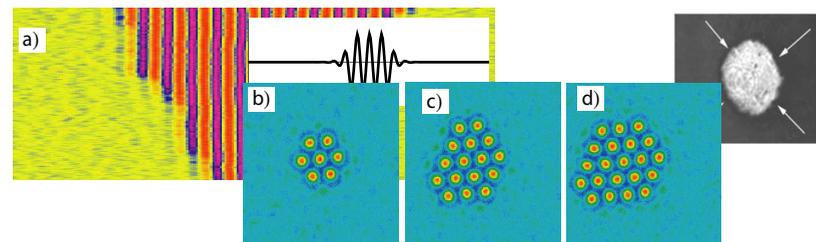


# NOISE INDUCES FRONT PROPAGATION



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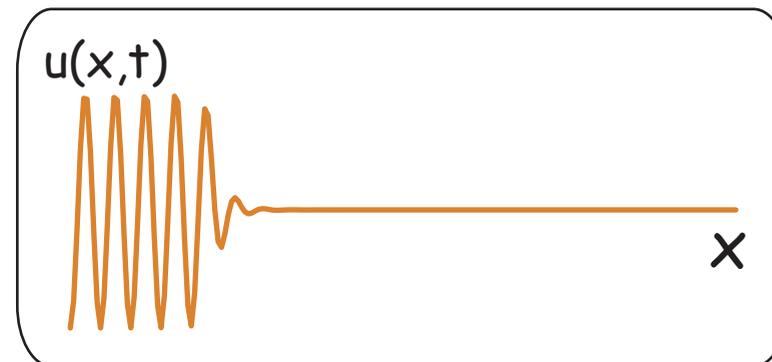
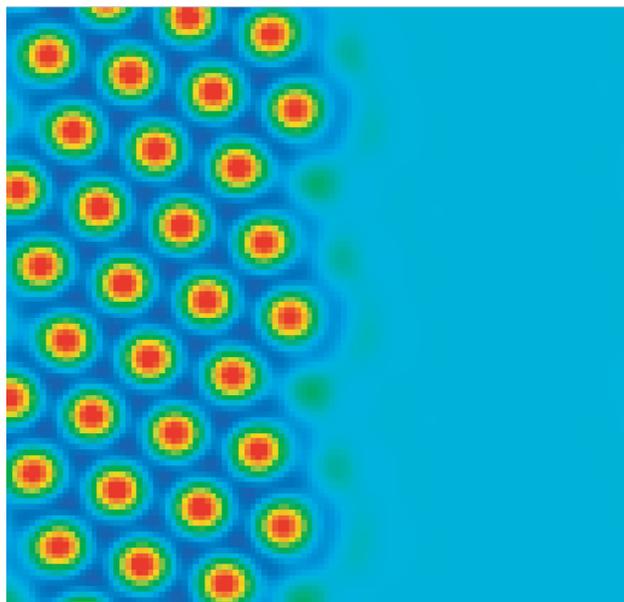
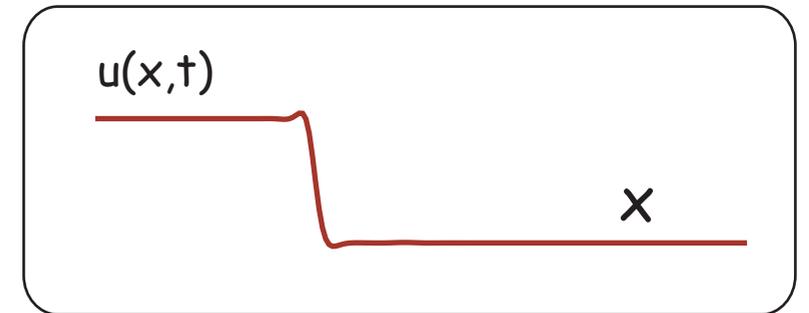
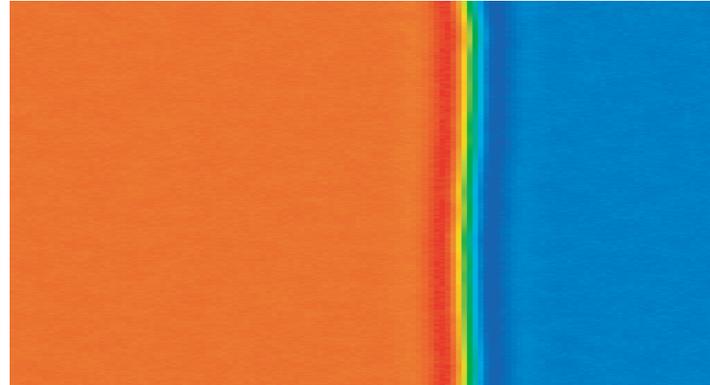
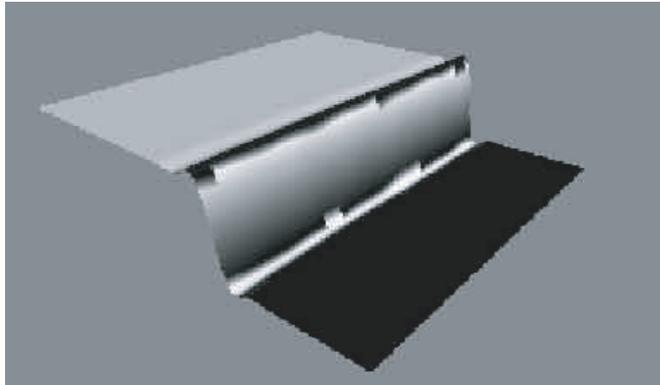


# Outline

- Front solutions, dynamics behaviors close to Freederickz transition.
- Front connection between an spatial periodic states and homogrenous one.
- Noise
- Noise +Front
- Mechanism of Noise induces Front propagation
- Front stochastic speed
- Generalization
- Conclusions
- Outlook

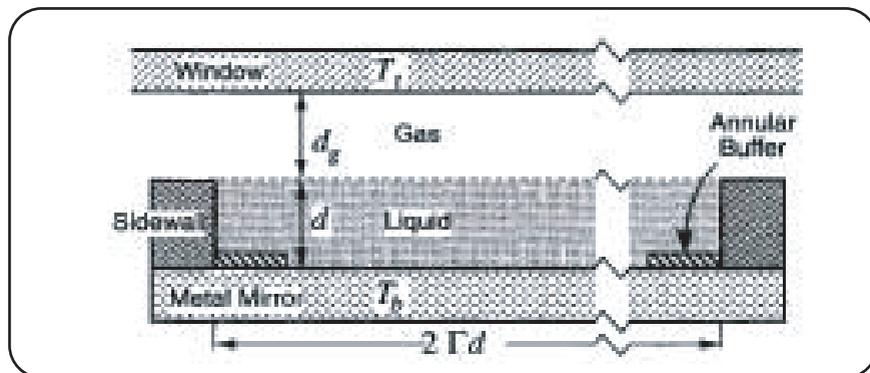
# Front solution

- "Stationary solution that links two steady states".
- "Heteroclinic connection of stationary states in the stationary extended system or moving reference frame" (multi-stability).

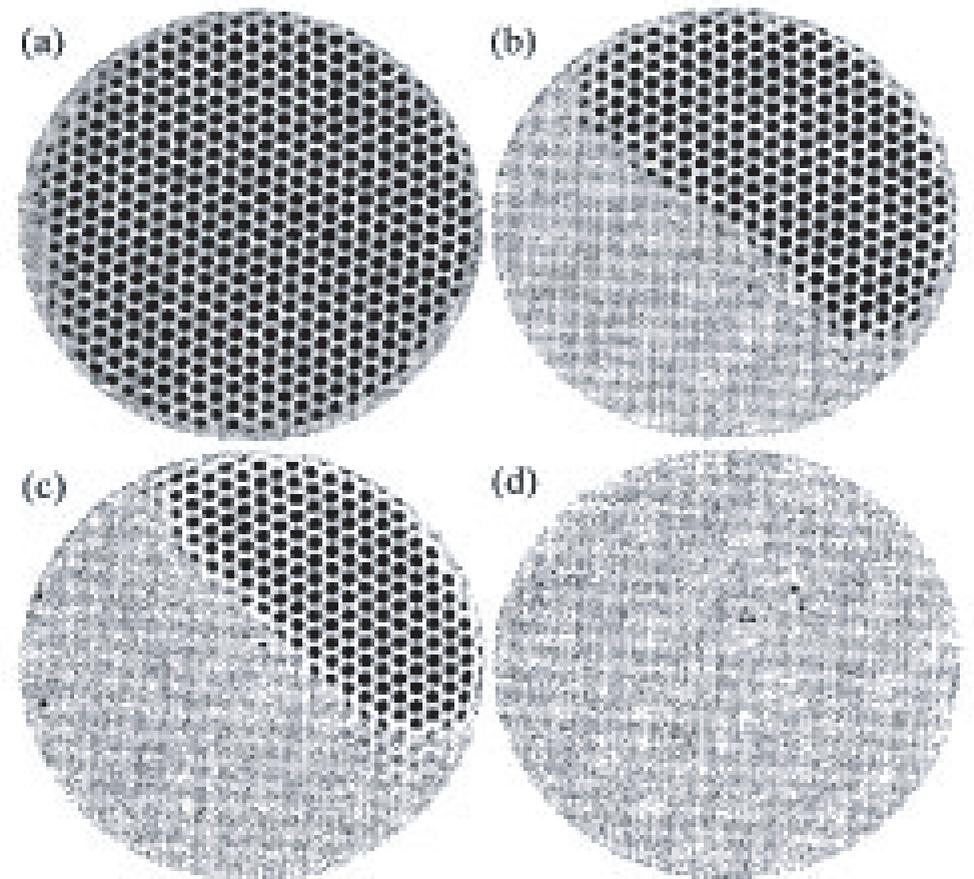


# Fronts and experiments

- Benard-Marangoni



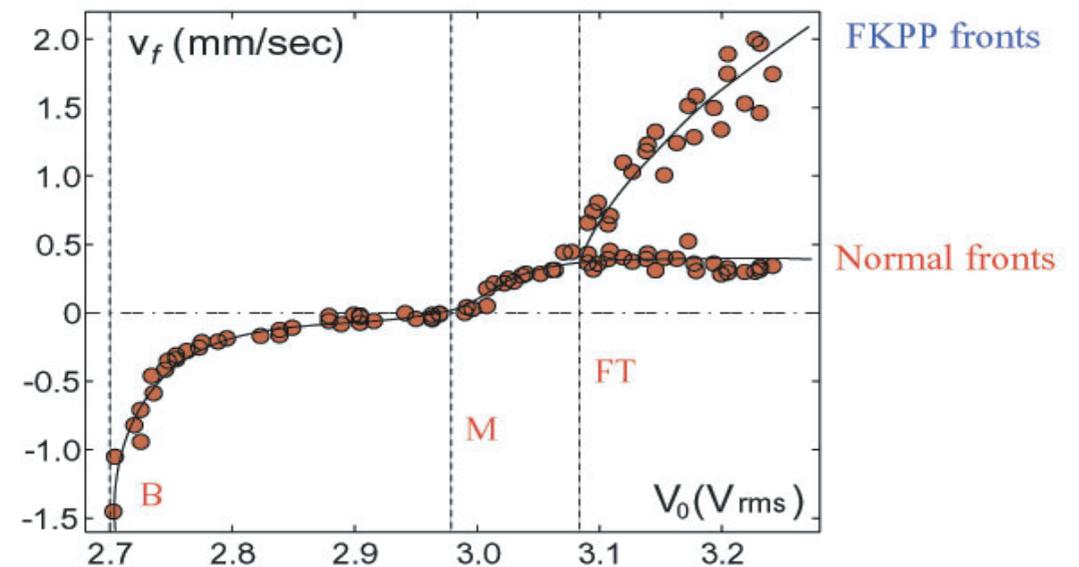
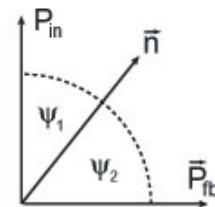
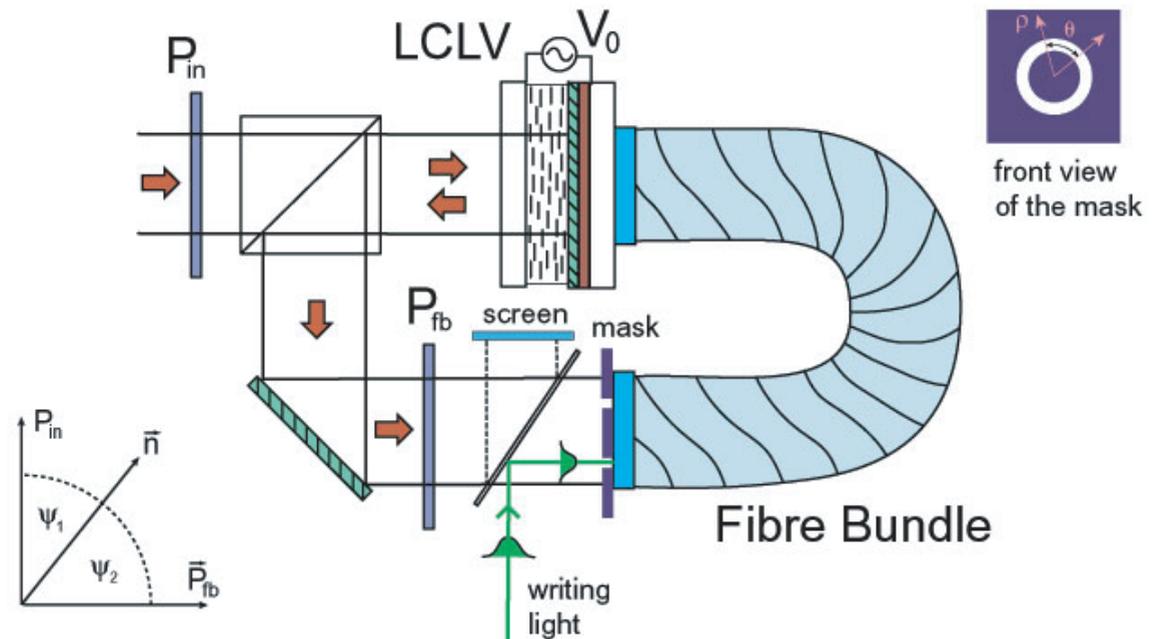
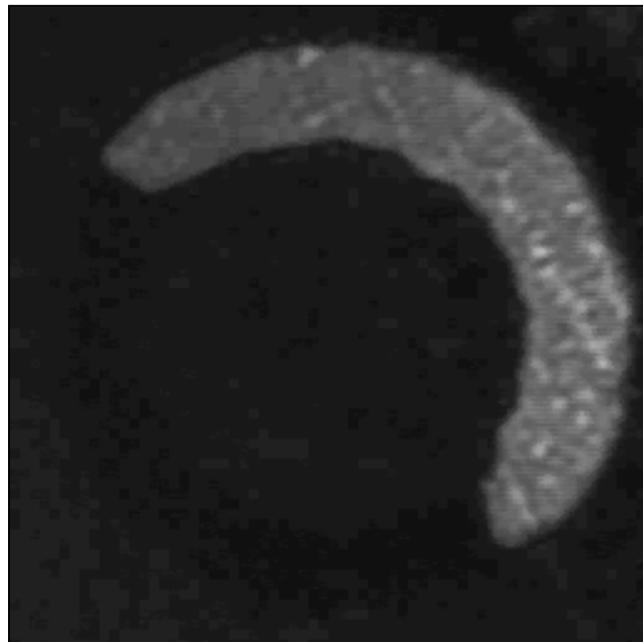
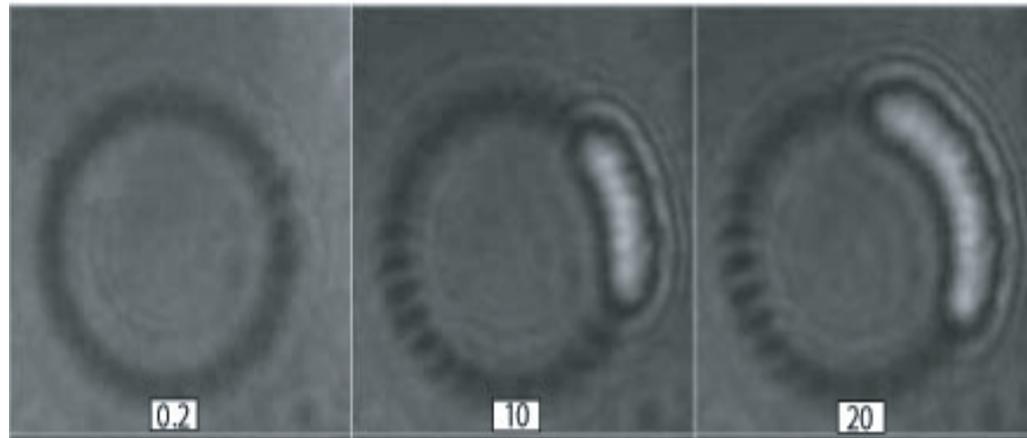
## Front propagation



MF Schatz et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 1938 (1995)

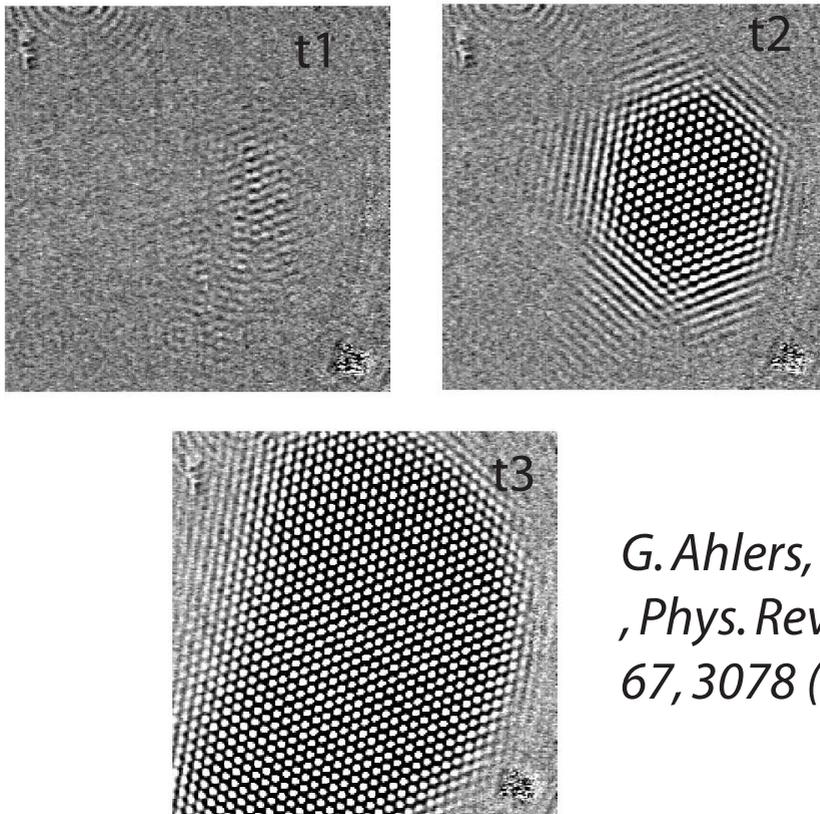
# Experimental measurement of front velocity

- Liquid crystal light valve with optical feedback (1-D experiment)



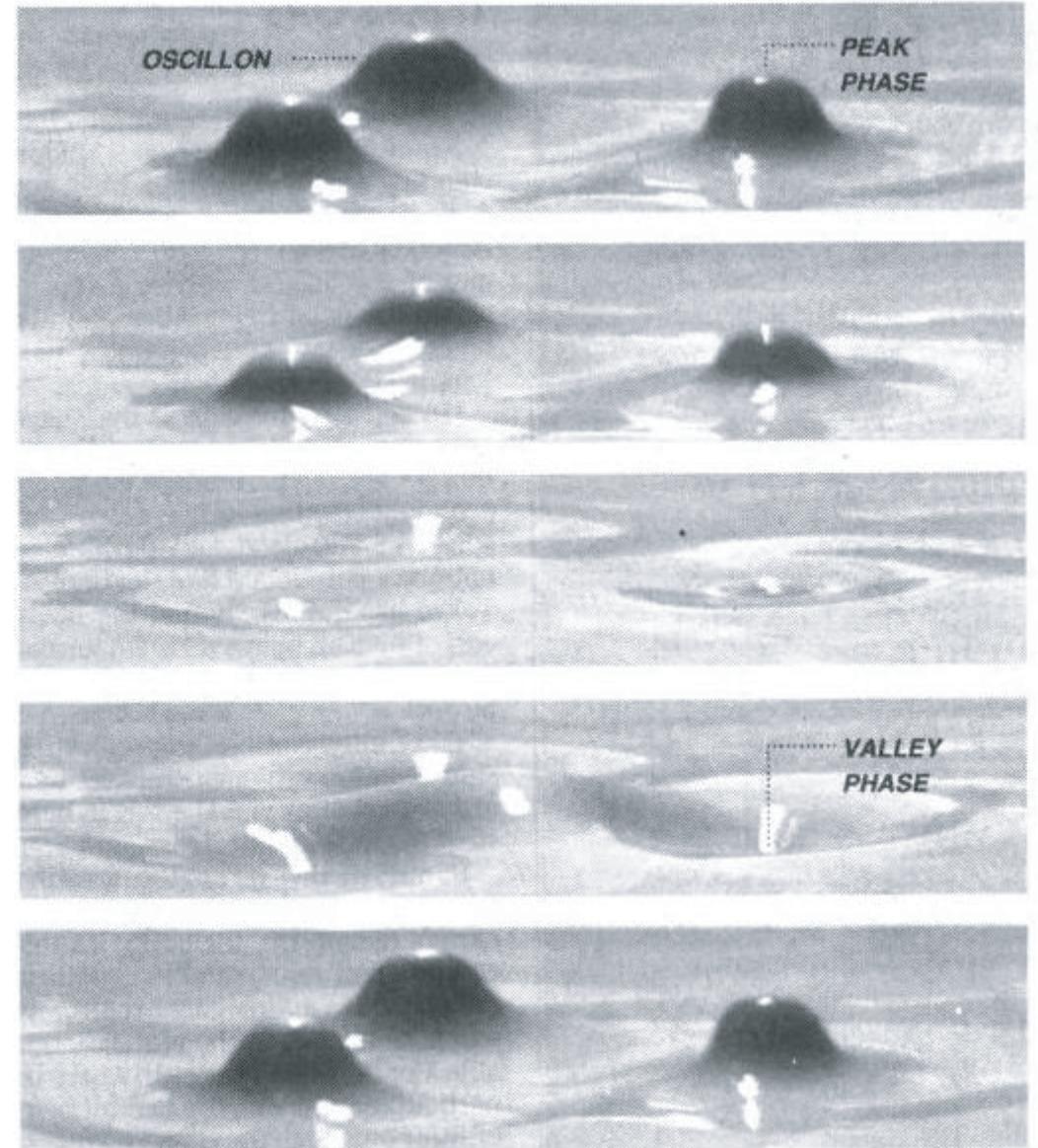
# Front connection between an spatial periodic states and homogenous one

- Pattern in Benard -Marangoni convection



*G. Ahlers, et al  
, Phys. Rev. Lett.  
67, 3078 (1991)*

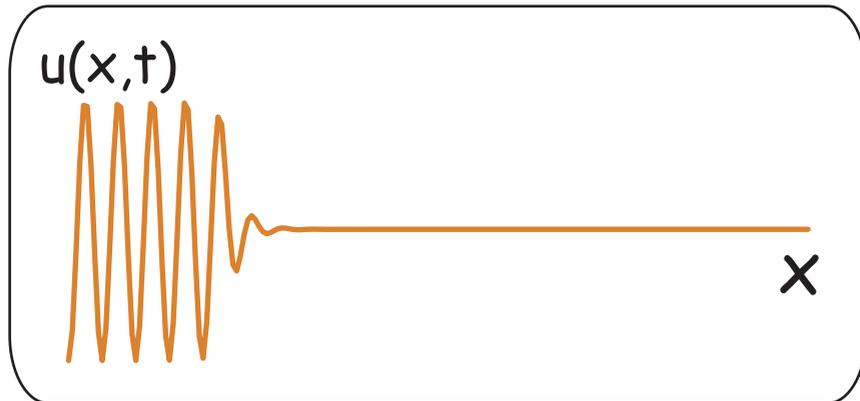
- Oscillon in a colloidal fluid



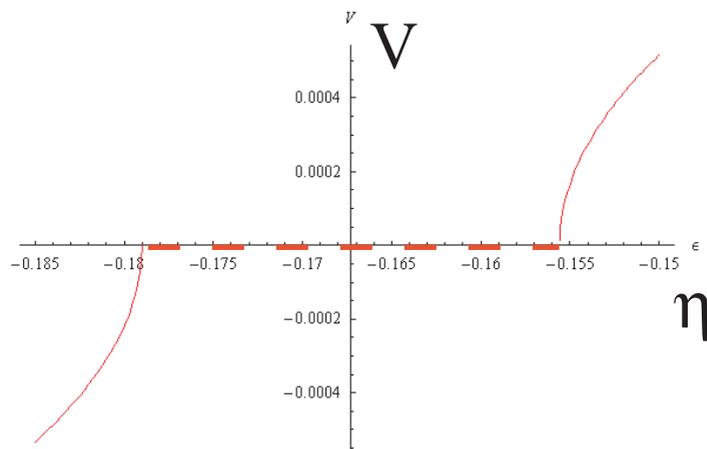
*Agnon et al, PRL, 83, 16 (1999)*

# Properties in one extended systems

- Locking phenomenon and pinning range

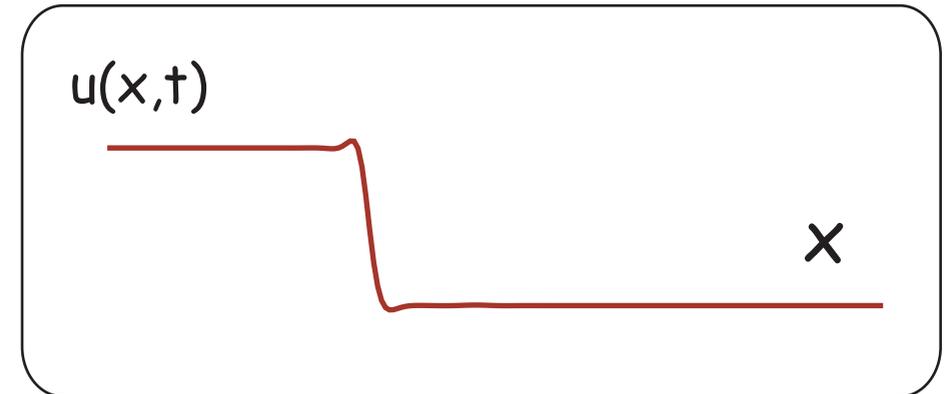


The front is stationary in a width range of parameters, pinning range

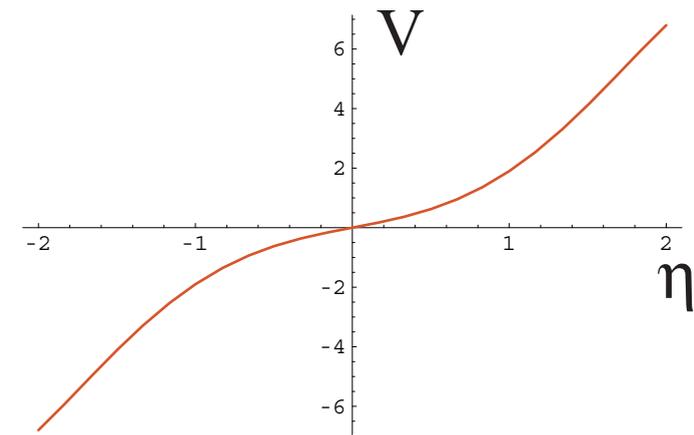


Y Pomeau, Physica D 23, 3 (1986)

- Normal form



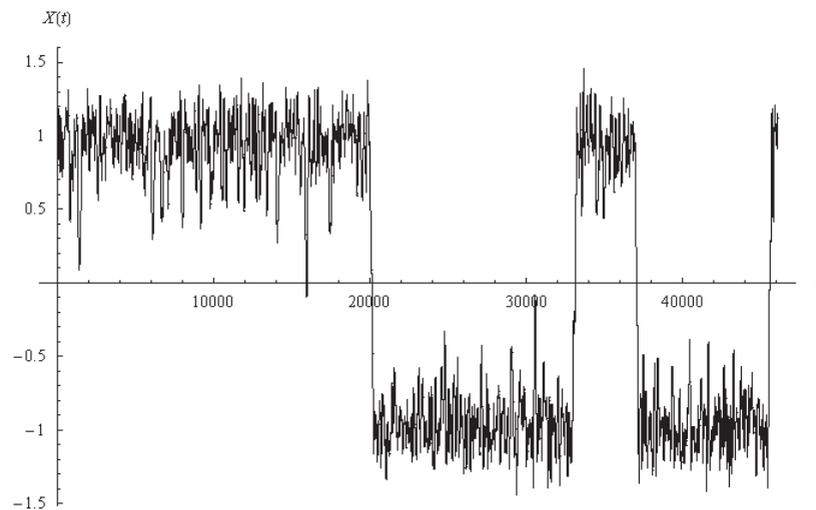
The front is stationary in one point, **Maxwell point**.



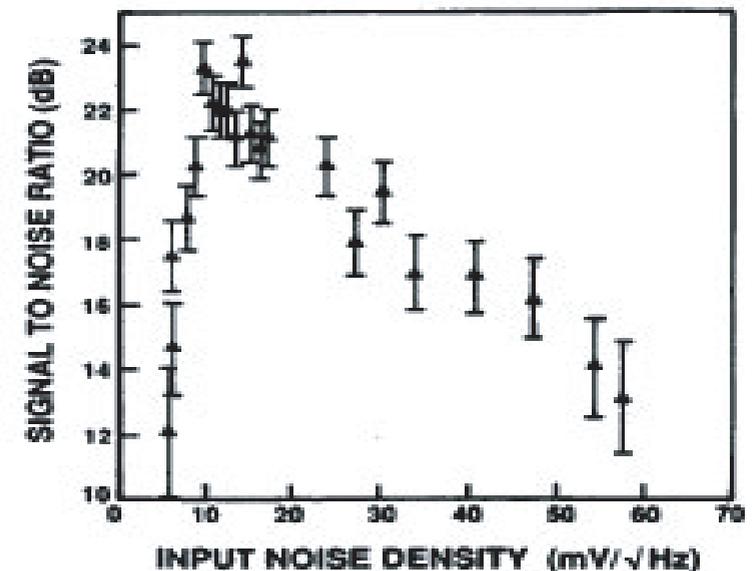
# Noise

- The influence of noise in nonlinear systems has been the subject of intense experimental and theoretical investigations.
- Far from being **merely a perturbation** to the idealized deterministic evolution or an undesirable source of randomness and disorganization, noise **can induce specific and even counterintuitive dynamical behavior**.

## Noise induced transition

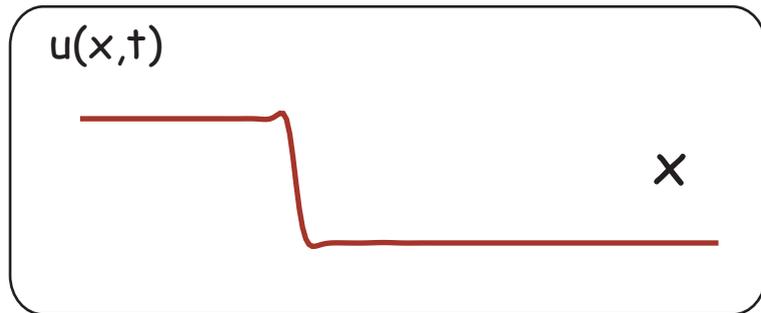


## Stochastic resonances

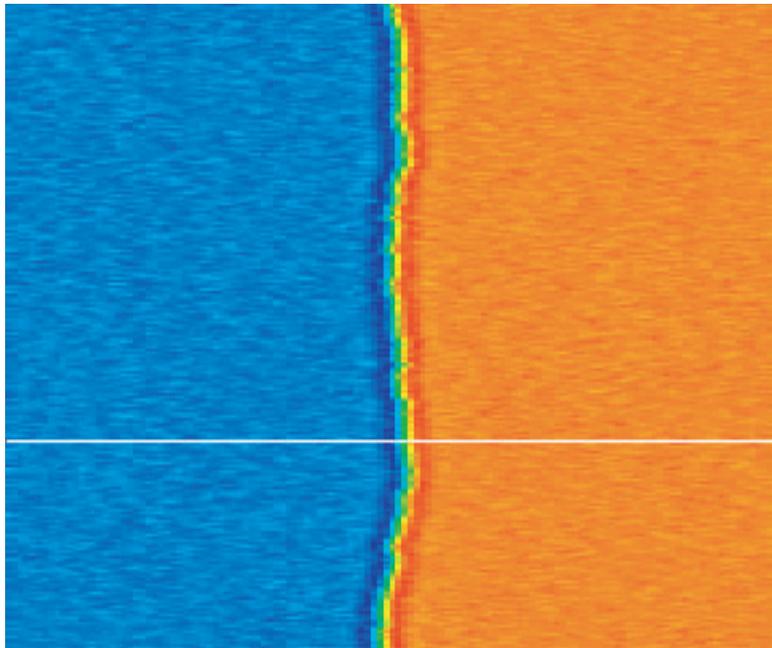


# Noise+Front

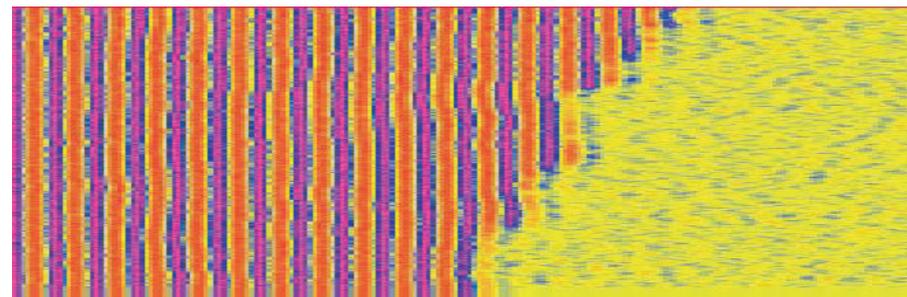
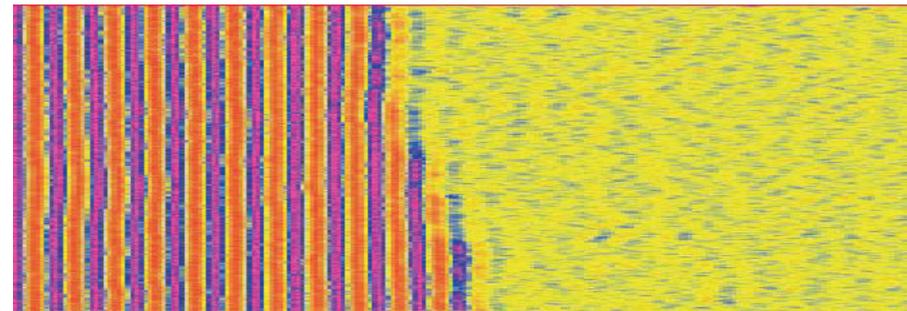
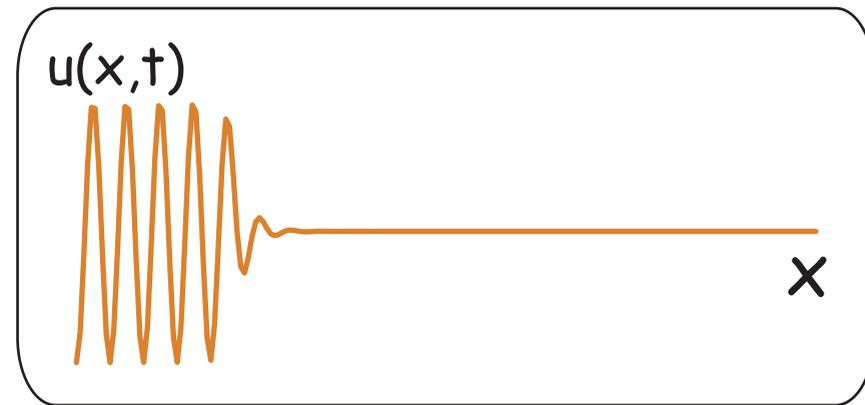
- Normal front



Spatio-temporal diagram



- Patterns-homogeneous



NOISE INDUCES FRONT PROPAGATION

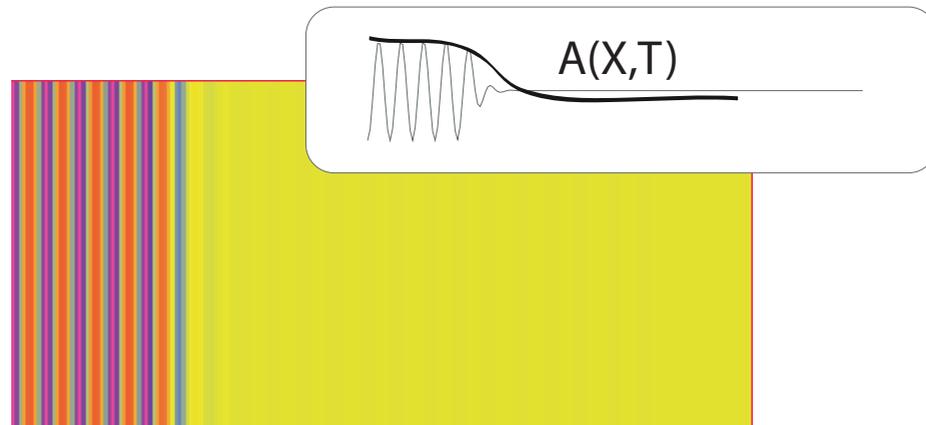
# Mechanism of Noise induces Front propagation

- Swift-Hohenberg Model

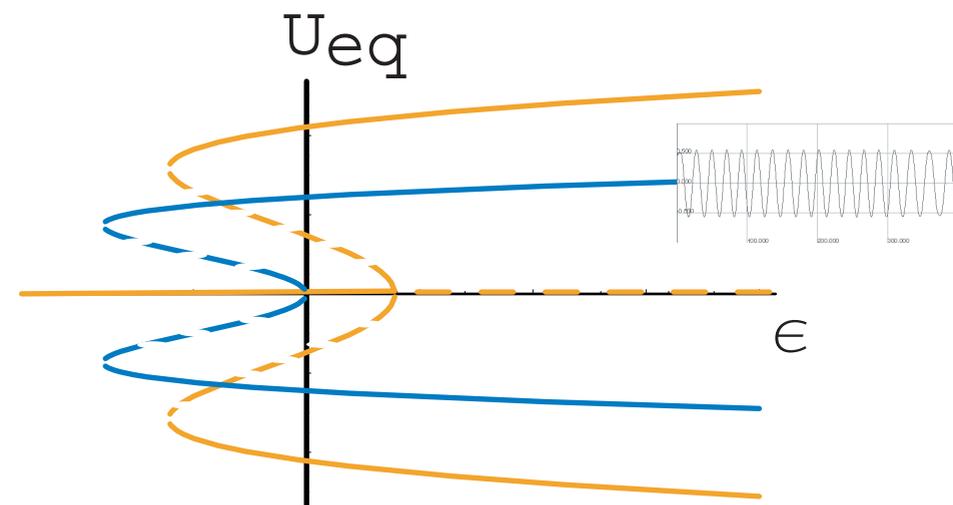
$$\partial_t u = \varepsilon u + \nu u^3 - u^5 - (\partial_{xx} + q^2)^2 u + \sqrt{\eta} \zeta(x, t)$$

where  $\langle \zeta(x, t) \zeta(x', t') \rangle = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$

- Front solutions



- Bifurcation Diagram



# Mechanism of Noise induces Front propagation

- Using the ansatz

$$u(x,t) = v^{1/2} A(X,T) e^{iqx} + \text{cc.} + v^{5/2} W(X,x,T) e^{3iqx} + \text{h.o.t.}$$

one obtains the envelope equation

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau A = & \epsilon A + |A|^2 A - |A|^4 A + \partial_{yy} A \\ & + \left( \frac{A^3}{9\nu} - \frac{A^3 |A|^2}{2} \right) e^{\frac{2iqy}{a\sqrt{|\epsilon|}}} - \frac{A^5}{10} e^{\frac{4iqy}{a\sqrt{|\epsilon|}}} + \frac{\sqrt{\eta} b}{|\epsilon|^2} e^{\frac{iqy}{a\sqrt{|\epsilon|}}} \zeta(y, \tau) \end{aligned}$$

when the non-resonant terms are negligible, the system has an analytical front solutions

$$A_\pm = \sqrt{\frac{3/4}{1 + e^{\pm\sqrt{3/4}(y-y_0)}}} e^{i\theta}$$

# Mechanism of Noise induces Front propagation

- Using the ansatz

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one obtains the amplitude equation

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Non-resonant terms

when the non-resonant terms are negligible, the system has an analytical front solutions

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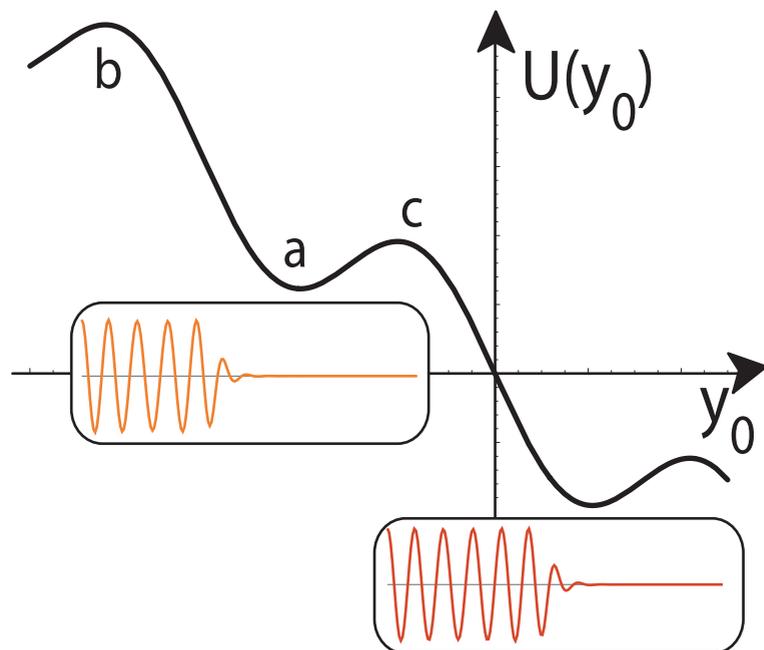
# Mechanism of Noise induces Front propagation

- In order to study the dynamics of the core front

$$A(y, \tau) = (A_+(y - y_o(\tau)) + \delta\rho)e^{i\delta\Theta}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_o &= -\frac{\partial U(y_o)}{\partial y_o} + \frac{ab}{|\epsilon|^2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{2d}} \zeta(\tau) \\ &= \Delta + \Gamma \cos\left(\frac{2q}{d\sqrt{|\epsilon|}} y_o - \varphi\right) + \frac{ab}{|\epsilon|^2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{2d}} \zeta(\tau) \end{aligned}$$



- **Brownian motor:** The conversion of random fluctuations into direct motion of front core is responsible of the propagation.

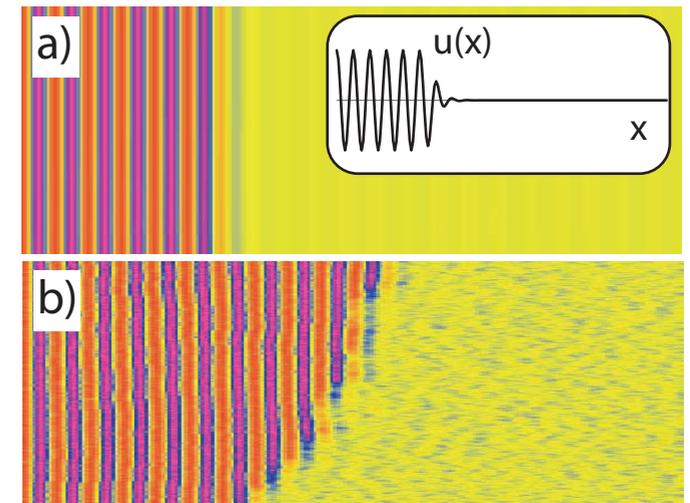
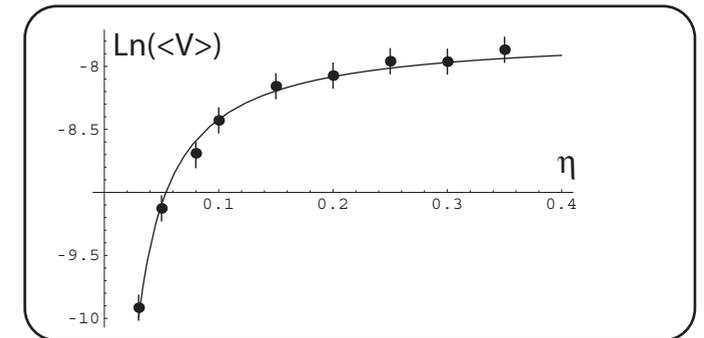
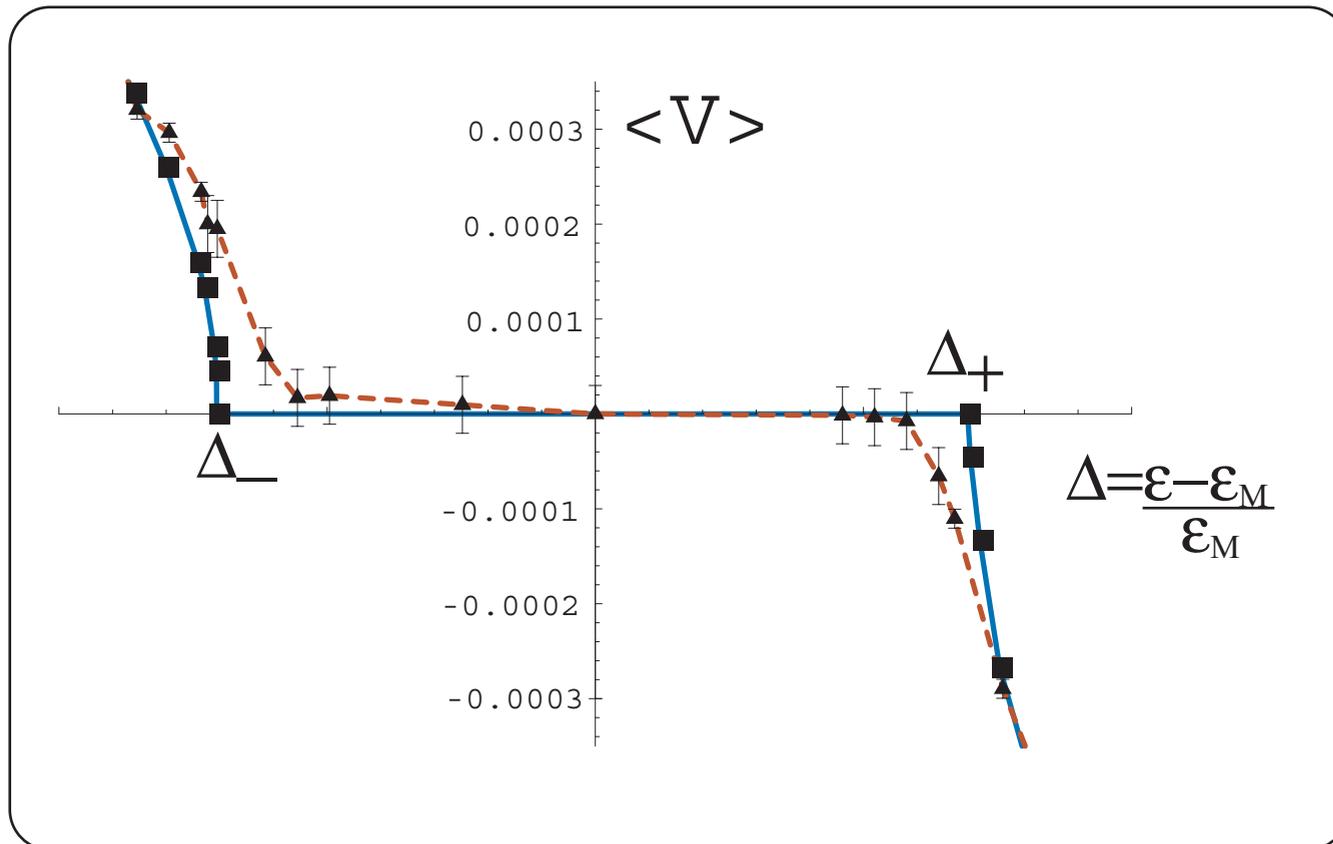
# Front stochastic speed

- Stochastic speed

$$\langle v \rangle = \frac{\pi\sqrt{|\epsilon|}}{qa} \left( \frac{1}{\tau_+} - \frac{1}{\tau_-} \right)$$

- In the limit of weak noise

$$\langle v \rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{|\epsilon|}}{qa\sqrt{|\partial_{yy}U(a')| |\partial_{yy}U(c')|}} e^{-\frac{(U(c')-U(a'))}{\theta}} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{|\partial_{yy}U(c')|}{|\partial_{yy}U(b')|}} e^{-\frac{(U(b')-U(c'))}{\theta}} \right).$$



# Generalization

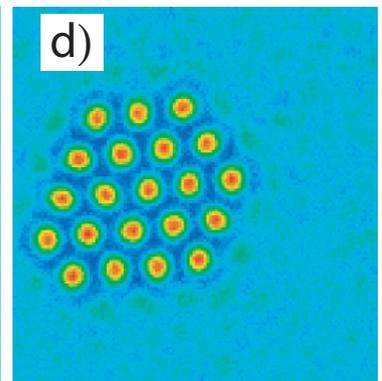
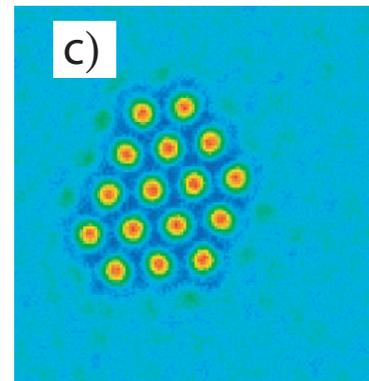
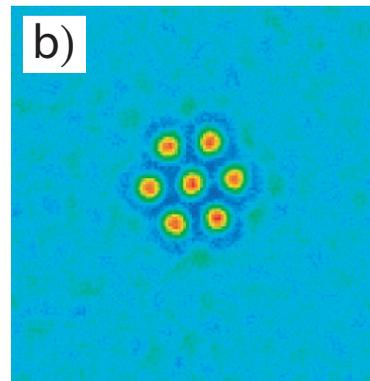
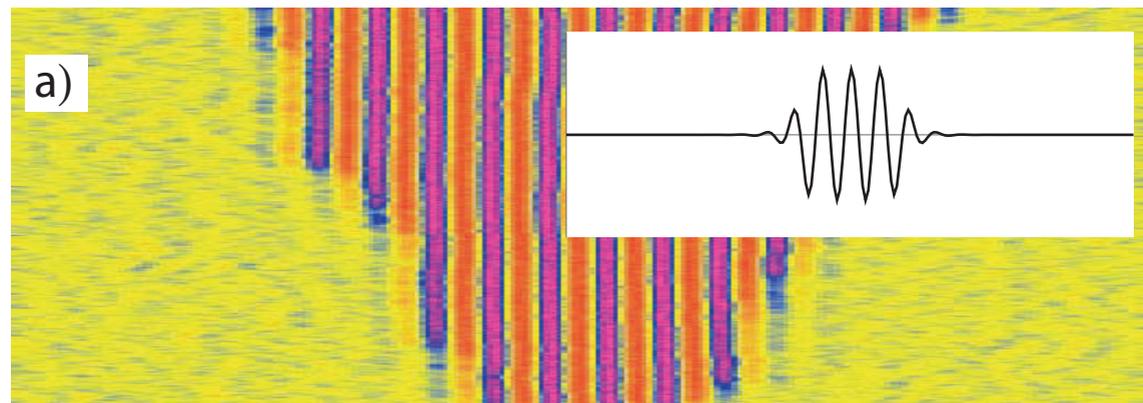
- A system that exhibits a front between a patterns and homogeneous state, symmetry arguments  $\{x \rightarrow -x, A \rightarrow \bar{A}\}$   $\{x \rightarrow x + x_o, A \rightarrow Ae^{iqx_o}\}$

The envelope equation satisfies

$$\partial_T A = f(|A|^2) A + \partial_{XX} A + \sum_{m,n} g_{mn} A^m \bar{A}^n e^{iq(1+n-m)x}$$

One has analogous arguments.

- Localized patterns

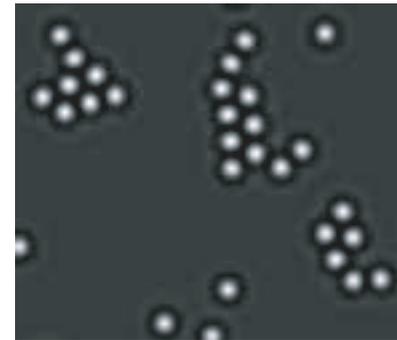
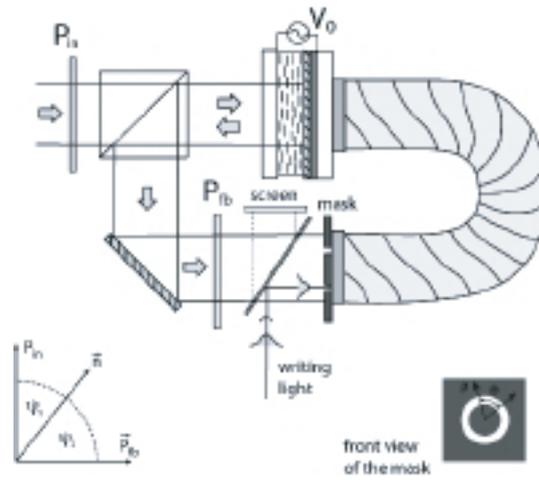


# Conclusions

- The effect of noise in a motionless front between a periodic spatial state and an homogeneous one is studied.
- Numerical simulations show that noise induces front propagation.
- From the subcritical Swift-Hohenberg equation with noise, we deduce an adequate equation for the envelope and the core of the front.
- The conversion of random fluctuations into direct motion of front core is responsible of the propagation.
- We obtain an analytical expression for the velocity of the front, which is in good agreement with numerical simulations.

# Outlook

- To study experimentally the noises induces front propagation To



- To study the localized patterns

