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Approximation - diffusion in stochastically forced kinetic equations

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Abstract

We derive the hydrodynamic limit of a kinetic equation where the interactions in velocity are modelled by a linear operator (Fokker-Planck or Linear Boltzmann) and the force in the Vlasov term is a stochastic process with high amplitude and short-range correlation. In the scales and the regime we consider, the hydrodynamic equation is a scalar second-order stochastic partial differential equation. Compared to the deterministic case, we also observe a phenomenon of enhanced diffusion.

Keywords: approximation-diffusion, kinetic equation, hydrodynamic limit

MSC Number: 35Q20 (35R60 60H15 35B40)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Kinetic equations

Let $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$. We denote by \mathbb{T}^N the N -dimensional torus. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. We consider the following kinetic equation

$$\partial_t f + \varepsilon v \cdot \nabla_x f + \bar{E}(t, x) \cdot \nabla_v f = Qf, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{T}^N, v \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (1.1)$$

which is a perturbation of the equation

$$\partial_t f + \bar{E}(t, x) \cdot \nabla_v f = Qf \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{T}^N, v \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (1.2)$$

The operator Q is either the linear Boltzmann (LB) operator

$$Q_{\text{LB}} f = \rho(f)M - f, \quad \rho(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v)dv, \quad M(v) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2}\right), \quad (1.3)$$

or the Fokker-Planck (FP) operator

$$Q_{\text{FP}}f = \text{div}_v(\nabla_v f + vf). \quad (1.4)$$

The force field $\bar{E}(t, x)$ in (1.2) is a Markov, stationary mixing process (see Section 2 for more details). We show in Section 3 that there is a unique, ergodic, invariant measure for (1.2) and that this invariant measure is the law of an invariant solution $(x, v) \mapsto \rho(x)\bar{M}_t(x, v)$ parametrized by $\rho(x)$. See (3.6)-(3.7) for the definition of \bar{M}_t . Consider the solution f to (1.1) starting from a state

$$f_{\text{in}}(x, v) \approx \rho_{\text{in}}(x)\bar{M}_0(x, v). \quad (1.5)$$

Rescale over time intervals of order ε^{-2} :

$$f^\varepsilon(t, x, v) = f(\varepsilon^{-2}t, x, v). \quad (1.6)$$

Then f^ε is solution to the equation

$$\partial_t f^\varepsilon + \frac{v}{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla_x f^\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \bar{E}(\varepsilon^{-2}t, x) \cdot \nabla_v f^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} Q f^\varepsilon, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{T}^N, v \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (1.7)$$

On bounded time intervals $[0, T]$, we expect

$$f^\varepsilon(t, x, v) \approx \rho(x, t)\bar{M}_{\varepsilon^{-2}t}(x, v), \quad (1.8)$$

where ρ is solution to a given equation (the *hydrodynamic* equation) which we would like to identify. We do not prove (1.8), but find the limit equation satisfied by $\rho = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \rho^\varepsilon$, where $\rho^\varepsilon = \rho(f^\varepsilon)$. We show in Theorem 1.2 that ρ satisfies a diffusion equation, where the drift term is a second order differential operator in divergence form with respect to the space-variable x . Showing that ρ^ε is close to ρ with ρ a diffusion (in infinite dimension) is therefore a result of diffusion-approximation (in infinite dimension). See Theorem 1.2 for the precise statement. Theorem 1.1 is concerned with the limit behaviour of the average $\mathbb{E}\rho^\varepsilon$, a deterministic issue. The proof of this result is easier and related to characteristic equations associated to (1.1), which we discuss in the next section.

1.2 Trajectories

The phase space associated to (1.1) is $\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$. Consider the following systems of stochastic differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t &= \varepsilon dV_t, \\ dV_t &= \bar{E}(t, X_t)dt + \text{jumps}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} dX_t &= \varepsilon dV_t, \\ dV_t &= (\bar{E}(t, X_t) - V_t)dt + \sqrt{2}dB_t. \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

In (1.9) the second equation describes the following piecewise deterministic Markov process (PDMP). Consider the Poisson process associated to the times (T_n) and to the probability measure Mdv : the increments $T_{n+1} - T_n$ are i.i.d. with exponential law of parameter 1. At each time $t = T_n$, V_t is jumping to a new value V_{T_n+} chosen at random, according to the probability law Mdv . Between each jump, (V_t) is evolving by the differential equation

$$\frac{dV_t}{dt} = E(t, X_t), \quad T_n < t < T_{n+1}, \quad (1.11)$$

which is coupled with the first equation of (1.9). In (1.10), B_t is an N -dimensional Wiener process. In both the LB case and the FP case, the extra stochastic processes which we introduce are independent of $(\bar{E}(t))$. In this context, the equation (1.1) gives the evolution of the density, with respect to the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{T}_x^N \times \mathbb{R}_v^N$, of the conditional law of (X_t, V_t) : let $\mathcal{F}_t^E = \sigma((\bar{E}_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t})$. If the law of (X_0, V_0) has density f_{in} with respect to the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{T}_x^N \times \mathbb{R}_v^N$, then

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(X_t, V_t) | \mathcal{F}_t^E] = \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(x, v) f_t(x, v) dx dv, \quad (1.12)$$

for all $\varphi \in C_b(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. From (1.12), it follows that

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(X_t)] = \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \varphi(x) \mathbb{E} \rho_t(x) dx, \quad \rho_t = \rho(f_t), \quad (1.13)$$

for all $\varphi \in C_b(\mathbb{T}^N)$.

We are interested in equation (1.7), the associated process is $(X_{\varepsilon-2t}, V_{\varepsilon-2t})$ and the quantity of interest is $\rho_{\varepsilon-2t}$.

We have two main results. The first one, Theorem 1.1, gives the limit behaviour of $\mathbb{E} \rho_{\varepsilon-2t}$. The second one, Theorem 1.2, describes the limit behaviour of $\rho_{\varepsilon-2t}$. The first result should follow from the second one. However, there are various reasons for giving two separate statements:

1. we obtain the limit behaviour of $\mathbb{E} \rho_{\varepsilon-2t}$, by proving the convergence in law of $X_{\varepsilon-2t}$ (hence focusing on the left-hand side of (1.13)),
2. on the contrary, the limit behaviour of $\rho_{\varepsilon-2t}$ is obtained by working at the level of the PDE (1.7),
3. the proof of Theorem 1.1 uses the central limit theorem for martingales. This approach to the limiting behaviour of (1.9) or (1.10) is very classical in a certain mathematical community (see, *e.g.*, the second paragraph of the introduction to [15], and also Chapter 13 of the same reference), but is certainly not familiar to a large group of analysts, and we wanted to emphasize these probabilistic aspects here,
4. in the proof of Theorem 1.1, we introduce some tools and some results that are used later on in the proof of Theorem 1.2; with this progression, the proof of Theorem 1.2, which is quite long, is more gradual.

Note, however, that we establish Theorem 1.1 in the restrictive case of a field \bar{E}_t independent on x .

1.3 Main results

Notations. The three first moments of a function $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N, |v|^2 dv)$ are

$$\rho(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v) dv, \quad J(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v f(v) dv, \quad K(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v \otimes v f(v) dv, \quad (1.14)$$

where $a \otimes b$ is the $N \times N$ rank-one matrix built on $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with ij -th elements $a_i b_j$. We denote by K the second moment of M (due to the particular fact that M is a Maxwellian, this is simply the identity matrix of size $N \times N$):

$$K = K(M) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v \otimes v M(v) dv = \text{Id}_N. \quad (1.15)$$

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $\bar{J}_m(f)$ the total m -th moment of f :

$$\bar{J}_m(f) = \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} |v|^m f(x, v) dx dv. \quad (1.16)$$

Let us also introduce the Banach space

$$G_m = \{f \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N); \bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_m(f) < +\infty\}, \quad (1.17)$$

with norm $\|f\|_{G_m} = \bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_m(f)$. Eventually, we define the diffusion matrix K_{\sharp} and the vector field Ψ of our limit equations by the formula

$$K_{\sharp} = K + \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes [R_0(\bar{E}(0)) + (b-1)R_1(\bar{E}(0))]], \quad (1.18)$$

and

$$\Psi = \mathbb{E} [b\bar{E}(0) \cdot \nabla_x R_1(\bar{E}(0)) + [R_0(\bar{E}(0)) + (b-1)R_1(\bar{E}(0))] \text{div}_x(\bar{E}(0))], \quad (1.19)$$

where $b^{\text{LB}} = 2$ in the case $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$ and $b^{\text{FP}} = 1$ in the case $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$, and where the resolvent R_λ is defined by (2.14).

Deterministic convergence Our first result gives the convergence of the average $\mathbb{E}\rho^\varepsilon$ in the case of a spatially constant \bar{E} .

Theorem 1.1. *Let K_{\sharp} be defined by (1.18). Let $f_{\text{in}} \in G_3$ be non-negative. Let (\bar{E}_t) be a mixing force process according to Definition 2.2. Let $f^\varepsilon \in C([0, T]; L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N))$ be the mild solution to (1.7) with initial condition f_{in} , in the sense of Definition 4.1 or 4.2, depending on the nature of the collision operator Q . Let $r^\varepsilon = \mathbb{E}\rho(f^\varepsilon)$. Assume that f_{in} has the following structure:*

$$f_{\text{in}}(x, v) = \rho_{\text{in}}(x)g(v), \quad (1.20)$$

where $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\rho(g) = 1$. Then, $r^\varepsilon \rightarrow r$ in $C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N) - \text{weak})$, where r is the solution to the diffusion equation

$$\partial_t r - \operatorname{div}_x(K_{\sharp} \nabla_x r) = 0, \quad (1.21)$$

with initial condition

$$r(0) = r_{\text{in}}. \quad (1.22)$$

We show in (5.31) that $K_{\sharp} \geq K$. It is a remarkable fact that the stochastic forcing term \bar{E}_t has an influence on the diffusion matrix at the limit, and that it increases the diffusion effects. Note that the influence of stochastic mixing forcing terms in kinetic equations has also been investigated in [18, 12]. The context and the results in these two papers are different from the present one however. Indeed,

1. the starting kinetic equations in [18, 12] are not collisional,
2. In [18, 12], in the scaling that is considered, a collisional kinetic equation is obtained at the limit. The collision operator (an operator acting on functions of the variable v thus) is a diffusion operator. At the level of trajectories, this operator appears due to the convergence of the velocity V_t of particles to a diffusion like equation (1.10) with $E = 0$.

Diffusion-approximation Our main result of diffusion-approximation for ρ^ε is the following one.

Theorem 1.2. *Let K_{\sharp} and Ψ be defined by (1.18) and (1.19) respectively.. Let $f_{\text{in}}^\varepsilon \in G_3$ be non-negative. Let $\bar{\sigma} > 2 + \frac{3}{2}N$. Let (\bar{E}_t) be a mixing force field on $H^{\bar{\sigma}}(\mathbb{T}^N; \mathbb{R}^N)$ according to Definition 2.1. Let $f^\varepsilon \in C([0, T]; L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N))$ be the mild solution to (1.7) with initial condition $f_{\text{in}}^\varepsilon$, in the sense of Definition 4.1 or 4.2, depending on the nature of the collision operator Q . Let $\rho^\varepsilon = \rho(f^\varepsilon)$. Assume the convergence*

$$\rho(f_{\text{in}}^\varepsilon) \rightarrow \rho_{\text{in}} \text{ in } L^1(\mathbb{T}^N), \text{ with } \rho_{\text{in}} \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^N). \quad (1.23)$$

Let K_{\sharp} and Ψ be defined by (1.18) and (1.19) respectively. Then, for all $\bar{\sigma} \geq \sigma > 2 + \frac{3}{2}N$, (ρ^ε) converges in law on $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ to ρ , the weak solution in the sense of Definition 6.1 of the stochastic equation

$$d\rho = \operatorname{div}_x(K_{\sharp} \nabla_x \rho + \Psi \rho) dt + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{div}_x(\rho S^{1/2} dW(t)), \quad (1.24)$$

with initial condition

$$\rho(0) = \rho_{\text{in}}. \quad (1.25)$$

In (1.24), $W(t)$ is a cylindrical Wiener process on $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$, and $S^{1/2}$ is the Hilbert-Schmidt operator on $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$ defined in Section 6.5.1.

Remark 1.1 (Stratonovitch Formulation). The Stratonovitch formulation of (1.24) is

$$d\rho = \operatorname{div}_x(\tilde{K}_\sharp \nabla_x \rho + \tilde{\Psi} \rho) dt + \tilde{F} \cdot \nabla \rho dt + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{div}_x(\rho \circ S^{1/2} dW(t)), \quad (1.26)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{K}_\sharp &= K + (b-1) \mathbb{E} [R_1(\bar{E}(0))], \\ \Psi &= \mathbb{E} [b \bar{E}(0) \cdot \nabla_x R_1(\bar{E}(0)) + (b-1) R_1(\bar{E}(0)) \operatorname{div}_x(\bar{E}(0))], \end{aligned}$$

and $F = -\operatorname{div}(\mathbb{E}[R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(0)])$, with $b^{\text{LB}} = 2$, $b^{\text{FP}} = 1$.

Note the weak mode of convergence of ρ^ε in Theorem 1.2. It is weak in the probabilistic sense (convergence in law). This is inherent to the limit theorems (like the Donsker theorem) which lay the bases of diffusion-approximation results. The convergence is weak with respect to the space-variable also. We obtain below a bound in G_3 on f^ε thus by interpolation a better convergence than convergence in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ holds. But this is still in a space with negative non linearity. We intend to improve this point, and to consider non-linear equations in a similar regime, in a future work. A final remark in this direction is that if \bar{E} is spatially independent, then the spatial derivatives of f^ε satisfy the same equation as f^ε so that if the spatial derivatives of $f_{\text{in}}^\varepsilon$ are in G_3 we have a bound in $W^{1,1}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ and obtain strong convergence.

The plan of the paper is the following one. In Section 2 we describe the type of forcing field $\bar{E}(t)$ which we consider. In Section 3, we prove some mixing properties and compute the invariant measures for the unperturbed equation (1.2). In Section 4, we solve the Cauchy Problem for the kinetic equation (1.1). In Section 5, we prove Theorem 1.1 (deterministic limit). In Section 6, we establish our main result of approximation-diffusion, Theorem 1.2.

Note that the present paper is quite long. There are various reasons for these, first the fact that the whole proof of Theorem 1.2 requires many step. However, the heart of our diffusion-approximation result is the computations done by the perturbed test-function method in Section 6.1. An other reason for the length of the paper is that we have taken the care to present all the details of some intuitive facts, like the statements of Theorem 4.3 or Theorem B.1 for example. Indeed, semi-groups, generator and Markov processes in infinite dimension require some circumspection. With that regard, we have used in particular the references [10] and [19].

2 Mixing force field

Let $\bar{\sigma} > 2 + \frac{3}{2}N$ and let $F = H^{\bar{\sigma}}(\mathbb{T}^N; \mathbb{R}^N)$. This is the state space for the mixing force field \bar{E} . Let $(\bar{E}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a stationary, homogeneous Markov process of generator A over F (the generator is defined according to the theory developed in Appendix B). Let $P(t, \mathbf{e}, B)$ be a transition function for (\bar{E}_t) associated to the filtration generated by (\bar{E}_t) (see, e.g., [10, p. 156] for the definition), satisfying the Chapman-Kolmogorov relation

$$P(t+s, \mathbf{e}, B) = \int_F P(s, \mathbf{e}_1, B) dP(t, \mathbf{e}, d\mathbf{e}_1), \quad (2.1)$$

for all $s, t \geq 0$, $\mathbf{e} \in F$, B Borel subset of F . Let $\mathcal{P}(F)$ be the set of Borel probability measures on F . By [10, p. 157], up to a modification of the probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , say into a probability space $(\tilde{\Omega}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}})$, there exists a collection $\{\mathbb{P}_\mu; \mu \in \mathcal{P}(F)\}$ of probability measures and some Markov processes $(E(t, s))_{t \geq s}$ with transition function P such that, $\mathbb{P}_\mu(E(s, s) \in D_0) = \mu(D_0)$ for all Borel subset D_0 of F . When μ is the Dirac mass $\mu = \delta_{\mathbf{e}}$, we use the shorter notation $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}$ instead of $\mathbb{P}_{\delta_{\mathbf{e}}}$. By [10, p. 157] additionally, for all $D \in \mathcal{F}$, $\mathbf{e} \mapsto \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}(D)$ is Borel measurable. Let \mathbf{e}_0 be a random variable on F of law μ . We do a slight abuse of notation and denote by $(E(t, s; \mathbf{e}_0), \mathbb{P})$ the couple $(E(t, s), \mathbb{P}_\mu)$. This means that the finite-dimensional distribution of both processes are the same, *i.e.*

$$\mathbb{P}(E(t_1, s; \mathbf{e}_0) \in D_1, \dots, E(t_n, s; \mathbf{e}_0) \in D_n) = \mathbb{P}_\mu(E(t_1, s) \in D_1, \dots, E(t_n, s) \in D_n), \quad (2.2)$$

for all $s \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_n$, and D_1, \dots, D_n Borel subsets of F . For simplicity, we use the notation $E(t; \mathbf{e})$, or $E_t(\mathbf{e})$, instead of $E(t, 0; \mathbf{e})$. Note that, by iteration of (2.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\bar{E}(0) \in D_0, \bar{E}(t_1) \in D_1, \dots, \bar{E}(t_n) \in D_n) \\ &= \int_{D_0} \dots \int_{D_{n-1}} P(t_n - t_{n-1}, \mathbf{e}_{n-1}, D_n) P(t_{n-1} - t_{n-2}, \mathbf{e}_{n-2}, d\mathbf{e}_{n-1}) \dots P(t_1, \mathbf{e}_0, d\mathbf{e}_1) d\nu(\mathbf{e}_0) \\ &= \mathbb{P}_\nu(E(t_1, 0) \in D_1, \dots, E(t_n, 0) \in D_n), \quad (2.3) \end{aligned}$$

where ν is the law of $\bar{E}(0)$. Therefore \bar{E}_t and $E_t(\bar{E}_0)$ have the same finite-dimensional distributions: \bar{E}_t is a version $E_t(\bar{E}_0)$. The probability space $\tilde{\Omega}$ used in [10, p. 157] to define the probability measures $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}$ is the path-space $F^{[0, +\infty)}$ (the σ -algebra $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is the product σ -algebra). Assume in addition that (\bar{E}_t) is càdlàg. Then it is clear that we can take the Skorohod space $D([0, +\infty); F)$ as a path space to define $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}$. The σ -algebra $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is then the trace of the product σ -algebra, which coincide with the Borel σ -algebra when the Skorohod topology is considered on $D([0, +\infty); F)$. In this context, it holds true that $\mathbf{e} \mapsto \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}(D)$ is Borel measurable for all $D \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ (see the proof of Proposition 1.2 p. 158 in [10]). To sum up (see [22, Section I-3]), if (\bar{E}_t) is càdlàg, we can assume that $t \mapsto E(t, s; \mathbf{e})$ is càdlàg, for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{e} \in F$. As a last remark, note that it is always possible, using the Kolmogorov extension theorem, to build a càdlàg stationary process $(\check{E}(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ indexed by $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with the finite-dimensional distributions

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\check{E}(s) \in D_0, \check{E}(s + t_1) \in D_1, \dots, \check{E}(s + t_n) \in D_n) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(\bar{E}(0) \in D_0, \bar{E}(t_1) \in D_1, \dots, \bar{E}(t_n) \in D_n), \quad (2.4) \end{aligned}$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq t_1, \dots, t_n$. Instead of adding a new notation $(\check{E}(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$, we simply denote this process by $(\bar{E}(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$. We also denote by (\mathcal{G}_t^E) the usual augmentation (*cf.* [22, Definition (4.13), Section I-4]) of the canonical filtration (\mathcal{F}_t) on $D([0, +\infty); F)$ with respect to the family $(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}})_{\mathbf{e} \in F}$. In successive order, (\mathcal{F}_t) is the filtration generated by the evaluation maps (π_t) , $\pi_t(\omega) = \omega(t)$; \mathcal{F}_t^* is the intersection over $\mathbf{e} \in F$ of the σ -algebras $\mathcal{F}_t^{\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}}$ obtained by completing \mathcal{F}_t with $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}$ -negligible sets; and \mathcal{G}_t is \mathcal{F}_{t+}^* :

$$\mathcal{G}_t = \bigcap_{s > t} \mathcal{F}_s^*. \quad (2.5)$$

Definition 2.1 (Mixing force field). Let $(\bar{E}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a càdlàg, stationary, homogeneous Markov process of generator A , in the sense of Appendix B, over F . We say that $(\bar{E}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a mixing force field if the conditions (2.6), (2.7), (2.9), (2.13), (2.16) below are satisfied.

Our first hypothesis is that there exists a stable ball: there exists $R \geq 0$ such that: almost-surely, for all \mathbf{e} with $\|\mathbf{e}\|_F \leq R$, for all $t \geq 0$,

$$\|E(t; \mathbf{e})\|_F \leq R. \quad (2.6)$$

Our second hypothesis is about the law ν of \bar{E}_t . We assume that it is supported in the ball \bar{B}_R of F (therefore, it has moments of all orders) and that it is centred:

$$\int_F \mathbf{e} d\nu(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}_t] = 0, \quad (2.7)$$

for all $t \geq 0$. Note that a consequence of this hypothesis is that: almost-surely, for all $t \geq 0$,

$$\|\bar{E}_t\|_F \leq R. \quad (2.8)$$

Our third hypothesis is a mixing hypothesis: we assume that there exists a continuous, non-increasing, positive and integrable function $\gamma_{\text{mix}} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$ such that, for all probability measures μ, μ' on F , for all random variables $\mathbf{e}_0, \mathbf{e}'_0$ on F of law μ and μ' respectively, there is a coupling $((E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0))_{t \geq 0}, (E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0))_{t \geq 0})$ of $((E_t(\mathbf{e}_0))_{t \geq 0}, (E_t(\mathbf{e}'_0))_{t \geq 0})$ such that

$$\mathbb{E} \|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F \leq R \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t), \quad (2.9)$$

for all $t \geq 0$. Typically, we expect γ_{mix} to be of the form $\gamma_{\text{mix}}(t) = C_{\text{mix}} e^{-\beta_{\text{mix}} t}$, $\beta_{\text{mix}} > 0$ (see the example treated in Section 2.3 for instance).

2.1 Some consequences of the mixing hypothesis

Let φ be a Lipschitz continuous function on F . We have

$$\mathbb{E} \varphi(E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0)) = \langle e^{tA} \varphi, \mu \rangle$$

(where e^{tA} denote the semi-group associated to A : $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} \varphi(E_t) = e^{tA} \varphi(\mathbf{e})$). From (2.9), it follows that

$$|\langle e^{tA} \varphi, \mu \rangle - \langle e^{tA} \varphi, \mu' \rangle| \leq \|\varphi\|_{\text{Lip}} R \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t), \quad (2.10)$$

for all $t \geq 0$. Let ν denote the law of $(\bar{E}(t))$ and let $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_R$. We will use (2.10) in particular when $\mathbf{e}_0 = \mathbf{e}$ a.s. and \mathbf{e}'_0 has law ν . Then (2.10) gives the following mixing estimate:

$$\|e^{tA} \varphi(\mathbf{e}) - \langle \varphi, \nu \rangle\|_F \leq R \|\varphi\|_{\text{Lip}} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t), \quad (2.11)$$

for all $t \geq 0$, for all $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_R$. The estimate (2.11) has an extension to quadratic functionals: for all linear and continuous $\Lambda: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, for all bi-linear and continuous $q: F \times F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have, for all $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_R$,

$$\|e^{tA} [\Lambda + q](\mathbf{e}) - \langle \Lambda + q, \nu \rangle\|_F \leq R (\|\Lambda\|_{B(F)} + 2R \|q\|_{B(F \times F)}) \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t), \quad (2.12)$$

where $\|\Lambda\|_{B(F)}$ is the norm of the linear form of Λ and $\|q\|_{B(F \times F)}$ is the norm of the bi-linear form of q . Note that, actually, $\langle \Lambda, \nu \rangle = 0$ by (2.7). The factor \mathbf{R} in front of $\|q\|_{B(F \times F)}$ in (2.12) is due to the decomposition (recall that $\mathbf{e}_0 = \mathbf{e}$ a.s. and \mathbf{e}'_0 has law ν)

$$e^{tA}q(\mathbf{e}) - \langle q, \nu \rangle = \mathbb{E} [q(E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0), E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0)) - q(E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0), \mathbb{E}_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0))] \\ + \mathbb{E} [q(E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0), E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)) - q(E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0), E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0))].$$

We have indeed

$$|e^{tA}q(\mathbf{e}) - \langle q, \nu \rangle| \leq \|q\|_{B(F \times F)} \mathbb{E} [(\|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0)\|_F + \|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F) \|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F] \\ \leq 2\mathbf{R}\|q\|_{B(F \times F)} \mathbb{E} \|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F \quad \text{by (2.6),} \\ \leq 2\mathbf{R}^2 \|q\|_{B(F \times F)} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t) \quad \text{by (2.9).}$$

Without loss of generality (as we can rescale γ_{mix} if we rescale \mathbf{R}), we assume

$$\|\gamma_{\text{mix}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)} = 1. \quad (2.13)$$

Using (2.11), the resolvent

$$R_\lambda \varphi(\mathbf{e}) := \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} (e^{tA} \varphi)(\mathbf{e}) dt, \quad (2.14)$$

is well defined for all $\lambda \geq 0$, $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_\mathbf{R}$ and all $\varphi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is Lipschitz continuous and satisfies the cancellation condition $\langle \varphi, \nu \rangle = 0$. Using (2.7), we can therefore define $R_\lambda \varphi_h(\mathbf{e})$ for $\lambda \geq 0$, where $\varphi_h(e) = \langle e, h \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$. Moreover by (2.11), there exists $T_\lambda: F \rightarrow F$ such that $R_\lambda \varphi_h(\mathbf{e}) = \langle T_\lambda(e), h \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$. By a slight abuse of notation, we write $R_\lambda(\mathbf{e}) = T_\lambda(e)$. By (2.9) (with $\mathbf{e}_0 = \mathbf{e}$ a.s. and $\mathbf{e}'_0 \sim \nu$) and (2.13), we have

$$\|R_0(\mathbf{e})\|_F \leq \mathbf{R}, \quad (2.15)$$

for all \mathbf{e} with $\|\mathbf{e}\|_F \leq \mathbf{R}$. Eventually, let $\Lambda: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a linear functional. Then, with the notations above, $\varphi_\Lambda := \Lambda \circ R_0$ is a map $F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The generator A acts on φ_Λ and on the square of φ_Λ and we will assume that there exists a constant $C_\mathbf{R}^0 \geq 0$ such that the following bounds are satisfied:

$$|[A|\varphi_\Lambda|^2](\mathbf{e})| \leq C_\mathbf{R}^0 \|\Lambda\|_{B(F)}^2, \quad |[A\varphi_\Lambda](\mathbf{e})| \leq C_\mathbf{R}^0 \|\Lambda\|_{B(F)}, \quad (2.16)$$

for all \mathbf{e} with $\|\mathbf{e}\|_F \leq \mathbf{R}$.

2.2 Covariance

Our mixing hypothesis has the following consequence on the covariances of (E_t) and (\bar{E}_t) : let

$$\Gamma_{\mathbf{e}}(s, t) = \mathbb{E} [E_s(\mathbf{e}) \otimes E_t(\mathbf{e})], \quad \bar{\Gamma}(t) = \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(t) \otimes \bar{E}(0)]. \quad (2.17)$$

Let $t \geq s \geq r \geq 0$. Conditioning on \mathcal{G}_{t-s}^E , we have

$$\Gamma_{\mathbf{e}}(t-r, t-s) = e^{(t-s)A} (e^{(s-r)A} \theta \otimes \theta)(\mathbf{e}), \quad \theta(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{e}$$

It follows from (2.12) that, for all \mathbf{e} with $\|\mathbf{e}\|_F \leq \mathbf{R}$,

$$\|\Gamma_{\mathbf{e}}(t-r, t-s) - \bar{\Gamma}(s-r)\|_F \leq 2\mathbf{R}^2 \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t-s). \quad (2.18)$$

Note also that, for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{T}^N$, we have

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{ij}(t, x, y) = \mathbb{E} \left([\bar{E}_t(x)]_i [\bar{E}_0(y)]_j \right) = \int_{\bar{B}_{\mathbf{R}}} e^{tA} \pi_{x,i}(\mathbf{e}) \pi_{y,j}(\mathbf{e}) d\nu(\mathbf{e}),$$

where $\pi_{x,i}(\mathbf{e}) := \mathbf{e}_i(x)$. Consequently, (2.12) implies that

$$\|\bar{\Gamma}_{ij}(t)\|_{H^{\bar{\sigma}}(\mathbb{T}_x^N \times \mathbb{T}_y^N)} \leq 2\mathbf{R}^2 \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t), \quad (2.19)$$

for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

2.3 Some simple examples

Let $(E_n(\mathbf{e}))_{n \geq 0}$ be a Markov chain on F with $E_0(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{e}$, and let $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a Poisson process of rate 1 ($N_0 = 0$) independent on (E_n) . We assume that the ball $\bar{B}_{\mathbf{R}}$ of F is stable by (E_n) , that $(E_n(\mathbf{e}))_{n \geq 0}$ has the invariant measure ν and the mixing property

$$\mathbb{E} \|E_n^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_n^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\| \leq C\mathbf{R}\gamma^n, \quad (2.20)$$

where $\gamma < 1$ for a coupling $(E_n^*(\mathbf{e}_0), E_n^*(\mathbf{e}'_0))$ of $(E_n(\mathbf{e}_0), E_n(\mathbf{e}'_0))$. Let

$$E(t, s; \mathbf{e}_0) = E_{N_{t-s}}(\mathbf{e}_0) \quad (2.21)$$

and let $\bar{E}_t = E(t, 0; \bar{\mathbf{e}}_0)$, where $\bar{\mathbf{e}}_0$ is a random variable of law ν independent on $(E_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$. Then (\bar{E}_t) is a stationary process (it is a time-homogeneous Markov process and is initially at equilibrium). It is càdlàg, it satisfies (2.6), (2.7) if ν is centred, and also (2.9) since

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(N_t = n) \mathbb{E} \|E_n^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_n^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F \\ &\leq C\mathbf{R} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{t^n}{n!} \gamma^n = C\mathbf{R} e^{-(1-\gamma)t} =: \mathbf{R} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t). \end{aligned}$$

Let us simplify still by considering the situation where $E_{n+1}(\mathbf{e})$ is drawn *independently* on $E_n(\mathbf{e})$, with law ν . We can then consider the synchronous coupling $(E_n^*(\mathbf{e}_0), E_n^*(\mathbf{e}'_0))$ of $(E_n(\mathbf{e}_0), E_n(\mathbf{e}'_0))$ which is such that $E_n^*(\mathbf{e}_0) = E_n^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)$ for all $n \geq 1$. It gives us

$$\mathbb{E} \|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\|_F \leq 2\mathbf{R} \mathbb{P}(N_t = 0) = 2\mathbf{R} e^{-t}.$$

In addition, the semi-group, generator and resolvent R_0 have the explicit forms

$$e^{tA}\varphi(\mathbf{e}) = e^{-t}\varphi(\mathbf{e}) + (1 - e^{-t})\langle\varphi, \nu\rangle,$$

and

$$A\varphi(\mathbf{e}) = \langle\varphi, \nu\rangle - \varphi(\mathbf{e}), \quad R_0\varphi(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{e}.$$

From these formula, we deduce the second inequality in (2.16) with $C_{\mathbb{R}}^0 \geq \mathbb{R}$. The first inequality in (2.16) is obtained with any $C_{\mathbb{R}}^0 \geq 2\mathbb{R}^2$.

An other instance of mixing force field is a function $\eta(X_t)$, $\eta: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow F$, of an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process (X_t) on \mathbb{R}^m :

$$dX_t = -X_t dt + \sqrt{2}dB_t, \tag{2.22}$$

where (B_t) is a Wiener process on \mathbb{R}^m . We choose η Lipschitz and taking values in the ball $\bar{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ of F . We will not develop that example much, but simply check that the mixing condition (2.9) is also satisfied here. Since η is Lipschitz, it is sufficient to check it directly on (X_t) . We use once again a synchronous coupling: let

$$X^*(t; X_0) = e^{-t}X_0 + \sqrt{2} \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)}dB_s, \quad X^*(t; X'_0) = e^{-t}X'_0 + \sqrt{2} \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)}dB_s$$

and let $\gamma_{\text{mix}}(t) = C_{\text{mix}}e^{-t}$, where C_{mix} is a constant. Then

$$e^t|X^*(t; X_0) - X^*(t; X'_0)| \leq |X_0| + |X'_0|,$$

hence (2.9) is satisfied provided we limit ourselves to initial laws μ and μ' with first moment below a given threshold. This is not a limitation since the invariant measure associated to (2.22), which is Gaussian, has a finite first moment.

2.4 Mixing force process

In Theorem 1.1 and Section 5, we consider the case where \bar{E}_t is independent on x . This means that the state space is \mathbb{R}^N , and (\bar{E}_t) is simply a process on \mathbb{R}^N . In this simpler framework, the notion of mixing force field is reduced to the following notion of mixing force process.

Definition 2.2 (Mixing force process). Let (\bar{E}_t) be a càdlàg, stationary, homogeneous Markov process of generator A over \mathbb{R}^N . We say that (\bar{E}_t) is a mixing force process if the conditions (2.23), (2.24), (2.25) below are satisfied.

Condition (2.23) is the condition of localization

$$|E(t; \mathbf{e})| \leq \mathbb{R}, \tag{2.23}$$

almost-surely, for all $t \geq 0$, for all $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$, where $\bar{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the closed ball of center 0 and radius \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{R}^N . We require then that the invariant measure ν of (E_t) is supported in $\bar{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \mathbf{e} d\nu(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}_t] = 0. \tag{2.24}$$

The mixing hypothesis is

$$\mathbb{E}\|E_t^*(\mathbf{e}_0) - E_t^*(\mathbf{e}'_0)\| \leq R\gamma_{\text{mix}}(t), \quad (2.25)$$

like in (2.9), except that now, \mathbf{e}_0 and \mathbf{e}'_0 are random variables on \mathbb{R}^N . Note in particular that $F \subset C_b(\mathbb{T}^N; \mathbb{R}^N)$. Therefore, if (\bar{E}_t) is a mixing force field, then, for each $x \in \mathbb{T}^N$, $(\bar{E}_t(x))$ is a mixing force process.

3 Unperturbed equation: ergodic properties

We consider first the equation

$$\partial_t f_t + \bar{E}(t) \cdot \nabla_v f_t = Q f_t \quad t > 0, v \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (3.1)$$

where $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$ or $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$. In (3.1), $\bar{E}(t)$ should stand for $\bar{E}(x, t)$, where $(\bar{E}(t))$ is a mixing force field, since (3.1) is the instance of Equation 1.1 obtained for $\varepsilon = 0$. However, x is just a parameter and we may as well consider that $(\bar{E}(t))$ is a mixing force process. Thus, *in all this section*, $(\bar{E}(t))$ is a mixing force process in the sense of Definition 2.2.

To find the invariant measure for (3.1), we solve the equation starting from a given time $s \in \mathbb{R}$, and then let $s \rightarrow -\infty$. More precisely, given $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we consider the following evolution equation:

$$\partial_t f_t + E(t, s; \mathbf{e}) \cdot \nabla_v f_t = Q f_t \quad t > s, v \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (3.2)$$

Let $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$. The solution to (3.2) with initial condition $f_{t=s} = f$ is

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s,t}^{\text{LB}}(v) = & e^{-(t-s)} f \left(v - \int_s^t E(r, s; \mathbf{e}) dr \right) \\ & + \rho(f) \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \left[M \left(v - \int_\sigma^t E(r, s; \mathbf{e}) dr \right) \right] d\sigma, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

when $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$, and

$$f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}(v) = e^{N(t-s)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f \left(e^{(t-s)} v - \int_s^t e^{-(s-\sigma)} E(\sigma, s, \mathbf{e}) d\sigma + \sqrt{e^{2(t-s)} - 1} w \right) M(w) dw, \quad (3.4)$$

when $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$. A brief explanation to (3.3) and (3.4) is given in Appendix A. By the term “solution to (3.2)”, we mean weak solutions, *i.e.* functions $f \in C([s, +\infty); L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ satisfying the identity

$$\langle f_t, \varphi \rangle = \langle f, \varphi \rangle + \int_s^t \langle f_\sigma, E(\sigma, t; \mathbf{e}) \cdot \nabla_v \varphi \rangle + \langle f_\sigma, Q^* \varphi \rangle d\sigma,$$

almost-surely, for all $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, for all $t \geq s$. We may also consider mild solutions (this is equivalent, actually), as we do in Section 4. We do not need to be very specific on that point here. All that matter to us is to understand the limit behaviour of $f_{s,t}$ defined by (3.3)-(3.4) when $s \rightarrow -\infty$. This is the content of the following result, Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.1 (Invariant solutions). *Let $(\bar{E}(t))$ be a mixing force process in the sense of Definition 2.2. Let $f_{s,t}^{\text{LB}}$ and $f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}$ be defined by (3.3) and (3.4) respectively, with $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_R$. Then*

$$(f_{s,t}^{\text{LB}}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) \rightarrow (\rho(f)\bar{M}_t^{\text{LB}}, \bar{E}_t) \text{ and } (f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) \rightarrow (\rho(f)\bar{M}_t^{\text{FP}}, \bar{E}_t) \quad (3.5)$$

in law on $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathbb{R}^N$ when $s \rightarrow -\infty$, where \bar{M}_t^{LB} and \bar{M}_t^{FP} are defined by

$$\bar{M}_t^{\text{LB}} = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \left[M \left(v - \int_{\sigma}^t \bar{E}(r) dr \right) \right] d\sigma, \quad (3.6)$$

and

$$\bar{M}_t^{\text{FP}} = M \left(v - \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-r)} \bar{E}(r) dr \right), \quad (3.7)$$

respectively.

We denote by μ_ρ the invariant measure (parametrized by ρ) defined by

$$\langle \varphi, \mu_\rho \rangle = \mathbb{E} \varphi(\rho \bar{M}_t, \bar{E}_t), \quad (3.8)$$

for all continuous and bounded function φ on $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathbb{R}^N$.

Remark 3.1. We call \bar{M}_t^{LB} and \bar{M}_t^{FP} the invariant solutions, since their laws are the invariant measure for (3.1). Note that $(\bar{E}(r))$ in (3.6) and (3.7) is defined for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$ (see the discussion and convention of notations around (2.4)).

Remark 3.2. Let φ be a bounded continuous function on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$. Similarly to (1.12), we have, by conditioning on the natural filtration (\mathcal{F}_t^E) of (E_t) :

$$\mathbb{E} [\varphi(V_{s,t}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e}))] = \mathbb{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f_{s,t}(v) \varphi(v, E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) dv, \quad (3.9)$$

where $V_{s,t}$ is the solution to (1.9) or (1.10) (with $\bar{E}(t)$ instead of $\bar{E}(t, X_t)$) starting from V_s at time $t = s$, where V_s follows the law of density f with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^N . Since

$$\Phi: (f, \mathbf{e}) \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v) \varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) dv$$

is continuous and bounded on $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathbb{R}^N$, we deduce from Theorem 3.1 that

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \mathbb{E} [\varphi(V_{s,t}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e}))] = \langle \lambda_\rho, \varphi \rangle := \rho \mathbb{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \bar{M}_t(v) \varphi(v, \bar{E}_t) dv, \quad (3.10)$$

where $\rho = \rho(f)$.

The proof of Theorem 3.1 uses the estimates (3.13) and (3.14) in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. For $w, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we have the estimates and identities

$$\|M(\cdot - w)\|_{L^2(M^{-1})}^2 = e^{|w|^2}, \quad (3.11)$$

$$\|M(\cdot - w) - M(\cdot - z)\|_{L^2(M^{-1})}^2 = e^{|w|^2} + e^{|z|^2} - 2e^{w \cdot z}, \quad (3.12)$$

in $L^2(M^{-1})$, and

$$\|M(\cdot - w)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 1, \quad (3.13)$$

$$\|M(\cdot - w) - M(\cdot - z)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq 2 \wedge \left[\frac{|w - z|}{(1 - |w - z|)^+} \right]^{1/2} \quad (3.14)$$

in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

Proof of Lemma 3.2. Standard manipulations and identities for Gaussian densities give (3.11), (3.12) and (3.13) (one can also use (3.15) below to prove (3.11) and (3.12)). By (3.13) and the triangular inequality, we have the bound by 2 in (3.14). To obtain the second estimate, we use the identity

$$\|M(\cdot - w) - M(\cdot - z)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|M(\cdot - w + z) - M\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)},$$

and the expansion

$$M(v - w) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} e^{-\frac{|v-w|^2}{2}} = M(w) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}^N} H_n(v) w^n, \quad (3.15)$$

where H_n is the n -th Hermite polynomial (see [16, Section 1.1.1]). This yields the inequality

$$\|M(\cdot - w) - M\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq M(w) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}^N \setminus \{0\}} \|H_n\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} |w|^n.$$

Since $\|H_n\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \|H_n\|_{L^2(M^{-1})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}$ (cf. [16, Lemma 1.1.1]), the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality yields, for $|w| < 1$,

$$\|M(\cdot - w) - M\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq M(w) \left[\frac{e^{|w|} |w|}{1 - |w|} \right]^{1/2} \leq \left[\frac{|w|}{1 - |w|} \right]^{1/2}.$$

Indeed, setting $a = |w|$, we have $a \in [0, 1]$ and

$$M(w) e^{|w|/2} = \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} e^{a-a^2} \right]^{1/2} \leq \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} e^{1/4} \right]^{1/2} \leq 1$$

since $e^{1/4} \leq 2\pi$. □

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_R$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\Phi: L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \times F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded and uniformly continuous function and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Our aim is to show that

$$|\mathbb{E}\Phi(f_{s,t}(v), E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho\bar{M}_t, \bar{E}_t)| < K\varepsilon, \quad (3.16)$$

for $s < \min(0, t)$, $|s|$ large enough, where K is a finite constant (it will turn out that $K = 5$, but this does not matter). Note that it is sufficient to consider uniformly continuous functions in (3.16), cf. Proposition I-2.4 in [13]. We denote by η a modulus of uniform continuity of Φ associated to ε .

Step 1. Reduction to the case $f \in L^2(M^{-1})$. The maps $f \mapsto f_{s,t}$, $f \mapsto \rho(f)\bar{M}_t$ are continuous on L^1 , uniformly in $s \leq t$:

$$\|f_{s,t}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}, \|\rho(f)\bar{M}_t^{\text{LB}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}.$$

Using the uniform continuity of Φ on K , we have

$$|\mathbb{E}\Phi(f_{s,t}(v), E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho\bar{M}_t, \bar{E}_t)| < 2\varepsilon + |\mathbb{E}\Phi((\tilde{f})_{s,t}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(\tilde{f})\bar{M}_t, \bar{E}_t)|$$

if $\|f - \tilde{f}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} < \eta$. Therefore, to prove (3.16), we turn to the case $f \in L^2(M^{-1})$.

Step 2. Cut-off after time s . For $s \leq t$, introduce

$$\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{LB}} = \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \left[M \left(v - \int_\sigma^t \bar{E}(r) dr \right) \right] d\sigma, \quad (3.17)$$

and

$$\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{FP}} = M \left(v - \int_s^t e^{-(t-r)} \bar{E}(r) dr \right). \quad (3.18)$$

We have $\|\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{LB}} - \bar{M}_t^{\text{LB}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq e^{-(t-s)}$ by a direct computation and

$$\|\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{FP}} - \bar{M}_t^{\text{FP}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq b \left(\int_{-\infty}^s e^{-(t-r)} \bar{E}(r) dr \right)$$

where $b(|w - z|)$ is the right-hand side of (3.14). We use the bound

$$b(r) \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} r^{1/2} \quad (3.19)$$

and (2.6) to obtain, almost-surely, $\|\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{FP}} - \bar{M}_t^{\text{FP}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \mathbf{R}^{1/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-s)}$. To sum up, in both the LB and FP case, we have a bound almost-sure on $\|\bar{M}_{s,t} - \bar{M}_t\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}$ by a deterministic quantity which tends to 0 when $t - s \rightarrow +\infty$. It follows that, for $t - s$ large enough,

$$|\mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(f)\bar{M}_t) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}, \bar{E}_t)| < \varepsilon.$$

In the next step we prove that

$$|\mathbb{E}\Phi(f_{s,t}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t})| < 2\varepsilon, \quad (3.20)$$

for $t - s$ large enough.

Step 3. Convergence in law. Let $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_R$. Let $\mathbf{e}_0 = \mathbf{e}$ a.s. and $\mathbf{e}'_0 = \bar{E}_s$. Since $E(s, t; \mathbf{e})$ has the same law as $E_{t-s}(\mathbf{e}_0)$ and $\bar{E}(t)$ has the same law as $\bar{E}_{t-s}(\mathbf{e}'_0)$, (2.25) gives a coupling

$$(E(s, t; \mathbf{e}), \bar{E}(t))_{t \geq s} \rightarrow (E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e}), \bar{E}_t^*)_{t \geq s}$$

such that

$$\mathbb{E}\|E^*(t, s; \mathbf{e}) - \bar{E}_t^*\|_F \leq R\gamma_{\text{mix}}(t - s), \quad (3.21)$$

for all $t \geq s$. We have

$$\mathbb{E}\Phi(f_{s,t}, E(t, s; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}, \bar{E}_t) = \mathbb{E}\Phi(f_{s,t}^*, E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^*, \bar{E}_t^*), \quad (3.22)$$

where the superscript star in $f_{s,t}$ and $\bar{M}_{s,t}$ indicates that $E(s, t; \mathbf{e})$ has been replaced by $E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e})$ and $\bar{E}(t)$ by \bar{E}_t^* . Since

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathbb{E}\Phi(f_{s,t}^*, E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e})) - \mathbb{E}\Phi(\rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^*, \bar{E}_t^*)| \\ & \leq \varepsilon + \|\Phi\|_{BC} \left[\mathbb{P}(\|f_{s,t}^* - \rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^*\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} > \eta) + \mathbb{P}(\|E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e}) - \bar{E}_t^*\|_F > \eta) \right], \end{aligned}$$

it is sufficient to prove that $f_{s,t}^* - \rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^* \rightarrow 0$ and $E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e}) - \bar{E}_t^* \rightarrow 0$ in probability on $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and F respectively. We show the strongest (strongest, as is proved classically by means of the Markov inequality) property

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \mathbb{E}\|f_{s,t}^* - \rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^*\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 0, \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \mathbb{E}\|E^*(s, t; \mathbf{e}) - \bar{E}_t^*\|_F = 0. \quad (3.23)$$

The second limit in (3.23) is a consequence of (3.21). Let us prove the first limit. Consider first the LB case. Using (3.13) and the estimate $|\rho(f)| \leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\|f_{s,t}^{\text{LB},*} - \rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{LB},*}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} & \leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} e^{-(t-s)} \\ & \quad + \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \mathbb{E} \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} b \left(\int_\sigma^t |E^*(r, s, \mathbf{e}) - \bar{E}^*(r)| dr \right) d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where, as in (3.19), we denote by $b(|w - z|)$ the right-hand side of (3.14). From (3.19) follows

$$2b(r) \leq \varepsilon + \frac{5}{4\varepsilon}r.$$

We deduce the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\|f_{s,t}^{\text{LB},*} - \rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{LB},*}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} & \leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} (e^{-(t-s)} + \varepsilon) \\ & \quad + \frac{5}{4\varepsilon} \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \int_s^t e^{-(t-r)} \mathbb{E}|E^*(r, s, \mathbf{e}) - \bar{E}^*(r)| dr. \end{aligned}$$

By (3.21), this yields the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}\|f_{s,t}^{\text{LB},*} - \rho(f)\bar{M}_{s,t}^{\text{LB},*}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} &\leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \left(e^{-(t-s)} + \varepsilon + \frac{5\mathbf{R}}{4\varepsilon} \int_s^t e^{-(t-r)} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t-r) dr \right) \\ &= \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \left(e^{-(t-s)} + \varepsilon + \frac{5\mathbf{R}}{4\varepsilon} \int_0^{t-s} e^{r-(t-s)} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(r) dr \right).\end{aligned}\tag{3.24}$$

We fix r_1 such that $\frac{5}{4}\mathbf{R} \int_{r_1}^\infty \gamma_{\text{mix}}(r) dr < \varepsilon^2$. Then

$$\frac{5}{4}\mathbf{R} \int_0^{t-s} e^{r-(t-s)} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(r) dr \leq \varepsilon^2 + \frac{5}{4}\mathbf{R} \int_0^{r_1} \gamma_{\text{mix}}(r) dr e^{r_1-(t-s)} < 2\varepsilon^2$$

for $t-s$ large enough and (3.23) follows from (3.24). In the FP case, we start first from the exponential estimate

$$\|f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}|_{E \equiv 0} - \rho(f)M\|_{L^2(M^{-1})} \leq e^{s-t} \|f\|_{L^2(M^{-1})}.\tag{3.25}$$

In (3.25), $f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}|_{E \equiv 0}$ denote the function (3.4) obtained when $E \equiv 0$. The estimate (3.25) is a consequence of the dual estimate in $L^2(M)$ for functions h such that $\langle h, M \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 0$, cf. [1, p. 179]. It implies

$$\|f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}|_{E \equiv 0} - \rho(f)M\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq e^{s-t} \|f\|_{L^2(M^{-1})}.\tag{3.26}$$

The translations

$$v \mapsto v - \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \tilde{E}(\sigma, s, \mathbf{e}) d\sigma, \quad v \mapsto v - \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \tilde{E}_s^*(\sigma) d\sigma,$$

leave invariant the L^1 -norm. Therefore (3.26) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}\|f_{s,t}^{\text{FP},*} - \rho(f)\bar{M}_t^{\text{FP},*}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} &\leq e^{s-t} \|f\|_{L^2(M^{-1})} \\ &+ |\rho(f)| \mathbb{E} \left\| M \left(\cdot - \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \tilde{E}^*(\sigma) d\sigma \right) - M \left(\cdot - \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} E^*(\sigma, s, \mathbf{e}) d\sigma \right) \right\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}.\end{aligned}$$

We conclude as in the case $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$ by means of (3.14). \square

4 Resolution of the kinetic equation

We consider the resolution of the Cauchy problem of (1.1) or (1.7) at fixed $\varepsilon > 0$. We set $\varepsilon = 1$ for simplicity. Then (1.1) and (1.7) are the same equation

$$\partial_t f + v \cdot \nabla_x f + \bar{E}(t, x) \cdot \nabla_v f = Qf.\tag{4.1}$$

More generally, what matters to us is the dynamics given by $(f, \mathbf{e}) \mapsto (f_t, E_t(\mathbf{e}))$, where f_t is the solution to the equation

$$\partial_t f + v \cdot \nabla_x f + E(t, x) \cdot \nabla_v f = Qf,\tag{4.2}$$

with $E(t, x) = E_t(\mathbf{e}(x))$. Therefore, this is (4.2) which we solve. We simply assume that $t \mapsto E(t, \cdot)$ is a càdlàg function with values in F (see Section 2 for the definition of the state space F). In the particular case $E(t, x) = E_t(\mathbf{e}(x))$, we define in this way pathwise solutions. We solve the Cauchy Problem for (4.2) in the LB-case and in the FP-case in Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 respectively. Then, in Section 4.3, we establish the Markov property of the process $(f_t, E_t(\mathbf{e}))$, where the first component f_t is the solution to (4.2) with the forcing $E(t, x) = E_t(\mathbf{e}(x))$.

4.1 Cauchy Problem in the LB case

Let $t \mapsto E(t, \cdot)$ be a càdlàg function with values in F . Let $\Phi_t(x, v) = (X_t(x, v), V_t(x, v))$ denote the flow associated to the field $(v, E(t, x))$:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X}_t &= V_t, & X_0 &= x, \\ \dot{V}_t &= E(t, X_t), & V_0 &= v.\end{aligned}$$

The partial map $(x, v) \mapsto \Phi_t(x, v)$ is a C^1 -diffeomorphism of $\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$. We denote by Φ^t the inverse application: $\Phi^t \circ \Phi_t = \text{Id}$. Note that Φ^t and Φ_t preserve the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$.

Definition 4.1 (Mild solution, LB case). Let $f_{\text{in}} \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. Assume $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$. A continuous function from $[0, T]$ to $L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ is said to be a mild solution to (4.2) with initial datum f_{in} if

$$f(t) = e^{-t} f_{\text{in}} \circ \Phi^t + \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} [\rho(f(s))M] \circ \Phi^{t-s} ds, \quad (4.3)$$

for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Proposition 4.1 (The Cauchy Problem, LB case). *Let $f_{\text{in}} \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. Assume (2.6). There exists a unique mild solution to (4.2) in $C([0, T]; L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N))$ with initial datum f_{in} . It satisfies*

$$\|f(t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \|f_{\text{in}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, T]. \quad (4.4)$$

If $f_{\text{in}} \geq 0$, then $f(t) \geq 0$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ and (4.4) is an identity. In addition, if $f_{\text{in}} \in W^{k,1}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ with $k \leq 2$, then

$$\|f\|_{L^\infty(0, T; W^{k,1}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N))} \leq C(k, T, f_{\text{in}}), \quad (4.5)$$

where the constant $C(k, T, f_{\text{in}})$ depends on k, T, N , and on the norms

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|E(t, \cdot)\|_F \quad \text{and} \quad \|f_{\text{in}}\|_{W^{k,1}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)}$$

only. Eventually, if $f_{\text{in}} \in G_m$, then $f(t) \in G_m$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. Let E_T denote the space of continuous functions from $[0, T]$ to $L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. We use the norm

$$\|f\|_{E_T} = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|f(t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)}$$

on E_T . Note that

$$\|\rho(f)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N)} \leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)}. \quad (4.6)$$

Let $f \in E_T$. Assume that (4.3) is satisfied. Then, by (4.6), we have

$$\|f(t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq e^{-t} \|f_{\text{in}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} + \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} \|f(s)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} ds.$$

By Gronwall's Lemma applied to $t \mapsto e^t \|f(t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)}$, we obtain (4.4) as an a priori estimate. Besides, the L^1 -norm of the integral term in (4.3) can be estimated by $(1 - e^{-T}) \|f\|_{E_T}$. Therefore existence and uniqueness of a solution to (4.3) in $L^1(\Omega; E_T)$ follow from the Banach fixed point Theorem. To obtain the additional regularity (4.5), we do the same kind of estimates on the system satisfied by the derivatives and incorporate these estimates in the fixed-point space. To conclude the proof, let us assume $f_{\text{in}} \geq 0$. Since $s \mapsto s^-$ (negative part) is convex and satisfies $(a+b)^- \leq a^- + b^-$, we deduce from (4.3) and the Jensen inequality that

$$f^-(t) \leq \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} [\rho(f(s))M]^- \circ \Phi^{t-s} ds.$$

Since $M \geq 0$ and $\rho(f)^- \leq \rho(f^-)$, (4.6) yields the estimate

$$\|f^-(t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} \|f^-(s)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} ds.$$

We conclude to $f^- = 0$ by the Gronwall Lemma. Eventually, that $f_{\text{in}} \in G_m$ implies $f(t) \in G_m$ for all $t \in [0, T]$ (propagation of moments) is proved in Proposition 6.3. \square

4.2 Cauchy Problem in the FP case

Let $K_t(x, v; y, w)$ denote the kernel associated to the kinetic Fokker-Planck equation

$$\partial_t f = Q_{\text{FP}} f - v \cdot \nabla_x f. \quad (4.7)$$

Let us recall some elementary facts about K_t (see [4] for more results about the analytical properties of K_t , and [21] for the probabilistic interpretation of K_t). The function $K_t(\cdot; y, w)$ is the density with respect to the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ of the law $\mu_t^{(y, w)}$ of the solution (X_t, V_t) to the SDE

$$dX_t = V_t dt, \quad X_0 = y, \quad (4.8)$$

$$dV_t = -V_t dt + \sqrt{2} dB_t, \quad V_0 = w. \quad (4.9)$$

where B_t is a Wiener process over \mathbb{R}^N . Therefore

$$K_t f(x, v) := \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} K_t(x, y; y, w) f(y, w) dy dw$$

satisfies the identity

$$\langle K_t f, \varphi \rangle = \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} \mathbb{E} \varphi(X_t, V_t) f(y, w) dy dw, \quad (4.10)$$

for $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ and $\varphi: \mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous and bounded. The solution to (4.8)-(4.9) is given explicitly by

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= y + (1 - e^{-t})w + \int_0^t (1 - e^{-(t-s)}) dB_s, \\ V_t &= e^{-t}w + \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)} dB_s. \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

The process (X_t^0, V_t^0) given by (4.11) when $y = 0, w = 0$ is a Gaussian process with covariance matrix

$$Q_t := \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^t |1 - e^{-s}|^2 ds & \int_0^t e^{-s}(1 - e^{-s}) ds \\ \int_0^t e^{-s}(1 - e^{-s}) ds & \int_0^t e^{-2s} ds \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_N. \quad (4.12)$$

Using (4.12) and (4.10)-(4.11), one can show that $K_t: L^p(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ with norm bounded by $e^{\frac{N}{p}t}$. We have also the estimate

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla_w K_t(x, v; y, w)| dx dv \leq Ct^{-1/2}, \quad (4.13)$$

for all $(y, w) \in \mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N, t \in [0, T]$, with a constant C independent on (y, w) and T . The estimate (4.13) also follows from the estimate between (26) and (27) that can be found in [4].

Definition 4.2 (Mild solution, FP case). Let $t \mapsto E(t, \cdot)$ be a càdlàg function with values in F . Let $p \in [1, +\infty[$. Let $f_{\text{in}} \in L^p(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. Assume $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$. A continuous function from $[0, T]$ to $L^p(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ is said to be a mild solution to (4.2) in L^p with initial datum f_{in} if

$$f(t) = K_t f_{\text{in}} + \int_0^t \nabla_w K_{t-s} [E(s) f(s)] ds, \quad (4.14)$$

for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Proposition 4.2 (The Cauchy Problem, FP case). Let $t \mapsto E(t, \cdot)$ be a càdlàg function with values in F . Let $p \in [1, +\infty[$. Let $f_{\text{in}} \in L^p(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. Then (4.2) has a unique

mild solution f in L^p with initial datum f_{in} . If $f_{\text{in}} \geq 0$, then $f(t) \geq 0$, for all $t \in [0, T]$. In addition, for every $k \leq 2$, the regularity $W^{k,p}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ is propagated:

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|f(t)\|_{W^{k,p}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C(k, T) \|f_{\text{in}}\|_{W^{k,p}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)}, \quad (4.15)$$

where the constant $C(k, T)$ depends on k, T, N and $\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|E(t, \cdot)\|_F$. If $p = 1$ and $f_{\text{in}} \geq 0$, then $\|f(t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} = \|f_{\text{in}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)}$. If, more generally, there is no sign condition on $f_{\text{in}} \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$, then (4.4) is satisfied. Eventually, if $f_{\text{in}} \in G_m$, then $f(t) \in G_m$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Proof of Proposition 4.2. The existence-uniqueness follows from the Banach fixed point Theorem using (4.13), in a manner similar to the proof of Proposition 4.1. To obtain (4.15) for $k = 1$, we assume first that $f(t)$ is in $W^{k,p}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ for all t and we use the relations

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x K_t(x, v; y, w) &= -\nabla_y K_t(x, v; y, w), \\ \nabla_v K_t(x, v; y, w) &= -(1 - e^{-t})\nabla_y K_t(x, v; y, w) - e^{-t}\nabla_w K_t(x, v; y, w), \end{aligned}$$

and Gronwall's Lemma, to obtain (4.15). We can drop the a priori requirement that $f(t)$ is in $W^{k,p}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ for all t either by incorporating this in the fixed-point space, or by working with differential quotients. The case $k = 2$ is obtained similarly. To prove that $f_{\text{in}} \geq 0$ implies $f(t) \geq 0$, we use a duality argument: it is sufficient to prove the propagation of the sign for L^∞ solutions to the dual equation

$$\varphi(T) = \psi, \quad (4.16)$$

$$\partial_t \varphi = -v \cdot \nabla_x \varphi - \bar{E}_t \cdot \nabla_v \varphi - Q_{\text{FP}}^* \varphi, \quad 0 < t < T. \quad (4.17)$$

This follows from the maximum principle, since $Q_{\text{FP}}^* \varphi = \Delta_v \varphi - v \cdot \nabla_v \varphi$. The maximum principle for the solutions to (4.16)-(4.17) also yields the L^1 -estimate (4.4). The propagation of moments is proved in Proposition 6.3. \square

4.3 Markov property

We prove the following result.

Theorem 4.3 (Markov property). *Let $(\bar{E}(t))$ be a mixing force field in the sense of Definition 2.1. We denote by A the generator of (\bar{E}_t) . Let \mathcal{X} denote the state space*

$$\mathcal{X} = L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N) \times F. \quad (4.18)$$

For $(f, \mathbf{e}) \in \mathcal{X}$, let f_t denote the mild solution to (4.2) with initial datum f and forcing $E_t(\mathbf{e})$. Then $(f_t, E_t(\mathbf{e}))_{t \geq 0}$ is a time-homogeneous Markov process over \mathcal{X} .

Proof of Theorem 4.3. For a synthetic treatment of the proof, we use the following notations:

$$G = L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N), \quad H = W^{2,1}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N).$$

For Φ bounded and continuous on \mathcal{X} , $\mathbf{e} \in F$, define

$$P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e}) = \mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} \Phi(f_t, E_t(\mathbf{e})). \quad (4.19)$$

Let (\mathcal{G}_t) be the filtration defined in (2.5). The process $(f_t, E_t(\mathbf{e}))$ is (\mathcal{G}_t) -adapted. To prove this assertion, note that f_t is obtained as the solution of a fixed-point equation (see the proof of Proposition 4.1 and Proposition 4.2 respectively). Consequently (f_t) is the limit of the sequence obtained by iterating the fixed-point map, starting from f . It is simple to check that each element in this sequence is (\mathcal{G}_t) -adapted. Since (\mathcal{G}_t) is complete, this implies that (f_t) also is (\mathcal{G}_t) -adapted. Our aim, first, is to prove the following identity: for $0 \leq s, t$,

$$\mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} (\Phi(f_{t+s}, E_{t+s}(\mathbf{e})) | \mathcal{G}_s) = (P_t \Phi)(f_s, E_s(\mathbf{e})). \quad (4.20)$$

We can use the propagation of the $W^{2,1}$ -regularity stated in Proposition 4.1 and Proposition 4.2 and an argument of density to reduce the proof of (4.20) to the case where $f \in H$. In that case, (f_t, E_t) is seen as a process with state space $\mathcal{Y} = H \times F$. We apply this reduction because, when f_t has the regularity $W^{2,1}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$, it is simple to prove that

$$f_t = \Psi_{0,t}(f, (E(\sigma))_{0 \leq \sigma \leq t}), \quad (4.21)$$

where $\Psi_{0,t}(f, \cdot)$ is a *continuous* map from $L^1([0, t]; F)$ to $L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. Indeed, if f_t^i , $i \in \{1, 2\}$ are two solutions to (4.2) corresponding to two different forcing terms $E^i(t, x)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we just need to write

$$[\partial_t + E^1 \cdot \nabla_v - Q] (f_t^1 - f_t^2) = (E^2 - E^1) \cdot \nabla_v f_t^2,$$

multiply the equation by $\text{sgn}(f_1 - f_2)$ and integrate, to obtain

$$\|f_t^1 - f_t^2\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \int_0^t \|E^2(s) - E^1(s)\|_F ds, \quad (4.22)$$

where the constant C depends on the $L_t^\infty L_{x,v}^1$ -norm of $\nabla_v f_t^2$. Similarly, we may introduce the solution map $\Psi_{s,t}$, which associates to the path $(E(\sigma))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t}$ and to the datum f_σ at $\sigma = s$, the solution to (4.2) at time t . We have then the semi-group property

$$\Psi_{0,t+s}(f, (E(\sigma))_{0 \leq \sigma \leq t+s}) = \Psi_{s,t+s}(\Psi_{0,s}(f, (E(\sigma))_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s}), (E(\sigma))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}). \quad (4.23)$$

Using (4.23), the relation (4.20) is equivalent to

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\Phi [\Psi_{s,t+s}(\xi, (E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}), E_{t+s}(\mathbf{e})] \middle| \mathcal{G}_s \right) = (P_t \Phi)(\xi, E_s(\mathbf{e})). \quad (4.24)$$

where $\xi = f_s$ is \mathcal{G}_s -measurable. The property (4.24) is true for every random variable ξ which is \mathcal{G}_s -measurable. The reason for this is that $\Psi_{s,t}(\xi, (E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s})$ is a functional of $(E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$. The proof of (4.24) is clear if we replace $(E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$ by the piecewise constant path $(\tilde{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$, where $\tilde{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}) = E_{s+t_i}(\mathbf{e})$ for all $\sigma \in [s + t_i, s + t_{i+1})$, where

$$s = s + t_0 < s + t_1 < \cdots < s + t_N = s + t$$

is a subdivision of the interval $[s, s + t]$. Indeed, we have then

$$\bar{\Phi} \left[\Psi_{s,t+s}(\xi, (\tilde{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}), E_{t+s}(\mathbf{e}) \right] = \bar{\Phi}_N(\xi; E_{s+t_0}(\mathbf{e}), \dots, E_{s+t_N}(\mathbf{e})),$$

where $\bar{\Phi}_N$ is continuous in its arguments. By considering the finite-dimensional distributions of (E_t) , we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\bar{\Phi}_N(\xi; E_{s+t_0}(\mathbf{e}), \dots, E_{s+t_N}(\mathbf{e})) | \mathcal{G}_s \right] = P_{N,t} \bar{\Phi}(\xi, E_s(\mathbf{e})), \quad (4.25)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} P_{N,t} \bar{\Phi}(f, \mathbf{e}) &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} \bar{\Phi}_N(f; E_{t_0}(\mathbf{e}), \dots, E_{t_N}(\mathbf{e})) \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} \bar{\Phi} \left[\Psi_{0,t}(f, (\hat{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{0 \leq \sigma \leq t}), E_t(\mathbf{e}) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where $(\hat{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{0 \leq \sigma \leq t}$ is the piecewise-constant path defined by $\hat{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}) = E_{t_i}(\mathbf{e})$ for all $\sigma \in [t_i, t_{i+1})$, $i = 0, \dots, N-1$. Since $(E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$ is càdlàg, we can approximate $(E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$ by $(\tilde{E}_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$, due to the continuous dependence of $\Psi_{s,t+s}$ on $(E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}))_{s \leq \sigma \leq t+s}$ with respect to the $L^1([s, t+s]; F)$ -norm. When the size $\max(t_{i+1} - t_i)$ of the subdivision tends to 0, we have $P_{N,t} \bar{\Phi}(f, \mathbf{e}) \rightarrow P_t \bar{\Phi}(f, \mathbf{e})$. This yields (4.20). From (4.20) then, it follows that $(f_t, E_t(\mathbf{e}))_{t \geq 0}$ is a time-homogeneous (\mathcal{G}_t) -Markov process.

To achieve the proof, we use the theory of semigroups developed by Priola in [19]. We refer the reader to Appendix B on that subject. Denote by $\text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$ the set of bounded measurable functions on \mathcal{X} and by $\text{BC}(\mathcal{X})$ the set of bounded continuous functions on \mathcal{X} . Then $\text{BC}(\mathcal{X})$ is π -dense in $\text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$ (consider the class \mathcal{A} of Borel sets B such that the characteristic function $\mathbf{1}_B$ is π -limits of a sequence of functions in $\text{BC}(\mathcal{X})$: \mathcal{A} contains closed sets since $x \mapsto d(x, F)$ is continuous if F is closed, d being the metric on \mathcal{X} , and it is simple to check that \mathcal{A} is stable by countable union and by the operation $B \mapsto B^c$). If $\Phi \in \text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$ is the π -limit of a sequence (Φ_n) of $\text{BC}(\mathcal{X})$, then

$$\begin{aligned} P_t \Phi_n(f_s, E_s(\mathbf{e})) &\rightarrow P_t \Phi(f_s, E_s(\mathbf{e})), \quad (4.26) \\ \mathbb{E}_{(f,\mathbf{e})}(\Phi_n(f_{t+s}, E_{t+s}(\mathbf{e})) | \mathcal{G}_s) &\rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{(f,\mathbf{e})}(\Phi(f_{t+s}, E_{t+s}(\mathbf{e})) | \mathcal{G}_s), \end{aligned}$$

by dominated convergence. Consequently (4.20) holds true when $\Phi \in \text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$. Assume that $\text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$ is stable by P_t (see Remark 4.1 below). Then, taking the expectation in (4.20), we obtain the semi-group property $P_{t+s} = P_s P_t$. To prove that $\text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$ is stable by P_t , it is sufficient to show that P_t sends $\text{BC}(\mathcal{X})$ in $\text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$, since the latter is π -dense in the former. Let $\Phi \in \text{BC}(\mathcal{X})$. We have

$$P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e}) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} \Phi[\Psi_{0,t}(f, (E_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t}), E_t]. \quad (4.27)$$

We have seen that, if $f \in H$, then $P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e})$ is the limit of the right-hand side of (4.27) where the path $(E_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t}$ is replaced by a piecewise constant path. In that last case, $\mathbf{e} \mapsto P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e})$ is measurable since (recall Section 2) for all Borel set $D \in \mathcal{F}$, $\mathbf{e} \mapsto \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}(D)$ is Borel-measurable. By approaching the càdlàg path $(E_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t}$ by a piecewise constant

paths, we can conclude therefore that, for all $f \in H$, $\mathbf{e} \mapsto P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e})$ is measurable. On the other hand, for all $\mathbf{e} \in F$, the map $f \mapsto P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e})$ is continuous from G to \mathbb{R} . This is a consequence of the L^1 -estimate (4.4). By approaching a function f in G by a sequence of more regular functions in H , we deduce that $\mathbf{e} \mapsto P_t \Phi(f, \mathbf{e})$ is measurable for all $f \in G$. Consequently, $P_t \Phi$ is a Carathéodory function. It is a classical fact then, that Carathéodory functions are measurable, [6, Lemma 1.2.3]. \square

Remark 4.1. An other possible approach to show that $\text{BM}(\mathcal{X})$ is stable by P_t is the following one (we only sketch the main arguments). Using the fact that $f \mapsto f_t$ is a contraction in $L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ and (4.22), one can show that $(f, E) \mapsto f_t$, where f_t is the solution to (4.2), is measurable. Then (4.27) and the fact that $\mathbf{e} \mapsto \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{e}}(D)$ is Borel-measurable give the result.

Let us introduce the operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{\sharp} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) = A\varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) + (Qf - \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v f, D_f \varphi(f, \mathbf{e})), \quad (4.28)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\flat} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) = - (v \cdot \nabla_x f, D_f \varphi(f, \mathbf{e})), \quad (4.29)$$

and $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} + \mathcal{L}_{\flat}$. Formally, \mathcal{L} is the generator associated to the Markov process (f_t, E_t) . We do not need to be much specific on that point here. Indeed, what is relevant to apply the perturbed test-function method in Section 6 (see (6.2)) are sufficient conditions for a test function to be both in the domain of \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} and in the domain of \mathcal{L}_{\flat} . We prove the following result.

Proposition 4.4. *Let $(\bar{E}(t))$ be a mixing force field in the sense of Definition 2.1. Let A be the generator of (E_t) , let \mathcal{X} be the state space defined by (4.18), and let \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} and \mathcal{L}_{\flat} be defined by (4.28)-(4.29). Let $\psi: \mathbb{R}^m \times F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function which is bounded on bounded sets of $\mathbb{R}^m \times F$ and satisfies the following properties:*

1. *for all $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\mathbf{e} \mapsto \psi(u; \mathbf{e})$ is in the domain of A and $(u, \mathbf{e}) \mapsto A\psi(u; \mathbf{e})$ is bounded on bounded sets of $\mathbb{R}^m \times F$,*
2. *for all $\mathbf{e} \in F$, $u \mapsto \psi(u; \mathbf{e})$ is differentiable, $(u, \mathbf{e}) \mapsto \nabla_u \psi(u; \mathbf{e})$ is bounded on bounded sets of $\mathbb{R}^m \times F$ and continuous with respect to \mathbf{e} .*

Let $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. Then the test-function

$$\varphi: (f, \mathbf{e}) \mapsto \psi(\langle f, \xi_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle f, \xi_m \rangle; \mathbf{e}) \quad (4.30)$$

satisfies $\mathcal{L}_{\sharp} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}), \mathcal{L}_{\flat} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) < +\infty$ for all $(f, \mathbf{e}) \in \mathcal{X}$ and φ is in the domain of \mathcal{L} in the sense that

$$P_t \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) = \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) + t \mathcal{L} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) + o(t), \quad (4.31)$$

for all $(f, \mathbf{e}) \in \mathcal{X}$.

Proof of Proposition 4.4. Let $\xi = (\xi_i)_{1,m}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) &= \{ A\psi(u; \mathbf{e}) + \langle f, Q^* \xi + \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v \xi \rangle \nabla_u \psi(u; \mathbf{e}) \} \Big|_{u=\langle f, \xi \rangle}, \\ \mathcal{L}_{\flat} \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) &= \langle f, v \cdot \nabla_x \xi \rangle \nabla_u \psi(u; \mathbf{e}) \Big|_{u=\langle f, \xi \rangle}, \end{aligned}$$

therefore $(f, \mathbf{e}) \mapsto (\mathcal{L}_\# \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}), \mathcal{L}_b \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}))$ is bounded on bounded sets of \mathcal{X} . To obtain (4.31), we use the decomposition of $P_t \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) - \varphi(f, \mathbf{e})$ into the sum of the terms

$$\mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} \varphi(f, E_t) - \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) \quad (4.32)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} [\varphi(f_t, E_t) - \varphi(f, E_t)]. \quad (4.33)$$

By item 1, we have the asymptotic expansion (4.32) = $tA\psi(u; \mathbf{e})|_{u=\langle f, \xi \rangle} + o(t)$. In addition, by (4.2), we have

$$u_t = u + t(\langle f, Q^* \xi + \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v \xi \rangle + \langle f, v \cdot \nabla_x \xi \rangle) + o(t),$$

where $u_t = \langle f_t, \xi \rangle$, $u = \langle f, \xi \rangle$. By item 2, we obtain the asymptotic expansion

$$(4.33) = t(\langle f, Q^* \xi + \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v \xi \rangle + \langle f, v \cdot \nabla_x \xi \rangle) \nabla_u \psi(u; \mathbf{e})|_{u=\langle f, \xi \rangle} + o(t).$$

This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 4.2. The result of Proposition 4.4 holds true if we consider some functions ξ_i not as smooth and localised as C_c^∞ functions, provided there is a sufficient balance with the regularity and integrability properties of f . For example, we apply Proposition 4.4 in Section 6.1.3 with $\xi_i(x, v) = \hat{\xi}_i(x) \zeta_i(v)$, where $\hat{\xi}_i$ is in some Sobolev space $H^s(\mathbb{T}^N)$ and $\zeta_i(v)$ is a polynomial in v of degree less than two. In that case, we view (f_t, E_t) as a Markov process on $\mathcal{X}_3 := G_3 \times F$ and the conclusion of Proposition 4.4 is valid for $f \in G_3$.

Remark 4.3. Note that, in the context of Proposition 4.4, the function $|\psi|^2$ has the same properties (item 1 and item 2) as ψ . Therefore $|\psi|^2$ is also in the domain of \mathcal{L} .

5 Deterministic convergence

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.1. We establish the convergence

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} r_t^\varepsilon(x) \varphi(x) dx - \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} r_t(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

for all $\varphi \in C(\mathbb{T}^N)$. We use the two following results.

Theorem 5.1 (Martingale characterization of Markov processes). *Let (X_t) be a \mathbb{R}^N -valued time-homogeneous Markov process of generator L . Assume that (X_t) is càdlàg. Then, for all continuous bounded $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ in the domain of L ,*

$$Z(t) := \varphi(X_t) - \varphi(X_0) - \int_0^t L\varphi(X_s) ds \quad (5.2)$$

is an \mathbb{R}^N -valued (\mathcal{F}_t^X) -martingale. If φ^2 is in the domain of L , then the quadratic variation of $(Z(t))$ is

$$[Z_i, Z_j]_t = \int_0^t (L\varphi_i\varphi_j - \varphi_iL\varphi_j - \varphi_jL\varphi_i)(X_s)ds. \quad (5.3)$$

Theorem 5.2 (CLT for martingales). *Let (Z_t) be a \mathbb{R}^N -valued càdlàg martingale satisfying*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T/\varepsilon^2} |Z_t - Z_{t-}| \right] = 0. \quad (5.4)$$

Assume

$$\frac{1}{t}[Z, Z]_t \rightarrow \sigma^* \sigma \text{ in probability,} \quad (5.5)$$

where σ is an $N \times N$ matrix. Then

$$\varepsilon Z_{t/\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow \sigma W_t \quad (5.6)$$

in law on $C([0, T]; \mathbb{R}^N)$, where (W_t) is an N -dimensional Wiener process.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. We apply [10, Proposition 1.7, p. 162]. Since (X_t) is càdlàg, it is progressive. We obtain the fact that $(Z(t))$ is an (\mathcal{F}_t^X) -martingale. The proof of (5.3) is a consequence of Theorem B.1 in the appendix B. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.2. Let $(\varepsilon_n) \downarrow 0$. We apply [10, Theorem 1.4, p. 339] to

$$M_n(t) = \varepsilon_n Z_{t/\varepsilon_n^2}, \quad c_{ij}(t) = (\sigma^* \sigma)_{ij} t.$$

Indeed, Condition (1.14) in [10, p. 340] is fulfilled by (5.4). \square

Remark 5.1. Assume, in the context of Theorem 5.1, that (X_t) is ergodic, with invariant measure λ and let Z be defined by (5.2). We have then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t}[Z_i, Z_j]_t &\rightarrow \langle L\varphi_i\varphi_j - \varphi_iL\varphi_j - \varphi_jL\varphi_i, \lambda \rangle \quad \text{in probability} \\ &= - \langle \varphi_iL\varphi_j + \varphi_jL\varphi_i, \nu \rangle \quad \text{since } L^*\lambda = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain (5.6) with

$$(\sigma^* \sigma)_{ij} = - \langle \varphi_iL\varphi_j + \varphi_jL\varphi_i, \lambda \rangle. \quad (5.7)$$

5.1 Classical diffusion limit

Let us first illustrate the application of Theorem 5.1 and Theorem 5.2 in the case where $\bar{E} \equiv 0$ in (1.7) and $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$. The equation (1.7) is deterministic then. An argument using a PDE theory approach gives the convergence of $r^\varepsilon = \rho^\varepsilon$ to r solution to (1.21) in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N))$, see [9, Theorem 1.1] for example. Using a probabilistic approach, we consider the jump process (V_t) associated to (1.2) (this is a pure jump process since we assume $\bar{E} \equiv 0$). We obtain the convergence of the process (X_t^ε) that is behind $r^\varepsilon = \rho^\varepsilon$, and a convergence to r in $C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N) - \text{weak})$. Indeed, let us set

$$X_t^\varepsilon = X_0 + \left[\varepsilon \int_0^{t/\varepsilon^2} V_s ds \right], \quad (5.8)$$

where X_0 follows a law with density ρ_{in} with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{T}^N . In (5.8), $[Y]$ denote the equivalence class in $\mathbb{T}^N = \mathbb{R}^N/\mathbb{Z}^N$ of an element $Y \in \mathbb{R}^N$. By (1.20), X_0 and V_0 are independent, V_0 having the law of density g with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^N . Then r^ε is the density, with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{T}^N , of the law of X_t^ε . For all $\psi: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous and bounded, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^N} r^\varepsilon(x, t) \psi(x) dx = \mathbb{E} \psi(X_t^\varepsilon). \quad (5.9)$$

The generator L of (V_t) is $L\varphi(v) = \langle \varphi, M \rangle - \varphi$. We apply Theorem 5.1 to the Markov process (V_t) with φ such that

$$L\varphi = -\text{Id}. \quad (5.10)$$

The solution to (5.10) is $\varphi = \text{Id}$. We have then

$$X_t^\varepsilon = X_0 + \varepsilon Z_{t/\varepsilon^2} - \varepsilon(V_{t/\varepsilon^2} - V_0) = X_0 + \varepsilon Z_{t/\varepsilon^2} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon), \quad (5.11)$$

where the $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ is in $L^1(\Omega)$ (and thus, in probability) since V_t has either the distribution of V_0 or, if a jump has already occurred, the density M with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^N . We obtain, using (5.7), the convergence (5.5) with $\sigma^* \sigma = 2K$, where K is given by (1.15). By Theorem 5.2 thus, we have

$$X_t^\varepsilon \rightarrow X_t := X_0 - \sqrt{2K} W_t$$

in law on $C([0, T]; \mathbb{R}^N)$. Using (5.9), we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^N} r^\varepsilon(x, \cdot) \psi(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} r(x, \cdot) \psi(x) dx \quad \text{in } C([0, T]), \quad (5.12)$$

for all $\psi: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous and bounded, where r satisfies (1.21). Since (r^ε) is bounded uniformly in ε in $C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N))$ (see [9]), the convergence (5.12) is satisfied for all $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$. We conclude to the convergence of (r^ε) to r in $C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) - \text{weak})$.

Remark 5.2. In the FP case, the proof is direct and does not require Theorem 5.1 and Theorem 5.2. Indeed, we have (5.8) where V_t satisfies (4.9). We replace V_s in the integral in (5.8) by $-dV_s + \sqrt{2}dB_s$ to obtain

$$X_t^\varepsilon = X_0 + \varepsilon B_{t/\varepsilon^2} - \varepsilon(V_{t/\varepsilon^2} - V_0)$$

Since (4.11) gives a bound (in $L^2(\Omega)$ for example) on (V_t) , we have (5.11) with $Z_t = B_t$ and we conclude using the scale invariance of the Wiener process.

5.2 Diffusion limit for the stochastically forced equation

We consider now the general case of Equation (1.7) with a non-trivial mixing force process (\bar{E}_t) (cf. Definition 2.2). Recall that \mathcal{F}_t^E is the σ -algebra generated by $(E_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t}$. For $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous and bounded, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \rho^\varepsilon(x, t) \varphi(x) dx = \mathbb{E} \left[\varphi(X_t^\varepsilon) | \mathcal{F}_{t/\varepsilon^2}^E \right],$$

and (5.9), where X_t^ε is like in (5.8) and (V_t) is either the stochastic process described in (1.9) in the case $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$ (given E , this is a PDMP), or the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process (1.10) in the case $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$. The process (V_t, E_t) is Markov and has the generator L given by

$$L\varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) = Q^* \varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) - \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v \varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) + A\varphi(v, \mathbf{e}). \quad (5.13)$$

The proof of this result is analogous to (actually, simpler than, since the state space has finite dimension) the proof of Theorem 4.3. By Theorem 3.1 (see Remark 3.2), (V_t, E_t) is ergodic and has the invariant measure λ defined by

$$\langle \lambda, \varphi \rangle = \mathbb{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \bar{M}_t(v) \varphi(v, \bar{E}_t) dv.$$

This is a consequence of (3.10) and of the fact that (V_t, E_t) is time homogeneous. More precisely, denoting by (e^{tL}) the semi-group generated by (V_t, E_t) , (3.10) gives, for all $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and for all φ bounded and continuous on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v) e^{tL} \varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) dv = \langle \lambda, \varphi \rangle \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v) dv. \quad (5.14)$$

To apply Theorem 5.1 and Theorem 5.2 like in Section 5.1, we need to solve the Poisson equation

$$L\varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) = -v. \quad (5.15)$$

Using (5.7) then, we need to compute

$$(\sigma^* \sigma)_{ij} = \langle \varphi_i v_j + \varphi_j v_i, \lambda \rangle. \quad (5.16)$$

5.3 The auxiliary test-function

Our aim is to find the solution φ to the Poisson equation $L\varphi = \psi$ (with $\psi(v) = -v$ in our case). An perturbation argument (of the case $E \equiv 0$) suggests the solution

$$\varphi(v, \mathbf{e}) = v + R_0(\mathbf{e}), \quad (5.17)$$

where the resolvent $R_0(\mathbf{e})$ is defined in (2.14) and (2.15). The test-function (5.17) indeed satisfies (5.15) since $Q^*v = -v$ and $AR_0(\mathbf{e}) = -\mathbf{e}$. However, there is a more systematic way to obtain (5.17) than just guessing, and we explain it below, since it involves some computations that are necessary later in Section 6. To solve $L\varphi = \psi$ (with $\psi(v) = -v$ in our case, thus), we use the resolvent formula

$$\varphi = - \int_0^\infty e^{tL} \psi dt. \quad (5.18)$$

This may work at least if $\langle \psi, \lambda \rangle$, which is equal to $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{tL} \psi$ by ergodicity, vanishes. In our case $\psi(v) = v$, this condition is satisfied as we will see. Note first that, for $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $f_{0,t}$ given either by (3.3) or (3.4) with $s = 0$, we have, by (3.9),

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v) e^{tL} \psi(v, \mathbf{e}) dv = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f_{0,t}(v) \psi(v, \mathbf{e}) dv. \quad (5.19)$$

With $\psi(v, \mathbf{e}) = -v$, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(v) e^{tL} \psi(v, \mathbf{e}) dv = -\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} J(f_{0,t}). \quad (5.20)$$

Lemma 5.3. *Let $f_{s,t}$ be equal either to (3.3), or to (3.4). The two first moments of $f_{s,t}$ (see (1.14) for the definition of the moments) are, respectively, $\rho(f_{s,t}) = \rho(f)$, and*

$$J(f_{s,t}) = e^{-(t-s)} J(f) + \rho(f) \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} E(\sigma, s; \mathbf{e}) d\sigma. \quad (5.21)$$

Proof of Lemma 5.3. We use the formula

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ v^{\otimes 2} \end{pmatrix} M(v-w) dv = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ w \\ K + w^{\otimes 2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.22)$$

where K is defined by (1.15). By (5.22) (and a change of variable in the FP-case), we obtain (5.21). \square

Corollary 5.4. *Let $f_{s,t}$ be equal either to (3.3), or to (3.4) and let \bar{M}_t^{LB} and \bar{M}_t^{FP} be defined by (3.6) and (3.7) respectively. We have then, for all $\mathbf{e} \in \bar{B}_{\mathbf{R}}$,*

$$\int_0^\infty |\mathbb{E} J(f_{0,t})| dt < +\infty, \quad \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E} J(f_{0,t}) dt = J(f) + \rho(f) R_0(\mathbf{e}), \quad (5.23)$$

$$J(\bar{M}_0^{\text{LB}}) = J(\bar{M}_0^{\text{FP}}) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \bar{E}(\sigma) d\sigma. \quad (5.24)$$

Proof of Corollary 5.4. We take $t = 0$, $\rho = 1$ and the limit $s \rightarrow -\infty$ in (5.21) to obtain (5.24). To prove (5.23), we use the following formula:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-(t-r)} \mathbb{E} \varphi(E(0, r; \mathbf{e})) dr dt = \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E} \varphi(E(0, r; \mathbf{e})) dr.$$

□

Comparing (5.18)-(5.20) and (5.23), we obtain (5.17).

5.4 Diffusion matrix

Now that we have found φ solution to (5.15), let us come back to (5.16).

Lemma 5.5. *Let \bar{M}_t^{LB} and \bar{M}_t^{FP} be defined by (3.6) and (3.7) respectively. The expectation of the second moment of \bar{M}_0 is*

$$\mathbb{E} [K(\bar{M}_0)] = K + b \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes R_1(\bar{E}(0))], \quad (5.25)$$

where $b^{\text{LB}} = 2$ and $b^{\text{FP}} = 1$.

Proof of Lemma 5.5. We compute, using (5.22),

$$K(\bar{M}_0^{\text{LB}}) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \left(K + \left[\int_\sigma^0 \bar{E}(r) dr \right]^{\otimes 2} \right) d\sigma.$$

This gives

$$\mathbb{E} [K(\bar{M}_0^{\text{LB}})] = K + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \int_\sigma^0 \int_\sigma^0 \bar{\Gamma}(r-s) dr ds d\sigma,$$

where $\bar{\Gamma}(t)$ is the covariance of $(\bar{E}(t))$ (see (2.17)). By symmetry, we have

$$\int_\sigma^0 \int_\sigma^0 \bar{\Gamma}(r-s) dr ds = 2 \int_\sigma^0 (r-\sigma) \bar{\Gamma}((r)) dr.$$

By two successive integration by parts, we have next

$$2 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \int_\sigma^0 (r-\sigma) \bar{\Gamma}((r)) dr d\sigma = 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \int_\sigma^0 \bar{\Gamma}((r)) dr d\sigma = 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \bar{\Gamma}((\sigma)) d\sigma.$$

Coming back to the definition (2.17), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \bar{\Gamma}((\sigma)) d\sigma &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(\sigma) \otimes \bar{E}(0)] d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sigma} \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(-\sigma) \otimes \bar{E}(0)] d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sigma} \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma)] d\sigma = \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes R_1(\bar{E}(0))], \end{aligned} \quad (5.26)$$

and we conclude to (5.25). Similarly, we have by (3.7) and (5.22),

$$K(\bar{M}_0^{\text{FP}}) = K + \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\sigma} \bar{E}(\sigma) d\sigma \right]^{\otimes 2}.$$

To conclude to (5.25), we use the following Lemma 5.6. □

Lemma 5.6 (Symmetry and positivity). *For $\delta > 0$, we have*

$$\mathbb{E} [R_{\delta}(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(0)] = \delta \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\delta\sigma} \bar{E}(\sigma) d\sigma \right]^{\otimes 2}. \quad (5.27)$$

In particular, if $\delta \geq 0$, we have $\mathbb{E} [R_{\delta}(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(0)] = \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes R_{\delta}(\bar{E}(0))]$ and this quantity is non-negative.

Proof of Lemma 5.6. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\delta\sigma} \bar{E}(\sigma) d\sigma \right]^{\otimes 2} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\delta(\sigma+s)} \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}(s) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma)] d\sigma ds \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{\sigma=-\infty}^s e^{\delta(\sigma+s)} \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}(s) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma)] d\sigma ds \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{\sigma=-\infty}^s e^{\delta(\sigma+s)} \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}(0) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma - s)] d\sigma ds \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{\sigma=-\infty}^0 e^{\delta(\sigma+2s)} \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}(0) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma)] d\sigma ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\delta} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\delta\sigma} \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}(0) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma)] d\sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\delta\sigma} \mathbb{E}[\bar{E}(\sigma) \otimes \bar{E}(0)] d\sigma = \frac{1}{\delta} \mathbb{E} [R_{\delta}(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(0)], \end{aligned} \quad (5.28)$$

which gives the result. □

By (5.16) and (5.17), we have

$$\sigma^* \sigma = 2\mathbb{E} [K(\bar{M}_0)] + \mathbb{E} [R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes J(\bar{M}_0) + J(\bar{M}_0) \otimes R_0(\bar{E}(0))].$$

We use (5.24) to derive the following expression

$$\mathbb{E} [R_0(\bar{E}_0) \otimes J(\bar{M}_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\sigma} \mathbb{E} [R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(\sigma)] d\sigma. \quad (5.29)$$

As in (5.26), this is $\mathbb{E} [R_1 R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(0)]$ and thus

$$\sigma^* \sigma = 2\mathbb{E} [K(\bar{M}_0)] + \mathbb{E} [R_1 R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes \bar{E}(0) + \bar{E}(0) \otimes R_1 R_0(\bar{E}(0))].$$

To obtain a more tractable expression of $\sigma^*\sigma$, we use the resolvent identity $R_1R_0 = R_0 - R_1$ which yields, by the symmetry property stated in Lemma 5.6,

$$\sigma^*\sigma = 2\mathbb{E} [K(\bar{M}_0)] + 2\mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes (R_0(\bar{E}(0)) - R_1(\bar{E}(0)))] .$$

Using (5.25), we obtain

$$\sigma^*\sigma = 2K + 2\mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes [R_0(\bar{E}(0)) + (b-1)R_1(\bar{E}(0))]] . \quad (5.30)$$

We have therefore (5.1) for all $\varphi \in C(\mathbb{T}^N)$, where r is the solution to (1.21) starting from r_{in} . Note that, as a consequence of Lemma 5.6, we have

$$K_{\sharp} \geq K, \quad (5.31)$$

in the sense of symmetric matrices.

6 Diffusion-approximation

In this section, we consider a spatially dependent process (\bar{E}_t) and establish the limit behaviour of ρ^ε as stated in Theorem 1.2. We forget now the probabilistic origin of f^ε , the solution to (1.7). This probabilistic aspect has been used in the previous Section 5. Our main probabilistic object of study now is the process (f_t^ε) solution to the SPDE (1.7). More precisely, we consider the Markov process $(f_t^\varepsilon, \bar{E}_t^\varepsilon)$ (see Theorem 4.3). The generator \mathcal{L}^ε of this process can be decomposed as

$$\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}_b,$$

where \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} and \mathcal{L}_b are defined by (4.28) and (4.29) respectively. For every φ in the domain of \mathcal{L}^ε , the process

$$M_\varphi^\varepsilon(t) := \varphi(f_t^\varepsilon, \bar{E}_t^\varepsilon) - \varphi(f_{\text{in}}, \bar{E}_0) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi(f_s^\varepsilon, \bar{E}_s^\varepsilon) ds \quad (6.1)$$

is a $(\mathcal{G}_{t/\varepsilon^2})$ -martingale (this is a consequence of Theorem 4.3 and Theorem B.1 in Appendix B). The equation associated to the principal generator \mathcal{L}_{\sharp} is (1.2). It has been analysed in Section 3. Our approach to the proof of the convergence of (ρ^ε) uses the perturbed test-function method introduced by Papanicolaou, Stroock, Varadhan in [17] and adapted in the setting of hydrodynamic limits in [8]. Let us explain the main steps of the proof.

1. **Limit generator.** To find the limit generator \mathcal{L} associated to the equation satisfied by the limit ρ of (ρ^ε) , which acts on test functions $\varphi(\rho)$, we seek two correctors φ_1 and φ_2 such that, for the perturbed test function

$$\varphi^\varepsilon(f, \mathbf{e}) = \varphi(\rho) + \varepsilon \varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e}) + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_2(f, \mathbf{e}), \quad (6.2)$$

we may write $\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon = \mathcal{L} \varphi + o(1)$. See Section 6.1.

2. **Tightness.** We prove the tightness of the sequence (ρ^ε) in an adequate space. First, we obtain some bounds uniform with respect to ε by perturbation of the functional which we try to estimate. See Section 6.2. Then we establish some uniform estimates on the time increments of (ρ^ε) . See Section 6.3.
3. **Convergence.** We use the characterization of (1.24)-(1.25) as a martingale problem to take the limit of the processes (ρ_ε) . This is a very classical approach to the convergence of stochastic processes, see the introduction to [14, Chapter III]. The class Θ of test-functions $\varphi(\rho)$ of the form

$$\varphi(\rho) = \psi \left(\langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right), \quad (6.3)$$

for ξ in a dense subset of $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$ and ψ a Lipschitz function on \mathbb{R} such that $\psi' \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, is a separating class in $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$: if two random variables ρ_1 and ρ_2 satisfy $\mathbb{E}\varphi(\rho_1) = \mathbb{E}\varphi(\rho_2)$ for all φ as in (6.3), then ρ_1 and ρ_2 have the same laws (this follows from the fact that Θ separates points and from Theorem 4.5 p. 113 in [10]). This is why we put a special emphasis in Section 6.1.3 on the application of the perturbed test-function method to test-functions as in (6.3).

6.1 Perturbed test-function

Let $\varphi: L^2(\mathbb{T}^N) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a given test-function in the variable ρ . We specify its regularity later. Consider the perturbation (6.2). To obtain the approximation $\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon = \mathcal{L}\varphi + o(1)$, we identify the powers in ε in each side of this equality. This gives, for the scale ε^{-2} , the first equation $\mathcal{L}_\# \varphi = 0$. This equation is satisfied since φ is independent on \mathbf{e} , hence $A\varphi = 0$, and

$$(Qf - \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v f, D_f \varphi(\rho)) = (\rho(Qf - \mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v f), D_\rho \varphi(\rho)) = 0$$

since $\rho(Qf) = 0$ and $\rho(\mathbf{e} \cdot \nabla_v f) = 0$ separately. At the scale ε^{-1} and ε^0 , we obtain the equation for the first corrector

$$\mathcal{L}_\# \varphi_1 + \mathcal{L}_b \varphi = 0 \quad (6.4)$$

and the equation for the second corrector

$$\mathcal{L}_\# \varphi_2 + \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1 = \mathcal{L}\varphi, \quad (6.5)$$

respectively. If (6.4) and (6.5) are satisfied, then $\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon = \mathcal{L}\varphi + \varepsilon \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_2$. We solve (6.4) and (6.5) by formal computations first, see Section 6.1.1 and Section 6.1.2. In Section 6.1.3 then, we discuss more rigorously the resolution of (6.4) and (6.5).

6.1.1 First corrector

We seek a solution to (6.4) by means of the resolvent formula

$$\varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e}) = \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} \psi(f_t, E_t) dt, \quad \psi = \mathcal{L}_b \varphi,$$

where f_t is obtained either by (3.3) or (3.4) with $s = 0$. The right-hand side ψ is

$$\psi(f, \mathbf{e}) = \mathcal{L}_b \varphi(f, \mathbf{e}) = -(\operatorname{div}_x(vf), D_f \varphi(\rho)) = -(\operatorname{div}_x(J(f)), D_\rho \varphi(\rho)),$$

since $\rho(vf) = J(f)$. By (5.23), we obtain the candidate

$$\varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e}) = -(\operatorname{div}_x(H(f)), D_\rho \varphi(\rho)), \quad H(f) := J(f) + \rho(f)R_0(\mathbf{e}). \quad (6.6)$$

6.1.2 Second corrector and limit generator

Let μ_ρ be the invariant measure parametrized by ρ associated to $\mathcal{L}_\#$, defined by (3.8). Since $\mathcal{L}_\#^* \mu_\rho = 0$ and $\langle \mathcal{L} \varphi, \mu_\rho \rangle = \mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho)$, a necessary condition to (6.5) is that

$$\mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho) = \langle \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1, \mu_\rho \rangle. \quad (6.7)$$

If (6.7) is satisfied, then we set

$$\varphi_2(f, \mathbf{e}) = \int_0^\infty (\mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1(f_t, E_t) - \langle \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1, \mu_\rho \rangle) dt. \quad (6.8)$$

The equation (6.7) gives the limit generator \mathcal{L} . Since $f \mapsto H(f)$ is linear, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e}) &= -(\operatorname{div}_x(vf), D_f \varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e})) \\ &= (\operatorname{div}_x[H(\operatorname{div}_x(vf))], D_\rho \varphi(\rho)) + D_\rho^2 \varphi(\rho) \cdot (\operatorname{div}_x(H(f)), \operatorname{div}_x(J(f))), \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

and thus

$$\mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho) = (\langle \psi, \mu_\rho \rangle, D_\rho \varphi(\rho)) + \int_{E \times F} D_\rho^2 \varphi(\rho) \cdot (\operatorname{div}_x(H(f)), \operatorname{div}_x(J(f))) d\mu_\rho(f, \mathbf{e}), \quad (6.10)$$

where $\psi(f, \mathbf{e}) = \operatorname{div}_x(H(\operatorname{div}_x(vf)))$. Let us compute the first term in the right-hand side of (6.10). Using (6.6), we have

$$\psi(f, \mathbf{e}) = D_x^2:K(f) + \operatorname{div}_x [R_0(\mathbf{e}) \operatorname{div}_x(J(f))]. \quad (6.11)$$

The part $\langle D_x^2:K(f), \mu_\rho \rangle = D_x^2: [\rho \mathbb{E}K(\bar{M}_0)]$ is given by (5.25). To identify the contribution of the second part in (6.11), we adapt (5.29) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \operatorname{div}_x [R_0(\mathbf{e}) \operatorname{div}_x(J(f))], \mu_\rho \rangle &= \partial_{x_j} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^\sigma \mathbb{E} [R_0(E_j^*(0)) \partial_{x_i} (\rho E_i^*(\sigma))] \\ &= \partial_{x_j} \mathbb{E} [R_1 R_0(E_j^*(0)) \partial_{x_i} (\rho E_i^*(0))]. \end{aligned}$$

The first-order part in (6.10) is therefore $(\langle \psi, \mu_\rho \rangle, D_\rho \varphi(\rho))$, with

$$\langle \psi, \mu_\rho \rangle = D_x^2: [\rho (K + b \mathbb{E} [\bar{E}(0) \otimes R_1(\bar{E}(0))]) + \operatorname{div}_x \mathbb{E} [R_1 R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \operatorname{div}_x (\rho \bar{E}(0))]. \quad (6.12)$$

This can be rewritten as

$$\langle \psi, \mu_\rho \rangle = \operatorname{div}_x (K_\# \nabla_x \rho + \Psi \rho), \quad (6.13)$$

where K_{\sharp} and Ψ are given in (1.18) and (1.19) respectively. Note that this is consistent with the result (5.30) obtained for a \bar{E} independent on x (indeed, the drift coefficient Ψ vanishes if \bar{E} is independent on x). To compute the second-order part in (6.10), we have two terms to consider: $\langle J(f) \otimes J(f), \mu_{\rho} \rangle$ and $\langle R_0(\mathbf{e}) \otimes J(f), \mu_{\rho} \rangle$. We have already established

$$\langle R_0(\mathbf{e}) \otimes J(f), \mu_{\rho} \rangle = \mathbb{E} [R_1 R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \otimes (\rho \bar{E}(0))].$$

By (5.24) and (5.27), we have also

$$\langle J(f) \otimes J(f), \mu_{\rho} \rangle = \mathbb{E} [(\rho R_1(\bar{E}(0))) \otimes (\rho \bar{E}(0))].$$

It follows by the resolvent identity $R_1 R_0 = R_0 - R_1$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E \times F} D_{\rho}^2 \varphi(\rho) \cdot (\operatorname{div}_x(H(f)), \operatorname{div}_x(J(f))) d\mu_{\rho}(f, \mathbf{e}) \\ = \mathbb{E} D_{\rho}^2 \varphi(\rho) \cdot (\operatorname{div}_x(\rho R_0(\bar{E}(0))), \operatorname{div}_x(\rho \bar{E}(0))). \end{aligned} \quad (6.14)$$

Remark 6.1 (Energy estimate). From the explicit expression of the limit generator \mathcal{L} , we can draw a first consequence (in an informal way, in a first step; see the proof of Theorem 6.9 for more details), which is an energy estimate for the SPDE associated to \mathcal{L} . Indeed, let (ρ_t) be a solution of this SPDE (see Equation (1.24)). We have

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \|\rho_t\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \|\rho_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 + \int_0^t \mathbb{E} \mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho_s) ds, \quad \varphi(\rho) := \frac{1}{2} \|\rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2.$$

If we compute $\mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho)$, the first-order term ($\langle \psi, \mu_{\rho} \rangle, D_{\rho} \varphi(\rho)$) gives

$$- \langle K_{\sharp} \nabla_x \rho, \nabla_x \rho \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} - \langle \Psi \rho, \nabla_x \rho \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \quad (6.15)$$

Using Lemma 5.6, the fact that K is the identity and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality give us

$$\begin{aligned} (6.15) \geq - \|\nabla_x \rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 - \mathbb{E} \langle R_0(\bar{E}(0)) \cdot \nabla_x \rho, \bar{E}(0) \cdot \nabla_x \rho \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \\ - \|\Psi\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{T}^N)} \|\rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \|\nabla_x \rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.16)$$

The contribution of the second order term (6.14) to $\mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho)$ is

$$\mathbb{E} \langle \operatorname{div}_x(R_0(\bar{E}(0))\rho), \operatorname{div}_x(\bar{E}(0)\rho) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \quad (6.17)$$

By developing the divergence terms in (6.17), we recognize one of the terms in (6.16) (with the opposite sign) and some lower order terms (lower with respect to the order of differentiability in x). Therefore we have a bound from below

$$(6.15) + (6.17) \geq - \|\nabla_x \rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 - C(\mathbf{R}) \|\rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \|\nabla_x \rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} - C(\mathbf{R}) \|\rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2,$$

where, thanks to (2.15), $C(\mathbf{R})$ is a constant which depends on \mathbf{R} . It follows that

$$(6.15) + (6.17) \geq - \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla_x \rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 - C(\mathbf{R}) \|\rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2,$$

for a different constant $C(\mathbf{R})$. We conclude to the energy estimate

$$\mathbb{E}\|\rho_t\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 + \int_0^t \mathbb{E}\|\nabla_x \rho_s\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 ds \leq \mathbb{E}\|\rho_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 + C(\mathbf{R}) \int_0^t \mathbb{E}\|\rho_s\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 ds.$$

Using the Gronwall inequality and the initial condition $\rho_0 = \rho_{\text{in}}$, this gives, for $0 \leq t \leq T$,

$$\mathbb{E}\|\rho_t\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 + \int_0^t \mathbb{E}\|\nabla_x \rho_s\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 ds \leq C(\mathbf{R}, T) \mathbb{E}\|\rho_{\text{in}}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2, \quad (6.18)$$

where $C(\mathbf{R}, T)$ depends on \mathbf{R} and T .

6.1.3 First and second correctors

Recall (see (1.16), (1.17)) that

$$\bar{J}_m(f) = \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} |v|^m f(x, v) dx dv, \quad G_m = \{f \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N); \bar{J}_m(f) < +\infty\}.$$

Recall also that $F = H^{\bar{\sigma}}(\mathbb{T}^N)$. Let us introduce the following notations. We write $a \lesssim b$ with the meaning that $a \leq Cb$, where the constant C may depend on \mathbf{R} (cf. (2.6)), on $C_{\mathbf{R}}^0$ (cf. (2.16)), on various irrelevant constants, and on the dimension N .

Proposition 6.1. *Let φ be of the form (6.3), with $\xi \in C^3(\mathbb{T}^N)$ and ψ a Lipschitz function on \mathbb{R} such that $\psi' \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Let φ_1, φ_2 be the correctors defined by (6.4), (6.8) respectively. Then φ_1, φ_2 satisfy $\mathcal{L}_\# \varphi_i(f, \mathbf{e}) < +\infty$, $\mathcal{L}_b \varphi_i(f, \mathbf{e}) < +\infty$ for all $f \in G_3$, $\mathbf{e} \in F$ and are in the domain of \mathcal{L}^ε . We have the estimates*

$$|\varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\psi\|_{W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})} \|\xi\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)} (\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_1(f)), \quad (6.19)$$

and

$$|\mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\psi\|_{W^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R})} \|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} (|\bar{J}_0(f)|^2 + |\bar{J}_2(f)|^2), \quad (6.20)$$

on φ_1 and the following estimates on φ_2 :

$$|\varphi_2(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\psi\|_{W^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R})} \|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} (|\bar{J}_0(f)|^2 + |\bar{J}_2(f)|^2), \quad (6.21)$$

and

$$|\mathcal{L}_b \varphi_2(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\psi\|_{W^{3,\infty}(\mathbb{R})} \|\xi\|_{C^3(\mathbb{T}^N)} (|\bar{J}_0(f)|^3 + |\bar{J}_3(f)|^3), \quad (6.22)$$

for all $f \in G_3$, for all $\mathbf{e} \in F$ with $\|\mathbf{e}\|_F \leq \mathbf{R}$.

Proof of Proposition 6.1. Let us focus on the estimate (6.21) on $|\varphi_2(f, \mathbf{e})|$. Since

$$(h, D_f \varphi(\rho)) = \psi' \left(\langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right) \langle \rho(h), \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)},$$

the equation (6.6) gives a first corrector

$$\varphi_1(f, e) = \psi' \left(\langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right) \langle J(f) + \rho(f) R_0(\mathbf{e}), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \quad (6.23)$$

For simplicity, let us denote by ψ', ψ'', \dots the derivatives of ψ evaluated at the point $\langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$. By (6.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e}) &= \psi' \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} K(f) : D_x^2 \xi + J(f) \cdot \nabla_x [R_0(\mathbf{e}) \cdot \nabla_x \xi] dx \\ &\quad + \psi'' \langle J(f), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \langle J(f) + \rho(f) R_0(\mathbf{e}), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.24)$$

and

$$\varphi_2(f, \mathbf{e}) = \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E}_{(f, \mathbf{e})} [\mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1(f_t, E_t) - \langle \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1, \mu_\rho \rangle] dt, \quad (6.25)$$

where f_t is obtained either by (3.3) or (3.4) with $s = 0$. Consider the LB-case. There are two terms in f_t and three terms in $\mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1$, which makes at least six terms to consider. We find out more than six terms actually, because of the translations in v . Consider the first term in (3.3). By (5.22), and for

$$w_t := \int_0^t E_s(\mathbf{e}) ds,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} K(f(\cdot - w_t)) &= K(f) + J(f) \otimes w_t + w_t \otimes J(f) + \rho(f) w_t^{\otimes 2}, \\ J(f(\cdot - w_t)) &= J(f) + \rho(f) w_t. \end{aligned}$$

In (6.24)-(6.25), and regarding the linear terms with factor ψ' , this gives the contributions

$$\Phi_{2,a} = \psi' \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \mathbb{E} [K(f) + 2J(f) \otimes w_t + \rho(f) w_t^{\otimes 2}] : D_x^2 \xi dt dx,$$

and

$$\Phi_{2,b} = \psi' \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \mathbb{E} [(J(f) + \rho(f) w_t) \cdot \nabla_x [R_0(E_t(\mathbf{e})) \cdot \nabla_x \xi]] dt dx.$$

Using the bound $\|w_t\|_F \leq t \sup_{s \in [0, t]} \|E_s(\mathbf{e})\|_F$ and (2.6), (2.15), we have

$$|\Phi_{2,a}|, |\Phi_{2,b}| \lesssim \|\psi'\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} (\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_1(f) + \bar{J}_2(f)).$$

Since $\bar{J}_1(f) \leq \frac{1}{2} \bar{J}_0(f) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{J}_2(f)$, this gives us a bound by $\|\psi'\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} (\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_2(f))$. Using (5.22) again, and still regarding the linear terms with factor ψ' only, we see that the second term in the expansion (3.3) of f_t^{LB} has the contributions

$$\Phi_{2,c} = \psi' \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \int_0^\infty (\theta_c(t) - \theta_c(+\infty)) dt dx, \quad \Phi_{2,d} = \psi' \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \int_0^\infty (\theta_d(t) - \theta_d(+\infty)) dt dx,$$

where

$$\theta_c(t) = \rho(f) \int_0^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \left[K + \mathbb{E} \left(\int_\sigma^t E_s(\mathbf{e}) ds \right)^{\otimes 2} \right] : D_x^2 \xi d\sigma, \quad (6.26)$$

$$\theta_d(t) = \rho(f) \int_0^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_\sigma^t E_s(\mathbf{e}) ds \cdot \nabla_x [R_0(E_t(\mathbf{e})) \cdot \nabla_x \xi] \right] d\sigma, \quad (6.27)$$

By standard manipulations on the integrals in (6.26), we have

$$\theta_c(t) = \rho(f)(1 - e^{-t})K:D_x^2\xi + 2\rho(f) \int_0^t e^{-\sigma} \int_0^\sigma \int_r^\sigma \Gamma_{\mathbf{e}}(t-r, t-s):D_x^2\xi dsdrd\sigma,$$

where the covariance $\Gamma_{\mathbf{e}}$ is defined by (2.17). The most delicate term to estimate in $\Phi_{2,c}$ is

$$\Phi_{2,c}^* = 2 \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} \rho(f) \int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-\sigma} \int_0^\sigma \int_r^\sigma [\Gamma_{\mathbf{e}}(t-r, t-s) - \bar{\Gamma}(s-r)] :D_x^2\xi dsdrd\sigma dt dx.$$

The other terms are bounded by $\|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}(\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_2(f))$ using (2.6). Using also (2.18), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi_{2,c}^*| &\lesssim 2\bar{J}_0(f)\|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-\sigma} \int_0^\sigma \int_r^\sigma \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t-s) dsdrd\sigma dt \\ &\lesssim 2\bar{J}_0(f)\|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \int_0^\infty \int_0^t s(e^{-s} - e^{-t})\gamma_{\text{mix}}(t-s) dsdt. \end{aligned}$$

Neglecting the term $-e^{-t}$ and using (2.13) gives a bound $|\Phi_{2,c}^*| \lesssim 2\bar{J}_0(f)\|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$. We have also

$$\theta_d(t) = \rho(f) \int_0^t e^{-\sigma} \int_0^\sigma \mathbb{E} [E_{t-s}(\mathbf{e}) \cdot \nabla_x [R_0(E_t(\mathbf{e})) \cdot \nabla_x \xi]] dsd\sigma.$$

Conditioning on \mathcal{G}_{t-s} , we see that

$$\mathbb{E} [E_{t-s}(\mathbf{e}) \otimes R_0(E_t(\mathbf{e}))] = e^{(t-s)A} [\psi \otimes e^{sA} R_0 \psi] (\mathbf{e}), \quad \psi(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{e}.$$

By (2.12), (2.15), (2.13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-\sigma} \int_0^\sigma \left[e^{(t-s)A} [\psi \cdot \nabla_x (e^{sA} R_0 \psi \cdot \nabla_x \xi)] (\mathbf{e}) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \langle \psi \cdot \nabla_x (P_s R_0 \psi \cdot \nabla_x \xi), \nu \rangle \right] dsd\sigma dt \right\|_{C(\mathbb{T}^N)} \\ &\leq \mathbf{R}^2 \int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-\sigma} \int_0^\sigma \gamma_{\text{mix}}(t-s) dsd\sigma dt \|\xi\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)} \\ &\leq \mathbf{R}^2 \|\xi\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \end{aligned}$$

With this estimate, it is easy to prove that $|\Phi_{2,d}| \lesssim \|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \bar{J}_0(f)$. Let us look as the quadratic terms with factor ψ'' now. There are two terms in (3.3), so four terms $\Phi_{2,e}, \dots, \Phi_{2,h}$ to consider here. The first term in (3.3) has a factor e^{-t} , like in Φ_a, Φ_b . There is no contribution from $\langle \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1, \mu_\rho \rangle$ in $\Phi_{2,e}, \Phi_{2,f}, \Phi_{2,g}$ hence, and the convergence of the integral in (6.25) is clear. Therefore, using the same arguments as above, we obtain the estimates

$$|\Phi_{2,e}|, |\Phi_{2,f}|, |\Phi_{2,g}| \lesssim \|\psi''\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \|\nabla_x \xi\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 (|\bar{J}_0(f)|^2 + |\bar{J}_1(f)|^2). \quad (6.28)$$

Let us illustrate this on the example of $\Phi_{2,g}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{2,g} = \psi'' \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_\sigma^t \langle \rho(f) E_r(\mathbf{e}), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} dr \right. \\ \left. \times \langle J(f) + \rho(f) \int_0^t E_s(\mathbf{e}) ds + \rho(f) R_0(E_t), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right], \end{aligned}$$

which gives (6.28). The last term $\Phi_{2,h}$ is

$$\Phi_{2,h} = \psi'' \int_0^\infty (\theta_h(t) - \theta_h(+\infty)) dt,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_h(t) = \mathbb{E} \int_0^t \int_\sigma^t \int_0^\sigma \int_{\sigma'}^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} e^{-(t-\sigma')} \langle \rho(f) E_s(\mathbf{e}), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \\ \times \langle \rho(f) E_{s'}(\mathbf{e}) + c(t)^{-1} \rho(f) R_0(E_t(\mathbf{e})), \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} ds' ds d\sigma' d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

The coefficient $c(t)$ is

$$c(t) = \int_0^t \int_{\sigma'}^t e^{-(t-\sigma')} ds' d\sigma' = \int_0^t \sigma e^{-\sigma} = 1 - (t+1)e^{-t}.$$

The technique used to estimate the terms $\Phi_{2,c}$ and $\Phi_{2,d}$ applies here to give

$$|\Phi_{2,h}| \lesssim \|\psi''\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \|\nabla_x \xi\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2 |\bar{J}_0(f)|^2.$$

This concludes the estimate on φ_2 in the LB-case. The estimate on φ_2 in the FP-case is obtained by the same arguments. This follows from the expressions for $K(f_t)$, $J(f_t)$, which involve various terms, similar to those estimated in the LB-case. For example, a careful computation based on (3.4) and (5.22) gives

$$\begin{aligned} K(f_t^{\text{FP}}) = \rho(f) \left[(1 - e^{-2t})K + \left(\int_0^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}) d\sigma \right)^{\otimes 2} \right] + e^{-2t} K(f) \\ + e^{-t} \left[\int_0^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}) d\sigma \otimes J(f) + J(f) \otimes \int_0^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} E_\sigma(\mathbf{e}) d\sigma \right]. \end{aligned}$$

A comparable expansion for $J(f_t^{\text{FP}})$ gives the result, like in the LB-case. Using (2.16), a careful study of the terms composing φ_2 shows that φ_1 and φ_2 are of the form (4.30) with some ξ_i as in Remark 4.2. By Proposition 4.4, we deduce that $\mathcal{L}_\# \varphi_i(f, \mathbf{e}) < +\infty$, $\mathcal{L}_\flat \varphi_i(f, \mathbf{e}) < +\infty$ for all $f \in G_3$, $\mathbf{e} \in F$ and that φ_1 and φ_2 are in the domain of \mathcal{L}^ε . There remains to prove (6.22). Compared to the development of φ_2 , when computing $\mathcal{L}_\flat \varphi_2$, still more terms appear, which combine the derivatives of ψ up to the order three. However, all the questions of convergence of the integrals with respect to t have been dealt with in the estimate of φ_2 . Although lengthy, it is not problematic, to prove (6.22): we do not expound that part thus. \square

Remark 6.2 (Linear test function). In Section 6.3, we apply Proposition 6.1 to a linear test-function $\varphi(\rho) = \langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$, which means $\psi' = 1$, $\psi'' = 0$. In that case, the bounds on the first corrector is a little bit simpler: we have

$$|\varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\xi\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)} (\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_1(f)), \quad (6.29)$$

and

$$|\mathcal{L}_b \varphi_1(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} (\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_2(f)), \quad (6.30)$$

for all $f \in G$, for all $\mathbf{e} \in F$ with $\|\mathbf{e}\|_F \leq \mathbf{R}$.

By Theorem 4.3, Remark 4.3 and Theorem B.1, we obtain the following corollary to Proposition 6.1.

Corollary 6.2. *Let φ be of the form (6.3), with $\xi \in C^3(\mathbb{T}^N)$ and ψ a Lipschitz function on \mathbb{R} such that $\psi' \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Let φ_1, φ_2 be the correctors defined by (6.4), (6.8) respectively. Let θ be the correction of φ at order 0, 1 or 2:*

$$\theta \in \{\varphi, \varphi + \varepsilon \varphi_1, \varphi + \varepsilon \varphi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_2\}.$$

Then

$$M_\theta^\varepsilon(t) := \theta(f_t^\varepsilon, \bar{E}_t^\varepsilon) - \theta(f_{\text{in}}, \bar{E}_0) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \theta(f_s^\varepsilon, \bar{E}_s^\varepsilon) ds \quad (6.31)$$

is a $(\mathcal{G}_{t/\varepsilon^2})$ -martingale with quadratic variation given by

$$\langle M_\theta^\varepsilon, M_\theta^\varepsilon \rangle_t = \int_0^t [\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon |\theta|^2 - 2\theta \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \theta](f_s^\varepsilon, \bar{E}_s^\varepsilon) ds,$$

for all $t \geq 0$.

6.2 Bounds on the moments

Recall that $\bar{J}_m(f)$ denotes the m -th moment of f (see (1.16)) and that G_m is the state space of functions $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ such that $\bar{J}_m(f) < +\infty$.

Proposition 6.3. *Let $f_0^\varepsilon \in G_m$. Let (f_t^ε) be the unique mild solution to (1.7) on $[0, T]$ given by Proposition 4.1 or 4.2. Then, for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, almost-surely, for all $t \geq 0$,*

$$\bar{J}_m(f_t^\varepsilon) \leq C(\mathbf{R}, m, t) [\bar{J}_m(f_0^\varepsilon) + \bar{J}_0(f_0^\varepsilon)], \quad (6.32)$$

where $C(\mathbf{R}, m, t)$ is a constant which is bounded for t in a bounded set.

Proof of Proposition 6.3. By density, we can assume that $f_{\text{in}} \in W^{2,1}(\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$. We can also replace $v \mapsto |v|^m$ by $v \mapsto |v|^m \chi_\eta(v)$, where χ_η is a function with compact support which converges pointwise to 1 when $\eta \rightarrow 0$. By the results of propagation of regularity given in Proposition 4.1 and Proposition 4.2, the following computations are licit then. For simplicity, we take directly $\chi \equiv 1$. First, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bar{J}_{2m}(f_t^\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left[\bar{J}_{2m}(Q f_t^\varepsilon) + 2m \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} |v|^{2(m-1)} v \cdot \bar{E}_t^\varepsilon f_t^\varepsilon(x, v) dx dv \right]. \quad (6.33)$$

If $m = 0$, then, for all $t \geq 0$, almost-surely, $\bar{J}_0(f_t^\varepsilon) = \bar{J}_0(f_0^\varepsilon)$ since the equation is conservative. If $m > 0$, then we use the following inequality (which is a consequence of Young's inequality)

$$2m|v|^{2m-1} \leq \frac{1}{2\mathbf{R}}|v|^{2m} + [2\mathbf{R}(2m-1)]^{2m-1},$$

to infer, by (6.33) and (2.8), that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bar{J}_{2m}(f_t^\varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left[\bar{J}_{2m}(Qf_t^\varepsilon) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{J}_{2m}(f_t^\varepsilon) + \mathbf{R}[2\mathbf{R}(2m-1)]^{2m-1} \bar{J}_0(f_t^\varepsilon) \right].$$

We have, in the case $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$,

$$\bar{J}_{2m}(Q_{\text{LB}}f) = \bar{J}_{2m}(M)\bar{J}_0(f) - \bar{J}_{2m}(f).$$

If $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{J}_{2m}(Q_{\text{FP}}f) &= -2m \iint_{\mathbb{T}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} |v|^{2(m-1)} v \cdot (\nabla_v f(x, v) + v f(x, v)) dx dv \\ &= (N + 2(m-1)) \bar{J}_{2(m-1)}(f) - 2m \bar{J}_{2m}(f). \end{aligned}$$

In the first case $Q = Q_{\text{LB}}$, we obtain

$$\bar{J}_{2m}(f_t^\varepsilon) \leq e^{-\frac{t}{2\varepsilon^2}} \bar{J}_{2m}(f_0^\varepsilon) + 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2\varepsilon^2}}) [\bar{J}_{2m}(M) + \mathbf{R}[2\mathbf{R}(2m-1)]^{2m-1}] \bar{J}_0(f_0^\varepsilon).$$

This gives (6.32). If $Q = Q_{\text{FP}}$, we conclude similarly by a recursive argument on m . \square

6.3 Tightness

For $\sigma > 0$, we denote by $H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ the dual space of $H^\sigma(\mathbb{T}^N)$. Let $J_1^\sigma = (\text{Id} - \Delta_x)^{-\sigma}$. In the standard Fourier basis (w_k) of $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$, J_1^σ is given by

$$J_1^\sigma w_k = (1 + \lambda_k)^{-\sigma} w_k, \quad \lambda_k = 4\pi^2 |k|^2, \quad w_k(x) = \exp(2\pi i k \cdot x).$$

As $J_1^{\sigma/2}$ is an isometry $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N) \rightarrow H^\sigma(\mathbb{T}^N)$, the norm on $H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ is

$$\|\Lambda\|_{H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)} = \left[\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |\langle \Lambda, J_1^{\sigma/2} w_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}|^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (6.34)$$

Recall also that, by the Sobolev embedding, for all $\sigma > 2 + \frac{N}{2}$, there is a constant $C(\sigma) \geq 0$ such that

$$\|\xi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \leq C(\sigma) \|\xi\|_{H^\sigma(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \quad (6.35)$$

Proposition 6.4 (Tightness). *Let $f_0^\varepsilon \in G_3$. Let (f_t^ε) be the unique mild solution to (1.7) on $[0, T]$ given by Proposition 4.1 or 4.2. Let $\sigma > 2 + \frac{3}{2}N$. Then $(\rho_t^\varepsilon)_{t \in [0, T]}$ is tight in the space $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$.*

Proof of Proposition 6.4. Let us fix $\sigma > \sigma_2 > \sigma_1$ such that

$$\sigma_1 > 2 + \frac{N}{2}, \quad \sigma_2 > \sigma_1 + \frac{N}{2}, \quad \sigma > \sigma_2 + \frac{N}{2}. \quad (6.36)$$

Let us introduce also

$$\zeta^\varepsilon = \rho^\varepsilon - \varepsilon \operatorname{div}_x (J(f^\varepsilon) + \rho(f^\varepsilon) R_0(\bar{E}_t^\varepsilon)).$$

We show first that ρ^ε is close to ζ^ε in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ and then prove that (ζ^ε) is tight in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$.

Step 1. ρ^ε is close to ζ^ε . Let $\xi_k = J_1^{\sigma_2/2} w_k$. Let $\varphi_k(\rho) = \langle \rho, \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$ and let

$$\varphi_{k,1}(f, \mathbf{e}) = \langle J(f) + \rho(f) R_0(\mathbf{e}), \nabla_x \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$$

be the first corrector associated to φ_k . By the estimate on the first corrector in Proposition 6.1 and the estimates on the moments of f^ε in Proposition 6.3, we have

$$|\langle \rho^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(t), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}| \lesssim \varepsilon \|\xi_k\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)} \lesssim \varepsilon \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}. \quad (6.37)$$

In (6.37), we have extended the notation $a \lesssim b$ to denote the inequality $a \leq Cb$, where C depends on \mathbb{R} , on $C_{\mathbb{R}}^0$, on N and also on the constant $C(\sigma_1)$ in (6.35), on $\sup_{0 < \varepsilon < 1} \bar{J}_m(f_0^\varepsilon)$ for $m = 0, \dots, 3$ and on T . Note that C should not depend on ε , nor on ω .

Let us prove that the sequence $(\|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)})$ is square-summable. By (6.35), it is sufficient to consider the behaviour of $(\|\xi_k\|_{H^{\sigma_1}(\mathbb{T}^N)})$. This sequence is square summable by (6.36) since

$$\|\xi_k\|_{H^{\sigma_1}(\mathbb{T}^N)} = \|w_k\|_{H^{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}} = \lambda_k^{\frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}},$$

with $\lambda_k = 4\pi^2 |k|^2$. Summing the square of (6.37) over k , we obtain thus

$$\|\rho^\varepsilon - \zeta^\varepsilon\|_{C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))} \lesssim \varepsilon, \quad (6.38)$$

almost-surely.

Step 2. (ζ^ε) is tight in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$. For $M > 0$, $\delta \in (0, 3/4)$, define the set

$$K_M = \left\{ \zeta \in C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)); \|\zeta\|_{C^\delta([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))} + \|\zeta\|_{C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma_1}(\mathbb{T}^N))} \leq M \right\}.$$

Since the injection $H^{-\sigma_1}(\mathbb{T}^N) \hookrightarrow H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ is compact, and by the Ascoli theorem, K_M is compact in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$. Our aim is to show that $\mathbb{P}(\zeta^\varepsilon \notin K_M)$ is small for large M , uniformly with respect to ε . Using the Markov inequality, this follows from the bounds

$$\mathbb{E} \|\zeta^\varepsilon\|_{C^\delta([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))}^4 \lesssim 1, \quad \mathbb{E} \|\zeta^\varepsilon\|_{C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma_1}(\mathbb{T}^N))}^4 \lesssim 1. \quad (6.39)$$

The second bound in (6.39) is a direct consequence of the estimate on the moments of order zero and one of f^ε , cf. Proposition 6.3, and of the injection $L^1(\mathbb{T}^N) \hookrightarrow H^{-\sigma_1}(\mathbb{T}^N)$

due to the condition (6.36) on σ_1 . To obtain an estimate on the time increments of ζ^ε , we introduce the perturbed test function $\varphi_k^\varepsilon = \varphi_k + \varepsilon\varphi_{k,1}$ and the martingale (cf. (6.31))

$$M_k^\varepsilon(t) = \varphi_k^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(t), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(t)) - \varphi_k^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(0), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(0)) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi_k^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(s), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(s)) ds. \quad (6.40)$$

For $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$, the time increment $\langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$ reads

$$\langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} = \int_s^t \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi_k^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(\sigma), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(\sigma)) d\sigma + M_k^\varepsilon(t) - M_k^\varepsilon(s).$$

This gives us two terms to estimate. Regarding the first term, we compute $\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi_k^\varepsilon = \mathcal{L}_b \varphi_{k,1}$. By Proposition 6.1 and (6.30), we obtain $|\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi_k^\varepsilon(f, \mathbf{e})| \lesssim \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} (\bar{J}_0(f) + \bar{J}_2(f))$. The estimates on the moments of f^ε yields the following bound:

$$\left| \int_s^t \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi_k^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(\sigma), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(\sigma)) d\sigma \right|^2 \lesssim |t - s|^2 \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2, \quad (6.41)$$

almost-surely. To estimate the time increments of the martingale $M_k^\varepsilon(t)$, we use the Burkholder, Davis, Gundy inequality, [5]:

$$\mathbb{E} |M_k^\varepsilon(t) - M_k^\varepsilon(s)|^4 \leq \mathbb{E} \sup_{s \leq r \leq t} |M_k^\varepsilon(r) - M_k^\varepsilon(s)|^4 \lesssim \mathbb{E} |\langle M_k^\varepsilon, M_k^\varepsilon \rangle_t - \langle M_k^\varepsilon, M_k^\varepsilon \rangle_s|^2.$$

By Corollary 6.2, the quadratic variation of M_k^ε is

$$\langle M_k^\varepsilon, M_k^\varepsilon \rangle_t = \int_0^t [\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon |\varphi_k^\varepsilon|^2 - 2\varphi_k^\varepsilon \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi_k^\varepsilon] (f^\varepsilon(s), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(s)) ds.$$

Since $D_f |\varphi_k^\varepsilon|^2 - 2\varphi_k^\varepsilon D_f \varphi_k^\varepsilon = 0$, only the part $\varepsilon^{-2}A$ of the generator \mathcal{L}^ε is contributing to the quadratic variation. Since, in addition, $A|\varphi|^2 = 0$, $A\varphi = 0$, we obtain

$$\langle M_k^\varepsilon, M_k^\varepsilon \rangle_t = \int_0^t [A|\varphi_{k,1}|^2 - 2\varphi_{k,1} A\varphi_{k,1}] (f^\varepsilon(s), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(s)) ds. \quad (6.42)$$

As $\varphi_{k,1}(f, \mathbf{e}) = c + \Lambda(R_0(\mathbf{e}))$, where $\Lambda(\mathbf{e}) = \langle \rho(f)\mathbf{e}, \nabla \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}$, we have

$$[A|\varphi_{k,1}|^2 - 2\varphi_{k,1} A\varphi_{k,1}] (f, \mathbf{e}) = A|\Lambda(R_0(\mathbf{e}))|^2 - 2\Lambda(R_0(\mathbf{e}))A\Lambda(R_0(\mathbf{e})).$$

Since $\|\Lambda\| \leq \bar{J}_0(f) \|\xi_k\|_{C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)}$, the estimates (2.16) give, for $\sigma \leq T$,

$$|[A|\varphi_{k,1}|^2 - 2\varphi_{k,1} A\varphi_{k,1}] (f^\varepsilon(\sigma), \bar{E}^\varepsilon(\sigma))| \lesssim \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2,$$

almost-surely, and we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} |M_k^\varepsilon(t) - M_k^\varepsilon(s)|^4 \lesssim |t - s|^2 \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^4. \quad (6.43)$$

Gathering (6.41) and (6.43), we see that

$$\mathbb{E} \left| \langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right|^4 \lesssim |t - s|^2 \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^4,$$

for $0 \leq s, t \leq T$. By the Garsia - Rodemich - Rumsey inequality, [2, Theorem 7.34] with $q = 4$, $\alpha = \frac{1}{q} + \delta$, we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{s \neq t} \frac{\left| \langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right|^4}{|t - s|^{4\delta}} \right] \lesssim C_\delta \|\xi_k\|_{C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^4. \quad (6.44)$$

We deduce that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{s \neq t} \frac{1}{|t - s|^{4\delta}} \sum_k \left| \langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right|^4 \right] \lesssim C_\delta. \quad (6.45)$$

We have then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_k \left| \langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), J_1^{\sigma/2} w_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right|^2 \right|^2 \\ & \leq \sum_k \left| \langle \zeta^\varepsilon(t) - \zeta^\varepsilon(s), \xi_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)} \right|^4 \sum_k (1 + \lambda_k)^{\sigma_2 - \sigma}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.46)$$

since $J_1^{\sigma/2} w_k = (1 + \lambda_k)^{\frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma}{2}} \xi_k$. The second sum in (6.46) is finite by (6.36). It follows that $\mathbb{E} \|\zeta^\varepsilon\|_{C^\delta([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))}^4 \lesssim 1$ and we conclude that (ρ^ε) is tight in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$. \square

6.4 Convergence to the solution of a Martingale problem

Assume that the hypotheses of Proposition 6.4 are satisfied. Let $\varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}} = \{\varepsilon_n; n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, where $(\varepsilon_n) \downarrow 0$. By the Skorohod theorem [3, p. 70], there is a subset of $\varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}$, which we still denote by $\varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}$, a probability space $(\tilde{\Omega}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathbb{P}})$, some random variables $\{\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon; \varepsilon \in \varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}\}$, $\tilde{\rho}$ on $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$, such that

1. for all $\varepsilon \in \varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}$, the laws of ρ^ε and $\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon$ as $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ -random variables coincide,
2. $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ -a.s., $(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon)$ is converging to $\tilde{\rho}$ in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ along $\varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}$.

Let $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$ be the natural filtration of $(\tilde{\rho}(t))_{t \in [0, T]}$. Our aim is to show that the process $(\tilde{\rho}(t))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is solution of the martingale problem associated to the limit generator \mathcal{L} .

Proposition 6.5 (Martingale). *Let $\sigma > 2 + \frac{3}{2}N$, $\xi \in H^{\sigma+2}(\mathbb{T}^N)$, and let φ be defined by $\varphi(\rho) = \psi(\langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{H^{-\sigma}, H^\sigma})$, where ψ is a Lipschitz function on \mathbb{R} such that $\psi' \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Then the process*

$$\tilde{M}_\varphi(t) := \varphi(\tilde{\rho}(t)) - \varphi(\tilde{\rho}(0)) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}\varphi(\tilde{\rho}(s))ds \quad (6.47)$$

is a continuous martingale with respect to $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$.

Proof of Proposition 6.5. Let $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$. Let $0 \leq t_1 < \dots < t_n \leq s$ and let Θ be a continuous and bounded function on $[H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)]^n$. Note that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_s$ is generated by the random variables $\Theta(\tilde{\rho}(t_1), \dots, \tilde{\rho}(t_n))$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $(t_i)_{1, n}$ and Θ as above. Our aim is therefore to prove that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[(\tilde{M}_\varphi(t) - \tilde{M}_\varphi(s)) \Theta(\tilde{\rho}(t_1), \dots, \tilde{\rho}(t_n)) \right] = 0. \quad (6.48)$$

Let $\varphi^\varepsilon = \varphi + \varepsilon\varphi_1 + \varepsilon^2\varphi_2$ be the second order correction of φ , with φ_1 and φ_2 given by Proposition 6.1. We start from the identity (see (6.31))

$$\mathbb{E} \left[(M_\varphi^\varepsilon(t) - M_\varphi^\varepsilon(s)) \Theta(\rho^\varepsilon(t_1), \dots, \rho^\varepsilon(t_n)) \right] = 0, \quad (6.49)$$

where

$$M_\varphi^\varepsilon(t) := \varphi^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(t), \bar{E}_t^\varepsilon) - \varphi^\varepsilon(f_{\text{in}}, \bar{E}_0^\varepsilon) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon(f^\varepsilon(s), \bar{E}_s^\varepsilon) ds, \quad (6.50)$$

Recall that $\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon = \mathcal{L}\varphi + \varepsilon\mathcal{L}_b\varphi_2$. By (6.49), the estimates on the correctors (Proposition 6.1) and the uniform estimates on the moments of (f_t^ε) (Proposition 6.3), we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left[(X_\varphi^\varepsilon(t) - X_\varphi^\varepsilon(s)) \Theta(\rho^\varepsilon(t_1), \dots, \rho^\varepsilon(t_n)) \right] = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon),$$

where the process $(X_\varphi^\varepsilon(t))$ is

$$X_\varphi^\varepsilon(t) = \varphi(\rho^\varepsilon(t)) - \varphi(\rho_{\text{in}}) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}\varphi(\rho^\varepsilon(s))ds.$$

By identities of the laws, it follows that

$$\tilde{\mathbb{E}} \left[\left(\varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t)) - \varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(s)) - \int_s^t \mathcal{L}\varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(s))ds \right) \Theta(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t_1), \dots, \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t_n)) \right] = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon). \quad (6.51)$$

We must examine the convergence of each terms in (6.51). By a.s convergence of $(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon)$ in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ along $\varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t)) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}\varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(s))ds \right] \Theta(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t_1), \dots, \tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t_n)) \\ \rightarrow \left[\varphi(\tilde{\rho}(t)) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}\varphi(\tilde{\rho}(s))ds \right] \Theta(\tilde{\rho}(t_1), \dots, \tilde{\rho}(t_n)) \end{aligned}$$

almost-surely when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ along $\varepsilon_{\mathbb{N}}$. Indeed, $\mathcal{L}\varphi$ is continuous on $H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)$, in virtue of (6.10)-(6.13)-(6.14) and the fact that $\xi \in H^{\sigma+2}(\mathbb{T}^N)$. Since Θ is bounded and $\varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t))$ and $\mathcal{L}\varphi(\tilde{\rho}^\varepsilon(t))$ are a.s. bounded by a constant (a consequence of (6.32)), we can apply the dominated convergence theorem. This gives (6.48). \square

6.5 Limit SPDE

6.5.1 Covariance

For $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{T}^N$, we set

$$H(i, x, j, y) = \mathbb{E} \left([R_0(\bar{E}_0(x))]_i [\bar{E}_0(y)]_j \right). \quad (6.52)$$

This defines a kernel on the product space $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$, and an associated operator S ,

$$S\rho_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{T}^N} H(i, x, j, y) \rho_j(y) dy. \quad (6.53)$$

Proposition 6.6. *The operator S is symmetric, non-negative and trace-class on the space $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$.*

Proof of Proposition 6.6. That S is non-negative means $\langle S\rho, \rho \rangle \geq 0$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the canonical scalar product on $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$ given by

$$\langle \rho, \rho' \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle \rho_i, \rho'_i \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}.$$

By Lemma 5.6 indeed, we have

$$\langle S\rho, \rho \rangle = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \delta \mathbb{E} \left| \int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} \langle \rho, \bar{E}_t \rangle dt \right|^2 \geq 0.$$

Let (ζ_k) be an orthonormal basis of $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$. Using the Bessel-Parseval identity, we have

$$\text{Trace}(S) = \sum_k \langle S\zeta_k, \zeta_k \rangle = \mathbb{E} \langle R_0(\bar{E}_0), \bar{E}_0 \rangle \lesssim 1,$$

therefore S is trace-class. □

Proposition 6.7. *The operator S admits a square-root $S^{1/2}$ which is associated to a kernel $H^{(1/2)}$.*

Proof of Proposition 6.7. By the spectral theorem, there exists an orthonormal basis (ζ_k) of $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$ and some non-negative eigenvalues $\lambda_k \geq 0$ such that

$$S = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k \zeta_k \otimes \zeta_k, \text{ meaning that } S\rho = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k \langle \rho, \zeta_k \rangle \zeta_k, \forall \rho.$$

It follows that the operator $S^{1/2} := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k^{1/2} \zeta_k \otimes \zeta_k$ is well-defined, $S = [S^{1/2}]^2$. In addition, H is given by

$$H(i, x, j, y) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k \zeta_k(i, x) \zeta_k(j, y)$$

and $S^{1/2}$ is associated to the kernel $H^{(1/2)}$, with

$$H^{(1/2)}(i, x, j, y) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k^{1/2} \zeta_{k,i}(x) \zeta_{k,j}(y)$$

and

$$H(i, x, j, y) = \langle H^{(1/2)}(i, x, \cdot), H^{(1/2)}(j, y, \cdot) \rangle. \quad (6.54)$$

□

Proposition 6.8. *Let $\bar{\sigma} \geq \sigma \geq 0$. The operator $S^{1/2}$ can be extended as an operator $[H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N \rightarrow [L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$ which is bounded by \mathbf{R} :*

$$\left\| S^{1/2}(\rho) \right\|_{[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N} \leq \mathbf{R} \|\rho\|_{[H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N}, \quad (6.55)$$

for all $\rho \in [H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$.

Proof of Proposition 6.8. The last line (5.28) in the proof of Lemma 5.6, gives us

$$\left\| S^{1/2}(\rho) \right\|_{[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N}^2 = \langle \rho, S(\rho) \rangle = \int_0^\infty \langle \bar{\Gamma}(t), \rho \otimes \rho \rangle dt,$$

where $\bar{\Gamma}(t)$ is the covariance defined in Section 2.2. The result follows then from the estimate (2.19). □

6.5.2 Limit equation

Let $(\beta_k(t))_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be some independent one-dimensional Wiener processes, let (λ_k, ζ_k) denote the spectral elements of S , as in the Proof of Proposition 6.7 and let

$$W(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \beta_k(t) \zeta_k \quad (6.56)$$

be a cylindrical Wiener process on $[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N$. Consider the equation (1.24) with the cylindrical Wiener process $W(t)$ given by (6.56). In a first formal step, we test (1.24) against a test-function ξ . This gives

$$d\langle \rho_t, \xi \rangle_{H^{-\sigma}, H^\sigma} = b(\rho_t, \xi) dt + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sigma_k(\rho_t, \xi) d\beta_k(t), \quad (6.57)$$

where

$$b(\rho, \xi) = \langle \rho, \operatorname{div}_x (K_\# \nabla_x \xi) - \Psi \nabla_x \xi \rangle_{H^{-\sigma}, H^\sigma}, \quad \sigma_k(\rho, \xi) = \sqrt{2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \langle \rho \nabla_x \xi, \zeta_k \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}.$$

Since

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |\sigma_k(\rho, \xi)|^2 = \left\| S^{1/2}(\rho \nabla_x \xi) \right\|_{[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N}^2, \quad (6.58)$$

the equation (1.24) is indeed the equation associated to the limit generator \mathcal{L} .

6.5.3 Resolution of the limit equation

Definition 6.1. Let $\rho_{\text{in}} \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$. Let $W(t)$ be given by (6.56), let (\mathcal{F}_t^W) be the filtration generated by W . A (\mathcal{F}_t^W) -adapted process $\rho \in C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N))$ is said to be a weak solution to (1.24)-(1.25) in $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$ if $\rho \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{T}^N))$ almost-surely and

$$\langle \rho_t, \xi \rangle_{H^{-\sigma}, H^\sigma} = \langle \rho_{\text{in}}, \xi \rangle_{H^{-\sigma}, H^\sigma} + \int_0^t b(\rho_s, \xi) ds + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \int_0^t \sigma_k(\rho_s, \xi) d\beta_k(s), \quad (6.59)$$

for all $\xi \in C^1(\mathbb{T}^N)$, for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Theorem 6.9. Let $S^{1/2}$ be the Hilbert-Schmidt operator defined in Section 6.5.1. Let $W(t)$ be given by (6.56). Then there exists a unique weak solution to (1.24)-(1.25) in $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$.

Proof of Theorem 6.9. it follows essentially from the energy estimate (6.18) derived in Remark 6.1. Let us give the sketch of the proof. The energy estimate (6.18) was derived as a consequence of the computation of the limit generator \mathcal{L} by considering the test-function $\varphi(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} \|\rho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}^2$. Such a test function is not plainly admissible, but, using the Parseval identity, we can decompose

$$\varphi(\rho) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^N} \varphi_n(\rho), \quad \varphi_n(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} |\langle \rho, w_n \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)}|^2,$$

where $(w_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^N}$ is the Fourier basis on \mathbb{T}^N . Then each φ_n is of type (6.3), hence admissible. To justify (6.18), it is sufficient to compute $\mathcal{L}\varphi_n$ and to justify the summation over $n \in \mathbb{Z}^N$. This latter is licit if

$$\rho \in C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)) \cap L^2(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{T}^N)),$$

which is assumed here. Uniqueness follows from (6.18) therefore. Existence can be proved using a Galerkin approximation. \square

6.6 Uniqueness for the limit martingale problem

Denote by (ρ_t^*) the weak solution in $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$ to (1.24)-(1.25) given by Theorem 6.9.

Proposition 6.10 (Markov property). Let (\mathcal{F}_t^W) be the filtration generated by the cylindrical Wiener process (6.56). For $\varphi: L^2(\mathbb{T}^N) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ measurable and bounded, define

$$P_t^* \varphi(\rho_{\text{in}}) = \mathbb{E} \varphi(\rho_t^*). \quad (6.60)$$

Then $(P_t^*)_{t \geq 0}$ is a semi-group with generator \mathcal{L} and (ρ_t^*) is a Markov process with semi-group $(P_t^*)_{t \geq 0}$:

$$\mathbb{E} [\varphi(\rho_{t+s}^*) | \mathcal{F}_s^W] = (P_t^* \varphi)(\rho_s^*), \quad a.s., \quad (6.61)$$

for all $t, s \geq 0$, $t + s \leq T$.

Proof of Proposition 6.10. We only give the sketch of the proof. First, assume that we regularize the equation (1.24) into the following SPDE:

$$d\rho^\delta = \operatorname{div}_x(K_\# \nabla_x \rho^\delta + \Psi \rho^\delta) dt + \sqrt{2} J_\delta \operatorname{div}_x(\rho^\delta S^{1/2} dW(t)), \quad (6.62)$$

where $J_\delta = (\operatorname{Id} - \delta \Delta_x)^{-1/2}$, and let us solve (6.62) starting from ρ_{in} (we apply Theorem 7.4 in [7]). We claim that the energy estimate (6.18) can be adapted to establish that $\rho^\delta \rightarrow \rho^*$ in $C^\delta([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{T}^N))$. The process $(\rho_t^\delta)_{t \in [0, T]}$ is Markov and satisfies the analog to (6.61) (see Theorem 9.8 in [7]). By taking the limit $[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]$, we obtain (6.61) for φ continuous and bounded on $L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$. The remaining arguments to conclude the proposition are then standard (see the proof of Theorem 4.3). \square

We can now state the following uniqueness result. The proof is very similar to the proof of Theorem 4.1 p. 181-184 in [10], but is also different in many anecdotal aspects, so we expound on it.

Proposition 6.11 (Uniqueness for the limit martingale problem). *Let $(\rho_t^\#)$ be a process in $C([0, T]; H^{-\sigma}(\mathbb{T}^N))$ on a probability space $(\Omega^\#, \mathbb{P}^\#, \mathcal{F}^\#)$ with natural filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t^\#)_{t \in [0, T]}$. Let $\sigma > 2 + \frac{3}{2}N$, $\xi \in H^{\sigma+2}(\mathbb{T}^N)$, and let φ be defined by*

$$\varphi(\rho) = \psi(\langle \rho, \xi \rangle_{H^{-\sigma}, H^\sigma}),$$

where $\psi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Assume that the process $(M_\varphi^\#(t))$ defined by

$$M_\varphi^\#(t) := \varphi(\rho^\#(t)) - \varphi(\rho^\#(0)) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L} \varphi(\rho^\#(s)) ds \quad (6.63)$$

is a continuous martingale with respect to $(\mathcal{F}_t^\#)_{t \in [0, T]}$. Then

$$\mathbb{E}^\# \left[\varphi(\rho_{t+s}^\#) | \mathcal{F}_t^\# \right] = P_s^* \varphi(\rho_t^\#), \quad (6.64)$$

for all $s, t \geq 0$ with $t + s \leq T$.

Proof of Proposition 6.11. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $T = +\infty$. Let us first show that the martingale property for $(M_\varphi^\#(t))$ implies the martingale property for

$$M_\psi^\#(t) := \psi(t, \rho^\#(t)) - \psi(0, \rho^\#(0)) - \int_0^t [(\partial_t + \mathcal{L})\psi](s, \rho^\#(s)) ds, \quad (6.65)$$

where $\psi(t, \rho) = \theta(t)\varphi(\rho)$ with $\theta \in C^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$. If $(M(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is a continuous martingale, then

$$t \mapsto M(t)\theta(t) - \int_0^t M(\sigma)\theta'(\sigma) d\sigma$$

is a martingale. We apply this to $(M_\varphi^\#(t))$ and use the Fubini theorem to obtain the fact that (6.65) is a continuous martingale. Taking now $\theta(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$, $\lambda > 0$ gives us

$$e^{-\lambda(t+r)} \mathbb{E}^\# [\varphi(\rho^\#(t+r)) | \mathcal{F}_t^\#] = e^{-\lambda t} \varphi(\rho^\#(t)) + \mathbb{E}^\# \left[\int_t^{t+r} \lambda e^{-\lambda s} (\lambda^{-1} \mathcal{L} - \operatorname{Id}) \varphi(\rho^\#(s)) ds \middle| \mathcal{F}_t^\# \right].$$

Doing the change of variable $s = s' + t$ in the integral shows that

$$\varphi(\rho^\sharp(t)) = e^{-\lambda r} \mathbb{E}^\sharp[\varphi(\rho^\sharp(t+r)) | \mathcal{F}_t^\sharp] - \mathbb{E}^\sharp \left[\int_0^r \lambda e^{-\lambda s} (\lambda^{-1} \mathcal{L} - \text{Id}) \varphi(\rho^\sharp(s+t)) ds \middle| \mathcal{F}_t^\sharp \right].$$

We let $r \rightarrow +\infty$ to obtain

$$\varphi(\rho^\sharp(t)) = \mathbb{E}^\sharp \left[\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda s} (\text{Id} - \lambda^{-1} \mathcal{L}) \varphi(\rho^\sharp(s+t)) ds \middle| \mathcal{F}_t^\sharp \right]. \quad (6.66)$$

The convergence is easy to justify since φ and $\mathcal{L}\varphi$ are bounded. Compare (6.66) to the formula

$$R_\lambda^* = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} P_t^* dt \quad (6.67)$$

for the resolvent associated to (P_t^*) . Actually, both (6.66) and (6.67) can be written more concisely by introducing a probability space $(\Omega^0, \mathbb{P}^0, \mathcal{F}^0)$ and a random variable τ on Ω^0 with exponential distribution of parameter λ . We have then

$$J_\lambda^* \varphi := \lambda R_\lambda^* \varphi = \mathbb{E}^0 P_\tau^* \varphi, \quad \varphi(\rho^\sharp(t)) = \mathbb{E}^\sharp \left[\mathbb{E}^0 [J_\lambda^*]^{-1} \varphi(\rho^\sharp(\tau+t)) \middle| \mathcal{F}_t^\sharp \right].$$

By iteration, we obtain, for $k \geq 1$,

$$[J_\lambda^*]^k \varphi = \mathbb{E}^0 P_{\sigma_k}^* \varphi, \quad [J_\lambda^*]^k \varphi(\rho^\sharp(t)) = \mathbb{E}^\sharp \left[\mathbb{E}^0 \varphi(\rho^\sharp(\sigma_k+t)) \middle| \mathcal{F}_t^\sharp \right], \quad (6.68)$$

where $\sigma_k = \tau_1 + \dots + \tau_k$ with τ_1, \dots, τ_k being some i.i.d. random variables of exponential distribution $\mathcal{E}(\lambda)$. We take $\lambda = N$, where $N \rightarrow +\infty$ and $k = [Ns]$ for a given $s > 0$. By the weak law of large numbers, we have

$$\sigma_k \rightarrow s$$

in probability. Taking the limit $[k \rightarrow +\infty]$ in (6.68), we obtain

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} [J_N^*]^{[Ns]} \varphi = P_s^* \varphi, \quad P_s^* \varphi(\rho^\sharp(t)) = \mathbb{E}^\sharp \left[\varphi(\rho^\sharp(s+t)) \middle| \mathcal{F}_t^\sharp \right].$$

This is the desired result. □

Conclusion. Using Proposition 6.5, we can apply Proposition 6.11 to $\tilde{\rho}$. Taking $t = 0$ in (6.64), we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \varphi(\tilde{\rho}_s) = P_s^* \varphi(\rho_{\text{in}}) = \mathbb{E} \varphi(\rho_s^*).$$

Since the class of test functions φ as in Proposition 6.11 is a separating class (*cf.* the discussion after (6.3)), we obtain the identity in law of $(\tilde{\rho}_t)$ and (ρ_t^*) . By uniqueness of the limit, we also deduce that the whole sequence (ρ_t^ε) is converging in law. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Remark 6.3 (Identification of the limit by representation of martingale). There is an alternative approach to the identification of $(\tilde{\rho}_t)$. It consists in computing the quadratic variation of the martingale (6.47). Indeed, using Theorem B.1, we can show that

$$\langle \tilde{M}, \tilde{M} \rangle_t = 2 \int_0^t \left\| S^{1/2}(\tilde{\rho}_s \nabla_x \xi) \right\|_{[L^2(\mathbb{T}^N)]^N}^2 ds.$$

Then we use a theorem of representation for martingales (see, *e.g.*, Theorem 8.2 p. 220 in [7]) to introduce the cylindrical Wiener process $W(t)$ and the equation (1.24). The interest of this method is that one only needs to show the limit martingale property of Proposition 6.5 for linear and quadratic test-functions. Also, uniqueness of the limit law of ρ^ε follows from Yamada-Watanabe theorem since it states that pathwise uniqueness implies uniqueness of the law of solutions of (1.24). However, in the approach we have adopted here, we do not need any theorem of representation for martingales, and it may be considered more consistent that this alternative one, since we remain focused on the Martingale Problem.

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A Resolution of the unperturbed equation

Consider the LB case first. By integration with respect to v in the equation

$$\partial_t f_t + E(t, s; \mathbf{e}) \cdot \nabla_v f_t + f_t = \rho(f_t)M, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

one checks that $\rho(f_t) = \rho(f)$ for all $t \geq 0$. Therefore, the formula (3.3) is simply the Duhamel formula associated to the PDE (A.1). In the FP case, instead of working on the PDE

$$\partial_t f_t + E(t, s; \mathbf{e}) \cdot \nabla_v f_t = Q_{\text{FP}} f_t, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

we work on the solution V_t to the equation

$$dV_t = (-V_t + E(t, s; \mathbf{e}))dt + \sqrt{2}dB_t, \quad t \geq s. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

If V_s has the law of density f with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^N , then by (1.12) (with no dependence on x here), we obtain, by explicit integration in (A.3),

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(v) f_{s,t}^{\text{FP}}(v) dv \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi \left(e^{-(t-s)}v + \int_s^t e^{-(t-\sigma)} E(\sigma, s; \mathbf{e}) ds + \sqrt{1 - e^{-2(t-s)}} w \right) M(w) f(v) dw dv. \end{aligned}$$

A change of variable gives (3.4) then.

B Martingale characterization of Markov processes: quadratic variation

This section is devoted to the proof of (B.5), for which we found no specific reference (a sketch of the proof is given in [11, Paragraph 6.9.1]). We recall the following notion from [19]. Let E be a Polish space. Let

$$\text{BC}(E) = \{\varphi: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \varphi \text{ continuous and bounded}\}, \quad \|\varphi\|_{\text{BC}(E)} = \sup_{x \in E} |\varphi(x)|. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

A family of operator $P_t: \text{BC}(E) \rightarrow \text{BC}(E)$ indexed by \mathbb{R}_+ is said to be a π -contraction semi-group if

1. the map $t \ni \mathbb{R}_+ \mapsto P_t\varphi(x) \in E$ is continuous for every $\varphi \in \text{BC}(E)$, $x \in E$,
2. for any sequence (φ_n) of $\text{BC}(E)$ which converges pointwise to $\varphi \in \text{BC}(E)$ and satisfies $\sup_n \|\varphi_n\|_{\text{BC}(E)} < +\infty$ (this mode of convergence is denoted $\varphi_n \xrightarrow{\pi} \varphi$ in what follows¹), for $t \geq 0$, we have $P_t\varphi_n \xrightarrow{\pi} P_t\varphi$,
3. $\|P_t\varphi\|_{\text{BC}(E)} \leq \|\varphi\|_{\text{BC}(E)}$ for all $\varphi \in \text{BC}(E)$.

The generator \mathcal{L} associated to (P_t) is defined by

$$D(\mathcal{L}) = \left\{ \varphi \in \text{BC}(E); \exists \psi \in \text{BC}(E), \Delta_t\varphi \xrightarrow{\pi} \psi \text{ when } t \rightarrow 0+ \right\}, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

$$\mathcal{L}\varphi(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \Delta_t\varphi(x), \quad (\text{B.3})$$

where

$$\Delta_t = \frac{P_t - \text{Id}}{t}.$$

Theorem B.1 (Martingale characterization of Markov processes). *Let E be a Polish space, let (\mathcal{G}_t) be a filtration. Let (X_t) be an E -valued time-homogeneous Markov process with respect to (\mathcal{G}_t) , with semi-group (P_t) . Assume that (P_t) is a π -contraction semi-group of generator \mathcal{L} . Assume that (X_t) is progressively measurable with respect to (\mathcal{G}_t) . Then, for all continuous bounded $\varphi: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in the domain of \mathcal{L} ,*

$$M_\varphi(t) := \varphi(X_t) - \varphi(X_0) - \int_0^t \mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s) ds \quad (\text{B.4})$$

is a (\mathcal{G}_t) -martingale. Furthermore, if (X_t) is càdlàg and stochastically continuous, and if φ^2 is in the domain of \mathcal{L} , then the quadratic variation of (M_t) is

$$[M_\varphi, M_\varphi]_t = \int_0^t (\mathcal{L}|\varphi|^2 - 2\varphi\mathcal{L}\varphi)(X_s) ds. \quad (\text{B.5})$$

¹this is called the bp-convergence in [10], see [10, p. 111]

Proof of Theorem B.1. Let us prove first that $(M_\varphi(t))$ is a martingale. Let $0 \leq s \leq t$. We have

$$\mathbb{E}[M_\varphi(t)|\mathcal{G}_s] - M_\varphi(s) = \mathbb{E}[M_\varphi(t) - M_\varphi(s)|\mathcal{G}_s] = P_{t-s}\varphi(X_s) - \varphi(X_s) - \int_s^t [P_{\sigma-s}\mathcal{L}\varphi](X_s)d\sigma.$$

We use the relation $\frac{d}{dt}P_t\varphi(x) = P_t\mathcal{L}\varphi(x)$ (see [19, Proposition 3.2]) to conclude. Indeed, this gives

$$P_{t-s}\varphi - \varphi = \int_s^t P_{\sigma-s}\mathcal{L}\varphi d\sigma,$$

and thus $\mathbb{E}[M_\varphi(t)|\mathcal{G}_s] - M_\varphi(s) = 0$. To prove (B.5), we use the identity

$$\mathbb{E} \left| \int_0^t H_s dM_s \right|^2 = \mathbb{E} \int_0^t |H_s|^2 d[M, M]_s \quad (\text{B.6})$$

for the stochastic integral (see [20, 56-60] for the construction of the stochastic integral). In (B.6), (H_t) is an adapted bounded càdlàg process. Our aim, therefore, is to prove

$$\mathbb{E} \left| \int_0^t H_s dM_s \right|^2 = \mathbb{E} \int_0^t |H_s|^2 dA_s, \quad (\text{B.7})$$

where A_t is the right-hand side of (B.5). The process (A_t) has finite variation, therefore the right-hand side of (B.7) is a Stieltjes integral. It is sufficient for us to establish (B.7) for the trivial integrand $H_t = 1$. However, it is more natural to consider a general continuous, bounded, adapted process (H_t) . In that case (see [20, p. 41]), the Stieltjes integral in the right-hand side of (B.7) is the limit, when $|\sigma| \rightarrow 0$, of the increments

$$\mathbb{E} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |H_{t_i}|^2 (A_{t_{i+1}} - A_{t_i}), \quad (\text{B.8})$$

where $\sigma = \{t_0 = 0, \dots, t_n = t\}$ is a subdivision of step $|\sigma| = \max_{0 \leq i < n} (t_{i+1} - t_i)$. The left-hand side of (B.7) is also the limit, when $|\sigma| \rightarrow 0$ of

$$\mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} H_{t_i} (M_{t_{i+1}} - M_{t_i}) \right|^2. \quad (\text{B.9})$$

Therefore, it is sufficient to prove that (B.8) = (B.9) + $o(1)$ when $|\sigma| \rightarrow 0$. To that purpose, we can develop the square in (B.9). By the martingale property, it is equal to

$$\mathbb{E} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |H_{t_i}|^2 |M_{t_{i+1}} - M_{t_i}|^2 = \mathbb{E} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |H_{t_i}|^2 \mathbb{E}[|M_{t_{i+1}} - M_{t_i}|^2 | \mathcal{G}_{t_i}].$$

We decompose

$$|M_{t_{i+1}} - M_{t_i}|^2 = |\varphi(X_{t_{i+1}}) - \varphi(X_{t_i})|^2 + R_{t_i, t_{i+1}},$$

where

$$R_{t_i, t_{i+1}} = \left| \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s) ds \right|^2 - 2(\varphi(X_{t_{i+1}}) - \varphi(X_{t_i})) \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s) ds. \quad (\text{B.10})$$

We show later that $R_{t_i, t_{i+1}}$ can be neglected. We have then

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(X_{t_{i+1}}) - \varphi(X_{t_i})|^2 &= M_{\varphi^2}(t_{i+1}) - M_{\varphi^2}(t_i) - 2\varphi(X_{t_i})(M_{\varphi}(t_{i+1}) - M_{\varphi}(t_i)) \\ &\quad + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \mathcal{L}\varphi^2(X_s) ds - 2\varphi(X_{t_i}) \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\mathbb{E}[|\varphi(X_{t_{i+1}}) - \varphi(X_{t_i})|^2 | \mathcal{G}_{t_i}] = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (\mathcal{L}\varphi^2(X_s) - 2\varphi(X_{t_i})\mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s)) ds. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

Taking expectation in (B.11), we obtain first that

$$\mathbb{E}[|\varphi(X_{t_{i+1}}) - \varphi(X_{t_i})|^2] \leq C_{\varphi}(t_{i+1} - t_i), \quad (\text{B.12})$$

where $C_{\varphi} = \|\mathcal{L}\varphi^2\|_{\text{BC}(E)} + 2\|\varphi\|_{\text{BC}(E)}\|\mathcal{L}\varphi\|_{\text{BC}(E)}$. Consider now the cross-product term in the right-hand side of (B.10). Using Young's inequality with a parameter $\eta > 0$, we see that the term $\mathbb{E}|R_{t_i, t_{i+1}}|$ can be bounded by

$$(1 + \eta^{-1})\mathbb{E} \left| \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s) ds \right|^2 + \eta\mathbb{E}[|\varphi(X_{t_{i+1}}) - \varphi(X_{t_i})|^2],$$

and thus, taking $\eta = (t_{i+1} - t_i)^{1/2}$, bounded from above by $C'_{\varphi}(t_{i+1} - t_i)^{3/2}$. It follows that

$$\mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} R_{t_i, t_{i+1}} \right| = \mathcal{O}(|\sigma|^{1/2}).$$

Since (H_t) is bounded, we have, consequently, (B.8) = (B.9) + $\mathbb{E}[r_{\sigma}] + \mathcal{O}(|\sigma|^{1/2})$ with

$$r_{\sigma} = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |H_i|^2 \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (\varphi(X_s) - \varphi(X_{t_i}))\mathcal{L}\varphi(X_s) ds.$$

There remains to prove that $\mathbb{E}[r_{\sigma}] = o(1)$. The random variable r_{σ} is bounded by a constant depending on H and φ (but not on σ), therefore $r_{\sigma} = o(1)$ in probability will imply the result. This latter estimate follows easily from the stochastic continuity of (X_t) . \square

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