

Figure 1: The two possible outcomes of cooling a liquid in the T - V plane. To form a glass, the liquid must be brought through $T_f \rightarrow T_g$ sufficiently quickly so as to bypass crystallisation.

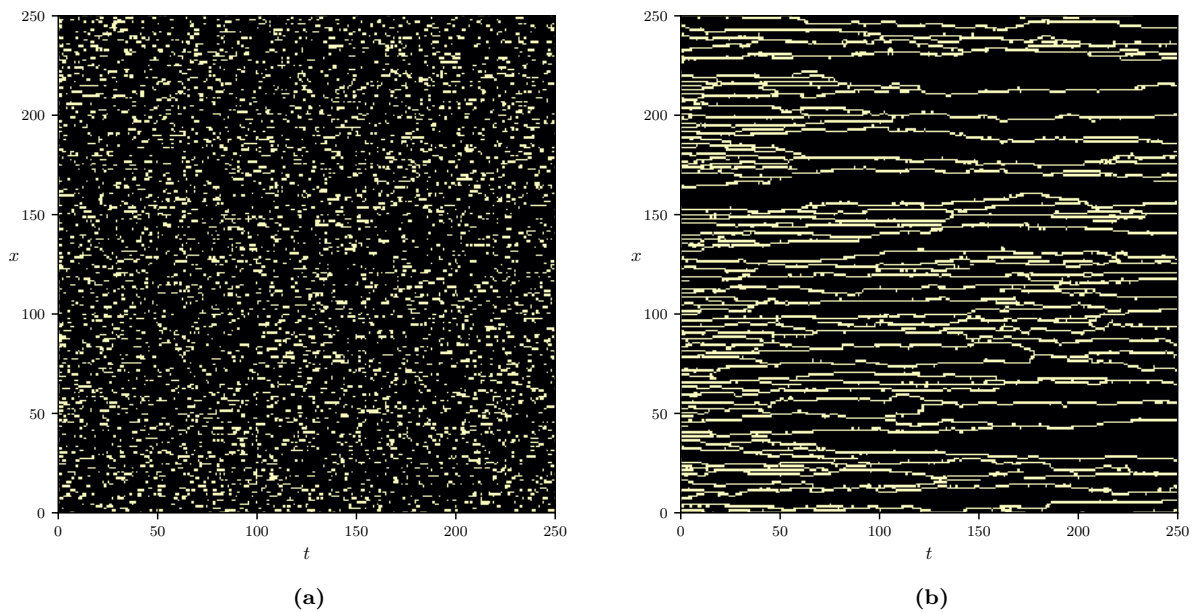


Figure 2: Example trajectories with (a) unconstrained and (b) constrained dynamics (FA model). 250 sites (x coordinate) were simulated following a quench from high temperatures ($T \gg 1 \rightarrow T = 1/2$). Compare the lack of correlations in (a) to behaviour in (b) where excitations diffuse, branch and coalesce.