*形态发生:*来源于两个方面: (1)实验观测; (2)数学分析。

- 当非线性动力系统的耗散力处在主导地位,而随机驱动保持在 一个不能忽略的水平时,有序的形态与结构就会形成。
- 形态发生这个名词来源于不同领域科学家对自然的观测和测量 ,以及后来比较零散的研究:树;河流;海岸线;闪电;电化 学沉积;晶体生长;生物学形态等等。

形态的分类:

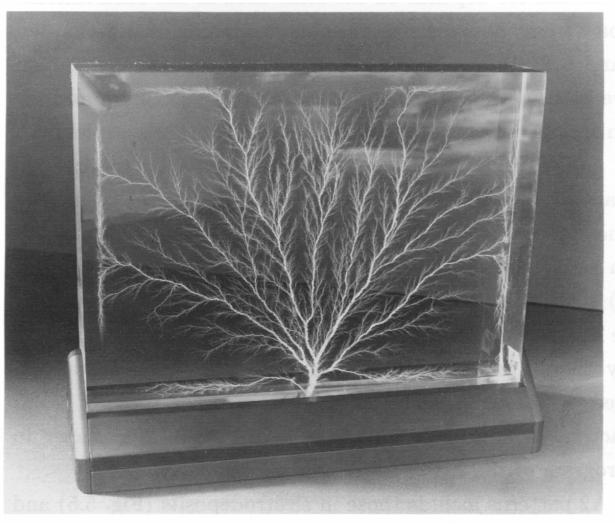
- 1. 没有包含界面的形态B。
- 2. 包含界面的形态: 又可以划分为两类: 分枝叉类A1和密实类A2

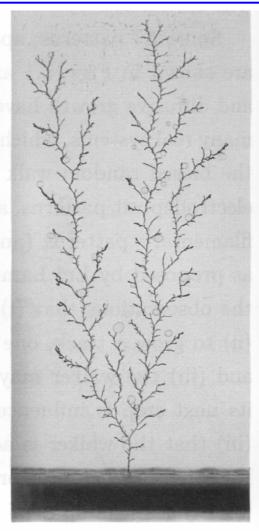


A1 分叉形态:

- 1. 这类形态具有开放的结构,生长主要发生在尖端上,具有随机分布的特征。
- 2. 用随机aggregation模型和扩散生长模型来进行描述。
- 3. 许多形态可以从电解沉积中获得实验验证。为什么呢?
- 4. 两个原因: 随机扩散生长, 外场驱动。
- 5. 这类系统大家可以在网上找到太多的漂亮照片和动画!







丙烯酸beamtree,加州斯坦福线性加速器中心;ZnSO₄电解沉积。



A2 密实形态:

- 1. 这类形态具有相对密实的结构,除了扩散生长和随机aggregation 之外还有其他因素参与形态控制,生长也主要发生在尖端上,但 其它区域生长也很显著。
- 2. 用具有两个以上特征长度参量竞争模型描述生长过程。也可以通 过改变扩散过程获得。
- 3. 主要例子有电化学沉积、枝晶凝固、粘性指、雪花、水柱形态。



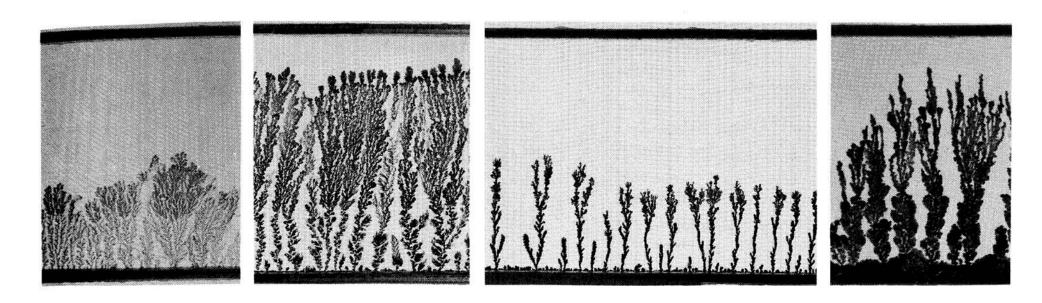


Fig. 5.2. Sensitive dependence of electrodeposit morphology on cell thickness. The voltage (20 V) and concentration of CuSO₄ solution (0.05 M) are the same in the four cells shown here. The cell thickness, from left to right, is 0.1 mm, 0.4 mm, 0.6 mm and 0.7 mm, respectively.



非线性物理:引言--形态发生

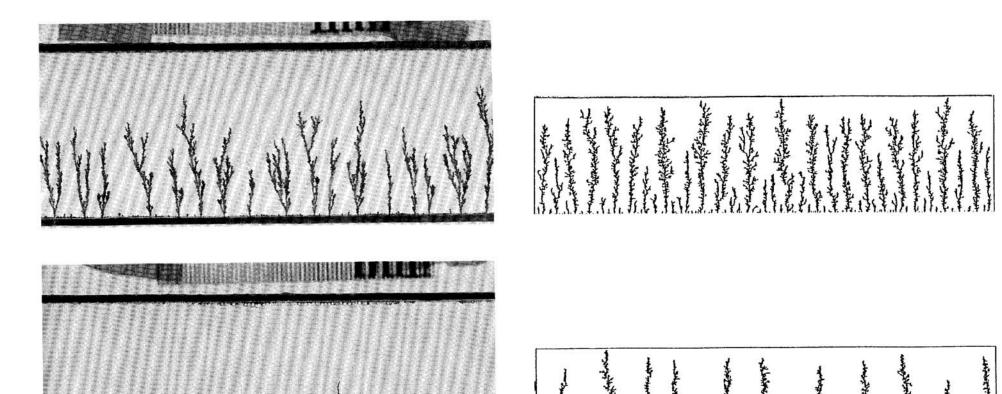
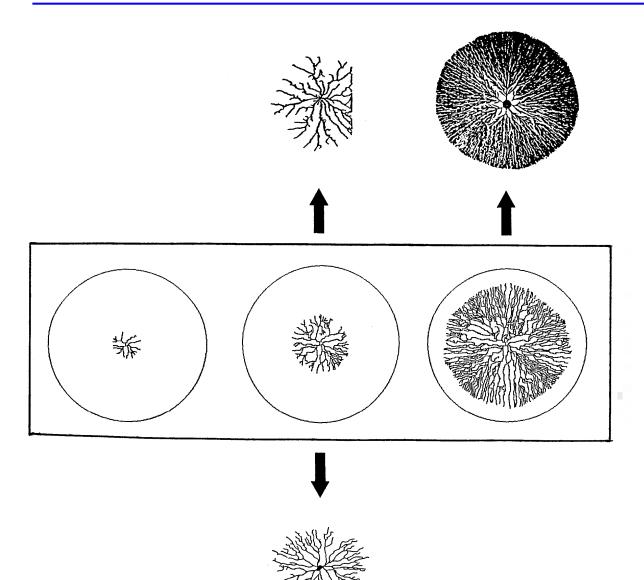


Fig. 5.3. RIGHT: Computer generated patterns from the biased random walk model. LEFT: Experimental electrodeposit patterns. Note the similarity between the patterns shown on the same row.

理论与实验对比。理论是biased random walk model; 左边是实验形态





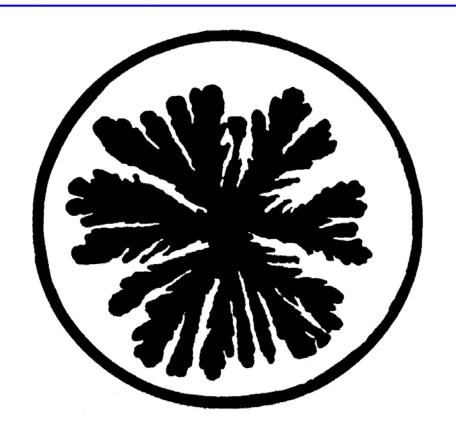
1. 由active walk model计 算机产生的形态。上下 部分为实验结果,展示 了很强的相似性。上面 左边为油层电击穿的结 果,上面右边是ZnSO₄ 元胞里面的电解沉积。 下面是神经元的形态。



- 二维粘性指生长: N₂被 注入到矿物油中
- Radial Viscous
 fingering: The dynamics
 is dominated by tip
 splitting of the growing
 fingers.







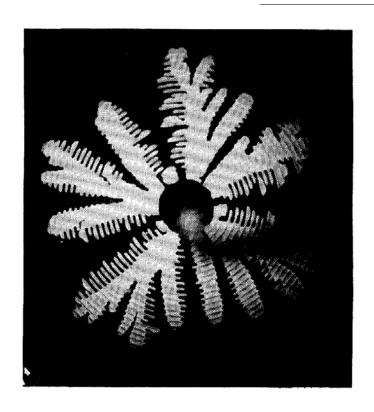
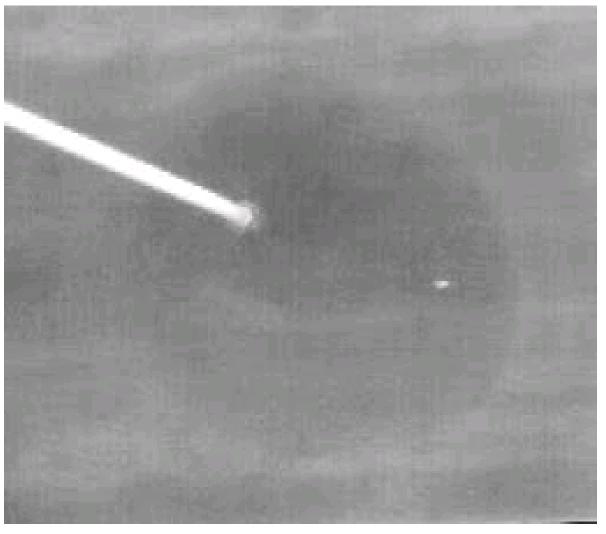


Fig. 5.5. Physical examples of compact A2 patterns. LEFT: Electrodeposit pattern formed in an open cell of CuSO₄ solution. RIGHT: Viscous finger pattern formed in a radial cell. Air pumped into the center of the cell displaced nematic liquid crystals which initially filled up the whole cell. (The circular grooves in the cell plate did not seem to have much effect.) Note the existence of tip splitting in both cases.

电解沉积的实验结果。表面张力效应和生长元结构的影响。



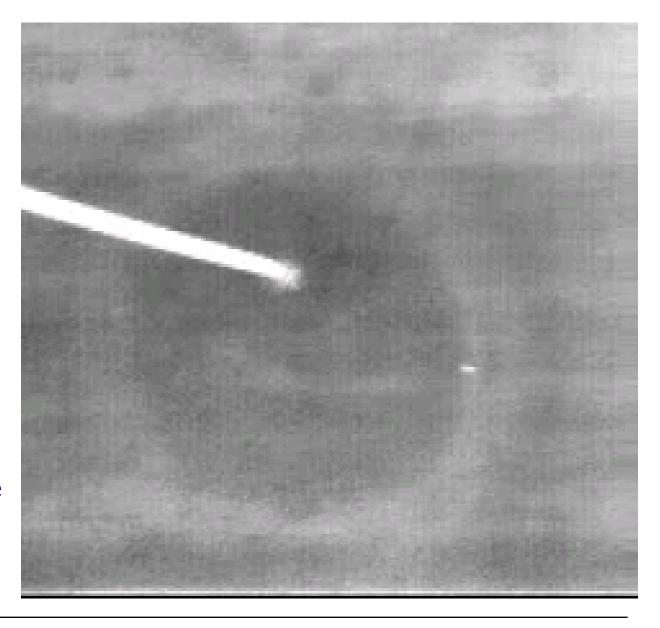
Anisotropic, Radial **Viscous fingering: The** lower plate of the cell has a rectangular etched lattice. Above a threshold injection rate, dendrites appear along one axis of the lattice. Along the other axis, regular tip splitting persists.





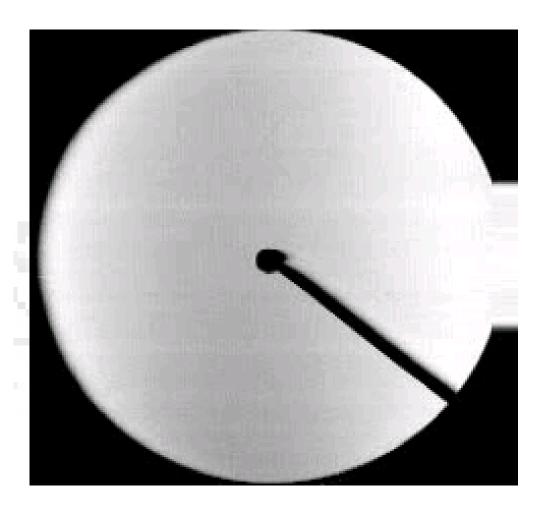
非线性物理:引言--形态发生

Anisotropic, Radial **Viscous fingering: Increasing the** injection rate even further, dendrites appear along both axes of the rectangular array, but are still more prominent along one axis.





- 二维粘性指生长: N_2 被注入 到聚合物中
- **Viscous Fingering in Associating Polymers: from Viscous Fingering to Fracture: Radial geometry: Above a threshold injection** rate, normal viscous fingering turns into fracture, with side branches advancing far behind the tips, at large angles from the main branch.





- From Viscous Fingering to Fracture:
- Channel geometry: Above a threshold injection rate, the lower molecular weight associating polymer solutions display a sudden transition from Saffman-Taylor finger to fracture. 刚开始时,因为聚合物密度较低,压入的氮气仍然可以形成粘性指,但是到了后期,聚合物被挤压得太厉害,从而导致断裂。

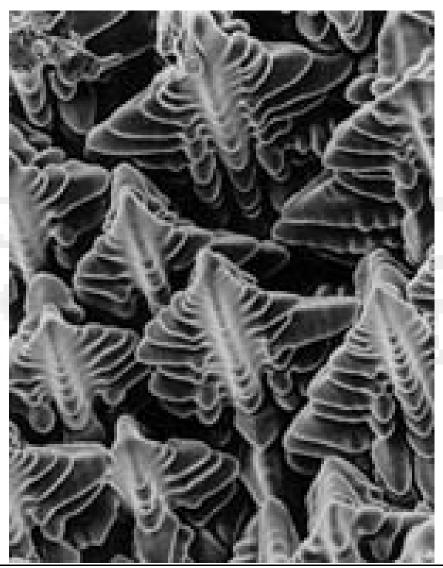


• From Viscous Fingering to Fracture: Above a threshold injection rate, the highest molecular weight associating polymer solutions display a richer behavior: the Saffman-Taylor finger becomes unstable in a less dramatic way, but turning into a meandering regime where the tip velocity oscillates with time.



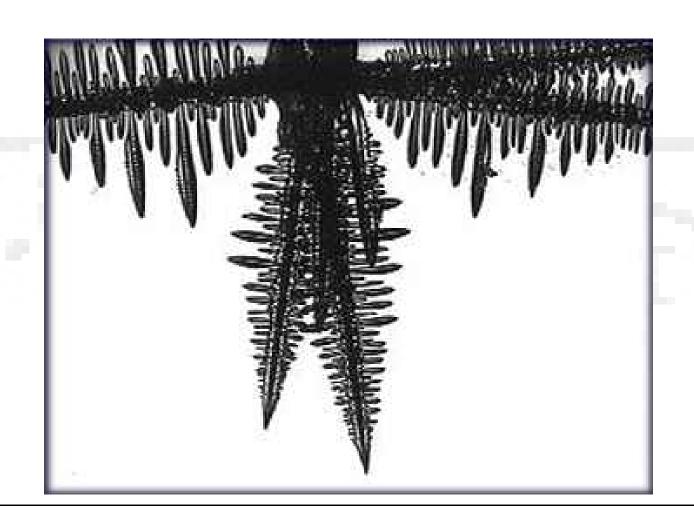
非线性物理:引言--形态发生

1. 太空枝晶生长的结果





1. Pivalic acid <u>dendrite</u> crystal grown during Shuttle Flight STS-87 (late 1997)





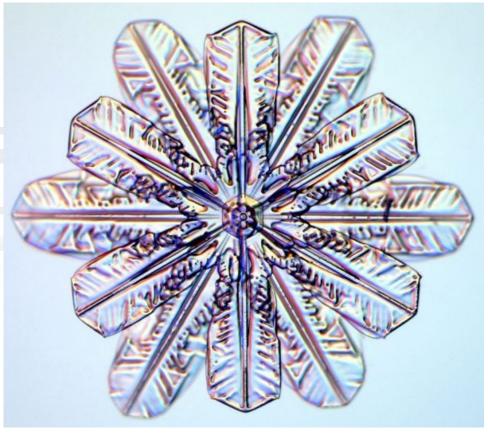
1. 雪晶观测结果。

"How full of creative genius is the air in which these are generated!

I should hardly admire them more if real stars fell and lodged on my coat."

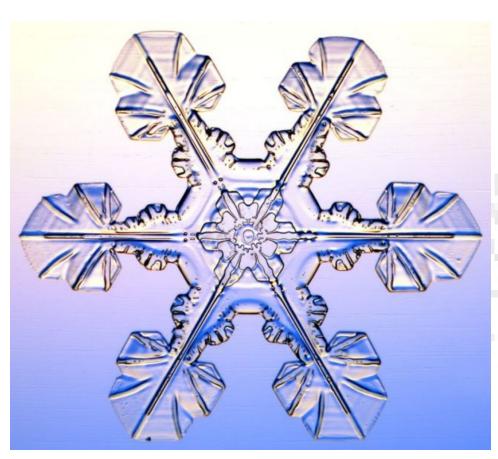
--Henry David Thoreau, 1856







1. 雪晶观测结果。

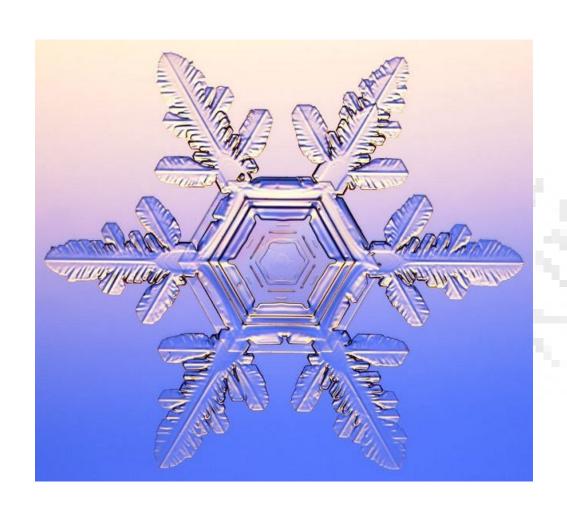


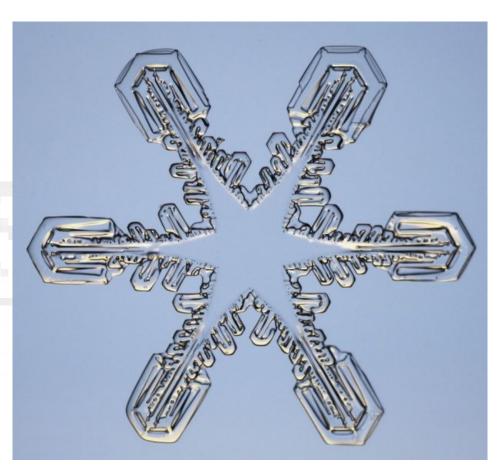




非线性物理:引言--形态发生

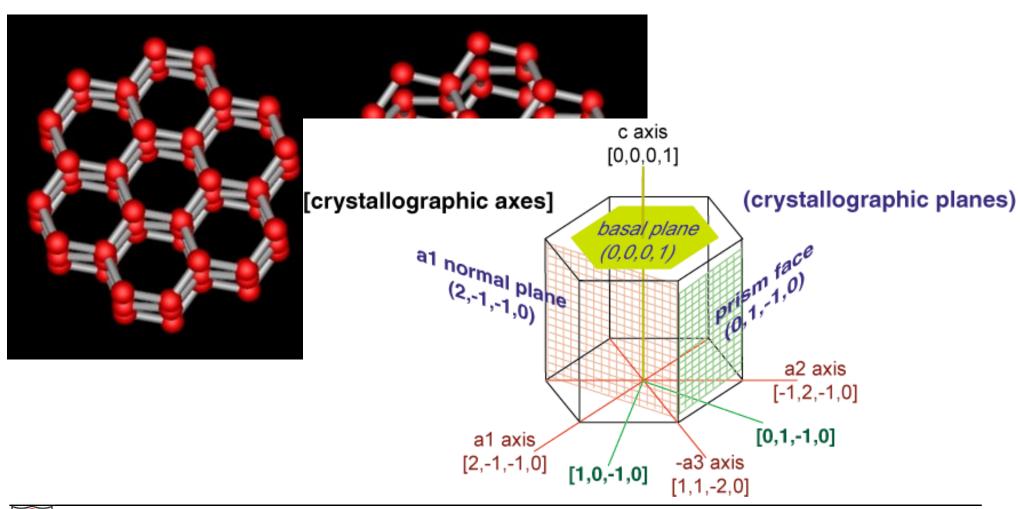
1. 雪晶观测结果。







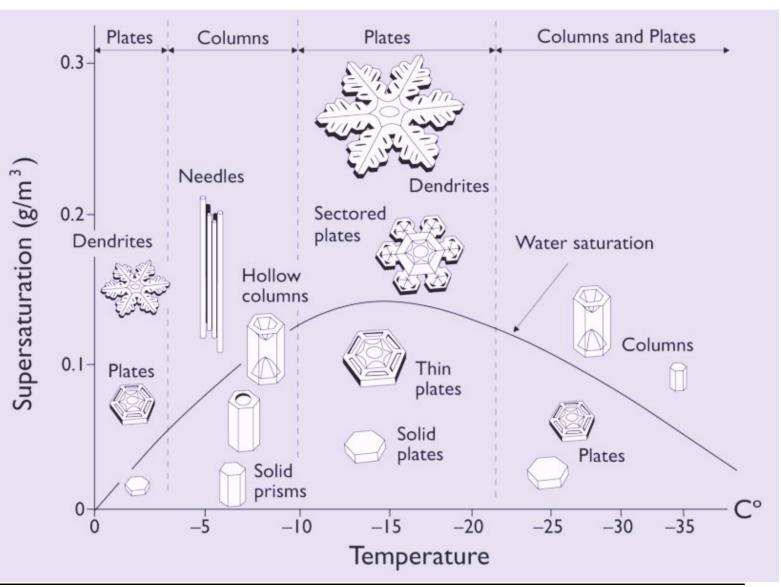
- 1. 雪晶形成的结构原因。
- 2. 但结构原因远远不能解释全部。





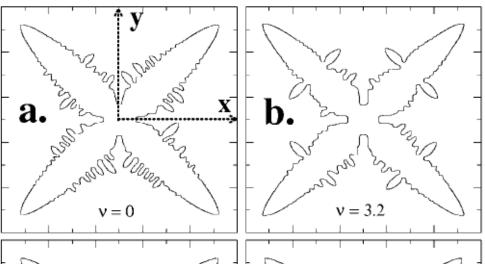
相图:



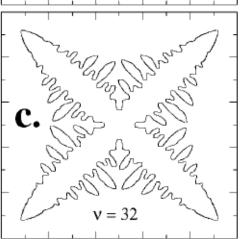


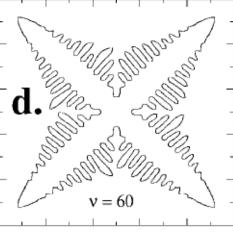


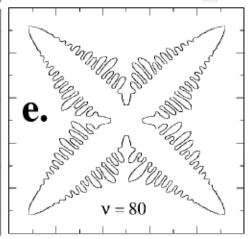
枝晶研究结果:

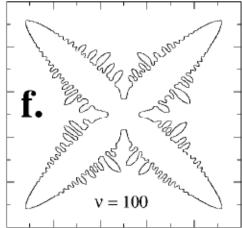


中心的问题是在一个过冷液体里面 生长出来的枝晶,一旦过冷度ΔT一 定,实验证实枝晶曲率半径λ和枝 晶生长速度v都是完全确定的,但 是对溶质和传热过程的求解只能给 出λ与v的相互关系,而不能独立确 定λ和v是多少。我们需要第二个关 系来协助确认λ和v分别是多少。





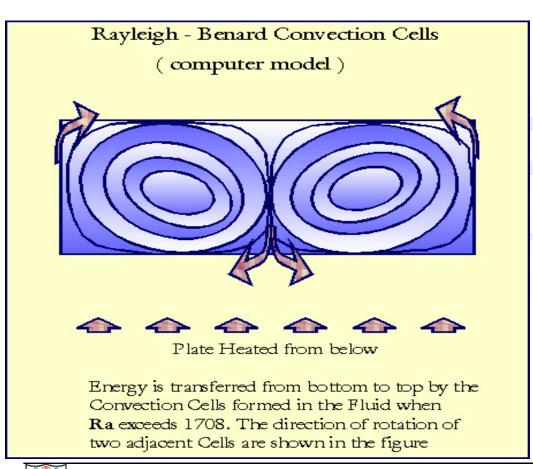


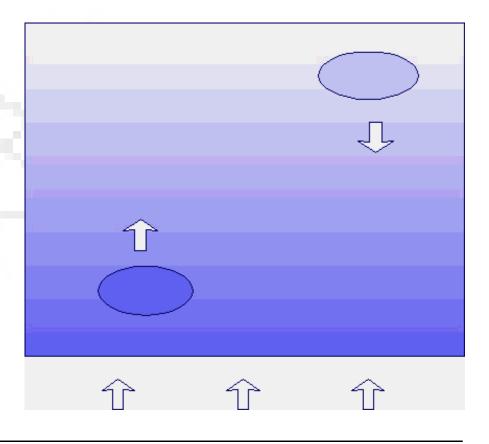




B 类形态: Rayleigh-Benard Convection

1. 基本现象

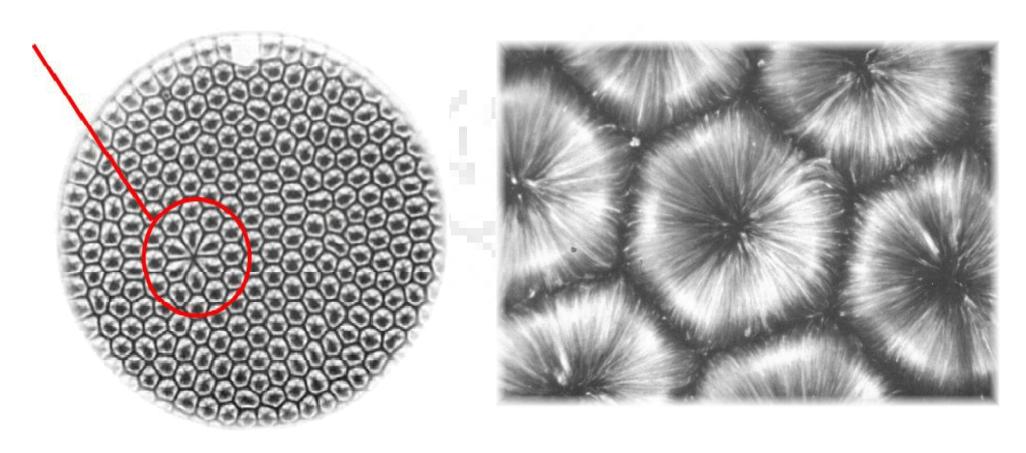






B 类形态: Rayleigh-Benard Convection

1. 基本现象: 右图是每隔10秒钟拍摄的照片





主要特征:

- 形态发生表示一个空间均匀的状态失稳形成一个空间不均匀的 状态:形态。
- 形态发生是驱动力与耗散力相互竞争的结果。
- 形态的特征尺度是两种竞争的特征尺度的几何平均值。





