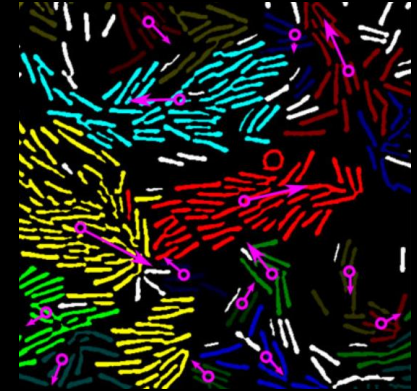


Active Particles With Social Interactions

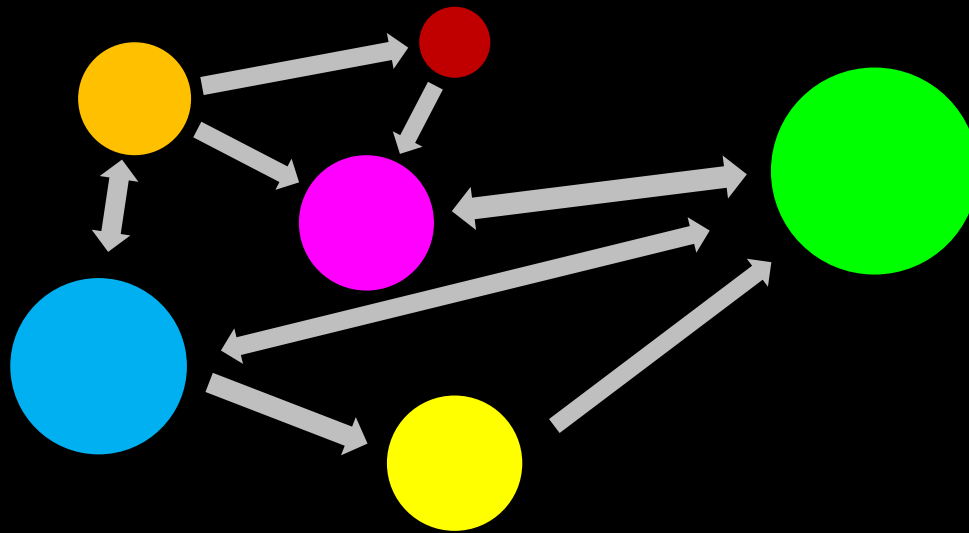
Clemens Bechinger

Tobias Bäuerle, Francois Lavergne, Hugo Wendehenne,
Celia Lozano, Ruben Gomez-Solano, Robert Löffler

*Fachbereich Physik &
Centre for the Advanced Study of Collective Behaviour, University of Konstanz*



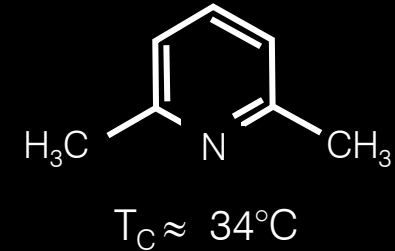
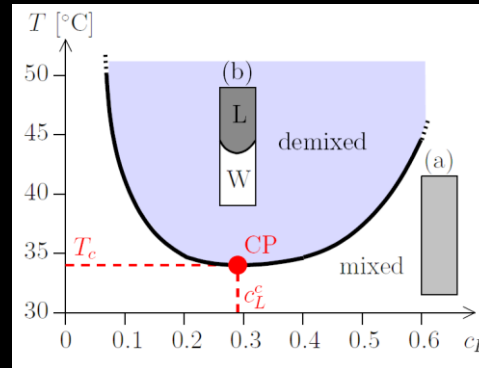
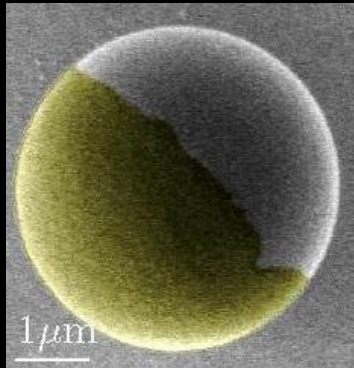
How living systems organize into complex spatio-temporal patterns ?



- what information is exchanged ?
- reciprocal vs. non-reciprocal (social) interactions ?
- spatial range of communication ?
- instantaneous vs. time-delayed response ?

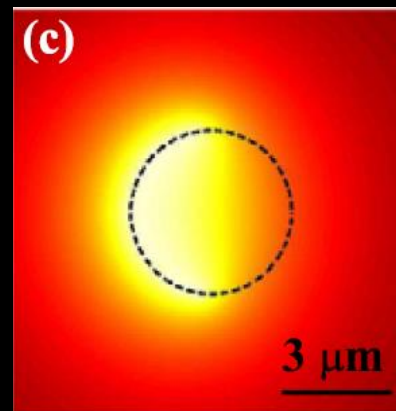
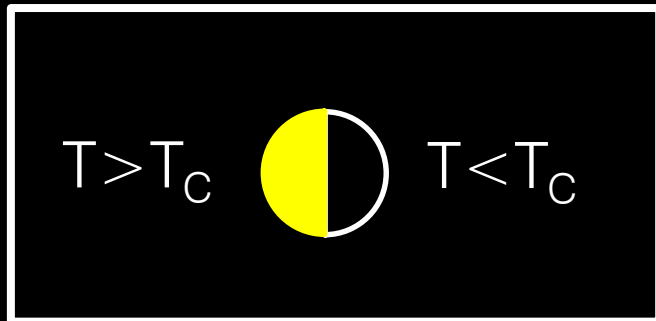
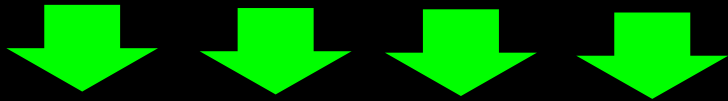
~~3rd Newton law~~

Self-Propulsion by Local Demixing



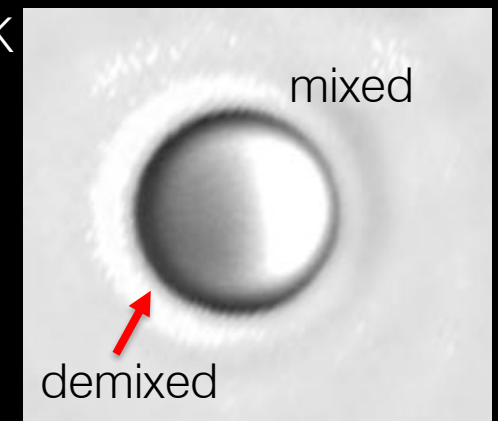
Hertlein, Helden, Gambassi, Dietrich, Bechinger, Nature 451, 172 (2008)

$$I < 1 \mu\text{W}/\mu\text{m}^2$$



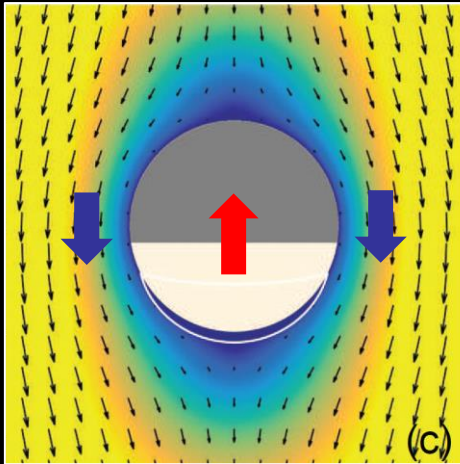
0.7K

0K



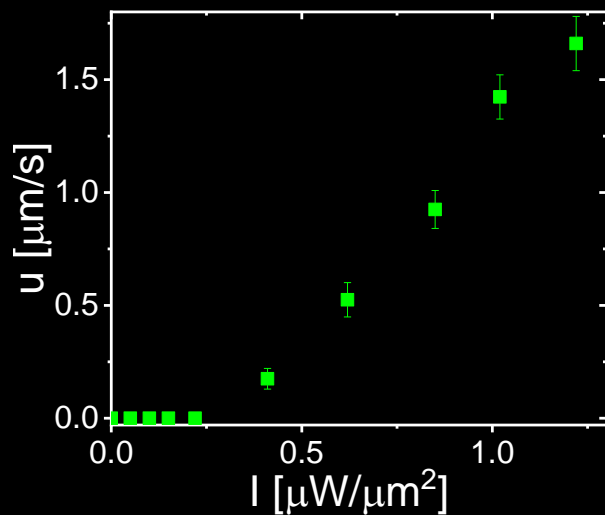
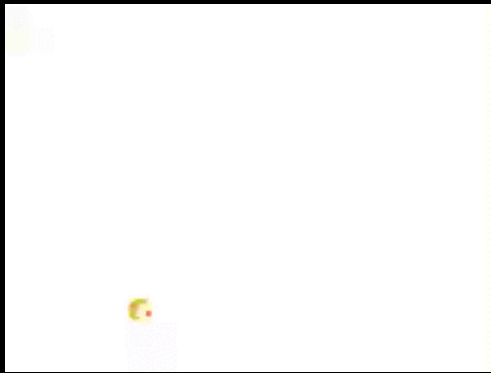
Volpe, Buttinoni, Vogt, Kümmerer, Bechinger, Soft Matter 7, 8810 (2011)

Compositional Current Flow Field



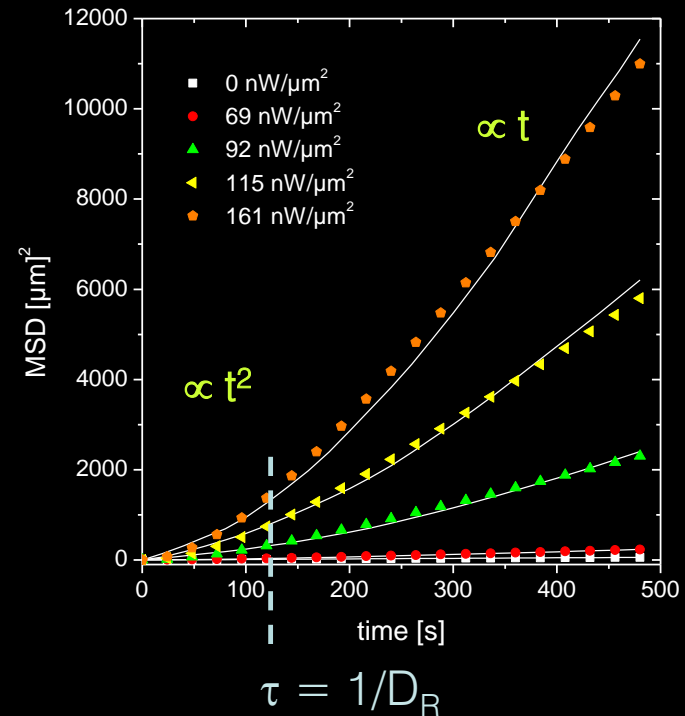
Gomez-Solano, Samin, Lozano, Ruedas-Batuecas, v. Roij, Bechinger Sci. Reports (2017).

Light-induced Active Motion



persistent random walk:

$$\Delta r^2 = \left[4D_0 + \frac{L^2}{\tau} \right] t + \frac{L^2}{2} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{2t}{\tau}\right) - 1 \right]$$



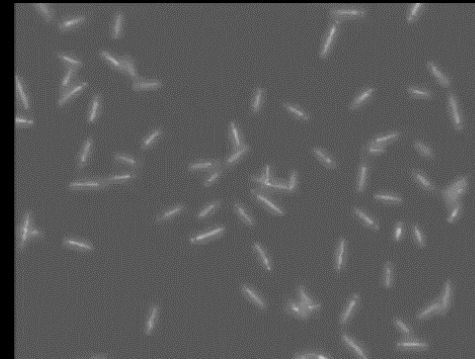
Response to external fields

Chemotaxis



Ribosome studio (2016)

Phototaxis

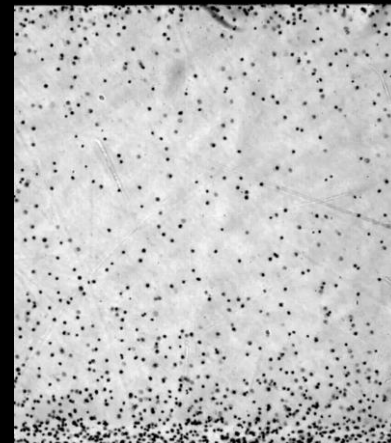


Rheotaxis



Zaferani PNAS (2018)

Gravitaxis



Burmeister Youtube (2016)

Response to External Fields

Gravitaxis

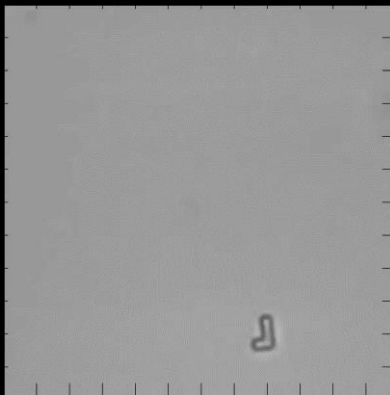
propulsion in plane



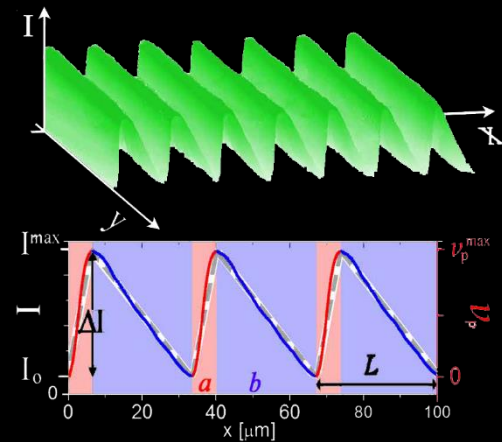
sedimentation



sedimentation and propulsion



Phototaxis

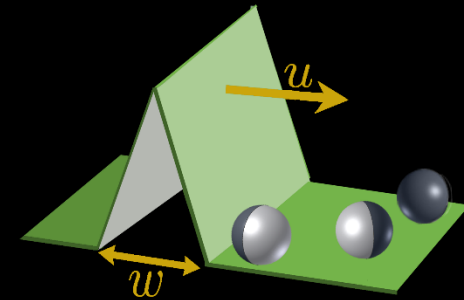
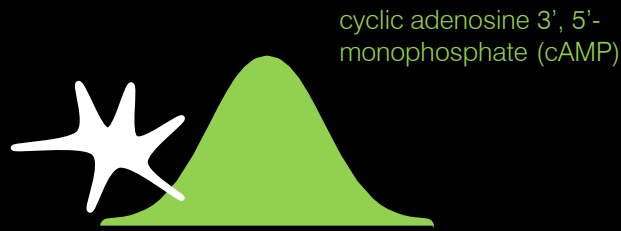


Hagen, Kümmel, Wittkowski, Takagi, Löwen, Bechinger Nat. Comm. 5, 4829 (2015)

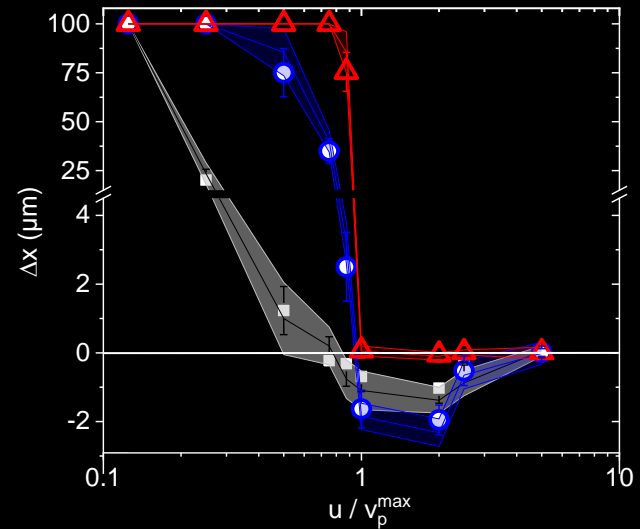
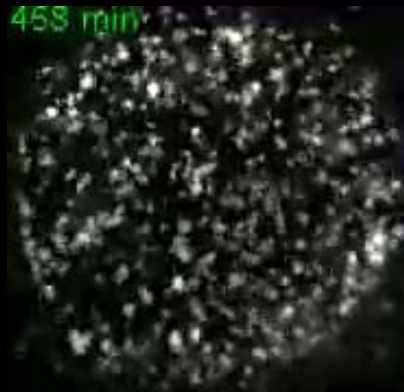
Lozano, ten Hagen, Löwen, Bechinger Nat. Comm. 7, 12828 (2016)

Diffusing Wave Paradox

Response of chemotacting amoebae to travelling chemical pulses

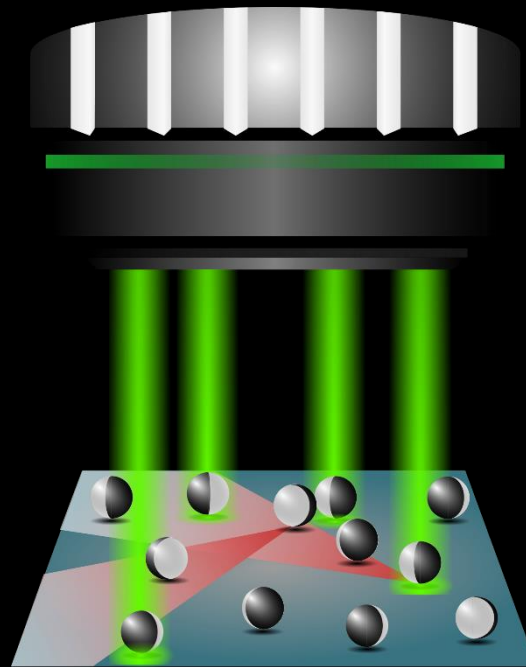


Dictyostelium

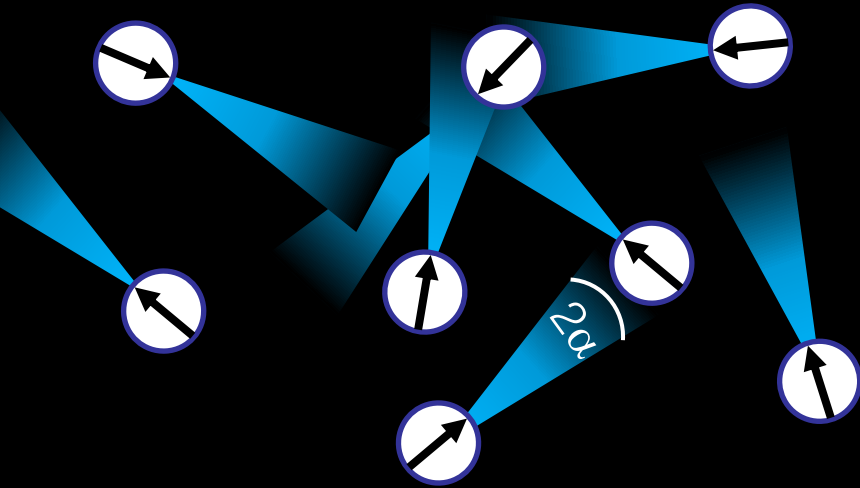


Lozano, Bechinger Nat. Comm. **10**, 2495 (2019)
Geiseler, Hänggi, Marchesoni Sci. Rep. (2017)

Group formation and cohesion by visual perception-dependent motility



Visual Perception

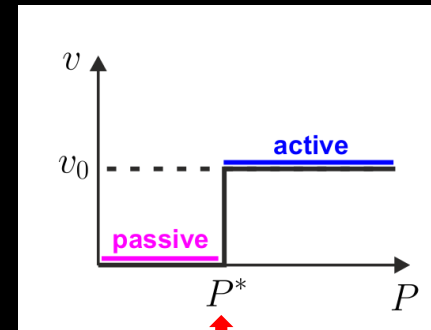
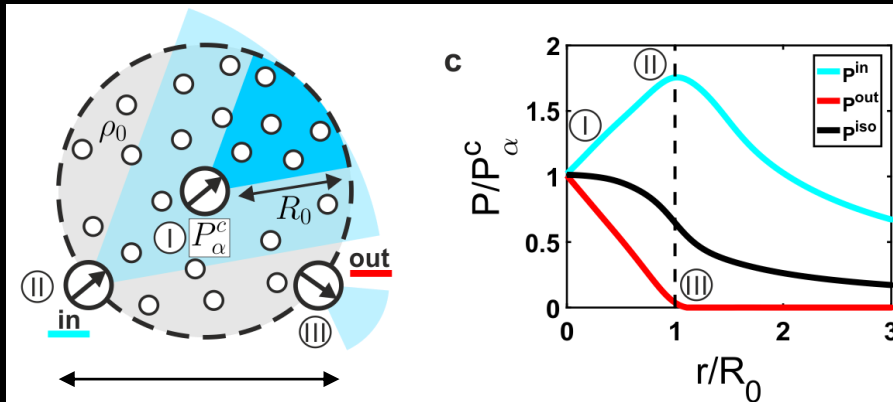


visual perception:

$$P_i(\alpha) = \sum_{j \in V_i^\alpha} \frac{1}{2\pi r_{ij}} \quad ; \quad \{\alpha < \pi: \text{non-reciprocal}\}$$

decision-making: „social behavior“

$$P_\alpha^c = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \rho_0 R_0$$

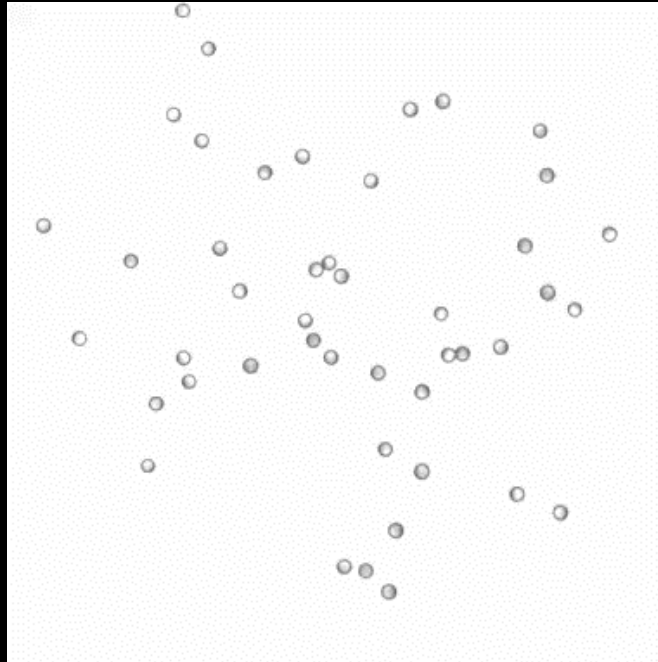


reaction threshold

No active realignment of APs !

$2R_0$
 R_0 : initial group size

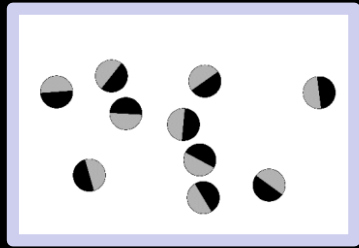
$$\alpha = 45^\circ$$
$$P^* = P_\alpha^c$$



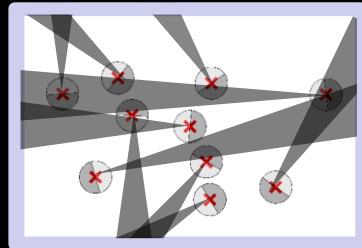
cohesive groups without alignment interactions
(no coexistence with dilute phase !!)

Experimental Realization

① particle imaging

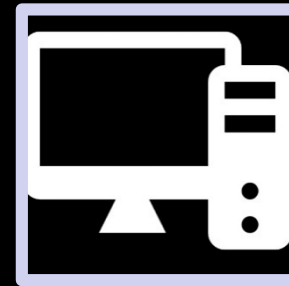


② pos. & orient. tracking

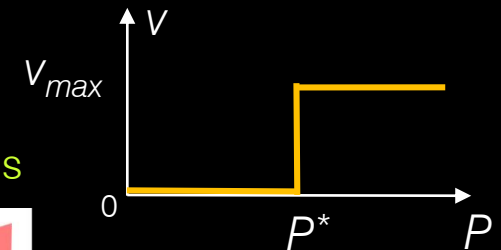


③ „sensing“

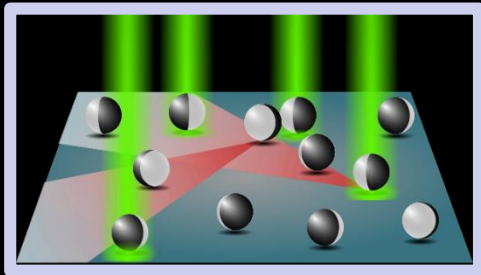
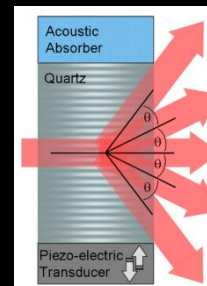
$$P_i(\alpha) = \sum_{j \in V_i^\alpha} \frac{1}{2\pi r_{ij}}$$



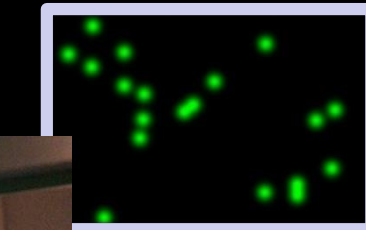
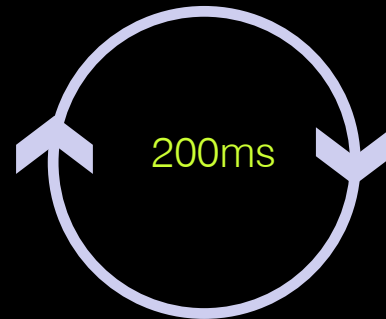
④ decision making



$T_{rep} = 4ms$



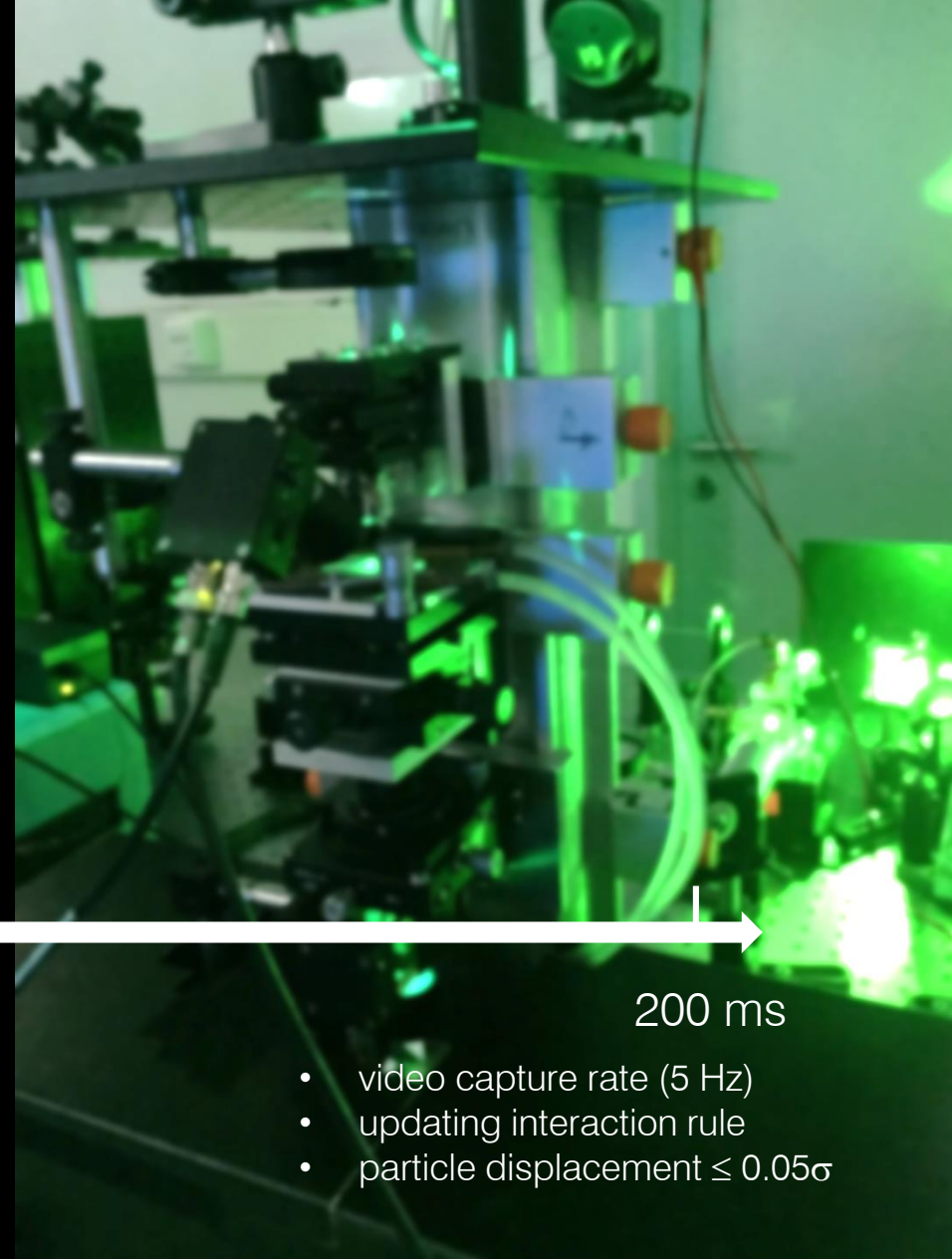
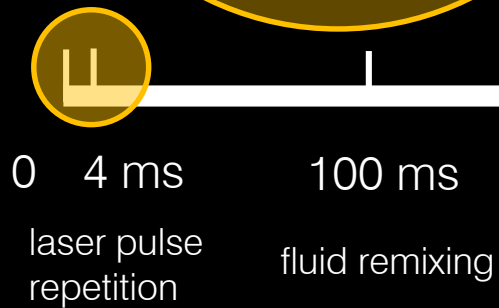
⑥ propulsion velocity



⑤ intensity pattern

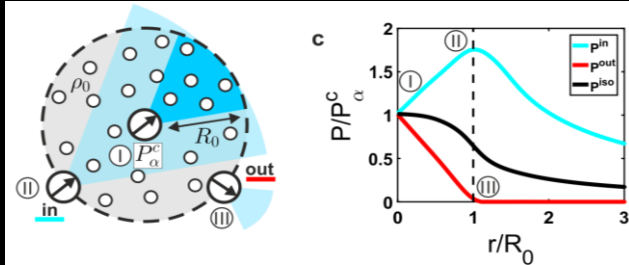


Feedback Loop

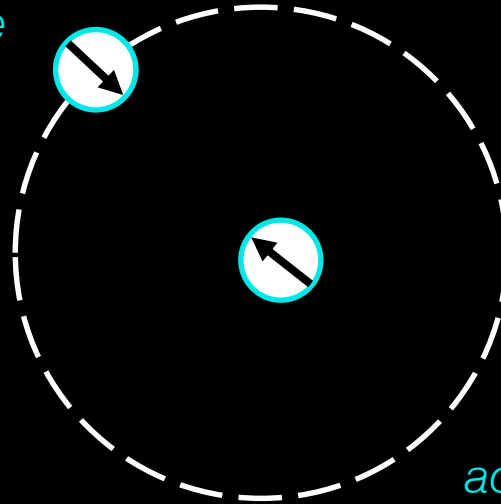


- video capture rate (5 Hz)
- updating interaction rule
- particle displacement $\leq 0.05\sigma$

Cohesion Mechanism

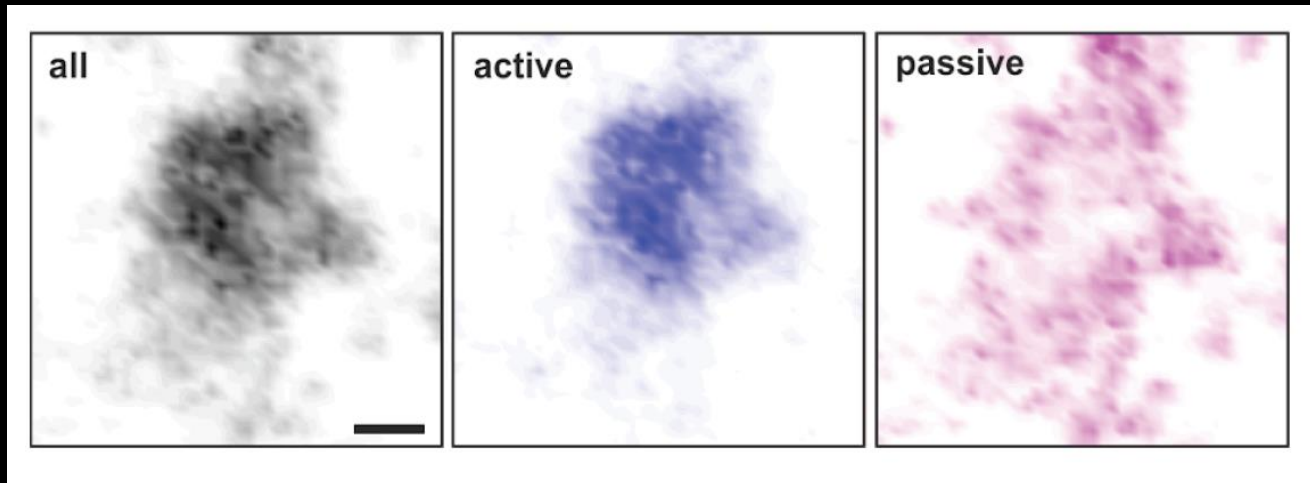


active

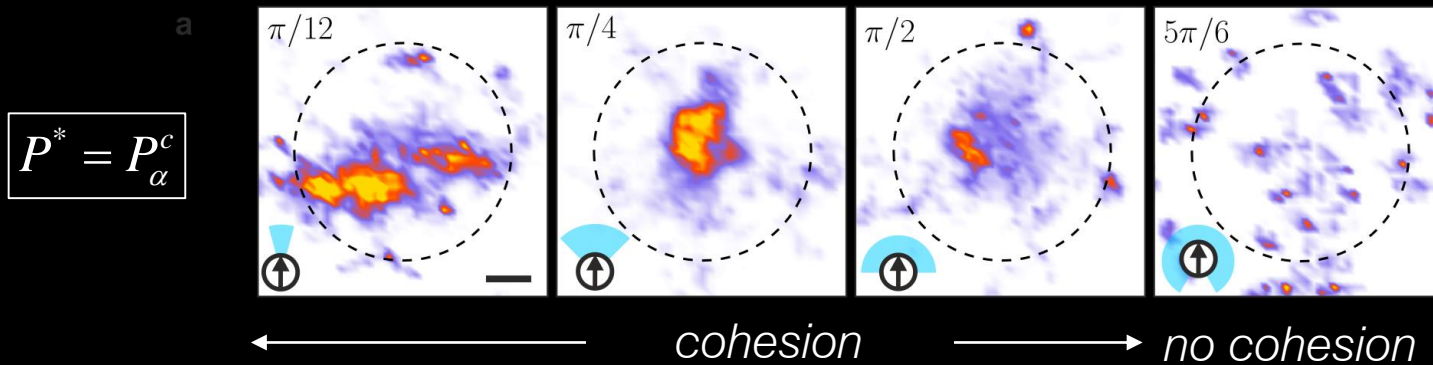


$$P^* = P_\alpha^c$$

active ($P_\alpha^{R_0} > P^*$)

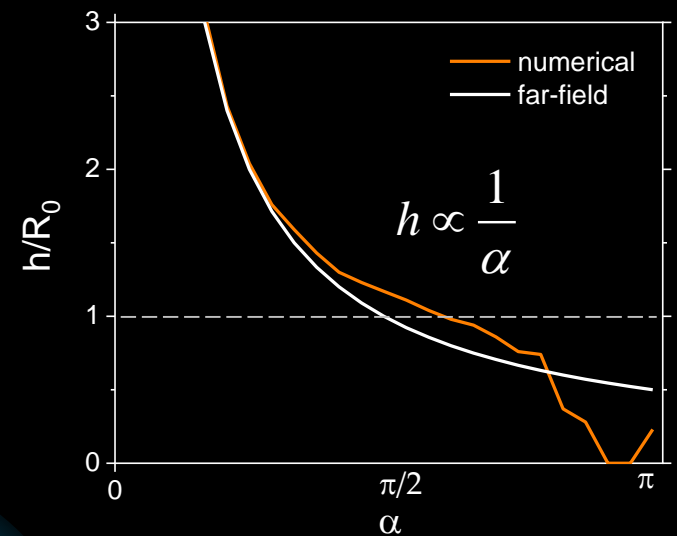
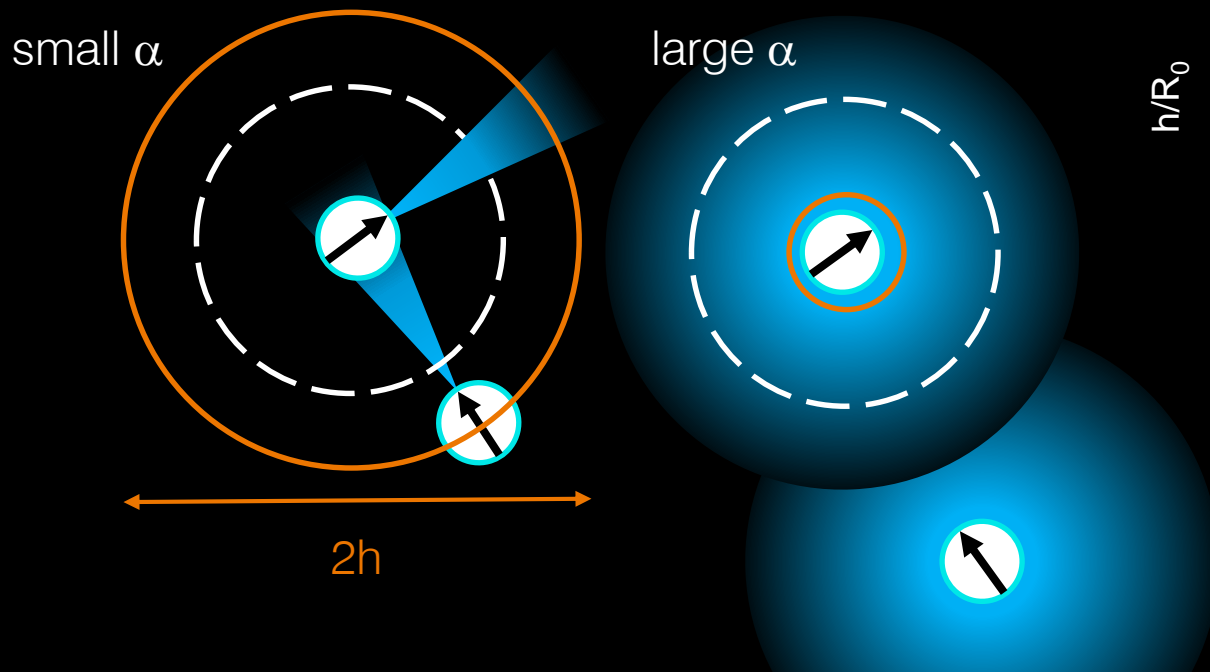


Variation of vision cone

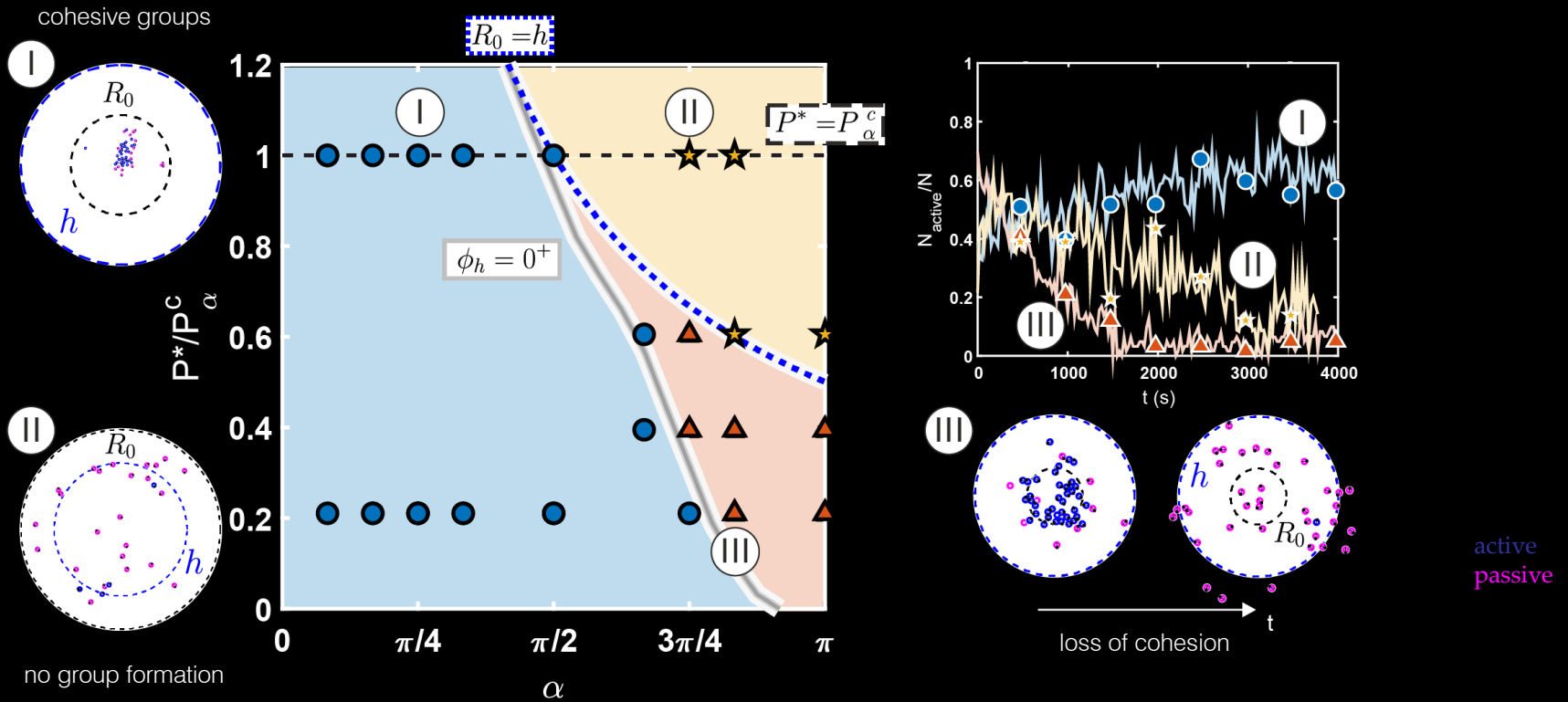


activity horizon h : $P^{in}(h) \equiv P^* = P_\alpha^c$

$r < h$: particles join group



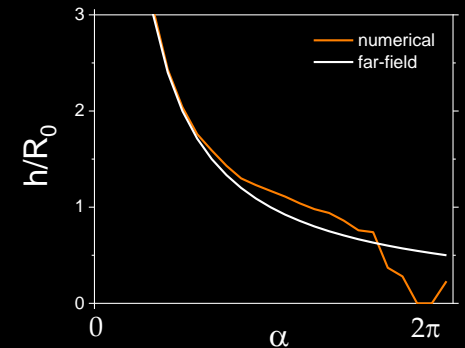
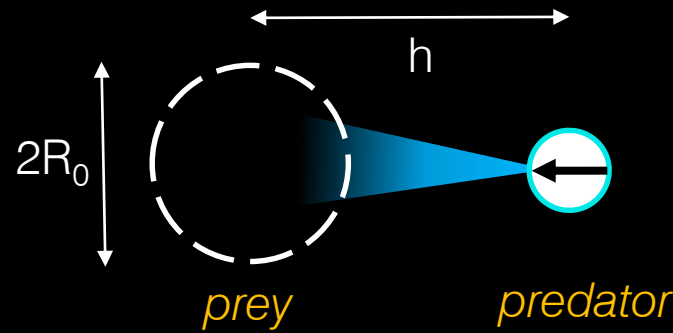
Variation of reaction threshold



Lavergne, Wendehenne, Bäuerle, Bechinger, Science **364**, 70 (2019)

Relation to Predator-Preys Interactions

Predators: small binocular field of vision α , round or vertically elongated pupils

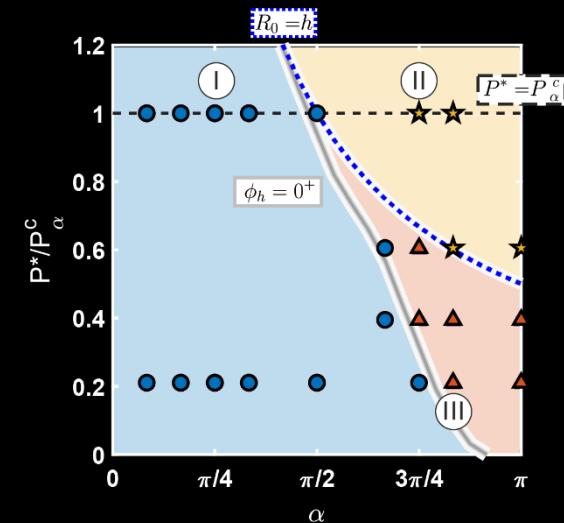


$h \gg R_0$: response to group triggered far away

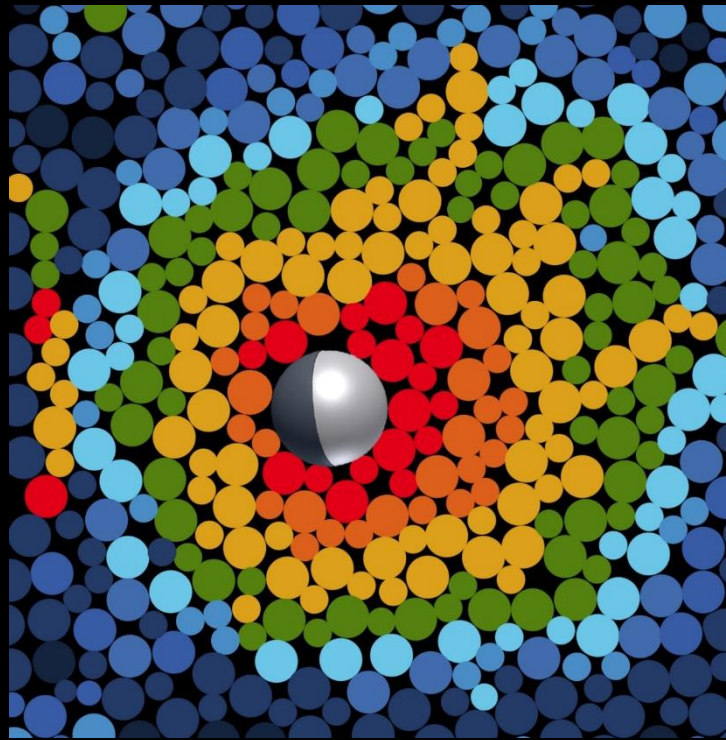
Prey: large field of vision α , horizontally elongated pupils



cohesion requires small P^*
 \rightarrow high alertness

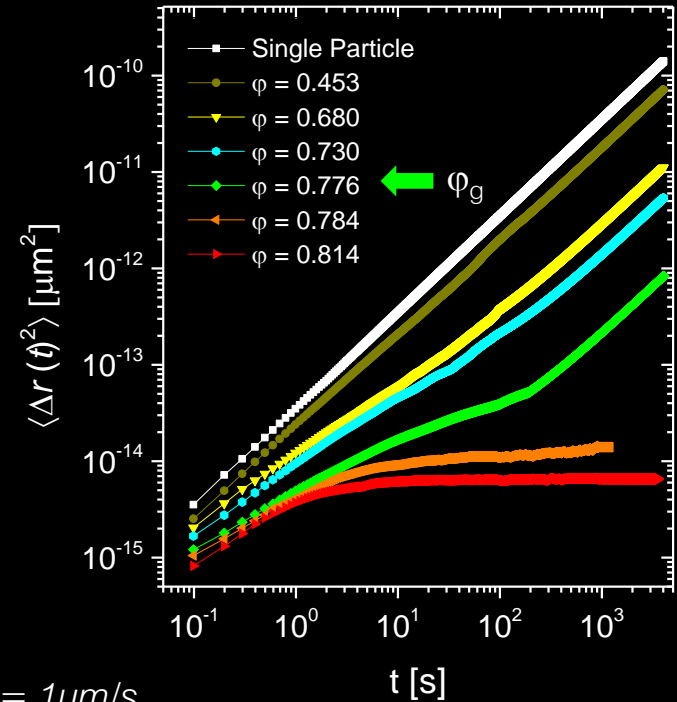
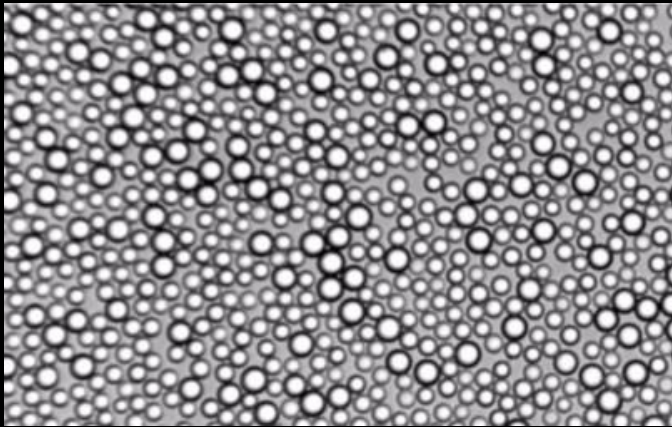


Active particles as mechanical probes of glassy environments

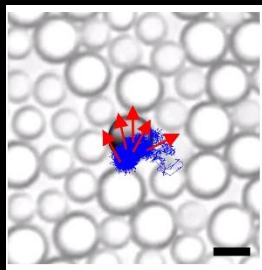


ABM in crowded/glassy materials

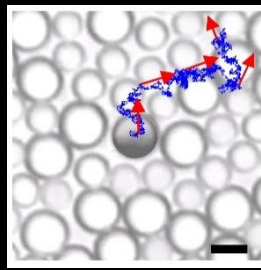
50:50 mixture, $6.3\mu\text{m}$ & $4.4\mu\text{m}$



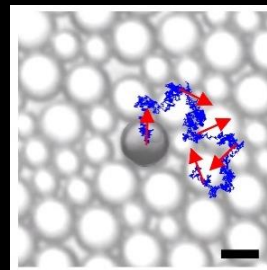
$\phi = 0.73, v = 0\mu\text{m/s}$



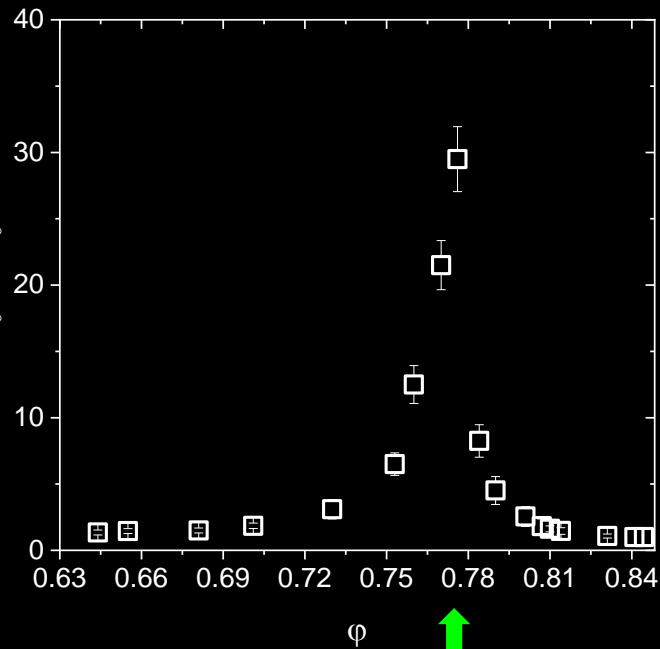
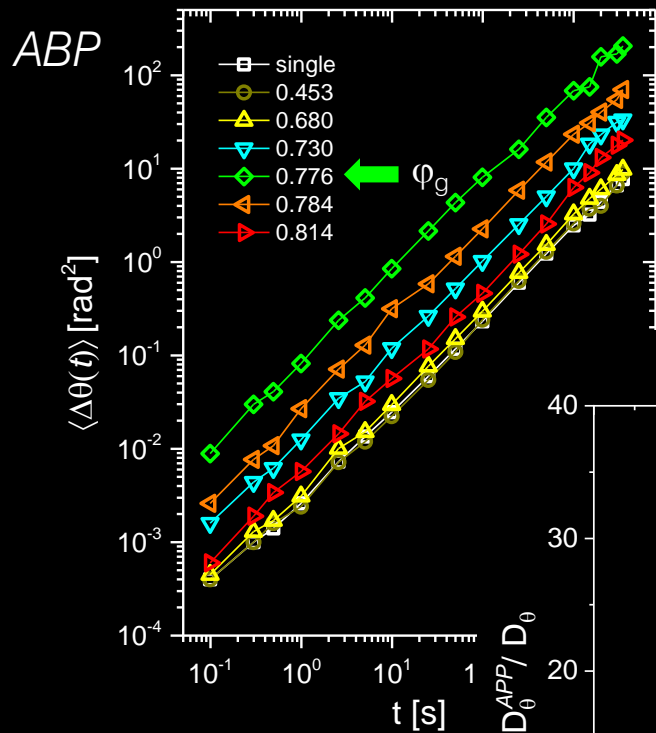
$\phi = 0.73, v = 1\mu\text{m/s}$



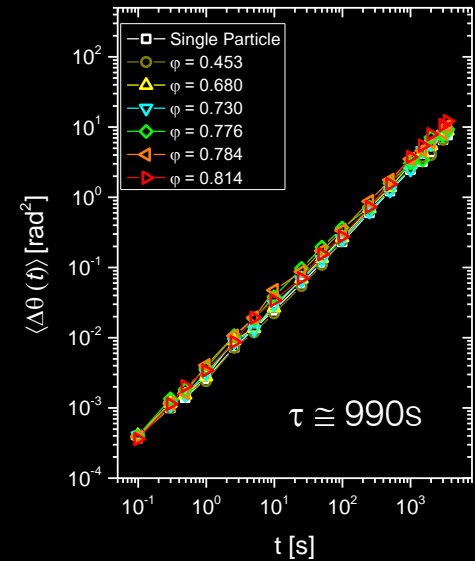
$\phi = 0.776, v = 1\mu\text{m/s}$



Rotational Diffusion Coefficient



Brownian particle

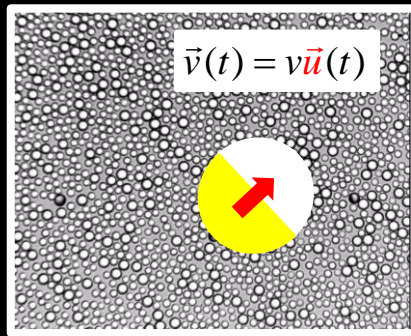


Viscous vs. viscoelastic fluids

viscous fluids

$$\vec{F}_{drag}(t) = -6\pi\eta a \dot{\vec{r}}(t)$$

$$\vec{F}_{prop}(t) = 6\pi\eta a v \vec{u}(t)$$



viscoelastic fluids

$$\vec{F}_{drag}(t) = -\int_{-\infty}^t \Gamma(t-t') \dot{\vec{r}}(t') dt'$$

$$\Gamma(t) = 6\pi a G_\phi(t);$$

$G_\phi(t)$ stress relaxation modulus

$$\vec{F}_{prop}(t) = v \int_{-\infty}^t \Gamma(t-t') \vec{u}(t') dt'$$

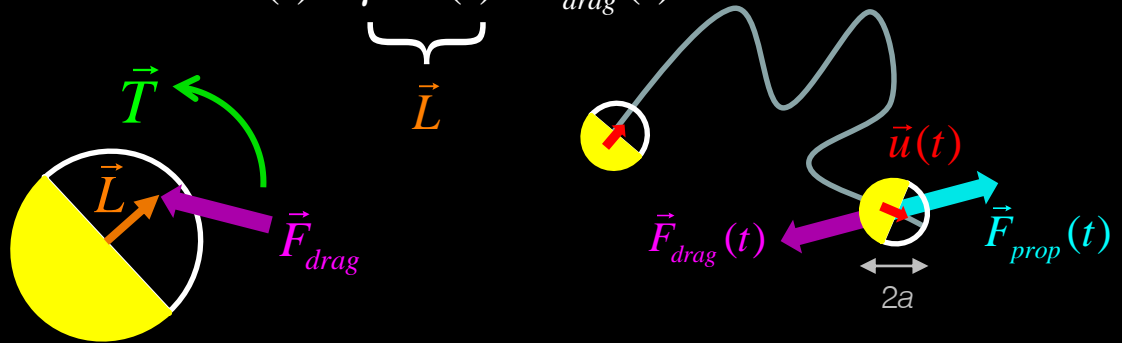
$$\vec{F}_{drag}(t) + \vec{\xi}(t) + \vec{F}_{prop}(t) = 0$$

force-free conditions ($\vec{F}_{drag} \parallel -\vec{F}_{prop}$)

$$\rightarrow \vec{F}_{drag} \parallel -\vec{u}$$

$$\vec{F}_{drag}(t) = -v \int_{-\infty}^t \Gamma(t-t') \vec{u}(t') dt' - \vec{\xi}(t) \quad \rightarrow \vec{F}_{drag} \not\parallel -\vec{u}$$

$$\vec{T}(t) = \underbrace{\mu a \vec{u}(t)}_{\vec{L}} \times \vec{F}_{drag}(t)$$



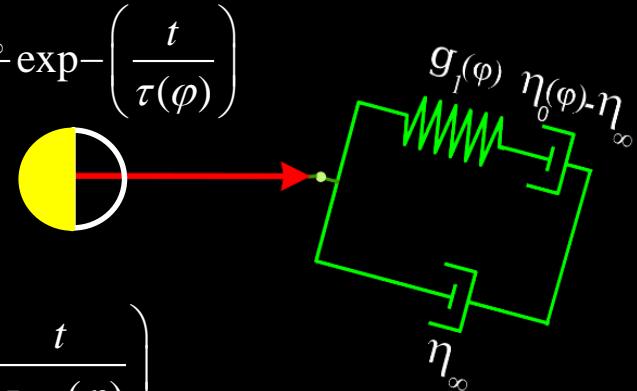
$$\pi\sigma^3\eta_\Theta\dot{\Theta}(t) + \vec{\xi}_\Theta(t) + \vec{T}(t) = 0$$

$$D_\Theta = \frac{k_B T}{8\pi\eta_\Theta a^3}$$

Jeffrey fluid ($\varphi < \varphi_g$)

$$G(t) = 2\eta_\infty\delta(t) + \frac{\eta_0(\varphi) - \eta_\infty}{\tau(\varphi)} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau(\varphi)}\right)$$

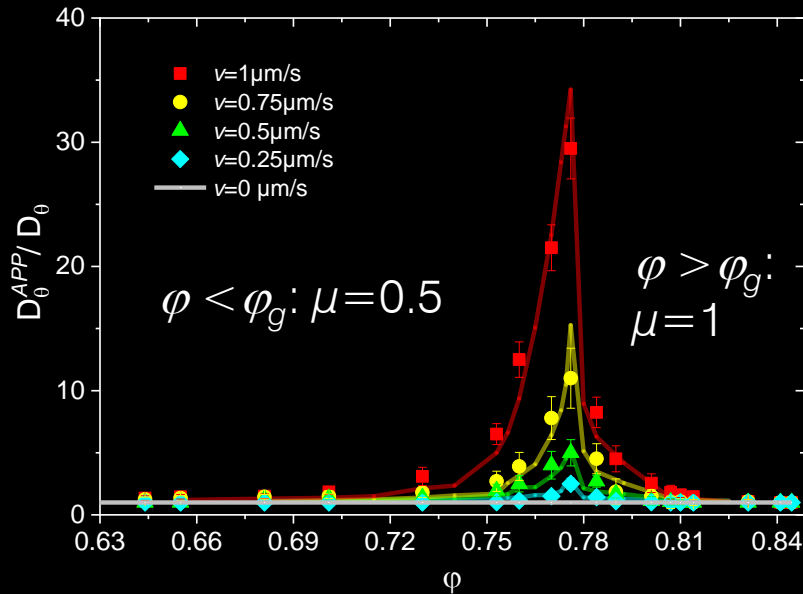
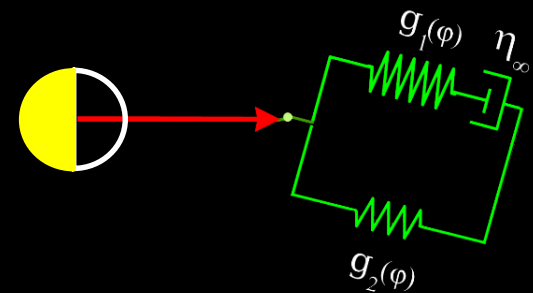
$$\tau(\varphi) = \frac{\eta_0(\varphi) - \eta_\infty}{g_1(\varphi)}$$



Viscoelastic solid ($\varphi > \varphi_g$)

$$G(t) = g_2(\varphi) + g_1(\varphi) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_{SLS}(\varphi)}\right)$$

$$\tau_{SLS}(\varphi) = \frac{\eta_\infty}{g_1(\varphi)}$$



Summary

- Laser feed-back system to implement user-defined interactions rules in experimental system (variations of velocities, alignment interactions, time-delays, ...): social interactions
 - Hybrid method between simulations and experiments
 - a priori knowledge of interaction rules required (as in numerical sim.)
 - equations of motion must not be known (opposed to simulations)
- all physical interactions (hydrodynamics, phoretic, steric) are taken into account.
- extension to viscoelastic fluids (non-Markovian baths) which provide the natural habitat of bacteria and other microorganisms.
- development of minimal rules for self-organization of microrobots without central control

