

Boundary Conflicts and Cluster Coarsening: Waves of Life and Death in the Cyclic Competition of Four Species

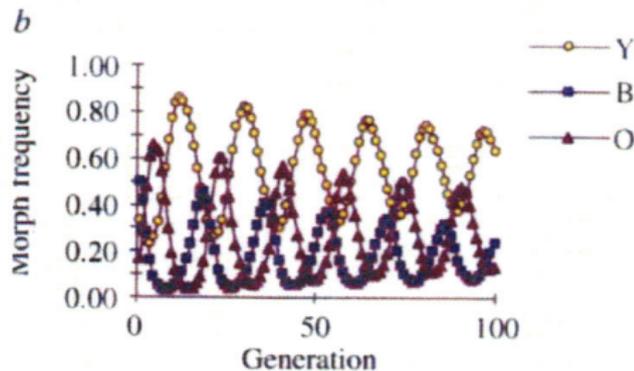
Ahmed Roman, Michel Pleimling

Virginia Tech, Blacksburg

Friday, October 21



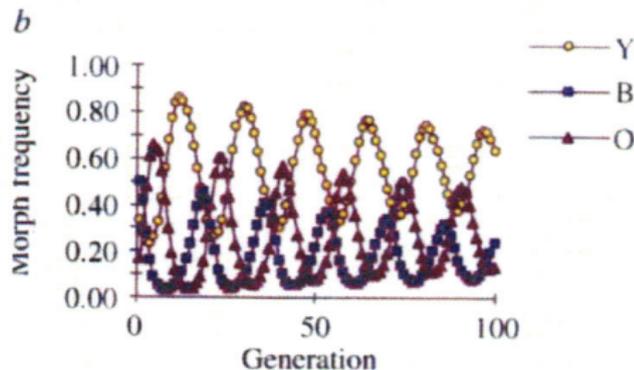
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- *3 Lizard populations competing cyclically*

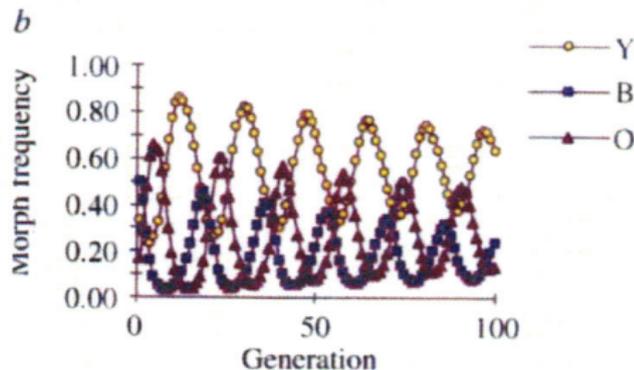
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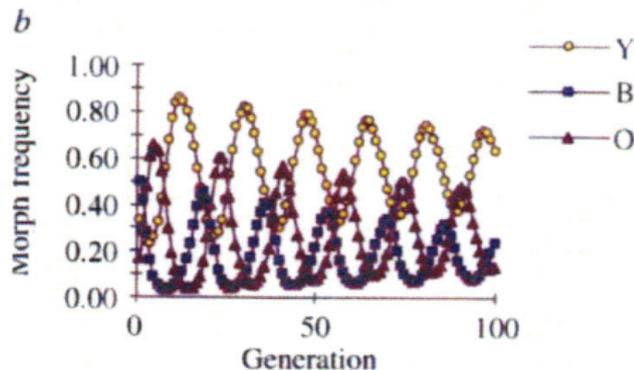
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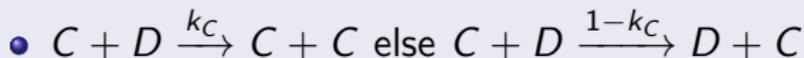
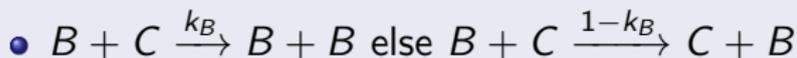
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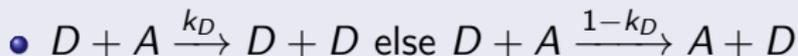
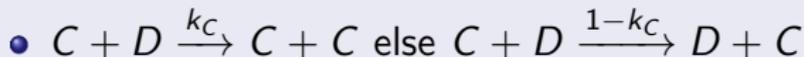
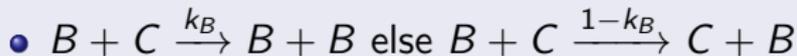
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- $C + D \xrightarrow{k_C} C + C$ else $C + D \xrightarrow{1-k_C} D + C$
- $D + A \xrightarrow{k_D} D + D$ else $D + A \xrightarrow{1-k_D} A + D$
- $A + C \xrightarrow{\mu_{AC}} C + A$ and $B + D \xrightarrow{\mu_{BD}} D + B$

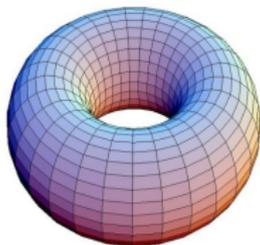


Figure: Periodic Boundary

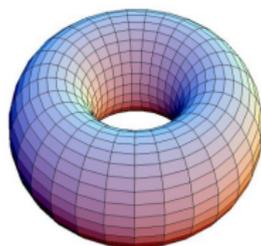


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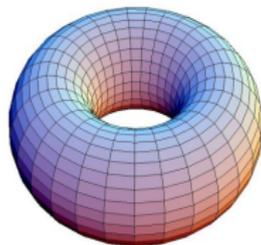


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The sum of the populations of the species is invariant and is equal to L^2 since the occupation number is 1 element per lattice site.

Three Species and Pattern Formation

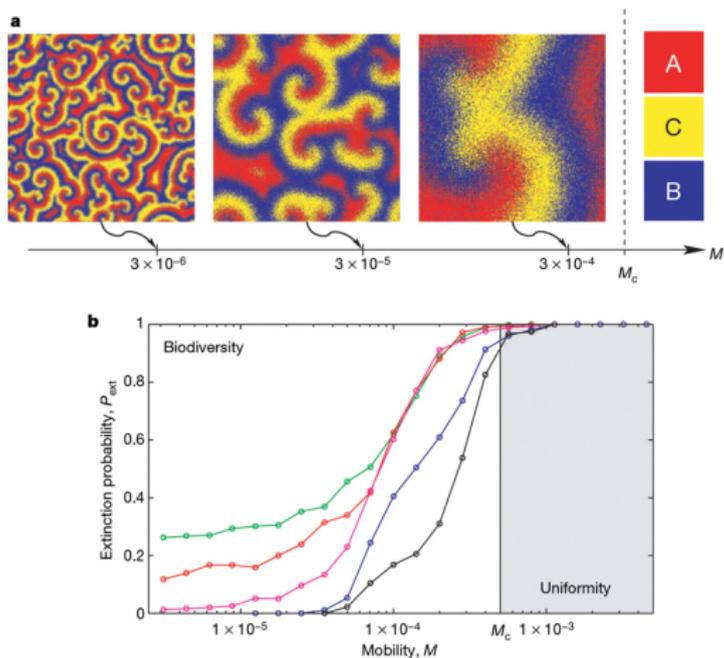


Figure: Pattern Formation in 3 Species Model [E. Frey Group]

Four Species and Cluster Coarsening

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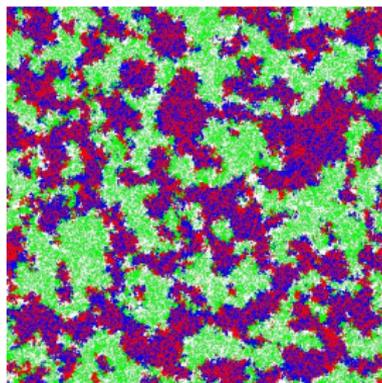


Figure: $t \sim 100$

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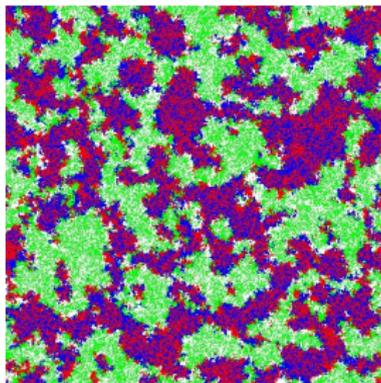


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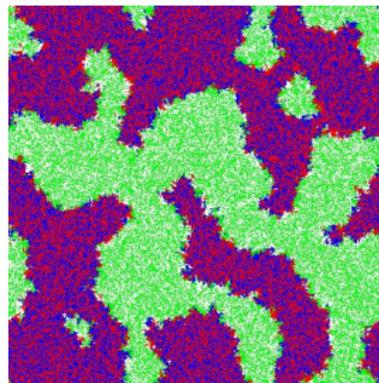


Figure: $t \sim 500$

Space Time Correlation function

Definition

$$\lambda_t^A(i, j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, j) \text{ contains A at time } t \\ -1 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_t^A(i, j, r) = \frac{1}{4} \lambda_t^A(i, j) [\lambda_t^A(i+r, j) + \lambda_t^A(i-r, j) + \lambda_t^A(i, j+r) + \lambda_t^A(i, j-r)]$$

we similarly define $\gamma_t^\xi(i, j, r)$ and $\lambda_t^\xi(i, j)$ where $\xi = B, C$ or D . Then the space-time correlation function is defined as

$$C_t(r) = \sum_{r=1}^{\frac{L}{4}} \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=1}^L [\gamma_t^A(i, j, r) + \gamma_t^B(i, j, r) + \gamma_t^C(i, j, r) + \gamma_t^D(i, j, r)]$$

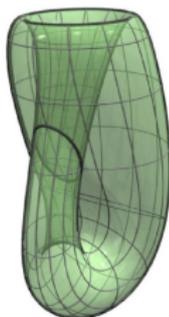
Correlation Function and Geometry

Measurement

We plot $\frac{1}{r} C_0(0) = \text{constant}$ where $r \in \mathbb{R}$ chosen appropriately as well as $C_t(r)$ as function of time, then we plot the intersection of the two traces as a function of time yielding the length scale $L \sim t^{1/z}$ as a function of time.

Problem

Are there "better" geometries to observe the length scale?



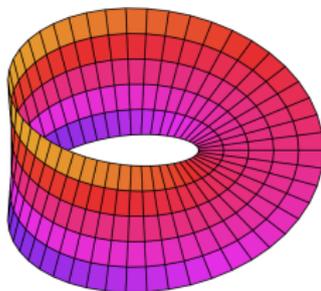
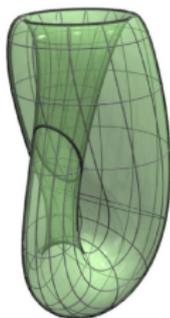
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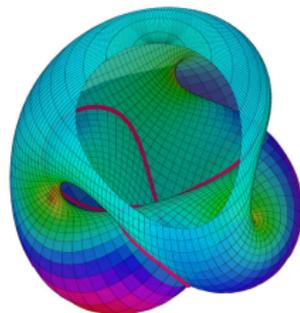
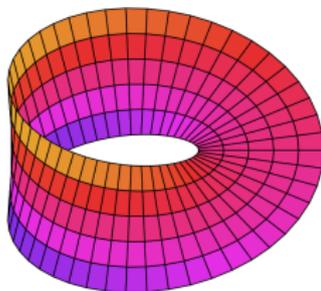
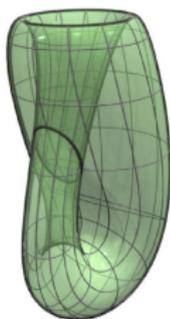
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- *Which confined geometry provides the largest time regime where the dynamical exponent can be observed free of early time effects or finite-size effects? (Work In Progress.)*

Questions

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Do you have a question? Ask Away...