

MARKOV CHAIN ANALYSIS OF THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

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MOTIVATION

IRREVERSIBILITY VS RECURRENCE

Some thermodynamic processes, such as

- diffusions
- heat transfers → irreversible
- phase transitions

but

Newtonian mechanics → time-reversible

The Ehrenfest urn model

Analysis via Markov chains

- limiting distribution
- mean recurrence time

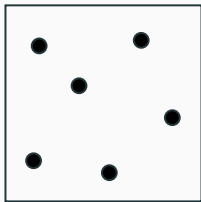
Simulation

THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

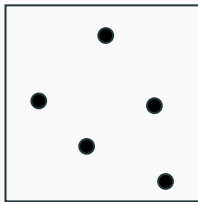
THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

Diffusion of a gas as **stochastic process**

- N particles
- 2 boxes
- discretized time steps



A

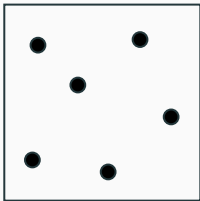


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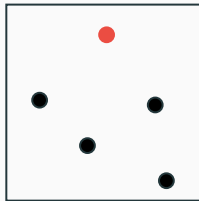
THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

At each time step:

- a ball is selected at random among the N possible ones



A

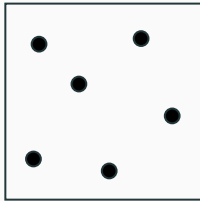


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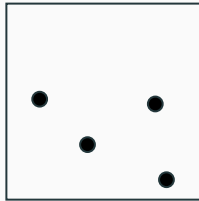
THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

At each time step:

- a ball is selected at random among the N possible ones
- it is extracted from its box



A



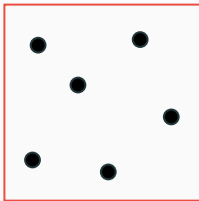
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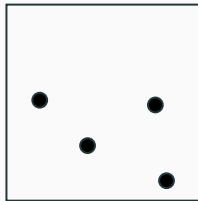
THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

At each time step:

- a ball is selected at random among the N possible ones
- it is extracted from its box
- a box is selected at random



A



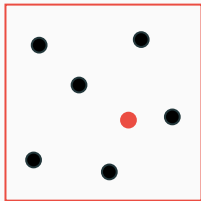
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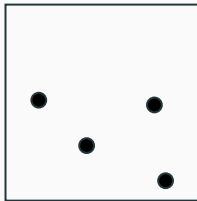
THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

At each time step:

- a ball is selected at random among the N possible ones
- it is extracted from its box
- a box is selected at random
- the particle is put in the selected box



A

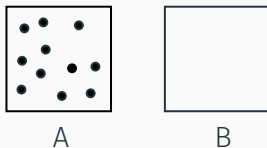


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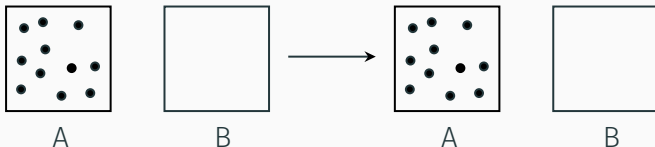
THE EHRENFEST URN MODEL

Meaningful questions about equilibrium

- probability of having all the particles in box A?



- time needed for recurrence?

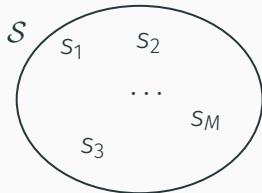


MARKOV CHAIN ANALYSIS

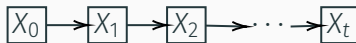
Discrete Markov chains

A mathematical theory for stochastic processes

The state of the system X is a random variable



State space



Stochastic process

Markov property

Memorylessness: only the current state influences the next transition

Distributions

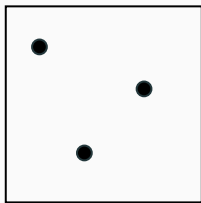
X = state of the system = random variable

Distribution \rightarrow probabilities for the system to be
in the various possible states

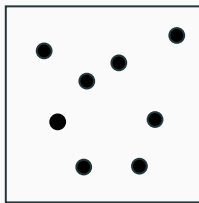
Analogy with the probability distribution in statistics

In the Ehrenfest model:

- state = number of particles in box A
- possible values: $0, \dots, N$
- example



A



B

$$X = 3$$

A SEQUENCE OF STATES OF THE EHRENFEST MODEL
IS A MARKOV CHAIN

ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOUR

LIMITING DISTRIBUTION