Juliano Morimoto, DPhil

Zoology

University of 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

PROJECT

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.

Morimoto, Juliano, Pedro Conceição, and Knut Smoczyk (2022). “Nutrigonometry III: Curvature, Area and Differences between Performance Landscapes.” Royal Society Open Science 9 (11): 221326. https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.221326.

Morimoto, Juliano, Pedro Conceição, Christen Mirth, and Mathieu Lihoreau (2023). “Nutrigonometry I: Using Right-Angle Triangles to Quantify Nutritional Trade-Offs in Performance Landscapes.” The American Naturalist 201 (5). https://doi.org/10.1086/723599.

COLLOQUIUM, 01.07.2024

The Ecology of the Unseen: From Molecules to Communities

Unseen patterns are all over the place, but we live our lives primarily focused on what we see or notice, without fully focusing on what is absent, unnoticed, unseen. Yet, the unseen can have profound effects on how we see and interact with the world around us and, alas, even how we may protect our planet from climate change. In this talk, I will present three ongoing projects born at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin that have close ties with the concept of the “unseen”. We will start by talking about how species can be seen as particles and, in doing so, we might be able to better protect them from climate change. We will then move on to talk about two projects that focus on unseen contemporary catastrophes that occur to nature and people, and the actions we are taking to use science to address these socio-environmental issues. This is a truly interdisciplinary talk, and the expectation is that you – the audience – learn something new and see the “unseen”. Mathematics will be kept to a minimum of one slide, as this does not prevent understanding of the main concepts and objectives. Trigger warning: potentially distressing images will be shown, so please be mindful of your wellbeing when attending the talk.

PUBLICATIONS FROM THE FELLOW LIBRARY

Morimoto, Juliano (Lawrence, KS,2025)

Permeability selection of biologically relevant membranes matches the stereochemistry of life on Earth

https://kxp.k10plus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1945100850

Morimoto, Juliano (Lawrence, KS,2025)

Permeability selection of biologically relevant membranes matches the stereochemistry of life on earth

https://kxp.k10plus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1926407679

Morimoto, Juliano (Chicago, Ill.,2023)

Nutrigonometry I : using right-angle triangles to quantify nutritional trade-offs in performance landscapes

https://kxp.k10plus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1850915709

Morimoto, Juliano (London,2022)

Nutrigonometry III : curvature, area and differences between performance landscapes

https://kxp.k10plus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=185091432X

Morimoto, Juliano (Chicago, Ill.,2019)

Quantifying nutritional trade-offs across multidimensional performance landscapes

https://kxp.k10plus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=185090717X