REDUCED MODELS FOR FERROMAGNETIC THIN FILMS WITH PERIODIC SURFACE ROUGHNESS

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ABSTRACT. We investigate the influence of periodic surface roughness in thin ferromagnetic films on shape anisotropy and magnetization behavior inside the ferromagnet. Starting from the full micromagnetic energy and using methods of homogenization and Γ-convergence we derive a two dimensional local reduced model. Investigation of this model provides an insight on the formation mechanism of *perpendicular magnetic anisotropy* and uniaxial anisotropy with an *arbitrary* preferred direction of magnetization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic anisotropy is one of the fundamental properties of ferromagnetic materials. It is responsible for defining preferred directions of magnetization inside the ferromagnet. The main sources of magnetic anisotropy are magnetocrystalline anysotropy, prescribed by the crystalline structure of the material, and shape anisotropy, induced by the demagnetizing (or stray) field generated by the magnetization distribution inside the ferromagnet. In bulk ferromagnets the magnetocrystalline anisotropy provides the leading contribution to magnetic anisotropy and the demagnetizing field is mainly responsible for formation of multiple domains inside the magnetic sample. On the other hand, in ferromagnetic nanostructures of reduced dimension (thin films, ribbons, nanowires, nanodots) stray field effects may dominate magnetocrystalline anisotropy and become the leading mechanism for choosing preferred magnetization direction.

The geometry of a ferromagnet plays a crucial role in defining the shape anisotropy. It has been observed that in flat ferromagnetic thin films the magnetization vector prefers to be constrained to the plane of the film and align tangentially to the boundary of the film [1, 16, 17, 19]. Recent micromagnetic studies of ferromagnetic thin layers, ribbons, and shells with non-trivial curvature of the surface of the film indicate that surface curvature has a significant effect on shape anisotropy, and in ferromagnetic thin structures with non-zero curvature magnetization prefers to be tangent to the surface [8, 14, 15, 27, 31]. Therefore the dominating effect of the shape anisotropy induced by the stray field is to *align magnetization direction tangentially to the surface* of the ferromagnetic nanostructure. This general principle works very well when surface variations happen on a scale larger than thickness of the film (inverse surface curvature is larger than thickness). However, in the case of rapidly modulated surface, when inverse curvature is of the same order as the thickness of the film, the situation might be different and magnetic anisotropy, dominated by surface curvature effects, may produce preferred directions not tangential to the surface of the film [7, 9, 32]. This behavior might be observed in ultrathin ferromagnetic films with the thickness reaching several monolayers, where the surface roughness can be comparable in amplitude and modulation to the thickness of the film, effectively leading to the large curvature of the film surface.

In this paper we would like to understand the influence of the large surface curvature (or surface roughness) of thin films on the shape anisotropy induced by magnetostatic interaction. We consider the case of periodically modulated thin film surfaces modelling the surface roughness (see Fig. 1). In our study we use the standard continuum model of micromagnetics [1, 19]. In this framework stable magnetization distributions inside a ferromagnet correspond to local minimizers of the micromagnetic energy which after a suitable nondimensionalization has the following form

$$\mathcal{E}(M) = d^2 \int_\Omega |\nabla M|^2 + K \int_\Omega \phi(M) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 - 2 \int_\Omega h_{ext} \cdot M. \tag{1.1}$$

Here $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is the region occupied by a ferromagnet, $M \colon \Omega \to \mathbb{S}^2$ is the magnetization distribution, and the function u is defined on $\mathbb{R}^3$ and satisfies the following equation

$$\operatorname{div}(\nabla u + M\chi(\Omega)) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3, \tag{1.2}$$

with $\chi(\Omega)$ being the indicator of the set Ω. The applied field is defined by h_{ext}, and ϕ is the internal anisotropy function. Material parameters d and K correspond to an effective exchange and anisotropy constants, respectively. The four terms of the energy are known as exchange, anisotropy, magnetostatic and Zeeman energies, respectively. Due to the non-convex and non-local nature this variational problem cannot be addressed in its full generality by current analytical methods.

The standard route to analytically investigate micromagnetic energy (1.1) is to consider a range of material and geometric parameters of a ferromagnet where the full three-dimensional model can be reduced to a simpler energy functional, capturing the essence of the magnetization the behavior in ferromagnetic sample [12]. The derivation and study of the reduced micromagnetic models is by no means a trivial task, but, in general, it is easier than investigation of the full three-dimensional model. Reduced models have been successfully derived and implemented to explore many magnetic phenomena in ferromagnetic nanostructures, including nanodots [11, 29], nanowires [18, 22, 26, 30], thin films [8, 12, 13, 17, 21], and curved structures of reduced dimensions [8, 14, 15, 27, 28].

The main goal of this paper is to obtain a comprehensive reduced model to describe magnetization behavior in ferromagnetic thin films with periodic surface roughness. We concentrate on a regime where the thickness of the film is comparable to the amplitude and the period of thin film surface modulation and derive an effective *local* two-dimensional model. This reduced model has been examined, both analytically and numerically, in the recent paper [32] and lead to some interesting observations. In particular, it was shown that in the special case of *parallel roughness*, when top and bottom surfaces of the layer are parallel, an extreme geometry is responsible for creating a strong uniaxial shape anisotropy with an *arbitrary* preferred direction depending on the surface roughness. This is a rather unexpected outcome suggesting that in certain regimes a surface roughness in ultrathin ferromagnetic films might lead to a *perpendicular magnetic anisotropy* [9, 20, 33]. In the case of more general roughness, when top and bottom surfaces are different, several examples have been also considered where instead the magnetization prefers to stay in-plane.

The dimension reduction problems for thin films with periodic surfaces or edges have been extensively studied in the mathematical community in the case where the energy functional has a local energy density, see e.g. [4, 5, 6, 24, 25]. The existing results are not directly

applicable in our setting due to the nonlocal nature of the stray field energy and the main difficulty in our case comes from homogenizing the magnetostatic contribution. In order to treat the magnetostatic energy we first identify its leading contribution coming from dipolar interaction of charges at the top and bottom surfaces of thin film. This leading contribution can be represented as an integral with the kernel becoming singular in the limit of vanishing thickness [21]. We investigate the homogenized limit of this singular integral and show that the leading order contribution has a local energy density (similar to the case of flat thin films, see [17]).

Using methods of Γ-convergence and two-scale convergence [2, 10] we obtain the limiting behavior of the full micromagnetic energy. Although the treatment of the exchange energy could be done using the framework of [6], we cannot explicitly use their results due to the more general roughness considered in our paper. Therefore, we adopt the two-scale convergence approach adapted to dimension reduction problems as developed in [24] and provide a relatively simple self-contained proof of the Γ-convergence of the exchange energy. Special care has to be taken due to the fact that magnetization distribution has values on a two dimensional sphere.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we provide a rigorous mathematical formulation of the problem and state our main results in the Theorem 2.1. Section 3 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.1. We begin our exposition in Section 3.1 by finding the limiting behavior of the magnetostatic energy in the case of "parallel roughness", i.e. when the top and bottom surfaces of the film are exactly the same up to a shift in the vertical direction. The limiting behavior of the magnetostatic energy in the general case is treated in Section 3.2. After that, in Section 3.3 we identify the limiting behavior of the exchange energy. Combining all of the above we arrive at the Γ-convergence result which completes the proof of the Theorem 2.1 in Section 3.4.

2. Formulation of the problem and statement of the main results

In this section we provide a rigorous mathematical set-up of the problem and state out main results in the Theorem 2.1. We are interested in proving a Γ-convergence result and deriving a simplified reduced micromagnetic model (see (2.5)). Without loss of generality we are going to consider the case of zero anisotropy and external field, $K = 0$ and $h_{ext} = 0$ since Γ-convergence is insensitive to continuous perturbations of the energy functional.

In the following, in order to indicate the generic point $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ we will use the notation $x = (x', x_3)$, with $x' = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$. We also set $Q := (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$ and $\mathbb{S}^2 = \partial B(0, 1) = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |\xi| = 1\}$.

Let $f_1, f_2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \to (0, +\infty)$ be Lipschitz continuous Q-periodic functions, with periodic cell given by Q, with $f_1 < f_2$, and $\omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary.

We will consider three-dimensional thin film domains with oscillating profiles of the form

$$V_\varepsilon = \left\{ (x', x_3) \, : \, x' \in \omega \, , \varepsilon f_1 \left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon} \right) < x_3 < \varepsilon f_2 \left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon} \right) \right\}. \tag{2.1}$$
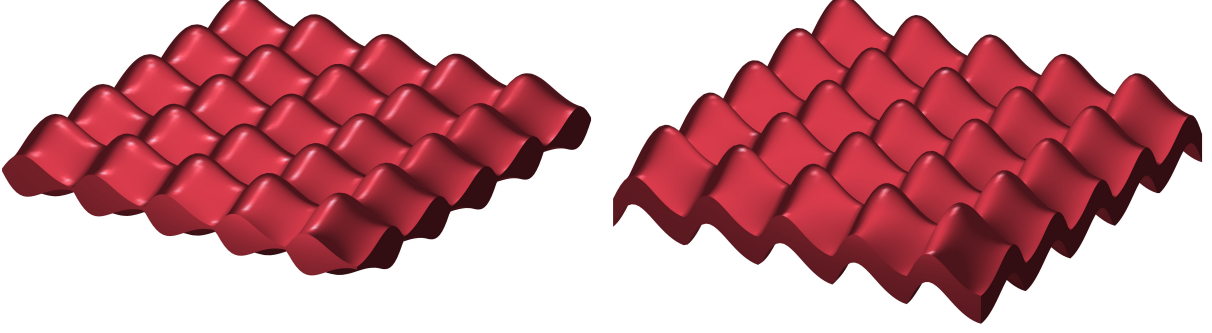
FIGURE 1. Thin film with generic periodic roughness V_ε (left) and parallel roughness (right) [32].

We recall that given a *magnetization* $M \in H^1(V_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$, the corresponding micromagnetic energy of the film is defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(M) := d^2 \int_{V_\varepsilon} |\nabla M|^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2, \tag{2.2}$$

where $d > 0$ is a material parameter, the so-called *exchange constant*, and u_ε is determined as the unique solution to

$$\Delta u = \mathrm{div}(M \chi_{V_\varepsilon}) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \tag{2.3}$$

in $\dot{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, that is, in the homogeneous Sobolev Space obtained as a completion of $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with respect to the norm $\|u\|_{\dot{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^3)} := \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$. In order to study the limiting behavior of the energy as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$, it is convenient to consider the following rescaled energies:

$$E_\varepsilon(m) = d^2 \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} m|^2 \right) dx + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2, \tag{2.4}$$

defined for all $m \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$, where

$$\Omega_\varepsilon = \left\{ (x', x_3) : x' \in \omega, f_1\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) < x_3 < f_2\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}$$

and u now solves (2.3) with $M \in H^1(V_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ defined by

$$M(x', x_3) := m(x', x_3/\varepsilon).$$

Note that

$$E_\varepsilon(m) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(M).$$

We also set

$$Q_{f_1, f_2} := \{(x', x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x' \in Q \text{ and } f_1(x') < x_3 < f_2(x')\}$$

and denote by $H^1_\#(Q_{f_1, f_2}; \mathbb{R}^3)$ the space of functions $\varphi \in H^1(Q_{f_1, f_2}; \mathbb{R}^3)$ that are Q-periodic in the x'-variable. We will show that the limiting energy is given by the following functional $E_0 : H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2) \to [0, +\infty)$ defined by

$$E_0(m) := d^2 \int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla m) \, dx' + \int_\omega A_{\mathrm{hom}} \, m \cdot m \, dx' \tag{2.5}$$

for every $m \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$, where $g_{\mathrm{hom}} : \mathbb{M}^{3 \times 2} \to \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\xi) := \inf_{\varphi \in H^1_\#(Q_{f_1,f_2}; \mathbb{R}^3)} \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \left(|\xi + \nabla_{y'}\varphi|^2 + |\partial_{y_3}\varphi|^2 \right) dy \tag{2.6}$$

and *constant matrix* A_{hom} is defined as

$$A_{\mathrm{hom}} := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_1(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f_1(z'+x') - f_1(x')|^2}} - \frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_1(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + 1}} \right) dz' dx'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{n_2(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f_2(z'+x') - f_2(x')|^2}} - \frac{n_2(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + 1}} \right) dz' dx'$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f_2(z'+x') - f_1(x')|^2}} - \frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + 1}} \right) dz' dx'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{I - \mathbf{e_3} \otimes \mathbf{e_3}}{(|z'|^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{3(z', 0) \otimes (z', 0)}{(|z'|^2 + 1)^{5/2}} \right)$$

$$\cdot (f_2(z'+x') - f_1(z'+x'))(f_2(x') - f_1(x')) \, dz' dx'. \tag{2.7}$$

In the above formula we used the notation

$$n_i(x') := (-\nabla f_i(x'), 1) \quad i = 1, 2 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \mathbf{e_3} := (0, 0, 1). \tag{2.8}$$

We will also show below (see Section 3.1) that in the case of parallel profiles, that is when $f_2 = f_1 + a$ for a suitable constant $a > 0$ (see Figure 1) the expression of A_{hom} reduces to the following much simpler formula:

$$A_{\mathrm{hom}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left[\frac{n(x') \otimes n(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f(z'+x') - f(x')|^2}} - \frac{n(x') \otimes n(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |a + f(z'+x') - f(x')|^2}} \right] dz' dx', \tag{2.9}$$

with

$$n(x') := (-\nabla f(x'), 1).$$

The link between (2.4) and (2.5) is made precise by the the following compactness and Γ-convergence type statement, which represents the main result of the paper.

Theorem 2.1. *The following statements hold.*

i) *(Compactness) Let $\{m_\varepsilon\}_\varepsilon$ be such that $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and*

$$\sup_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon(m_\varepsilon) < +\infty.$$

Then, there exists $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ and a (not relabelled) subsequence such that

$$\int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |m_\varepsilon(x) - m_0(x')|^2 \, dx \to 0 \tag{2.10}$$

as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$.

ii) (Γ-*liminf inequality*) *Let* $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ *and let* $\{m_\varepsilon\}_\varepsilon$ *be such that* $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ *for every* $\varepsilon > 0$ *and* (2.10) *holds. Then*

$$E_0(m_0) \le \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} E_\varepsilon(m_\varepsilon) \,.$$

iii) (Γ-*limsup inequality*) *For any* $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$, *there exists* $\{m_\varepsilon\}_\varepsilon$, *with* $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ *for all* $\varepsilon > 0$, *such that* (2.10) *holds and*

$$E_0(m_0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} E_\varepsilon(m_\varepsilon) \,.$$

As a consequence of the above theorem, we will be able to establish the following corollary about the asymptotic behavior of global minimizers.

Corollary 2.2. *Let* $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ *be a minimizer of* E_ε. *Then, up to a (not relabelled) subsequence,*

$$\int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |m_\varepsilon - e_0|^2 \, dx \to 0$$

for a suitable $e_0 \in \mathbb{S}^2$ *such that*

$$A_{\mathrm{hom}} \, e_0 \cdot e_0 = \min_{e \in \mathbb{S}^2} A_{\mathrm{hom}} \, e \cdot e \,.$$

3. Proofs of the results

In this section we collect the proofs of the main results. We treat separately the magneto-static and the exchange energies. We start with the study of the magnetostatic energy, which represents the main novelty of the present analysis. In order to simplify the exposition, in Section 3.1 we consider first the case of parallel profiles (see Figure 1). Then, in Section 3.2 we consider the case of general surface roughness, requiring a more intricate analysis, and identify the limiting behavior of the magnetostatic energy in Proposition 3.13. The Γ-limit of the exchange energy is investigated in Section 3.3 (see Propositions 3.16, 3.21). Finally, combining the aforementioned results we provide the proof of Theorem 2.1 in Section 3.4.

3.1. **Study of the magnetostatic energy: the case of parallel profiles.** Following [21, 28], in order to treat the magnetostatic energy we show that its limiting behavior can be reduced to that of the energy of magnetic charges at the top and bottom surfaces of the thin layer (see Lemmas 3.1-3.5). The core of the analysis is then represented by the study of the latter contribution (see Proposition 3.9) .

In what follows we set $f_1 = f$ and $f_2 = f + a$, for some Q-periodic Lipschitz continuous function f and $a > 0$, so that (2.1) becomes

$$V_\varepsilon = \left\{ (x', x_3) \,:\, x' \in \omega \,, \varepsilon f\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) < x_3 < a\varepsilon + \varepsilon f\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \tag{3.1}$$

and thus

$$\Omega_\varepsilon = \left\{ (x', x_3) \,:\, x' \in \omega \,, f\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) < x_3 < a + f\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \,.$$

The typical examples that we might consider is

$$f(x') = \sin^2(\pi x_1) \sin^2(\pi x_2) \quad \text{or} \quad f(x') = \sin^2(\pi x_1) \,.$$

We start by recalling the following well-known useful representation formula for the *magneto-static* energy.

Lemma 3.1. *Let u solve* (2.3). *Then*

$$4\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx = \int_{V_\varepsilon} \int_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x-y|} \mathrm{div}\, M(x) \mathrm{div}\, M(y) \, dxdy$$

$$+ \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x-y|} (M \cdot \nu_\varepsilon)(x)(M \cdot \nu_\varepsilon)(y) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y) \qquad (3.2)$$

$$- 2 \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x-y|} \mathrm{div}\, M(y)(M \cdot \nu_\varepsilon)(x) \, dy d\mathcal{H}^2(x) \,,$$

where ν_ε denotes the outer unit normal to V_ε.

Proof. See [21, page 237]. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Notational warning: In all the following results (and proofs) C will denote a positive constant possibly depending only on f and ω (and possibly changing from line to line).

The next lemma provides a simple estimate that will allow us to reduce to the case of x_3-independent magnetizations.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $M \in H^1(V_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$. Set*

$$\overline{M}(x') := \frac{1}{a\varepsilon} \int_{\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon a + \varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)} M(x', x_3) \, dx_3$$

and let $\bar{u}$ be the solution to (2.3) *with M replaced by $\overline{M}$. Then,*

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \bar{u}|^2 \, dx \right| \leq C\varepsilon^{3/2} \left\| \frac{\partial M}{\partial x_3} \right\|_{L^2(V_\varepsilon)} .$$

Proof. The proof can be established arguing as in [21, Lemma 3]. $\qquad\square$

Remark 3.3. The previous lemma holds also in the general case (2.1) with the same proof.

In the next two lemmas we estimate the first and the third terms, respectively, of the representation formula (3.2).

Lemma 3.4. *Under the hypothesis and with the notation of the previous lemma we have*

$$\left| \int_{V_\varepsilon} \int_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x-y|} \mathrm{div}\, \overline{M}(x') \mathrm{div}\, \overline{M}(y') \, dxdy \right| \leq C\varepsilon^2 \|\mathrm{div}_{\,x'} \overline{M}\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 .$$

Proof. Using the fact that $\overline{M}$ is independent of x_3, one immediately gets

$$\left| \int_{V_\varepsilon} \int_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x-y|} \mathrm{div}\, \overline{M}(x') \mathrm{div}\, \overline{M}(y') \, dxdy \right|$$

$$\leq a^2 \varepsilon^2 \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{1}{|x'-y'|} |\mathrm{div}_{\,x'} \overline{M}(x')| \, |\mathrm{div}_{\,y'} \overline{M}(y')| \, dx'dy' \leq C\varepsilon^2 \|\mathrm{div}_{\,x'} \overline{M}\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 \,,$$

where the last estimate follows from the Generalized Young's Inequality (see [23]). $\qquad\square$

Lemma 3.5. *With the notation of the previous lemma we have*

$$\left| \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x-y|} \operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')(\overline{M} \cdot \nu_\varepsilon)(x') \, dy d\mathcal{H}^2(x) \right| \le C\varepsilon^{3/2} \|\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}\|_{L^2(\omega)} \,.$$

Proof. Using the inequality

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + (x_3-y_3)^2}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|}\sqrt{|x_3-y_3|}} \tag{3.3}$$

and setting

$$A := \left| \iint_\omega \int_{\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)}^{a\varepsilon+\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)} \int_\omega \frac{\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')(\overline{M}(x') \cdot (-\nabla f(x'/\varepsilon),1))}{\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + (\varepsilon a + \varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon) - y_3)^2}} dx' dy_3 dy' \right.$$
$$\left. + \iint_\omega \int_{\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)}^{a\varepsilon+\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)} \int_\omega \frac{\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')(\overline{M}(x') \cdot (\nabla f(x'/\varepsilon),-1))}{\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + (\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon) - y_3)^2}} dx' dy_3 dy' \right| \,,$$

we have

$$\left| \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')(\overline{M} \cdot \nu_\varepsilon)(x')}{|x-y|} \, dy d\mathcal{H}^2(x) \right|$$

$$\le \left| \iint_\omega \int_{\partial\omega} \int_{\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon a+\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)} \int_{\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon a+\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)} \int \frac{\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')(\overline{M} \cdot \nu_\varepsilon)(x')}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + |x_3-y_3|^2}} \, dy_3 dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x') dy' \right| + A$$

$$\le \int_\omega \int_{\partial\omega} \frac{|\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')|}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|}} d\mathcal{H}^1(x') dy' \int_0^{\varepsilon a+\|f\|_\infty \varepsilon} \int_0^{\varepsilon a+\|f\|_\infty \varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x_3-y_3|}} \, dy_3 dx_3 + A$$

$$\le C\varepsilon^{3/2} \int_\omega \int_{\partial\omega} \frac{|\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')|}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|}} d\mathcal{H}^1(x') dy' \le C\varepsilon^{3/2} \|\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}\|_{L^2(\omega)} + A \,. \tag{3.4}$$

Since for $y_3 \in (\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon), a\varepsilon + \varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon))$ we may find $L > 0$ large enough (depending only on f and a) so that

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + (\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon) - y_3)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + (a\varepsilon + \varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon) - y_3)^2}} \right|$$
$$\le \frac{1}{|x'-y'|} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + \varepsilon^2 L^2}} =: K_\varepsilon(x'-y') \,, \tag{3.5}$$

and we can estimate

$$A \le C\varepsilon \int_\omega \int_\omega |\operatorname{div} \overline{M}(y')| K_\varepsilon(x'-y') \, dx' dy' \,.$$

In turn, by the Generalized Young's inequality and using the fact that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(z') \, dz' = 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} r \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + \varepsilon^2 L^2}} \right) dr$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^2 L^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + \varepsilon^2 L^2}(\sqrt{r^2 + \varepsilon^2 L^2} + r)} \, dr \le 2\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^2 L^2}{r^2 + L^2 \varepsilon^2} dr = \pi^2 \varepsilon L \,,$$
$$\tag{3.6}$$

we obtain

$$A \leq C\varepsilon \|K_\varepsilon\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^2)} \|\operatorname{div} \overline{M}\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq C\varepsilon^2 \|\operatorname{div} \overline{M}\|_{L^2(\omega)}.$$

Combining the last inequality with (3.4), we conclude the proof of the lemma. □

The estimates provided by the next two lemmas will be useful in the computing the limit of the second term in (3.2).

Lemma 3.6. *With the same notation of the previous lemma, we have*

$$\int_\omega \int_{\partial\omega} \int_{\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)}^{a\varepsilon + \varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + (\varepsilon a + \varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon) - y_3)^2}} \right.$$
$$\left. - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + (\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon) - y_3)^2}} \right| dy_3 dx' dy' \leq C\varepsilon^2$$

Proof. We can estimate the integrand as in (3.5) and (3.6) to easily conclude. □

Lemma 3.7. *We have*

$$\int_{\partial\omega} \int_{\partial\omega} \int_{\varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)}^{a\varepsilon + \varepsilon f(x'/\varepsilon)} \int_{\varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)}^{a\varepsilon + \varepsilon f(y'/\varepsilon)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + (x_3-y_3)^2}} dy_3 dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(y') d\mathcal{H}^1(x') \leq C\varepsilon^{3/2}.$$

Proof. The the proof is straightforward after recalling (3.3). □

We will also need the following simple and rather standard result on the approximation of the identity. It is a particular case of a more general statement, however we formulate it only in the form that serves our purposes.

Lemma 3.8. *Let* (K_ε) *be a family of non-negative kernels satisfying*

$$\sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(z') \, dz' =: M < +\infty \quad \text{and for any fixed } \delta > 0 \quad \int_{|z'| > \delta} K_\varepsilon(z') dz' \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Let $u_\varepsilon \to u$ *in* $L^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^3)$. *Then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |u_\varepsilon(x') - u(y')| \, dx' dy' \to 0$$

as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$.

Proof. The proof is rather standard. Observe first that by (3.7) it easily follows that

$$w \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^3) \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |w(x') - w(y')| \, dx' dy' \to 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \to 0^+. \quad (3.8)$$

Fix $\delta > 0$ and find $w \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\bar\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\|w - u\|_1 \leq \delta$ and $\|u_\varepsilon - u\|_1 \leq \delta$ for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar\varepsilon)$. Then for all such ε we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |u_\varepsilon(x') - u(y')| \, dx' dy'$$
$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |u_\varepsilon(x') - u(x')| \, dx' dy' + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |u(x') - w(x')| \, dx' dy'$$
$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |w(x') - w(y')| \, dx' dy'$$

$$= \|K_\varepsilon\|_1 (\|u_\varepsilon - u\|_1 + 2\|w - u\|_1) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x' - y')|w(x') - w(y')| \, dx' dy'$$

$$\leq 3M\delta + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x' - y')|w(x') - w(y')| \, dx' dy' \,,$$

where in the last inequality we used the first assumption in (3.7). Recalling (3.8) we deduce

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x' - y')|u_\varepsilon(x') - u(y')| \, dx' dy' \leq 3M\delta$$

and the conclusion follows by the arbitrariness of δ. $\qquad \square$

The following proposition identifies the limit as $\varepsilon \to 0$ of the boundary-boundary term in (3.2) and represents the main brick in the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Proposition 3.9. *Let $m_0 \in L^2(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ and let $(\overline{M}_\varepsilon) \subset L^2(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$ be such that $|\overline{M}_\varepsilon| \leq 1$ for all ε and $\overline{M}_\varepsilon \to m_0$ in $L^2(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x - y|} (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(y)) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y) \to \int_\omega A_{\text{hom}} \, m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' \,,$$

where A_{hom} is the constant matrix defined in (2.9).

Proof. We start by decomposing ∂V_ε as $\partial V_\varepsilon = \Gamma_\varepsilon^+ \cup \Gamma_\varepsilon^- \cup \Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}$, with Γ_ε^+ and Γ_ε^- denoting the top and the bottom part of ∂V_ε, respectively, and Γ_ε^{lat} being the lateral boundary. Observe now that we may split the double integral $\int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon}$ as

$$\int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} = \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} + \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-} + 2 \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-} + 2 \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+ \cup \Gamma_\varepsilon^-} + \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}}$$

$$= 2 \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} + 2 \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-} + 2 \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+ \cup \Gamma_\varepsilon^-} + \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \,, \qquad (3.9)$$

where we used the obvious identity $\int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} = \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-}$, which follows from the fact that Γ_ε^+ and Γ_ε^- are parallel. By Lemma 3.6 we easily get

$$\int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+ \cup \Gamma_\varepsilon^-} \frac{1}{|x - y|} (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(y)) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y) \leq C\varepsilon^2 \,, \qquad (3.10)$$

while Lemma 3.7 yields

$$\int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{lat}} \frac{1}{|x - y|} (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(y)) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y) \leq C\varepsilon^{3/2} \,. \qquad (3.11)$$

Thus, combining (3.9)–(3.11) we get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \int_{\partial V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x - y|} (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(y)) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y)$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon} \left[\int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \frac{1}{|x - y|} (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(y)) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y) \right.$$

$$\left. + \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^+} \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^-} \frac{1}{|x - y|} (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nu_\varepsilon(y)) \, d\mathcal{H}^2(x) d\mathcal{H}^2(y) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_\omega \int_\omega \Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') \overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \, dx' dy' \,, \tag{3.12}$$

where

$$\Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') :=$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{n(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}) \otimes n(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon})}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2 \left| f\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) - f\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) \right|^2}} - \frac{n(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}) \otimes n(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon})}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2 \left| a + f\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) - f\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) \right|^2}} \right),$$

with

$$n(x') := (-\nabla f(x'), 1) \,.$$

Observe now that there exists L sufficiently large such that

$$|\Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y')| \leq \frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{|x' - 'y|} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2 L^2}} \right) =: \frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon} K_\varepsilon(x' - y')$$

and note that, using also (3.6), we have

$$\frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(z') \, dz' \leq \frac{\pi}{2} L^2 \quad \text{and for any fixed } \delta > 0 \quad \frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon} \int_{|z'| > \delta} K_\varepsilon(z') dz' \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0 \,. \tag{3.13}$$

We define a Q-periodic function

$$G(x') := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left[\frac{n(x') \otimes n(z' + x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f(z' + x') - f(x')|^2}} - \frac{n(x') \otimes n(z' + x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |a + f(z' + x') - f(x')|^2}} \right] dz' \,.$$

By the change of variables $z' := (x' - y')/\varepsilon$ we obtain

$$G\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') \, dx'.$$

Thus,

$$\left| \int_\omega \Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') \overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \, dx' - G\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) m_0(y') \right| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \chi_\omega(x') - m_0(y')) \, dx' \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x' - y') |\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \chi_\omega(x') - m_0(y')| \, dx'$$

so that

$$\int_\omega \left| \int_\omega \Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') \overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \, dx' - G\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) m_0(y') \right| dy'$$

$$\leq \frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_\varepsilon(x' - y') |\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \chi_\omega(x') - m_0(y') \chi_\omega(y')| \, dx' dy' \to 0 \,,$$

where the last limit follows from Lemma 3.8. In turn, using $|\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')| \leq 1$ we have

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_\omega \int_\omega \Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y') \overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \, dx' dy'$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_\omega G\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) m_0(y') \cdot \overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') dy' = \int_\omega A_{\text{hom}} \, m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' \,,$$

where the last equality follows from the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma and the definition of G and A_{hom}. The conclusion of the lemma follows recalling (3.12). $\square$

Combining Lemma 3.1, Lemmas 3.4–3.7 and Proposition 3.9 we easily establish the following asymptotic behavior of the magnetostatic energy.

Proposition 3.10. *Let $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ and let $\overline{M}_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup m_0$ weakly in $H^1(\omega; \overline{B(0,1)})$. For every $\varepsilon > 0$ let $\bar{u}_\varepsilon$ solve (2.3) with M replaced by $\overline{M}_\varepsilon$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \bar{u}_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \to \int_\omega A_{\text{hom}} \, m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' \,,$$

as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$, where A_{hom} is the matrix defined in (2.9).

3.2. **Study of the magnetostatic energy: the general case.** In this section we study the magnetostatic energy in general domains of the form (2.1). We note that Lemmas 3.2-3.7 can be directly transferred to the case of general profiles f_1, f_2 and therefore we will be referring to them without loss of generality.

Lemma 3.11. *Let $\overline{M}'_\varepsilon \to m'_0$ in $L^2(\omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$, with $|\overline{M}'_\varepsilon| \le 1$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_{\partial\omega} \int_{\varepsilon f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} \frac{(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\omega(x'))(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nabla f_i(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + (x_3 - \varepsilon f_i(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x') dy' \to 0$$

for $i = 1, 2$. Here ν_ω denotes the outer unit normal to $\partial\omega$.

Proof. Using a change of variable and interchanging integrals, we may rewrite the above integral as

$$\int_{\partial\omega} \int_{f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} (\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\omega(x')) \int_\omega \frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nabla f_i(y'/\varepsilon)}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2(x_3 - f_i(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} dy' dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x')$$

Since for all $x = (x', x_3)$

$$\frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon}{\sqrt{|x' - \cdot|^2 + \varepsilon^2(x_3 - f_i(\cdot/\varepsilon))^2}} \to \frac{m'_0}{|x' - \cdot|} \qquad \text{in } L^1(\omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$$

and $\nabla f_i(\cdot/\varepsilon) \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} 0$ weakly-* in $L^\infty(\omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$ (due to the periodicity of f_i), we deduce that

$$\int_\omega \frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nabla f_i(y'/\varepsilon)}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2(x_3 - f_i(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} dy' \to 0 \qquad \text{for all } x \,.$$

Since the above integral is uniformly bounded with respect to x, the thesis of the lemma follows by the Dominated Convergence Theorem. $\square$

As a consequence of the previous lemma we may now show the following

Lemma 3.12. *Let $\overline{M}_\varepsilon = (\overline{M}'_\varepsilon, \overline{M}^3_\varepsilon) \to m_0 = (m'_0, m^3_0)$ in $L^2(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$, with $|\overline{M}_\varepsilon| \le 1$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_{\partial\omega} \int_{\varepsilon f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} \frac{(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nu_\omega(x'))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot n_2(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + (x_3 - \varepsilon f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x') dy'$$

$$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_{\partial\omega}\int_{\varepsilon f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)}\frac{(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')\cdot\nu_\omega(x'))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')\cdot n_1(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+(x_3-\varepsilon f_1(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x')dy'\to 0\,.$$

Here n_1 and n_2 are the vectors defined in (2.8).

Proof. Observe that the difference of the two integrals appearing in the statement can be rewritten as

$$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_{\partial\omega}\int_{\varepsilon f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)}\frac{(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')\cdot\nu_\omega(x'))(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')\cdot\nabla f_2(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+(x_3-\varepsilon f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x')dy'$$

$$+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_{\partial\omega}\int_{\varepsilon f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)}\frac{(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')\cdot\nu_\omega(x'))(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')\cdot\nabla f_1(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+(x_3-\varepsilon f_1(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x')dy'$$

$$+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_{\partial\omega}\int_{\varepsilon f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)}\overline{M}_\varepsilon^3(y')(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')\cdot\nu_\omega(x'))\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+(x_3-\varepsilon f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+(x_3-\varepsilon f_1(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}\right)dx_3 d\mathcal{H}^1(x')dy'\,.$$

Now, the first two integrals in the above formula vanish thanks to Lemma 3.11, while the convergence to zero of the last one can be shown as in Lemma 3.6. □

We are ready to prove the main result, which establishes the limiting behavior of the magnetostatic energy.

Proposition 3.13. *Let $\overline{M}_\varepsilon\rightharpoonup m_0$ weakly in $H^1(\omega;\mathbb{S}^2)$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon}\int_{\partial V_\varepsilon}\int_{\partial V_\varepsilon}\frac{1}{|x-y|}(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x')\cdot\nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')\cdot\nu_\varepsilon(y))\,d\mathcal{H}^2(x)d\mathcal{H}^2(y)\to\int_\omega A_{\mathrm{hom}}m_0\cdot m_0\,dx'\,,$$

with A_{hom} defined in (2.7). *We recall that ν_ε stands for the outer unit normal to ∂V_ε.*

Proof. We start by observing that by Lemmas 3.12 and 3.7 we have

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0}\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon}\int_{\partial V_\varepsilon}\int_{\partial V_\varepsilon}\frac{1}{|x-y|}(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x')\cdot\nu_\varepsilon(x))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')\cdot\nu_\varepsilon(y))\,d\mathcal{H}^2(x)d\mathcal{H}^2(y)\qquad(3.14)$$

$$=\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0}\left(\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_\omega\frac{(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x')\cdot n_1(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')\cdot n_1(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2(f_1(x'/\varepsilon)-f_1(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}dx'dy'\right.$$

$$+\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_\omega\frac{(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x')\cdot n_2(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')\cdot n_2(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2(f_2(x'/\varepsilon)-f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}dx'dy'$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon}\int_\omega\int_\omega\frac{(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x')\cdot n_1(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y')\cdot n_2(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2(f_1(x'/\varepsilon)-f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}}dx'dy'\right)$$

$$=:\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0}I_\varepsilon\,.\qquad(3.15)$$

Now, notice that

$$I_\varepsilon = I_\varepsilon$$

$$\pm \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot n_2(x'/\varepsilon) - \overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot n_1(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot n_2(y'/\varepsilon) - \overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot n_1(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2}} dx' dy'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_\omega (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot n_1(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot n_1(y'/\varepsilon)) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2(f_1(x'/\varepsilon) - f_1(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2}} \right) dx' dy'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_\omega (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot n_2(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot n_2(y'/\varepsilon)) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2(f_2(x'/\varepsilon) - f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2}} \right) dx' dy'$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_\omega (\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') \cdot n_1(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}_\varepsilon(y') \cdot n_2(y'/\varepsilon)) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2(f_1(x'/\varepsilon) - f_2(y'/\varepsilon))^2}} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2}} \right) dx' dy'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \nabla(f_2 - f_1)(x'/\varepsilon))(\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nabla(f_2 - f_1)(y'/\varepsilon))}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2}} dx' dy'$$

$$=: I_\varepsilon^1 + I_\varepsilon^2 + I_\varepsilon^3 + I_\varepsilon^4 . \tag{3.16}$$

Here we used again the notation $\overline{M}_\varepsilon = (\overline{M}'_\varepsilon, M_\varepsilon^3)$. The limits of I_ε^1, I_ε^2, and I_ε^3 can be computed arguing exactly as in the proof of Lemma 3.9. We obtain

$$I_\varepsilon^1 \to \int_\omega A_{\mathrm{hom},1} m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' , \ \ I_\varepsilon^2 \to \int_\omega A_{\mathrm{hom},2} m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' , \ \text{and} \ I_\varepsilon^3 \to \int_\omega A_{\mathrm{hom},3} m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' , \tag{3.17}$$

where

$$A_{\mathrm{hom},1} := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_1(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f_1(z'+x') - f_1(x')|^2}} - \frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_1(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + 1}} \right) dz' dx'$$

$$A_{\mathrm{hom},2} := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{n_2(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f_2(z'+x') - f_2(x')|^2}} - \frac{n_2(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + 1}} \right) dz' dx'$$

$$A_{\mathrm{hom},3} := -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + |f_2(z'+x') - f_1(x')|^2}} - \frac{n_1(x') \otimes n_2(z'+x')}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + 1}} \right) dz' dx' .$$

We are left with studying the behavior of I_ε^4. In order to deal with such a term, we set $g := f_2 - f_1$ and we note that integration by parts yields

$$4\pi I_\varepsilon^4 = \varepsilon \int_\omega \int_\omega \operatorname{div}_{y'} \left[\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \operatorname{div}_{x'} \left(\frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2}} \right) \right] g(x'/\varepsilon) g(y'/\varepsilon) dx' dy'$$

$$+ \int_{\partial\omega} (\overline{M}'_\varepsilon \cdot \nu_\omega)(x') g(x'/\varepsilon) \int_\omega \frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot \nabla g(y'/\varepsilon)}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2}} \, dy' d\mathcal{H}^1(x')$$

$$- \varepsilon \int_{\partial\omega} \int_\omega (\overline{M}'_\varepsilon \cdot \nu_\omega)(y') \operatorname{div}_{x'} \left(\frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2}} \right) g(x'/\varepsilon) g(y'/\varepsilon) \, dy' d\mathcal{H}^1(x')$$

$$=: J_\varepsilon^1 + J_\varepsilon^2 + J_\varepsilon^3 \,. \tag{3.18}$$

Arguing exactly as in the proof of Lemma 3.11, the L^∞ weak-$*$ convergence to 0 of $\nabla g(\cdot/\varepsilon)$ easily yields that

$$J_\varepsilon^2 \to 0 \,. \tag{3.19}$$

Moreover, for a sufficiently large $C > 0$, we have

$$|J_\varepsilon^3| \le \varepsilon \|g_\infty\|_\infty^2 \left(\int_{\partial\omega} \int_\omega \frac{|\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon|}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2}} \, dx' d\mathcal{H}^1(y') + \int_{\partial\omega} \int_\omega \frac{|x'-y'|}{(|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} \, dx' d\mathcal{H}^1(y') \right)$$

$$\le \sqrt{\varepsilon} \|g_\infty\|_\infty^2 \int_{\partial\omega} \int_\omega \frac{|\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon|}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|}} \, dx' d\mathcal{H}^1(y') + C\varepsilon \int_0^C \frac{r^2}{(r^2+\varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} \, dr$$

$$\le C\sqrt{\varepsilon} + C\varepsilon \int_0^C \frac{r}{(r^2+\varepsilon^2)} \, dr \to 0 \,, \tag{3.20}$$

where the last convergence follows by explicit computation of the integral. Note that in the last inequality we have also used the fact that $\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon$ is bounded in L^2. In order to deal with J_ε^1, we expand the double divergence term to get

$$J_\varepsilon^1 = \varepsilon \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \operatorname{div}_{y'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')}{\sqrt{|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2}} g(x'/\varepsilon) g(y'/\varepsilon) dx' dy'$$

$$+ 2\varepsilon \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot (x'-y')}{(|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} g(x'/\varepsilon) g(y'/\varepsilon) dx' dy'$$

$$+ \varepsilon \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')}{(|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} g(x'/\varepsilon) g(y'/\varepsilon) dx' dy'$$

$$- 3\varepsilon \int_\omega \int_\omega \frac{[\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot (x'-y')][\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y') \cdot (x'-y')]}{(|x'-y'|^2+\varepsilon^2)^{5/2}} g(x'/\varepsilon) g(y'/\varepsilon) dx' dy'$$

$$=: J_\varepsilon^{1,1} + J_\varepsilon^{1,2} + J_\varepsilon^{1,3} + J_\varepsilon^{1,4} \,.$$

Note that

$$J_\varepsilon^{1,1} \le \|g\|_\infty^2 \int_\omega \int_\omega K_\varepsilon(x'-y') |\operatorname{div}_{x'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')| \, |\operatorname{div}_{y'} \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')| \, dx' dy' \,,$$

where we set

$$K_\varepsilon(z') := \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{|z'|^2 + \varepsilon^2}}\,.$$

Using the fact that $\|K_\varepsilon\|_{L^1(B)} \leq C\varepsilon$, where B is a sufficiently large ball containing $\omega - \omega$, and that $\operatorname{div}\overline{M}_\varepsilon$ is bounded in L^2, we deduce from the Generalized Young's Inequality that $J_\varepsilon^{1,1} \to 0$. Analogously,

$$J_\varepsilon^{1,2} \leq 2\|g\|_\infty^2 \int_\omega \int_\omega K'_\varepsilon(x' - y')|\operatorname{div}{}_{x'}\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')|\,dx'dy'\,,$$

with

$$K'_\varepsilon(z') := \frac{\varepsilon|z'|}{(|z'|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{3/2}}\,.$$

Since $\|K'_\varepsilon\|_{L^1(B)} \to 0$ (see (3.20)), we also have $J_\varepsilon^{1,2} \to 0$ using Generalized Young's Inequality. Thus,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} J_\varepsilon^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0}(J_\varepsilon^{1,3} + J_\varepsilon^{1,4})\,.$$

The last limit can be now computed arguing as in the proof of Lemma 3.9 to get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} J_\varepsilon^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0}(J_\varepsilon^{1,3} + J_\varepsilon^{1,4}) = 4\pi \int_\omega A'_{\mathrm{hom},4} m'_0 \cdot m'_0 dx'\,, \qquad (3.21)$$

with

$$A'_{\mathrm{hom},4} := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{Id}{(|z'|^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{3z \otimes z'}{(|z'|^2 + 1)^{5/2}} \right) g(z' + x')g(x')\,dz'dx'\,.$$

We reproduce here the argument for the reader's convenience. First of all, note that we can write

$$J_\varepsilon^{1,3} + J_\varepsilon^{1,4} = \int_\omega \int_\omega \hat{\Gamma}_\varepsilon(x', y')\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')\,dx'dy'\,,$$

where

$$\hat{\Gamma}_\varepsilon(x', y') := \varepsilon \left(\frac{Id}{(|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{3(x' - y') \otimes (x' - y')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{5/2}} \right) g(x'/\varepsilon)g(y'/\varepsilon)\,,$$

and note that

$$|\Gamma_\varepsilon(x', y')| \leq \varepsilon\|g\|_\infty^2 \left| \frac{Id}{(|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{3(x' - y') \otimes (x' - y')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{5/2}} \right| =: \hat{K}_\varepsilon(x' - y')\,,$$

with $\hat{K}_\varepsilon$ satisfying (3.13) (with $\hat{K}_\varepsilon$ in place of $\frac{L}{2\pi\varepsilon}K_\varepsilon$). Moreover, a change of variables shows that

$$\hat{G}\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \hat{\Gamma}_\varepsilon(x', y')\,dx'\,,$$

where

$$\hat{G}(x') := \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{Id}{(|z'|^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{3z \otimes z'}{(|z'|^2 + 1)^{5/2}} \right) g(z' + x')g(x')\,dz'\,.$$

We can now proceed as in the last part of the proof of Lemma 3.9 to show that

$$\int_\omega \left| \int_\omega \hat{\Gamma}_\varepsilon(x',y')\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x')\,dx' - \hat{G}\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right)m_0'(y') \right| dy' \to 0$$

and, in turn,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_\omega \int_\omega \hat{\Gamma}_\varepsilon(x',y')\overline{M}'_\varepsilon(x') \cdot \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')\,dx'dy'$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_\omega \hat{G}\left(\frac{y'}{\varepsilon}\right)m_0'(y') \cdot \overline{M}'_\varepsilon(y')dy' = 4\pi \int_\omega A'_{\text{hom},4}m_0' \cdot m_0'\,dx'\,.$$

This establishes (3.21) Collecting (3.17)–(3.21) we conclude the proof of the proposition. $\quad\square$

As at the end of Section 3.1, we can combine the previous results to obtain the following:

Proposition 3.14. *Let* $m_0 \in H^1(\omega;\mathbb{S}^2)$ *and let* $\overline{M}_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup m_0$ *weakly in* $H^1(\omega;\overline{B(0,1)})$. *For every* $\varepsilon > 0$ *let* $\bar{u}_\varepsilon$ *solve* (2.3) *with* M *replaced by* $\overline{M}_\varepsilon$. *Then*

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \bar{u}_\varepsilon|^2\,dx \to \int_\omega A_{\text{hom}}\,m_0 \cdot m_0\,dx'\,,$$

as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$, *where* A_{hom} *is the matrix defined in* (2.7).

3.3. **Study of the exchange energy.** In this section we identify the limiting exchange energy. We start with the following simple extension argument.

Lemma 3.15. *Let* $M > \max\{\|f_1\|_\infty, \|f_2\|_\infty\}$ *and set* $\Omega^M := \omega \times (0, M)$. *Let* $\{m_\varepsilon\}$ *be such that* $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon;\mathbb{S}^2)$ *for every* $\varepsilon > 0$ *and*

$$\sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} \left(|\nabla_{x'}m_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}|\partial_{x_3}m_\varepsilon|^2\right) dx < +\infty. \tag{3.22}$$

Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ *there exists* $\tilde{m}_\varepsilon \in H^1(Q_M;\mathbb{S}^2)$ *such that* $\tilde{m}_\varepsilon = m_\varepsilon$ *in* Ω_ε *and*

$$\sup_\varepsilon \int_{\Omega^M} \left(|\nabla_{x'}\tilde{m}_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}|\partial_{x_3}\tilde{m}_\varepsilon|^2\right) dx < +\infty. \tag{3.23}$$

Proof. The required extension is obtained through repeated vertical reflections with respect to the graphs of f_1 and f_2. More precisely, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \geq 3$, we set $f_k := f_2 + (k-2)(f_2 - f_1)$ and for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $k \leq 0$, set $f_k := f_1 + (k-1)(f_2 - f_1)$. Moreover, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote

$$\Omega_\varepsilon^k := \left\{(x',x_3) : x' \in \omega, f_k\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) < x_3 < f_{k+1}\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right)\right\}$$

In particular, note that $\Omega_\varepsilon^1 = \Omega_\varepsilon$. Set $m_\varepsilon^1 := m_\varepsilon$ on Ω_ε and inductively define m_ε^k on Ω_ε^k as

$$m_\varepsilon^k(x',x_3) := \begin{cases} m_\varepsilon^{k-1}\left(x', 2f_k\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) - x_3\right) & \text{if } k \geq 2\,, \\ m_\varepsilon^{k+1}\left(x', 2f_{k+1}\left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) - x_3\right) & \text{if } k \leq 0\,. \end{cases}$$

Finally, we let $\tilde{m}_\varepsilon : \omega \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{S}^2$ be defined as $\tilde{m}_\varepsilon := m_\varepsilon^k$ on Ω_ε^k. In order to proof (3.23), it clearly suffices to show that for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\sup_\varepsilon \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon^k} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon^k|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon^k|^2 \right) dx < +\infty\,. \tag{3.24}$$

To this aim, observe that for $k \geq 2$ we have

$$\nabla m_\varepsilon^k (x', x_3) = \left(\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon^{k-1} \left(x', 2f_k \left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon} \right) - x_3 \right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon^{k-1} \left(x', 2f_k \left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon} \right) - x_3 \right) \nabla f_k \left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

$$- \partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon^{k-1} \left(x', 2f_k \left(\frac{x'}{\varepsilon} \right) - x_3 \right) \right).$$

Thus, (3.24) follows easily by induction for $k \geq 2$ recalling that by (3.22) we have

$$\sup_\varepsilon \left\| \left(\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon^1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon^1 \right) \right\|_{L^2(\Omega_\varepsilon^1; \mathbb{M}^{3\times 3})} < +\infty\,.$$

The proof for $k \leq 0$ is analogous. □

We are now ready to proof the Γ-liminf inequality for the exchange energy.

Proposition 3.16. *Let $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ and let $\{m_\varepsilon\}_\varepsilon$ be such that $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and*

$$\int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |m_\varepsilon(x) - m_0(x')|^2 \, dx \to 0 \tag{3.25}$$

as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$. Then

$$\int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon|^2 \right) dx\,, \tag{3.26}$$

where g_{hom} is the homogenized exchange energy density defined in (2.6).

When $f_2 = -f_1 + a$ for some $a > 0$, the above result is proven in [6]. It is also clear that the methods of [6] could be adapted to deal with thin films of the form (2.1). However, for the reader's convenience we prefer to give here a simple self-contained proof based on the two-scale approach developed in [24]. Following [24] (see also [25]) we consider the following notion of two-scale convergence adapted to the 3D-2D dimension reduction framework with the purpose of capturing the in-plane oscillations.

Definition 3.17. Let Ω^M be as in Lemma 3.15, let H be a finite dimensional Hilbert space, and let $\{g_\varepsilon\} \subset L^2(\Omega^M; H)$ be L^2-bounded. For any subsequence $\varepsilon_n \searrow 0$ we say that $\{g_{\varepsilon_n}\}$ two-scale converges to g, with $g \in L^2(\Omega^M; L^2(Q; H))$, and we write $g_{\varepsilon_n} \xrightarrow{2\text{-s}} g$, if

$$\lim_n \int_{\Omega^M} \left\langle g_{\varepsilon_n}(x), \psi\left(x, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n} \right) \right\rangle dx = \int_{\Omega^M} \int_Q \langle g(x, y'), \psi(x, y') \rangle \, dy' \, dx$$

for all $\psi \in L^2(\Omega^M; C_\#(Q; H))$. Here, $C_\#(Q; H)$ denotes the space of the Q-periodic continuous functions from $\mathbb{R}^2$ to H, endowed with the sup norm on Q, and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ stands for the scalar product of H.

Definition 3.18. Any function $\psi \in L^2(\Omega^M; C_\#(Q; H))$ will be called an *admissible* test function for the two-scale convergence defined in Definition 3.17.

Proof of Proposition 3.16. Without loss of generality we may assume that (3.22) holds. Let $\{\tilde{m}_\varepsilon\}$ be the family of extensions provided by Lemma 3.15. In particular (3.23) holds and $\tilde{m}_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup m_0$ weakly in $H^1(\Omega^M; \mathbb{S}^2)$. Fix a subsequence ε_n along which the liminf in (3.26) is achieved. Thus, denoting by $\mathcal{Y}$ the subspace of $H^1((0, M) \times Q; \mathbb{R}^3)$ of functions $m = m(x_3, y')$ that are Q-periodic in the y'-variable, we may thus apply [24, Theorem 6.3.3] and find $m_1 = m_1(x', x_3, y') \in L^2(\omega; \mathcal{Y})$ and a (not relabelled) subsequence such that

$$\left(\nabla_{x'} \tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}, \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n}\partial_{x_3}\tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}\right) \overset{2\text{-s}}{\rightharpoonup} (\nabla_{x'} m_0 + \nabla_{y'} m_1, \partial_{x_3} m_1) \tag{3.27}$$

in the sense of Definition 3.17, that is,

$$\lim_n \int_{\Omega^M} \left\langle \left(\nabla_{x'} \tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}(x), \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n}\partial_{x_3}\tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}(x)\right), \psi\left(x, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\right\rangle dx$$
$$= \int_{\Omega^M} \int_Q \left\langle \left(\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1(x, y'), \partial_{x_3} m_1(x, y')\right), \psi(x, y')\right\rangle dy'\, dx$$

for all $\psi \in L^2(\Omega^M; C_\#(Q; \mathbb{M}^{3\times 3}))$. For $\eta > 0$ we can define

$$m_1^\eta(x', x_3, y') := \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \rho_\eta(y' - z') m_1(x', x_3, z')\, dz'$$

for almost every $(x', x_3) \in \Omega^M$ and for all $y' \in Q$, where $(\rho_\eta)_\eta$ stands for the standard family of mollifiers on $\mathbb{R}^2$. Note that in particular $\nabla_{x_3, y'} m_1^\eta \in L^2(\Omega^M; C_\#(Q; \mathbb{M}^{3\times 3}))$ for every $\eta > 0$ and thus it can be used as a test function for the two-scale convergence, see Definition 3.18.

For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_3 \in (0, M)$, and $y' \in \mathbb{R}^2$ set

$$g_k(x_3, y') := \inf\{\chi_{(f_1(z'), f_2(z'))}(t) + k|(t, z') - (x_3, y')| : t \in (0, M), z' \in \mathbb{R}^2\},$$

so that $0 \le g_k \le 1$

$$g_k(x_3, y') \nearrow g(x_3, y') := \chi_{(f_1(y'), f_2(y'))}(x_3) \tag{3.28}$$

as $k \to \infty$. Note also that by construction g_k is k-Lipschitz continuous and Q-periodic in the y'-variable. Therefore, it is an admissible test function for the two-scale convergence. Notice that for every $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\eta > 0$ we have

$$\int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon_n}} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_{\varepsilon_n}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n^2}|\partial_{x_3} m_{\varepsilon_n}|^2\right) dx \ge \int_{\Omega^M} g_k\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\left(|\nabla_{x'} \tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n^2}|\partial_{x_3} \tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}|^2\right) dx$$

$$\ge -\int_{\Omega^M} g_k\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\left|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1^\eta\left(x, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\right|^2 dx$$

$$+ 2\int_{\Omega^M} g_k\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\left\langle \nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1^\eta\left(x, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right), \nabla_{x'} \tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}(x)\right\rangle dx$$

$$- \int_{\Omega^M} g_k\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\left|\partial_{x_3} m_1^\eta\left(x, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\right|^2 dx$$

$$+ 2\int_{\Omega^M} g_k\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\left\langle \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n}\partial_{x_3}\tilde{m}_{\varepsilon_n}(x), \partial_{x_3} m_1^\eta\left(x, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon_n}\right)\right\rangle dx$$

Recalling that $g_k\left(\cdot, \frac{\cdot}{\varepsilon_n}\right) \overset{2\text{-s}}{\rightharpoonup} g_k$ as $n \to \infty$, using (3.27) and the admissibility of $\nabla_{x_3,y'} m_1^\eta$, g_k as test functions for the two-scale convergence, we deduce that

$$
\liminf_n \int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon_n}} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_{\varepsilon_n}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_{\varepsilon_n}|^2 \right) dx
$$

$$
\geq \int_{\Omega^M} \int_Q g_k(x_3, y') \Big[-|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1^\eta(x, y')|^2
$$

$$
+ 2\langle \nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1^\eta(x, y'), \nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1(x, y') \rangle
$$

$$
- |\partial_{x_3} m_1^\eta(x, y')|^2 + 2\langle \partial_{x_3} m_1(x, y'), \partial_{x_3} m_1^\eta(x, y') \rangle \Big] dy' dx.
$$

In turn, recalling (3.28) and that $\nabla_{x_3,y'} m_1^\eta \to \nabla_{x_3,y'} m_1$ in $L^2(\Omega^M; L^2(Q; \mathbb{M}^{3\times3}))$ as $\eta \to 0^+$, we may conclude

$$
\liminf_n \int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon_n}} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_{\varepsilon_n}|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_n^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_{\varepsilon_n}|^2 \right) dx \geq \int_{\Omega^M} \int_Q g(x_3, y') \Big[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1(x, y')|^2
$$

$$
+ |\partial_{x_3} m_1(x, y')|^2 \Big] dy' dx
$$

$$
= \int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \Big[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m_1(x', x_3, y')|^2
$$

$$
+ |\partial_{x_3} m_1(x', x_3, , y')|^2 \Big] dy' dx_3 dx'
$$

$$
\geq \int_\omega g_{\text{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx',
$$

where the last inequality follows from the very definition (2.6) of g_{hom}, recalling that for a.e. $x' \in \omega$ we have $m_1(x', \cdot, \cdot) \in H^1_\#(Q_{f_1,f_2}; \mathbb{R}^3)$. This concludes the proof of the proposition. $\square$

We now seek to prove the upper bound. We start with the following remark.

Remark 3.19 (Cell formula revisited). Let $\xi \in \mathbb{M}^{3\times2}$ and denote by $\bar{\xi}$ its extension to a matrix in $\mathbb{M}^{3\times3}$ obtained by taking a vanishing third column. Then by standard arguments φ_ξ solves the minimization problem in (2.6) if and only if it is a weak solution to the problem

$$
\begin{cases}
\Delta \varphi_\xi = 0 & \text{in } Q_{f_1,f_2}, \\
\nabla \varphi_\xi \nu = -\bar{\xi} \nu & \text{on } \partial Q_{f_1,f_2} \setminus (\partial Q \times \mathbb{R}), \\
\varphi_\xi \text{ is } Q\text{-periodic in the } y'\text{-variable},
\end{cases} \tag{3.29}
$$

where ν denotes the outer unit normal to $\partial Q_{f_1,f_2}$. In particular, φ_ξ is unique up adding constant vectors. Incidentally, (3.29) shows that the solution φ_ξ is non constant, unless of course f_1 and f_2 are constant. Note also that whenever φ_ξ is nonconstant then necesessarily it is also x_3-dependent, since otherwise it would be a periodic harmonic function (and thus constant). Let now $s \in \mathbb{S}^2$ be such that $s\xi = 0$ (that is, s is orthogonal to both columns of ξ). Then, setting $\psi_\xi := \varphi_\xi - (\varphi_\xi \cdot s)s$ we can argue as in [3, page 10] to show that

$$
|\xi + \nabla_{y'} \varphi_\xi|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} \varphi_\xi|^2 \geq |\xi + \nabla_{y'} \psi_\xi|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} \psi_\xi|^2 + |\nabla(\varphi_\xi \cdot s)|^2 \geq |\xi + \nabla_{y'} \psi_\xi|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} \psi_\xi|^2.
$$

It follows that ψ_ξ is also a solution and thus $\nabla(\varphi_\xi \cdot s) \equiv 0$, that is, $\varphi_\xi \cdot s$ is constant. Therefore, upon adding a suitable constant vector, we may assume that the solution φ_ξ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_\xi \text{ solves } (2.6) \text{ or equivalently } (3.29)\,, \\ \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \varphi_\xi \, dx = 0\,, \\ \varphi_\xi \cdot s = 0 \text{ in } Q_{f_1,f_2}\,. \end{cases}$$

The above conditions determine φ_ξ uniquely. Notice also that $\varphi_{\lambda\xi} = \lambda\varphi_\xi$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, so that, in particular, $g_{\text{hom}}(\lambda\xi) = |\lambda|^2 g_{\text{hom}}(\xi)$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{M}^{3\times 2}$ and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, standard arguments show that if $\xi_k \to \xi$, then $\varphi_{\xi_k} \to \varphi_\xi$ in H^1 and thus g_{hom} is continuous. Finally, choosing $\varphi = 0$ as a test function in (2.6) we immediately get $g_{\text{hom}}(\xi) \le |\xi|^2$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{M}^{3\times 2}$.

Lemma 3.20. *Let $M > 0$ be as in Lemma 3.15 and denote by $\mathcal{Y}$ the subspace of $H^1(Q \times (0, M); \mathbb{R}^3)$ of functions $m = m(y)$ that are Q-periodic in the y'-variable. Let $m_0 \in C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathbb{S}^2)$ then, for g_{hom} defined in (2.6), the following identity holds:*

$$\int_\omega g_{\text{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' = \inf\Bigg\{ \int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \Big[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m(x', y)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} m(x', y)|^2 \Big] \, dy dx' :$$

$$m \in C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathcal{Y}) \text{ s.t. } m(x', y) \cdot m_0(x') \equiv 0 \text{ for a.e. } (x', y) \in \omega \times [Q \times (0, M)] \Bigg\}. \quad (3.30)$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that $m_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{S}^2)$. Now for every $x' \in \mathbb{R}^2$ let $\overline{m}(x', \cdot) \in H^1_\#(Q_{f_1,f_2}; \mathbb{R}^3)$ be the *unique* solution to

$$\begin{cases} \overline{m}(x', \cdot) \text{ solves } (2.6) \text{ with } \xi \text{ replaced by } \nabla_{x'} m_0(x')\,, \\ \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \overline{m}(x', y) dy = 0\,, \\ \overline{m}(x', \cdot) \cdot m_0(x') = 0 \text{ in } Q_{f_1,f_2}\,. \end{cases} \quad (3.31)$$

The solution to the above problem exists and is unique, thanks to Remark 3.19, since m_0 is $\mathbb{S}^2$-valued and thus $m_0(x')\nabla m_0(x') = 0$ for all x'. By repeated reflections of $\overline{m}(x', \cdot)$ with respect to the y_3-variable (as in the proof of Lemma 3.15) we may in fact assume that $\overline{m}(x', \cdot) \in \mathcal{Y}$ and that the third equation in (3.31) holds in $Q \times (0, M)$. Due to uniqueness, it is easy to see that $\overline{m} \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathcal{Y})$. In particular, $\overline{m}$ and $\nabla_y \overline{m}$ are globally measurable and

$$\int_\omega g_{\text{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' = \int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \Big[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} \overline{m}(x', y)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} \overline{m}(x', y)|^2 \Big] \, dy dx'. \quad (3.32)$$

Let $(\rho_\eta)_{\eta>0}$ be a family of standard mollifiers on $\mathbb{R}^2$ and for every $y \in Q \times (0, M)$ set $\overline{m}_\eta(\cdot, y) := \rho_\eta * \overline{m}(\cdot, y)$, that is, $\overline{m}_\eta$ is defined by taking the convolution of $\overline{m}$ with respect to the x'-variable. Note that by the properties of convolutions we have $\overline{m}_\eta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathcal{Y})$ and $\overline{m}_\eta \to \overline{m}$ in $C^0(\overline{\omega}; \mathcal{Y})$, as $\eta \to 0^+$. In turn, setting $\widehat{m}_\eta := \overline{m}_\eta - (\overline{m}_\eta \cdot m_0)m_0$, we have $\widehat{m}_\eta \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathcal{Y})$ and $\widehat{m}_\eta(x', \cdot) \cdot m_0(x') \equiv 0$ for all x'. Moreover, using the third equation in (3.31) in $Q \times (0, M)$ one sees that $\widehat{m}_\eta \to \overline{m} - (\overline{m} \cdot m_0)m_0 = \overline{m}$ in $C^0(\overline{\omega}; \mathcal{Y})$ as $\eta \to 0^+$. Owing to the latter convergence property and recalling (3.32) we easily deduce

$$\int_\omega g_{\text{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' = \int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \Big[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} \overline{m}(x', y)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} \overline{m}(x', y)|^2 \Big] \, dy dx'$$

$$= \lim_{\eta \to 0^+} \int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \left[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} \widehat{m}_\eta(x', y)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} \widehat{m}_\eta(x', y)|^2 \right] dy dx'$$

$$\geq \inf \Bigg\{ \int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \left[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m(x', y)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} m(x', y)|^2 \right] dy dx' :$$

$$m \in C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathcal{Y}) \text{ s.t. } m(x', \cdot) \cdot m_0(x') \equiv 0 \text{ for all } x' \in \omega \Bigg\}.$$

Since the other inequality is trivial, this concludes the proof of the lemma. $\qquad \square$

We are now ready to establish the upper bound for the limiting exchange energy.

Proposition 3.21. *Let $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$. Then there exists $\{m_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon > 0}$ such that $m_\varepsilon \in H^1(\Omega_\varepsilon; \mathbb{S}^2)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, (3.25) holds and*

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon|^2 \right) dx \leq \int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx'.$$

Proof. We start by assuming that $m_0 \in C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathbb{S}^2)$. Fix $\eta > 0$. Then, by Lemma 3.20 we may find $m \in C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathcal{Y})$ such that

$$m(x', \cdot) \cdot m_0(x') = 0 \text{ in } Q \times (0, M) \qquad \text{for all } x' \in \omega \qquad (3.33)$$

and

$$\int_\omega \int_{Q_{f_1,f_2}} \left[|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m(x', y)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} m(x', y)|^2 \right] dy dx' \leq \int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' + \eta. \quad (3.34)$$

For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and for $x \in \Omega^M := \omega \times (0, M)$ we set

$$\widehat{m}_\varepsilon(x) := m_0(x') + \varepsilon m\left(x', \frac{x'}{\varepsilon}, x_3\right) \qquad \text{and} \qquad m_\varepsilon := \frac{\widehat{m}_\varepsilon}{|\widehat{m}_\varepsilon|}.$$

Clearly $\{m_\varepsilon\} \subset H^1(\Omega^M; \mathbb{S}^2)$ and satisfies (3.25). Since by (3.33) we have $|\widehat{m}_\varepsilon| \geq 1$, it is immediately checked that

$$|\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon|^2 \leq |\nabla_{x'} \widehat{m}_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} \widehat{m}_\varepsilon|^2.$$

Thus, setting $g(x_3, y') := \chi_{(f_1(y'), f_2(y'))}(x_3)$, we may estimate

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon|^2 \right) dx$$

$$\leq \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\Omega^M} g\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(|\nabla_{x'} \widehat{m}_\varepsilon|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} |\partial_{x_3} \widehat{m}_\varepsilon|^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\Omega^M} g\left(x_3, \frac{x'}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(\left|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m\left(x', \frac{x'}{\varepsilon}, x_3\right)\right|^2 + \left|\partial_{y_3} m\left(x', \frac{x'}{\varepsilon}, x_3\right)\right|^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{\Omega^M} \int_Q g(x_3, y) \left(|\nabla_{x'} m_0(x') + \nabla_{y'} m(x', y', x_3)|^2 + |\partial_{y_3} m(x', y', x_3)|^2 \right) dy' dx$$

$$\leq \int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' + \eta$$

where the last equality has been obtained by passing to the two-scale limit, while the last inequality is (3.34). By the arbitrariness of η and a standard diagonalization argument the thesis of the proposition is established when $m_0 \in C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathbb{S}^2)$.

Let now $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$. Then there exists $\{m_k\} \subset C^1(\overline{\omega}; \mathbb{S}^2)$ such that $m_k \to m_0$ in $H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ as $k \to \infty$. In particular, recalling that g_{hom} is continuous and $g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\xi) \leq |\xi|^2$ (see Remark 3.19), we have

$$\int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_k) \, dx' \to \int_\omega g_{\mathrm{hom}}(\nabla_{x'} m_0) \, dx' \,.$$

The thesis follows by applying the first part of the proof to each m_k and using diagonalization argument. □

3.4. **Γ-convergence.** In this section we prove the main compactness and Γ-convergence theorem by combining all the previous results.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. We start by showing part (i). Let $\{m_\varepsilon\}$ be as in the statement and for every $\varepsilon > 0$ let $\overline{M}_\varepsilon$ be the function in $H^1(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$, with $|\overline{M}_\varepsilon| \leq 1$ defined by

$$\overline{M}_\varepsilon(x') := \fint_{f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} m_\varepsilon(x', x_3) \, dx_3 = \fint_{\varepsilon f_1(x/\varepsilon')}^{\varepsilon f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} M_\varepsilon(x', x_3) \, dx_3 \,,$$

where, we recall, $M_\varepsilon(x', x_3) := m_\varepsilon(x', x_3/\varepsilon)$. Note that, in particular, (3.22) holds. Using (3.22) it is straightforward to check that $\{\overline{M}_\varepsilon\}$ is bounded in $H^1(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$. Thus, up to a (not relabelled) subsequence there exists $m_0 \in H^1(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$ such that $\overline{M}_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup m_0$ weakly in $H^1(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3)$. Observe now that by the one-dimensional Poincaré-Wirtinger's inequality we have

$$\int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |m_\varepsilon - \overline{M}_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx = \int_\omega \int_{f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} \left| m_\varepsilon(x', x_3) - \fint_{f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} m_\varepsilon(x', x_3) \, dx_3 \right|^2 dx'$$

$$\leq \int_\omega \frac{(f_2(x'/\varepsilon) - f_1(x'/\varepsilon))^2}{\pi^2} \int_{f_1(x'/\varepsilon)}^{f_2(x'/\varepsilon)} |\partial_{x_3} m_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx_3 dx' \leq C\varepsilon^2 \,,$$

thanks to (3.22), for some constant $C > 0$ independent of ε. We deduce that

$$\int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |m_\varepsilon - m_0|^2 \, dx \to 0 \,.$$

For part (ii), we may assume without loss of generality that

$$\liminf_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon(m_\varepsilon) = \lim_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon(m_\varepsilon) < +\infty \,,$$

In particular, (3.22) holds. Thus, defining $\overline{M}_\varepsilon$ as before, we deduce that $\{\overline{M}_\varepsilon\}$ is bounded in H^1. By (2.10) it readily follows that

$$\overline{M}_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup m_0 \qquad \text{weakly in } H^1(\omega; \mathbb{R}^3). \tag{3.35}$$

In turn, by Lemma 3.2 (and Remark 3.3) and Proposition 3.14 we get

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \to \int_\omega A_{\mathrm{hom}} \, m_0 \cdot m_0 \, dx' \,, \tag{3.36}$$

which together with Proposition 3.16 yields the conclusion of part (ii).

Part (iii) easily follows from Proposition 3.21 and the fact that (3.36) holds whenever (2.10) and (3.22) hold. □

Proof of Corollary 2.2. By Theorem 2.1 and standard Γ-convergence arguments we infer that there exists a global minimizer m_0 of E_0 in $H^1(\omega; \mathbb{S}^2)$ such that, up to a (not relabelled) subsequence, (2.10) holds. It is now easy to see that m_0 is a global minimizer if and only if it is constant and minimizes the quadratic form associated to the matrix A_{hom}. This concludes the proof of the corollary. □

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