

# Problem Set 5

## *Biological Physics*

Due Thurs., April 21, 2015

### ***The Vicsek Model and the Radial Distribution Function***

For this problem set, you will modify the Vicsek model assigned in class to include a repulsive force to prevent particle overlaps, and investigate the radial distribution function  $g(r)$  and the order parameter  $\langle \phi \rangle_t$  for the two models.

#### **A) Adding Repulsion**

Download `lecture18 / vicsekvelocity.m` and `lecture18 / vicseklooper.m` from the `classesv2` server.

Currently, the `vicsekvelocity` models the “standard” Vicsek model:

$$\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) = v_0 \vartheta \left( \sum_{j \in S_i} \vec{v}_j(t) + \eta |S_i| \vec{\xi}_i \right)$$

where  $\vartheta(\vec{x}) = \hat{x} = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}$  is a normalizing function,  $S_i$  is the set of particles such that  $|\vec{r}_{ij}| < r_0$ ,  $|S_i|$  is the number of particles such that  $|\vec{r}_{ij}| < r_0$ ,  $\vec{\xi}_i$  is a random unit vector, there is a density  $\rho = \frac{N}{L^2}$ ,  $L$  is the size of the box, and  $v_0$ ,  $r_0$ , and  $\eta$  are parameters.

We are going to modify this equation to add in a repulsive force:

$$\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) = v_0 \vartheta \left( \sum_{j \in S_i} \vec{v}_j(t) + \beta \sum_{j \in S_i} \vec{f}_{ij} + \eta |S_i| \vec{\xi}_i \right)$$
$$\vec{f}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{r_{ij}}{r_c}\right) \hat{r}_{ij} & r_{ij} < r_c \\ 0 & r_{ij} > r_c \end{cases}$$

1. Add two parameters to the `vicsekvelocity` function, `beta` and `rc`.
2. Modify the body of this function to account for this repulsive force. Note that this can be done with a couple simple array indexing and mathematical operations inside the `for i=1:N` loop.

3. **[Output]** Calculate  $\langle \phi \rangle_t$  for  $0.5 \leq \eta \leq 0.7$  (`etas = 0.50:0.02:0.7`) for  $\beta = 0$  and  $\beta = 100$ , and plot  $\langle \phi \rangle_t$  vs.  $\eta$  for both values on the same graph. Use a legend to indicate which is which.

Use the parameters  $\Delta t = dt = 0.1$ ,  $r_0 = r0 = 1$ ,  $r_c = rc = 0.1$ ,  $\rho = rho = 1.5$ ,  $v_0 = v0 = 0.5$ , and  $L = 6$ .

4. **[Output]** Approximate roughly (i.e., just eyeball) the value of  $\eta_t$ , where  $\langle \phi \rangle \approx 0.5$  for the two models. Does it increase or decrease when repulsion is added?

## A) Calculating the Radial Distribution Function

1. Modify the `vicsekvelocity` function to return two values:

```
function [fs, rijdists] = vicsekvelocity(v0, r0, rc, eta, beta, L, rs, vs)
```

where `rijdists` is an  $N \times N$  matrix of  $|\vec{r}_{ij}|$  values. Note that most of this is already done for you in the `for i=1:N` loop; you just need to create an empty matrix before the loop and then fill it with the correct values during the loop.

2. At every step, calculate a histogram of  $|\vec{r}_{ij}|$  distances, and sum these histograms over all steps to get  $n(r, r + \delta)$  like we did in class. See `classesv2 / lecture17` for code examples on how to do this. Note that you will need to throw away values where  $|\vec{r}_{ij}| = 0$  (that is, don't count  $|\vec{r}_{ii}|$ ) and where  $\vec{r}_{ij} \geq \frac{L}{2}$ .
3. Calculate the radial distribution function  $g(r)$ . To normalize this, remember that there are  $N_{\text{steps}}N_{\text{particles}}$  "disks" summed over in  $n(r, r + \delta)$ , and the area of each of these disks is  $a(r, r + \delta) = 2\pi r\delta$ . For the ideal gas, particles would be evenly distributed, so the number of particles in each disk for the ideal gas would be  $h(r, r + \delta) = 2\pi r\delta\rho$ , giving us

$$g(r) = \frac{n(r, r + \delta)}{N_{\text{steps}}N_{\text{particles}}} \frac{1}{2\pi r\delta\rho}$$

4. **[Output]** Plot  $g(r)$  vs.  $\frac{r}{r_c}$  for  $\eta_0 = 0.2, 0.5, 0.7$  for both the standard and repulsive models. with the two models in different figures. Use the `csvread` function to read in `gr0.3.csv`, which will give you a  $500 \times 2$  array of  $(\frac{r}{\sigma}, g(r))$  values for  $\phi = 0.3$  for hard disks, where  $\sigma$  is the diameter of the hard disks, and plot this as well. Use a legend to indicate the hard sphere model and the three different  $\eta$  values.

## Submission

As before, make a zip (or tar) file with your code in `.m` format, all your graphs in in `.eps` format, and the answers to the questions in `.txt`, `.rtf`, or `.pdf` format. Upload to the `classesv2` Assignments section, *named with the format* `LASTNAME-FIRSTNAME-PS5.zip` (or `.tar / .tgz`).