

Analytic and probabilistic fractional diffusion limit for the Boltzmann equation

Sara Merino Aceituno
Cambridge Centre for Analysis

Supervisors: Clément Mouhot & James Norris

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A model between two scales for collisional particles

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Microscopic

Newton's laws

Macroscopic

Hydrodynamical
equations

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**Boltzmann
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$$\underbrace{\partial_t f(t, x, \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_x f(t, x, \mathbf{v})}_{\text{transport}} = \underbrace{Q(f, f)}_{\text{collisions}}$$

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Partial Differential Equations

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Density function

$f(t, x, \mathbf{v}) dx d\mathbf{v}$

A particular question: fractional diffusion limit

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Baby model: linear Boltzmann equation $[0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$

$$\partial_t f(t, x, v) + v \cdot \nabla_x f(t, x, v) = \underbrace{F(v)}_{\text{part. changing from } v' \text{ to } v} \int f(t, x, v') dv' - \overbrace{f(t, x, v)}^{\text{part. no longer at vel. } v}$$

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$$F \sim \frac{c_0}{\|v\|^{N+\alpha}} \quad \text{for } \|v\| \text{ large, } \alpha \in (0, 2)$$

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- Fractional diffusion operator theory

$$\partial_t \rho(t, x) + \kappa (-\Delta)^{\alpha/2} \rho(t, x) = 0$$

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‘Fractional diffusion limit for collisional kinetic equations’
Mellet, Mischler, Mouhot

‘Limit theorems for additive functionals of a markov chain’
Jara, Komorowski, Olla

Tools and a probabilistic model

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Fractional Laplace operator:

$$(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2} \rho :=$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} (|k|^\alpha (\mathcal{F}(\rho)(k)))$$

α -stable process Z_t : Lévy process
with **α -scaling property**

$$k Z_{k^{-\alpha} t} \stackrel{f.d.}{\sim} Z_t \quad k > 0$$

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Probabilistic model

Single particle dynamics

$$(X_t, V_t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$(X_0, V_0) \sim f(0, x, v)$$

$$(T_i)_{i \geq 0} \sim E(1) \text{ indep. (jump times)}$$

$$(U_i)_{i \geq 0} \sim F \text{ indep. (velocity after } i\text{-jump)}$$

\implies It is a Markov process.

Single particle dynamics

$$(X_t, V_t) \sim f(t, x, v).$$

f is solution to LBE !

Y_t : position at the jumps in velocity.

Y_t is a Lévy process.

Rescale space and time

$(\epsilon x, \epsilon^\alpha t)$

$$\epsilon^\alpha \partial_t f^\epsilon + \epsilon v \cdot \nabla_x f^\epsilon = F \int f^\epsilon dv' - f^\epsilon$$

$$f(0, x, v) = f^{in}(x, v)$$

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satisfies the

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$$Z^\epsilon := \epsilon Y_{\epsilon^{-\alpha} t}$$

converges weakly to an
 α -stable Lévy process.

Characteristic exponent:

$$\psi^\alpha(\theta) = C(\alpha) \int_S \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{i\theta^T \xi r} - 1}{r^{1+\alpha}} dr d\xi$$

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!!