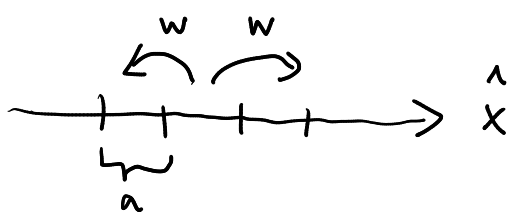


$$\langle i \rangle_t = i_0 \quad \langle i^2 \rangle_t = i_0^2 + 2wt$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{MSD} \quad \langle \Delta_i^2 \rangle_t = 2 \underbrace{wa^2}_D t = 2Dt$$

$$\Delta_i = a(i - i_0)$$



$$D = wa^2 = \frac{\text{length}^2}{\text{time}} \quad \text{diffusion constant}$$

generalize to 3D: $\vec{r} = a(i, j, k)$

initial pos: $\vec{r}_0 = a(i_0, j_0, k_0)$ ↑ integer labels of box

displacements:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i &= a(i - i_0) \\ \Delta_j &= a(j - j_0) \\ \Delta_k &= a(k - k_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3D MSD: } & \langle (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)^2 \rangle_t \\ &= \langle a^2(i - i_0)^2 + a^2(j - j_0)^2 + a^2(k - k_0)^2 \rangle_t \\ &= \underbrace{\langle \Delta_i^2 \rangle_t}_{2Dt} + \underbrace{\langle \Delta_j^2 \rangle_t}_{2Dt} + \underbrace{\langle \Delta_k^2 \rangle_t}_{2Dt} \\ &= 6Dt \quad (3D) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{2D MSD} = 4Dt \quad (2D)$$

compare to "ballistic" motion: const. vel. v

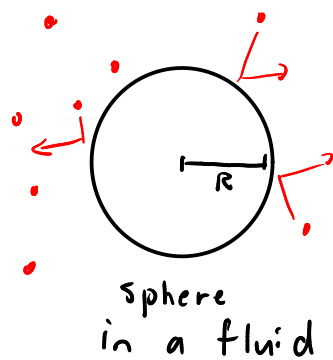
dist. $L = v t$

$$L^2 = v^2 t^2 \propto t^2$$

versus diffusion: $\langle (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)^2 \rangle_t \sim t$

RMSD $L \sim \sqrt{\langle (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)^2 \rangle_t} \sim t^{1/2}$

How to estimate D ?



fluid viscosity η

temp. T

Stokes law $D = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\eta R}$

$$R = 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

$$D = 245 \text{ } \mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$T = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\eta = .89 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} \quad (\text{water})$$

$$\text{MSD} \sim L^2 = 6 D t \Rightarrow t \approx \frac{L^2}{6 D}$$

rough time to cover
a distance L for
diffusion

How to solve for $p_i(t)$?

$$\frac{dp_i}{dt} = \sum_j \Omega_{ij} p_j \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{grid} \rightarrow \text{small} \\ a \rightarrow 0 \\ N = \frac{L}{a} \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \text{continuum limit}$$

discrete pos: $x = i a \rightarrow$ continuous x
 $\uparrow$
integer position

probability
 $p_i(t)$

$\longrightarrow$

$p(x, t) =$ density
prob. to be
at x at
time t

$$\sum_i p_i(t) = 1$$

$\longrightarrow$

$$\int dx \underbrace{p(x, t)}_{\text{units: } 1/\text{Length}} = 1$$

$$p(x, t) dx = \text{prob. to be} \\ \text{bt } x \text{ + } x+dx \\ \text{at time } t$$

$$a \longrightarrow dx$$

Next time: show master equation

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} p(x, t) = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} p(x, t) \quad \text{diffusion equ.}$$