A model for Self-Propelled diffusions

M. Ottobre (Maxwell Institute and Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh)

Joint work with P. Butta (La Sapienza), F. Flandoli (Scuola Normale Superiore), B. Zegarlinski (Imperial College)

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Space-homogeneous case $f_t = f_t(v)$

$$\partial_t f_t = -G(M_1(t))\partial_v f_t + \partial_v (vf_t) + \sigma \,\partial_{vv} f_t(v)$$

where

$$M_1(t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_t(v) dv$$

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► You can close an incredibly simple equation on the cumulants $\dot{C}_n(t) = -nC_n(t)$ for $n \ge 3$.

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- Space-homogeneous case

Entropy functional

$$S(f) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathrm{d}v \left[f(v) \log f(v) + \frac{v^2}{2\sigma} f(v) \right] + \frac{1}{\sigma} V(M_1(t))$$

here $V'(u) = -G(u)$.

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Exponentially fast convergence

$$S(f_t|f_\infty) := S(f_t) - S(f_\infty) o 0$$
 as $t \to \infty$,

where $f_{\infty} = \mu_{\pm}$, depending on whether $M_1(0)$ is \pm .

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Exponential decay comes with a rate

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A formal calculation

Stationary equation

$$v\partial_x f + G(M(x))\partial_v f = \partial_v (\sigma\partial_v f + vf)$$

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Then

$$f_0 = \mu_+$$
 and $f_n = 0 \quad \forall n \ge 1$.