

1 Bump diffusion in Amari model

We consider the stochastic Amari equation

$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = -u(x, t) + \int_{-L}^L w(x - y) f(u(y, t) - h) dy + \epsilon^{1/2} dW(x, t), \quad (1)$$

where the term $dW(x, t)$ is the increment of a spatially dependent Wiener process such that $\langle dW(x, t) \rangle = 0$, $\langle dW(x, t) dW(y, s) \rangle = C(x - y) \delta(t - s) dt ds$ and $\epsilon \ll 1$ is the amplitude of noise.

The term $dW(x, t)$ is given by filtering a spatially uncorrelated Wiener process $d\Upsilon(y, t)$ with a cosine:

$$dW(x, t) = \int_{-L}^L \cos(x - y) d\Upsilon(y, t) dt \quad (2)$$

where $\langle d\Upsilon(x, t) \rangle = 0$ and $\langle d\Upsilon(x, t) d\Upsilon(y, s) \rangle = \delta(x - y) \delta(t - s) dt ds$.

Coupling $w(x)$ is a Mexican-hat

$$w(x) = w_{ex} e^{(-x^2/2\sigma_{ex}^2)} - w_{in} e^{(-x^2/2\sigma_{in}^2)} - g_{in}, \quad (3)$$

with $w_{ex} = 4$, $w_{in} = 2$ and $\sigma_{ex} = 2$, $\sigma_{in} = 3.5$ and $g_{in} = 0.5$ and $f(x)$ is a Heaviside function with threshold $h = 1$.

Numerical simulations are performed using Euler-Maruyama method with FFT for convolutions with the discretization $\Delta x = 0.005$ and $\Delta t = 0.005$, for total time $T = 50$.

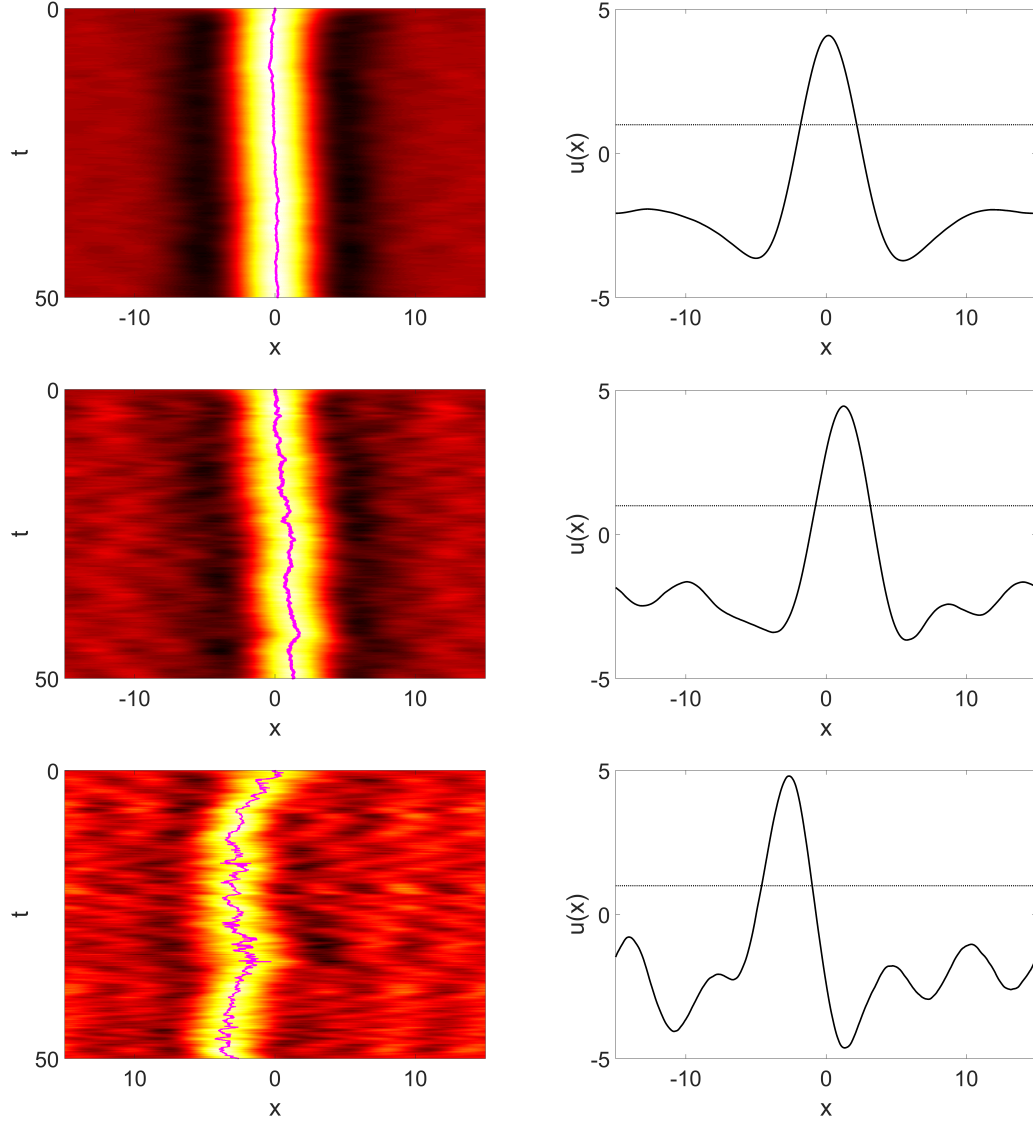


Figure 1: Wandering of bumps due to additive noise with cosine correlation function with noise level $\epsilon = 0.001$ (top row), $\epsilon = 0.01$ (middle row) and $\epsilon = 0.1$ (bottom row). Right column shows solutions $u(x)$ at time $T = 50$ for respective values of noise.