



Biomedical Engineering 生醫工程

Jerry Tai
戴立嘉

Spring 2024

Lecture 4: Random Walks and Diffusion Limited Aggregation

Motivation:

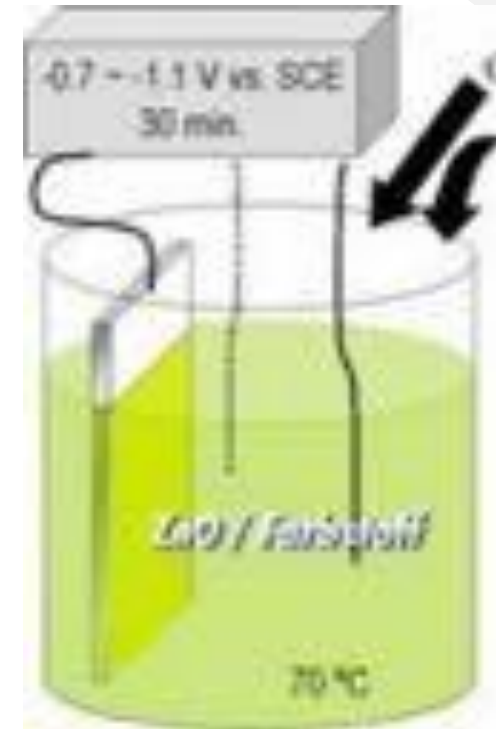
1) **Diffusion limited aggregation:**

How did this structure grow?

1) This requires learning about **random walks** and **Brownian motion**



Diffusion Limited Aggregation (DLA)



A DLA cluster grown from a copper sulfate solution in an electro-deposition cell

Electroplating

Summary

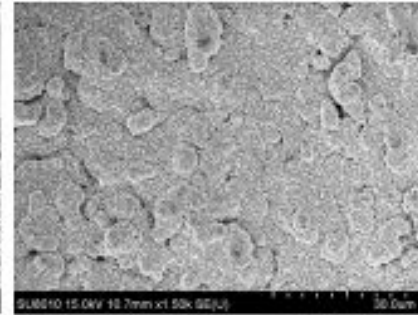
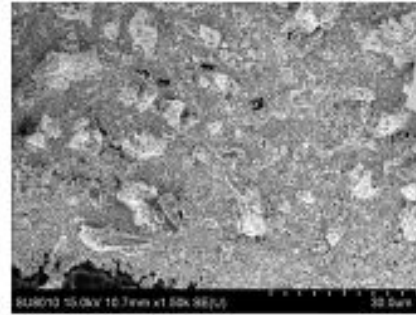
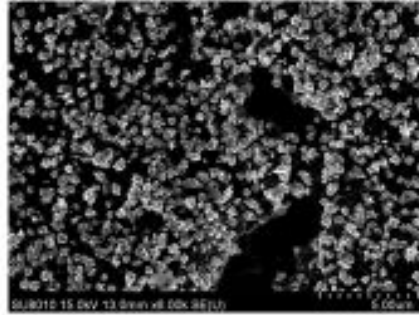
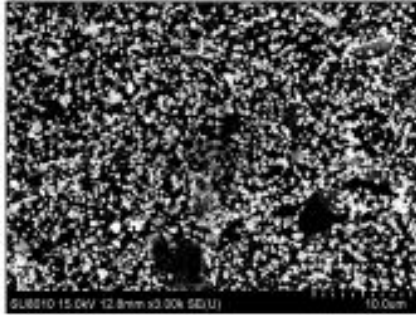
6.25mM

12.5mM

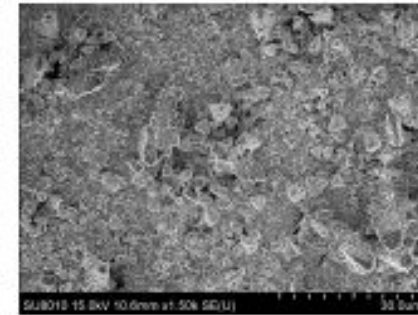
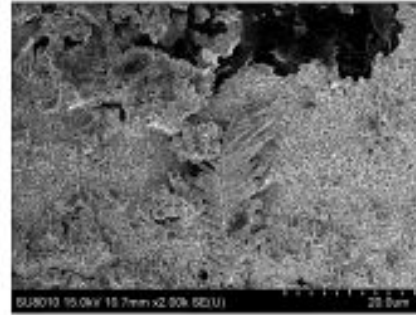
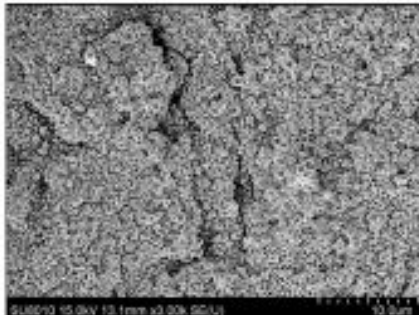
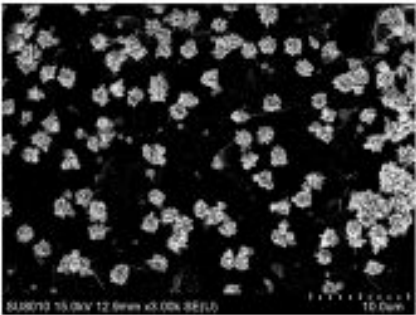
25mM

50mM

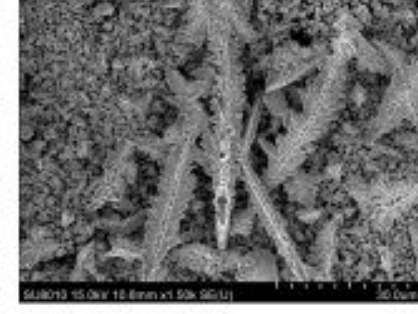
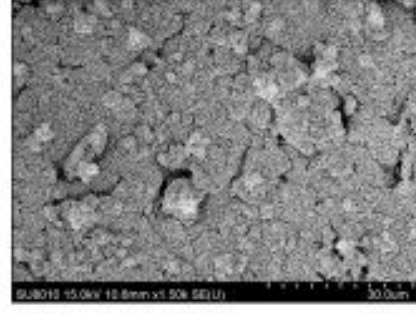
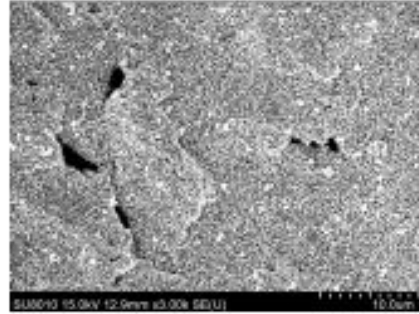
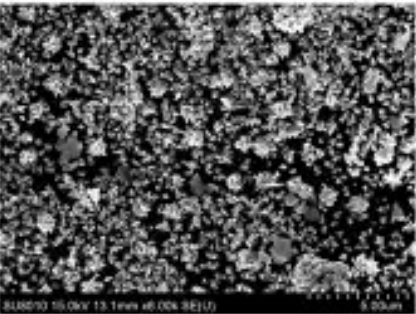
-0.1V



-0.3V



-0.5V

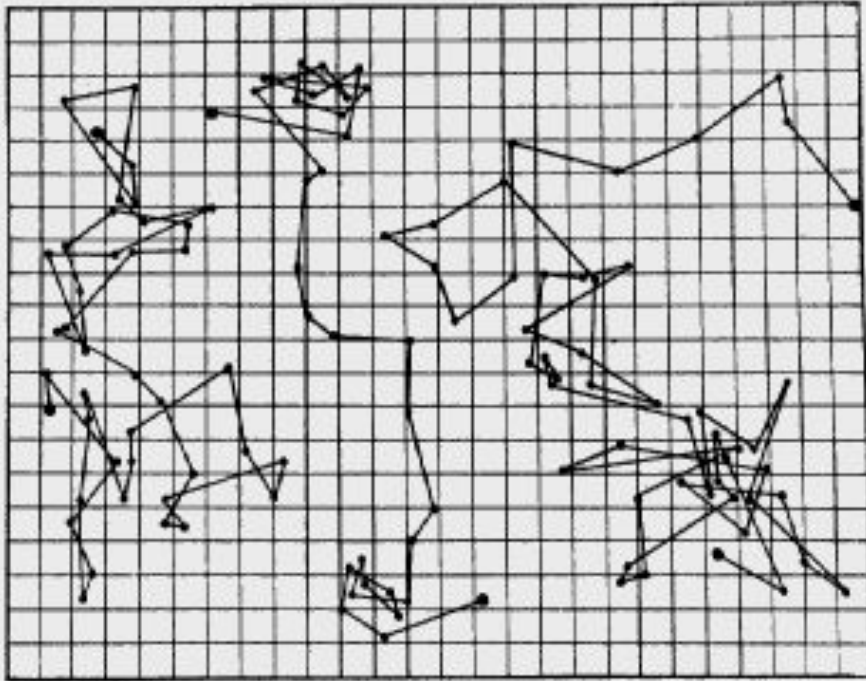


Electrode: carbon
Source: DC
Time : 1hr
Solution: HAuCl_4

Brownian Motion:

Motion of one particle in a solution

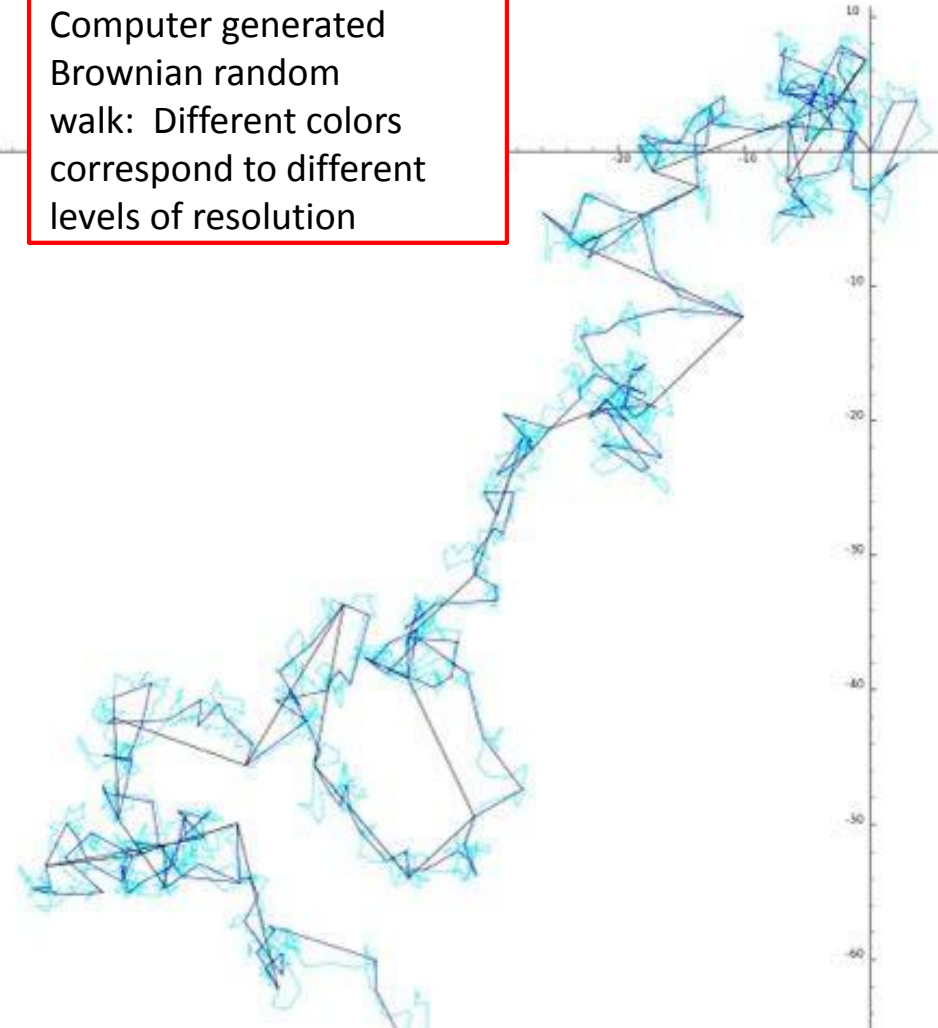
Experiment:



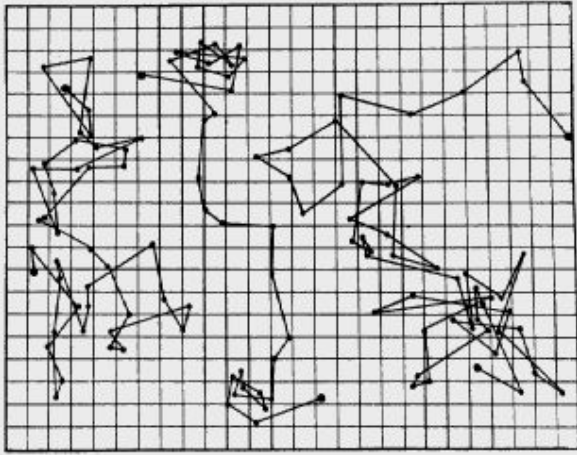
Reproduced from the book of Perrin, *Les Atomes*, three tracings of the motion of colloidal particles of radius $0.53\mu\text{m}$, as seen under the microscope, are displayed. Successive positions every 30 seconds are joined by straight line segments (the mesh size is $3.2\mu\text{m}$).

Computer simulations:

Computer generated Brownian random walk: Different colors correspond to different levels of resolution



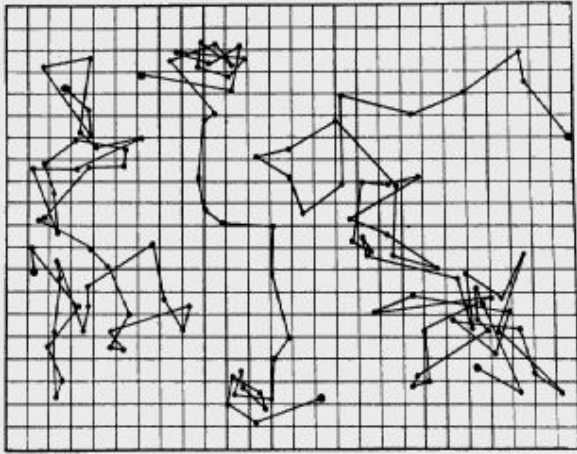
Properties of Brownian Motion



Definition of Brownian motion: Random motion of one particle in solution due to collision with others.

- The Brownian motion's trail has the **topological dimension 1**. If confined to a finite space, it would fill the whole space with time. If confined, it has the **fractal dimension 2**.

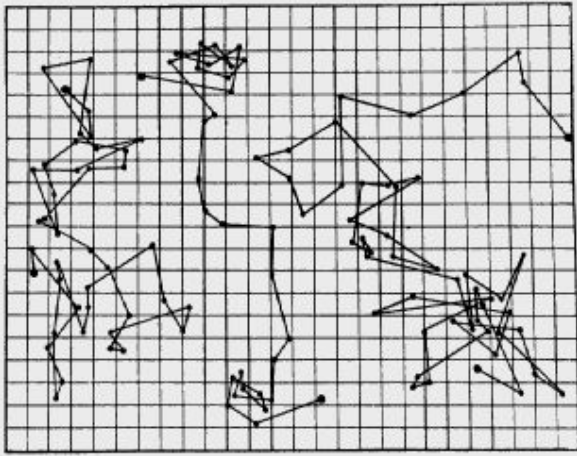
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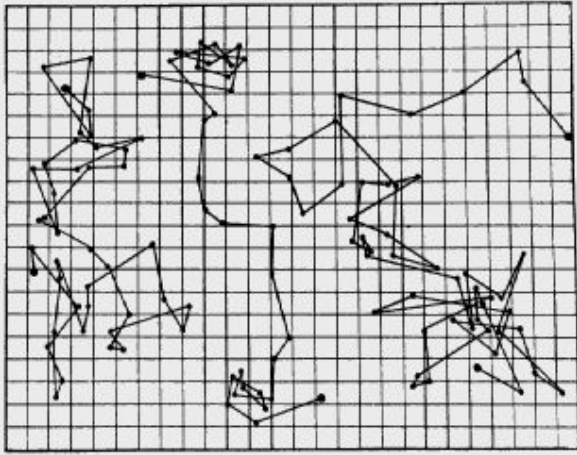
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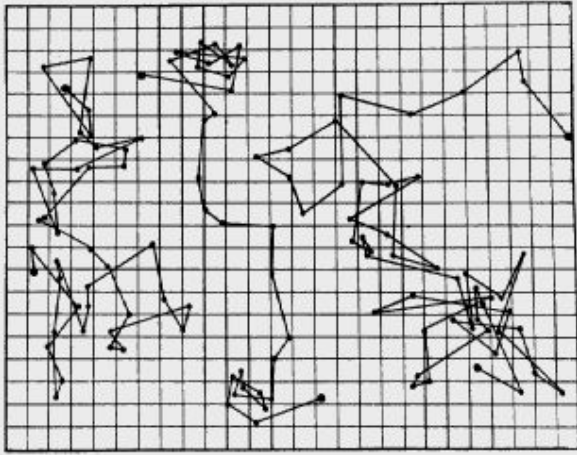
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- How far does the particle diffusion in time interval t ?

Properties of Brownian Motion



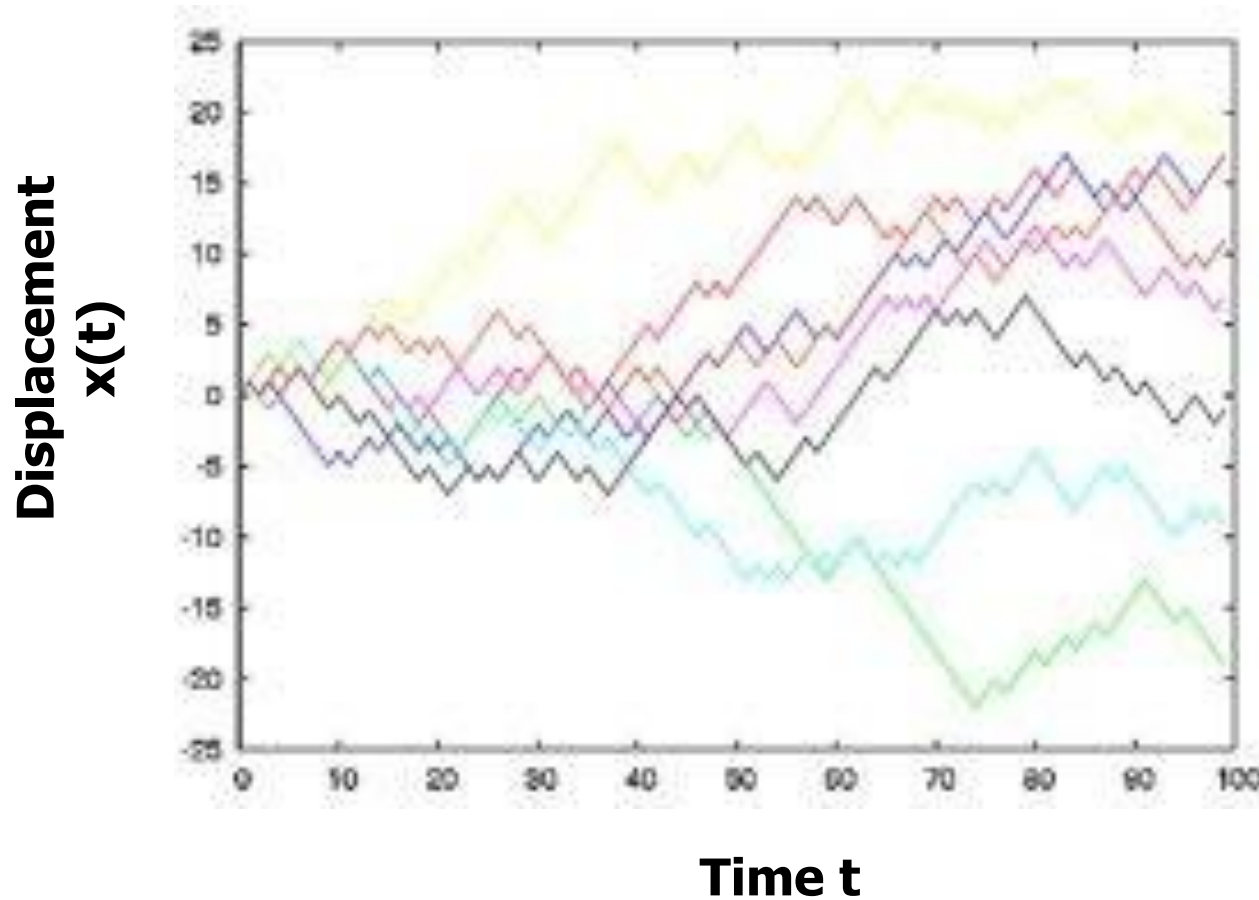
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- The Brownian motion's trail has the **topological dimension 1**. If confined to a finite space, it would fill the whole space with time. If confined, it has the **fractal dimension 2**.
- How far does the particle diffusion in time interval t ?
- The average distances increase with the **square root** of time:

$$(r(t) - r(0))^2 \sim t$$

(Wait 4 times as long, get only twice as far!)

Construct a random walk in on a computer



Example in 1 dimension $x(t)$

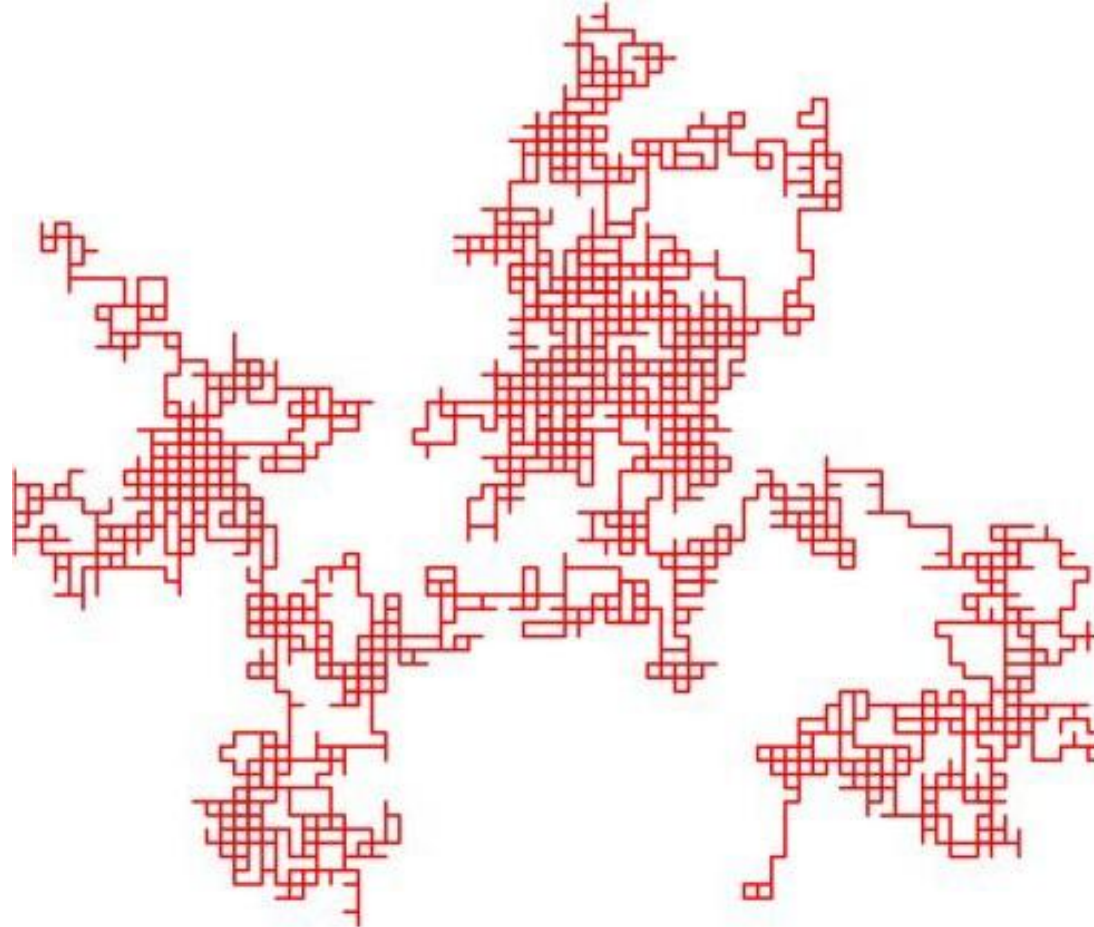
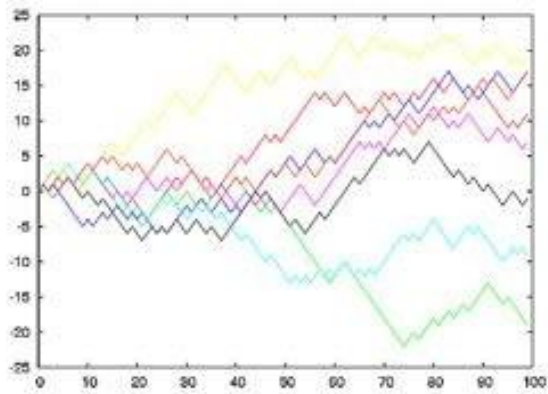
How to generate random numbers?

What happens inside Python's **random()** function?

DILBERT By SCOTT ADAMS

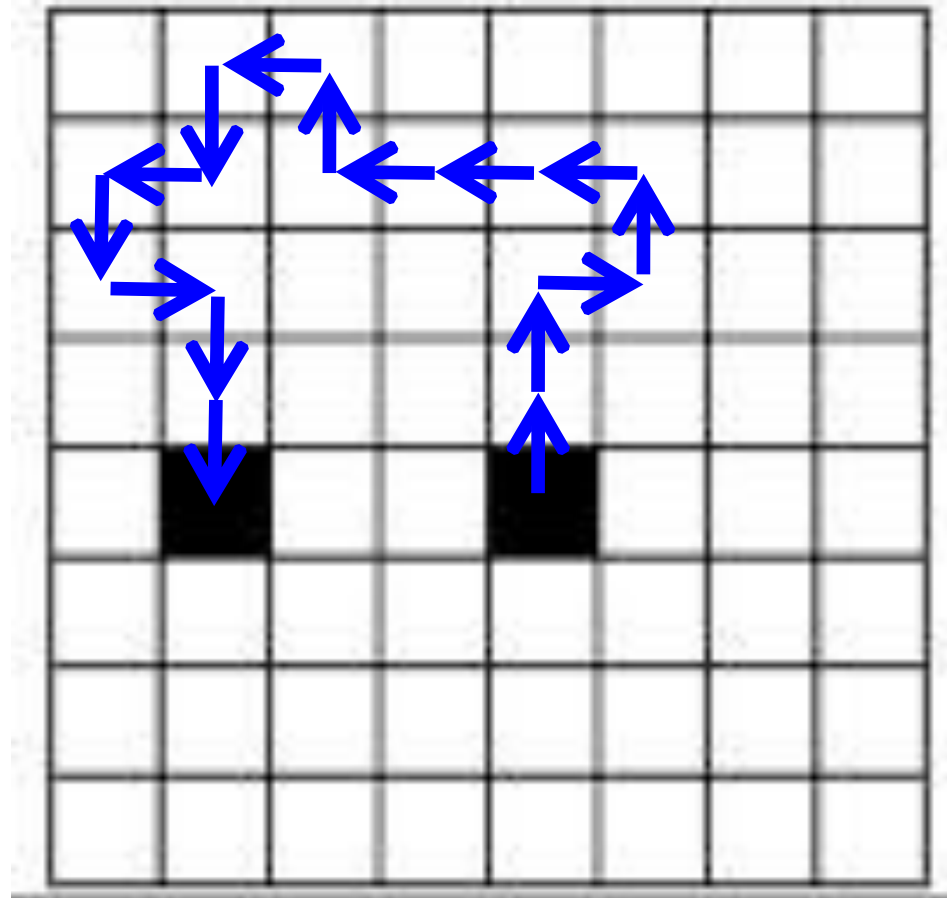


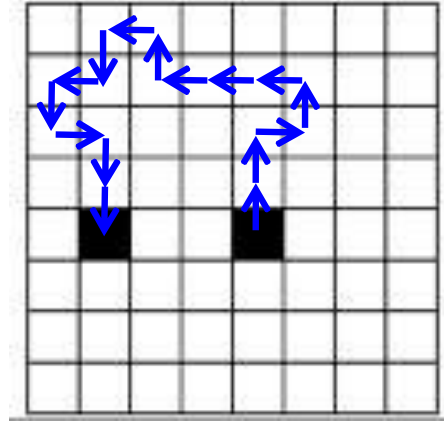
Construct a 2D random walk



Example in 2 dimension $x(t)$

Classroom experiment: Random walk in 2D



陽明交大
NYCU

0.906

0.127

0.913

0.632

0.098

0.278

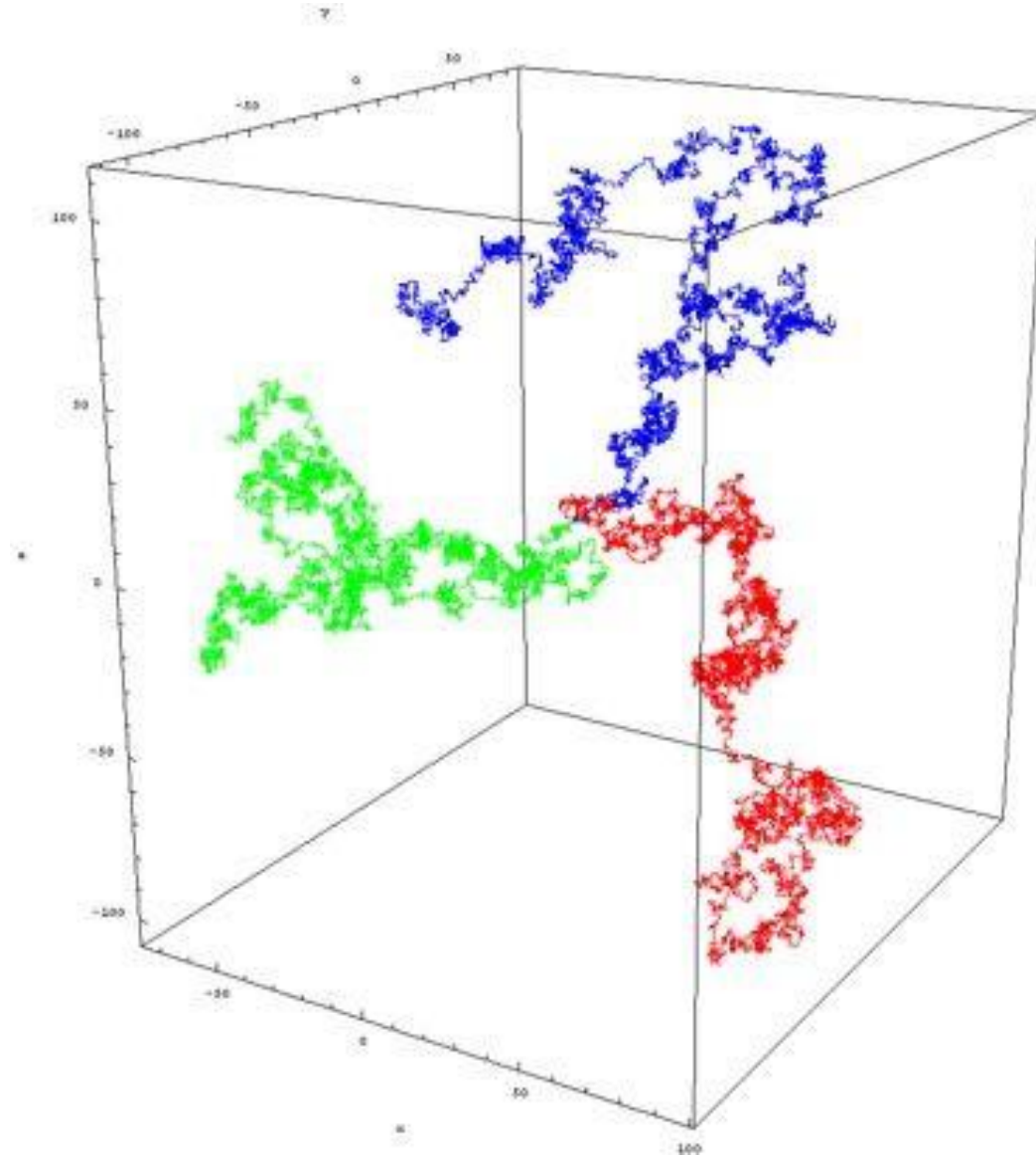
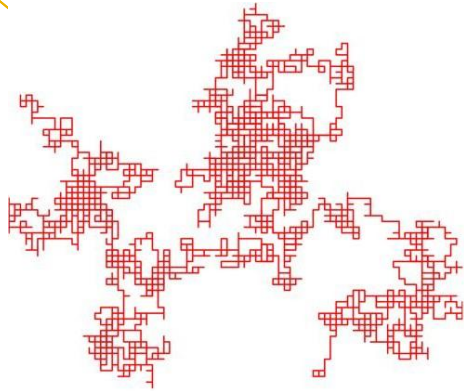
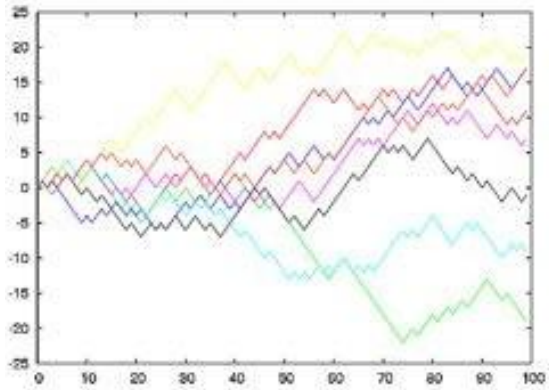
0.547

0.958

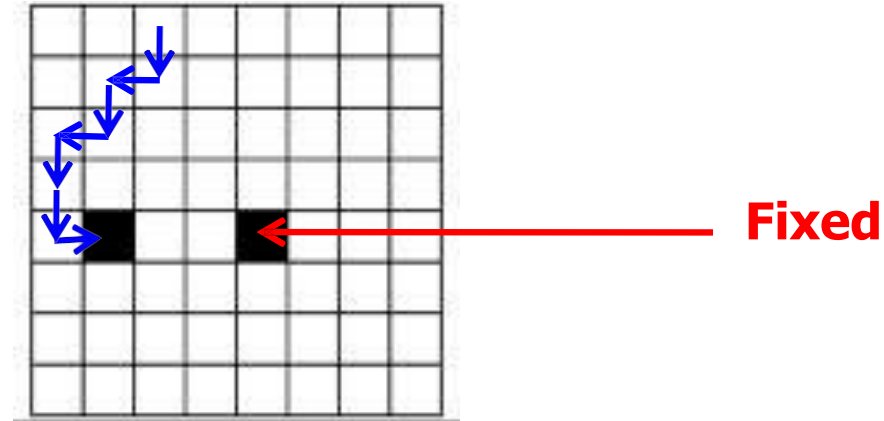
0.965

0.158

Construct a 3D random walk on a computer



Study diffusion limited aggregation in a computer simulations



Study diffusion limited aggregation in a computer simulations



Fractal dimension $D=1.71$

Diffusion limited aggregation compared to a quartz **crystal**

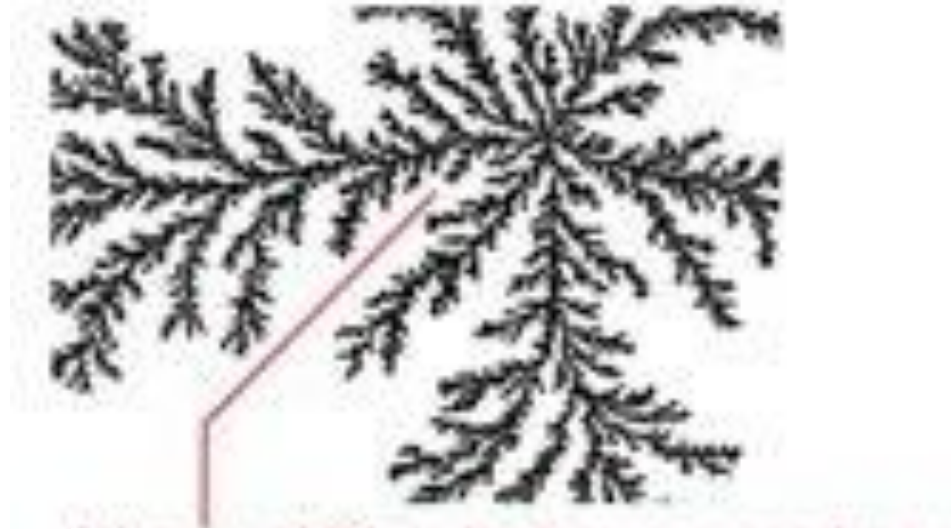


Fractal dimension $D=1.71$



What is missing to make a perfect crystal?

Study diffusion limited aggregation with **computer simulations**



It is very difficult for a random walker to get here avoiding all side branches

Diffusion Limited Aggregation Along a Sticky Wall?

Diffusion Limited Aggregation With Different Sticking Probabilities

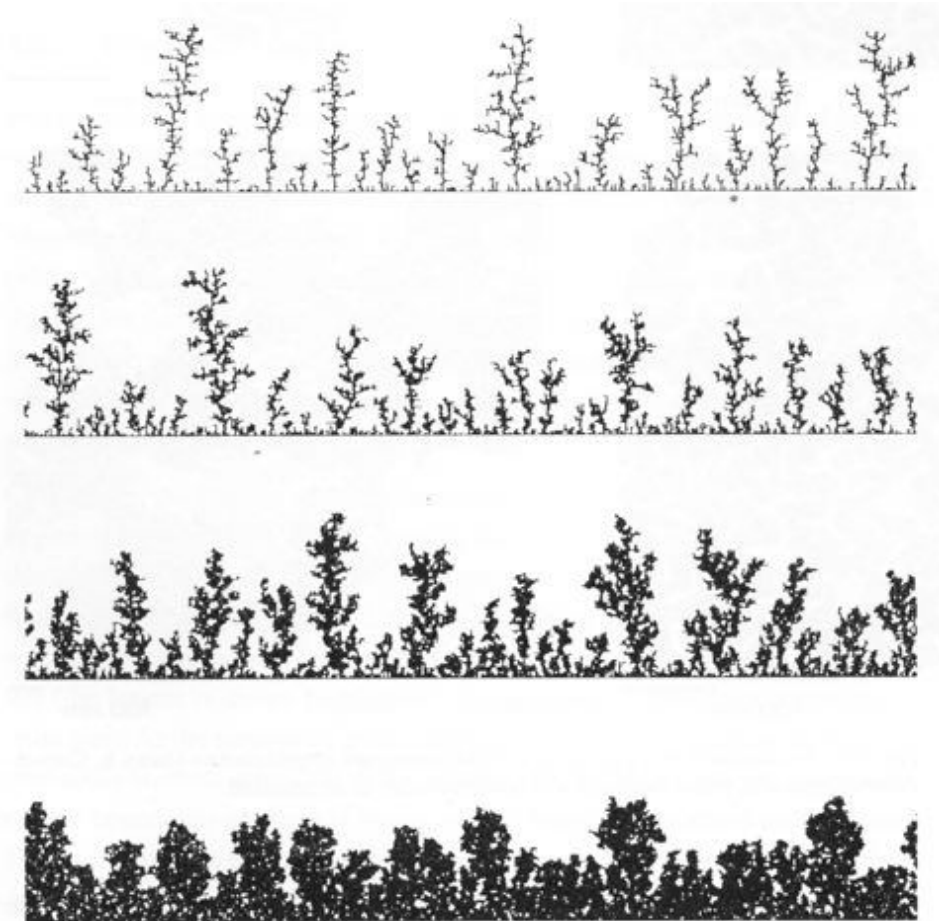


Fig. 1.8: Samples of Diffusion Limited Aggregation (DLA) simulations from a line showing variations of growth from dendritic to moss-like.

Modified Diffusion Limited Aggregation Process leads to Better Packing?

Summary

- Diffusion is related for random walks of particles

$$(r(t) - r(0))^2 \sim t$$

- A special process called diffusion limited aggregation leads to fractal structures that resemble experiments