

Homogenization of random elliptic systems with an application to Maxwell's equations*

G. Barbatis⁽¹⁾, I. G. Stratis⁽¹⁾ and A. N. Yannacopoulos⁽²⁾

(1) Department of Mathematics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

(2) Department of Statistics, Athens University of Economics and Business, Greece

Dedicated to Professor Christodoulos Athanasiadis on the occasion of his retirement

Abstract: *We study the homogenization of elliptic systems of equations in divergence form where the coefficients are compositions of periodic functions with a random diffeomorphism with stationary gradient. This is done in the spirit of scalar stochastic homogenization by Blanc, Le Bris and P.-L. Lions. An application of the abstract result is given for Maxwell's equations in random dissipative bianisotropic media.*

Keywords: Stochastic homogenization, random media, ergodicity, stationarity, random diffeomorphism, Maxwell's equations, bianisotropic media

MSC 2010 (AMS): 35B27, 35Jxx, 35R60, 60H25, 60H30, 78A48, 78M40

1 Introduction

In a variety of applications, ranging from mechanics to financial engineering, the mathematical models which arise are in the form of partial differential equations with variable coefficients which have either a fast periodic variation, or quasiperiodic variation or even random variation. Relevant examples may be heat flow in periodic media with fast varying microstructure, pricing of contingent claims whose underlyings exhibit multiscale volatility or the modeling of electromagnetic fields in random complex media. Since partial differential equations with fast or random variable coefficients present considerable difficulties in their analytic and even numerical treatment, an approximate model exhibiting constant coefficients would be highly desirable. This is the main focus of homogenization theory, which can mathematically be described as a theory for averaging partial differential

*Research supported by the programme THALES, Code number 3570 ("Analysis, Modeling and Simulations of Complex and Stochastic Systems", University of Crete - Scientific coordinator: M. Katsoulakis) funded by the European Social Fund and National Hellenic Sources.

equations, whose physical principles have a long history going back to Poisson, Mossotti, Maxwell, Clausius and Rayleigh.

It is interesting to note that (mathematical) homogenization theory started in the late 1960s and in at least three directions, as pointed out by Allaire (see [1] where a detailed reference list can be found): the first (and oldest) direction dealing with a general theory for the convergence of operators (namely the H- or G-convergence), the second treating the asymptotic study of perforated domains containing many small holes and the third refers to a systematic study of periodic structures using asymptotic analysis, while since the mid 1970's there is also a variational theory of homogenization, known as Γ -convergence. Mathematical homogenization theory is still a very active field, with a huge number of publications by many researchers in various directions.

The initial developments in the theory were concerned with homogenization of periodic structures using either asymptotic analysis or variational tools, but soon the theory was extended to the study of quasiperiodic structures, adding more realistic features to the models. An important branch of homogenization theory was concerned with the modeling of random media, in which ergodic theory plays an important role. Random structures naturally appear in a number of applications (e.g. in the modeling of porous media or structures with irregular imperfections) and the construction of an “effective” homogeneous medium which serves as an approximation of the properties of the full medium can often be quite useful. What often comes as a surprise is that for a variety of random media, the average medium is deterministic, a property that arises naturally from the use of ergodic theory.

Historically, stochastic homogenization for elliptic equations was first studied by Papanicolaou and Varadhan [18], and by Kozlov [12]. An important development in random homogenization theory was the work of Blanc, Le Bris and Lions [4, 5] which essentially combined random homogenization and periodic homogenization for scalar linear elliptic problems by assuming random media whose diffusion coefficient is the composition of a periodic function with a random diffeomorphism. See, also, [10], [14]. This creates random media which in some sense are “small” random perturbations of periodic structures, thus allowing the extension of the powerful tools of the periodic theory in conjunction with those of ergodic theory to obtain detailed information concerning the homogenized medium. There is related interesting work on integral functionals as well as on discrete linear elliptic equations; for both see the recent Habilitation Thesis of Gloria [10] and references therein. Quantitative results are also obtained for linear elliptic equations, where connection is made between the statistical properties of the random medium (such as correlation length) with the properties of the homogenized medium. The passage from discrete to continuous relies basically on the De Giorgi-Nash-Moser theory. Questions related to the convergence rate have been studied both in the linear case, again see the references in [10], and in a very general nonlinear setting by Caffarelli and Souganidis, [7]. A different very interesting view point regarding diffusion in random media can be found in [17].

A number of interesting models require the study of random elliptic systems, rather than scalar equations. As examples one may consider applications in mechanics (e.g., elasticity, elastoplasticity, thermoviscoplasticity) or in electromagnetic theory¹ and in particular in the modeling of complex

¹Homogenization in electromagnetics has been around for 130 years, which is a testament in itself to the success and usefulness of this research area. One of the first applications is due to James Clerk Maxwell himself ([16], p. 401).

electromagnetic media, an area with important applications in modern technology (e.g., metamaterials, split-ring arrays, current driven homogenization). The theory of elliptic systems is rather more involved than that of scalar equations and it is the aim of the present paper to extend the theory of homogenization of random elliptic equations to that of elliptic systems. We take as our starting point the modeling assumptions employed by Blanc, Le Bris and Lions [4, 5] i.e. that the diffusivity tensor is the composition of a periodic tensor with a random diffeomorphism with stationary gradient, an assumption that allows the use of ergodic theory as a means of obtaining asymptotic results. We show that an extension of homogenization theory for elliptic systems is possible, providing explicit expressions for the homogenized medium in terms of solutions of properly selected “cell” systems, not defined as in the case of classical deterministic homogenization on a periodic cell but rather on the whole space. The results are valid for elliptic systems in general form and therefore may be used in a wide range of applied models. As an illustration we present a concrete application of the general theory in the study of homogenization of random bianisotropic media, modeled by the Maxwell equations complemented with constitutive laws in the form of temporal convolutions involving kernels with random spatial dependence. Such models are often used to study dispersive complex non-homogeneous media, exhibiting random imperfections. It is shown that the original homogenization problem can be solved in terms of an auxiliary homogenization problem involving an elliptic system, and using the general theoretical framework developed in the first part of the present work, we provide expressions for the homogenized medium.

2 Homogenization of random elliptic systems: Abstract results

2.1 A model for random media

In this section we present a general class of models for a random medium. Let us consider a general $m \times m$ elliptic system on a bounded domain $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, of the form

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}(x) \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_i} \right\} = f_\beta, & \text{in } \mathcal{O}, \\ u_\beta = 0, & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{O}, \end{cases} \quad \beta = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.1)$$

where $u : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $u = (u_\alpha)$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, m$, is a vector field describing the state of the system, and $A := (a_{ij\alpha\beta}(x))$, $i, j = 1, \dots, d$, $\alpha, \beta = 1, \dots, m$, is the diffusivity tensor. Systems of equations of this type appear in a great variety of applications, ranging from elasticity, fluid mechanics, plasticity, to complex media electromagnetics. The medium (which is considered here in a very general manner) is fully characterized by the diffusivity tensor A . In some cases the tensor A cannot be fully described, either on account of unknown processes taking place within the medium or on account of incomplete information. Such cases are considered under the general terminology of random media, and are modelled by assuming that the diffusivity tensor A is a family of random variables; a random field $A(\cdot, \omega) := (a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\cdot, \omega))$, $i, j = 1, \dots, d$, $\alpha, \beta = 1, \dots, m$ where (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) is a probability space. The probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) is a model for the spatial randomness of the medium; we will return to specific examples later on. The random nature of the medium is used to model imperfections of the medium due to its construction, experimental mis-specifications of

the medium properties etc. Clearly, if A is a random field, then the solution of system (2.1) is a random field as well. The essential meaning of this formulation is that for a random medium, if an experiment is repeated, then, we expect different results as outcome of the experiment. Then, in Ω we collect all the possible outcomes that an experiment concerning this medium may provide, and by $\omega \in \Omega$ we denote a particular outcome of an experiment.

We now restrict the above very general setup to one which is more useful for the study of homogenization in random media. We wish to restrict our study to random media that present some sort of self-repetitive structure, i.e., of some structure that allows us to reconstruct (in a statistical manner of speaking) the whole medium from knowledge of a part of it only. This certainly is true for media presenting some periodic structure, in which case the whole medium can be reconstructed (exactly) by knowledge of a “fundamental cell” and by translations of it by an appropriate vector. Clearly, this cannot be true for a random medium, however, we may provide a convenient framework that allows us to do that in an approximate (statistical) fashion. This can be done within the framework of ergodic or stationary media.

Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a probability space, and $\tau_k : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ a group of transformations parameterized by a parameter $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. We assume that the group of transformations $\{\tau_k\}$ preserves the measure P , i.e.,

$$P(\tau_k A) = P(A), \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{F}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d.$$

The probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ is to be interpreted as follows: Each realization ω is to be interpreted as a particular configuration of the medium. In other words, each experiment we perform on a particular medium corresponds to a particular choice of $\omega \in \Omega$. However, it is not known beforehand and with certainty which medium is to be realized, when the experiment is performed. The probability that a particular medium is realized is given by the probability measure \mathbb{P} . The above description is rather abstract, and accomodates a number of interesting cases arising in applications. A more concrete description is to assume that $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^d$ i.e. each ω is identified with a point $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and assume that τ is $(\mathbb{R}^3, +)$ the usual translation group, $\tau_k \omega = \tau_k x = x + k$ the action of a group acting on Ω . Invariance of measure means some kind of periodicity with respect to a fundamental lattice, i.e., self repetitive structure, obtained by translation by $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ of a fundamental structure.

In this paper we will assume certain conditions on the random coefficients. These are the conditions of ergodicity and stationarity.

Definition 1 (Stationarity and ergodicity).

1. The group action (τ_k) is ergodic if it is measure preserving and any invariant event A has probability 0 or 1, i.e.

$$(\tau_k A = A, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d) \implies (P(A) = 0 \text{ or } P(A) = 1)$$

2. A random field $F \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d, L^1(\Omega))$ is called stationary with respect to the group action (τ_k) if

$$F(x + k, \omega) = F(x, \tau_k \omega), \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \text{ a.e. in } x, \text{ a.s.}$$

Stationary processes need not be ergodic (consider for example $F(x, \omega) = Y(\omega)$ where Y is a given random variable). Stationarity guarantees that in a statistical sense, parts of the material located at different positions will present the same properties, i.e. that the statistical properties of the medium are invariant under translations which are to be understood as the transformation τ_x . In other words, the function F at $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and the function F at $x + y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$, will look as if generated by the same probabilistic law. Alternatively, if F is considered as $F : \mathbb{R}^d \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ then F is stationary if and only if $P(\{\omega : F(x, \omega) \in B\})$ is independent of x for $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. If f is an $L^1(\Omega)$ random variable, and we define the random field $F(x, \omega) := f(\tau_x \omega)$, then, $F(x, \omega)$ is a stationary random field. Ergodicity implies that all τ invariant quantities are non-random. For examples of media that fall within this description we refer to [21].

For the purpose of this paper, inspired by recent very interesting work of Lions, Le Bris and Le Blanc [5] on stochastic elliptic homogenization, we will concentrate on random coefficients of a special form.

Assumption 1. *The coefficients of the problem depend additionally on a small parameter $\epsilon > 0$ and are random fields of the form*

$$F\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega\right) = F_{per}\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega\right)\right) \quad (2.2)$$

where F_{per} is a periodic function in \mathbb{R}^d and Φ is a random mapping which is a diffeomorphism almost surely, with stationary gradient.

This type of coefficients models some sort of statistical periodicity of the medium. Problems of this type have been studied in [4, 5].

Stationarity and ergodicity allow us to look at average properties of the material at long scales and obtain nice expressions for these quantities. In fact the Ergodic Theorem (see e.g. [5]) states that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2N+1)^d} \sum_{|k|_\infty \leq N} F(x, \tau_k \omega) = \mathbb{E}[F(x, \cdot)], \text{ in } L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \text{ a.s.},$$

where for $k = (k_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $i = 1, \dots, d$, $|k|_\infty = \max_i |k_i|$. This implies that

$$F\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega\right) \xrightarrow{*} \mathbb{E}\left[\int_Q F(x, \cdot) dx\right], \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s. in } L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

where $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ is the expectation over the measure P , $\xrightarrow{*}$ denotes the weak star convergence and Q is the unit cube in \mathbb{R}^d . The ergodicity hypothesis implies that instead of looking at an ensemble average of media, and averaging the properties of the medium on the ensemble average, we may consider a single realization of the medium whose spatial dimensions are large and sample its properties by traversing this single realization for large enough distances.

2.2 Homogenization of the random elliptic system

We consider the following $m \times m$ system in a bounded Lipschitz domain $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}(x) \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_i} \right\} = f_\beta, & \text{in } \mathcal{O}, \\ u_\beta = 0, & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{O}, \end{cases} \quad \beta = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.3)$$

The functions $a_{ij\alpha\beta}$ are deterministic functions in $L^\infty(\mathcal{O})$. The system is understood in the weak sense: let $Q(\cdot, \cdot)$ be the bilinear form on $(H_0^1(\mathcal{O}))^m$ given by

$$Q(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \int_{\mathcal{O}} \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij\alpha\beta}(x) \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v_\beta}{\partial x_j} dx, \quad \mathbf{u} = (u_\alpha), \mathbf{v} = (v_\beta) \in (H_0^1(D))^m;$$

to simplify our notation we shall also write this as

$$Q(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \int_{\mathcal{O}} A(x) \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} dx. \quad (2.4)$$

Thus, given $\mathbf{f} = (f_\beta)_{\beta=1}^m \in (H^{-1}(\mathcal{O}))^m$ we say that $\mathbf{u} = (u_\alpha) \in (H_0^1(\mathcal{O}))^m$ is a (weak) solution of the system (2.3) if

$$Q(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \langle \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v} \rangle := \sum_{\beta=1}^m \langle f_\beta, v_\beta \rangle$$

for all $\mathbf{v} = (v_\beta) \in (H_0^1(\mathcal{O}))^m$. We make the ellipticity assumption that there exists $c > 0$ such that

$$Q(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \geq c \|\mathbf{u}\|_{(H_0^1(D))^m}^2, \quad \mathbf{u} \in (H_0^1(D))^m;$$

hence the Lax-Milgram theorem yields the existence of a unique solution \mathbf{u} of (2.3), which satisfies $\|\mathbf{u}\|_{(H_0^1(D))^m} \leq c^{-1} \|\mathbf{f}\|_{(H^{-1}(\mathcal{O}))^m}$.

Notational remark. We think of $A(x) = (a_{ij\alpha\beta}(x))$ as a matrix acting on \mathbb{R}^{md} : if $\mathbf{p} = (p_{i\alpha}) \in \mathbb{R}^{md}$, then $\mathbf{q} = A\mathbf{p}$ is the vector $q_{j\beta} = a_{ij\alpha\beta} p_{i\alpha}$. Here and below, we use the summation convention over repeated indices. Moreover, Latin letters $i, j, k \dots$ will take values in $\{1, \dots, d\}$, while Greek letters $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$ will take values in $\{1, \dots, m\}$.

Our aim in this section is to study the homogenization problem for the system (2.3) when the coefficients are random of the form (2.2). More precisely, for $\epsilon > 0$ we consider the stochastic elliptic system

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega)) \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_i} \right\} = f_\beta, & \text{in } \mathcal{O}, \\ u_\beta = 0, & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{O}, \end{cases} \quad \beta = 1, \dots, m, \quad (2.5)$$

where the functions $a_{ij\alpha\beta}(y)$ are periodic of period Q . We intend to study the behaviour of the solution $\mathbf{u}^\epsilon(x, \omega)$ of (2.5) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

In the rest of the paper (weak) convergence in $L_{loc}^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ means (weak) convergence in $L^p(U)$ for any $U \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

Lemma 1. *We have as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$,*

- (i) $(\nabla\Phi)(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega) \longrightarrow \mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q (\nabla\Phi)(y, \cdot) dy \right]$ *-weakly in $(L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))^{d \times d}$, a.s.;
- (ii) $\epsilon\Phi(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega) \longrightarrow \mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q (\nabla\Phi)(y, \cdot) dy \right] x$ in $(L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))^d$, a.s..

Proof. Part (i) is an immediate consequence of the Ergodic Theorem. To prove (ii), let us define $\Psi_\epsilon(x, \omega) = \epsilon\Phi(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega) - \mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q (\nabla\Phi)(y, \cdot) dy \right] x$. Let $U \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be fixed. Then $\|\Psi_\epsilon\|_{L^\infty(U)} \leq c$ and, by (i), $\nabla\Psi_\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ *-weakly in $(L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))^{d \times d}$. Hence

$$\|\Psi_\epsilon\|_{W^{1,\infty}(U)} \leq c, \quad \epsilon > 0, \quad \text{a.s..}$$

Therefore there exists $\Psi \in W^{1,\infty}(U)$ such that, up to a subsequence, $\Psi_\epsilon \rightharpoonup \Psi$ weakly in $W^{1,\infty}(U)$ and hence $\Psi_\epsilon \rightarrow \Psi$ (strongly) in $L^\infty(U)$. It then follows immediately that $\Psi = 0$ and that the full sequence $\Psi_\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

Lemma 2. *Let $\psi, \psi_\epsilon, \epsilon > 0$, be diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^d onto itself such that*

$$\max\{\|\nabla\psi_\epsilon\|_\infty, \|\nabla\psi_\epsilon^{-1}\|_\infty\} \leq c_1$$

for all $\epsilon > 0$ and $\psi_\epsilon \rightarrow \psi$ in $L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then

$$\chi_{\psi_\epsilon(A)} \longrightarrow \chi_{\psi(A)}, \quad \text{in } L^1(\mathbb{R}^d),$$

for any set $A \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

Proof. Let us denote by B^δ the δ -neighbourhood of a set $B \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. Let $A \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be given and let $\delta(\epsilon) = \|\psi_\epsilon - \psi\|_{L^\infty(A)}$. Then

$$\text{Hausdorff dist}(\psi_\epsilon(A), \psi(A)) \leq \delta(\epsilon),$$

and therefore

$$\|\psi_\epsilon(A) - \psi(A)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} = |\psi_\epsilon(A) \triangle \psi(A)| \leq |(\psi_\epsilon(A))^{\delta(\epsilon)} \setminus \psi_\epsilon(A)| + |\psi(A)^{\delta(\epsilon)} \setminus \psi(A)|.$$

The second of the last two terms clearly tends to zero as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, it is easily seen that $\psi_\epsilon(A)^\delta \subset \psi_\epsilon(A^{c_1\delta})$ for any $\delta > 0$. Hence

$$|\psi_\epsilon(A)^{\delta(\epsilon)} \setminus \psi_\epsilon(A)| \leq |\psi_\epsilon(A^{c_1\delta(\epsilon)}) \setminus \psi_\epsilon(A)| \leq |(\psi_\epsilon(A^{c_1\delta(\epsilon)}) \setminus A)| \leq c_1 |A^{c_1\delta(\epsilon)} \setminus A| \rightarrow 0,$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. This concludes the proof. \square

We set

$$c_\Phi = \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla\Phi(x, \cdot) dx \right] \right)^{-1}.$$

Lemma 3. *Let $g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, L^1(\Omega))$ be stationary. Then*

$$g(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), \omega) \rightharpoonup c_\Phi \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right],$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, $*$ -weakly in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, almost surely.

Proof. A simple approximation argument shows that it suffices to check the convergence against functions of the form χ_A , where $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is open, bounded and connected. Now, Lemma 1 (ii) and Lemma 2 imply that for such a set A we have

$$\chi_{\epsilon\Phi^{-1}(\frac{A}{\epsilon}, \omega)} \rightarrow \chi_B, \quad \text{in } L^1(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad (2.6)$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, almost surely, where

$$B = \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(y, \cdot) dy \right] \right)^{-1} A.$$

Moreover, the Ergodic Theorem applied to the stationary random function $F(x, \omega) = g(x, \omega) \det \nabla \Phi(x, \omega)$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} g(\frac{y}{\epsilon}, \omega) \det \nabla \Phi(\frac{y}{\epsilon}, \omega) &\stackrel{*}{\rightharpoonup} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q g(y, \cdot) \det \nabla \Phi(y, \cdot) dy \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, $*$ -weakly in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, almost surely. Combining (2.6) and (2.7) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A g(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), \omega) dx &= \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} g(\frac{y}{\epsilon}, \omega) \det \nabla \Phi(\frac{y}{\epsilon}, \omega) \chi_{\epsilon\Phi^{-1}(\frac{A}{\epsilon}, \omega)} dy \\ &\rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right] \chi_B(y) dy \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right] |B| \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right] \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(x, \cdot) dx \right] \right)^{-1} |A|, \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

We now need to consider a corrector problem which shall play a crucial role for the main theorem of this section. We note that in the periodic case the corrector problem (2.8) below is posed on a single cell, but in the general stationary case it is posed globally on \mathbb{R}^d .

For $0 < \delta \leq 1$ we denote by $C^\delta(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the set of functions v for which the Hölder seminorm

$$[v]_\delta = \sup_{x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, x \neq y} \frac{|u(y) - u(x)|}{|y - x|^\delta}$$

is finite.

Proposition 1. *Assume that the functions $a_{ij\alpha\beta}$ belong in $C^\delta(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $0 < \delta \leq 1$. Then for any $\mathbf{p} = (p_{i\alpha}) \in \mathbb{R}^{md}$, the system*

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \left(\frac{\partial w_\alpha}{\partial y_i} + p_{i\alpha} \right) \right\} = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, m) \\ \mathbf{w}(y, \omega) = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega), \quad \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \text{ stationary,} \\ \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \nabla \mathbf{w}(y, \cdot) dy \right] = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

has a unique (up to an additive constant which may depend on ω) solution $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p})}$ in $(H_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, L^2(\Omega)))^m$.

Proof. Existence. We regularize the problem (2.8) by fixing $\theta > 0$ (which will eventually tend to zero) and considering the system

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \left(\frac{\partial w_\alpha}{\partial y_i} + p_{i\alpha} \right) \right\} + \theta w_\beta = 0, \\ \mathbf{w}(y, \omega) = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega), \quad \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \text{ stationary.} \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

The problem (2.9) is understood as follows: we define the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H} = \{ \mathbf{w} = \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \circ \Phi^{-1} : \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \in H_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, L^2(\Omega)), \quad \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \text{ stationary} \},$$

equipped with the (real) inner product

$$\langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}' \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \sum_{\alpha=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial \tilde{w}_\alpha}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial \tilde{w}'_\alpha}{\partial y_i} + \tilde{w}_\alpha \tilde{w}'_\alpha \right) dy \right].$$

We define the bilinear form

$$a(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}'; \theta) = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \left(\sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^m \left[\sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \cdot)) \frac{\partial w_\alpha}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial w'_\beta}{\partial y_j} + \theta \delta_{\alpha\beta} w_\alpha \tilde{w}'_\beta \right] \right) dy \right],$$

and the problem (2.9) is to find $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{H}$ so that

$$a(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}'; \theta) = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \cdot)) p_{i\alpha} \frac{\partial w'_\beta}{\partial y_j} dy \right], \quad \forall \mathbf{w}' \in \mathcal{H}.$$

Since the form $a(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}'; \theta)$ is coercive on \mathcal{H} , equation (2.9) has a unique solution $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)}$. Hence, in the notation used in (2.4), $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)}$ satisfies

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \left(A(\Phi^{-1}(y, \cdot)) (\nabla \mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} + \mathbf{p}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{w}' + \theta \mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \right) dy \right] = 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{w}' \in \mathcal{H}. \quad (2.10)$$

The solution $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)}$ satisfies

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)}|^2 dy \right] \leq c, \quad \mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q |\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)}|^2 dy \right] \leq \frac{c}{\theta}. \quad (2.11)$$

In particular

$$\|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)}\|_{L^2(Q, L^2(\Omega))} \leq c, \quad \forall \theta > 0,$$

hence, for a subsequence $\theta \rightarrow 0$,

$$\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} \rightharpoonup T^{(\mathbf{p})}, \quad \text{weakly in } L^2(Q, L^2(\Omega)), \quad (2.12)$$

for some $T^{(\mathbf{p})} \in L^2(Q, L^2(\Omega))$. We extend $T^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \omega)$ from Q to \mathbb{R}^d by requiring it to be stationary. Then it is easily verified that

$$\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} \rightharpoonup T^{(\mathbf{p})}, \quad \text{weakly in } L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d, L^2(\Omega)), \text{ as } \theta \rightarrow 0.$$

Defining

$$S^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \omega) = (\nabla \Phi^{-1})(y, \omega) T^{(\mathbf{p})}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \omega \in \Omega, \quad (2.13)$$

it is easily seen that, for the same subsequence as above,

$$\nabla \mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} \rightharpoonup S^{(\mathbf{p})}, \quad \text{weakly in } L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d, L^2(\Omega)), \text{ as } \theta \rightarrow 0.$$

Claim. There exist $\mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}, \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}$ in $H^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d, L^2(\Omega))$ such that

$$T^{(\mathbf{p})} = \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}, \quad S^{(\mathbf{p})} = \nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}.$$

We shall prove the claim for $T^{(\mathbf{p})}$, the proof for $S^{(\mathbf{p})}$ is similar. Let us fix $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. For each $1 \leq i, j \leq d$ and $\theta > 0$ we then have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_{x_i}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} \phi_{x_j} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_{x_j}^{(\mathbf{p}, \theta)} \phi_{x_i} dx, \quad \omega \in \Omega. \quad (2.14)$$

We next multiply (2.14) by an arbitrary $\psi \in L^2(\Omega)$, integrate over Ω and let $\theta \rightarrow 0$ along the subsequence above. Using the weak convergence (2.12) we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} T_i^{(\mathbf{p})} \phi_{x_j}(x) \psi(\omega) dx \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} T_j^{(\mathbf{p})} \phi_{x_i}(x) \psi(\omega) dx \right].$$

Since $\psi \in L^2(\Omega)$ is arbitrary this gives

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} T_i^{(\mathbf{p})} \phi_{x_j} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} T_j^{(\mathbf{p})} \phi_{x_i} dx, \quad \text{for all } \omega \in \Omega \text{ and } \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad (2.15)$$

that is $(T_i^{(\mathbf{p})})_{x_j} = (T_j^{(\mathbf{p})})_{x_i}$ in distributional sense. By [15, Theorem 2.1] this implies that there exists a distribution $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}$, which may also depend on ω , such that $T^{(\mathbf{p})} = \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}$. The fact that $\mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})} \in H_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, L^2(\Omega))$ follows from [15, Theorem 3.1].

The Claim together with (2.13) imply

$$\mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \omega) = \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega) + X(\omega), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \text{a.s.},$$

for some random variable $X(\omega)$, $\omega \in \Omega$, independent of $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Let us now define $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p})} = \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})} - X$, $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p})} = \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}$. Changing variables in (2.10), taking the limit $\theta \rightarrow 0$ and using (2.11) we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q A(y) (\nabla \mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p})} + \mathbf{p}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{w}' dy \right] = 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{w}' \in \mathcal{H}; \quad (2.16)$$

Moreover, we have by construction $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \omega) = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}^{(\mathbf{p})}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega)$ and $\mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q)} \nabla \mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \cdot) dy \right] = 0$. Hence existence has been proved.

Uniqueness. Suppose \mathbf{w} is a solution of the corresponding homogeneous problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \frac{\partial w_\alpha}{\partial y_i} \right\} = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, m) \\ \mathbf{w}(y, \omega) = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega), & \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \text{ stationary,} \\ \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \nabla \mathbf{w}(y, \cdot) dy \right] = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.17)$$

By standard elliptic regularity, $\nabla \mathbf{w} \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and, therefore, also $\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. We use the fact (see [13, 2]) that the stationarity of $\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}$ implies that $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}$ and \mathbf{w} are sublinear at infinity, that is $\mathbf{w}(y) = o(|y|)$. Now, let N be a large parameter and χ_N be a cut-off function which equals 1 on Q_N , vanishes on Q_{2N} and satisfies $|\nabla \chi_N| \leq c/N$. We multiply the equation in (2.17) by $\chi_N w_\alpha$ and integrate by parts. We obtain for $\omega \in \Omega$

$$\int_{Q_{2N}} A(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \nabla \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla (\chi_N \mathbf{w}) dy = 0.$$

Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality this gives

$$\int_{Q_N} A(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \nabla \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{w} dy \leq \frac{c}{N} \|\nabla \mathbf{w}\|_{L^2(Q_{2N})} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{L^2(Q_{2N})}.$$

Now, by the local regularity estimates of Hong [8, Theorem 2] we have that $\|\nabla \mathbf{w}\|_{L^2(Q_{2N})} \leq cN^{-1} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{L^2(Q_{4N})}$. Combining the above we obtain

$$\frac{1}{N^d} \int_{Q_N} A(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \nabla \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{w} dy \leq cN^{d-2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_{L^2(Q_{4N})}^2 = o(1), \quad (2.18)$$

as $N \rightarrow \infty$. We note that the integral in the LHS of (2.18) equals $\int_{Q_N} g(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega) dy$ where

$$g(z, \omega) = [A(z)(\nabla \Phi(z, \omega))^{-1} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}(z, \omega)] (\nabla \Phi(z, \omega))^{-1} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{w}}(z, \omega)$$

is stationary. Because of stationarity, Lemma 3 applies here. Taking $\epsilon = 1/N$ and the test-function $\chi_Q \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ we obtain that

$$\frac{1}{N^d} \int_{Q_N} g(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega) dy = \int_Q g(\Phi^{-1}(Nx, \omega), \omega) dx \rightarrow c_\Phi \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right], \quad (2.19)$$

as $N \rightarrow \infty$. From (2.18) and (2.19) we conclude that $g = 0$ and hence $\mathbf{w} = 0$. This concludes the proof. \square

Let $\{\mathbf{e}_{i\alpha}\}$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, m$, $i = 1, \dots, d$, be the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^{md} . When $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{e}_{i\alpha}$ we shall write $\mathbf{w}^{(i\alpha)}$ instead of $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{e}_{i\alpha})}$. So each $\mathbf{w}^{(i\alpha)}$ is a vector field, $\mathbf{w}^{(i\alpha)} = (w_\beta^{(i\alpha)})_{\beta=1}^m$.

We define the homogenized coefficient matrix $A^* = \{a_{ij\alpha\beta}^*\}$ by

$$a_{ij\alpha\beta}^* = \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(x, \cdot) dx \right] \right)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} a_{kj\gamma\beta} \left(\delta_{ik} \delta_{\alpha\gamma} + \frac{\partial w_\gamma^{(i\alpha)}}{\partial y_k} \right) dy \right]. \quad (2.20)$$

Theorem 1. *Let $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be bounded and $\mathbf{f} = (f_\alpha)_{\alpha=1}^m \in (H^{-1}(\mathcal{O}))^m$. Assume that the functions $a_{ij\alpha\beta}$ belong in $C^\delta(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $0 < \delta \leq 1$. Then the solution $\mathbf{u}^{(\epsilon)}(x, \omega)$ of (2.5) converges as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ weakly in $(H_0^1(\mathcal{O}))^m$ almost surely to the function $\mathbf{u}^*(x)$ which is the solution of the problem*

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ a_{ij\alpha\beta}^* \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_i} \right\} = f_\beta, & \text{in } \mathcal{O}, \\ u_\beta = 0, & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{O}, \end{cases} \quad \beta = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.21)$$

Proof. The sequence (\mathbf{u}^ϵ) is bounded in $L^\infty(\Omega, (H_0^1(\mathcal{O}))^m)$. Hence the sequence $\mathbf{r}^\epsilon(x, \omega) := A(x/\epsilon) \nabla \mathbf{u}^\epsilon$ is bounded in $L^\infty(\Omega, (L^2(\mathcal{O}))^{md})$. It follows that, by extracting a subsequence $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, there exist \mathbf{u}^* and \mathbf{r}^* such that

$$\mathbf{u}^\epsilon \rightharpoonup \mathbf{u}^* \quad \text{weakly in } (H_0^1(\mathcal{O}))^m \text{ a.s.} \quad (2.22)$$

$$\mathbf{r}^\epsilon \rightharpoonup \mathbf{r}^* \quad \text{weakly in } (L^2(\mathcal{O}))^{md} \text{ a.s.} \quad (2.23)$$

The proof of the theorem will be complete once we prove that

$$\mathbf{r}^* = A^* \nabla \mathbf{u}^*, \quad x \in \mathcal{O}, \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (2.24)$$

Let $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^{md}$ be fixed and let $\mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}$ be the solution of the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{\alpha=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left\{ a_{ji\beta\alpha}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega)) \left(\frac{\partial v_\alpha}{\partial y_i} + p_{i\alpha} \right) \right\} = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, m) \\ \mathbf{v}(y, \omega) = \tilde{\mathbf{v}}(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega), \quad \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{v}} \text{ stationary}, \\ \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \nabla \mathbf{v}(y, \cdot) dy \right] = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.25)$$

So the only difference in the definitions of $\mathbf{w}^{(\mathbf{p})}$ and $\mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}$ is that while for the first we use the matrix $A = \{a_{ij\alpha\beta}\}$, for the latter we use the transpose (with respect to action on \mathbb{R}^{md}) matrix $A^T = \{a_{ji\beta\alpha}\}$.

Let $\mathbf{v}_\epsilon^{(\mathbf{p})}(x, \omega) = \epsilon \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega)$. Applying Lemma 3 to the (stationary) function

$$g(x, \omega) = (\nabla \Phi)^{-1}(x, \omega) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})})(x, \omega)$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \mathbf{v}_\epsilon^{(\mathbf{p})}(x, \omega) &= g(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), \omega) \\ &\rightharpoonup c_\Phi \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} g(\Phi^{-1}(x, \cdot), \cdot) dx \right] \\ &= c_\Phi \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}(x, \cdot) dx \right] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.26}$$

*-weakly in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ almost surely. Now, let us define

$$\mathbf{q}(y, \omega) = A^T(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega))(\nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \omega) + \mathbf{p}), \quad \mathbf{q}^\epsilon(x, \omega) = \mathbf{q}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega).$$

Applying Lemma 3 to the function

$$g(x, \omega) = A^T(x) \left[(\nabla \Phi)^{-1}(x, \omega) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{(\mathbf{p})}(x, \omega) + \mathbf{p} \right]$$

we obtain

$$\mathbf{q}^\epsilon(x, \omega) \rightharpoonup \mathbf{q}^* := c_\Phi \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} A^T(\Phi^{-1}(y)) [\nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})}(y, \cdot) + \mathbf{p}] dy \right] \tag{2.27}$$

*-weakly in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, almost surely. Let us compute the $j\beta$ -coordinate of the first term in the last integral: for $\omega \in \Omega$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Phi(Q, \omega)} A^T(\Phi^{-1}) \nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j\beta} dy &= \int_{\Phi(Q, \omega)} A(\Phi^{-1}) \mathbf{e}_{j\beta} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})} dy \\ &= - \int_{\Phi(Q, \omega)} A(\Phi^{-1}) \nabla w^{j\beta} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}^{(\mathbf{p})} dy \\ &= \int_{\Phi(Q, \omega)} A(\Phi^{-1}) \nabla w^{j\beta} \cdot \mathbf{p} dy. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting in (2.27) we obtain

$$q_{j\beta}^* = c_\Phi \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} a_{ij\alpha\beta} + a_{jk\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial w^{i\alpha}}{\partial y_k} dy \right] p_{i\alpha},$$

that is $\mathbf{q}^* = (A^*)^T \mathbf{p}$.

Since $\text{div } \mathbf{q}^\epsilon$ is independent of ϵ , the Compensated Compactness Theorem [11, Lemma 1.1] can be applied and (2.22) together with (2.27) imply

$$\nabla \mathbf{u}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{q}^\epsilon \rightharpoonup \nabla \mathbf{u}^* \cdot (A^*)^T \mathbf{p}, \quad \text{*}-\text{weakly in } L^1(D) \text{ a.s.} \tag{2.28}$$

Similarly, (2.23) and (2.26) imply that

$$\mathbf{r}^\epsilon \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{v}_\epsilon^{(\mathbf{p})} + \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \mathbf{r}^* \cdot \mathbf{p}, \quad * \text{-weakly in } L^1(D) \text{ a.s.} \quad (2.29)$$

(We refer to [11] for the precise definition of $*$ -weak convergence in L^1). Since the left-hand sides of (2.28) and (2.29) are equal, we obtain that $\mathbf{u}^* \cdot (A^*)^T \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{r}^* \cdot \mathbf{p}$. This being valid for all $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^{md}$, we obtain that $\mathbf{r}^* = A^* \nabla \mathbf{u}^*$, as required. \square

3 An application: Homogenization of Maxwell's equations for random bi-anisotropic media

In this section we shall see how the results of Section 2 can be applied in the study of a homogenization problem for Maxwell's equations in a random medium. The corresponding deterministic problem has been studied, e.g. in [3, 6, 20]; some preliminary results for the random case are also included in the latter, as well as in [19].

In what follows we shall denote by $\hat{\phi}(p)$ the Laplace transform of a function $\phi(t)$, $t > 0$. Hence the variable p is complex, and typically we shall have $p \in \mathbb{C}^+ := \{\operatorname{Re} p > 0\}$.

3.1 The Maxwell system

In a bounded domain $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with Lipschitz boundary we consider for a fixed $\epsilon > 0$ the initial boundary value problem for Maxwell's equations

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \mathbf{D}^\epsilon &= \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{H}^\epsilon + \mathbf{F}(x, t) \\ \partial_t \mathbf{B}^\epsilon &= -\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E}^\epsilon + \mathbf{G}(x, t), & x \in \mathcal{O}, t > 0, \\ \mathbf{E}^\epsilon(x, 0) &= \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{H}^\epsilon(x, 0) = \mathbf{0}, & x \in \mathcal{O}, \\ \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^\epsilon &= \mathbf{0}, & x \in \partial \mathcal{O}, t > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

The system (3.30) is accompanied by linear constitutive laws of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}^\epsilon &= \varepsilon_0^\epsilon \mathbf{E}^\epsilon + \xi_0^\epsilon \mathbf{H}^\epsilon + \varepsilon_d^\epsilon * \mathbf{E}^\epsilon + \xi_d^\epsilon * \mathbf{H}^\epsilon \\ \mathbf{B}^\epsilon &= \zeta_0^\epsilon \mathbf{E}^\epsilon + \mu_0^\epsilon \mathbf{H}^\epsilon + \zeta_d^\epsilon * \mathbf{E}^\epsilon + \mu_d^\epsilon * \mathbf{H}^\epsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

describing the anisotropic media; here and below the symbol $*$ stands for temporal convolution. In compact notation the constitutive laws can be written as

$$\mathcal{D}^\epsilon = A_0^\epsilon \mathcal{E}^\epsilon + A_d^\epsilon * \mathcal{E}^\epsilon,$$

where $\mathcal{D}^\epsilon = [\mathbf{D}^\epsilon, \mathbf{B}^\epsilon]^T$, $\mathcal{E}^\epsilon = [\mathbf{E}^\epsilon, \mathbf{H}^\epsilon]^T$ and

$$A_0^\epsilon(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_0^\epsilon(x) & \xi_0^\epsilon(x) \\ \zeta_0^\epsilon(x) & \mu_0^\epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_d^\epsilon(x, t) = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_d^\epsilon(x, t) & \xi_d^\epsilon(x, t) \\ \zeta_d^\epsilon(x, t) & \mu_d^\epsilon(x, t) \end{bmatrix}.$$

We assume that $A_0^\epsilon \in (L^\infty(\mathcal{O}))^{6 \times 6}$ and $A_d^\epsilon \in (L^\infty(\mathcal{O} \times (0, \infty)))^{6 \times 6}$ and that the following ellipticity conditions are satisfied:

$$A_0^\epsilon(x)\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} \geq c|\mathcal{U}|^2, \quad A_d^\epsilon(x, t)\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} \geq 0, \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{R}^6, \quad (3.32)$$

for some $c > 0$ and all $x \in \mathcal{O}$, $t > 0$ and $\epsilon > 0$

3.2 Homogenization of the random Maxwell system

We now make the assumption that the matrices $A_0^\epsilon(x)$ and $A_d^\epsilon(x, t)$ above are random, of the form studied in Section 2, that is

$$A_0^\epsilon(x, \omega) = A_0(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega)) \quad , \quad A_d^\epsilon(x, t, \omega) = A_d(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), t),$$

where Φ is a random mapping which is a diffeomorphism almost surely, with stationary gradient and $A_0(y)$ and $A_d(y, t)$ are periodic in $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with period cell Q and satisfy

$$A_0(y)\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} \geq c|\mathcal{U}|^2, \quad A_d(y, t)\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} \geq 0, \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{R}^6, \quad (3.33)$$

for some $c > 0$ and all $y \in Q$ and $t > 0$. We note that it follows from (3.33) that the matrix

$$\tilde{A}(y, p) := A_0(y) + \hat{A}_d(y, p) = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_0(y) + \hat{\varepsilon}_d(y, p) & \xi_0(y) + \hat{\xi}_d(y, p) \\ \zeta_0(y) + \hat{\zeta}_d(y, p) & \mu_0(y) + \hat{\mu}_d(y, p) \end{bmatrix} =: \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\varepsilon}(y, p) & \tilde{\xi}(y, p) \\ \tilde{\zeta}(y, p) & \tilde{\mu}(y, p) \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.34)$$

satisfies

$$\langle \tilde{A}(y, p)\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U} \rangle \geq c|\mathcal{U}|^2, \quad \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad p \in \mathbb{C}_+, \quad \mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{R}^6.$$

We make the following assumption:

Assumption 1. The Maxwell system (3.30) - (3.31) is uniquely solvable for all $\epsilon > 0$ and $\omega \in \Omega$ and the solution satisfies $\|\mathbf{E}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})}, \|\mathbf{H}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})}, \|\mathbf{D}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})}, \|\mathbf{B}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq c$ for all $\epsilon, t > 0$ and $\omega \in \Omega$.

For a variety of natural conditions under which Assumption 1 is valid we refer to [19]. E.g., if we only assume that $\|\mathbf{E}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})}, \|\mathbf{H}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq c$ then the inequalities $\|\mathbf{D}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})}, \|\mathbf{B}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq c$ follow if $\int_0^\infty \|A_d(y, t)\| dt < +\infty$, uniformly in $y \in Q$.

To state our theorem on the homogenization of the Maxwell system (3.30) - (3.31) we need to define a certain *homogenized* coefficient matrix \tilde{A}^* . This will be a 6x6 matrix depending only on $p \in \mathbb{C}_+$. The matrix \tilde{A}^* shall be written in block form as

$$\tilde{A}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\varepsilon}^* & \tilde{\xi}^* \\ \tilde{\zeta}^* & \tilde{\mu}^* \end{bmatrix};$$

we define \tilde{A}^* to be the transpose matrix of the limit in the sense of Theorem 1 of the sequence of transpose matrices

$$\tilde{A}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p)^\perp = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\varepsilon}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p)^\perp & \tilde{\zeta}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p)^\perp \\ \tilde{\xi}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p)^\perp & \tilde{\mu}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p)^\perp \end{bmatrix}.$$

The precise expression for \tilde{A}^* is as follows. By an application of Proposition 1 of Section 2.2 there exist unique (modulo random constants) functions u_1^j, u_2^j, v_1^j and v_2^j , $j = 1, 2, 3$, defined by the relations

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left\{ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\xi}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right\} = \frac{\partial \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ij}}{\partial y_i} \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left\{ \tilde{\zeta}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\mu}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right\} = \frac{\partial \tilde{\zeta}_{ij}}{\partial y_i} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left\{ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\xi}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right\} = \frac{\partial \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ij}}{\partial y_i} \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left\{ \tilde{\zeta}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\mu}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right\} = \frac{\partial \tilde{\mu}_{ij}}{\partial y_i} \end{cases}$$

in \mathcal{O} , where we also require that

$$u_\gamma^j(y, \omega) = \tilde{u}_\gamma^j(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega), \quad v_\gamma^j(y, \omega) = \tilde{v}_\gamma^j(\Phi^{-1}(y, \omega), \omega),$$

with \tilde{u}_γ^j and \tilde{v}_γ^j stationary and $\mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q)} \nabla u_\gamma^j(y, \cdot) dy \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q)} \nabla v_\gamma^j(y, \cdot) dy \right] = 0$, $\gamma = 1, 2$, $j = 1, 2, 3$. Using (2.20) one can then see that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ij}^* &= \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(y, \cdot) dy \right] \right)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \left(\tilde{\varepsilon}_{ij} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\xi}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right) dy \right] \\ \tilde{\xi}_{ij}^* &= \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(y, \cdot) dy \right] \right)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \left(\tilde{\xi}_{ij} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\xi}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right) dy \right] \\ \tilde{\zeta}_{ij}^* &= \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(y, \cdot) dy \right] \right)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \left(\tilde{\zeta}_{ij} + \tilde{\zeta}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\mu}_{ik} \frac{\partial u_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right) dy \right] \\ \tilde{\mu}_{ij}^* &= \det \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\int_Q \nabla \Phi(y, \cdot) dy \right] \right)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\Phi(Q, \cdot)} \left(\tilde{\mu}_{ij} + \tilde{\zeta}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_1^j}{\partial y_k} + \tilde{\mu}_{ik} \frac{\partial v_2^j}{\partial y_k} \right) dy \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Assumption 2. (inversion of Laplace transform) There exist 3x3 matrices ε_0^* , ξ_0^* , ζ_0^* and μ_0^* and 3x3 matrix-valued functions $\varepsilon_d^*(t)$, $\xi_d^*(t)$, ζ_d^* and $\mu_d^*(t)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{0,ij}^* + \hat{\varepsilon}_{d,ij}^*(p) &= \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ij}^*(p), & \xi_{0,ij}^* + \hat{\xi}_{d,ij}^*(p) &= \tilde{\xi}_{ij}^*(p), \\ \zeta_{0,ij}^* + \hat{\zeta}_{d,ij}^*(p) &= \tilde{\zeta}_{ij}^*(p), & \mu_{0,ij}^* + \hat{\mu}_{d,ij}^*(p) &= \tilde{\mu}_{ij}^*(p), \quad p \in \mathbb{C}^+. \end{aligned}$$

For more information concerning this assumption we refer to [22].

We can now state the main result of this section.

Theorem 2. Assume that the functions A_0 and $A_d(\cdot, t)$, $t > 0$ belong in $C^\delta(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then the solution $[\mathbf{E}^\varepsilon, \mathbf{H}^\varepsilon]$ of the Maxwell system satisfies

$$\mathbf{E}^\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathbf{E}^*, \quad \mathbf{H}^\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^* \quad \text{*weakly in } L^\infty((0, \infty) \times \Omega, L^2(\mathcal{O})),$$

where $[\mathbf{E}^*, \mathbf{H}^*]$ is the unique solution of the Maxwell system

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \mathbf{D}^* &= \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{H}^* + \mathbf{F}(x, t) \\ \partial_t \mathbf{B}^* &= -\mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E}^* + \mathbf{G}(x, t), \quad x \in \mathcal{O}, t > 0, \\ \mathbf{E}^*(x, 0) &= \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{H}^*(x, 0) = \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^* &= \mathbf{0}, \quad x \in \partial\mathcal{O}, t > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.35)$$

subject to the constitutive laws

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}^* &= \varepsilon_0^* \mathbf{E}^* + \zeta_0^* \mathbf{H}^* + \varepsilon_d^* * \mathbf{E}^* + \zeta_d^* * \mathbf{H}^* \\ \mathbf{B}^* &= \zeta_0^* \mathbf{E}^* + \mu_0^* \mathbf{H}^* + \zeta_d^* * \mathbf{E}^* + \mu_d^* * \mathbf{H}^*. \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

Proof. By Assumption 1 there exist $\mathbf{E}^*, \mathbf{H}^*, \mathbf{D}^*, \mathbf{B}^* \in L^\infty((0, \infty) \times \Omega, L^2(\mathcal{O}))$ such that, up to taking a subsequence $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, there holds

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{E}^\epsilon \rightarrow \mathbf{E}^*, \quad \mathbf{H}^\epsilon \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^* \\ \mathbf{D}^\epsilon \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^*, \quad \mathbf{B}^\epsilon \rightarrow \mathbf{B}^* \end{array} \right\} \text{* - weakly in } L^\infty((0, \infty) \times \Omega, L^2(\mathcal{O})). \quad (3.37)$$

We define the random 3x3 matrix-valued functions $\tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon, \tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon, \tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon$ and $\tilde{\mu}^\epsilon$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon(x, p, \omega) &= \tilde{\varepsilon}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p), & \tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon(x, p, \omega) &= \tilde{\zeta}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p), \\ \tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon(x, p, \omega) &= \tilde{\zeta}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p), & \tilde{\mu}^\epsilon(x, p, \omega) &= \tilde{\mu}(\Phi^{-1}(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, \omega), p). \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

Taking the Laplace transform of the constitutive laws (3.31) with respect to the time variable and exploiting the fact that the Laplace transform turns convolutions into products, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon &= \tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon + \tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon &= \tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon + \tilde{\mu}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon, \quad x \in \mathcal{O}, \omega \in \Omega, p \in \mathbb{C}_+, \epsilon > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.39)$$

We have $\|\hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq \int_0^\infty |e^{-pt}| \|\mathbf{E}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} dt$. An analogous relation is true for $\hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon, \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon$ and $\hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon$, hence Assumption 1 implies

$$\|\hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq C', \quad \|\hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq C', \quad \|\hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq C', \quad \|\hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{O})} \leq C', \quad (3.40)$$

where C' is independent of $\omega \in \Omega$ and $\epsilon > 0$ (but not of $p \in \mathbb{C}^+$). It then easily follows that for fixed $p \in \mathbb{C}_+$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^*, \quad \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\mathbf{H}}^* \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\mathbf{D}}^*, \quad \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\mathbf{B}}^* \end{array} \right\} \text{* - weakly in } (L^\infty(\Omega, L^2(\mathcal{O})))^3 \quad (3.41)$$

but also weakly in $L^2(\mathcal{O})$ almost surely. Now, taking the Laplace transform of Maxwell's equations (3.30) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon &= \mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon + \hat{\mathbf{F}}, \\ p \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon &= -\mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon + \hat{\mathbf{G}}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.42)$$

hence (3.40) implies that the $L^2(\mathcal{O})$ -norms of $\mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon$, $\mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon$ are bounded and employing the same weak compactness argument we have the existence of ϕ , ψ such that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup^* \phi, \\ \mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup^* \psi,\end{aligned}$$

(up to subsequences) $*$ -weakly in $(L^\infty(\Omega, L^2(\mathcal{O})))^3$. Standard arguments based on uniqueness of weak limits allow us to identify $\phi = \mathbf{curl} E^*$ and $\psi = \mathbf{curl} H^*$. The above considerations lead to the conclusion that for each $p \in \mathbb{C}^+$,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup \hat{\mathbf{E}}^*, \\ \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*\end{aligned}\tag{3.43}$$

$*$ -weakly in $L^\infty(\Omega, H(\mathbf{curl}, \mathcal{O}))$, and also in $H(\mathbf{curl}, \mathcal{O})$ almost surely. We now take the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ in (3.42) (weakly in $(L^2(\mathcal{O}))^3$, for fixed $p \in \mathbb{C}^+$ and $\omega \in \Omega$) and obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}p \hat{\mathbf{D}}^* &= \mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{H}}^* + \hat{\mathbf{F}}^*, \\ p \hat{\mathbf{B}}^* &= -\mathbf{curl} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \hat{\mathbf{G}}^*.\end{aligned}\tag{3.44}$$

This implies that \mathbf{E}^* , \mathbf{H}^* , \mathbf{D}^* and \mathbf{B}^* are solutions of the Maxwell system

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \mathbf{D}^* &= \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{H}^* + \mathbf{F}^*(t) \\ \partial_t \mathbf{B}^* &= -\mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E}^* + \mathbf{G}^*(t), \quad x \in \mathcal{O}, t > 0,\end{aligned}\tag{3.45}$$

$$\mathbf{E}^*(x, 0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{H}^*(x, 0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad x \in \mathcal{O}.\tag{3.46}$$

Hence it remains to establish that the boundary condition $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^* = \mathbf{0}$ is satisfied and that the vector fields \mathbf{E}^* , \mathbf{H}^* , \mathbf{D}^* and \mathbf{B}^* are related by the constitutive laws (3.36).

Validity of the boundary condition. We first note that the boundary condition is understood in the sense of the trace operator $H(\mathbf{curl}, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\mathcal{O})$, $\mathbf{U} \mapsto \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{U}|_{\partial\mathcal{O}}$. Let us fix a function $\phi \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\mathcal{O})$. There exists [9, p. 341] $\Phi \in H^1(\mathcal{O})$ such that $\Phi|_{\partial\mathcal{O}} = \phi$. Now, for $\epsilon > 0$ there holds

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \Phi \cdot \mathbf{E}^\epsilon &= \int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E}^\epsilon \cdot \Phi + \int_{\partial\mathcal{O}} \Phi(\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^\epsilon), \\ \int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \Phi \cdot \mathbf{E}^* &= \int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E}^* \cdot \Phi + \int_{\partial\mathcal{O}} \Phi(\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^*).\end{aligned}$$

Combining these with the fact that $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^\epsilon|_{\partial\mathcal{O}} = \mathbf{0}$ and using the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \Phi \cdot \mathbf{E}^\epsilon &\rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \Phi \cdot \mathbf{E}^* \\ \int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E}^\epsilon \cdot \Phi &\rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E}^* \cdot \Phi, \quad (\epsilon \rightarrow 0)\end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$\int_{\partial\mathcal{O}} \phi(\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^*) = \int_{\partial\mathcal{O}} \Phi(\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^*) = 0.$$

Since $\phi \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\mathcal{O})$ was arbitrary, we conclude that $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^* = \mathbf{0}$ on $\partial\mathcal{O}$.

Validity of the constitutive laws. In order to prove the validity of the constitutive laws we shall need to consider an auxiliary elliptic system and apply Theorem 1. The auxiliary system will have as a coefficient matrix the transpose of the matrix (cf. (3.38))

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon & \tilde{\xi}^\varepsilon \\ \tilde{\zeta}^\varepsilon & \tilde{\mu}^\varepsilon \end{bmatrix};$$

the system will also depend on the parameter $p \in \mathbb{C}^+$, as well as on $\omega \in \Omega$.

Specifically, let us fix a domain V with smooth boundary compactly contained in \mathcal{O} . We recall definition (3.34) of the 3×3 periodic matrix-valued functions $\tilde{\varepsilon}$, $\tilde{\xi}$, $\tilde{\zeta}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$ and we define the random elliptic operator $L^\varepsilon : (H_0^1(V))^2 \rightarrow (H^{-1}(V))^2$ by

$$L^\varepsilon = \begin{bmatrix} -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) & -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\zeta}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) \\ -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\xi}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) & -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\mu}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the 3×3 random matrix-valued functions $\tilde{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon$, $\tilde{\xi}^\varepsilon$, $\tilde{\zeta}^\varepsilon$ and $\tilde{\mu}^\varepsilon$ have been defined by (3.38). Here and below we denote by \mathbf{grad} the usual gradient operator in \mathbb{R}^3 . Let $L^* : (H_0^1(V))^2 \rightarrow (H^{-1}(V))^2$ be the operator given by

$$L^* = \begin{bmatrix} -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\varepsilon}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) & -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\zeta}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) \\ -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\xi}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) & -\operatorname{div}((\tilde{\mu}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad}) \end{bmatrix}.$$

We note that the coefficients of L^* depend only on the parameter $p \in \mathbb{C}_+$.

Let $\mathcal{G} = [g_1, g_2]^T \in (L^2(V))^2$ be fixed. By Theorem 1 and the definition of \tilde{A}^* the solutions $\mathcal{U}^\varepsilon = [u^\varepsilon, v^\varepsilon]^T$, $\mathcal{U}^* = [u^*, v^*]^T$ of

$$L^\varepsilon \mathcal{U}^\varepsilon = \mathcal{G}, \quad L^* \mathcal{U}^* = \mathcal{G}, \quad (3.47)$$

satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{grad} u^\varepsilon &\rightharpoonup \mathbf{grad} u^*, \\ \mathbf{grad} v^\varepsilon &\rightharpoonup \mathbf{grad} v^*, \end{aligned} \quad (3.48)$$

weakly in $L^2(V)$ a.s., and also

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\varepsilon}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\varepsilon + (\tilde{\zeta}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\varepsilon &\rightharpoonup (\tilde{\varepsilon}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^*, \\ (\tilde{\xi}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\varepsilon + (\tilde{\mu}^\varepsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\varepsilon &\rightharpoonup (\tilde{\xi}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\mu}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^*, \end{aligned} \quad (3.49)$$

weakly in $L^2(V)$ a.s. . The vector identity $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{grad} = 0$ together with (3.48) imply that in fact

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{grad} u^\varepsilon &\rightharpoonup \mathbf{grad} u^*, \\ \mathbf{grad} v^\varepsilon &\rightharpoonup \mathbf{grad} v^*, \end{aligned} \quad (3.50)$$

weakly in $H(\mathbf{curl}, V)$, a.s.. Moreover, the identity $\mathbf{div curl} = 0$ together with (3.42) and (3.44) yields $\mathbf{div} \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon = \mathbf{div} \hat{\mathbf{D}}^*$ and $\mathbf{div} \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon = \mathbf{div} \hat{\mathbf{B}}^*$; this combined with (3.41) implies

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup \hat{\mathbf{D}}^*, \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup \hat{\mathbf{B}}^*, \end{aligned} \quad (3.51)$$

weakly in $H(V, \mathbf{div})$, a.s.. Relations (3.50), (3.51) and the div-curl lemma now imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon &\rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{D}}^* \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^*, \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon &\rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{B}}^* \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^*, \end{aligned} \quad (3.52)$$

a.s. in $\mathcal{D}'(V)$. Adding up (3.52) we obtain

$$\hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{D}}^* \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^* + \hat{\mathbf{B}}^* \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^* \quad (3.53)$$

a.s. in $\mathcal{D}'(V)$. Moreover we have

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathbf{div} \left((\tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon \right) &= g_1 = -\mathbf{div} \left((\tilde{\varepsilon}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^* \right) \\ -\mathbf{div} \left((\tilde{\xi}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\mu}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon \right) &= g_2 = -\mathbf{div} \left((\tilde{\xi}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\mu}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^* \right); \end{aligned}$$

these together with (3.49) imply

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup (\tilde{\varepsilon}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^* \\ (\tilde{\xi}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\mu}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon &\rightharpoonup (\tilde{\xi}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\mu}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^* \end{aligned}$$

weakly in $H(V, \mathbf{div})$, almost surely. Combining this with (3.43) we obtain by another application of the div-curl lemma that

$$\begin{aligned} ((\tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon &\rightarrow ((\tilde{\varepsilon}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^*) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}^*, \\ ((\tilde{\xi}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\mu}^\epsilon)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon &\rightarrow ((\tilde{\xi}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\mu}^*)^\perp \mathbf{grad} v^*) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*, \end{aligned} \quad (3.54)$$

almost surely in $\mathcal{D}'(V)$. Adding relations (3.54) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\varepsilon}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon + \tilde{\xi}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon) \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + (\tilde{\zeta}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{E}}^\epsilon + \tilde{\mu}^\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{H}}^\epsilon) \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon &\rightarrow \\ (\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\xi}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\mu}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^* & \end{aligned} \quad (3.55)$$

in $\mathcal{D}'(V)$, almost surely, or equivalently by (3.39),

$$\hat{\mathbf{D}}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^\epsilon + \hat{\mathbf{B}}^\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^\epsilon \rightarrow (\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\xi}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^{*T} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\mu}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^* \quad (3.56)$$

a.s. in $\mathcal{D}'(V)$. Combining (3.56) and (3.53) we obtain by the uniqueness of limits,

$$\hat{\mathbf{D}}^* \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^* + \hat{\mathbf{B}}^* \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^* = (\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\xi}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{grad} u^* + (\tilde{\zeta}^{*T} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\mu}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{grad} v^*, \quad \text{in } V.$$

We claim that

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{D}}^* &= \tilde{\varepsilon}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\xi}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*, \\ \hat{\mathbf{B}}^* &= \tilde{\xi}^{*T} \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\mu}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*,\end{aligned}\quad \text{in } V, \text{ for all } p \in \mathbb{C}^+.\quad (3.57)$$

To see this, let $B(x_0, \rho)$ be a ball compactly contained in V and let $\mathbf{e}_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$ be a fixed basis vector. Let $u^* \in C_0^\infty(V)$ be such that $u^* = x_i$ in $B(x_0, \rho)$ and let v^* be identically zero in V . Denoting as above $\mathcal{U}^* = [u^*, v^*]^T$, we define the vector field $\mathcal{U}^\varepsilon = [u^\varepsilon, v^\varepsilon]^T \in (H_0^1(V))^2$ by requiring that

$$L^\varepsilon \mathcal{U}^\varepsilon = L^* \mathcal{U}^*, \quad \text{in } V.$$

Hence we obtain that $\hat{\mathbf{D}}^* \cdot \mathbf{e}_i = (\tilde{\varepsilon}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\xi}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*) \cdot \mathbf{e}_i$ in $B(x_0, \rho)$. Since \mathbf{e}_i is an arbitrary basis vector and $B(x_0, \rho)$ is also arbitrary, we conclude that $\hat{\mathbf{D}}^* = \tilde{\varepsilon}^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^* + \tilde{\xi}^* \hat{\mathbf{H}}^*$ in V . Similarly we obtain the second relation in (3.57).

We finally note that (3.57) is the Laplace transform of the stated constitutive laws (3.36); since V was arbitrary, this concludes the proof. \square

Acknowledgment. We thank Professor Claude Le Bris for useful discussions.

References

- [1] G. Allaire, *Shape Optimization by the Homogenization Method*, Springer, 2002.
- [2] S. N. Armstrong and P. E. Souganidis, “Stochastic homogenization of HamiltonJacobi and degenerate Bellman equations in unbounded environments”, *J. Math. Pures Appl.*, **97** (2012) 460-504.
- [3] G. Barbatis and I. G. Stratis, “Homogenization of Maxwell’s equations in dissipative bianisotropic media”, *Math. Methods Appl. Sci.*, **26** (2003), 1241-1253.
- [4] X. Blanc, C. Le Bris and P.-L. Lions, “Une variante de la théorie de l’homogénéisation stochastique des opérateurs elliptiques”, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I*, **343** (2006), 717-724.
- [5] X. Blanc, C. Le Bris and P.-L. Lions, “Stochastic homogenization and random lattices”, *J. Math. Pures Appl.*, **88** (2007), 34-63.
- [6] A. Bossavit, G. Griso and B. Miara, “Modelling of periodic electromagnetic structures bianisotropic materials with memory effects”, *J. Math. Pures Appl.*, **84** (2005), 819-850.
- [7] L. A. Caffarelli and P. E. Souganidis, “Rates of convergence for the homogenization of fully nonlinear uniformly elliptic pde in random media”, *Invent. Math.*, **180** (2010), 301-360.
- [8] H. Dong, “Gradient estimates for parabolic and elliptic systems from linear laminates”, *Arch. Rational Mech. Anal.*, **205** (2012), 119-149.
- [9] G. Duvaut and J.-L. Lions, *Inequalities in Mechanics and Physics*, Springer, 1976.

- [10] A. Gloria, *Qualitative and quantitative results in stochastic homogenization*, Thèse d' Habilitation, Université Lille I, 2012.
- [11] V. V. Jikov, S. M. Kozlov and O. A. Oleinik, *Homogenization of Differential Operators and Integral Functionals*, Springer, 1994.
- [12] S. M. Kozlov, “Averaging of random operators”, *Math. USSR Sbornik*, **37** (1980), 167-180.
- [13] S. M. Kozlov, “The averaging method and walks in inhomogeneous environments”, *Russian Math. Surveys*, **40** (1985) 73-145 (*Uspekhi Mat. Nauk*, **40** (1985) 61-120).
- [14] F. Legoll and F. Thomines, “On a variant of random homogenization theory: convergence of the residual process and approximation of the homogenized coefficients”, to appear in *ESAIM: Mathematical Modelling and Numerical Analysis*, (arXiv:1211.4252v1 [math.AP] (2012), 37 pp).
- [15] S. Mardare, “On Poincaré and de Rham’s theorems”, *Rev. Roumaine Math. Pures Appl.*, **53** (2008), 523-541.
- [16] J. C. Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, vol. **1**, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1873.
- [17] G. C. Papanicolaou, “Diffusion in random media”, in *Surveys in Applied Mathematics*, J. B. Keller, D. McLaughlin and G. C. Papanicolaou (eds), Plenum, 1995, 205-255.
- [18] G. C. Papanicolaou and S. R. S. Varadhan, “Boundary value problems with rapidly oscillating random coefficients”, in *Random Fields, vol. I, II*, vol. **27** of *Colloquia Mathematica Societatis János Bolyai*, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1982, 835-873.
- [19] G. F. Roach, I. G. Stratis and A. N. Yannacopoulos, *Mathematical Analysis of Deterministic and Stochastic Problems in Complex Media Electromagnetics*, Princeton U. P., 2012.
- [20] I. G. Stratis and A. N. Yannacopoulos, “Homogenisation theory for deterministic and random bianisotropic media”, *Composites Part B: Engineering*, **43** (2012), 2513-2520.
- [21] J. J. Telega, “Stochastic homogenization: Convexity and non convexity”, in *Nonlinear homogenization and its applications to composites, polycrystals and smart materials*, P. Ponte Castaneda, J. J. Telega and B. Gambin (eds), Kluwer, 2004, 305-349.
- [22] D. V. Widder, *The Laplace Transform*, Princeton U. P., 1946.