

In [GHUV24] we discuss the Cahn–Hilliard problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & -\varepsilon^2 \Delta u + W'(u) - \lambda = 0 \text{ in } M, \quad \partial_\nu u = 0 \text{ on } \partial M, \\ \text{(b)} \quad & q(u) := \langle u \rangle - m = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

on cones M with metric g , where $\varepsilon > 0$ is an interfacial energy parameter, Δ is the (negative) Laplace–Beltrami operator, W is a *double well potential*, for definiteness $W(s) := \frac{1}{4}(s^2 - 1)^2$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $\langle u \rangle := \frac{1}{\text{vol}_g(M)} \int_M u \, dS$, m is a prescribed mass, and λ is the Lagrange multiplier λ for the mass constraint $q(u) = 0$; (1) is the first order necessary condition for minimizing

$$E_\varepsilon(u) := \frac{1}{2\sigma} \int_M \frac{\varepsilon}{2} |\nabla u|_g^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} W(u) \, dS, \tag{2}$$

under $q(u) = 0$, with normalization $\sigma := \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{W(s)/2} \, ds = \sqrt{2}/3$. For smooth M , it is well known that minimizing (2) is closely related to constant mean curvature surfaces in M , i.e. surfaces which have minimal area among those satisfying a volume constraint, and under mild conditions sequences of minimizers u_ε of E_ε for $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ converge to a function u_0 which only takes values in the *pure phases* $u = \pm 1$, and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} E_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = |I_0|$ where $|I_0|$ is the interface length, see, e.g., [Uec21, §6.9] and the references therein.

We show that this also holds for manifolds (M, g) with conical singularities and illustrate this by numerical continuation and bifurcation results obtained with `pde2path`. We choose truncated cones of height h with elliptic base at $\tilde{z} = 0$ of semi axes 1 and $a \geq 1$, parameterized over the unit disk, i.e.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \end{pmatrix} = \phi(x, y) := \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ y \\ h(1 - (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}. \tag{3}$$

With a slight abuse of notation, the metric determinant is $g = a^2 + h^2(x^2 + ay^2)/r^2$, $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$, and $dS = \sqrt{g} \, d(x, y)$, and the corresponding Laplace Beltrami operator is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \Bigg[& \partial_x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (1 + h^2 y^2 r^{-2}) \partial_x u \right) - \partial_y \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} h^2 x y r^{-2} \partial_x u \right) \\ & - \partial_x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} h^2 x y r^{-2} \partial_y u \right) + \partial_y \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (a^2 + h^2 x^2 r^{-2}) \partial_y u \right) \Bigg]. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Table 1 gives an overview of the files used in the folder `CHcone`, available at [Uec24]. For general background and usage of `pde2path` we refer to [Uec21] and the tutorials at [Uec24].

[GHUV24] D. Grieser, S. Held, H. Uecker, and B. Vertman. Phase transitions on manifolds with conical singularities, *preprint*, 2024.

[Uec21] H. Uecker. *Numerical continuation and bifurcation in Nonlinear PDEs*. SIAM, Philadelphia, PA, 2021.

[Uec24] H. Uecker. www.staff.uni-oldenburg.de/hannes.uecker/pde2path, 2024.

Table 1: Scripts and functions in `CHcone`. All figure numbers refer to [GHUV24]. 1st block: scripts; 2nd block: problem describing functions, overloads of `pde2path` library functions, and convenience functions.

file	purpose, remarks
<code>cmds1</code>	First main script starting with $(a, h, \varepsilon) = (1.05, 1, 0.15)$ and the homogeneous solution $u \equiv m$, $\lambda = W'(m)$ at $m = -0.8$. Continuation in m yields bifurcations to various primary patterned branches in the spinodal region, roughly $m \in (-1 + \delta, 1 - \delta)$ for some small $\delta > 0$. Subsequently we do some continuation in $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, and fold-point continuation in m and h . Plotting in <code>cmds1plot.m</code> , yielding Figs.8–10.
<code>cmds2</code>	Similar to <code>cmds1.m</code> but starting at $(a, h, \varepsilon) = (1.05, 0.25, 0.15)$ and focussing on continuation in a, h , and ε . Plotting in <code>cmds2plot.m</code> , yielding Figs.1 and 11.
<code>cmdsaux1</code>	Interface lengths on circular cone as functions of h or a , yielding Fig.4, independent of FEM for 1.
<code>cmdsaux2</code>	Illustration of cusp, Fig.7, independent of 1.
<code>chcinit</code>	Initialization of problem struct <code>p</code> with standard parameter values, call of <code>diskpdeo2</code> to generate a disk PDE object, initialization $u \equiv m$, resetting of some <code>pde2path</code> parameters and function handles in <code>p</code> to problem adapted values.
<code>oosetfemops</code>	Here a dummy function as both, the FEM mass and stiffness matrices are (re)assembled in <code>sG</code> as parameters change. In particular, <code>p.mat.M=[1;1]</code> is set to deliberately produce an error if <code>p.mat.M</code> is falsely used instead of <code>getM</code> .
<code>getM</code>	overload of library function as the mass matrix M is not pre-assembled here.
<code>sG, sGjac</code>	rhs of (1a), and Jacobian, including assembling of mass matrix M and stiffness matrix K in each call, i.e., <code>[K,M]=LBcone3(p,h,e11)</code> .
<code>bpjac, spjac</code>	Jacobians for branch–point–continuation and fold–point–continuation.
<code>qf2, qf2der</code>	mass constraint (1b) and Jacobian.
<code>chbra2</code>	branch output <code>[pars, Eε, max($u - m$), min($u - m$)]</code> .
<code>cplot</code>	plot of u over actual cone (3), see <code>levplots</code> for level–line plot of u .
<code>tricontour</code>	helper for <code>levplots</code> , here slightly modified from library version wrt colors.
<code>e2rs</code>	elements–to–refine–selector for mesh–refinement based on Δu .
<code>e2rs_rad</code>	dummy elements–to–refine–selector for initial mesh–refinement near cone–tip.