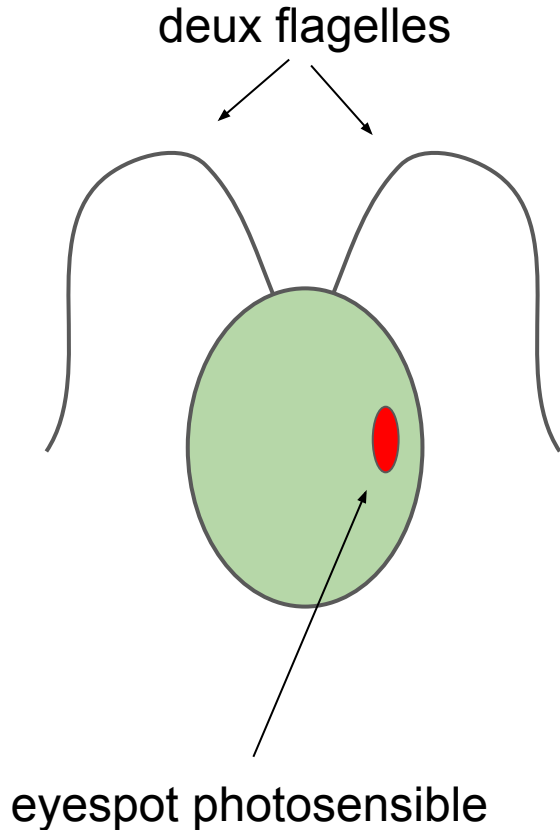


Synchronisation chez les micro-organismes à deux flagelles

Lucas FEDERSPIEL
30 juin 2025

Sous la direction de Françoise ARGOUL et Antoine ALLARD

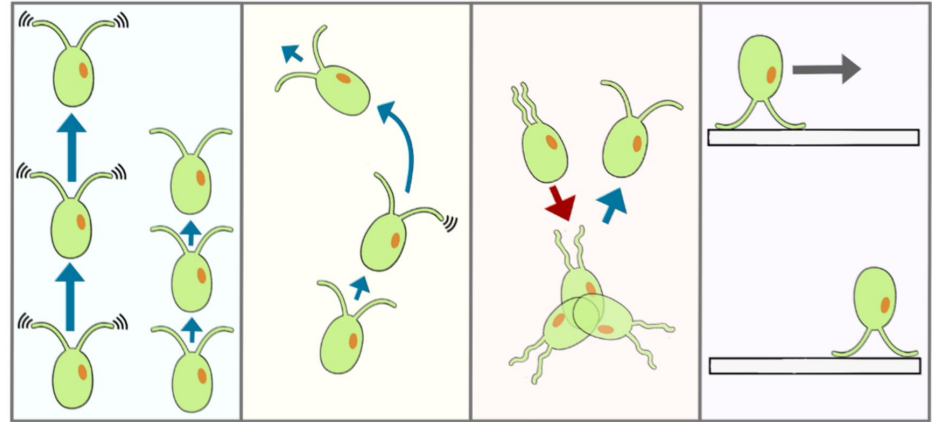


ciliary beat
pattern:

asymmetric
synchronous asynchronous

symmetric

none



cell motility:

forward

turning

reverse

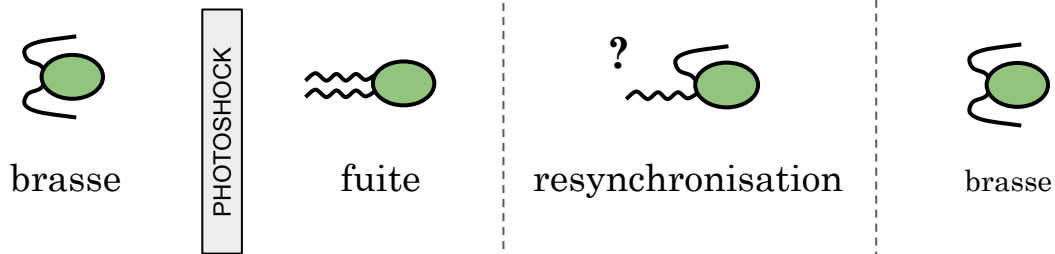
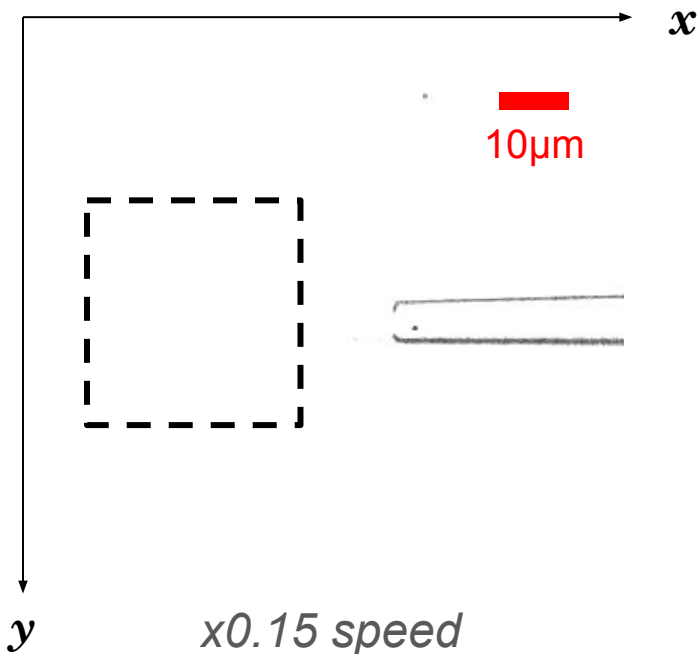
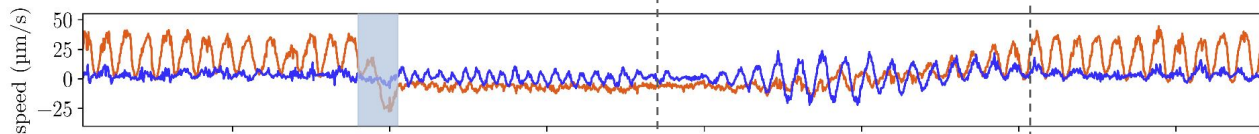
gliding

Strain et al. , COP5/HKR1 changes ciliary beat pattern and biases cell steering during chemotaxis in *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*

Couplage entre les flagelles:

- Hydrodynamique
- Basal

GPV puis moyenne des vitesses sur une zone

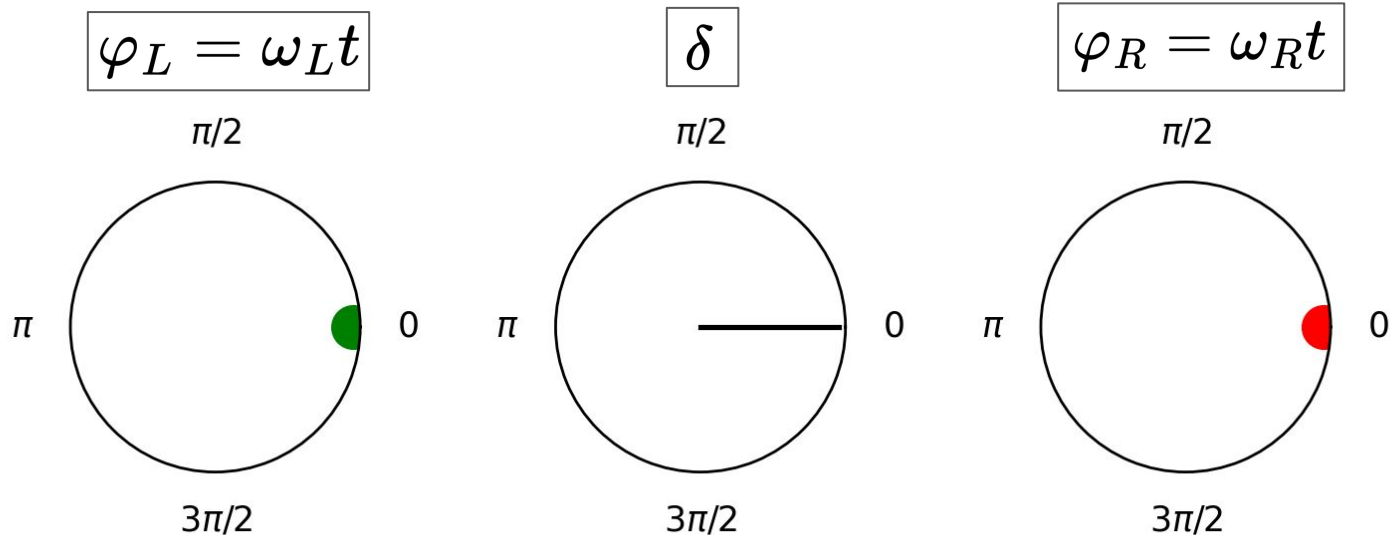


Vitesses moyennées U_x et U_y .
Le photochoc induit des changements dans la nage.

2 oscillateurs : $Z_L(t) = A_L e^{i\varphi_L(t)}$ $Z_R(t) = A_R e^{i\varphi_R(t)}$

Différence de phase: $\delta = \varphi_L - \varphi_R$

Synchronisation: $\dot{\varphi}_L = \dot{\varphi}_R \implies \dot{\delta} = 0$

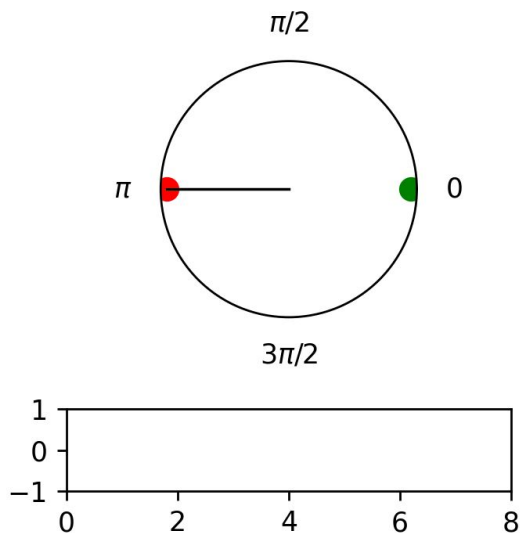


Système à 2 oscillateurs:

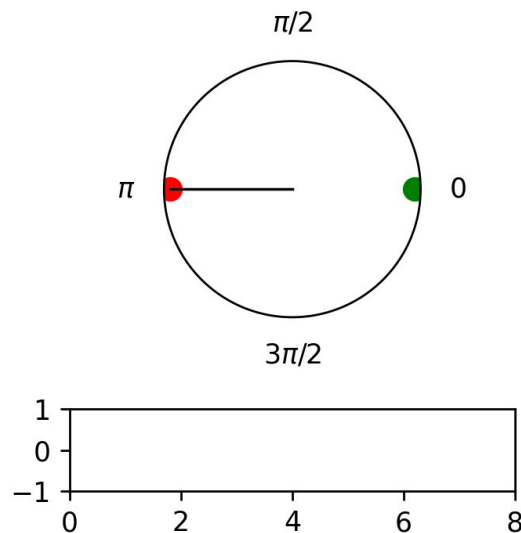
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi}_L = \omega_L + B \sin(\delta) \\ \dot{\varphi}_R = \omega_R - B \sin(\delta) \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\delta} = \Delta\omega + 2B \sin(\delta)$$

Equation d'Adler



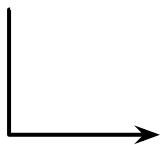
Couplage fort



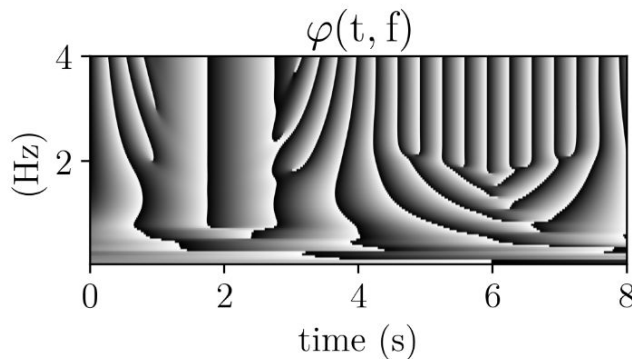
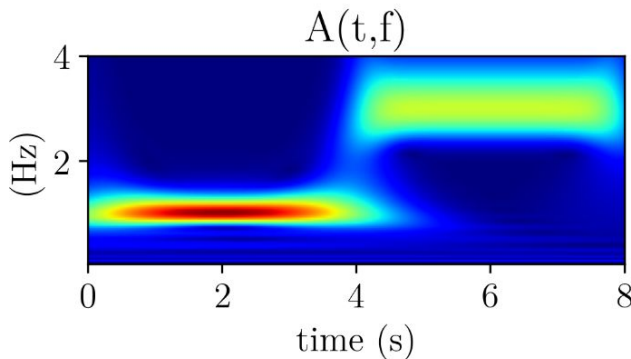
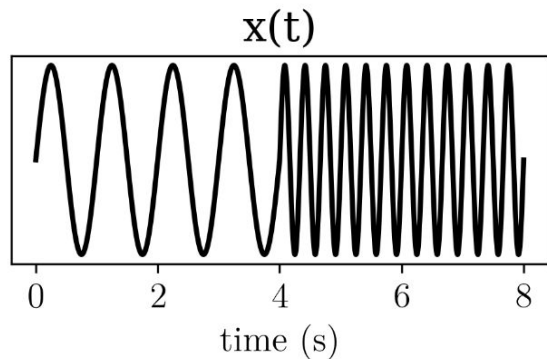
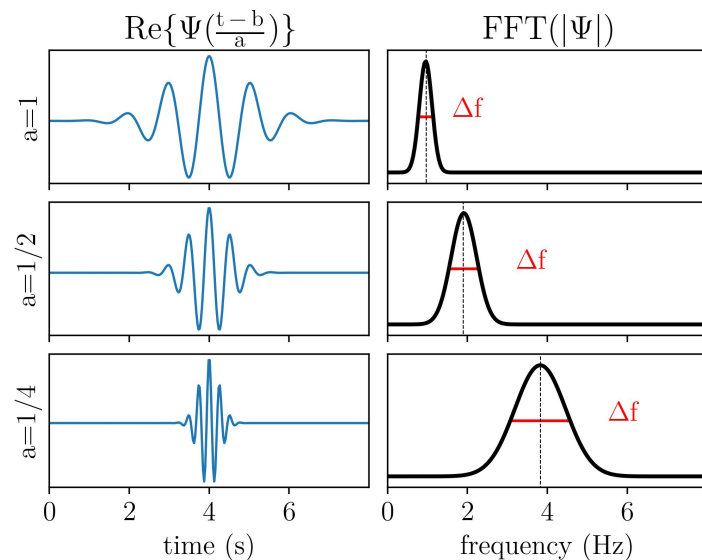
Couplage faible

Ondelette de Morlet : $\Psi_{n_0}(t) = \pi^{-1/4} e^{in_0 t} e^{-t^2/2}$

CWT:
$$W(a, b) = \frac{1}{|a|^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \Psi^*\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) dt$$



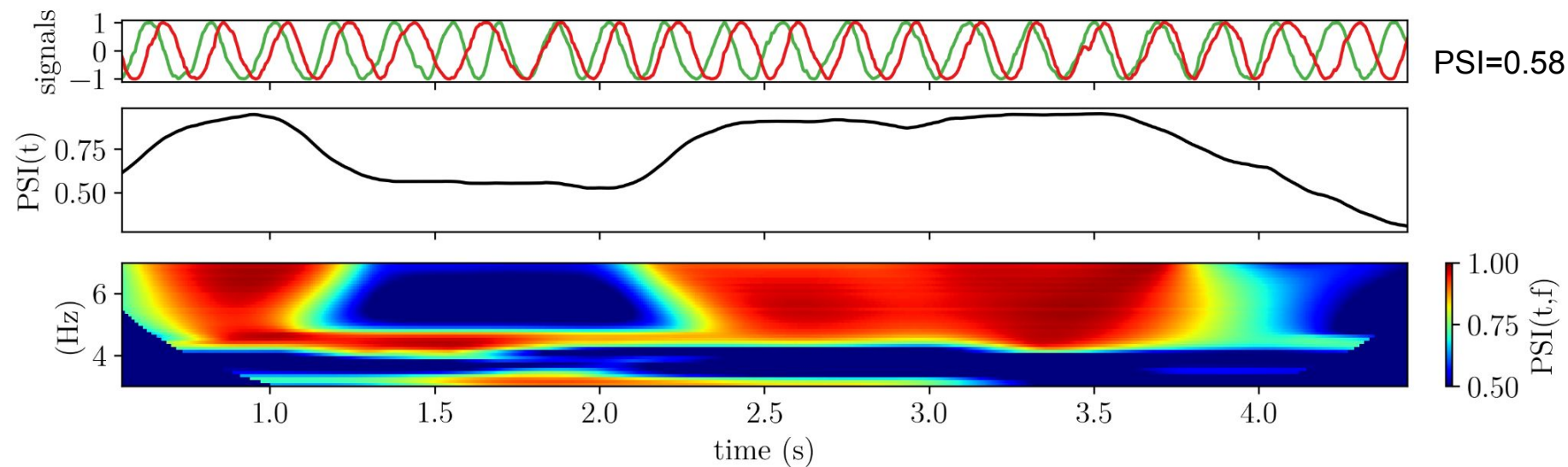
$$W(t, f) = A(t, f) e^{i\varphi(t, f)}$$

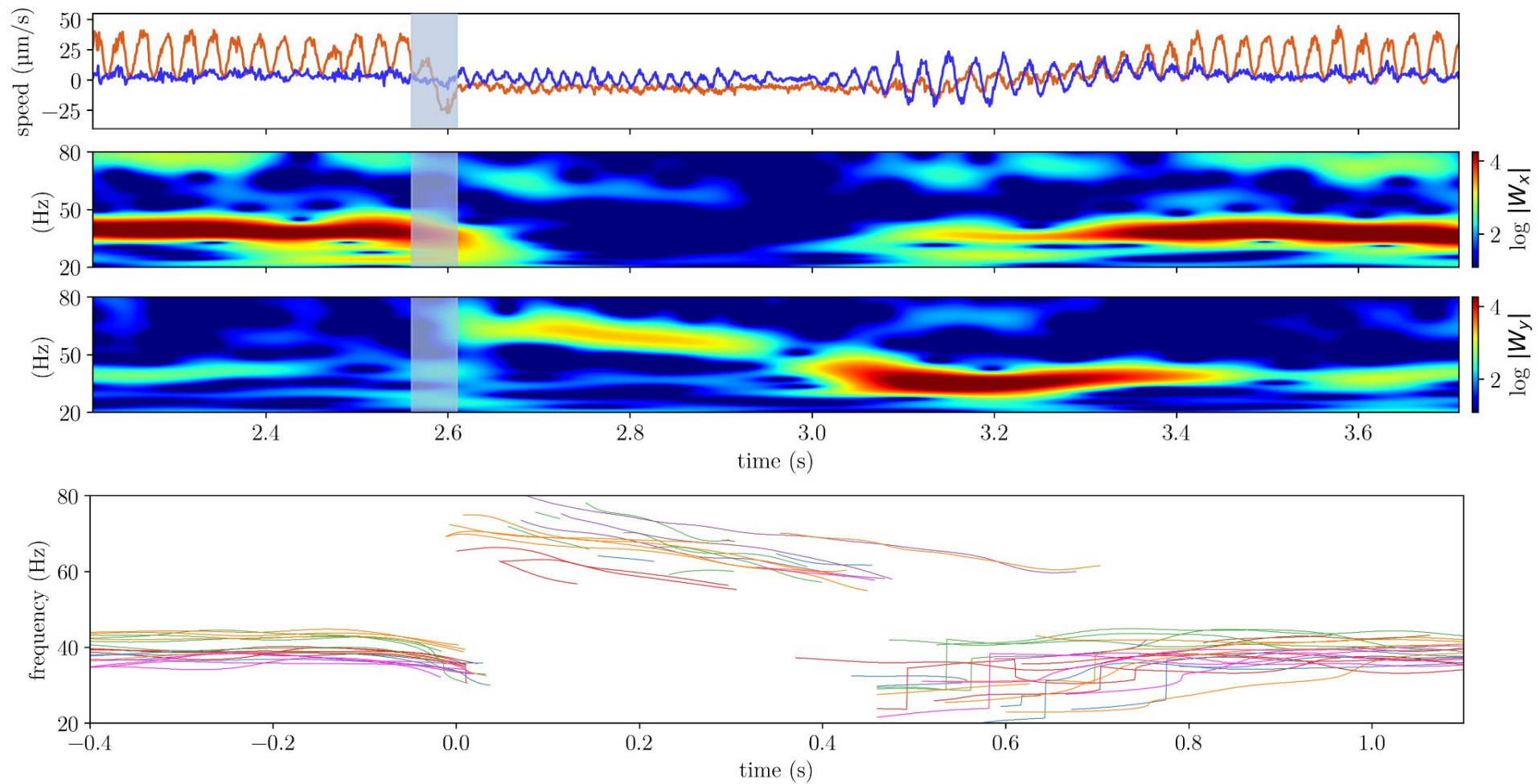


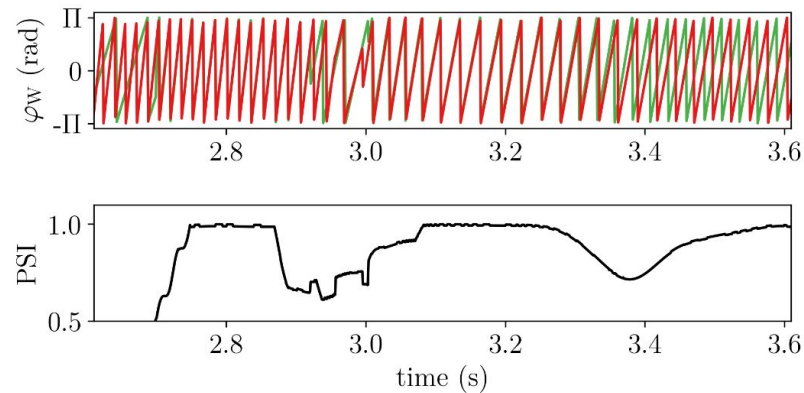
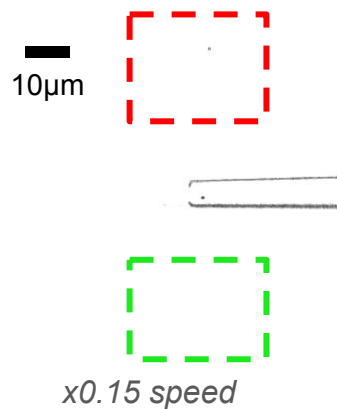
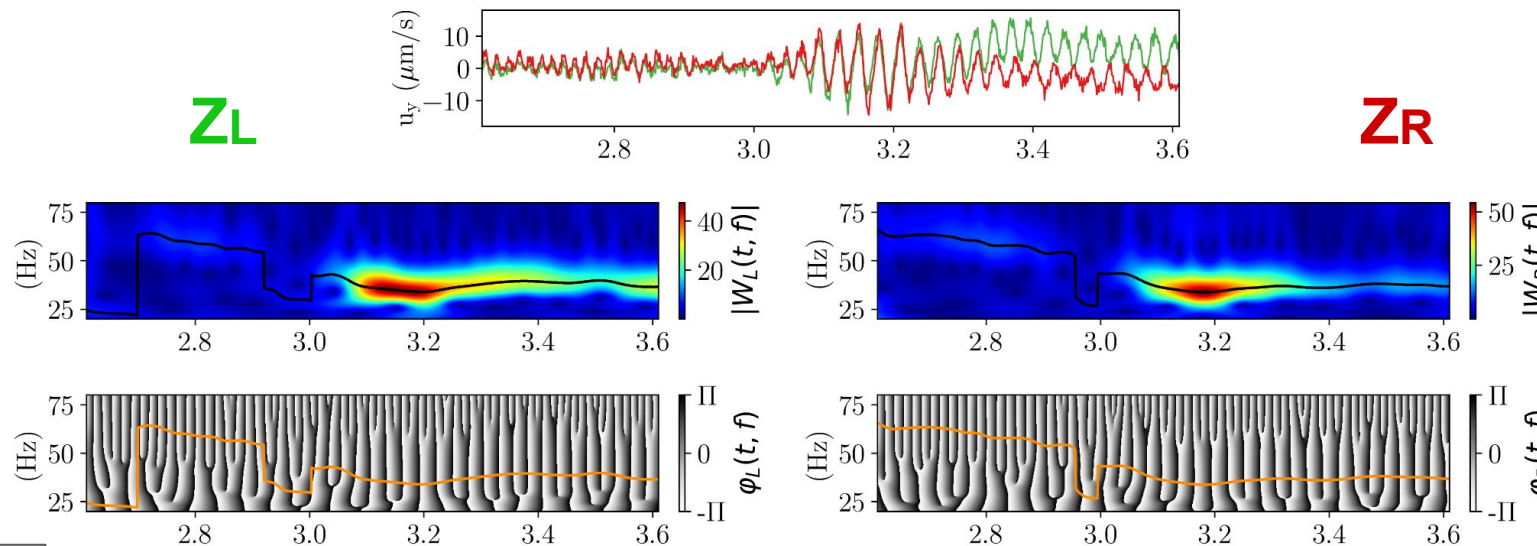
$$PSI = \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{k=t_0}^{t_f} e^{i(\varphi_L(k) - \varphi_R(k))} \right| \quad \textit{classique}$$

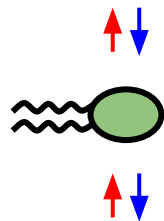
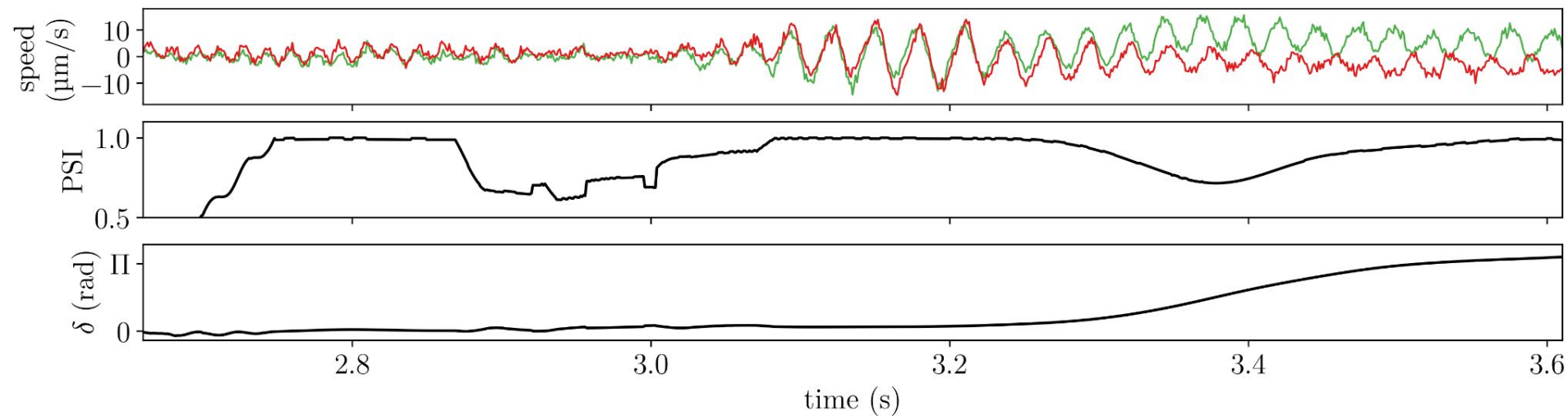
$$PSI(t) = \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{k=t-T/2}^{t+T/2} e^{i(\varphi_L(k) - \varphi_R(k))} \right| \quad \textit{glissant}$$

$$PSI_{\Psi}(t, f) = \left| \left\langle \frac{W_1(t, f) W_2^*(t, f)}{|W_1(t, f)| |W_2(t, f)|} \right\rangle_{\Delta T_{\Psi}} \right| \quad \textit{temps-fréquence}$$





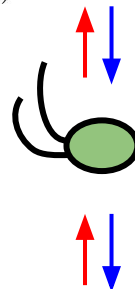




EN PHASE
(haute fréquence)



PERTE DE SYNCHRONISATION



EN PHASE
(basse fréquence)



ANTI PHASE
(basse fréquence)