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Convex splitting method for the calculation of transition states of energy functional

Shuting Gu, Xiang Zhou

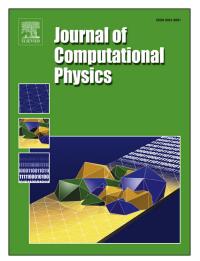
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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5	Shuting Gu ¹ , Xiang Zhou ²
6	
7	Department of Mathematics
8	City University of Hong Kong
9	Tat Chee Ave, Kowloon
10	Hong Kong SAR
11	ABSTRACT

Among numerical methods for partial differential equations arising from steepest 12 descent dynamics of energy functionals (e.g., Allen-Cahn and Cahn-Hilliard equa-13 tions), the convex splitting method is well-known to maintain unconditional energy 14 stability for a large time step size. In this work, we show how to use the convex 15 splitting idea to find transition states, i.e., index-1 saddle points of the same en-16 ergy functionals. Based on the iterative minimization formulation (IMF) for saddle 17 points (SIAM J. Numer. Anal., vol. 53, p1786, 2015), we introduce the convex 18 splitting method to minimize the auxiliary functional at each cycle of the IMF. 19 We present a general principle of constructing convex splitting forms for these aux-20 iliary functionals and show how to avoid solving nonlinear equations. The new 21 numerical scheme based on the convex splitting method allows for large time step 22 sizes. The new methods are tested for the one dimensional Ginzburg-Landau en-23 ergy functional in the search of the Allen-Cahn or Cahn-Hilliard types of transition 24 states. We provide the numerical results of transition states for the two dimensional 25 Landau-Brazovskii energy functional for diblock copolymers. 26

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Keywords: transition state, saddle point, convex splitting method, iterative
 minimization formulation

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010) Primary 65K05, Secondary 82B05

1. INTRODUCTION

For an energy functional, both its local minimizers and its unstable saddle points 33 have important physical meanings for many problems in physics, chemistry, biology 34 and material sciences. The local minimizers correspond to the stable configurations 35 in physical models, and they manifest themselves as steady states of the gradient 36 flow driven by the energy. For the spatially extended systems, these flows appear 37 mathematically as the time-dependent partial differential equations (PDEs). These 38 PDEs reflect the true physical dynamics of relaxations and they also serve as a 39 convenient computational model to calculate the stable steady states. For instance, 40 as the well-known phase separation and transition models, the Allen-Cahn (AC) 41 [1] and Cahn-Hillian (CH) [4] equations are the steepest descent dynamics of the 42

¹email: shutinggu2-c@my.cityu.edu.hk.

²email: xiang.zhou@cityu.edu.hk. The research of XZ was supported by the grants from the Research Grants Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Project No. CityU 11304314, 11304715 and 11337216).

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