

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of concentric ripples on a body of water. The ripples are centered in the lower-left quadrant and spread outwards towards the top and right edges. The lighting creates bright highlights on the crests of the ripples and deep shadows in the troughs, giving a three-dimensional effect. The overall color palette is a range of blues and greys, from light, almost white highlights to dark, deep blues in the shadows and the background.

Patterns in Nature 3

Regularity and Chaos

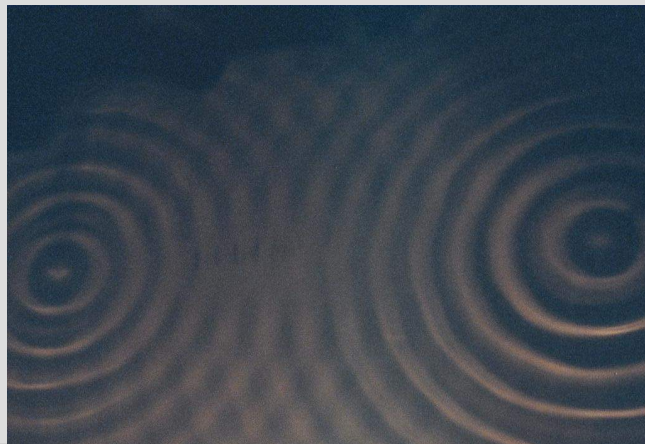
Stephan Matthiesen

Review

Two types of waves

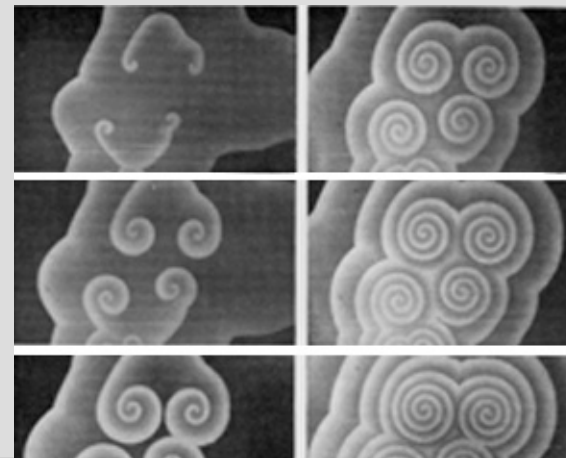
„Normal“ waves

- Mechanism:
restoring force
- Circular shapes
- Interaction
 - Superposition
 - Diffraction



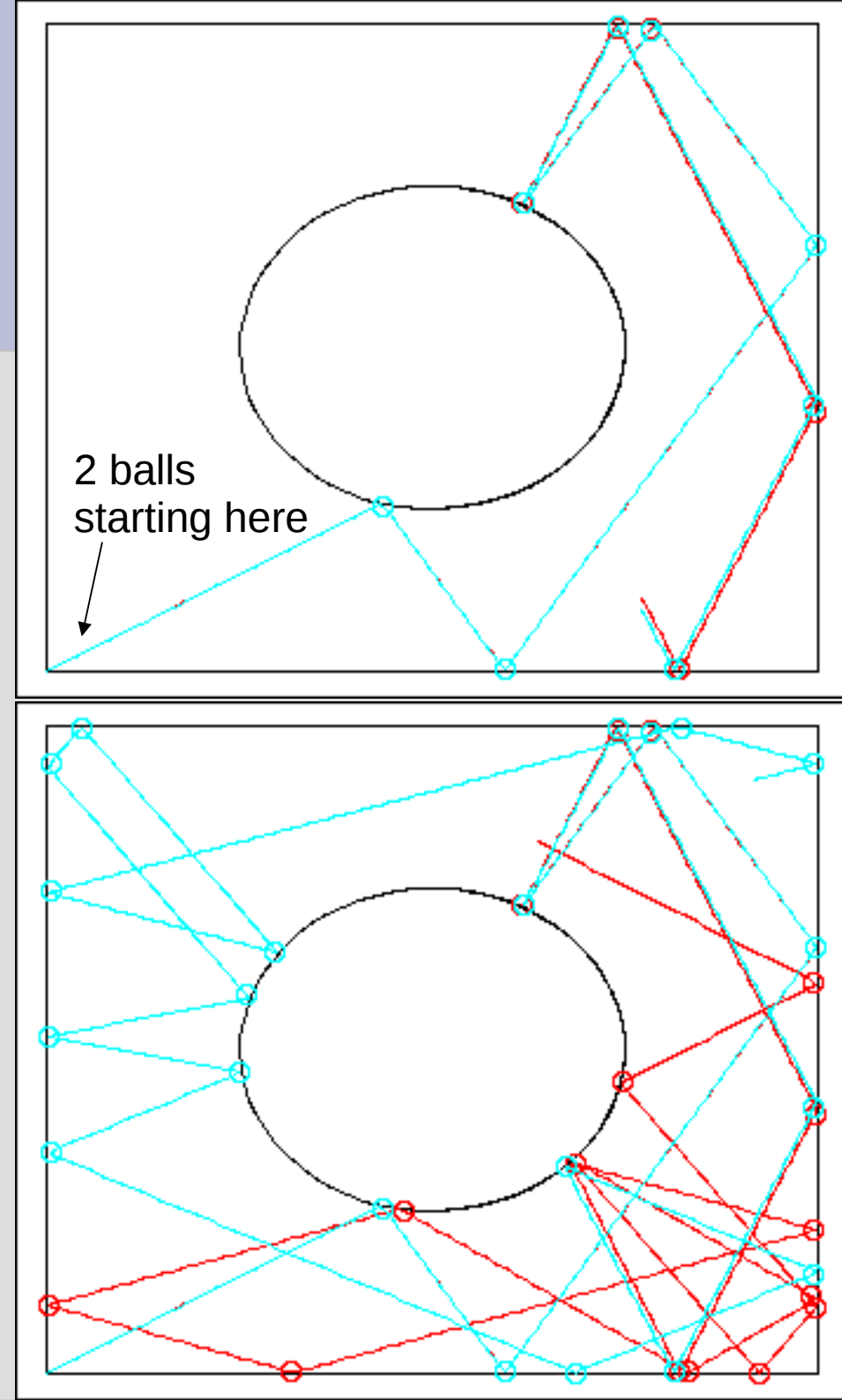
Excitation waves

- Mechanism:
excitation/latency
- Spiral shapes
- Interaction
 - Extinction



The Sinai Billiard

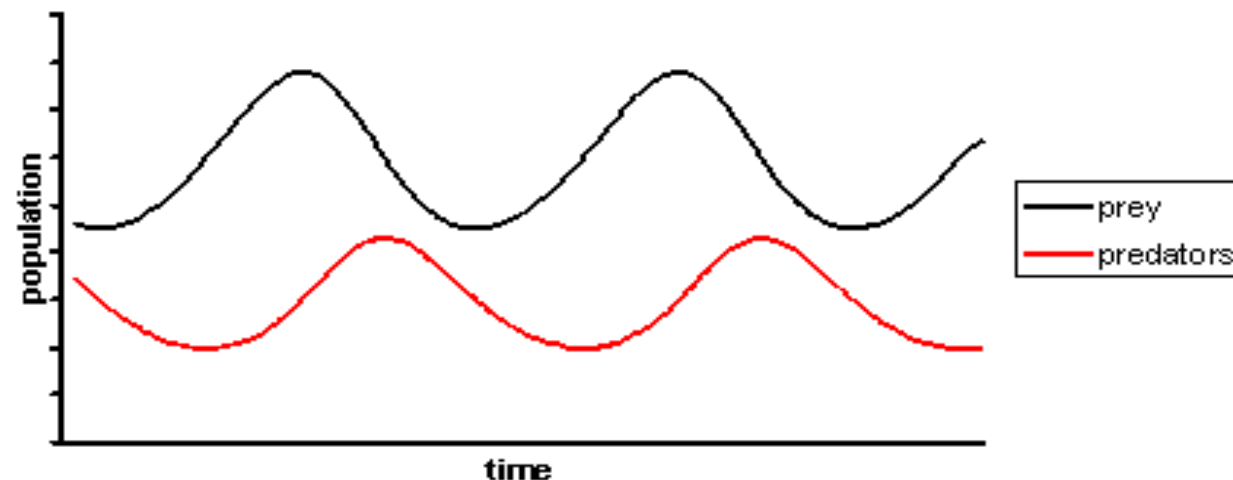
- Start two (or more) billiard balls with almost exactly the same initial conditions
- with only straight walls, their trajectories would remain close together
- the curved wall amplifies small differences (in a “nonlinear” way), the trajectories diverge fast
- **unpredictability:** even small (unavoidable) uncertainties lead to large differences in the final state



Rabbits and foxes: The Lotka-Volterra model

Rabbits and foxes on an isolated island:

- Rabbits and grass lead to more rabbits
- Rabbits and foxes lead to more foxes (and fewer rabbits)
- Foxes lead to some dead foxes



The logistic map

Developed by (Lord) Robert May (1976)

A simple population model of one species:
(eg. rabbits on a small island)

- when population is low:
population increases proportional to current population
- when population is large:
starvation, population decreases

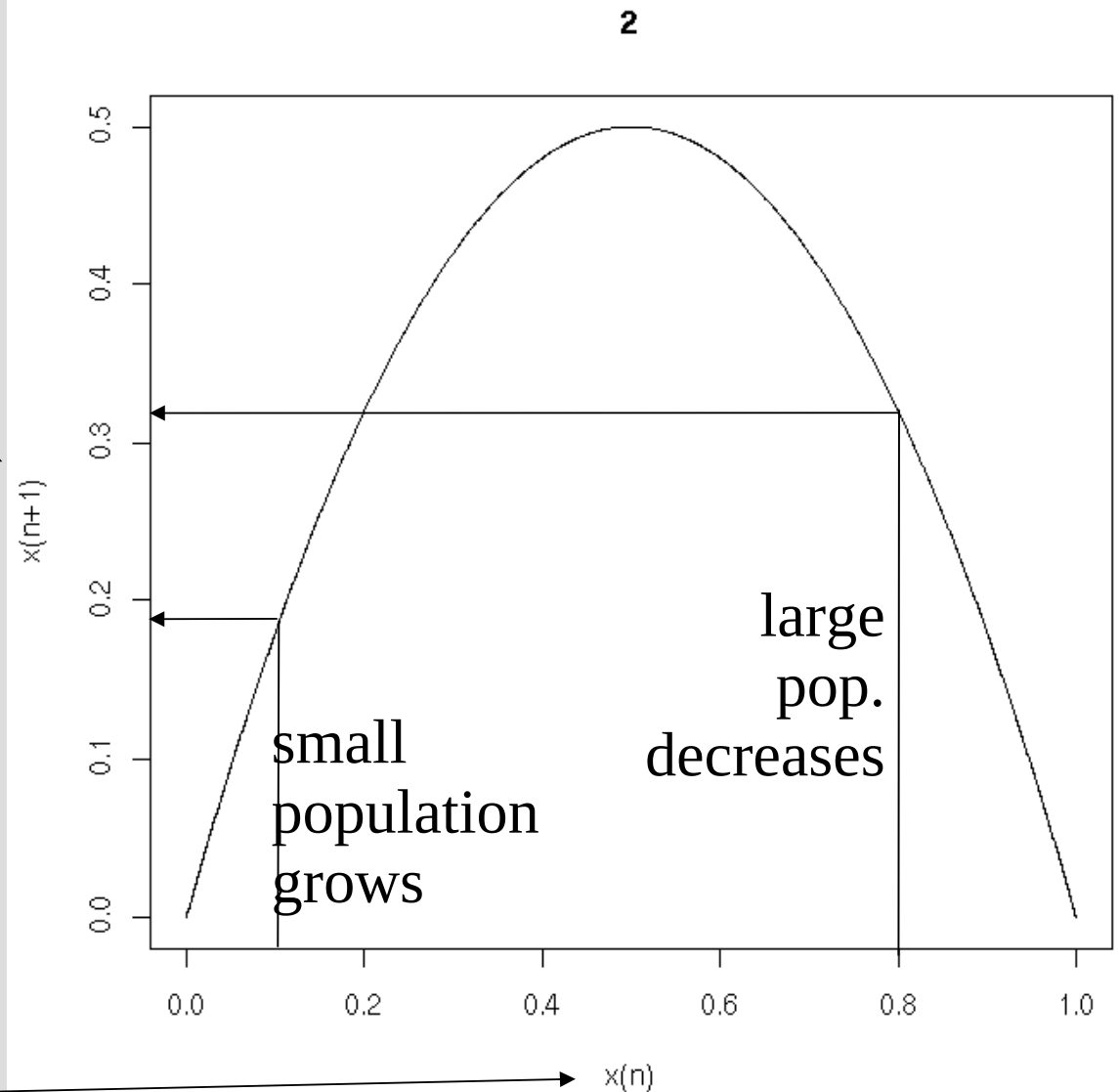
The logistic map

population in the next timestep

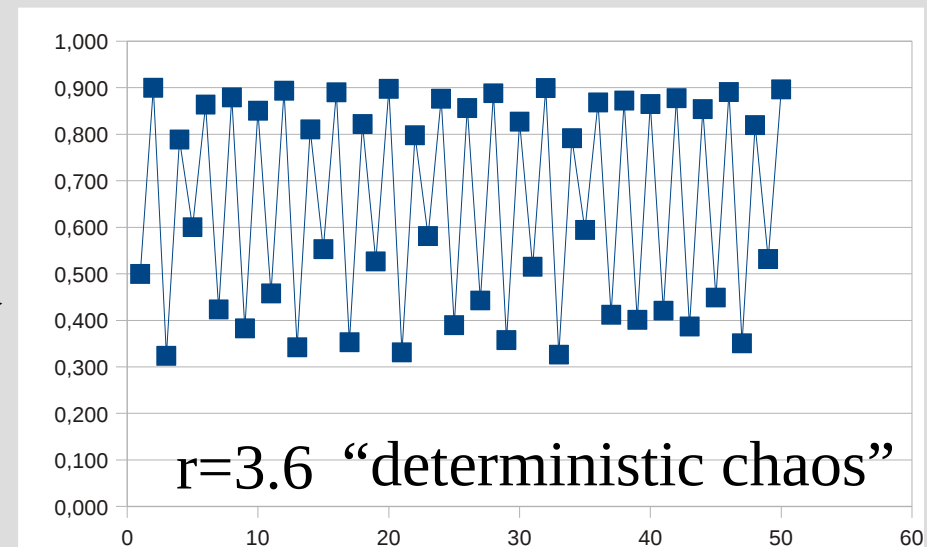
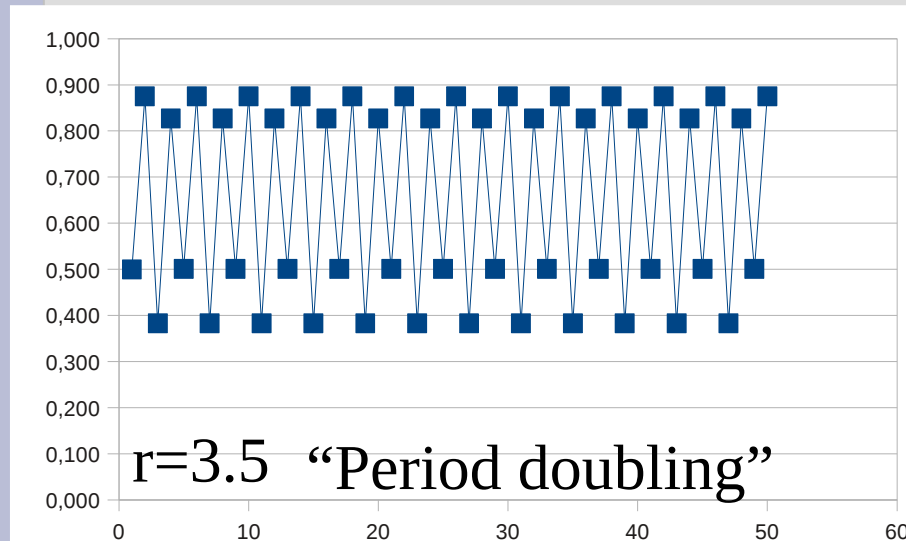
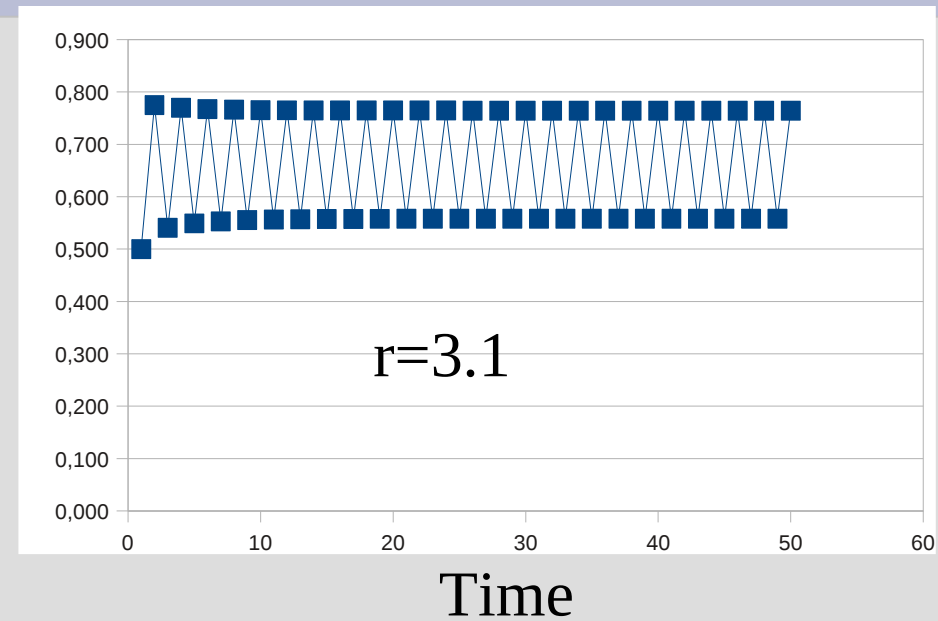
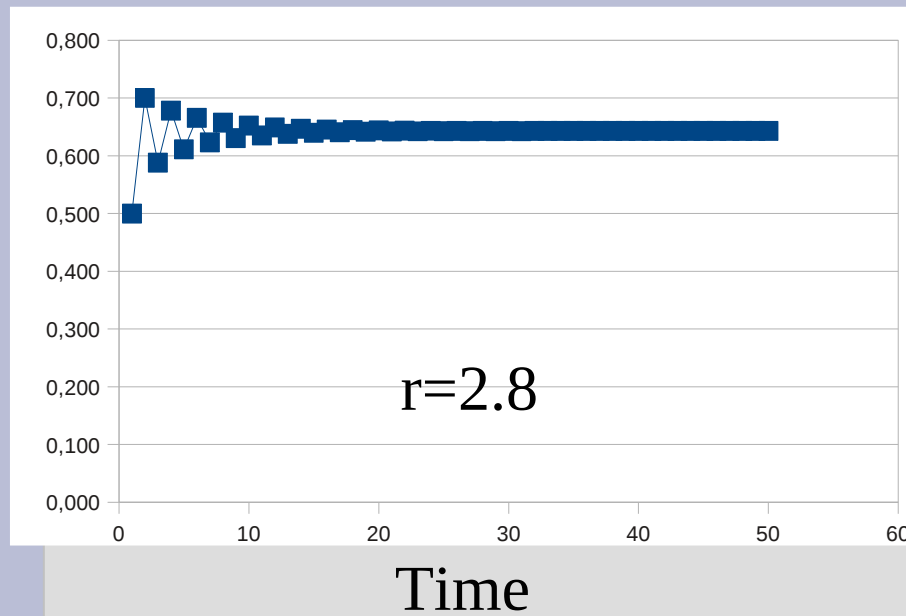
reproduction
parameter

$$x_{n+1} = r x_n (1 - x_n)$$

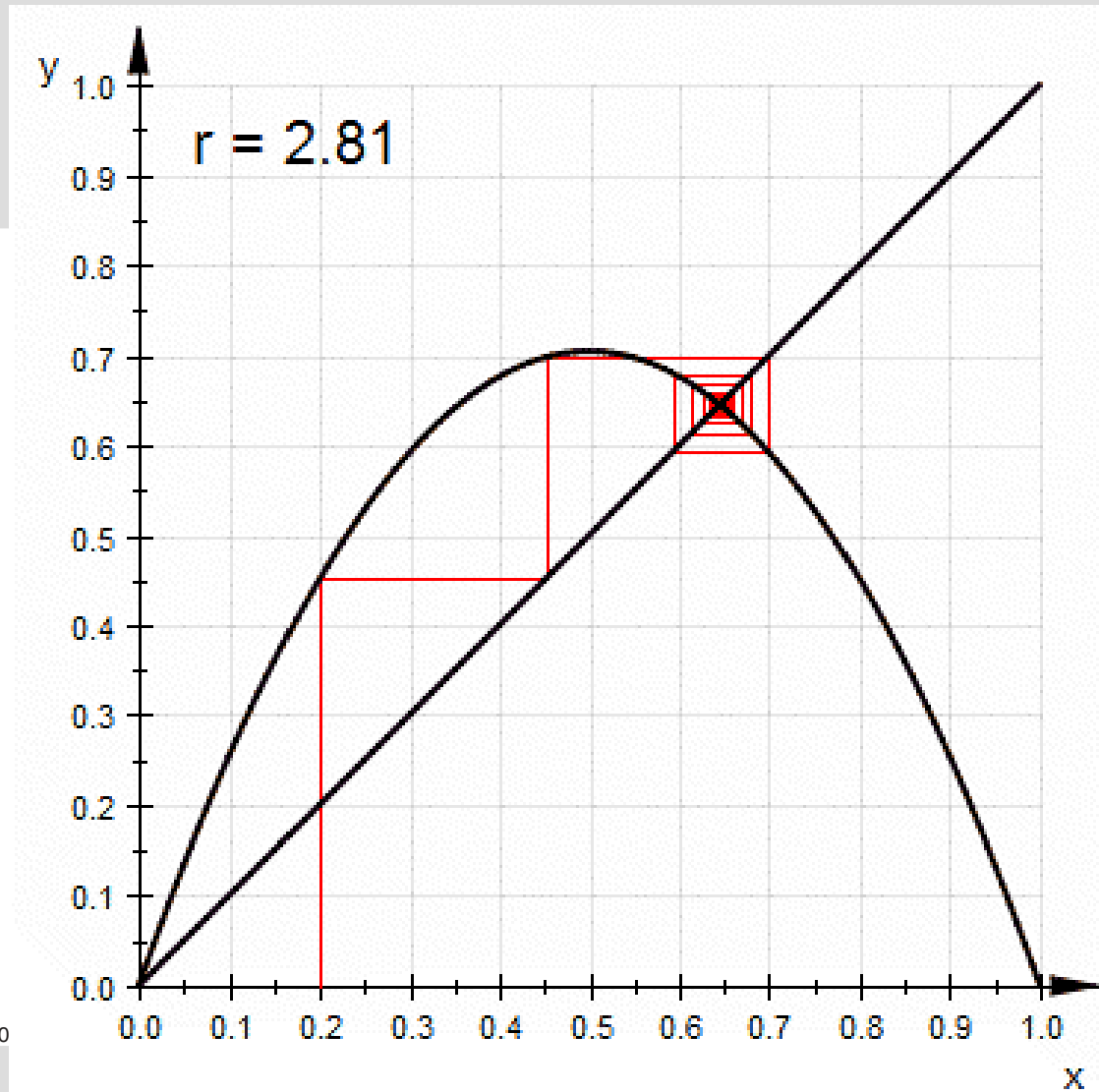
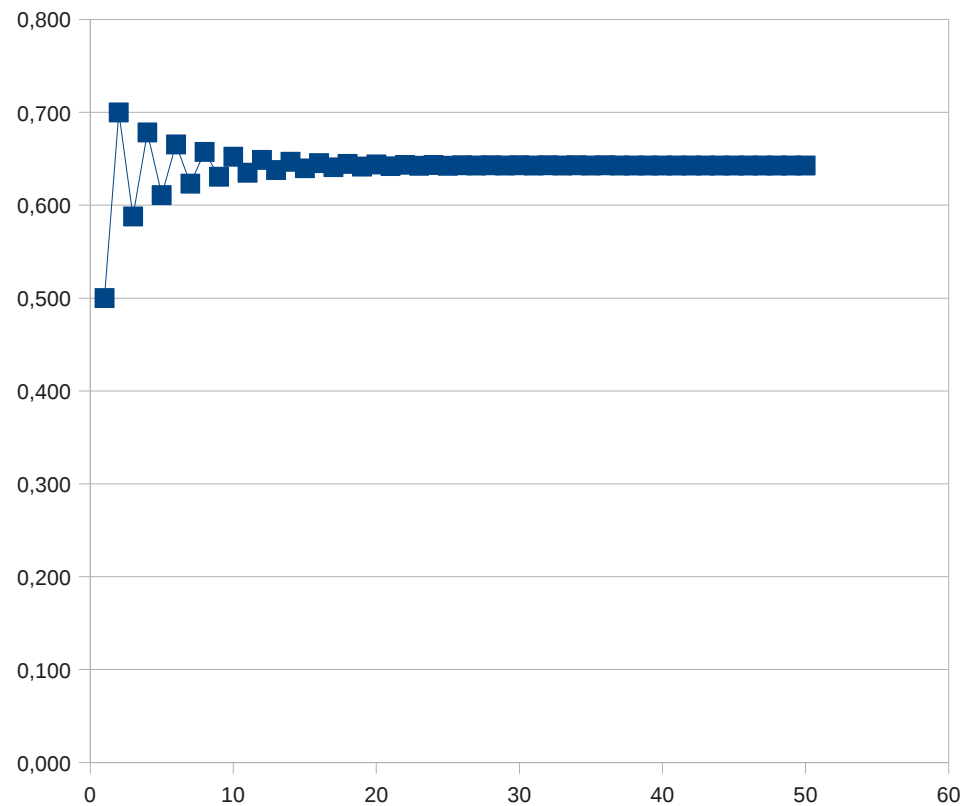
current population



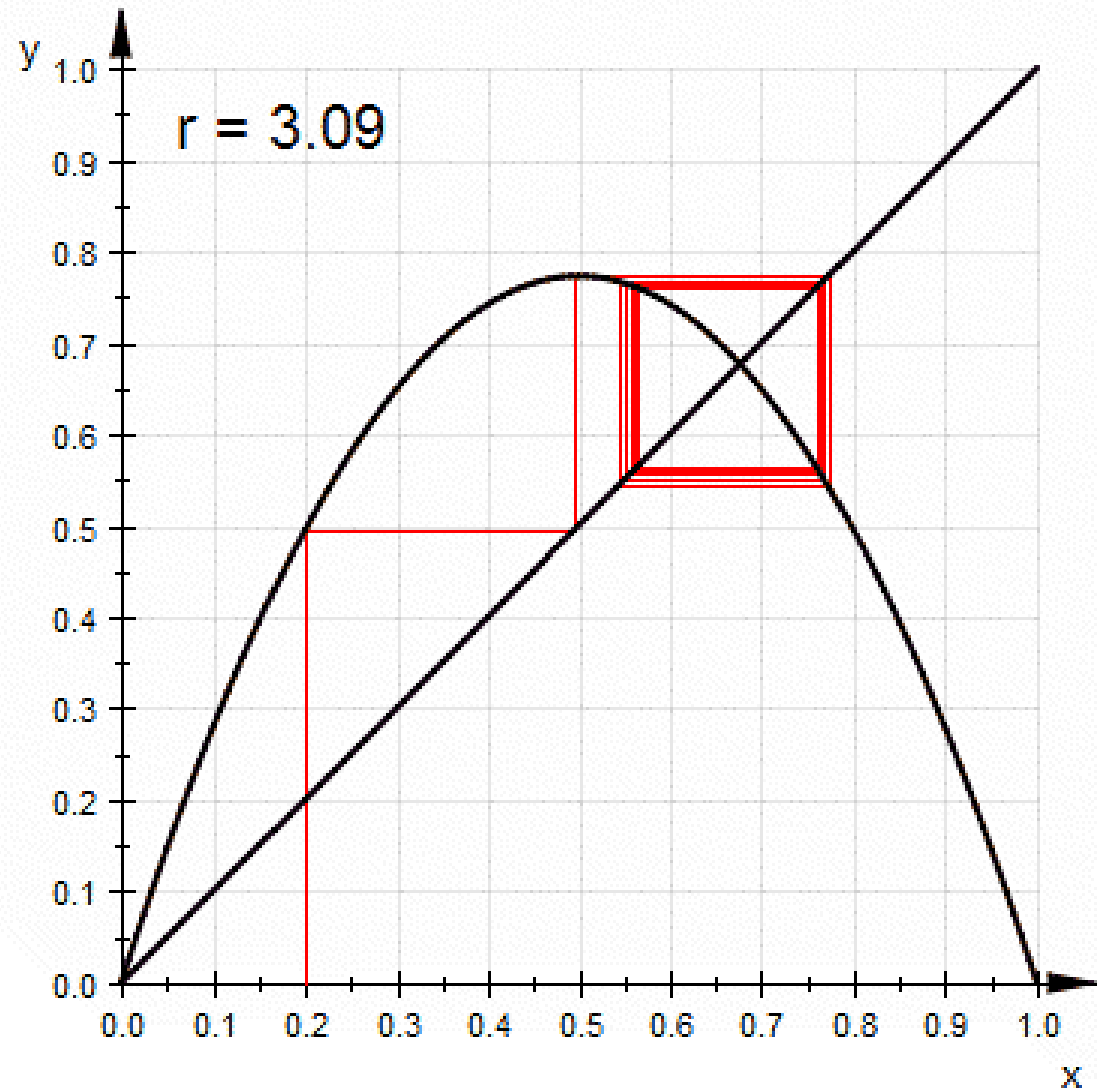
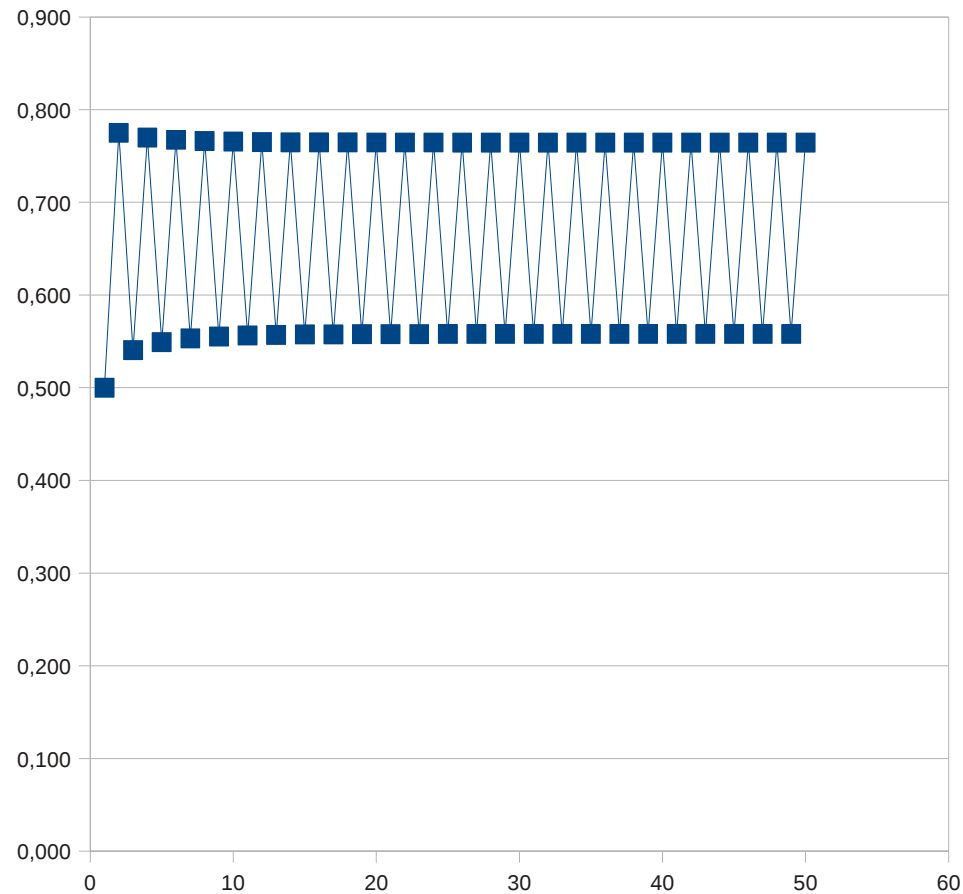
The logistic map (modelled with a spreadsheet)



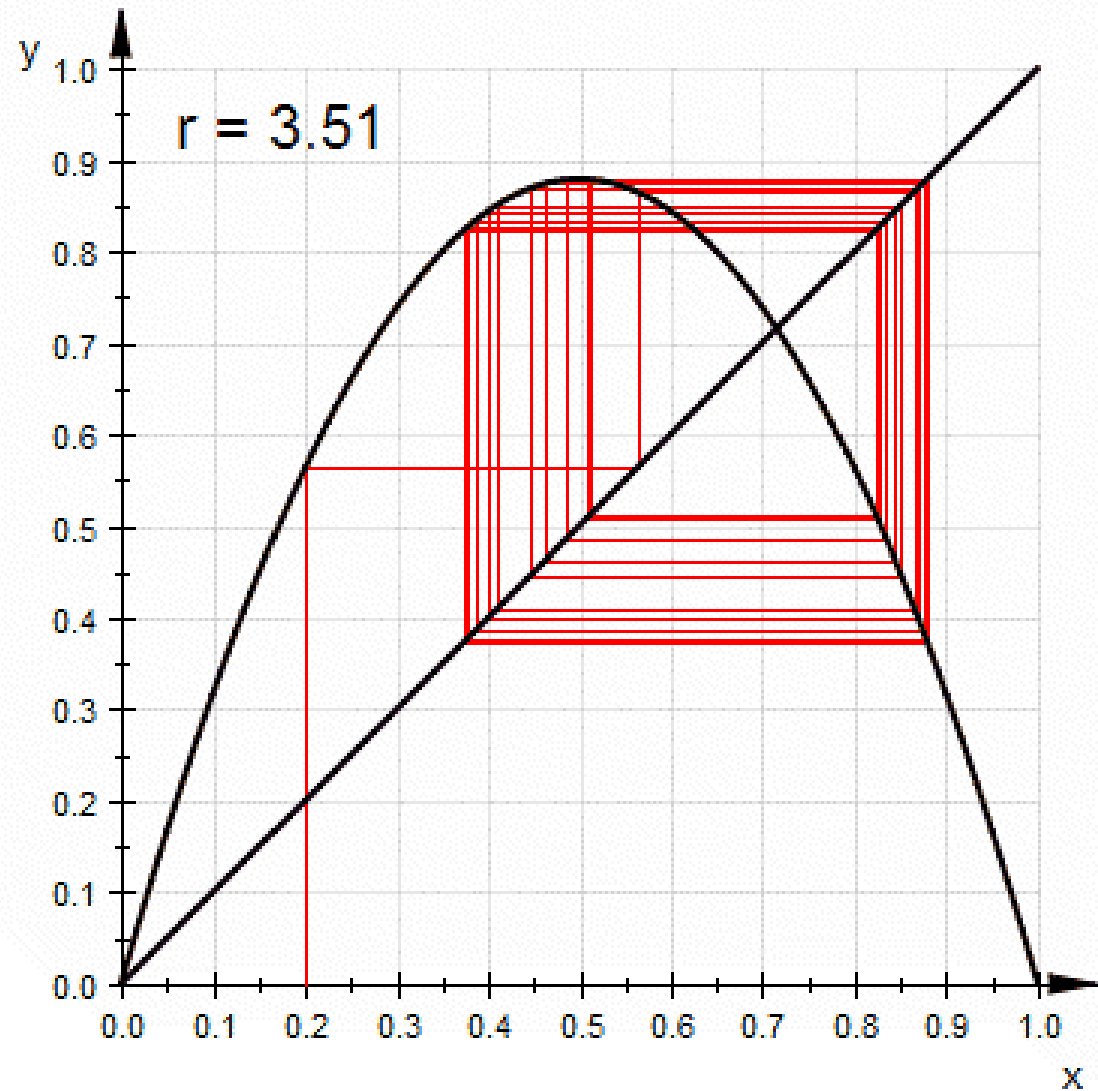
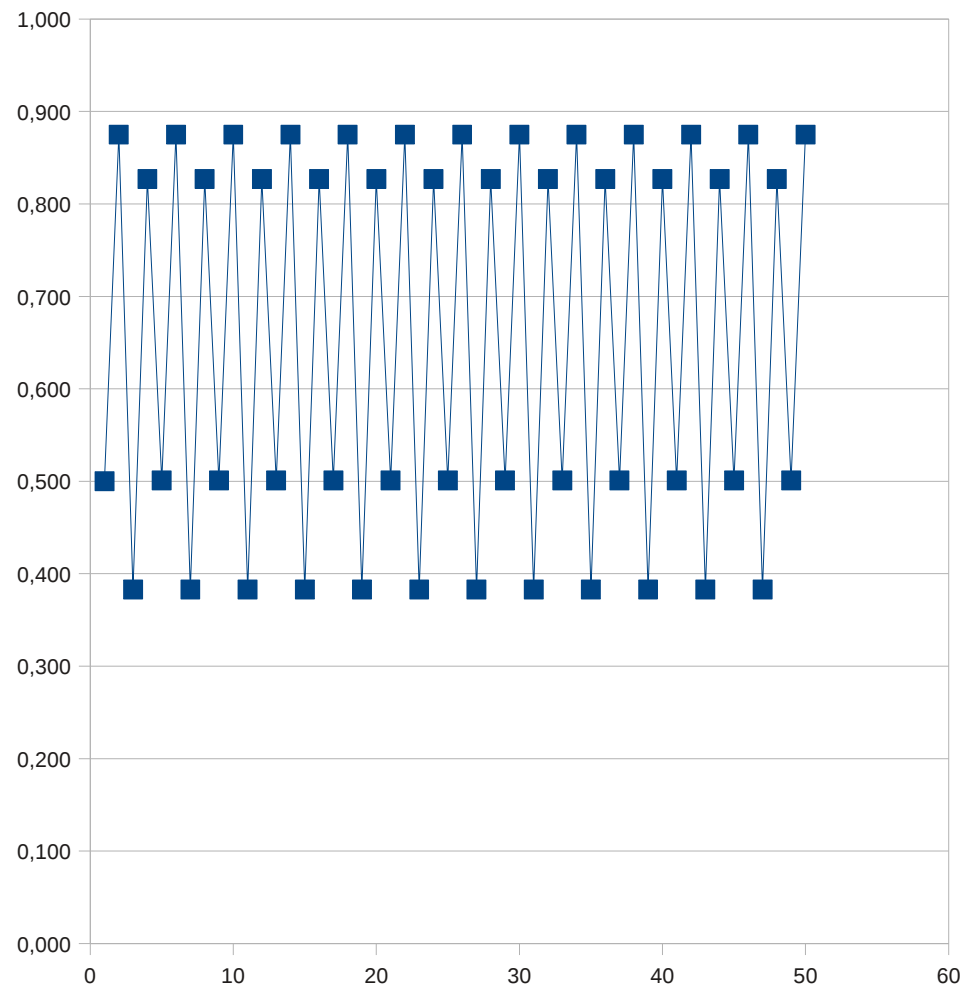
Logistic Map



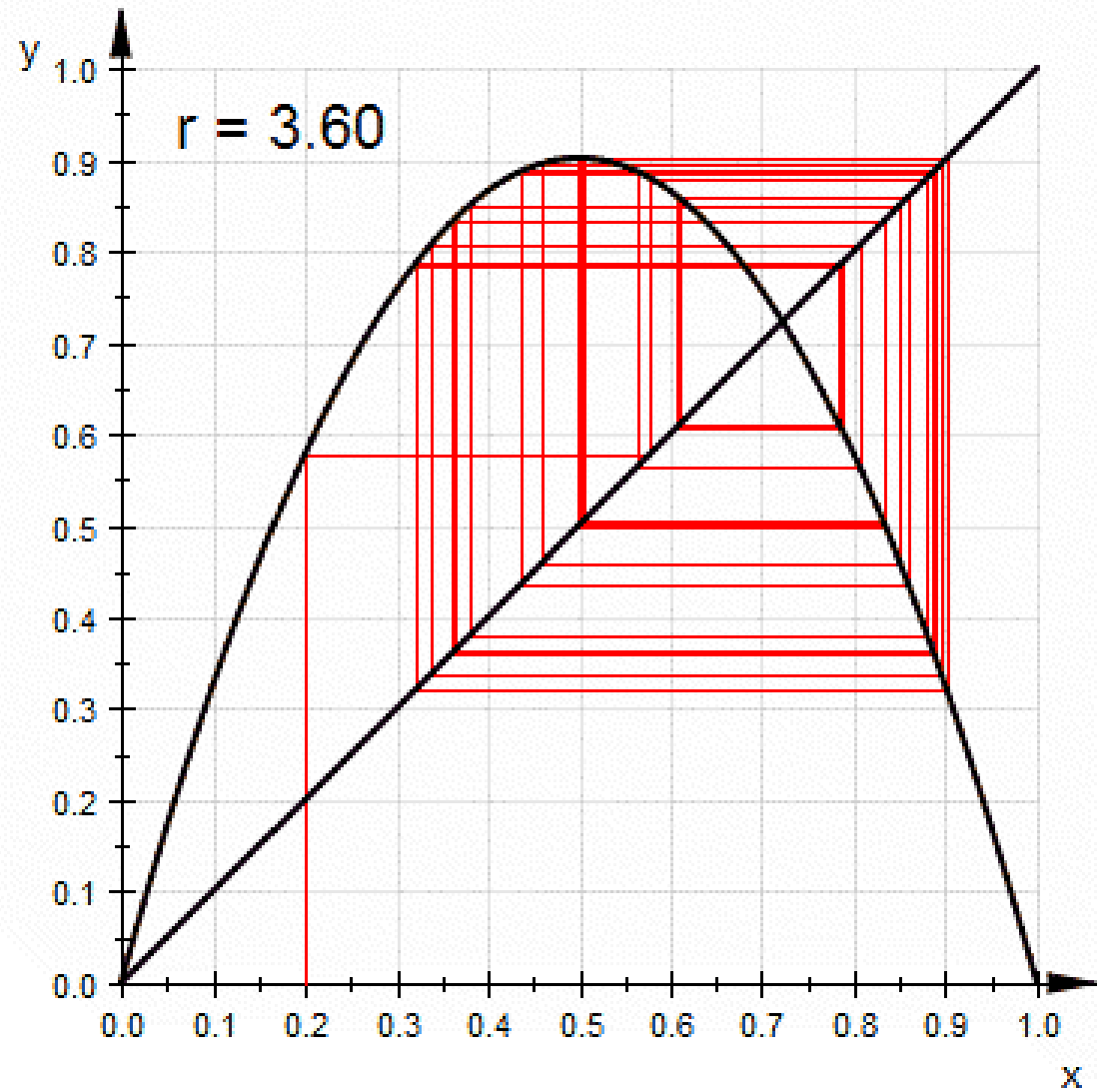
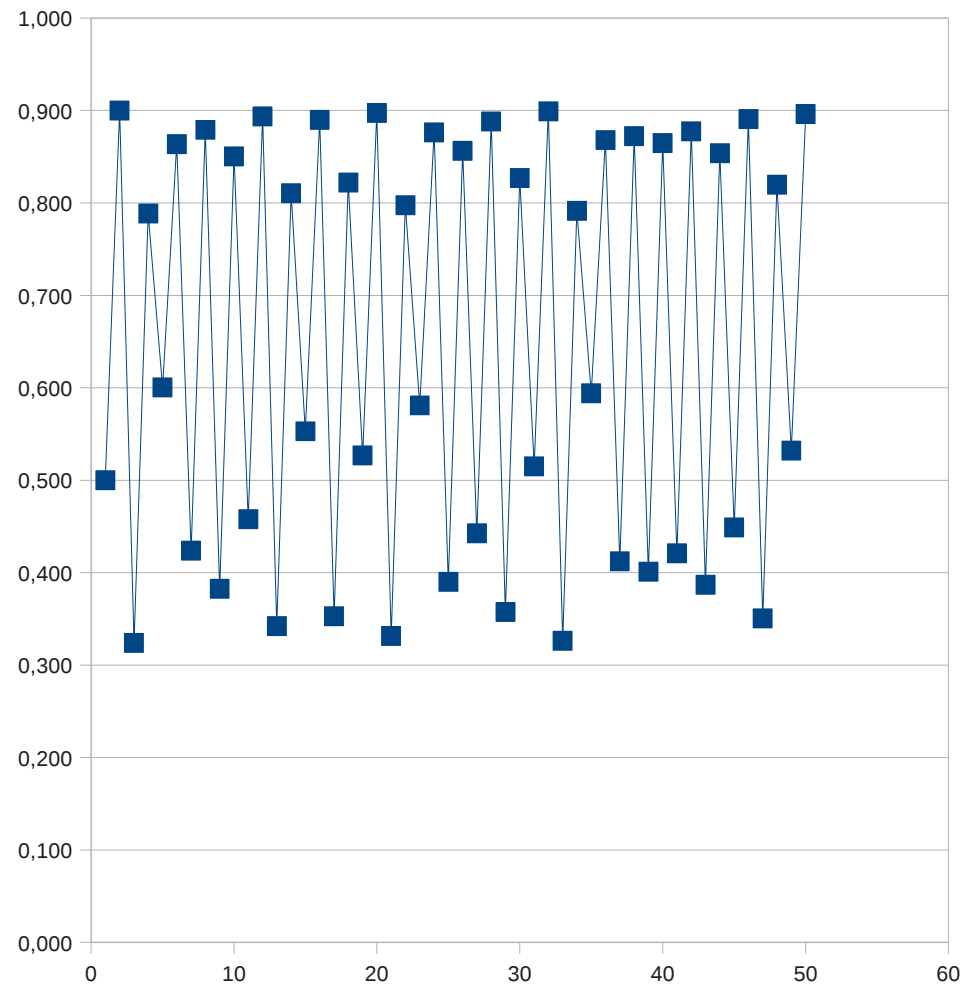
Logistic Map



Logistic Map



Logistic Map



Regularity and chaos

Non-chaos:

After initial adjustment,
the development of
the system does
NOT depend on
initial conditions.

Predictability

Chaos:

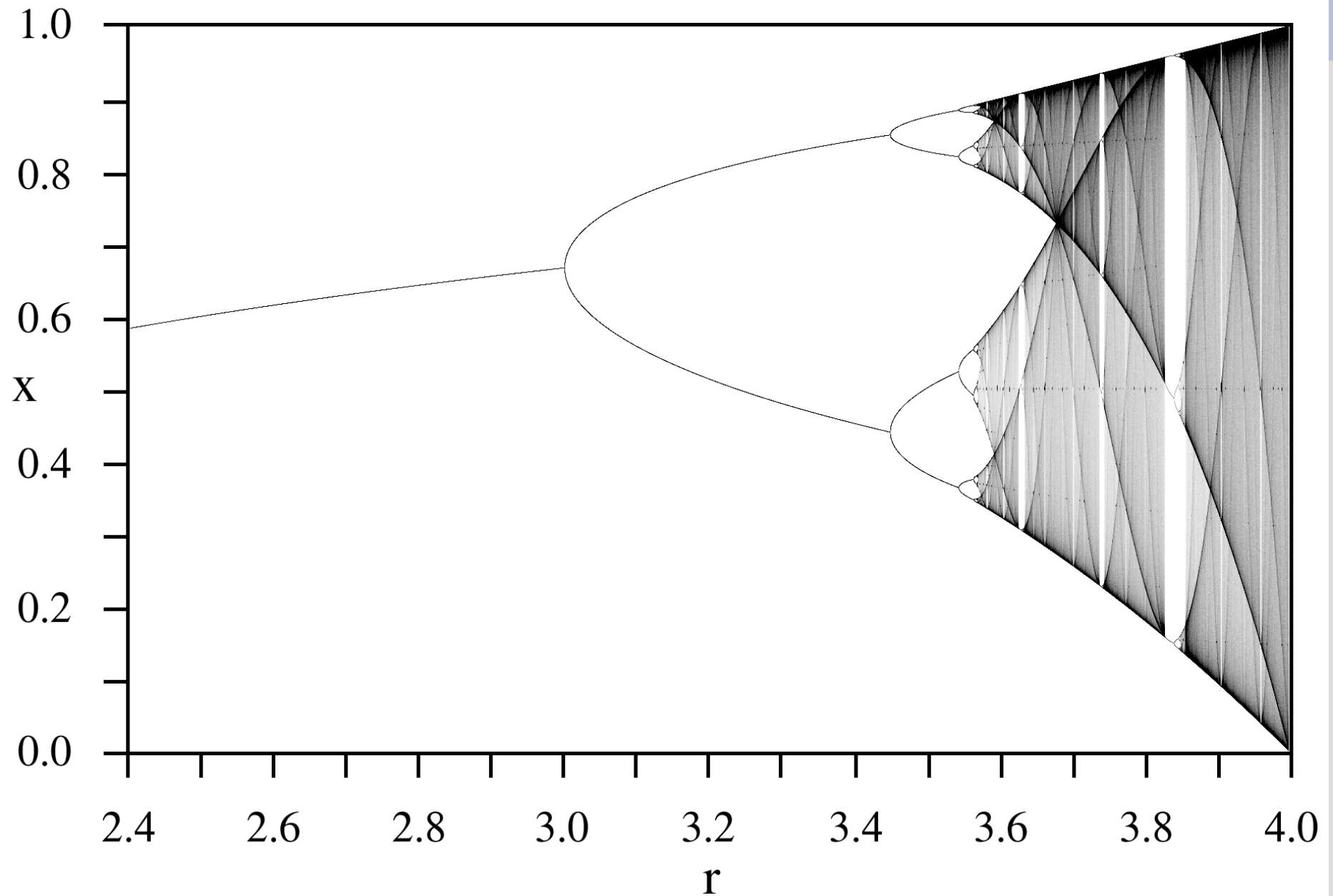
Small changes in initial
conditions change
the development of
the system
completely.

Deterministic, but
in practice
unpredictable

Some terms in the theory of nonlinear dynamical systems

- Nonlinear dynamical system
- Attractor: The state that the system moves towards
- Strange Attractor: An attractor that is not a simple point/value
- Deterministic chaos: non-periodicity in a deterministic system (one that doesn't include random influences)

Bifurcation diagram



The weather

- Weather is described with complicated equations (much more complicated than the logistic map)
- As these equations are “nonlinear”, we expect unpredictability (in the sense explained above)

=> Use **ensemble predictions**

(i.e. run the forecast 50 times with small disturbances and see if the results differ)

(following examples from

<http://www.hpc.ncep.noaa.gov/ensembletraining/>)

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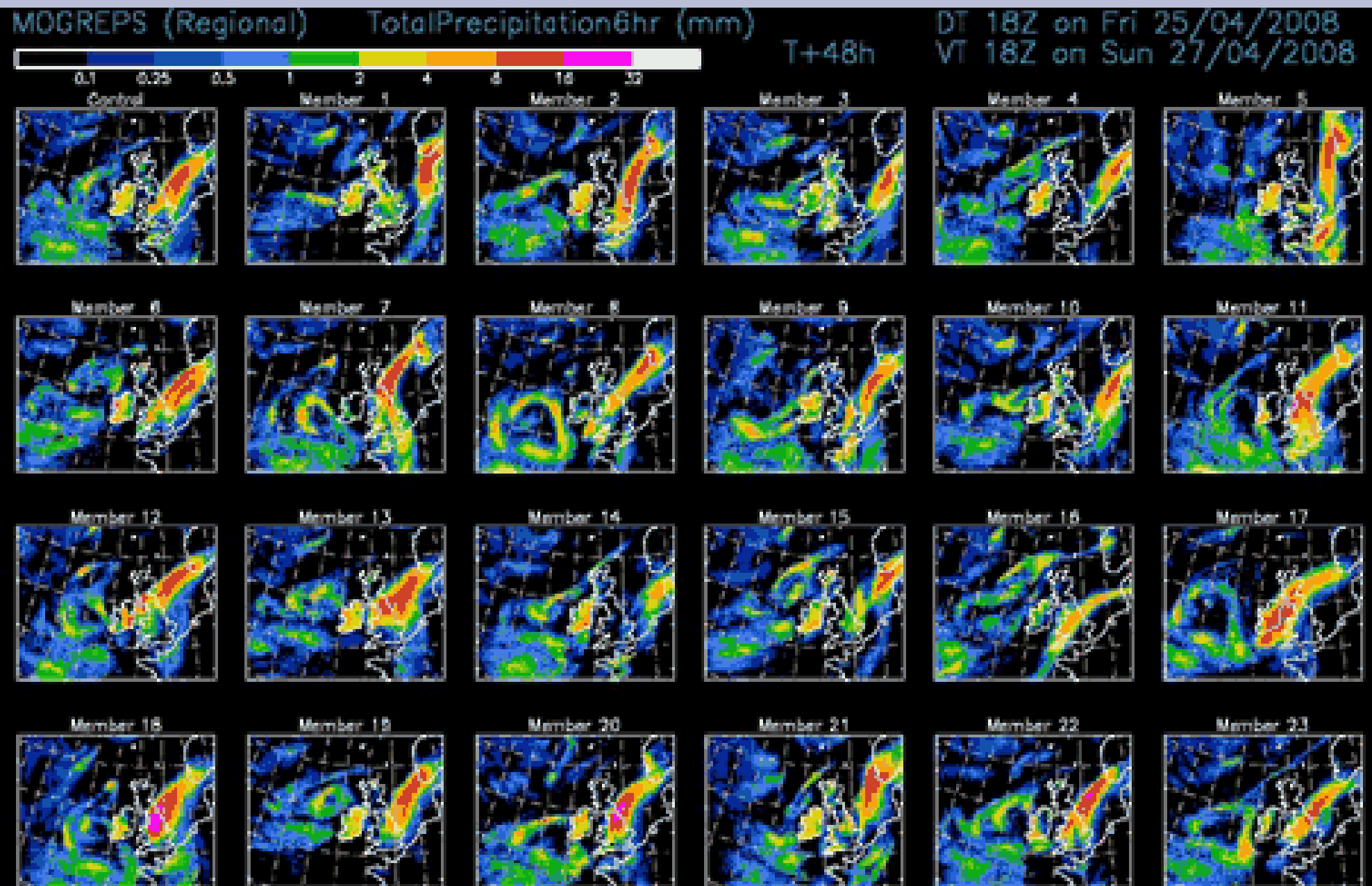
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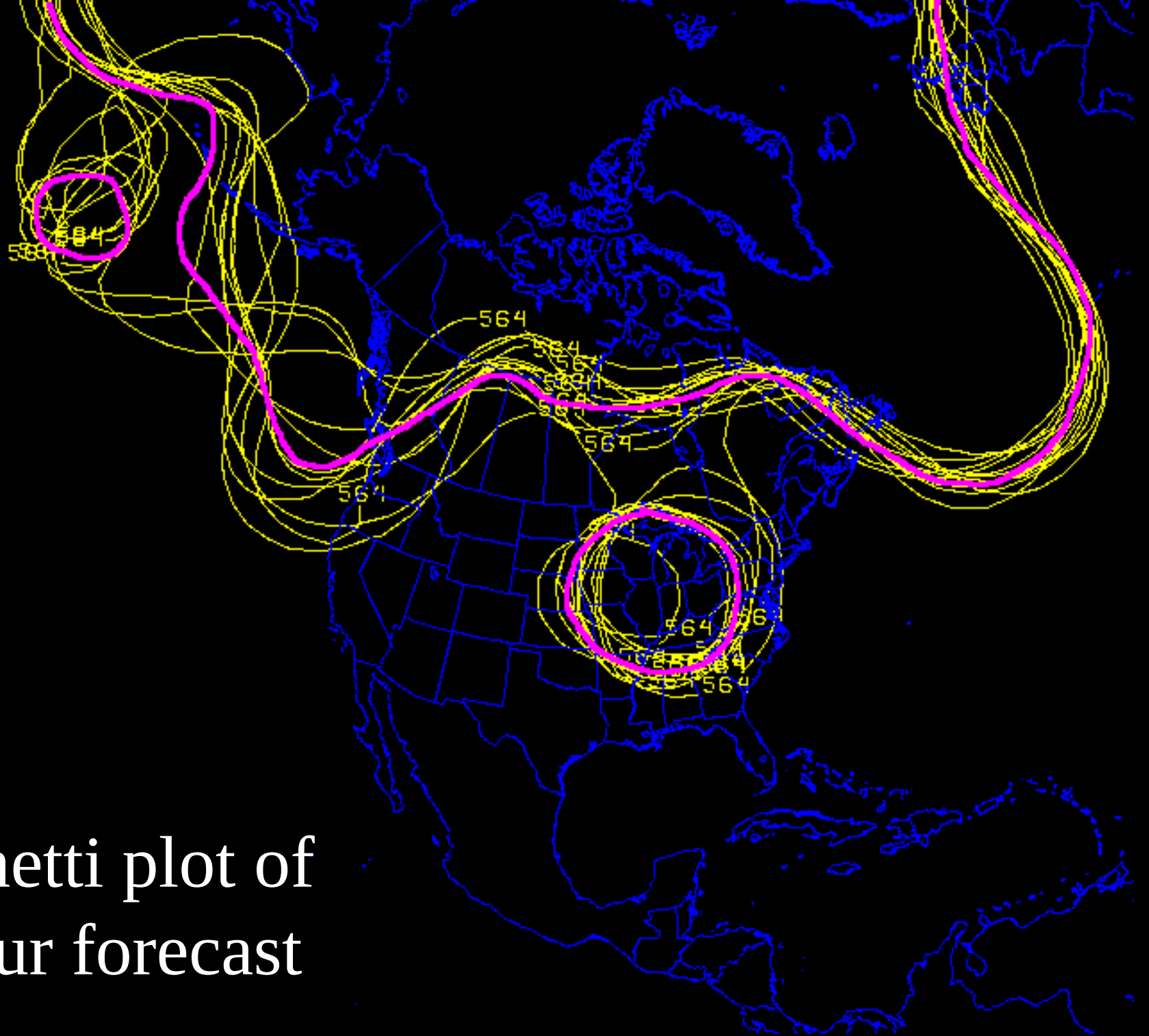
(following examples from

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/areas/data-assimilation-and-ensembles/ensemble-forecasting>

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Ensemble forecast





Spaghetti plot of
96 hour forecast

Weather

- Some situations are more „chaotic“ than others
- Projections of climate are easier, because climate variables are averages

Analogy: when throwing dice, you can't predict the next number, but you can predict that among the next 600 numbers there will be approximately 100 times the number 6

Experiment week 5

Your own Giant's causeway

- Take a plastic food container, ca 20cm wide and 3-4 cm deep.
- Mix cornflour with equal volume of water to a stiff paste; add some bleach (to stop mould)
- Not part of the experiment, but great fun: Try to stir it quickly and slowly, drop objects in it.
- Leave open in a warm, dry place until the substance is completely dry (1-2 weeks)
If you used too much water, drain the clear water from the top carefully after the first day.
- Look at the cracks on the surface
- Turn it upside down carefully and observe the shape of the individual columns

Patterns in Nature Outline

1. Introduction
2. Waves and oscillations
3. Regularity and chaos
4. Animal cooperation
5. Spatial patterns
6. Aggregation and growth processes
7. Cellular automata
8. Fractals
9. Miscellaneous topics
10. Concluding session

