

Well-posedness results for the transport equation, and applications to the chromatography system

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joint work with

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The $k \times k$ chromatography system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_t u_1 + \partial_x \left(\frac{u_1}{1 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k} \right) = 0 \\ \partial_t u_2 + \partial_x \left(\frac{u_2}{1 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k} \right) = 0 \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ \partial_t u_k + \partial_x \left(\frac{u_k}{1 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k} \right) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

- $u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0, \dots, u_k \geq 0$

The chromatography system

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u_1 + \partial_x \left(\frac{u_1}{1 + u_1 + u_2} \right) = 0 \\ \partial_t u_2 + \partial_x \left(\frac{u_2}{1 + u_1 + u_2} \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- $t \in [0, +\infty[$, $x \in [0, +\infty[$
- $u_1 \geq 0$, $u_2 \geq 0$

Well-posedness of continuity equation

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t w + \operatorname{div}_x [b(t, x)w] = 0 \\ w(0, x) = \bar{w}(x) \end{cases}$$

Hypotheses:

- b bounded, $b \in BV([0, +\infty[\times \mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d)$
- \bar{w} is bounded
- $\exists \rho \in BV([0, +\infty[\times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that

$$\frac{1}{C} \leq \rho \leq C \quad \partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}_x (b\rho) = 0 \quad \text{and technical hypotheses}$$

Then $\exists!$ solution $w \in \mathcal{C}^0([0, +\infty[; L^\infty - w^*)$

Hypotheses:

- $\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R});$
- $\bar{u}_1 \geq 0, \bar{u}_2 \geq 0$
- $\bar{u}_1 + \bar{u}_2 \in BV(\mathbb{R})$

Then:

- Existence + Uniqueness: $\exists!$ distributional solution (u_1, u_2) satisfying
 - 1 (u_1, u_2) is entropy admissible
 - 2 $(u_1, u_2) \in \mathcal{C}^0([0, +\infty[; L^\infty - w^*)$
 - 3 $u_1(t, \cdot) \geq 0, u_2(t, \cdot) \geq 0$ for every t
- $(u_1, u_2) \in \mathcal{C}^0([0, +\infty[; L^1_{\text{loc}} - s)$
- $u_1(t, \cdot) + u_2(t, \cdot) \in BV(\mathbb{R})$ for every t

Chromatography: main result II

Hypotheses:

- $\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$;
- $\bar{u}_1 \geq 0, \bar{u}_2 \geq 0$
- for every $R > 0$, there exists $\delta_R > 0$ such that

$$\bar{u}_1 + \bar{u}_2 \geq \delta_R > 0 \quad \text{in }]-R, R[$$

Then:

- Existence + Uniqueness: $\exists!$ distributional solution (u_1, u_2) satisfying
 - 1 (u_1, u_2) is entropy admissible
 - 2 (u_1, u_2) is bounded
 - 3 $(u_1, u_2) \in C^0([0, +\infty[; L^1_{\text{loc}} - s)$
- $u_1(t, \cdot), u_2(t, \cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ for every t
- $u_1(t, \cdot) \geq 0, u_2(t, \cdot) \geq 0$ for every t
- for every $t, R > 0$, there exists $\delta_{t,R} > 0$ such that

$$\bar{u}_1 + \bar{u}_2 \geq \delta_{t,R} > 0 \quad \text{in }]-R, R[$$