Aspects of the dynamics we tried to change

1D

- **Average domain lenght** (asymptotic) from random: As the coarsening is slow (logarithmic) in 1D and we can choose the average domain size at the end of the linear dynamics, by choosing C. We can choose the average domain lenght in 1D.
- **Speed of two kinks attraction**:
  - While fast oscillations do not change the decay of the distance as a function of time, slow oscillation introduce a deviation from the constant C case.
  - Higher is the amplitude and smaller is the decay time (it can be reduced of many orderds of magnitude!).
  - If C_{min} is far enough from zero (far enough respect to the period T) we can catch this deviation (steps in the $d(t)$ plot) with our model.
  - Unfortunately slow oscillation introduce just a variation of the prefactor of the decay, that is still exponential and not a power law.
- **Invert the kink attraction**: It is possible to choose the shape of the kinks such that a kink and an antikink repulse instead of attracting. But this will hold just until the kink's shape relaxes to a tanh profile and then the kinks will start to weakly attract.

2D

- **Average domain lenght** (asymptotic) from random: As in 2D the coarsening is fast (power law), then it is not possible to choose the asymptotic size of domains, as it increases with time.
- **Speed of circular domain shrinking**:
  - Neither fast, nor slow oscillation can change the profile of the decay of the area $R^2(t)$. Deviations measured numerically are numerical errors.
  - BUT if the oscillations are slow and C_{min} is close enough to zero, then we see an enhancement of the decay when C is close to C_{min}. This enhancement is 2 orders of magnitude smaller than the leading order effect (MBC).
- **Coarsening exponent**: Oscillations do not affect the exponent of the 2D coarsening, that is $\frac{1}{2}$.