### UBC Virtual Physics Circle A Hacker's Guide to Brownian motion

David Wakeham

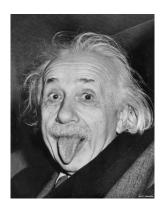
June 25, 2020



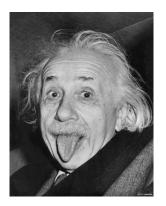
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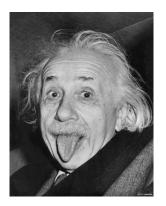


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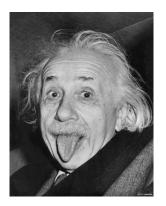
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#### Review

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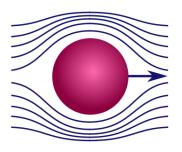
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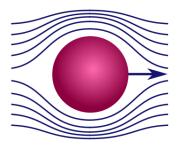
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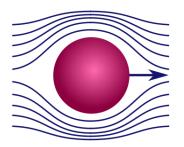


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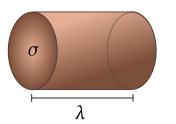
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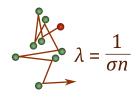
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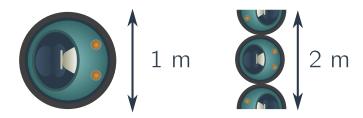
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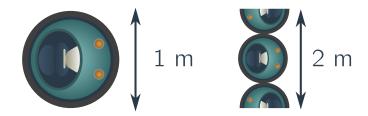
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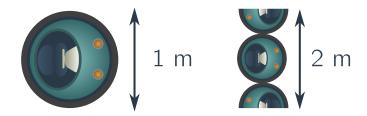
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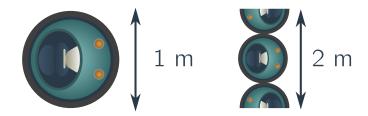
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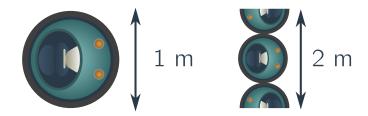
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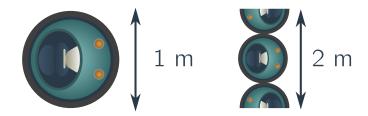
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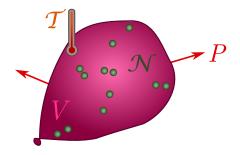
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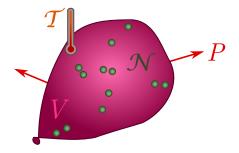
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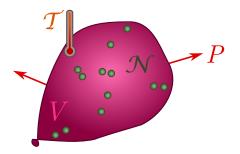


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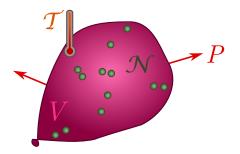
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(c) From part (a),  $[PV] = (\Xi L^3)(\mathcal{E}/L^3) = \Xi \mathcal{E}$ . From part (b),  $[k_B \mathcal{N} \mathcal{T}] = (\mathcal{E}/\Theta)[\mathcal{N}][\mathcal{T}] = \Xi \mathcal{E}$ .

#### Brownian motion

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- Most 19th century scientists were skeptical of atoms.
- In 1905, a 26-year old Swiss patent clerk finished a PhD on Brownian motion, expanding on Lucretius' idea to account for the jiggling grains.

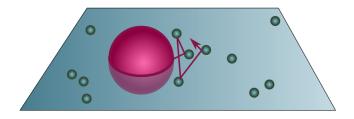
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- ▶ In 1905, a 26-year old Swiss patent clerk finished a PhD on Brownian motion, expanding on Lucretius' idea to account for the jiggling grains. That clerk: Einstein!

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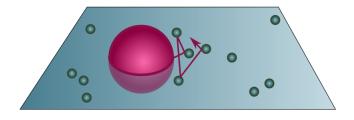
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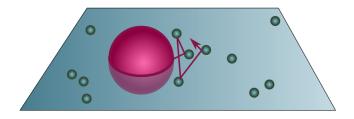
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## The pollen polka

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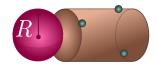
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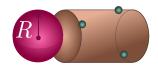
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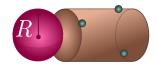


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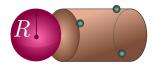
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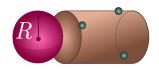
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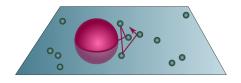
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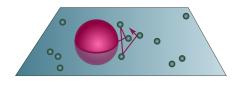
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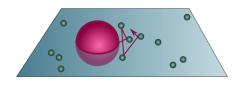
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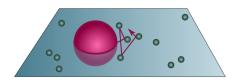


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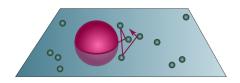
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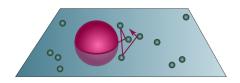
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▶ Plugging this into *D* gives the Stokes-Einstein relation:

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This was one of no fewer than five methods Einstein proposed for measuring Avogadro's constant!



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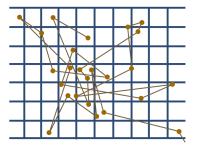
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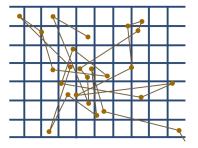
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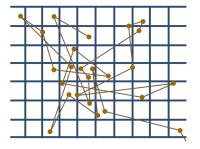


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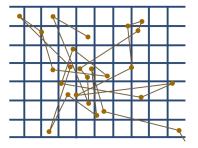
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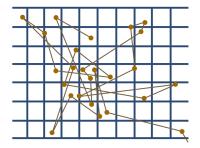
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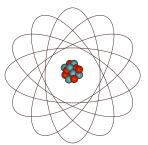
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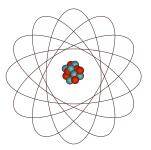
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(e) What is the approximate mass of a nucleon?



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$$m_{\rm nucleon} \approx \frac{m_{\rm C}}{12} \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}.$$

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