Concentration of CMC Surfaces in a 3-manifold
Paul Laurain

To cite this version:
Paul Laurain. Concentration of CMC Surfaces in a 3-manifold. International Mathematics Research Notices, 2012, 2012 (24), pp.5585-5649. 10.1093/imrn/rnr259. hal-03861117

HAL Id: hal-03861117
https://hal.science/hal-03861117v1
Submitted on 21 Nov 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
CONCENTRATION OF $CMC$ SURFACES IN A 3-MANIFOLD

PAUL LAURAIN

Abstract. We prove that simply connected $H$-surfaces with small diameter in a 3-manifold necessarily concentrate at a critical point of the scalar curvature.

Introduction

Let $(N,g)$ be a compact oriented Riemannian manifold. The aim of this article is to understand the behaviour of a sequence of surfaces $\Sigma_H \subset N$ with constant mean curvature $H$, refereed to as $H$-surfaces, when $H \to +\infty$.

These $H$-surfaces naturally appear as boundaries of isoperimetric domains. Their existence is given by geometric measure theory [29], but we have no information about their topology or their location in the considered manifold except for some special manifolds like space forms where we have a classification of compact embedded $H$-surfaces (this is an extension of Aleksandrov theorem [1], see for instance [28]).

It would be too ambitious for now to hope for a classification of these $H$-surfaces in a general compact manifold. However, in the particular case of minimal surfaces ($H=0$), a rough classification can be obtained thanks to the works of Colding, Meeks, Minicozzi, Ros and Rosenberg and others. We will find an overview on this subject in the collective book edited by Hoffman [23] and the papers of Colding and Minicozzi [11], [12], [13] and [14]. This area of research is still very active motivated by its close links with the topology of 3-manifolds.

In order to begin the description of the moduli space of $H$-surfaces, we look to the case of surfaces with small diameter (or large mean curvature). Up to perform dilation of the ambient space, we can normalize the mean curvature of these surfaces to be 1 and the ambient space becomes quasi-Euclidean. In this setting, an idea to obtain explicit examples of constant mean curvature surfaces is to pertub the constant mean curvature surfaces of the Euclidean space (i.e. round spheres but also connected sums of spheres and Delaunay surfaces) in order to get surfaces with constant mean curvature in our quasi-Euclidean space. This idea has been very successful and has led to many examples, see Ye [42], Butscher [6], Butscher-Mazzeo [7], Pacard [33] and Pacard-Xu [34]. But each of these constructions requires a condition on the geometry of the manifold at the point of concentration. A natural question then is the question of the necessity of this geometric condition. In fact if we were able to show that these conditions are necessary, we would have a clearer picture of the moduli space, at least for surfaces of small diameter. A first answer

Paul Laurain UMPA-ENS Lyon 46 allée d’Italie 69364 Lyon Cedex 07. paul.laurain@umpa.ens-lyon.fr.
was given by Druet [15] in the case of isoperimetric domains. By proving an optimal isoperimetric inequality for domains of small volumes, he shows that these domains concentrate necessarily at a point of maximum scalar curvature. This result, together with the examples mentioned above, leads naturally to the following question, already mentioned in [34]: if, for any \( \rho > 0 \), the ball \( B(p, \rho) \) contains a constant mean curvature surface, is it true that \( p \) has to be a critical point of the scalar curvature? All the examples mentioned above are constructed in a neighbourhood of a critical point of the scalar curvature (with various nondegeneracy assumptions).

For isoperimetric domains, the topology and geometry of the domains become simple as the volume goes to 0 (that is as the constant mean curvature goes to \(+\infty\)). Indeed, they asymptotically become round spheres (see [30, 15, 31]). Of course, without this minimizing property of isoperimetric domains, the geometry of constant mean curvature surfaces becomes more intricate. Notably, even in the embedded case, \( \Sigma_H \) could be a connected sum of Delaunay surfaces and an arbitrary number of almost round spheres. Indeed, Pacard and Malchiodi (see [33]) have constructed sequences of \( H \)-surfaces which are perturbations of two small geodesic spheres connected as a Delaunay surface. Another problem is the topology of the surface which is \textit{a priori} unknown, even if the ambient space is Euclidean as shown by Wente’s tori and then by Kapouleas’s surfaces, see [41] and [25]. In order to generalize the result of Druet [15], we consider sequences of \( H \)-surfaces \( \Sigma_H \) which are embedded spheres with bounded area and small diameter. The assumptions are precisely the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
\delta(\Sigma_H) &= o(1) \\
A(\Sigma_H) &= O\left( \frac{1}{H^2} \right) 
\end{align*}
\]  

as \( H \to +\infty \),

(H)

where \( \delta(\Sigma_H) \) and \( A(\Sigma_H) \) denote respectively the extrinsic diameter and the area of \( \Sigma_H \). Here, the area is computed with respect to the induced metric. Under these assumptions, we are able to locate the possible places of concentration of these sequences:

**Theorem 0.1.** Let \((N, g)\) be a smooth compact 3-Riemannian manifold and \( \Sigma_H \subset N \) be a sequence of embedded spheres with constant mean curvature \( H \) which satisfies assumptions (H). Then, \( \Sigma_H \) converges uniformly to a critical point of the scalar curvature.

We can rephrase this theorem as follows: choose any function \( \delta(H) \) such that \( \delta(H) \to 0 \) as \( H \to +\infty \). Then for any \( \rho > 0 \), there exists some \( H_0 > 0 \) such that any embedded topological sphere with constant mean curvature \( H \geq H_0 \), diameter \( \delta \leq \delta(H) \) and area \( A \leq \rho^{-1}H^{-2} \), has to be in a ball \( B(p, \rho) \) where \( p \) is a critical point of the scalar curvature of \((N, g)\).

Conversely, if \( p \) is a nondegenerate critical point of the scalar curvature, then there are such embedded spheres in any ball \( B(p, \rho) \) (see Ye [42]).

Moreover, as will be seen from the proof of the theorem, we get a precise asymptotic description of the surfaces \( \Sigma_H \) as \( H \to +\infty \): roughly speaking, they look like a connected sum of spheres.

This theorem thus provides a beginning of classification of high constant mean curvature surfaces in 3-dimensional Riemannian manifolds.
Note that one could ask the same question for curves in 2-manifolds. And the answer is simpler than in dimension 3: curves with high constant geodesic curvature and small diameter converge to some critical point of the Gauss curvature. This was proved by Sun [38]. The difference between curves and surfaces is that, for curves, one has to analyze solutions of some ODE while, here, we have to deal with solutions of some system of elliptic PDEs. We also note that a similar theorem has been proved by the author concerning small constant mean curvature surfaces with boundary in a euclidean domain, see [26].

The rest of the paper is devoted to the proof of theorem 0.1 and is organized as follows. First, in section 1, we compute the equation satisfied by our $H$-surfaces in a general 3-manifold and we recall the classification of solutions of the limit equation (i.e. when the ambient metric becomes flat) obtained by Brezis and Coron [5]. In section 2, we set up our proof by reformulating the problem in the framework of some blow-up analysis for a sequence of solutions of perturbed $H$-systems. These systems are systems of elliptic PDEs, critical form the point of view of Sobolev embeddings, but which enjoy some nice compactness by compensation properties (see Riviè re [35] for a nice and clear explanation of these phenomena). However, the perturbation due to the presence of some Riemannian metric, instead of the Euclidean one, breaks most of these properties. In section 3, we start the blow-up analysis by showing that our sequence of solutions decomposes asymptotically into a sum of spheres. This is a generalization of the classical result of Brezis and Coron [5] in our setting. Then comes the key point of the proof: we need to estimate precisely (and in a pointwise way) the error between our solutions and this sum of parametrizations of spheres. Roughly speaking, we have to upgrade the theory of Brezis-Coron which took place in the energy space into a pointwise theory, following the general scheme developed for Yamabe type equations by Hebey et al., see e.g. [22], [19], [21], [17]. This is done in two steps. We first use an estimate obtained thanks to the Green formula and a classification of decreasing solutions of the linearized equation, see section C.2. It remains to control the interaction between the bubbles, which is postponed at the end of proof. Finally, this estimate is in section 5 to conclude. The proof is rather technical and the reader can start by assuming that there is just one bubble, like in the construction of Ye. In this case, one can ignore section 6. In the general case, when there are several bubbles, we must also get a good control on the interaction between bubbles.

Acknowledgements : I thank my thesis advisor Olivier Druet for his constant support during the preparation of this paper. I would also like to thank deeply Tristan Riviè re for his valuable comments and remarks on a first draft of the manuscript.

1. Equation of mean curvature in a 3-Riemannian manifold

Here, we compute the equation satisfied by a conformal immersion with respect to its mean curvature. The fact that we consider conformal immersion is very natural when we look at problems concerning mean curvature. Especially in dimension 2 where, thanks to the uniformization theorem, on the sphere every metric is conformally equivalent to the standard metric.
Let \((N, g)\) be an oriented 3-Riemannian manifold, \((M, h)\) be an oriented surface and \(f : M \rightarrow \Sigma \subset N\) be a conformal immersion, that is to say such that 
\[
\frac{\partial^2 f}{(\partial x^\alpha)^2} + \Gamma^j_{ik}(f) \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial f^k}{\partial x^\alpha} = \frac{2H(f)}{\sqrt{|g|}} g^{ij}(f) \nu_i \quad \text{for } j \in \{1, 2, 3\}.
\]

(1)

In arbitrary coordinates, (1) is transformed into
\[
\Delta_M f^j - h^{\alpha\beta} \Gamma^j_{\alpha\beta}(f) \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial f^k}{\partial x^\beta} = \frac{-2H(f)}{\sqrt{|h|}} \sqrt{|g|} g^{ij}(f) \nu_i \quad \text{for } j \in \{1, 2, 3\},
\]

(2)

where \(\Delta_M\) is the Laplace-Beltrami operator of \((M, h)\). Here we have to notice the fundamental fact that this equation is invariant by a conformal diffeomorphism. That is to say, if \(u\) satisfies (2) and \(\phi \in \text{Conf}(M)\) then \(u \circ \phi\) still satisfies (2).

The fundamental example of the Euclidean case :

If we consider a sphere with mean curvature \(H\) immersed in \(\mathbb{R}^3\), we get the so-called equation of H-bubbles:
\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta_\xi u &= -2H(u) u_x \wedge u_y, \\
\langle u_x, u_y \rangle_\xi &= 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \|u_x\|_\xi = \|u_y\|_\xi.
\end{align*}
\]

(3)

Here \(\xi\) is the standard metric of \(\mathbb{R}^3\). This equation, in particular when \(H\) is constant, will play a fundamental role in what follows since this is the limit of the general equation when the metric becomes flat. Moreover, thanks to Hopf’s theorem, we know that the sphere is the only immersed compact simply connected surface with constant mean curvature in \(\mathbb{R}^3\). Hence the sphere provides us a fundamental solution of (3). Hence we need a conformal parametrization of the sphere: this is exactly the purpose of the inverse of the stereographic projection.

Let \(\omega : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3\) be defined as follows
\[
\omega(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + r^2} \begin{pmatrix}
2x \\
2y \\
r^2 - 1
\end{pmatrix},
\]

where \(r^2 = x^2 + y^2\). This exactly the inverse of the stereographic projection with respect to the north pole. Computing the derivatives and their cross product, we get the following useful formulas
\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_x(x, y) &= \frac{2}{(1 + r^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 + (y^2 - x^2) \\
-2xy \\
2x
\end{pmatrix}, \\
\omega_y(x, y) &= \frac{2}{(1 + r^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix}
-2xy \\
2y \\
1 + (x^2 - y^2)
\end{pmatrix},
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\omega_x \wedge \omega_y(x, y) = \frac{-4}{(1 + r^2)^3} \begin{pmatrix}
2x \\
2y \\
1 - r^2
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{-4\omega(x, y)}{(1 + r^2)^2},
\]

\[
\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2} = |\omega_x|^2 = |\omega_y|^2 = \frac{4}{(1 + r^2)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \nabla \omega^k, \nabla \omega^l \rangle = (\delta_{kl} - \omega^k \omega^l) \frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2}. \quad (4)
\]
Then we remind a very important result of Brezis and Coron [5] which states that the only solution of
\[ \Delta u = -2 u_x \wedge u_y, \]
with bounded energy are exactly, up to a conformal reparametrization, the inverse of the stereographic projection. This result can be seen as a variant of the Hopf’s theorem, see [24], where the hypothesis of conformality is replaced by a bound on the area.

**Lemma 1.1** (lemma A.1 of [5]). Let \( u \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3) \) which satisfies
\[ \Delta u = -2 u_x \wedge u_y, \]
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u|^2 dz < +\infty. \tag{5} \]
Then \( u \) has precisely the form
\[ u(z) = \omega \left( \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \right) + C, \]
where \( P \) and \( Q \) are polynomial, \( C \) is a constant. In addition
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u|^2 dz = 8\pi k \text{ with } k = \max\{\deg P, \deg Q\}, \]
provided that \( \frac{P}{Q} \) is irreducible.

It could be useful to remark that, thanks to \( (4) \), the gradient of such an \( \omega \) satisfies the following formula
\[ |\nabla \omega| = \frac{2\sqrt{2} |P'Q - Q'P|}{|P|^2 + |Q|^2}. \]
Then we defined a special class of solutions which will be very important in what follows: the spheres which are parametrized only one time.

**Definition 1.1.** A solution \( u \) of \( (5) \) is said to be simple if
\[ u(z) = \omega \left( \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \right) + C, \]
with \( \frac{P}{Q} \) is irreducible and \( \max\{\deg P, \deg Q\} = 1. \)

In particular, if \( u \) is a simple solution of \( (5) \), then we have
\[ |\nabla u^\epsilon(x)| = O \left( \frac{\lambda^\epsilon}{|x - a^\epsilon|^2 + (\lambda^\epsilon)^2} \right), \tag{6} \]
where \( u^\epsilon = u \left( \frac{x-a^\epsilon}{\lambda^\epsilon} \right) \), \( a^\epsilon \) and \( \lambda^\epsilon \) are respectively a sequence of points in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) and a sequence of positive numbers.

### 2. Preliminaries

The aim of this section is to remind some basic facts about embedded surfaces in the euclidean space and to use them to give an appropriate formulation of the problem.

First of all, we give some classical relations between the diameter, the area and the mean curvature of such embedded surfaces. Then we will give an equivalent of
such relations in our Riemannian setting.

The following classical lemma gives a lower bound of the diameter by the inverse of the mean curvature.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $S$ be a smooth surface of $\mathbb{R}^3$ with mean curvature $H$. Then

$$2 \leq \delta(S) \sup_{x \in S} |H(x)|,$$

where $\delta(S)$ is the extrinsic diameter of $M$.

**Proof of lemma 2.1:**

Let $B(x,r)$ be the smallest closed ball that enclose $M$. Using a classical maximum principal at $y \in B(x,r) \cap S$, we see that $|H(y)| \geq |H_{S(x,r)}(y)| = \frac{1}{r}$, which proves the lemma. $\square$

Then, we remind the Simon’s inequality which relates the diameter to the area and the mean curvature.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $S$ be a closed connected surface immersed in $\mathbb{R}^3$, then

$$\delta(S) < \frac{2}{\pi} A(S) \left( \int_S |H|^2 \, d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where $A$, $H$ and $d\sigma$ are respectively the area, the mean curvature and the volume element of $S$.

See [37] for the original proof and [40] for the proof with the optimal constant $\frac{2}{\pi}$. Indeed considering a long cylinder ending by spherical caps we see that the constant cannot be improved. Then we obtain, as a by product of (7), that

$$\delta(S) < \frac{2}{\pi} A(S) \sup_{x \in S} |H(x)|.$$  (8)

Such an inequality have been also proved by Bethuel and Rey, see theorem 6.2 of [4]. By now, we are in position to give a proof, in Riemannian setting, of the fact that the diameter of an $H$-surface is controlled by the product of the area by the mean curvature. In fact, we need the additional assumption that the diameter is small enough, in order to get a relatively flat geometry. It is false without this additional assumption as shown by a tubular surface around a closed geodesic of $S^3$, see [27].

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $(\mathcal{N}, g)$ be a 3-Riemannian manifold whose injectivity radius admits a positive lower bound and $\Sigma_H \subset \mathcal{N}$ a sequence of connected $H$-surface which satisfies the following hypothesis

$$\begin{cases}
\delta(\Sigma_H) = o(1), \\
A(\Sigma_H) = O \left( \frac{1}{H^2} \right),
\end{cases}$$

as $H \to +\infty$.

Then we get the following estimate

$$\frac{1}{KH} \leq \delta(\Sigma_H) \leq \frac{K}{H},$$

where $K$ is a positive constant.
Proof of lemma 2.2:

Let $c_H \in \Sigma_H$, for $H$ large enough, we can assume that $\Sigma_H \subset B(c_H, \delta)$ where $\delta$ is smaller than the injectivity radius of $N$. Then we rescale the exponential chart centered in $c_H$ by a factor $\frac{1}{\delta_H}$, where $\delta_H = \delta(\Sigma_H)$. We get a sequence of surface $\tilde{\Sigma}_H$ of $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_H)$ with diameter 1, here $g_H$ is the rescale metric. The mean curvature of $\tilde{\Sigma}_H$, computed with respect to $g_H$, is equal to $\tilde{H} = \delta_H H$. Remarking that $g_H$ converges uniformly to $\xi$ on every compact and that $\tilde{\Sigma}_H \subset B(0, 2)$ we get, thanks to lemma 2.1, for $H$ large enough that

$$\tilde{H} = \delta_H H \geq 1,$$

which proves the left hand-side inequality.

In the other hand, thanks to (8), for $H$ large enough, we have

$$\tilde{H} = \delta_H H \geq \left(\frac{\delta_H H}{C}\right)^2,$$

where $C$ is the positive constant. This achieves the proof of the lemma. $\Box$

Hence, we immediately see that our assumption (H) is equivalent to assuming that $\Sigma_H$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\delta(\Sigma_H)} \leq \delta(\Sigma_H) \leq \frac{C}{\delta(\Sigma_H)} \\
A(\Sigma_H) \leq \frac{C}{A(\Sigma_H)}
\end{cases}$$

as $H \to +\infty$, (H')

where $C$ is a positive constant.

In order to look more precisely at our $H$-surfaces we need some coordinates. In particular we have to choose a center of chart. For that purpose we fix an arbitrary point $c_H$ of $\Sigma_H$ as a centre of chart. Up to a subsequence, $\Sigma_H \to p_{\infty}$ as $H \to +\infty$. Of course $c_H \to p_{\infty}$ as $H \to +\infty$. From now on, we look at $\Sigma_H$ in the exponential chart centered at $c_H$. Then we rescale this chart by a factor $1/H$ with respect to 0 and we replace the variable $H$ by $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. Hence we get a new sequence of immersed spheres $(\Sigma_{\epsilon}) \subset (\mathbb{R}^3, g_{\epsilon})$ with constant mean curvature 1, where $g_{\epsilon}$ is the rescaled metric: $g_{\epsilon}(u,v) = g(\epsilon u, \epsilon v)$. Moreover, $\Sigma_{\epsilon}$ satisfies the following additional assumption

$$\begin{cases}
A(\Sigma_{\epsilon}) \leq C, \\
\Sigma_{\epsilon} \subset B(0,C)
\end{cases}$$

(H'')

where $C$ is a positive constant.

Finally, let $u_{\epsilon}$ be a parametrization of $\Sigma_{\epsilon}$ from $(S^2, h)$ to $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_{\epsilon})$. Up to a diffeomorphism of the sphere we can assume this parametrization to be conformal. Indeed $(u_{\epsilon})^*(g_{\epsilon|\Sigma_{\epsilon}})$ is in the conformal class of the standard metric, since there is only one conformal class on $S^2$. Hence, let $\phi_{\epsilon} \in \text{Diff}(S^2)$ such that $(\phi_{\epsilon})^*((u_{\epsilon})^*(g_{\epsilon|\Sigma_{\epsilon}}))$ is pointwise conformal to $h$, then $u_{\epsilon} \circ \phi_{\epsilon}$ is our conformal parametrization from $(S^2, h)$ to $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_{\epsilon})$. Up to replace $u_{\epsilon}$ by $u_{\epsilon} \circ \phi_{\epsilon}$, $u_{\epsilon}$ satisfies, in any conformal coordinates,
the following equations
\[
\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{\omega^k} u^\varepsilon - (\Gamma^j_{ik})_\varepsilon (u^\varepsilon) (\nabla (u^\varepsilon)^i, \nabla (u^\varepsilon)^k)_\varepsilon = -2 \sqrt{\langle g_x \rangle} \langle (u^\varepsilon)_x \wedge (u^\varepsilon)_y \rangle_i \\
\|u^\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq C \\
\|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_2 \leq C,
\end{aligned}
\]

where \((\Gamma^j_{ik})_\varepsilon\) are the Christoffel symbols of \(g_\varepsilon\) and \(C\) is a positive constant. This equation is totally invariant under any conformal diffeomorphism of the sphere. But as we will remind it, the group of conformal diffeomorphism of the \(S^2\), \(\text{Conf}(S^2)\), is not compact. Hence it could be interesting to fix our parametrization once and for all. Of course, there is no canonical choice. We choose to rescale the highest bubble around the north pole and so to send the remainder around the south pole.

But before making this rescaling, let us defined a dilatation on the sphere \(S^2\). For any \(Q \in S^2\), let \(\pi_Q : S^2 \to \mathbb{C}\) the associate stereographic projection (here \((RQ)^{\perp}\) is identified to \(\mathbb{C}\)) and for any \(t \in [1, +\infty]\). Let \(\tau_t : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}\) as \(\tau_t(z) = tz\), we set
\[
\Phi_{Q,t} = \pi_Q^{-1} \circ \tau_t \circ \pi_Q.
\]
Hence, we are in position to fix the parametrization of \(u^\varepsilon\). Let \(a^\varepsilon\) and \(\lambda^\varepsilon\) be such that
\[
|\nabla u^\varepsilon(a^\varepsilon)| = \frac{1}{\lambda^\varepsilon} = \sup_{S^2} |\nabla u^\varepsilon|.
\]
Up to compose \(u^\varepsilon\) with a rotation of \(S^2\), we can also assume that \(a^\varepsilon = N\). Then we replace \(u^\varepsilon\) by \(u^\varepsilon \circ \Phi_{N,\lambda^\varepsilon}\) and we easily check that \(\nabla u^\varepsilon\) is bounded on every compact subset of \(S^2 \setminus \{S\}\). Moreover, thanks to the conformal invariance of our problem, \(u^\varepsilon\) still satisfies (9). Hence, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], there exist a subsequence of \(u^\varepsilon\) (still denoted \(u^\varepsilon\)) and \(u^0 \in C^2(S^2 \setminus \{S\})\) such that
\[
u^\varepsilon \to u^0 \text{ in } C^2_{\text{loc}}(S^2 \setminus \{S\}),
\]
If we set \(\omega^0 = u^0 \circ \pi_N^{-1}\), then \(\omega^0 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\})\) and satisfies
\[
\Delta \omega^0 = -2 \omega^0_x \wedge \omega^0_y \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}.
\]
Then, thanks to the conformal invariance of \(\|\nabla \cdot \|_2\), we have
\[
\|\nabla \omega^0\|_2 \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u^\varepsilon \circ \pi_N^{-1}\|_2 = \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_2 < +\infty.
\]
Hence \(\omega^0\) is a solution of (5) and \(\omega^0\) is non trivial since \(\|\nabla u^0(N)\| = 1\). Moreover \(\|\nabla \omega^0\|\) has a maximum in \(\mathbb{R}^2\), let \(a_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2\) be a point where \(\|\nabla \omega^0\|\) achieves its maximum.

Finally, up to replace \(u^\varepsilon\) by \(u^\varepsilon \circ \pi_N^{-1}\), \(u^\varepsilon\) satisfies
\[
\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{\omega^0} u^\varepsilon - (\Gamma^j_{ik})_\varepsilon (u^\varepsilon) (\nabla (u^\varepsilon)^i, \nabla (u^\varepsilon)^k)_\varepsilon = -2 \sqrt{\langle g_x \rangle} \langle (u^\varepsilon)_x \wedge (u^\varepsilon)_y \rangle_i \\
u^\varepsilon_0 \to \omega^0 \text{ in } C^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{-a_0\}) \\
\|u^\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq C \\
\|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_2 \leq C,
\end{aligned}
\]
where \(u^\varepsilon_0 = u^\varepsilon(z + a_0)\), \(a_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2\) and \(\omega^0\) is a non trivial solution of (5) such that \(\|\nabla \omega^0\|\) achieves its maximum at 0.
Now on and until the end, $u^\varepsilon$ is seen as a map from $\mathbb{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}^3$. 

3. Decomposition of $u^\varepsilon$ as sum of bubbles.

The aim of this section consists in two steps. First we will show that $\Sigma^\varepsilon$ converges to a sum of round spheres. Then we will adjust these round spheres to the geometry of our manifold. All of this will be sum up at the end of this section.

Such a decomposition has already been observed by Brezis and Coron in [5] where they notably give an $H^1$-decomposition for approached solution of the mean curvature equation on the disk. Here we give a result in the same spirit, replacing the $H^1$ by $C^2_{loc}$. The method used have been intensively used for the Yamabe equation and then generalized to critical elliptic systems, see [19], [16] and [18].

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $u^\varepsilon$ be a sequence of $C^2$-solutions of (11). Then, there exist $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and

(i) $\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^p$ simple solutions of (5) such that $|\nabla \omega^i|$ has a maximum at 0,

(ii) $a^1_\varepsilon, \ldots, a^p_\varepsilon$ sequences of $\mathbb{R}^2$ which all converge to 0, and

(iii) $\lambda^1_\varepsilon, \ldots, \lambda^p_\varepsilon$ sequences of positive numbers such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \lambda^i_\varepsilon = 0$,

such that, for a subsequence of $u^\varepsilon$ (still denoted $u^\varepsilon$) the following assertions hold

$u^\varepsilon_i \to \omega^i$ in $C^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_i)$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$, (A)

where $u^\varepsilon_i = u^\varepsilon(\lambda^i_\varepsilon \cdot + a^i_\varepsilon)$ and $S_i = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left\{ \frac{a^j_\varepsilon - a^i_\varepsilon}{\lambda^i_\varepsilon} s.t. \ j \in \{1, \ldots, p\} \setminus \{i\} \right\}$.

$\frac{d^i_\varepsilon(a^j_\varepsilon)}{\lambda^i_\varepsilon} + \frac{d^j_\varepsilon(a^i_\varepsilon)}{\lambda^j_\varepsilon} \to +\infty$ for all $i \neq j$, (B)

where $d^i_\varepsilon(x) = \sqrt{(\lambda^i_\varepsilon)^2 + (a^i_\varepsilon - x)^2}$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $d_0(x) = \sqrt{1 + |x - a_0|^2}$.

With the additional properties that

$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq p} d^i_\varepsilon(x) \right) |\nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^{p} \omega^i_\varepsilon \right)(x) | = 0$ (C)

and

$\left\| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^{p} \omega^i_\varepsilon \right) \right\|_2 \to 0$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$, (D)

where $\omega^i_\varepsilon = \omega_i \left( \frac{-a^i_\varepsilon}{\lambda^i_\varepsilon} \right)$ and $(a_0^0, \lambda^0_\varepsilon) = (a_0, 1)$.

When there is just one bubble, that is to say when $p = 0$, the conclusion limits to $u^\varepsilon \to \omega^0$ in $C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

**Proof of theorem 3.1 :**

We are going to extract the bubbles by induction and the process will stop thanks to our uniform bound on the area of $\Sigma^\varepsilon$.

For $k \geq 0$ let $(P_k)$ be the following assertion :

There exist
where $u^\varepsilon(P)$ is the solution of (5) such that $|\nabla \omega^\varepsilon|$ has its maximum at 0, $a^\varepsilon_0, \ldots, a^\varepsilon_k$ are bounded sequences of $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} a^\varepsilon_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and $\lambda^\varepsilon_0, \ldots, \lambda^\varepsilon_k$ are bounded sequences of positive numbers such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \lambda^\varepsilon_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

such that, for a subsequence of $u^\varepsilon$ (still denoted $u^\varepsilon$) the following assertions hold

$$u^\varepsilon \to \omega_i \text{ in } C^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_i) \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0 \text{ for all },$$

where $u^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon(\lambda^\varepsilon_i - a^\varepsilon_j)$ and $S_i = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left\{ \frac{a^\varepsilon_j - a^\varepsilon_i}{\lambda^\varepsilon_i} \text{ s.t. } j \in \{0, \ldots, k\} \setminus \{i\} \right\}.$

$$d^\varepsilon_i(a^\varepsilon_j) + d^\varepsilon_i(a^\varepsilon_j) \to +\infty \forall i \neq j, \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0,$

where $d^\varepsilon_i(x) = \sqrt{\lambda^\varepsilon_i^2 + |a^\varepsilon_i - x|^2}$.

Claim 1: if $(P_k)$ holds for some $k \geq 0$ then either $(P_{k+1})$ holds or

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d^\varepsilon_i(x) \right) \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right)(x) \right| = 0,$$

where $\omega^\varepsilon_i = \omega_i \left( \frac{-a^\varepsilon_i}{\lambda^\varepsilon_i} \right)$.

Proof of Claim 1:

In order to prove this claim, we assume that $(P_k)$ holds and that there exists $\gamma_0 > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d^\varepsilon_i(z) \right) \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right)(z) \right| \geq \gamma_0 \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0.$$ 

We need to prove that $(P_{k+1})$ holds. Let $a^\varepsilon_{k+1} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be such that

$$\left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d^\varepsilon_i(a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right) \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right)(a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right| = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d^\varepsilon_i(z) \right) \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right)(z) \right|.$$

The fact that the supremum is achieved is a consequence of our assumptions. Indeed, thanks to (11), we get

$$\left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right)(z) \right| = O \left( \frac{1}{1 + |z|^2} \right) \text{ as } z \to +\infty,$$

which proves that the maximum is achieved. Now we define $\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1}$ by the equation

$$\left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \omega^0 - \sum_{i=1}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right)(a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right| = \frac{1}{\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1}}.$$ 

Always thanks to (11) and the assumptions about the $a^\varepsilon_i$ and the $\lambda^\varepsilon_i$, we remark that

$$\left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega^\varepsilon_i \right) \right| \to 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\},$$
then \((a_{k+1}^\varepsilon)\) converges to 0. Then, if \(k \geq 1\) we have
\[
\min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d_i^\varepsilon(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0,
\]
and
\[
\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0.
\]
In fact, (14) is also true when \(k = 0\). Indeed, else \(u^\varepsilon - \omega_0^\varepsilon\) would be uniformly bounded in \(C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)\) and hence converge to 0 on the whole plane which contradicts (13).

Now there are two cases to consider.

**First case**:
\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} \frac{d_i^\varepsilon(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon)}{\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon} = +\infty. \tag{15}
\]

In this case, \((B_{k+1})\) is automatically satisfied. Now, we set \(u_{k+1}^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon(\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \cdot + a_{k+1}^\varepsilon)\). Let \(z \in \mathbb{R}^2\), we get that
\[
|\nabla u_{k+1}^\varepsilon(z)| = \lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon |\nabla u^\varepsilon(\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon z + a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) |
\]
\[
\leq \lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i^\varepsilon \right) (\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon z + a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) \right|
\]
\[
+ \lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \left| \nabla \left( \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i^\varepsilon \right) (\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon z + a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) \right|. \tag{16}
\]
Thanks to (6) and (15), we easily see that
\[
\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \left| \nabla \left( \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i^\varepsilon \right) (\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon z + a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) \right| = o(1),
\]
and
\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon |\nabla u^\varepsilon(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon)| = 1. \tag{17}
\]
Then using the definition of \(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon\), (15), (16) and (17) we have
\[
|\nabla u_{k+1}^\varepsilon(z)| \leq \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d_i^\varepsilon(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) + o(1) = 1 + o(1). \tag{18}
\]
Then \(|\nabla u_{k+1}^\varepsilon|\) is bounded on every compact subset of \(\mathbb{R}^2\). Moreover thanks to the conformal invariance of our problem, \(u_{k+1}^\varepsilon\) still satisfies (11). Hence, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], there exist a subsequence of \(u^\varepsilon\) (still denotes \(u^\varepsilon\)) and \(\omega^{k+1} \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)\) such that
\[
u_{k+1}^\varepsilon \to \omega^{k+1} \text{ in } C^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2)
\]
and
\[
\Delta \omega^{k+1} = -2 \omega_x^{k+1} \wedge \omega_y^{k+1} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2.
\]
Moreover, thanks to the conformal invariance of \(|\nabla|\), we have
\[
\|\nabla \omega^{k+1}\|_2 \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u_{k+1}^\varepsilon\|_2 = \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_2 < +\infty.
\]
Then, thanks to lemma 1.1, \(\omega^{k+1}\) is a solution of (5) on \(\mathbb{R}^2\) and \(\omega^{k+1}\) is non-trivial since \(|\nabla \omega^{k+1}(0)| = 1\). Finally, thanks to (17) and (18), we easily see that \(|\nabla \omega^{k+1}|\)
has a maximum at 0. This achieves the proof of the fact that \((P_{k+1})\) holds in the first case.

**Second case :**

\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} \frac{d_{\varepsilon}^i(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon)}{\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon} = \gamma > 0.
\]  

(19)

In that case we necessary get \(k > 0\).

First of all, we need to prove that \((B_{k+1})\) holds. If it doesn’t hold, up to a subsequence, there exists \(1 \leq i_0 \leq k\) such that

\[
d_{k+1}(a_{i_0}^\varepsilon) = O(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon) \text{ and } d_{i_0}(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon) = O(\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon).
\]  

(20)

From the one hand, (20) gives that

\[
\lambda_i \to c \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0 \text{ and } |a_{i_0}^\varepsilon - a_{k+1}^\varepsilon| = O(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon),
\]  

(21)

where \(c\) is a positive constant. From the other hand, thanks to \((A_k)\) and \((B_k)\), we have

\[
\nabla \left( \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i^\varepsilon \right)(\lambda_i \cdot + a_{i_0}^\varepsilon) \right) \to 0 \text{ in } C^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_i\}).
\]  

(22)

Then, thanks to (19) and (21), we necessary get that

\[
d \left( \frac{a_{k+1}^\varepsilon - a_{i_0}^\varepsilon}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon}, S_{i_0} \right) = o(1).
\]

Then there exists \(j \in \{0, \ldots, k\} \setminus \{i_0\}\) such that

\[
\left| \frac{a_{k+1}^\varepsilon - a_{i_0}^\varepsilon}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} \right| = o(1).
\]

Then, thanks to (19) and (21), for \(\varepsilon\) small enough, we get

\[
\frac{\lambda_j^\varepsilon}{\lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon} \geq \frac{\gamma}{2},
\]

and, thanks to (21), for \(\varepsilon\) small enough, we get

\[
\frac{\lambda_j^\varepsilon}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} \geq \frac{\gamma}{4c}.
\]

But, since \(\frac{a_{k+1}^\varepsilon - a_{i_0}^\varepsilon}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} = O(1)\) and that \(i_0\) and \(j\) satisfies \((B_k)\), we have

\[
\lambda_j^\varepsilon = o(\lambda_j^\varepsilon).
\]

Hence for every \(j\) such that \(\frac{a_{k+1}^\varepsilon - a_{i_0}^\varepsilon}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} = o(1)\) we have

\[
\lambda_j^\varepsilon = o(\lambda_j^\varepsilon).
\]

In particular, thanks to (6), there exists \(\delta > 0\) such that for every \(z \in B(0, \delta)\) we get that

\[
\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon |\nabla \omega_i(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon z)| = o(1) \text{ for every } i \neq i_0
\]

Then we easily get that

\[
\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon |\nabla u^\varepsilon| = O(1) \text{ on } B(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon, \delta \lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon).
\]
Hence thanks to elliptic theory, up to a subsequence, we see that
\[ |\nabla(u^\varepsilon - \omega^\varepsilon)(a^\varepsilon_{k+1})| \to 0, \]
which leads to
\[ \lambda^\varepsilon_{i_0} \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i^\varepsilon \right)(a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right| \to 0, \]
which, thanks to (21), is a contradiction with (19) and proves \((B_{k+1})\).

Now, we set \( u^\varepsilon_{k+1} = u^\varepsilon(\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} \cdot + a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \). Let \( z \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{k+1}\} \), we get that
\[ |\nabla u^\varepsilon_{k+1}(z)| = \lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} |\nabla u^\varepsilon(\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} z + a^\varepsilon_{k+1})| \]
\[ \leq \lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i^\varepsilon \right)(\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} z + a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right| + \lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} \left| \nabla \left( \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i^\varepsilon \right)(\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} z + a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right|. \]

(23)

Thanks to (6) and (19), we easily see that
\[ \lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} \left| \nabla \left( \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i^\varepsilon \right)(\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1} \cdot + a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) \right| = O\left( \frac{1}{d(z, S_{k+1})} \right). \]

(24)

Then using the definition of \( a^\varepsilon_{k+1} \), (23) and (24) we have
\[ |\nabla u^\varepsilon_{k+1}(z)| \leq \min_i d^\varepsilon_i(a^\varepsilon_{k+1}) + O\left( \frac{1}{d(z, S_{k+1})} \right) = O\left( \frac{1}{d(z, S_{k+1})} \right). \]

(25)

Then \( |\nabla u^\varepsilon_{k+1}| \) is bounded on every compact subset of \( \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{k+1}\} \). Moreover thanks to the conformal invariance of our problem, \( u^\varepsilon_{k+1} \) still satisfies (11). Hence, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], there exists a subsequence of \( u^\varepsilon \) (still denotes \( u^\varepsilon \)) and \( \omega^{k+1} \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_{k+1}) \) such that
\[ u^\varepsilon_{k+1} \to \omega_{k+1} \text{ in } C^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_{k+1}) \]
and
\[ \Delta \omega_{k+1} = -2\omega_x^{k+1} \wedge \omega_y^{k+1} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_{k+1}. \]

Moreover, thanks to the conformal invariance of \( |\nabla \cdot|^2 \), up to extraction, we have
\[ u^\varepsilon_{k+1} \to \omega^{k+1} \text{ in } L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \]
and
\[ \|\nabla \omega^{k+1}\|_2 \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u^\varepsilon_{k+1}\|_2 = \lim \inf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_2 < +\infty. \]

Then, thanks to lemma 1.1, \( \omega^{k+1} \) is a solution of (5) on \( \mathbb{R}^2 \). Then we want to show that \( \omega^{k+1} \) is non-trivial. This is obvious if \( 0 \not\in S_{k+1} \), since in this case we get \( |\nabla \omega^{k+1}(0)| = 1 \). But for every \( i_0 \) such that
\[ \frac{|a^\varepsilon_{i_0} - a^\varepsilon_{k+1}|}{\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1}} = o(1), \]
thanks to (19) and \((B_{k+1})\), we get
\[ \lambda^\varepsilon_{i_0} = o(\lambda^\varepsilon_{k+1}). \]
Then mimicking the argument of the proof of \((B_{k+1})\) we prove that
\[
\nabla u^\varepsilon_{k+1} \to \nabla \omega^{k+1} \text{ on } B(0, \delta),
\]
where \(\delta > 0\). Which leads to \(|\nabla \omega^{k+1}(0)| = 1\) and proves that \(\omega^{k+1}\) is non-trivial.

Finally \(|\nabla \omega^{k+1}|\) achieves its maximum at \(a_{k+1} \in \mathbb{R}^2\), then up to replace \(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon + \lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \) by \(a_{k+1}^\varepsilon + \lambda_{k+1}^\varepsilon \), the conclusion still holds with a new \(\omega^{k+1}\) such that \(|\nabla \omega^{k+1}|\) achieves his maximum at 0. This proves \((P_{k+1})\) in the second case. The study of these two cases ends the proof of claim 1.

Then, before proving the theorem, we need to prove a claim about the growth of the energy of such a decomposition.

**Claim 2:** Let \(k \in \mathbb{N}\) and
(i) \(\omega^0, \ldots, \omega^k\) non trivial solution of (5),
(ii) \(a_0^\varepsilon, \ldots, a_k^\varepsilon\) bounded sequences \(\mathbb{R}^2\), and
(iii) \(\lambda_0^\varepsilon, \ldots, \lambda_k^\varepsilon\), bounded sequences of positive numbers,
such that, with \(u^\varepsilon\), they satisfy \((P_k)\). Then
\[
\liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|^2_2 \geq \sum_{i=0}^k \|\nabla \omega^i\|^2_2 \geq 8\pi(k + 1).
\]

**Proof of claim 2:**

Indeed let \(R\) be a real positive number, then, thanks to \((B_k)\), for \(\varepsilon\) small enough, we get
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 dz \geq \sum_{i=0}^k \int_{B(a_i^\varepsilon, R\lambda_i^\varepsilon) \setminus \Omega_i^\varepsilon(R)} |\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 dz,
\]
where \(\Omega_i^\varepsilon(R) = \bigcup_{j \neq i} B(a_j^\varepsilon, R\lambda_i^\varepsilon)\). Then, thanks to \((A_k)\), we get
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 dz \geq \sum_{i=0}^k \int_{B(0, R) \setminus \Omega_i(R)} |\nabla \omega_i|^2 dz + \delta_{\varepsilon, R}
\]
\[
\geq 8\pi(k + 1) + \delta_{\varepsilon, R} \quad (26)
\]
where \(\Omega_i(R) = \bigcup_{x \in S_i} B(x, \frac{1}{R})\) and \(\lim_{R \to +\infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \delta_{\varepsilon, R} = 0\). \(\square\)

**Proof of the theorem:**

Since \(u^\varepsilon\) satisfies (11), we see that \((P_0)\) holds and we set \(\lambda_0^\varepsilon = 1\). Then we can start our extraction. Indeed, thanks to claim 1 and 2 and the fact that \(\|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_2\) is finite, there exists \(k \in \mathbb{N}\) such that \((P_k)\) is satisfied and
\[
\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq k} d_i^\varepsilon(x) \right) \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^k \omega_i^\varepsilon \right) (x) \right| = 0, \quad (27)
\]
where \( \omega_i^\varepsilon = \omega_i \left( \frac{x_i^\varepsilon}{X} \right) \). Which proves that (A), (B) and (C) holds. It remains to prove (D). Let

\[
R^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^{k} \omega_i^\varepsilon
\]

and let us assume for contradiction that there exists \( \delta > 0 \) such that

\[
\| \nabla R^\varepsilon \|_2 \geq \delta.
\]

Then we are going to extract a new bubble and prove this contradicts (27). Here we follow the method developed in [5].

First we introduce the concentration function

\[
C^\varepsilon(t) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \int_{B(x,t)} |\nabla R^\varepsilon|^2 \, dz.
\]

In fact this supremum is a maximum, since \( R^\varepsilon \) is in \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \). Moreover, each \( C^\varepsilon \) is continuous, increasing in \( t \), \( C^\varepsilon(0) = 0 \) and, thanks to (P_k), \( C^\varepsilon(1) \geq \frac{C^\varepsilon(\infty)}{2} \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \), for \( \varepsilon \) small enough. We fix \( \nu \) such that

\[
0 < \nu < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2C_0}, \frac{\delta}{2} \right\},
\]

where \( C_0 \) is the constant involved in lemma E.3. Hence there exists \( a^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2 \) and \( \lambda^\varepsilon > 0 \) such that

\[
C^\varepsilon(\lambda^\varepsilon) = \int_{B(a^\varepsilon, \lambda^\varepsilon)} |\nabla R^\varepsilon|^2 \, dz = \nu.
\]

Of course, thanks to (P_k), we know that

\[
a^\varepsilon \to 0 \text{ and } \lambda^\varepsilon \to 0, \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0.
\]

Then we rescale at \( a^\varepsilon \), setting \( \tilde{f} = f(\lambda^\varepsilon \cdot + a^\varepsilon) \), and we get

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon|^2 \, dz = \| \nabla R^\varepsilon \|_2 \leq C,
\]

and

\[
\| \nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \|_\infty \leq C,
\]

where \( C \) is a positive constant. Moreover, thanks to (11), \( \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \) satisfies

\[
\Delta \tilde{R}^\varepsilon = -2 \tilde{R}_x^\varepsilon \wedge \tilde{R}_y^\varepsilon + O \left( \sum_{i=0}^{k} |\nabla \omega_i^\varepsilon| \left( \sum_{j \neq i} |\nabla \omega_j^\varepsilon| + |\nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon| \right) \right)
\]

\[
+ O(\varepsilon^2 |\nabla \tilde{u}^\varepsilon|^2).
\]

From the other hand, we get, thanks to (B_k), that \( |\nabla \omega_i^\varepsilon| |\nabla \tilde{f}^\varepsilon| \to 0 \) in \( L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2) \)

and, thanks to (27), we get that

\[
|\nabla \omega_i^\varepsilon| |\nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon| \to 0 \text{ in } L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2).
\]

Hence we get that

\[
\Delta \tilde{R}^\varepsilon = -2 \tilde{R}_x^\varepsilon \wedge \tilde{R}_y^\varepsilon + h^\varepsilon,
\]

where \( h^\varepsilon \) is a potential term.
where \( h^\varepsilon \to 0 \) in \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2) \) as \( \varepsilon \to 0 \). Then, up to a subsequence, we have
\[
\tilde{R}^\varepsilon \to R \text{ a.e. on } \mathbb{R}^2
\]
and
\[
\nabla R^\varepsilon \to \nabla R \text{ weakly in } L^2(\mathbb{R}^2).
\]
Moreover \( R \) is a weak solution of (5). Thanks to our choice of \( \nu \), we are going to prove that the weak convergence is in fact a strong convergence. Let \( v^\varepsilon = \tilde{R}^\varepsilon - R \), then \( v^\varepsilon \) satisfies
\[
\Delta v^\varepsilon = -2v^\varepsilon_x \wedge v^\varepsilon_y - 2(v^\varepsilon_x \wedge R_y + R_x \wedge v^\varepsilon_y) + h^\varepsilon.
\]
Thanks to lemma E.1, there exists \( \psi^\varepsilon \) a solution in \( H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) of
\[
\Delta \psi^\varepsilon = -2(v^\varepsilon_x \wedge R_y + R_x \wedge v^\varepsilon_y),
\]
which satisfies
\[
\|\nabla \psi^\varepsilon\|_2 + \|\psi^\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq \|\nabla v^\varepsilon\|_2 \|\nabla R\|_2.
\]
(28)

On the other hand,
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla \psi^\varepsilon|^2 dz = -2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \langle \psi^\varepsilon, v^\varepsilon_x \wedge R_y + R_x \wedge v^\varepsilon_y \rangle dz.
\]
Then, thanks to (28), \( \psi^\varepsilon \wedge R_x \) and \( \psi^\varepsilon \wedge R_y \) are bounded in \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \). Hence, since \( \nabla v^\varepsilon \to 0 \) weakly in \( L^2 \), it follows that
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla \psi^\varepsilon|^2 dz \to 0.
\]
Finally we have
\[
\Delta v^\varepsilon = -2v^\varepsilon_x \wedge v^\varepsilon_y + g^\varepsilon,
\]
where \( g^\varepsilon \to 0 \) in \( D'(\mathbb{R}^2) \).

Finally, let \( \phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2) \) such that \( \text{supp}(\phi) \) is contained in a ball of radius 1, using lemma E.3, we have
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla (\phi v^\varepsilon)|^2 dz = -2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \langle \phi^\varepsilon, \phi v^\varepsilon_x \wedge R_y + \phi R_x \wedge v^\varepsilon_y \rangle dz + o(1),
\]
\[
\leq 2 \left( C_0 \|\nabla v^\varepsilon_{\text{supp}(\phi)}\|_2 \right) \|\nabla (\phi v^\varepsilon)\|_2^2 + o(1).
\]
Thanks to our choice of \( \lambda^\varepsilon \), we have \( C_0 \|\nabla v^\varepsilon_{\text{supp}(\phi)}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \), and then
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla (\phi v^\varepsilon)|^2 dz = o(1)
\]
which prove that
\[
\nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \to \nabla R \text{ strongly in } L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2).
\]
Then the convergence is strong, since it was already the case far from 0. Moreover \( R \) is not constant since \( \|\nabla R\|_2 = \nu > 0 \). But thanks to (27) we get that, for all \( z \in \mathbb{R}^2 \), there exists \( i \) such that
\[
|\nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon(z)| = o \left( \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\lambda^\varepsilon}{\lambda^i} \right)^2 + \frac{z'}{\lambda^i}} \right),
\]
which leads to a contradiction and proves (D).

Finally, in order to finish the proof of the theorem we just need to prove that \( \max\{\deg P_i, \deg Q_i\} = 1 \) for all \( 0 \leq i \leq N \), with \( \omega_i = \pi_{P_i} \left( \frac{P_i}{\partial_{y_i}} \right) \) where \( \frac{P_i}{\partial_{y_i}} \) is irreducible. But this is an easy consequence of the fact that our surfaces are embedded, (A) and lemma A.1 and this achieves the proof of the theorem. \( \square \)

In the previous theorem, we showed that \( \omega^* \) behaves asymptotically as a sum of Euclidean bubbles. Hence in this decomposition the curved term doesn’t play any role. In order to prove our theorem, we have to make appear these terms and to be more precise about this decomposition. In this goal, we expand the metric in (11) thanks to appendix D, which gives

\[
\Delta u^\varepsilon = -2 \left( u^\varepsilon_x \wedge u^\varepsilon_y \right)_j + \varepsilon^2 \left( \frac{2}{3} R_{i mn j} (p_\varepsilon) \left( (u^\varepsilon)^m \left( u^\varepsilon \right)^n \left( u^\varepsilon_x \wedge u^\varepsilon_y \right)^{vi} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \text{Ric}_{mn} (p_\varepsilon) \left( (u^\varepsilon)^m \left( u^\varepsilon \right)^n \left( u^\varepsilon_x \wedge u^\varepsilon_y \right) \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( R_{n mi j} (p_\varepsilon) + R_{n ji m} (p_\varepsilon) \right) (u^\varepsilon)^m \langle \nabla (u^\varepsilon)^i, \nabla (u^\varepsilon)^n \rangle \right) + O(\varepsilon^3 |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2),
\]

where \( p_\varepsilon \) is the center of our chart.

Since we want to prove something about the derivatives of the curvature, we have to eliminate the curvature term. In order to do it we are going to be more precise on the shape of our bubbles. In fact this bubbles aren’t euclidian once \( \varepsilon > 0 \), the curvature make them look like ellipsoids. For each \( i \) we are going to search a perturbation of \( \omega^\varepsilon \) such that when we consider (29) around \( a^\varepsilon_i \) the curvature term disappear. A last thing we have to pay attention is that our \( \omega^\varepsilon \) are a priori not centered at 0, which is not very convenient when we want to compare \( \omega^\varepsilon_x \wedge \omega^\varepsilon_y \) and \( \omega^\varepsilon \). Then we will consider sometimes \( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon = \omega^\varepsilon - p^\varepsilon \) where \( p^\varepsilon \) is the center of mass of \( \omega^\varepsilon \).

Hence we look for \( \rho^\varepsilon_i \) such that \( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_i = \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon + \rho^\varepsilon_i + \rho^\varepsilon_i \) solves (29) at the first order, here \( \rho^\varepsilon_i \) is a constant we will fix later. That is to say

\[
\Delta \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_i = -2 \left( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_x \wedge \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_y \right)_y + \varepsilon^2 \left( \frac{2}{3} R_{k mn l} (p_\varepsilon) \left( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_x \wedge \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_y \right)^k \right) + \frac{1}{3} \text{Ric}_{mn} (p_\varepsilon) \left( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_x \wedge \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_y \right)_l + \left( \frac{1}{3} R_{mnkl} (p_\varepsilon) + R_{mkl n} (p_\varepsilon) \right) (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)^m \langle \nabla (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)^k, \nabla (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)^n \rangle \right) + O(\varepsilon^3)
\]

with the relation of almost conformality

\[
\begin{align}
((\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)_x, (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)_y) + \frac{1}{3} R_{k mn l} (p_\varepsilon) \left( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_x \wedge \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_y \right)^k &= O(\varepsilon^3), \\
((\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)_x, (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)_x) + \frac{1}{6} R_{k mn l} (p_\varepsilon) \left( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_x \wedge \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_x \right)^k &= O(\varepsilon^3), \\
- (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)_y, (\tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon)_y) - \frac{1}{6} R_{k mn l} (p_\varepsilon) \left( \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_y \wedge \tilde{\omega}^\varepsilon_y \right)^k &= O(\varepsilon^3).
\end{align}
\]
We look for $\rho_\xi^i$ of the form $\varepsilon^2 \rho_\xi^i$. Then, thanks to the expansion of the metric and (4), then we see that $\rho_\xi^i$ must solve

$$\Delta \rho_\xi^i + 2((\rho_\xi^i)_x \wedge \dot{\omega}_x^i + \dot{\omega}_x^i \wedge (\rho_\xi^i)_y) = \left( -\frac{2}{3} R_{kmnl}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^m(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^n(\dot{\omega}_i)^k \right. $$

$$ - \frac{1}{3} \text{Ric}_{mn}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^m(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^n(\dot{\omega}_i)_l $$

$$ + \left( \frac{1}{3} R_{mnkl}(p_\xi) + R_{mikn}(p_\xi) \right)(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^n(\delta_{km} - \dot{\omega}_i^k \dot{\omega}_i^m) \right) \frac{|\nabla \dot{\omega}_i|^2}{2}$$

and

$$\langle (\rho_\xi^i)_x, \dot{\omega}_x^i \rangle + \langle (\rho_\xi^i)_y, (\rho_\xi^i)_y \rangle = -\frac{1}{3} R_{kmnl}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^m(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^n(\dot{\omega}_i)^k (\dot{\omega}_i)^l,$$

$$\langle (\rho_\xi^i)_y, \dot{\omega}_x^i \rangle - \langle (\rho_\xi^i)_x, (\rho_\xi^i)_y \rangle = \frac{1}{6} R_{kmnl}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^m(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^n(\dot{\omega}_i)^k (\dot{\omega}_i)^l$$

$$ - \frac{1}{6} R_{kmnl}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^m(\dot{\omega}_i + p_\xi^i)^n(\dot{\omega}_i)^k (\dot{\omega}_i)^l.$$

As for the linearized equation, see proposition C.2, we decompose $\nabla \rho_\xi^i$ on the orthogonal frame $\dot{\omega}_x^i, \dot{\omega}_y^i, \dot{\omega}_m^i, \dot{\omega}_y^i$ in order to find the solution. After a straightforward computation, we check that

$$\rho_\xi^i = \frac{1}{6} \left( \text{Ric}_{kl}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}^i)^l - \frac{3}{2} \text{Scal}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}^i)^k \right) - \frac{1}{6} R_{kmnl}(p_\xi)(p_\xi^i)^m(p_\xi^i)^n(\dot{\omega}^i)^l$$

$$ - \frac{1}{3} R_{kmnl}(p_\xi)(p_\xi^i)^m(\dot{\omega}^i)^n - \frac{1}{12} \text{Ric}_{kl}(p_\xi)(\dot{\omega}^i)^k(\dot{\omega}^i)^l \dot{\omega}^j$$

provides a solution. Here we used the fact that in dimension 3, we get

$$R_{kmnl} = (g_{kn}\text{Ric}_{ml} - g_{kl}\text{Ric}_{mn} + g_{mn}\text{Ric}_{kn} - g_{mn}\text{Ric}_{kl})$$

$$+ \frac{\text{Scal}}{2} (g_{kl}g_{mn} - g_{kn}g_{ml}).$$

Hence we set

$$\mathcal{X}^i_\xi = \dot{\omega}^i + p_\xi^i + \varepsilon^2 \rho_\xi^i$$

and

$$B_\xi^i(z) = \mathcal{X}^i_\xi \left( \frac{z - a^i_\xi}{\lambda^i_\xi} \right).$$

But, we have to make an adjustment on our bubbles, choosing them such that they are "tangent" to $\Sigma_\varepsilon$ at its extreme points.

First, let $i \in \{0, \ldots, p\}$ be such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d_\varepsilon(j, a^i_\xi)}{\lambda^i_\xi} = 0 \text{ for some } j \neq i.$$

(35)

Let us fix $b^i_\xi \in R^2$ such that

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
b^i_\xi \in B(a^i_\xi, \lambda^i_\xi) \\
\text{and} \\
d_\varepsilon \left( \frac{b^i_\xi - a^i_\xi}{\lambda^i_\xi}, S_i \right) \geq d > 0,
\end{array} \right. \]

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
b^i_\xi \in B(a^i_\xi, \lambda^i_\xi) \\
\text{and} \\
d_\varepsilon \left( \frac{b^i_\xi - a^i_\xi}{\lambda^i_\xi}, S_i \right) \geq d > 0,
\end{array} \right. \]
and \( p_i^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) such that
\[
p_i^\varepsilon + \tilde{\omega}(b_i^\varepsilon) = u^\varepsilon(b_i^\varepsilon).
\]
Then, we consider \( i \in \{0, \ldots, p\} \) such that
\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d_i^\varepsilon(a_i^\varepsilon)}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \neq 0 \text{ for any } j \neq i.
\]
Hence, thanks to theorem 3.1, there exists \( \delta_0 > 0 \) such that, up to a subsequence,
\[
\nabla \tilde{u}^\varepsilon \to \nabla \omega^i \text{ in } C^2(B(0, \delta_0)),
\]
where \( \tilde{u}^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon(\lambda_i^\varepsilon \cdot a_i^\varepsilon) \). In fact the convergence should hold on \( B(0, \delta_0) \setminus \{S_i\} \).
But, thanks to (36) and (B), either
\[
a_{ij} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{a_j^\varepsilon - a_i^\varepsilon}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \neq 0 \text{ or } \lambda_i^\varepsilon = o(\lambda_i^\varepsilon).
\]
Hence, in every cases, we get that
\[
|\nabla \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon| \to 0 \text{ in } C^1(B(0, \delta_0)), \text{ for all } j \neq i
\]
which proves the validity of (37).

Then, thanks to (37) and the fact that \( |\nabla \omega^i| \) has a strict maximum at 0, for \( \varepsilon \) small enough, there exists \( \tilde{a}_i^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2 \) such that
\[
|\tilde{a}_i^\varepsilon - a_i^\varepsilon| = o(\lambda_i^\varepsilon) \text{ and } |\nabla \tilde{u}^\varepsilon| \text{ has a local maximum at } \tilde{a}_i^\varepsilon.
\]
(38)

Still thanks to (37), there exists \( R_i^\varepsilon \in SO(3) \), \( \theta_i^\varepsilon \in [0, 2\pi] \) and \( \lambda_i^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \) such that
\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{\lambda}_i^\varepsilon \sim \lambda_i^\varepsilon, \ R_i^\varepsilon \to I_d, \\
\tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon(0) = R_i^\varepsilon(\omega_x^i(0))
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\text{Vect } (\tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon(0), \tilde{\omega}_y^\varepsilon(0)) = \text{Vect } (R_i^\varepsilon(\omega_x^i(0)), R_i^\varepsilon(\omega_y^i(0)))
\]
(39)

where \( \tilde{u}^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon(\tilde{e}^{\theta_i^\varepsilon} \tilde{\lambda}_i^\varepsilon \cdot \tilde{a}_i^\varepsilon) \). Then, we set \( p_i^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) such that
\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon &= R_i^\varepsilon \tilde{\omega}, \\
p_i^\varepsilon &= u^\varepsilon(\tilde{a}_i^\varepsilon) - \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon(0) \\
\tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon &= \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon + p_i^\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \rho_i^\varepsilon,
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
B_i^\varepsilon(z) = \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon \left( \frac{z - \tilde{a}_i^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^{\theta_i^\varepsilon} \lambda_i^\varepsilon} \right)
\]
where \( \rho_i^\varepsilon \) is associated to \( \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon \) and \( p_i^\varepsilon \) thanks to (33).

Moreover, thanks to (37), there exists \( c_i^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2 \) such that
\[
|c_i^\varepsilon| = o(1) \text{ and } |\nabla \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon| \text{ has a local maximum at } c_i^\varepsilon.
\]
(40)

However using the fact that \( |\nabla \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon| \) has a local maximum at 0 and the fact that
\[
|\nabla (\tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon - \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon)| = O(\varepsilon^2)
\]
in a neighborhood of 0, we get that
\[
|c_i^\varepsilon| = O(\varepsilon)
\]
and
\[
|\nabla \tilde{u}^\varepsilon(0) - \nabla \tilde{\omega}_x^\varepsilon(c_i^\varepsilon)| = O(\varepsilon)
\]
where $\tilde{u}^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon (e^{i\theta^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon_0 \lambda^\varepsilon_i + a^\varepsilon_i})$. This implies that there exist $\tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i \in SO(3)$ such that $\tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i \in [0, 2\pi]$ and $\lambda^\varepsilon_i \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\left| \frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_i}{\lambda^\varepsilon_i} - 1 \right| = O(\varepsilon), \quad |\tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i - Id| = O(\varepsilon),$$

and

$$u^\varepsilon_x(\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i) = \tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i((\tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i)_x(\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i))$$

and

$$\text{Vect} \left(u^\varepsilon_x(\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i), u^\varepsilon_y(\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i)\right) = \text{Vect} \left(\tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i((\tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i)_x(\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i)), \tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i((\tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i)_y(\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i))\right),$$

where $\tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i = \tilde{y}_i \left(\frac{z - \tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i}{\tilde{\lambda}_i^\varepsilon} + e^\varepsilon_i\right)$. Then we replace $a^\varepsilon_i$ by $\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_i$, $\lambda^\varepsilon_i$ by $e^{i\theta^\varepsilon_i} \lambda^\varepsilon_i$ and $B^\varepsilon_i$ by $\tilde{R}^\varepsilon_i \tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i$. Thanks to (38), (39) and (41) the conclusions of theorem 3.1 still holds with our new choice of $\lambda^\varepsilon_i$ and $a^\varepsilon_i$. Moreover, thanks to (31), (3), (41) and the fact that we have adjust the tangent plane, for every $i$ that satisfies (36), we have

$$\left(\tilde{u}^\varepsilon - \tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i \right) (0) = O(\varepsilon),$$

$$\left| \nabla \left(\tilde{u}^\varepsilon - \tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i \right) (0) \right|^2 = O(\varepsilon^3),$$

and

$$\left| \nabla^2 \left(\tilde{u}^\varepsilon - \tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i \right) \left(\nabla \tilde{B}^\varepsilon_i \right) (0) \right|^2 = O(\varepsilon^3),$$

where $\tilde{f}^\varepsilon_i = f(\lambda^\varepsilon_i + a^\varepsilon_i)$. Then, we give the equations satisfied by our modified bubbles,

$$\Delta B^\varepsilon_i = -2(B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_i)_y + e^\varepsilon \left(\frac{2}{3} R_{\varepsilon mn}(p_c)(B^\varepsilon_i)^{m}(B^\varepsilon_i)^{n}(B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_i)_y\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \text{Ric}_{mn}(p_c)(B^\varepsilon_i)^{m}(B^\varepsilon_i)^{n}(B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_i)_y),$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \left( R_{\varepsilon mn}(p_c) + R_{\varepsilon nmn}(p_c) \right) (B^\varepsilon_i)^{n}\left(\nabla(B^\varepsilon_i)^{i}, \nabla(B^\varepsilon_i)^{m}\right) + O(\varepsilon^3 |\nabla B^\varepsilon_i|^2)$$

and the relation of quasi-conformality

$$\langle (B^\varepsilon_i)_x, (B^\varepsilon_i)_y \rangle = -\frac{1}{3} R_{\varepsilon kmn}(p_c)(B^\varepsilon_i)^{m}(B^\varepsilon_i)^{n}(B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_i)_y + O(\varepsilon^3 |\nabla B^\varepsilon_i|^2),$$

$$\langle (B^\varepsilon_i)_y, (B^\varepsilon_i)_y \rangle = -\frac{1}{3} R_{\varepsilon kmn}(p_c)(B^\varepsilon_i)^{m}(B^\varepsilon_i)^{n}(B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_i)_y + O(\varepsilon^3 |\nabla B^\varepsilon_i|^2).$$

**Conclusion of the decomposition step :**

Finally, let $u^\varepsilon$ be a sequence of $C^2$-solutions of (11). Then, there exist $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and

(i) $\omega^0, \ldots, \omega^p$ simple solutions of (5) such that $|\nabla \omega^i|$ has a maximum at 0,

(ii) $a^\varepsilon_0, \ldots, a^\varepsilon_p$ bounded sequences of $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} a^\varepsilon_i = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$,

(iii) $\lambda^\varepsilon_0, \ldots, \lambda^\varepsilon_p$ bounded sequences of complex numbers such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \lambda^\varepsilon_i = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$,

(iv) $R_0^\varepsilon, \ldots, R_{2p+1}^\varepsilon$ sequences of $SO(3)$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} R_i^\varepsilon = Id$ for all $0 \leq i \leq 2p+1$,
(v) $p_0^\varepsilon, \ldots, p_p^\varepsilon$ sequences of points of $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} p_i^\varepsilon = p_i$ for all $0 \leq i \leq p$, where $p_i$ is the center of mass of $\omega^i$, such that, for a subsequence of $u_\varepsilon$ (still denoted $u^\varepsilon$) the following assertions hold

$$u^\varepsilon_i \to \omega^i \text{ in } C^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_i) \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0 \text{ for all } 0 \leq i \leq p,$$

where $u^\varepsilon_i = u^\varepsilon(\lambda_i^\varepsilon \cdot + a_i^\varepsilon)$ and $S_i = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left\{ \frac{a_j^\varepsilon - a_i^\varepsilon}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \text{ s.t. } j \in \{0, \ldots, p\} \setminus \{i\} \right\}$.

$$\frac{d_j^\varepsilon(a_j^\varepsilon)}{\lambda_j^\varepsilon} + \frac{d_j^\varepsilon(a_i^\varepsilon)}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \to +\infty \text{ for all } i \neq j,$$

where $d_j^\varepsilon(x) = \sqrt{(\lambda_j^\varepsilon)^2 + |a_j^\varepsilon - x|^2}$.

With the additional properties that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left( \min_{0 \leq i \leq p} d_i^\varepsilon(x) \right) \left| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^p B_i^\varepsilon \right)(x) \right| = 0$$

and

$$\left\| \nabla \left( u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^p B_i^\varepsilon \right) \right\|_2 \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0,$$

where

$$\hat{\omega}^\varepsilon = \omega^i - p_i,$$

$$\hat{\omega}_i^\varepsilon = R_{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon \hat{\omega}^\varepsilon,$$

$$\overline{\omega}_i^\varepsilon = \hat{\omega}_i^\varepsilon + \rho_i^\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 p_i^\varepsilon,$$

and

$$B_i^\varepsilon(z) = R_{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon R_{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon \left( \frac{z - a_i^\varepsilon}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \right),$$

where $\rho_i^\varepsilon$ is associated to $\hat{\omega}_i^\varepsilon$ and $p_i^\varepsilon$ thanks to (33). Moreover, for all $i$, there exists $b_i^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that

$$b_i^\varepsilon \in B(a_i^\varepsilon, \lambda_i^\varepsilon),$$

$$d \left( \frac{b_i^\varepsilon - a_i^\varepsilon}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon}, S_i \right) \geq d > 0,$$

and

$$|u^\varepsilon(b_i^\varepsilon) - B_i^\varepsilon(b_i^\varepsilon)| = O(\varepsilon),$$

and for all $i$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d_j^\varepsilon(a_j^\varepsilon)}{\lambda_j^\varepsilon} \neq 0$ for any $j \neq i$, we get

$$\left| \nabla \left( \hat{u}^\varepsilon - \hat{B}_i^\varepsilon \right)(0) \right|^2 = O(\varepsilon^3),$$

and

$$\left| \nabla^2 \left( \hat{u}^\varepsilon - \hat{B}_i^\varepsilon \right)(0) \right|^2 = O(\varepsilon^3).$$

Finally, we can replace the $\lambda_i^\varepsilon$ by there absolute value since the argument part can be in the $B_i^\varepsilon$. Moreover, thanks to the method we used to construct our $\lambda_i^\varepsilon$, up to
reordering, we can assume that

$$\|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_\infty = \frac{1}{\lambda^p}. $$

4. STRONG ESTIMATE

Let $B^\varepsilon_i$ defined as in the last section and $R^\varepsilon = u^\varepsilon - \sum_{i=0}^{p} B^\varepsilon_i$ be the remainder. The aim of this step is to prove an estimate on the gradient of the remainder, $r^\varepsilon = \|\nabla R^\varepsilon\|_\infty$. Thanks to the previous step $R^\varepsilon$ satisfies the following equations

$$\Delta R^\varepsilon = -2 \left( \sum_{i \neq j} (B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_j)_y + \sum_{i=0}^{p} (B^\varepsilon_i)_x \wedge R^\varepsilon_y + R^\varepsilon_x \wedge (B^\varepsilon_i)_y \right)$$

$$+ 2 R^\varepsilon_x \wedge R^\varepsilon_y + O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |u^\varepsilon - B^\varepsilon_i||\nabla B^\varepsilon_i|^2 \right) \right)$$

$$+ O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |\nabla B^\varepsilon_i| \left( \sum_{j \neq i} |\nabla B^\varepsilon_j| + |\nabla R^\varepsilon| \right) + |\nabla R^\varepsilon|^2 \right) \right)$$

$$+ \left( \varepsilon^3 |\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 \right),$$

(49)

$$\sum_{i \neq j} ((B^\varepsilon_i)_x, (B^\varepsilon_j)_y) + (R^\varepsilon_x, R^\varepsilon_y) + \sum_{i=0}^{p} ((B^\varepsilon_i)_x, R^\varepsilon_y) + (R^\varepsilon_x, (B^\varepsilon_i)_y)$$

$$= O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |u^\varepsilon - B^\varepsilon_i||\nabla B^\varepsilon_i|^2 \right) \right) + \left( \varepsilon^3 |\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 \right)$$

$$+ O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |\nabla B^\varepsilon_i| \left( \sum_{j \neq i} |\nabla B^\varepsilon_j| + |\nabla R^\varepsilon| \right) + |\nabla R^\varepsilon|^2 \right) \right),$$

(50)

$$\sum_{i \neq j} ((B^\varepsilon_i)_x, (B^\varepsilon_j)_y) - ((B^\varepsilon_i)_y, (B^\varepsilon_j)_y) + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{p} ((B^\varepsilon_i)_x, R^\varepsilon_y) - ((B^\varepsilon_i)_y, R^\varepsilon_y)$$

$$+ (R^\varepsilon_x, R^\varepsilon_y) - (R^\varepsilon_y, R^\varepsilon_x) = O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |u^\varepsilon - B^\varepsilon_i||\nabla B^\varepsilon_i|^2 \right) \right) + \left( \varepsilon^3 |\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 \right)$$

$$+ O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |\nabla B^\varepsilon_i| \left( \sum_{j \neq i} |\nabla B^\varepsilon_j| + |\nabla R^\varepsilon| \right) + |\nabla R^\varepsilon|^2 \right) \right)$$

Then our aim is to show that the remainder is controlled by $\varepsilon^3 \|\nabla u^\varepsilon\|_\infty = \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda^p}$. Indeed if the contrary holds then the last terms of (49) and (50) would be negligible and we would get a non-trivial solutions of the linearized problem which has only trivial solution for a good choice of the initial data, see proposition C.2.
Then, we estimate $I$ and $a$ which is the trace around $\varepsilon$. Indeed, thanks to (6), we easily check that on any compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S\}$, we have

$$|\nabla B_1^\varepsilon (\lambda^\varepsilon + a^\varepsilon)| \sim c t_i^\varepsilon,$$

where $c$ is a positive constant. Then we define also the maximum of these interactions as

$$t_i^\varepsilon = \max_{i \neq j} (t_i^\varepsilon).$$

In order to get an estimate on $R^\varepsilon$, the idea is to apply Green identity to (49). This is possible thanks to lemma D.1. Hence let $z^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2$, we get

$$|\nabla R^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)| \leq I_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) + I_j^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) + |\nabla \phi^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)|$$

$$+ O \left( \varepsilon^2 \left( \sum_{i=0}^p (J_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)) + \sum_{0 \leq i < j < p} I_{ij}^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) \right) \right) + O(I^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)) \quad (51)$$

$$+ O(J^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon))$$

where

$$I_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)| ||\nabla B_i^\varepsilon|| |\nabla R^\varepsilon| dz$$

$$I_j^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)| ||\nabla B_j^\varepsilon|| |\nabla R^\varepsilon| dz$$

$$J_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)| |u^\varepsilon - B_i^\varepsilon||\nabla B_i^\varepsilon|^2 dz$$

$$I^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)||\nabla R^\varepsilon|^2 dz$$

$$J^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)||\nabla u^\varepsilon|^2 dz$$

and $\phi^\varepsilon \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ est une solution de

$$\Delta \phi^\varepsilon = -2R_x^\varepsilon \wedge R_y^\varepsilon.$$

First, using lemma E.1 and (D), we deduce that

$$|\nabla \phi^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)| = O(\|\nabla R^\varepsilon\|_2) \|\nabla R^\varepsilon\|_\infty = o(r^\varepsilon). \quad (52)$$

Then, we estimate $I_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)$, $I_j^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)$ and $J_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon)$.

Let $R > 0$, we set $r_{i,R} = \sup |\nabla R^\varepsilon|$ where $\Omega_{i,R} = B(a_i^\varepsilon, \lambda_i^\varepsilon R) \setminus \left\{ \cup_{j \neq i} B(a_j, \lambda_j^\varepsilon R) \right\}$.

For $\varepsilon$ small enough, we get

$$I_i^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) \leq r_{i,R} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega_{i,R}} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)| ||\nabla B_i^\varepsilon|| dz$$

$$+ r_{i,R} \int_{\Omega_{i,R}} |\nabla G (\cdot, z^\varepsilon)| ||\nabla B_i^\varepsilon|| dz. \quad (53)$$
But, by a simple change of variable we get,

$$
\int_{\Omega} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e| dz = O \left( \int_{a_i \frac{z^e}{\lambda_i}}^{a_i \frac{z^e}{\lambda_i} + a_i} |\nabla G(., \frac{z^e - a_i^e}{\lambda_i^e})| \frac{1}{1 + |z|^2} dz \right),
$$

where $\Omega$ is any measurable set. Then either $\frac{z^e - a_i^e}{\lambda_i^e} \to +\infty$ and, thanks to lemma D.2, we get

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e| dz = o(1)
$$
or $\frac{z^e - a_i^e}{\lambda_i^e} \to z_0$ and

$$
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega_{i,\varepsilon}} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e| dz = O \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega_{i,\varepsilon}} |\nabla G(., z_0)| \frac{1}{1 + |z|^2} dz \right),
$$

where $\Omega_{i,\varepsilon} = B(0, R) \setminus \{z_\varepsilon \in S, B(z_\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon})\}$. Hence in every case we get

$$
I_i^e(z) \leq r^e \delta_{R,\varepsilon} + O \left( \frac{r^e}{1 + |z|^2} \right)
$$

where $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \delta_{R,\varepsilon} = 0$.

Then, we estimate $I_{ij}^e$. Then, there is two cases to consider. First $\max(\lambda_i^e, \lambda_j^e) = o(|a_i^e - a_j^e|)$. Then we separate the integral as follow

$$
I_{ij}^e = \int_{D_{ij}^+} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e||\nabla B_j^e| dz + \int_{D_{ij}^-} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e||\nabla B_j^e| dz,
$$

where $D_{ij}^+ = \{z \text{ s.t. } (z - m_{ij}, z_j - z_i) \geq 0\}$ and $D_{ij}^- = \{z \text{ s.t. } (z - m_{ij}, z_j - z_i) \leq 0\}$ and $m_{ij} = \frac{z_i^e + z_j^e}{2}$. We are going to estimate the first integral, it would be the same for the second term. But we easily see that

$$
\int_{D_{ij}^+} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e||\nabla B_j^e| dz \leq t_{ij}^e \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_j^e| dz,
$$

and using the lemma D.2, we get

$$
\int_{D_{ij}^+} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e||\nabla B_j^e| dz = O \left( t_{ij}^e \frac{\text{Ln} \left( 2 + \frac{|a_i^e - z_j^e|}{\lambda_i^e} \right)}{1 + \frac{|a_i^e - z_j^e|}{\lambda_i^e}} \right).
$$

Then we examine the second case, that is to say, up to exchange $i$ and $j$, $|a_i^e - a_j^e| = O(\lambda_j^e)$ and $\lambda_i^e = o(\lambda_j^e)$. Then we easily check that

$$
|\nabla B_j^e(z)| \leq ct_{ij}^e \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2,
$$

where $c$ is a positive constant. Hence, we have

$$
I_{ij}^e \leq O \left( t_{ij}^e \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G(., z^e)||\nabla B_i^e| dz \right).
$$
and using the lemma D.2, in every case, we have
\[ I'_{ij} = O \left( t'_{ij} \frac{\ln \left( 2 + \frac{|a'_i - z'|}{\lambda'_j} \right)}{1 + |a'_i - z'|/\lambda'_j} \right) + O \left( t'_{ji} \frac{\ln \left( 2 + \frac{|a'_j - z'|}{\lambda'_i} \right)}{1 + |a'_j - z'|/\lambda'_i} \right). \tag{54} \]

Finally, we estimate \( J^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) \). Firstly we remark that thanks to (47) we have
\[ |(u^\varepsilon - B^\varepsilon_j)(z)| \leq \sum_{j \neq i} |B_j^\varepsilon(z) - B_j^\varepsilon(b^\varepsilon_j)| + |R^\varepsilon(z) - R^\varepsilon(b^\varepsilon_j)|. \tag{55} \]

But we easily see that
\[ |B_j^\varepsilon(z) - B_j^\varepsilon(b^\varepsilon_j)| \leq \int_{[a^\varepsilon_j, z]} |\nabla B_j^\varepsilon| \, dt = O \left( \int_0^{|z - a^\varepsilon_j|} \frac{\lambda_j^\varepsilon}{(\lambda_j^\varepsilon)^2 + |a^\varepsilon_j + t\tilde{a}^\varepsilon_j - a^\varepsilon_j|} \, dt \right), \tag{56} \]
where \( \tilde{a}^\varepsilon = \frac{z - a^\varepsilon_j}{|z - a^\varepsilon_j|} \). Hence we get
\[ |B_j^\varepsilon(z) - B_j^\varepsilon(b^\varepsilon_j)| \leq t'_{ij} (|z - a^\varepsilon_j| + \lambda_j^\varepsilon) \tag{57} \]

Moreover we clearly get
\[ |R^\varepsilon(z) - R^\varepsilon(b^\varepsilon_j)| \leq r^\varepsilon (|z - a^\varepsilon_j| + \lambda_j^\varepsilon), \]
which gives, with (55) and (57), that
\[ |(u^\varepsilon - B^\varepsilon_j)(z)||\nabla B_j^\varepsilon| = O \left( \sum_{j \neq i} t'_{ij} + r^\varepsilon \right), \tag{58} \]
and then
\[ J^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = O \left( \sum_{j \neq i} t'_{ij} + r^\varepsilon \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla G(\cdot, z^\varepsilon)||\nabla B_i^\varepsilon| \, dz \]
\[ = O \left( \sum_{j \neq i} t'_{ij} + r^\varepsilon \right) \frac{\ln \left( 2 + \frac{|a^\varepsilon_j - z'|}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \right)}{1 + \frac{|a^\varepsilon_j - z'|}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon}}. \tag{59} \]

Then we can estimate \( J^\varepsilon \) with respect to the previous terms and \( I^\varepsilon \). Indeed
\[ J^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = O \left( \sum_{i=0}^P \varepsilon^3 \frac{\ln \left( 2 + \frac{|a^\varepsilon_i - z'|}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon} \right)}{1 + \frac{|a^\varepsilon_i - z'|}{\lambda_i^\varepsilon}} \right) + \varepsilon^3 \sum_{i=0}^P I^\varepsilon_i(z^\varepsilon). \tag{60} \]

Hence we just need to estimate \( I^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) \). In order to do it, we use the weak estimate (46) on \( \nabla R^\varepsilon \), then we get
\[ I^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2 (r^\varepsilon)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^P \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{|z - z^\varepsilon| (\lambda_i^\varepsilon + |z - a^\varepsilon_i|)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, dz \right). \]

Then we set \( y^\varepsilon_i = a^\varepsilon_i - z^\varepsilon \), which gives
\[ I^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2 (r^\varepsilon)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^P \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{|z - y^\varepsilon_i| (\lambda_i^\varepsilon + |z|)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, dz \right). \]
Hence we set the new variable $z = \mu \varepsilon u$ where $\mu = \lambda + |y|$, then

$$I^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2 (r)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{p} o \left( (\mu^i)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{|u - y_i/u | \left( \lambda_i + |u| \right)^{\frac{3}{4}}} du \right).$$

Since the integrals are uniformly bounded, we get

$$I^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^{p} o \left( \varepsilon^2 (r)^{\frac{3}{2}} \mu^i \right).$$

Using the Young inequality

$$I^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^{p} o \left( r^\varepsilon + \varepsilon^3 \left( 1 + \frac{|y_i|^2}{\lambda_i^3} \right) \right) = o \left( r^\varepsilon + \sum_{i=0}^{p} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda_i^3} \right).$$

(61)

Finally, thanks to (51), (52), (53), (54), (59), (60) and (61) we get, for any $R > 0$,

$$|\nabla R^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon)| = \sum_{i=0}^{p} O \left( r^\varepsilon_R + \varepsilon^3 \left( 1 + \sum_{j \neq i} t_{ij} \right) \frac{LN \left( 2 + \frac{|a_{ij} - z|^2}{\lambda_i} \right)}{1 + \frac{|a_{ij} - z|^2}{\lambda_i}} \right) + \delta_{R,\varepsilon} r^\varepsilon.$$

(62)

where $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \delta_{R,\varepsilon} = 0.$

Now we are going to show that $r^\varepsilon_{i,R}$ is controlled by $t^\varepsilon$. First we prove a stronger result when another bubble is closed to the one we consider.

**Claim 1:** Let $i$ fixed. If there exists $i_0 \neq i$ such that $\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d_{i_0}^\varepsilon (a_i)}{\lambda_i} < +\infty.$

Then for every $R > 0$, we get

$$r^\varepsilon_{i,R} = o(t^\varepsilon).$$

**Proof of claim 1:**

Thanks to the previous section, we have

$$\sup_{z \in \Omega^\varepsilon_{i,R}} (\min_{0 \leq j \leq p} d_j^\varepsilon(z)) |\nabla R^\varepsilon| = o(1).$$

Now we fix $R > 0$ and $z^\varepsilon \in \Omega^\varepsilon_{i,R}$, we have

$$|\nabla R^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon)| = o \left( \frac{1}{\min_{j} d_j^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon)} \right).$$

Then, up to a subsequence, there exists $j_0$ such that

$$d_{j_0}^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \min_{0 \leq j \leq p} d_j^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon).$$
and then
\[ |\nabla R^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon})| = o\left(\frac{d_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon})}{(d_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon}))^2}\right). \] (63)

Moreover, using the fact \( z^{\varepsilon} \in \Omega_{i,R}^{\varepsilon} \), we easily get
\[ \lambda_{i}^{\varepsilon})^2 + |a_{i}^{\varepsilon} - a_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}|^2 + (\lambda_{j_0}^{\varepsilon})^2 = O(|z^{\varepsilon} - a_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}|^2 + (\lambda_{j_0}^{\varepsilon})^2) = O((d_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon}))^2). \] (64)

From the other hand, we get
\[ d_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon})) \leq d_{i}^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon}) = O(\lambda_{i}^{\varepsilon}) \] (65)

Finally, thanks to (63), (64) and (65), we get
\[ |\nabla R^{\varepsilon}(z^{\varepsilon})| = o\left(\lambda_{i}^{\varepsilon})^2 + (d_{i}^{\varepsilon}(a_{i}^{\varepsilon}))^2 + (d_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}(a_{j_0}^{\varepsilon}))^2\right), \]
which proves claim 1.

Now we prove that if the main estimate is not satisfied, i.e. if \( r^{\varepsilon} \) and \( t^{\varepsilon} \) are not controlled by \( \frac{1}{\lambda_{i}^{\varepsilon}} \), then \( r_{i,R}^{\varepsilon} \) is controlled by \( t^{\varepsilon} \). Indeed, else the reminder will be greater than the interactions and will give a non-constant solution of the linearized equation.

**Claim 2 :** Either \( r^{\varepsilon} + t^{\varepsilon} = O\left(\frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda_{p}^{\varepsilon}}\right) \) or, for any positive number \( R \), we have \( \max_{0 \leq i \leq p} r_{i,R}^{\varepsilon} = O(t^{\varepsilon}). \)

In particular if \( p = 0 \) we necessary get \( t^{\varepsilon} = 0 \) and \( r^{\varepsilon} = O\left(\frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda_{p}^{\varepsilon}}\right) \).

**Proof of Claim 2 :**

Let us assume for contradiction that
\[ \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda_{p}^{\varepsilon}} = o(r^{\varepsilon} + t^{\varepsilon}) \]
and that there exists \( R \) such that \( t^{\varepsilon} = o\left(\max_{0 \leq i \leq p} r_{i,R}^{\varepsilon}\right) \). Then, up to a subsequence, we can assume that, there exists \( i_0 \) such that
\[ r_{i_0,R}^{\varepsilon} = \max_{0 \leq i \leq p} r_{i,R}^{\varepsilon}. \]

Of course our hypothesis leads to \( t^{\varepsilon} = o(r^{\varepsilon}) \). Then we are going to prove that \( r_{i_0,R}^{\varepsilon} = o(r^{\varepsilon}) \) which, with (62), will give a contradiction and prove the claim.

Thanks to the previous claim we can also assume that for every \( j \neq i_0 \) we have \( \limsup \frac{d_{j}^{\varepsilon}(a_{i_0}^{\varepsilon})}{\lambda_{i_0}^{\varepsilon}} = +\infty \). Then (48) is true and we rescale setting \( f = f(\lambda_{i_0}^{\varepsilon} \cdot + a_{i_0}^{\varepsilon}). \)
Then, thanks to (43), (44), (49), (50) and (48), we see that $\tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon$ and $\tilde{R}^\varepsilon$ satisfy the following equations, on every compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{\infty}\}$
\[
|\nabla \tilde{B}_{i_0}^\varepsilon| = O(1),
\]
\[
|\nabla \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon| = o(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon) \text{ for } j \neq i,
\]
\[
|\nabla \tilde{R}^\varepsilon| = O(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon),
\]
and
\[
\Delta \left( \sum_{j=0}^{k} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon + \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \right) = -2 \left( \sum_{j=0}^{k} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon \right) \wedge \left( \sum_{j=0}^{k} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon + \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \right) + o(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon),
\]
and the relation of quasi-conformality
\[
\left\langle \sum_{j=0}^{k} (\tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon)_x + \tilde{R}_x^\varepsilon, \sum_{j=0}^{k} (\tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon)_y + \tilde{R}_y^\varepsilon \right\rangle = o(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon),
\]
\[
\left\langle \sum_{j=0}^{k} (\tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon)_x + \tilde{R}_x^\varepsilon, \sum_{j=0}^{k} (\tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon)_y + \tilde{R}_y^\varepsilon \right\rangle - \left\langle \sum_{j=0}^{k} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon, \sum_{j=0}^{k} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon + \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \right\rangle = o(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon),
\]
and the initial conditions
\[
\nabla \left( \sum_{j \neq i_0} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon + \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \right)(0) = o(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon),
\]
\[
\nabla^2 \left( \sum_{j \neq i_0} \tilde{B}_j^\varepsilon + \tilde{R}^\varepsilon \right)(\nabla \tilde{B}_{i_0}^\varepsilon)(0) = o(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon r^\varepsilon).
\]
Then, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], we get that $\tilde{R}^\varepsilon_{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon}$ converge in $C^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{\infty}\})$ to $\tilde{R}$ which satisfies
\[
\Delta \tilde{R} = -2 \left( \omega^0_x \wedge \tilde{R}_y + \tilde{R}_x \wedge \omega^0_y \right),
\]
and the relations of conformality
\[
\left\langle \omega^0_x, \tilde{R}_y \right\rangle + \left\langle \tilde{R}_x, \omega^0_y \right\rangle = 0,
\]
\[
\left\langle \omega^0_x, \tilde{R}_x \right\rangle - \left\langle \omega^0_y, \tilde{R}_y \right\rangle = 0
\]
and
\[
\nabla \tilde{R}(0) = 0,
\]
\[
\nabla^2 \tilde{R}(\nabla \omega^0)(0) = 0.
\]
Moreover, $\nabla \tilde{R}$ is uniformly bounded on $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{\infty}\}$, then it can be extended to a smooth function of $\mathbb{R}^2$ which satisfies the same equation and whose gradient is still uniformly bounded. Finally applying proposition C.2, we see that
\[
\nabla \tilde{R} \equiv 0,
\]
which proves that $r^\varepsilon_{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} = o(r^\varepsilon)$. As already said this last estimate contradicts (62) applied with $R$ big enough, $\varepsilon$ small enough and $z^\varepsilon$ such that $\nabla R^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon}{n}$, which finally proves claim 2. \qed
Finally applying the fundamental estimate (62) with \( z^\varepsilon \) such that \( \nabla R^\varepsilon (z^\varepsilon) = \frac{t^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \), \( R \) big enough and \( \varepsilon \) small enough, we get thanks to claim 2, that

\[
r^\varepsilon = O \left( t^\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda^2} \right),
\]

In order to get our desired estimate, it suffices to prove that \( t^\varepsilon = O \left( \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda^2} \right). \) This fact is postponed to the last section. Now we will take it as proved while proving the theorem. We can remark that this estimate is automatically satisfies when there is only one bubble, since the interaction term vanishes.

5. Proof of theorem 0.1

In this section we assume that

\[
r^\varepsilon + t^\varepsilon = O \left( \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\lambda^2} \right).
\]

We are going to use this estimate looking at the highest bubble, that is to say \( \omega^p \).

We set \( f = f(\lambda^p \cdot + a^p) \), thanks to (49), \( \hat{R}^\varepsilon = \hat{u}^\varepsilon - \hat{B}^\varepsilon \) then satisfies, on every compact set of \( \mathbb{R}^2 \),

\[
\Delta \hat{R}^\varepsilon = -2 \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (\hat{B}^p)_x \wedge \hat{R}^\varepsilon_y + \hat{R}^\varepsilon_x \wedge (\hat{B}^p)_y
\]

\[
+ \varepsilon^3 \left( \frac{1}{6} \text{Ric}_{ij,k}(\hat{B}^p)^i_j(\hat{B}^p)_x^j(\hat{B}^p)^k_x ((\hat{B}^p)_x^y \wedge (\hat{B}^p)_y) \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{3} R_{ikm,n}(\hat{B}^p)^m(\hat{B}^p)^n((\hat{B}^p)_x \wedge (\hat{B}^p)_y)^k
\]

\[
+ \hat{B}_{ijkmn}(\hat{B}^p)_m(\hat{B}^p)_n \left( \nabla(\hat{B}^p)_x, \nabla(\hat{B}^p)_y \right)
\]

\[
+ \hat{R}^\varepsilon_x \wedge \hat{R}^\varepsilon_y + o \left( \sum_{i=0}^{p} |\nabla \hat{B}^p_x| |\nabla \hat{R}^\varepsilon_x| \right) + O(\varepsilon^4 |\nabla \hat{u}^\varepsilon|)^2
\]

where \( B_{ijkmn} \) is defined in appendix B. Then, dividing (67) by \( \varepsilon^3 \) and thanks to the standard elliptic theory, see [20], up to a subsequence, \( \hat{R}^\varepsilon \) converge in \( C^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2) \) to \( \hat{R} \) solution on \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) of

\[
\Delta \hat{R} = -2(\hat{\omega}^x \wedge \hat{R}_y + \hat{R}_x \wedge \hat{\omega}^y) + \frac{1}{6} \text{Ric}_{mn,k}(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p)(\hat{\omega}^y \wedge \hat{\omega}^y)_j
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{3} R_{ikm,n}(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p)(\hat{\omega}^y \wedge \hat{\omega}^y)_i
\]

\[
+ B_{ijkmn}(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p) \nabla(\hat{\omega}^m + p)(\hat{\omega}^y \wedge \hat{\omega}^y)_i.
\]

Then, up to compose \( \hat{R} \) with an homography, we can assume that \( \hat{\omega}^r = \omega \). We also replace \( p \) by \( p \).

Moreover, we know that \( \omega_x, \omega_y \) and \( x \omega_x + y \omega_y \) are solution of the linearized operator, then testing (68) against these functions we should find some informations.
From now to the end of the proof we denote $\omega_x$, $\omega_y$ and $x\omega_x + y\omega_y$ by $Y^1$, $Y^2$ and $Y^3$. Let $R > 0$, then we have

$$\int_{B(0, R)} Y^i \Delta \tilde{R} dz = \int_{B(0, R)} -2(Y^i, \omega_x \wedge \tilde{R}_y + \tilde{R}_x \wedge \omega_y) + C_j(p_\infty, z)(Y^i)^j dz,$$

where

$$C_j(p_\infty, z) = B_{ijkmn}(p_\infty)(\omega + p)^m(\omega + p)^n \langle \nabla \omega^i, \nabla \omega^k \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} R_{ikm,n}(p_\infty)(\omega + p)^k(\omega + p)^m(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y)^i$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \Ric_{ij,k}(p_\infty)(\omega + p)^i(\omega + p)^j(\omega + p)^k(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y).$$

Integrating by parts, we get

$$\int_{B(0, R)} \langle \tilde{R}, \Delta Y^i \rangle + 2(Y^i, \omega_x \wedge \omega_y + \omega_x \wedge Y^y_i) dz = \int_{B(0, R)} C_j(p_\infty, z)(Y^i)^j dz$$

$$+ O \left( \int_{\partial B(0, R)} (|\nabla \omega||Y^i|^2 + |\omega||\nabla Y^i|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{R}||Y^i|^2) dz \right).$$

(69)

Thanks to the fact that $\nabla \tilde{R}$ satisfies (62), we get that

$$\begin{cases}
|\tilde{R}| = o(|z|) \\
|\nabla \tilde{R}| = o(1)
\end{cases}$$

as $z \to +\infty$.

Moreover, thanks to the formulas of section 2, we also get the following estimates

$$\begin{cases}
|\omega| = O(1) \\
|\nabla \omega| = O \left( \frac{1}{|z|^2} \right)
\end{cases}$$

as $z \to +\infty$,

and

$$\begin{cases}
|Y^k| = O \left( \frac{1}{|z|^2} \right) \\
|\nabla Y^k| = O \left( \frac{1}{|z|^3} \right)
\end{cases}$$

as $z \to +\infty$.

Thanks to these estimates, passing to the limit in (69) as $R$ goes to infinity, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} B_{ijklm}(p_\infty)(\omega + p)^m(\omega + p)^n \langle \nabla \omega^i, \nabla \omega^k \rangle (Y^i)^j dz =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Ric_{ij,k}(p_\infty)(\omega + p)^i(\omega + p)^j(\omega + p)^k(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y)(Y^i)^j dz$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} R_{ikm,n}(p_\infty)(\omega + p)^k(\omega + p)^m(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y)^i(Y^i)^j dz.$$

Then changing the variable via $y = \omega(z)$ and using (??), we get the following integral on the sphere

$$\int_{S^2} B_{ijklm}(p_\infty)(y + p)^m(y + p)^n(\delta^{ik} - y^i y^k)(Y^i)^j d\nu_h =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_{S^2} \Ric_{ij,k}(p_\infty)(y + p)^i(y + p)^j(\omega + p)^k(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y)(Y^i)^j d\nu_h$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \int_{S^2} R_{ikm,n}(p_\infty)(y + p)^k(\omega + p)^m(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y)^i(Y^i)^j d\nu_h.$$
Then we compute $Y(y)$, thanks to the formulas of section 2, we get that
\[
\omega_x(\pi(y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y^1 \\ 0 & y^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - y^1 y,
\]
\[
\omega_y(\pi(y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -y^3 \\ 0 & -y^3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - y^2 y,
\]
\[
(x \omega_x + y \omega_y)(\pi(y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -y^3 \\ 0 & -y^3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - y^3 y,
\]
Now taking in account that every integrand with an odd number of $y$ vanishes and using the symmetry of the Riemannian tensor, we get, after a straightforward computation, that
\[
\int_{S^2} B_{ijkmn}(p_\infty) y^m y^n (\delta^{ik} - y^i y^k)(\delta^{jl} - y^j y^l) dv_h = 0 \text{ for all } l.
\]
We remark that this expression is independent of $p$. It is natural since $p$ depends on the center of chart we have choose at the beginning of our analysis. But this center of chart has been chosen arbitrary, hence the result mustn’t depend on $p$.

Finally, replacing $B_{ijkmn}$ by its expression, we get that
\[
\int_{S^2} (4R_{kmij,n}(p_\infty) + 2R_{imnj,k}(p_\infty) - R_{imnk,j}(p_\infty)) y^m y^n y^l y^j dv_h = 0
\]
We have the following standard formulas on the sphere
\[
\int_{S^2} y^m y^n dv_h = \frac{4\pi}{3} \delta^{mn} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{S^2} y^m y^n y^l y^j dv_h = \frac{4\pi}{15} (\delta^{mn} \delta^{lj} + \delta^{mj} \delta^{nl} + \delta^{ml} \delta^{nj})
\]
which gives that
\[
\text{Ric}_{ml}^{\phantom{ml}}(p_\infty) = 0 \text{ for all } l.
\]
Finally, thanks to the second Bianchi identity, we have
\[
\nabla \text{Scal}(p_\infty) = 0.
\]
This achieves the proof of the theorem.

6. ESTIMATE ON THE BUBBLE INTERACTION

The aim of this section is to prove the following claim.

**Claim:** $t^\varepsilon = O(\varepsilon^3)$.

**Proof of the claim:**

We assume for contradiction that $\frac{t^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^3} = o(t^\varepsilon)$. First we remark that this implies thanks to (62) that
\[
r^\varepsilon = O(t^\varepsilon).
\]
Before we start the proof, we give some complementary definition on the interaction.
Let $I = \{i | j \text{ s.t. } \liminf_{t \to 0} \frac{d_{ii}(t)}{\lambda_i} > 0\}$ be the set of indices whose bubbles receive a maximal interaction and $T_i = \{j \text{ s.t. } \liminf_{t \to 0} \frac{t_j(t)}{\lambda_j} > 0\}$ be the set of indices whose bubbles give this maximal interaction.

First we prove that each element of $I$ received at least two maximal interaction.

**Claim 1 :** For all $i_0 \in I$ we have

$$|T_{i_0}| > 1.$$  \quad (70)

**Proof of Claim 1 :**

Let us assume for contradiction that $T_{i_0} = \{j_0\}$. Then, we prove that if a bubble "contains" $B_{i_0}^\epsilon$, it can’t receive any maximal interaction. Indeed, else $B_{i_0}^\epsilon$ would received more than one maximal interaction which contradict our hypothesis.

**Claim 1.1 :** Let $i \neq i_0$ then either

$$\limsup_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d_{i_0}(a_{i_0}^\epsilon)}{\lambda_i^\epsilon} = +\infty \text{ or } t_{ik}^\epsilon = o(t^\epsilon) \text{ for all } k \neq i.$$  

**Proof of Claim 1.1 :**

Let $i \neq i_0$ and let us assume that

$$\limsup_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d_{i_0}(a_{i_0}^\epsilon)}{\lambda_i^\epsilon} < +\infty.$$  

Then thanks to (45), we have

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda_{i_0}^\epsilon = o(\lambda_i^\epsilon), \\
|a_i^\epsilon - a_{i_0}^\epsilon| \leq \lambda_i^\epsilon.
\end{cases}  \quad (71)$$

Let us assume for contradiction assume that there exists $k \neq i$ such that $t^\epsilon = O(t_{ik}^\epsilon)$. Remarking that we necessarily get that $t_{ki}^\epsilon = O(t_{ik}^\epsilon)$, then we have

$$\limsup_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d_k(a_i^\epsilon)}{\lambda_i^\epsilon} = +\infty.  \quad (72)$$

Else we have

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda_k^\epsilon = o(\lambda_i^\epsilon), \\
|a_i^\epsilon - a_k^\epsilon| = o(\lambda_i^\epsilon),
\end{cases}$$

which gives that

$$\begin{cases}
t_{ik}^\epsilon = O\left(\frac{\lambda_i^\epsilon}{\lambda_k^\epsilon}\right), \\
\frac{1}{\lambda_k^\epsilon} = O\left(t_{ik}^\epsilon\right),
\end{cases}$$

and leads to $t_{ik}^\epsilon = o(t_{ki}^\epsilon)$, which is clearly a contradiction and proves (72).

Then, thanks to (71) and (72), we also get

$$t_{ik}^\epsilon = \frac{\lambda_k^\epsilon}{(\lambda_k^\epsilon)^2 + (\lambda_i^\epsilon)^2 + |a_i^\epsilon - a_k^\epsilon|^2} = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\epsilon}{(d_k^\epsilon(a_i^\epsilon))^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{d_k^\epsilon(a_i^\epsilon)}\right),$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_k^\epsilon} = O\left(\frac{\lambda_i^\epsilon}{(\lambda_i^\epsilon)^2 + (\lambda_i^\epsilon)^2 + |a_{i_0}^\epsilon - a_i^\epsilon|^2}\right) = O(t_{i_0}^\epsilon),$$
Then, thanks to (72), we easily get that $t_\varepsilon = o(t_{i_0})$, which is a contradiction and achieves the proof.

Now we are going to give a decreasing estimate on $\nabla R_\varepsilon$ around $a_{i_0}$. Let $R > 0$ and $z_\varepsilon$ such that $|z_\varepsilon - a_{i_0}| = R \lambda_{i_0}$. Thanks to (62) we have

$$|\nabla R_\varepsilon(z_\varepsilon)| \leq o(t_\varepsilon) + \left( \sum_{i=0}^p \sum_{j \neq i} t_\varepsilon^{ij} \right) O \left( \frac{\ln \left( 2 + \frac{|a_{i_0}^\varepsilon - z_\varepsilon|}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} \right)}{1 + \frac{|a_{i_0}^\varepsilon - z_\varepsilon|}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon}} \right),$$

Then there is two cases to consider. Let $i \neq i_0$, if $\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} d_{i_0} \left( a_{i_0}^\varepsilon \right) = +\infty$ then we easily see that

$$\frac{\ln \left( 2 + \frac{|a_{i_0}^\varepsilon - z_\varepsilon|}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} \right)}{1 + \frac{|a_{i_0}^\varepsilon - z_\varepsilon|}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon}} = o(1).$$

Else $\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} d_{i_0} \left( a_{i_0}^\varepsilon \right) < +\infty$ and thanks to claim 1.1, for all $j \neq i_0$, we get that

$$t_\varepsilon^{ij} = o(t^\varepsilon).$$

Finally thanks to (74) and (75) we get

$$|\nabla R_\varepsilon(z_\varepsilon)| \leq o(t_\varepsilon) + O \left( t_\varepsilon \frac{\ln \left( 2 + R \right)}{1 + R} \right).$$

So we see that $\frac{\nabla R_\varepsilon}{t_\varepsilon}$ decreases at infinity, so it cannot compensate $\frac{\nabla B_\varepsilon}{t_\varepsilon}$, which is constant. But the sum of its two function should goes to a solution of the linearized equation, that is to say zero which will leads us to a contradiction. The following is devoted to prove what we have just sketched.

First we prove, for all $j \neq i_0$, that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d_{i_0} \left( a_{i_0}^\varepsilon \right)}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} \neq 0.$$

Indeed, thanks to (45), we get that

$$\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon \lambda_{j_0}^\varepsilon = o\left( (d_{i_0} \left( a_{j_0} \right))^2 + (d_{i_0} \left( a_{j_0}^\varepsilon \right))^2 \right),$$

if (76) doesn’t hold for some $j$, then we get that

$$t_{i_0 j_0}^\varepsilon = o\left( \frac{1}{\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon} \right) = o(t_{j_0}^\varepsilon),$$

which is a contradiction and proves (76). Hence it insure that (42) is satisfied.

Then we rescale the bubble $i_0$ setting $\tilde{f} = f(\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon z + a_{i_0}^\varepsilon) - f(a_{i_0}^\varepsilon)$. Thanks to our assumption (43), (44), (49) and (50), we see that $\tilde{B}_\varepsilon$ and $\tilde{R}_\varepsilon$ satisfy the following
Then, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], we get that
\(|\nabla \tilde{B}^e_{x_0}| = O(1)|,
\(|\nabla \tilde{B}^e_{y_0}| = O(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon)|,
\(|\nabla \tilde{B}^e_{y}| = o(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon)\) for \(i \notin \{i_0, j_0\},
\(|\nabla \tilde{R}| = O(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon)\).

Then, we also get
\[\Delta \tilde{B}^e_i = -2(\tilde{B}^e_i)_x \wedge (\tilde{B}^e_i)_y + O(\varepsilon^3)\] for all \(i,
\Delta(\tilde{B}^e_{x_0} + \tilde{R}) = -2((\tilde{B}^e_{x_0})_x \wedge (\tilde{B}^e_{x_0} + \tilde{R})_y) + \wedge(\tilde{B}^e_{y_0} + \tilde{R})_x \wedge (\tilde{B}^e_{y_0})_y) + o(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon),
and the relation of quasi-conformality
\[(\tilde{B}^e_{x_0})_x, (\tilde{B}^e_{x_0} + \tilde{R})_y) + (\tilde{B}^e_{y_0} + \tilde{R})_x, (\tilde{B}^e_{y_0})_y) = o(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon),
\[(\tilde{B}^e_{x_0})_x, (\tilde{B}^e_{y_0} + \tilde{R})_y, (\tilde{B}^e_{x_0})_y - (\tilde{B}^e_{x_0} + \tilde{R})_y, (\tilde{B}^e_{y_0})_y) = o(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon).
Moreover, thanks to (42), we have
\[\nabla(\tilde{B}^e_{x_0} + \tilde{R})(0) = o(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon),
\nabla^2(\tilde{B}^e_{x_0} + \tilde{R})(\nabla \tilde{B}^e_{y_0}) = o(\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon).
\]

Then, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], we get that \(\frac{\tilde{R}^e + \tilde{R}}{\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon}\) converges in
\(C^2_{1 \text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{i_0}\})\) to \(\tilde{S}\) which satisfies
\[\Delta \tilde{S} = -2 \left(\omega^1_{x_0} \wedge \tilde{S}_y + \tilde{S}_x \wedge \omega^1_{y_0}\right),
with the relations of conformality
\[\langle \omega^1_{x_0}, \tilde{S}_y \rangle + \langle \tilde{S}_x, \omega^1_{y_0} \rangle = 0,
\langle \omega^1_{x_0}, \tilde{S}_x \rangle - \langle \tilde{S}_y, \omega^1_{y_0} \rangle = 0,
\]
and the initial data,
\[\nabla \tilde{S}(0) = 0,
\nabla^2 \tilde{S}(\nabla \omega^1_{i_0}(0)) = 0.
\]
From the other hand, using the fact that \(t^e_{x_0,j_0} = O(t^e_{x_0,j_0})\) and (45), we see that
\[\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d_{j_0}(\alpha^e_{x_0,j_0})}{\lambda_{i_0}^{-1}} = +\infty.
\]
Then, we deduce that \(\frac{\nabla \tilde{B}^e_{x_0}}{\lambda_{i_0}^{-1}}\) is uniformly bounded and satisfies
\[\Delta \tilde{B}^e_{x_0} = o((\lambda_{i_0}^{-1} t^\varepsilon)^2)\]
Hence, we easily deduce that \(\frac{\nabla \tilde{B}^e_{x_0}}{\lambda_{i_0}^{-1}}\) converges to a constant vector different from zero on \(\mathbb{R}^2\). Moreover \(\nabla \tilde{R}\) is uniformly bounded on \(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{S_{i_0}\}\), then it can be extend to a smooth function of \(\mathbb{R}^2\) which satisfies the same equation and whose gradient is still uniformly bounded. Now we can apply lemma C.2 to \(\tilde{S} = \tilde{R} + \tilde{B}_{y_0}\) and we get that
\[\nabla(\tilde{R} + \tilde{B}_{y_0}) \equiv 0,
which proves that, for $R$ big enough and $\varepsilon$ small enough, we have

$$|\nabla R^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon)| \geq \frac{t^\varepsilon}{2}.$$ 

Then we have a contradiction with (73) which achieves the proof of claim 1. □

Now our aim is to find among all bubbles with a maximal interaction a good configuration, that is to say one where the bubbles are separated. Then passing to the limit we will get a contradiction. Indeed, we will get a sum of plane which will be minimal which can’t be approximate by embedded surfaces. This planes are what is seen of $B^\varepsilon_i$ from $a^\varepsilon_i$ asymptotically, that is to say a tangent plane.

Claim 2: There exits $i_0 \in I$ such that, setting $d^\varepsilon = \min\{d^\varepsilon_j(a^\varepsilon_i) \text{ s.t. } j \in T_{i_0}\}$, for $k \in T_{i_0}$ either $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_i}{\lambda^\varepsilon_j} > 0$ or $d^\varepsilon = o(d^\varepsilon_j(a^\varepsilon_i)).$

That is to say either a bubble of $T_{i_0}$ is at $d^\varepsilon$ from $a^\varepsilon_i$ and have a reciprocal interaction with the bubble $B^\varepsilon_i$ or goes to infinity.

Proof of claim 2:

We are going to find $i_0 \in I$ which satisfies our claim by induction. In fact let $i_0 \in I$, there is two possibilities:

First case, there exists $j_0 \in T_{i_0}$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{t^\varepsilon_{i_0 j_0}}{t^\varepsilon} > 0$, that is to say the interaction between $i_0$ and $j_0$ is reciprocal, and we get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_i}{\lambda^\varepsilon_j} > 0. \tag{78}$$

Then, for every $k \in T_{i_0}$, either

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{d^\varepsilon_j(a^\varepsilon_i)}{d^\varepsilon_{j_0}(a^\varepsilon_{i_0})} = +\infty,$$

or, thanks to (78), we get

$$t_{i_0 j_0} = O\left(\frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_j}{(d^\varepsilon_j(a^\varepsilon_{i_0}))^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_i}{(d^\varepsilon_k(a^\varepsilon_{i_0}))^2+(d^\varepsilon_{j_0}(a^\varepsilon_{i_0}))^2}\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_i}{(d^\varepsilon_k(a^\varepsilon_{i_0}))^2+(d^\varepsilon_k(a^\varepsilon_{i_0}))^2}\right),$$

which gives

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{t^\varepsilon_{i_0 j_0}}{t^\varepsilon} > 0,$$

and finally we get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\lambda^\varepsilon_i}{\lambda^\varepsilon_{i_0}} > 0.$$

Hence, in that cases $i_0$ satisfies our claim.
**Second Case**, else, for all $j \in T_{i_0}$, we have $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{t_{i_0}^\varepsilon}{t^\varepsilon} = 0$. Let $j_0 \in T_{i_0}$ such that $\lambda_{j_0}^\varepsilon \leq \lambda_k^\varepsilon$ for all $k \in T_{i_0}$. Then $j_0$ satisfies

$$1 < |T_{j_0}| < |T_{i_0}|.$$  

In fact, let us prove that $0 < |T_{j_0}|$ then the right hand side inequality will follow from claim 1. Let $k \in T_{i_0} \setminus \{j_0\}$, which is not empty thanks to claim 1. Thanks to the fact that $t_{k,i_0}^\varepsilon = o(t^\varepsilon)$, we have

$$\lambda_{i_0}^\varepsilon = o(\lambda_k^\varepsilon).$$  

(79)

Moreover, thanks to our hypothesis on $j_0$ and $k$, that is to say

$$\lambda_{j_0}^\varepsilon \leq \lambda_k^\varepsilon$$  

and $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{t_{i_0}^\varepsilon}{t_{i_0,j_0}^\varepsilon} > 0$,

we have

$$d_{j_0}^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon) = O(d_k^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon)).$$  

(80)

Then, thanks to (79) and (80), we get

$$t_{i_0,k}^\varepsilon = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{(d_k^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon))^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{(d_k^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon))^2 + (\lambda_{j_0}^\varepsilon)^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{(d_k^\varepsilon (a_{j_0}^\varepsilon))^2 + (d_k^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon))^2}\right),$$

which proved that $t_{i_0,k}^\varepsilon = O(t_{j_0,k}^\varepsilon)$ and the left hand side of the desired inequality.

In order to show the right hand side inequality, we show that $T_{j_0} \subset T_{i_0} \setminus \{j_0\}$.

Indeed let $k$ in the complementary of $T_{i_0} \setminus \{j_0\}$, then $d_{j_0}^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon) = O(d_k^\varepsilon (a_{i_0}^\varepsilon))$, else using (79) we easily get that $t_{j_0,i_0}^\varepsilon = o(t_{j_0,j_0}^\varepsilon)$ which is absurd. Hence we have

$$t_{j_0,k}^\varepsilon = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{(\lambda_k^\varepsilon)^2 + (\lambda_{j_0}^\varepsilon)^2 + |a_{j_0}^\varepsilon - a_k^\varepsilon|^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{(\lambda_k^\varepsilon)^2 + (\lambda_{j_0}^\varepsilon)^2 + |a_{j_0}^\varepsilon - a_k^\varepsilon|^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{(\lambda_k^\varepsilon)^2 + (a_k^\varepsilon - a_{i_0}^\varepsilon)^2}\right) = O(t_{i_0,k}^\varepsilon) = o(t^\varepsilon),$$

which proves the assertion.

Hence if $i_0$ doesn’t satisfy the claim we restart with $j_0$, then this induction achieve since the sequence $|T_{i_0}|$ is strictly decreasing and greater than 1, which proves the claim. □
Now, we are in position to prove the main claim of this section. Let $i_0$ as in the previous claim, then we rescale the space around $a_{i_0}^c$ setting $\tilde{f} = \frac{f(\tilde{d}^c + a_{i_0}^c)}{\tilde{d}^c}$, where $\tilde{d}^c = \min\{|a_{i_0}^c - a_j^c|\}$ s.t. $j \in T_{i_0}$. Thanks to (43), (44), (49), (50) then $\tilde{B}_i^c$ and $\tilde{R}^c$ satisfy the following equations, on every compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S_{i_0}$, where $\tilde{S}_{i_0} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left\{ \frac{a_j^c - a_{i_0}^c}{\varepsilon} \right\}$ s.t. $1 \leq j \leq k$,

$$|\nabla \tilde{B}_i^c| = O(1) \text{ for } i \in T_{i_0} \cup \{i_0\},$$

$$|\nabla \tilde{R}_i^c| = o(1) \text{ for } i \not\in T_{i_0} \cup \{i_0\},$$

$$|\nabla \tilde{R}| = O(1),$$

and

$$\Delta \tilde{B}_i^c = o(1),$$

$$\Delta \tilde{R}^c = o(1),$$

and the relation of quasi-conformality

$$\langle (\tilde{B}_i^c)_x, (\tilde{B}_i^c)_y \rangle = o(1),$$

$$\langle (\tilde{B}_i^c)_x, (\tilde{B}_i^c)_y \rangle - \langle (\tilde{B}_i^c)_y, (\tilde{B}_i^c)_y \rangle = o(1).$$

and

$$\left\langle \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i^c + \tilde{R}^c)_x, \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i^c + \tilde{R}^c)_y \right\rangle = o(1),$$

$$\left\langle \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i^c + \tilde{R}^c)_x, \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i^c + \tilde{R}^c)_y \right\rangle - \left\langle \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i^c + \tilde{R}^c)_y, \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i^c + \tilde{R}^c)_y \right\rangle = o(1).$$

Then, thanks to standard elliptic theory, see [20], we get that $\tilde{R}^c$ and $\tilde{B}_i^c$ converge in $C^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{\tilde{S}_{i_0}\})$ to $\tilde{R}$ and $\tilde{B}_i$, which satisfy

$$\Delta \tilde{R} = \Delta \tilde{B}_i = 0,$$

the relations of conformality

$$\langle (\tilde{B}_i)_x, (\tilde{B}_i)_y \rangle = 0,$$

$$\langle (\tilde{B}_i)_x, (\tilde{B}_i)_y \rangle - \langle (\tilde{B}_i)_y, (\tilde{B}_i)_y \rangle = 0,$$

and

$$\left\langle \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_x, \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_y \right\rangle = 0,$$

$$\left\langle \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_x, \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_y \right\rangle - \left\langle \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_y, \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_y \right\rangle = 0.$$

On the one hand, if $i \in T_{i_0} \cup \{i_0\}$ we easily check that $\tilde{B}_i$ is a conformal parametrization of a plane. Then either this parametrization is singular if $\tilde{a}_i = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{a_j^c - a_{i_0}^c}{\varepsilon}$ is finite, or it is an affine map from $\mathbb{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}^3$.

On the other hand, thanks to the fact that $r^c = O(t^c)$, then $\nabla \tilde{R}$ is uniformly bounded on $\mathbb{R}^2$, hence by the Liouville theorem $\nabla \tilde{R}$ is constant, then $\tilde{R}$ is the standard parametrization of a plane. Let $j_0$ such that $|a_{j_0}^c - a_{i_0}^c| = d^c$. Then we have
the sum of at least two planes \((\tilde{B}_0, \tilde{B}_2)\) whose parametrization is singular in different points, which satisfies the equation of minimal surfaces. But, since this planes come from the limit of embedded surfaces they must be parallel. Hence up to change the coordinates we can assume that the third coordinate of \(\nabla \left( \sum_i \tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R} \right)\) vanishes. Then we have a conformal maps from \(\mathbb{R}^2\) into itself with at least two singularities, we easily see that the minimal surface parametrized by \(\sum_i \tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R}\) necessary get a branched point. Here, the idea come from the Enneper-Weierstrass representation of minimal surfaces, see [32]. Indeed, let \(u\) be a solution of the minimal surface equation, we set

\[ \Phi = u_x + iu_y. \]

Then, \(\Phi\) is holomorphic and \(\Phi^2 = 0\), but applying this to \(\tilde{B}_i\), we easily see that \(\Phi\) is a rational fraction, with a pole if the parametrization is singular. Since we get at least two different poles, then this proves that \((\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_x + i(\tilde{B}_i + \tilde{R})_y\) vanishes some where. Finally the limit surface can be seen as a rational fraction of \(\mathbb{C}\) whose derivative vanishes some where.

But, applying lemma A.1, we get a contradiction on the fact that \(u^\varepsilon\) is embeded, which achieves the proof of the claim. \(\Box\)

**Appendix A. Why the bubbles are simple?**

In this appendix, we give an explanation of the fact that an embedding can’t converge to a branched surface.

**Lemma A.1.** Let \(u^\varepsilon : B(0,1) \to \mathbb{R}^3\) a sequence of smooth embedding such that there exists \(u^0 \in C^1(B(0,1), \mathbb{R}^3)\) and

\[ u^\varepsilon \to u^0 \text{ in } C^2_\text{loc}(B(0,1) \setminus \{0\}). \]

Then \(u^0\) can’t be a multiple parametrization, that is to say there is no embedded \(U_0 \in C^1(B(0,1), \mathbb{R}^3), \Phi \in \mathcal{O}(B(0,1), \mathbb{C})\) an holomorphic function and an integer \(k \geq 2\) such that

\[ u^0 = U^0 \circ \Phi \]

and

\[ \Phi(z) = z^k + o(|z|^k) \text{ as } z \to 0. \]

**Proof of the lemma A.1 :**

First of all, up to a diffeomorphism of a neighborhood of 0, we can assume that

\[ u^\varepsilon \to U^0(z^l) \text{ in } C^2_\text{loc}(B(0,\delta) \setminus \{0\}). \]

where \(l \geq 2\) and \(\delta > 0\). Let \(A_\delta = B \left( 0, \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \setminus B \left( 0, \frac{\delta}{4} \right)\) and \(C_r\) be the cylinder of center \(U^0(0)\), radius \(r\) and orthogonal to \(T_{U^0(0)} U^0\), the tangent plane to the image of \(U^0\) at \(U^0(0)\). Let \(\delta > 0\) and \(r > 0\) be small enough such that \(C_r \cap U_0(0)\) is a simple curve. Then, for \(\varepsilon\) small enough, we easily see that the intersection of \(u^\varepsilon(A_\delta)\) and \(C_r\) turn \(l\) times around the cylinder, hence \(u^\varepsilon(A_\delta)\) necessary intersect, which is a contradiction and proves the lemma. \(\Box\)
Appendix B. Expansion of the metric and the Christoffel symbol

Using the classical expansion of the metric in a normal coordinates centered at \(p \in N\), see [36], we get
\[
g_{ij}(y) = \delta_{ij} + \frac{R_{ikmj}(p)}{3} y^k y^m + \frac{R_{ikmj,n}(p)}{6} y^k y^m y^n + o(r^3).
\]
where \(r^2 = \sum y_i^2\). Let \(g^{ij}(y) = g(\varepsilon y)\) then we get
\[
g_{ij}^{\varepsilon}(y) = \delta_{ij} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} R_{ikmj}(p) y^k y^m + \frac{\varepsilon^3}{6} R_{ikmj,n}(p) y^k y^m y^n + o(\varepsilon^3).
\]
Then we easily gets
\[
g_{ij}^{\varepsilon}(y) = \delta_{ij} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} R_{ikmj}(p) y^k y^m + \frac{\varepsilon^3}{6} R_{ikmj,n}(p) y^k y^m y^n + o(\varepsilon^3)
\]
and
\[
\sqrt{g_{ij}^{\varepsilon}(y)} = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{6} \text{Ric}_{mn}(p) y^m y^n - \frac{\varepsilon^3}{12} \text{Ric}_{mn,k}(p) y^m y^n y^k + o(\varepsilon^3).
\]
Now we are going to compute the expansion of the Christoffel symbol, using its expression with respect to the metric, that is to say
\[
\Gamma_{ij}^{k} = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} (g_{jl,i} + g_{il,j} - g_{ij,l}).
\]
Using the above formulas and the second Bianchi identities, we get
\[
(\Gamma_{ij}^{\varepsilon})_{kl} = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} (R_{jmlk}(p) + R_{jmlk}(p)) y^m y^n
\]
\[
+ \frac{\varepsilon^3}{6} (R_{jml,n,k}(p) + R_{jml,n,k}(p) + R_{jml,n,k}(p)) y^m y^n y^n + o(\varepsilon^3),
\]
where \((\Gamma_{ij}^{\varepsilon})_{kl}\) is the Christoffel symbol of \(g_{\varepsilon}\). What we re-write it in more digest form
\[
(\Gamma_{ij}^{\varepsilon})_{kl} = A_{ijkl}(p) y^m y^n + B_{ijkl}(p) y^m y^n y^n + o(\varepsilon^3)
\]
where \(A_{ijkl}(p) = \frac{1}{4} (R_{ikmj}(p) + R_{ikmj}(p))\) and
\(B_{ijkl}(p) = \frac{1}{12} (2 R_{kmnj,k}(p) + 2 R_{kmnj,l}(p) + R_{kmnj,k}(p) + R_{kmnj,l}(p) - R_{kmnj,j}(p)).\)

Appendix C. Linearized equation

Before to state our main result about the linearized equation, we give a lemma about the solution of \(\Delta \alpha = \frac{8}{(1+|x|^2)^2} \alpha\) which satisfy a decreasing assumption.

Lemma C.1. Let \(\alpha\) be a smooth solution of
\[
\begin{cases}
\Delta \alpha = \frac{8}{(1+|x|^2)^2} \alpha \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2, \\
\alpha(0) = \nabla \alpha(0) = 0.
\end{cases}
\]
\[(82)\]
If \(|\alpha(x)| \leq c(1+|x|)^{\tau} \text{ for some } \tau \in [0, 2[ \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ then } \alpha \equiv 0.\]

Such a lemma has already be proved by Chen and Lin with \(\tau \in [0, 1]\), see lemma 2.3 of [10]. This result is not surprising, since the hypothesis of Chen and Lin is almost equivalent to \(\alpha \in H^1(S^2)\) and in that case the main equation is just the stereographic projection of \(\Delta_{S^2} \alpha = 2\alpha\) which has only zero as a solution which satisfies our initial data.
Proof of lemma C.1:

Here we repeat the proof of Chen and Lin with our additional estimate in order to get a larger set of admissible functions. In fact we prove first that the Fourier coefficient decrease more than expected.

Let \( k \geq 2 \) and

\[
\alpha_k + i\beta_k = \int_0^{2\pi} \alpha e^{ik\theta} d\theta.
\]

Then

\[
\Delta \alpha_k = \left( \frac{8}{(1 + r^2)^2} - \frac{k^2}{r^2} \right) \alpha_k,
\]

where \( \Delta \alpha_k = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r (r \partial_r \alpha_k) \). Then we set \( \gamma_k = \frac{\alpha_k}{r^k} \) on \([1, +\infty]\), and we easily get that

\[
\Delta \alpha_k = -k^2 r^{k-2} \gamma_k = (2k + 1) r^{k-1} \gamma_k' - r^k \gamma_k''.
\]

On the other hand, thanks to our hypothesis and (83), there exists \( c \) a positive constant such that

\[
\Delta \alpha_k \leq cr^{r-4} - k^2 r^{k-2} \gamma_k \text{ on } [1, +\infty].
\]

Hence, thanks to (84) and (85), we get

\[
-(2k + 1) r^{k-1} \gamma_k' - r^k \gamma_k'' \leq cr^{r+k-3}
\]

\[
r^{2k+1} \gamma_k'' + (2k + 1) r^{2k} \gamma_k' \geq -cr^{r+k-3}.
\]

Then we integrate on \([1, r] \subset [1, +\infty]\), which gives

\[
 r^{2k+1} \gamma_k'(r) - \gamma_k'(1) \geq c \frac{1 - r^{r+k-2}}{r + k - 2}
\]

\[
\gamma_k(r) \geq \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{2k+1} \gamma_k'(1) + \frac{c}{r + k - 2} \left( \frac{1}{r^{2k+1}} - r^{r-k-3} \right).
\]

Then we integrate on \([R, +\infty]\), which gives

\[
-\gamma_k(R) \geq \frac{R^{-2k}}{2k} \gamma_k'(1) + \frac{c}{r + k - 2} \left( \frac{1}{(2k)R^{2k}} + \frac{R^{r-k-2}}{r - k - 2} \right).
\]

Here we used the fact that \( \gamma_k(r) = O(r^{-2}) \) and \( r < 2 \). Thanks to last inequality, there exists \( c \) a positive constant, such that

\[
\gamma_k(R) \leq CR^{r-k-2}
\]

Then we get

\[
\alpha_k(r) \leq C(r^{r-2} + 1) \text{ on } [0, +\infty].
\]

Since the equation is linear we can applied the same argument to \(-\alpha\) and finally we get the improved estimate, for every \( k \geq 2 \), there exists \( C_k \) a positive constant, such that

\[
|\alpha_k| \leq C_k (1 + r)^{r-2} \text{ on } [0, +\infty].
\]

Of course the same result is true considering \( \beta_k \). Now we can follow the proof of Chen and Lin.
Let
\[ \psi_i(x) = \frac{x_i}{1 + |x|^2} \] for \( i = 1, 2 \) and
\[ \psi_0(x) = \frac{1 - |x|^2}{1 + |x|^2} \]
We are going to prove that any solution \( \alpha \) of (82) that satisfies
\[ |\alpha(x)| \leq c(1 + |x|^\tau) \] for some \( \tau \in [0, 2] \), is a linear combination of this three elementary solutions of 82, that is to say
\[ \alpha = \sum_{i=0}^{2} a_i \psi_i, \]
for some constant \( a_i \in \mathbb{R} \). And then, the initial condition will give the result.

In order to show our result it suffices to show that \( \alpha_k \equiv 0 \) and \( \beta_k \equiv 0 \) for \( k \geq 2 \). We are going to prove this result for the \( \alpha_k \), the argument are exactly the same for the \( \beta_k \). Let \( \phi_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \psi_1 \cos(\theta) d\theta \). Then \( \phi_1 = O \left( \frac{1}{|r|} \right) \). Now, we suppose that \( \alpha_k \not\equiv 0 \) for some \( k \geq 2 \). Since \( \phi_1(r) > 0 \) on \( [0, +\infty[ \), then by comparison with \( \phi_1 \), \( \alpha_k \) never vanishes on \( [0, +\infty[ \).

Then, thanks to (83), we get
\[ \phi_1(r) \alpha_k'(r)r - \alpha_k(r)\phi_1'(r)r = \int_0^r (\alpha_k \Delta \phi_1 - \phi_1 \Delta \alpha_k)s ds \]
\[ = (k^2 - 1) \int_0^r \frac{\alpha_k \phi_1}{s} ds. \]
Since \( |\alpha_k| = O(1+r)^{-\tau-2} \), then for a given positive content \( C \), there exists a sequence \( r_i \to +\infty \) such that \( \alpha_k'(r_i)r_i \leq Cr_i^{-\tau-2} \). Thus
\[ 0 = \lim_{i \to +\infty} \phi_1(r_i)\alpha_k'(r_i)r_i - \alpha_k(r_i)\phi_1'(r_i)r_i = (k^2 - 1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_k \phi_1}{s} ds. \]
Note that \( \frac{\alpha_k \phi_1}{s} = O((1 + s)^{-3}) \) is integrable. Thus \( \alpha_k \equiv 0 \), which is a contradiction and prove the lemma.

Now we show how the study of the linearized problem can be reduce to the study of the previous equation.

**Proposition C.1.** Let \( \omega \) a simple solution of (5). Let also \( r \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \) be a solution of
\[ \Delta r + 2(r_x \wedge \omega_y + \omega_x \wedge r_y) = 0 \] (86)
with
\[ \langle r_x, \omega_x \rangle - \langle r_y, \omega_y \rangle = 0, \]
\[ \langle r_x, \omega_y \rangle + \langle r_y, \omega_x \rangle = 0. \] (87)
 Setting \( a, b, c, d, e, f \) smooth functions as
\[ \nabla r = \begin{pmatrix} r_x \\ r_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \omega_x + b \omega_y + c(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y) \\ d \omega_x + e \omega_y + f(\omega_x \wedge \omega_y) \end{pmatrix}, \] (88)
then $a, b, c, d, e$ and $f$ satisfy
\[ e = a \]
\[ d = -b \]
\[ \Delta a = |\nabla \omega|^2 a \]
\[ \Delta b = |\nabla \omega|^2 b \]
\[ c = \frac{2}{|\nabla \omega|^2} (-a_x + b_y) \]
and
\[ f = \frac{2}{|\nabla \omega|^2} (-b_x - a_y) \]

**Proof of proposition C.1:**

First of all, we easily get, thanks to (87) and (88), that
\[ a = e \]
\[ b = -d \]

Differentiating (88), we get
\[
\Delta r = \left(-a_x + b_y + c\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2}\right) \omega_x + \left(-b_x - a_y + f\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2}\right) \omega_y \\
+ \left(-c_x - f_y - 2a - c\frac{(|\nabla \omega|^2)_x}{|\nabla \omega|^2} - f\frac{(|\nabla \omega|^2)_y}{|\nabla \omega|^2}\right) (\omega_x \wedge \omega_y)
\]

Now using (86) and identifying each coefficient of the equation in our special orthogonal frame, we get
\[ -a_x + b_y - c\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2} = 0, \quad (89) \]
\[ -b_x - a_y - f\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2} = 0. \quad (90) \]
\[ -c_x - f_y + 2a - c\frac{(|\nabla \omega|^2)_x}{|\nabla \omega|^2} - f\frac{(|\nabla \omega|^2)_y}{|\nabla \omega|^2} = 0 \quad (91) \]

Moreover, thanks to the fact that $r_{xy} = r_{yx}$ we get
\[ a_y + b_x + f\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2} = 0, \quad (92) \]
\[ b_y - a_x - c\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2} = 0, \quad (93) \]
\[ 2b + c_y - f_x + c\frac{(|\nabla \omega|^2)_y}{|\nabla \omega|^2} - f\frac{(|\nabla \omega|^2)_x}{|\nabla \omega|^2} = 0. \quad (94) \]

Then, summing (89)\(_x\), -(92)\(_y\) and $-\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2}(91)$ we get
\[ \Delta a - |\nabla \omega|^2 a = 0. \]
Then, summing (90)\(_x\), -(93)\(_y\) and $-\frac{|\nabla \omega|^2}{2}(94)$ we get
\[ \Delta b - |\nabla \omega|^2 b = 0. \]
Finally, thanks (89), (90), we get
\[ c = \frac{2}{|\nabla \omega|^2} (-a_x + b_y) \]
and
\[ f = \frac{2}{|\nabla \omega|^2} (-b_x - a_y). \]

Here is our main result on the linearized problem. This classification is an improvement of existing results, see Lemma 9.1 of [9] and Corollary 1.8 of [8].

**Proposition C.2.** let \( \omega \) be a simple solution of (5) and \( r \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \) be a solution of
\[
\Delta r + 2 (r_x \wedge \omega_y + \omega_x \wedge r_y) = 0, \\
\langle r_x, \omega_y \rangle + \langle \omega_x, r_y \rangle = 0, \\
\langle r_x, \omega_x \rangle = \langle r_y, \omega_y \rangle = 0, \\
\nabla r(0) = \nabla^2 r(\nabla \omega)(0) = 0.
\]

If \( |\nabla r| \) is bounded then \( r \) is a constant function.

**Proof of proposition C.2:**

First of all, up to compose with an homography we can assume that
\[ \omega(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + r^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ r^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}. \]

Indeed our equations are invariant with respect to a conformal transformation. Just the initial condition change in
\[ \nabla r(a) = \nabla^2 r(\nabla \omega)(a) = 0. \]
where \( a \) is the preimage of 0 by the homography, of course it could be \( \infty \). Now, up to compose by an inversion or a translation, our initial condition comes back to zero.

We improve the decreasing assumption using Green function. Indeed Thanks to lemma D.1 and D.2, we easily get that
\[ |\nabla r(z)| = O \left( \frac{\ln(|z|)}{|z|} \right) \text{ when } z \to +\infty \] (95)

Now, let \( a, b, c, d, e \) and \( f \) as in the previous proposition. Then they satisfy
\[
\Delta a = |\nabla \omega|^2 a \\
\Delta b = |\nabla \omega|^2 b \\
c = \frac{2}{|\nabla \omega|^2} (-a_x + b_y) \\
\text{and} \\
f = \frac{2}{|\nabla \omega|^2} (-b_x - a_y) \\
e - a = d + b = 0. \]
Moreover thanks to our initial condition and (95), we have
\[ a(0) = b(0) = \nabla a(0) = \nabla b(0) = 0, \]
\[ |a|, |b| = O((1 + |z|)^\frac{3}{2}). \]
Then \( a \) and \( b \) satisfies the hypothesis of lemma C.1, then \( a \equiv b \equiv 0 \) and we easily prove that \( r \) is a constant function. \( \square \)

**Appendix D. Green functions and integral estimates**

Let \( G \) and \( G_R \) be the Green function of the Laplacian respectively on the plane and on the ball \( B(0, R) \), that is to say
\[ G(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln|z_1 - z_2|, \]
\[ G_R(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \ln|z_1 - z_2| - \ln \left| \frac{r}{|z_1|} \right| \right). \]

**Lemma D.1.** Let \( u \) and \( f \) two functions in \( C^2(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}) \) which satisfies
\[
\begin{cases}
\Delta u = f, \\
\|\nabla u\|_\infty < +\infty, \\
f = O\left(\frac{1}{|z|^3}\right).
\end{cases}
\]
Then we have
\[ \nabla u(z_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \nabla G(z_0, z) f(z) dz. \]

**Proof of lemma D.1:**

Let \( z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \) and \( R > 0 \) such that \( z_0 \in B(0, R) \), then thanks to the standard Green formula, we get
\[ \nabla u(z_0) = \int_{B(0, R)} G_R(z_0, z) \nabla f(z) dz + \int_{\partial B(0, R)} \frac{\partial G_R}{\partial n}(z_0, z) \nabla u(z) d\sigma. \]

Then, integrating by part, we get
\[ \nabla u(z_0) = \int_{B(0, R)} \nabla G_R(z_0, z) f(z) dz + \int_{\partial B(0, R)} G_R(z_0, z) f(z) dz + \int_{\partial B(0, R)} \frac{\partial G_R}{\partial n}(z_0, z) \nabla u(z) d\sigma. \tag{96} \]

For \( z_0 \) fixed, we get
\[
\begin{align*}
|G_R(z_0, z)| &= O(\ln|z - z_0|) \\
|\nabla G_R(z_0, z)| &= O\left(\frac{1}{|z - z_0|^2}\right)
\end{align*}
\]
when \( z \to +\infty \), and
\[
\left| \nabla \left( \frac{G_R}{\partial n} \right) (z_0, z) \right| = O\left(\frac{1}{R^2}\right)
\]
when \( z \in \partial B(0, R) \) and \( R \to +\infty \).

This allows us to take the limit when \( R \) goes to infinity in (96) and this gives the result. \( \square \)
Lemma D.2. There exists a positive constant $C$ such that, for all $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$,
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \nabla G(z, z_0) \right| \frac{1}{1 + |z|^2} \, dz \leq C \frac{\ln(2 + |z_0|)}{1 + |z_0|}.
\]

Proof of lemma D.2:

Applying again standard estimates on Green functions, there exists a positive constant $C$, such that
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \nabla G(z, z_0) \right| \frac{1}{1 + |z|^2} \, dz \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} C \left| z - z_0 \right| \frac{1}{(1 + |z|^2)} \, dz
\]
\[
= \int_{B(z_0, \frac{|z_0|}{2})} C \left| z - z_0 \right| \frac{1}{(1 + |z|^2)} \, dz
\]
\[
+ \int_{B(0, \frac{|z_0|}{2})} C \left| z - z_0 \right| \frac{1}{(1 + |z|^2)} \, dz
\]
\[
+ \int_{\{|z| \geq \frac{|z_0|}{2}, |z - z_0| \geq \frac{|z_0|}{2}\}} C \left| z - z_0 \right| \frac{1}{(1 + |z|^2)} \, dz
\]
\[
\leq \frac{4C}{4 + |z_0|^2} \int_{B(z_0, \frac{|z_0|}{2})} \frac{1}{|z - z_0|} \, dz
\]
\[
+ \frac{C}{|z_0|} \int_{0}^{\frac{|z_0|}{2}} \frac{2r}{1 + r^2} \, dr
\]
\[
+ 4C \int_{\frac{|z_0|}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^2} \, dr
\]
\[
\leq C \left( \frac{2|z_0|}{4 + |z_0|^2} + \frac{1}{|z_0|} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{|z_0|^2}{4} \right) + 8 \frac{1}{|z_0|} \right),
\]
which proves the lemma. \qed

Appendix E. Wente inequality and applications

First of all, we remind us the Wente inequality. Thanks to the work of Bethuel, Ghiglodia and Topping, see [2] and [39], we have the following version of the Wente inequality.

Theorem E.1 (Wente inequality). Let $\Omega$ be a bounded open set of $\mathbb{R}^2$ and $v \in H^1(\Omega)$. Let $u \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)$ be the solution of
\[
\Delta u = -2v_x \wedge v_y \text{ on } \Omega,
\]
then
\[
\|u\|_{\infty} + \|\nabla u\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \|\nabla v\|_2^2.
\]

Which is remarkable here is that the constant is independent of $\Omega$. Then using such a result, Topping as proved a Wente’s inequality for surfaces, see theorem 4 of [39].

Theorem E.2. Let $\Sigma$ a compact Riemannian surface and $v \in H^1(\Sigma, \mathbb{R}^2)$. Then if $u \in W^{1,1}(\Sigma)$ be the solution of
\[ \Delta u = \det(\nabla v) \text{ on } \Sigma, \]

then

\[ \text{osc}(u) + \|\nabla u\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \|\nabla v\|_2^2, \]

where \( \text{osc}(u) = \sup_{x,y \in \Sigma} |u(x) - u(y)|. \)

Then, assuming that \( u \in H^1 \), we extend such an equality to \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^2 \).

**Corollary E.1.** Let \( v \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) and \( u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) be a solution of

\[ \Delta u = -2v_x \wedge v_y \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2 \]

then

\[ \|\nabla u\|_2 \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \|\nabla v\|_2^2. \]

**Proof of corollary E.1:**

Let \( \pi \) the standard stereographic projection from \( S^2 \) to \( \mathbb{R}^2 \). Thanks to the conformal invariance of the equation, \( u \circ \pi^{-1} \) and \( v \circ \pi^{-1} \) satisfies the hypothesis of theorem E.2 when \( \Sigma = S^2 \), hence we get that

\[ \text{osc}(u) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \|\nabla v\|_2^2 \]

Then testing the equation against \( u \) and integrating by parts we get the desired inequality. \( \square \)

Now we are in position to prove the our lemma, which allowed to control the supremum of the gradient for such solution. This is a new manifestation of the presence of a strong compensation phenomena in this equation.

**Lemma E.1.** Let \( v \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) and \( u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) be a solution of

\[ \Delta u = v_x \wedge v_y. \] (97)

Then there exists a positive constant \( C \), independent of \( v \), such that

\[ \|\nabla u\|_\infty \leq C \|\nabla v\|_\infty \|\nabla v\|_2. \]

The proof of this lemma relies on the corollary E.1 and the following interpolation inequality.

**Lemma E.2** (lemma A.2 [3]). Let \( \Omega \) a smooth domain. Assume \( u \) satisfies

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta u &= f \text{ on } \Omega \\
\mathbf{u} &= 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega 
\end{align*}
\]

Then

\[ \|\nabla u\|_\infty^2 \leq C \|f\|_\infty \|u\|_\infty \]

where \( C \) is a constant depending only on \( \Omega \).

To conclude this appendix, we give an other useful version of the Wente’s inequality, see [5] for example.
Lemma E.3. Let $\Omega = B(0,1)$, $u \in H^1(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $v \in H^1_0(\Omega)$, then there exists $C$, independent of $u$ and $v$, such that

$$\left| \int_\Omega \langle u, v_x \wedge v_y \rangle \right| \leq C\|\nabla v\|_2\|\nabla u\|_2^2.$$ 

References

[1] Aleksandr Danilovich Aleksandrov. Uniqueness theorems for surfaces in the large. I. Vestnik Leningrad. Univ., 11(19):5–17, 1956.
[2] F. Bethuel and J.-M. Ghidaglia. Improved regularity of solutions to elliptic equations involving Jacobians and applications. J. Math. Pures Appl. (9), 72(5):441–474, 1993.
[3] Fabrice Bethuel, Haim Brezis, and Frédéric Hélein. Asymptotics for the minimization of a Ginzburg-Landau functional. Calc. Var. Partial Differential Equations, 1(2):123–148, 1993.
[4] Fabrice Bethuel and Olivier Rey. Multiple solutions to the Plateau problem for nonconstant mean curvature. Duke Math. J., 73(3):593–646, 1994.
[5] H. Brezis and J.-M. Coron. Convergence of solutions of $H$-systems or how to blow bubbles. Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal., 89(1):21–56, 1985.
[6] Adrian Butscher. CMC surfaces in Riemannian manifolds condensing to a compact network of curves. Preprint, 2009.
[7] Adrian Butscher and Rafe Mazzeo. CMC hypersurfaces condensing to geodesic segments and rays in Riemannian manifolds. Preprint, 2009.
[8] Paolo Caldiroli and Roberta Musina. $H$-bubbles in a perturbative setting: the finite-dimensional reduction method. Duke Math. J., 122(3):457–488, 2004.
[9] Sagun Chanillo and Andrea Malchiodi. Asymptotic Morse theory for the equation $\Delta v = 2v_x \wedge v_y$. Comm. Anal. Geom., 13(1):187–251, 2005.
[10] Chiun-Chuan Chen and Chang-Shou Lin. Sharp estimates for solutions of multi-bubbles in compact Riemann surfaces. Comm. Pure Appl. Math., 55(6):728–771, 2002.
[11] Tobias H. Colding and William P. Minicozzi, II. The space of embedded minimal surfaces of fixed genus in a 3-manifold. I. Estimates off the axis for disks. Ann. of Math. (2), 160(1):27–68, 2004.
[12] Tobias H. Colding and William P. Minicozzi, II. The space of embedded minimal surfaces of fixed genus in a 3-manifold. II. Multi-valued graphs in disks. Ann. of Math. (2), 160(1):69–92, 2004.
[13] Tobias H. Colding and William P. Minicozzi, II. The space of embedded minimal surfaces of fixed genus in a 3-manifold. III. Planar domains. Ann. of Math. (2), 160(2):523–572, 2004.
[14] Tobias H. Colding and William P. Minicozzi, II. The space of embedded minimal surfaces of fixed genus in a 3-manifold. IV. Locally simply connected. Ann. of Math. (2), 160(2):573–615, 2004.
[15] Olivier Druet. Sharp local isoperimetric inequalities involving the scalar curvature. Proc. Amer. Math. Soc., 130(8):2351–2361 (electronic), 2002.
[16] Olivier Druet and Emmanuel Hebey. Elliptic equations of Yamabe type. IMRS Int. Math. Res. Surv., (1):1–113, 2005.
[17] Olivier Druet and Emmanuel Hebey. Sharp asymptotics and compactness for local low energy solutions of critical elliptic systems in potential form. Calc. Var. Partial Differential Equations, 31(2):205–230, 2008.
[18] Olivier Druet and Emmanuel Hebey. Stability for strongly coupled critical elliptic systems in a fully inhomogeneous medium. Anal. PDE, 2(3):305–359, 2009.
[19] Olivier Druet, Emmanuel Hebey, and Frédéric Robert. Blow-up theory for elliptic PDEs in Riemannian geometry, volume 45 of Mathematical Notes. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2004.
[20] David Gilbarg and Neil S. Trudinger. Elliptic partial differential equations of second order. Classics in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2001. Reprint of the 1998 edition.
[21] Emmanuel Hebey. Critical elliptic systems in potential form. Adv. Differential Equations, 11(5):511–600, 2006.
[22] Emmanuel Hebey and Michel Vaugon. The best constant problem in the Sobolev embedding theorem for complete Riemannian manifolds. Duke Math. J., 79(1):235–279, 1995.
48 PAUL LAURAIN

[23] David Hoffman, editor. Global theory of minimal surfaces, volume 2 of Clay Mathematics Proceedings, Providence, RI, 2005. American Mathematical Society.

[24] Heinz Hopf. Differential geometry in the large, volume 1000 of Lecture Notes in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1983. Notes taken by Peter Lax and John Gray, With a preface by S. S. Chern.

[25] Nicolaos Kapouleas. Complete constant mean curvature surfaces in Euclidean three-space. Ann. of Math. (2), 131(2):239–330, 1990.

[26] Paul Laurain. Asymptotic analysis for surfaces with large constant mean curvature and free boundaries. Submitted, 2010.

[27] Rafe Mazzeo and Frank Pacard. Foliations by constant mean curvature tubes. Comm. Anal. Geom., 13(4):633–670, 2005.

[28] Sebastián Montiel and Antonio Ros. Curves and surfaces, volume 69 of Graduate Studies in Mathematics. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, second edition, 2009. Translated from the 1998 Spanish original by Montiel and edited by Donald Babbitt.

[29] Frank Morgan. Geometric measure theory. Elsevier/Academic Press, Amsterdam, fourth edition, 2009. A beginner’s guide.

[30] Frank Morgan and David L. Johnson. Some sharp isoperimetric theorems for Riemannian manifolds. Indiana Univ. Math. J., 49(3):1017–1041, 2000.

[31] Stefano Nardulli. The isoperimetric profile of a smooth Riemannian manifold for small volumes. Ann. Global Anal. Geom., 36(2):111–131, 2009.

[32] Robert Osserman. A survey of minimal surfaces. Dover Publications Inc., New York, second edition, 1986.

[33] F. Pacard. Constant mean curvature hypersurfaces in riemannian manifolds. Riv. Mat. Univ. Parma, 7(4):141–162, 2005.

[34] F. Pacard and X. Xu. Constant mean curvature spheres in Riemannian manifolds. Manuscripta Math., 128(3):275–295, 2009.

[35] Tristan Rivière. Conservation laws for conformally invariant variational problems. Invent. Math., 168(1):1–22, 2007.

[36] Takashi Sakai. Riemannian geometry, volume 149 of Translations of Mathematical Monographs. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 1996. Translated from the 1992 Japanese original by the author.

[37] Leon Simon. Existence of surfaces minimizing the Willmore functional. Comm. Anal. Geom., 1(2):281–326, 1993.

[38] Taoniu Sun. A note on constant geodesic curvature curves on surfaces. Ann. Inst. H. Poincaré Anal. Non Linéaire, 26(5):1569–1584, 2009.

[39] Peter Topping. The optimal constant in Wente’s $L^\infty$ estimate. Comment. Math. Helv., 72(2):316–328, 1997.

[40] Peter Topping. Mean curvature flow and geometric inequalities. J. Reine Angew. Math., 503:47–61, 1998.

[41] Henry C. Wente. Counterexample to a conjecture of H. Hopf. Pacific J. Math., 121(1):193–243, 1986.

[42] Rugang Ye. Foliation by constant mean curvature spheres. Pacific J. Math., 147(2):381–396, 1991.