of $\Sigma_{b,0}(r)$ and $\Sigma_{b,1}(r)$; see [9] for details.

To localize the pearling eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_b we consider $\Lambda \in \sigma(\mathbb{L}_b) \cap (-\infty, C\varepsilon^r) \subset \rho(\mathbb{L}^\perp)$ for which the resolvent operator $R(\Lambda, \mathbb{L}^\perp) = (\Lambda - \mathbb{L}^\perp)^{-1}$ is boundedly invertible. We project the eigenvalue problem (3.4) with Π and $\bar{\Pi}$ and decompose the eigenfunction Ψ_b according to (3.8). Using the invertability of $\mathbb{L}^\perp - \Lambda$ we solve for Ψ^\perp , reducing the eigenvalue problem for the system (3.10) to the equivalent finite dimensional system for v_1 ,

$$(3.62) \quad (M - \Lambda)v_1 = B(\mathbb{L}^\perp - \Lambda)^{-1}B^T v_1.$$

We take the l^2 -norm of both sides of (3.62), and from the norm estimate (3.59) on B and B^T we obtain

$$(3.63) \quad \|(M - \Lambda)v_1\|_{l^2} \leq c\varepsilon^2 \|R(\Lambda, \mathbb{L}^\perp)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|v_1\|_{l^2}.$$

Since \mathbb{L}^\perp is self-adjoint, we have the standard estimate

$$(3.64) \quad \|R(\Lambda; \mathbb{L}^\perp)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq (\text{dist}(\Lambda, \sigma(\mathbb{L}^\perp)))^{-1} \leq \frac{1}{|\Lambda - C\varepsilon^r|}.$$

However, M is also self-adjoint, and we have the lower bound,

$$(3.65) \quad \|(M - \Lambda)v_1\|_{l^2} \geq \text{dist}(\sigma(M), \Lambda) \|v_1\|_{l^2},$$

and combining the upper and lower bounds yields the localization

$$(3.66) \quad \text{dist}(\sigma(M), \Lambda) \leq \frac{c\varepsilon^2}{|\Lambda - C\varepsilon^r|} \leq c\varepsilon^{2-r} \quad \text{for } \Lambda < \frac{C}{2}\varepsilon^r.$$

In particular the difference between the pearling spectrum of \mathbb{L}_b and the eigenvalues of M is smaller than their generically $O(\varepsilon)$ size. The optimal control on the eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_b is achieved when the $2 - r$ exponent in (3.66) balances with the γ given in Proposition 3.5, which occurs for the choice $r = r_b^* = 4\frac{d-1}{d+8}$. Moreover the converse inclusion also holds: if u is an eigenfunction of M corresponding to an eigenvalue $\lambda_0 < \delta$, then by classical regular perturbation results there are a nearby $v_1 = u + O(\varepsilon^2)$ and $\lambda = \lambda_0 + O(\varepsilon^2)$ which satisfy (3.62). We have established the following result.

THEOREM 3.8. *For space dimension $d = 2, 3$, fix a class $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ of admissible codimension-one interfaces, and let \mathbb{L}_b be the second variation of \mathcal{F} about the associated bilayer morphology $u_b(\cdot; \Gamma_b, \hat{\lambda})$ given by (1.16). Fix $r = r_b^* := 4\frac{d-1}{d+8}$ in the definition (1.13) of $\Sigma_{b,0}(r)$ and $\Sigma_{b,1}(r)$. Then there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, the set $\sigma(\mathbb{L}_b) \cap (-\infty, C\varepsilon^{r_b^*})$ consists of the union of pearling eigenvalues $\{\Lambda_{b;0,k} \mid k \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r_b^*)\}$ and the geometric eigenvalues $\{\Lambda_{b;1,k} \mid k \in \Sigma_{b,1}(r_b^*)\}$, which satisfy the asymptotic expansions*

$$(3.67) \quad \Lambda_{b;0,k} = \varepsilon \left(\frac{P_{k,0}^2 - \hat{\lambda} S_b}{\|\psi_{b,0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2} - \eta_d \lambda_{b,0} \right) + O(\varepsilon^{2-r_b^*}) \quad \text{for } k \in \Sigma_{b,0}(r_b^*),$$

$$(3.68) \quad \Lambda_{b;1,k} = \varepsilon \frac{P_{k,1}^2}{\|\tilde{\psi}_{b,1}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2} + O(\varepsilon^{2-r_b^*}) \quad \text{for } k \in \Sigma_{b,1}(r_b^*),$$

where all quantities are as defined in Proposition 3.3. Moreover, the associated codimension-one bilayer interface is stable with respect to the pearling eigenvalues if

$$(3.69) \quad \hat{\lambda}S_b + \eta_d \lambda_{b,0} \|\psi_{b,0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 < 0,$$

and is pearling unstable if this quantity is positive.

4. Pearling eigenvalues of filament morphologies. In this section we localize the pearling eigenvalues associated to filament morphologies obtained from the dressing of admissible codimension-two hypersurfaces embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 . Fixing an admissible codimension-two hypersurface Γ_f , we study the second variational derivative \mathbb{L} of \mathcal{F} evaluated at the associated filament morphology u_f defined in (2.30). While the general form of \mathbb{L} is given by (1.7), when the linearization acts on functions $u \in H^4(\Omega)$ whose support lies in the reach Γ_f^ℓ of Γ_f , we may exploit the notation of section 2.2 to express \mathbb{L} in the equivalent form

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}_f = & (L_f^{u_f} - \varepsilon D_z + \varepsilon^2 \partial_G^2)^2 + \varepsilon [\eta_1 (\Delta_z - \varepsilon D_z + \varepsilon^2 \partial_G^2) - \eta_2 W''(u_f)] \\ & - (\Delta_z u_f - W'(u_f) + \varepsilon D_z u_f) W'''(u_f), \end{aligned}$$

where $L_f^{u_f}$ was defined in (2.36). From the definition (2.24) of ∂_G^2 and the form (2.21) of \tilde{J}_f we arrive at the expansion

$$(4.2) \quad \partial_G^2 = \partial_s^2 + \varepsilon \vec{z} \cdot (2\vec{k}\partial_s^2 + \partial_s \vec{k}\partial_s) + O(\varepsilon^2).$$

The two dominant operators in \mathbb{L}_f are L_f , defined in (2.35), and $\varepsilon^2 \partial_s^2$, which motivates the introduction of

$$(4.3) \quad \mathcal{L}_f := L_f + \varepsilon^2 \partial_s^2,$$

which balances the sum of the mostly negative self-adjoint operator L_f and the nonpositive line diffusion operator associated to Γ_f . With this notation, we may write \mathbb{L}_f as the square of \mathcal{L}_f plus lower order terms:

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}_f = & (\mathcal{L}_f - \varepsilon (D_z + W'''(U_f)U_{f,1}))^2 \\ & + \varepsilon [\eta_1 (\Delta_z - \varepsilon D_z + \varepsilon^2 \partial_G^2) - \eta_2 W''(u_f)] - (\Delta_z u_f - W'(u_f) + \varepsilon D_z u_f) W'''(u_f) + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned}$$

and note that the error terms in \mathbb{L}_f are relatively compact and uniformly bounded with respect to \mathcal{L}_f^2 . In this section we analyze the spectrum of \mathcal{L}_f on spaces where the positive spectra of L_f balance the negative spectra of $\varepsilon^2 \partial_s^2$.

DEFINITION 4.1. We define the scaled eigenfunctions $\tilde{\psi}_{f,k} := \chi(z)J_f^{-1/2}\psi_{f,k}$, where $\psi_{f,k}$ is the k th eigenfunction of L_f and $\chi(z)$ is a C^∞ cut-off function.

To analyze the spectrum of \mathbb{L}_f we follow [6], expand the Cartesian z -Laplacian in polar form

$$(4.5) \quad L_f := \Delta_z - W''(\phi_f) = \partial_R^2 + \frac{1}{R}\partial_R + \frac{1}{R^2}\partial_\theta^2 - W''(\phi_f),$$

and introduce the spaces \mathcal{Z}_m , defined by

$$(4.6) \quad \mathcal{Z}_m := \{f(R)\cos(m\theta) + g(R)\sin(m\theta) \mid f, g \in C_c^\infty(0, \infty), m \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

These spaces are invariant under L_f and mutually orthogonal in $L^2(\Omega)$. Moreover, on these spaces the action of L_f reduces to

$$(4.7) \quad L_f(f(R) \cos(m\theta) + g(R) \sin(m\theta)) = \cos(m\theta)L_{f,m}f + \sin(m\theta)L_{f,m}g,$$

where, consistent with the notation in (2.32), we have introduced

$$(4.8) \quad L_{f,m} := \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{m^2}{R^2} - W''(U_f).$$

Each operator $L_{f,m}$ is self-adjoint in the R -weighted inner product,

$$(4.9) \quad (f, g)_R := \int_0^\infty f(R)g(R)R dR,$$

and the operator $L_{f,1}$ has a one-dimensional kernel spanned by its ground state $\partial_R \phi_f > 0$. We deduce that $L_{f,1} \leq 0$, and since $(L_{f,m}f, f)_R < (L_{f,1}f, f)_R$ for $m > 1$, it follows that $L_{f,m} < 0$ and in particular $L_{f,m}$ is boundedly invertible for all $m > 1$. Conversely, $(L_{f,0}f, f)_R > (L_{f,1}f, f)_R$ and in particular $(L_{f,0}\partial_R \phi_f, \partial_R \phi_f)_R > 0$ so that $L_{f,0}$ must have a nontrivial positive subspace. We denote the eigenfunctions and eigenvalues of $L_{f,m}$ by $\{\tilde{\psi}_{f,m,j}\}_{j=0}^\infty$ and $\{\lambda_{f,m,j}\}_{j=0}^\infty$, respectively, and drop the subscript f when doing so does not cause confusion. It follows from (2.29) that

$$\text{span}\{\partial_{z_1} U_f, \partial_{z_2} U_f\} = \text{span}\{\phi'_f(R) \cos \theta, \phi'_f(R) \sin \theta\} \subset \mathcal{Z}_1 \cap \ker L_f.$$

The following assumption guarantees that the kernel of L_f is indeed two dimensional and that the operators $L_{f,j}$ are strictly negative for $j \geq 1$; in particular, $\lambda_{0,0} > 0$, $\lambda_{0,1} = 0$, and $\lambda_{0,j} < 0$ for every $j \geq 1$.

Assumption 4.2. The operator $L_{f,0}$ has no kernel and a one-dimensional positive eigenspace; the operator $L_{f,1}$ is negative except for a one-dimensional kernel spanned by $\{\phi'_f\}$.

We consider the eigenvalue problem

$$(4.10) \quad \mathbb{L}_f \Psi_f = \Lambda_f \Psi_f$$

associated to the second variation, \mathbb{L}_f , of \mathcal{F} about a filament morphology u_f given by (4.4). We show that there exists constant $U_f > 0$, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$, such that the eigenfunctions associated to \mathbb{L}_f , corresponding to eigenvalues $\Lambda_f < U_f$, comprise two sets: the *pearling eigenmodes*, enumerated as $\{\Psi_{f,0,n}\}_{n=N_1}^{N_2}$, and the *meander eigenmodes*, enumerated as $\{\Psi_{f,1,n}\}_{n=0}^{N_3}$. On the filament Γ_f , where $z = 0$, the codimension-two Laplacian ∂_G^2 , introduced in (2.24) reduces to the line-diffusion operator ∂_s^2 , where s denotes arc-length along Γ_f . We denote the corresponding eigenfunctions of $-\partial_s^2$ by $\{\Theta_{f,n}\}_{n=0}^\infty$ with eigenvalues $\beta_{f,n} \geq 0$ and introduce the sets

$$(4.11) \quad \Sigma_{f,j}(r_f) := \{n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \mid (\lambda_{f,j} - \varepsilon^2 \beta_{f,n})^2 \leq \varepsilon^{r_f}\}, \quad j = 0, 1,$$

for $r_f \in (0, 1)$. The line-diffusion eigenvalues grow like $\beta_{f,n} \tilde{n}^2$, and the sizes $N_{f,j} := |\Sigma_{f,j}(r_f)|$ satisfy the same asymptotic relations as $N_{b,j}$ given in (1.14) for $d = 3$ and r replaced with r_f .

The spectrum of \mathbb{L}_f cannot be localized by a regular perturbation expansion since the eigenvalues are asymptotically close together. A perturbation analysis requires

bounds on the spectrum that are uniform in $\varepsilon \ll 1$. We establish the tensor product formulation of the pearling and meander eigenmodes,

$$(4.12) \quad \Psi_{f,j,n} = \tilde{\psi}_{f,j}(z)\Theta_{f,n}(s) + O(\varepsilon),$$

and introduce the $L^2(\Omega)$ orthogonal projection Π onto the space

$$(4.13) \quad X_f(\Gamma_f) := \text{span}\{\tilde{\psi}_{f,j}(z)\Theta_n(s) \mid j = 0, 1 \text{ and } n \in \Sigma_{f,j}(r_f), \text{ respectively}\},$$

which approximates the eigenspaces of \mathbb{L}_f corresponding to pearling and meander eigenmodes. The space X_f has dimension $N_f = N_{f,0} + N_{f,1}$; see (4.11). In particular we remark that the basis of X_f is orthonormal in $L^2(\Omega)$, up to exponentially small terms. Indeed, dropping the f subscript, the basis elements are localized on Γ_f , and their inner product can be written as

$$(4.14) \quad \begin{aligned} (\tilde{\psi}_k\Theta_n, \tilde{\psi}_j\Theta_m)_{L^2(\Omega)} &= \int_{\Gamma_f} \int_0^{\frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}} \tilde{\psi}_j(z, s)\tilde{\psi}_k(z, s)\Theta_n(s)\Theta_m(s)J_f(z, s)dz ds \\ &= \delta_{nm}\delta_{jk} + O(e^{-\ell/\varepsilon}), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows from Definition 4.1 of the scaled eigenfunctions and the factored form (2.21) of the Jacobian. We change to whiskered coordinates in the Laplacian according to (2.22) and use the form (2.30) of u_f to expand the operator \mathbb{L}_f as

$$(4.15) \quad \mathbb{L}_f = \mathcal{L}_f^2 + \varepsilon\mathbb{L}_{f,1} + \varepsilon^2\mathbb{L}_{f,2} + O(\varepsilon^3),$$

where \mathcal{L}_f is defined in (4.3), and

$$(4.16) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}_{f,1} &:= -\mathcal{L}_f \circ (D_z + W''''(U_f)U_{f,1}) - (D_z + W''''(U_f)U_{f,1} + \eta_1) \circ \mathcal{L}_f \\ &+ \eta_d W''(U_f) - (D_z U_f - \mathcal{L}_f U_{f,1})W''''(U_f). \end{aligned}$$

For $i \geq 1$, the operators $\mathbb{L}_{f,i}$ are compact relative to \mathcal{L}_f in $H_0^1(\Gamma_f^\ell)$.

We localize the pearling and geometric eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_f via an analysis of its projection onto X_f , searching for solutions of the eigenvalue problem (4.10) via the decomposition

$$(4.17) \quad \Psi_f = v_f + \Psi_f^\perp,$$

where

$$(4.18) \quad v_f = \sum_{k \in \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f)} \alpha_{0,k} \tilde{\psi}_{f,0} \Theta_k + \sum_{k \in \Sigma_{f,1}(r_f)} \alpha_{1,k} \tilde{\psi}_{f,1} \Theta_k \in X_f$$

and $\Psi_f^\perp \in X_f^\perp$. We use the projections Π and $\tilde{\Pi} = I - \Pi$ to decompose the operator \mathbb{L}_f into the 2×2 block form,

$$(4.19) \quad \begin{bmatrix} M & B \\ B^T & \mathbb{L}^\perp \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$(4.20) \quad M := \Pi\mathbb{L}_f\Pi, \quad B := \Pi\mathbb{L}_f\tilde{\Pi}, \quad \mathbb{L}^\perp := \tilde{\Pi}\mathbb{L}_f\tilde{\Pi}.$$

The decomposition hinges upon the uniform L^2 coercivity of the operator on \mathbb{L}_f on the space X_f^\perp . This result was established for bilayers in [9] and is assumed here.

Assumption 4.3. Fix $K, \ell > 0$. There exists $0 < r_{f,0} < 1$ and $\rho > 0$ such that for all $r_f \in [0, r_{f,0})$ and all admissible $\Gamma_f \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$, we have

$$(4.21) \quad (\mathbb{L}_f w, w)_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq \rho \varepsilon^{r_f} \|w\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$$

for all $w \in X_f^\perp(\Gamma_f, r_f)$.

In section 4.1 we analyze the spectrum of M and show that its spectrum coincides to leading order with the small eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_f .

4.1. Eigenvalues of the pearling matrix $M := \mathbf{\Pi} \mathbb{L}_f \mathbf{\Pi}$. Denote $v \in X_f$ by

$$(4.22) \quad v(s, z) = \bar{v}_0(s) \tilde{\psi}_{f,0} + \bar{v}_1(s) \tilde{\psi}_{f,1},$$

where for $j = 0, 1$ we have introduced

$$(4.23) \quad \bar{v}_j := \sum_{k \in \Sigma_{f,j}(r_f)} \alpha_{j,k} \Theta_k.$$

Representing the coefficients of v by $\vec{\alpha}_j = (\alpha_{j,k})_{k \in \Sigma_{f,j}(r_f)}$, for $j = 0, 1$ and $\vec{\alpha} = (\vec{\alpha}_0, \vec{\alpha}_1)^T$, the action of \mathbb{L}_f on v can be represented by the matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{N_f \times N_f}$ with entries

$$(4.24) \quad M_{jk} := (\mathbb{L}_f \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \Theta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

where the index function $I(j)$ takes the value k if $j \in \Sigma_{f,k}(r_f)$ for $k = 0, 1$. From the expansion of \mathbb{L}_f , (4.15), we may fix $q \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and group terms in M into two classes

$$(4.25) \quad M = M^0 + \varepsilon^q \tilde{M},$$

where

$$(4.26) \quad M_{jk}^0 = \left(\mathcal{L}_f^2 \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} \varepsilon^i \left(\mathbb{L}_i \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

$$(4.27) \quad \tilde{M}_{jk} = \sum_{i \geq q} \varepsilon^{(i-q)} \left(\mathbb{L}_i \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

For $N_f := N_{f,0} + N_{f,1}$, Lemma 3.2 applied with $d = 3$, $r_f > 0$, and $q = 2$ implies that an $O(1)$ bound on the $l^\infty(N_f \times N_f)$ norm of \tilde{M} implies a $o(\varepsilon)$ bound on the $l^2(N_f) \mapsto l^2(N_f)$ operator norm, denoted l_*^2 , of $\varepsilon^q \tilde{M}$. We further divide M^0 into subblocks

$$(4.28) \quad M^0 = \begin{bmatrix} M^{0,0} & M^{0,1} \\ M^{1,0} & M^{1,1} \end{bmatrix},$$

with the $M^{j,k}$ subblock corresponding to the inner products with entries from $\Sigma_{f,j}(r_f)$ and $\Sigma_{f,k}(r_f)$ for $j, k = 0, 1$. The $M^{0,0}$ and $M^{1,1}$ subblocks are called the pearling and geometric subblocks, respectively. The following proposition characterizes the leading order entries of the subblocks in terms of system dependent parameters.

PROPOSITION 4.4. *For an admissible filament morphology $u_f(\cdot; \Gamma_f, \hat{\lambda})$ with far-field parameter $\hat{\lambda}$, the entries of the pearling, geometric, and cross-term subblocks of M^0 defined in (4.28) take the form*

$$(4.29) \quad M_{jk}^{0,0} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon \left(P_{f,k,0}^2 - \hat{\lambda} S_f - \eta_d \left(\|\psi'_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 + \lambda_{f,0} \|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 \right) \right) + O(\varepsilon\sqrt{\varepsilon}) & \text{if } j = k, \\ -\varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_f} \left(\|\nabla_z \psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 + S_{f,1,0} \right) |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \Theta_k \Theta_j ds + O(\varepsilon^2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) & \text{if } j \neq k \end{cases}$$

for $j, k \in \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f)$, where S_f and $S_{f,1,0}$ are given in (4.40) and (4.46) respectively,

$$(4.30) \quad M_{jk}^{1,1} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon P_{k,1}^2 + O(\varepsilon^2) & \text{if } j = k, \\ -\varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_f} \left(\|\nabla_z \psi_{f,1}\|_{L_R}^2 + S_{f,1,1} \right) |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \Theta_k \Theta_j ds + O(\varepsilon^2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) & \text{if } j \neq k \end{cases}$$

for $j, k \in \Sigma_{f,1}(r_f)$, where $S_{f,1,1}$ is given in (4.46), and

$$(4.31) \quad M_{jk}^{0,1} = -\varepsilon S_{f,2} \cdot \int_{\Gamma_f} \vec{\kappa} \Theta_j \Theta_k ds + \mathcal{L}_{f;jk} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

for $j \in \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f)$, $k \in \Sigma_{f,1}(r_f)$, where $S_{f,2}$ is given in (4.43) and $\mathcal{L}_{f;jk} = O(\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}})$ is given in (4.37). The vector curvature $\vec{\kappa}$ of Γ_f is defined in (2.20), while the detuning constants,

$$(4.32) \quad P_{f,k,I(k)} := \varepsilon^{-1/2} (\lambda_{f,I(k)} - \varepsilon^2 \beta_k),$$

arise in the definition of $\Sigma_{f,I(k)}(r_f)$ in (4.11).

Proof. The scaled eigenfunctions have support within Γ_f^ℓ , and hence we may change to the whiskered coordinates. Using the explicit form of the Jacobian, (2.21), the self-adjointness of \mathcal{L}_f in the $L^2(\Omega)$ inner product, and the expansion of \mathcal{L}_f , (4.3),

$$(4.33) \quad \mathcal{L}_{f;jk} := \left(\mathcal{L}_f^2 \tilde{\psi}_{I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{I(k)} \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \int_{\Gamma_f} \int_0^{\ell/\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}_f \left(\frac{\psi_{I(j)} \Theta_j}{\sqrt{J_f}} \right) \mathcal{L}_f \left(\psi_{I(k)} \Theta_k \sqrt{J_f} \right) dz ds,$$

where here and below we have dropped the f subscript on ψ and Θ and their eigenvalues. We deduce from (2.21) that J_f^p is $O(\varepsilon^{2p})$ for any $p \in \mathbb{N}_+$, while $\nabla_z J_f = \varepsilon^3 \vec{\kappa}$, $\partial_s J_f = \varepsilon^3 z \cdot \nabla_s \vec{\kappa}$, $\partial_s^2 J_f = \varepsilon^3 z \cdot \partial_s^2 \vec{\kappa}$, and $\Delta_z J_f = 0$. Moreover,

$$(4.34) \quad \mathcal{L}_f \psi_{I(j)} \Theta_j = (\lambda_{I(j)} - \varepsilon^2 \beta_j) \psi_{I(j)} \Theta_j = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{f,j,I(j)} \psi_{I(j)} \Theta_j,$$

so we identify the leading order terms

$$(4.35) \quad \mathcal{L}_f \left(\frac{\psi_{I(j)} \Theta_j}{\sqrt{J_f}} \right) = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{f,j,I(j)} \frac{\psi_{I(j)} \Theta_j}{\sqrt{J_f}} - \nabla_z \psi_{I(j)} \cdot \vec{\kappa} \Theta_j + O(\varepsilon^3),$$

$$(4.36) \quad \mathcal{L}_f \left(\psi_{I(k)} \Theta_k \sqrt{J_f} \right) = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} P_{f,k,I(k)} \psi_{I(k)} \Theta_k \sqrt{J_f} + \varepsilon^2 \nabla_z \psi_{I(k)} \cdot \vec{\kappa} \Theta_k + O(\varepsilon^3),$$

where we used the estimate $\|\partial_s \Theta_j\|_{L^2(\Gamma_f)} = O(\varepsilon^{-1})$ to bound the $\partial_s \Theta_j \cdot \partial_s J_f$ terms in the error. Combining these and using the parity considerations to eliminate the z integrals of $\psi \nabla_z \psi$, we find

$$(4.37) \quad \mathcal{L}_{f;jk} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon P_{f,j,I} P_{f,k,I} \delta_{jk} - \varepsilon^2 \|\nabla_z \psi_I\|_{L^2}^2 \int_{\Gamma_f} |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \Theta_j \Theta_k ds + O(\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{2}}) & \text{if } I(j) = I(k) = I, \\ \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} (P_{f,j,I(j)} + P_{f,k,I(k)}) \int_0^\infty \psi_{I(j)} \nabla_z \psi_{I(k)} dz \cdot \int_{\Gamma_f} \vec{\kappa} \Theta_j \Theta_k ds + O(\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{2}}) & \text{if } I(j) \neq I(k). \end{cases}$$

The reduction of the $\mathbb{L}_{f,1}$ inner products are considered case by case. For $j = k \in \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f)$ we only require leading order terms. Equations (4.35) and (4.36) imply that the first two terms in the inner product $(\mathbb{L}_{f,1} \tilde{\psi}_{I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{I(k)} \Theta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)}$ are of lower order, and the leading order is given by

$$(4.38) \quad (\mathbb{L}_{f,1} \tilde{\psi}_0 \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_0 \Theta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)} = -\left(((L_f U_{f,1}) W'''(\phi_f) - \eta_d W''(\phi_f)) \tilde{\psi}_0 \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_0 \Theta_k \right)_{L^2(\Omega)} + O(\sqrt{\varepsilon})$$

$$(4.39) \quad = -\hat{\lambda} S_f - \eta_d \left(\|(\psi_{f,0})'\|_{L_R}^2 + \lambda_{f,0} \|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 \right) + O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}),$$

where we have introduced the background factor

$$(4.40) \quad S_f := 2\pi \int_0^\infty \Phi_{f,1} W'''(\phi_f) \psi_{f,0}^2 R dR,$$

which characterizes the impact of the the far-field value of u_f on the pearling eigenvalues. Equation (4.39) in conjunction with (4.37) yields the $j = k$ case of (4.29).

For $j \neq k$, the $\varepsilon^2 \partial_s^2$ term in \mathbb{L}_f induce lower order contributions to the inner product. This is clear, unless the term falls entirely upon Θ_i or upon Θ_j , in which case it becomes $\varepsilon^2 \beta_i$ or $\varepsilon^2 \beta_j$ (which are $O(1)$) but the integral is lower order because of orthonormality. The term $\varepsilon^2 \partial_s \Theta_i \partial_s \Theta_j$ might formally appear to be leading order, yet an integration by parts returns us to the prior case. Therefore, the inner product takes the form

$$(4.41) \quad (\mathbb{L}_{f,1} \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} \Theta_j, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \Theta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \int_{\Gamma_f} \left(\mathbb{L}_{f,1} \frac{\psi_{f,I(j)}}{\sqrt{J_f}}, \frac{\psi_{f,I(k)}}{\sqrt{J_f}} \right)_{\vec{j}_f} \Theta_j \Theta_k ds,$$

which is zero unless the J_f inner product has nontrivial s dependence. The only leading order term in $\mathbb{L}_{f,1}$ with nontrivial s dependence is $-D_z U_f = -\vec{\kappa} \cdot \nabla_z U_f + O(\varepsilon)$; however, $\nabla_z U_f$ is odd in z , so parity issues yield a nonzero z -integral only if $I(j) \neq I(k)$, for which we find

$$(4.42) \quad (\mathbb{L}_{f,1} \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)})_{J_f} = S_{f,2} \vec{\kappa}(s) + O(\varepsilon),$$

where we have introduced the scalar constant

$$(4.43) \quad S_{f,2} = 2\pi \int_0^\infty W'''(\phi_f) \psi_{f,0} \psi_{f,1} \partial_R \phi_f R dR > 0.$$

For $I(j) = I(k)$ and $j \neq k$ the leading order terms occur at next order, and we seek terms which introduce s dependence whose combination preserves even parity in

z . The operator $\mathbb{L}_{f,1}$ can be decomposed into even operators which preserve z parity and odd operators which map odd parity functions to even ones, and conversely. The odd component is the single term

$$[\mathbb{L}_{f,1}]_{\text{odd}} = \vec{\kappa} \cdot \nabla_z \phi_f W'''(\phi_f) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

while its even component can be further separated into terms $\mathbb{L}_{f,1}^0$ with no s dependence and a single term

$$[\mathbb{L}_{f,1}]_{\text{even}} = [\mathbb{L}_{f,1}^0]_{\text{even}} + [D_z \phi_f W'''(\phi_f)]_{\text{even}} = [\mathbb{L}_{f,1}^0]_{\text{even}} + \varepsilon(\vec{z} \cdot \vec{\kappa}) \kappa \cdot \nabla_z U_f W'''(U_f) + O(\varepsilon^3).$$

Viewing the integrand in $(\mathbb{L}_{f,1} \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)})_{J_f}$ as the action of $\mathbb{L}_{f,1}$ on $\tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)}$ subsequently multiplied by $\tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)}$ and J_f , we recall (2.21) and expand

$$(4.44) \quad \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} = \psi_{f,I(j)} J_f^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \psi_{b,I(j)} \varepsilon^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon z \cdot \vec{\kappa} + O(\varepsilon^2) \right).$$

At leading order we obtain

$$(4.45) \quad \left([\mathbb{L}_{f,1}]_{\text{even}} \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \right)_{J_f} = \varepsilon S_{f,1,j} |\vec{\kappa}|^2 + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

where we have introduced the system dependent quantity

$$(4.46) \quad S_{f,1,j} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} z \cdot \nabla_z (W''(\phi_f)) \psi_{f,I(j)}^2 dz = 2\pi \int_0^\infty \partial_R (W''(\phi_f)) \psi_{f,I(j)}^2 R^2 dR$$

for $j = 0, 1$. For the odd part of $\mathbb{L}_{f,1}$, overall even z parity requires one odd term from $\tilde{\psi}_{b,I(j)}$, $\tilde{\psi}_{b,I(k)}$ or J_f ; consequently

$$(4.47) \quad \left([\mathbb{L}_{f,1}]_{\text{odd}} \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)}, \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(k)} \right)_{J_f} = O(\varepsilon^2),$$

and combining (4.45) and (4.47) yields the $j \neq k$ cases of both (4.29) and (4.30). \square

The diagonal entries M_{diag}^0 of M^0 are $O(\varepsilon)$, and we wish to show that the matrix of off-diagonal entries $M_{\text{off-diag}}^0 := M^0 - M_{\text{diag}}^0$ has an $o(\varepsilon) l_*^2$ norm, so that the eigenvalues of M^0 correspond with its diagonal entries to leading order. From Lemma 3.2 we have appropriate operator norm bounds for all off-diagonal entries of $O(\varepsilon^2 \sqrt{\varepsilon})$. The remainder of the off-diagonal entries can be combined into matrices with $\Theta_j \Theta_k$ factored entries that enjoy bounds independent of the size of the space X_f .

LEMMA 4.5. *Let $\Gamma_f \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ be an admissible hypersurface; then its curvatures $\vec{\kappa} \in W^{2,\infty}(S)$. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function, and then there exists $C > 0$ such that for any pair of index sets $\Sigma_j \subset \mathbb{N}_+$ with $|\Sigma_j| = N_j$ for $j = 1, 2$, the matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N_1 \times N_2}$, defined by its entries*

$$(4.48) \quad A_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_f} f(\vec{\kappa}) \Theta_i \Theta_j ds,$$

where $\{\Theta_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ are the eigenfunctions of line diffusion operator associated to Γ_f , satisfies

$$(4.49) \quad \|A\|_{\mathbb{R}^{N_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N_1}} \leq C.$$

If moreover $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f)$ and $\Sigma_2 = \Sigma_{f,1}(r_f)$, then we have the estimate

$$(4.50) \quad \|A\|_{\mathbb{R}^{N_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N_1}} \leq C \varepsilon^s,$$

where $s := \frac{3}{8} r_f > 0$.

Proof. The proof follows that of Lemma 3.4 and is omitted. \square

We have established the following result.

PROPOSITION 4.6. *Fix a set $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ of admissible codimension-two hypersurfaces, and let r_f be as in (4.11). Then there exists $\gamma = \gamma(r_f) > 1$ such that for all ε sufficiently small, the eigenvalues of M defined in (4.24) are given to $O(\varepsilon^\gamma)$, where*

$$\gamma = 1 + \frac{3r_f}{8} > 1,$$

by its diagonal elements as indicated in (4.29). In particular the pearling eigenvalues are given to leading order by the diagonal elements of $M^{0,0}$ given in (4.29).

Proof. Lemmas 4.5 and 3.2, in conjunction with the estimates in Proposition 4.4, establish an $O(\varepsilon^\gamma)$ bound on the operator norm of the off-diagonal components of M . \square

4.2. Bounds on the off-diagonal operators. The off-diagonal operator $B = \Pi \mathbb{L}_f \tilde{\Pi}$ is defined in (4.20). Recalling the decomposition (4.15) of \mathbb{L}_f into its dominant part \mathcal{L}_f^2 and asymptotically small, relatively bounded perturbations, our first step is to bound the dominant part $B_0 = \Pi \mathcal{L}_f^2 \tilde{\Pi}$ of B . Since B_0 and B_0^T enjoy the same bounds, for simplicity we address the latter.

COROLLARY 4.7. *Fix a set $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ of admissible interfaces; then for each $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$ there exists $C > 0$ such that for each $\Gamma_f \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ and all $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_f}$ we have*

$$(4.51) \quad \|\Delta_z^m v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\varepsilon^{2m} \partial_s^m v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \|\vec{v}\|_{l^2},$$

where $v := \sum_{i \in \Sigma_{f,0}} \Theta_i v_i \tilde{\psi}_{f,0} \in X_f(\Gamma_f)$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of 3.6. The bound on the first term on the left-hand side of (4.51) follows from Lemma 4.5 with the choice of f given by $f(\vec{\kappa}) = (\Delta_z^m \tilde{\psi}_{f,j}, \Delta_z^m \tilde{\psi}_{f,k})_{\tilde{j}}$. For the second term we observe from the form of v that

$$(4.52) \quad \varepsilon^{2m} \partial_s^m v = \sum_{i \in \Sigma_f} \varepsilon^{2m} \beta_i^m \tilde{\psi}_{f,I(j)} \Theta_i v_i,$$

and hence $\varepsilon^{2m} \partial_s^m v$ is localized on Γ_f and indeed lies in X_f . From the form (4.11) of $\Sigma_{f,0}$ and $\Sigma_{f,1}$ it follows that $\varepsilon^{2m} \beta_i^m = \lambda_{f,I(j)}^m + O(\varepsilon^{r_f/2})$. Applying Lemma 4.5 with the choice of f given by $f(\vec{\kappa}) = \lambda_{f,I(j)}^m (\tilde{\psi}_{f,j}, \tilde{\psi}_{f,k})_{\tilde{j}}$ and using the orthonormality of the line diffusion's eigenmodes in the $L^2(\Gamma_f)$ norm yields the stated result. \square

We use this to establish the following bound.

PROPOSITION 4.8. *Fix $\Gamma_f \in \mathcal{G}_{k,\ell}^f$, then for $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$(4.53) \quad \|\tilde{\Pi} \mathbb{L}_f v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \varepsilon \|\vec{v}\|_{l^2}$$

for all $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{f,0}}$ with corresponding $v \in X_f$ given by (4.22).

Proof. Any $v \in X_f$ has the form (4.22), which, using the Taylor expansion of J_f , admits the expansion

$$(4.54) \quad v = \varepsilon^{-1} (\bar{v}_0(s) \psi_{f,0} - \bar{v}_1(s) \psi_{f,1}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon z \cdot \vec{\kappa} + O(\varepsilon^2) \right).$$

Since $\varepsilon^{-1}\mathcal{L}_f^2(\bar{v}_0\psi_{f,0} + \bar{v}_1\psi_{f,1}) \in X_f$, it lies in the kernel of $\tilde{\Pi}$, and only higher order terms remain. Consequently we may write

$$(4.55) \quad \tilde{\Pi}_0\mathcal{L}_b^2v = (Q_0\bar{v} + Q_1\bar{v}_1),$$

where the differential operators Q_j admit an expansion of the form

$$(4.56) \quad Q_j := Q_{j,0} + \varepsilon Q_{j,1} + \varepsilon^2 Q_{j,2} + \varepsilon^3 Q_{j,3},$$

and each $Q_{j,k}$ is a k th order differential operator in ∂_s with coefficients that are smooth and decay exponentially in z and have uniform $L^\infty(\Gamma_f)$ bounds in s that are independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small. Taking the $L^2(\Omega)$ norm of (4.55), we transform to the local variables and integrate out the z dependence; the result is an expression of the form

$$(4.57) \quad \|\tilde{\Pi}\mathcal{L}_b^2v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \varepsilon^2 \int_{\Gamma_f} (\bar{Q}_0\bar{v}_0 + \bar{Q}_1\bar{v}_1)^2 ds,$$

where the \bar{Q}_j are third order differential operators of the form (4.56) with $L^\infty(\Gamma_f)$ coefficients that only depend upon s . In particular we deduce that

$$(4.58) \quad \|\varepsilon^k\bar{Q}_{j,k}\bar{v}_j\|_{L^2(\Gamma_f)} \leq \|Q_{j,k}(1 - \partial_s)^{-k/2}\|_{L^2_*(\Omega)} \|\varepsilon^k(1 - \partial_s)^{k/2}\bar{v}\|_{L^2(\Gamma_f)},$$

where the norm $\|\cdot\|_{L^2_*(\Omega)}$ denotes the induced $L^2 \mapsto L^2$ operator norm on $L^2(\Gamma_f)$. From classic elliptic regularity theory, the operator norm may be bounded, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, while Lemma 3.2 implies the existence of $C > 0$ such that

$$(4.59) \quad \varepsilon^k\|(1 - \partial_s)^{k/2}\bar{v}\|_{L^2(\Gamma_f)} \leq C\|\bar{v}\|_{L^2}$$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$. In particular we deduce the existence of $C > 0$, chosen independent of $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small that

$$(4.60) \quad \|\tilde{\Pi}\mathcal{L}_b^2v\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C\varepsilon\|\bar{v}\|_{L^2}.$$

The extension of this bound to the full operator follows the steps at the end of the proof of Proposition 3.7. The result (4.53) follows. \square

4.3. Localization of the geometric and pearling eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_f . The estimates from the previous section permit the localization of the small eigenvalues of \mathbb{L}_f as perturbations of pearling and geometric eigenvalues of M ; the estimates are similar to those in section 3.3, with the coercivity afforded by Assumption 4.3. This leads us to the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.9. *For space dimension $d = 3$, fix a class $\mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ of admissible filaments, and let \mathbb{L}_f be the second variation of \mathcal{F} about a filament morphology $u_f(\cdot; \Gamma_f, \hat{\lambda})$ given by (2.30). Fix $r = r_f^* := \frac{8}{11}$ in the definition (4.11) of $\Sigma_{f,0}$ and $\Sigma_{f,1}$. Then there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, the set $\sigma(\mathbb{L}_f) \cap (-\infty, C\varepsilon^{r_f^*})$ consists of the union of pearling eigenvalues $\{\Lambda_{f;0,k} \mid k \in \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f^*)\}$ and the geometric eigenvalues $\{\Lambda_{f;1,k} \mid k \in \Sigma_{f,1}(r_f^*)\}$, which satisfy the asymptotic expansions*

$$(4.61) \quad \Lambda_{f;0,k} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2} \left(P_{f,k,0}^2 - \hat{\lambda}S_f - \eta_d \left(\|\psi'_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 + \lambda_{f,0} \|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 \right) \right) + O\left(\varepsilon^{2-r_f^*}\right)$$

for $k \in \Sigma_{f,0}(r_f^*)$

$$(4.62) \quad \Lambda_{f;1,k} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2} P_{f,k,1}^2 + O\left(\varepsilon^{2-r_f^*}\right)$$

for $k \in \Sigma_{f,1}(r_f^*)$,

where all quantities are as defined in Proposition 4.4. Moreover, the associated codimension-two filament morphology is stable with respect to the pearling eigenvalues, if

$$(4.63) \quad \hat{\lambda} S_f + \eta_d \left(\|\psi'_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 + \lambda_{f,0} \|\psi_{f,0}\|_{L_R}^2 \right) < 0,$$

and is pearling unstable if this quantity is positive.

5. Conclusion. Within the strong functionalization scaling of the FCH free energy, we have analyzed the stability of the bilayer and filament morphologies obtained by the dressing procedure described in section 2 applied to admissible codimension-one interfaces and codimension-two hypersurfaces. The dressing procedure allows the arbitrary assignment of the spatially constant far-field chemical potential. Modulo the filament Assumptions 4.2 and 4.3, we established that the pearling stability of these morphologies is independent of the choice of the admissible codimensional-one interface or codimension-two hypersurface. Indeed, at leading order the pearling spectrum is independent of the geometry hypersurface and can be characterized in terms of the far-field chemical potential, the system parameters η_1 and η_2 , and the shape of double-well potential W .

Admissible surfaces need not be simply connected; the results apply if the underlying hypersurfaces have disjoint components, so long as they are sufficiently smooth and the reaches of each component do not overlap. The compact nature of the construction of the codimension-one and codimension-two morphologies suggests that they can be additively combined to generate hybrid morphologies with a common far-field chemical potential. More specifically, given a codimension-one interface $\Gamma_b \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^b$ and a codimension-two hypersurface $\Gamma_f \in \mathcal{G}_{K,\ell}^f$ such that the intersection of the reaches $\Gamma_b^\ell \cap \Gamma_f^\ell$ is empty, then we may form the hybrid morphology

$$(5.1) \quad u_{b,f}(x; \Gamma_b, \Gamma_f, \hat{\lambda}) = u_b(x; \Gamma_b, \hat{\lambda}) + u_f(x; \Gamma_f, \hat{\lambda}) - \varepsilon \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\alpha_-^2}.$$

For each K, ℓ these hybrid functions reside in $H^4(\Omega)$ and are quasi-equilibria solutions of (1.15). The spectral characterizations of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 may be applied independently to the codimension-one and codimension-two morphologies.

The extension of these results to the weak scaling of the FCH free energy is not immediate. The complexity for the strong scaling arises through the large number of asymptotically small pearling eigenvalues, which requires uniform bounds on their interaction mediated through the nonconstant hypersurface curvatures. For the weak scaling the number of pearling eigenvalues is $O(1)$ and may indeed be empty. However the difficulty that arises is that the pearling eigenvalues are smaller, generically scaling as $O(\varepsilon^2)$, and the coupling with the interfacial curvatures occurs at leading order, rather than at second order as in the strong scaling. For the weak scaling the large curvatures could induce, or inhibit, the onset of the pearling bifurcation, or the pearling may be localized to regions of high curvature. The resolution of these issues requires additional investigation.

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