

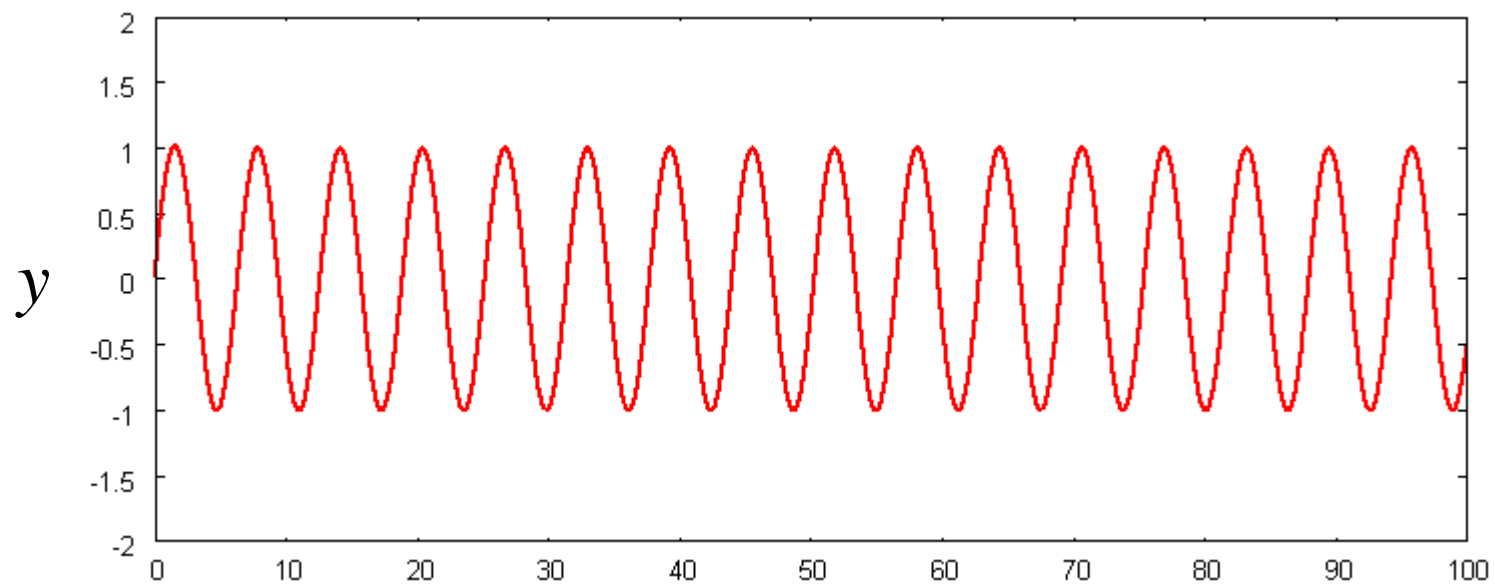
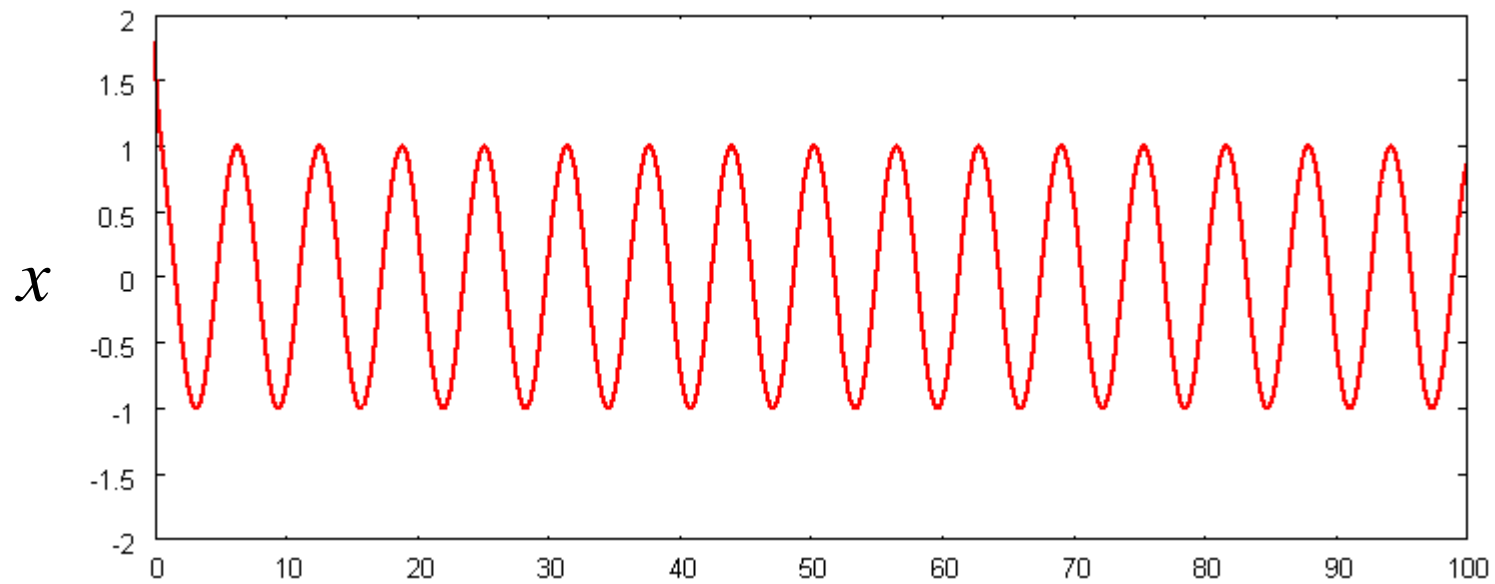
2018.1.18  
物性物理学C

# 非線形振動子と同期現象

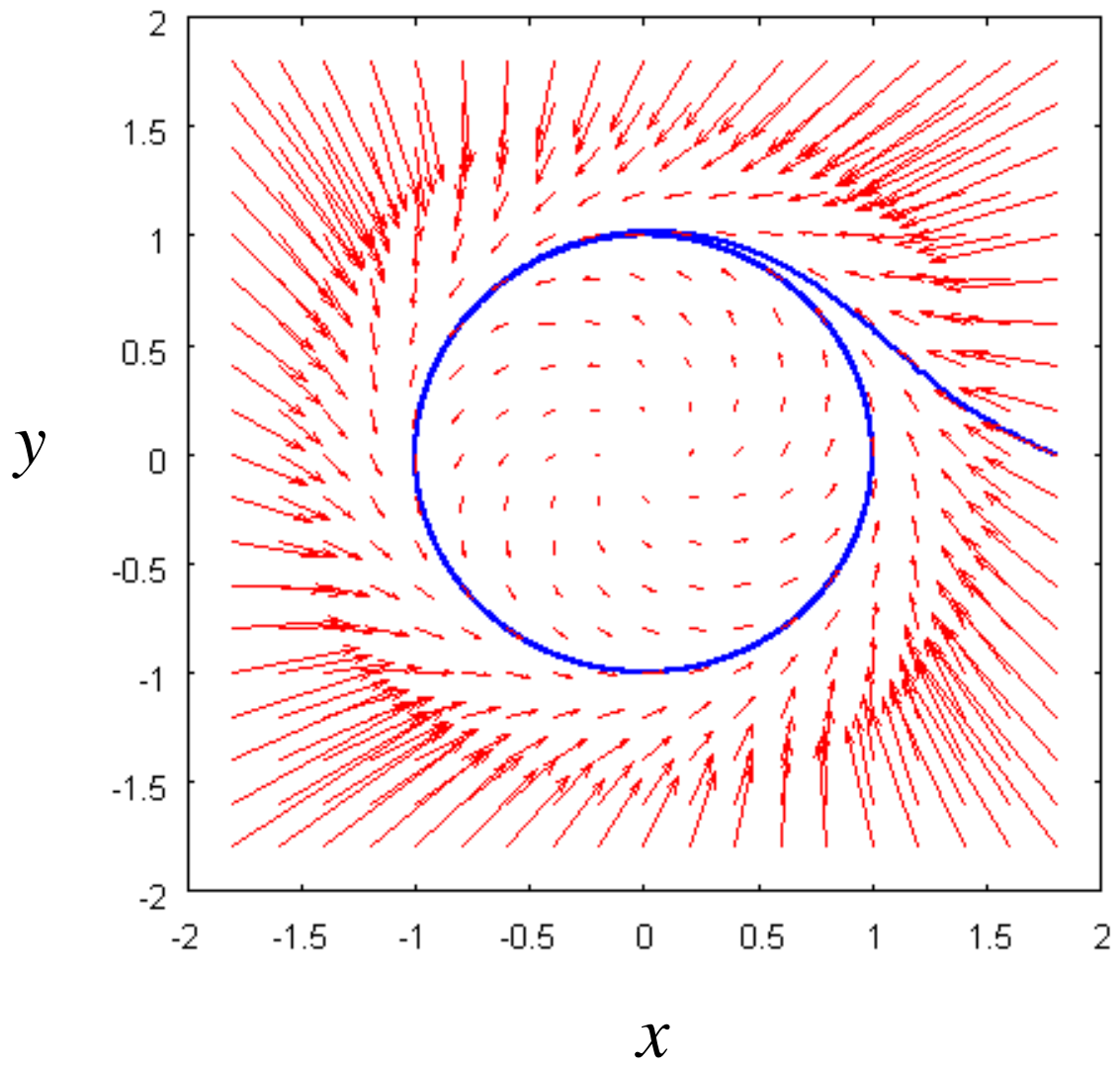
## Stuart-Landau方程式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = ax - \omega y - (x^2 + y^2)(x - by) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = ay + \omega x - (x^2 + y^2)(y + bx) \end{cases}$$

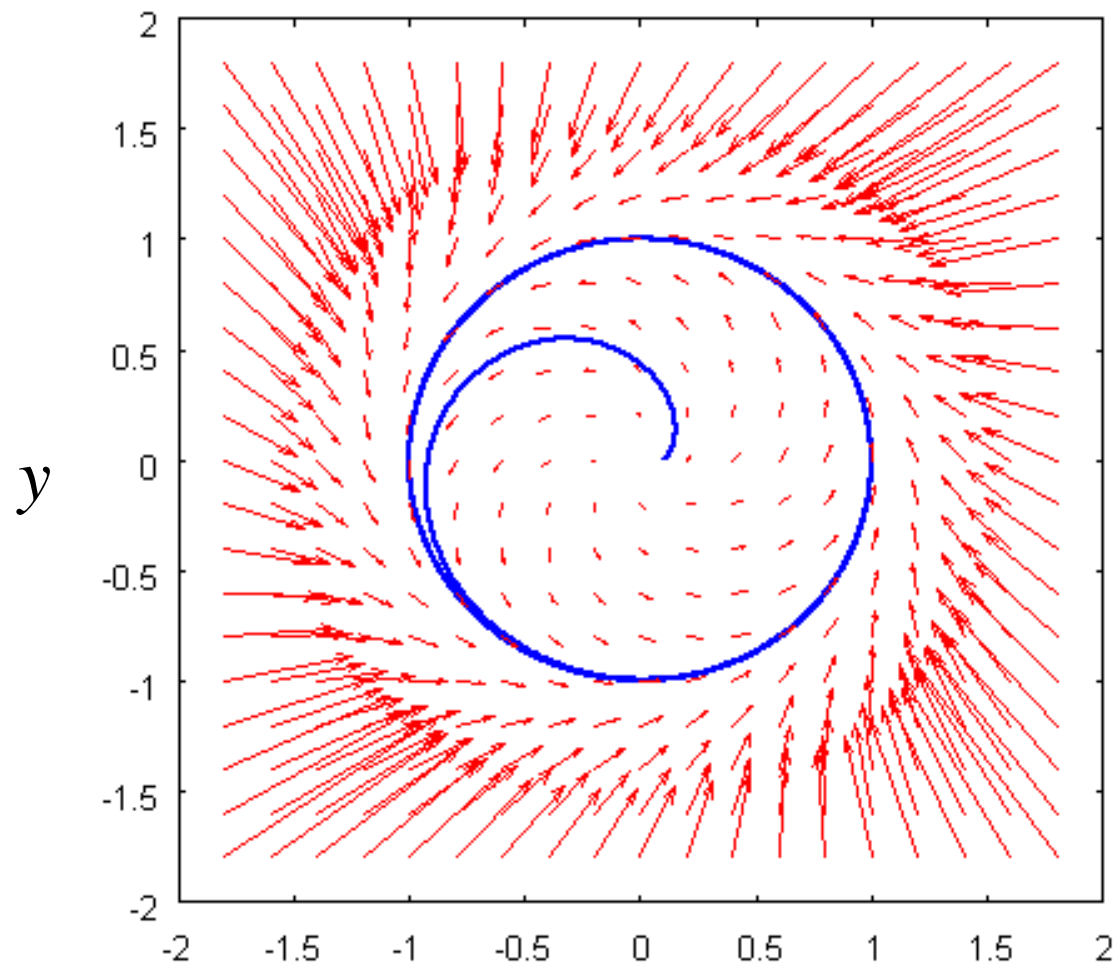
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = ar - r^3 & r^2 = x^2 + y^2 & a = 1 \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega & \frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta & b = 0 \end{cases}$$



time



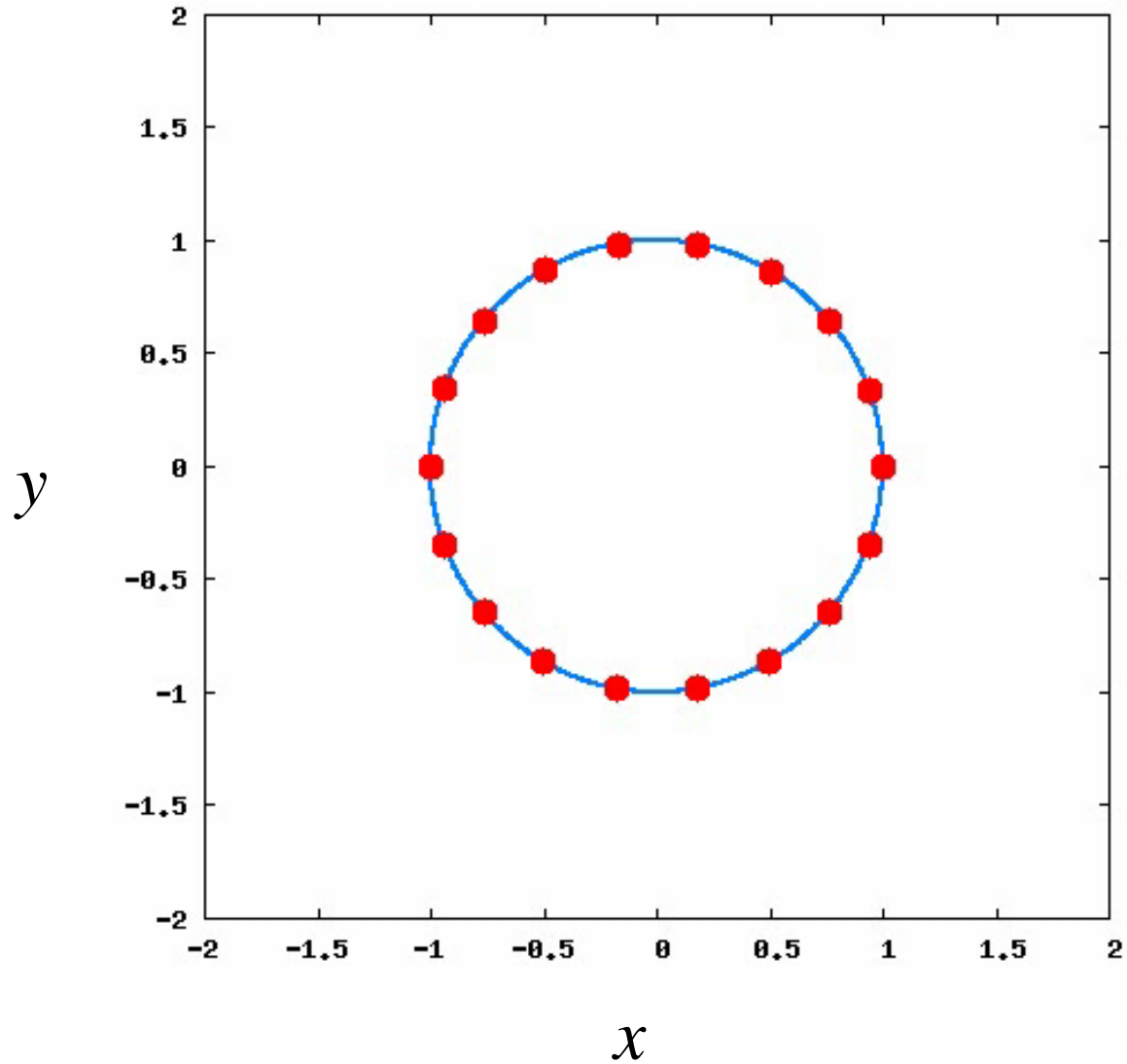
初期値を変えても

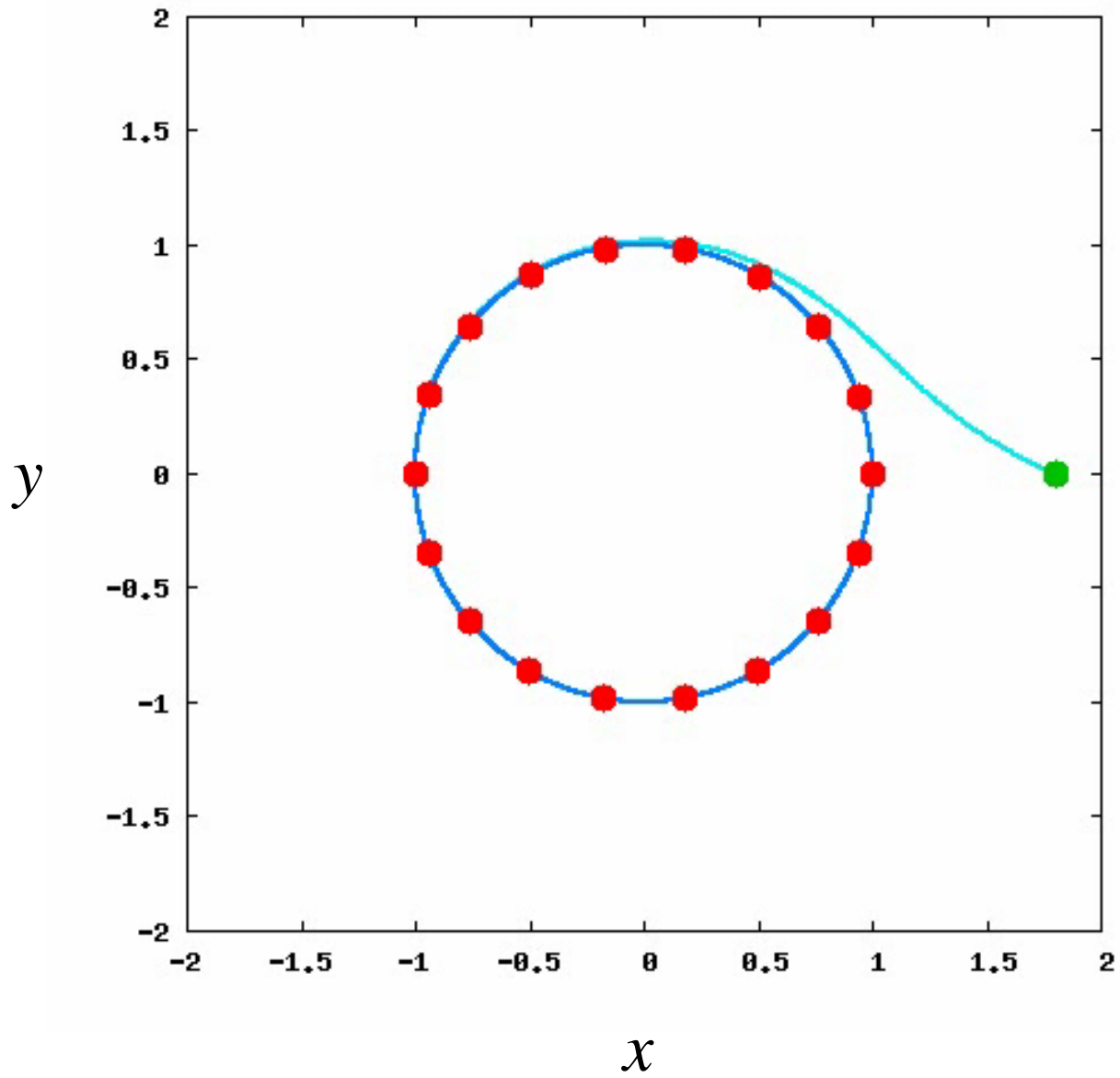


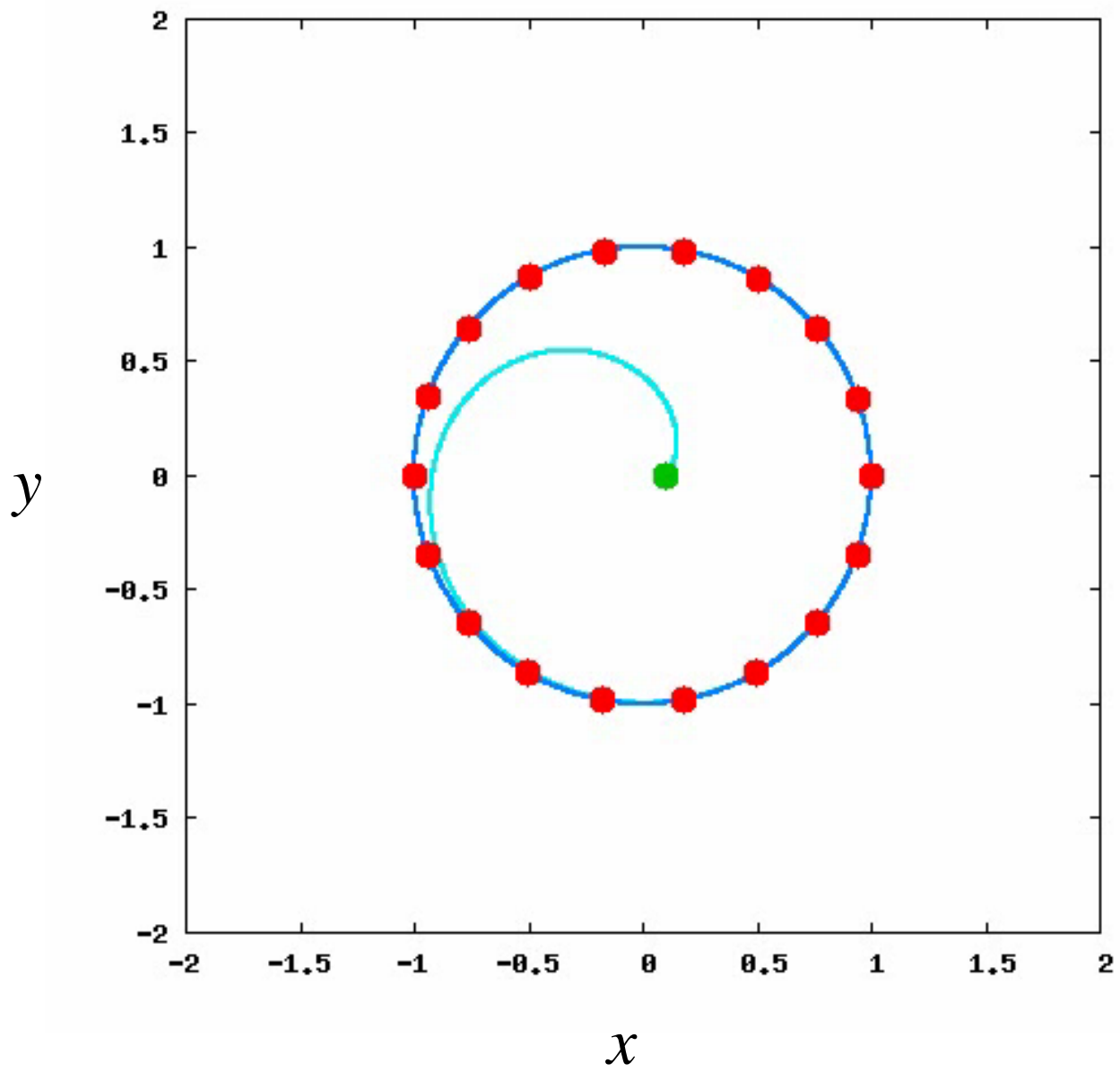
$x$

Limit Cycle (極限閉軌道)

# リミットサイクル上の運動

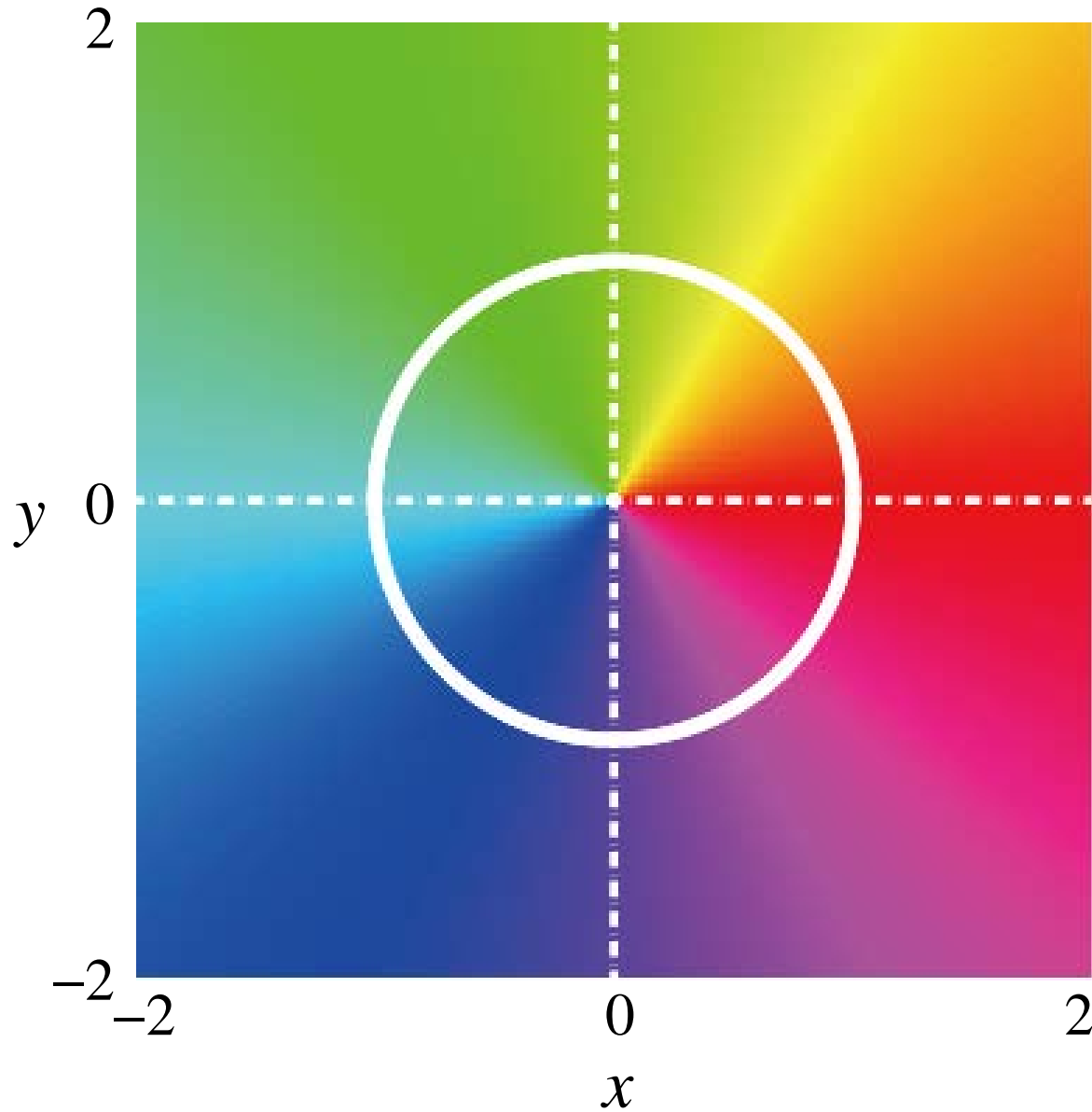








# 等位相面

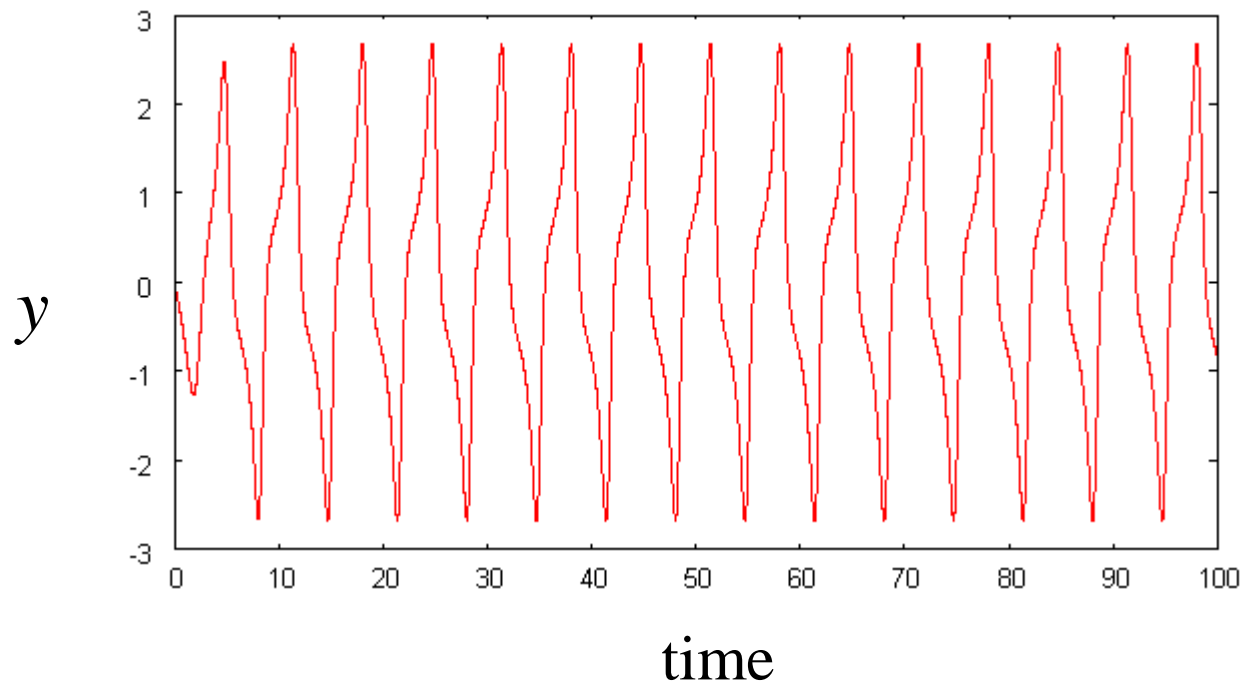
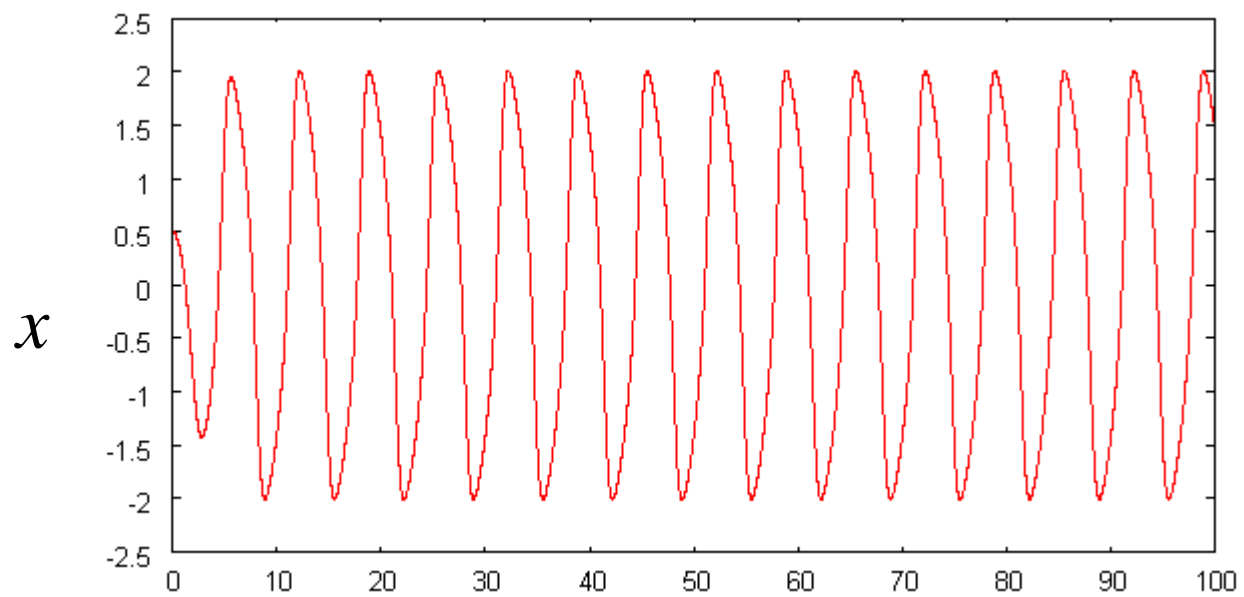


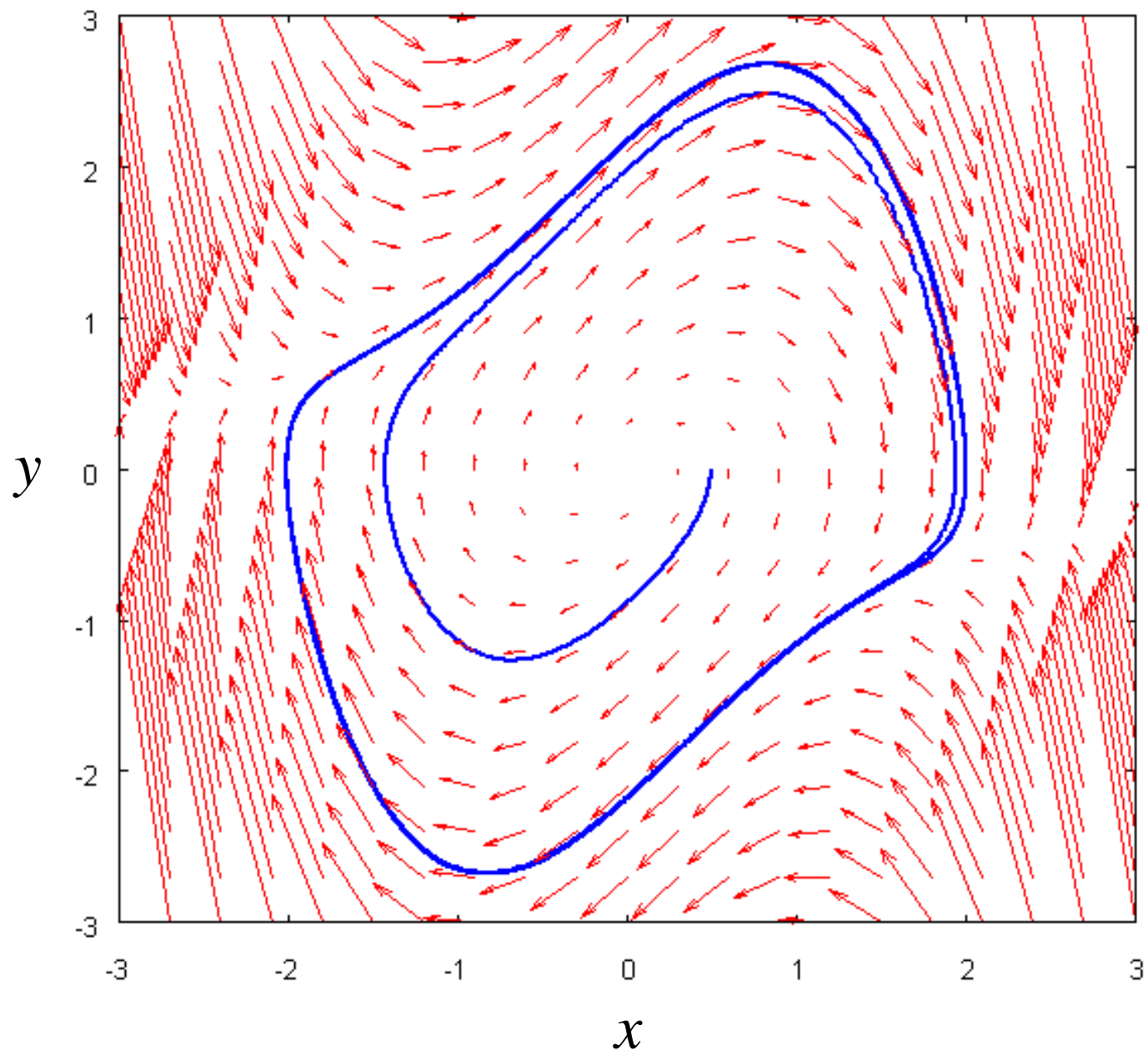
$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

van der Pol 方程式 ~ 丸くなくても...

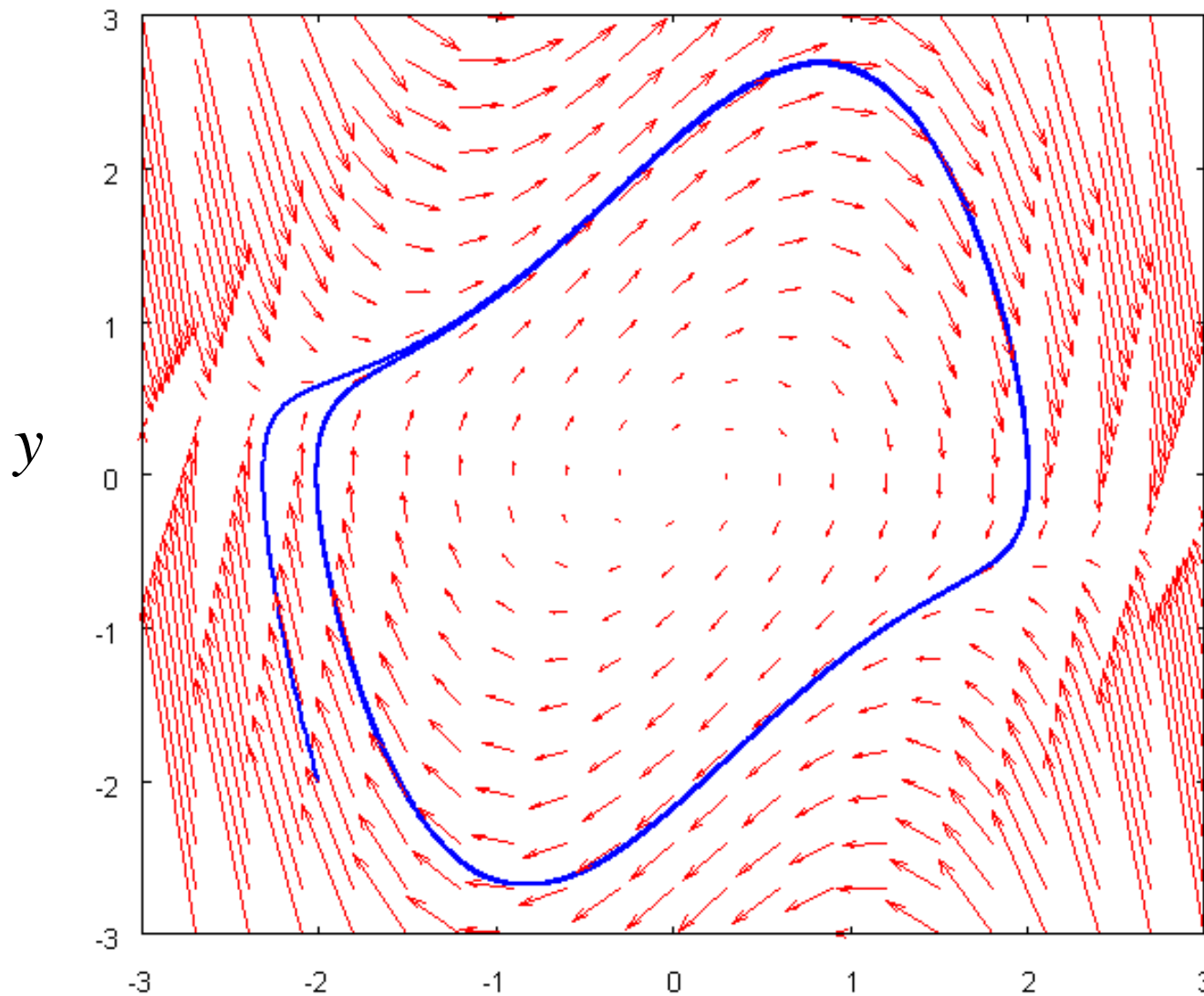
$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \alpha(x^2 - 1)\frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\alpha(x^2 - 1)y - x \end{array} \right.$$





初期値を変えても

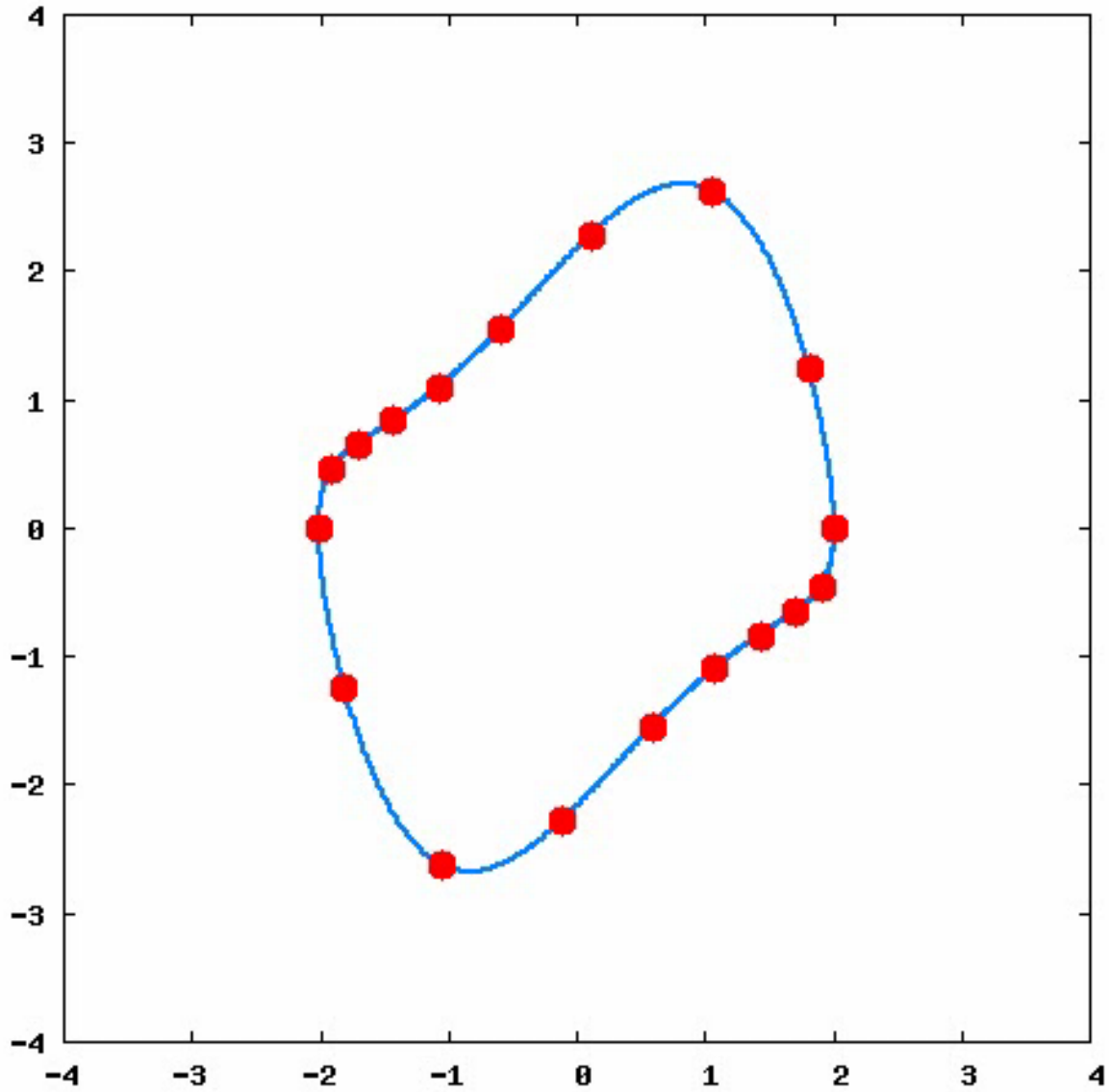


Limit Cycle (極限軌道)

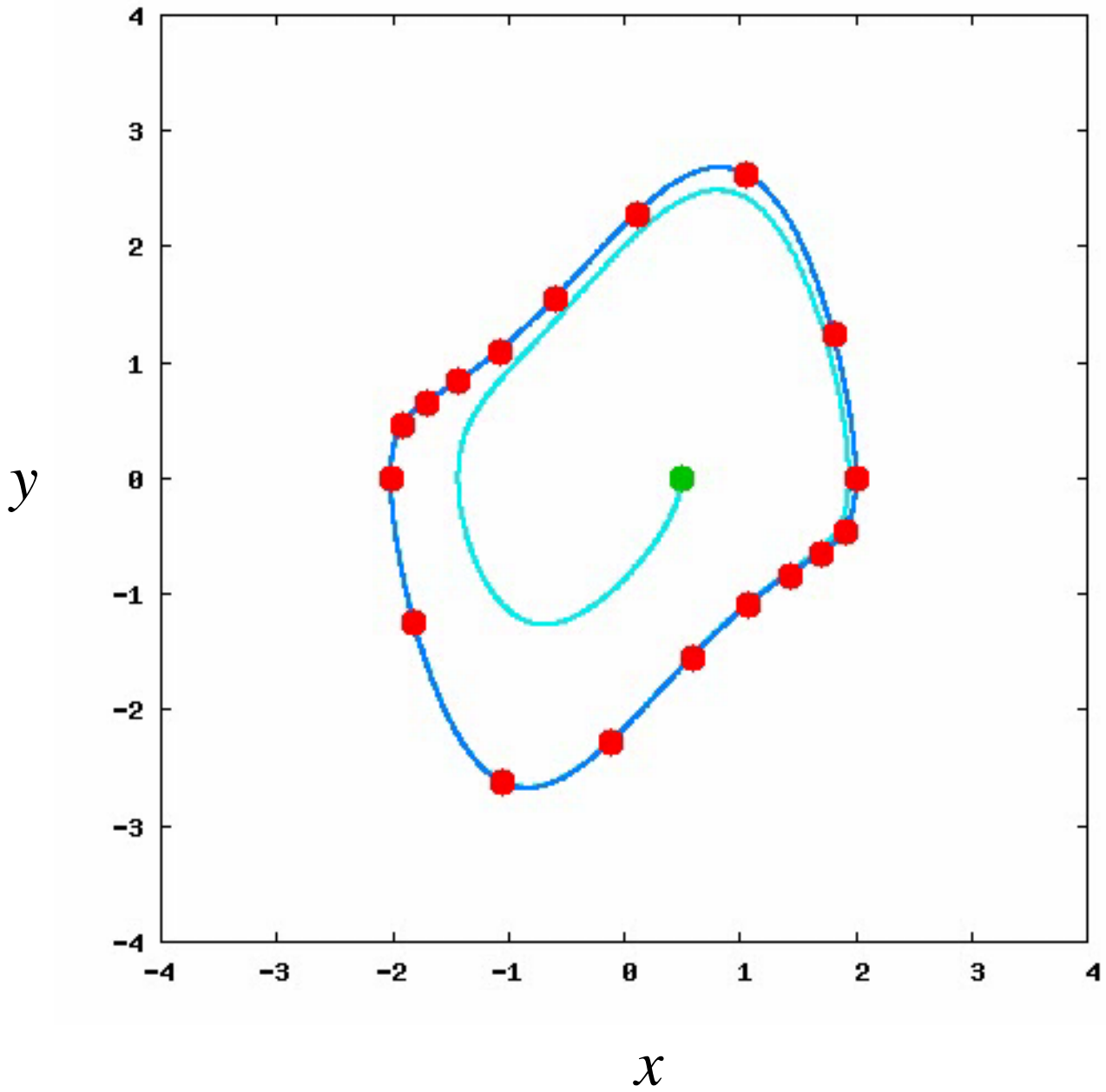
$x$

$y$

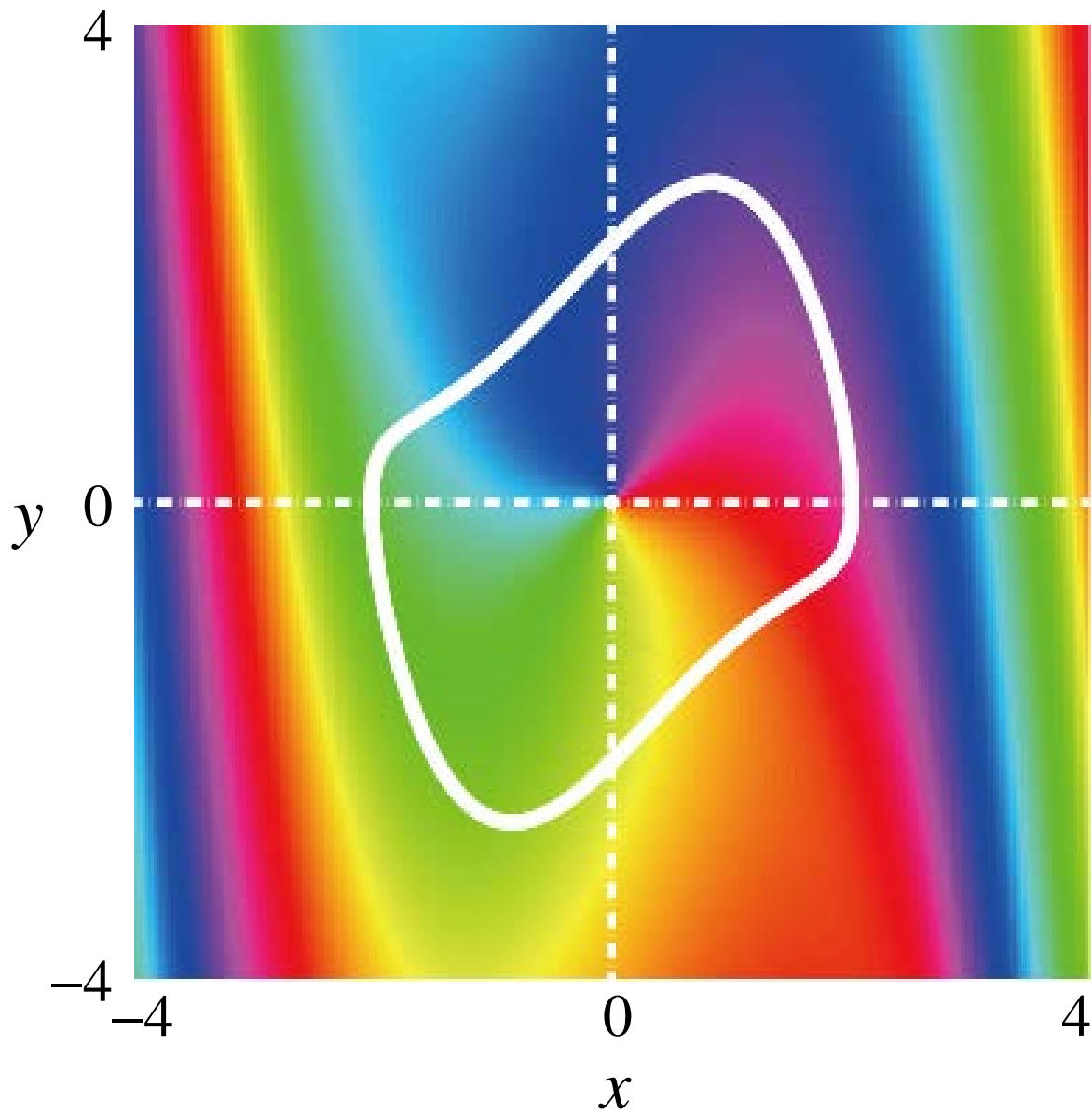
$y$



$x$



# 等位相面





# さまざまな非線形振動子

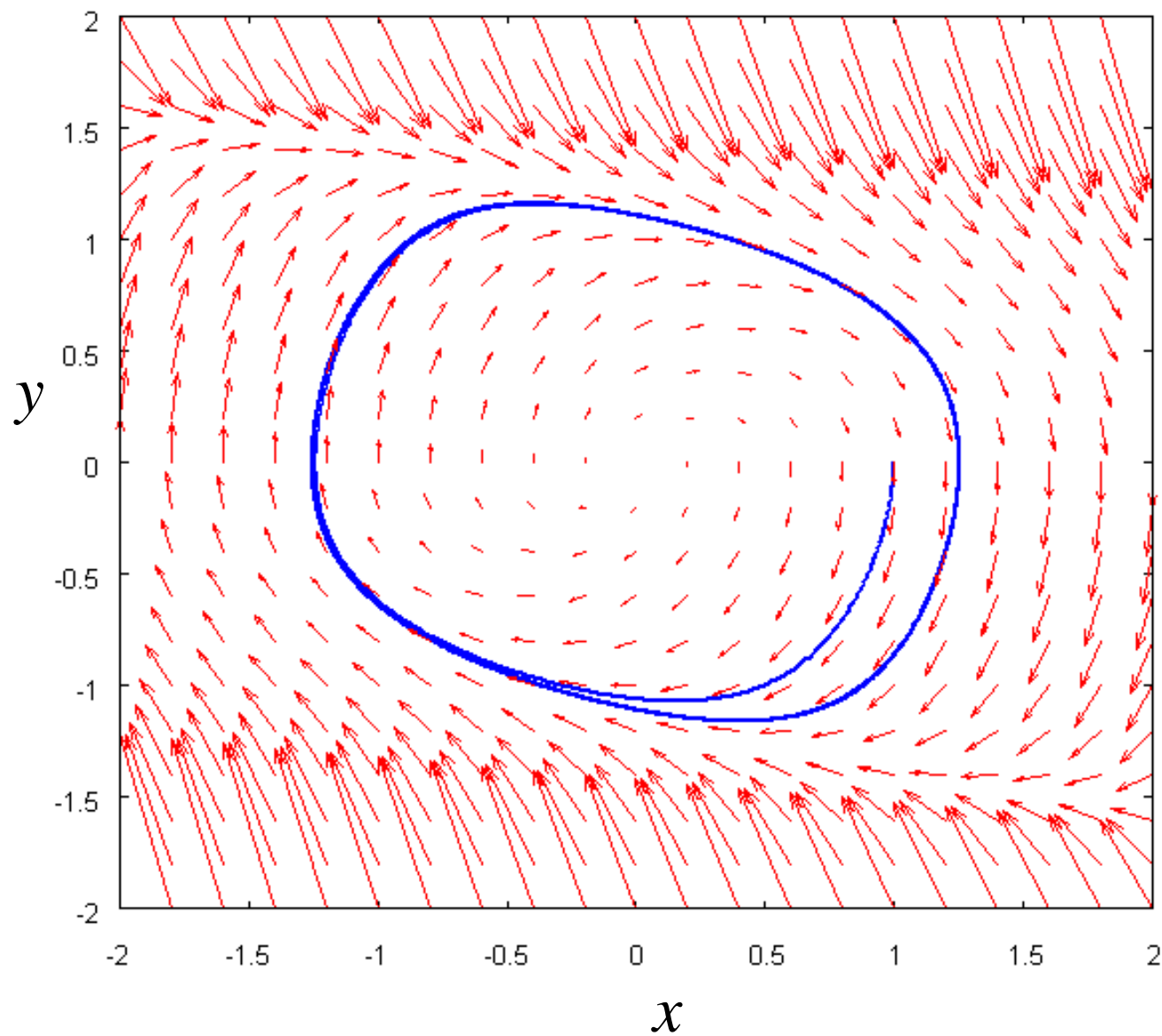
Rayleigh方程式

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \alpha \left( \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 - 1 \right) \frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

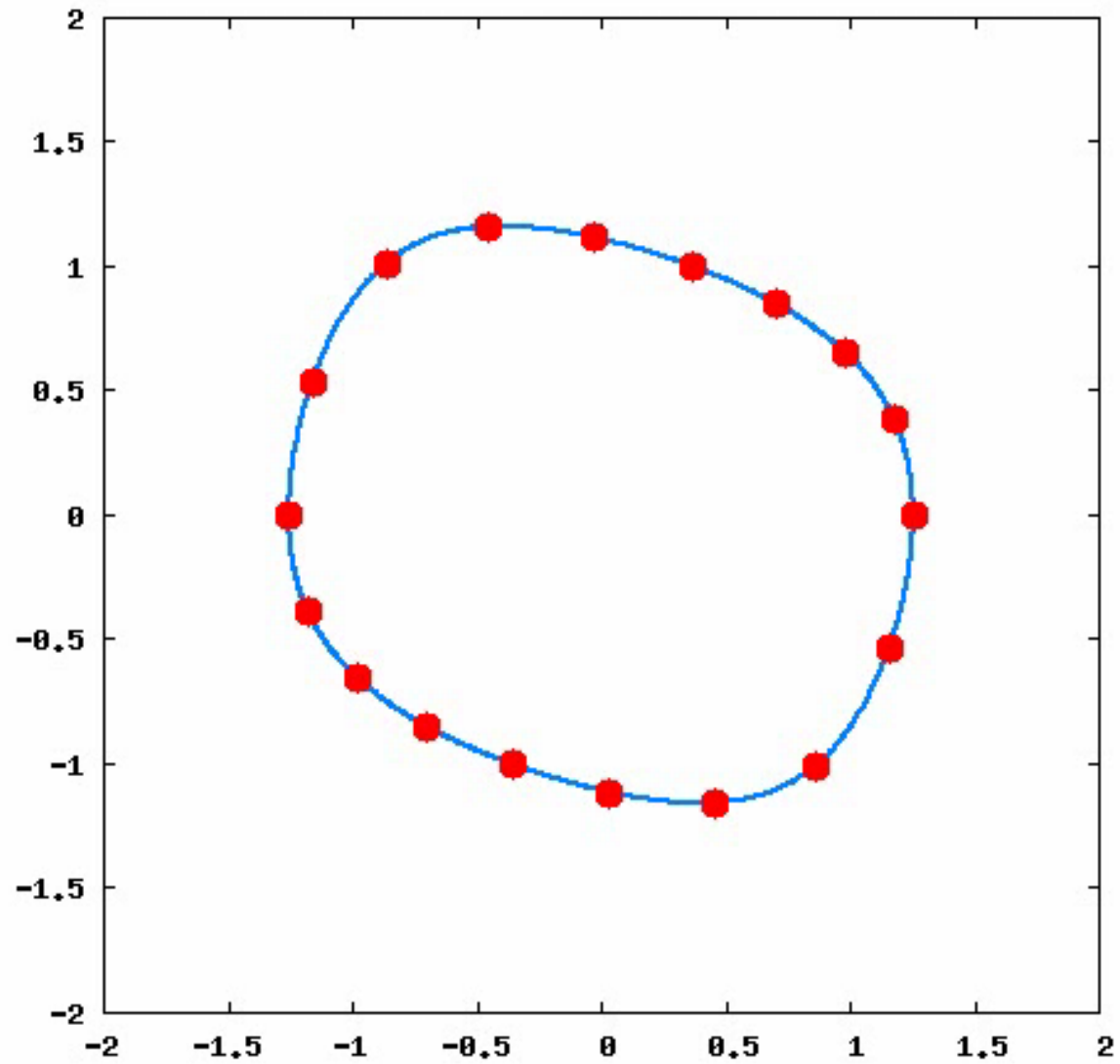
FitzHugh-Nagumo方程式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (x - x^3 - y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x - y + b \end{cases}$$

# Rayleigh方程式

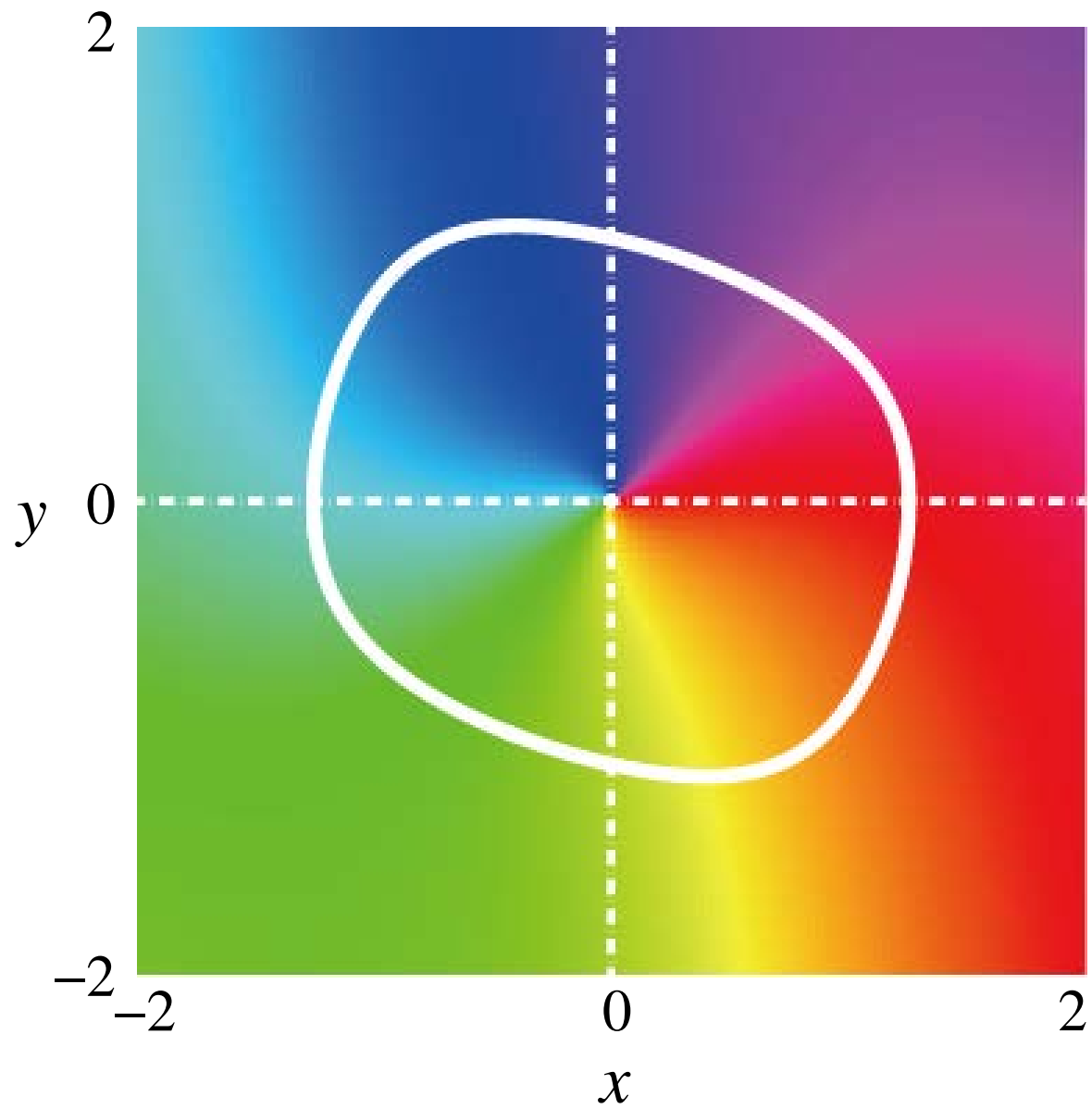


$y$

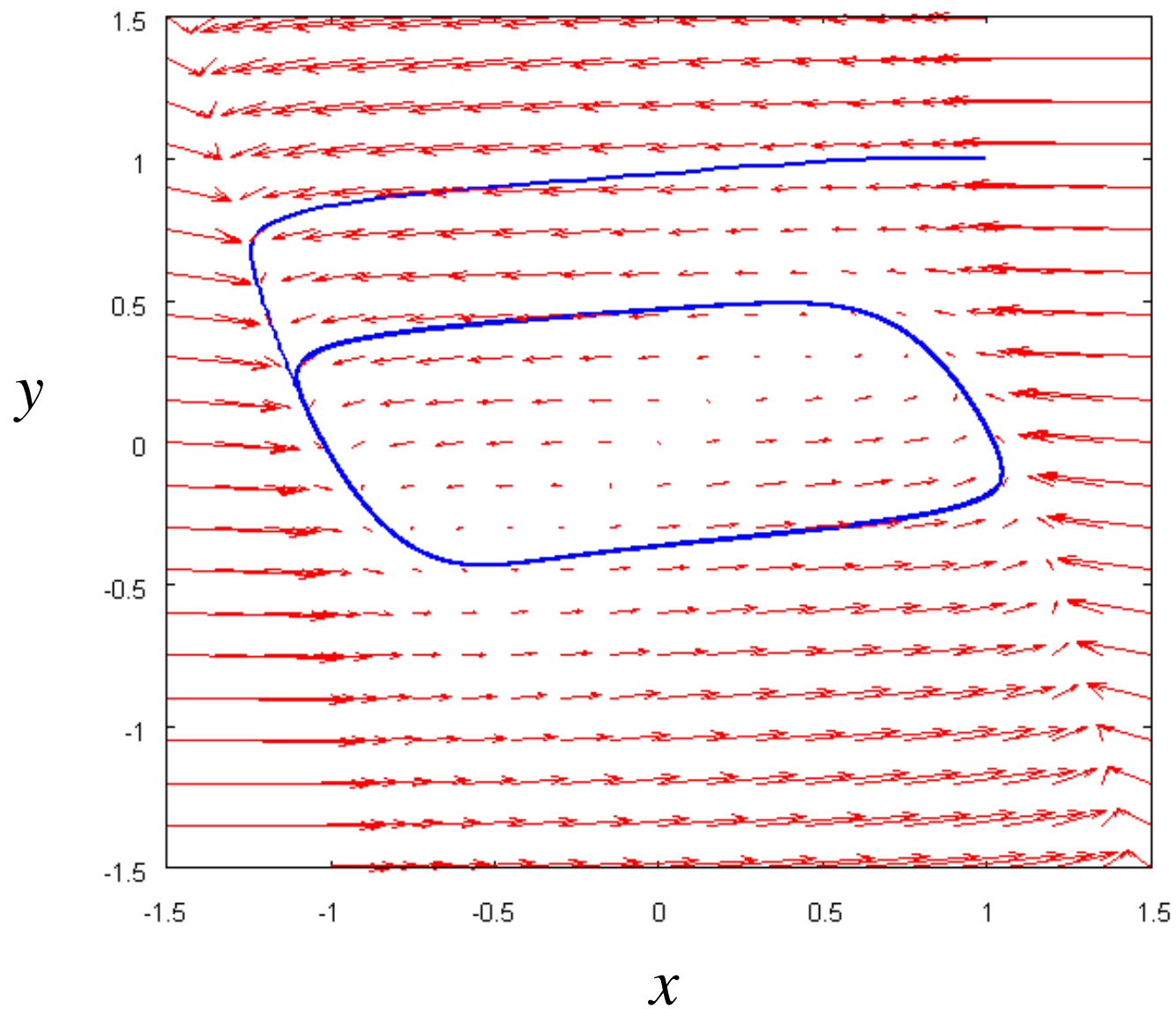


$x$

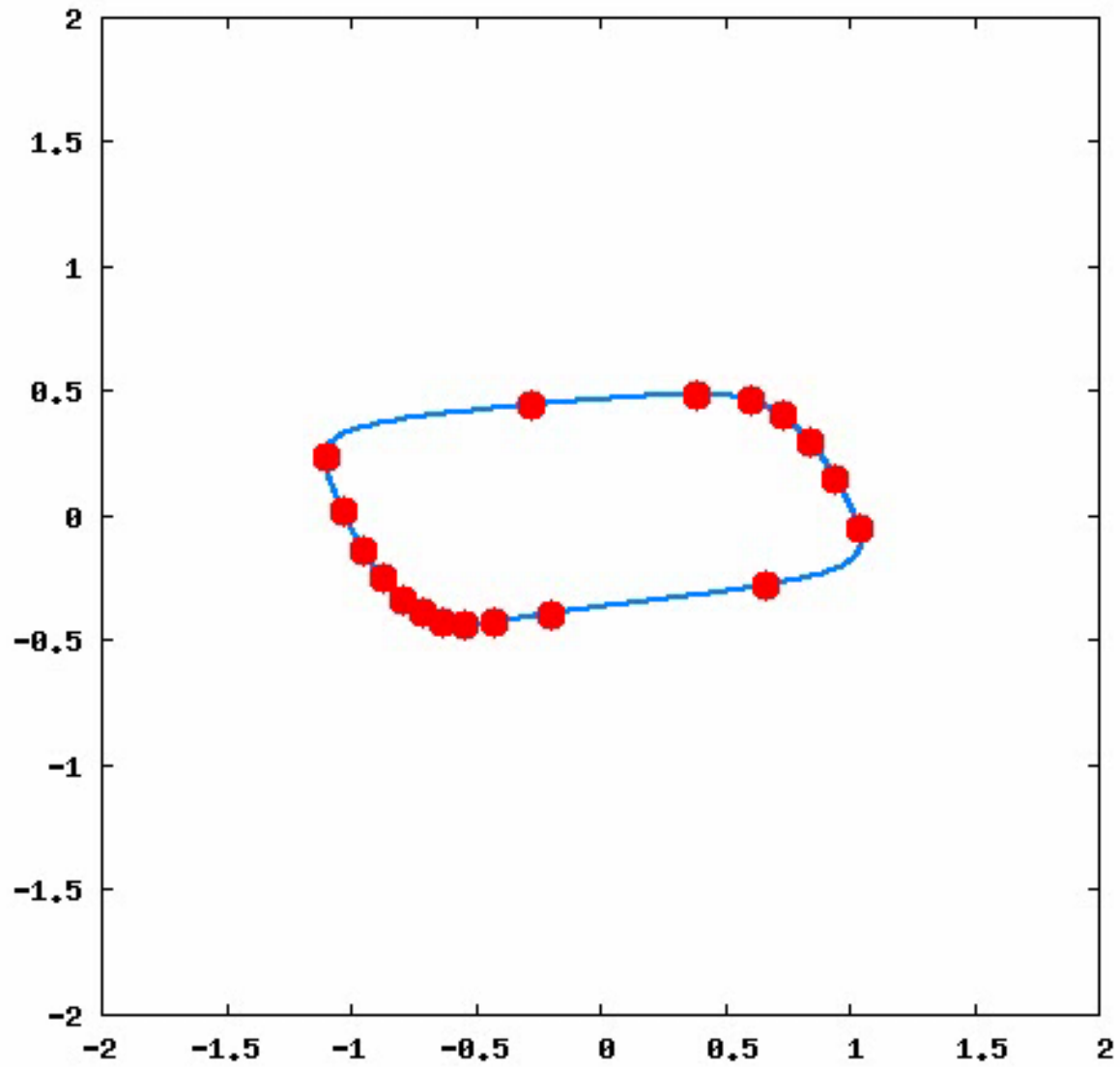
# 等位相面



# FitzHugh-Nagumo方程式

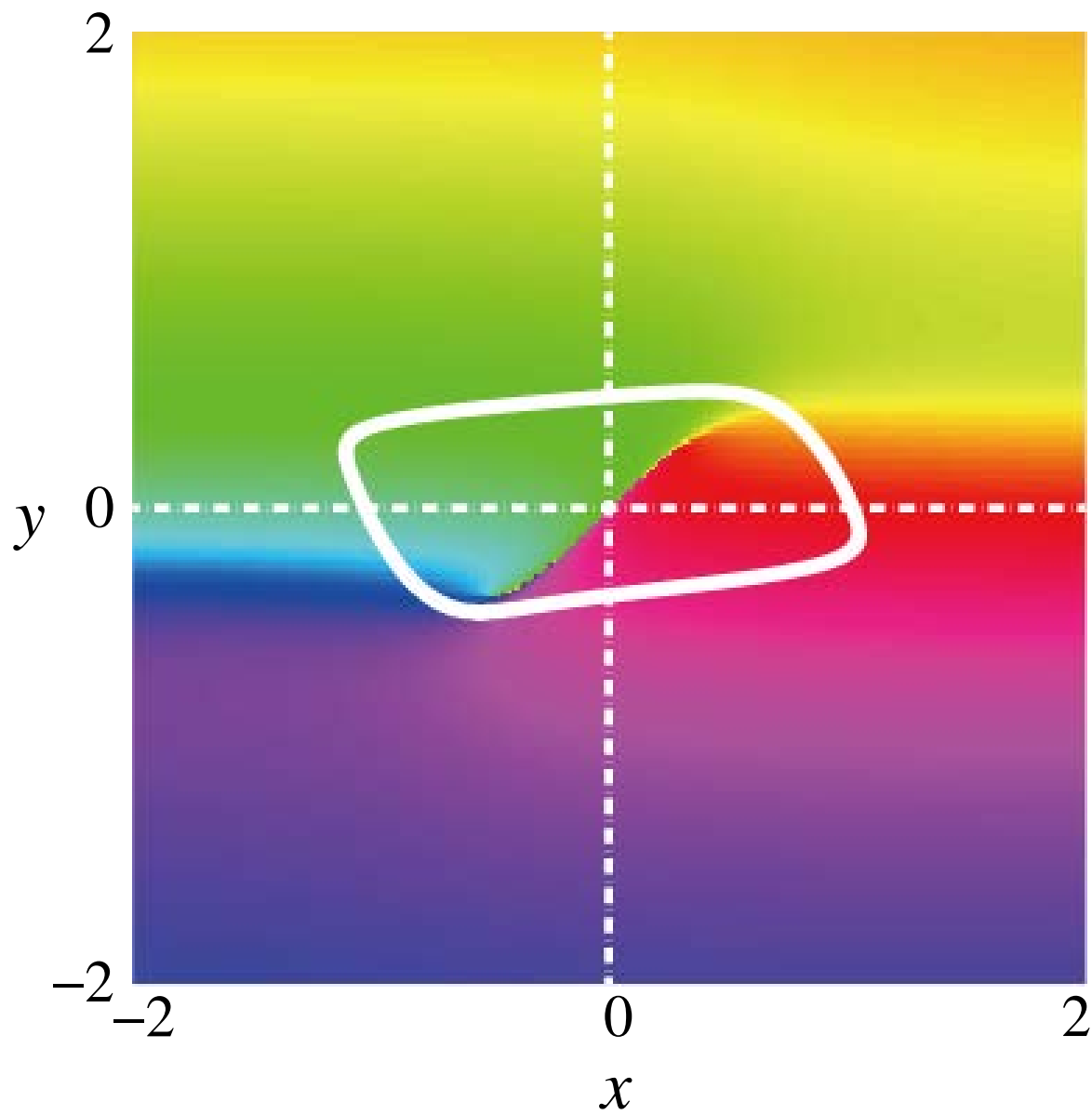


$y$



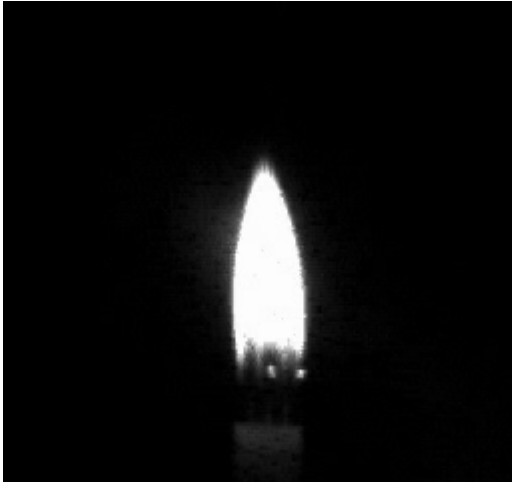
$x$

# 等位相面



# 実験室で見られる時空間秩序形成

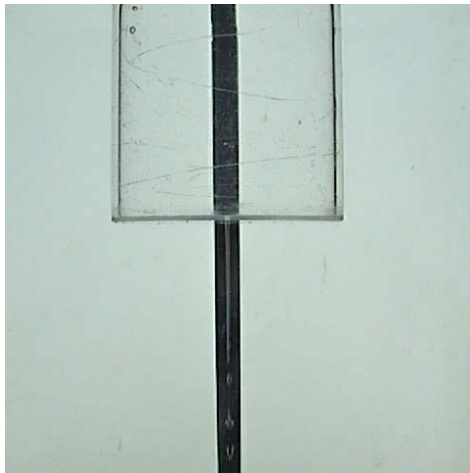
## さまざまなリズム現象



candle oscillator



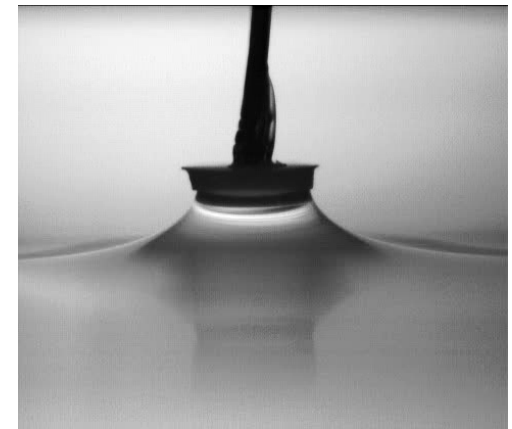
BR reaction



saline oscillator



Plastic-bottle oscillator



water-camphor system



# Belousov-Zhabotinsky (BZ)反応の実験

攪拌した系で

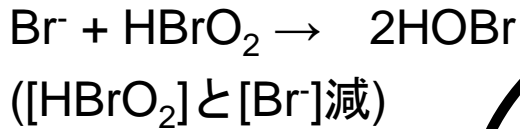


1 cm

空間勾配はなし

# BZ反応のメカニズム

Step I.  $[\text{Br}^-]$ 高の時

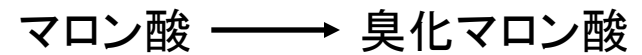


抑制因子( $\text{Br}^-$ )

Step III.

金属触媒の還元

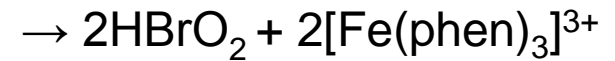
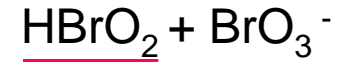
(臭化マロン酸とマロン酸による)



Step II.  $[\text{Br}^-]$ 低の時

金属触媒の酸化

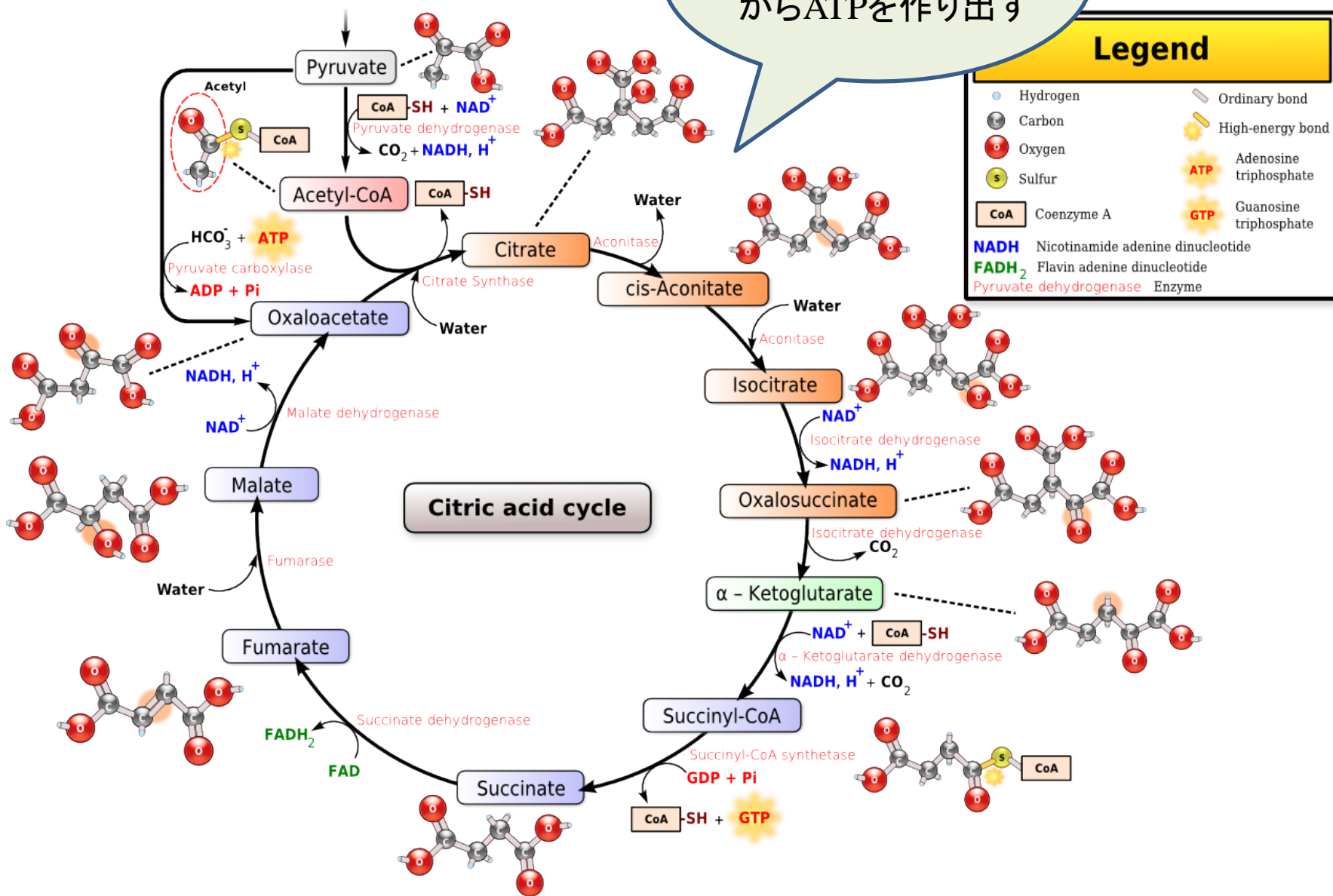
活性因子( $\text{HBrO}_2$ )を自己触媒的に生成



酸化反応 と 還元反応 が交互に起こる

# クエン酸回路

ブドウ糖  
(正確にはピルビン酸)  
からATPを作り出す



## 化学反応の素過程



FKN Model (R. J. Field, E. Körös, and R. M. Noyes, 1972).



3変数Oregonator (R. J. Field and R. M. Noyes, 1974).



2変数Oregonator (J. J. Tyson and P. C. Fife, 1980).

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = f(U, V)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = g(U, V)$$

$$f(U, V) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( U(1-U) - fV \frac{U-q}{U+q} \right)$$

$$g(U, V) = U - V$$

$U$  : [HBrO<sub>2</sub>]

$V$  : [Fe(phen)<sub>3</sub><sup>3+</sup>]



青色

## 2変数Oregonator

(J. J. Tyson and P. C. Fife, 1980).

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( U(1-U) - fV \frac{U-q}{U+q} \right)$$

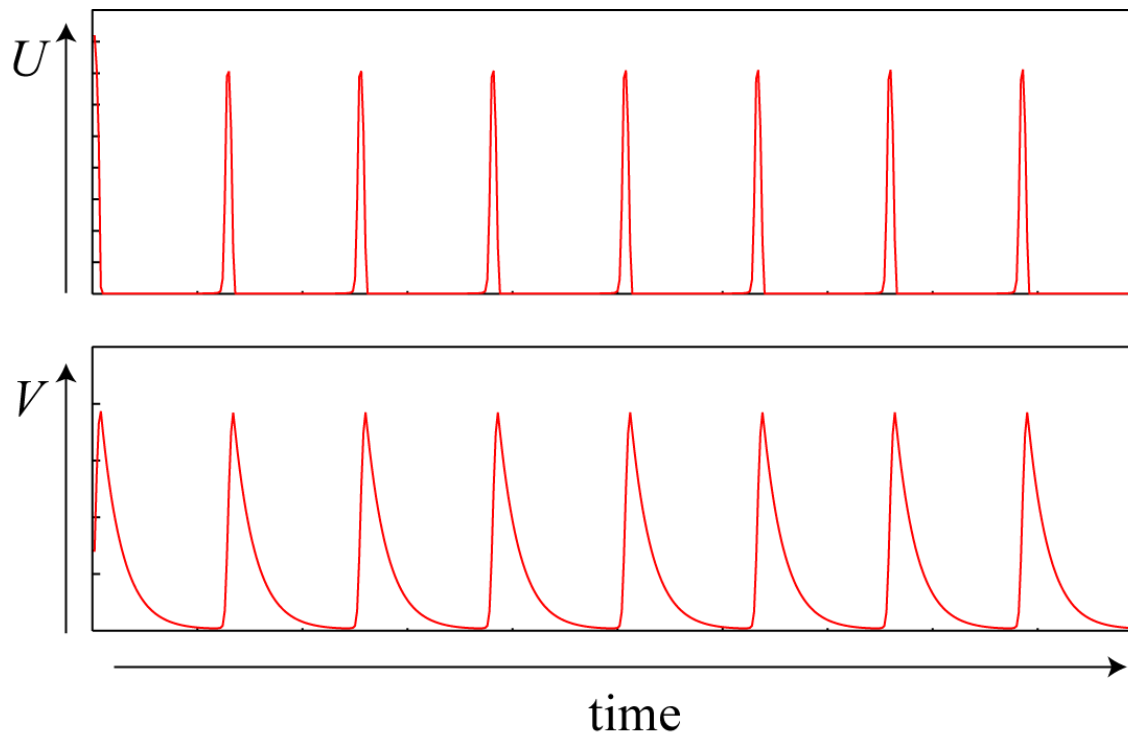
$U$  : [HBrO<sub>2</sub>]

$V$  : [Fe(phen)<sub>3</sub><sup>3+</sup>]

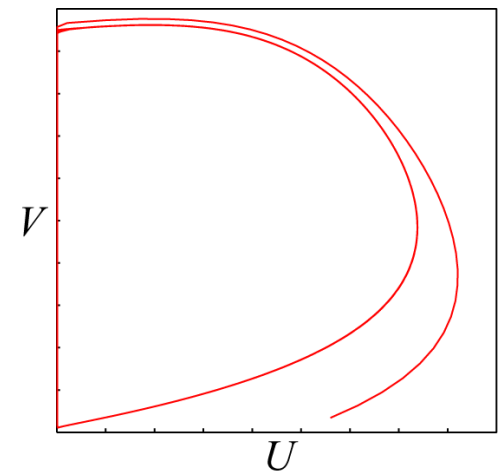
青色

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = U - V$$

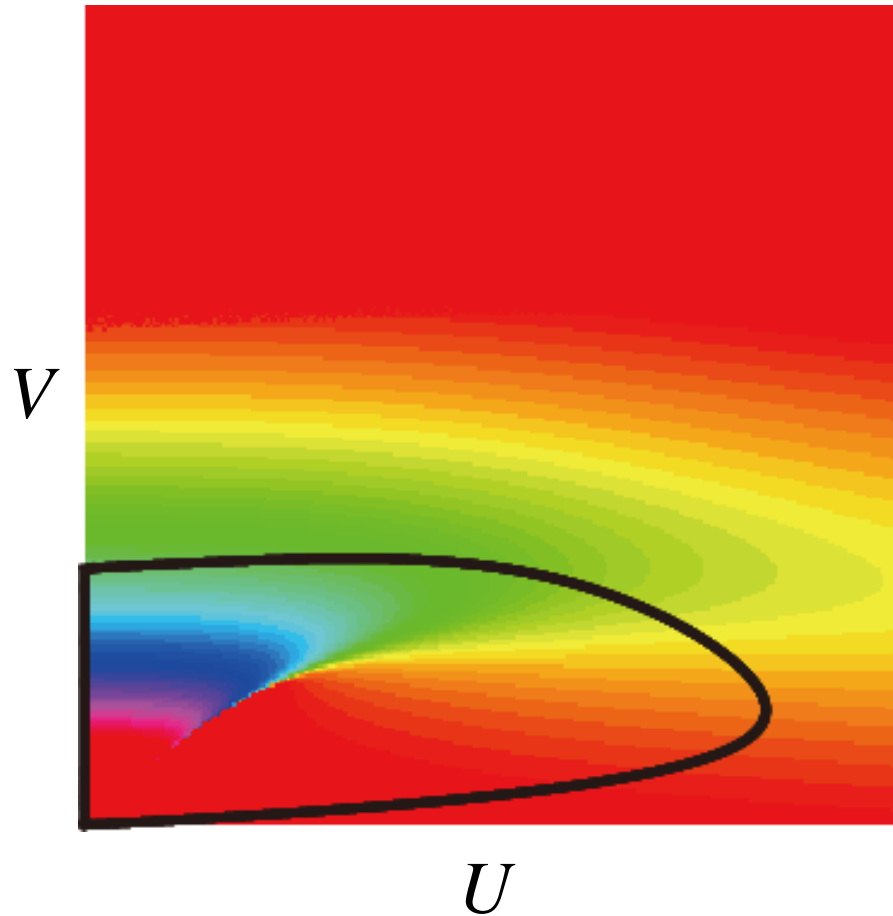
数値計算:



相平面で見ると

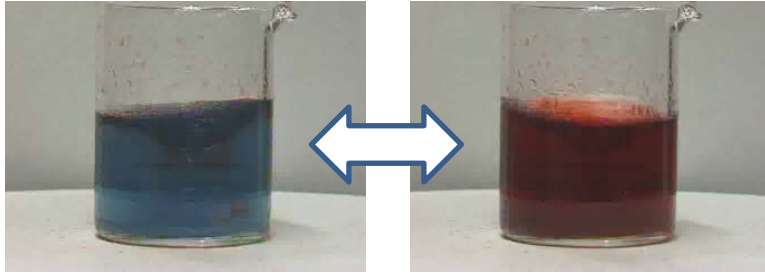


# Oregonatorの等位相面



どちらもリミットサイクル振動なので、「位相」で考えられる。

# 具体(現象)から抽象(理論)へ



BZ反応

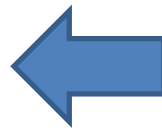
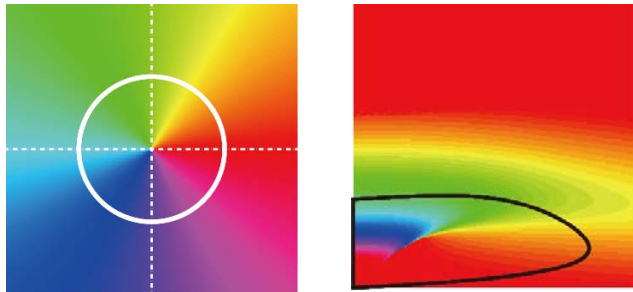
## 化学反応式 (物質に近いモデル)

- (R1)  $\text{Br}^- + \text{HOBr} + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Br}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (R2)  $\text{Br}^- + \text{HBrO}_2 + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HOBr}$
- (R3)  $\text{Br}^- + \text{BrO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{HOBr} + \text{HBrO}_2$
- (R4)  $2\text{HBrO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{HOBr} + \text{BrO}_3^- + \text{H}^+$
- (R5)  $\text{HBrO}_2 + \text{BrO}_3^- + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons 2\text{BrO}_2 \cdot + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (R6)  $\text{BrO}_2 \cdot + \text{Ce}^{3+} + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{HBrO}_2 + \text{Ce}^{4+}$
- (R7)  $\text{BrO}_2 \cdot + \text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{BrO}_3^- + \text{Ce}^{3+} + 2\text{H}^+$
- (R8)  $\text{Br}_2 + \text{CH}_2(\text{COOH})_2 \rightarrow \text{BrCH}(\text{COOH})_2 + \text{Br}^- + \text{H}^+$
- (R9)  $6\text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{CH}_2(\text{COOH})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 6\text{Ce}^{3+} + \text{HCOOH} + 3\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}^+$
- (R10)  $4\text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{BrCH}(\text{COOH})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{Ce}^{3+} + \text{HCOOH} + \text{Br}^- + 2\text{CO}_2 + 5\text{H}^+$



## Stuart-Landau方程式 (位相記述・分岐理論)

## Oregonator (断熱近似・無次元化)



$$\frac{dU}{dt} = f(U, V)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = g(U, V)$$

$$f(U, V) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( U(1-U) - fV \frac{U-q}{U+q} \right)$$

$$g(U, V) = U - V$$

$U$ :  $[\text{HBrO}_2]$

$V$ :  $[\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3^{3+}]$

青色

2014.1.13  
物性物理学C

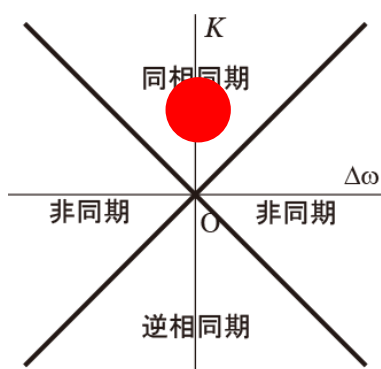
# 非線形振動子の結合系



# 非線形振動子の結合系

## 2振動子の結合系

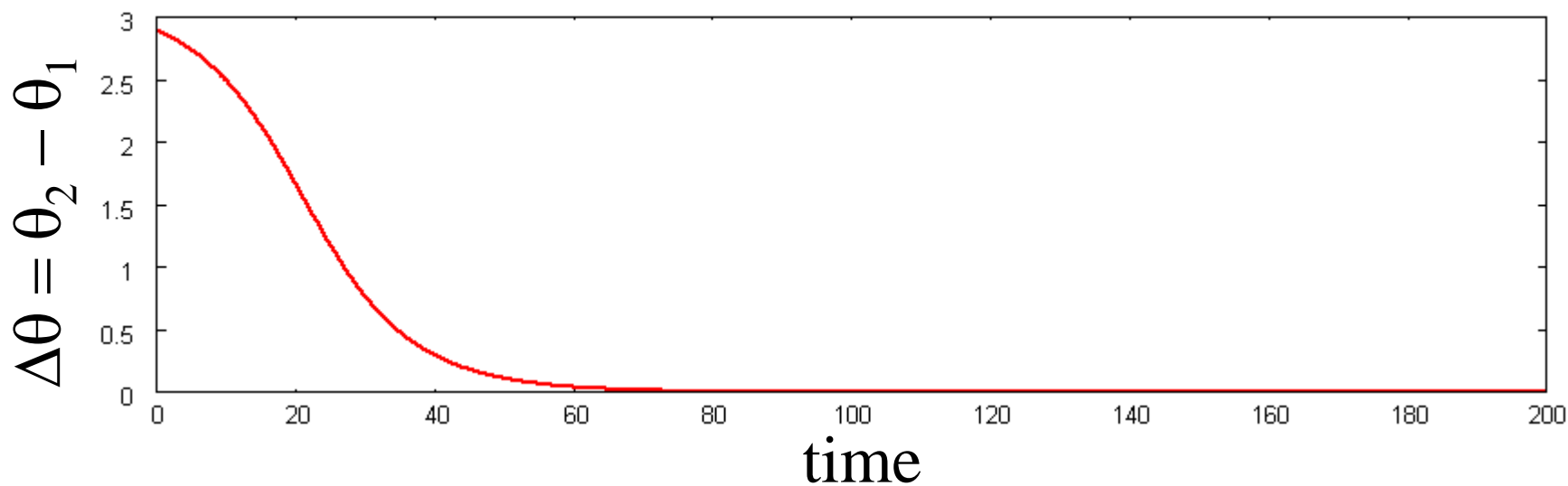
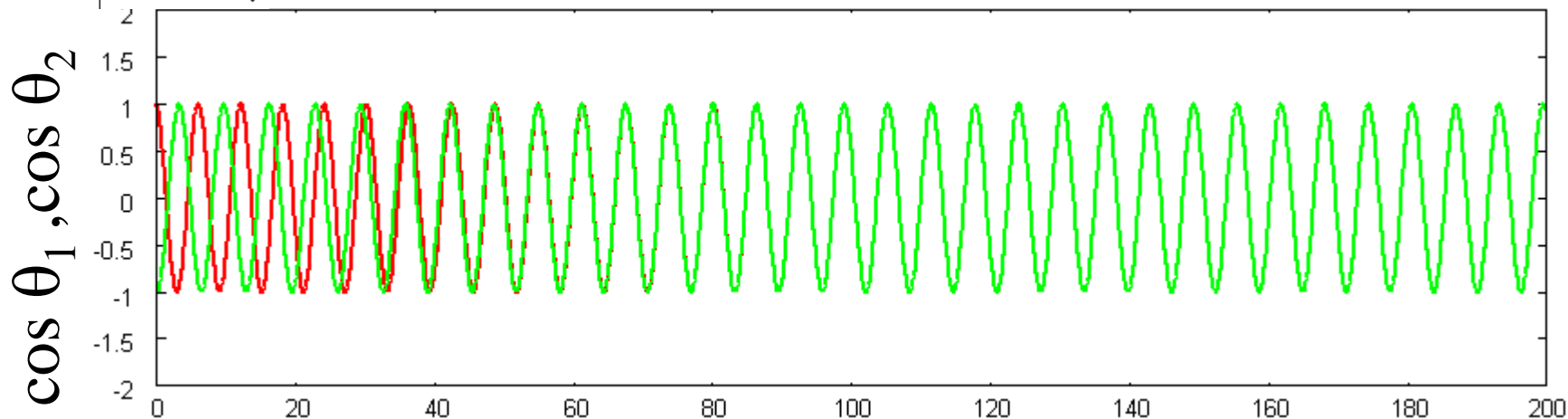
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \omega_1 + K \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \omega_2 + K \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{array} \right.$$

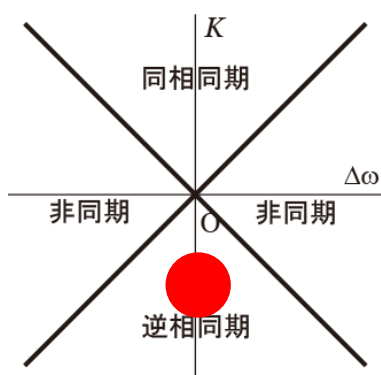


$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \omega_1 + K \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \omega_2 + K \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1$$

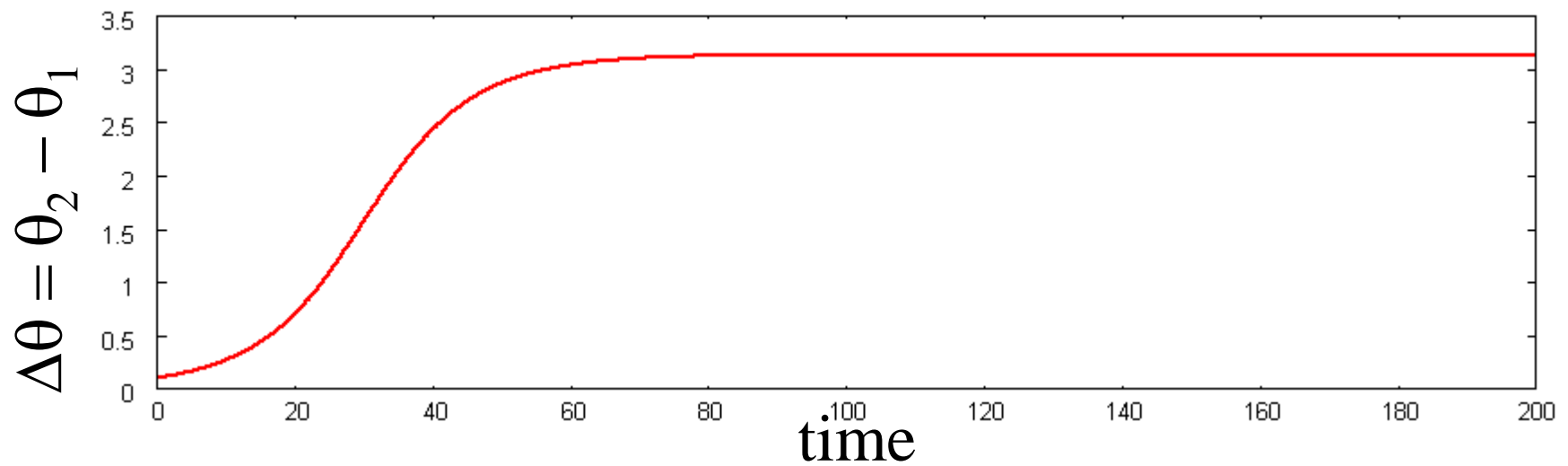
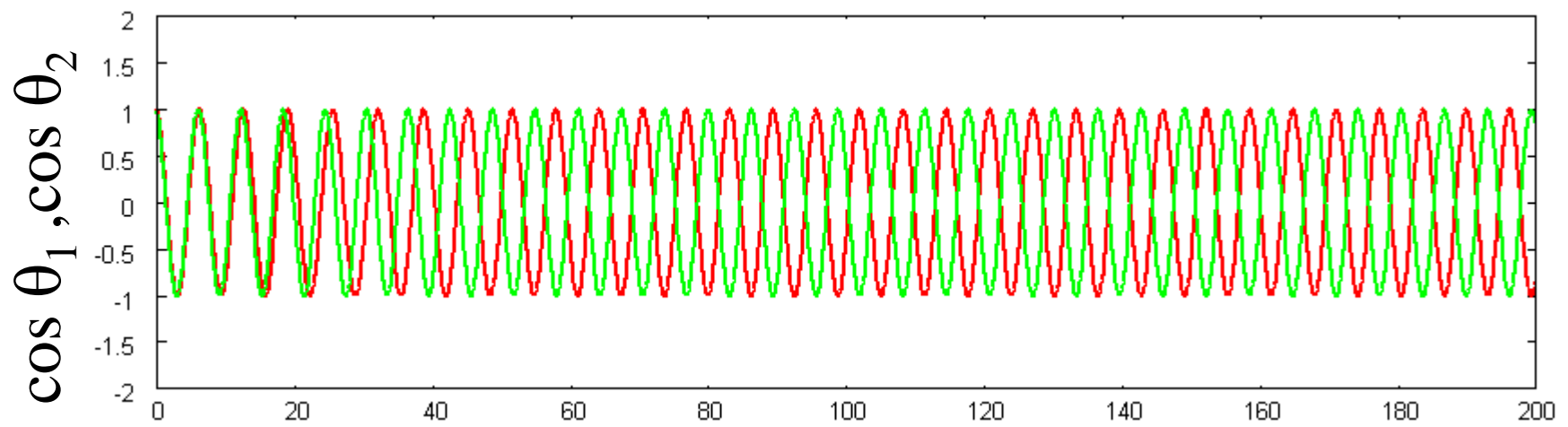
$$K = 0.05$$

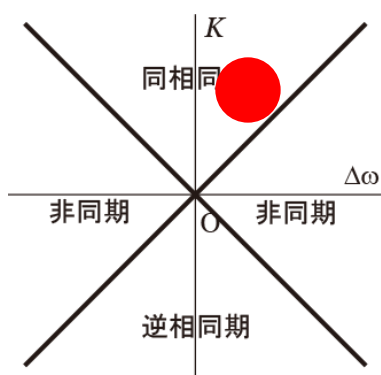




$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \omega_1 + K \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \omega_2 + K \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= \omega_2 = 1 \\ K &= -0.05 \end{aligned}$$

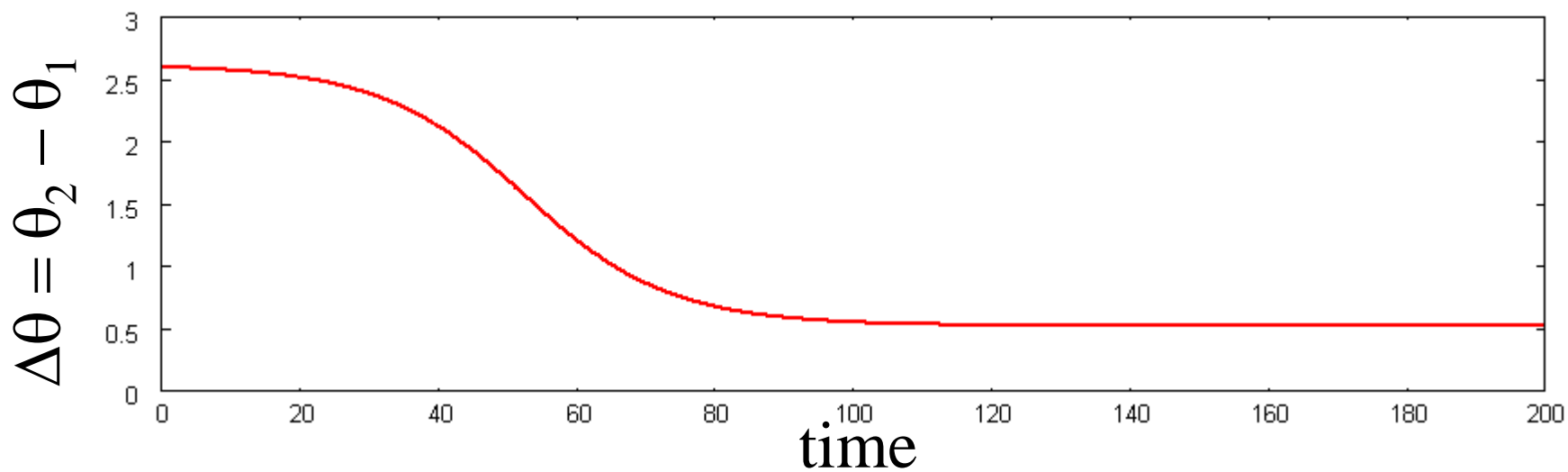
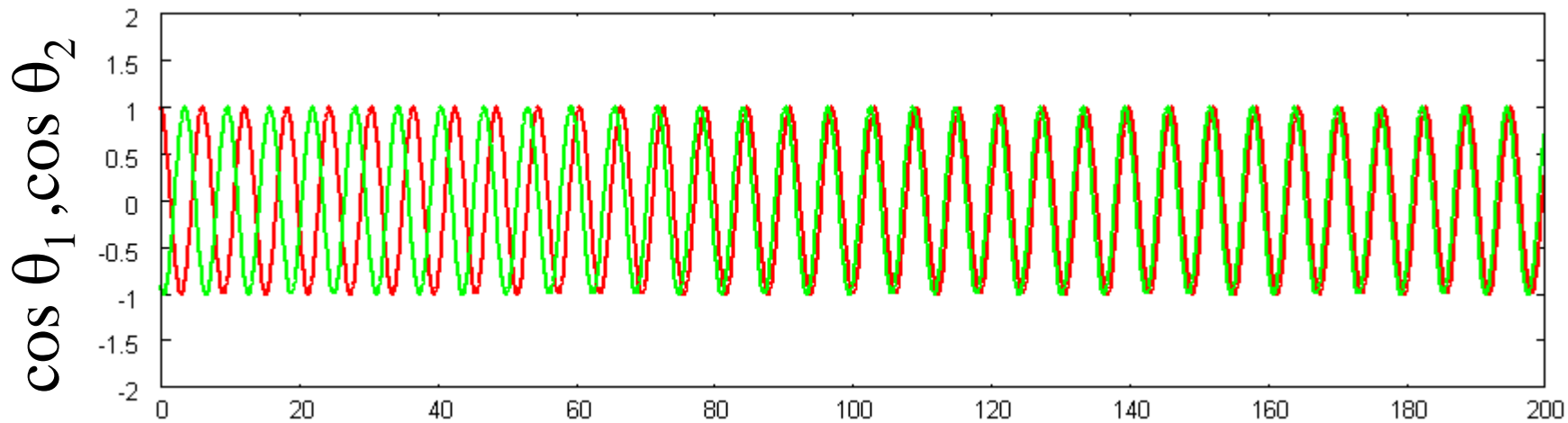


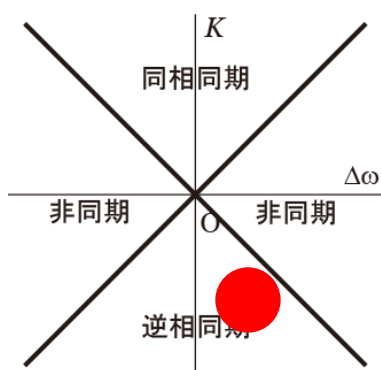


$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \omega_1 + K \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \omega_2 + K \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_1 = 1, \quad \omega_2 = 1.05$$

$$K = 0.05$$

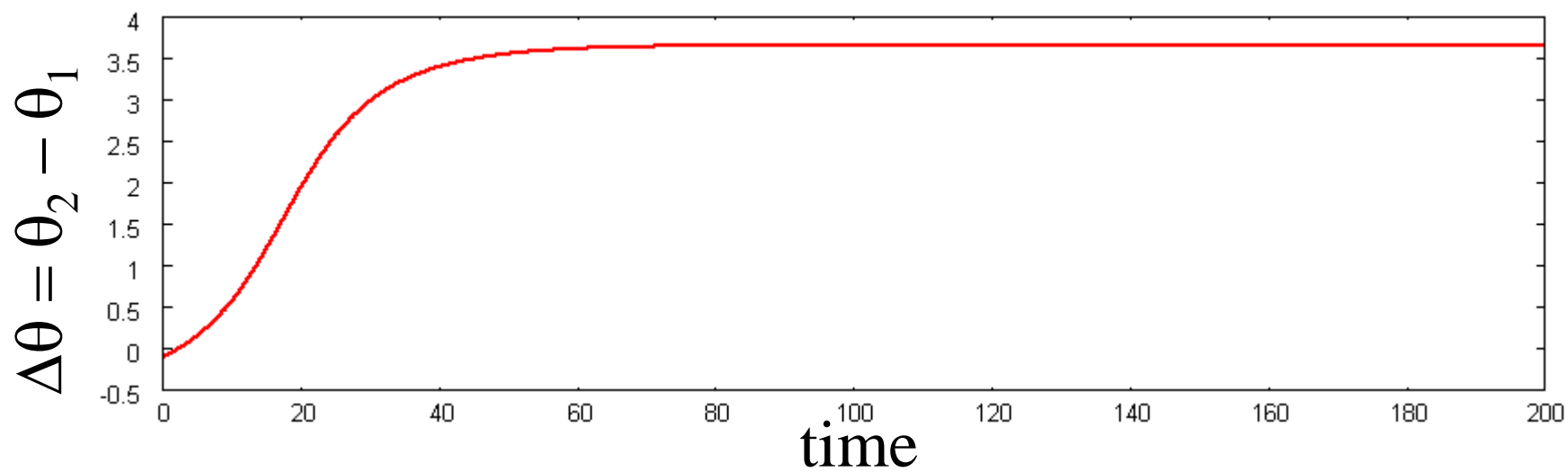
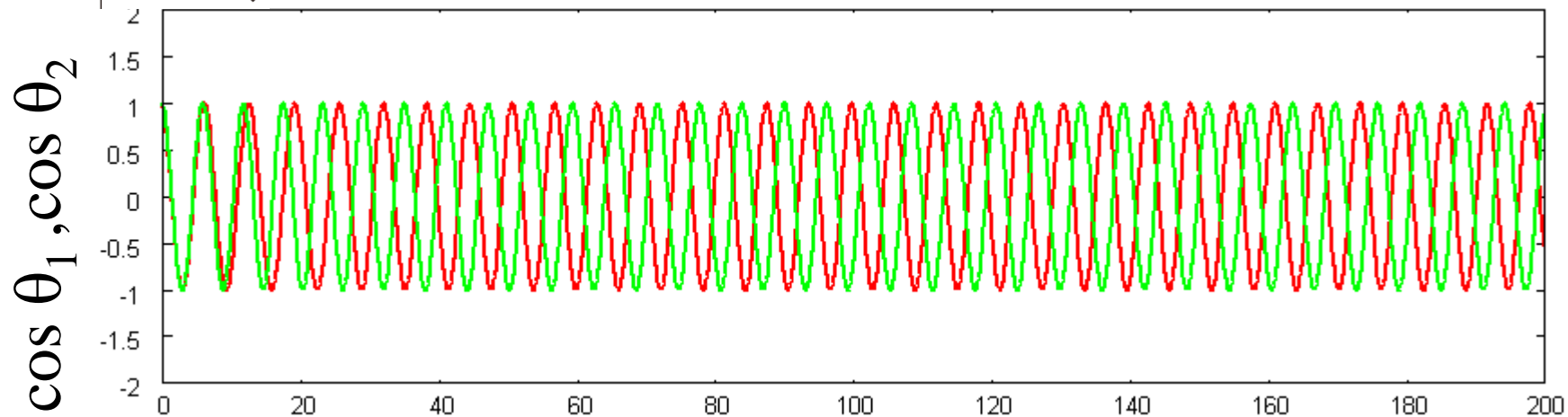


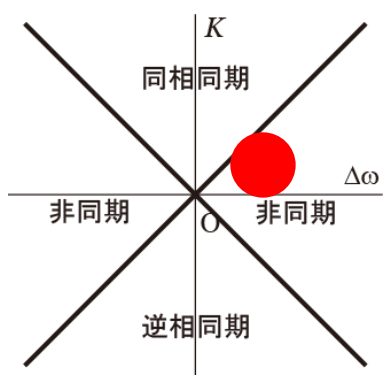


$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \omega_1 + K \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \omega_2 + K \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 1.05$$

$$K = -0.05$$

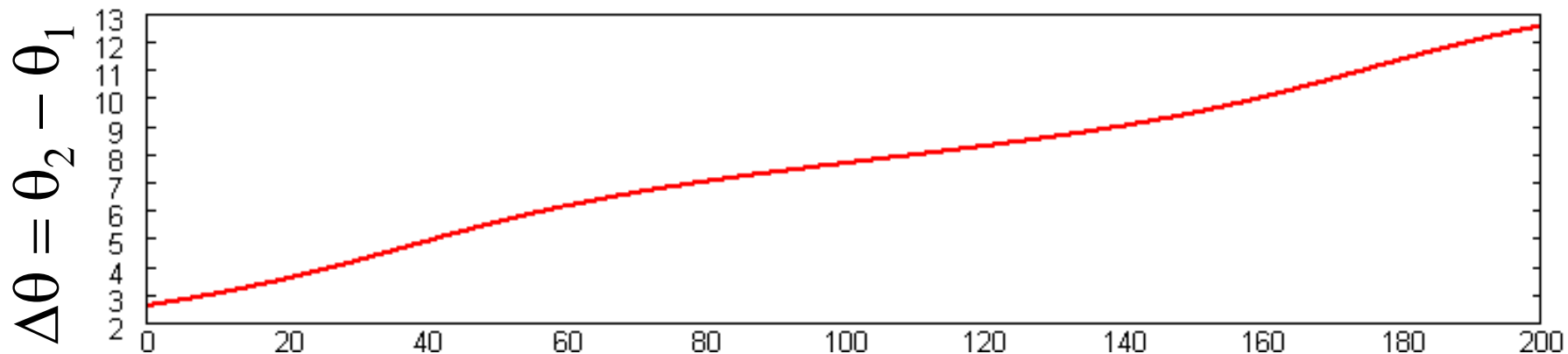
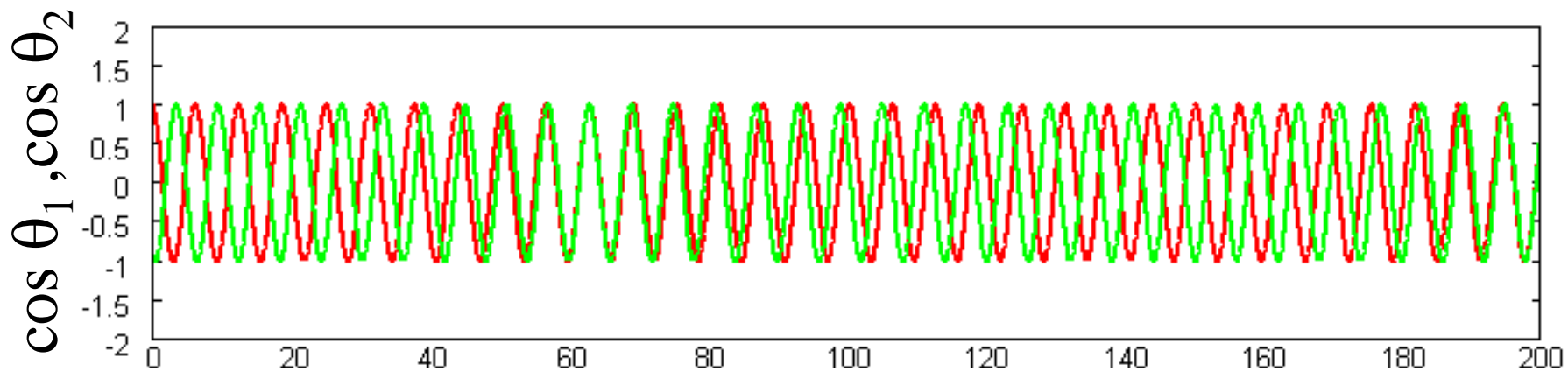




$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \omega_1 + K \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \omega_2 + K \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 1.05$$

$$K = 0.01$$



time

2015.1.13  
物性物理学C

# 反応拡散系とパターン形成

# Turingパターン(静止パターン)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -u^3 + u - 4v + D_u \nabla^2 u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = u - 3v - a + D_v \nabla^2 v$$

$a = 0$ では  $u = v = 0$  が固定点

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta u \\ \Delta v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta u \\ \Delta v \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{tr } A = -2$ 、 $\text{det } A = 1$  より安定



$$u = 0 + \int dk \Delta u(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$v = 0 + \int dk \Delta v(k) e^{ikx} \quad \text{と} \text{お} \text{い} \text{て}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta u \\ \Delta v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - D_u k^2 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 - D_u k^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta u \\ \Delta v \end{pmatrix}$$

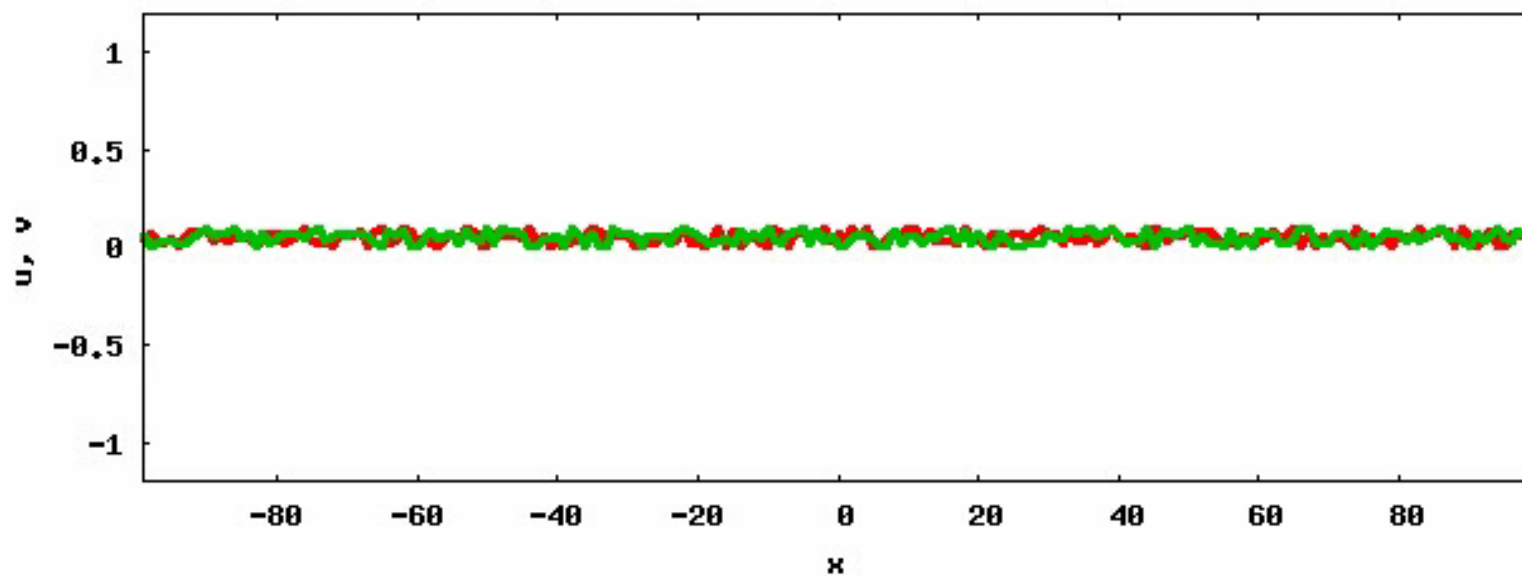
不安定化する条件は

$$D_v > 9D_u$$

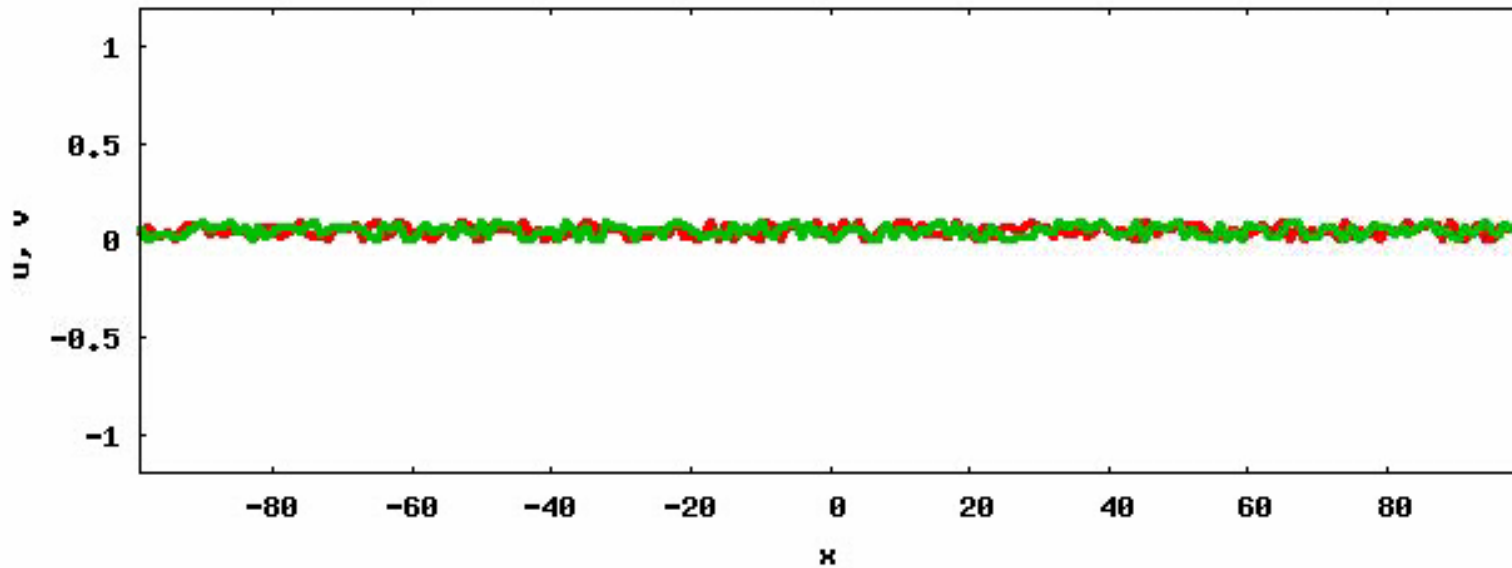
はじめに不安定化する波数は  $k = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2D_u} - \frac{3}{2D_v}}$

# 1次元では

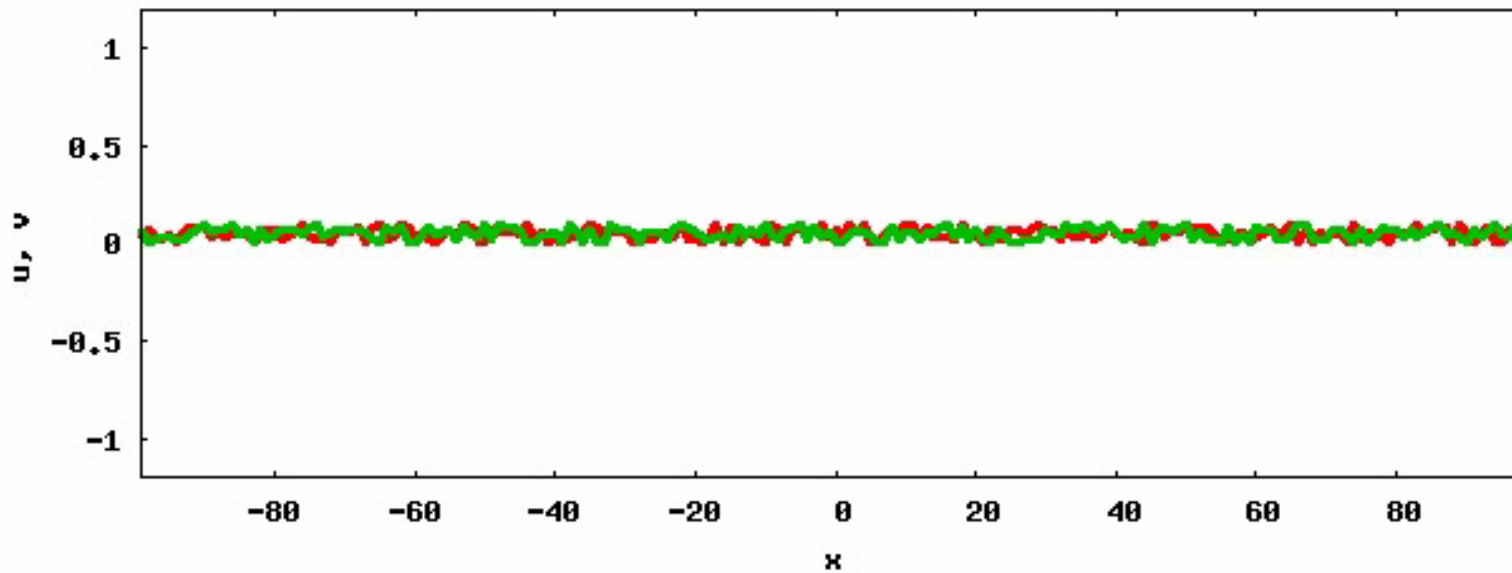
$$a = 0, \quad D_u = 1, \quad D_v = 5$$



$$a = 0, \quad D_u = 1, \quad D_v = 20$$



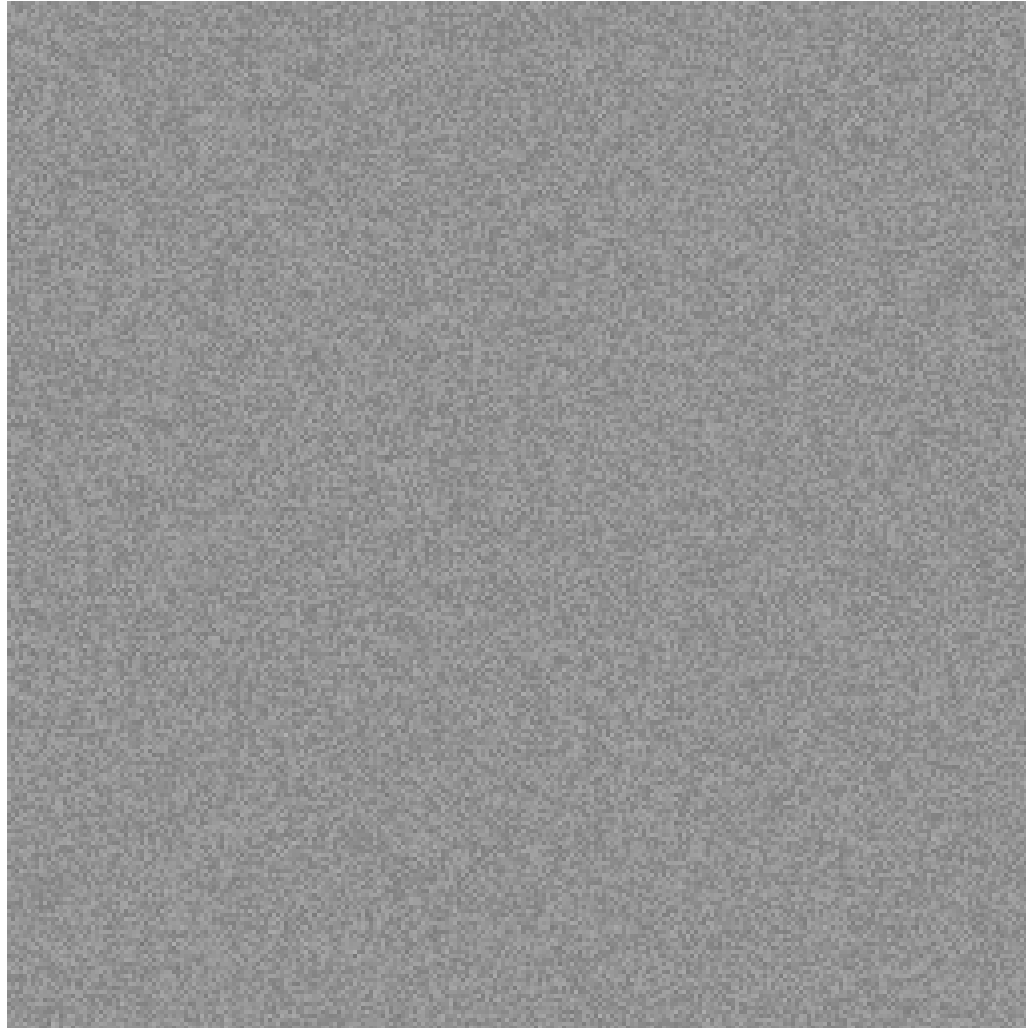
$$a = 0, \quad D_u = 2, \quad D_v = 20$$



2次元では

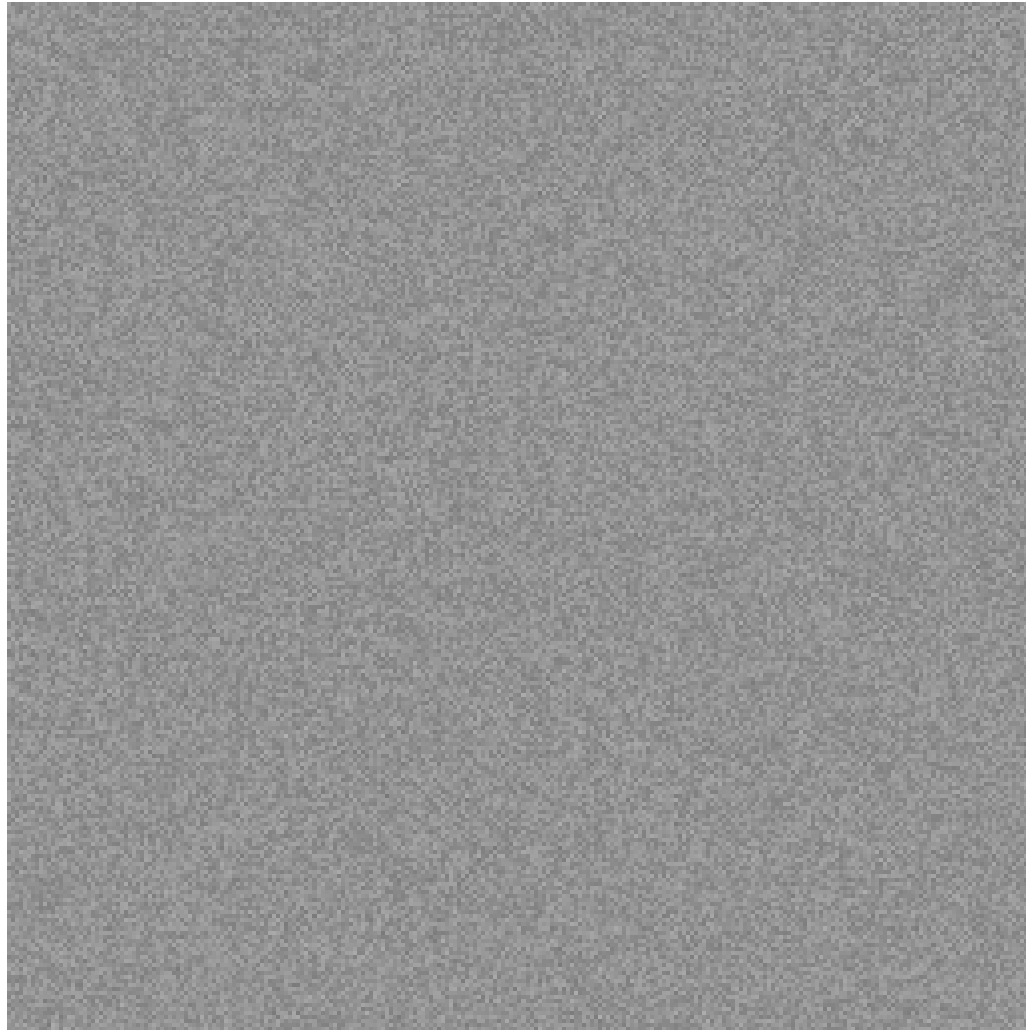
$$a = 0$$

$$D_u = 1, D_v = 5$$



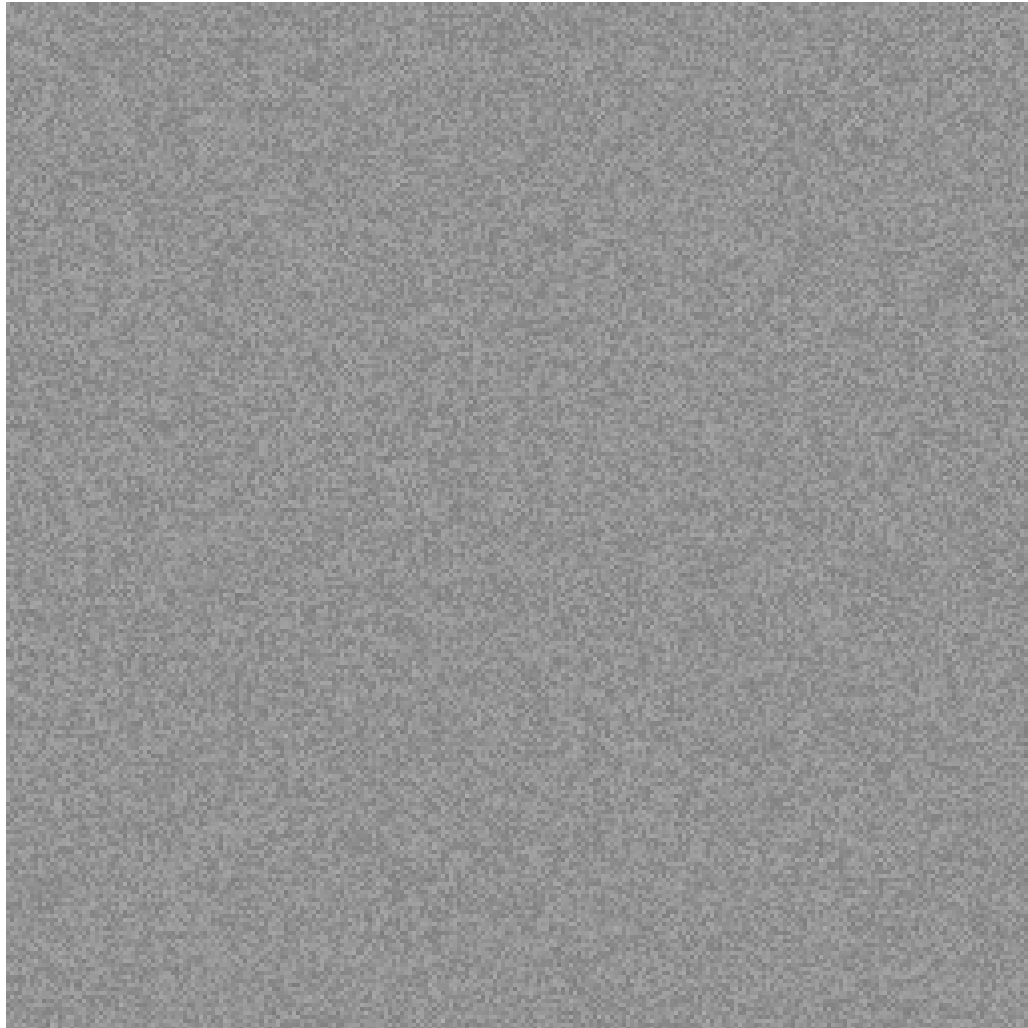
$$a = 0$$

$$D_u = 1, D_v = 20$$



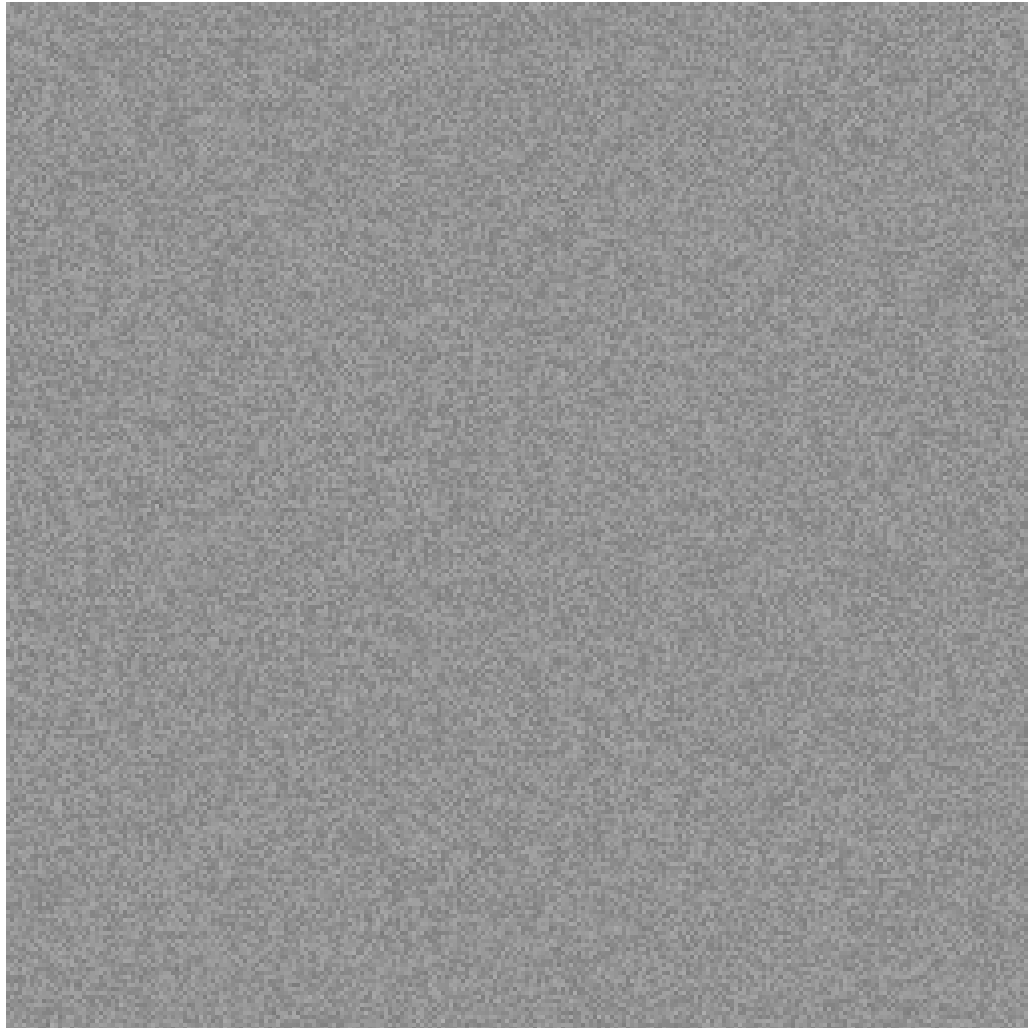
$$a = 0$$

$$D_u = 2, D_v = 20$$



$$a = 0.05$$

$$D_u = 1, D_v = 20$$



# Belousov-Zhabotinsky反応

a) Target Pattern



( 4倍速 )

3 mm

b) Spiral Pattern



( 4倍速 )

3 mm



$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( U(1-U) - fV \frac{U-q}{U+q} \right) + D_U \nabla^2 U$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = U - V + D_V \nabla^2 V$$

Target Pattern



Spiral Pattern



(Keener-Tyson version Oregonatorを使用)