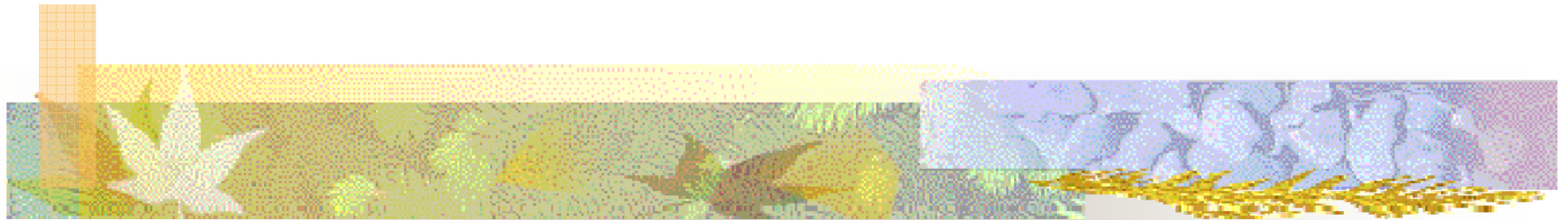


Reaction-diffusion equations in biology



V. Volpert (CNRS, Univ. Lyon 1 - France)

Tlemcen, 2017



Reaction-diffusion equation (parabolic PDE)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + F(u)$$

heat or mass
production

mass diffusion or
heat conduction



Outline

- **Lecture 1: Examples of biological phenomena and methods of modelling**
- **Lecture 2: Reaction-diffusion waves**
- **Lecture 3: Stability and pattern formation**



Lecture 1:

Examples of biological phenomena and methods of modelling



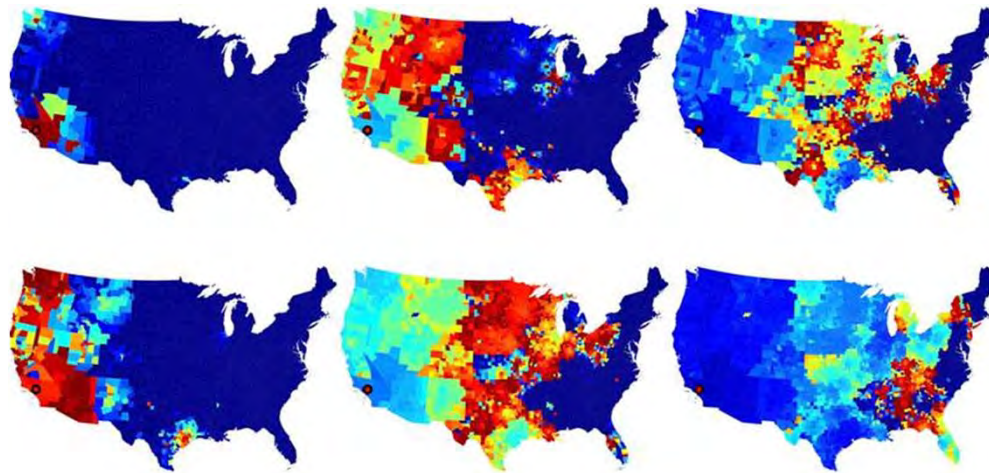
Examples of biological phenomena

- Ecology and evolution
- Morphogenesis and pattern formation
- Modelling in physiology



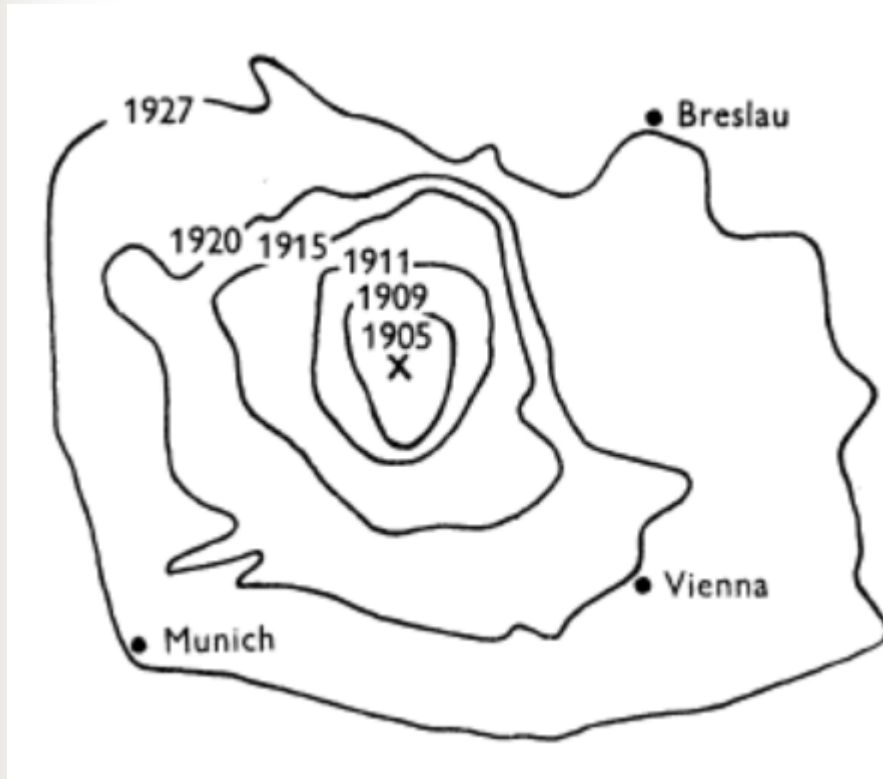
Ecology and evolution

Ecological invasions



Infection spreading in the USA (model: epidemiology, SIR)

Invasion of muskrats



Model: KPP



Skellam, 1951

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

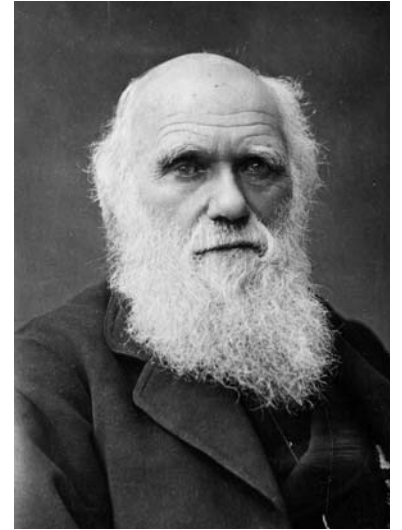
By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNÆAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.'

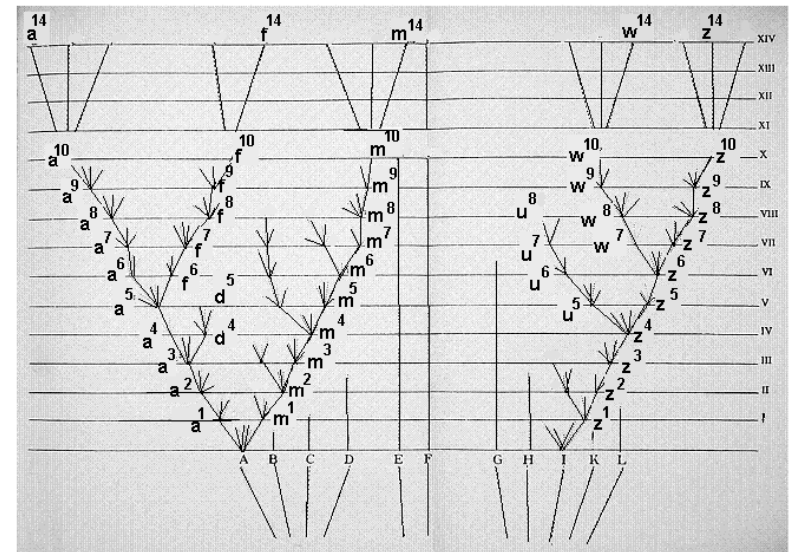
LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1859.



1809-1882

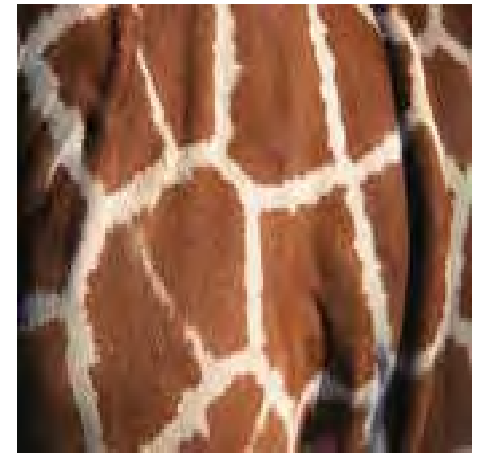


Model: nonlocal reaction-diffusion eq



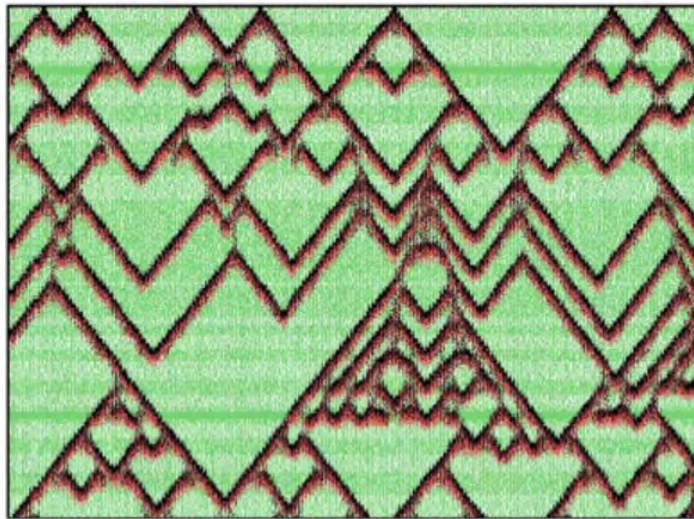
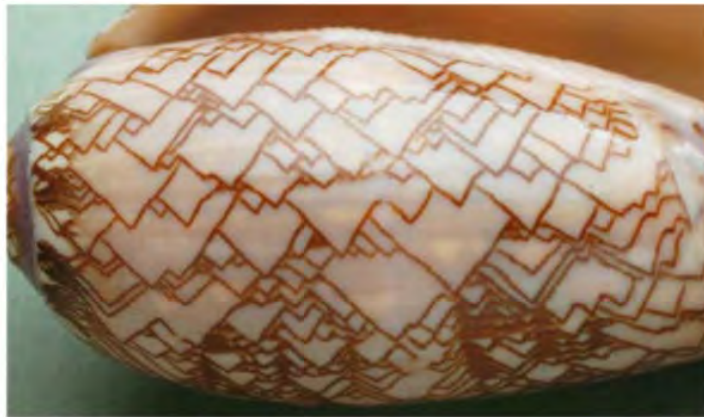
Morphogenesis and pattern formation

Morphogenesis and biological pattern formation



Model: reaction-diffusion systems
(Turing instability)

See shells (H. Meinhardt)



Branching patterns in plants

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = d_C \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} - \gamma C$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial t} - V_K \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} = d_K \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial x^2} - \mu K$$

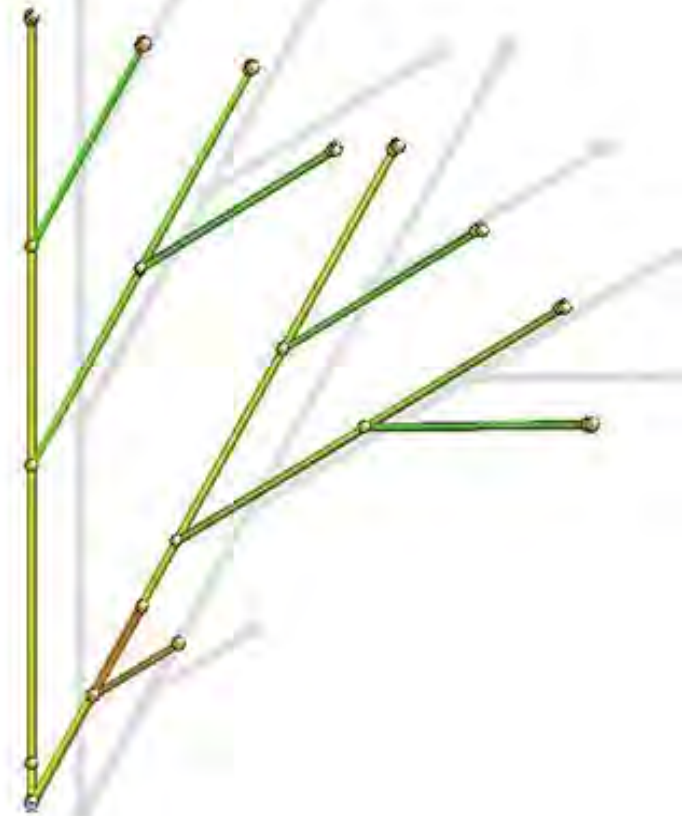
$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - V_A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = d_A \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} - \nu A$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = V, \quad V = f(R)$$

$$h \frac{dR}{dt} = F(A, K) g(R) C - \sigma R$$

$$F(A, K) = F_1(A) F_2(K)$$

$$F_1(A) = \begin{cases} kA, & 0 \leq A \leq 1/k, \\ 1, & 1/k \leq A \leq A_0 - 1/k, \\ k(A_0 - A), & A_0 - 1/k \leq A \leq A_0, \\ 0, & A_0 \leq A \end{cases}$$



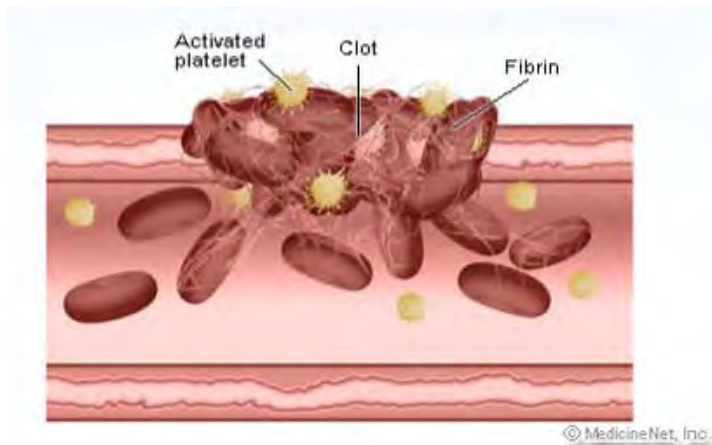
5



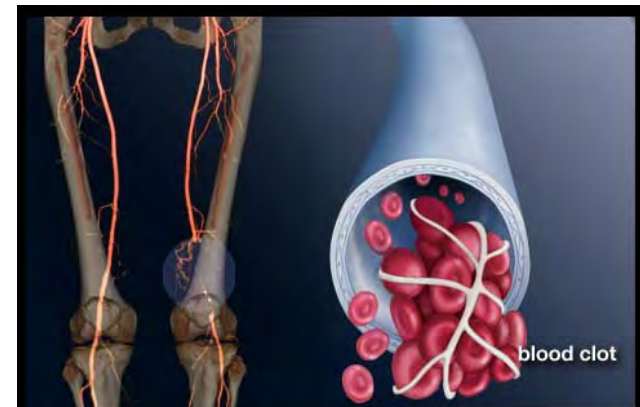


Biomedical applications

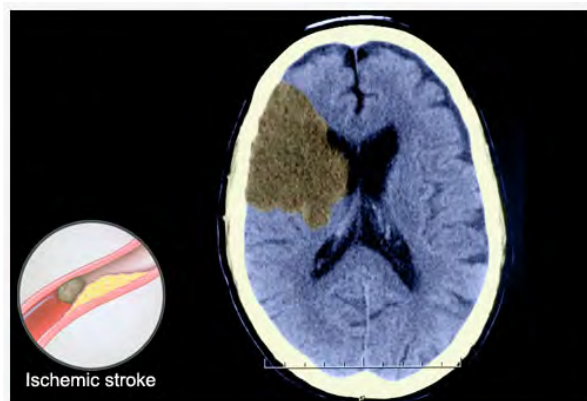
Blood coagulation and related pathologies



Clot growth



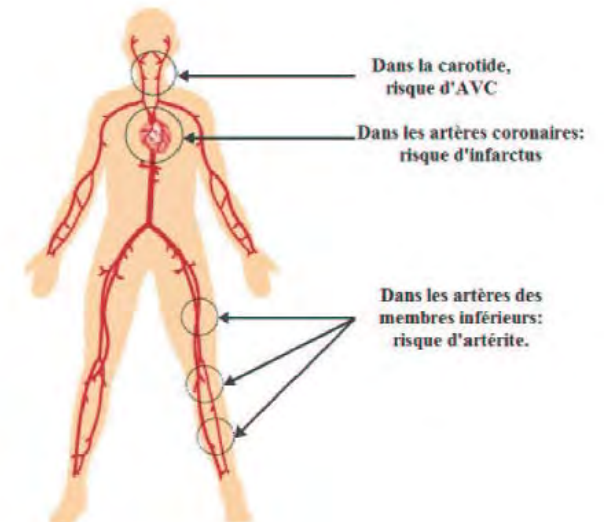
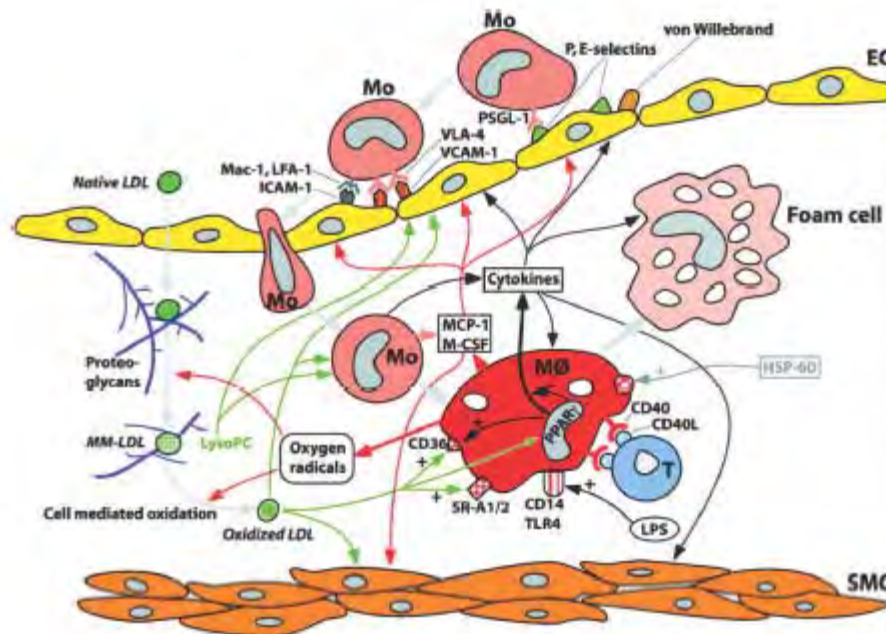
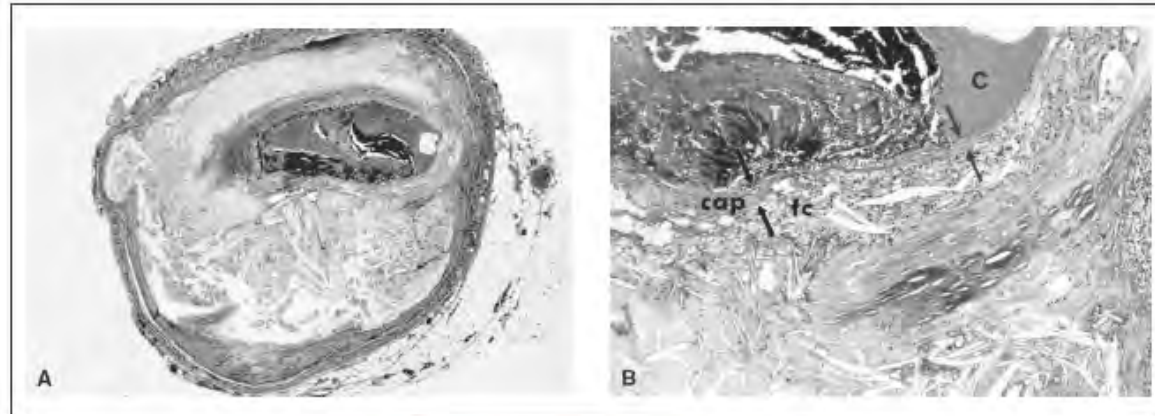
Deep vein thrombosis



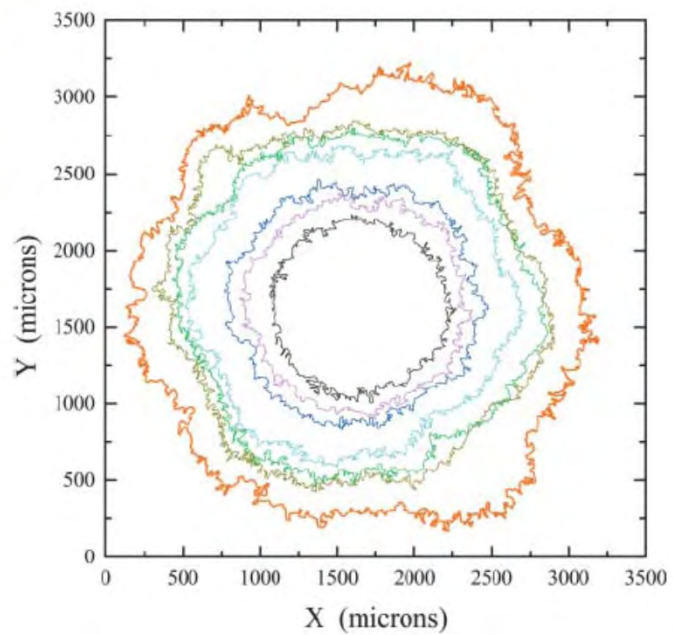
The most common type of stroke is known as an **ischemic stroke**. Nearly nine out of 10 strokes fall into this category. The culprit is a blood clot that obstructs a blood vessel inside the brain. The clot may develop on the spot or travel through the blood from elsewhere in the body.

Model: RDS + NS

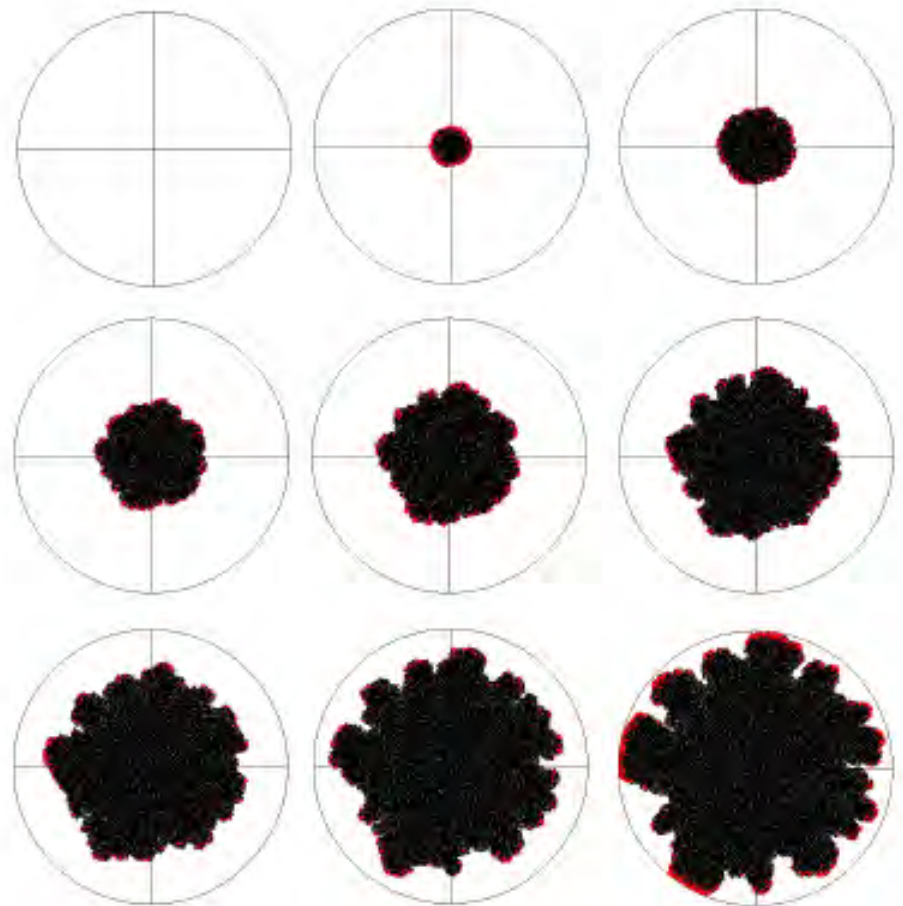
Atherosclerosis



Tumor growth



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = d \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + au(1-u)$$





Methods of modelling

- Ordinary differential equations
- Partial differential equations
- Hybrid (discrete-continuous) models:
individual based, ODEs, PDEs
- ...



Ordinary differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = F(u, v) \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = G(u, v) \end{cases}$$

$$F(0,0) = G(0,0) = 0$$

Stability of stationary points

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} F'_u(0,0) & F'_v(0,0) \\ G'_u(0,0) & G'_v(0,0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$$



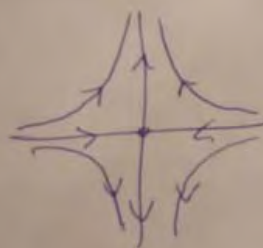
stable node

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$$



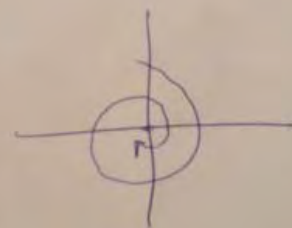
unstable node

$$\lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2$$



saddle

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i < 0$$



stable focus

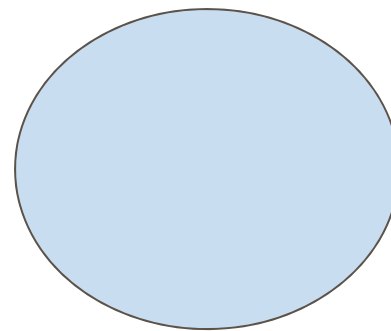
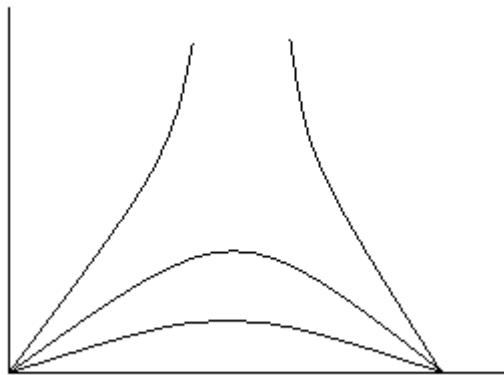


Reaction-diffusion equations

Heat explosion

Temperature
distribution

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u + e^u$$



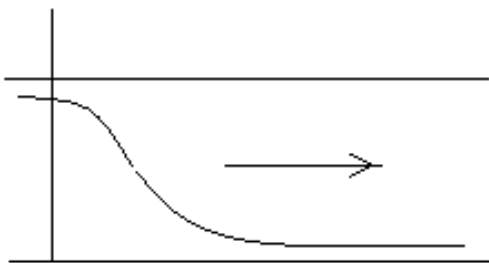
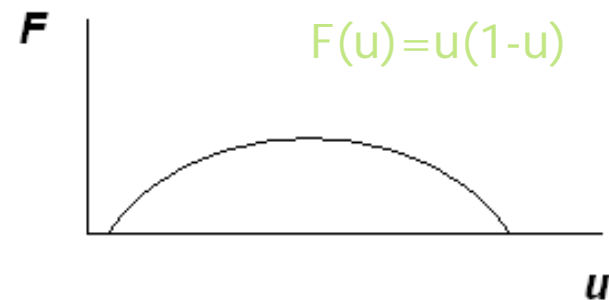
boundary condition: $u=0$



Propagation of waves



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = d \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + F(u)$$



Existence for all speeds $>$ or $=$
minimal velocity

Global convergence to waves

$$u(x,t) = w(x-ct)$$

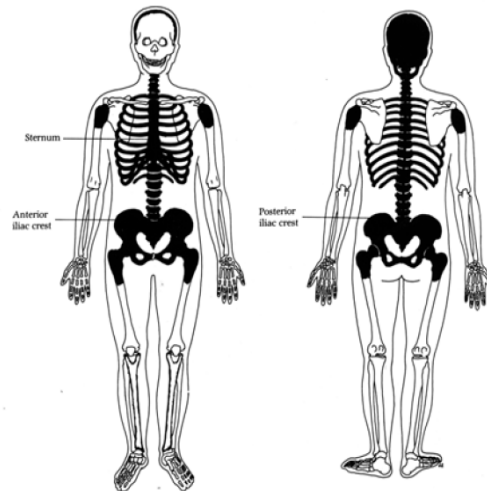
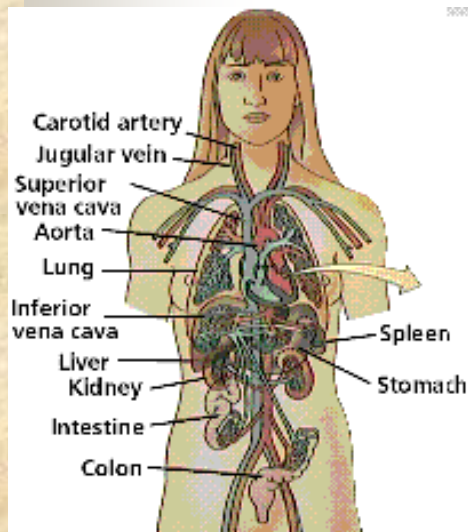
$$w'' + c w' + F(w) = 0$$



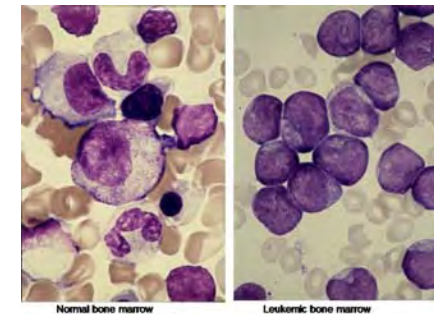
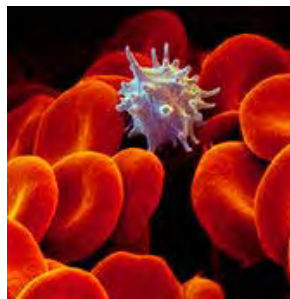
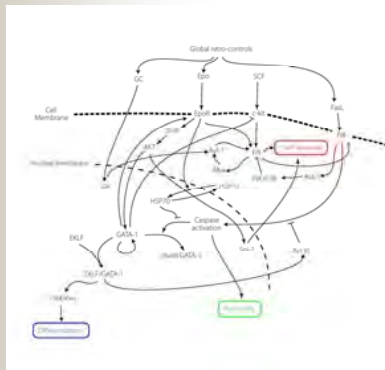
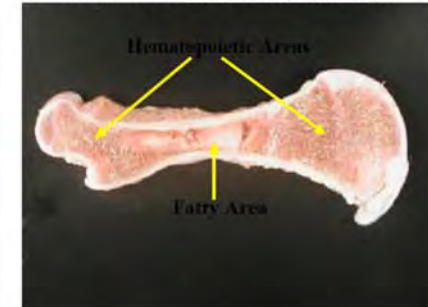
Hybrid and multi-scale models

Multi-scale modelling in biology and medicine

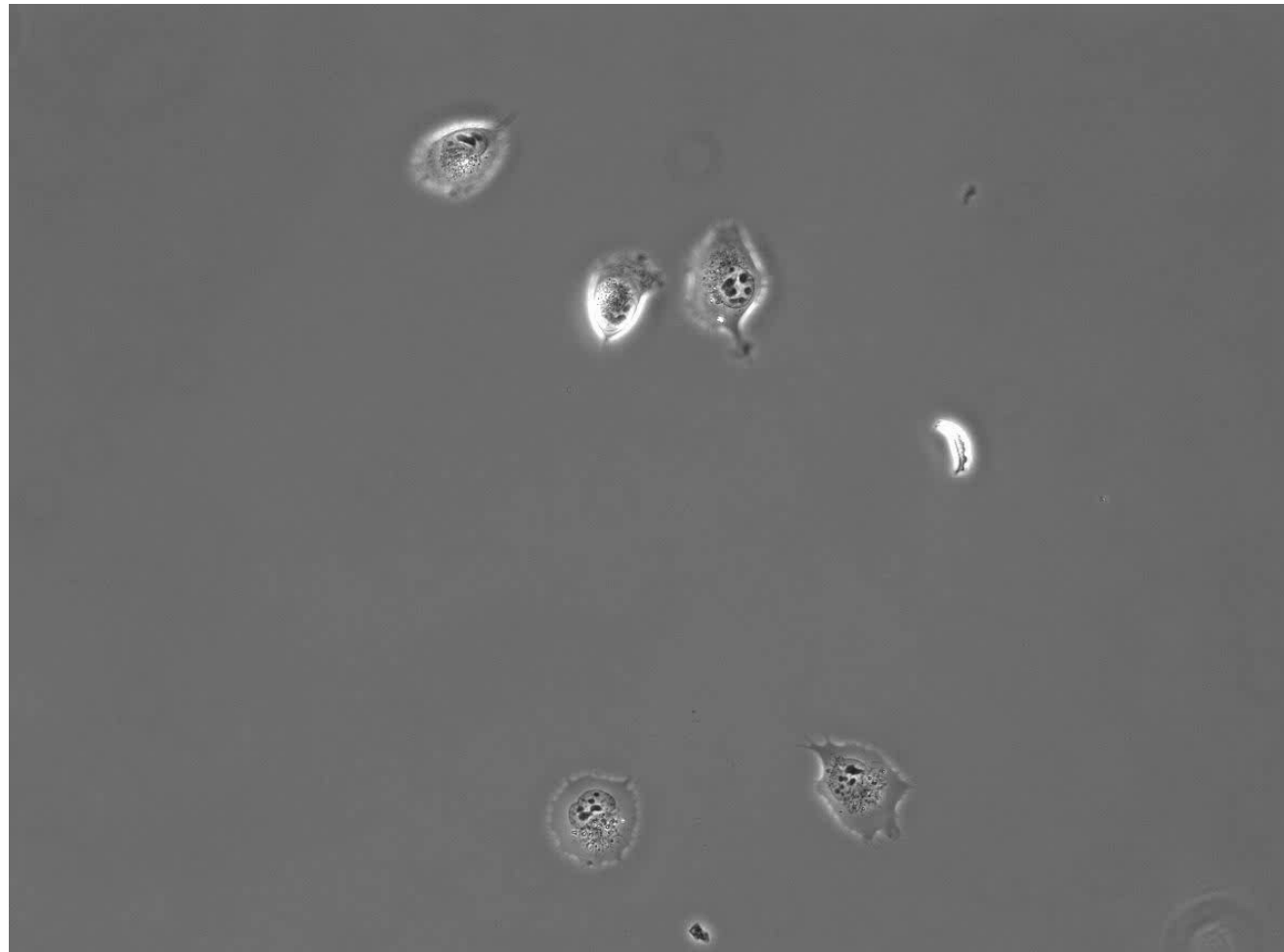
Anatomical Sites of Hematopoiesis in Adult Humans



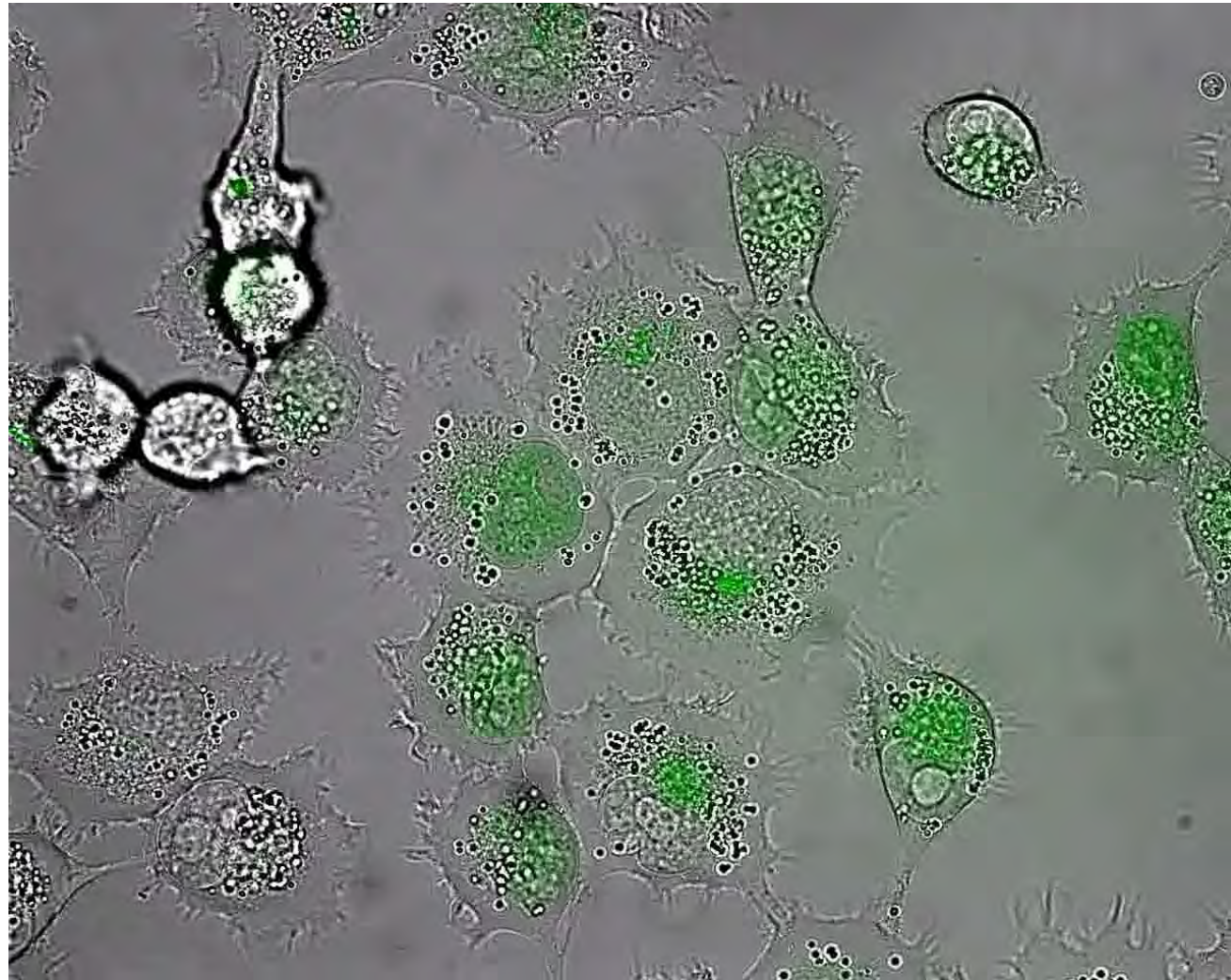
Cross Section of Bone in a Foal



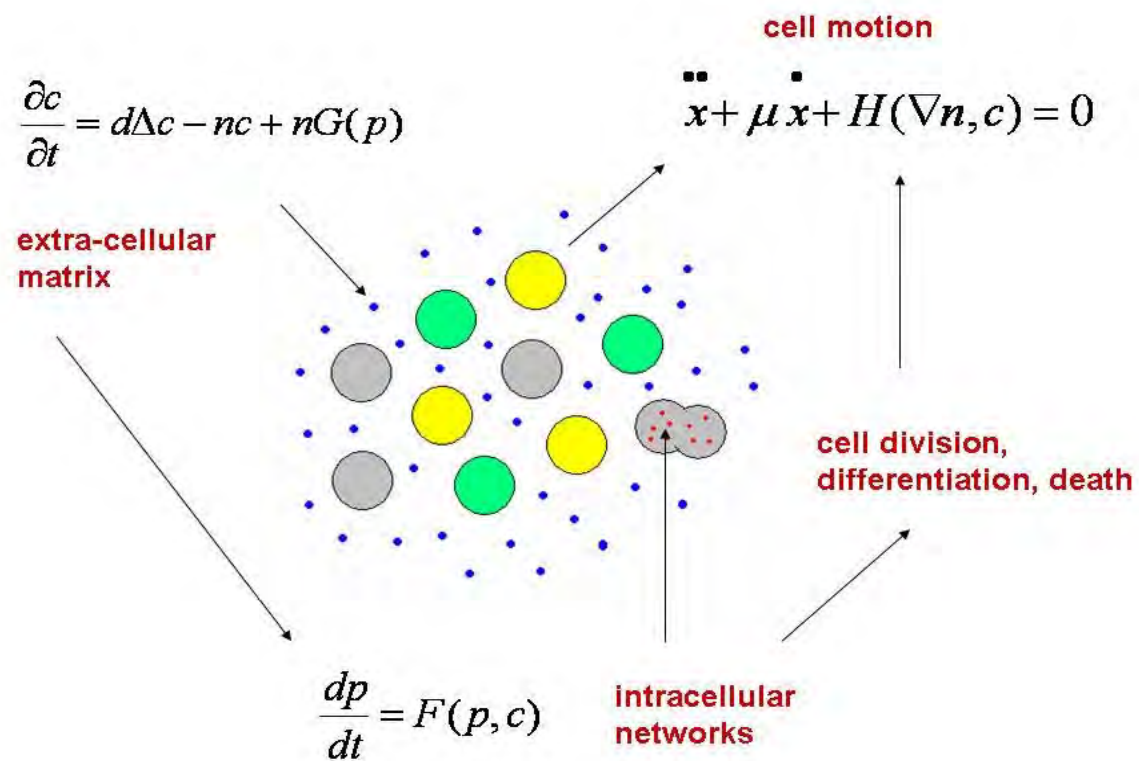
Cell motion and division



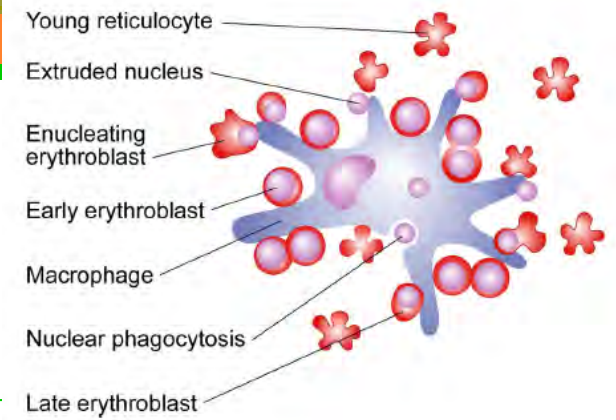
Apoptosis



Hybrid models

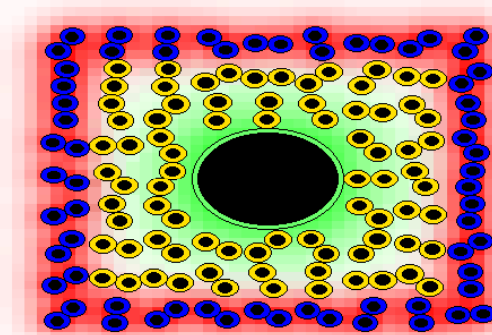


Erythropoiesis



time = 0.7 h Total = 144 Progenitors= 80 Reticulocytes= 64 Total(leuc) = 0 Progenitors(leuc)= 0 Reticulocytes(leuc)= 0

vmax=3.20



vmin=0.00