



MAFIA - the seminar you can't refuse



## Neumann sieve problem revisited

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**Abstract:** Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a domain, which is intersected by a hyperplane  $\Gamma$ . We make a lot of small holes  $D_{k,\varepsilon}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$  in  $\Gamma \cap \Omega$ , where  $\varepsilon > 0$  is a small parameter; when  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , the number of holes tends to infinity, while their diameters tend to zero. Let  $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon$  be the Neumann Laplacian in the perforated domain  $\Omega_\varepsilon = \Omega \setminus \Gamma_\varepsilon$ , where  $\Gamma_\varepsilon = \Gamma \setminus (\cup_k D_{k,\varepsilon})$  (“sieve”). It is well-known that under some critical scaling of the holes radii, the operator  $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon$  converges in the strong resolvent sense to the Laplacian on  $\Omega \setminus \Gamma$  subject to the so-called  $\delta'$ -conditions on  $\Gamma \cap \Omega$ . In this talk we discuss some recent improvements of this result obtained in [A.K., Ann. Mat. Pura Appl. (2023), 202:1955–1990], where under rather general assumptions on the shapes and locations of the holes we derived estimates on the rate of convergence in terms of  $L^2 \rightarrow L^2$  and  $L^2 \rightarrow H^1$  operator norms. If time permits, we also discuss some new (not yet published) results concerning the so-called “thick” sieves.