

(29-03-2012)

1

Non-random motion : advection

Advection is a form of non-random motion, e.g., due to particles suspended in a moving medium, or particles falling under the influence of gravity.

$$J(t, x) = v(t, x) n(t, x)$$

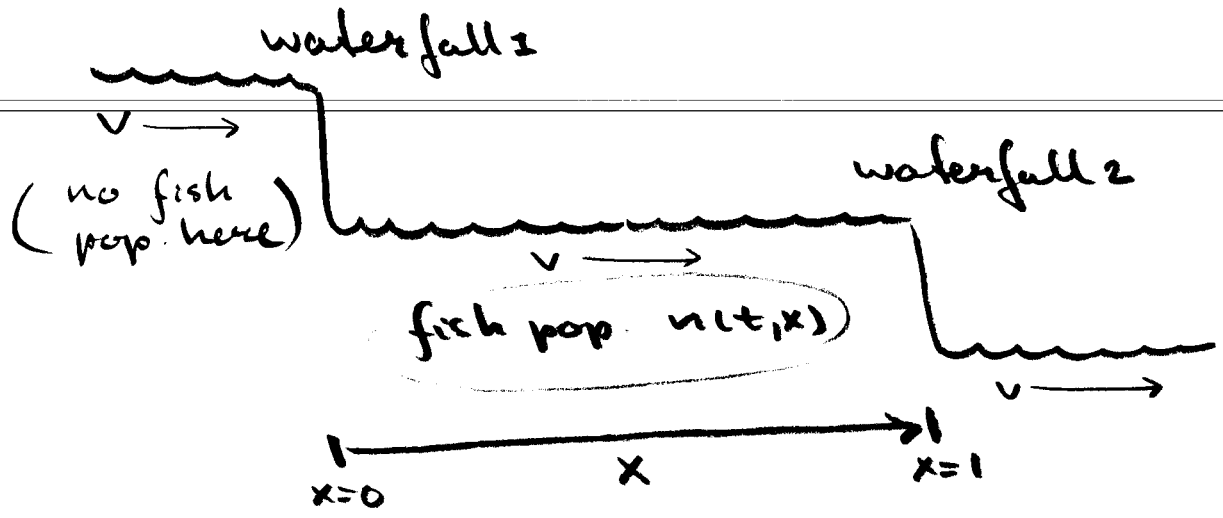
(velocity of medium, or terminal velocity of falling.)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial n(t, x)}{\partial t} = -\partial_x (v(t, x) n(t, x))$$

Combining advection with diffusion gives the Fokker-Planck equation:

$$\partial_t n = \partial_x (\alpha \partial_x n) - \partial_x (v n)$$

Example I



①
$$\partial_t n = D \partial_x^2 n - v \partial_x n + a n$$

↑
↑
↑

diffusion term advection term reaction term
 (const. velocity) (birth - death)

Boundary conditions:

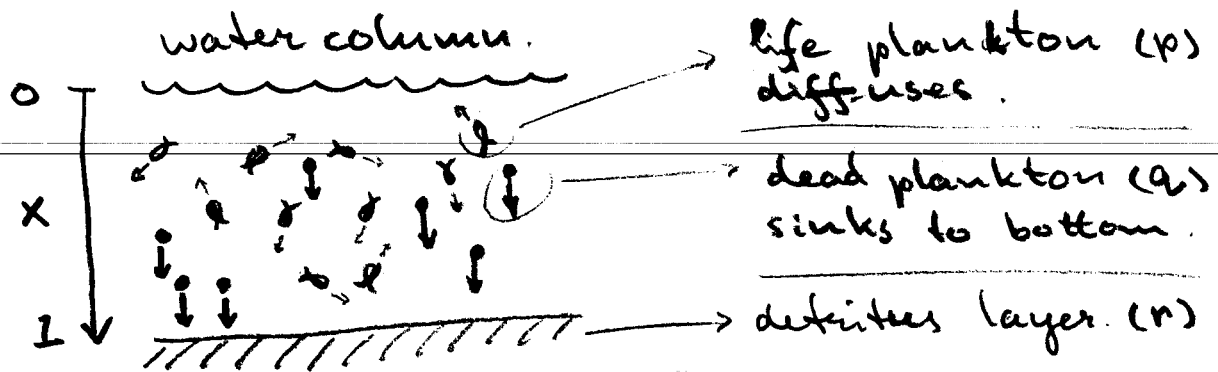
Waterfall 1 is reflecting bud;
Flux is $|-D \partial_x n + v n|$ and hence

②
$$-D \partial_x n(t, 0) + v n(t, 0) = 0$$

Waterfall 2 is absorbing bud:

③
$$n(t, 1) = 0$$

Example II



④

$$\partial_t p = \lambda(x)p - \mu p + D \partial_x^2 p \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{death} \\ \text{(life plankton)} \end{array} \right.$$

depth-dependent birth.

diffusion.

⑤

$$\partial_t q = \mu p - v \partial_x q \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{death of life plankton} \\ \text{advection.} \\ \text{(dead plankton)} \end{array} \right.$$

Boundary conditions:

⑥

$$-D \partial_x p = 0 \quad \text{for } x=0 \text{ and } x=1$$

(refl. bnd. for life plankton)

⑦

$$q = 0 \quad \text{for } x=0$$

(zero conc. bnd for dead pluk.)

(Note: ⑤ needs only one bnd. cond.)

The detritus layer grows as a consequence of the influx of dead plankton at $x=1$ (bottom):

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \left| \frac{dr(t)}{dt} = vq(t,1) - f(r(t))c(t) \right|$$

influx of detritus

removal of detritus by a consumer c
(worm, bacteria?)
with functional response f

- Notice that the dynamics of the detritus is given by an ODE.
- We can continue by giving equations for the consumer, e.g.

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \left| \frac{dc}{dt} = \gamma f(r)c - \delta c \right|$$