

Approximations of invasion phases and invasion times for populations

Xavier Erny

joint work with Vincent Bansaye & Sylvie Méléard

Groupe de travail PEIPS
11 July 2023

1 Introduction

- Point process
- Invasion model

2 Results

- Statements
- Hitting times approximations

Point process : definitions

A **point process** Z is :

- a random countable set of \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z = \{\textcolor{red}{T}_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- a random point measure on \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \delta_{\textcolor{red}{T}_i}$

Point process : definitions

A **point process** Z is :

- a random countable set of \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z = \{\textcolor{red}{T}_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- a random point measure on \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \delta_{\textcolor{red}{T}_i}$

A process λ is the **stochastic intensity** of Z if :

$$\forall 0 \leq a < b, \mathbb{E}[Z([a, b]) | \mathcal{F}_a] = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_a^b \lambda_t dt \middle| \mathcal{F}_a \right]$$

Point process : definitions

A **point process** Z is :

- a random countable set of \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z = \{\textcolor{red}{T}_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- a random point measure on \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \delta_{\textcolor{red}{T}_i}$

A process λ is the **stochastic intensity** of Z if :

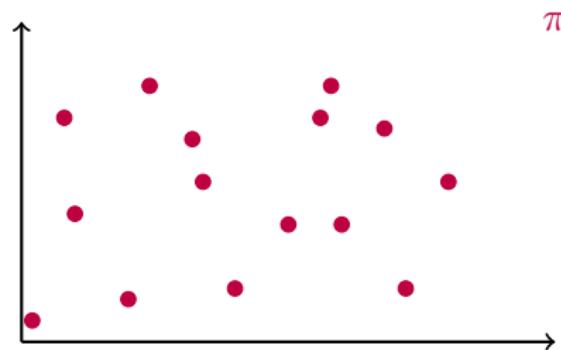
$$\forall 0 \leq a < b, \mathbb{E}[Z([a, b]) | \mathcal{F}_a] = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_a^b \lambda_t dt \middle| \mathcal{F}_a \right]$$

Interpretation :

- $\textcolor{red}{T}_i$ = random times of "events"
- λ = random rate of "events"

Thinning

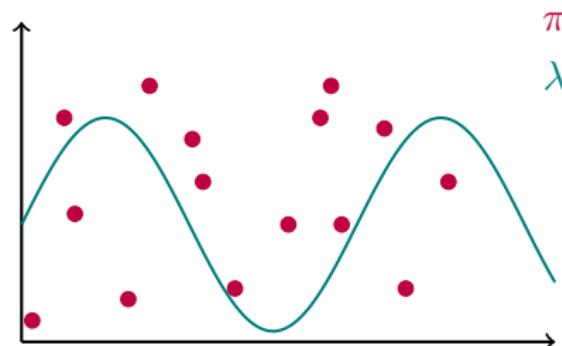
π Poisson measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+$ with intensity $dt.dz$



Thinning

π Poisson measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+$ with intensity $dt.dz$

λ predictable and positive process

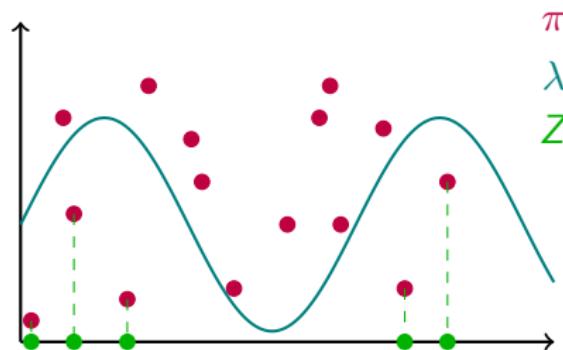


Thinning

π Poisson measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+$ with intensity $dt.dz$

λ predictable and positive process

$$Z(A) = \int_{A \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq \lambda(t)\}} d\pi(t, z)$$



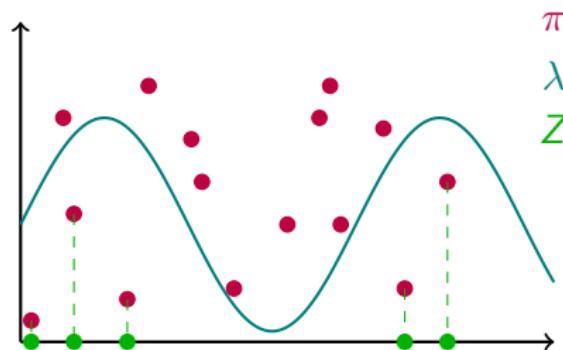
Thinning

π Poisson measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+$ with intensity $dt.dz$

λ predictable and positive process

$$Z(A) = \int_{A \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq \lambda(t)\}} d\pi(t, z)$$

Then : λ is the stochastic intensity of Z



Invasion model

Invasion process : N_t^K = number of individuals at time t
 K = parameter (macroscopic scale)

Invasion model

Invasion process : N_t^K = number of individuals at time t
 K = parameter (macroscopic scale)

Examples :

- cancerology : individual = cancerous cell
- epidemiology : individual = infectious person

Invasion model

Invasion process : N_t^K = number of individuals at time t
 K = parameter (macroscopic scale)

Examples :

- cancerology : individual = cancerous cell
- epidemiology : individual = infectious person

Dynamics :

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &= N_0^K + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K b(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K d(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Invasion model

Invasion process : N_t^K = number of individuals at time t
 K = parameter (macroscopic scale)

Examples :

- cancerology : individual = cancerous cell
- epidemiology : individual = infectious person

Dynamics :

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &= N_0^K + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K b(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K d(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation :

- $N_0^K = 1$ individual at 0

Invasion model

Invasion process : N_t^K = number of individuals at time t
 K = parameter (macroscopic scale)

Examples :

- cancerology : individual = cancerous cell
- epidemiology : individual = infectious person

Dynamics :

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &= N_0^K + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K b(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K d(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation :

- $N_0^K = 1$ individual at 0
- $b(N_t^K / K)$ individual **birth** rate

Invasion model

Invasion process : N_t^K = number of individuals at time t
 K = parameter (macroscopic scale)

Examples :

- cancerology : individual = cancerous cell
- epidemiology : individual = infectious person

Dynamics :

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &= N_0^K + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K b(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K d(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation :

- $N_0^K = 1$ individual at 0
- $b(N_t^K / K)$ individual **birth** rate
- $d(N_t^K / K)$ individual **death** rate

Invasion phase

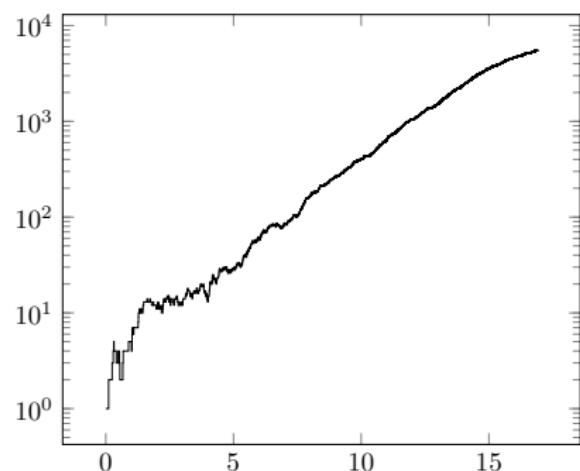
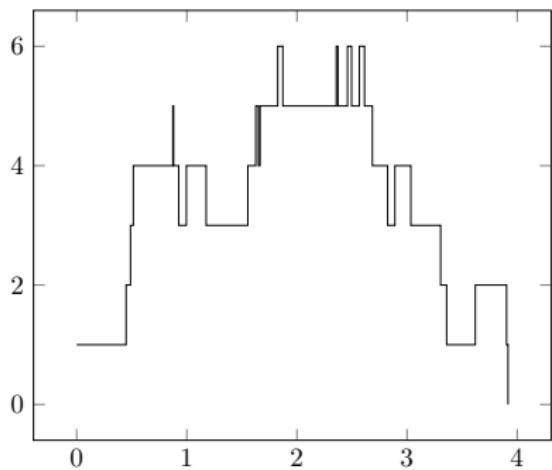
$$N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$$

Invasion phase

$$N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$$

Two scenarios :

- extinction $\longrightarrow \exists t, N_t^K = 0$
- invasion $\longrightarrow \exists t, N_t^K = \Theta(K)$

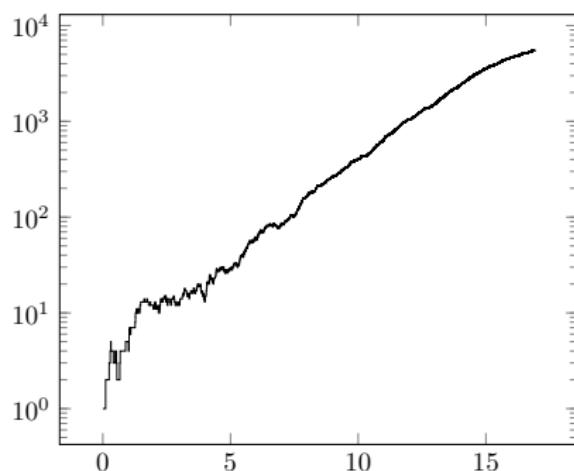
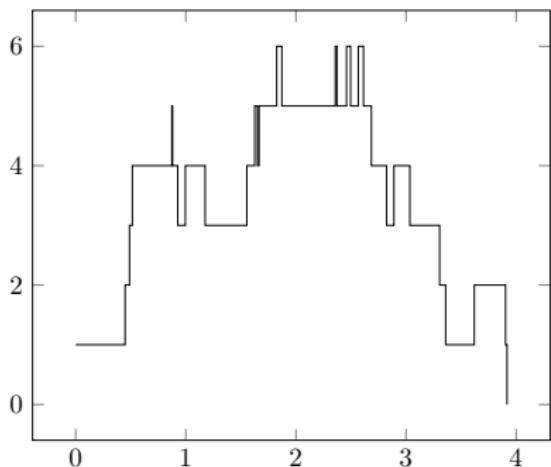


Invasion phase

$$N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$$

Two scenarios :

- extinction $\longrightarrow \exists t, N_t^K = 0$
- invasion $\longrightarrow \exists t, N_t^K = \Theta(K)$



Assumption : supercritical regime $r_0 := b(0) - d(0) > 0$

Problematic

Model : $N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$ with $r_0 := b(0) - d(0) > 0$

Question : what is the **detection time** of the invasion ?

Problematic

Model : $N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$ with $r_0 := b(0) - d(0) > 0$

Question : what is the **detection time** of the invasion ?

Hitting times : for $\zeta \leq \xi \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$T_{\zeta \rightarrow \xi}^K = \inf\{t > 0 : N_t^K \geq \xi \mid N_0^K = \zeta\}$$

Problematic

Model : $N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$ with $r_0 := b(0) - d(0) > 0$

Question : what is the **detection time** of the invasion ?

Hitting times : for $\zeta \leq \xi \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$T_{\zeta \rightarrow \xi}^K = \inf\{t > 0 : N_t^K \geq \xi \mid N_0^K = \zeta\}$$

Technics from [Champagnat 2006] : in probability,

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln K + o(\ln K)$$

Problematic

Model : $N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$ with $r_0 := b(0) - d(0) > 0$

Question : what is the **detection time** of the invasion ?

Hitting times : for $\zeta \leq \xi \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$T_{\zeta \rightarrow \xi}^K = \inf\{t > 0 : N_t^K \geq \xi \mid N_0^K = \zeta\}$$

Technics from [Champagnat 2006] : in probability,

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln K + o(\ln K)$$

Problems :

- in some model $\ln K \approx O(1)$
- randomness in $O(1)$

Problematic

Model : $N_t^K = N_0^K + Z_t^{b,K} - Z_t^{d,K}$ with $r_0 := b(0) - d(0) > 0$

Question : what is the **detection time** of the invasion ?

Hitting times : for $\zeta \leq \xi \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$T_{\zeta \rightarrow \xi}^K = \inf\{t > 0 : N_t^K \geq \xi \mid N_0^K = \zeta\}$$

Technics from [Champagnat 2006] : in probability,

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln K + o(\ln K)$$

Problems :

- in some model $\ln K \approx O(1)$
- randomness in $O(1)$

Our goal : develop the asymptotic expansion of $T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K$

Heuristics

$$\begin{aligned} N^K_t &= N^K_0 + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N^K_{s-} b(N^K_{s-}/K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N^K_{s-} d(N^K_{s-}/K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Heuristics

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &= \textcolor{red}{N_0^K} + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K b(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K d(N_{s-}^K / K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Branching approximation while $N_t^K \ll K$ (i.e. $N_t^K / K \approx 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &\approx Z_t = \textcolor{red}{Z_0} + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq Z_{s-} b(0)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq Z_{s-} d(0)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Heuristics

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &= \textcolor{red}{N_0^K} + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K b(N_{s-}^K/K)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq N_{s-}^K d(N_{s-}^K/K)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

Branching approximation while $N_t^K \ll K$ (i.e. $N_t^K/K \approx 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} N_t^K &\approx Z_t = \textcolor{red}{Z_0} + \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq Z_{s-} b(0)\}} d\pi_b(s, z) \\ &\quad - \int_{[0,t] \times \mathbb{R}_+} \mathbb{1}_{\{z \leq Z_{s-} d(0)\}} d\pi_d(s, z) \end{aligned}$$

ODE approximation if $N_{t_0}^K = \Theta(K)$ (i.e. $N_{t_0}^K/K = \Theta(1)$)

$$\frac{N_t^K}{K} \approx x_t^K = \textcolor{red}{x_{t_0}^K} + \int_{t_0}^t x_s^K \left(\textcolor{teal}{b}(x_s^K) - \textcolor{teal}{d}(x_s^K) \right) ds$$

Formal results

Branching approximation :

ODE approximation :

Hitting time approximation :

Formal results

Branching approximation : if $\xi_K \ll K/\ln K$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K}{Z_t} - 1 \right| > \eta \middle| \{\inf Z > 0\} \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

ODE approximation :

Hitting time approximation :

Formal results

Branching approximation : if $\xi_K \ll K/\ln K$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K}{Z_t} - 1 \right| > \eta \middle| \{\inf Z > 0\} \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

ODE approximation : if $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K$ (i.e. $1/K \ll \xi_K/K \ll 1$)

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K/K}{x_t^K} - 1 \right| > \eta \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Hitting time approximation :

Formal results

Branching approximation : if $\xi_K \ll K/\ln K$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K}{Z_t} - 1 \right| > \eta \middle| \{\inf Z > 0\} \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

ODE approximation : if $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K$ (i.e. $1/K \ll \xi_K/K \ll 1$)

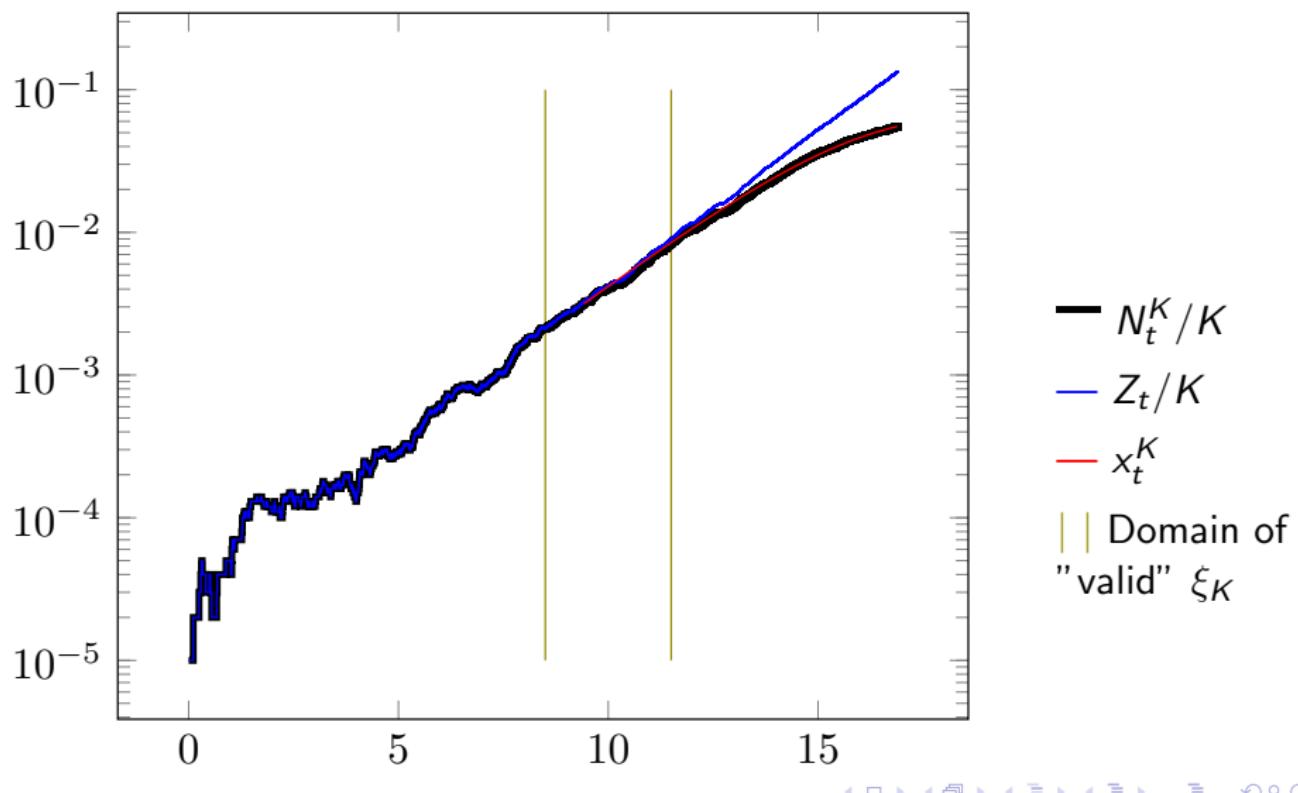
$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K/K}{x_t^K} - 1 \right| > \eta \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Hitting time approximation : conditionally on $\{\inf Z > 0\}$

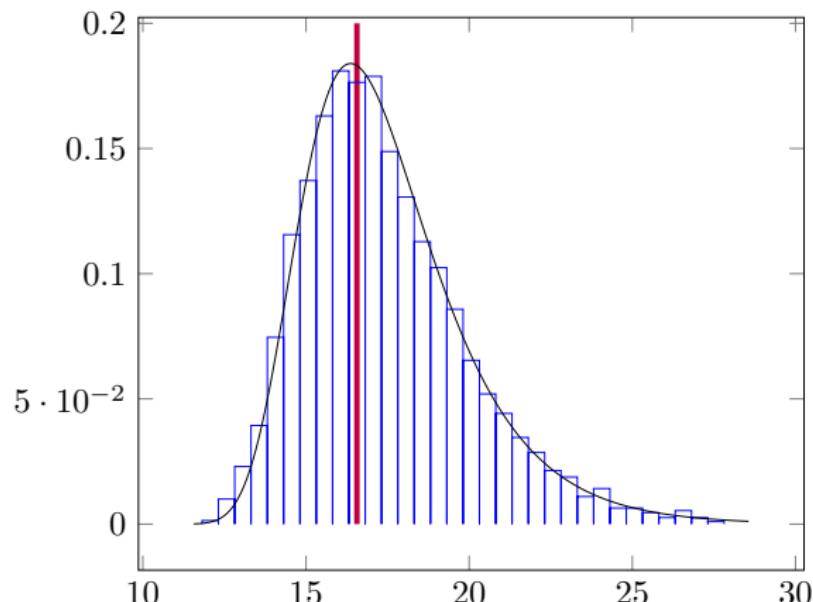
$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx + o(1)$$

with $W \sim \mathcal{E}(r_0/b(0))$ and $r_0 = b(0) - d(0)$

Simulation : processes approximations



Simulations : hitting times approximation



- empirical distribution of $T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K$
- density of : $\frac{1}{r_0} \ln K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{b(x)-d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx$

Comparison with literature

Results of [Barbour, Hamza, Kaspi, Klebaner (2015)]

Branching approximation :

ODE approximation :

Hitting times approximation :

Comparison with literature

Results of [Barbour, Hamza, Kaspi, Klebaner (2015)]

Branching approximation : for $\xi_K \leq K^{7/12}$ instead of $\xi_K \ll K / \ln K$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K} |N_t^K - Z_t| = 0 \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

ODE approximation :

Hitting times approximation :

Comparison with literature

Results of [Barbour, Hamza, Kaspi, Klebaner (2015)]

Branching approximation : for $\xi_K \leq K^{7/12}$ instead of $\xi_K \ll K/\ln K$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K} |N_t^K - Z_t| = 0 \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

ODE approximation : for $\xi_K \geq K^{1/2+\varepsilon}$ instead of $\xi_K \gg 1$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K/K}{x_t^K} - 1 \right| > \eta \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Hitting times approximation :

Comparison with literature

Results of [Barbour, Hamza, Kaspi, Klebaner (2015)]

Branching approximation : for $\xi_K \leq K^{7/12}$ instead of $\xi_K \ll K/\ln K$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K} |N_t^K - Z_t| = 0 \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

ODE approximation : for $\xi_K \geq K^{1/2+\varepsilon}$ instead of $\xi_K \gg 1$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \leq T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K} \left| \frac{N_t^K/K}{x_t^K} - 1 \right| > \eta \right) \xrightarrow[K \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Hitting times approximation :

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln K + O(1)$$

Approximating hitting times of N^K using Z and x^K

Admitted : N^K is "approximated" by Z and x^K

Approximating hitting times of N^K using Z and x^K

Admitted : N^K is "approximated" by Z and x^K

Proof : let $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K/\ln K$

Approximating hitting times of N^K using Z and x^K

Admitted : N^K is "approximated" by Z and x^K

Proof : let $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K/\ln K$ such that

- on $[0, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K]$, $N_t^K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} Z_t$
- on $[T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K + T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K]$, $N_t^K/K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} x_t^K$

Approximating hitting times of N^K using Z and x^K

Admitted : N^K is "approximated" by Z and x^K

Proof : let $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K/\ln K$ such that

- on $[0, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K]$, $N_t^K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} Z_t$
- on $[T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K + T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K]$, $N_t^K/K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} x_t^K$

Introduce

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \inf\{t > 0 : Z_t \geq \xi_K \text{ with } Z_0 = 1\}$$

$$T_{\xi_K/K \rightarrow 1}^x := \inf\{t > 0 : x_t^K \geq 1 \text{ with } x_0^K := \xi_K/K\}$$

Approximating hitting times of N^K using Z and x^K

Admitted : N^K is "approximated" by Z and x^K

Proof : let $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K/\ln K$ such that

- on $[0, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K]$, $N_t^K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} Z_t$
- on $[T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K + T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K]$, $N_t^K/K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} x_t^K$

Introduce

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \inf\{t > 0 : Z_t \geq \xi_K \text{ with } Z_0 = 1\}$$

$$T_{\xi_K/K \rightarrow 1}^x := \inf\{t > 0 : x_t^K \geq 1 \text{ with } x_0^K := \xi_K/K\}$$

Then

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K + T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K$$

Approximating hitting times of N^K using Z and x^K

Admitted : N^K is "approximated" by Z and x^K

Proof : let $1 \ll \xi_K \ll K/\ln K$ such that

- on $[0, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K]$, $N_t^K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} Z_t$
- on $[T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K, T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K + T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K]$, $N_t^K/K \underset{K \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} x_t^K$

Introduce

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \inf\{t > 0 : Z_t \geq \xi_K \text{ with } Z_0 = 1\}$$

$$T_{\xi_K/K \rightarrow 1}^x := \inf\{t > 0 : x_t^K \geq 1 \text{ with } x_0^K := \xi_K/K\}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K &= T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^K + T_{\xi_K \rightarrow K}^K \\ &= T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K/K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1) \end{aligned}$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

 $T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z :$ $T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

 $T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z :$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t}$$

 $T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

 $T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z :$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

 $T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

 $T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z :$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K$$

 $T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

 $T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z :$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

 $T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :=$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :=$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :=$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$\int_0^{T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x} dt = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} dx$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$\int_0^{T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x} dt = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} dx$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z : \boxed{\frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)}$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} dx$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} dx$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K/W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :=$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx + \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{r_0} dx$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx + \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{r_0} dx$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :=$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx - \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / K)$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :=$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_{\xi_K / K}^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx - \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / K)$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z := \frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x :$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx - \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / K) + o(1)$$

Approximating hitting times of Z and x^K

$$T_{1 \rightarrow K}^K = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z + T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x + o(1)$$

$$T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z : \boxed{\frac{1}{r_0} \ln \xi_K + \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(1/W) + o(1)}$$

$$Z_t \underset{t \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} W(t) := We^{r_0 t} \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^Z = T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W + o(1)$$

$$We^{r_0 T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W} = W(T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W) = \xi_K \implies T_{1 \rightarrow \xi_K}^W = \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / W)$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x : \boxed{\frac{1}{r_0} (\ln K - \ln \xi_K) + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx + o(1)}$$

$$dx_t = x_t(b(x_t) - d(x_t))dt \implies dt = \frac{dx}{x(b(x) - d(x))}$$

$$T_{\xi_K / K \rightarrow 1}^x = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b(x) - d(x)} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right) dx - \frac{1}{r_0} \ln(\xi_K / K) + o(1)$$

Bibliography

- Bansaye, E., Méléard (2022)
Sharp approximation and hitting times for stochastic invasion processes.
HAL, ArXiv.
- Champagnat (2006)
A microscopic interpretation for adaptative dynamics trait substitution sequence models.
Stoch. Proc. Appl.
- Barbour, Hamza, Kaspi, Klebaner (2015)
Escape from the boundary in Markov population processes.
Adv. Appl. Prob.

Thank you for your attention !

Questions ?