

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

AD-A267 049



to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and
tion of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including
s Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA
rk Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

2. REPORT DATE

May 1993

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED

Professional Paper

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

LOOKING AT FOKKER-PLANCK DYNAMICS WITH A NOISY INSTRUMENT

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

PR: MA19
PE: 0601153N
WU: DN309049

6. AUTHOR(S)

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC)
RDT&E Division
San Diego, CA 92152-5001

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION
REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Office of Naval Research
800 North Quincy Street
Arlington, VA 22217

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING
AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

DTIC
ELECTE
JUL 26 1993
S A D

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

We consider the class of experiments which can be characterized by a Fokker-Planck dynamics corresponding to the overdamped motion of a state point in a suitable stochastic potential. We assume that the general form of the potential is known (or can be guessed with reasonable accuracy) but that its parameters are to be determined experimentally by measurements made with a noisy instrument. This possible method for determining the potential parameters, which exploits the system's own internal stochastic motion in order to rapidly explore its available parameter space, is substantially more efficient than traditional methods involving time averages of single point measurements, and yet does not appear to have been previously considered. The method could be important, when, for example, the experiment must be completed in a limited time owing either to the expense of the experimental materials or to the temporary stationarity of the preparation, situations which are commonly encountered in experimental biochemistry and biology.

93 7 23 061

93-16722



Published in Journal of Statistical Physics.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

SQUID
CHAOS

noise
stochastic resonance

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF THIS PAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF ABSTRACT

UNCLASSIFIED

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

SAME AS REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED

21a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL A. Bulsara	21b TELEPHONE (include Area Code) (619) 553-1595	21c OFFICE SYMBOL Code 573
--	---	-------------------------------

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	☒
DTIC TAB	☐
Unannounced	☐
Justification	
By	
Distribution /	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and for Special
A-1	

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 1

Looking at Fokker-Planck Dynamics with a Noisy Instrument

Gabor Schmera and Adi Bulsara

NCCOSC-RDT&E Division, Materials Research Branch

San Diego, CA 92129

David Pierson and Frank Moss

Department of Physics

University of Missouri at St. Louis

St. Louis, MO 63121

Enrico Di Cera

Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics

Washington University School of Medicine, Box 8231

St. Louis, MO 63110

ABSTRACT

We consider the class of experiments which can be characterized by a Fokker-Planck dynamics corresponding to the overdamped motion of a state point in a suitable stochastic potential. We assume that the general form of the potential is known (or can be guessed with reasonable accuracy) but that its parameters are to be determined experimentally by measurements made with a noisy instrument. This possible method for determining the potential parameters, which exploits the system's own internal stochastic motion in order to rapidly explore its available parameter space, is substantially more efficient than traditional methods involving time averages of single point

measurements, and yet does not appear to have been previously considered. The method could be important when, for example, the experiment must be completed in a limited time owing either to the expense of the experimental materials or to the temporary stationarity of the preparation, situations which are commonly encountered in experimental biochemistry and biology.

PACS 06.50.-x 06.50.Mk