A fixed point approach to Clausius-Mossotti formulas

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Dilated two-phase material

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Main question

What can we say about $L \mapsto \bar{a}^L(\mathcal{P})$?

Outline

Main result

Fixed point approach

Extensions

Theorem (P. '21)

For $\mathcal{P}$ hardcore stationary ergodic, with arbitrarily small α -mixing then $L^{-1} \mapsto \bar{a}^L$ can be Taylor expanded at 0 (to any order).

There exists, $(\mathcal{A}^{(i)})_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in (\mathbb{R}^{d \times d})^{\mathbb{N}}$ s.t $\forall n \geq 0$,

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Theorem (P. 21')

For periodic $\mathcal{P}$, $L^{-1} \mapsto \bar{a}^L$ analytic at 0.

$$\bar{a}^L e = \alpha e + L^{-d} \int_{B_1} \beta \left(\text{Id} - L^{-d} \mathcal{B}^\circ K^L \right)^{-1} (\nabla \varphi^\circ + e)$$

with $L^{-1} \mapsto K^L$ analytic.

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$$\bar{a}^L e = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\alpha + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{P}} \beta \mathbb{1}_{B_1}(\cdot - Lx) \right) (\nabla \varphi + e)(L\mathcal{P}, \cdot) \right] (0)$$

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Ref : Rayleigh-Maxwell [JKO], Berdichevsky, Anantharaman-Le Bris, Duerinckx-Gloria, ...

Formal computations

- PDE for the $\varphi(L\mathcal{P}^\circ) - \varphi^\circ$

$$-\nabla \cdot a^\circ \nabla (\varphi(L\mathcal{P}^\circ) - \varphi^\circ) = \nabla \cdot \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathcal{P}^\circ \\ x \neq 0}} \beta \mathbf{1}_{B_1(Lx)} (\nabla \varphi(L\mathcal{P}^\circ) + e)$$

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- $\| \| K_T(L\mathcal{P}^\circ) \| \| \lesssim \ln(T)$

α -mixing comes to the rescue

Definition (Algebraic α -mixing)

$\exists \alpha > 0$ s.t for all $U, V \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, $A \in \sigma(\mathcal{P}|_U)$, $B \in \sigma(\mathcal{P}|_V)$,

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- Optimization strategy :

$$\bar{a}_T^L = \text{Id} + \sum_{i=d}^n \mathcal{A}_T^{(i)} L^{-i} + O\left(\ln(T)^{n+1} L^{-(n+1)}\right)$$

$$|\bar{a}_T^L - \bar{a}^L| \lesssim T^{-\beta} \implies \forall i, \mathcal{A}_T^{(i)} \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{A}^{(i)} + \text{Taylor } \bar{a}^L$$

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Thanks for your attention !