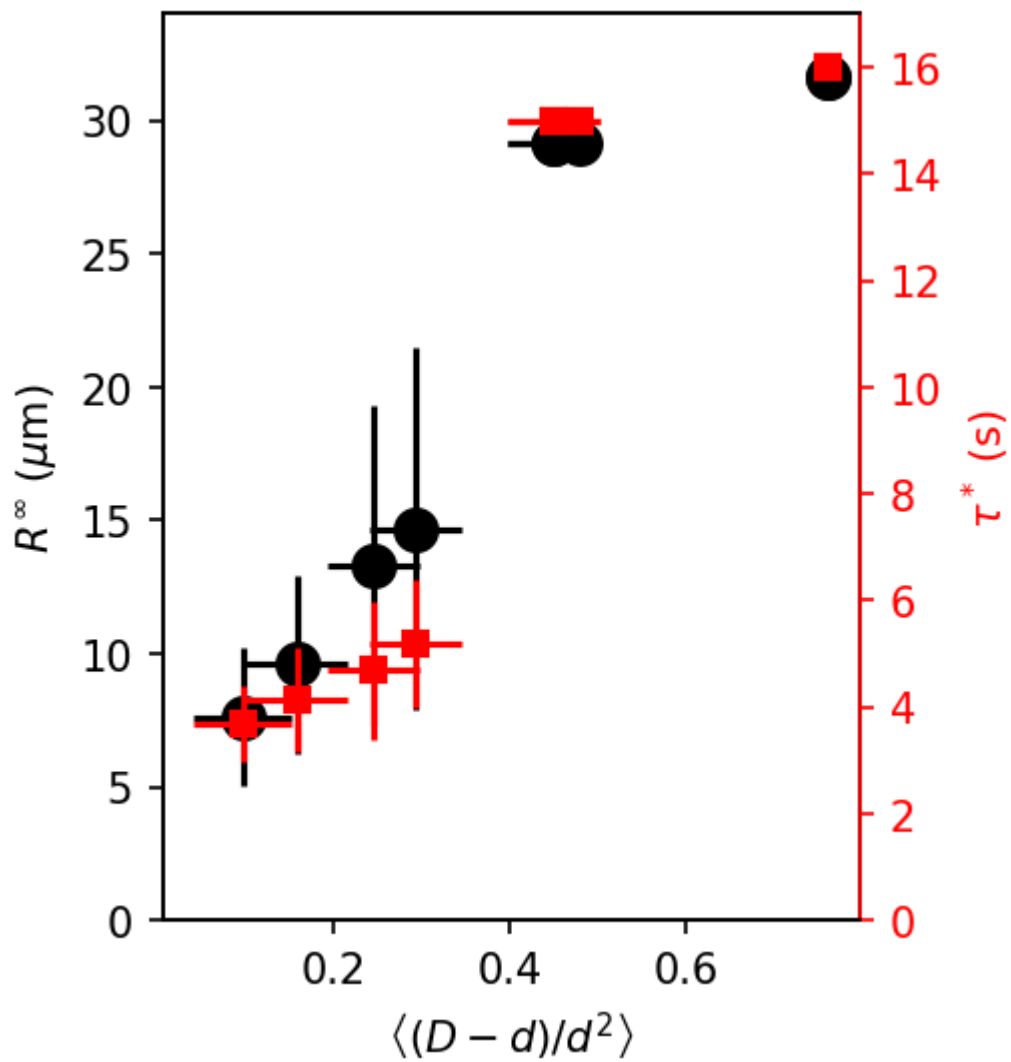
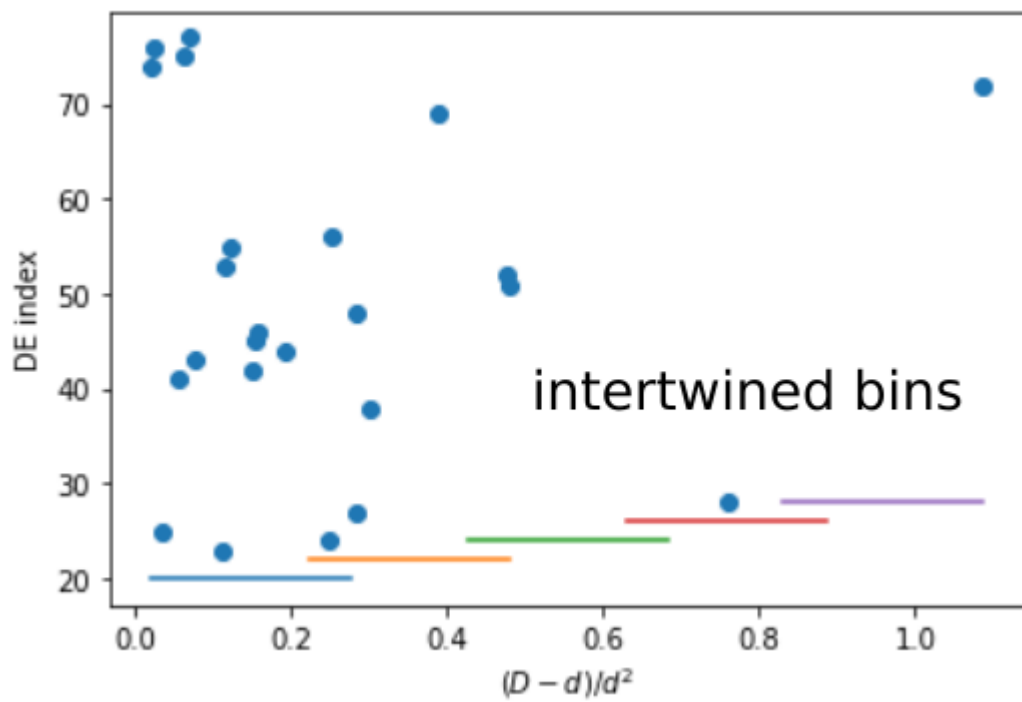


## Model the confinement effect

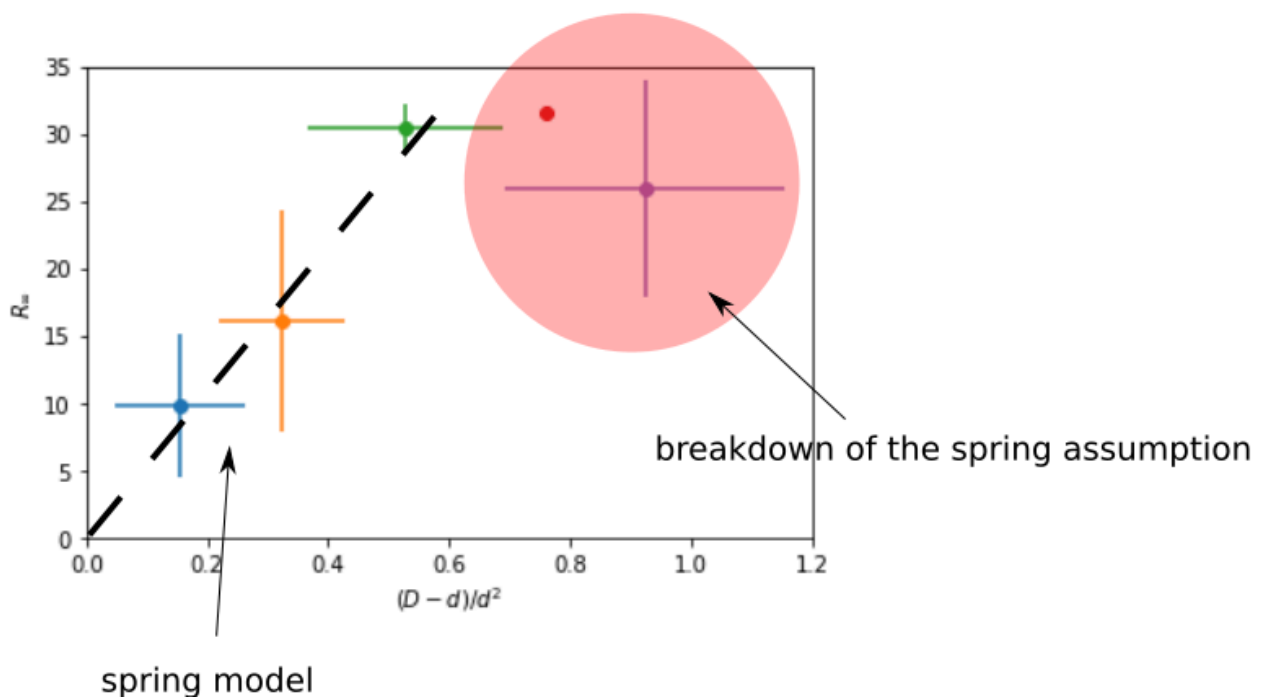
After talking with Cristian, we realized a better way to show the confinement effect, which can be rationalized by the "spring" model.



### Intertwined bins for $(D - d)/d^2$ (OD=50~70)

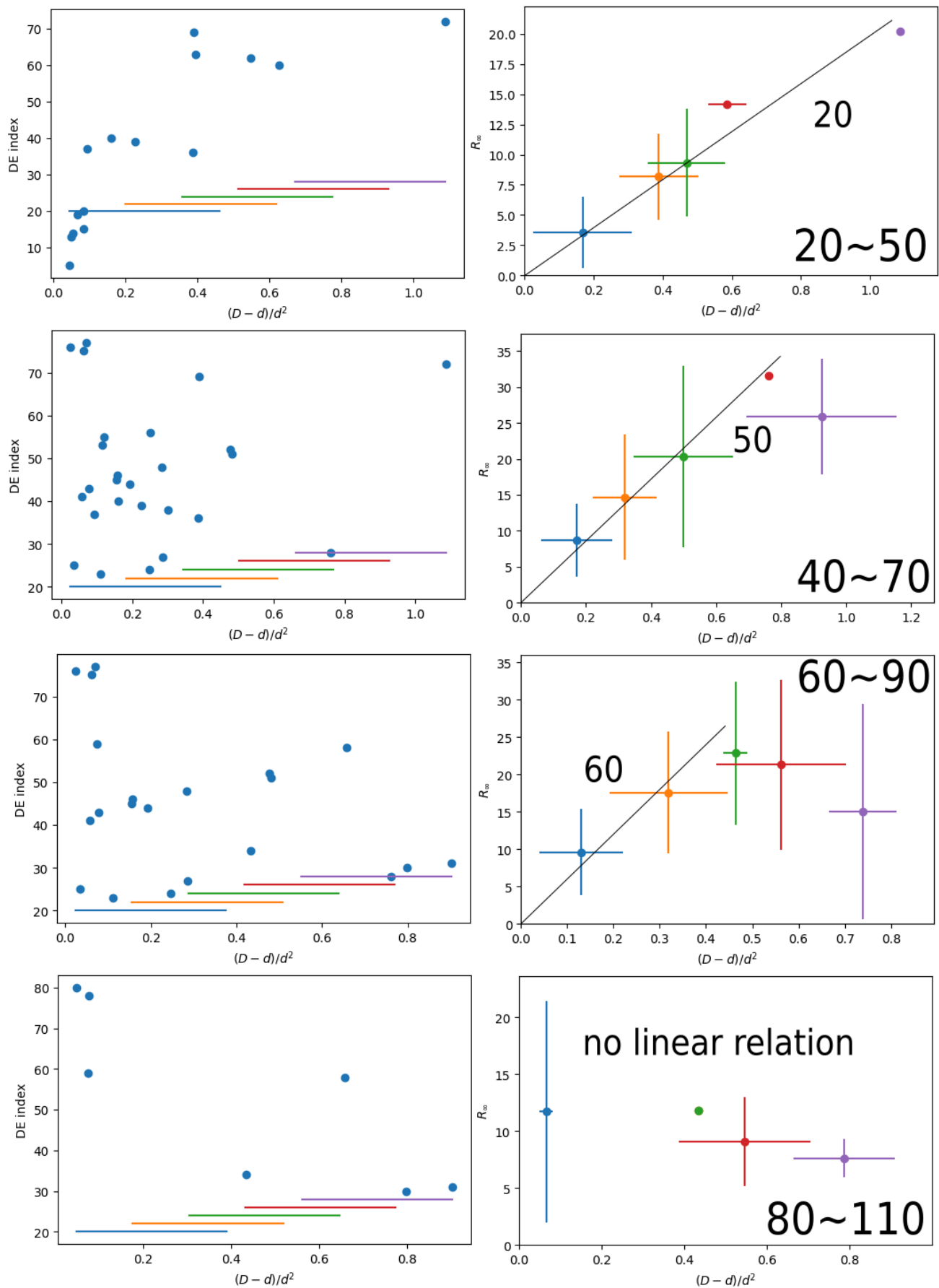


### Saturation length $R_\infty$ vs. $(D - d)/d^2$



How to understand the limit where the spring assumption breaks down?

We can also look at data from other concentrations.



As expected, at low concentrations, the displacements of inner droplets are so small, so that the Langevin equation of form

$$\dot{x} = \eta(t) + \gamma x$$