## Growth Mode Selection of Radially Growing Turing Patterns

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**INTRODUCTION**:

- Turing patterns are a model for pattern formation in nature.
- They appear as stationary spots, stripes, and labyrinths in activator-inhibitor systems.





Giant Puffer Fish skin Simulations **Desert Vegetation** Experimental results (CDIMA reaction) (Lengyel-Epstein model) **Figure 1**. A variety of Turing patterns

Pattern formation and growth is simulated with the Lengyel-Epstein two variable model.

## **METHODS**:

Lengyel-Epstein model (Eqns. 1 and 2) is implemented in **COMSOL Multiphysics**<sup>®</sup> using the coefficient form PDE interface.



- The Lengyel-Epstein model has a photosensitive term to suppress pattern formation, which can be used to study Turing pattern growth.
- Several methods of growth are explored:



**Figure 5** Pattern morphologies trends

- Observed morphologies are relatively consistent across different growth methods.
- Logistic illumination **shifts** patterns in parametric space.
- Tendency towards ORA mode at growth rate = 3.5 s.u./t.u. may be caused by growth rate/pattern wavelength resonance. **CONCLUSIONS:**

**Figure 2**. Different growth methods for Turing patterns

COMSOL<sup>®</sup> Application Builder is used to automate simulation workflow, making parameter space accessible.

- We observe **robust pattern selection** by growth rate across varying growth methods.
  - Future work may include experimental investigations into logistic illumination and pattern wavelength/growth rate resonance.

References available on website, see QR code below.



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