

RENORMALIZED ENERGY EQUIDISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CHARGE BALANCE IN 2D COULOMB SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. We consider two related problems: the first is the minimization of the “Coulomb renormalized energy” of Sandier-Serfaty, which corresponds to the total Coulomb interaction of point charges in a uniform neutralizing background (or rather variants of it). The second corresponds to the minimization of the Hamiltonian of a two-dimensional “Coulomb gas” or “one-component plasma”, a system of n point charges with Coulomb pair interaction, in a confining potential (minimizers of this energy also correspond to “weighted Fekete sets”). In both cases we investigate the microscopic structure of minimizers, i.e. at the scale corresponding to the interparticle distance. We show that in any large enough microscopic set, the value of the energy and the number of points are “rigid” and completely determined by the macroscopic density of points. In other words, points and energy are “equidistributed” in space (modulo appropriate scalings). The number of points in a ball is in particular known up to an error proportional to the radius of the ball. We also prove a result on the maximal and minimal distances between points. Our approach involves fully exploiting the minimality by reducing to minimization problems with fixed boundary conditions posed on smaller subsets.

1. INTRODUCTION

The “renormalized energy” W , or more precisely Coulomb renormalized energy, was introduced in [15] where it appeared as a limiting energy for vortices in the Ginzburg-Landau model of superconductivity. It provides a way of computing a total Coulomb interaction for an *infinite* number of point charges in the plane, “screened” by a constant density charge of the opposite sign, system which is also called a “one-component plasma” or a “jellium” in physics. The renormalized energy is computed as a “thermodynamic limit”, i.e. by taking averages of a certain energy computed on boxes whose sizes tend to $+\infty$, for a complete definition see below. In [15] it was conjectured that the “Abrikosov” triangular lattice $\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$, properly scaled, achieves the minimum of W . This is supported by the fact that the triangular lattice is proven to achieve the minimum of W among “simple” lattices of same volume, and in agreement with the observations in superconductors or triangular lattices of vortices, named in that context “Abrikosov lattices”. Proving rigorously that the triangular lattice achieves the minimum among all possible configurations remains a completely open question.

In [16] the same renormalized energy W was also extracted as a limit for the minimization of the Hamiltonian associated to a two-dimensional Coulomb gas (also

called “one-component plasma”),

$$(1.1) \quad w_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = - \sum_{i \neq j} \log |x_i - x_j| + n \sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i)$$

where x_1, \dots, x_n are n points in the plane and V is a confining potential growing sufficiently fast at infinity, and $n \rightarrow \infty$. Due to its link with random matrices and determinantal processes, this Hamiltonian is particularly of interest when considered in a statistical mechanics setting, i.e. with temperature, and its minimizers or ground states essentially correspond to the states in the limit of zero temperature.

Since the question of identifying the minimum and minimizers of W seems too hard, one can try to prove a weaker statement, namely that for a minimizer, the energy is “equidistributed” i.e. asymptotically the same on any large enough square, regardless of where it is centered. This is inspired by such results in a paper of Alberti-Choksi-Otto [2] obtained for a somewhat similar energy arising in the context of the “Ohta-Kawasaki model”, for which it is also expected that the minimizers are periodic.

We will prove such a result here. However, the function W defined in [15] being defined as an average over squares centered at the origin and of size tending to infinity, it does not feel a compact perturbation of the configuration. In some sense, W is too ambiguous. Hence one cannot hope to prove the desired statement, unless some boundary conditions are fixed. One of the goals of this paper is also to study alternate minimization problems (with boundary condition, or with periodic boundary conditions), compare them, and show the result for these problems.

Another question we address, and which is closely related, is the equidistribution of the points in minimizers of W . Again, under appropriate boundary conditions, we will show that large boxes contain asymptotically the same number of points, simply proportional to their area and with an error proportional to the width of the box only, regardless of where they are centered. These results are optimal and point towards agreement with the idea of minimizers having some periodic behavior.

Our approach, designed to prove equidistribution of points and energy for W , works equally well to prove the same for minimizers of the Coulomb gas energy (1.1) in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$. Note that such points are “weighted Fekete sets” (for reference see [14]) and have attracted attention as such. It is known that these points concentrate on a subset of the plane, that we will denote Σ , with a density proportional to μ_0 , corresponding to the “equilibrium measure”, both being functions of the potential V (for more details see below). We assume here that Σ is compact and has a regular enough boundary. More precisely, it is known that the leading order behavior for minimizers of w_n is given by

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{x_i} \rightharpoonup \mu_0$$

in the weak sense of probability measures. The macroscopic behavior of the points is thus understood, but the distances between neighboring points is typically $n^{-1/2}$, this is what we call the *microscopic scale*. In [16] it was proven that the distribution of the points at the microscopic scale, or equivalently after blow-up by \sqrt{n} and after letting $n \rightarrow \infty$, is governed by the renormalized energy W , but this was done via a “probabilistic” or averaged formulation, which we can completely bypass here.

In [3], Ameur and Ortega-Cerdà proved that such points satisfy an asymptotic equidistribution property at the microscopic scale: a given microscopic ball B of radius R/\sqrt{n} contains $\sim n \int_B \mu_0(x)dx$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ then $R \rightarrow \infty$. More precisely they showed, through a method based on “Beurling-Landau densities” and “correlation kernel estimates”, that

$$(1.3) \quad \limsup_{R \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D(x_n, R)}{R^2} = 0$$

as long as $\text{dist}(x_n, \partial(\sqrt{n}\Sigma)) \geq \log^2 n$, where

$$(1.4) \quad D(x, R) := \#(\{x_i\} \cap B(x/\sqrt{n}, R/\sqrt{n})) - n\mu_0(B(x/\sqrt{n}, R/\sqrt{n})).$$

Here, we prove a result which is a bit stronger because it says that

$$(1.5) \quad \limsup_{R \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D(x_n, R)}{R} < +\infty$$

with balls replaced by squares in the definition of D . This obviously implies (1.3), and seems to be optimal since it cannot be improved even if the points form a periodic lattice. The result is however, for now, limited to points x_n such that $\text{dist}(x_n, \partial(\sqrt{n}\Sigma)) \geq n^\beta$ for some power $\beta \in (0, 1)$ (we believe we could get any $\beta > 0$ but we did not pursue it here). In [11] an estimate similar to (1.5) is proven for Fekete points on complex manifolds. In contrast with [3, 11] our method is simply energy-comparison based.

In addition, we also prove that the “renormalized energy” W is equidistributed at the microscopic scale in arbitrary square, again staying sufficiently far away from $\partial\Sigma$. This hints again towards the Abrikosov lattice, since it is expected that minimizers of W look like it. It also improves on the result of [16, Theorem 2], where it was established that minimizers of w_n , seen after blow-up at scale \sqrt{n} around a point in Σ , tend to minimize W for *almost every* blow-up center. In other words, it was an averaged result. Here what we show proves that for true minimizers, this holds after blow-up around *any* point sufficiently inside Σ . At the same time it dispenses with having to use the “probabilistic” framework of [15] based on the ergodic theorem.

Again, our method is energy and comparison-based, as in [2], and relies on the tools from [15].

Let us finally mention that minimizers of the Coulomb gas energy (i.e. (1.1) but with $-\log$ replaced by the appropriate Coulomb kernel) in dimensions different from 2 is also of interest. In dimension 1, they are essentially completely understood, cf. [10, 6, 1]. In higher dimension, we refer to [13] for recent results.

We next state the definitions and our results more precisely.

1.1. The Renormalized Energy: Definitions. In this subsection, we give the exact definition of this renormalized energy. We follow here the conventions of [16], in particular, compared to [15] the vector-fields have been rotated by $\pi/2$. We also give more general definitions, relative to bounded domains, that we will need here.

For a given set Ω in the plane, $|\Omega|$ will denote its Lebesgue measure. In what follows, K_R denotes the square $[-R, R]^2$, and $K_R(x) = x + K_R$ the square centered at x and of sidelength $2R$.

Definition 1. *Let m be a positive number and Ω a simply connected open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 . Let E be a vector field in Ω . We say E belongs to the admissible class $\mathcal{A}_m(\Omega)$*

if

$$(1.6) \quad \operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - m), \quad \operatorname{curl} E = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

where ν has the form

$$\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p \quad \text{for some discrete set } \Lambda \subset \Omega$$

and if $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$ we require

$$(1.7) \quad \frac{\nu(K_R)}{|K_R|} \quad \text{is bounded by a constant independent of } R > 1.$$

In this paper we will not make use of the condition (1.7) borrowed from the definition of [15].

Here the physical interpretation of E is that it is like an “electric field” generated by the point charges at Λ which are screened by an opposite uniform background of density m .

This can be generalized to charges that are screened by a non-uniform background.

Definition 2. Let Ω be a simply connected open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , and ρ be a non-negative $L^\infty(\Omega)$ function. Let E be a vector field in Ω . We say E belongs to the admissible class $\mathcal{B}_\rho(\Omega)$ if

$$(1.8) \quad \operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho), \quad \operatorname{curl} E = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

where ν has the form

$$\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p \quad \text{for some discrete set } \Lambda \subset \Omega.$$

Remark 1. If ρ is constant then $\mathcal{A}_\rho(\Omega) = \mathcal{B}_\rho(\Omega)$. Moreover, we denote $\mathcal{A}_m = \mathcal{A}_m(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $\mathcal{B}_\rho = \mathcal{B}_\rho(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

Definition 3. Let Ω be a simply connected open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , and ρ a nonnegative $L^\infty(\Omega)$ function. Let E be a vector field in Ω such that

$$(1.9) \quad \operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

where ν has the form

$$\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p \quad \text{for some discrete set } \Lambda \subset \Omega.$$

Moreover, assume that $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ in $\cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta_0)$ for some small $\eta_0 > 0$. Then for any continuous nonnegative function χ , we let

$$(1.10) \quad W(E, \chi) = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} \chi |E|^2 + \pi \log \eta \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \chi(p) \right).$$

For any family of sets $\{\mathbf{U}_R\}_{R>0}$ in \mathbb{R}^2 we use the notation $\chi_{\mathbf{U}_R}$ for positive cutoff functions satisfying for some constant C independent of R ,

$$(1.11) \quad \chi_{\mathbf{U}_R} \leq 1, \quad |\nabla \chi_{\mathbf{U}_R}| \leq C, \quad \operatorname{supp}(\chi_{\mathbf{U}_R}) \subset \mathbf{U}_R, \quad \chi_{\mathbf{U}_R}(x) = 1 \text{ if } d(x, \mathbf{U}_R^c) \geq 1.$$

We will use this mainly for squares. In the rest of the paper, when we write χ_{K_L} we will always mean any nonnegative function satisfying (1.11) relative to the square K_L .

Definition 4. *The renormalized energy W is defined, for $E \in \mathcal{A}_m$, by*

$$(1.12) \quad W(E) = \limsup_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{W(E, \chi_{K_R})}{|K_R|},$$

with $\{\chi_{K_R}\}_R$ satisfying (1.11) for the family of squares $\{K_R\}_{R>0}$.

Thus W is defined as an energy per unit volume, where the energy $\int |E|^2$ needs to be computed in a “renormalized way” à la Bethuel-Brezis-Hélein [4], according to (1.10), in order to remove the divergent contribution of the singularity in $1/r$ that E carries around each point $p \in \Lambda$.

More precisely, if $E \in \mathcal{A}_m(\Omega)$ or $\mathcal{B}_\rho(\Omega)$ then we may write $E = -\nabla H$ for some H satisfying

$$-\Delta H = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p - \rho \right),$$

and we can check that $E \in \mathcal{C}^1(\overline{\Omega} \setminus \Lambda)$. Also (and even if $\text{curl } E = 0$ only near the p 's) in the neighborhood of each $p \in \Lambda$ we have the decomposition $E(x) = \nabla \log |x - p| + f(x)$ where f is \mathcal{C}^1 , and it easily follows that the limit (1.10) exists if χ is compactly supported. It also follows that E belongs to $L^p_{loc}(\Omega)$ for any $p < 2$, and that taking the trace of E on any regular enough one-dimensional curve makes sense.

The following additional facts and remarks about W are mostly borrowed from [15]:

- In the definition (1.12), the squares $\{K_R\}_R$ can be replaced by other families of (reasonable) shapes $\{\mathbf{U}_R\}_R$, this yields a definition of a renormalized energy W_U , where the letter U stands for the family $\{\mathbf{U}_R\}_R$. The minimizers and the value of the minimum of W_U are independent of U however.
- The value of W does not depend on $\{\chi_{K_R}\}_R$ as long as it satisfies (1.11). The need for the cutoffs χ_{K_R} is to avoid problems with points that are on or very near the boundary, which would cause $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_R})$ to be infinite. In fact $W(E, \mathbf{1}_\Omega)$ makes sense (by natural extension of (1.10)) if and only if some boundary value is known for E which excludes points on the boundary of Ω . When no such boundary value is known, we need to resort instead to $W(E, \chi_\Omega)$ where χ_Ω is as in (1.11).
- It is easy to check that if E belongs to \mathcal{A}_m , $m > 0$, then $E' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} E \left(\frac{\cdot}{\sqrt{m}} \right)$ belongs to \mathcal{A}_1 and

$$(1.13) \quad W(E) = m \left(W(E') - \frac{\pi}{2} \log m \right).$$

- W is bounded below and admits a minimizer over \mathcal{A}_1 , hence also over \mathcal{A}_m by (1.13). In particular,

$$(1.14) \quad \min_{\mathcal{A}_m} W = m \left(\min_{\mathcal{A}_1} W - \frac{\pi}{2} \log m \right).$$

In what follows, we sometimes denote for shortness

$$(1.15) \quad \sigma_m^* = \min_{\mathcal{A}_m} W.$$

- Because the number of points and the volume are infinite when $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$, the interaction over large balls needs to be normalized by the volume, as in a thermodynamic limit. Thus W does not feel compact perturbations of

the configuration of points. Even though the interactions are long-range, this is not difficult to justify rigorously.

- When the set of points Λ is itself exactly a lattice $\mathbb{Z}\vec{u} + \mathbb{Z}\vec{v}$ then W can be expressed explicitly through the Epstein Zeta function of the lattice, cf. [15]. Moreover, using results from number theory, one finds (cf. [15, Theorem 2]) that the unique minimizer of W over lattice configurations of fixed volume is the triangular lattice. This supports the conjecture that the Abrikosov triangular lattice is a global minimizer of W , with a slight abuse of language since W is not a function of the points, but of their associated electric field E .
- W can be relaxed as a function of the points only by setting

$$\mathbb{W}(\nu) = \inf_{E \in \mathcal{A}_m, (1.6) \text{ holds}} W(E).$$

This defines a measurable function of ν , see [16].

Here, in order to describe the local behavior of minimizers of W , we need to impose some conditions: we will consider either Dirichlet type boundary conditions, or periodic boundary conditions. Otherwise, since W does not feel compact perturbations of the points, it is impossible to locally characterize minimizers of W itself. We will prove however that the questions of minimizing W over \mathcal{A}_m or minimizing W over domains with boundary or periodic conditions, become equivalent as the size of the domains tend to $+\infty$. This is part of the content of our results below.

We next define what we mean by boundary conditions. For any $L > 0$, we recall that $K_L(a) = a + [-L, L]^2$, with the understanding that if the argument a is absent, we take $a = 0$. In all that follows ν denotes the outer unit normal to a set. Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $L > 0$ and $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_L(a))$. Let $M > 0$ and $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$. Let ρ be a nonnegative $L^\infty(K_L(a))$ function. We introduce the following hypotheses:

$$(HB_1) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_L(a)} \varphi + \int_{K_L(a)} \rho(x) dx \in \mathbb{N};$$

$$(HB_2) \quad \int_{\partial K_L(a)} |\varphi|^p \leq ML^{2-\gamma}.$$

We also consider the sets of vector fields with normal trace φ on $\partial K_L(a)$:

$$(1.16) \quad \mathcal{A}_{m,\varphi}(K_L(a)) = \{E \in \mathcal{A}_m(K_L(a)) \mid E \cdot \nu = \varphi \text{ on } \partial K_L(a)\},$$

$$(1.17) \quad \mathcal{B}_{\rho,\varphi}(K_L(a)) = \{E \in \mathcal{B}_\rho(K_L(a)) \mid E \cdot \nu = \varphi \text{ on } \partial K_L(a)\}.$$

Note that for $\mathcal{A}_{m,\varphi}(K_L(a))$ and $\mathcal{B}_{\rho,\varphi}(K_L(a))$ to be nonempty, we need the compatibility condition (HB₁) to be satisfied.

Remark 2. We have $E \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho,\varphi}(K_L)$ with $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_L)$ for some $p \in (1, 2)$ if and only if $\Lambda \cap \partial K_L = \emptyset$. Indeed, in a neighborhood of $q \in \Lambda$, we have the decomposition $E(x) = \nabla \log|x - q| + f(x)$ where f is continuous. But one may check that if $q \in \partial K_L$, then $\nabla \log|x - q| \cdot \nu$ is not an $L^p(\partial K_L)$ function (it is a distribution). This proves $\Lambda \cap \partial K_L = \emptyset$. Conversely, if $\Lambda \cap \partial K_L = \emptyset$, we deduce that E is C^1 near ∂K_L hence the trace $E \cdot \nu$ makes sense in $L^p(\partial K_L)$. So we could as well add the requirement $\Lambda \cap \partial K_L(a) = \emptyset$ in the definitions of $\mathcal{A}_{m,\varphi}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{\rho,\varphi}$. In addition this justifies that $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)})$ makes sense for such vector fields.

Definition 5. Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $L > 0$ and $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_L(a))$. Let ρ be a nonnegative $L^\infty(K_L(a))$ function. Assume that (HB_1) is satisfied. We define

$$(1.18) \quad \sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); \rho) \text{ resp. } \sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); m) = \min_{E \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_L(a)) \text{ resp. } \mathcal{A}_{m, \varphi}(K_L(a))} \frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)})}{|K_L(a)|},$$

according to whether ρ is equal to a constant m or not.

Remark 3. We will prove later that if φ satisfies (HB_2) , then the minimum of $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)})$ over $\mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_L(a))$ is achieved for all $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $L > 0$ fixed, i.e. $\sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); m)$ and $\sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); \rho)$ are well defined.

Finally, we turn to the periodic setting. When the set of points Λ is periodic with respect to some lattice $\mathbb{Z}\bar{u} + \mathbb{Z}\bar{v}$ it can be viewed as a set of n points a_1, \dots, a_n over the torus $\mathbb{T}_{(\bar{u}, \bar{v})} = \mathbb{R}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}\bar{u} + \mathbb{Z}\bar{v})$, and we can give an explicit formula for W in terms of a_1, \dots, a_n (see [15, 16]).

Definition 6. Let m be a positive number, and (\bar{u}, \bar{v}) a basis of \mathbb{R}^2 . Let E be a vector field in $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}\bar{u} + \mathbb{Z}\bar{v})$. We say E belongs to the admissible class $\mathcal{A}_{m, \text{per}}(\mathbb{T})$ if

$$(1.19) \quad \text{div } E = 2\pi(\nu - m), \quad \text{curl } E = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}$$

where ν has the form

$$\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p \quad \text{for some discrete set } \Lambda \subset \mathbb{T}.$$

It is clear that such vector fields E exist if and only if $\#\Lambda = m|\mathbb{T}|$. As shown in [15], if $E \in \mathcal{A}_{m, \text{per}}(\mathbb{T})$ then $W(E)$ (viewed as the renormalized energy of the periodic vector-field in all of \mathbb{R}^2) is given by

$$(1.20) \quad W(E) = \frac{1}{|\mathbb{T}|} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{T} \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} |E|^2 + \pi \#\Lambda \log \eta \right) = \frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{T}})}{|\mathbb{T}|}$$

For simplicity, we will restrict ourselves to square tori (but our approach works in general tori) and in the sequel, we denote $\mathbb{T}_L = \mathbb{R}^2 / (2L\mathbb{Z})^2$.

Definition 7. Let m be a positive number, $L > 0$ and $\mathbb{T}_L = \mathbb{R}^2 / (2L\mathbb{Z})^2$ such that $m|\mathbb{T}_L| \in \mathbb{N}$. We define

$$(1.21) \quad \sigma_{\text{per}}(L; m) = \min_{E \in \mathcal{A}_{m, \text{per}}(\mathbb{T}_L)} \frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{T}_L})}{|\mathbb{T}_L|} = \min_{E \in \mathcal{A}_{m, \text{per}}(\mathbb{T}_L)} W(E).$$

1.2. Main results on the renormalized energy.

Theorem 1. Let $p \in (1, 2)$ and m be a positive number. Then:

(1) for all sequences of real numbers L such that $m|K_L| \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$(1.22) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_0(K_L; m) = \sigma_m^*;$$

(2) given $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$ and $M > 0$, we have

$$(1.23) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_\varphi(K_L; m) = \sigma_m^*.$$

uniformly w.r.t. φ such that (HB_1) and (HB_2) are satisfied in K_L .

Moreover, there exists $\beta \in (0, 1)$ such that the following holds: let E_φ be a minimizer for $\sigma_\varphi(K_L; m)$ and ν be associated via (1.6). Then there exists $\bar{c} > 0$, $C > 0$, depending on p, γ, m, M , such that for every $\ell \geq \bar{c}$ and $a \in K_L$ such that if $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq L^\beta$, we have

$$(1.24) \quad \left| \frac{W(E_\varphi, \chi_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}$$

uniformly w.r.t. φ such that (HB₁) and (HB₂) are satisfied in K_L , and

$$(1.25) \quad |\nu(K_\ell(a)) - m|K_\ell(a)|| \leq C\ell.$$

If in addition ℓ and φ are such that $\int_{\partial K_L \cap K_\ell(b)} |\varphi|^p \leq M\ell^{2-\gamma}$ for every $b \in \partial K_L$ then the result (1.24) holds for every $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$ (i.e holds up to the boundary). If the assumption $\int_{\partial K_L \cap K_1(b)} |\varphi|^p \leq M$ holds for some $M > 0$ independent of L and every $b \in \partial K_L$, then both (1.24) and (1.25) hold for every $\ell \geq \bar{c}$ and every $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$.

Theorem 2. Let m be a positive number and $\mathbb{T}_L = \mathbb{R}^2/(2L\mathbb{Z})^2$. Then for all sequences of real numbers L such that $m|\mathbb{T}_L| \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$(1.26) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_{per}(L; m) = \sigma_m^*.$$

Moreover, let E be a minimizer for $\sigma_{per}(L; m)$ and ν be associated via (1.6). Then, there exists $\bar{c} > 0$, $C > 0$, depending only on m , such that for every $\ell \geq \bar{c}$ and $a \in \mathbb{T}_L$, we have

$$(1.27) \quad \left| \frac{W(E, \chi_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty},$$

$$(1.28) \quad |\nu(K_\ell(a)) - m|K_\ell(a)|| \leq C\ell.$$

As announced, these results show that the minima of W (as in Definition 4), and of W with periodic or fixed boundary conditions are asymptotically the same when the size of the boxes becomes large, and that minimizers have equidistributed energy and points, except possibly in a layer near the boundary in the case of Theorem 1 — this is however unavoidable, as it takes a certain distance for a configuration to “absorb” or “screen” the effect of a large or highly oscillating boundary data. These are analogues of the results proven in [2] for their energy. Both results giving an error $o(\ell^2)$ for the energy and $O(\ell)$ for the number of points seem optimal: for the energy since W is itself defined as a limit over large size domains, and for the number of points, since a lattice configuration would give rise to the same error (note that we are counting the error made on squares and not on balls, the latter one would be smaller – more precisely in $R^{2/3}$ – for a lattice). Recall finally that we cannot characterize $W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})$ because of the possibility of points being on $\partial K_\ell(a)$ which is why we resort to $W(E_\varphi, \chi_{K_\ell(a)})$ instead.

Note that the results (1.25) and (1.28) imply that away from the boundary the distance from each point to its nearest neighbor is bounded above by some constant depending only on m (in fact scaling the problem to reduce to $m = 1$, one can see that it is $\frac{C}{\sqrt{m}}$, for some universal C). The opposite inequality, i.e. that the distance from each point to its nearest neighbor is bounded below by some $\frac{c}{\sqrt{m}}$ for $c > 0$ universal can be obtained (at least in the periodic case, or away from the boundary) by the same argument we will give below for the Coulomb gas, due to E. Lieb [12].

1.3. Main results on the Coulomb gas. We next turn to the Coulomb gas, more precisely to the analysis of minimizers of (1.1).

We mentioned that (1.2) holds, where μ_0 is the unique minimizer over probability measures of the “mean-field energy”

$$(1.29) \quad I(\mu) = - \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2} \log|x-y| d\mu(x) d\mu(y) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} V(x) d\mu(x)$$

called the “equilibrium measure” (see [14, Chap. 1] and references therein). We denote $\Sigma = \text{Supp}(\mu_0)$. We use here the same assumptions as in [16] i.e.

$$(1.30) \quad \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V(x)}{2} - \log|x| = +\infty,$$

$$(1.31) \quad V \text{ is } \mathcal{C}^3 \text{ and there exists } \underline{m}, \overline{m} > 0 \text{ s.t. } \underline{m} \leq \frac{\Delta V}{4\pi} \leq \overline{m},$$

$$(1.32) \quad V \text{ is such that } \partial\Sigma \text{ is } \mathcal{C}^1.$$

The assumption (1.30) ensures in particular that I has a minimizer, which has compact support Σ . Also μ_0 has a density m_0 : $d\mu_0(x) = m_0(x)dx$ and $m_0 = \frac{\Delta V}{4} \mathbf{1}_\Sigma$. Hence, in view of (1.31) we have

$$(1.33) \quad 0 < \underline{m} \leq m_0 \leq \overline{m},$$

and

$$(1.34) \quad |\nabla m_0| \leq C.$$

Because there are n points in Σ , a set of fixed size, it is natural to blow-up everything to the scale \sqrt{n} , in order to obtain points that are separated by order 1 distances. We will thus denote $x'_i = \sqrt{n}x_i$, but also $\Sigma' = \sqrt{n}\Sigma$ and $m'_0(x') = m_0(x'/\sqrt{n})$ the blown-up density of μ_0 , and $d\mu'_0 = m'_0(x')dx'$. We will also write

$$(1.35) \quad \nu'_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{x'_i}.$$

In [16] we studied minimizers of w_n via Γ -convergence. More precisely we showed that $\frac{1}{n}(w_n - n^2 I(\mu_0) + \frac{n}{2} \log n)$ Γ -converges to some suitable average of W (as in Definition 4), computed over blow-ups of configurations of points. The starting point, that we will need here, is the exact “splitting formula” of [16, Lemma 2.1]: for any n and any $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(1.36) \quad w_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = n^2 I(\mu_0) - \frac{n}{2} \log n + 2n \sum_{i=1}^n \zeta(x_i) + \frac{1}{\pi} W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}).$$

Here ζ is a fixed function (depending only on V), given more precisely by $-\log * \mu_0 + \frac{1}{2}V - cst$ (see [16] for details), which satisfies

$$\zeta \geq 0 \quad \{\zeta = 0\} = \Sigma.$$

The vector field E_n is defined as the “electric field” generated by the blown-up points and their background:

$$(1.37) \quad E_n = 2\pi \nabla \Delta^{-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{x'_i} - m'_0(x') \right)$$

where $2\pi\Delta^{-1}$ is the operator of convolution by $-\log$, and the quantity $W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$ is defined according to (1.10). We then note that, if all the points are in Σ then $\sum_i \zeta(x_i) = 0$, and so being a minimizer of w_n is equivalent to being a minimizer of $W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$, in view of (1.36). We will first show that it is the case for minimizers of w_n , and thus reduce ourselves to studying minimizers of $W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$. This is how the analysis used for proving Theorems 1 and 2 is then exactly suited. The main difference here is that we have to deal with a varying background (this works fine in the end because the background m'_0 is very slowly varying as $n \rightarrow \infty$).

After the splitting of (1.36), the approach in [16] consisted in obtaining a general lower bound for $\frac{1}{n\pi}W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$ in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$, as well as a matching upper bound. The conclusions were appropriate to “almost minimizers”, i.e. configurations whose energy is asymptotically the minimal energy. As a result they were weaker and they were averaged: they said that almost minimizers are such that blown-up configurations tend to minimize W , for “almost every blow-up center in Σ ”. It is normal that almost minimizers should admit the possibility of the energy being larger than expected on a set of asymptotically vanishing volume fraction.

Here we work rather on true minimizers, and obtain stronger results. This will use the local minimality of a minimizer (with respect to its own boundary condition) as well the other specific property of minimizers that all their points are in Σ .

Theorem 3. *Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be a minimizer of w_n . Let m_0 , m'_0 and E_n be as above. The following holds:*

- (1) for all $i \in [1, n]$, $x_i \in \Sigma$;
- (2) there exist $\beta \in (0, 1)$, $\bar{c} > 0$, $C > 0$ (depending only on $\|m_0\|_{L^\infty}$), such that for every $\ell \geq \bar{c}$ and $a \in \Sigma'$ such that $d(K_\ell(a), \partial\Sigma') \geq n^{\beta/2}$, we have

$$(1.38) \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ell^2} \left| W(E_n, \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) - \int_{K_\ell(a)} \left(\min_{\mathcal{A}_{m'_0}(x)} W \right) dx \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

and

$$(1.39) \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \nu'_n(K_\ell(a)) - \int_{K_\ell(a)} m'_0(x) dx \right| \leq C\ell,$$

where ν'_n is defined in (1.35).

As already mentioned, (1.39) should be optimal and improves the result of [3] but with a slightly stronger restriction on the distance to $\partial\Sigma$; while (1.38) says more, since it says that minimizers have to behave at the microscopic scale like minimizers of W in the appropriate class $\mathcal{A}_{m'_0}$, and so can be expected to look like Abrikosov triangular lattices (this is only a conjecture of course). The proof of (1.39) is in fact derived from (1.38).

The following result is adapted from the unpublished result of Lieb [12] in the case of a constant background.

Theorem 4 ([12]). *Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be a minimizer of w_n , and $x'_i = \sqrt{n}x_i$. Then there exists $r_0 > 0$ depending only on $\|m_0\|_{L^\infty}$ (hence on V) such that*

$$\min_{i \neq j} |x'_i - x'_j| \geq r_0.$$

On the other hand, (1.39) also easily implies, in view of (1.33), that there exists some $R_0 > 0$ (depending only on \underline{m} in (1.33)) such that, if $d(x'_i, \Sigma') \geq n^{\beta/2}$, the

distance from any x'_i to its nearest neighbor is bounded by R_0 . Combined with Theorem 4, this establishes the following

Corollary 1.1. *Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be a minimizer of w_n . Let m_0, m'_0 and E_n be as above. Then there exists $r_0 > 0$ and $R_0 > 0$ depending only on μ_0 (hence on V) such that, if $d(x_i, \Sigma) \geq n^{\frac{\beta-1}{2}}$, the distance from x_i to its nearest neighbor is in $[r_0/\sqrt{n}, R_0/\sqrt{n}]$.*

1.4. Open questions and plan of the paper. Let us conclude by a set of open questions that should be solvable by the methods we used here:

- One could most likely adapt our method here to prove similar equidistribution results of points and energy for the one-dimensional renormalized energy introduced in [17] and for minimizers of the one-dimensional log gases energy also studied in [17].
- In [13], another renormalized energy is introduced, and extracted as a limiting energy for Coulomb gases in any dimension $d \geq 2$. There would remain to prove the same results as here for minimizers.
- Finally, the methods used here should allow in principle (although the setting is significantly more complex) to obtain similar equidistribution results as Theorem 3 for the energy and the vortices of minimizers of the Ginzburg-Landau energy, thus improving again on the averaged results obtained via Γ -convergence in [15]. More precisely this would mean, since in that context, the equivalent of the mean-field limit measure μ_0 is constant on its support Σ , that the density of vortices is uniform on Σ on all scales much larger than the intervortex distance, and that the Ginzburg-Landau energy density on such scales is also constant and asymptotic to $\min W$.

The paper and the proofs are organized as follows. All our proofs are energy-comparison based. They rely on the techniques introduced in [15, 16], in particular the fact that even though $W(E, \chi)$ is an energy with a singular density, it can be replaced by a energy density which is bounded below, once the number of points near the boundary is well controlled. This is the content of Proposition 3.1 which is recalled in Section 3, and allows to control E in L^p for $p < 2$ via $W(E, \chi)$, see Lemma 3.2.

In Section 2, we start with the case of a constant background equal to m . By using extension lemmas, we show that σ_0, σ_φ and σ_{per} are all asymptotically equal to σ_m^* in the limit of large squares or tori. In Section 3 we prove Theorems 1 and 2 by using a bootstrap argument: given a minimizer in a large box, we show that by a mean-value argument we can find a much smaller box (but not too small either) with a good boundary trace. Using then that a minimizer is also a minimizer on any smaller box with respect to its own boundary data, and combining with the results of Section 2 we deduce the value of the energy on the smaller box. A bootstrap argument is then used to go down to any small size box (as long as its size ℓ is still bigger than some constant). Finally we show how controlling W down to $O(1)$ scales allows to deduce (1.25) or (1.28).

In Section 4 we turn to the case of a varying background and show how to adapt similar results to Section 2, with error terms depending explicitly on the oscillation of the background. In Section 5 we turn to the Coulomb gas minimizers and prove that all their points lie in Σ as well as Theorem 4 (these both rely on similar arguments, totally independent from the rest of the paper), then we conclude with

the proof of Theorem 3 by adapting the ideas of Sections 2, 3, 4. Finally, some technical results, mostly adapted from [15], are gathered in the appendix.

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2. COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT MINIMIZATION PROBLEMS

In this section, we prove that under some assumptions on the function φ , the quantities $\sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); m)$ and $\sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); \rho)$ are well defined. Moreover, we compare the different minimization problems defined above. The results that we will prove in this section are the following.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $L > 0$ be fixed. Let $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_L(a))$ such that (HB_1) and (HB_2) are satisfied. If $\rho \in L^\infty(K_L(a))$, then the minimum of $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)})$ over $\mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_L(a))$ is achieved.*

Proposition 2.2. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$ and m be a positive number. Then:*

(1) *for all sequences of real numbers L such that $m|K_L(a)| \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$(2.1) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_0(K_L(a); m) = \sigma_m^*;$$

(2) *for all sequences of real numbers L such that $m|\mathbb{T}_L| \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$(2.2) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_{\text{per}}(L; m) = \sigma_m^*.$$

(3) *given $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$ and $M > 0$, we have*

$$(2.3) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); m) = \sigma_m^*.$$

uniformly w.r.t. φ such that (HB_1) and (HB_2) are satisfied in $K_L(a)$.

We start with the following “screening” proposition adapted from the ideas of [15]. The first part allows to extend a given configuration with given boundary data satisfying (HB_2) to a strip outside of a square, bringing the boundary value to 0, while keeping the number of points and the energy controlled (what matters is that they remain negligible compared to the volume of the square). The second part allows to do the same inside a square.

In this proof, as well as in all the sequel, several lengthscales will appear: the lengthscale ℓ of a given square, the lengthscale $\ell^\gamma \ll \ell$ which is the width needed to obtain good boundaries satisfying (HB_2) by mean-value arguments, and the lengthscale $\ell^\alpha \ll \ell^\gamma$ which is the width needed to transition from a boundary data with (HB_2) to a zero boundary data. These exponents will remain the same in the whole paper.

We will most often assume that the background densities ρ are in $\mathcal{C}^{0, \lambda}$ with $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$, $\lambda \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, M a positive constant and $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Let $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_\ell(a))$ satisfying (HB₂) on $\partial K_\ell(a)$. There exist constants $1 < \alpha < \gamma$ and $\beta \in (0, 1)$, depending on p, γ, λ , for which the following holds.*

1. *Let ρ be a $C^{0,\lambda}(K_{\ell+2\ell^\alpha}(a) \setminus K_\ell(a))$ function for which there exist $\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\underline{\rho} \leq \rho(x) \leq \bar{\rho}$. There exist C, c positive constants depending only on $p, \gamma, M, \underline{\rho}$ and $\bar{\rho}$, such that for all $\ell \geq c$ the following holds:*

There exist $t_+ \in [\ell + \ell^\alpha, \ell + 2\ell^\alpha]$ and $E_+ : \mathcal{K}_+^a \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $\mathcal{K}_+^a = K_{t_+}(a) \setminus K_\ell(a)$ such that

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_+ = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda_+} \delta_p - \rho \right) & \text{in } \mathcal{K}_+^a \\ E_+ \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial K_{t_+}(a) \\ E_+ \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial K_\ell(a) \end{cases}$$

where Λ_+ is a discrete subset of the interior of \mathcal{K}_+^a , with

$$(2.5) \quad \#\Lambda_+ \leq C\ell^{1+\alpha},$$

whose elements have distances, and distances to the boundary of \mathcal{K}_+^a , all bounded below by a constant depending only on $\bar{\rho}$, and it holds that $\operatorname{curl} E_+ = 0$ in a neighborhood of these points; moreover, we have

$$(2.6) \quad W(E_+, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_+^a}) \leq C\ell^{1+\beta} + C\ell^2 \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right),$$

and for any nonnegative function $\chi \leq 1$ such that $\chi = 1$ on $\partial K_\ell(a)$, $\chi = 0$ on $\partial K_{t_+}(a)$ and $|\nabla \chi|$ is bounded, we have

$$(2.7) \quad W(E_+, \chi) \leq C(\ell^{1+\beta} + \ell^{1+\alpha}) + C\ell^2 \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right).$$

2. *Let $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and ρ be a $C^{0,\lambda}(K_\ell(a) \setminus K_{\ell-2\ell^\alpha}(a))$ function for which there exist $\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\underline{\rho} \leq \rho(x) \leq \bar{\rho}$. There exist C, c positive constants depending only on $p, \gamma, M, \underline{\rho}$ and $\bar{\rho}$, such that for all $\ell \geq c$ the following holds:*

There exist $t_- \in [\ell - 2\ell^\alpha, \ell - \ell^\alpha]$ and $E_- : \mathcal{K}_-^a \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $\mathcal{K}_-^a = K_\ell(a) \setminus K_{t_-}(a)$ such that

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_- = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \delta_p - \rho \right) & \text{in } \mathcal{K}_-^a \\ E_- \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial K_{t_-}(a) \\ E_- \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial K_\ell(a) \end{cases}$$

where Λ_- is a discrete subset of the interior of \mathcal{K}_-^a satisfying the same properties as Λ_+ , among which

$$(2.9) \quad \#\Lambda_- \leq C\ell^{1+\alpha},$$

$$(2.10) \quad W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a}) \leq C\ell^{1+\beta} + C\ell^2 \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_-^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_-^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right),$$

and for any nonnegative function $\chi \leq 1$ such that $\chi = 1$ on $\partial K_{t-}(a)$, $\chi = 0$ on $\partial K_l(a)$ and $|\nabla \chi|$ is bounded, we have

$$(2.11) \quad W(E_-, \chi) \leq C(\ell^{1+\beta} + \ell^{1+\alpha}) + C\ell^2 \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_\pm^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_\pm^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right).$$

The proof of this proposition uses a few construction lemmas, mostly adapted from [15] to a nonconstant background, which we now state and whose proof is in the appendix.

Lemma 2.4. *Let \mathcal{R} be a rectangle with sidelengths in $[\frac{L}{2}, \frac{3L}{2}]$. Let $p \in (1, 2)$. Let $\varphi \in L^p(\partial\mathcal{R})$ be a function which is 0 except on one side of the rectangle \mathcal{R} . Let ρ be a nonnegative C^0 function. Let m be a constant such that $(m - \rho_{\mathcal{R}})|\mathcal{R}| = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial\mathcal{R}} \varphi$ where $\rho_{\mathcal{R}} := \int_{\mathcal{R}} \rho(x) dx$. Then the mean zero solution to*

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u = 2\pi(m - \rho(x)) & \text{in } \mathcal{R} \\ \nabla u \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{R} \end{cases}$$

satisfies for every $q \in [1, 2p]$

$$(2.13) \quad \int_{\mathcal{R}} |\nabla u|^q \leq C_{p,q} L^{2-\frac{q}{p}} \|\varphi\|_{L^p(\partial\mathcal{R})}^q + CL^{q+2} \|\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{R}}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{R})}^q.$$

Lemma 2.5 ([15]). *Let m be a positive constant. Let \mathcal{R} be a rectangle of barycenter 0, sidelengths in $\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}} [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$, and such that $m|\mathcal{R}| = 1$. Then the solution to*

$$(2.14) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta f = 2\pi(\delta_0 - m) & \text{in } \mathcal{R} \\ \nabla f \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{R} \end{cases}$$

satisfies

$$(2.15) \quad \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_{\mathcal{R} \setminus B(0,\eta)} |\nabla f|^2 + 2\pi \log \eta \right| \leq C$$

where C depends only on m , and for every $1 \leq q < 2$

$$(2.16) \quad \int_{\mathcal{R}} |\nabla f|^q \leq C_q m^{\frac{q}{2}-1},$$

where C_q depends only on q .

We now give the proof of Proposition 2.3. The proof is obtained by arguments similar to those of [15, Proposition 4.2] but we need to keep more carefully track of the errors and the exponents. Moreover, we have to deal with the fact that the background is a non-constant function ρ .

Proof of Proposition 2.3. Without loss of generality, we may assume $a = 0$ and $K_\ell = [-\ell, \ell]^2$. We construct E_- on $K_\ell \setminus K_{t-}$; the proof for E_+ is similar.

Step 1. We create a layer of width ℓ^α on which we connect to a zero boundary data.

Let $\alpha \in \left(\frac{2-\gamma}{1+p}, \frac{p-2+\gamma}{p-1} \right)$; such an α exists because $\gamma > \frac{3-p}{2}$. Since $p < 2$ and $\gamma < 1$, we have $\alpha < \gamma$. We start by building a strip near the lower part of ∂K_ℓ

which is compatible with the desired boundary data. For $t > 0$, denote $S_t = [-l, l] \times [-l, -l + t]$. We claim there exists $t \in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$ such that

$$(2.17) \quad f(t) := \int_{S_t} \rho(x) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_\ell \cap \partial S_t} \varphi \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

By Hölder's inequality and (HB₂), we have, for any $t \in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$,

$$\left| \int_{\partial K_\ell \cap \partial S_t} \varphi \right| \leq M^{\frac{1}{p}} \ell^{\frac{2-\gamma}{p}} \ell^{1-\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Therefore,

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha\right) = \int_{S_{\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha}} \rho(x) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_\ell \cap \partial S_{\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha}} \varphi \geq \underline{\rho} \ell^{1+\alpha} - \frac{1}{2\pi} M^{\frac{1}{p}} \ell^{1+\frac{1-\gamma}{p}} \geq 0$$

for ℓ large enough (depending on $p, \gamma, M, \underline{\rho}$), since $\alpha > \frac{1-\gamma}{p}$. It follows that

$$f(t) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha\right) + \underline{\rho}\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha\right)\ell - M^{\frac{1}{p}} \ell^{1+\frac{1-\gamma}{p}} \geq \underline{\rho}\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha\right)\ell - \frac{1}{2\pi} M^{\frac{1}{p}} \ell^{1+\frac{1-\gamma}{p}}.$$

Thus $f(\ell^\alpha) > 1$ again for ℓ large enough. By a mean-value argument, since $f(t)$ is continuous, we find that there exists $t \in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$ for which (2.17) holds.

Let t be that value. We next split the strip S_t into a finite number of rectangles \mathcal{R}_i of width $\in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$. This follows the same reasoning: we claim there exists $s \in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$ such that

$$(2.18) \quad h(s) := \int_{[-l, -l+s] \times [-l, -l+t]} \rho(x) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_\ell \cap \partial([-l, -l+s] \times [-l, -l+t])} \varphi \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

By Hölder's inequality and (HB₂) we have

$$h\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha\right) \geq \frac{1}{4} \underline{\rho} \ell^{2\alpha} - CM^{\frac{1}{p}} \ell^{\frac{2-\gamma}{p}} \ell^{\alpha(1-\frac{1}{p})} \geq 0,$$

when ℓ is large enough. For that it suffices to check that $\alpha\left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) + \frac{2-\gamma}{p} < 2\alpha$, which is true by choice of α . Arguing in the same way as above, we find that $h(\ell^\alpha) - h(\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha) > 1$ and thus by a mean value argument there exists $s \in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$ such that (2.18) holds. We define the first rectangle \mathcal{R}_1 to be $[-l, -l + s] \times [-l, -l + t]$. We may then iterate this reasoning to build a rectangle \mathcal{R}_2 of the form $[-l + s, l + s + r] \times [-l, l + t]$ for some $r \in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$, etc, until the whole strip S_t is exhausted. If the last rectangle is too narrow, we may merge it with the one before last, and this ensures a collection $\{\mathcal{R}_i\}$ of rectangles of sidelengths in $[\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \frac{3}{2}\ell^\alpha]$ partitioning S_t and such that

$$(2.19) \quad \int_{\mathcal{R}_i} \rho(x) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_\ell \cap \partial \mathcal{R}_i} \varphi \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

The construction can then be repeated near the other three sides of K_ℓ : we may find three disjoint strips in $K_\ell \setminus S_t$, which we can each again split into rectangles \mathcal{R}_i on which (2.19) holds. We still denote by $\{\mathcal{R}_i\}$ the total collection of rectangles and we observe that $K_\ell \setminus \cup_i \mathcal{R}_i$ is a rectangle.

Step 2. We define E_- in each \mathcal{R}_i . We let φ_i denotes the restriction of φ to $\partial \mathcal{R}_i \cap \partial K_\ell$ extended by 0 on the rest of $\partial \mathcal{R}_i$. The condition (2.19) means that

$$(2.20) \quad \int_{\mathcal{R}_i} \rho(x) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial \mathcal{R}_i} \varphi_i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We also let

$$(2.21) \quad \tilde{\rho}_i = \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i} + \frac{\int_{\partial\mathcal{R}_i} \varphi_i}{2\pi|\mathcal{R}_i|}$$

where we denote, for any rectangle \mathcal{R} , $\rho_{\mathcal{R}} = \int_{\mathcal{R}} \rho(x) dx$. Using Hölder's inequality and (HB₂) again, we have

$$|\tilde{\rho}_i - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}| \leq C\ell^{\alpha(-1-\frac{1}{p})} \left(\int_{\partial K_\ell} |\varphi|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq C_M \ell^{\alpha(1-\frac{1}{p}) + \frac{2-\gamma}{p}}.$$

Since $\alpha > \frac{2-\gamma}{1+p}$, we deduce that $|\tilde{\rho}_i - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}| = o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}$.

By (2.20) and (2.21), we have $\tilde{\rho}_i|\mathcal{R}_i| \in \mathbb{N}$, and since $\tilde{\rho}_i$ is equivalent to $\rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}$, this integer number belongs to $[\frac{1}{2}\rho|\mathcal{R}_i|, 2\bar{\rho}|\mathcal{R}_i|]$. We may then partition \mathcal{R}_i into $\tilde{\rho}_i|\mathcal{R}_i|$ rectangles \mathcal{R}_{ik} , whose sidelengths are in $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tilde{\rho}_i} [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]}$ and such that for each i, k , we have $\tilde{\rho}_i|\mathcal{R}_{ik}| = 1$.

On each of these rectangles, we apply Lemma 2.5 with $m = \tilde{\rho}_i$, this yields a function f_{ik} satisfying (2.15) and (2.16). We then define the vector field E_1 in $\mathcal{G} := \cup_i \mathcal{R}_i$ by $E_1 = -\nabla f_{ik}$ in each \mathcal{R}_{ik} . Since no divergence is created at the interface between the \mathcal{R}_{ik} (because $\nabla f_{ik} \cdot \nu = 0$), we obtain

$$(2.22) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_1 = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Gamma} \delta_p - \sum_i \tilde{\rho}_i \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{R}_i} \right) & \text{in } \mathcal{G} \\ E_1 \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{G} \end{cases}$$

where Γ is the union over i, k of the centers of the rectangles \mathcal{R}_{ik} . Moreover, by (2.15) and (2.16), E_1 satisfies

$$(2.23) \quad \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{G} \setminus \cup B(p, \eta)} |E_1|^2 + \pi \#\Gamma \log \eta \right| \leq C\ell^{1+\alpha}$$

and for $q < 2$

$$(2.24) \quad \int_{\mathcal{G}} |E_1|^q \leq C_q \ell^{1+\alpha},$$

since the number of \mathcal{R}_{ik} is of order $|\mathcal{R}_i| = O(\ell^{2\alpha})$ for each i , and the number of rectangles \mathcal{R}_i is $O(\ell^{1-\alpha})$. The constant C depends only on $p, \gamma, M, \underline{\rho}$ and $\bar{\rho}$; while C_q depends also on q .

Next, since $(\tilde{\rho}_i - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i})|\mathcal{R}_i| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial\mathcal{R}_i} \varphi_i$, we may apply Lemma 2.4 in each \mathcal{R}_i with $\tilde{g} = -\varphi_i$ for boundary data. Then we define the vector field $E_2 = -\nabla u_i$ which satisfies

$$(2.25) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_2 = 2\pi \left(\sum_i \tilde{\rho}_i \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{R}_i} - \rho \right) & \text{in } \mathcal{G} \\ E_2 \cdot \nu = -\tilde{g} & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{G} \end{cases}$$

(again no divergence is created at the interface). We recall that $\tilde{g} = -\varphi$ on ∂K_ℓ and 0 on the rest of $\partial\mathcal{G}$. Moreover, for every $q \in [1, 2p]$, we have

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}_i} |E_2|^q \leq C_{p,q} \ell^{\alpha(2-\frac{q}{p})} \|\varphi_i\|_{L^p(\partial\mathcal{R}_i)}^q + C\ell^{\alpha(q+2)} \|\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{R}_i)}^q.$$

Adding these relations, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathcal{G}} |E_2|^q \leq C_{p,q} \ell^{\alpha(2-\frac{q}{p})} \left(\sum_i \|\varphi_i\|_{L^p(\partial\mathcal{R}_i)}^q \right) + C \ell^{\alpha(q+2)} \left(\sum_i \|\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{R}_i)}^q \right).$$

Since $\frac{q}{p} > 1$ and the number of rectangles in \mathcal{G} is $O(\ell^{1-\alpha})$, we deduce

$$\int_{\mathcal{G}} |E_2|^q \leq C_{p,q} \ell^{\alpha(2-\frac{q}{p})} \left(\int_{\partial K_\ell} |\varphi|^p + \ell^{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} + C \ell^{\alpha(q+2)} \left(\sum_i \|\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{R}_i)}^q \right).$$

Then, using the hypothesis (HB₂) and the fact that $\|\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{R}_i}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{R}_i)} \leq C \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} \ell^{\alpha\lambda}$, we have

$$(2.26) \quad \int_{\mathcal{G}} |E_2|^q \leq C_{p,q} \ell^{\alpha(2-\frac{q}{p}) + \frac{q}{p}(2-\gamma)} + C \ell^{\alpha q + \alpha + 1} \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}^q \ell^{\alpha q \lambda}$$

with $C_{p,q}$ a positive constant that depends on p, q and M , and C a universal constant. Moreover for all $q < \frac{2p(1-\alpha)}{2-\alpha-\gamma}$, we have $\alpha \left(2 - \frac{q}{p}\right) + \frac{q}{p}(2-\gamma) < 2$. We remark that since $\alpha \in \left(\frac{2-\gamma}{1+p}, \frac{p-2+\gamma}{p-1}\right)$, we have $\frac{2p(1-\alpha)}{2-\alpha-\gamma} > 2$. Thus, we may find some $q > 2$ such that

$$(2.27) \quad \int_{\mathcal{G}} |E_2|^q \leq C_{p,q} \ell^\sigma + C \ell^{\alpha q + \alpha + 1} (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} \ell^{\alpha\lambda})^q$$

for some $\sigma < 2$.

Finally, we define $E_- = E_1 + E_2$ and $\nu = \sum_{p \in \Gamma} \delta_p$ on \mathcal{G} . In view of (2.22) and (2.25), the vector field E_- satisfies

$$(2.28) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_- = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) & \text{in } \mathcal{G} \\ E_- \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial K_\ell \\ E_- \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{G} \setminus \partial K_\ell \end{cases}.$$

and

$$(2.29) \quad \int_{\mathcal{G} \setminus \cup B(p,\eta)} |E_-|^2 = \int_{\mathcal{G} \setminus \cup B(p,\eta)} |E_1|^2 + |E_2|^2 + 2E_1 \cdot E_2.$$

Using Lemma A.1 combined with (2.23), (2.24), (2.26) and (2.27), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{G}}) &\leq W(E_1, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{G}}) + \frac{1}{2} \|E_2\|_{L^2(\mathcal{G})}^2 + \|E_1\|_{L^{q'}(\mathcal{G})} \|E_2\|_{L^q(\mathcal{G})} \\ &\leq C(\ell^{1+\alpha} + \ell^{\alpha(2-\frac{2}{p}) + \frac{2}{p}(2-\gamma)}) + (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})} \ell^{\alpha\lambda})^2 \ell^{1+3\alpha} \\ &\quad + C \ell^{\frac{1+\alpha}{q'}} \left(\ell^{\frac{\sigma}{q}} + \ell^{\frac{1+\alpha}{q} + \alpha} \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} \ell^{\alpha\lambda} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\ell^{1+\alpha} + \ell^{\alpha(2-\frac{2}{p}) + \frac{2}{p}(2-\gamma)} + \ell^{\frac{1+\alpha}{q'} + \frac{\sigma}{q}} \right) \\ &\quad + C (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})} \ell^{\alpha\lambda})^2 \ell^{1+3\alpha} + C (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})} \ell^{\alpha\lambda}) \ell^{1+2\alpha} \\ &\leq C \ell^{1+\beta_1} + C \ell^2 \left((\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})} \ell^{\alpha\lambda + 2\alpha - 1}) + (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})} \ell^{\alpha\lambda + \frac{3\alpha-1}{2}})^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

for some $\beta_1 \in (0, 1)$. Indeed,

$$\alpha \left(2 - \frac{2}{p}\right) + \frac{2}{p}(2-\gamma) < 2$$

and

$$\frac{1+\alpha}{q'} + \frac{1}{q}\sigma < 2 \left(\frac{1}{q'} + \frac{1}{q} \right) = 2.$$

Moreover, if we choose $\alpha < \frac{2\lambda+1}{2\lambda+3}$, we obtain

$$(2.30) \quad W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{G}}) \leq C\ell^{1+\beta_1} + C\ell^2 \left((\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})}\ell^{\beta_2\lambda}) + (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{G})}\ell^{\beta_3\lambda})^2 \right)$$

with $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \in (0, 1)$. Such an α exists since $\frac{2\lambda+1}{2\lambda+3} \geq \frac{1}{2} > \frac{2-\gamma}{1+p}$ whenever $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$. To summarize α must be chosen in the interval $\left(\frac{2-\gamma}{1+p}, \delta \right)$ where $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{p-2+\gamma}{p-1}, \frac{2\lambda+1}{2\lambda+3} \right\}$.

Step 3. There remains to define t_- and extend E_- to $\mathcal{D} := K_\ell \setminus (\mathcal{G} \cup K_{t_-})$. We proceed as follows. First of all, by a mean value argument we remark that if ℓ is sufficiently large, there exists $t_- \in [\ell - 2\ell^\alpha, \ell - \ell^\alpha]$ such that $\int_{\mathcal{D}} \rho(x) dx \in \mathbb{N}$. We then need to partition \mathcal{D} into rectangles \mathcal{D}_i over which $\int_{\mathcal{D}_i} \rho$ is an integer. To do this, we repeat essentially the same as in Step 1, except we no longer have to deal with nonzero boundary conditions. First, starting from the edges, we split \mathcal{D} into strips of width $\in [\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$ on which $\int \rho$ is an integer, then we split again each strip into rectangles of sidelengths in $[\frac{1}{2}\ell^\alpha, \ell^\alpha]$ on which $\int \rho$ is an integer. This exhausts \mathcal{D} since $\int_{\mathcal{D}} \rho \in \mathbb{N}$, however because of the corners, some of the cells need to be ‘‘L-shaped’’ polygons instead of rectangles (this doesn’t cause any serious problem however). Once the \mathcal{D}_i are thus constructed, we proceed to construct E_- in each \mathcal{D}_i , operating exactly as in \mathcal{R}_i in Step 1 and Step 2 (except replacing φ_i by 0 everywhere) (i.e. splitting each \mathcal{D}_i into many rectangles of size $O(1)$). We obtain a vector field E_- in \mathcal{D} , with $\tilde{\Gamma}$ the corresponding set of points, satisfying an upper bound for $W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})$ which is at least as good as (2.30). Combining this with the results of Steps 1 and 2, we obtain a vector field E_- satisfying the desired properties (2.8) and (2.10). We also easily check that Λ_- satisfies the other desired properties: its cardinal is bounded by the volume concerned i.e. $O(\ell^{1+\alpha})$ and its points are separated by a fixed distance (depending only on $\bar{\rho}$), by construction.

Step 4. There remains to prove (2.11). This follows the proof of [15, Proposition 3.1]. First, we note that by definition of W and since the points in Λ_- are separated by a fixed distance, say $4r_0$,

$$(2.31) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{K}_-^a \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda_-} B(p, r_0)} |E_-|^2 \leq W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a}) + \pi \# \Lambda_- \log \frac{1}{r_0} + C$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.32) \quad W(E_-, \chi) &= \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{K}_-^a \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda_-} B(p, \eta)} |E_-|^2 \chi + \pi \sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \chi(p) \log \eta \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{K}_-^a \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda_-} B(p, r_0)} |E_-|^2 + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{B(p, r_0) \setminus B(p, \eta)} |E_-|^2 \chi + \pi \chi(p) \log \eta \right) \\
 &\leq W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a}) + \pi \# \Lambda_- \log \frac{1}{r_0} + C + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \chi(p) \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{B(p, r_0) \setminus B(p, \eta)} |E_-|^2 + \pi \log \eta \right) \\
 &\quad + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \frac{1}{2} \int_{B(p, r_0) \setminus B(p, \eta)} |E_-|^2 (\chi - \chi(p)).
 \end{aligned}$$

We may also bound $\sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \left(\int_{B(p, r_0) \setminus B(p, \eta)} \frac{1}{2} |E_-|^2 + \pi \log \eta \right)$ by $W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a})$. It remains to control the last term in the right-hand side of (2.32). Let us define $\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{K}_-^a \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda_-} B(p, t)} |E_-|^2$. We have $\Phi(t) \leq W(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a}) + \pi \# \Lambda_- \log \frac{1}{t} + C$, and $\Phi'(t) = -\sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \int_{\partial B(p, t)} |E_-|^2$. On the other hand, since χ is Lipschitz, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \int_{B(p, r_0) \setminus B(p, \eta)} |E_-|^2 (\chi - \chi(p)) &\leq C \sum_{p \in \Lambda_-} \int_{B(p, r_0) \setminus B(p, \eta)} |E_-|^2 |x - p| \\
 &= -C \int_{\eta}^{r_0} \Phi'(t) t \, dt \\
 &= -C \left(\Phi(r_0) r_0 - \Phi(\eta) \eta + \int_{\eta}^{r_0} \Phi(t) \, dt \right) \leq CW(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a}) + C \# \Lambda_- + o_{\eta}(1),
 \end{aligned}$$

where C depends only on r_0 . Inserting into (2.32) we obtain

$$W(E_-, \chi) \leq CW(E_-, \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{K}_-^a}) + C \# \Lambda_-$$

and combining with (2.10) and (2.9), we obtain the result (2.11) \square

2.1. Proof of Proposition 2.1. Let $\{E_n\}_n$ be a minimizing sequence for

$$\inf_{\mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_L(a))} W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}),$$

and let Λ_n be the associated set of points, and $\nu_n = \sum_{p \in \Lambda_n} \delta_p$. In view of the constitutive relation (1.8), the boundary data φ and the density ρ completely determine the number of points, so we have that $\{\nu_n\}_n$ is a bounded family of measures. Up to extraction of a subsequence, we may write that ν_n converges weakly to some ν of the form $\sum_{p \in \Lambda} d_p \delta_p$ for some finite set of points Λ and some positive integers d_p .

Next we show that, up to another extraction, E_n converges in the sense of distributions to some E . Let X be a smooth vector field vanishing on $\partial K_L(a)$. We may write a Helmholtz decomposition $X = \nabla \zeta + \nabla^\perp \xi$, with $\xi = 0$ on $\partial K_L(a)$, and one may check that $\|\zeta\|_{L^\infty}$ is controlled by, say, the C^1 norm of X . Integrating by

parts and using the fact that $E_n \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_L(a))$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{K_L(a)} E_n \cdot X &= \int_{K_L(a)} E_n \cdot (\nabla \zeta + \nabla^\perp \xi) = \int_{\partial K_L(a)} \varphi \zeta - 2\pi \int_{K_L(a)} (\nu_n - \rho) \zeta \\ &\leq C \|\zeta\|_{L^\infty} \leq C \|X\|_{C^1}. \end{aligned}$$

It thus follows that E_n is bounded in the sense of distributions in $K_L(a)$ and converges, up to extraction, to some E , which must satisfy

$$\operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) \quad \operatorname{curl} E = 0.$$

Letting $K_\eta = K_L(a) \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)$, we have that $\operatorname{div}(E - E_n) = \operatorname{curl}(E - E_n) = 0$ in K_η for n large enough depending on η (such that $\Lambda_n \cap K_\eta = \emptyset$). Elliptic regularity then implies that the convergence of E_n is in fact uniform in $K_{2\eta}$, i.e. away from Λ .

We next claim that $\Lambda \cap \partial K_L(a) = \emptyset$. If not there would be some point $p_n \in \Lambda_n$ such that $\operatorname{dist}(p_n, \partial K_L(a)) \rightarrow 0$. Up to a change of coordinates, we may assume that $p_n \rightarrow 0 \in \partial K_L(a)$ and that the segment $[0, \varepsilon_0] \times \{0\}$ is included in $\partial K_L(a)$ and contains no other point of Λ . An expansion of E_n near p_n shows that

$$(2.33) \quad E_n(x) = \frac{x - p_n}{|x - p_n|^2} + f_n(x)$$

hence

$$(2.34) \quad \varphi = E_n \cdot \nu = \frac{(x - p_n) \cdot \nu}{|x - p_n|^2} + f_n(x) \cdot \nu \quad \text{on } [0, \varepsilon_0] \times \{0\},$$

where f_n converges uniformly on $[0, \varepsilon_0] \times \{0\}$. On the other hand, computing explicitly, we have, for any $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$,

$$\int_{[0, \varepsilon] \times \{0\}} \left| \frac{(x - p_n) \cdot \nu}{|x - p_n|^2} \right| dx = \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{p_n^{(2)}}{t^2 + p_n^{(2)}} dt = \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{\varepsilon}{p_n^{(2)}}$$

where $p_n^{(2)}$ is the second coordinate of p_n and tends to 0. Since $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_L(a))$ and f_n converges uniformly, inserting into (2.34) we must have $\operatorname{Arctg} \frac{\varepsilon}{p_n^{(2)}} \leq C o_\varepsilon(1)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, where C is independent of n and ε . But for any fixed ε , $\operatorname{Arctg} \frac{\varepsilon}{p_n^{(2)}} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, a contradiction. It follows that the claim holds. From this we deduce two facts: first E_n converges uniformly in a neighborhood of $\partial K_L(a)$, therefore E satisfies $E \cdot \nu = \varphi$ on $\partial K_L(a)$ as well. Second, since $\Lambda \cap K_L(a) = \emptyset$ and Λ is a finite set of points, the points in Λ_n stay at distance from $\partial K_L(a)$ which is bounded below, hence the argument in the proof of [15, Lemma 4.8] allows to show that $d_p = 1$ for every $p \in \Lambda$, i.e. there are no multiple points. We may thus conclude that E belongs to $\mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_L(a))$.

To complete the proof there remains to show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) = W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}).$$

But using again that the points in Λ_n stay at distance from $\partial K_L(a)$ which is bounded below, this follows easily by the argument of [15], end of the proof of Lemma 4.8: since $E_n \rightarrow E$ uniformly away from Λ , we have for any $\eta > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{K_L(a) \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda_n} B(p, \eta)} |E_n|^2 + \pi \#\Lambda_n \log \eta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{K_L(a) \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} |E|^2 + \pi \#\Lambda \log \eta$$

and the result will follow if the convergence is uniform with respect to η (so that we may reverse the $\eta \rightarrow 0$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$ limits). This follows, as in [15] from the expansion (2.33) with f_n uniformly bounded near each p_n , implying

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \int_{B(p_n, \eta_2) \setminus B(p_n, \eta_1)} |E_n|^2 + \pi \log \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} \right| \leq C \sqrt{\eta_2}$$

thus proving the uniformity of the convergence.

We note that the existence of a minimizer of $W(E, \mathbb{T}_L)$ on $\mathcal{A}_{m, per}(\mathbb{T}_L)$ can be proven with the same arguments.

2.2. Proof of Proposition 2.2. With the help of Proposition 2.3, we have a first easy comparison between the quantities $\sigma_0(\cdot; \rho)$ and $\sigma_\varphi(\cdot; \rho)$.

Lemma 2.6. *Under the hypotheses of Proposition 2.3, there exist c, C positive constants and $\beta \in (0, 1)$ such that for all $\ell \geq c$, there exist $t_+ \in [\ell + \ell^\alpha, \ell + 2\ell^\alpha]$ and $t_- \in [\ell - 2\ell^\alpha, \ell - \ell^\alpha]$ such that*

(2.35)

$$\sigma_0(K_{t_+}(a); \rho) - C \left(\frac{1}{\ell^{1-\beta}} + \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \right) \leq \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho),$$

(2.36)

$$\sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho) \leq \sigma_0(K_{t_-}(a); \rho) + C \left(\frac{1}{\ell^{1-\beta}} + \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_-^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_-^a)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \right),$$

where $\mathcal{K}_+^a = K_{t_+}(a) \setminus K_\ell(a)$ and $\mathcal{K}_-^a = K_\ell(a) \setminus K_{t_-}(a)$. The constants c, C and $\beta < 1$ depend only on p, γ, M, ρ and $\bar{\rho}$.

Remark 4. Note that if ρ is constant, Lemma 2.6 means that

$$(2.37) \quad \sigma_0(K_{t_+}(a); \rho) - C\ell^{\beta-1} \leq \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho) \leq \sigma_0(K_{t_-}(a); \rho) + C\ell^{\beta-1}$$

Proof of Lemma 2.6. Without loss of generality, we may assume $a = 0$.

Let E be a minimizer for $\sigma_\varphi(K_\ell; \rho)$, i.e. $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell}) = \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell; \rho)|K_\ell|$. Let us extend E to $K_{t_+} \setminus K_\ell$ via Proposition 2.3: we set $E = E_+$ in $K_{t_+} \setminus K_\ell$ where E_+ is given by the first part of Proposition 2.3 and thus satisfying (2.6). This extended E satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma A.2 on K_{t_+} with $\varphi = 0$ (indeed note again that the normal components coincide on ∂K_ℓ); hence, there exists $\tilde{E} \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho, 0}(K_{t_+})$ such that $W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_+}}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_+}})$. As a consequence, using (2.6),

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0(K_{t_+}; \rho)|K_{t_+}| &\leq W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_+}}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_+}}) = W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell}) + W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_+} \setminus K_\ell}) \\ &\leq \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell; \rho)|K_\ell| + C \left(\ell^{1+\beta} + \ell^2 \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_+)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Next, let E be a minimizer of $\sigma_0(K_{t_-}; \rho)$ in K_{t_-} and $E = E_-$ in $K_\ell \setminus K_{t_-}$ with E_- constructed via the second part of Proposition 2.3. This extended E satisfies the assumptions of Lemma A.2 as before, thus there exists $\tilde{E} \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(K_\ell)$ such that $W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell})$. Consequently, using (2.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell; \rho)|K_\ell| &\leq W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell}) = W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_-}}) + W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell \setminus K_{t_-}}) \\ &\leq \sigma_0(K_{t_-}; \rho)|K_{t_-}| + C \left(\ell^{1+\beta} + \ell^2 \left(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_-)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \left(1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(\mathcal{K}_-)} \ell^{\beta\lambda} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

□

We now have all the ingredients to prove the following proposition that gives a comparison between the quantities $\sigma_0(\cdot; m)$, $\sigma_\varphi(\cdot; m)$, $\sigma_{per}(\cdot, m)$ and $\sigma_m^* = \min_{\mathcal{A}_m} W$ for m a positive number. This correspond to the case of a constant background; the case of a non-constant background, useful for the Coulomb gas problem, is more involved and is treated in Section 4.

Proof of Proposition 2.2. Without loss of generality, we may assume $a = 0$ and $m = 1$; the case of general m follows by (1.13). We reproduce here arguments of [15, Section 4].

First, let us show that $\sigma_1^* \leq \sigma_0(K_L; 1)$. Let E_0 be a minimizer of $\sigma_0(K_L; 1)$. By Remark 2, $\Lambda \cap \partial K_L = \emptyset$. Moreover, since $\text{curl } E_0 = 0$ in K_L and $E_0 \cdot \nu = 0$, we may write $E_0 = -\nabla H_0$ with $\partial_\nu H_0 = 0$ on ∂K_L . Thus defining H_0 on $[-L, 3L] \times [-L, 3L]$ by reflections across the sides of the square K_L we have $-\Delta H_0 = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda_0} \delta_p - 1 \right)$, where Λ_0 is obtained from $\text{div } E_0 + 2\pi$ by reflections across the sides of the square K_L . Moreover, $H_0(-L, y) = H_0(3L, y)$ and $H_0(x, -L) = H_0(x, 3L)$ so that we may periodize H_0 to have it defined on \mathbb{R}^2 . Then $E := -\nabla H_0 \in \mathcal{A}_1$ and since everything is periodic, W can be computed through the results of [15, Section 3.1]:

$$\sigma_1^* \leq W_K(E) = \frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{2L}})}{4|K_L|} = \frac{4W(E_0, \mathbf{1}_{K_L})}{4|K_L|} = \sigma_0(K_L; 1).$$

Next, let E be a minimizer of W in \mathcal{A}_1 . As a consequence of [15, Proposition 4.2], there exists a sequence $\{E_L\}_{L^2 \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{A}_{1,0}(K_L)$ such that

$$\frac{W(E_L, \mathbf{1}_{K_L})}{|K_L|} \leq \sigma_1^* + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

By definition of $\sigma_0(K_L; 1)$, it follows that $\sigma_0(K_L; 1) \leq \sigma_1^* + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}$.

Similarly, as a consequence of [15, Corollary 4.4], there exists a minimizing sequence for $\min_{\mathcal{A}_1} W$ consisting of \mathbb{T}_L -periodic vector fields. Hence, since $\sigma_{per}(L; 1)$ is the minimum among all E which are \mathbb{T}_L periodic, we deduce $\sigma_{per}(L; 1) \leq \sigma_1^* + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}$. Moreover, it is clear that $\sigma_1^* \leq \sigma_{per}(L; 1)$. Indeed, $\sigma_{per}(L; 1) = \min_{E \in \mathcal{A}_{1,per}(\mathbb{T}_L)} W(E) \geq \min_{\mathcal{A}_1} W = \sigma_1^*$.

Finally, to obtain (2.3) with $m = 1$, we use (2.1) with $m = 1$ and combine it with Lemma 2.6. \square

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1 AND THEOREM 2

In this section, we turn to the main proofs. We use previous results in the case where the function ρ is constant, that means $\rho(x) = m$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and for some positive number m . Note that in this particular case the condition (HB₁) reduces to

$$(HB_1) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_L(a)} \varphi + m|K_L(a)| \in \mathbb{N}.$$

3.1. Preliminary results. We start by recalling some technical results from [15] that we will need repeatedly.

The following result from [15, Proposition 4.9] is crucial because it shows how the energy density associated to $W(E, \chi)$ can be replaced by an essentially positive density, at a cost depending on the number of points near the boundary (this is

why we always need to have good controls on the number of points in addition to control on $W(E, \chi)$.

Proposition 3.1 ([15]). *Assume $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is open, and let \hat{U} denotes the set $\{x | d(x, U) < 1\}$. Assume (E, ν) are such that $\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p$ for some finite subset Λ of \hat{U} and $\operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho)$ in \hat{U} and $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ in $\cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta) \cap \hat{U}$ for some $\eta > 0$, with $\rho \in L^\infty(\hat{U})$. Then there exists a measure g supported on \hat{U} and such that*

- $g \geq -C(\|\rho\|_\infty^2 + 1)$ on \hat{U} , where C is a universal constant.
- For any function χ compactly supported in U we have

$$(3.1) \quad \left| W(E, \chi) - \int \chi dg \right| \leq Cn(\log n + \|\rho\|_\infty) \|\nabla \chi\|_\infty$$

where $n = \#\{p \in \Lambda | B(p, 1) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\nabla \chi) \neq \emptyset\}$.

- For any $S \subset U$

$$(3.2) \quad \#(\Lambda \cap S) \leq C(1 + \|\rho\|_\infty^2 |\hat{S}| + g(\hat{S})),$$

where C is universal.

We note here that in the proof of [15] we can control the error in (3.1) by the number of points at distance ≤ 1 from $\operatorname{Supp}(\nabla \chi)$, at the expense of a possibly larger constant C in the first item. We also note that in [15, Proposition 4.9] the additional assumption $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ is placed, however it is not used at all in the proof, so we removed it here.

The next lemma gives a control of L^p norm of vector field by the renormalized energy W . A better estimate can be found in [18, 13] but we will not need them here.

Lemma 3.2 ([15, Lemma 4.7]). *Let χ be a positive function compactly supported in an open set U and assume that $\operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho)$ in*

$$\hat{U} = \{x | d(x, U) < 1\}$$

where $\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p$ for some finite subset Λ of \hat{U} , and $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ in $\cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta) \cap \hat{U}$. Then, there exists $C > 0$ universal and for any $p \in [1, 2)$, $C_p > 0$ depending only on p , such that

$$\int_U \chi^{p/2} |E|^p \leq C(|U| + C_p)^{1-p/2} (W(E, \chi) + n(\log n + \|\rho\|_\infty) \|\chi\|_\infty + n \|\nabla \chi\|_\infty)^{p/2}$$

where $n = \#\Lambda$.

From these two results we can deduce the following preliminary result which allows to bound the number of points in an “annular type” region.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\rho \in L^\infty(K_{L+1})$ and E satisfy*

$$\operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) \quad \text{in } K_{L+1}$$

with $\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p$ for some discrete set Λ , and $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ in $\cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)$ for some $\eta > 0$, and assume

$$W(E, \chi_{K_L}) \leq C_0 L^2 \quad \nu(K_{L+1}) \leq C_0 L^2.$$

Then for any positive r, c_1, c_2 such that $r + c_1 \leq L - 2$, and $p \in (1, 2)$, we have

$$|\nu(K_{r+c_1}) - \nu(K_{r-c_2})| \leq Cr^{1-\frac{1}{p}} L^{\frac{2}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L + Cr$$

where C depends only on $C_0, c_1, c_2, \|\rho\|_{L^\infty}$ and p .

Proof. First of all, Lemma 3.2 gives that for $p \in (1, 2)$

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \|E\|_{L^p(K_{L-1})} &\leq CL^{\frac{2}{p}-1} (W(E, \chi_{K_L}) + \nu(K_{L+1}) \log \nu(K_{L+1}))^{1/2} \\ &\leq CL^{\frac{2}{p}-1} (L^2 + L^2 \log L)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq CL^{\frac{2}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L, \end{aligned}$$

where C depends only on $p, \|\rho\|_{L^\infty}$, and C_0 .

Next, for $t \leq L-2$, a mean value argument gives a $t_- \in [t-1, t]$ and a $t_+ \in [t, t+1]$ such that

$$(3.4) \quad \|E\|_{L^p(\partial K_{t_-})} \leq \|E\|_{L^p(K_{L-1})} \leq CL^{2/p} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L \quad \|E\|_{L^p(\partial K_{t_+})} \leq CL^{2/p} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L.$$

Since $\nu(K_{t_\pm}) - \int_{K_{t_\pm}} \rho(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_{t_\pm}} E \cdot \nu$, it follows with Hölder's inequality that

$$\left| \nu(K_{t_\pm}) - \int_{K_{t_\pm}} \rho(x) dx \right| \leq Ct^{1-\frac{1}{p}} L^{2/p} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L.$$

Since $\nu(K_{t_-}) \leq \nu(K_t) \leq \nu(K_{t_+})$ and $\rho \in L^\infty$ we immediately deduce that for any $t \leq L-2$

$$(3.5) \quad \left| \nu(K_t) - \int_{K_t} \rho(x) dx \right| \leq Ct^{1-\frac{1}{p}} L^{2/p} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L + \|\rho\|_{L^\infty} t.$$

The result easily follows with again the same argument. \square

The proof of Theorem 1 relies on the selection of good boundaries by mean value arguments, which is provided by the following two variants of the same lemma, whose proofs are postponed to the end of the section. The first one concerns vector-fields without boundary conditions, the second one vector fields with given good boundary conditions. Because we will need them later, we state them with varying background.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$, and K_L be some square of sidelength $2L$. Let $\rho \in L^\infty(K_{L+1})$ and E satisfy*

$$\operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) \quad \text{in } K_{L+1}$$

with $\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p$ for some discrete set Λ , and $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ in $\cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)$ for some $\eta > 0$; and assume that there exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that we have

$$(3.6) \quad \frac{\nu(K_{L+1})}{|K_{L+1}|} < C_1$$

for the associated ν and such that

$$(3.7) \quad \frac{W(E, \chi_{K_L})}{|K_L|} \leq C_2.$$

Then, for all L large enough (depending on γ) and any ℓ such that

$$(3.8) \quad L \geq \ell \geq L^{1/\delta} \quad \text{with } 1 < \delta < \frac{1}{p} \left(1 - \gamma + \frac{p}{2}(1 + \gamma)\right)$$

and $a \in K_L$ such that $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$, there exists some $t \in [\ell - 2\ell^\gamma, \ell - \ell^\gamma]$ such that

$$(3.9) \quad \int_{\partial K_t(a)} |E|^p \leq M\ell^{2-\gamma},$$

$$(3.10) \quad W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(a)}) \leq W(E, \chi_{K_t(a)}) + C\ell^{1+\gamma} + C\ell^{\frac{2\delta-1}{p}+1} \log^{\frac{3}{2}} \ell,$$

$$(3.11) \quad \left| \nu(K_t(a)) - \int_{K_t(a)} \rho(x) dx \right| \leq C\ell^{2-\gamma}.$$

The constants C, M depend only $p, \gamma, \delta, C_1, C_2$ and $\|\rho\|_{L^\infty(K_{L+1})}$.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$, $M > 0$, $L > 0$ and K_L be some square of sidelength $2L$. Let $\rho \in L^\infty(K_L)$ and $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_L(a))$ such that (HB₁) and (HB₂) are satisfied in K_L . Let E satisfy*

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) & \text{in } K_L \\ E \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial K_L \end{cases}$$

with $\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p$ for some discrete set Λ , and $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ in $\cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)$ for some $\eta > 0$; and assume that there exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$(3.12) \quad \frac{\nu(K_L)}{|K_L|} \leq C_1$$

for the associated ν and such that

$$(3.13) \quad \frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L})}{|K_L|} \leq C_2.$$

Then, for all L large enough, we have

$$(3.14) \quad W(E, \chi_{K_L}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L}) + \tilde{C}L^{1+\beta},$$

and for all $a \in K_L$ such that $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$

$$(3.15) \quad W(E, \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L}) + CL(L - \ell) + \tilde{C}L^{1+\beta}$$

where C is a universal constant, $\beta \in (0, 1)$ and \tilde{C} depends on p, M, γ, C_1 and $\|\rho\|_{L^\infty}$. Moreover, the results of Lemma 3.4, i.e. for any ℓ satisfying (3.8), the existence of t with (3.9), (3.10), (3.11), hold true.

3.2. Proof of Theorem 1. First of all, we observe that (1.22) and (1.23) have been proven in Proposition 2.2. There remains to show the equidistribution properties of a minimizer E_φ . The proof is based on a bootstrap argument: by a mean value argument, using the a priori bound on the energy $W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) \leq CL^2$ and the fact that W essentially controls the L^p norm of E_φ for $p < 2$ (see Lemma 3.2), we can find a square close to $K_\ell(a)$ which has a good boundary, i.e. such that (HB₂) is satisfied (relative to ℓ). This is only possible if ℓ is not too small compared to L , more precisely if $\ell \geq L^{1/\delta}$ for some $\delta > 1$ specified later. If indeed $\ell \geq L^{1/\delta}$ then we are essentially done: a simple comparison argument in the square with the good boundary, combined with (2.3) allows to conclude that the energy (per unit volume) of E_φ in the square is close to σ_m^* , and the number of points per unit volume is close to m . If ℓ is smaller than $L^{1/\delta}$, then we bootstrap the argument: we first obtain by the above argument a control of the energy and the number of points on a square of size $L^{1/\delta}$ containing $K_\ell(a)$, and then we re-apply the reasoning starting from that square. This allows to go down to $\ell \leq L^{1/\delta^2}$, and we iterate the procedure until we reach any ℓ . This iteration will not cumulate any error, its only main restriction is that the final square will have to be at a certain distance away from $\partial K_L(a)$, because of the repeated mean value arguments. This restriction is

natural however, since a boundary condition φ satisfying (HB₂) can concentrate locally on $\partial K_L(a)$, and it then takes a certain distance for a minimizer to “absorb” the effect of such a concentration on the boundary.

We start with the following easy comparison lemma.

Lemma 3.6. *Let m be a positive number. Let $q \in (1, 2)$, $L > 0$ and $\varphi \in L^q(\partial K_L)$ such that (HB₁) is satisfied in K_L . Let E_φ be a minimizer of $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L})$ in the class $\mathcal{A}_{m, \varphi}(K_L)$. For every $a \in K_L$ such that $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$, let ψ be the restriction of $E_\varphi \cdot \nu$ to $\partial K_\ell(a)$. If ψ satisfies (HB₂) in $K_\ell(a)$ for some $p \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$ and $M > 0$, then*

$$(3.16) \quad \left| \frac{W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

Proof. Since E_φ is a minimizer, it must be a minimizer on $K_\ell(a)$ with respect to its own boundary condition, i.e. we have

$$\sigma_\psi(K_\ell(a); m) = \frac{W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|}.$$

The result then follows by applying Proposition 2.2. \square

Remark 5. *We note that the results of Proposition 2.2 and Lemma 3.6 still hold true if $K_L(a)$ and $K_\ell(a)$ are not squares but rectangles whose sides are both comparable to L as $L \rightarrow \infty$.*

We now proceed to the proof of Theorem 1.

Step 1. Proof of (1.24) in the general case.

Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$ and $\delta > 0$ as in (3.8); let $\ell \leq L$ and $a \in K_L$ such that $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$. Let E_φ be a minimizer for $\sigma_\varphi(K_L; m)$. In view of (2.3), we have $W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_L}) \leq (\sigma_m^* + 1)|K_L|$ for L large enough. Moreover, the number of points (associated to E_φ) in K_L is completely determined by φ , it is $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial K_L} \varphi + m|K_L|$. In view of (HB₂), it is thus controlled by $(m+1)|K_L|$, for L large enough. Let us assume first that $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq 3\ell^\gamma$ so that $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq \max(3\ell^\gamma, L^\beta)$.

Case 1: $\ell + 3\ell^\gamma \geq L^{1/\delta}$. Let us then define the smaller scale $\ell_1 = \ell + 3\ell^\gamma$. Since we assumed $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq 3\ell^\gamma$, we have $K_{\ell+3\ell^\gamma}(a) \subset K_L$, and so there exists a center a_1 such that

$$(3.17) \quad K_{\ell+3\ell^\gamma}(a) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L.$$

If L is large enough (hence ℓ is too), we may then apply Lemma 3.5 to E_φ in K_L with smaller square $K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L$, $C_1 = m+1$ and $C_2 = \sigma_m^* + 1$. The lemma gives us the existence of t_1 satisfying $\ell_1 - 2\ell_1^\gamma \leq t_1 < \ell_1 - \ell_1^\gamma$ and such that

$$\int_{\partial K_{t_1}(a_1)} |E_\varphi|^p \leq M_1 \ell_1^{2-\gamma}$$

with M_1 and C depending only on C_1 , C_2 and p . Moreover,

$$(3.18) \quad \left| \frac{\nu(K_{t_1}(a_1))}{|K_{t_1}(a_1)|} - m \right| \leq \frac{C}{\ell_1^\gamma}$$

We note that $t_1 \geq \ell_1 - 2\ell_1^\gamma = (\ell + 3\ell^\gamma) - 2(\ell + 3\ell^\gamma)^\gamma \geq \ell$ as soon as ℓ is large enough, thus, with (3.17) we have

$$(3.19) \quad K_\ell(a) \subset K_{t_1}(a_1) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L.$$

Applying then Lemma 3.6 in the square $K_{t_1}(a_1)$, we deduce

$$(3.20) \quad \left| \frac{W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_1}(a_1)})}{|K_{t_1}(a_1)|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell_1 \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

Applying then Lemma 3.5 in this same square, more precisely applying (3.15) and combining with (3.20), we obtain (1.24).

Case 2: $\ell + 3\ell^\gamma \leq L^{1/\delta}$. Let $\ell_1 = L^{1/\delta}$. Since we have $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq L^\beta$, we have $K_{\ell+L^\beta}(a) \subset K_L$, and so there exists a center a_1 such that

$$(3.21) \quad K_{\ell+L^\beta}(a) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L.$$

If L is large enough, we then apply Lemma 3.5 to E_φ in K_L with smaller square $K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L$, $C_1 = m + 1$ and $C_2 = \sigma_m^* + 1$. The lemma gives us the existence of t_1 satisfying $\ell_1 - 2\ell_1^\gamma \leq t_1 < \ell_1 - \ell_1^\gamma$ and such that

$$\int_{\partial K_{t_1}(a_1)} |E_\varphi|^p \leq M_1 \ell_1^{2-\gamma}$$

with M_1 and C depending only on C_1 , C_2 and p , and (3.18) holds. Applying Lemma 3.6 in $K_{t_1}(a_1)$, we have (3.20) in that square. We note that we have $t_1 - \ell_1 \geq -2\ell_1^\gamma = -2L^{\gamma/\delta}$ so in view of (3.21) we have

$$K_{\ell+L^\beta-2L^{\gamma/\delta}}(a) \subset K_{t_1}(a_1) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L.$$

Next, we observe that if $\ell \geq \bar{c}$ for some $\bar{c} > 0$, the assumptions of Lemma 3.5 are satisfied in $K_{t_1}(a_1)$ with the same constants C_1 and C_2 . This is an immediate consequence of (3.18) and (3.20), as soon as t_1 , hence ℓ is large enough. We can thus re-apply Lemma 3.5 in $K_{t_1}(a_1)$ with new subscale $\ell_2 = \max(\ell + 3\ell^\gamma, \ell_1^{1/\delta})$. We may distinguish the two cases $\ell + 3\ell^\gamma \geq \ell_1^{1/\delta}$ and $\ell + 3\ell^\gamma \leq \ell_1^{1/\delta}$ just as above, and iterate the same proof. This way, we define a finite sequence ℓ_k with $\ell_k = \max(\ell + 3\ell^\gamma, \ell_{k-1}^{1/\delta})$ with terminates at $\ell + 2\ell^\gamma$. This takes at most s steps where

$$(3.22) \quad s := - \left\lceil \frac{\log \frac{\log \ell}{\log L}}{\log \delta} \right\rceil,$$

which is the smallest integer such that $L \geq \ell \geq L^{\delta^{-s}}$ (here $[\cdot]$ denotes the integer part). Bounding each time ℓ_k by $L^{1/\delta}$, we obtain this way a sequence of ℓ_k, t_k, a_k with

$$K_{\ell+L^\beta-2sL^{\gamma/\delta}}(a) \subset K_{t_s}(a_s) \subset K_{\ell_s}(a_s) \subset \cdots \subset K_{t_1}(a_1) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_L(a).$$

Choosing $1 > \beta > \gamma/\delta$ (which is possible since $\gamma < 1$ and $\delta > 1$) in view of the definition of s , we have $L^\beta - 2sL^{\gamma/\delta} \geq 0$ if L is large enough, which ensures that $K_\ell(a) \subset K_{t_s}(a_s)$.

The result of the final step of applying Lemma 3.5 yields t_s and a_s such that (HB₂) holds on $\partial K_{t_s}(a_s)$ and

$$(3.23) \quad \left| \frac{W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_s}(a_s)})}{|K_{t_s}(a_s)|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}$$

and

$$(3.24) \quad \left| \frac{\nu(K_{t_s}(a_s))}{|K_{t_s}(a_s)|} - m \right| \leq \frac{C}{\ell^\gamma}.$$

Applying one last time Lemma 3.5 in $K_{t_s}(a_s)$ (on which the assumptions are satisfied) which contains $K_\ell(a)$, more precisely applying (3.15) and combining with (3.23), we obtain (1.24) under the assumption $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq 3\ell^\gamma$, implied by $3\ell^\gamma \leq L^\beta$ (note that this includes in particular $\ell = \bar{c}$ if L is large enough.)

Finally, let us remove the assumption $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq 3\ell^\gamma$ by treating the case $3\ell^\gamma \geq L^\beta$ and $d(K_\ell(a), \partial K_L) \geq L^\beta$. In that case, let us partition $K_\ell(a)$ into identical squares \bar{K}_i of sidelengths $\in [\bar{c}, 2\bar{c}]$ and satisfying $d(K_i, \partial K_L) \geq L^\beta$. Let us then consider K_i the open squares with same centers and sidelength augmented by 1. They make an open cover of $K_\ell(a)$. Let χ_i be an associated partition of unity. We note that $\sum_i \chi_i \chi_{K_\ell(a)} = \chi_{K_\ell(a)}$. We may also require that each χ_i satisfies (1.11) relative to each K_i , in other words, each K_i is a χ_{K_i} . Then also $\chi_{K_\ell(a)} \chi_i$ are equal to $\chi_{K'_i}$ for $K'_i = K_i \cap K_\ell(a)$. Since $W(E, \chi)$ is linear in χ , we may write

$$W(E_\varphi, \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) = \sum_i W(E_\varphi, \chi_{K_\ell(a)} \chi_i) = \sum_i W(E_\varphi, \chi_{K'_i}).$$

Inserting (1.24) which is known to hold for the K'_i , we obtain (1.24) for $K_\ell(a)$, and this completes this step.

Step 2. Proof of (1.25). First, we note that the result of the previous step applied to $\ell = \bar{c}$ implies that there exists a constant $C > 0$ (depending on m, M, p , and γ) such that

$$(3.25) \quad W(E_\varphi, \chi_{K_{\bar{c}}(a)}) \leq C,$$

for any a such that $d(a, \partial K_L) \geq CL^\gamma$. It also follows that, modifying \bar{c} and C if necessary, we have

$$(3.26) \quad |\nu(K_{\bar{c}}(a))| \leq C,$$

for any $K_{\bar{c}}(a)$ satisfying the same assumption. To see that it suffices to apply the last step of the bootstrap above with $\ell_s = \frac{1}{2}\bar{c}$, then (3.24) and the positivity of the measure ν allow to deduce (3.26). Finally, combining these two facts and Lemma 3.2, it follows that

$$(3.27) \quad \int_{K_{\bar{c}/2}(a)} |E_\varphi| \leq C$$

for some other constant depending only on m, M, p, γ , and squares satisfying the same assumption.

Let now $K_\ell(a)$ be any square satisfying the requirements of the theorem, with ℓ large enough. Let χ_{int} be a smooth nonnegative function supported in $K_\ell(a)$, and equal to 1 in $K_{\ell-1}(a)$, with $\|\nabla \chi_{int}\|_{L^\infty} \leq 2$. Similarly, let χ_{out} be a smooth nonnegative function supported in $K_{\ell+1}(a)$ and equal to 1 in $K_\ell(a)$ with $\|\nabla \chi_{out}\|_{L^\infty} \leq 2$. By positivity of ν , we have $\int \chi_{int} \nu \leq \nu(K_\ell(a)) \leq \int \chi_{out} \nu$, and also by boundedness of m and definition of χ_{int} and χ_{out} we have

$$(3.28) \quad \int \chi_{int}(\nu - m) - C\ell \leq \nu(K_\ell(a)) - m|K_\ell(a)| \leq \int \chi_{out}(\nu - m) + C\ell$$

where C depends only on m . On the other hand, using that $\operatorname{div} E_\varphi = 2\pi(\nu - m)$ and integrating by parts, we have

$$\left| \int \chi(\nu - m) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int |\nabla \chi| |E_\varphi|,$$

where χ stands for χ_{int} or χ_{out} . But the support of $\nabla\chi$ can be split into $O(\ell)$ squares of size $\bar{c}/2$, thus on which (3.27) holds. It thus follows that $|\int \chi(\nu - m)| \leq C\ell$, for some other constant $C > 0$ depending only on m, M, p, γ , and inserting into (3.28), the result (1.25) follows.

Step 3. Case where $\int_{\partial K_L \cap K_\ell(b)} |\varphi|^p \leq M\ell^{2-\gamma}$. First, we may always extend the vector field E_φ outside of K_L to $K_{L+L\gamma}$, using multiple times Proposition 2.3 with $\rho = m$. This gives a vector field E_φ satisfying the same a priori bounds. Let $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$. Just as in Step 1, we define a finite sequence ℓ_k with $\ell_k = \max(\ell + 3\ell^\gamma, \ell_{k-1}^{1/\delta})$ with terminates at $\ell + 2\ell^\gamma$.

We first find a_1 such that

$$K_{\ell+L\beta}(a) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_{L+L\gamma}.$$

We may then apply Lemma 3.5 to the extended E_φ in $K_{\ell_1}(a_1)$. It provides a $K_{t_1}(a_1)$ with $\ell_1 - 2\ell_1^\gamma \leq t_1 \leq \ell_1 - \ell_1^\gamma$, and

$$(3.29) \quad \int_{\partial K_{t_1}(a_1)} |E_\varphi|^p \leq M\ell_1^{2-\gamma}$$

and (3.18). If $s \geq 2$, we may next find a_2 such that

$$K_{\ell+L\beta-2\ell_1^\gamma}(a) \subset K_{\ell_2}(a_2) \subset K_{t_1}(a_1) \subset K_{\ell_1}(a_1) \subset K_{L+L\gamma}.$$

We then consider $R_{t_1} = K_{t_1}(a_1) \cap K_L$. It is a rectangle and its sidelengths are both comparable to ℓ_1 . We also note that R_{t_1} contains $K_{\ell_2}(a_2) \cap K_L$ which contains $K_\ell(a)$. Since $\ell_1 \geq \ell$ and because of the additional assumption placed on φ on ∂K_L , and of (3.29), we have

$$(3.30) \quad \int_{\partial R_{t_1}} |E_\varphi|^p \leq M\ell_1^{2-\gamma}$$

We may then apply Lemma 3.6 or rather Remark 5, which yields that

$$(3.31) \quad \left| \frac{W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{R_{t_1}})}{|R_{t_1}|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell_1 \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

We now iterate the reasoning: we consider E_φ restricted to R_{t_1} and extend it outside R_{t_1} using Proposition 2.3 with $\rho = m$. This gives again a vector field E_φ satisfying the same a priori bounds. We can then reapply Lemma 3.5 to the extended vector field, with respect to the square $K_{\ell_2}(a_2)$, the assumptions being verified with the same constants. This gives a $t_2 \geq \ell_2 - 2\ell_2^\gamma$, from which we define an R_{t_2} , etc. The last iteration of the reasoning gives $t_s \in [\ell_s - 2\ell_s^\gamma, \ell_s - \ell_s^\gamma] \subset [\ell, \ell + 3\ell^\gamma]$ and a rectangle R_{t_s} containing $K_\ell(a)$ (hence its sidelengths have to be $\sim \ell$) on which

$$(3.32) \quad \left| \frac{W(E_\varphi, \mathbf{1}_{R_{t_s}})}{|R_{t_s}|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

and

$$(3.33) \quad \left| \frac{\nu(R_{t_s})}{|R_{t_s}|} - m \right| \leq \frac{C}{\ell^\gamma}$$

Applying then Lemma 3.5 over R_{t_s} , the conclusion (3.14) provides the desired result. If the assumption holds with ℓ of order 1, then we can conclude also that (1.25) holds, by arguing exactly as in Step 2.

3.3. Proof of Theorem 2. First of all, we observe that (1.26) is proved in Proposition 2.2.

With the same arguments used in the proof of Lemma 3.6, we may obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 3.7. *Let m be a positive number. Let $L > 1$ and $\mathbb{T}_L := \mathbb{R}^2/(2L\mathbb{Z})^2$ such that $|\mathbb{T}_L| \in \mathbb{N}$. Let \bar{E} be a minimizer of $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{T}_L})$ on $\mathcal{A}_{m,per}(\mathbb{T}_L)$. For every $a \in \mathbb{T}_L$, let ψ be the restriction of $\bar{E} \cdot \nu$ to $\partial K_\ell(a)$.*

If ψ satisfies (HB₂) in $K_\ell(a)$ for some $p \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$ and $M > 0$, then

$$(3.34) \quad \left| \frac{W(\bar{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} - \sigma_m^* \right| \leq o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

To conclude the proof of the theorem, we proceed as in the proof of Theorem 1. Let \bar{E} be a minimizer for $\sigma_{per}(L; m)$; then \bar{E} is $K_L(a)$ -periodic and $W(\bar{E}) = \sigma_{per}(L; m)$

As a consequence of (1.26) and of the definition of W ,

$$\frac{W(\bar{E}, \chi_{K_L})}{|\mathbb{T}_L|} \leq W(\bar{E}) + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \leq \sigma_m^* + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

Moreover,

$$\frac{\nu(K_{L+1})}{|K_L|} \leq 2m$$

Hence, if L is large enough we can take $C_1 = 2m$ and $C_2 = \sigma_m^* + 1$ and apply Lemma 3.4. Then we may apply Lemma 3.5 and iterate as in the proof of Theorem 1 to obtain (3.14) and conclude the proof. The proof of (1.28) is the same as above in Theorem 1.

3.4. Proof of Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5. The proof of Lemma 3.4 is an adaptation of the proof of Lemma 4.14 of [15].

Proof of Lemma 3.4. Let $a \in K_L$ and ℓ such that (3.8) is satisfied.

Step 1: Denote by g_L the result of applying Proposition 3.1 in K_{L+1} to (E, ν) . We apply (3.1) to functions of the form $\chi(x) = \vartheta(\|x - a\|_\infty)$, i.e. whose level sets are squares centered in a , with the additional assumption that $\vartheta'(t) = 0$ outside $[r-2, r-1]$ and $\vartheta = 0$ on $[r-1, +\infty)$ with $r \leq \ell - 3$. Since for any Radon measure μ on K_L we have

$$\int \chi d\mu = - \int_0^{r-1} \vartheta'(t) \mu(K_t(a)) dt,$$

we deduce with (3.1) that

$$(3.35) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{r-2}^{r-1} (W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(a)}) - g_L(K_t(a))) \vartheta'(t) dt \\ &= -W(E, \chi) + \int \chi dg_L \leq Cn(\log n + \|\rho\|_{L^\infty(K_L)}) \|\vartheta'\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

in view of (3.1) where $n = \#\{p \in \Lambda | B(p, 1) \cap \text{supp}(\nabla \chi) \neq \emptyset\}$, so that

$$(3.36) \quad n \leq \nu(K_{r+1}(a)) - \nu(K_{r-2}(a)) \leq C\ell^{1-\frac{1}{p}} L^{\frac{2}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L + C\ell \leq C\ell^{\frac{2\delta-1}{p}+1} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} \ell$$

where we have used Lemma 3.3 and $L \leq \ell^\delta$. Here C depends only on p , $\|\rho\|_{L^\infty}$, and on the constants in (3.6) and (3.7). Inserting this into (3.35), we deduce by duality that

$$(3.37) \quad \int_{r-2}^{r-1} |W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(a)}) - g_L(K_t(a))| dt \leq C\ell^{\frac{2\delta-1}{p}+1} \log^{\frac{3}{2}} \ell.$$

Step 2: For any integer $k \geq 1$ let $\xi_k = \chi_{K_{k+1}(a)} - \chi_{K_k(a)}$, and let $\xi_0 = \chi_{K_1(a)}$. Then $\xi_k \geq 0$, since $\chi_{K_{k+1}(a)} = 1$ on $K_k(a)$ and $\chi_{K_k(a)} \leq 1$ and is supported in $K_k(a)$. Moreover ξ_k is supported in $\mathcal{C}_k = K_{k+1}(a) \setminus K_{k-1}(a)$. Since (3.6) holds and $\ell \leq L^\delta$, the number of integers k in $[\ell - 2\ell^\gamma + 2, \ell - \ell^\gamma - 2]$ such that $\nu(K_{k+2}(a) \setminus K_{k-2}(a)) \leq \tilde{C}\ell^{2\delta-\gamma}$ is greater than $\frac{\ell^\gamma}{2}$ if \tilde{C} is chosen large enough. On the other hand, using $g_L \geq -C$, we have

$$\sum_{k=[\ell-2\ell^\gamma+2]}^{[\ell-\ell^\gamma-2]} \int \xi_k dg_L = \int (\chi_{K_{[\ell-\ell^\gamma-1]}(a)} - \chi_{K_{[\ell-2\ell^\gamma+2]}(a)}) dg_L \leq \int \chi_{K_L} dg_L + CL^2.$$

We then observe that $|\int \chi_{K_L} dg_L - W(E, \chi_{K_L})| \leq L^2 \log L$ using (3.1) and (3.6) to bound $n \log n$. Since $W(E, \chi_{K_L}) \leq C_2 |K_L|$ by (3.7) and $L \leq \ell^\delta$, it follows that

$$\sum_{k=[\ell-2\ell^\gamma+2]}^{[\ell-\ell^\gamma-2]} \int \xi_k dg_L \leq CL^2 \log L \leq C\ell^{2\delta} \log \ell.$$

Since $g_L \geq -C$ we have $\int \xi_k dg_L \geq -C\ell$ and therefore the number of integer k 's between $[\ell - 2\ell^\gamma + 2]$ and $[\ell - \ell^\gamma - 2]$ such that $\int \xi_k dg_L \leq \tilde{C}\ell^{2\delta-\gamma} \log \ell$ is larger than $\frac{\ell^\gamma}{2}$ if \tilde{C} and ℓ are chosen large enough. We can thus choose an integer $k \in [\ell - 2\ell^\gamma + 2, \ell - \ell^\gamma - 2]$ satisfying both conditions, i.e.

$$(3.38) \quad \nu(K_{k+2}(a) \setminus K_{k-2}(a)) \leq \tilde{C}\ell^{2\delta-\gamma}, \quad \int \xi_k dg_L \leq \tilde{C}\ell^{2\delta-\gamma} \log \ell,$$

for some \tilde{C} which depends on C_1 and C_2 .

Applying Proposition 3.1 in \mathcal{C}_k to ξ_k , and using (3.38) to control $n \log n$, we deduce

$$\left| W(E, \xi_k) - \int \xi_k dg_L \right| \leq C\ell^{2\delta-\gamma} \log \ell$$

hence $W(E, \xi_k) \leq C\ell^{2\delta-\gamma} \log \ell$. Applying Lemma 3.2 over \mathcal{C}_k , we find for $p < 2$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}_k} |\xi_k|^{\frac{p}{2}} |E|^p \leq \tilde{C}\ell^{1-\frac{p}{2}} (\ell^{2\delta-\gamma} \log \ell)^{p/2} \leq C\ell^{2-\gamma}.$$

because $\delta < \frac{1}{p} (1 - \gamma + \frac{p}{2}(1 + \gamma))$. Since $\xi_k = 1$ if $\|x - a\|_\infty = k$, and $|\nabla \xi_k| \leq C$, it follows that

$$\int_{K_{k+\frac{1}{2}}(a) \setminus K_{k-\frac{1}{2}}(a)} |E|^p \leq C\ell^{2-\gamma}.$$

By a mean value argument on this integral as well as on (3.37) (applied to $r = k+1$), we deduce the existence of $t \in [k-1, k]$, hence $t \in [\ell - 2\ell^\gamma, \ell - \ell^\gamma]$, such that, on the one hand

$$\int_{\partial K_t(a)} |E|^p \leq C\ell^{2-\gamma}$$

proving (3.9); and on the other hand

$$(3.39) \quad |W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(a)}) - g_L(K_t(a))| \leq C\ell^{\frac{2\delta-1}{p}+1} \log^{\frac{3}{2}} \ell.$$

Next, using again that $g_L \geq -C$ we have that

$$g_L(K_t(a)) \leq \int \chi_{K_t(a)} dg_L + C\ell^{1+\gamma}.$$

Combining with (3.1) and using (3.36) to control the error, we are led to

$$g_L(K_t(a)) \leq W(E, \chi_{K_t(a)}) + C\ell^{1+\gamma} + C\ell^{\frac{2\delta-1}{p}+1} \log^{\frac{3}{2}} \ell,$$

which together with (3.39) yields (3.10). Finally, from (3.9) and Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \nu(K_t(a)) - \int_{K_t(a)} \rho dx \right| &= \left| \int_{\partial K_t} E \cdot \nu \right| \leq \|E\|_{L^p(\partial K_t)} |\partial K_t|^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C\ell^{\frac{2-\gamma}{p}+1-\frac{1}{p}} \leq C\ell^{2-\gamma} \end{aligned}$$

since $\frac{2-\gamma}{p} + 1 - \frac{1}{p} < 2 - \gamma$ whenever $p > 1$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.5. First of all, we apply Proposition 2.3 to φ with $\rho(x) = 1$ in $K_{L+2L^\alpha} \setminus K_L$; this gives us a vector field E_+ , through which we can extend E into a vector field, still denoted E , on K_{L+L^α} . It satisfies, for all $r \in [L+1, L+L^\alpha]$,

$$W(E, \chi_{K_r}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L}) + CL^{1+\beta}$$

and

$$(3.40) \quad \nu(K_r) \leq \nu(K_L) + CL^{1+\gamma}$$

for some positive constant C and for some $\beta \in (0, 1)$, depending on p, M, γ . Next, let g_L be the result of applying Proposition 3.1 in K_{L+1} ; by using (3.1), we have for $a \in K_L$ such that $K_\ell(a) \subset K_L$,

$$(3.41) \quad \begin{aligned} W(E, \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) &= W(E, \chi_{K_{L+1}}) - W(E, \chi_{K_{L+1}} - \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) \\ &\leq W(E, \chi_{K_{L+1}}) - \int (\chi_{K_{L+1}} - \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) dg_L + Cn_{L+1} \log n_{L+1} + Cn_\ell \log n_\ell \end{aligned}$$

with $n_{L+1} \leq \nu(K_{L+2}) - \nu(K_{L-1})$ and $n_\ell \leq \nu(K_{\ell+1}(a)) - \nu(K_{\ell-2}(a))$. In view of Lemma 3.3 applied in K_{L+4} , we have

$$n_{L+1} \leq CL^{1+\frac{1}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L \text{ and } n_\ell \leq C\ell^{1-\frac{1}{p}} L^{\frac{2}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L \leq CL^{1+\frac{1}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} L.$$

Inserting into (3.41) and using that $g_L \geq -C$ it follows that

$$W(E, \chi_{K_\ell(a)}) \leq W(E, \chi_{K_{L+1}}) + C|K_{L+1} \setminus K_{\ell-1}(a)| + CL^{1+\frac{1}{p}} \log^{\frac{3}{2}} L$$

which gives (3.15), as well as (3.14) by choosing $K_l(a) = K_L$.

Finally, taking $r = L+1$ in (3.40) and using (3.14), we find that the assumptions of Lemma 3.4 are satisfied in K_{L+1} for the extended E . We may then obtain the same results. \square

4. THE CASE OF A NON-CONSTANT BACKGROUND

The goal of this section is to obtain similar results as Proposition 2.2, but in the case of a varying background, in preparation for the study of the Coulomb gas minimizers.

The proofs are similar to the above and also to those of [16, Section 7], except that we have to be more careful with error terms due to the more general varying background. We outline the main differences.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $L > 0$ and $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$. Let ρ be a nonnegative $\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))$ function for which there exist $\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\underline{\rho} \leq \rho(x) \leq \bar{\rho}$. If $\int_{K_L(a)} \rho(x) dx \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$(4.1) \quad \sigma_0(K_L(a); \rho) \leq \frac{1}{|K_L(a)|} \int_{K_L(a)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W dx + C (\|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))} L^{\beta\lambda}) \\ + C (\|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))} L^{\beta\lambda})^2 + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}$$

for some $\beta \in (0, 1)$ and C positive constant.

Proof. Since the proof is very similar to [16, Section 7], although in a simpler setting, we only sketch the main steps.

Step 1. We choose $\alpha < \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda} - \varepsilon$. We claim that if L is large enough, we can construct a collection \mathcal{K} of rectangles which partition $K_L(a)$, whose sidelengths are between $2L^\alpha - O(\frac{1}{L^\alpha})$ and $2L^\alpha + O(\frac{1}{L^\alpha})$, and such that for all $K \in \mathcal{K}$ we have $\int_K \rho(x) dx \in \mathbb{N}$. To show this, it suffices to proceed as in Step 1 of the proof of Proposition 2.3, i.e. cutting first $K_L(a)$ into horizontal strips of width $\sim L^\alpha$ in which $\int \rho$ is an integer, and then cutting each strip vertically into rectangles in which $\int \rho$ is again an integer.

We then set $\ell = L^\alpha$.

Step 2. We denote by x_K the center of each K and $\rho_K = \int_K \rho(x) dx$. Using [16, Proposition 7.4], which allows to truncate a minimizer of W into a given rectangle, and rescaling the obtained vector-field by $\sqrt{\rho_K}$ we obtain in each $K \in \mathcal{K}$ a vector-field E_K satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_K = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda_K} \delta_p - \rho_K \right) & \text{in } K \\ E_K \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases};$$

for some discrete subset $\Lambda_K \in K$, and

$$(4.2) \quad \frac{W(E_K, \mathbf{1}_K)}{|K|} \leq \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho_K}} W + o(1)_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty}.$$

Using Lemma 3.2 after extending for example E_K via Proposition 2.3 we also control the L^p norm of E_K for $p \in (1, 2)$:

$$(4.3) \quad \|E_K\|_{L^p(K)} \leq C \ell^{\frac{2}{p}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} \ell.$$

Then, we have to rectify the weight ρ_K . For $K \in \mathcal{K}$, we let H_K solve $-\Delta H_K = 2\pi(\rho_K - \rho)$ on K and $\nabla H_K \cdot \nu = 0$ on ∂K . Using Lemma 2.4 we have for any $q > 1$ that

$$(4.4) \quad \|\nabla H_K\|_{L^q(K)} \leq C \ell^{1+2/q} \|\rho - \rho_K\|_{L^\infty(K)} \leq C \ell^{1+2/q+\lambda} \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}}.$$

We then define E to be $E_K - \nabla H_K$ in each $K \in \mathcal{K}$. Pasting these together defines a E over the whole $K_L(a)$, satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p - \rho \right) & \text{in } K_L(a) \\ E \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial K_L(a) \end{cases};$$

for some discrete set Λ , since no divergence is created at the boundaries between the K 's, and such that $\operatorname{curl} E = 0$ near Λ . Next we evaluate $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)})$. The control follows from (4.2), (4.3) and (4.4), using Lemma A.1: for $p \in (1, 2)$ and $1/p + 1/q = 1$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} W(E, \mathbf{1}_K) &\leq |K| \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho_K}} W + |K| o_{\ell \rightarrow \infty}(1) + C\ell^{4+2\lambda} \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}}^2 + C\ell^{3+\lambda} \log^{1/2} \ell \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}} \\ &\leq |K| \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho_K}} W + |K| o_{\ell \rightarrow \infty}(1) + L^{\alpha(4+2\lambda)} \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}}^2 + CL^{\alpha(3+\lambda)} \log^{1/2} L \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}}. \end{aligned}$$

Summing over all squares (there are $L^{2-2\alpha}$ of them), and using the Hölder continuity of $\min_{\mathcal{A}_m} W$ as a function of m (in view of (1.14)) we find

$$\begin{aligned} W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) &\leq \int_{K_L(a)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W \, dx + o_{L \rightarrow \infty}(L^2) \\ &\quad + CL^{2+2\alpha+2\alpha\lambda} \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}}^2 + CL^{2+\alpha+\alpha\lambda} \log^{1/2} L \|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and we chose α such that $\alpha + \alpha\lambda < \lambda(1 - \varepsilon)$, after dividing by L^2 we have exponents $2\alpha + 2\alpha\lambda < 2\beta\lambda$ and $\alpha + \alpha\lambda < \beta\lambda$ for some $\beta < 1$.

To conclude we apply Lemma A.2 to E to obtain a new vector field in $\mathcal{B}_{\rho,0}(K_L(a))$ while decreasing $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)})$. The result follows. \square

We next state a lemma that allows to reduce to the situation of a constant background density, modulo some error terms.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\ell > 0$ and $\varphi \in L^p(\partial K_\ell(a))$. Let ρ be a $\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_\ell(a))$ function for which there exist $\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\underline{\rho} \leq \rho(x) \leq \bar{\rho}$. Then, for all $\varepsilon > 0$,*

(4.5)

$$|\sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho) - \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho_\ell)| \leq C (\|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_\ell(a))} \ell^{\lambda+1+\varepsilon} + (\|\rho\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_\ell(a))} \ell^{\lambda+1})^2)$$

where $\rho_\ell = \int_{K_\ell(a)} \rho(x) \, dx > 0$.

Proof. The proof follows the same ideas as the previous one. Let E a minimizer of $\sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho_\ell)$; hence satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p - \rho_\ell \right) & \text{in } K_\ell(a) \\ E \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial K_\ell(a) \end{cases}$$

and $\frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} = \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho_\ell)$. Next, let H solve

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta H = 2\pi(\rho_\ell - \rho) & \text{in } K_\ell(a) \\ \nabla H \cdot \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial K_\ell(a) \end{cases}.$$

By Lemma 2.4, for $q > 1$

$$\|\nabla H\|_{L^q(K_\ell(a))} \leq C\ell^{1+2/q}\|\rho_\ell - \rho\|_{L^\infty(K_\ell(a))} \leq C\ell^{1+2/q+\lambda}\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}.$$

Now, let $\tilde{E} = E - \nabla H$. Using again Lemma A.1 and the same arguments as in the previous proof, we find

$$\frac{W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} \leq \frac{W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} + C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}\ell^{\lambda+1+\varepsilon} + (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}\ell^{\lambda+1})^2).$$

Finally, we conclude by modifying \tilde{E} to have $\text{curl } \tilde{E} = 0$ using Lemma A.2; this way $\tilde{E} \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho,\varphi}(K_L(a))$ and

$$\sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho) \leq \frac{W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} \leq \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho) + C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}\ell^{\lambda+1+\varepsilon} + (\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}\ell^{\lambda+1})^2).$$

To obtain the other inequality, it suffices to take $\bar{E} = E + \nabla H$ with H defined as above and E such that $\frac{W(\bar{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_\ell(a)})}{|K_\ell(a)|} = \sigma_\varphi(K_\ell(a); \rho)$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and ρ be a $C^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))$ function for which there exist $\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\underline{\rho} \leq \rho(x) \leq \bar{\rho}$. Suppose $\int_{K_L(a)} \rho(x) dx \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$(4.6) \quad \sigma_0(K_L(a); \rho) \geq \frac{1}{|K_L(a)|} \int_{K_L(a)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W dx - C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))} L^{\beta\lambda}) \\ - C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))} L^{\beta\lambda})^2 + o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}$$

for some $\beta \in (0, 1)$.

Proof. Consider E a minimizer for $\sigma_0(K_L(a); \rho)$. Since $E \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho,0}(K_L(a))$ we have $\nu(K_L(a)) = \int_{K_L(a)} \rho dx \leq \bar{\rho}|K_L|$.

We start by extending E to a slightly bigger square using Proposition 2.3, having extended ρ to a function with same $C^{0,\lambda}$ norm (or at most double), in such a way that (2.7) holds and $\nu(K_{L+1}(a)) \leq (\bar{\rho} + 1)|K_{L+1}|$.

The proof consists in a combination of a partitioning argument together with the bootstrapping method employed to prove Theorem 1. We let α be as in the proof of Proposition 4.1, and we choose a sequence of lengthscales ℓ_k with $\ell_0 = L$, $\ell_1 = L^{1/\delta}$, $\ell_s \leq L^\alpha$ and $\ell_{k-1} \geq \ell_k \geq \ell_{k-1}^{1/\delta}$ for $k = 1, \dots, s$, where δ is as in (3.8) and such that $\delta < \frac{1+p}{2}$. We can do this with $s \leq -\frac{\log \alpha}{\log \delta}$, so in a *bounded* number of steps (by contrast to the proof of Theorem 1), and we will reason by iteration on s .

First let us partition $K_{L+1}(a)$ into an integer number of identical squares $\bar{K}_i(a_i)$ of sidelength ℓ_1 . Let us then consider K_i the open squares with same centers a_i but sidelength augmented by 1. The K_i 's are overlapping squares which make an open cover of $\bar{K}_{L+1}(a)$. Let χ_i be an associated partition of unity. We may require that each χ_i satisfies (1.11) relatively to each K_i , in other words χ_i is a χ_{K_i} . Since $\sum_i \chi_i = 1$ in $K_L(a)$ and $W(E, \chi)$ is linear with respect to χ , we check that

$$W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) = \sum_i W(E, \chi_i \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) = \sum_i W(E, \chi_i) - W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)^c} \sum_i \chi_i).$$

Combining this with (2.7) it follows that

$$(4.7) \quad W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) \geq \sum_i W(E, \chi_i) - C(L^{1+\beta} + L^{1+\gamma}) - CL^2 \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda} (1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda}).$$

We next turn to bounding from below $\sum_i W(E, \chi_i)$. We may assume that

$$(4.8) \quad W(E, \chi_i) \leq C_1 |K_i|,$$

for otherwise, we have a lower bound $W(E, \chi_i) \geq C_1 |K_i|$ which will suffice (if C_1 is chosen large enough).

Applying Lemma 3.5 in $K_L(a)$, we find that there exists $K_{t_i}(a_i) \subset K_i \cap K_L(a)$ such that $\ell_1 - 2\ell_1^\gamma \leq t_i \leq \ell - \ell_1^\gamma$,

$$(4.9) \quad \int_{\partial K_{t_i}(a_i)} |E|^p \leq M \ell_1^{2-\gamma},$$

and

$$(4.10) \quad W(E, \chi_i) \geq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_i}(a_i)}) - C \ell_1^{\frac{2\delta-1}{p}+1} \log^{3/2} \ell_1 \geq W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_i}(a_i)}) - o(\ell_1^2),$$

by choice of δ . Combining with (4.8) it follows that

$$(4.11) \quad W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_i}(a_i)}) \leq (C_1 + 1) |K_{t_i}|.$$

Moreover, from (4.9) and if L is large enough, we deduce that $\nu(K_{t_i}) \leq (\|\rho\|_{L^\infty} + 1) |K_{t_i}|$. The assumptions of Lemma 3.5 are thus satisfied again on K_{t_i} . Inserting (4.10) into (4.7), we are led to

$$(4.12) \quad W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) \geq \sum_i \min \left(C_1 |K_i|, W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_{t_i}(a_i)}) \right) - o(L^2) - CL^2 \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda} (1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda}).$$

We then iterate the reasoning starting from $K_{t_i}(a_i)$, and partitioning it into squares of size ℓ_2 , which themselves get partitioned, etc, until the scale $\ell_s \leq L^\alpha$. Let $K_t(b)$ be one of the squares obtained this way at the scale ℓ_s , and let φ be the associated boundary data controlled by a relation of the form (4.9). In view Lemma 4.2 we have

$$\sigma_\varphi(K_t(b); \rho) \geq \sigma_\varphi(K_t(b); \tilde{\rho}) - C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} \ell_s^{1+\lambda+\varepsilon} + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}^2 \ell_s^{2+2\lambda}),$$

with $\tilde{\rho} = \mathcal{f}_{K_t(b)} \rho$. Since $W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(b)}) \geq \sigma_\varphi(K_t(b); \rho) |K_t|$ and $\ell_s \leq L^\alpha$, using Proposition 2.2, we find

$$\begin{aligned} & W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(b)}) \\ & \geq |K_t| \min \left(C_1, \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\tilde{\rho}}} W + o(1) - C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\alpha(1+\lambda+\varepsilon)} + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}^2 L^{\alpha(2+2\lambda)}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since α has been chosen as in Proposition 4.1, we get in the same way as there that $L^{\alpha(1+\lambda+\varepsilon)} \leq L^{\beta\lambda}$ and $L^{\alpha(2+2\lambda)} \leq L^{2\beta\lambda}$ for some $\beta < 1$. Since also $L^{2\alpha} \leq O(|K_t|)$ and $\min_{\mathcal{A}_\rho} W$ is continuous with respect to ρ , we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_t(b)}) \\ & \geq |K_t| \min \left(C_1, \mathcal{f}_{K_t(b)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W dx - C(\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda} + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}}^2 L^{2\beta\lambda}) + o(1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Inserting all the estimates obtained at all these scales, until ℓ_s into (4.12), using the fact that the number of steps is bounded, and choosing $C_1 \geq \min_{m \in [\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho}]} \min_{\mathcal{A}_m} W$,

we are led to

$$(4.13) \quad W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_L(a)}) \geq \int_{K_L(a)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W \, dx - o(L^2) - CL^2 \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda} (1 + \|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}} L^{\beta\lambda}).$$

Since E is a minimizer for $\sigma_0(K_L(a); \rho)$, this proves the result (after dividing by L^2). \square

We have the following corollary as a direct consequence of Propositions 4.1 and 4.3, using Lemma 2.6.

Corollary 4.4. *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lambda \leq 1$. Let ρ be a nonnegative $C^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))$ function for which there exist $\underline{\rho}, \bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\underline{\rho} \leq \rho(x) \leq \bar{\rho}$. If $\|\rho\|_{C^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))} L^{\beta\lambda} = o(1)_{L \rightarrow +\infty}$ for all $\beta \in (0, 1)$, then*

(1) *for all sequences of real numbers L such that $\int_{K_L(a)} \rho(x) \, dx \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$(4.14) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_0(K_L(a); \rho) - \frac{1}{|K_L(a)|} \int_{K_L(a)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W \, dx = 0;$$

(2) *given $\gamma \in (\frac{3-p}{2}, 1)$ and $M > 0$, we have*

$$(4.15) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma_\varphi(K_L(a); \rho) - \frac{1}{|K_L(a)|} \int_{K_L(a)} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\rho(x)}} W \, dx = 0.$$

uniformly w.r.t. φ such that (HB₁) and (HB₂) are satisfied in $K_L(a)$.

5. THE STUDY OF 2D COULOMB GASES

In this section, we turn to the Coulomb gas minimizers, and we use the notation of the introduction.

5.1. Separation of points. In this subsection we prove item (1) of Theorem 3 and Theorem 4. They rely on the same idea, quite independent from the rest of the paper: exploiting the fact that in the ground state of a Coulomb system, each point is at the minimum of the potential generated by the rest of the charges (i.e. the other points and the background charge). These results be used in the rest of the proof of Theorem 3.

The starting point is the following:

Lemma 5.1. *Let x_1, \dots, x_n be n distinct points in \mathbb{R}^2 , m'_0 be as in Section 1.3,*

$$H_n = -2\pi\Delta^{-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{x'_i} - m'_0(x') \right) = -\log * \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{x'_i} - m'_0(x') \right),$$

and $E_n = -\nabla H_n$ as in (1.37), and let $U = H_n + \log|x - x'_1|$. For any point $y' \in \mathbb{R}^2$, letting

$$\tilde{E}_n = 2\pi\nabla\Delta^{-1} \left(\sum_{i=2}^n \delta_{x'_i} + \delta_{y'} - m'_0(x') \right),$$

it holds that

$$(5.1) \quad W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) - W(\tilde{E}_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) = U(x'_1) - U(y').$$

If (x_1, \dots, x_n) minimizes w_n , then for every $y \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $y' = \sqrt{n}y$, we have

$$(5.2) \quad U(x'_1) + 2n\zeta(x_1) \leq U(y') + 2n\zeta(y).$$

Proof. We denote $\tilde{H}_n = -2\pi\Delta^{-1}(\sum_{i=2}^n \delta_{x'_i} + \delta_{y'} - m'_0(x'))$ so that $\tilde{E}_n = -\nabla\tilde{H}_n$. We note that H_n and \tilde{H}_n are well-defined by convolution with $-\log$ and, since they correspond to the potential generated by a zero total charge, they both decay like $1/|x|$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ while their gradients decay like $1/|x|^2$.

We now let $\bar{H}(x) = \tilde{H}_n(x) - H_n(x) = -\log|x - y'| + \log|x - x'_1|$. By definition of W , we have

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} W(\tilde{E}_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) &= \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} |\nabla(H_n + \bar{H})|^2 + \pi n \log \eta \right) \\ &= W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) + \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} |\nabla\bar{H}|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} \nabla H_n \cdot \nabla\bar{H} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we have expanded the square. We now turn to computing

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{aligned} &\lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} |\nabla\bar{H}|^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} \nabla H_n \cdot \nabla\bar{H} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (B(x'_1, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} |\nabla\bar{H}|^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} \nabla H_n \cdot \nabla\bar{H} \right). \end{aligned}$$

This relies on direct computations for renormalized energies, à la [4]. First, using Green's theorem and noting that \bar{H} and $\nabla\bar{H}$ also decay sufficiently fast at infinity, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (B(x'_1, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} |\nabla\bar{H}|^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial B(x'_1, \eta)} \bar{H} \nabla\bar{H} \cdot \nu - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial B(y', \eta)} \bar{H} \nabla\bar{H} \cdot \nu$$

where ν is the outer unit normal to the balls. Inserting $\bar{H} = -\log|x - y'| + \log|x - x'_1|$ and using again Green's theorem and the fact that $-\Delta\bar{H} = 2\pi(\delta_{y'} - \delta_{x'_1})$, we find, if $y' \neq x'_1$,

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (B(x'_1, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} |\nabla\bar{H}|^2 = -2\pi \log \eta + (2\pi + o_\eta(1)) \log|x'_1 - y'|.$$

On the other hand, using similar computations based on Green's theorem, we have, if $y' \notin \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} \nabla H_n \cdot \nabla\bar{H} &= -\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\partial B(x'_i, \eta)} \bar{H} \nabla H_n \cdot \nu \\ &\quad - 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \bar{H}(x') m'_0(x') dx' + o_\eta(1), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that $m'_0 \in L^\infty$ and is compactly supported. It follows with the explicit expression of \bar{H} that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^n B(x'_i, \eta) \cup B(y', \eta))} \nabla H_n \cdot \nabla \bar{H} \\ &= -2\pi \sum_{i=1}^n \log |x'_i - y'| + 2\pi \log \eta + 2\pi \sum_{i=2}^n \log |x'_i - x'_1| \\ & \quad + 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\log |x - y'| - \log |x - x'_1|) m'_0(x') dx' + o_\eta(1). \end{aligned}$$

Combining with the results of (5.3), (5.4) and (5.5), we find that if $y' \notin \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & W(\tilde{E}_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) - W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) \\ &= -2\pi \sum_{i=2}^n \log |x'_i - y'| + 2\pi \sum_{i=2}^n \log |x'_i - x'_1| - 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\log |x - y'| - \log |x - x'_1|) m'_0(x') \\ & \quad = U(y') - U(x'_1). \end{aligned}$$

Of course, if $y' = x'_1$ then both sides equal zero and the result is true. If $y' \in \{x'_2, \dots, x'_n\}$ we may also verify that $W(\tilde{E}_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) = +\infty$ and $U(y') = +\infty$, and the result also holds in a generalized sense.

Let us now turn to the application to (x_1, \dots, x_n) minimizing w_n . In that case, in view of the splitting formula (1.36), by comparing with the energy of (y, x_2, \dots, x_n) , for any $y \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and letting $y' = \sqrt{n}y$, we have

$$W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) + 2n\zeta(x_1) \leq W(\tilde{E}_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) + 2n\zeta(y).$$

Inserting (5.1), it follows that (5.2) holds. \square

Proof of item (1) of Theorem 3. Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) minimize w_n , and let U be as in Lemma 5.1. Since $m'_0 = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Sigma'$, by definition of U we have that $-\Delta U \geq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Sigma'$, U is thus superharmonic in that set. In addition $U \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, since $H_n \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, U can only achieve its minimum on $\overline{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Sigma'}$ at some point $\bar{y}' \in \partial \Sigma'$. Since $\zeta = 0$ in Σ and $\zeta \geq 0$ everywhere, we also have $\zeta(\bar{y}') \leq \zeta(x_1)$, where $\bar{y}' = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{n}}$. Comparing with (5.2) we obtain a contradiction, unless $x'_1 \in \Sigma'$. Since w_n is symmetric in the labelling of the points, this proves that all the x_i 's must belong to Σ , concluding the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 4. We use the original argument of [12], adapted to the case of a varying background and a finite size Σ . Let again (x_1, \dots, x_n) minimize w_n . First we note that now that we know that all the points x'_i belong to Σ , (5.2) gives that for any $y \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$(5.6) \quad U(x'_1) \leq U(y') + 2n\zeta(y).$$

Let now x_2 (up to relabelling) be again a point in the minimizing collection x_1, \dots, x_n , and assume x_1 is its nearest neighbor in the collection (again, up to relabelling). We will use the minimality relation (5.6) with respect to x_1 .

We note that since (1.33) holds, we may find $0 < r_1 < 1$ such that

$$(5.7) \quad \int_{B(x'_2, r_1)} m'_0(x') \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Let us split U into

$$(5.8) \quad U = U^{near} + U^{rem} + U^{corr}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} U^{near} &= -\log * \left(\delta_{x'_2} - \mathbf{1}_{B(x'_2, r_1)} \int_{B(x'_2, r_1)} m'_0(x') \right) \\ U^{corr} &= -\log * \left(\mathbf{1}_{B(x'_2, r_1)} \left(-m'_0(x') + \int_{B(x'_2, r_1)} m'_0(x') \right) \right) \\ U^{rem} &= -\log * \left(\sum_{i=3}^n \delta_{x'_i} - m'_0(x') \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B(x'_2, r_1)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

One observes that U^{near} is radial with respect to the origin at x'_2 that is $U^{near}(x') = f(|x' - x'_2|)$. In fact f can be computed explicitly, and with the choice (5.7), it is decreasing, tends to $+\infty$ at 0, and $-\infty$ at $+\infty$. This implies that given any constant $M > 0$ there exist $0 < r_0 < r_2 < r_1$ such that

$$(5.9) \quad \forall r < r_0, \quad f(r_2) < f(r) - M.$$

Let us now set $C_1 = \sup_{\text{dist}(x', \Sigma') \leq 1} 2n\zeta(x)$. We claim that C_1 is bounded, independently of n . In fact, ζ is related to a solution of an obstacle problem and it is stated in [16, (1.17)] that $\zeta(x) \leq C \text{dist}(x, \Sigma)^2$ for some $C > 0$, from [7, Lemma 2]. It follows from this estimate that $\sup_{\text{dist}(x', \Sigma') \leq 1} 2n\zeta(x) \leq 2C$, hence the claim.

Let us also observe that U^{corr} is a bounded function since m'_0 is, and set $C_2 = 2\|U^{corr}\|_{L^\infty}$ (again we could get a better estimate by using the fact that $|\nabla m'_0| \leq C/\sqrt{n}$). We then set $M = C_1 + C_2$ and have (5.9). The constant r_0 depends only on the bounds in (1.33) and the growth of ζ away from Σ , so depends only on V .

If $|x'_1 - x'_2| \geq r_0$ then we have the desired conclusion. Assume thus that $|x'_1 - x'_2| < r_0$. We note that U^{rem} is superharmonic in $B(x'_2, r_2)$ since $r_2 < r_1$. Let us then denote by \bar{y}' the point in $\partial B(x'_2, r_2)$ where it achieves its minimum. Thus $U^{rem}(\bar{y}') \leq U^{rem}(x'_1)$. We also note that since $r_2 < r_1 < 1$ and $x'_2 \in \Sigma'$ by the result of item (1) of Theorem 3 proved above, we have $\text{dist}(\bar{y}', \Sigma') \leq 1$ hence $2n\zeta(\bar{y}') \leq C_1$. Since $|x'_1 - x'_2| < r_0$, and in view of (5.9), we have $U^{near}(\bar{y}') < U^{near}(x'_1) - M$. Combining the two, with (5.8) it follows that

$$U(\bar{y}') + 2n\zeta(\bar{y}') < U^{near}(x'_1) + U^{rem}(x'_1) + 2n\zeta(\bar{y}') + \frac{1}{2}C_2 - M \leq U(x'_1)$$

in view of the choice of M and the definitions of C_1 and C_2 , a contradiction with (5.6). This concludes the proof of Theorem 4. \square

From now on we will use the fact that for a minimizer of w_n , all the points are in Σ , and in view of (1.36) and the result of [16, Theorem 2] we have the a priori bound

$$(5.10) \quad W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) \leq n \int_{\Sigma} \min_{\mathcal{A}_{\mu_0}(x)} W dx + o(n), \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

5.2. Application of the previous analysis: end of the proof of Theorem 3.
We turn to the proof of item (2) of Theorem 3, which relies on applying the results

that we obtained in Section 4. We will use in particular that since m_0 is \mathcal{C}^1 in Σ , we have

$$(5.11) \quad \|\nabla m'_0\|_{L^\infty(\Sigma')} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}},$$

and, whenever $K_L(a) \subset \Sigma'$, $L \leq \sqrt{n}$,

$$(5.12) \quad \|m'_0\|_{\mathcal{C}^{0,\lambda}(K_L(a))} L^{\beta\lambda} \leq C \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n})^{(1-\beta)\lambda}} \leq o_n(1)$$

for all $\beta \in (0, 1)$ and $0 < \lambda \leq 1$. This will be inserted into the result of Corollary 4.4. We will also use that $\partial\Sigma$ is \mathcal{C}^1 so $\partial\Sigma'$ is locally almost flat, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) minimize w_n and E_n be as in (1.37). As seen in Section 5, since all the points are in Σ , in view of (1.36), by minimality of x_1, \dots, x_n we have

$$(5.13) \quad W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) \leq W(\tilde{E}_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$$

for any $\tilde{E}_n = 2\pi\nabla\Delta^{-1}(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{y'_i} - m'_0(x'))$ such that the y'_i are all in Σ' .

We claim that for any set Ω , E_n minimizes $W(E, \Omega)$ in the class $\mathcal{B}_{m'_0}(\Omega)$ with respect to its own boundary condition φ , as long as competitors have all their points in Σ' . Indeed, let E be a competitor in Ω with $E \cdot \nu = \varphi$ on $\partial\Omega$ and all the points included in Σ' . Then consider \bar{E} the vector field equal to E in Ω and E_n in Ω^c . We have

$$W(\bar{E}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) = W(E, \mathbf{1}_\Omega) + W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\Omega^c}).$$

Moreover, since no divergence is created at the boundary, \bar{E} still satisfies $\operatorname{div} \bar{E} = 2\pi(\sum_i \delta_{y'_i} - m'_0)$ with $y'_i \in \Sigma'$. Using Lemma A.2 (or rather its proof), we can modify \bar{E} to make it curl-free, while decreasing its energy. This gives a vector field $\tilde{E} \in \mathcal{B}_{m'_0}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and with

$$W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_\Omega) + W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\Omega^c}).$$

But $W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) \geq W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^2})$ by (5.13), so we must have $W(E, \mathbf{1}_\Omega) \geq W(E_n, \mathbf{1}_\Omega)$, which proves the claim.

For the proof of Theorem 3, item (2), we note that since $K_\ell(a) \subset \Sigma'$ and $\operatorname{dist}(K_\ell(a), \partial\Sigma') \geq \sqrt{n}^\beta$, the situation is essentially the same as in Theorem 1 with L replaced by \sqrt{n} . We can apply the proof of Theorem 1 combined with the results of Section 4: we start from the initial scale $L = \sqrt{n}$ with the a priori bound (5.10) and replace the initial square K_L by Σ' itself, and we use the fact that E_n is a minimizer on any square included in Σ' with respect to its own boundary conditions (by the claim above). Then it suffices to copy the proof of Theorem 1, but in order to deal with the nonconstant background, replacing the use of Lemma 3.6 by Corollary 4.4. Note that the constants C_1 and C_2 can be chosen to be $C_1 = \bar{m} + 1$ and $C_2 = \max_{m \in [\underline{m}, \bar{m}]} \min_{\mathcal{A}_m} W + 1$. This proves (1.38). For (1.39), the proof is identical to Step 2 of the proof of Theorem 1, except that we use the fact that $\|m'_0\|_{L^\infty}$ is bounded by a constant.

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

APPENDIX A. TECHNICAL RESULTS

Proof of Lemma 2.4. The proof of this lemma is inspired from that of Lemma 4.15 of [15]. We write the solution u of (2.12) as $u = u_1 + u_2 + u_3$ where

$$(A.1) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u_1 = 2\pi(m - \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) & \text{in } \mathcal{R} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \bar{\varphi} & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{R} \end{cases}$$

where $\bar{\varphi}$ is equal to the average of φ on the side where φ is supported and is 0 on the other sides;

$$(A.2) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u_2 = 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{R} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \nu} = \varphi - \bar{\varphi} & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{R} \end{cases};$$

and

$$(A.3) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u_3 = 2\pi(\rho_{\mathcal{R}} - \rho(x)) & \text{in } \mathcal{R} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{R} \end{cases}.$$

As in the proof of Lemma 4.15 of [15], we have

$$(A.4) \quad \int_{\mathcal{R}} |\nabla u_1|^q \leq C_{p,q} L^{2-\frac{q}{p}} \|\varphi\|_{L^p(\partial\mathcal{R})}^q$$

and

$$(A.5) \quad \int_{\mathcal{R}} |\nabla u_2|^q \leq C_{p,q} L^{2-\frac{q}{p}} \|\varphi\|_{L^p(\partial\mathcal{R})}^q$$

where $C_{p,q}$ is a constant that depends only on p and q .

Finally, by elliptic regularity and a scaling argument, we find that for any $q > 1$

$$(A.6) \quad \|\nabla u_3\|_{L^q(\mathcal{R})} \leq CL^{1+2/q} \|\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{R}}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{R})}$$

with C is an universal constant (see [8] for more details on elliptic regularity).

Combining (A.4), (A.5) and (A.6), we obtain (2.13). \square

The following lemma serves to estimate the energy of a sum of vector fields.

Lemma A.1. *Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an open set and E_1, E_2 be two vector fields satisfying*

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} E_1 = 2\pi \left(\sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p - \rho_1 \right) & \text{in } U \\ \operatorname{div} E_2 = \rho_2 & \text{in } U \end{cases}$$

for some discrete subset Λ of \mathbb{R}^2 , and some nonnegative bounded functions ρ_1, ρ_2 , and such that $\operatorname{curl} E_1$ vanishes in a neighborhood of each $p \in \Lambda$. If for some $q > 2$ and q' its conjugate exponent, we have $E_1 \in L^{q'}(U)$, $E_2 \in L^q(U)$, then

$$(A.7) \quad W(E_1 + E_2, \mathbf{1}_U) \leq W(E_1, \mathbf{1}_U) + \frac{1}{2} \|E_2\|_{L^2(U)}^2 + \|E_1\|_{L^{q'}(U)} \|E_2\|_{L^q(U)}$$

Proof. It suffices to write that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{U \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} |E_1 + E_2|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{U \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} |E_1|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{U \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} |E_2|^2 + \int_{U \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} E_1 \cdot E_2. \end{aligned}$$

We have $\frac{1}{2} \int_{U \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} |E_2|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|E_2\|_{L^2(U)}^2$ and

$$\int_{U \setminus \cup_{p \in \Lambda} B(p, \eta)} E_1 \cdot E_2 \leq \|E_1\|_{L^{q'}(U)} \|E_2\|_{L^q(U)}$$

by Hölder's inequality. The result then follows easily by adding $\#\Lambda \log \eta$ and letting $\eta \rightarrow 0$. \square

To construct a vector field E which belongs to the admissible class, we need $\text{curl } E = 0$. This can be done though the following lemma.

Lemma A.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\partial\Omega$ is Lipschitz. Let $p \in (1, 2)$ and $\varphi \in L^p(\partial\Omega)$. Let ρ be a nonnegative C^0 function. Let E be a vector field in \mathbb{R}^2 such that*

$$(A.8) \quad \begin{cases} \text{div } E = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) & \text{in } \Omega \\ E \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

where ν has the form

$$\nu = \sum_{p \in \Lambda} \delta_p \quad \text{for some discrete set } \Lambda \subset \Omega$$

and (1.7) is satisfied. Then there exists $\tilde{E} \in \mathcal{B}_{\rho, \varphi}(\Omega)$ such that

$$(A.9) \quad W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_\Omega) \leq W(E, \mathbf{1}_\Omega)$$

Proof. We have to modify E so that $\text{curl } E = 0$. Let ζ be the solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \zeta = \text{curl } E & \text{in } \Omega \\ \zeta = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases},$$

and let $\tilde{E} = E + \nabla^\perp \zeta$. We obtain

$$\begin{cases} \text{div } \tilde{E} = 2\pi(\nu - \rho) & \text{in } \Omega \\ \text{curl } \tilde{E} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \tilde{E} \cdot \nu = \varphi & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases},$$

since $\tilde{E} \cdot \nu = E \cdot \nu$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega \setminus \cup B(p, \eta)} |E|^2 - \int_{\Omega \setminus \cup B(p, \eta)} |\tilde{E}|^2 &= -2 \int_{\Omega \setminus \cup B(p, \eta)} \tilde{E} \cdot \nabla^\perp \zeta \\ &+ \int_{K_l(a) \setminus \cup B(p, \eta)} |\nabla \zeta|^2 \geq -2 \int_{\Omega \setminus \cup B(p, \eta)} \tilde{E} \cdot \nabla^\perp \zeta. \end{aligned}$$

Since the term on the right-hand side converges as $\eta \rightarrow 0$ to the integral over Ω and $\int_\Omega \tilde{E} \cdot \nabla^\perp \zeta = 0$ (by applying Green's theorem and using the fact that $\text{curl } \tilde{E} = 0$ in Ω and $\zeta = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$), we obtain

$$W(E, \mathbf{1}_{K_l(a)}) - W(\tilde{E}, \mathbf{1}_{K_l(a)}) \geq 0.$$

\square

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