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Search or Article-id (Help | Advanced search) arXiv.org > cond-mat > arXiv:1107.5697 All papers Ŧ **Condensed Matter > Statistical Mechanics** Download: PDF A simple particle model for a PostScript Other formats system of coupled equations with Current browse context: absorbing collision term cond-mat.stat-mech < prev | next > new | recent | 1107 Cedric Bernardin (UMPA-ENSL), Valeria Ricci Change to browse by: (Submitted on 28 Jul 2011) cond-mat math We study a particle model for a simple system of partial differential equations math.PR describing, in dimension \$d\geq 2\$, a two component mixture where light particles move in a medium of absorbing, fixed obstacles; the system consists **References & Citations** in a transport and a reaction equation coupled through pure absorption NASA ADS collision terms. We consider a particle system where the obstacles, of radius \$\var\$, become inactive at a rate related to the number of light particles Bookmark(what is this?) travelling in their range of influence at a given time and the light particles are 📃 🐵 🗶 💀 🖬 🔚 🚽 🔛 🧐 instantaneously absorbed at the first time they meet the physical boundary of an obstacle; elements belonging to the same species do not interact among themselves. We prove the convergence (a.s. w.r.t. the product measure

Comments: To appear on Kinetic and Related Models, Vol. 4, Number 3 Subjects: Statistical Mechanics (cond-mat.stat-mech); Probability (math.PR) Cite as: arXiv:1107.5697 [cond-mat.stat-mech]

associated to the initial datum for the light particle component) of the densities

differential equations in the asymptotics \$ a_n^d n^{-\kappa}\to 0\$ and \$a_n^d \var^{\zeta}\to 0\$, for \$\kappa\in(0,\frac 12)\$ and \$\zeta\in (0,\frac12 - \frac 1 $\{2d\}\$, where $a n^{-1}\$ is the effective range of the obstacles and $n\$ is the

describing the particle system to the solution of the system of partial

(or arXiv:1107.5697v1 [cond-mat.stat-mech] for this version)

Submission history

From: Cedric Bernardin [view email] [v1] Thu, 28 Jul 2011 12:47:35 GMT (34kb)

total number of light particles.

Which authors of this paper are endorsers?