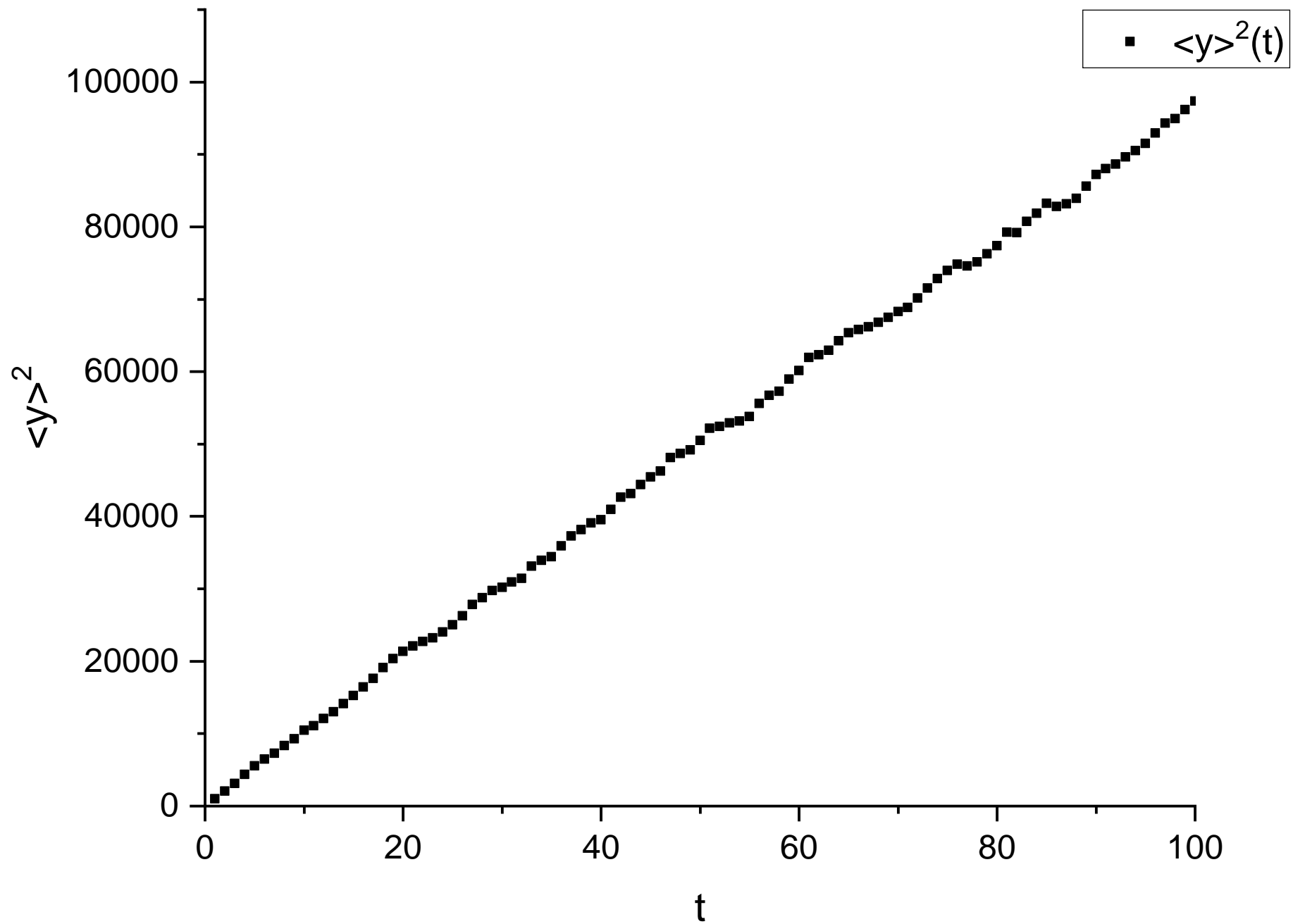
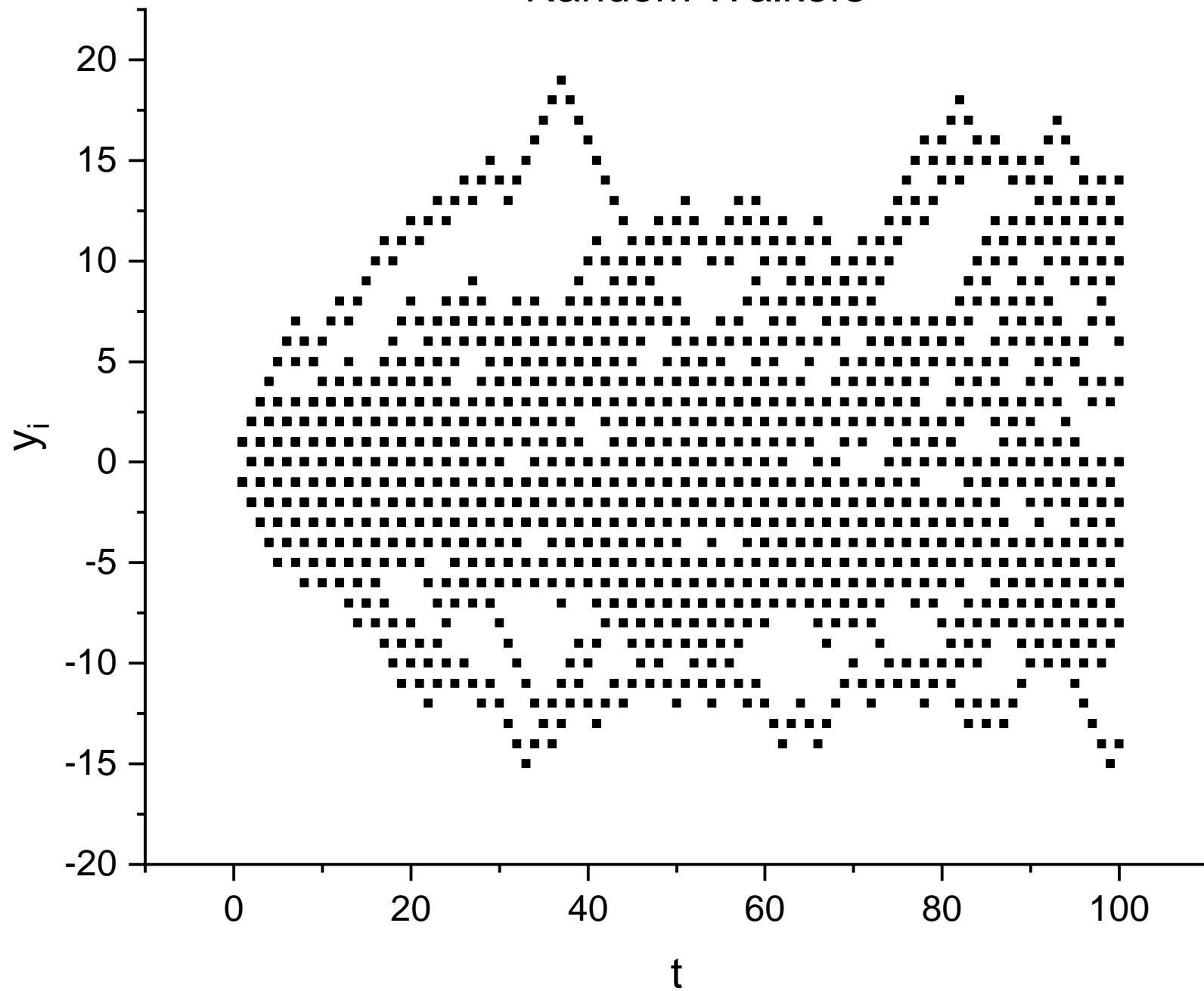


# Mean Square Displacement

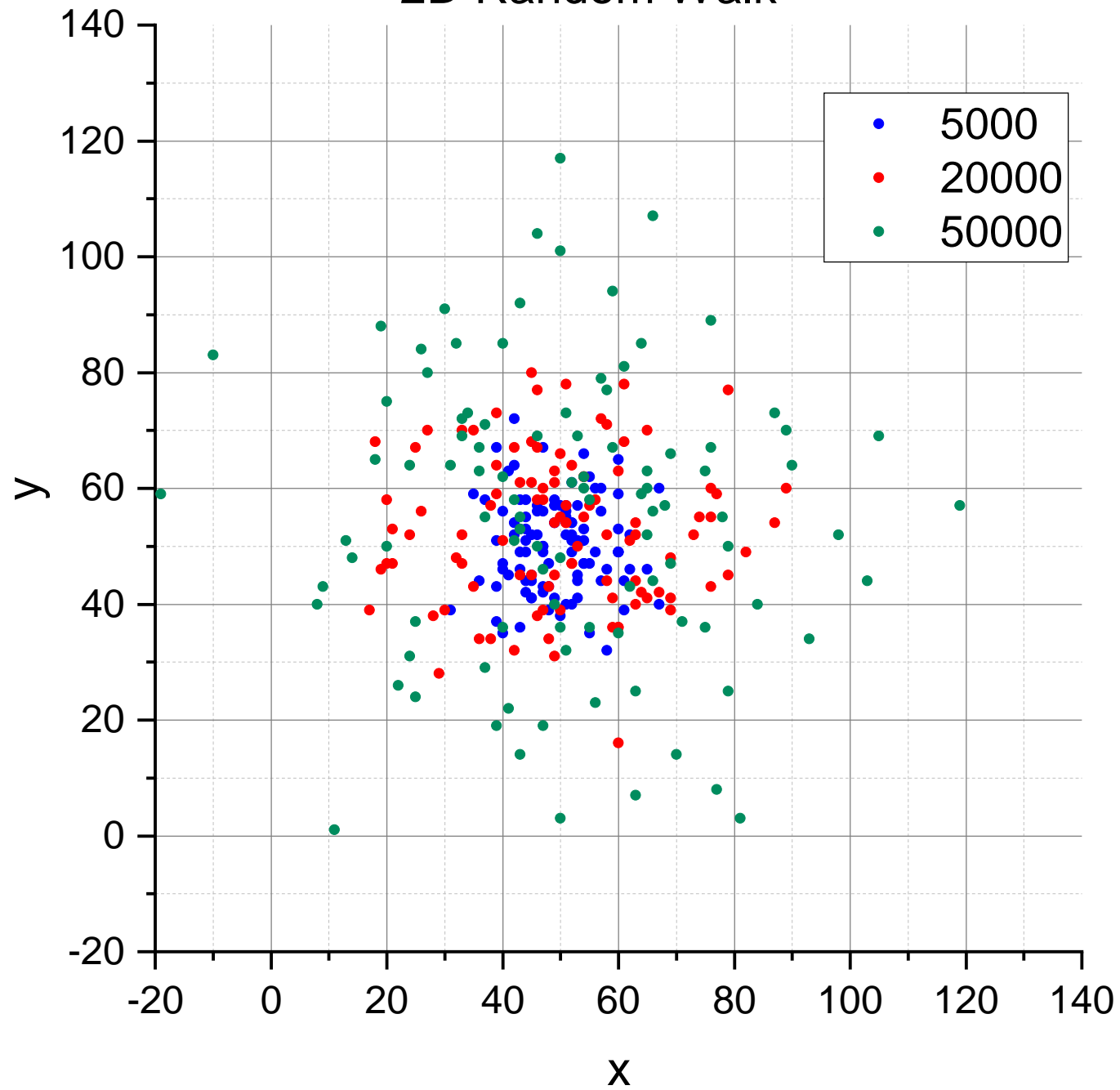


# Random Walkers

▪  $y_i(t)$



## 2D Random Walk



Let the function describing the density of particles be  $\rho(x, y, z, t)$ . The density per unit volume per unit time is then proportional to the probability to find a particle given by equation  $P(x, y, z, t)$ . Thus,  $\rho$  and  $P$  obey the same equation. We find this equation by focusing on an individual walker. We also assume that the walker is confined to a cubic lattice making steps along the edges of the lattice.

The probability to find the walker at the site  $(i, j, k)$  at time  $n$  is  $P(i, j, k, n)$ . The walker has six neighboring nodes that it can arrive from to the site  $(i, j, k)$  each of which have a  $1/6$  chance to make a step into the  $(i, j, k)$  node.

Therefore, the following equation is derived:

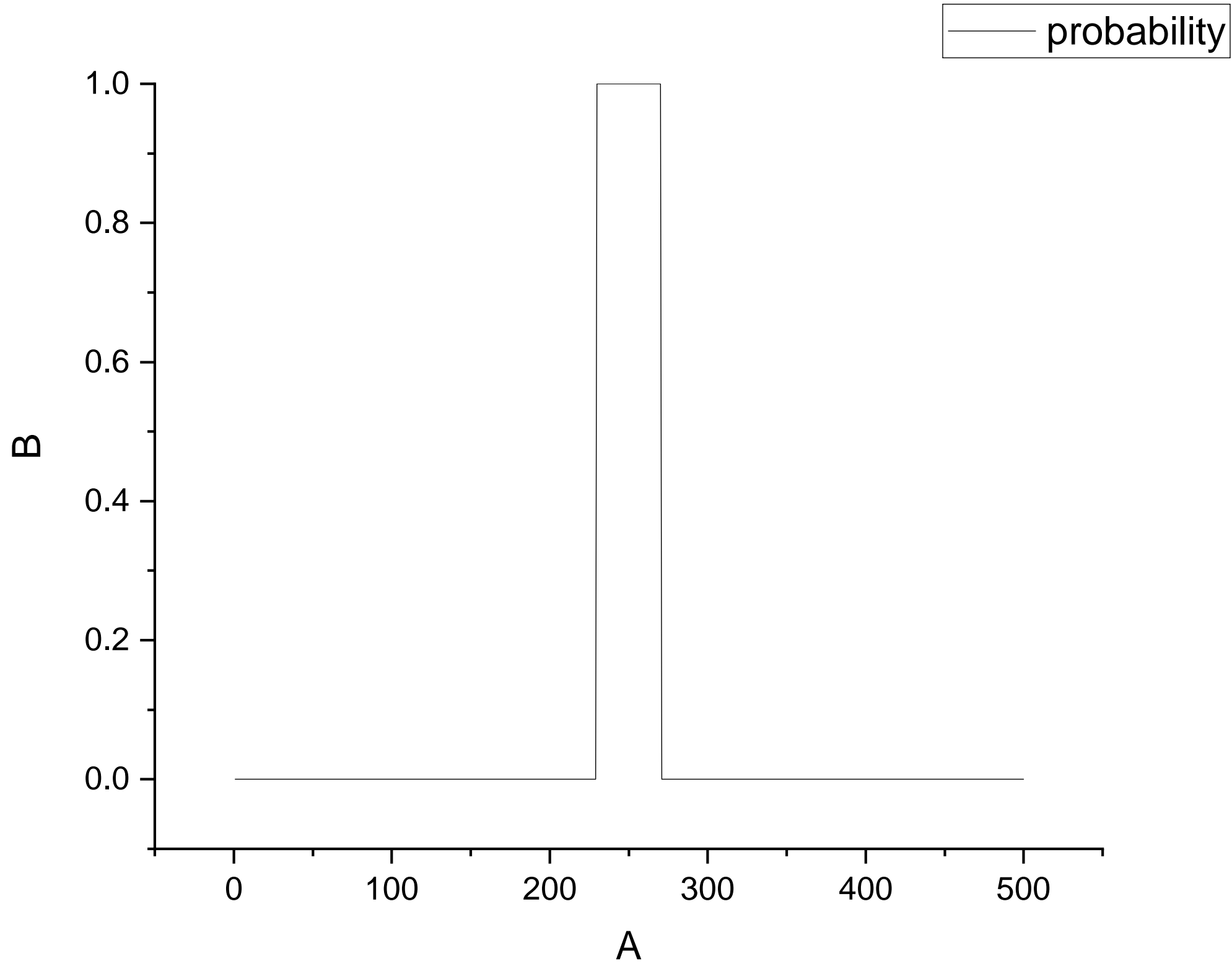
$$P(i, j, k, n) = \frac{1}{6} [P(i+1, j, k, n-1) + P(i-1, j, k, n-1) + P(i, j+1, k, n-1) + P(i, j-1, k, n-1) + P(i, j, k+1, n-1) + P(i, j, k-1, n-1)]$$

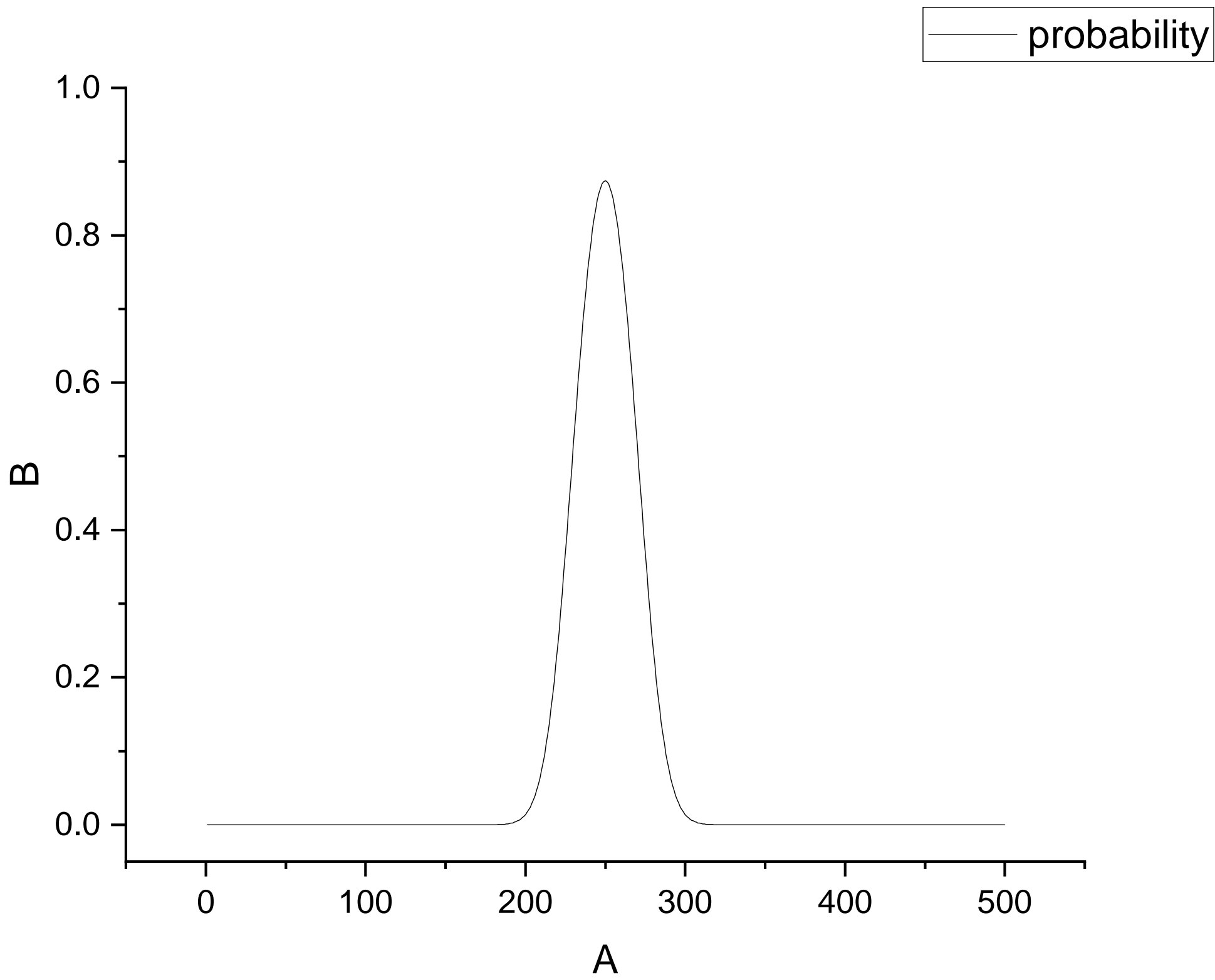
Rearranging the equation, we get:

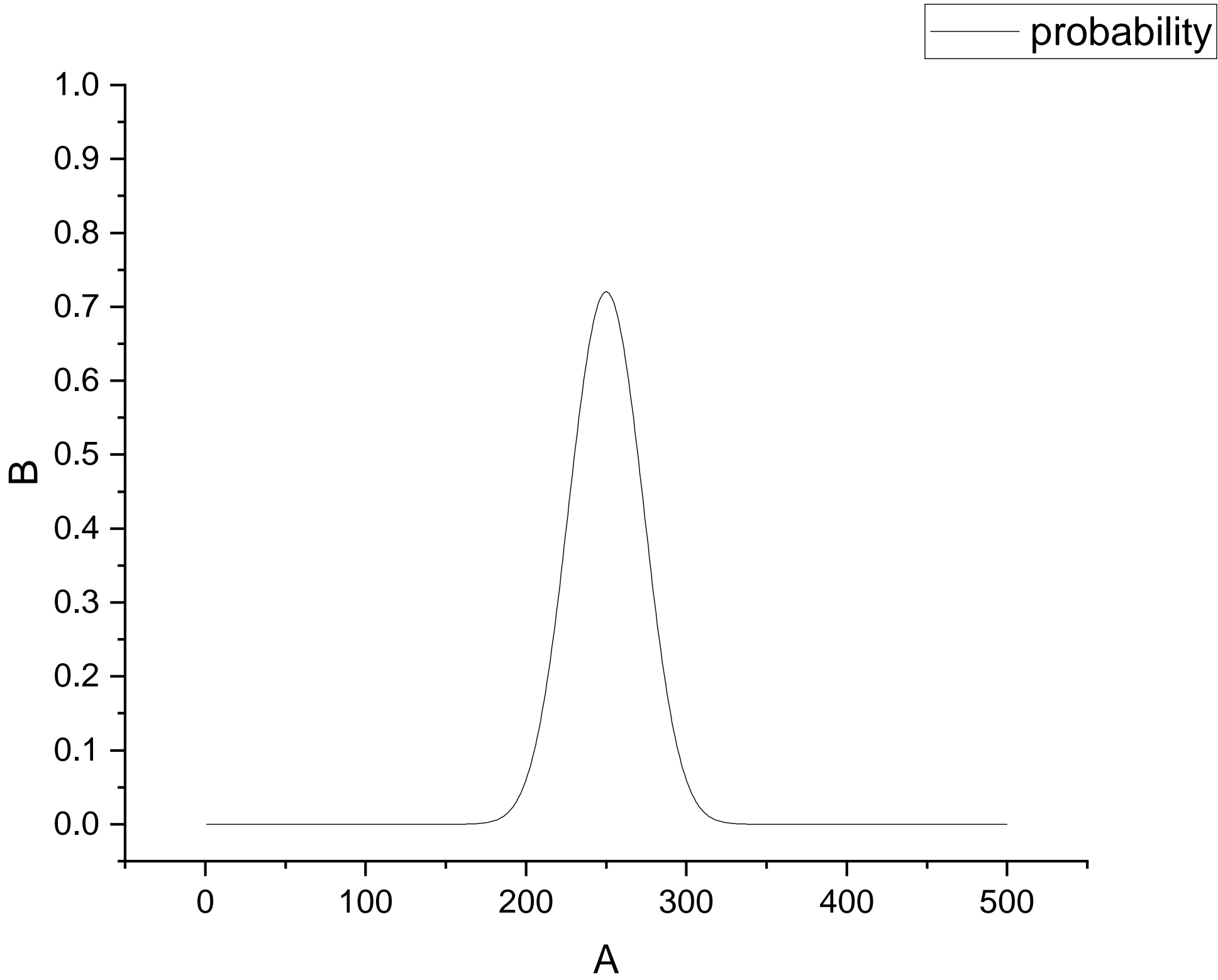
$$\begin{aligned} & P(i, j, k, n) - P(i, j, k, n-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \{ [P(i+1, j, k, n-1) - P(i, j, k, n-1)] + [P(i-1, j, k, n-1) - P(i, j, k, n-1)] \\ &+ [P(i, j+1, k, n-1) - P(i, j, k, n-1)] + [P(i, j-1, k, n-1) - P(i, j, k, n-1)] \\ &+ [P(i, j, k+1, n-1) - P(i, j, k, n-1)] + [P(i, j, k-1, n-1) - P(i, j, k, n-1)] \} \end{aligned}$$

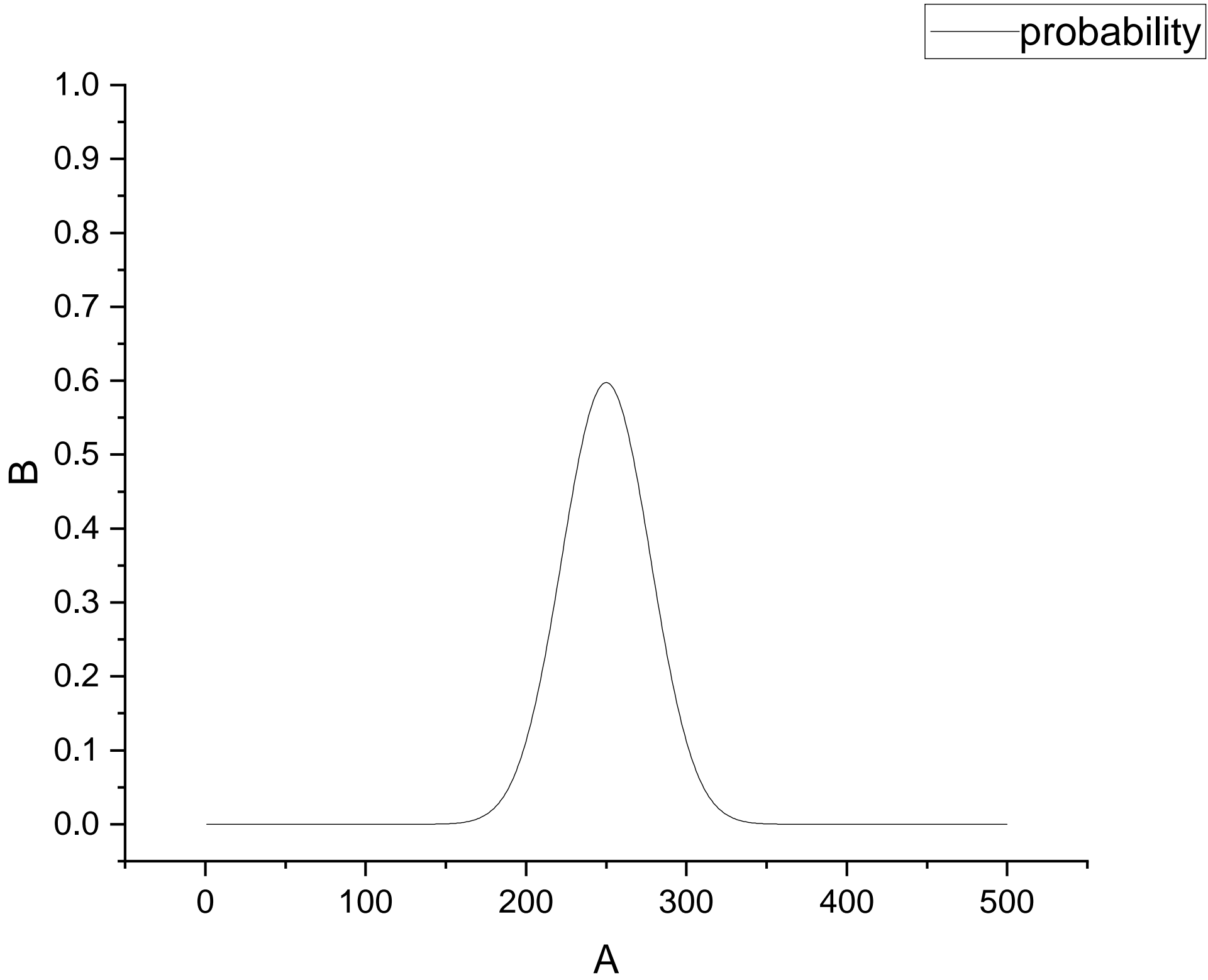
We then notice that the equation is in the form of a second order symmetric derivative, and, upon taking the limit, we arrive to the diffusion equation.

$$\frac{\partial P(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 P(x, y, z, t)$$

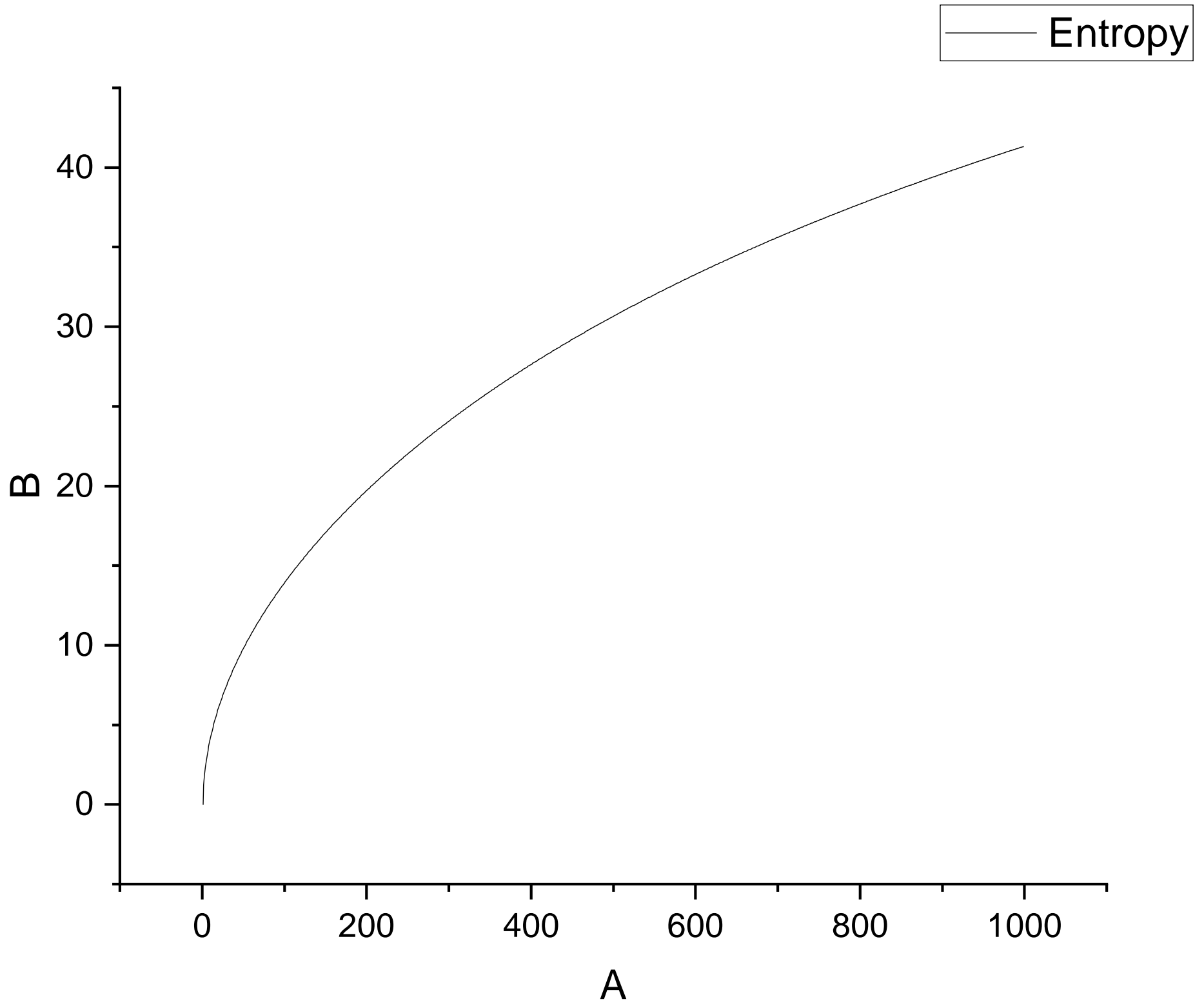


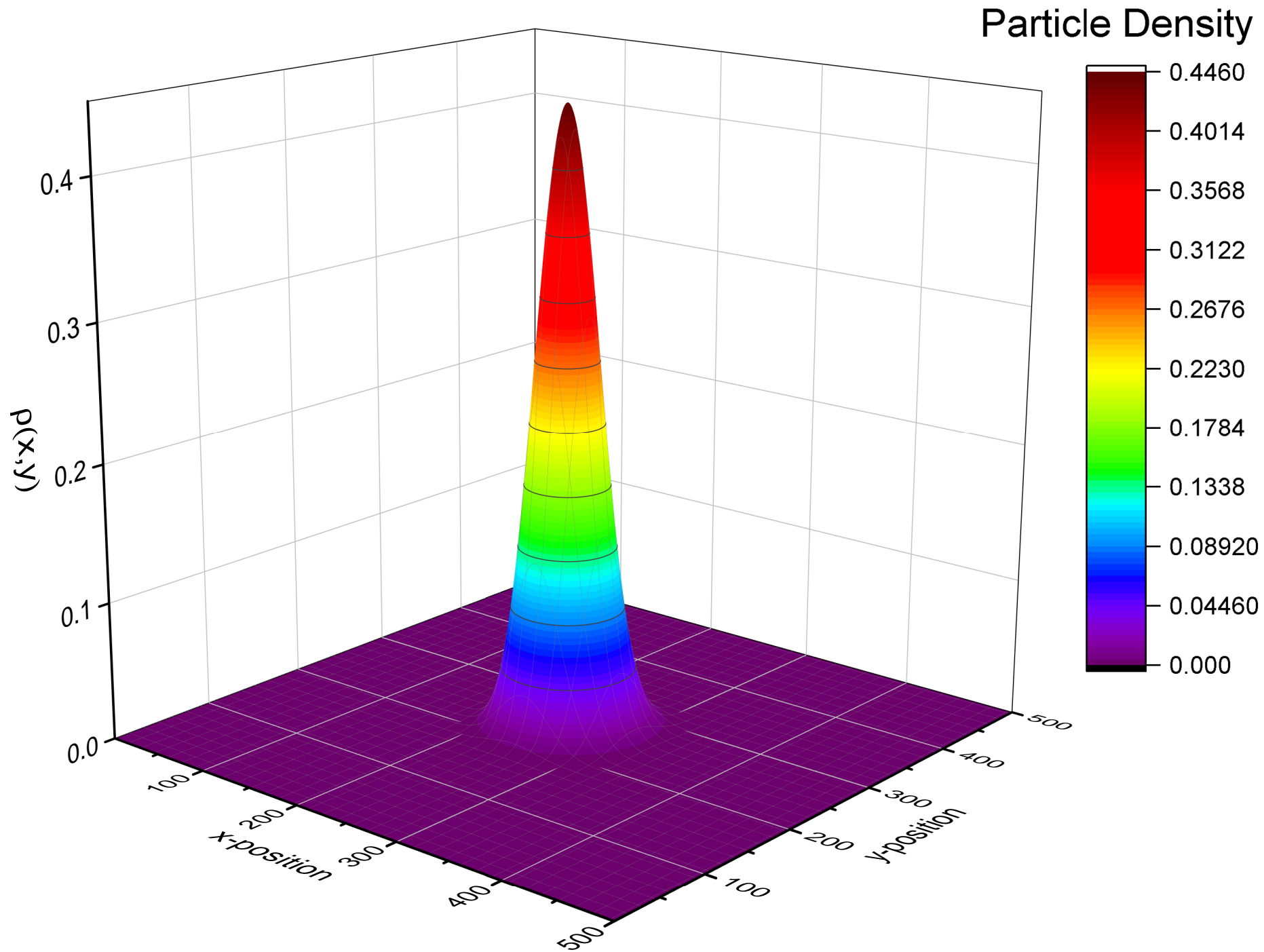












Particle Density

