# Mathematics related to a model for moving ants

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- What do we want to study?
  - What is a minimal mathematical model that captures ants forming lanes or general collective phenomena (also for agents similar to ants (birds, pedestrians, etc.))?
- How to study this?
  - Interacting particle systems
  - The associated mean field limit

- Active interacting particle model
  - Particles that consume energy to maintain a constant speed + an alignment mechanism + some random motion
  - A stochastic particle system (equations of motion):

$$dX_{i} = v_{0}\mathbf{e}(\Theta_{i})dt + \sqrt{2D_{T}}dW_{i}$$

$$d' \gamma \left(\mathbf{n}(\Theta_{i}) \cdot \nabla C(X_{i})\right)^{\mathfrak{r},i} \sum_{\mathcal{O}_{i} \in \mathcal{O}_{i}} \nabla C(X_{i})^{\mathfrak{r},i} \sum_{\mathcal{O}_{i} \in \mathcal{O$$



 $\gamma(\mathbf{n}(\Theta_i) \cdot \nabla c(X_i))$ 

## 'Ant spots'



#### How to study the 'average' behaviour of this model?

- The mean field limit partial differential equation
- "The probability  $f(t, x, \theta)$  of finding a particle at a certain position x and angle  $\theta$  at time t"
- Then *f* is a solution of the following PDE for our model

$$\partial_t f = \nabla_x \cdot [D_T \nabla_x f - v_0 \mathbf{e}_\theta f] + \partial_\theta [D_R \partial_\theta f - \gamma (\mathbf{n}_\theta \cdot \nabla c) f]$$
  
$$0 = D \Delta c - \alpha c + \eta \rho.$$



#### What can we show mathematically for this PDE?

- The model is unstable for strong enough alignment
  - A linear instability exists
- The model is nonlinearly stable around a constant state for small alignment and small initial data
- There is a uniform bound on the solutions, global in time (no blow up)

#### A more complicated model



$$c(x + \lambda \mathbf{e}_{\theta})$$

#### Simulations support lane formation



## Prospects

- Can we show some mathematical results for the more complicated model?
  - Phase transitions, explicit solutions, stability, etc.

## Come see my poster! Thank you!