

LIMITE ASYMPTOTIQUE
DES ÉQUATIONS DE BOLTZMANN À CHAMP FORT :
SOLUTION ENTROPIQUE

Hédia CHAKER

LABORATOIRE DE MODÉLISATION MATHÉMATIQUE ET NUMÉRIQUE

DANS LES SCIENCES DE L'INGÉNIEUR

ÉCOLE NATIONALE D'INGÉNIEUR DE TUNIS, TUNISIE

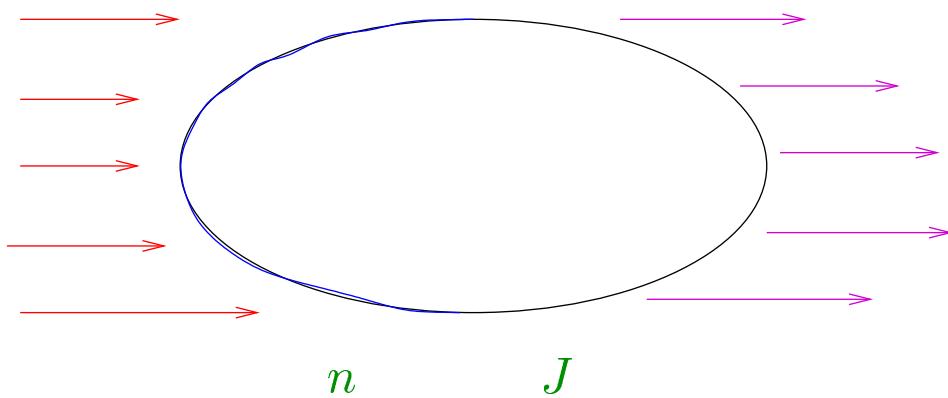
Naoufel Ben Abdallah,

LABORATOIRE MIP DE L'UNIVERSITÉ PAUL-SABATIER DE TOULOUSE.

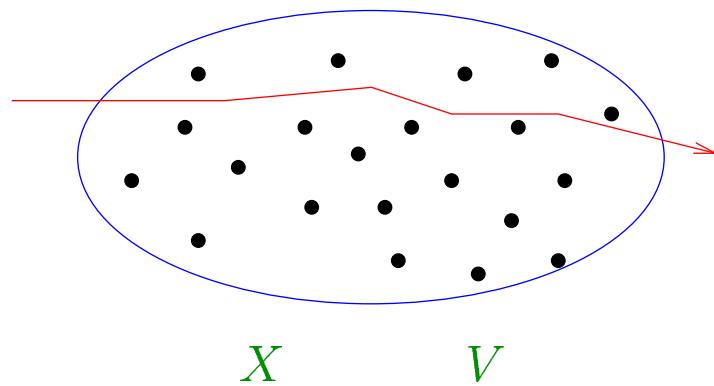
Christian Schmeiser,

INSTITUTE OF ANALYSIS AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING,

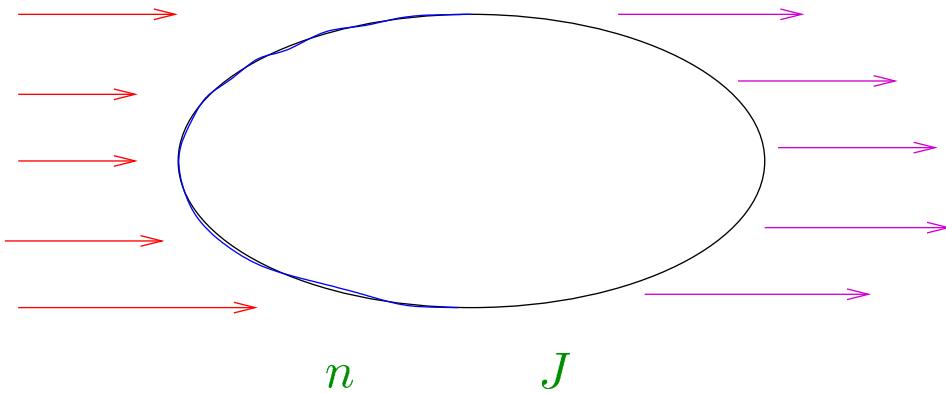
VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY .



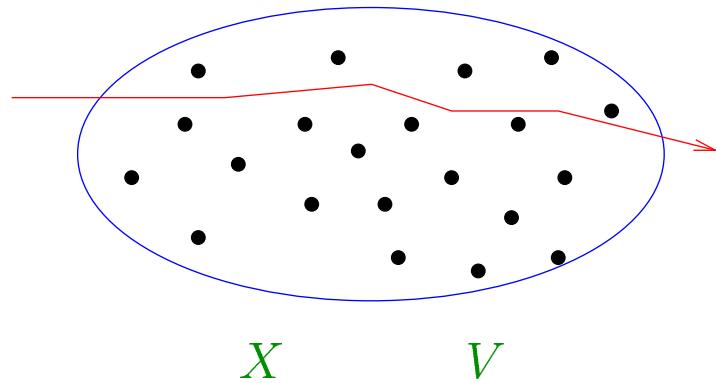
$$\partial_t \textcolor{violet}{n}(t, x) + \operatorname{div} \textcolor{violet}{J}(n)(t, x) = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\textcolor{violet}{X}}{dt}(s) = \textcolor{violet}{V}(s) \\ m \frac{d\textcolor{violet}{V}}{dt}(s) = -F(s, \textcolor{violet}{X}(s)) \end{cases}$$



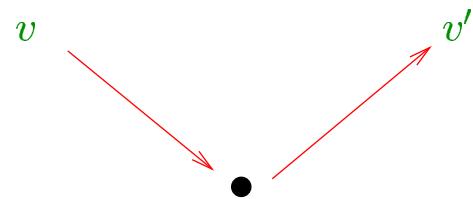
$$\partial_t \mathbf{n}(t, x) + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{n})(t, x) = 0$$

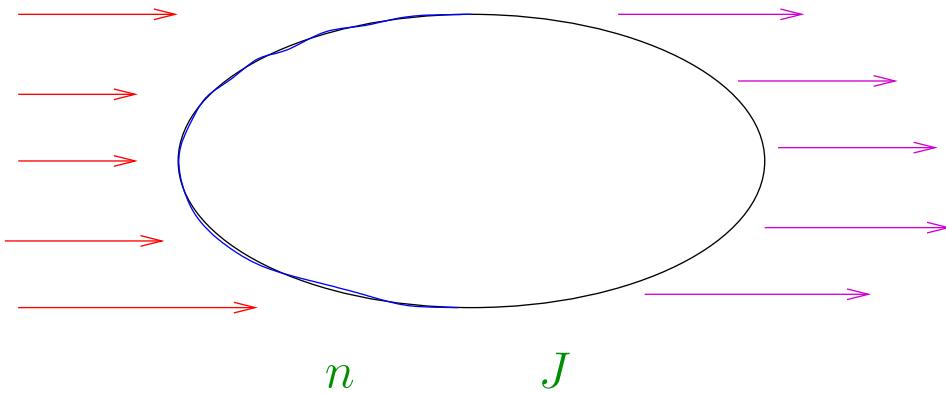


$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt}(s) = \mathbf{V}(s) \\ m \frac{d\mathbf{V}}{dt}(s) = -F(s, \mathbf{X}(s)) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{f}(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{V}(t)) = Q(\mathcal{f})_{\mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{V}(t)}$$

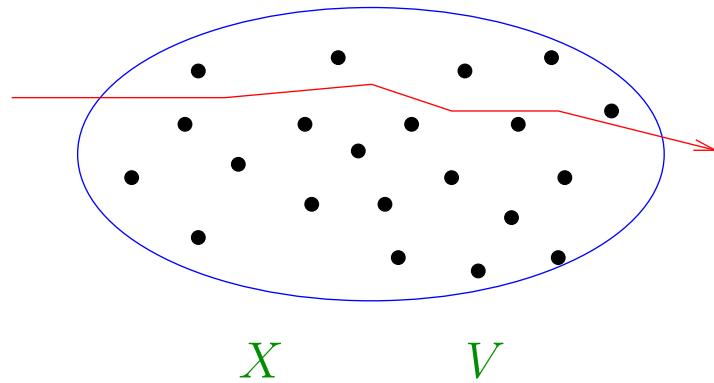




$$\partial_t \mathbf{n}(t, x) + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{n})(t, x) = 0$$

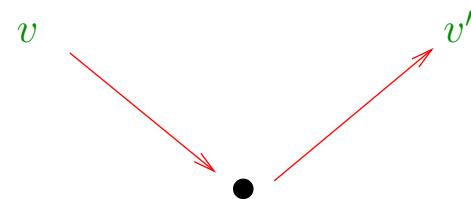
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$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{V}(t)) = Q(\mathbf{f})_{\mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{V}(t)}$$



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



Limite Asymptotique de l'équation de Boltzmann à champ fort

• Domaine infini

Passage du modèle microscopique au modèle macroscopique.

The high field asymptotics for degenerate semiconductors,

Mathematical Models and Methods in Applied Sciences, Vol 11, (2001), pp. 1253-1272 (N. Ben Abdallah, HC).

• Problème de couches limites

Passage des conditions aux limites de l'équation microscopique à l'équation macroscopique.

The high field asymptotics for degenerate semiconductors : Initial and boundary layer analysis

Asymptotic Analysis Vol 37,N2 (2004), pp. 143-174 (N. Ben Abdallah, HC).

• Problème de choc

solution choc pour le problème macroscopique de la densité.

The high field asymptotics for fermionic Boltzman equation : Entropy solutions ans kinetic shock profiles

Collaboration :Christian Schmeiser, Institute of Analysis and Scientific Computing, Vienna University of Technology .

Collaboration : Naoufel Ben Abdallah, Laboratoire MIP de l'Université Paul-Sabatier de Toulouse.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_t \textcolor{red}{f} + v(k) . \nabla_x \textcolor{red}{f} + (E(t,x) . \nabla_k \textcolor{red}{f} - Q(\textcolor{red}{f})) = 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{f}(0,x,k) = f_{Ini}(x,k) \end{array} \right. \quad \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$Q(\textcolor{red}{f})(k)=\int_B \sigma(k,k')\left\{\textcolor{red}{f}(k')(1-\textcolor{red}{f}(k))M(k)-\textcolor{red}{f}(k)(1-\textcolor{red}{f}(k'))M(k')\right\}dk'$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + v(k) \cdot \nabla_x \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (E(t,x) \cdot \nabla_k \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon - Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon)) = 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(0,x,k) = f_{Ini}(x,k) \end{cases} \quad \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon)(k) = \int_B \sigma(k,k') \left\{ \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k')(1-\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k))M(k) - \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k)(1-\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k'))M(k') \right\} dk'$$

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$$\Downarrow \quad \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon = \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0 + \varepsilon \textcolor{magenta}{f}_1 + \varepsilon^2 f_2 + \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + v(k) \cdot \nabla_x \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (E(t,x) \cdot \nabla_k \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon - Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon)) = 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(0,x,k) = f_{Ini}(x,k) \end{cases} \quad \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

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$$E \cdot \nabla_k \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0 - Q(\textcolor{magenta}{f}_0) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \partial_t \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + v(k) . \nabla_x \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (E(t,x) . \nabla_k \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon - Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon)) = 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(0,x,k) = \textcolor{teal}{f}_{Ini}(x,k) & \omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \\ \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(t,x,k) = \textcolor{blue}{f}_{Inc}(t,x,k) & \mathbb{R}^+ \times \Gamma^- \end{array} \right.$$

$$Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon)(k)=\int_B \sigma(k,k')\left\{\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k')(1-\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k))M(k)-\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k)(1-\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(k'))M(k')\right\}dk'\\ \Downarrow \quad \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon=\textcolor{magenta}{f}_0+\varepsilon \textcolor{magenta}{f}_1+\varepsilon^2 f_2+\dots$$

$$E.\nabla_k \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0-Q(\textcolor{magenta}{f}_0)=0\\ \Downarrow \quad E.\nabla_k \textcolor{magenta}{f}_1-L_{\textcolor{magenta}{f}_0}(\textcolor{magenta}{f}_1)=-(\partial_t \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0+v.\nabla_x \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + v(k) . \nabla_x \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (E(t,x) . \nabla_k \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon - Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon)) = 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{f}_\varepsilon(0,x,k) = f_{Ini}(x,k) \end{cases} \quad \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

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$$E . \nabla_k \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0 - Q(\textcolor{magenta}{f}_0) = 0 \\ \Downarrow \quad E . \nabla_k \textcolor{magenta}{f}_1 - L_{\textcolor{magenta}{f}_0}(\textcolor{magenta}{f}_1) = - (\partial_t \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0 + v . \nabla_x \textcolor{magenta}{f}_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \textcolor{red}{n} + \operatorname{div}_x J(n,\textcolor{red}{E}) = 0 & \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^n \\ \textcolor{red}{n}(0,x) = n_{Ini}(x) & x \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{cases}$$

Existence de la solution limite

(1)

$$\begin{cases} E \cdot \nabla_k \mathbf{f} - Q(\mathbf{f}) = 0 \\ \int_B \mathbf{f}(k) dk = \mathbf{n} \end{cases}$$

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Théorème Soit E un vecteur fixé dans \mathbb{R}^d . Alors, pour chaque $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{R}^+$, il existe une unique fonction $\mathbf{f} \in L^1(B)$ telle que $E \cdot \nabla_k \mathbf{f} \in L^1(B)$, $0 \leq \mathbf{f} \leq 1$ solution de (1). Cette unique solution est notée par $\mathbf{f} = F(\mathbf{n}, E)$.

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} E \cdot \nabla_k \mathbf{f} - Q(\mathbf{f}) = 0 \\ \int_B \mathbf{f}(k) dk = \mathbf{n} \end{cases}$$

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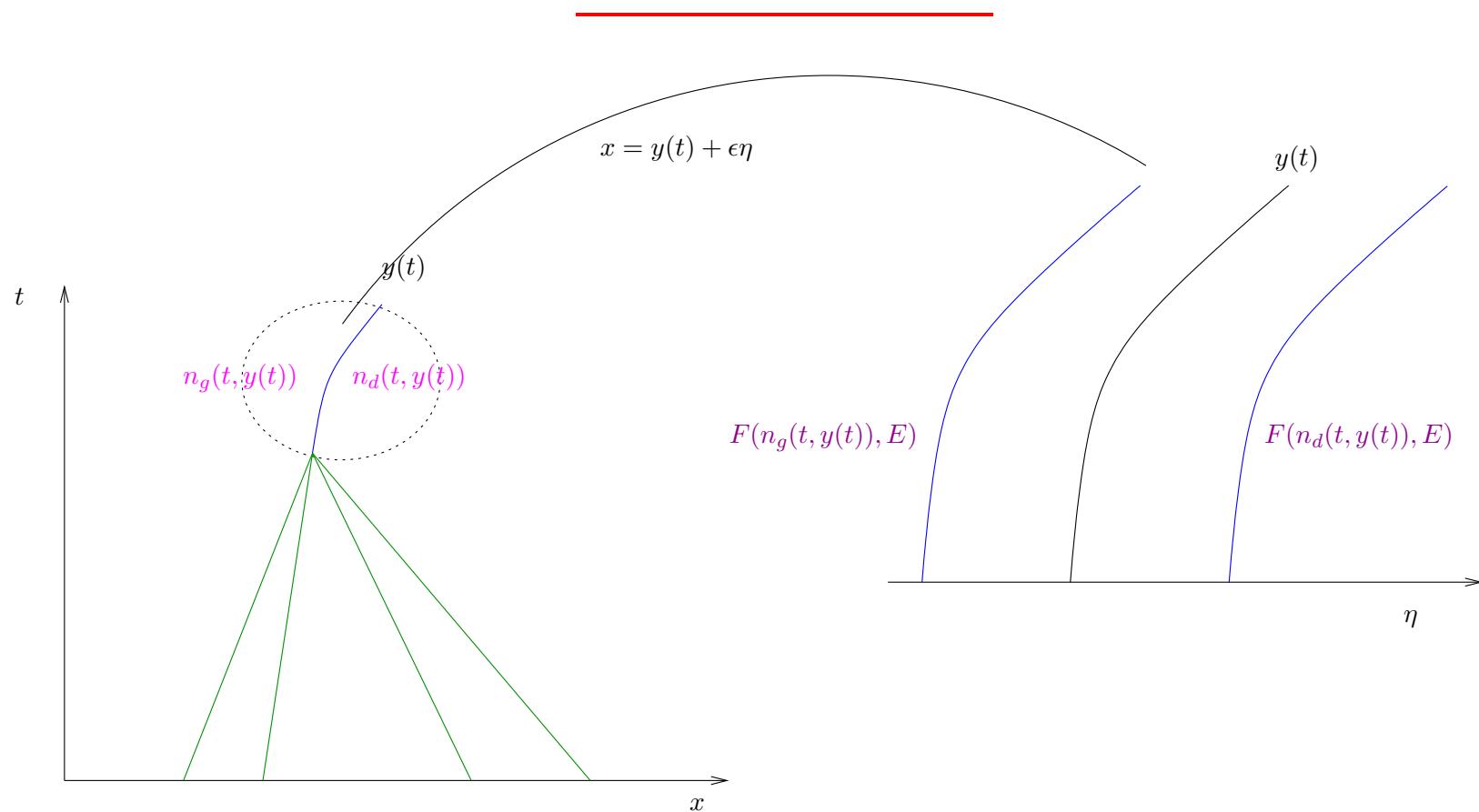
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$$H_E = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^+ \times D_E & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R} \times L^{1,0}(B) \\ (\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{f}) & \mapsto & \left(\int_B \mathbf{f}(k) dk - \mathbf{n}, E \cdot \nabla_k \mathbf{f} - Q(\mathbf{f}) \right) \end{array} \right)$$

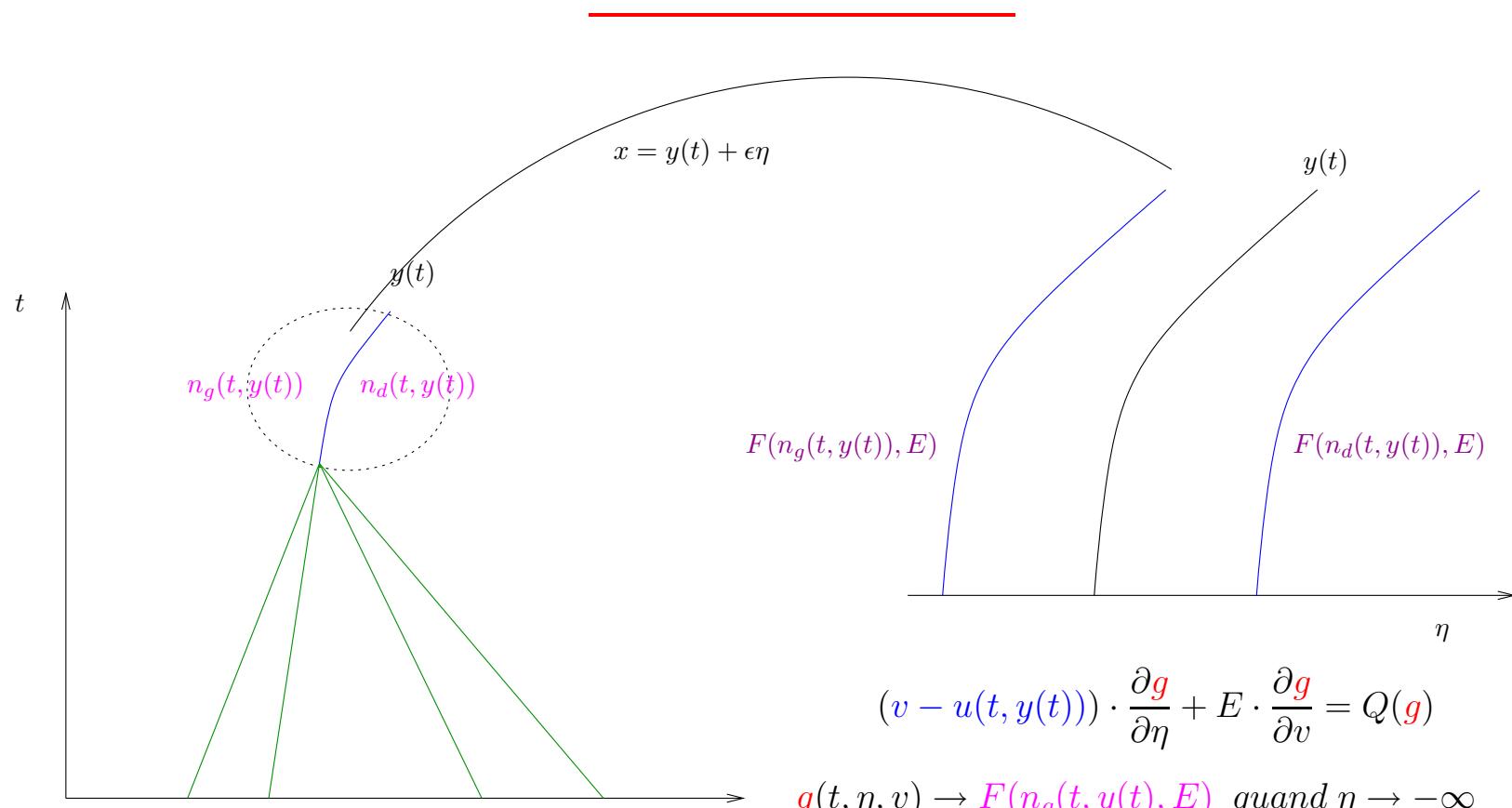
$$D_E = \left\{ \mathbf{f} \in L^1(B); \quad E \cdot \nabla_k \mathbf{f} \in L^1(B) \right\}$$

$$H_E(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{f}) = (0, 0)$$

Solution choc



Solution choc



$$(v - u(t, y(t))) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = Q(g)$$

$g(t, \eta, v) \rightarrow F(n_g(t, y(t), E) \text{ quand } \eta \rightarrow -\infty$

$g(t, \eta, v) \rightarrow F(n_d(t, y(t), E) \text{ quand } \eta \rightarrow +\infty$

Existence du profil de choc

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{g}), \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow -\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1, \textcolor{blue}{E})(v), \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2, \textcolor{blue}{E})(v). \quad (3)$$

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{g}), \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow -\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1, E)(v), \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2, E)(v). \quad (6)$$

Théorème

Soit $n^* \in \mathbb{R}^+$ tel que j est une fonction strictement convexe par rapport à $\textcolor{blue}{n}$ sur $[0, n^*]$.

) Pour qu'une solution de (10)- (12) existe, $\textcolor{magenta}{u}$ doit vérifier la condition de Rankine-Hugoniot

$$\textcolor{magenta}{u} = \frac{j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_2, E) - j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_1, E)}{\textcolor{blue}{n}_2 - \textcolor{blue}{n}_1}.$$

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{g}), \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (7)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow -\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1, E)(v), \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2, E)(v). \quad (9)$$

Théorème Soit $n^* \in \mathbb{R}^+$ tel que j est une fonction strictement convexe par rapport à v sur $[0, n^*]$.

i) Pour qu'une solution de (10)- (12) existe, $\textcolor{magenta}{u}$ doit vérifier la condition de Rankine-Hugoniot

$$\textcolor{magenta}{u} = \frac{j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_2, E) - j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_1, E)}{\textcolor{blue}{n}_2 - \textcolor{blue}{n}_1}.$$

i) Supposons $\textcolor{blue}{n}_1 \geq \textcolor{blue}{n}_2$ (choc entropique). Alors, pour la valeur de $\textcolor{magenta}{u}$ donné au dessus, (10)- (12) a une unique solution à une translation de η près.

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{g}}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{g}), \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (10)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow -\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1, E)(v), \quad (11)$$

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \textcolor{red}{g}(\eta, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2, E)(v). \quad (12)$$

Théorème Soit $n^* \in \mathbb{R}^+$ tel que j est une fonction strictement convexe par rapport à $\textcolor{blue}{v}$ sur $[0, n^*]$.

i) Pour qu'une solution de (10)- (12) existe, $\textcolor{magenta}{u}$ doit vérifier la condition de Rankine-Hugoniot

$$\textcolor{magenta}{u} = \frac{j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_2, E) - j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_1, E)}{\textcolor{blue}{n}_2 - \textcolor{blue}{n}_1}.$$

ii) Supposons $\textcolor{blue}{n}_1 \geq \textcolor{blue}{n}_2$ (choc entropique). Alors, pour la valeur de $\textcolor{magenta}{u}$ donné au dessus, (10)- (12) a une unique solution à une translation de η près .

iii) Si $\textcolor{blue}{n}_2 \geq \textcolor{blue}{n}_1$ (choc non entropique), (10)- (12) n'a pas de solution.

Condition d admissibilité

$$\frac{j(n, E) - j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_1, E)}{n - \textcolor{blue}{n}_1} - \textcolor{violet}{u} \geq 0, \quad \text{for all } n \in]\textcolor{blue}{n}_2, \textcolor{blue}{n}_1[$$

$$\frac{j(n, E) - j(\textcolor{blue}{n}_2, E)}{n - \textcolor{blue}{n}_2} - \textcolor{violet}{u} \leq 0, \quad \text{for all } n \in]\textcolor{blue}{n}_2, \textcolor{blue}{n}_1[$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{n} = \varphi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \textcolor{red}{g} = F(\textcolor{blue}{n})(v)$$

négalité d entropie

$$D(\textcolor{red}{f}) = \int (Q(\textcolor{red}{f}) - E \cdot \partial_v \textcolor{red}{f}) \varphi(\textcolor{red}{f}, v) dv \leq 0$$

$$D(\textcolor{red}{f}) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \textcolor{red}{f} = \textcolor{blue}{F}(\rho, E)$$

$$-D(\textcolor{red}{f}) \geq C(\textcolor{red}{f}) \int (\textcolor{red}{f}(v) - \textcolor{blue}{F}(\rho)(v))^2 M(v) dv$$

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$$\partial_f(\Phi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v)) = \varphi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v)$$

$$\partial_\eta \int (v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \Phi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v) dv = \int (Q(\textcolor{red}{g}) - E \cdot \partial_v \textcolor{red}{g}) \varphi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v) dv \leq 0$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{n} = \varphi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \textcolor{red}{g} = F(\textcolor{blue}{n})(v)$$

négalité d entropie

$$D(\textcolor{red}{f}) = \int (Q(\textcolor{red}{f}) - E \cdot \partial_v \textcolor{red}{f}) \varphi(\textcolor{red}{f}, v) dv \leq 0$$

$$D(\textcolor{red}{f}) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \textcolor{red}{f} = F(\rho, E)$$

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$$\partial_\eta \int (v - \textcolor{violet}{u}) \Phi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v) dv = \int (Q(\textcolor{red}{g}) - E \cdot \partial_v \textcolor{red}{g}) \varphi(\textcolor{red}{g}, v) dv \leq 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\textcolor{blue}{n}_1 \geq n_2$$

$$(v-\textcolor{magenta}{u})\cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial \eta} + E\cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_L),$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_L(-L,v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)(v), \qquad \qquad v-\textcolor{magenta}{u}>0,$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_L(L,v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)(v), \qquad \qquad v-\textcolor{magenta}{u}<0.$$

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_L),$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_L(-L, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)(v), \quad v - \textcolor{magenta}{u} > 0,$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_L(L, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)(v), \quad v - \textcolor{magenta}{u} < 0.$$

Lemme Ce problème a une unique solution $\textcolor{red}{f}_L$ dans \mathcal{A} où \mathcal{A} est défini par

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ \textcolor{red}{f} \in L^1([-L, L] \times \mathbb{R}); \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)(v) \leq \textcolor{red}{f}(\eta, v) \leq \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)(v) \right\}.$$

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_L),$$

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$$\int_u^{+\infty} \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1) dv + \int_{-\infty}^u \textcolor{red}{f}_L(-L, v) dv \geq \int_u^{+\infty} \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1) dv + \int_{-\infty}^u \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2) dv \geq \int_u^{\infty} \textcolor{red}{f}_L(L, v) dv + \int_{-\infty}^u \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2) dv$$

$$(v - \textcolor{magenta}{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial \eta} + E \cdot \frac{\partial \textcolor{red}{f}_L}{\partial v} = Q(\textcolor{red}{f}_L),$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_L(-L, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)(v), \quad v - \textcolor{magenta}{u} > 0,$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_L(L, v) = \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)(v), \quad v - \textcolor{magenta}{u} < 0.$$

Lemme Ce problème a une unique solution $\textcolor{red}{f}_L$ dans \mathcal{A} où \mathcal{A} est défini par

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ \textcolor{red}{f} \in L^1([-L, L] \times \mathbb{R}); \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)(v) \leq \textcolor{red}{f}(\eta, v) \leq \textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)(v) \right\}.$$

$$\int_u^{+\infty} F(n_1)dv + \int_{-\infty}^u \textcolor{red}{f}_L(-L, v)dv \geq \int_u^{+\infty} F(n_1)dv + \int_{-\infty}^u F(n_2)dv \geq \int_u^{\infty} \textcolor{red}{f}_L(L, v)dv + \int_{-\infty}^u F(n_2))dv$$

$$\eta_k = \eta^{L_k}$$

$$\int \textcolor{red}{f}_L(\eta^{L_k}, v)dv = \int_u^{+\infty} F(n_1)dv + \int_{-\infty}^u F(n_2)dv$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f}_{\boldsymbol{k}}(\eta,v)=\textcolor{red}{f}^1_{L_{\boldsymbol{k}}}(\eta+\eta_{\boldsymbol{k}},v)$$

$$n_{1,2}^*=\int \textcolor{red}{f}_{\boldsymbol{k}}(0,v)dv=\int_u^{+\infty}\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)dv+\int_{-\infty}^u\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)dv$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f_k}(\eta,v)=\textcolor{red}{f}_{L_k}^1(\eta+\textcolor{violet}{\eta_k},v)$$

$$n_{1,2}^*=\int \textcolor{red}{f_k}(0,v)dv=\int_u^{+\infty}\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)dv+\int_{-\infty}^u\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)dv$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f_k}\rightarrow f\quad in\quad L^\infty(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R})\quad weak\,\ast$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f_k}(\eta,v)=\textcolor{red}{f}_{L_k}^1(\eta+\textcolor{violet}{\eta_k},v)$$

$$n_{1,2}^*=\int \textcolor{red}{f_k}(0,v)dv=\int_u^{+\infty}\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)dv+\int_{-\infty}^u\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)dv$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f_k}\rightarrow f\quad in\quad L^\infty(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R})\quad weak\,\,*$$

$$\int \textcolor{red}{f}(0,v)dv=\int_u^{+\infty}\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_1)dv+\int_{-\infty}^u\textcolor{blue}{F}(n_2)dv$$

-emme

) $-L_k - \eta_k$ tend vers $-\infty$ quand $k \rightarrow \infty$

$L_k - \eta_k$ tend vers $+\infty$ quand $k \rightarrow \infty$

i) Il existe deux suites μ_k et ν_k et deux valeurs \underline{n} et \bar{n} tels que

$$\lim_{\nu_k \rightarrow -\infty} f(\nu_k, \cdot) = F(\underline{n}, E), \quad v - p.p.$$

$$\lim_{\mu_k \rightarrow +\infty} f(\mu_k, \cdot) = F(\bar{n}, E), \quad v - p.p.$$

lemme

Soit ν_k la suite telle que

$$\lim_{\nu_k \rightarrow +\infty} f(\nu_k, v) = F(n_2)(v), \quad v - a.e.$$

Pour tout $0 < a < \infty$, pour tout $\tilde{\nu}_k \in]\nu_k - a, \nu_k + a[$,

$$\lim_{\tilde{\nu}_k \rightarrow +\infty} f(\tilde{\nu}_k, v) = F(n_2)(v), \quad v - p.p\dots$$

convergence vers la solution entropique

Théorème

Supposons que f_{ini} satisfait

$$0 \leq f_{ini}(x, v) \leq F(n_2) < 1, \quad \nabla_x f_{ini} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d). \quad (13)$$

Alors le problème a une unique solution f_ε telle que $0 \leq f_\varepsilon \leq F(n_2) < 1$. Cette solution satisfait

$$f_\varepsilon \rightarrow f, \quad L^2(0, T, L^2(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d))$$

$$\rho_\varepsilon = \int f_\varepsilon dv \rightarrow \rho, \quad L^q(0, T, L_{x, loc}^p(\mathbb{R}^d))$$

$$f = F(\rho)$$

a)

$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla_x \cdot j(\rho) = 0, \quad (14)$$

b)

$$\partial_t X(\rho) + \nabla_x \cdot G(\rho) \leq 0 \quad (15)$$

où

$$X(\rho) = \int_0^\rho \chi(n) dn$$

avec χ est une fonction de classe C^1 dependant de n et strictement croissante.

$$G'(\rho) = \chi(\rho)j'(\rho)$$

c) La fonction ρ est l'unique solution entropique .

négalité d'entropie

$$-\int (Q(\mathbf{f}) - E \cdot \partial_v \mathbf{f}) \chi(\varphi(\mathbf{f}, v)) dv \leq C(\mathbf{f}) \int (\mathbf{f}(v) - F(n_f)(v))^2 M(v) dv$$