

Dérivation de l'équation de
Boltzmann linéaire :

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(I.)

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§4. L'équation de Schrödinger aléatoire

• modèle microscopique:

$$(RSE) \quad i \partial_t \Psi^w(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta_x + \varepsilon \mathcal{V}^w(x) \right) \Psi^w(t)$$

$\mathcal{V}^w(x) \in \mathbb{R}$, gaussienne: $\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{V}^w(x)] = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{V}^w(x) \mathcal{V}^w(x')] = G(x-x'), \quad \hat{G} \geq 0.$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\mathcal{V}}^w(p) \hat{\mathcal{V}}^w(q)] = \delta(p+q) R(p) R(q)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\mathcal{V}}^w(p) \overline{\hat{\mathcal{V}}^w(q)}] = \delta(p-q) R(p) R(q)$$

$$\text{ou } R = \sqrt{\hat{G}} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

• changement d'échelle:

variable macro. $(X, T, V) = (\varepsilon x, \varepsilon t, v)$

obj: Dynamique effective (macroscopique) sur
l'espace de phase: $|x| = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}), |t| = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})$

$$|v| = \mathcal{O}(1). \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+.$$

Transformation de Wigner

$$\begin{aligned}\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad W_\psi(x, v) &:= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i y \cdot v} \psi\left(x + \frac{y}{2}\right) \bar{\psi}\left(x - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{i y \cdot x} \hat{\psi}\left(v + \frac{y}{2}\right) \bar{\hat{\psi}}\left(v - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy\end{aligned}$$

changement d'échelle.

$$W_\psi^\varepsilon(x, v) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^d} W_\psi\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, v\right).$$

$$\left\langle W_\psi^\varepsilon(x, v), a(x, v) \right\rangle_{L^2} = \left\langle a^w(\varepsilon \pi, D_x) \psi, \psi \right\rangle_{L^2}$$

On veut comprendre la distribution de Wigner (en moyenne)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Q}_t^\varepsilon(J) &:= \mathbb{E} \left[\left\langle W_{\psi(t)}^\varepsilon(x, v), J(x, v) \right\rangle_{L^2} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} J(x, v) \overline{W_{\psi(t)}^\varepsilon(x, v)} dx dv.\end{aligned}$$

où $\psi(t)$ sol. de (RSE), $J \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$

Résultat principal: $d \geq 3$, $\psi_\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon^{\frac{d}{2}} h(\varepsilon \pi) \exp\left(\frac{i S(\varepsilon x)}{\varepsilon}\right)$
 $h \in \mathcal{S}$, $S \in \mathcal{S}$
 $W_{\psi_\varepsilon(t)}^\varepsilon \rightarrow |h(x)|^2 \delta(v - \nabla S(x)) =: F_0(x, v)$

On a $\|\hat{\psi}_\varepsilon(p) \langle p \rangle^{2nd}\|_{L^2} \leq C$. uniformément en ε .

Thm. (Enoki-Yau). $\forall J \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\frac{T}{\varepsilon}}^\varepsilon(J) := \mathbb{E} \iint \overline{J(x,v)} W_{\psi_{\frac{T}{\varepsilon}}^\varepsilon}(x,v) dx dv$$

$$\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \iint \overline{F_T(x,v)} J(x,v) dx dv,$$

où $F_T(x,v)$ est la solution de Boltzmann linéaire,

$$(\text{L Bol}) : \begin{cases} \partial_T F_T + v \cdot \nabla_x F = \int \sigma(u,v) F_T(x,u) du \\ - \int \sigma(u,v) F_T(x,v) dv. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{où } \sigma(u,v) = 4\pi R^2 (u-v) \delta(u^2 - v^2)$$

$$\Phi_T^V(x) = x - Tv, \quad \sigma_0(v) = \int \sigma(u,v) du$$

$$\overline{F_T}(x,v) = e^{-T\sigma_0(v)} F_0(\Phi_T^V(x), v)$$

$$+ e^{T\sigma_0(v)} \int_0^T dt \int du \cdot \sigma(u,v) e^{t\sigma_0(v)} \overline{F_{T-t}}(\Phi_{T-t}^V(x), u)$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 0} e^{-T\sigma_0(v)} \int dV_1 \dots dV_m \int_0^T \dots \int_0^T \delta(T - \sum_{j=0}^m \tau_j) d\tau_0 \dots d\tau_m$$

$$\times \sigma(v, V_1) \sigma(V_1, V_2) \dots \sigma(V_{m+1}, V_m) F_0(x - \sum_{j=0}^m \tau_j V_j, V_m)$$

La série de Dyson pour Boltzmann

§2. La formule de Duhamel

$$H = H_0 + \lambda \mathcal{V}^w, \quad \lambda = \varepsilon^{1/2}$$

$$e^{-itH} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{Duh}_n(t), \quad \text{où}$$

$$\text{Duh}_n(t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{i}\right)^n \underbrace{\int_0^t \cdots \int_0^t}_{n+1} dt_0 \cdots dt_n \delta(t - \sum_{j=1}^n t_j) e^{-it_0 H_0} e^{-it_1 H_0} \cdots e^{-it_n H_0}$$

$$\text{Donc } \psi^w(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi_n(t) + \bar{\psi}_{n_0}(t), \quad n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon) \uparrow \infty.$$

$$\psi_n(t) = \text{Duh}_n(t)(\psi(0)), \quad \bar{\psi}_{n_0}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{i} \int_0^t e^{-i(t-s)H} \mathcal{V} \psi_{n_0-1}(s) ds.$$

En Fourier:

$$\hat{\psi}_n(t, p_0) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{i}\right)^n \underbrace{\int_0^t \cdots \int_0^t}_{n+1} \delta(t - \sum_{j=1}^n t_j) dt_0 \cdots dt_n \cdot \int dp_1 \cdots dp_n \prod_{j=0}^n e^{\frac{it_j p_j^2}{2}}$$

$$\times \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \hat{\mathcal{V}}(p_j - p_{j+1}) \cdot \hat{\psi}_0(p_n)$$

$$=: \lambda^n \int d\vec{p}_{n,0} \hat{K}(t, \vec{p}, n) \mathcal{L}(\vec{p}, n) \hat{\psi}_0(p_n)$$

$$\text{où } K(t, \vec{p}, n) = (-i)^n \int_0^t \cdots \int_0^t \delta(t - \sum_{j=0}^n t_j) dt_0 \cdots dt_n \prod_{j=0}^n e^{\frac{it_j p_j^2}{2}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{p}, n) = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \hat{\mathcal{V}}(p_j - p_{j+1}),$$

$$\delta(t - \sum_{j=0}^n t_j) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\alpha(t - \sum_{j=0}^n t_j)} d\alpha,$$

$$\Rightarrow K(t, \vec{p}, n) = \left(\frac{-i}{2\pi}\right)^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha e^{-i\alpha t} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \dots \int_0^{\infty}}_{n+1} \prod_{j=0}^n \frac{n}{\Gamma} e^{\frac{it_j}{2}(p_j^2 - 2\alpha - 2i\eta)} dt_j$$

$$= \frac{i e^{t\eta}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha e^{-i\alpha t} \prod_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{\alpha - \frac{p_j^2}{2} + i\eta}, \quad \forall \eta > 0$$

Schema de la derivation :

$$\psi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \psi_n(t) + \underbrace{\sum_{n=M}^{n_0-1} \psi_n(t) + \bar{\psi}_{n_0}(t)}_{\text{reste}}$$

$$n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon) = \frac{\gamma |\log \varepsilon|}{\log |\log \varepsilon|}$$

$$\psi_M^{\text{main}}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \psi_n(t),$$

Le but : 1) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_{n=M}^{n_0-1} \psi_n(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$

($t = \frac{T}{\varepsilon}$) 2) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbb{E} \left\| \bar{\psi}_{n_0}(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$

3) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbb{E} \left[W_{\psi_M^{\text{main}}(t)}^\varepsilon(X, V) \right] = \bar{F}_T(X, V),$ sol. de Boltz

pour 3): $\forall J \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$, $\hat{J}_\varepsilon(\xi, v) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2d}} \hat{J}\left(\frac{\xi}{\varepsilon}, v\right)$

$$\mathcal{Q}_t^\varepsilon(J) = \mathbb{E} \iint \overline{\hat{J}_\varepsilon(\xi, v)} \widehat{W}_{\psi(t)}^\varepsilon(\xi, v) d\xi dv$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \iint \overline{\hat{J}_\varepsilon(\xi, v)} \overline{\hat{\psi}(t, \xi - \frac{v}{2})} \hat{\psi}(t, \xi + \frac{v}{2}) d\xi dv$$

$$\psi \sim \psi_M^{\text{main}}$$

$$= \sum_{n, n'=0}^{M-1} \iint \overline{\hat{J}_\varepsilon(\xi, v)} d\xi dv \mathbb{E} \left[\overline{\hat{\psi}_n(t, \xi - \frac{v}{2})} \hat{\psi}_{n'}(t, \xi + \frac{v}{2}) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n, n'=0}^{M-1} \iint \overline{\hat{J}_\varepsilon(\xi, v)} d\xi dv \cdot \lambda^{n+n'} \iint d\vec{p}_{n,0} d\vec{p}'_{n',0} \overline{K(t, \vec{p}, n)} K(t, \vec{p}', n')$$

$$\frac{\delta(p_0 v + \frac{\xi}{2}) \overline{\hat{\psi}_0(p_n)} \hat{\psi}_0(p_{n'}) \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{\hat{g}(p_j - p_{j+1})} \prod_{j=0}^{n'-1} \hat{g}(p'_j - p'_{j+1}) \right]}{\delta(p'_0 v - \frac{\xi}{2})}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{\hat{g}(p_j - p_{j+1})} \prod_{j=0}^{n'-1} \hat{g}(p'_j - p'_{j+1}) \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Wick}}{=} \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{R(p_j - p_{j+1})} \prod_{j=0}^{n'-1} R(p'_j - p'_{j+1}) \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_{n, n'}} \Delta_\pi(\vec{p}, \vec{p}')$$

où $\Delta_\pi(\vec{P}, \vec{P}')$ = produit de fonct. delta
par rapport à une "pairing" π :

Il y a 3 types de fonct. delta:

Type I: $\delta(-P_i + P_{i+1} - P_j + P_{j+1}), \forall i < j$

Type I': $\delta(+P_i - P_{i+1} + P_j - P_{j+1}), \forall i < j$

Type II: $\delta(-P_i + P_{i+1} + P_j - P_{j+1}), \forall i, j$

Pour chaque $\pi \in \Pi_{n, n'}$.

- $n + n' = 2\bar{n} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.
- Pour $0 < i < n, 0 < i' < n'$.
 $P_i, P_{i'}$ apparaissent 2 fois, + et -.
- P_0, P_n q'une fois +
- $P_0, P_{n'}$ q'une fois -

• La structure de delta fonct. $\Delta_\pi(\vec{P}, \vec{P}')$
est déterminée par un graphe $G = G_\pi$.
Parmi ces graphes, ceux dits simple
donnent les termes principaux de Boltzmann.