

Notes
LS2102
Diffusion in Biology
Refer to the Class Recording for Discussion Details

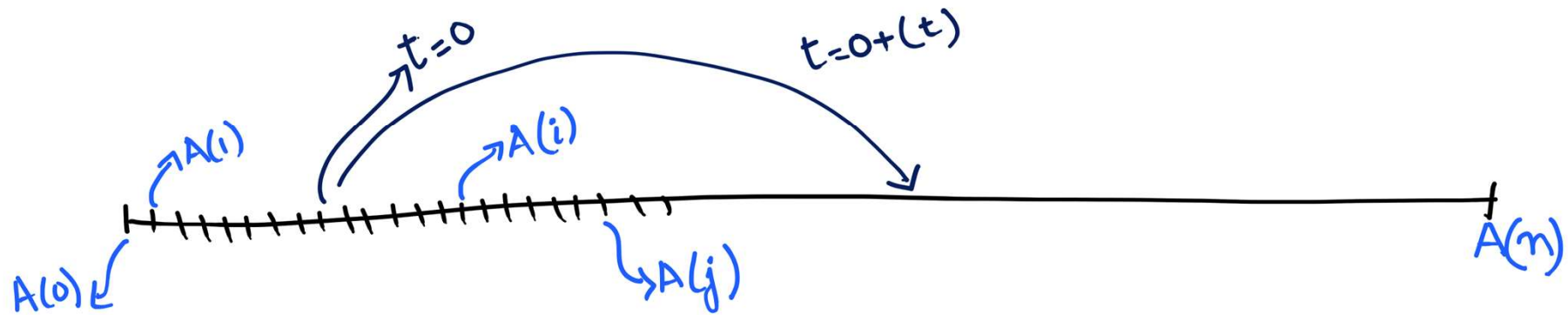
LS2102 (Autumn 2020)

IISER Kolkata

17-11-20

19-11-20

TIME CORRELATION FUNCTION : MOVING - TIME ORIGIN

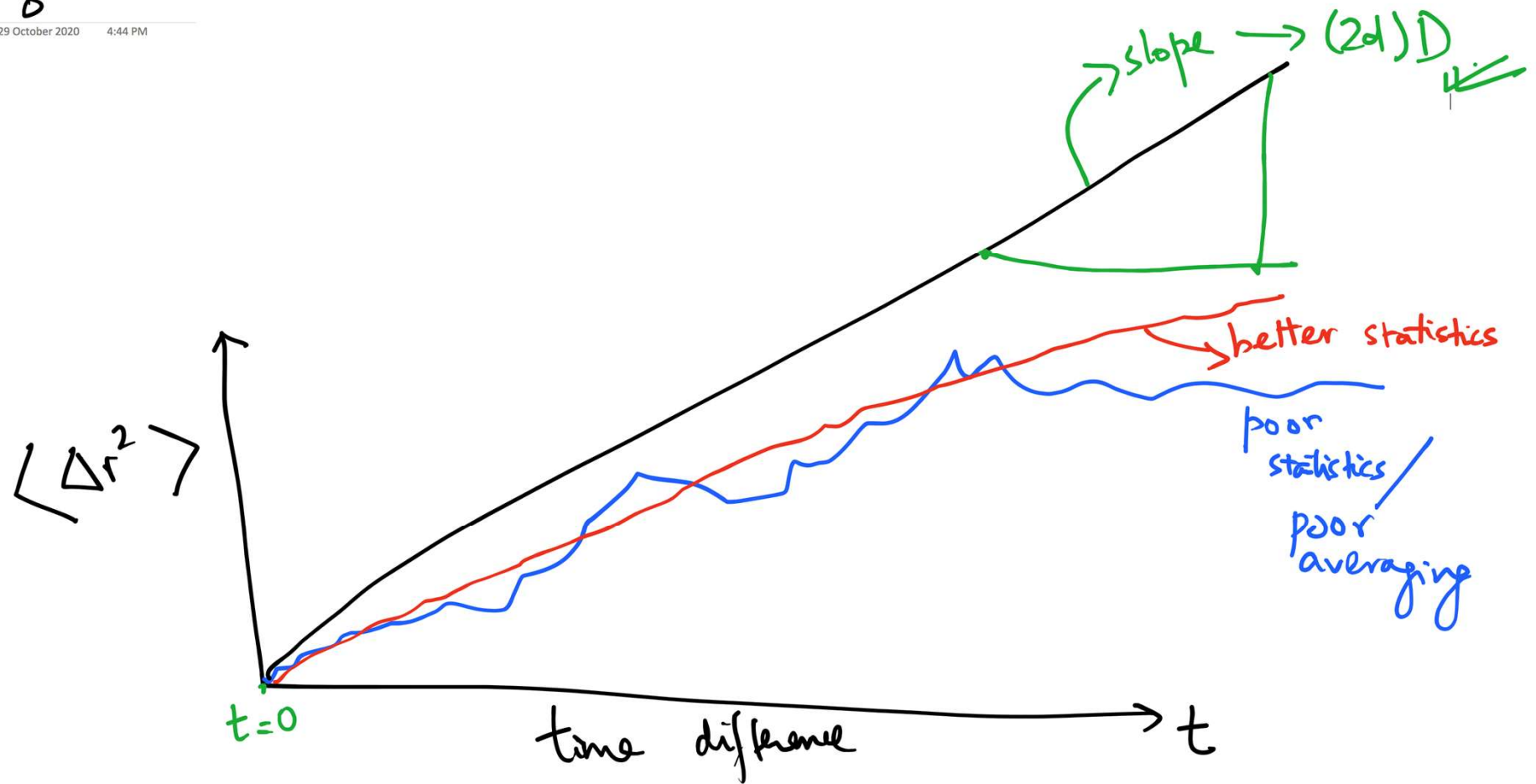


$$\Gamma_{CF}(t) = \langle A(0) \otimes A(t) \rangle$$

↓
(Arbitrary)
time origin

AVERAGE :

- 1) Over multiple time origins ✓✓
- 2) Over many particles ✓✓



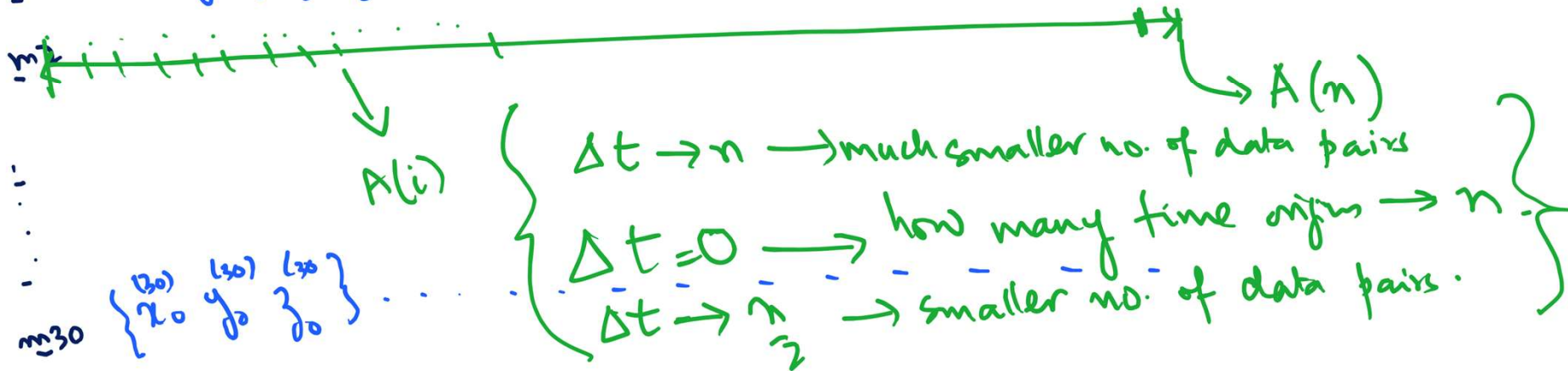
$$\langle \Delta r^2(t) \rangle \equiv \left\langle |\vec{r}(t) - \vec{r}(0)|^2 \right\rangle^2 \rightarrow \text{Average over:}$$

- 1) Multiple time origins
- 2) Multiple particles

$$\Delta t = t_j - t_i$$

Format for data file:

m1 $\{x_0^{(1)} y_0^{(1)} z_0^{(1)}\} \{x_1 y_1 z_1\} \dots \{x_{7999} y_{7999} z_{7999}\}$

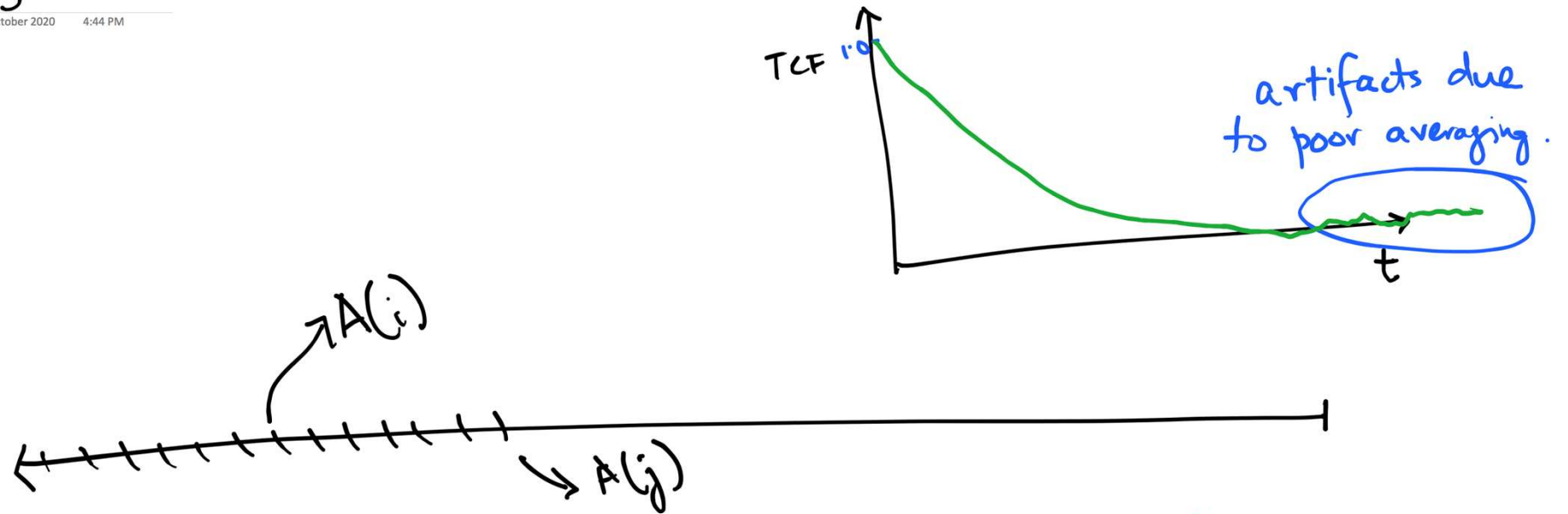


$$\text{TLCF}(t) \equiv \langle A(0) \otimes A(t) \rangle$$

General rule: Your correlation time should be not more than $\sim (1/5)^{\text{th}}$ the time points you have from your experiment/computation

8000 data points

- 800 \rightarrow 600
 \rightarrow 1600 \rightarrow 1100
 \rightarrow



Discrete data points along time

$$\Delta t \equiv t_j - t_i$$

(data pair)

arbitrary

arbitrary

Stokes-Einstein Reln.

$$6\pi\eta aD = k_B T$$

$$a_{H_2O} \approx 5.5 \text{ \AA}$$

$$a_{Glu} \approx 30 \text{ \AA}$$

At a given
temperature
(T)

$$\frac{(\eta_{Glu} a_{Glu})}{(\eta_{H_2O} a_{H_2O})} = \frac{D_{H_2O}}{D_{Glu}} \quad \left\{ \frac{\eta_{Glu}}{\eta_{H_2O}} \right.$$

Calculated with 6 molecules

