

Matlab Exercise I: Simulating Brownian Motion

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1

$$\beta_1 = -\frac{2m + \gamma\Delta t}{m + \gamma\Delta t} \quad (1)$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{m}{m + \gamma\Delta t} \quad (2)$$

$$\beta_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2k_B T \gamma \Delta t}}{\frac{m}{\Delta t} + \gamma} \quad (3)$$

2

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%% Constants

N = 1e5;
dt = 1e-8; % s
R = 1e-6; % m
kB = 1.38e-23; % J/K
T = 300; % K
eta = 1e-3; % Pa s
rho = 2.6e3; % kg/m^3
gamma = 6*pi*R*eta; % Pa m s

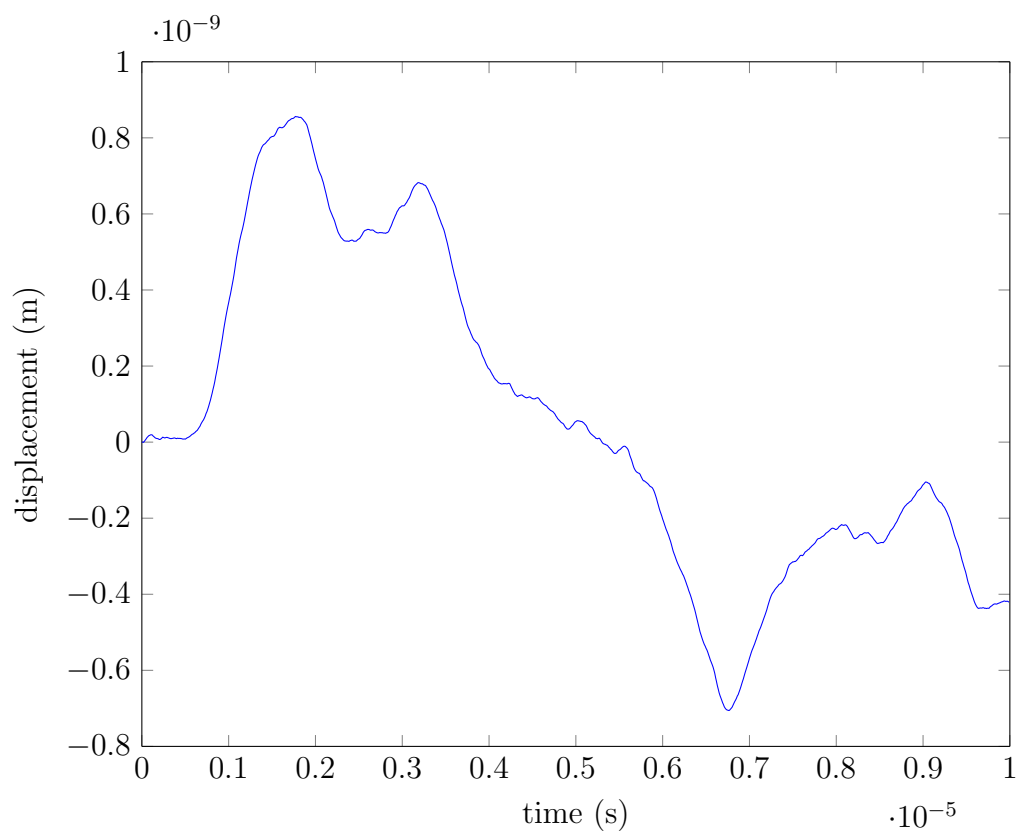
% Compute particle mass in kg (nb. particles are spheres)
m = (4/3)*pi*R^3*rho;

% Expressions for the coefficients in terms of the constants given above
beta1 = -(2*m + gamma*dt)/(m + gamma*dt);
beta2 = m/(m + gamma*dt);
beta3 = sqrt(2*kB*T*gamma/dt)/(m/dt^2 + gamma/dt);

% Initialize signal vector (x) and generate white noise samples vector (w)
N2 = 1e3;
x = zeros(N2,1);
w = randn(N2,1);

% Simulate the difference equation
for k = 3:N2
    x(k) = - beta1*x(k-1) - beta2*x(k-2) + beta3*w(k);
end

% Plot the result as a function of time
time = (0:dt:dt*(N2-1));
plot(time,x);
xlabel('time (s)');
ylabel('displacement (m)');
```

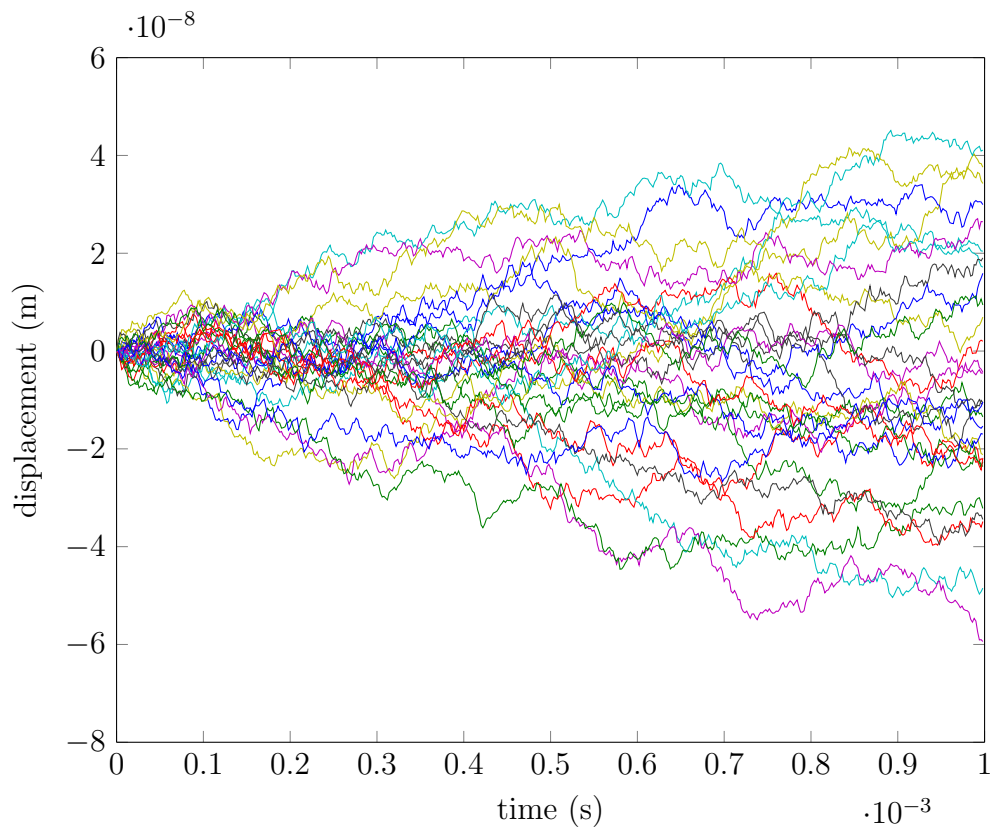


3

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% Initialize number of simulation (L) and the signal and noise matrices (x
    and w)
L = 30;
x = zeros(N,L);
w = randn(N,L);

% Simulate the difference equation
for l = 1:L
    for k = 3:N
        x(k,l) = - beta1*x(k-1,l) - beta2*x(k-2,l) + beta3*w(k,l);
    end
end

% Plot the results
time = (0:dt:dt*(N-1));
plot(time,x);
xlabel('time (s)');
ylabel('displacement (m)');
```



4

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% Initialize the number of simulation (vector of L values)
% and the number of samples in each simulation (vector of H values)
Ls = [30,300,3000];
Hs = [10^3,10^4,10^5];

% Take L the maximum number of simulations we need to compare
% (we can take subsets for the lower values of L)
L = max(Ls);

% Note that N (defined above) is equal to the maximum h

% Initialize signal and noise matrices (x and w)
x = zeros(N,L);
w = randn(N,L);

% Simulate the difference equation L times
for l = 1:L
    for k = 3:N
        x(k,l) = - beta1*x(k-1,l) - beta2*x(k-2,l) + beta3*w(k,l);
    end
end

% Take different subsets of the data for each combination of the
% L and h parameters and plot as a histogram
for i = 1:length(Ls)
    L = Ls(i);

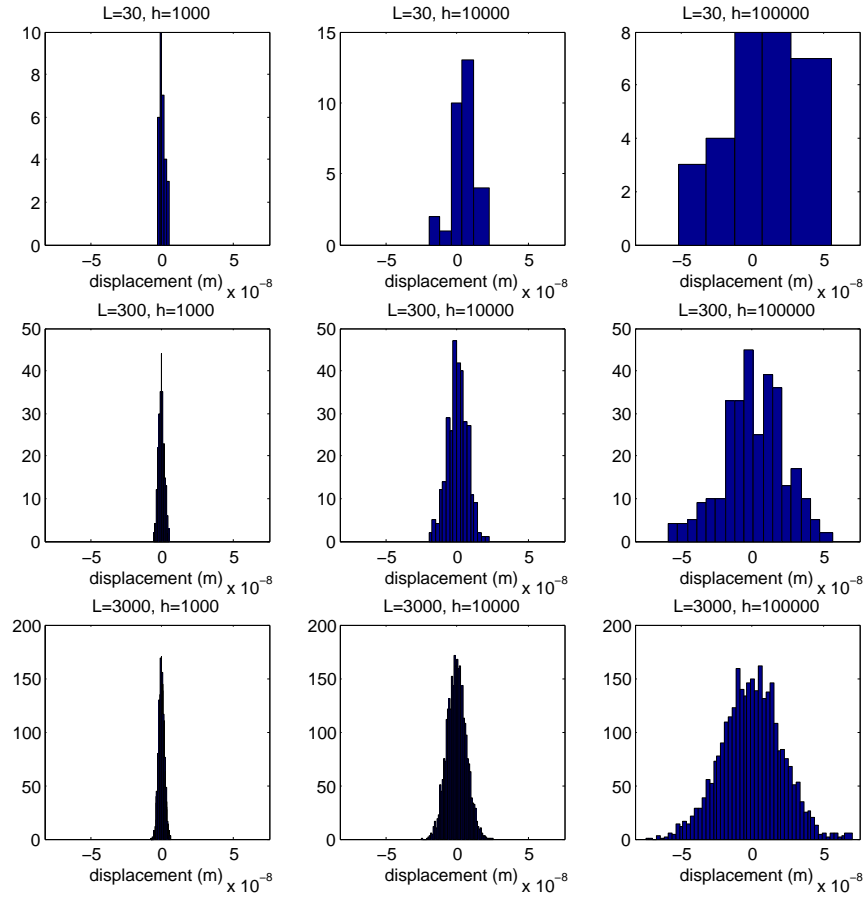
    for j = 1:length(Hs)
        h = Hs(j);

        % Select appropriate subplot
        subplot(length(Ls), length(Hs), (i-1)*length(Hs)+j);

        % Plot the histogram
        hist(x(h,1:L),sqrt(L));
        xlim([min(min(x)) max(max(x))]);
        xlabel('displacement (m)');
        title(sprintf('L=%d, h=%d', L, h));

    end
end

```



5

```

% Initialize the number of simulation (vector of L values)
% and the number of samples in each simulation (vector of H values)
Ls = [30,300,3000];
Hs = [10^3,10^4,10^5];

% Take L the maximum number of simulations we need to compare
% (we can take subsets for the lower values of L)
L = max(Ls);

% Note that N (defined above) is equal to the maximum h

% Initialize signal and noise matrices (x and w)
x = zeros(N,L);
w = randn(N,L);

% Simulate the difference equation L times
for l = 1:L
    for k = 3:N
        x(k,l) = - beta1*x(k-1,l) - beta2*x(k-2,l) + beta3*w(k,l);
    end
end

% Take different subsets of the data for each combination of the
% L and h parameters and plot as a histogram
for i = 1:length(Ls)
    L = Ls(i);

    for j = 1:length(Hs)
        h = Hs(j);

        % Select appropriate subplot
        subplot(length(Ls), length(Hs), (i-1)*length(Hs)+j);

        % Plot the histogram
        hist(x(h,1:L),sqrt(L));
        xlim([min(min(x)) max(max(x))]);
        xlabel('displacement (m)');
        title(sprintf('L=%d, h=%d', L, h));

    end
end

```

