Article

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# Diverse behaviors in non-uniform chiral and non-chiral swarmalators

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We study the emergent behaviors of a population of swarming coupled oscillators, dubbed swarmalators. Previous work considered the simplest, idealized case: identical swarmalators with global coupling. Here we expand this work by adding more realistic features: local coupling, non-identical natural frequencies, and chirality. This more realistic model generates a variety of new behaviors including lattices of vortices, beating clusters, and interacting phase waves. Similar behaviors are found across natural and artificial micro-scale collective systems, including social slime mold, spermatozoa vortex arrays, and Quincke rollers. Our results indicate a wide range of future use cases, both to aid characterization and understanding of natural swarms, and to design complex interactions in collective systems from soft and active matter to micro-robotics.

In the original model:

$$|\mathbf{v}_i| = v_0 = 0$$

In this paper:

$$\mathbf{v}_i = c_i \mathbf{n}_i$$

$$c_i = \boldsymbol{\omega}_i R_i$$

$$\mathbf{n}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

New phase offset terms, $Q_{\dot{x}}$, $Q_{\dot{\theta}}$, which enable ‘frequency coupling’.

$$Q_{\dot{x}} = \frac{\pi}{2}\left|\frac{\omega_j}{|\omega_j|} - \frac{\omega_i}{|\omega_i|}\right|$$
$$Q_{\dot{\theta}} = \frac{\pi}{4}\left|\frac{\omega_j}{|\omega_j|} - \frac{\omega_i}{|\omega_i|}\right|$$

My understanding:

$$Q_{\dot{x}} = \frac{\pi}{2}\left|\operatorname{sgn}\omega_j - \operatorname{sgn}\omega_i\right| = \begin{cases}\pi, & \operatorname{sgn}\omega_j \neq \operatorname{sgn}\omega_i \\ 0, & \operatorname{sgn}\omega_j = \operatorname{sgn}\omega_i\end{cases}$$
$$J\cos(\theta_j - \theta_i - Q_{\dot{x}}) = \begin{cases}-J\cos(\theta_j - \theta_i), & Q_{\dot{x}} = \pi \\ J\cos(\theta_j - \theta_i), & Q_{\dot{x}} = 0\end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i = \mathbf{v}_i + \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j\neq i}^{N}\left[\frac{\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i}{\left|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i\right|}\left(A + J\cos\left(\theta_j - \theta_i - Q_{\dot{x}}\right)\right) - B\frac{\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i}{\left|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i\right|^2}\right]$$

$$J\cos\left(\theta_j - \theta_i - Q_{\dot{x}}\right) = \begin{cases} -J\cos\left(\theta_j - \theta_i\right), & \operatorname{sgn}\omega_j \neq \operatorname{sgn}\omega_i \\ J\cos\left(\theta_j - \theta_i\right), & \operatorname{sgn}\omega_j = \operatorname{sgn}\omega_i \end{cases}$$

How can I ensure that $J\cos\left(\theta_j - \theta_i\right) > 0$, which means $\theta_j - \theta_i > \pi$ when $\operatorname{sgn}\omega_j \neq \operatorname{sgn}\omega_i$?

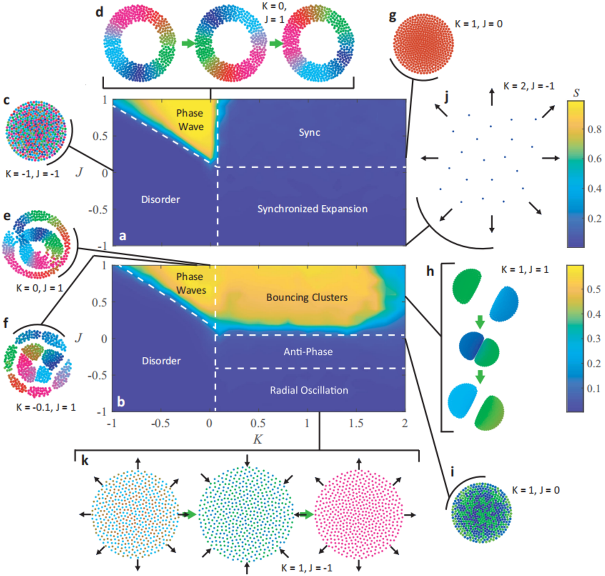
Model equations:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i = \mathbf{v}_i + \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j\neq i}^{N}\left[\frac{\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i}{\left|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i\right|}\left(A + J\cos\left(\theta_j - \theta_i - Q_{\dot{x}}\right)\right) - B\frac{\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i}{\left|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i\right|^2}\right]$$

$$\dot{\theta}_i = \omega_i + \frac{K}{N}\sum_{j\neq i}^{N}\frac{\sin\left(\theta_j - \theta_i - Q_{\dot{\theta}}\right)}{\left|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i\right|}$$

Several different cases of natural frequencies $\omega$ in this paper:

1. Single frequency ($F1$): $\omega_i = 1$for all swarmalators.
2. Two frequencies ($F2$): Exactly half of the swarmalators have $\omega_i = 1$ and the other half have $\omega_i = -1$.
3. Single uniform distribution ($F3$): All swarmalators have their natural frequency randomly selected from a single uniform distribution, such that $\omega_i \sim U(1, \Omega)$.
4. Double uniform distribution ($F4$): Exactly half of the swarmalators have their natural frequency randomly selected from one uniform distribution ($\omega_i \sim U(1, \Omega)$) and the second half have their natural frequency selected from another uniform distribution ($\omega_i \sim U(-\Omega, -1)$).



d
K = 0,
J = 1
g
K = 1, J = 0
c
K = -1, J = -1
Phase
Wave
Sync
Disorder
Synchronized Expansion
a
j
K = 2, J = -1
S
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
e
K = 0, J = 1
Phase
Waves
Bouncing Clusters
Anti-Phase
Disorder
Radial Oscillation
b
f
K = -0.1, J = 1
h
K = 1, J = 1
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
J
K
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
-1
-0.5
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
k
K = 1, J = -1
i
K = 1, J = 0

$$Z = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{i(\theta_j)}, \quad \beta = \left| \frac{1}{n_\omega > 0}\sum_{j=1}^{n_{\omega>0}} x_{\omega>0} - \frac{1}{n_{\omega<0}}\sum_{j=1}^{n_{\omega<0}} x_{\omega<0} \right|$$