

Ground state asymptotics for a singularly perturbed convection-diffusion operator in a thin cylinder.

ANDREY PIATNITSKI

Affiliation: Narvik University College, Norway

email: andrey@sci.lebedev.ru

The talk focuses on the limit behaviour of a non-trivial solution of the equation

$$\begin{aligned} -\varepsilon \operatorname{div} \left(a \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \nabla u^\varepsilon(x) \right) - \operatorname{div} \left(b \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) u^\varepsilon(x) \right) &= 0 \quad \text{in } G_\varepsilon, \\ \varepsilon a \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \nabla u^\varepsilon \cdot \nu^\varepsilon + b \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \cdot \nu^\varepsilon u^\varepsilon &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial G_\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

with a small positive parameter ε . Here G_ε is a thin cylinder in \mathbb{R}^d :

$$G_\varepsilon = (0, 1) \times (\varepsilon Q),$$

Q is a smooth bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} ; ν is the unit exterior normal on ∂G_ε .

We assume that the coefficients $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(y)$ and $b_j = b_j(y)$ are periodic in y_1 and satisfy the uniform ellipticity conditions,

$$\Lambda^{-1} |\xi|^2 \leq a(y) \xi \cdot \xi \leq \Lambda |\xi|^2, \quad \Lambda > 0, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad y \in G,$$

$a \in L^\infty(G; \mathbb{R}^{d^2})$, $b \in L^\infty(G; \mathbb{R}^d)$ with $G = (0, \infty) \times Q$.

Under these assumptions we study the limit behaviour of u^ε . We show that the leading terms of its asymptotic expansion take the form

$$u^\varepsilon(x) = p_\theta \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \exp \left(\frac{\theta x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) + u^{-,\varepsilon}(x) + u^{+,\varepsilon}(x),$$

where $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $p_\theta(y)$ is a periodic in y_1 positive function, and $u^{-,\varepsilon}(x)$ and $u^{+,\varepsilon}(x)$ are boundary layer functions such that

$$|u^{-,\varepsilon}(x)| \leq C \exp \left(\frac{\theta_- x_1}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad |u^{+,\varepsilon}(x)| \leq C \exp \left(\frac{\theta_+(1-x_1)}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

with $\theta_\pm < \min(0, \theta)$. The sign of θ depends on the sign of the so-called axial effective drift of the convection-diffusion operator

$$Av = -\operatorname{div}(a(y) \nabla v(y)) + b(y) \nabla v(y).$$

The talk is based on joint work with Gregoire Allaire.