

# Exercise 6

FY8503 Advanced theoretical physics  
Transport modelling with Stochastic differential equations

October 16, 2023

## Problem 1

In this exercise, we will consider the “well-mixed condition” for a diffusion problem with variable diffusivity and reflecting boundaries. The diffusion equation for variable diffusivity is

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( K(x) \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right). \quad (1)$$

The well-mixed condition says that if the density is uniform ( $p = \text{const}$ ), then the density should remain uniform, since  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = 0$ . If an SDE model is to be equivalent with solving the diffusion PDE, then it must of course also satisfy this condition.

### Task a

Find the SDE corresponding to Eq. (1).

### Task b

Implement a solver for the SDE found above, with reflecting boundaries at  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ . Solve the SDE for a large number of particles, with initial uniform distribution between 0 and 1. Try with constant diffusivity, and with variable diffusivity  $K(x) = K_0 + xK_1$ , for some suitable values of  $K_0$  and  $K_1$ . Run the model for sufficiently long time  $t$  to reach a “steady state” distribution (up to random fluctuations).

Ways of identifying the steady state can for example be to plot average particle position as a function of time, or to create a histogram of particle positions and take the RMS error relative to the theoretical uniform distribution, and plot this as a function of time.

### Task c

With the linear diffusivity, run the simulation until steady state for a few different timesteps. Plot the error in the steady-state average particle position as a function of timestep.

### Task d

Modify the diffusivity to make the derivative of the diffusivity zero at the boundary at  $x = 0$ . For example like this:

$$K(x) = \begin{cases} K_0 + xK_1 & \text{if } x \geq h, \\ K_0 + \frac{K_1}{2} \left( h + \frac{x^2}{h} \right) & \text{if } x < h. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Run the simulation until steady state with different timesteps, like in Task c, and see if the modified diffusivity makes a difference.

You can also try other modifications if you prefer, just make sure that  $K(x) > 0$  everywhere, and that  $\partial K / \partial x$  is continuous.