Self-propulsion through symmetry breaking

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Solvay Workshop - "Bridging the gaps at the PCB interface" Multiscale Modelling in Physics, Chemistry and Biology



Active colloids

- Microscopic algae Volvox carteri from Raymond E. Goldstein group, Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 168101 (2010), about 200 μ m
- Bacteria, μm scale
- Enzymes, nm scale
- Nanomotors, nm to μ m scale
 - Theory: R. Kapral, J. Chem. Phys. 138, 020901 doi:10.1063/1.4773981
 - Experiments: S. Ebbens, Cur. Opinion Coll. Interf. Sci. 21 14 (2016) doi:j.cocis.2015.10.003

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Scales



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Enhanced diffusion of Grubbs' catalyst



 Pavlick et al Nanoscale (2013) – Group of Ayusman Sen, PSU doi:10.1039/C2NR32518G

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Enhanced diffusion of Urease



- Urease picture from Wikipedia page on Urease.
- Muddana et al, JACS (2010) doi:10.1021/ja908773a

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Operation of active colloids



• Blue = passive Red = active

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Operation of active colloids



- Blue = passive Red = active
- Functionalize specific sites of a colloid.
- Asymmetry → gradient generation.
- $\bullet \rightarrow \mathsf{self}\mathsf{-propulsion}.$
- Basic operation of a chemical engine.

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Equilibrium and active trajectories



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A word on the method

- Multiparticle Collision Dynamics + Molecular Dynamics (Malevanets) & Kapral, J. Chem. Phys. 1999 and 2000)¹
- Chemical activity
 - Catalytic: similar to Rückner & Kapral 2007

$$A + C \rightarrow B + C$$

 Bulk: Reactive Multiparticle Collision Dynamics Rohlf, Fraser and Kapral 2008

$$B \to A$$

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¹Reviews: R. Kapral, Adv. Chem. Phys. **140**, 89 (2008), Gompper et al Adv. Polymer Sci. 221, 1 (2008) B A B A B B B A A A de Buyl, Mikhailov, Kapral Self-propulsion through symmetry breaking Solvay workshop PCB 2016

Principle of operation



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Principle of operation



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Principle of operation



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The departure of the dynamics from an equilibrium situation is tracked by the following quantities:

- The average speed $\langle V'
 angle$
- The distribution for the speed (norm of the velocity): P(V')
- The Mean Squared Displacement (MSD)
- σ is the radius of the colloid

All speeds V' are scaled by the thermal velocity $\sqrt{\frac{k_BT}{M}}$, where M is the mass of the colloid.

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Simulation Results: $\langle V' \rangle$



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Simulation Results: P(V')

From left to right: $\sigma = 3, 5, 7$ and 9.



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Simulation Results: raw data

Table: Speed distribution parameters, and ballistic and diffusive components of the MSD.

σ	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\langle V' \rangle$	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.7	6.5
V'_B	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.8	6.5
$D_{C} \ 10^{3}$	11.4	12.6	16.2	24.0	55.9	223.4	843.3
$D_{C}^{N} 10^{3}$	5.64	3.28	2.95	1.80	1.41	1.35	0.93

• V'_B ballistic component of the MSD

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Predicting the onset of self-propulsion

$$\partial_t n_B(\mathbf{r},t) = D\nabla^2 n_B(\mathbf{r},t) - k_2 n_B + S(\mathbf{r},t).$$

- *D* is the diffusion coefficient of the fluid.
- k_2 is the bulk rate of the reverse reaction.
- S is the source term on the surface of the colloid that we approximate by a point source.
- Balancing against the friction, we obtain a condition for the threshold of the instability:

$$\mathcal{C} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{k_B T}{\zeta} \frac{R_0^2}{D^2} |\lambda^2| r_f,$$

when C = 1. ζ is the friction coefficient, λ is the Derjaguin length and r_f the reaction rate per unit area.

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Predicting the onset of self-propulsion

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• In the units of the simulations, the critical radius of the particle is $\sigma \approx 4.7$.

Conclusions

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- Demonstration of self-propulsion via flucluation induced symmetry-breaking
- Instability mechanism consistent with continuum picture
- Sub-threshold diffusion constant not equal to equilibrium one

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- Demonstration of self-propulsion via flucluation induced symmetry-breaking
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Paper

 PdB, A. S. Mikhailov and R. Kapral EPL 103, 60009 (2013) - arXiv:1401.1360

Simulations

- See my poster and https://github.com/pdebuyl-lab/RMPCDMD
- Open-source, reproducible(?)

Simulation Results: raw data

Table: Speed distribution parameters, and ballistic and diffusive components of the MSD.

σ	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V_C'	0.04	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.6	5.9
W	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
$\langle V' angle$	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.7	6.5
V'_B	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.8	6.5
D_{C}^{-} 10 ³	11.4	12.6	16.2	24.0	55.9	223.4	843.3
$D_{C}^{N} \ 10^{3}$	5.64	3.28	2.95	1.80	1.41	1.35	0.93

$$P(V') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}w} \frac{V'}{V'_C} \left(e^{-(V'-V'_C)^2/2w^2} - e^{-(V'+V'_C)^2/2w^2} \right),$$

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MSD

