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HILBERT SPACE HYPOCOERCIVITY FOR THE LANGEVIN DYNAMICS REVISITED

MARTIN GROTHAUS AND PATRIK STILGENBAUER

ABSTRACT. We provide a complete elaboration of the L^2 -Hilbert space hypocoercivity theorem for the degenerate Langevin dynamics via studying the longtime behavior of the strongly continuous contraction semigroup solving the associated Kolmogorov (backward) equation as an abstract Cauchy problem. This hypocoercivity result is proven in previous works before by Dolbeault, Mouhot and Schmeiser in the corresponding dual Fokker-Planck framework, but without including domain issues of the appearing operators. In our elaboration, we include the domain issues and additionally compute the rate of convergence in dependence of the damping coefficient. Important statements for the complete elaboration are the m-dissipativity results for the Langevin operator established by Conrad and the first named author of this article as well as the essential selfadjointness results for generalized Schrödinger operators by Wielens or Bogachev, Krylov and Röckner. We emphasize that the chosen Kolmogorov approach is natural. Indeed, techniques from the theory of (generalized) Dirichlet forms imply a stochastic representation of the Langevin semigroup as the transition kernel of diffusion process which provides a martingale solution to the Langevin equation. Hence an interesting connection between the theory of hypocoercivity and the theory of (generalized) Dirichlet forms is established besides.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we are interested in studying the exponential decay to equilibrium of the classical Langevin dynamics. The corresponding evolution equation is given by the following stochastic differential equation (SDE) on \mathbb{R}^{2d} , $d \in \mathbb{N}$, as

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} dx_t &= \omega_t dt, \\ d\omega_t &= -\alpha \omega_t dt - \nabla \Psi(x_t) dt + \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha}{\beta}} dW_t, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \infty)$, $\Psi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a suitable potential function which needs to be specified later on and W denotes a standard d -dimensional Brownian motion. For the national convenience below, we redefine the potential via setting

$$\Phi := \beta \Psi.$$

The Langevin equation (1.1) describes the evolution of a particle, described by position $(x_t)_{t \geq 0}$ and velocity coordinates $(\omega_t)_{t \geq 0}$, which is subject to friction, stochastic perturbation and an external forcing term $\nabla \Psi$, see [34, Ch. 8] and [9] for the background. $\alpha > 0$ is called the damping coefficient. The Kolmogorov generator associated to (1.1) is given at first formally by

$$(1.2) \quad L = \omega \cdot \nabla_x - \alpha \omega \cdot \nabla_\omega - \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla_x \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Delta_\omega.$$

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Here \cdot or $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\text{euc}}$ denotes the standard Euclidean scalar product, ∇_x and ∇_ω the usual gradient operators in \mathbb{R}^d for the respective x - or ω -direction and Δ_ω is the Laplace-operator in \mathbb{R}^d in the ω -direction. We introduce the measure $\mu_{\Phi, \beta}$ as

$$\mu_{\Phi, \beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\beta^{-1}}^d} e^{-\Phi(x) - \beta \frac{\omega^2}{2}} dx \otimes d\omega = e^{-\Phi(x)} dx \otimes \nu_\beta.$$

Above dx and $d\omega$ denote the Lebesgue measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$, $\omega^2 := \omega \cdot \omega$ and ν_β is the normalized Gaussian measure on \mathbb{R}^d with mean 0 and covariance matrix $\beta^{-1}I$. In case $\mu_{\Phi, \beta}$ is finite, it is up to normalization the canonical invariant measure or canonical stationary equilibrium distribution for the dynamics described by (1.1).

Due to the degenerate structure of the Langevin equation (i.e., the stochastic only acts in the velocity), studying the exponential decay to equilibrium is non-trivial and provides demanding mathematical challenges. Nevertheless, in the last decade many probabilistic and functional analytic tools are developed for studying the exponential longtime behavior of the Langevin dynamics or its associated Fokker-Planck evolution equation; see e.g. [41], [28], [22], [23], [21], [4], [38], [12], [26], [2] and [13].

In the underlying article we are interested in applying functional analytic methods based on *hypocoercivity*. Here the word *hypocoercivity* addresses the study of the exponential convergence to equilibrium of non-coercive evolution equations based on entropy methods and getting quantitative descriptions of the rate, see [38] for the terminology. Our considerations are especially motivated by the result from [13, Theo. 10] (or see [12]) in which hypocoercivity of the linear kinetic Fokker-Planck equation (with $\alpha = \beta = 1$) associated to the Langevin dynamics on the Fokker-Planck Hilbert space

$$H_{\text{FP}} = L^2(F^{-1}dx \otimes d\omega), \quad F(x, \omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^d} e^{-\Phi(x)} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{2}}$$

is proven. As noticed in [13], the result from [13, Theo. 10] is an important improvement to previous hypocoercivity results on the kinetic Fokker-Planck equation since it involves the first L^2 -setting rather than a Sobolev space H^1 -setting and moreover, requires weak assumptions on the underlying potential only. The statement [13, Theo. 10] itself is an application of the abstract Hilbert space method from [13, Sec. 1.3]. In this abstract method, it was the great idea of Dolbeault, Mouhot and Schmeiser to find a suitable entropy functional, which is equivalent to the underlying Hilbert space norm, for measuring the exponential decay to equilibrium. Consequently, the method [13, Sec. 1.3] is simple and applies to a wide class of degenerate kinetic equations yielding conditions that are rather easy to verify in the applications of interest.

However, it is worth mentioning, that domain issues of the appearing operators are not included in the hypocoercivity setting from [13, Sec. 1.3]. Thus computations are established algebraically and formally only therein. And since [13, Theo. 10] is an application of [13, Sec. 1.3], also the hypocoercivity theorem for the linear kinetic Fokker-Planck equation [13, Theo. 10] is not yet complete. In order to give a complete elaboration, one needs a rigorous formulation of [13, Sec. 1.3] first. The desired rigorous formulation of the method from [13, Sec. 1.3] is given in [18]. The method from [18] contains the required domain issues and conditions for proving hypocoercivity need now only to be verified on a fixed operator core of the evolution operator. Moreover, the extended setting in [18] is suitably reformulated to incorporate also strongly continuous semigroups solving the Kolmogorov equation as an abstract Cauchy problem. In this way, it naturally applies to study the longtime behavior of the dynamics (in terms of transition kernels) of an SDE as will become clear below.

Summarizing, the aim of this article is to give a mathematical complete elaboration of the hypocoercivity statement for the Langevin dynamics. For this purpose, we make

use of our extended Kolmogorov hypocoercivity method from article [18]. It further turns out that our elaboration requires then also an essential m-dissipativity result for $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$ established in an article by the first author of this article in [8, Cor. 2.3] as well as an essential selfadjointness result for $(\Delta - \nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ from [40, Theo. 3.1] or [6, Theo. 7]. However, these results from [8] and [6] (or [40]) are not used in [13], but are indispensable for providing a rigorous and complete elaboration. As an additional result, we further compute the rate of convergence in dependence of the damping coefficient α . The resulting rate obtained in (1.3) confirms interesting phenomena, see Remark 3.12. The complete hypocoercivity theorem for the Langevin dynamics that can be achieved in our Kolmogorov setting now reads as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \infty)$. Assume that $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded from below, satisfies $\Phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and that $e^{-\Phi} dx$ is a probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$. Moreover, the measure $e^{-\Phi} dx$ is assumed to satisfy a Poincaré inequality of the form*

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)}^2 \geq \Lambda \left\| f - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f e^{-\Phi} dx \right\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)}^2$$

for some $\Lambda \in (0, \infty)$ and all $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Furthermore, assume that there exists a constant $c < \infty$ such that

$$|\nabla^2 \Phi(x)| \leq c(1 + |\nabla \Phi(x)|) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Then the Langevin operator $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$ is closable on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi, \beta})$ and its closure $(L, D(L))$ generates a strongly continuous contraction semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$. In particular, $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ provides a classical solution to the abstract Cauchy problem for $(L, D(L))$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi, \beta})$. Moreover, $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ even admits a natural stochastic representation as the transition kernel of a diffusion process which provides a martingale (and even a weak) solution to the Langevin equation; see Remark 3.6 for the details. Finally, for each $\nu_1 \in (1, \infty)$ there exists $\nu_2 \in (0, \infty)$ such that

$$\left\| T_t g - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} g d\mu_{\Phi, \beta} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi, \beta})} \leq \nu_1 e^{-\nu_2 t} \left\| g - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} g d\mu_{\Phi, \beta} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi, \beta})}$$

for all $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi, \beta})$ and all $t \geq 0$. Here ν_2 can be specified as

$$(1.3) \quad \nu_2 = \frac{\nu_1 - 1}{\nu_1} \frac{\alpha}{n_1 + n_2 \alpha + n_3 \alpha^2}$$

and the constants $n_i \in (0, \infty)$, $i = 1, \dots, 3$, only depend on the choice of Φ and β .

We remark that the conditions on Φ are mainly adapted from the original (algebraic) elaboration of the hypocoercivity theorem [13, Theo. 10] in the *dual* situation, i.e., for the linear kinetic Fokker-Planck equation with $\alpha = \beta = 1$ on the Hilbert space H_{FP} . We mention that the conditions on Φ even originally occur in [38, Theo. 35] where hypocoercivity of the linear kinetic Fokker-Planck equation is established in a suitable Sobolev norm.

As an important point, we emphasize that the usage of our Kolmogorov hypocoercivity method from [18] for our application is completely natural due to the stochastic representation for the Langevin semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ as stated in Theorem 1.1; see also Remark 3.6. This stochastic representation result for the Langevin dynamics has been proven in two of the articles from the first named author of the underlying paper, see [7] and [8]. It is basically implied by using modern tools from the theory of (generalized) Dirichlet forms developed e.g. in [14], [27], [37] or [35]. In the *dual* Fokker-Planck situation, instead, we remark that there are no tools in literature available which yield corresponding representation formulas (in terms of probability densities) for the semigroup solving the abstract Fokker-Planck equation on the Hilbert space H_{FP} . Moreover, as explained in [38, Part

I, Sec. 7.4] or [29, Sec. 2], considering the Fokker-Planck equation in an L^2 -framework has even no real physical interpretation.

In relevant particle systems coming from Statistical Mechanics and Mathematical Physics, the potential in the Langevin equation is usually singular, e.g. includes pair interactions of Lennard-Jones type. Discussing these cases is out of the scope of this article. However, it is an interesting problem of future research to establish Theorem 1.1 also in such a situation. In this context, we refer to [8] and [19] in which ergodicity for the so-called N -particle Langevin dynamics with singular potentials is proven. The ergodicity method used therein shows up interesting analogies to the hypocoercivity method used in the underlying paper; see [19] for details.

This article is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recapitulate our extended abstract Kolmogorov L^2 -Hilbert space method presented in [18]. Afterwards, see Section 3, we give the desired complete elaboration of the L^2 -Hilbert space hypocoercivity theorem for the Langevin dynamics by using our extended setting. Additionally, we calculate the rate of convergence in dependence of the damping coefficient $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$. The results of this article are obtained from the PhD thesis of the second named author; see [36, Ch. 2].

2. THE HILBERT SPACE HYPOCOERCIVITY METHOD

As described in the introduction, in this section we recapitulate the Hilbert space hypocoercivity method from [18, Sec. 2]. It will be applied later on to establish hypocoercivity of the Langevin dynamics. The method in [18, Sec. 2] is a rigorous extension of the original hypocoercivity method from [13, Sec. 1.3] in which domain issues are not yet included. Moreover, the formulation of the method in [18, Sec. 2] is made for studying Kolmogorov (backward) evolution equations. Below, H always denotes a real Hilbert space with scalar product $(\cdot, \cdot)_H$ and induced norm $\|\cdot\|$. All considered operators are assumed to be linear, defined on linear subspaces of H . An operator $(L, D(L))$ with domain $D(L)$ is also abbreviated by L . Basic knowledge from the theory of operator semigroups is assumed, see e.g. [30] and [16] for references. The upcoming data conditions (D) are assumed until the end of this section without mentioning this explicitly again.

Hypocoercivity data (D).

- (D1) *The Hilbert space.* Let (E, \mathcal{F}, μ) be a probability space and define H to be $H = L^2(E, \mu)$ equipped with the usual standard scalar product $(\cdot, \cdot)_H$.
- (D2) *The C_0 -semigroup and its generator L .* $(L, D(L))$ is a linear operator on H generating a strongly continuous semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$.
- (D3) *Core property of L .* Let $D \subset D(L)$ be a dense subspace of H which is an operator core for $(L, D(L))$.
- (D4) *Decomposition of L .* Let $(S, D(S))$ be symmetric and let $(A, D(A))$ be closed and antisymmetric on H such that $D \subset D(S) \cap D(A)$ as well as $L|_D = S - A$.
- (D5) *Orthogonal projection.* Let $P: H \rightarrow H$ be an orthogonal projection which satisfies $P(H) \subset D(S)$, $SP = 0$ as well as $P(D) \subset D(A)$, $AP(D) \subset D(A)$. Moreover, we introduce $P_S: H \rightarrow H$ as

$$P_S f := P f + (f, 1)_H, \quad f \in H.$$

- (D6) *The invariant measure.* Let μ be invariant for (L, D) in the sense that

$$(L f, 1)_H = \int_E L f \, d\mu = 0 \quad \text{for all } f \in D.$$

- (D7) *Semigroup conservativity.* $1 \in D(L)$ and $L1 = 0$.

Now the first three hypocoercivity conditions read as follows.

Assumption (H1). (*Algebraic relation*) Assume that $PAP|_D = 0$.

Assumption (H2). (*Microscopic coercivity*) There exists $\Lambda_m > 0$ such that

$$-(Sf, f)_H \geq \Lambda_m \|(I - P_S)f\|^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in D.$$

Assumption (H3). (*Macroscopic coercivity*) Define (G, D) by $G = PA^2P$ on D . Assume that (G, D) is essentially selfadjoint on H (or essentially m -dissipative on H equivalently). Moreover, assume that there exists $\Lambda_M > 0$ such that

$$(2.4) \quad \|APf\|^2 \geq \Lambda_M \|Pf\|^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in D.$$

In the hypocoercivity setting, one can introduce a suitable bounded linear operator B on H as follows. It is defined as the unique extension of $(B, D((AP)^*))$ to a continuous linear operator on H where

$$B := (I + (AP)^*AP)^{-1}(AP)^* \quad \text{on } D((AP)^*).$$

Here $(AP, D(AP))$ is the linear operator AP with domain

$$D(AP) = \{f \in H \mid Pf \in D(A)\}$$

and $((AP)^*, D((AP)^*))$ denotes its adjoint on H . Note that by von Neumann's theorem, the operator

$$I + (AP)^*AP: D((AP)^*AP) \rightarrow H$$

with domain $D((AP)^*AP) = \{f \in D(AP) \mid APf \in D((AP)^*)\}$ is bijective and admits a bounded inverse. Hence B is indeed well-defined on $D((AP)^*)$. For the fact that B extends to a bounded operator on H , consider the original references stated above or see [31, Theo. 5.1.9]. Now let $0 \leq \varepsilon < 1$ and assume Condition (H1). The *modified entropy functional* $H_\varepsilon[\cdot]$ is defined by

$$(2.5) \quad H_\varepsilon[f] := \frac{1}{2}\|f\|^2 + \varepsilon(Bf, f)_H, \quad f \in H.$$

Then one obtains the following relation:

$$(2.6) \quad \frac{1-\varepsilon}{2}\|f\|^2 \leq H_\varepsilon[f] \leq \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2}\|f\|^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in H.$$

With the help of the previously defined operator B , one can introduce the last hypocoercivity condition, see next.

Assumption (H4). (*Boundedness of auxiliary operators*) The operators (BS, D) and $(BA(I - P), D)$ are bounded and there exists constants $c_1 < \infty$ and $c_2 < \infty$ such that

$$\|BSf\| \leq c_1 \|(I - P)f\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|BA(I - P)f\| \leq c_2 \|(I - P)f\| \quad \text{for all } f \in D.$$

In order to verify (H4) for the Langevin dynamics later on, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. (i) Suppose that Condition (H1) holds. Assume $S(D) \subset D(A)$ and assume that there exists $c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$PAS = c_3 PA \quad \text{on } D.$$

Then the first inequality in (H4) holds with $c_1 = \frac{1}{2}|c_3|$.

(ii) Assume that (G, D) is essentially selfadjoint and assume that there exists $c_4 < \infty$ such that

$$(2.7) \quad \|A^2Pf\| \leq c_4 \|g\| \quad \text{for all } g = (I - G)f, \quad f \in D.$$

Then the second inequality is satisfied with $c_2 = c_4$.

Then, assuming Conditions (D) and (H1)–(H4), the final hypocoercivity theorem reads as follows.

Theorem 2.2. *Assume that (D) and (H1)–(H4) holds. Then there exists strictly positive constants $\kappa_1 < \infty$ and $\kappa_2 < \infty$ which are computable in terms of Λ_m , Λ_M , c_1 and c_2 such that for each $g \in H$ we have*

$$\|T_t g - (g, 1)_H\| \leq \kappa_1 e^{-\kappa_2 t} \|g - (g, 1)_H\| \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

Here $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ denotes the C_0 -semigroup introduced in (D2).

Later on, we are interested in deriving a dependence of κ_1 and κ_2 for the Langevin dynamics in terms of the damping parameter α . For this purpose we need to recapitulate the proof of Theorem 2.2 from [18, Theo. 2.18]; and see [13] for the original version of the proof.

Proof of Theorem 2.2. Let first $g \in D(L)$ and let $H_\varepsilon[\cdot]$ be as in (2.5). We define $(f_t)_{t \geq 0}$ as

$$f_t := T_t g - (g, 1)_H \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

Now one needs to show that there exists a strictly positive constant $\kappa < \infty$ and a suitable $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ (both independent of g) such that

$$(2.8) \quad D_\varepsilon[t] := -\frac{d}{dt} H_\varepsilon[f(t)] \geq \kappa \|f(t)\|^2$$

holds for all $t \geq 0$. Indeed, assume the existence of such constants. By using (2.6) one obtains

$$\frac{d}{dt} H_\varepsilon[f(t)] \leq -\frac{2\kappa}{1+\varepsilon} H_\varepsilon[f(t)] \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

Gronwall's lemma and (2.6) then implies the claim for $g \in D(L)$ with $\kappa_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}}$ and $\kappa_2 = \frac{\kappa}{1+\varepsilon}$. So, let us verify the existence of the desired constants ε and κ as required above. Therefore, the hypocoercivity conditions (H1)–(H4) imply (see [13, Sec. 1.3] or [18, Sec. 2]) that

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} D_\varepsilon[t] &\geq \Lambda_m \|(I - P)f_t\|^2 + \varepsilon \frac{\Lambda_M}{1 + \Lambda_M} \|Pf_t\|^2 - \varepsilon(1 + c_5) \|(I - P)f_t\| \|f_t\| \\ &\geq \left(\Lambda_m - \varepsilon(1 + c_5) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\delta} \right) \right) \|(I - P)f_t\|^2 \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \left(\frac{\Lambda_M}{1 + \Lambda_M} - (1 + c_5) \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \|Pf_t\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $c_5 = c_1 + c_2$ and $\delta > 0$ is arbitrary. Hence by fixing a suitable $\delta > 0$ and choosing $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ small enough, observe that a constant $\kappa \in (0, \infty)$ can be found such that (2.8) holds. Altogether, the statement is shown in case $g \in D(L)$. Note that the rate of convergence in terms of κ_1 and κ_2 is independent of $g \in D(L)$. Hence the claim follows by using denseness of $D(L)$ in H . \square

Remark 2.3. For the Langevin dynamics later on, the constants κ and ε appearing in the proof of Theorem 2.2 are calculated in terms of the concrete constants Λ_m , Λ_M , c_1 and c_2 from the application. As seen in the previous proof, the choice of κ and ε determine the desired constants κ_1 and κ_2 explicitly.

3. HYPOCOERCIVITY OF THE LANGEVIN DYNAMICS

As described in the introduction, the aim of this section is to prove exponential convergence to equilibrium in our extended hypocoercivity framework of the semigroup solving the abstract Kolmogorov equation corresponding to the classical Langevin equation (1.1). We remark that some specific calculations for verifying (H1)–(H4) below are clearly similar to the associated original calculations for verifying Conditions (H1)–(H4) in the corresponding dual statement in the Fokker-Planck setting in [13], see [13, Theo. 10]. However, as already noticed before, in the proof of [13, Theo. 10] domain issues are not taken into account. Crucial for our rigorous elaboration are the m -dissipativity and essential selfadjointness results derived in [8, Cor. 2.3] and [6, Theo. 7] or [40, Theo. 3.1]. We further remark that we additionally intend to compute the rate of convergence in dependence of the damping coefficient $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$ which is not done in [13].

3.1. The data conditions. So, first of all we start introducing and verifying the conditions (D) from Section 2. Recall that if f is locally Lipschitz continuous on \mathbb{R}^d , then $f \in H_{\text{loc}}^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (see for instance [1, Satz 8.5]). Moreover, f is even differentiable dx -a.e. on \mathbb{R}^d and the weak gradient ∇f coincides with the derivative of f dx -a.e. on \mathbb{R}^d , see [20, Theo. 6.15] and the proof of [20, Theo. 6.17]. First we introduce the Hilbert space and our desired Kolmogorov backward operator associated to the Langevin equation (1.1) under weak continuity assumptions on the potential Φ . The following notations are used for the rest of this section without mention them again.

Definition 3.1. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \infty)$ in the Langevin equation (1.1). In the following, the first d coordinates of \mathbb{R}^{2d} are abbreviated with x and the last d coordinates by the variable ω . The potential $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is assumed to be locally Lipschitz continuous and only depends on the position variable x . In the following, we fix a version of $\nabla\Phi = \nabla_x\Phi$. We introduce the measure space $(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{2d}), \mu_{\Phi,\beta})$ and the Hilbert space H as

$$\mu_{\Phi,\beta} := e^{-\Phi(x)} dx \otimes \nu_\beta, \quad H := L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi,\beta}).$$

Above ν_β denotes the normalized Gaussian measure on \mathbb{R}^d with mean 0 and covariance matrix $\beta^{-1}I$, see Section 1. Of course, we are only interested in potentials such that $\mu_{\Phi,\beta}$ is a finite measure. Thus w.l.o.g. we assume $\mu_{\Phi,\beta}(\mathbb{R}^{2d}) = 1$ which equivalently means that $e^{-\Phi}dx$ is a probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$. We introduce D as $D := C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$ and the linear operators (S, D) , (A, D) on the Hilbert space H by

$$(3.10) \quad A := -\omega \cdot \nabla_x + \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla_x \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega, \quad S := -\alpha \omega \cdot \nabla_\omega + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Delta_\omega \quad \text{on } D.$$

Finally, the Langevin Kolmogorov operator (L, D) is then defined by

$$L := S - A \quad \text{on } D.$$

Next, we introduce the desired projections P and P_S .

Definition 3.2. Assume the situation from Definition 3.1. Define $P_S: H \rightarrow H$ by

$$P_S f := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f d\nu_\beta, \quad f \in H.$$

Here integration is understood w.r.t. the ω -coordinate. By using Fubini's theorem and the fact that $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d), \nu_\beta)$ is a probability measure, one easily sees that P_S is a well-defined orthogonal projection on H satisfying

$$P_S f \in L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx) \quad \text{and} \quad \|P_S f\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)} = \|P_S f\|_H, \quad f \in H.$$

Here $L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$ is canonically viewed as embedded in $L^2(\mu_{\Phi,\beta})$. Now $P: H \rightarrow H$ is given as

$$Pf := P_S f - (f, 1)_H, \quad f \in H.$$

By using further that $\mu_{\Phi,\beta}(\mathbb{R}^{2d}) = 1$, one easily checks that P is also an orthogonal projection fulfilling

$$Pf \in L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx) \quad \text{and} \quad \|Pf\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)} = \|Pf\|_H, \quad f \in H.$$

Finally, note that for each $f \in D$ the function $P_S f$ admits a unique version from $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. For notation convenience, we write

$$f_S := P_S f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad f \in D.$$

Below we always make use of a suitable cut-off function as defined next. The choice of the cut-off function is standard, see e.g. [23, Prop. 5.5].

Definition 3.3. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Choose some $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ such that $0 \leq \varphi \leq 1$, $\varphi = 1$ on $B_1(0)$ and $\varphi = 0$ outside $B_2(0)$. Define

$$\varphi_n(z) := \varphi\left(\frac{z}{n}\right) \quad \text{for each } z \in \mathbb{R}^k, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then there exists a constant $C < \infty$, independent of $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

$$(3.11) \quad |\partial_i \varphi_n(z)| \leq \frac{C}{n}, \quad |\partial_{ij} \varphi_n(z)| \leq \frac{C}{n^2} \quad \text{for all } z \in \mathbb{R}^k, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq k.$$

Moreover, clearly $0 \leq \varphi_n \leq 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varphi_n \rightarrow 1$ pointwisely on \mathbb{R}^k as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

The upcoming statement summarizes basic properties of the Langevin operator.

Lemma 3.4. Let $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be locally Lipschitz continuous and let (L, D) , $L = S - A$ on $D = C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$, $H = L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi,\beta})$ and the probability measure $\mu_{\Phi,\beta}$ be as in Definition 3.1. Then

- (i) (S, D) is symmetric and nonpositive definite on H .
- (ii) (A, D) is antisymmetric on H .
- (iii) $\mu_{\Phi,\beta}$ is invariant for (L, D) in the sense that

$$\mu_{\Phi,\beta}(Lf) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} Lf \, d\mu_{\Phi,\beta} = 0, \quad f \in D.$$

Additionally, let $\nabla\Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$. Denote by $(L, D(L))$, $(S, D(S))$ and $(A, D(A))$ the closures of the dissipative operators (L, D) , (S, D) and (A, D) on H . Then

- (iv) $P(H) \subset D(S)$, $SP = 0$ as well as $P(D) \subset D(A)$ and $AP(D) \subset D(A)$. Moreover, we have the natural formulas

$$(3.12) \quad APf = -\omega \cdot \nabla_x f_S, \quad f \in D$$

as well as

$$(3.13) \quad A^2 Pf = (\omega, \nabla_x^2 f_S \omega)_{euc} - \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla_x f_S, \quad f \in D.$$

- (v) It holds $1 \in D(L)$ and $L1 = 0$.

Proof. Properties (i)–(iii) can easily be verified using integration by parts, see for instance [7, Lem. 4] or [10, Sec. 6.2]. So, let us prove (iv) which contains calculations similar as performed in the proof of [8, Lem. 3.7].

First let $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and choose a sequence of cut-off functions $(\varphi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathbb{R}^d as in Definition 3.3. Define $f_n \in D$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, by

$$(3.14) \quad f_n(x, \omega) := f(x) \varphi_n(\omega), \quad (x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{2d}.$$

Then by Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem in combination with $|\omega| \in L^2(\nu_\beta)$ and the inequalities from (3.11) we can infer that

$$Sf_n = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} f \Delta_\omega \varphi_n - \alpha f \omega \cdot \nabla_\omega \varphi_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{with convergence in } H \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

This shows that $f \in D(S)$ and $Sf = 0$ since $f_n \rightarrow f$ in H as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $(S, D(S))$ is closed.

Now note that each element from the range of P lies in $L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. So, choose an arbitrary $h \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. We have that $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is dense in $L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. Thus there exists $h_n \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $h_n \rightarrow h$ in $L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Now identify all h_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and h with elements from H . By the previous consideration we have $h_n \in D(S)$ and $Sh_n = 0$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Again from closedness of $(S, D(S))$ we can infer that $h \in D(S)$ and $Sh = 0$. This shows $P(H) \subset D(S)$ and $SP = 0$.

Now let again $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) = P_S(D)$ and define $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ as in (3.14). Then dominated convergence implies

$$\omega \cdot \nabla_x f_n = \varphi_n \omega \cdot \nabla_x f \rightarrow \omega \cdot \nabla_x f, \quad \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega f_n = f \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega \varphi_n \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ with convergence in H . Here we have used that $|\omega| \in L^2(\nu_\beta)$, the estimates from (3.11) and $\nabla \Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. Thus $f \in D(A)$ and we get $Af = -\omega \cdot \nabla_x f$. In order to show that $P(D) \subset D(A)$ and to prove the first formula in (iv), it is left to show that $1 \in D(A)$ and $A1 = 0$. Therefore, use once more the closedness of $(A, D(A))$ and observe that the sequence $\psi_n(x, \omega) := \varphi_n(x)$, $(x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{2d}$, satisfies

$$(3.15) \quad \psi_n \rightarrow 1, \quad A\psi_n = -\omega \cdot \nabla_x \psi_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{with convergence in } H \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

again due to $|\omega| \in L^2(\nu_\beta)$, (3.11) and by dominated convergence.

Next we show that $AP(D) \subset D(A)$ and the second formula in (iv). Therefore, let g be of the form $g = \omega_i f(x)$ where $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Here ω_i denotes the coordinate function $\mathbb{R}^d \ni \omega \mapsto \omega_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for some $1 \leq i \leq d$. Define g_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, by

$$g_n(x, \omega) := \varphi_n(\omega) \omega_i f(x) \quad \text{for } (x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{2d}.$$

Then again by dominated convergence in combination with $|\omega|, |\omega|^2 \in L^2(\nu_\beta)$, (3.11) and $\nabla \Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$ we can infer that

$$\omega \cdot \nabla_x g_n = \varphi_n \omega_i \omega \cdot \nabla_x f \rightarrow \omega \cdot \nabla_x g$$

as well as

$$\nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega g_n = f \omega_i \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega \varphi_n + \varphi_n f \partial_{x_i} \Phi \rightarrow \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla_\omega g$$

with convergence in H as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in each case. Thus by closedness of $(A, D(A))$ we conclude that each $g = \omega \cdot \nabla_x f$, $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, is an element from $D(A)$ and A operates on g in the natural way via the representation from A as in (3.10). Hence (iv) is shown.

Finally, we prove (v). However, this is now obvious. Therefore, let first $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be as in (3.14) and let $(\psi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be as defined previously. Note that the calculations above also imply $f \in D(L)$ and

$$Lf = -Af = \omega \cdot \nabla_x f(x).$$

In particular, as in (3.15), this identity yields $L\psi_n \rightarrow 0$ in H as $n \rightarrow \infty$ showing that $1 \in D(L)$ and $L1 = 0$ by closedness of $(L, D(L))$. \square

Summarizing, besides (D3) all other data conditions are fulfilled. However, clearly (D3) is the hardest part and one has to prove essential m-dissipativity of the Langevin generator $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$ on H . In case $\Phi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ this is shown by Helffer and Nier in [23, Prop. 5.5] by using hypoellipticity techniques and seems to be well-known to the community. In the article [8], essential m-dissipativity of $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$ on H could even

be established under more general assumptions on Φ , see [8, Cor. 2.3]. More precisely, the result reads as follows.

Theorem 3.5. *Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \infty)$. Assume that the potential $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is locally Lipschitz continuous and bounded from below. Then the generator of the Langevin dynamics $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$ from Definition 3.2 is essentially m -dissipative on H . Thus its closure $(L, D(L))$ generates a strongly continuous contraction semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on H .*

Remark 3.6. In order to demonstrate that our Hilbert space hypocoercivity Kolmogorov setting is indeed natural, let us mention the following stochastic representation for the semigroup $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ associated with the closure of the Langevin generator $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$ on H . Therefore, let the assumptions on Φ from Theorem 3.5 be satisfied. In [7, Theo. 3], [8, Theo. 2.5] or [10, Theo. 6.3.2] combined with [10, Lem. 2.2.8], it is shown that there exists a $\mu_{\Phi, \beta}$ -tight Hunt process

$$\mathbf{M} = (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}, (x_t, \omega_t)_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P}_{(x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{2d}})$$

with infinite lifetime and continuous sample paths which is associated with $(T_t)_{t \geq 0}$ in the sense that $T_t f$, $t > 0$, is a $\mu_{\Phi, \beta}$ -version of the transition semigroup

$$\mathbb{R}^{2d} \ni z \mapsto \mathbb{E}^z[f(x_t, \omega_t)]$$

for any bounded $f: \mathbb{R}^{2d} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_\Phi)$. Moreover, \mathbf{M} provides a martingale solution to the Langevin equation (1.1) in the following sense: For quasi any starting point $(x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{2d}$ the law $\mathbb{P}_{(x, \omega)}$ solves the martingale problem for $(L, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2d}))$. Moreover, it even is a weak solution to the Langevin equation (1.1). For precise notations, we refer to the above mentioned references.

Summarizing, this shows the connection of the analytic hypocoercivity Kolmogorov approach with the original stochastic problem arised from SDE (1.1). We further remark that such stochastic representations can be established in general via using tools from the theory of (generalized) Dirichlet forms, see e.g. [15], [14], [27], [32], [37] or [35].

3.2. The hypocoercivity conditions. Now we verify the hypocoercivity assumptions (H1)–(H4) for the Langevin dynamics. Recall the notations from Definition 3.1. First we introduce the necessary conditions on the potential Φ that are required below. Always let $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \infty)$.

Hypocoercivity assumptions (C1)–(C3). We need the following conditions.

(C1) The potential $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded from below, satisfies $\Phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $e^{-\Phi} dx$ is a probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$.

(C2) The probability measure $e^{-\Phi} dx$ satisfies a Poincaré inequality of the form

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)}^2 \geq \Lambda \left\| f - (f, 1)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} \right\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)}^2$$

for some $\Lambda \in (0, \infty)$ and all $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

(C3) There exists a constant $c < \infty$ such that

$$|\nabla^2 \Phi(x)| \leq c(1 + |\nabla \Phi(x)|) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Condition (C2) is necessary to show (H3) and in order to prove (H4) we essentially need Conditions (C2) and (C3). We remark that Condition (C3) together with the property that $e^{-\Phi} dx$ is a probability measure indeed implies that $\nabla \Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$, see [38, Lem. A.24]. Moreover, the Poincaré inequality is satisfied for instance if

$$\frac{|\nabla \Phi(x)|^2}{2} - \Delta \Phi(x) \xrightarrow{|x| \rightarrow \infty} +\infty,$$

see e.g. [3] or [38, A. 19]. For further references on Poincaré inequalities, see [39]. Examples for potentials fulfilling Conditions (C1)–(C3) (after normalization) are e.g. $\Phi = \|\cdot\|^p$, $p = 2, 4$, or $p \geq 6$, since in these cases a Poincaré inequality is satisfied; see e.g. [39] or [33].

Now let us start with the verification of (H1).

Proposition 3.7. *Let Φ be as in Definition 3.1. This means that $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is locally Lipschitz continuous and $e^{-\Phi} dx$ is a probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$. Further assume $\nabla\Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. Then (H1) holds.*

Proof. Let $f \in D$. Then by the first formula from Lemma 3.4 (iv) we have

$$APf = -\omega \cdot \nabla_x f_S, \quad \text{where } f_S = P_S f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

Thus we conclude $P_S APf = 0$ since

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (\omega, z)_{\text{euc}} d\nu_\beta = 0 \quad \text{for all } z \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Then also

$$(APf, 1)_H = (P_S APf, 1)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} = 0.$$

Hence $PAP = 0$ on D as desired. \square

Proposition 3.8. *Let Φ be as in Definition 3.1. Then Condition (H2) is satisfied with $\Lambda_m = \alpha$.*

Proof. The Poincaré inequality for the Gaussian measure, see [5], easily implies

$$\|\nabla_\omega f\|_{L^2(\nu_\beta)}^2 \geq \beta \left\| f - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(\omega) d\nu_\beta(\omega) \right\|_{L^2(\nu_\beta)}^2 \quad \text{for all } f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

In other words, we obtain

$$-(Sf, f)_H = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \|\nabla_\omega f\|_H^2 \geq \alpha \|f - P_S f\|_H^2 \quad \text{for each } f \in D.$$

The claim follows. \square

Next, we calculate the operator $G := PA^2P$ on D . Below we need Condition (C1). Let us therefore already assume it and let $\nabla\Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. By the second formula from Lemma 3.4 (iv) we obtain

$$P_S A^2 P f = \frac{1}{\beta} \Delta_x f_S - \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla_x f_S, \quad f \in D.$$

For the moment, consider the operator $(T, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ on the Hilbert space $L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$ defined by $T = \Delta_x - \nabla_x \Phi \cdot \nabla_x$ on $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then for each $h \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ it holds using integration by parts

$$(Th, g)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla h \cdot \nabla g e^{-\Phi} dx.$$

In particular, we have $(Th, 1)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} = 0$. Thus, since $f_S \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, we conclude

$$(A^2 P f, 1)_H = (P_S A^2 P f, 1)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} = \frac{1}{\beta} (T f_S, 1)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} = 0.$$

So, for each $f \in D$, we obtain the formula

$$(3.16) \quad PA^2 P f = \frac{1}{\beta} (\Delta f_S - \nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla f_S).$$

In order to verify (H3), we need the upcoming statement first.

Proposition 3.9. *Assume that the potential $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fulfills Condition (C1) and assume $\nabla\Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$. Then $(I - PA^2P)(D)$ is dense in H . This means that (G, D) is essentially m -dissipative on H , hence essentially selfadjoint on H .*

Proof. First recall that for densely defined, symmetric and dissipative linear operators on a Hilbert space, the property of being essential m -dissipative is equivalent to essential selfadjointness. Now let $(T, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ be as defined above. By [6, Theo. 7] or [40, Theo. 3.1] our assumptions in particular imply that $(T, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ is essentially selfadjoint on $L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$. Hence $(T, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ is also essentially m -dissipative on $L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$. Now let $g \in H$ such that

$$(3.17) \quad ((I - G)f, g)_H = 0 \quad \text{for all } f \in D.$$

We have to show that $g = 0$. Choose $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and let $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, (\varphi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be as in (3.14). Then Identity (3.17) implies

$$0 = ((I - G)f_n, g)_H = (\varphi_n f, g)_H - \frac{1}{\beta} \|\varphi_n\|_{L^1(\nu_\beta)} (Tf, g)_H \rightarrow (f, g)_H - \frac{1}{\beta} (Tf, g)_H$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ by dominated convergence. Hence

$$((\beta I - T)f, P_S g)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)} = ((\beta I - T)f, g)_H = 0 \quad \text{for all } f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

Thus $P_S g = 0$ in $L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$ since $(\beta I - T)(C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ is dense in $L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$. So, for each $f \in D$ we can infer that

$$(Gf, g)_H = \frac{1}{\beta} (Tf_S, P_S g)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)} = 0.$$

Consequently, (3.17) yields $(f, g)_H = 0$ for each $f \in D$. Hence $g = 0$ as desired. \square

Now we prove (H3).

Proposition 3.10. *Assume that $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies (C1) and (C2) and assume that $\nabla\Phi \in L^2(e^{-\Phi}dx)$. Then (H3) holds where $\Lambda_M = \frac{\Lambda}{\beta}$.*

Proof. Let $f \in D$. By the Poincaré inequality for the probability measure $e^{-\Phi}dx$ from (C2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|APf\|_H^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\omega \cdot \nabla_x f_S)^2 e^{-\Phi} d\nu_\beta(\omega) dx = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla_x f_S|^2 e^{-\Phi} dx \\ &\geq \frac{\Lambda}{\beta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(f_S - \int f_S e^{-\Phi} dx \right)^2 e^{-\Phi} dx = \frac{\Lambda}{\beta} \|P_S f - (f, 1)_H\|_H^2. \end{aligned}$$

So, Inequality (2.4) is fulfilled for all elements from D . Together with Proposition 3.9, Condition (H3) indeed follows. \square

It is left to verify Condition (H4). Therefore, we need an elliptic *a priori* estimates from Dolbeault, Mouhot and Schmeiser (see [13]) which especially requires all Conditions (C1)–(C3) from above.

Proposition 3.11. *Assume that $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies (C1), (C2) and (C3). Then Condition (H4) is satisfied. Moreover, the constants therein are given by $c_1 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ and $c_2 = c_{\Phi, \beta}$ where $c_{\Phi, \beta} \in [0, \infty)$ depends on the choice of Φ and β .*

Proof. For the verification of (H4) we aim to apply Lemma 2.1. First note that $S(D) \subset D$. We show that $PAS = \alpha PA$ on D . This is clearly equivalent to

$$(Sg, APf)_H = \alpha (g, APf)_H \quad \text{for all } f, g \in D.$$

Indeed, the latter identity holds since

$$\begin{aligned} (Sg, APf)_H &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Delta_\omega g - \alpha \omega \cdot \nabla_\omega g \right) \omega \cdot \nabla_x f_S \, d\mu_{\Phi, \beta} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} g \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Delta_\omega - \alpha \omega \cdot \nabla_\omega \right) (\omega \cdot \nabla_x f_S) \, d\mu_{\Phi, \beta} \\ &= -\alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} g \omega \cdot \nabla_x f_S \, d\mu_{\Phi, \beta}, \end{aligned}$$

where integration by parts has been used. Thus $PAS = \alpha PA$ on D and the first part of (H4) is satisfied by Lemma 2.1 (i). We prove the second part of (H4). Therefore, let $g \in H$ be of the form $g = (I - PA^2P)f$ for some $f \in D$. The second formula from Lemma 3.4 (iv) implies

$$(3.18) \quad \|A^2 f_P\| \leq \left\| |\omega|^2 \right\|_{L^2(\nu_\beta)} \left\| \nabla_x^2 f_P \right\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} + \frac{1}{\beta} \left\| |\nabla_x \Phi| |\nabla_x f_P| \right\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)},$$

where $f_P := f_S - (f_S, 1)_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} = Pf$ with $f_S \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Now due to Identity (3.16) note that f_P solves the elliptic equation

$$f_P - \frac{1}{\beta} (\Delta f_P - \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla f_P) = Pg \quad \text{in } L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx).$$

By applying the elliptic *a priori* estimates of Dolbeault, Mouhot and Schmeiser from [13, Sec. 2, Eq. (2.2), Lem. 8] (or see [18, Appendix, Sec. 5.1] for corresponding proofs including domain issues) to the right hand side of Inequality (3.18) we conclude

$$\|(BA)^*g\|_H \leq c_{\Phi, \beta} \|Pg\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} \leq c_{\Phi, \beta} \|g\|_H$$

for a constant $c_{\Phi, \beta} < \infty$ independent of g and only depending on the choice of Φ and β . Note that the *a priori* estimates require Conditions (C1)–(C3). Finally, apply Lemma 2.1 (ii) to finish the proof. \square

Altogether, we are able to verify Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Collecting all results from the whole section, Theorem 2.2 implies the statement. Indeed, the hypocoercivity data conditions are fulfilled by Lemma 3.4 and Theorem 3.5. The hypocoercivity conditions (H1) up to (H4) are fulfilled due to Proposition 3.7, Proposition 3.8, Proposition 3.10 and Proposition 3.11.

It is left to compute the rate of convergence in dependence of α as claimed in the statement. Therefore, we go back into the proof of Theorem 2.2, modify the latter and try to choose the constants $\delta \in (0, \infty)$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $\kappa \in (0, \infty)$ explicitly therein. The following calculations are analogous to (and basically taken from) the ones of the proof of Theorem 1 in [11, Sec. 3.4]. In [11] namely, the hypocoercivity strategy from [13] is applied to the so-called two-dimensional fiber lay-down model with emphasis on calculating the rate of convergence in dependence of the so-called noise amplitude; So, below we use the notations introduced in the proof of Theorem 2.2 with our specific values for Λ_m , Λ_M , c_1 , c_2 and we follow [11, Sec. 3.4]. We set

$$\delta := \frac{\Lambda}{\beta + \Lambda} \frac{1}{1 + c_{\Phi, \beta} + \frac{\alpha}{2}}.$$

Now the coefficients of the right hand side of (2.9) can be written as $\alpha - \varepsilon r_{\Phi, \beta}(\alpha)$ and $\varepsilon s_{\Phi, \beta}$ where

$$r_{\Phi, \beta}(\alpha) := \left(1 + c_{\Phi, \beta} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\beta + \Lambda}{2\Lambda} \left(1 + c_{\Phi, \beta} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right), \quad s_{\Phi, \beta} := \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Lambda}{\beta + \Lambda}.$$

Here $\varepsilon =: \varepsilon_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) \in (0, 1)$ needs still to be determined. Note that $r_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) + s_{\Phi,\beta}$ is of the form

$$r_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) + s_{\Phi,\beta} = a_1 + a_2 \alpha + a_3 \alpha^2,$$

where all $a_i \in (0, \infty)$, $i = 1, \dots, 3$, depend on the choice of Φ and β . One defines

$$(3.19) \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) := \frac{\alpha}{r_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) + s_{\Phi,\beta}} = \frac{\alpha}{a_1 + a_2 \alpha + a_3 \alpha^2}.$$

Note that $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha)$ is in general not the right choice for ε since possibly $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) \geq 1$. Now let $v > 0$ be arbitrary. Define

$$\varepsilon := \frac{v}{1+v} \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha)}{\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta,\max}} \quad \text{with} \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta,\max} := \max\{1, \sup_{\alpha>0} \bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha)\}.$$

Now really $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and note that $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta,\max}$ is well-defined due to (3.19). Then

$$\varepsilon r_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) + \varepsilon s_{\Phi,\beta} = \frac{v}{1+v} \frac{\alpha}{\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta,\max}} \leq \alpha.$$

Hence we get the estimation

$$\alpha - \varepsilon r_{\Phi,\beta}(\alpha) \geq \varepsilon s_{\Phi,\beta} = \frac{v}{1+v} \frac{2\alpha}{n_1 + n_2 \alpha + n_3 \alpha^2} =: \kappa,$$

where all $n_i \in (0, \infty)$ depend on Φ and β and are given by

$$n_i := 2 \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{\Phi,\beta,\max}}{s_{\Phi,\beta}} a_i \quad \text{for each} \quad i = 1, \dots, 3.$$

Summarizing, the desired constant $\kappa \in (0, \infty)$ as required in the proof of Theorem 2.2 is found. From the proof of Theorem 2.2 we can infer that

$$\left\| T_t g - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} g d\mu_{\Phi,\beta} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi,\beta})} \leq \kappa_1 e^{-\kappa_2 t} \left\| g - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} g d\mu_{\Phi,\beta} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2d}, \mu_{\Phi,\beta})}$$

for each $g \in L^2(\mu_{\Phi,\beta})$ and each $t \geq 0$. Here $\kappa_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}}$ and $\kappa_2 = \frac{\kappa}{1+\varepsilon}$. Finally, it is easily verified that $\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} \leq (1+v)^2$ and $\kappa_2 \geq \frac{1}{2}\kappa$. So, via setting

$$\nu_1 := 1+v \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_2 := \frac{1}{2}\kappa$$

the concrete rate of convergence claimed in the theorem is shown. \square

Finally, we conclude with a remark as in [19, Rem. 2.12] and [19, Rem. 3.18].

Remark 3.12. (i). The rate of convergence in dependence of α is expected by the following heuristic considerations. Observe that for small values of α close to zero one has a bad or very slow decay towards $\mu_{\Phi,\beta}$ since the dynamics nearly behaves deterministic in this situation. Vice versa, in a large damping regime, the $(x_t)_{t \geq 0}$ process can be described approximately by the overdamped Langevin dynamics, see [24, Sec. 2.2.4]. The scaling

$$\bar{t} = \frac{t}{\alpha}, \quad \bar{x}_{\bar{t}} = x_t, \quad \bar{W}_{\bar{t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} W_t, \quad \bar{\omega}_{\bar{t}} = \alpha \omega_t, \quad \bar{\Phi}(\bar{x}) = \Phi(x)$$

formally yields

$$d\bar{x}_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\omega}_{\bar{t}} d\bar{t}, \quad \frac{1}{\alpha^2} d\bar{\omega}_{\bar{t}} = -\bar{\omega}_{\bar{t}} d\bar{t} - \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla \bar{\Phi}(\bar{x}_{\bar{t}}) d\bar{t} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}} d\bar{W}_{\bar{t}}.$$

Thus $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} d\bar{\omega}_t \rightarrow 0$ as $\alpha \uparrow \infty$. So, setting $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} d\bar{\omega}_t = 0$ for α large, solving the equation w.r.t. $d\bar{x}_t = \bar{\omega}_t d\bar{t}$ and rescaling yields the SDE in \mathbb{R}^d given as

$$(3.20) \quad dx_t = -\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \nabla\Phi(x_t) dt + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha\beta}} dW_t.$$

with formal generator $L^{\text{ov}} = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \Delta - \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla$. If Φ fulfills e.g. (C1) and (C2) with $\Lambda > 0$ the constant from the Poincaré inequality, it well-known (and easy to verify) that the s.c.c.s. $(S_t)_{t \geq 0}$ in $L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$ associated with the closure of $(L^{\text{ov}}, C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$ satisfies

$$\left\| S_t f - \int f e^{-\Phi} dx \right\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)} \leq e^{-\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha\beta} t} \left\| f - \int f e^{-\Phi} dx \right\|_{L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)}$$

for each $f \in L^2(e^{-\Phi} dx)$. Altogether, the convergence rate for the Langevin dynamics is expected to become as worse as possible when $\alpha \uparrow \infty$. So, we see that these phenomena on the convergence to equilibrium in dependence of $\alpha > 0$ are rigorously proven and confirmed by Theorem 1.1 from the introduction. Compare with [19, Theo. 2.11] where the same qualitative convergence behavior for the Langevin dynamics in dependence of α in an ergodicity setting is shown.

(ii). As seen in this article, our Hilbert space hypocoercivity setting can successfully be applied to the classical degenerate Langevin dynamics. Another interesting problem is the application of the hypocoercivity setting to investigate the longtime behavior of the manifold-valued version of the degenerate Langevin equation. This generalized version of the Langevin equation is derived e.g. in [17] and in [25] (where it is called the constrained Langevin dynamics). The interest for studying the longtime behavior and establish hypocoercivity of the geometric version of the Langevin equation arised in [25, Prop. 3.2] where an ergodic statement for the constrained Langevin dynamics is outlined without convergence rate.

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