

Decomposition of Anomalous Diffusion in Variable Speed Generalized Lévy Walks

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5 Variable speed generalized Lévy walks

- Introduction
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- $p(v, t)$ for Variable speed generalized Lévy walks
- Phase portrait for variable speed generalized Lévy walks

Diffusive behavior

- Governed by the Central Limit Theorem (CLT)
- $t \rightarrow \infty$, the PDF of $x(t)$ is Gaussian
- Width of the distribution $\sim t^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Anomalous Diffusion

- First found by Lewis Richardson in 1926 (Relative motion of tracer particles in turbulence)
- $\langle x^2(t) \rangle \sim t^{2H}$ and $H \neq \frac{1}{2}$
- H is known as Hurst exponent.

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Examples:

- The diffusion of tracer microbeads in reconstituted, cross-linked actin networks [Wong et al. *Physical Review Letters* (2004)]
- The motion of functionalized colloidal particles along a complementarily functionalized surface [Xu et al. *Physical Review Letters* (2011)]
- The stochastic pathway of potassium channels diffusing in the plasma membrane of living human cells [Weigel et al. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2011)]
- Diffusion of tracer particles in the cytoplasm of mammalian cells [Sabri et al. *Physical Review Letters* (2020)]
- Blinking quantum dots [Stefani, Hoogenboom, Barkai. *Phys. Today* (2009)]
- Chaotic transport in zonal flows in analogous geophysical and plasma systems [Diego et al. *Physics of Plasmas* 7, 1702 (2000)]
- Scaling laws of marine predator search behaviour [Sims, D., Southall, E., Humphries, N. et al. *Nature* 451, 1098–1102 (2008)]

The root causes of anomalous diffusive behavior ^{1 2 3} .

- **Joseph effect (J)** caused by increment correlations. $\langle \langle \Delta x^2(\tau) \rangle \rangle_t \sim \tau^{2J}$
- **Noah effect (L)** caused by fat tails of increment probability. $\langle v^2 \rangle \propto t^{2L+2M-2}$
- **Moses effect (M)** caused by non-stationary increments. $\langle v \rangle \propto t^{M-\frac{1}{2}}$

It can be possible to show that $H = J + L + M - 1$

¹Benoit B. Mandelbrot and James R. Wallis. "Noah, Joseph, and operational hydrology." *Water resources research* 4.5 (1968): 909-918.

²C. Lijian, K. E. Bassler, J. L. McCauley, and G. H. Gunaratne, Anomalous scaling of stochastic processes and the Moses effect, *Phys. Rev. E* 95, 042141 (2017)

³P. G. Meyer, V. Adlakha, H. Kantz and K. E. Bassler, Anomalous diffusion and the Moses effect in an aging deterministic model, *New J. Phys.* 20, 113033 (2018)

In many cases, the dynamics in these systems can be modeled with non-linearly coupled Lévy Walks.

- Steps of random duration τ chosen from a probability distribution

$$p(\tau) \sim \tau^{-1-\gamma}$$

- During each step, i , the direction (i.e. forward or backward) is random, but the magnitude of velocity $|\vec{v}_i| \propto \tau_i^{\nu-1}$

An example of a Lévy walk path with parameter $\gamma = 0.52, \nu = 0.5$.¹

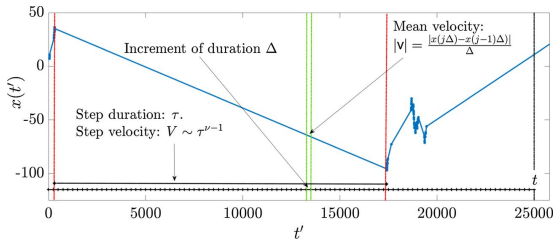


Figure: Example of Lévy Walks.

¹E. Aghion, P. G. Meyer, V. Adlakha, H. Kantz and K. E. Bassler, Moses, Noah and Joseph effects in Lévy Walks, *New J. Phys.* 23, 023002 (2021)

Generalized Lévy walks

- Velocity is a piecewise constant function.

Variable speed generalized Lévy walks

- Velocity is not fixed throughout a flight.

- $v(t_f, t_B) = \eta c t_B^{\nu-\eta} t_f^{\eta-1}$

Where t_f is intended stretch duration and t_B is on the actual time in motion¹

¹M. Bothe, F. Sagues, and I. M. Sokolov. Mean squared displacement in a generalized Lévy walk model. *Physical Review E* 100.1 (2019)

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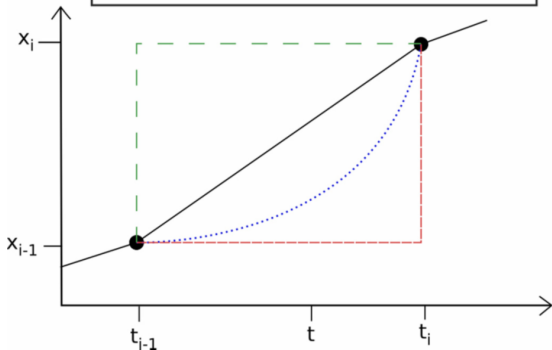
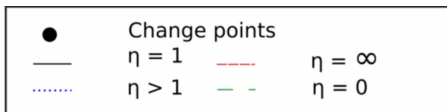


Figure: Example of Variable speed generalized Lévy walks¹

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Hurst Exponent (H)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Delta \mathbf{x}^2(t) \rangle_E &= \langle [\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(0)]^2 \rangle_E \\ &\sim t^{2H} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

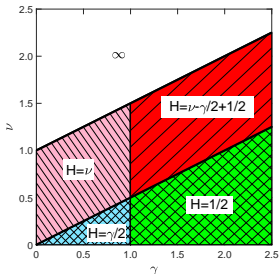


Figure: Phase diagram of H exponent for generalized Lévy walks ^a

^aAlbers, T. and Radons, G., 2022. Nonergodicity of d -dimensional generalized Lévy walks and their relation to other space-time coupled models. Physical Review E, 105(1), p.014113.

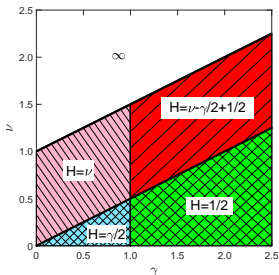


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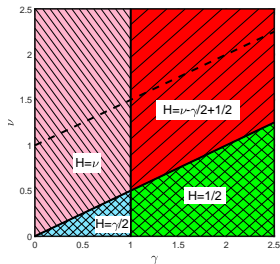


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Joseph Exponent (J)

$$\langle \Delta \mathbf{x}^2(\tau) \rangle_T = \frac{1}{T - \tau} \int_0^{T - \tau} [\mathbf{x}(t + \tau) - \mathbf{x}(t)]^2 dt \quad (2)$$
$$\sim \tau^{2J}$$

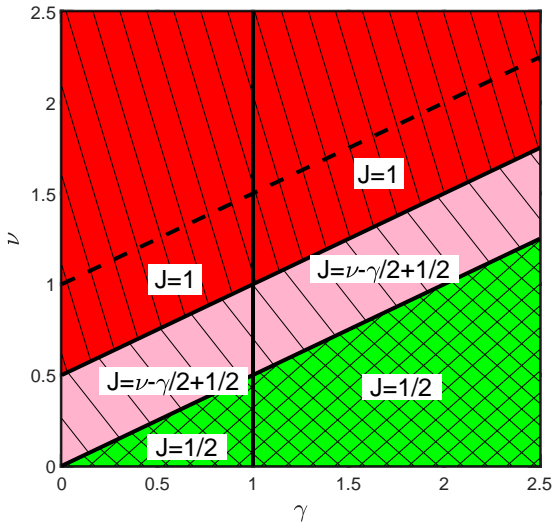


Figure: Phase diagram of J exponent for variable speed generalized Lévy walks ¹

¹Albers, T. and Radons, G., 2022. Nonergodicity of d-dimensional generalized Lévy walks and their relation to other space-time coupled models. Physical Review E, 105(1), p.014113.

Moses exponent (M) and Noah exponent (L)

$$\langle |v| \rangle \propto t^{M-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (3)$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle \propto t^{2L+2M-2} \quad (4)$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle = \int v^2 p(v, t) dv \quad (5)$$

Based on the value of the parameter ν and η , $p(v, t)$ can be categorized as of 4 types for Variable speed generalized Lévy walks

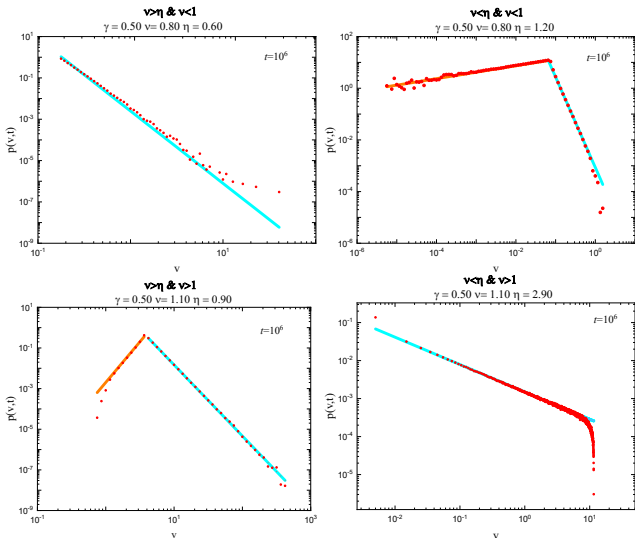


Figure: Numerical and Analytical estimation of $p(v, t)$ for $\gamma < 1$. Symbols are the results of numerical simulations. Solid lines are the theories,

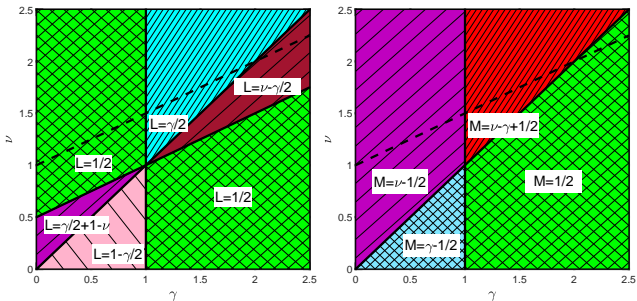


Figure: L and M exponent value for Variable speed generalized Lévy walks

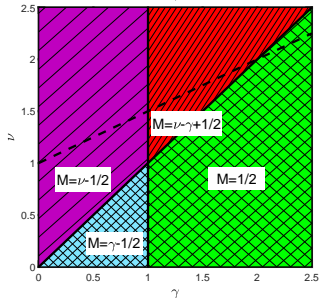
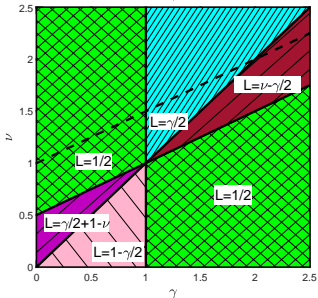
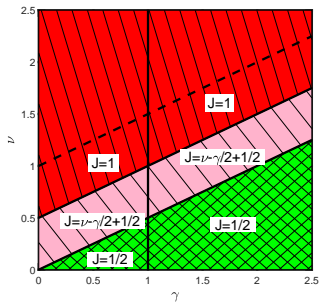
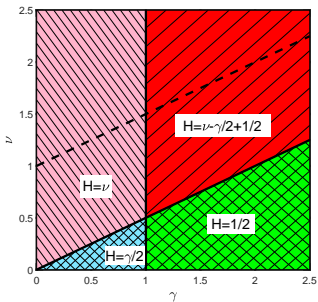


Figure: H, J, L and M exponent value for Variable speed generalized Lévy walks

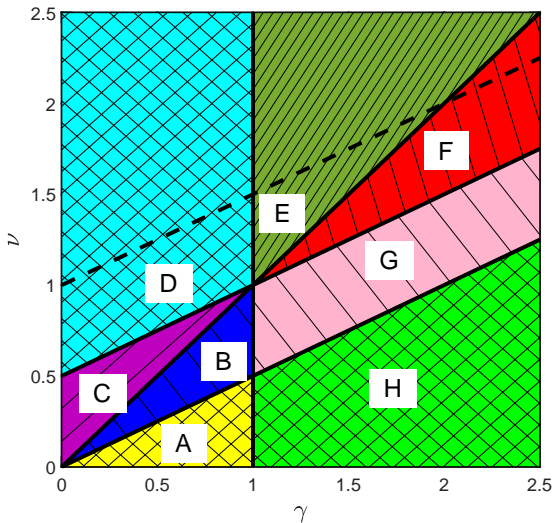


Figure: Phase decomposition for Variable speed generalized Lévy walks

References:

- C. Lijian, K. E. Bassler, J. L. McCauley, and G. H. Gunaratne, "Anomalous scaling of stochastic processes and the Moses effect", *Phys. Rev. E* 95, 042141 (2017)
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- E. Aghion, P. G. Meyer, V. Adlakha, H. Kantz and K. E. Bassler, "Moses, Noah and Joseph effects in Lévy walks", *New J. Phys.* 23, 023002 (2021)
- A. Bera and K. E. Bassler, in preparation.

THANK YOU