



FONDATION
PIERRE-GILLES
DE GENNES
POUR LA RECHERCHE



PARIS
SCIENCES
& LETTRES
PSL QUARTIER LATIN

An Example of Active Matter: Active Gels

J.F. Joanny
K. Sekimoto
R. Voituriez

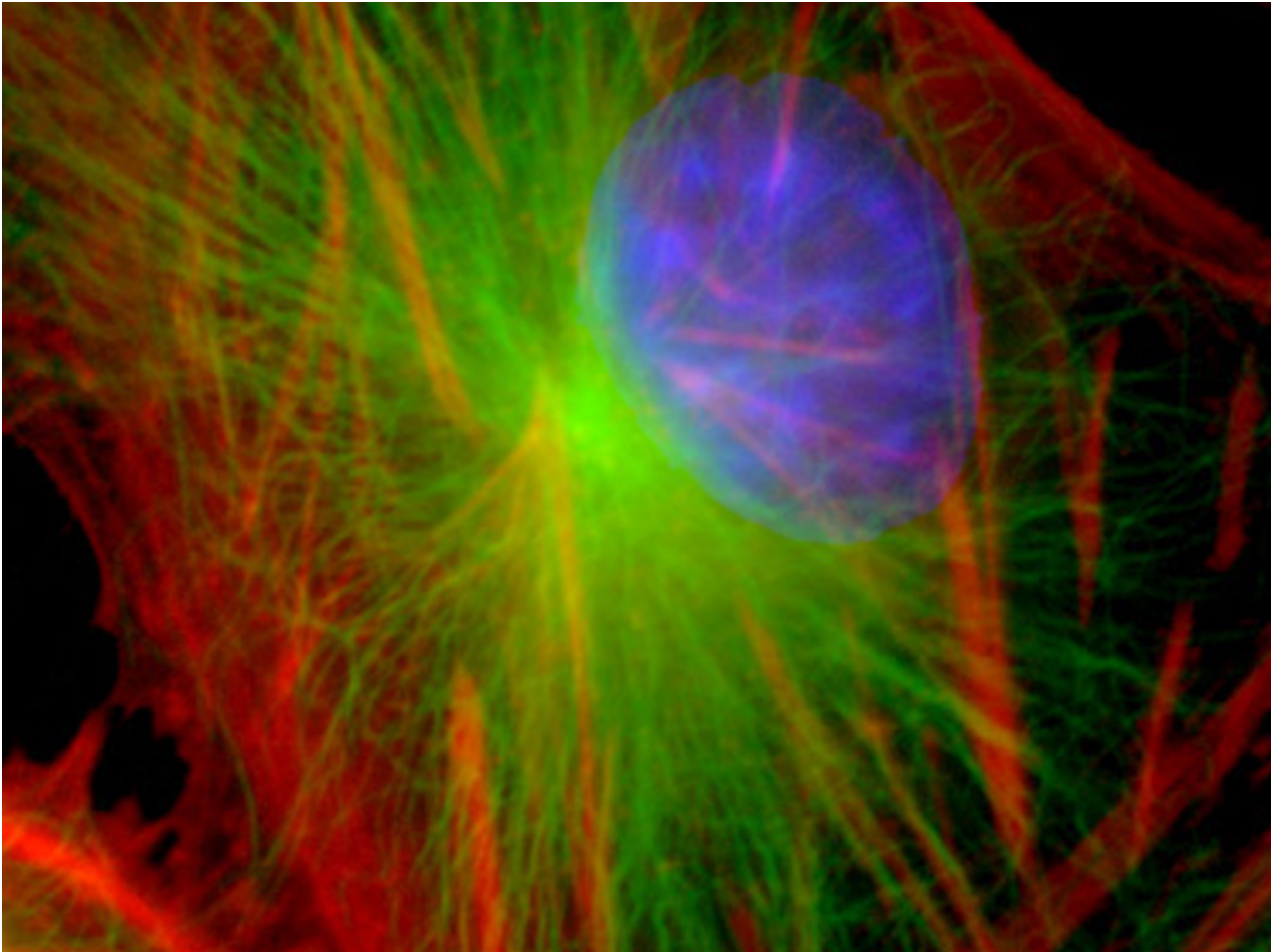
F. Julicher
K. Kruse



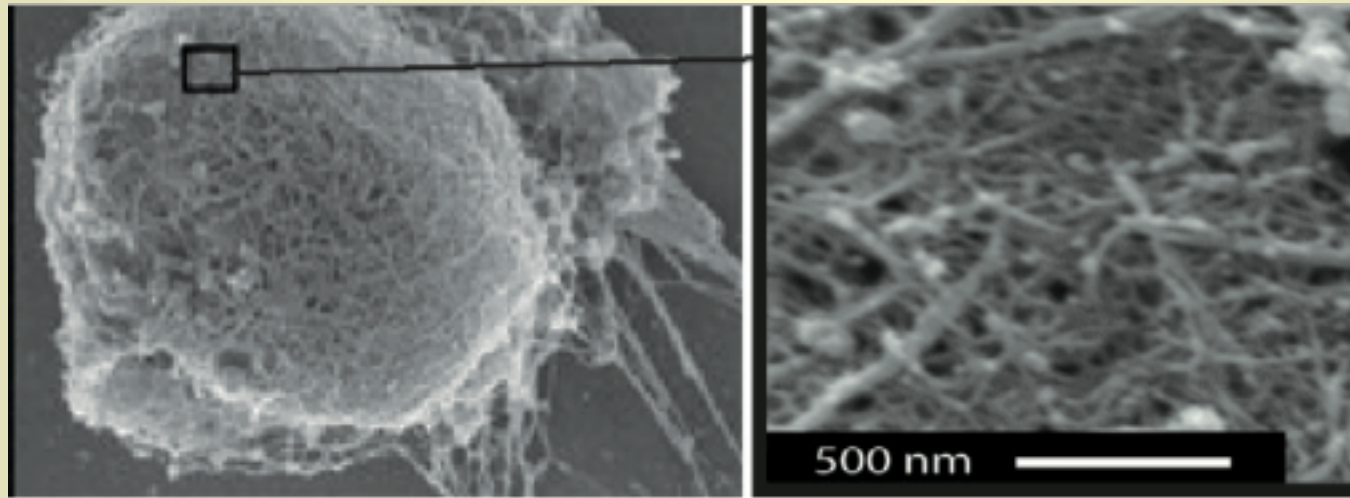
Active Matter



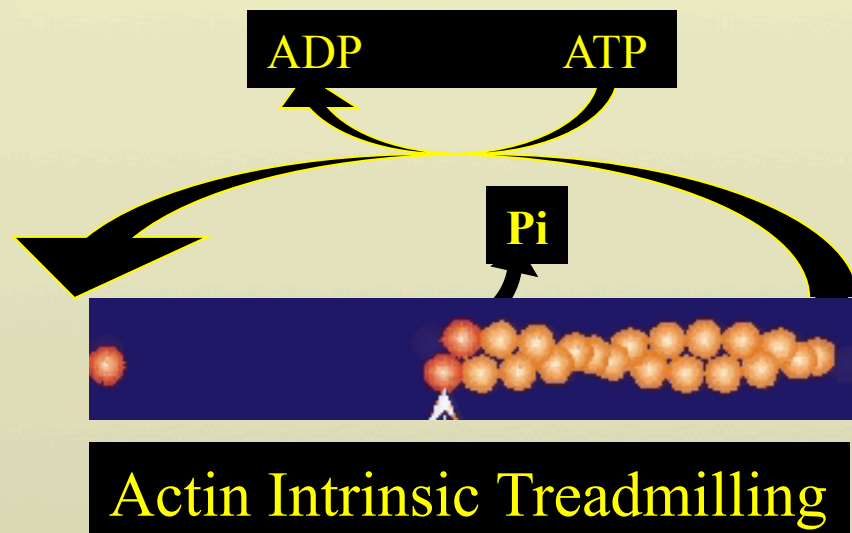
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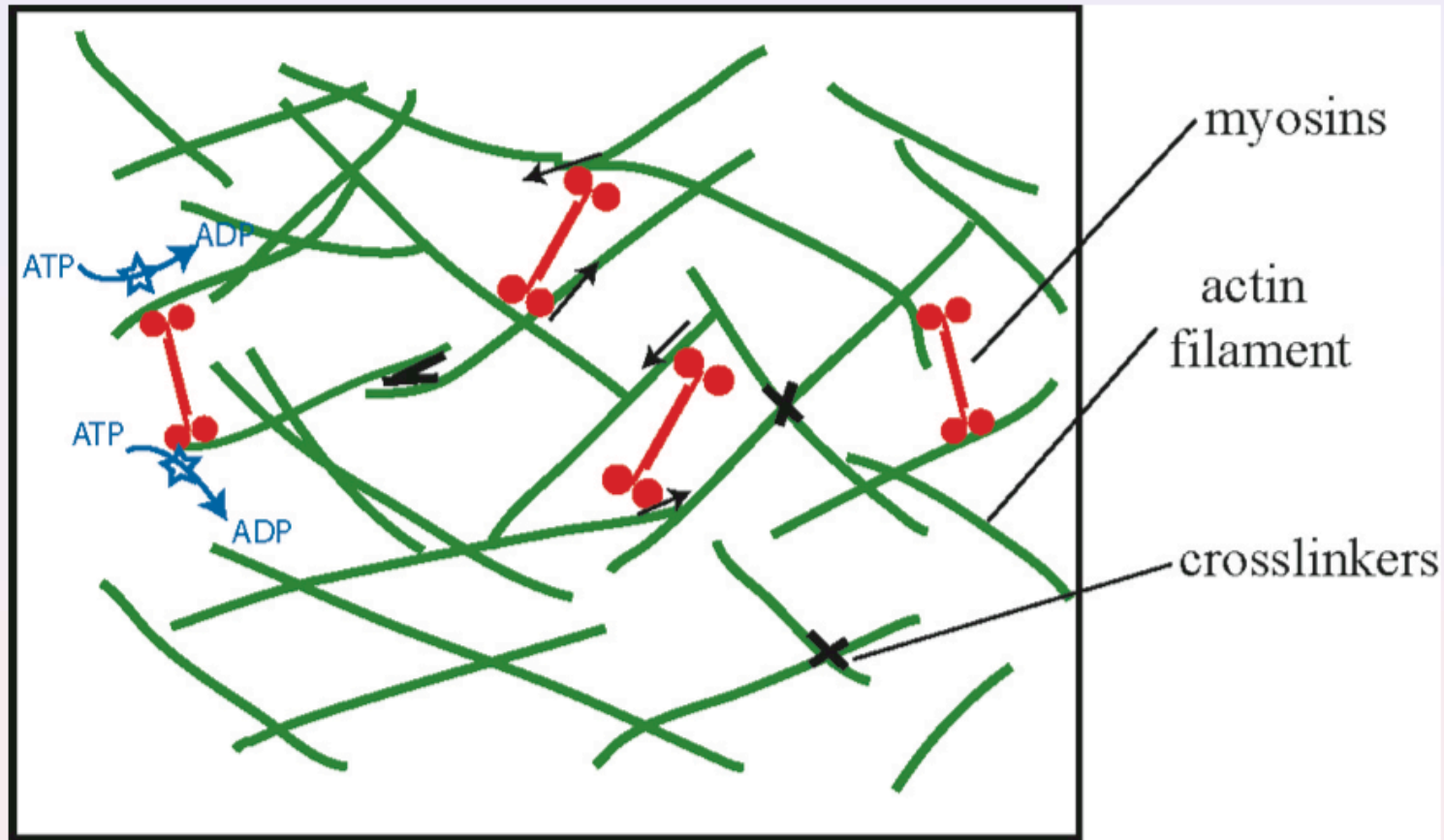


Actin-based dynamics



HeLa cell, images Charras&al, JCB, 2006





Many microscopic mechanisms

Slow variables

Conserved quantities, Broken symmetries

Gradient expansion

(Toner, Tu 1995; Ramaswamy, Simha 2002 etc)

Generalized Hydrodynamics

P.C. Martin, O. Parodi, P. Pershan

Chaikin, Lubensky

- Actin (monomer+polymer)
- Myosin (bound, unbound)
- Momentum (force)
- Orientation-Polarization

F. Nedelec et al 1997; K. Kruse, F. Jülicher, 2000; T. Liverpool, C. Marchetti 2002; I. ; H. Chaté 2002; Aranson 2005, B. Mulder et al 2005; T. Liverpool, C. Marchetti, J.F. Joanny, J.P. 2009.

Conservation laws

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla(\mathbf{v}\rho) = -k_d\rho + k_p\delta_S.$$

Actin

$$\frac{\partial \rho^{(a)}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{j}^{(a)} = k_d\rho - k_p\delta_S$$

$$\frac{\partial c^{(m)}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{j}^{(m)} = k_{\text{off}}c^{(b)} - k_{\text{on}}\rho(c^{(m)})^n$$

Myosin

$$\frac{\partial c^{(b)}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{j}^{(b)} = -k_{\text{off}}c^{(b)} + k_{\text{on}}\rho(c^{(m)})^n.$$

$$\partial_\alpha(\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{tot}} - \Pi\delta_{\alpha\beta}) + f_\beta^{\text{ext}} = 0$$

Momentum

Entropy production

$$F = \int d^3x (f(c^{(i)}) + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \frac{K_1}{2} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p})^2 + \frac{K_3}{2} ((\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{p})^2 + \frac{K_2}{2} ((\vec{p} \times \vec{\nabla}) \vec{p})^2)$$

$$T \dot{S} = \dot{F} = - \int d^3r \left\{ \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^s u_{\alpha\beta} + h_\alpha P_\alpha + \Delta\mu r - j_\alpha^{(i)} \partial_c \tilde{\mu}^{(i)} \right\}$$

$$c^{(i)} \partial_\alpha \mu_i = \partial_\alpha P + \frac{\partial f}{\partial (\partial_\beta p_\gamma)} \partial_\alpha (\partial_\beta p_\gamma)$$

$$\tilde{\mu}_i = \left(\frac{\mu_i}{m_i} - \frac{\mu_s}{m_s} \right)$$

$$h_\alpha = - \frac{\delta F}{\delta p_\alpha}$$

$$\omega_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\alpha v_\beta - \partial_\beta v_\alpha) \quad P_\alpha = \frac{D}{Dt} p_\alpha = \frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial t} + (v_\gamma \partial_\gamma) p_\alpha + \omega_{\alpha\beta} p_\beta$$

$$u_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\alpha v_\beta + \partial_\beta v_\alpha)$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^s = \sigma_{\alpha\beta} + \rho v_\alpha v_\beta - \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^a - \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{e,s},$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^a = (p_\alpha h_\beta - p_\beta h_\alpha) / 2.$$

flux \leftrightarrow force

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} \leftrightarrow u_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$P_{\alpha} \leftrightarrow h_{\alpha}$$

$$r \leftrightarrow \Delta\mu$$

$$j_{\alpha}^{(i)} \leftrightarrow \partial_{\alpha}\mu^{(i)}.$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^r + \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^d$$

$$P_{\alpha} = P_{\alpha}^r + P_{\alpha}^d$$

$$r = r^r + r^d.$$

$$\int_0^T dt (r^r \Delta\mu + P_{\alpha}^r h_{\alpha} + \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^r u_{\alpha\beta}) = 0.$$

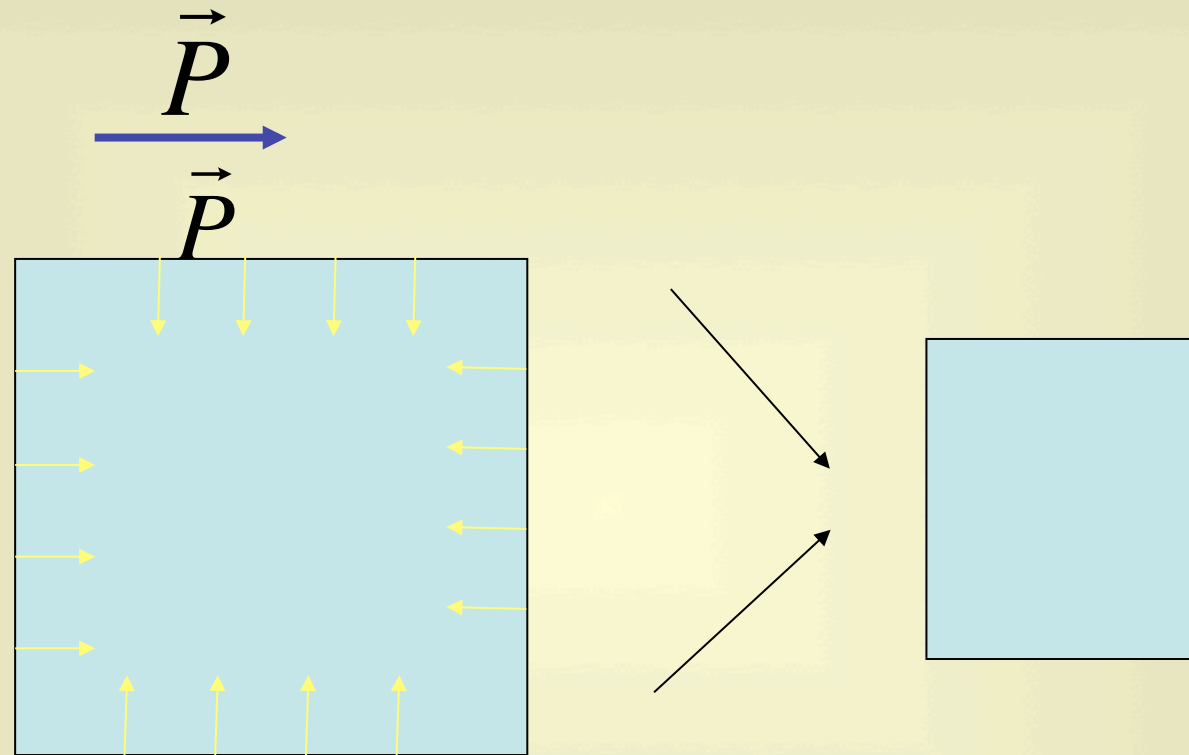
ONE COMPONENT
+ *Maxwell+incompressible*

$$\left(1 + \tau \frac{D}{Dt}\right) \left\{ \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} + \zeta \Delta \mu q_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\nu_1}{2} (p_\alpha h_\beta + p_\beta h_\alpha - \frac{2}{3} p_\gamma h_\gamma \delta_{\alpha\beta}) \right\} = 2\eta \tilde{v}_{\alpha\beta}$$

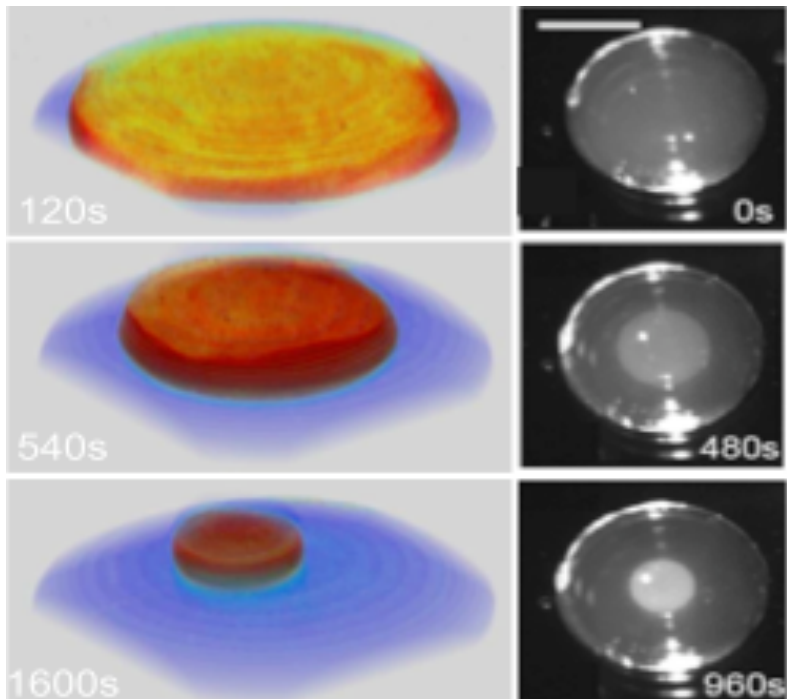
$$\frac{D}{Dt} p_\alpha = \left(1 + \tau \frac{D}{Dt}\right) \frac{1}{\gamma_1} h_\alpha + \lambda_1 p_\alpha \Delta \mu - \nu_1 p_\beta v_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$r = \lambda_1 p_\alpha h_\alpha + \Lambda \Delta \mu + \zeta q_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{v}_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$q_{\alpha\beta} = p_\alpha p_\beta - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$



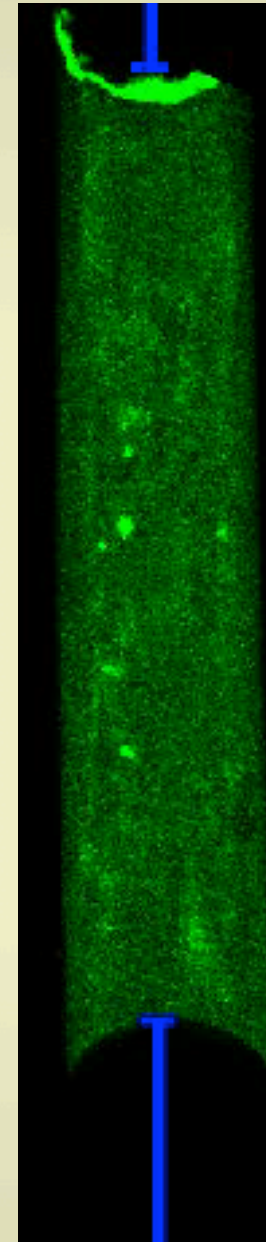
K. Takiguchi, 1991
P.M. Bendix et al 2006

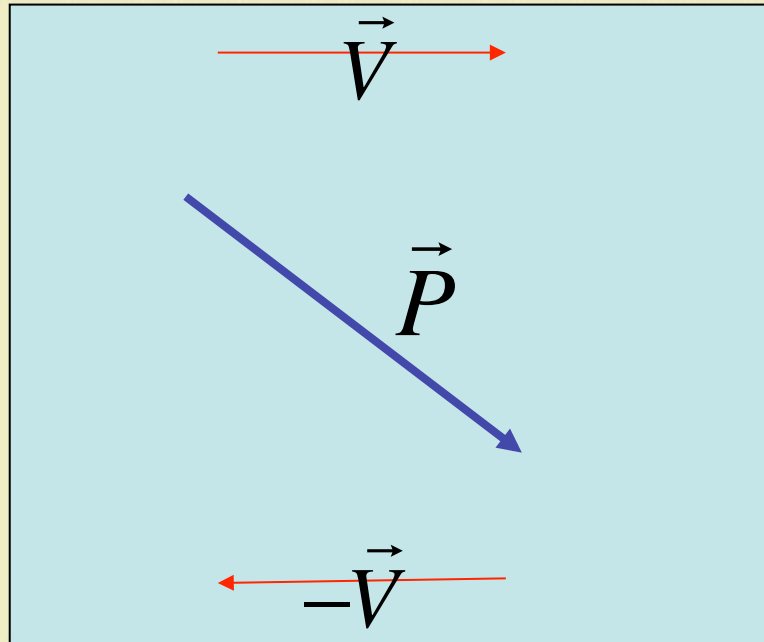


P.M. Bendix et al

Contractility measured in units of Pascal
(*like a pressure or an elastic modulus*)

$$\zeta \nabla \mu \cong 10^3 \text{ Pascal}$$

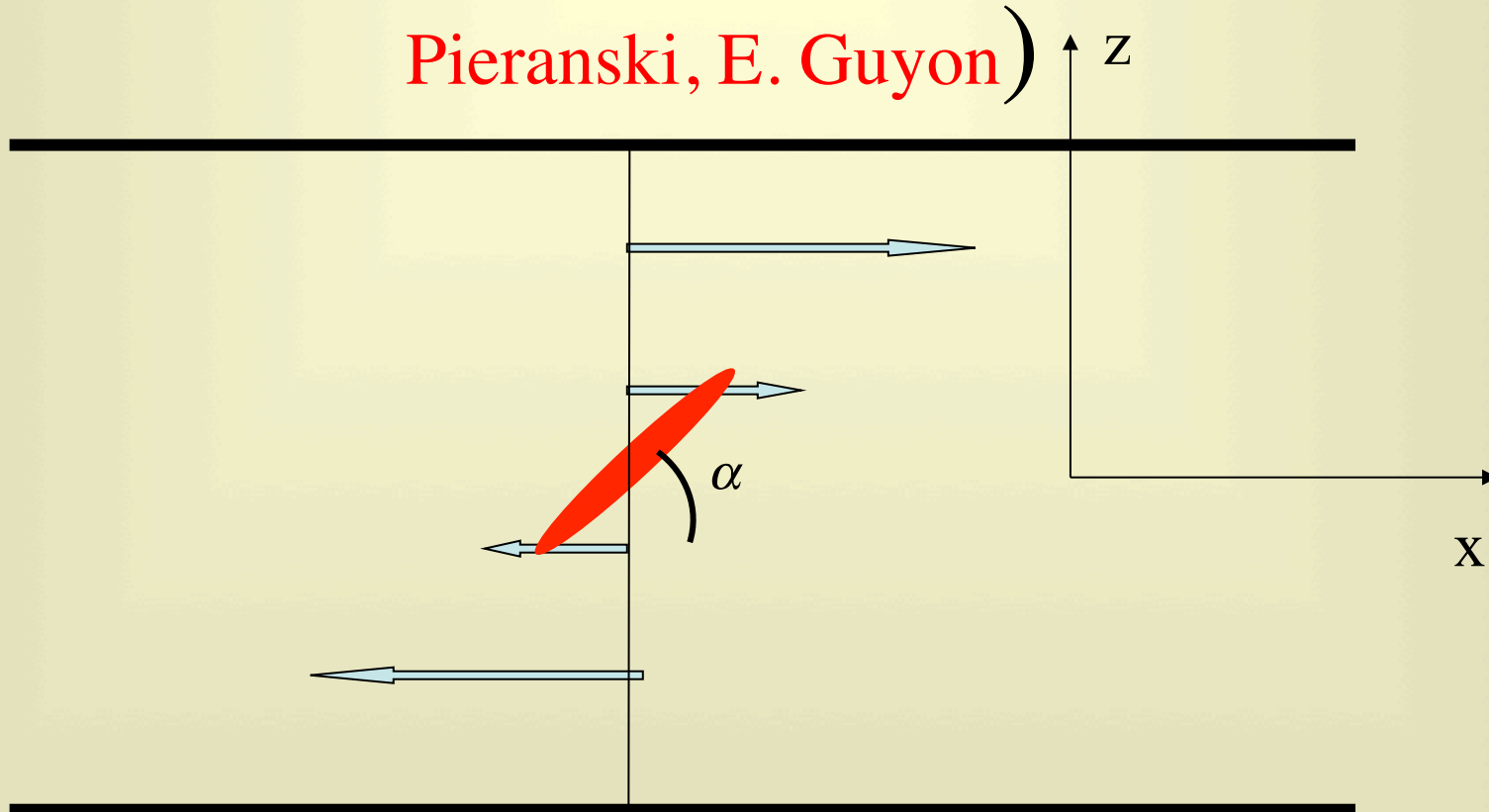




$$2\eta u_{\alpha\beta} = \dots + \zeta\Delta\mu p_{\alpha}p_{\beta} + \dots$$

Nematic Hydrodynamics

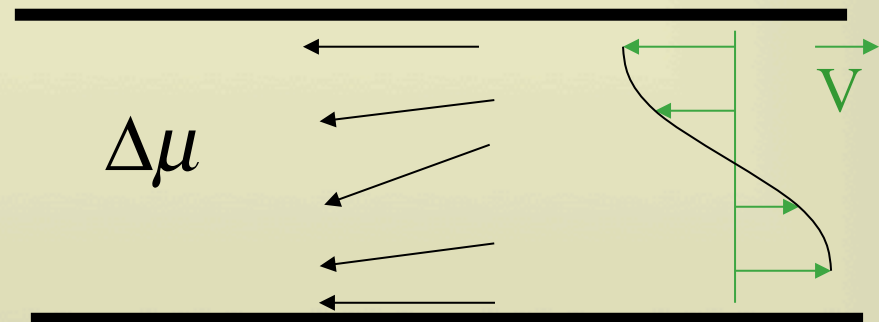
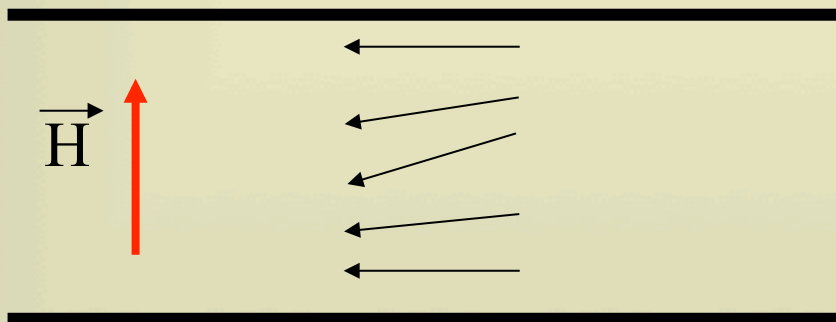
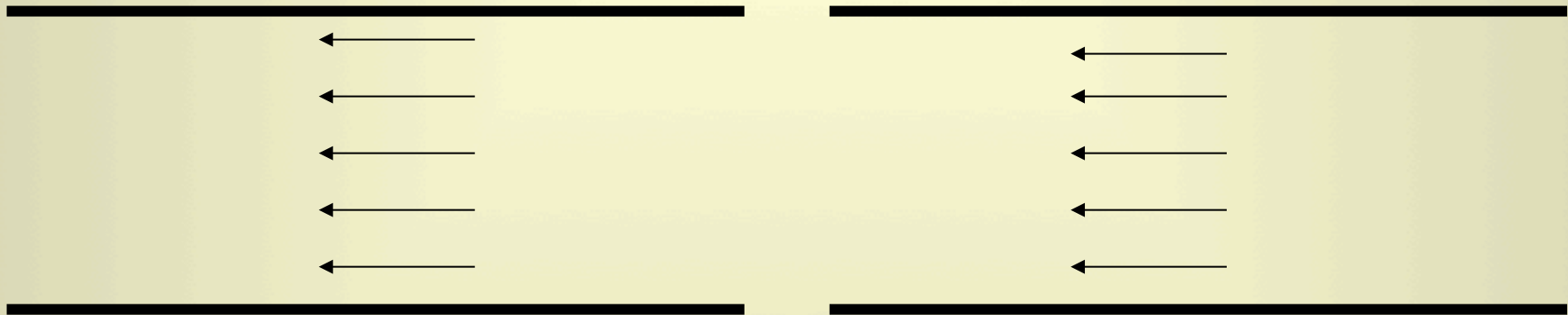
(F.M. Leslie, F. Brochard, P.G. de Gennes, P.
Pieranski, E. Guyon)



$$\frac{Dp_\alpha}{Dt} = \dots + \omega_{\alpha\beta} p_\beta + \dots = \dots + v_1 u_{\alpha\beta} p_\beta + \dots$$
$$\cos(2\alpha) = -1/v_1$$

Spontaneous Frederiks transition

R. Voituriez et al



Active :

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{K}{\gamma_1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial z^2} - (1 + \nu_1) u_{zx}$$

$$2\eta u_{zx} \approx \sigma_{zx} + \frac{\zeta \Delta \mu}{2} \sin(2\alpha) - \nu_1 K \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial z^2}$$

free boundary : $\sigma_{zx} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{K}{\tilde{\gamma}_1} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\tilde{\zeta} \Delta \mu}{2\eta} \sin(2\alpha)$$

$$\alpha \cong \alpha_m \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{D} z\right)$$

$$(\tilde{\zeta} \Delta \mu)_c = \frac{\tilde{\eta}}{\tilde{\gamma}_1} K \left(\frac{\pi}{D}\right)^2$$

Passive under ac electric field

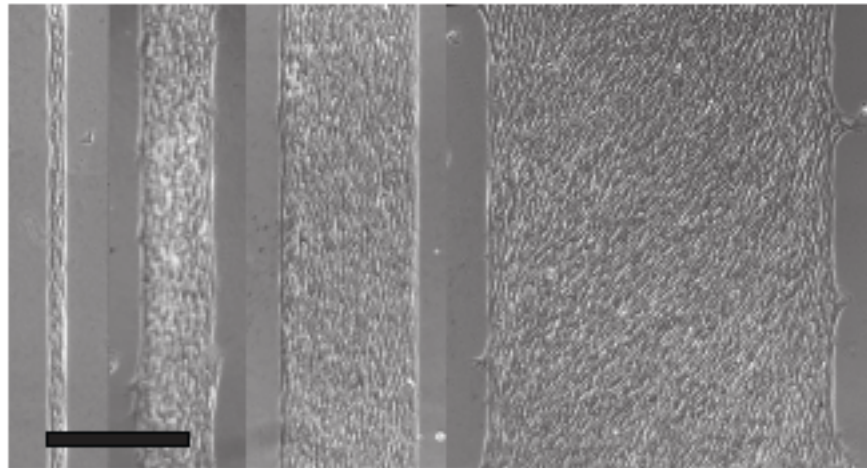
$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \left(K \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\Delta \epsilon E^2}{2} \sin(2\alpha) \right) - (1 + \nu_1) u_{zx}$$

$$2\eta u_{zx} \approx \sigma_{zx} - \nu_1 \left(K \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\Delta \epsilon E^2}{2} \sin(2\alpha) \right)$$

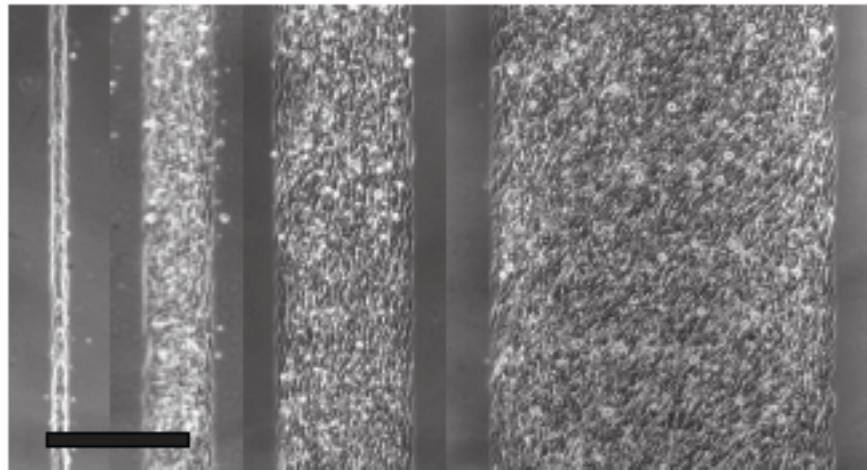
$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\gamma}_1} \left(K \frac{\partial^2 \alpha}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\Delta \epsilon E^2}{2} \sin(2\alpha) \right)$$

$$(\Delta \epsilon E^2)_c = K \left(\frac{\pi}{D}\right)^2$$

Nematic Tissues?



(a) RPE-1 cells



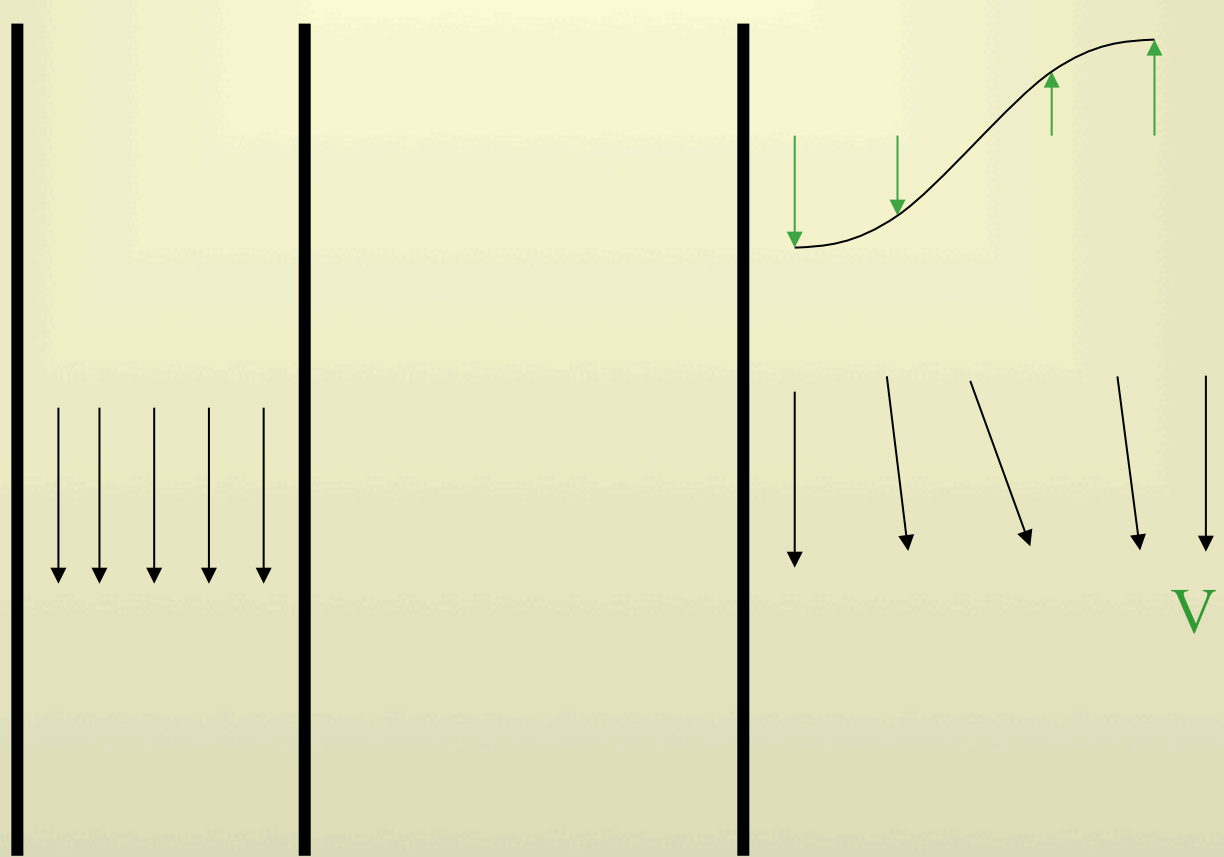
(b) C2C12 cells

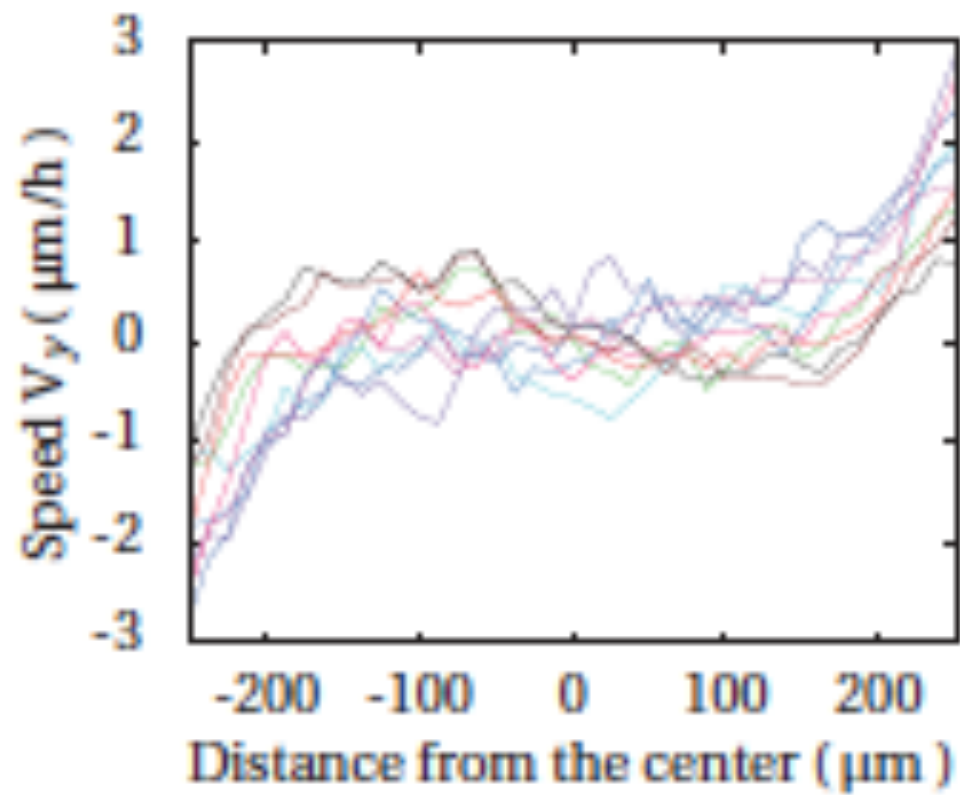
Guillaume Duclos, Pascal Silberzan

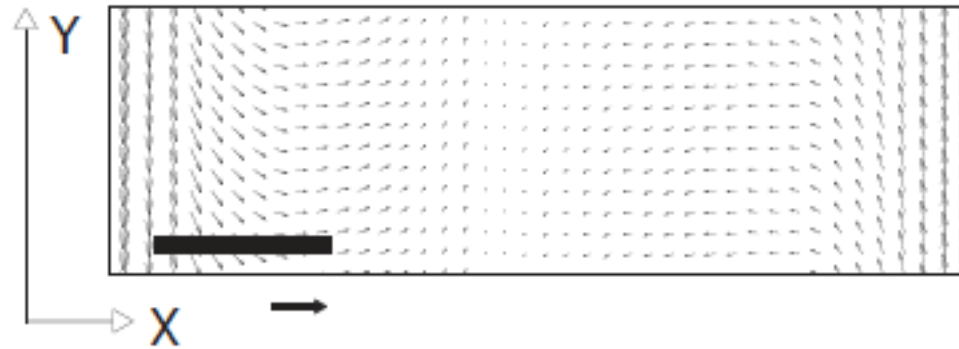
P Friedl

Spontaneous Frederiks transition

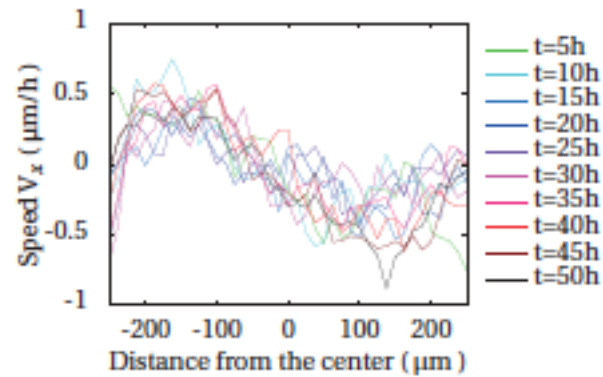
R. Voituriez et al 2005







(a) RPE-1 cells, scale bar: 100 μm , scale arrow: 2 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$.



(c)

C B Mercader, J F Joanny, J P