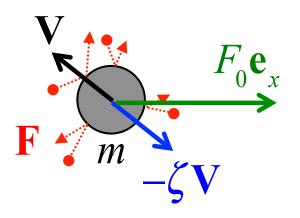
Brownian motion 1: basic theories

Linear response theory and the Green-Kubo formula

A Brownian particle under the external force $\mathbf{F}_{ext} = F_0 \mathbf{e}_x$



Langevin Equation:

$$m\frac{d\mathbf{V}}{dt} = -\zeta \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{F} + F_0 \mathbf{e}_x \tag{41}$$

Steady state average under external force, $\lim_{t\to\infty}\langle\cdots\rangle_{ext}$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle \frac{d\mathbf{V}}{dt} \right\rangle_{ext} = (0,0,0)$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle \mathbf{V} \right\rangle_{ext} = \left(\lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle V_x \right\rangle_{ext}, 0,0\right)$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle \mathbf{F} \right\rangle_{ext} = (0,0,0)$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle F_0 \mathbf{e}_x \right\rangle_{ext} = (F_0,0,0)$$

Thus, the steady drift velocity:

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle V_x \right\rangle_{ext} = \frac{F_0}{\zeta} = \frac{DF_0}{k_B T} \tag{42}$$

Here we used the Einstein relation Eq. (31) and finally:

$$D = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle V_x \right\rangle_{ext} \frac{k_B T}{F_0} \tag{43}$$

The linear response theory (LRT):

References:

- Barrat and Hansen "Basic concepts for simple and complex liquids" (Cambridge, 2003)
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: Equilibrium Hamiltonian

$$H_0 + H'(t)$$

: Hamiltonian under external force F(t)

conjugate with A, $H'(t) \equiv -AF(t)$

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$$\left\langle B(t) \right\rangle_{H_0} \equiv B_0$$

 $\langle B(t) \rangle_{H_0} \equiv B_0$: Average value of B at equilib. under H_0

$$\langle B(t) \rangle_{H_0 + H'(t)} \equiv B_0 + \langle \Delta B(t) \rangle_{H_0 + H'(t)}$$

: Average value of B at t under $H_0 + H'(t)$

For a small external force with H'(t) = -AF(t), the time evolution of *B* is determined within LRT as:

$$\left\langle \Delta B(t) \right\rangle_{H_0 + H'} = \int_{-\infty}^t ds \, \Phi_{BA}(t - s) F(s) \tag{44}$$

Here $\Phi_{RA}(t)$ is the response function, which is defined as the

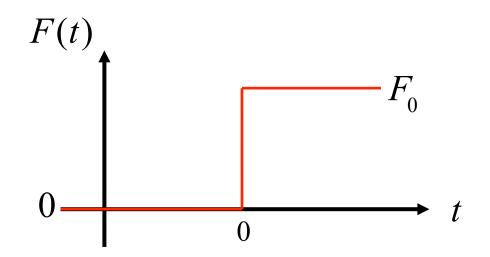
cross correlation function of $\dot{A} \equiv \frac{dA}{dt}$ and B at equilibrium:

$$\Phi_{BA}(t) = \frac{1}{k_{\scriptscriptstyle B}T} \left\langle B(\tau + t)\dot{A}(\tau) \right\rangle_{H_0} \tag{45}$$

Apply LRT to define self-diffusion constant D using equilibrium correlation function. We assume:

$$A(t) \equiv R_{x}(t), \quad B(t) \equiv V_{x}(t)$$

$$F(t) = \Theta(t), \quad H'(t) = -AF(t) = -R_{x}F_{0}\Theta(t)$$



From LRT Eqs. (44) and (45):

From Eqs. (43) and (46):

$$D = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\langle V_{x}(t) \right\rangle_{H_{0} + H'(t)} \frac{k_{B}T}{F_{0}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt \left\langle \mathbf{V}(\tau + t) \cdot \mathbf{V}(\tau) \right\rangle_{H_{0}}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty dt \varphi_V(t) \tag{47}$$

(Green-Kubo formula for D)