

# Effects of initial state on motion by curvature

#mbc

#early\_dynamics

Here we consider the initial state to be an isolated circular domain

$$u(r, t = 0) = -u_0 \tanh((r - R_0)W^{-1})$$

where  $u_0$  and  $W$  represent the height and the width of the kink/interface.

Do different values of  $u_0$  and  $W$  lead to a different evolution of the radius  $R(t)$ ?

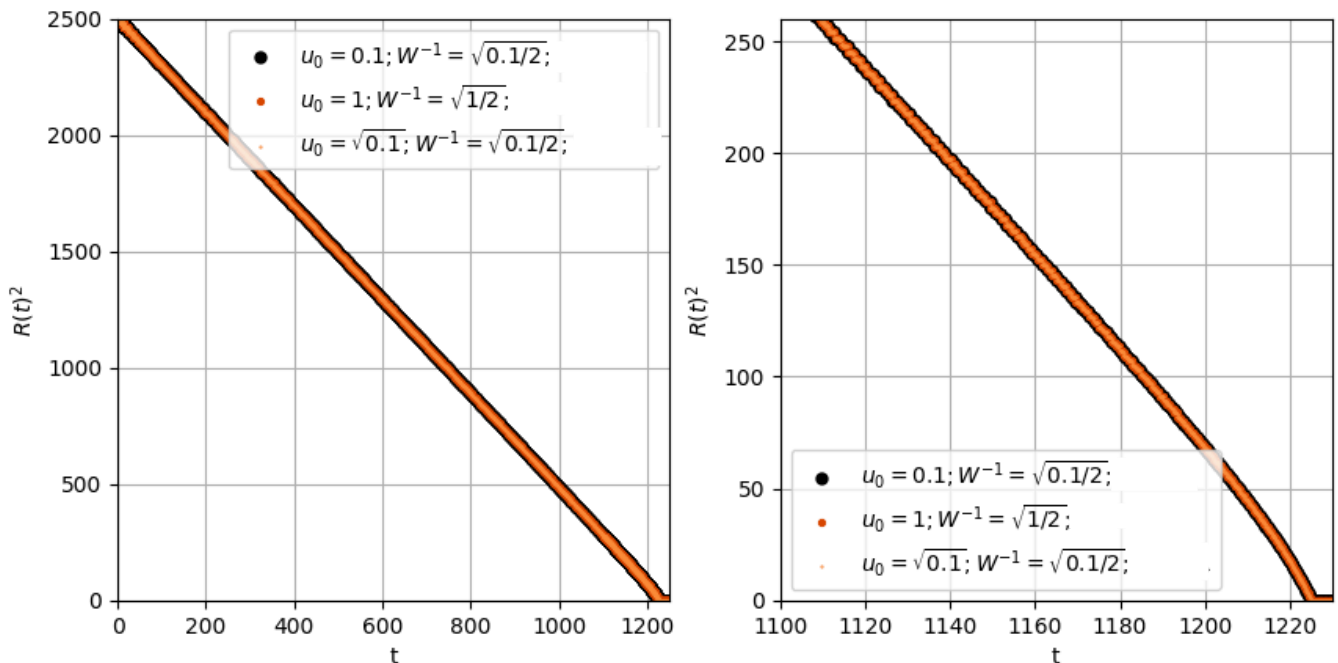
**Do the initial conditions influence  $R(t)$  in the early dynamics or in the late one?**

Here I show some simulations, where it appears that the measure of  $R(t)$  **seems to NOT be affected** by the choices of  $u_0$  or  $W$ .

## C constant

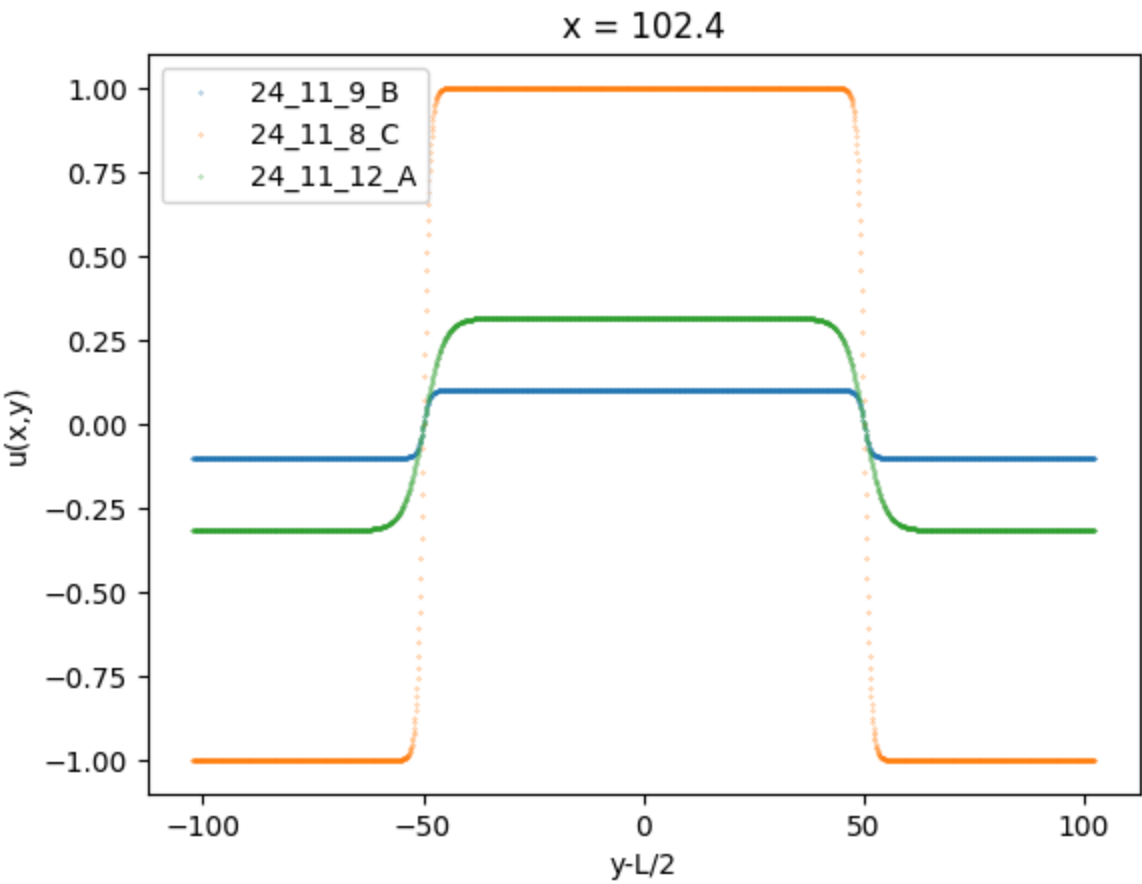
In the following simulations,  $C = 0.1$  constant

Circular domain  $R_0 = 50$   
Lattice points = [2048x2048]  $dx = 0.1$   
 $dt = 0.01$  until  $t=20$ ; Then  $dt = 0.1$   
 $C = 0.1$  constant  
Initial state:  $u(r) = -u_0 * \tanh((R - R_0)/W^{-1})$ ;



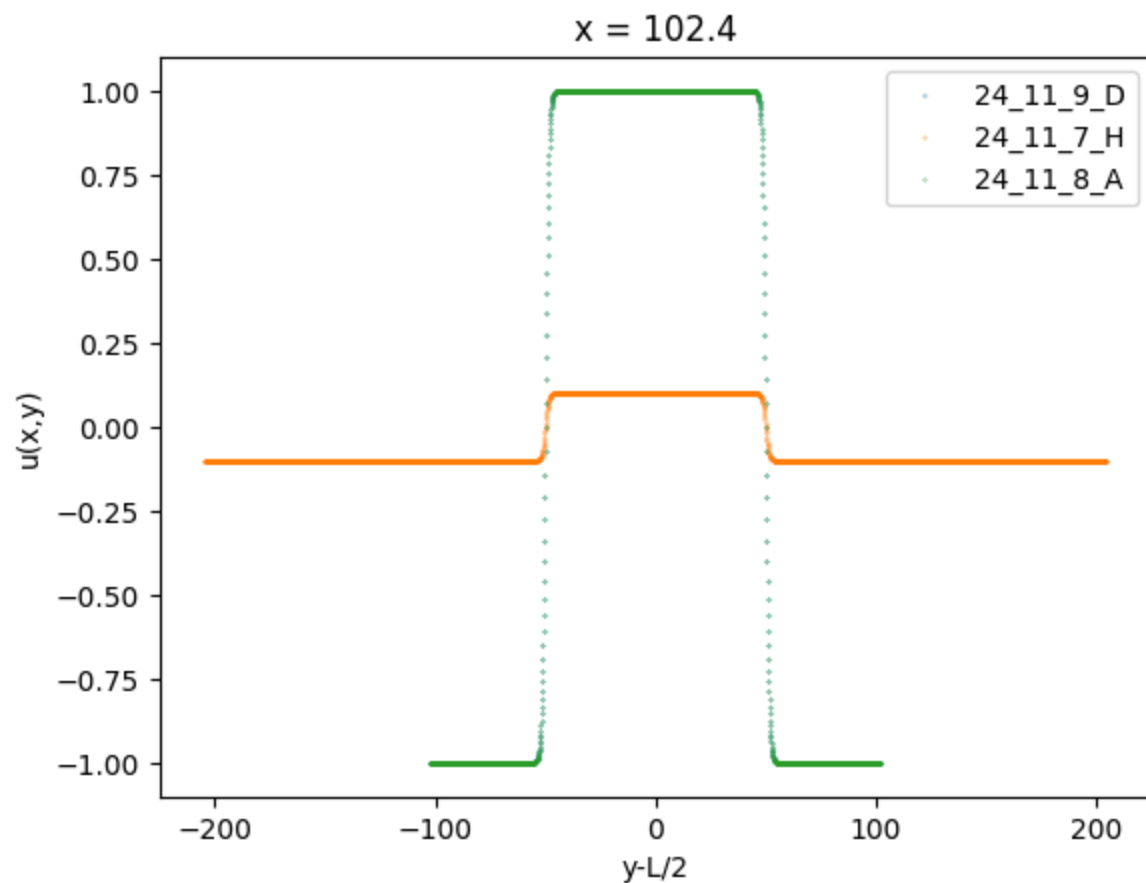
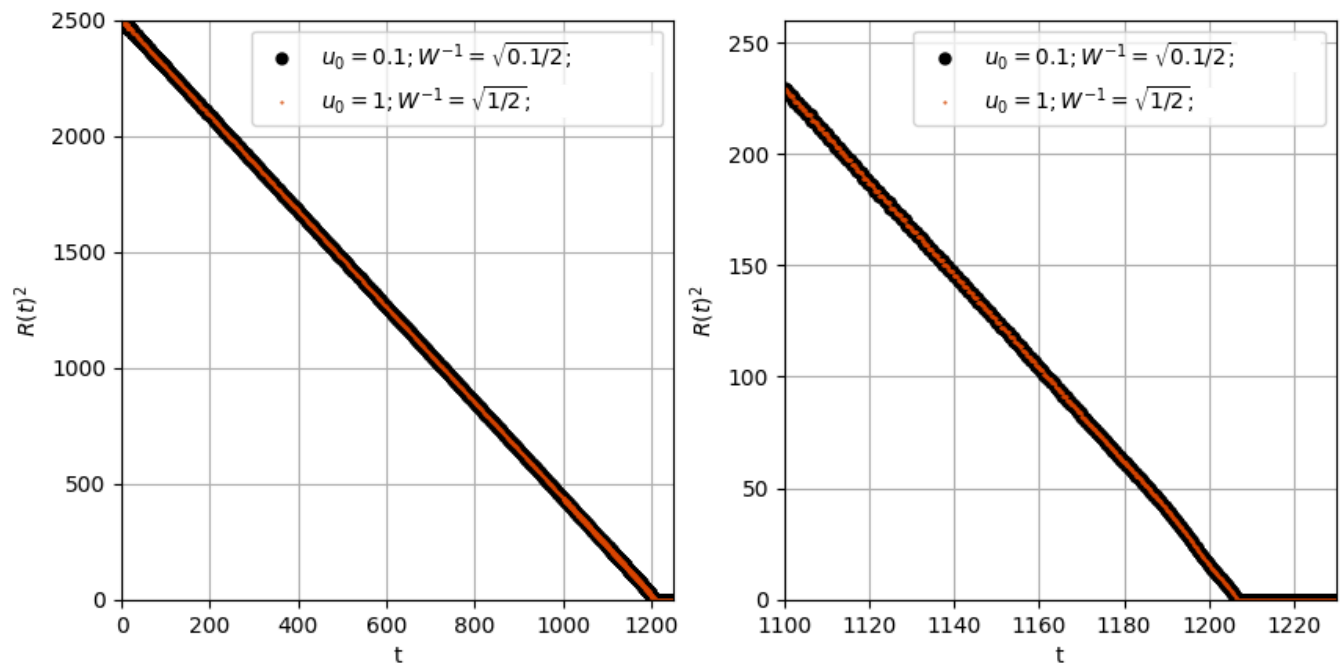
Here I show also the profile of the initial states considered above, obtained by evaluating  $u(x, y)$  at time  $t=0$  along  $x = L/2$ . You can see that the **blue and the green curves have the same**

**kink's slope** (the first derivative is the same), this means that the width  $W$  is the same.



**C oscillating**

Circular domain  $R_0 = 50$   
 Lattice points = [2048x2048]  $dx = 0.1$   
 $dt = 0.01$  until  $t=20$ ; Then  $dt = 0.1$   
 $C = 1 + 1\sin(2\pi t/50)$   
 Initial state:  $u(r) = -u_0 * \tanh((R - R_0)/W^{-1})$ ;



But remember that

Motion by curvature is a first (leading) order effects, so if  $C$  changes the curve  $R(t)$  will change.  
See [Motion by curvature corrections](#).