

Interacting Particle systems and (S)PDEs: Modelling, Analysis and Computation

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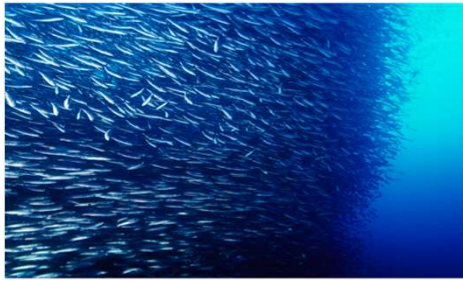
Piscopia Event, November 2022

Overview

- Something about me
- Overview of collective behaviour
 - Interacting Particle System (IPS) and Collective Behaviour
 - Importance of the field
 - Why am I interested in this?
- Interacting Particle Systems and PDEs
- Interacting Particle Systems and Stochastic PDEs – open problems
- Modelling issues

Something about me

- Short CV:
 - PhD 2012 at Imperial College
 - 1 Year postdoc at Warwick
 - 1 year Chapman Fellowship at Imperial
 - Lecturer then Associate Professor at HW
- What have I done since/what are my roles?
 - Built my research group, composed of 3 PhD students, 2 postdocs
 - Awarded Whittaker Prize of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society (2019)
 - Member of the European Mathematical Society
 - Director of Postgraduate Studies for MACS
 - Co-Organiser of the One-World Dynamics seminar
 - Sat various national panels to award grants

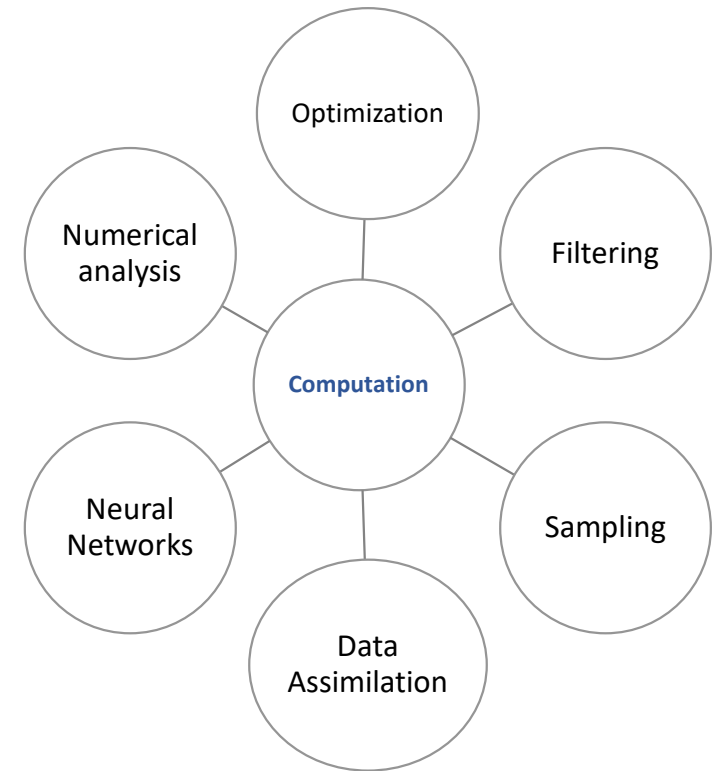
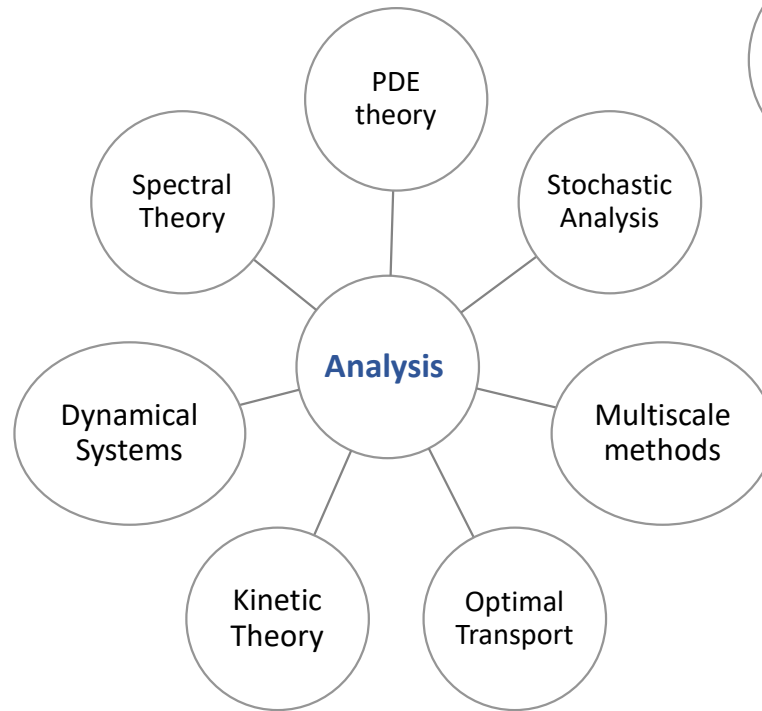
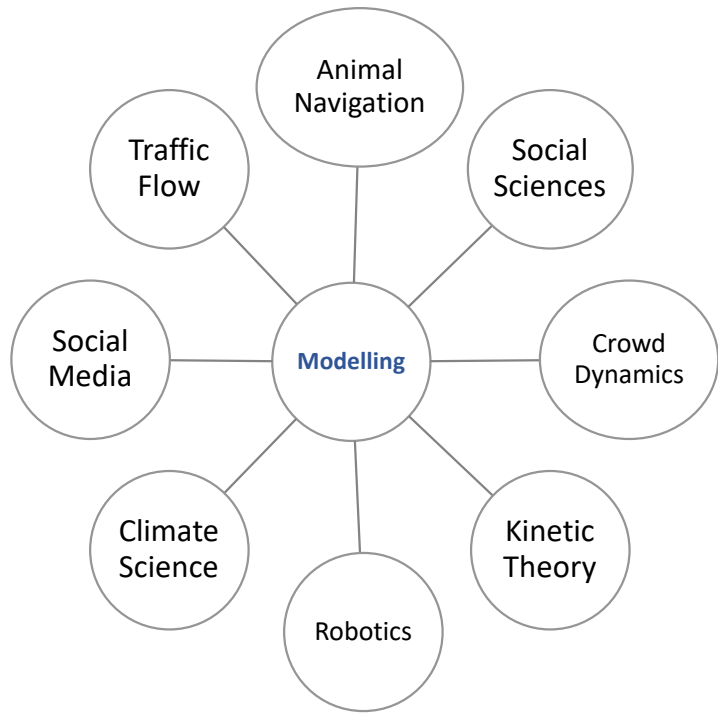


Interacting Particle Systems and Collective behaviour

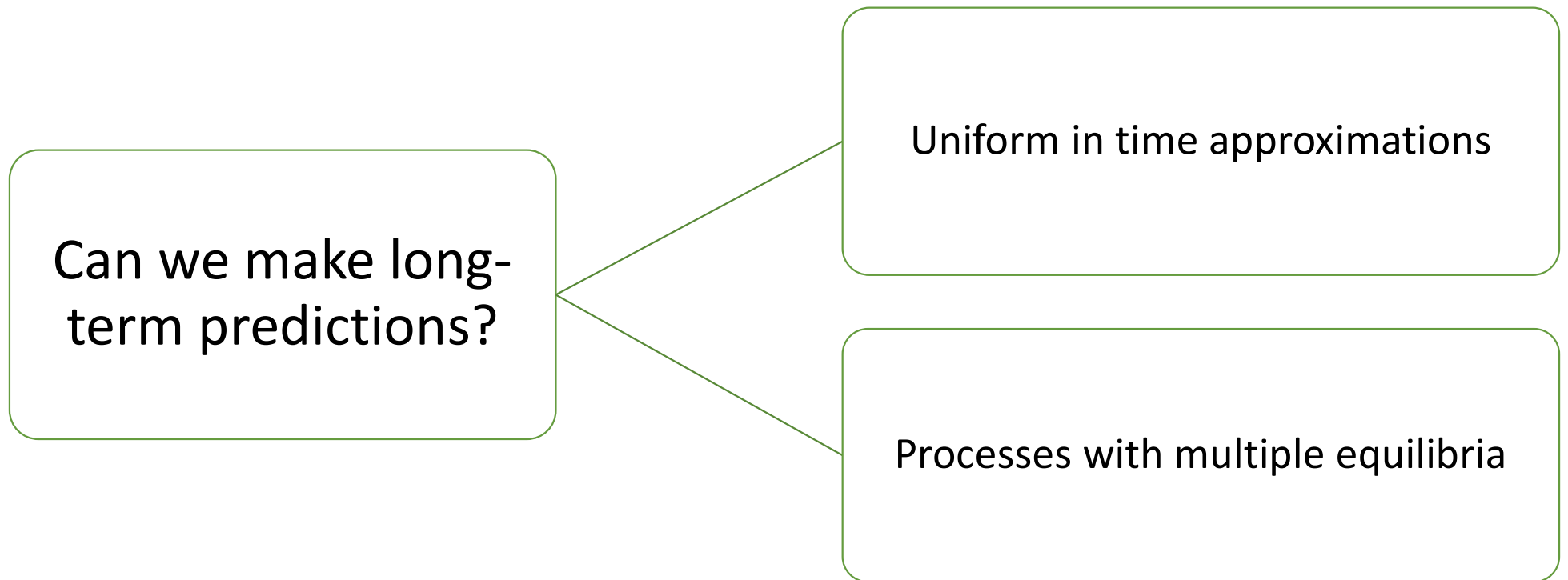
Huge range of authors, from a number of disciplines: Degond, Carrillo, Parisi, Couzin, Barre', Flandoli, Wolfram, Gomes, Evans, Sherratt, Painter, Eftimie, Reich, Stuart, Spiliopoulos, Bertozzi, Bertini, Meleard, Pulvirenti, Calvez, MacKay, Kolokoltsov, Perthame, Zatorska, Theil...

‘We feel that the study of human collective behavior must become the *crisis discipline* response to changes in our social dynamics.’

Stewardship of global collective behaviour
PNAS, June '21



Why am I interested in this?





Processes with multiple equilibria

Relate initial datum to equilibrium selected by the dynamics

What is noise? ODEs, S(O)DEs, PDEs, SPDEs

ODE $dx(t) = f(x(t))dt$ $x(t) \in R$



S(O)DE = ODE + noise $dx(t) = f(x(t))dt + dB_t$



Similarly for PDEs and SPDEs

Interacting Particle systems and PDEs

Interacting Particle System

$$dX_t^i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^n K(X_t^i - X_t^j) dt + dB_t^i$$

$i=1, \dots, N$

↓ $N \rightarrow \infty$

Partial Differential equation

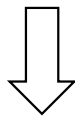
$$\partial_t \rho_t = \partial_x (K * \rho_t) \rho_t + \partial_x^2 \rho_t$$



Interacting Particle systems and SPDEs

Interacting particle system with common noise

$$dX_t^i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^n K(X_t^i - X_t^j) dt + dB_t^i + dW_t$$



Stochastic Partial Differential Equation

$$\partial_t \rho_t = \partial_x (K * \rho_t) \rho_t + \partial_x^2 \rho_t + \partial_x \rho_t dW_t$$

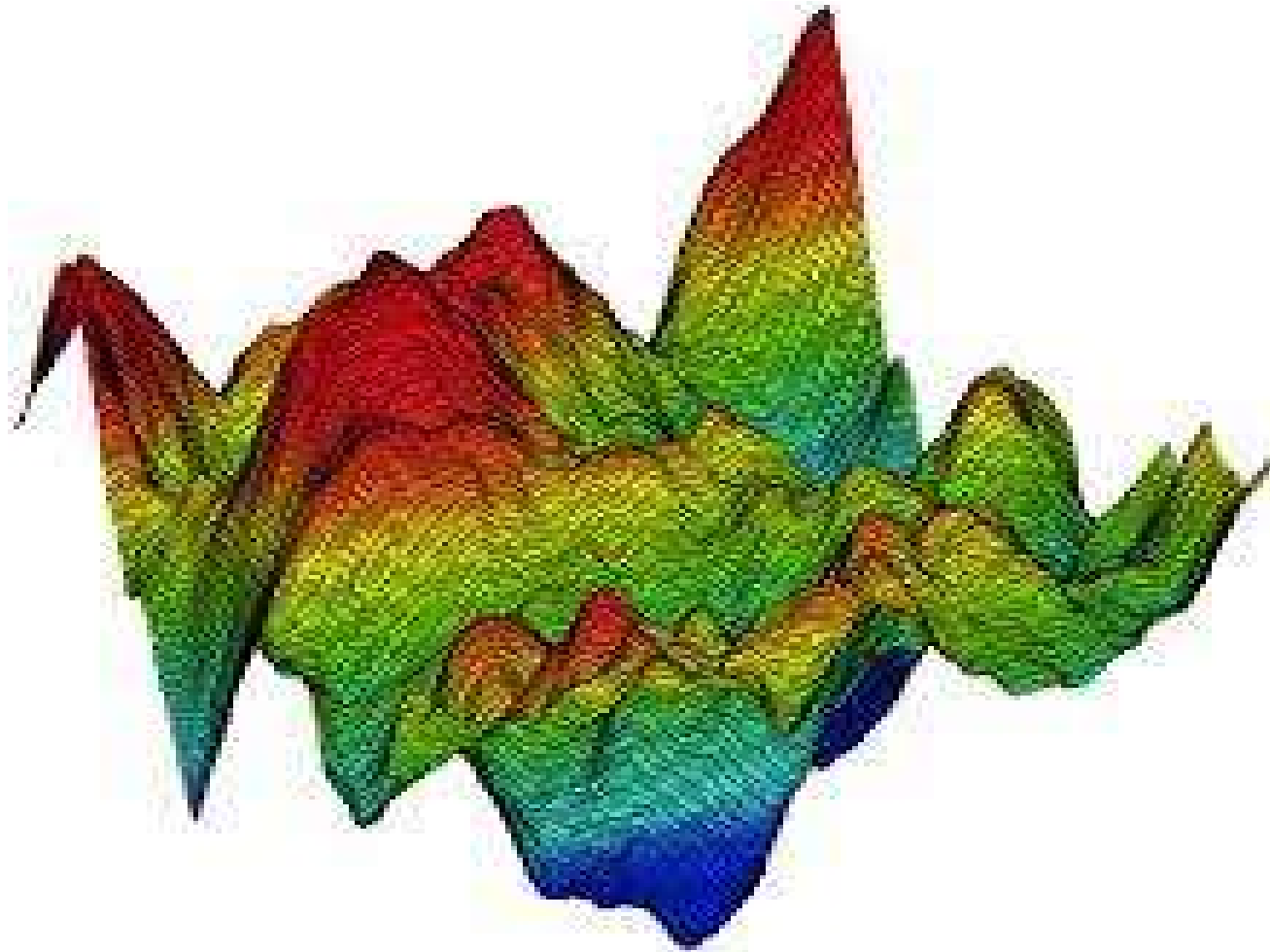
- The above convergence is crucial in filtering/data assimilation
- How do we obtain this?

$$\partial_t \rho_t = \partial_x (K * \rho_t) \rho_t + \partial_x^2 \rho_t + dW_t$$

Modelling Issues – interaction rules

- Who interacts with whom?
 - `All- to-all' interaction (mean field)
 - Sparse interactions
 - Anisotropic interactions
- Type of interaction
 - Velocity alignment
 - Aggregation (position)
 - Short range repulsion/long range attraction
 - Leader-follower models
 - Particles with `intrinsic features'
- Properties of the particle system vs properties of the limiting (S)PDE
- Is it always appropriate to let $N \rightarrow \infty$?

Dual questions biology - simulation



Happy to take any questions!