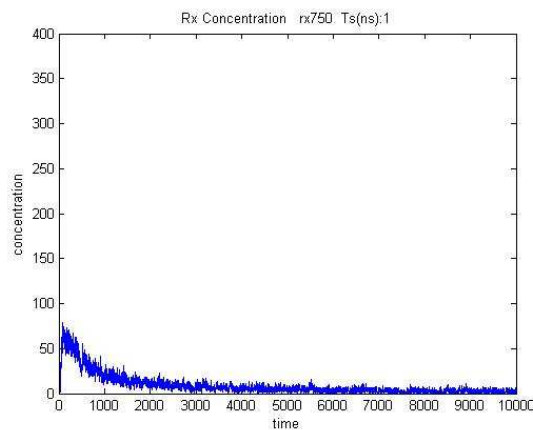
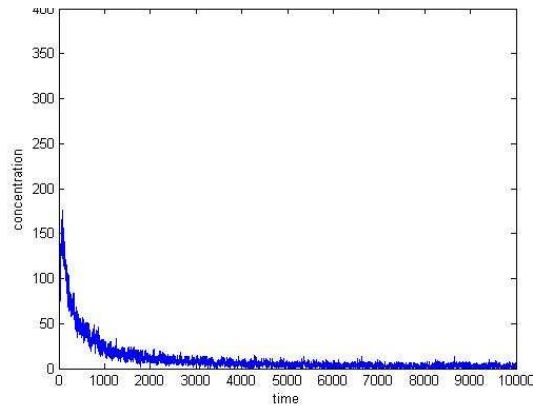
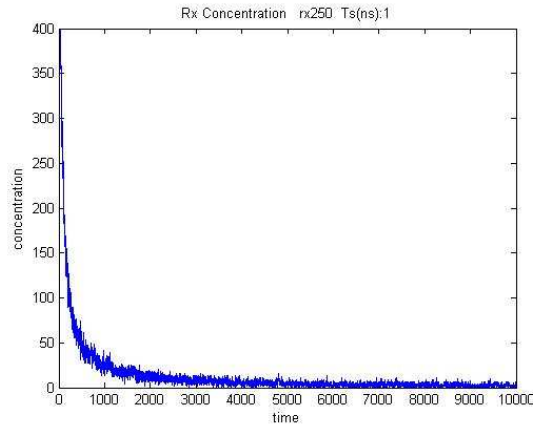
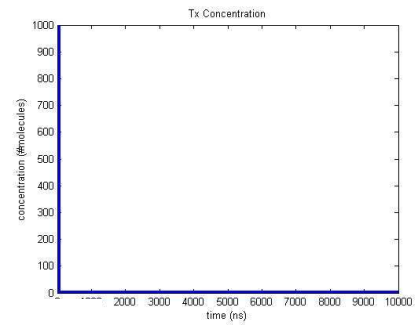


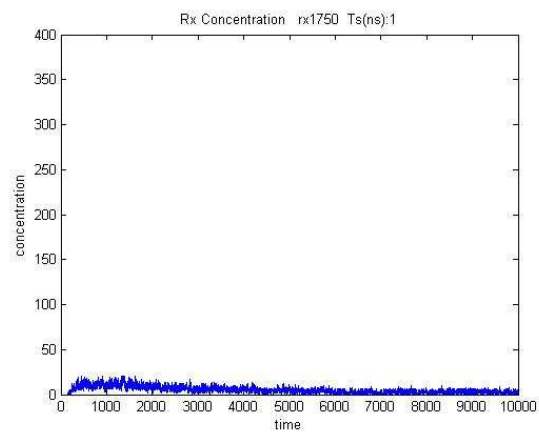
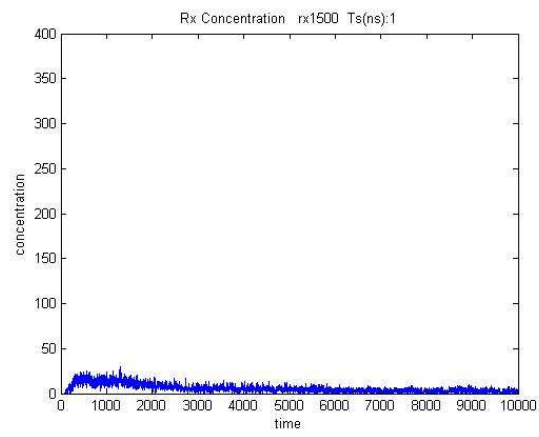
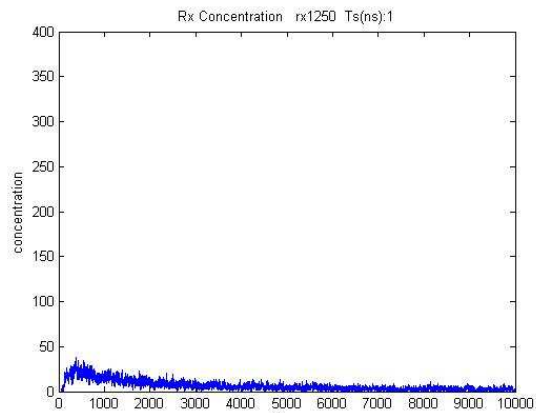
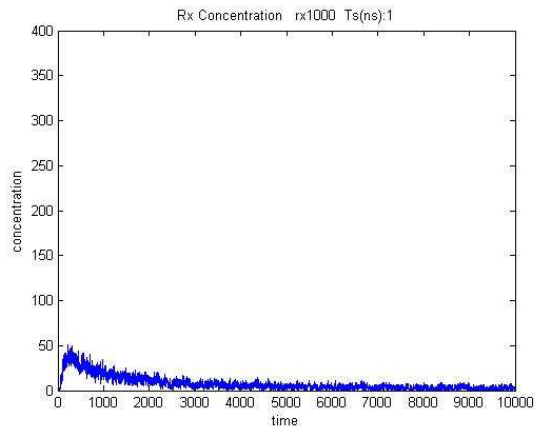
Simulations

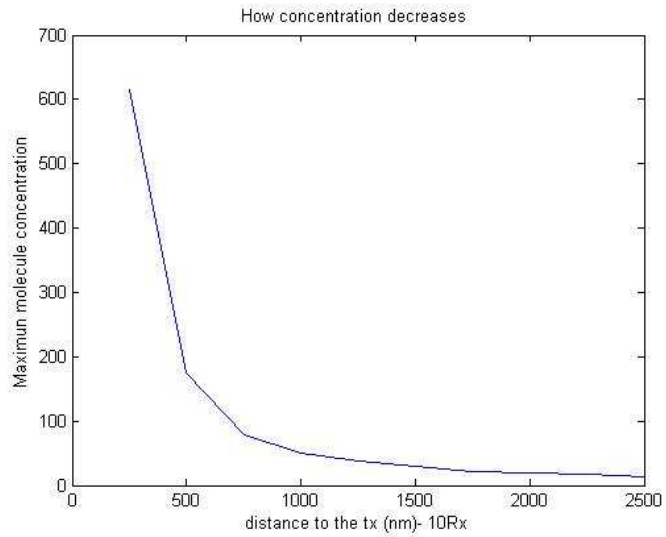
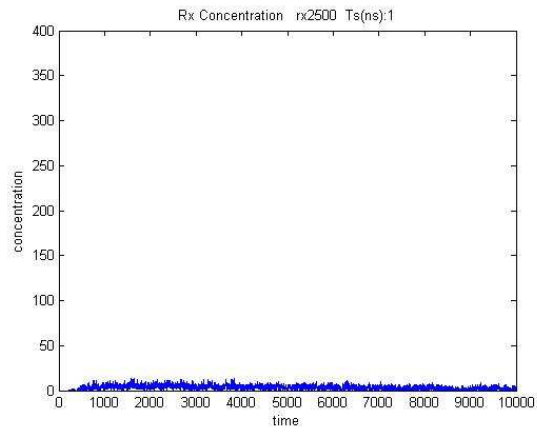
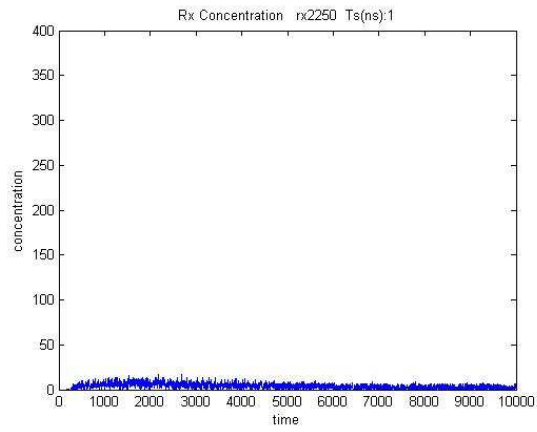
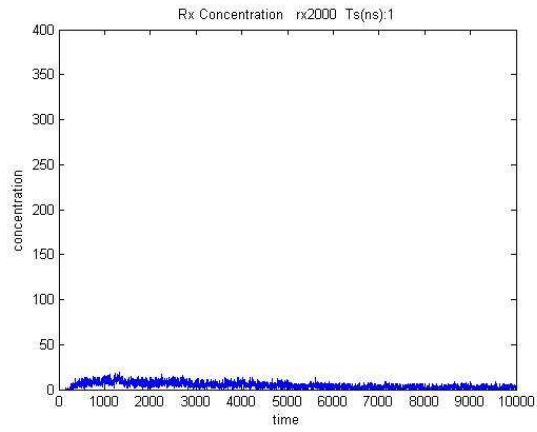
These simulations are made with the first version of the diffusive molecular channel simulator, which implements an infinite space; we are simulating the channel without walls. The transmitter emits a specific number of molecules during a time and these molecules propagate due to Brownian motion until the receiver. This one measures the number of molecules within a specific volume. As there is no space limits we are not taking into account a possible initial concentration of molecules.

1. How transmitted power decreases

- Amplitude delta emission 10000 molecules
- Simulation time 10 μ s
- Sampling period 1ns
- Diffusion constant (nm²/ns): 1000
- 10 different receivers (sphere R=100nm)
- Distance between tx-rx (nm) :250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, 1750, 2000, 2250, 2500







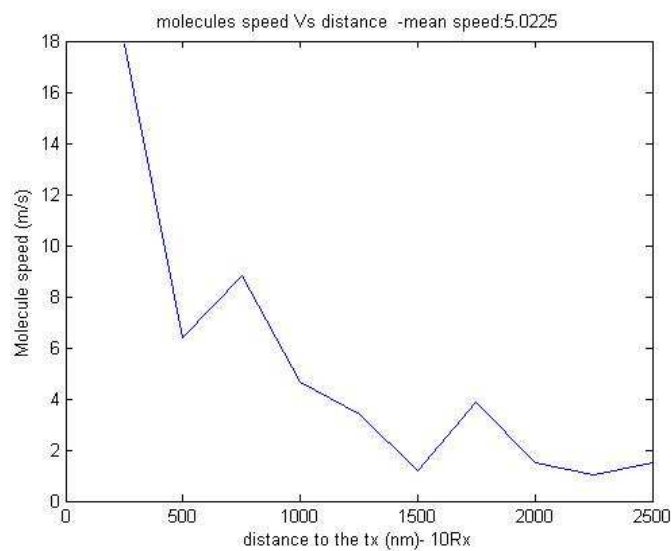
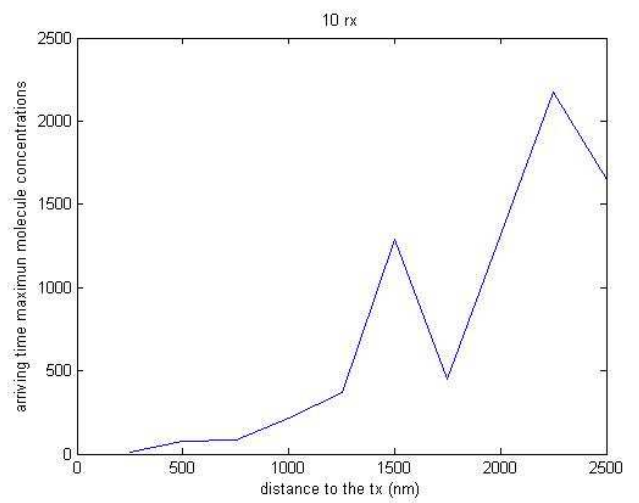
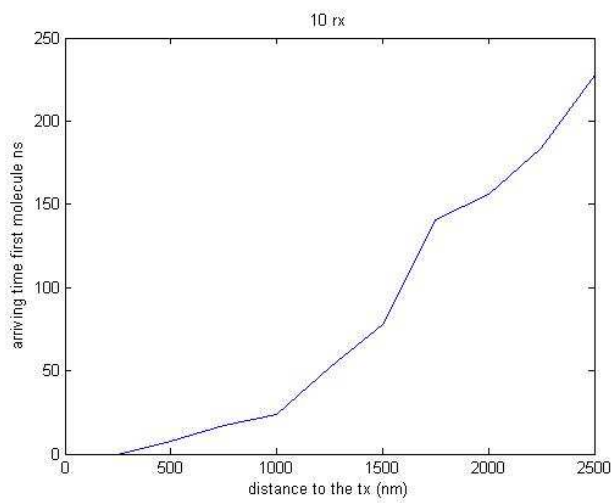
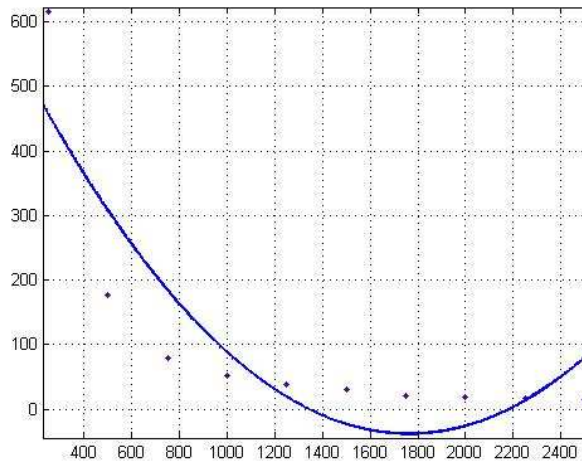
The concentration decrease fits with the following quadratic polynomial with a 95% confidence

bounds: $f(x) = 0.000217 * x^2 - 0.7646 * x + 635.4$

p1 = (5.499e-005, 0.000379)

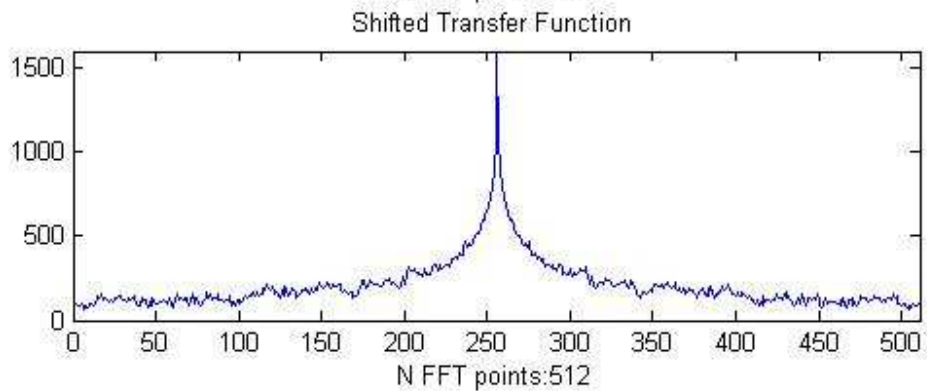
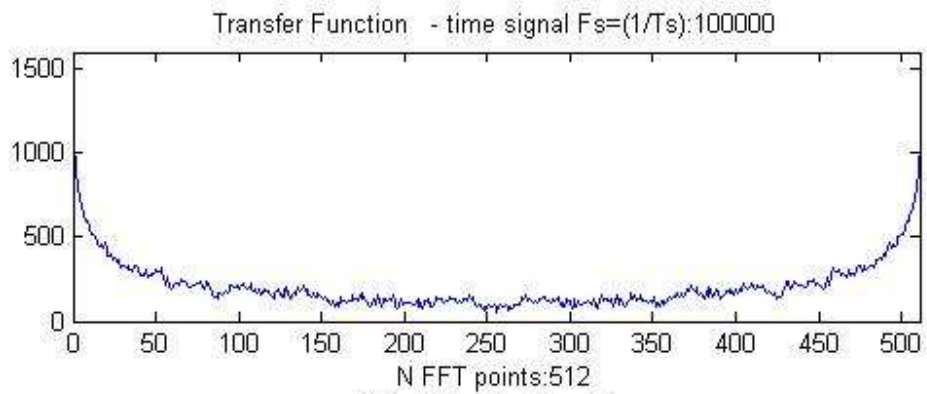
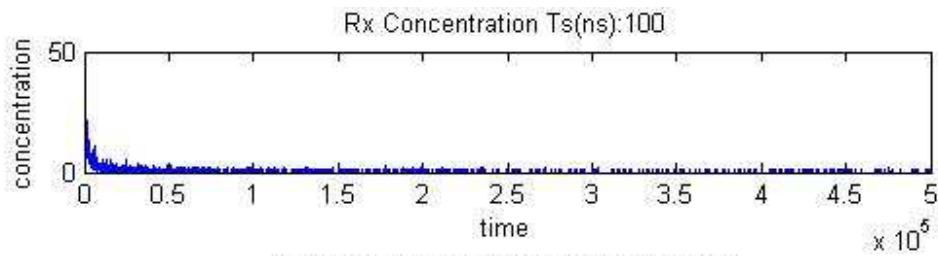
p2 = (-1.222, -0.3076)

p3 = (361.8, 909)



2. Channel Transfer Function

- Simulation time 500 μs
- **Sampling Period 100 ns**
- diffusion constant (nm^2/ns): 1000.0
- emission of a delta amplitude 1000 molecules, time 0ns
- distance tx-rx $1\mu\text{m}$



B)

- simulation time 5000 μs
- **Sampling Period 1000 ns**
- diffusion constant (nm^2/ns): 1000.0
- emission of a delta amplitude 1000 molecules, time 0ns
- distance tx-rx $1\mu\text{m}$

