

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique combination of 10 binary digits (0s and 1s), arranged in a 2x5 grid within each cell. The patterns are organized into 10 rows and 10 columns, with each row and column containing a different set of patterns. The patterns are created by placing dots at specific positions within a 10x10 grid, where each dot represents a binary digit (0 or 1). The patterns are arranged in a way that each row and column contains a different set of patterns, creating a unique visual representation of the binary data.

The image displays a 20x20 grid of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded structure, with higher density along the main diagonal and some off-diagonal elements, particularly in the lower right quadrant. The overall distribution is sparse, with many empty cells.

Figure 1 consists of five sub-diagrams labeled (a) through (e), each showing a 2D grid of particles (dots) and their interactions. (a) shows 10 particles in a sparse distribution. (b) shows the first iteration where particles have moved and interacted, forming a more structured pattern. (c) shows the second iteration with further movement and interaction. (d) shows the third iteration. (e) shows the final state with 10 particles in a highly structured, grid-like arrangement.

A 2xN grid of 16 small clusters of black dots. Each cluster is a unique arrangement of 1 to 5 dots, totaling 100 dots across the grid.

A 2x10 grid of 20 small clusters of black dots. Each cluster is a unique arrangement of dots, ranging from a single dot to a small group of up to 10 dots. The patterns are abstract and vary significantly in shape and size across the grid.

A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has dots in the second, third, and fourth columns. The middle row has a dot in the second column. The bottom row has dots in the first and second columns.

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