

On gradient flow and entropy solutions for nonlocal transport equations with nonlinear mobility

Simone FAGIOLI ^{*}, Oliver TSE [†]

We prove the well-posedness of entropy solutions for a wide class of nonlocal transport equations with nonlinear mobility in one spatial dimension,

$$(1) \quad \partial_t \rho_t = \partial_x (\vartheta(\rho_t) \partial_x \mathcal{F}'(\rho_t)) \quad \text{in } (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R},$$

where $\vartheta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a given *mobility* function, and \mathcal{F} is a driving energy functional of the form

$$\mathcal{F}(\rho) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} V(x) \rho(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} W(x-y) \rho(x) \rho(y) dx dy,$$

with external potential $V : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and interaction potential $W : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. When $\vartheta(\rho) = \rho$, the equation reduces to a nonlocal transport equation, and (1) is known to possess a 2-Wasserstein gradient flow structure, and the, by now standard, AGS theory for gradient flows in metric spaces may be employed to study such equations for a general class of driving functionals \mathcal{F} [1]. When ϑ is nonlinear, equation (1) can be derived from models that often appear in the transport phenomena of biological systems with overcrowding prevention, and in the studies of phase segregation, relaxation of fermionic gas and vortex formation in mathematical physics. In contrast to the linear case, the geometric nature of (1) is less understood when ϑ is nonlinear. For example, when $V(x) = -x$ and $W \equiv 0$, (1) reduces to the scalar conservation law

$$\partial_t \rho_t + \partial_x \vartheta(\rho_t) = 0,$$

where ϑ now plays the role of the flux function. Therefore, providing a gradient flow structure to (1) is akin to providing a gradient flow structure for a scalar conservation law. In [2], we shed new light onto the unveiling of a gradient flow structure for (1), but also provide the well-posedness (in the sense of entropy solutions) of (1) for a general class of interaction potentials, including the Newtonian potential. This route is inspired by deterministic particle approximations (DPA) designed for equations like (1) [3], by recent advances in the theory of generalized gradient structures [5], and by the asymptotic limits of such structures [4]. More explicitly, we introduce a DPA for the approximation of (1) that possesses a generalized gradient structure, and show that this approximation converges to the unique entropy solution of (1), which also exhibits a gradient structure. This choice of approximation restricts our analysis to the 1-dimensional setting, because its generalization to higher dimensions is not straightforward.

References

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^{*}Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Scienze dell’Informazione e Matematica Università degli Studi dell’Aquila, Via Vetoio 1, 67100 Coppito, L’Aquila, It. Email: simone.fagioli@univaq.it

[†]Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Eindhoven University of Technology, 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Email: o.t.c.tse@tue.nl