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Juliano Morimoto

Zoology

Universität Aberdeen

from February to July 2024

Born in 1991 in São Paulo, Brazil

Studied Biological Sciences at the Federal University of Parana and Zoology at the University of Oxford

FELLOWSHIP

College for Life Sciences

Individuals as Particles and Species as Shapes in Infinite Spaces

Can we better predict how species will interact and respond to climate change?

From micro to macro, nature repeats itself across spatial scales: planets are like particles if we consider the vastness of space. This means that, in some cases, it is possible to adapt theories designed from one scale to another or to use knowledge from one theory to predict results across scales. One example is the quantum gravity theory in physics, which aims to integrate Einstein's theory of relativity (macro) with quantum mechanics (micro) in a unified theory. This led to the prediction of a new particle: the "graviton."

In biology, a similar approach could be taken. Imagine the distribution of a species (say, humans) on the planet. Each individual could be considered as a particle, while the entire human population could be represented as a geometrical shape within which all individuals (particles) live. The limits (or "walls") of this geometrical shape are determined by climate conditions (e.g., temperature) and by interactions with other species. For example, there are no (natural) human populations living in Antarctica due to its overly harsh climate and lack of other species for food. This concept could be imagined as analogous to a balloon full of gas, where the balloon walls are the limits of the species' survivability and the gas particles inside are individuals interacting within those limits. What happens when the climate changes? Environments that were inhospitable can become mild and vice versa. Species that did not interact now might do so. This means that, as the climate changes, the limits of species' distribution also change. In this project, I will model species as shapes and individuals as particles, to integrate species-species interaction in changing climates into a thermodynamic model of species distribution. In particular, I will first borrow the concepts and equations from statistical thermodynamics and fluid dynamics to model the interaction between two species in changing environments. The species will be considered as immiscible fluids (i.e. not forming a homogeneous mixture with one another) with different densities and viscosities, and their interaction will be modelled using a partial differential equation. One can imagine the approach here as if we were modelling how water (species A) and oil (species B) interact in a flask and how this interaction changes as we increase the temperature of the solution. Overall, this project will develop a new framework to investigate how species respond to climate change. This new framework combines for the first time concepts from physics (fluid and thermodynamic) and mathematics (differential geometry) and biology into an integrative model.

Recommended Reading

Morimoto, Juliano, and Mathieu Lihoreau (2019). "Quantifying Nutritional Trade-Offs across Multidimensional Performance Landscapes." *The American Naturalist* 193 (6): E168–E181. <https://doi.org/10.1086/701898>.
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 Morimoto, Juliano, Pedro Conceição, Christen Mirth, and Mathieu Lihoreau (2023). "Nutrignonometry I: Using Right-Angle Triangles to Quantify Nutritional Trade-Offs in Performance Landscapes." *The American Naturalist* 201 (5). <https://doi.org/10.1086/723599>.

PUBLIKATIONEN AUS DER FELLOWBIBLIOTHEK

Morimoto, Juliano (Chicago, Ill., 2023)

Nutrignonometry I : using right-angle triangles to quantify nutritional trade-offs in performance landscapes
<https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1850915709>

Morimoto, Juliano (London, 2022)

Nutrignonometry III : curvature, area and differences between performance landscapes
<https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=185091432X>

Morimoto, Juliano (Chicago, Ill., 2019)

Quantifying nutritional trade-offs across multidimensional performance landscapes
<https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=185090717X>