

## Advanced Statistical Physics II – Problem Sheet 11

### Problem 1 – Mean first passage time

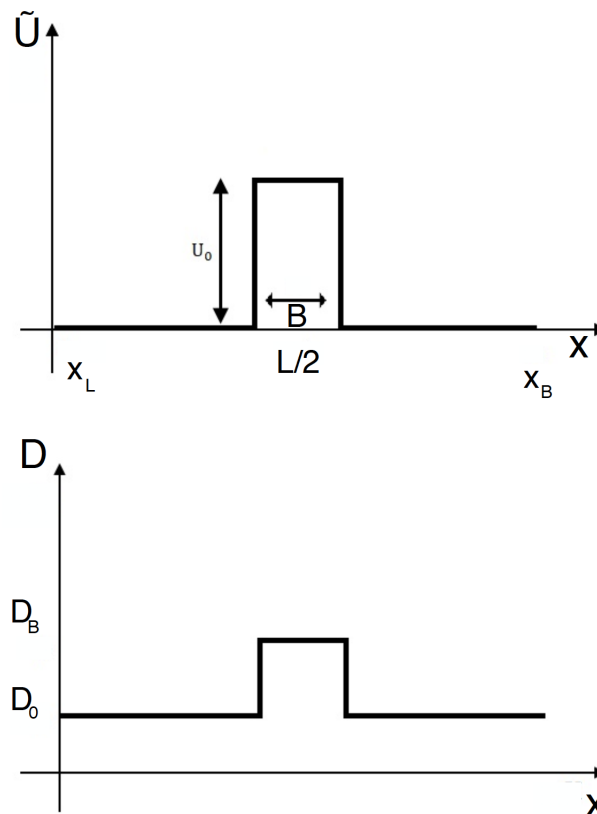


Figure 1: Potential and Diffusion shape.

The mean first passage time is the average time a particle needs to cross the barrier and reach  $x_B$  for the first time when starting at position  $x_0 < x_B$ . The formula for the mean first passage time for the case of a position-dependent diffusivity  $D(x)$  reads

$$\tau^{MFP} = \int_{x_0}^{x_B} dx' \frac{e^{\tilde{U}(x')}}{D(x')} \int_{x_L}^{x'} dx'' e^{-\tilde{U}(x'')}, \quad (1)$$

where  $x_L < x_0$  is the position of the reflective barrier.

- (a) (6P) Consider the potential  $\tilde{U}(x) := U(x)/k_B T$  and the diffusivity  $D(x)$  as in fig.1, for  $x_L = 0$  and  $x_B = L$ . Calculate the mean first passage time for  $x_0 = 0$  as a function of all parameters.
- (b) (2P) Consider  $\tau^{MFP}$  for the case of no barrier ( $\tilde{U}_0 = 0$ ) and constant diffusivity,  $D_B = D_0$ . Compare with the result expected from the free diffusion equation.
- (c) (2P) Write down  $\tau^{MFP}$  for the case of no barrier and arbitrary  $D_B$  and  $D_0$ . Discuss the limit  $D_B \rightarrow \infty$ .

- (d) (2P) Discuss the limits  $\tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow -\infty$  and  $\tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow +\infty$  for the case of constant diffusivity,  $D_B = D_0$ .
- (e) (2P) Discuss the limits  $\tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow -\infty$  and  $\tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow +\infty$  for arbitrary  $D_B$  and  $D_0$ .

**Problem 2 – Decomposition of mean first passage times**

- (a) (2P) For the case  $x_0 = x_L$ , decompose the general expression (1) of the mean first passage time into three parts

$$\tau^{\text{MFP}} = \tau_I + \tau_{II} + \tau_R. \quad (2)$$

$\tau_I$  is the MFPT of a particle starting at  $x_0 = x_L$  to reach  $x_1$ .  $\tau_{II}$  is the MFPT of a particle starting at  $x_1$  to reach  $x_B$  without crossing  $x_1$  again. How can  $\tau_R$  be interpreted?

- (b) (4P) Consider the single barrier in fig. 1. Find  $\tau_I$ ,  $\tau_{II}$  and  $\tau_R$  for  $x_1 = L/2$ .