

1D Structure factor

#structurefactor

#1D

#randinit

#twokinks

For random initial conditions

I define a quantity called the **(1D) structure factor**

$$S(q) \equiv \langle |\int e^{-iqx} u(x) dx|^2 \rangle$$

where:

- $|\dots|^2 = (\dots)^*(\dots)$ is the norm.
- $\langle \dots \rangle$ is an average over multiple simulations, all starting from a **random initial condition** (different each time).

For two isolated kinks

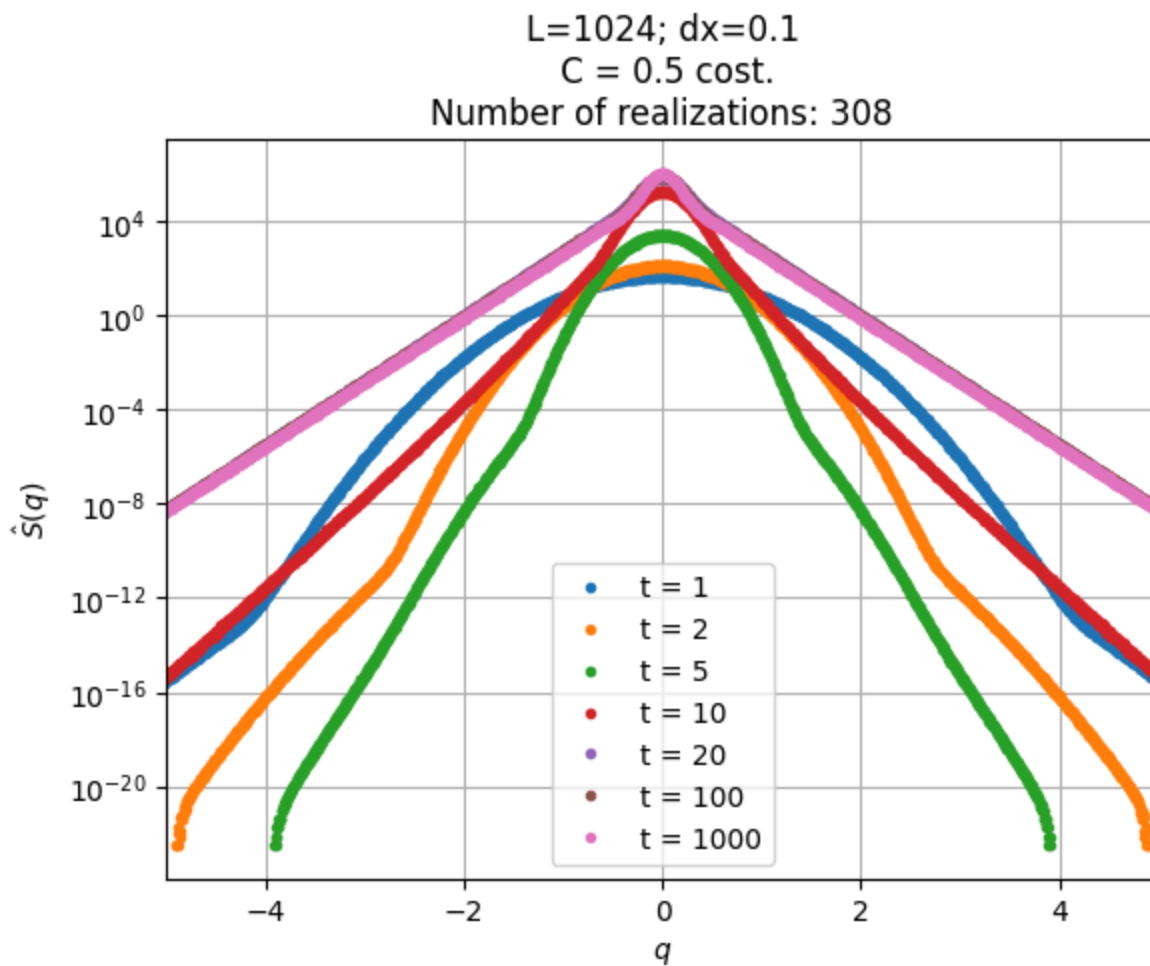
Above we stated the definition of the structure factor, that requires to calculate an average over an ensemble of initial states. Although it could be interesting to consider this quantity also when studying the dynamics of two isolated kinks, so where the initial state is well defined (there is no concept of "ensemble of initial states"). In this case, we just define it without taking the average:

$$S(q) \equiv |u_q|^2 = u_q u_{-q}$$

where $u_q \equiv \int e^{-iqx} u(x) dx$

Within the simulations, we compute the Fourier transform using FFTW, so there is no normalization factor in front of the integral.

Random initial conditions



I **cannot see two peaks** related to the domain size and interface's thickness wavelengths.

I can only see a change in the slope. And the value q at which this happens gets closer to $q = 0$ as time passes. I think it represents the large wavelength (domain size).

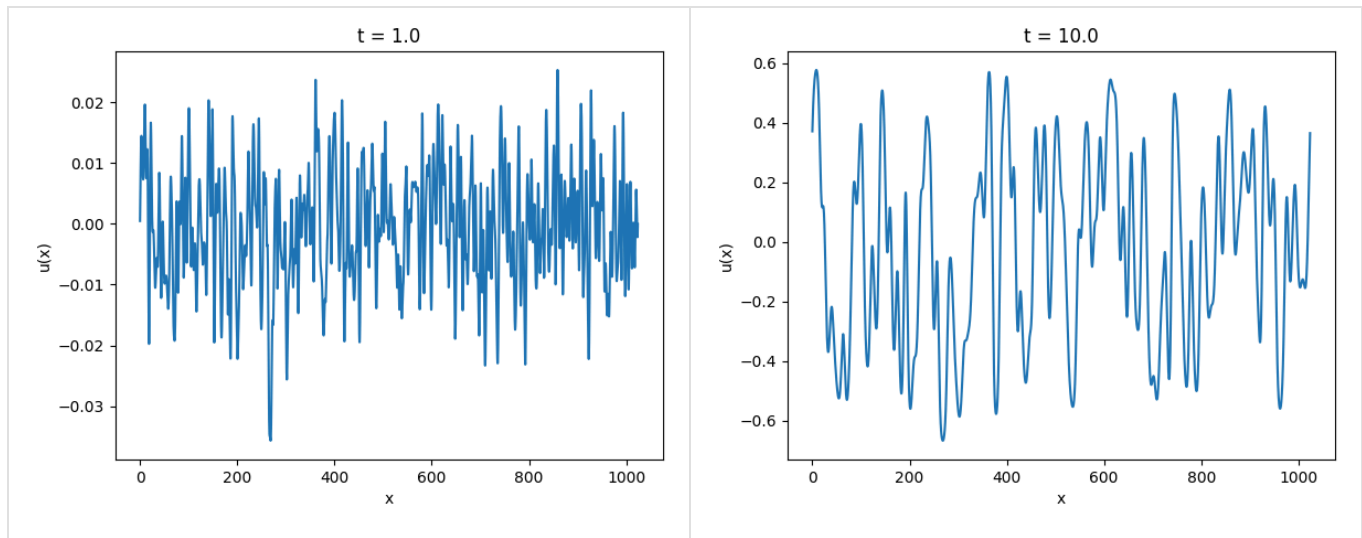
Instead, the short wavelength (interface thickness) should be located at

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2/\bar{C}} = 2$$

$$q = 2\pi/\lambda \sim \pi$$

but I cannot see anything at $q \sim \pi$.

Some **snapshots** of the state associated with the curves above



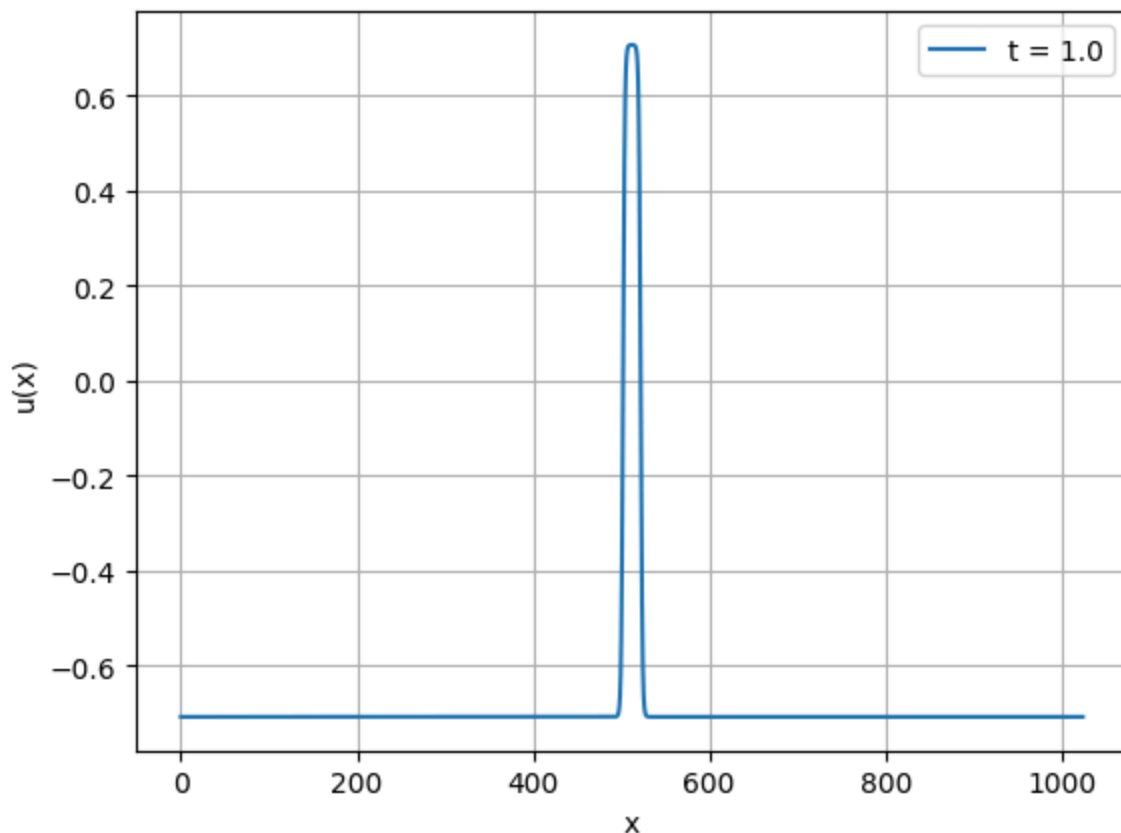
Two isolated kinks

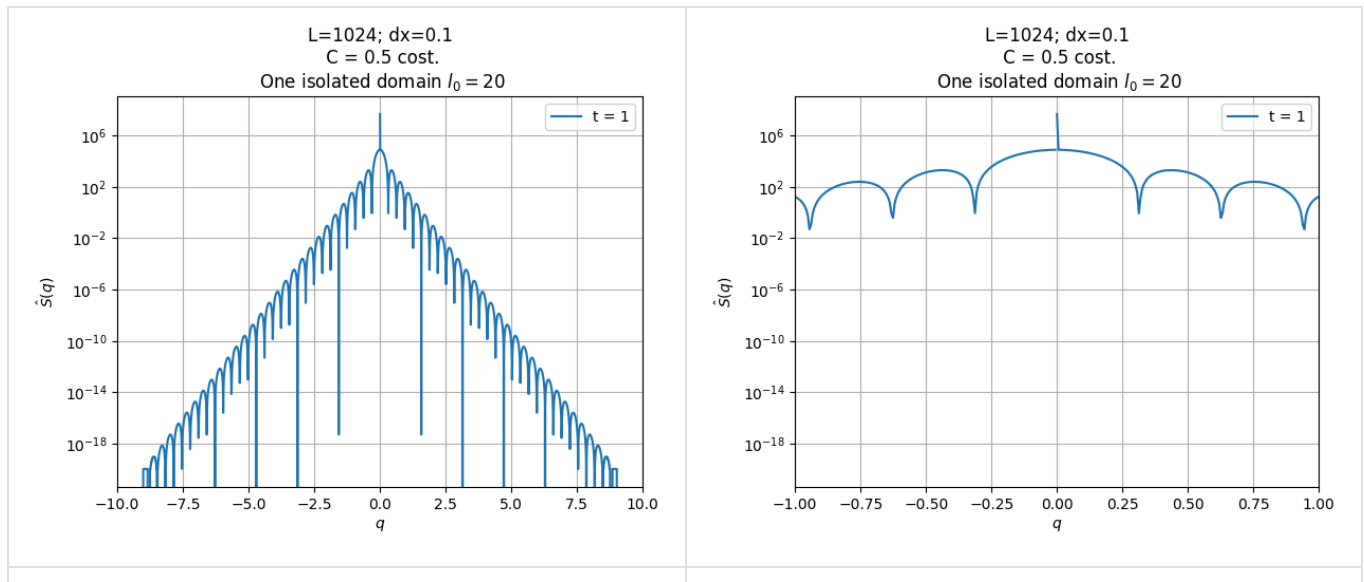
Here the initial state is prepared by composing two stationary state with $C = 0.5$, at an initial distance $d_0 = 20, 200, 400, 800$, while $L = 1024$, $dx = 0.1$.

So the value of $u(x)$ within the domains and the shape and width of the interfaces are "already correct" from the beginning, as the adopted value of C is $C = 0.5$.

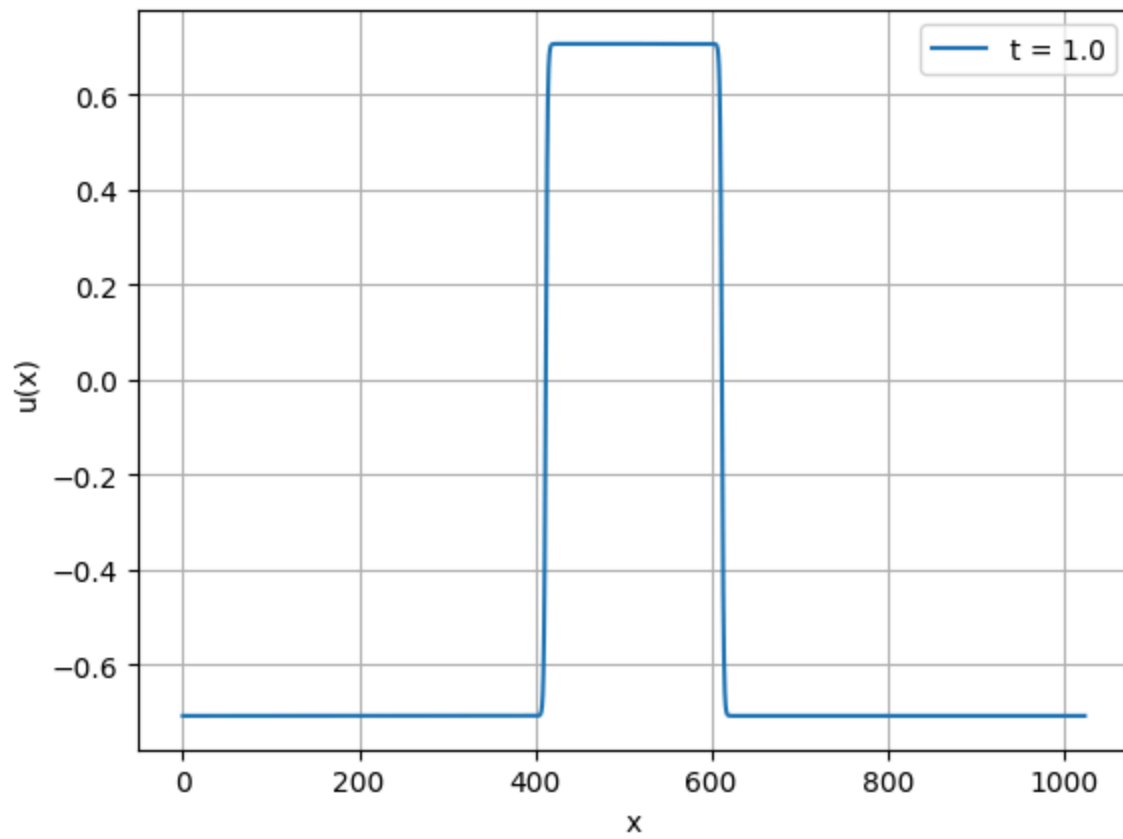
We do not see any change in the structure factor, because the evolution is very slow.

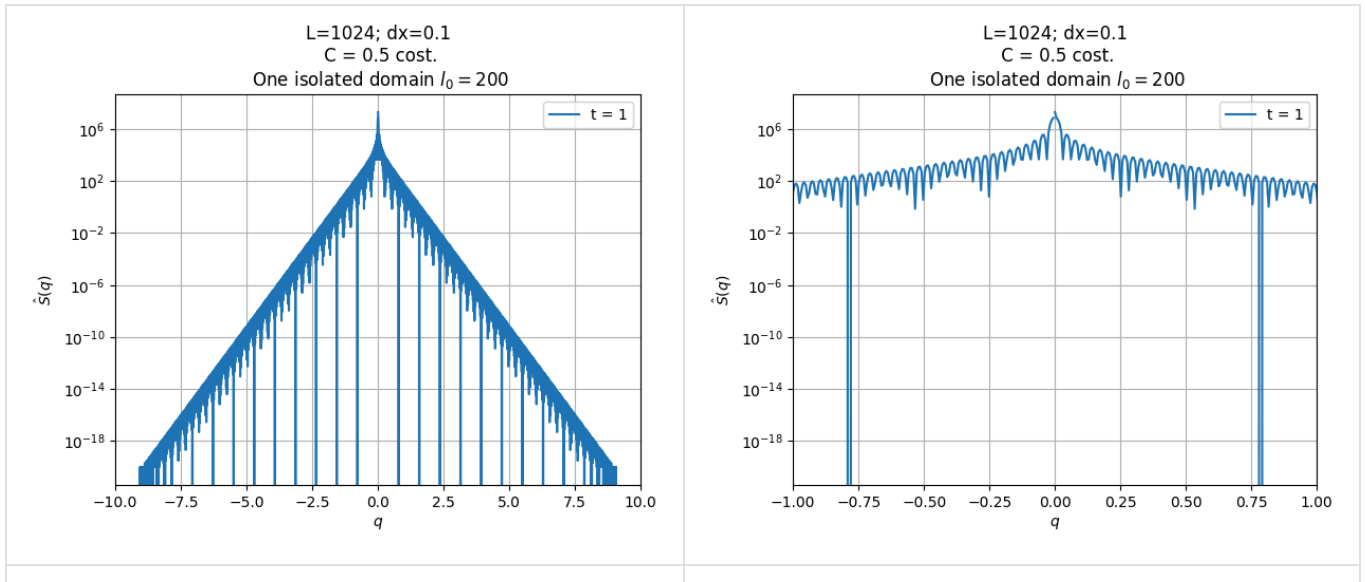
- $d_0 = 20$



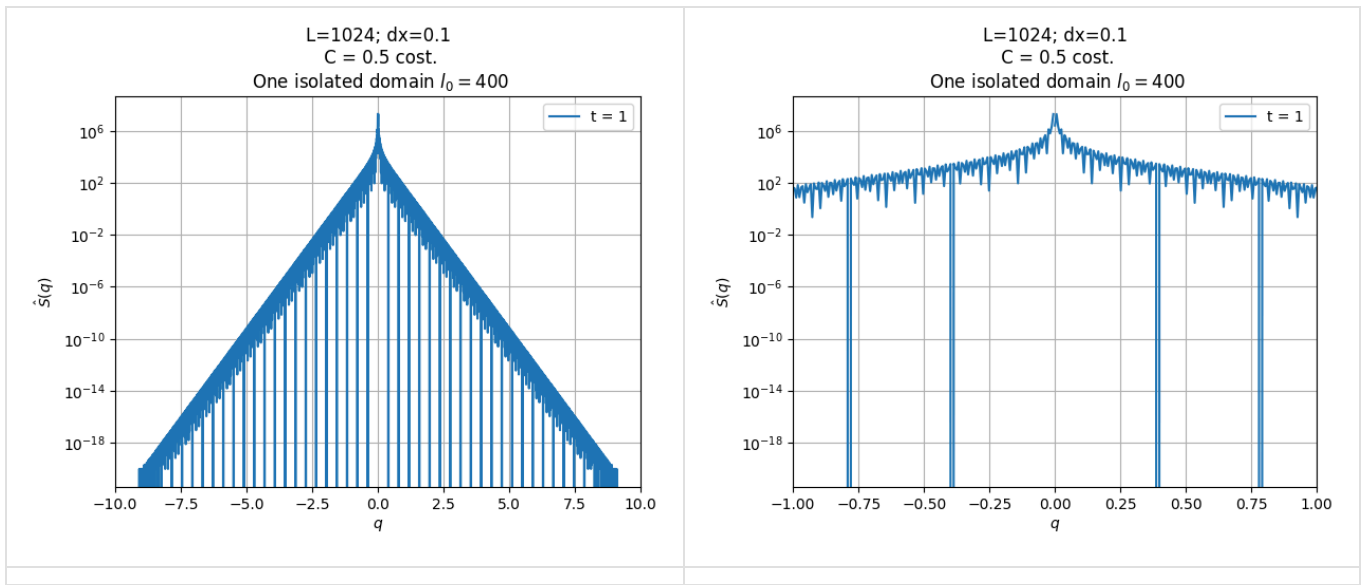


- $d_0 = 200$

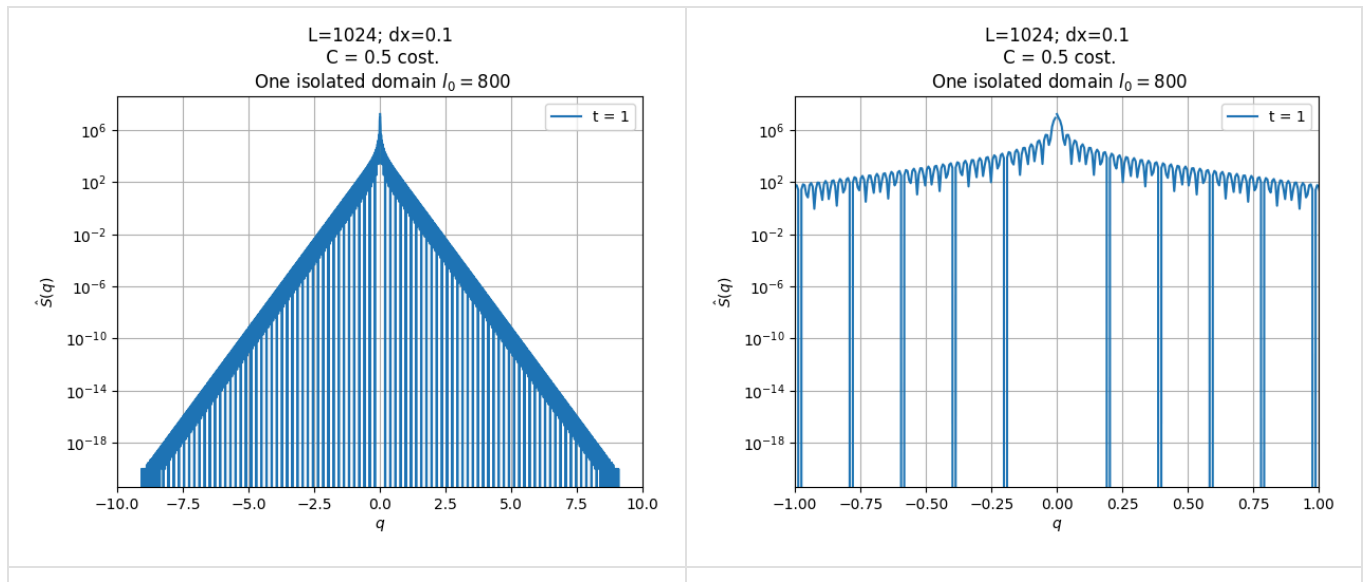




- $d_0 = 400$



- $d_0 = 800$



Notice: When $l > L/2$ (e.g. when $l = 800$) the spectrum becomes less intense. The idea is that, in this case, the complementary domain (we are using PBC) is smaller than $L/2$.