

Assignment

*“An intro to chirality in active matter
and how we describe it,
both at the micro
and macro levels.”*



Activity and chirality in continuum mechanics

Vincenzo Vitelli

Activity and chirality in continuum mechanics

“I am, in general, not a big fan of introducing continuum theories as a first step.”



Activity and chirality in continuum mechanics

Tough luck,
my friend!

*“I am, in general, not a big fan of
introducing continuum theories
as a first step.”*



Activity and chirality in continuum mechanics

“I am, in general, not a big fan of introducing continuum theories as a first step.”

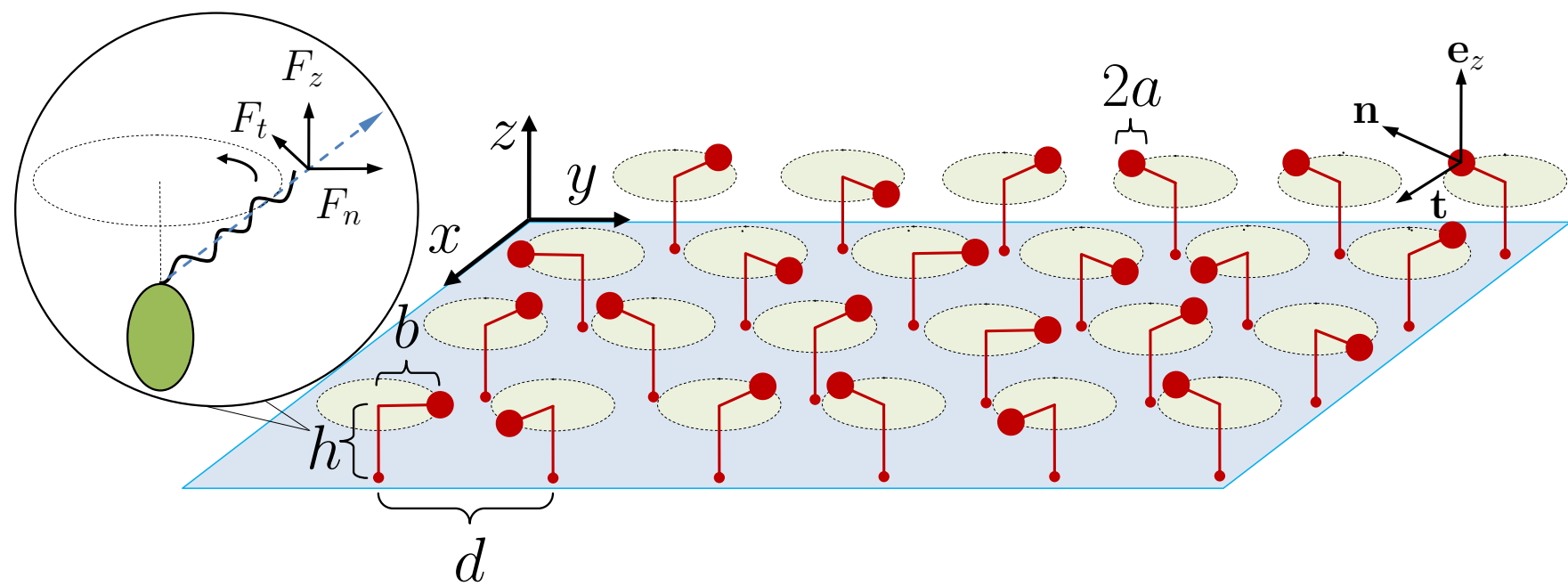


Activity and chirality in continuum mechanics

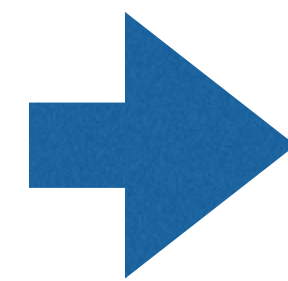
Chate/Henkes
discussion

Symmetries and conservation laws

Carpet of microfluidic **rotors**, cilia



Uchida, Golestanian,
PRL 2010



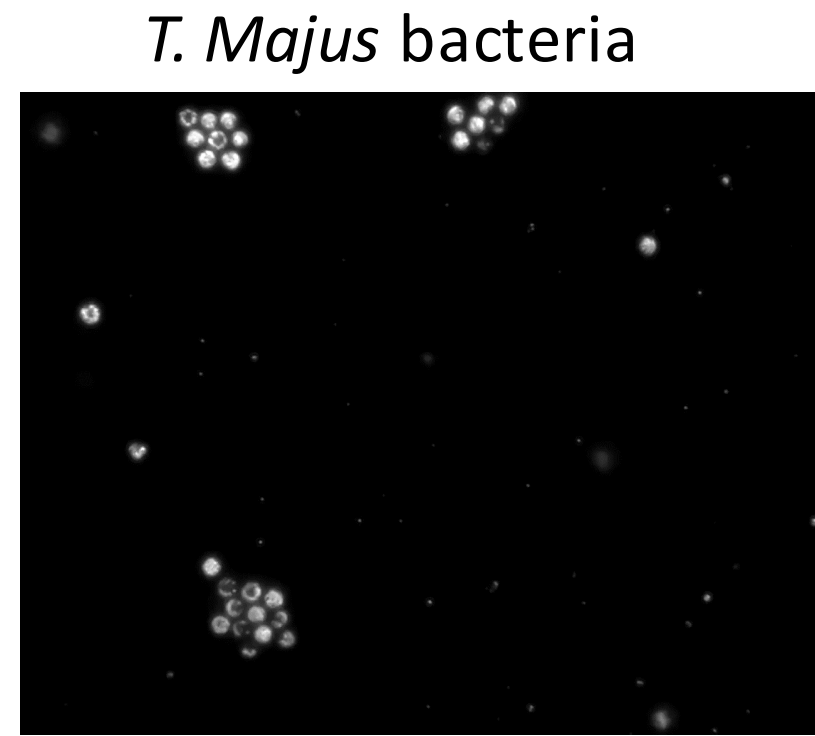
coarse-
graining

**continuum
theories**

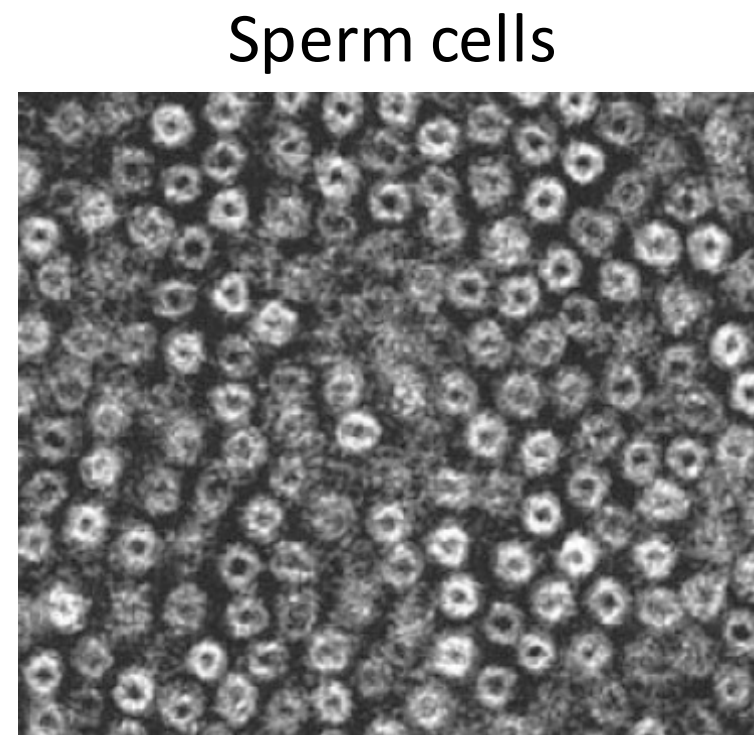


Self-spinning building blocks

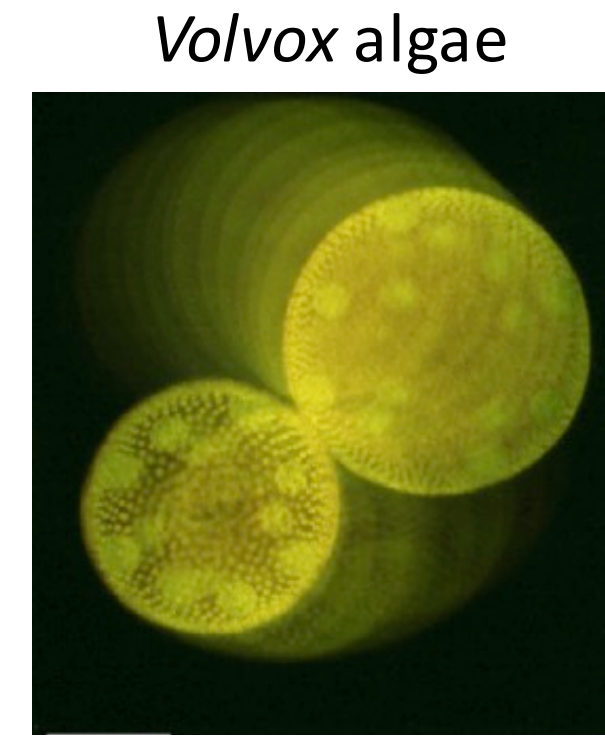
Biological:



T. Majus bacteria
Petroff et al. *PRL* (2015)

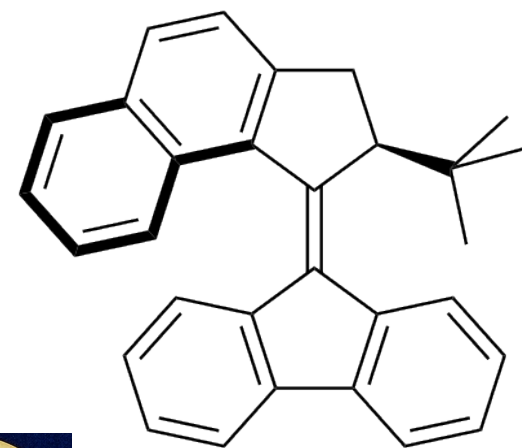


Sperm cells
Riedel et al. *Science* (2005)



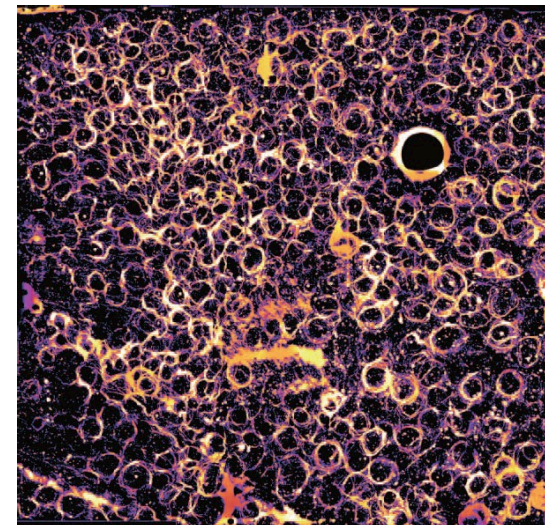
Volvox algae
Drescher et al. *PRL* (2009)

Molecular motors



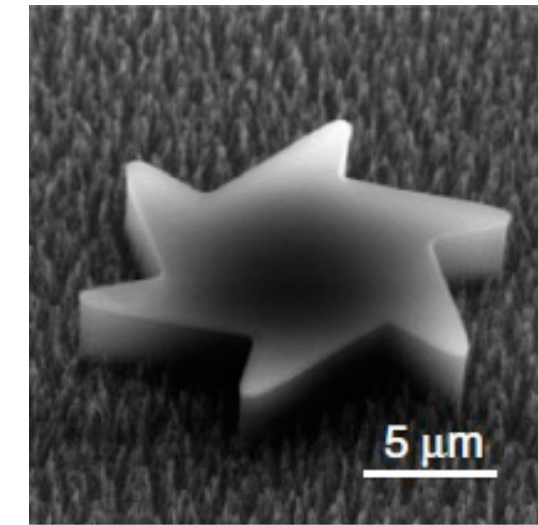
Feringa et al.
Nature (1999)

Microtubules



Sumino et al.
Nature (2012)

Colloids



Maggi et al.
Nat. Comm. (2015)

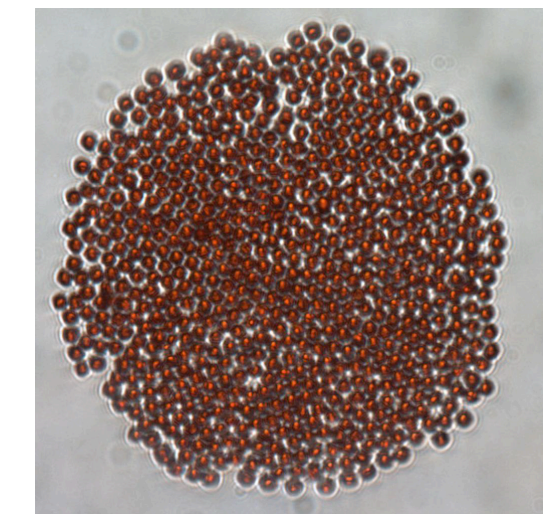
Yan *J Soft Matter* (2014)

Granular gas



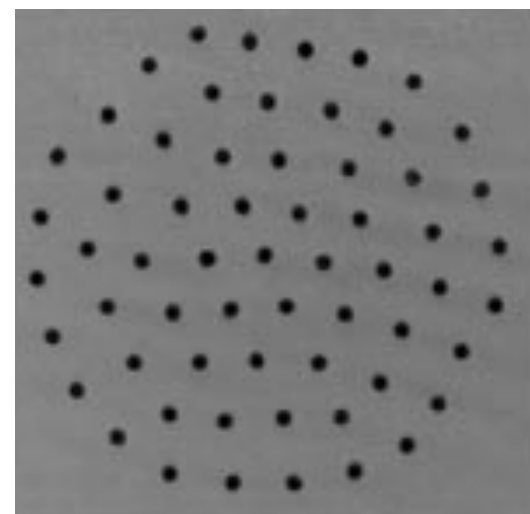
Tsai et al.
PRL (2005)

colloidal fluids



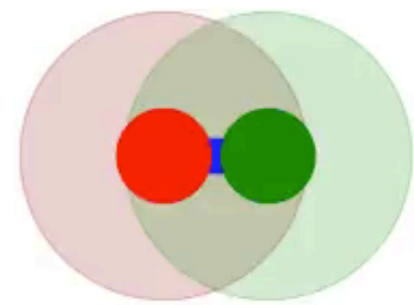
Soni et al.
Nat Phys. (2019)

magnets at interfaces



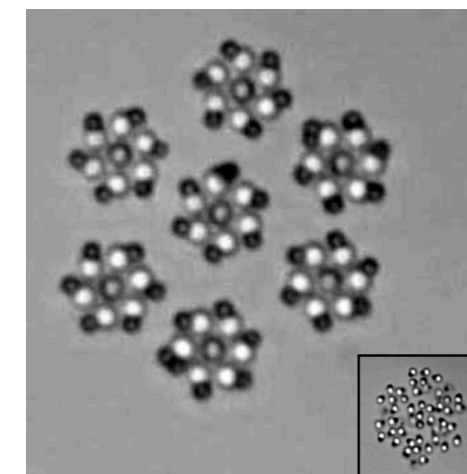
Grzybowski, Stone and Whitesides
Nature (2000)

Synthetic:

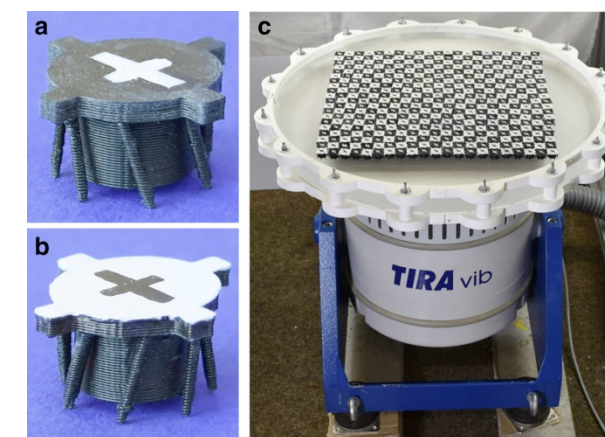


$$\Omega = \frac{\tau}{\gamma}$$

**Microrobots
microgears,
meta materials**



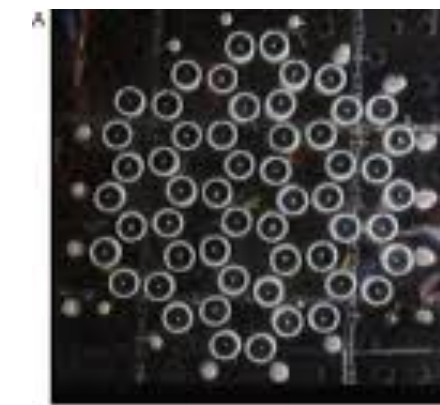
Aubret et al. *Nat. Phys.* (2018)



Scholtz et al. *Nat. Comm.* (2018)



Farhadi et al.
Soft Matter (2018)



Nash et al. *PNAS.* (2015)
Mitchell et al. *Nat. Phys.* (2018)

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Soni V., Bililign E. S., Magkiriadou S., Sacanna S., Bartolo D., Shelley M., Irvine W. T. M., **The odd free surface flows of a colloidal chiral fluid.** *Nat. Phys.* **15**, 1188–1194 (2019).

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Marchetti, M. C. et al. **Hydrodynamics of soft active matter.** *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **85**, 1143–1189 (2013).

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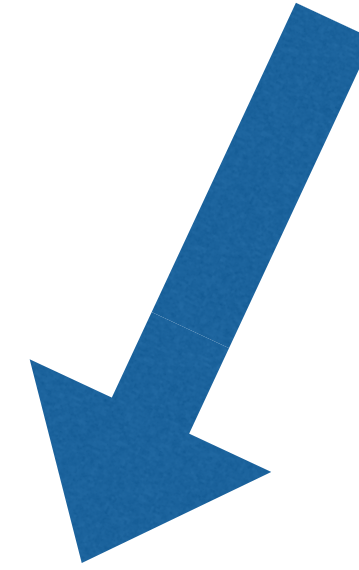
N. H. P. Nguyen, D. Klotsa, M. Engel, and S. C. Glotzer, **Emergent Collective Phenomena in a Mixture of Hard Shapes through Active Rotation**, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **112**, 075701 (2014)

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Activity and chirality in continuum mechanics

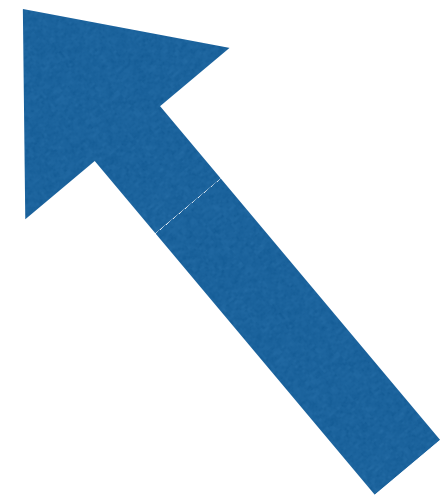
continuum mechanics

continuum mechanics

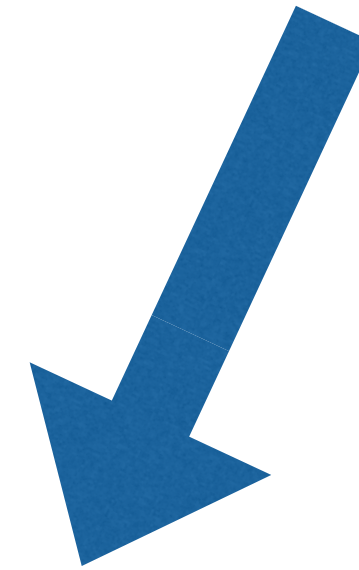


take out conservation of energy

Activity

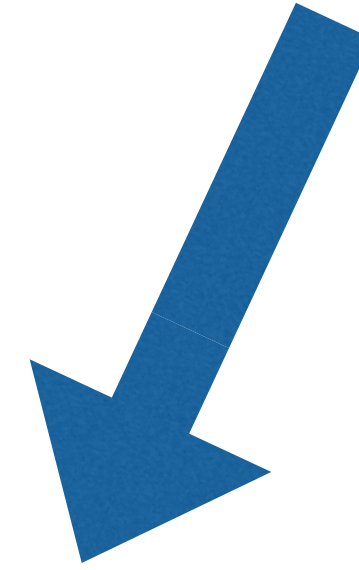
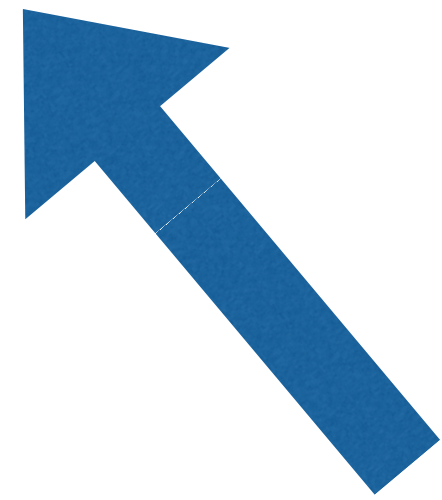


continuum mechanics



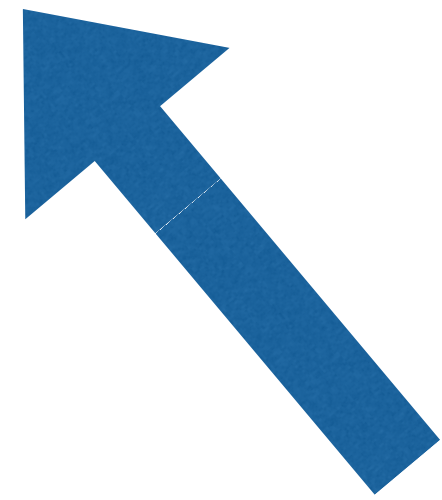
take out conservation of energy

Activity → **chirality** in continuum mechanics



take out conservation of energy

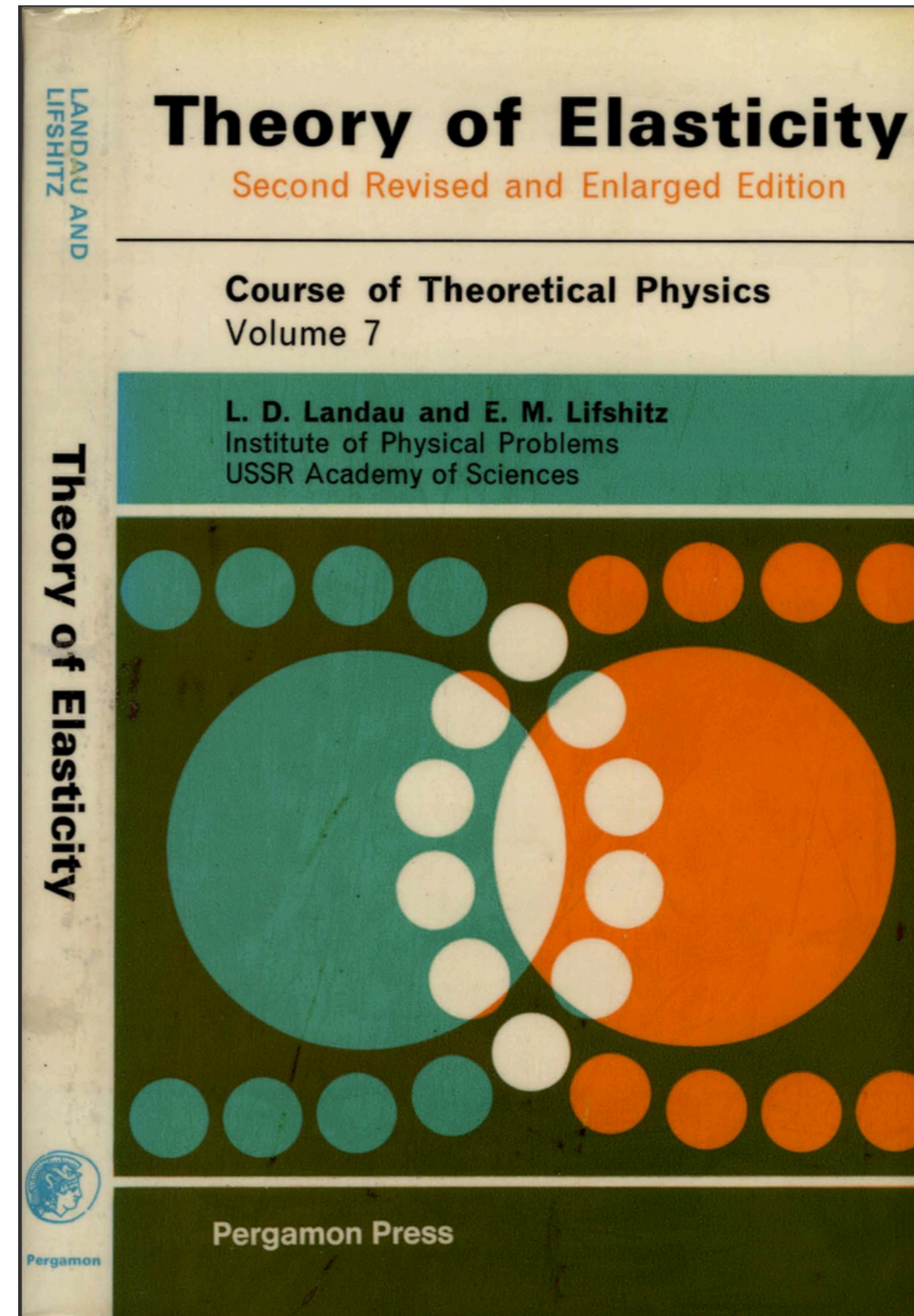
Activity → **chirality** in continuum mechanics



take out conservation of energy

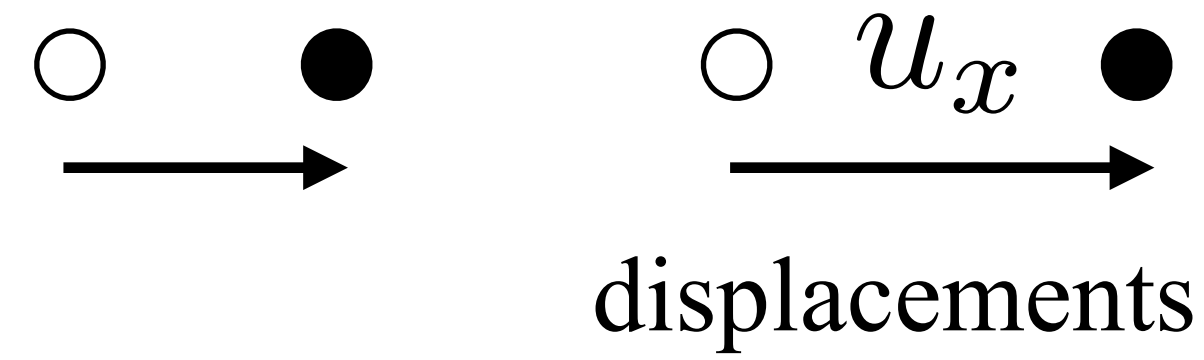
How do you understand and model “phase” transitions ?

What is elasticity ?



Linear elasticity

Stress Stiffness Tensor Strain



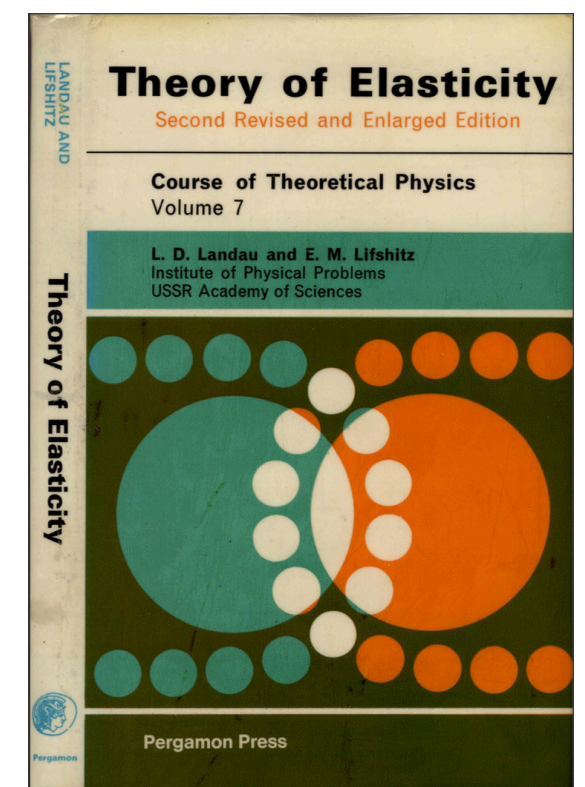
Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

u_{xx}
gradients

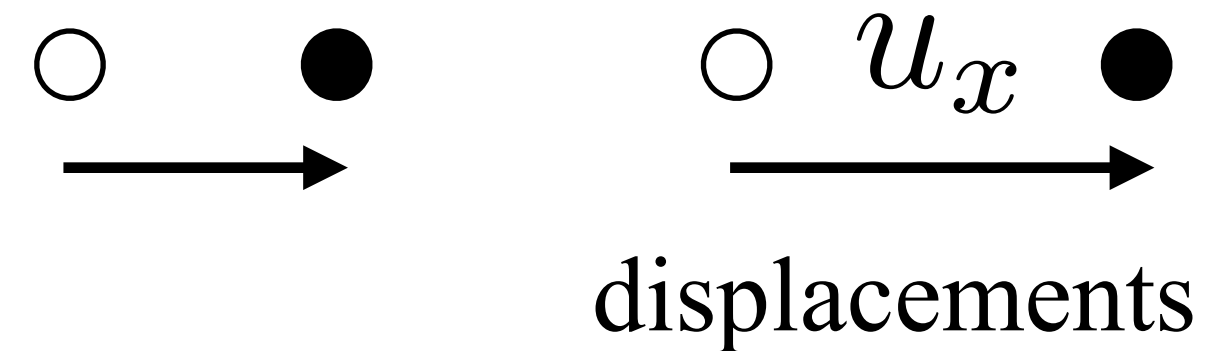
$$\mathbf{F} = -(k\hat{\mathbf{r}})\delta r$$

Stress is proportional to strain



Linear elasticity with internal torques

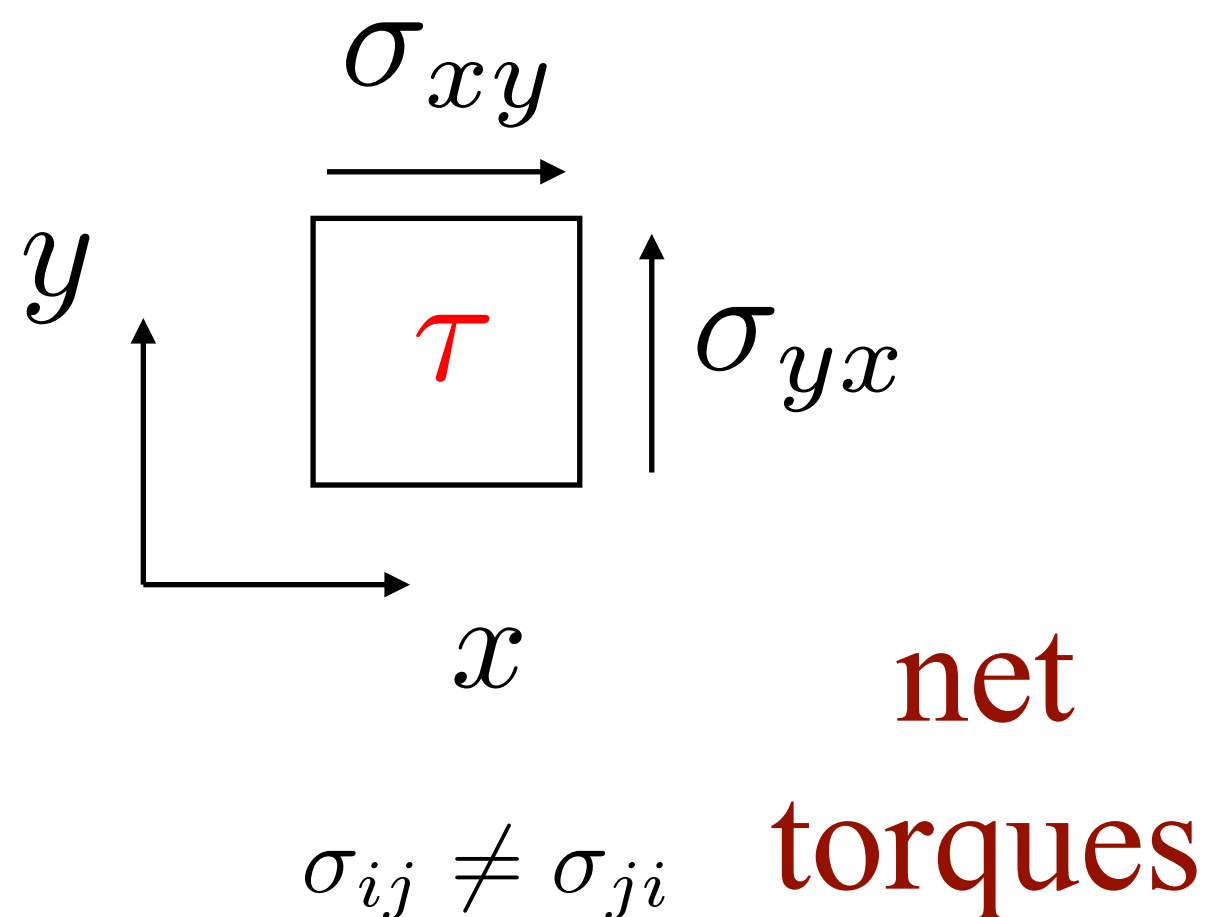
Stress Stiffness Tensor Strain



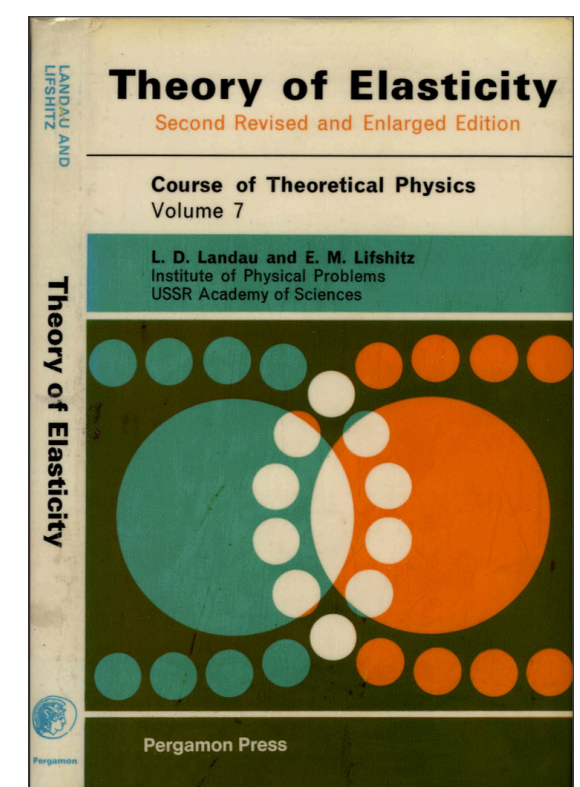
Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

u_{xx}
gradients



no angular momentum conservation



Symmetry of the stiffness tensor

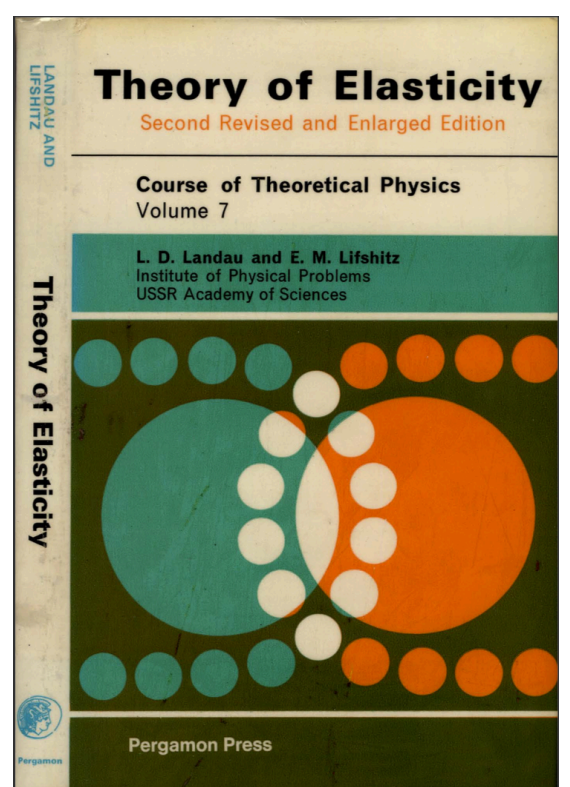
Stress Stiffness Strain
Tensor

Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

$$K_{ijmn} = K_{mnij}$$

Where does this symmetry come from?

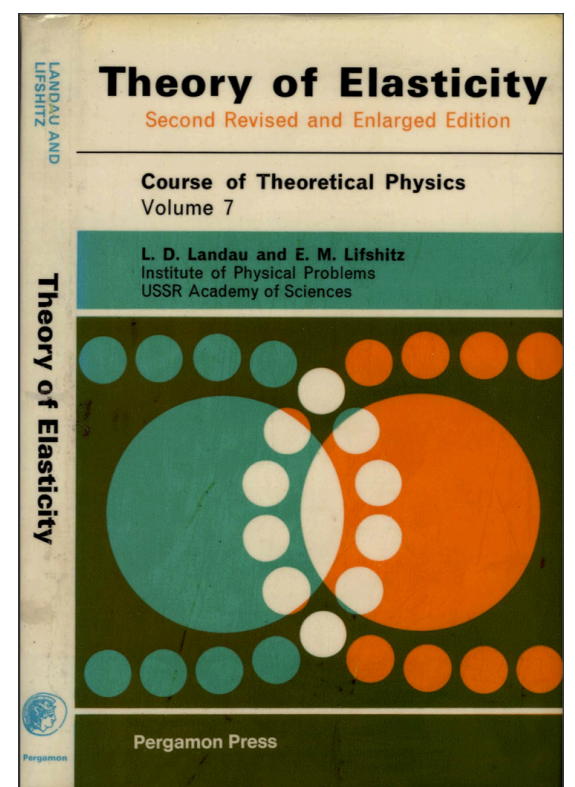


Energy conservation and other prejudices

If

$$f = \frac{1}{2} C_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}$$

Elastic Energy



Stress from potential energy

If

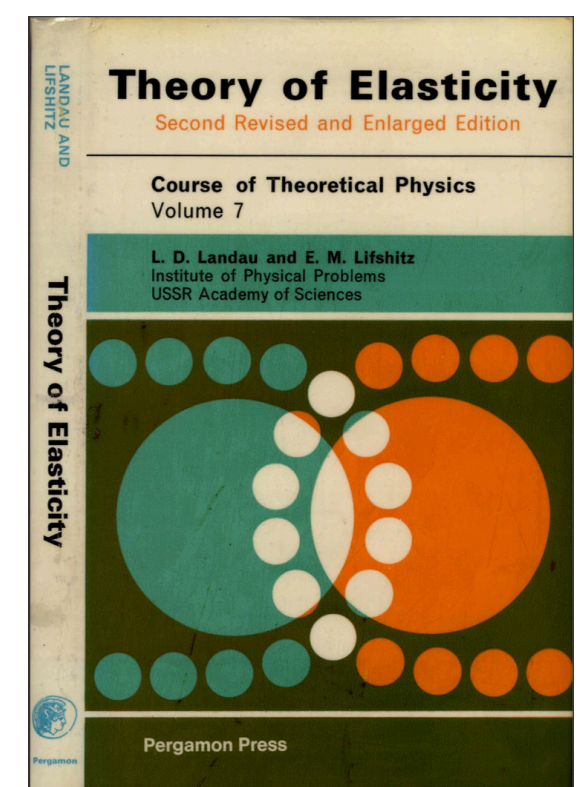
$$f = \frac{1}{2} C_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}$$

Elastic Energy

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{ij}}$$

Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (C_{ijmn} + C_{mnij}) u_{mn}$$



Stiffness tensor must be symmetric

If

$$f = \frac{1}{2} C_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}$$

Elastic Energy

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{ij}}$$

Hooke's law

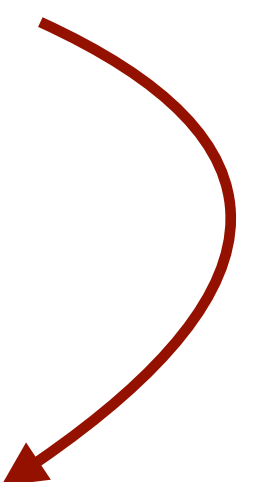
$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (C_{ijmn} + C_{mnij}) u_{mn}$$

K_{ijmn}

Energy conservation and other prejudices

If $f = \frac{1}{2} K_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}$ Elastic Energy

$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{ij}}$



Hooke's law $\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$

Then $K_{ijmn} = K_{mnij}$

Symmetry is a consequence of potential elastic energy

What if energy is not conserved ?

$$~~f = \frac{1}{2} K_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}~~$$

allow for
non conservative
forces

Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

compatible with
linear momentum conservation



Hooke's law is still valid

$$\cancel{f = \frac{1}{2} K_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}}$$

allow for
non conservative
forces

Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

compatible with
linear momentum conservation

$$K_{ijmn} = K_{ijmn}^e + K_{ijmn}^o$$

but the stiffness tensor is no longer symmetric

Odd elasticity

$$~~f = \frac{1}{2} K_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}~~$$

allow for
non conservative
forces

Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

compatible with
linear momentum conservation

$$K_{ijmn} = K_{ijmn}^e + K_{ijmn}^o$$

$$K_{ijmn}^e = K_{mnij}^e$$

$$K_{ijmn}^o = -K_{mnij}^o$$

**NEW
MODULI**

Odd elasticity

$$~~f = \frac{1}{2} K_{ijmn} u_{ij} u_{mn}~~$$

allow for
non conservative
forces

Hooke's law

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

Focus on
chirality!

$$K_{ijmn} = K_{ijmn}^e + K_{ijmn}^o$$

$$K_{ijmn}^e = K_{mnij}^e$$

$$K_{ijmn}^o = -K_{mnij}^o$$

**NEW
MODULI**

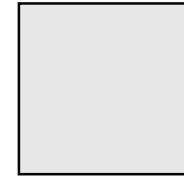


Visual linear elasticity in 2D

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



Visual representation of strain

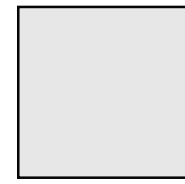
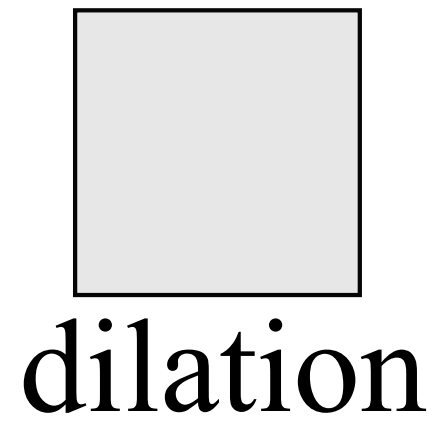
$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



dilation

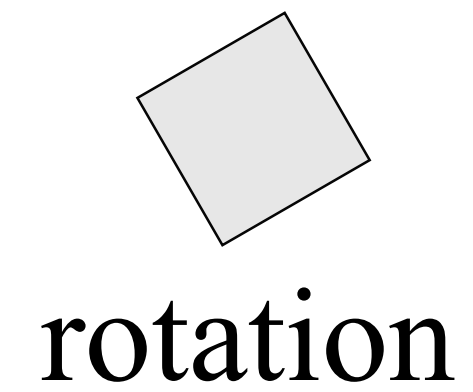
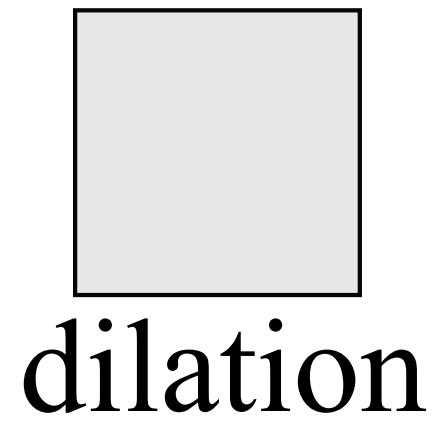
Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



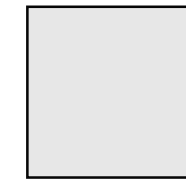
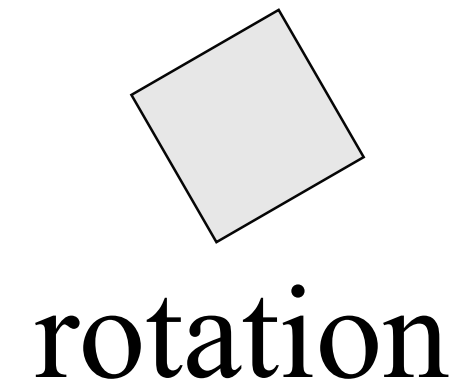
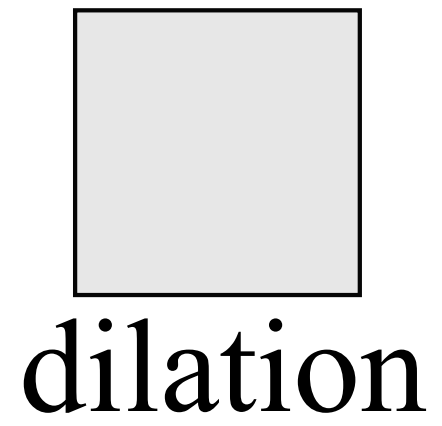
Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



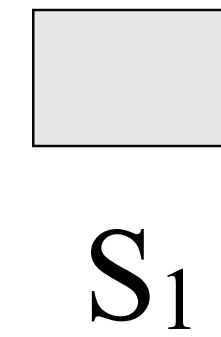
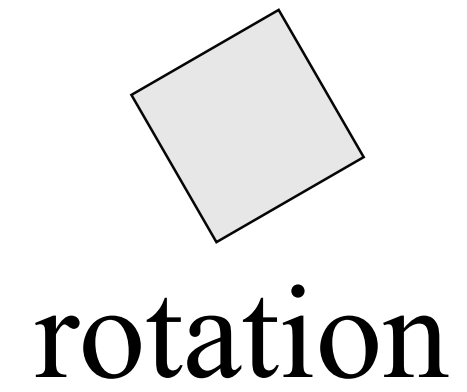
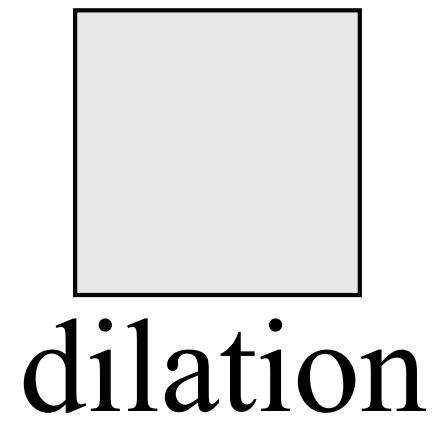
Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



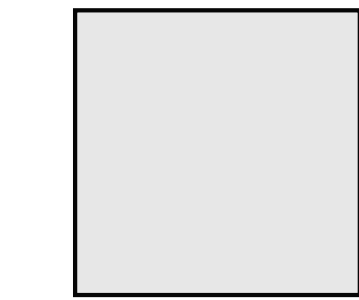
Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

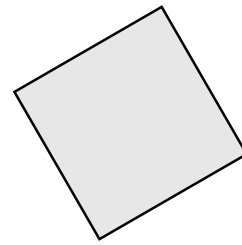


Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



dilation



rotation

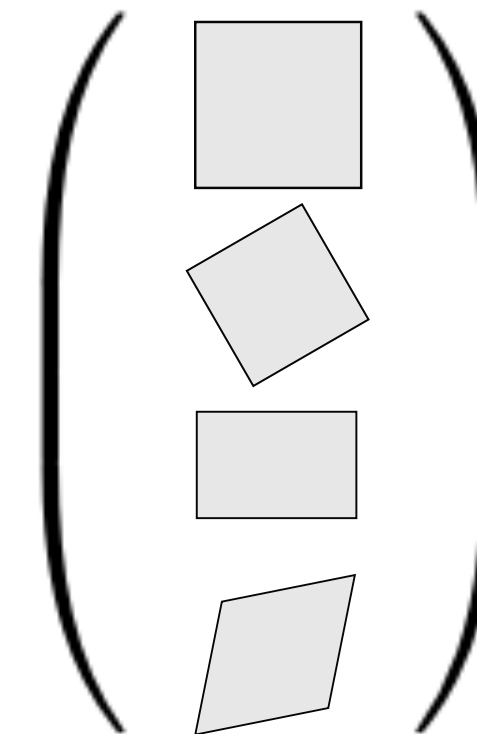
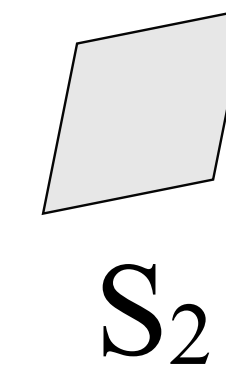
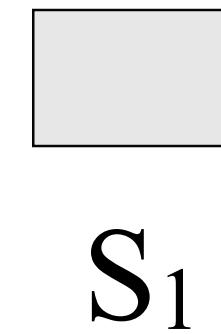
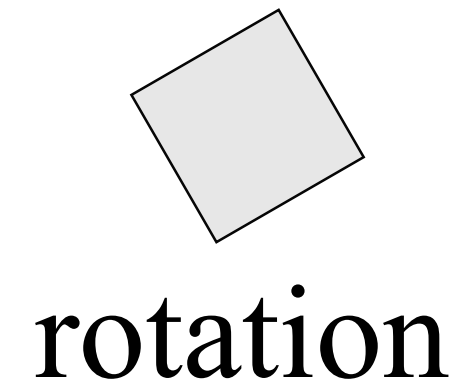
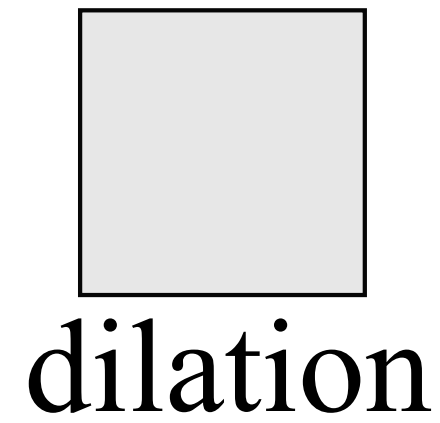


S_1



Visual representation of strain

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



Visual representation of stress

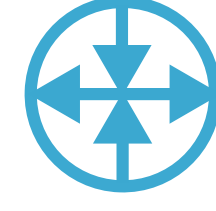
$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



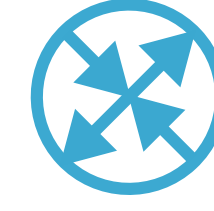
pressure



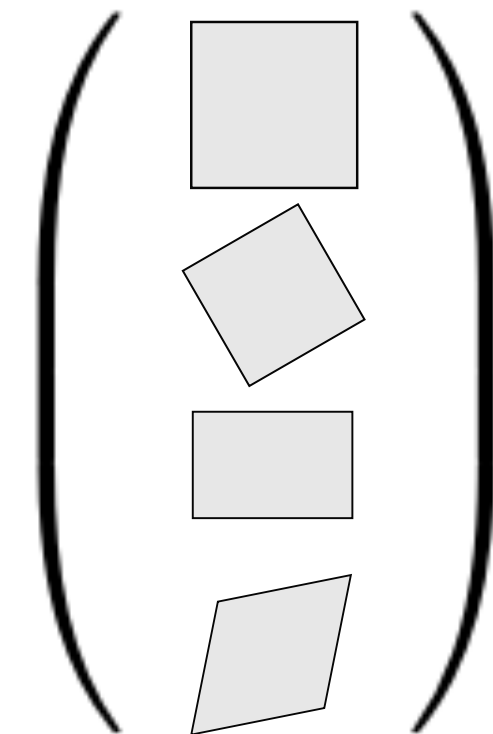
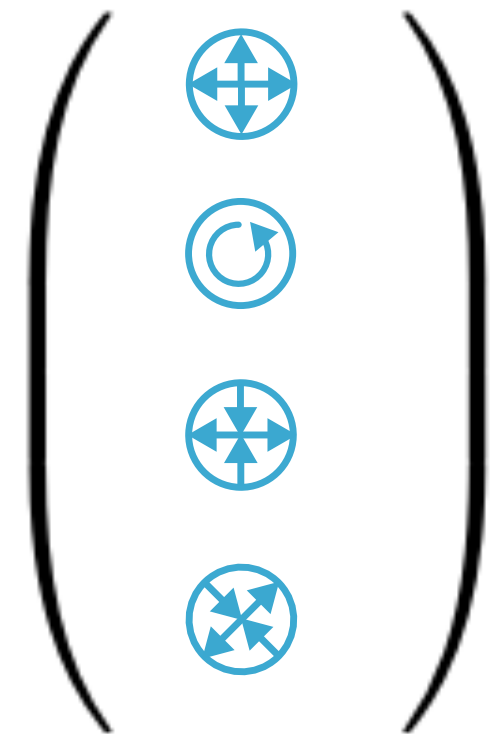
torque
density



S₁



S₂



Let's start from scratch

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

$$\sigma_a = K_{ab} u_b$$

The diagram shows a vector of stress components on the left, followed by an equals sign, a 4x4 matrix of unknowns, and a vector of material properties on the right.

The stress vector is represented by a large left parenthesis followed by four blue circular icons: a cross with four arrows pointing outwards, a circular arrow, a cross with four arrows pointing inwards, and a cross with four arrows pointing outwards at a 45-degree angle. This is followed by a large right parenthesis.

The matrix is a 4x4 grid of question marks, with horizontal and vertical lines separating the rows and columns. It is enclosed in large parentheses.

The material property vector is represented by a large left parenthesis followed by four gray geometric shapes: a square, a diamond (rotated square), a rectangle, and a parallelogram. This is followed by a large right parenthesis.

Let's start from scratch

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmnp} u_{mnp}$$

$$\sigma_a = K_{ab} u_b$$

Assumption 1: Isotropy

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? & ? & 0 & 0 \\ ? & ? & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & ? & ? \\ 0 & 0 & -? & ? \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Let's start from scratch

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmnp} u_{mnp}$$

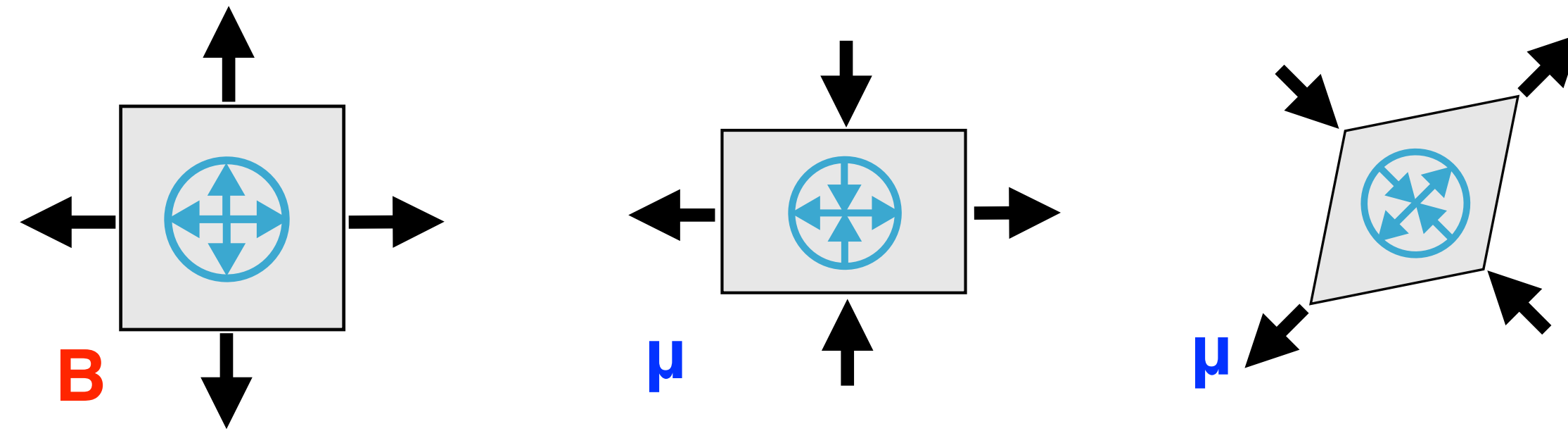
$$\sigma_a = K_{ab} u_b$$

Assumption 2: Deformation Dependence

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ ? & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & ? & ? \\ 0 & 0 & -? & ? \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Passive elasticity of isotropic 2D solids

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊙} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ ? & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu & ? \\ 0 & 0 & -? & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Odd elasticity

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmnp} u_{mnp}$$

$$\sigma_a = K_{ab} u_b$$

two additional moduli

would be zero if
energy is conserved!

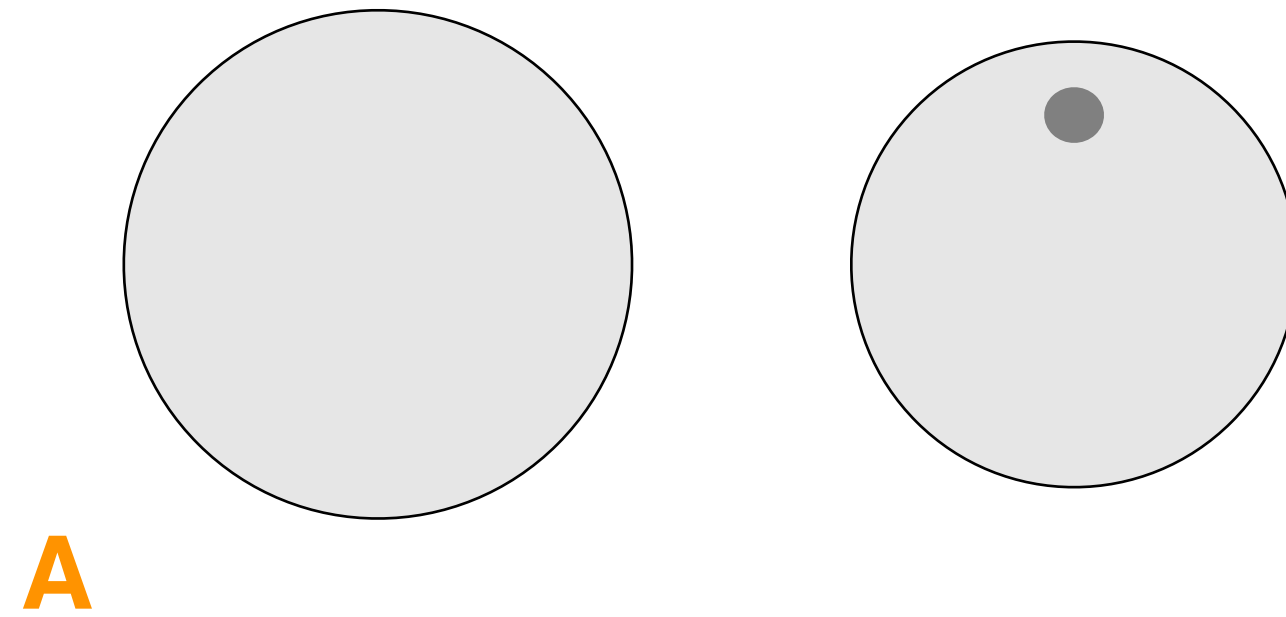
CHIRALITY
EMERGES

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊙} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^\circ \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^\circ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{ijmnp}^\circ = -K_{mnpji}^\circ$$

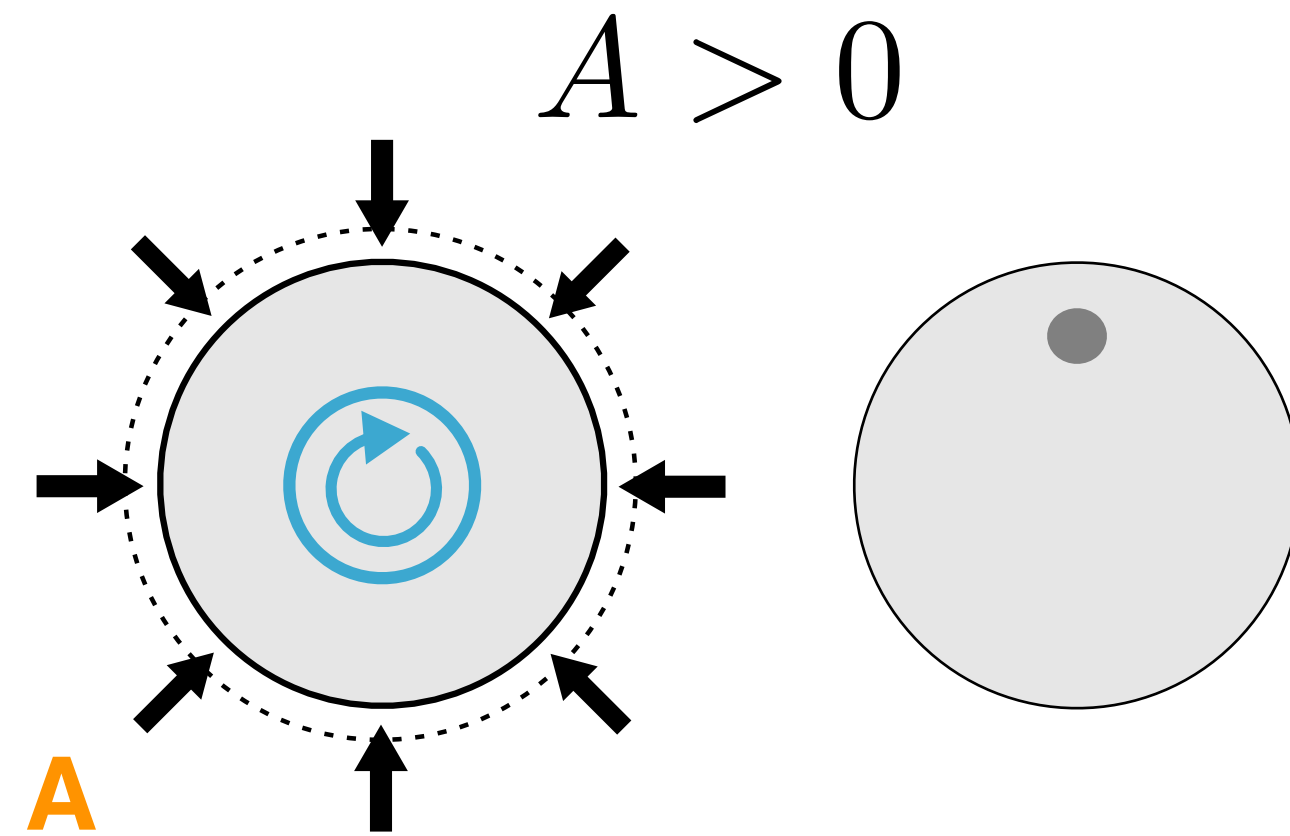
Odd elasticity: static response

$$A > 0$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^\circ \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^\circ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

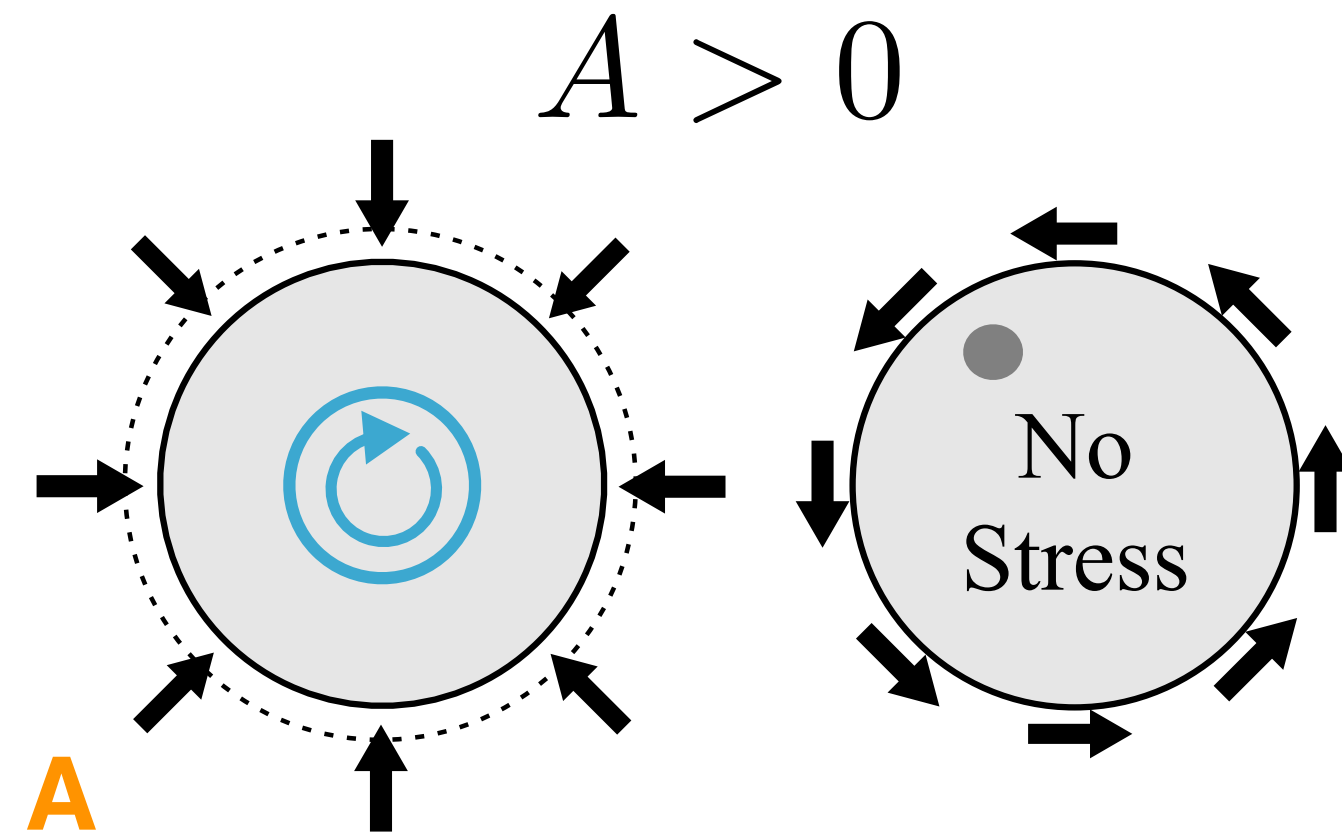
Odd elasticity: static response



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊗} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^\circ \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^\circ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

CHIRALITY COMES FROM TORQUES

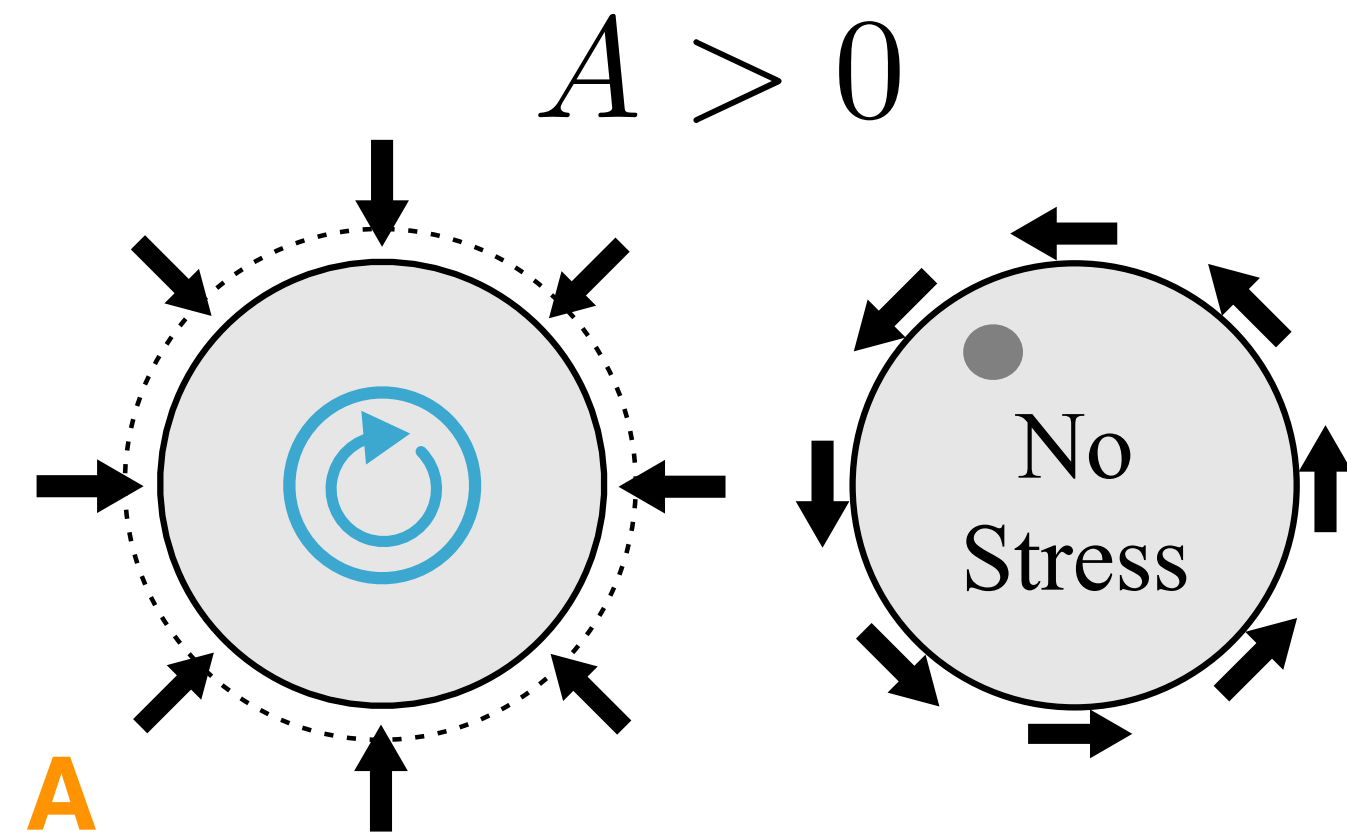
Odd elasticity: static response



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^\circ \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^\circ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

The equation shows a vector of four blue icons (⊕, ⌚, ⊕, ⊗) on the left, followed by an equals sign, a 4x4 matrix, and a vector of four grey shapes (square, tilted square, square, tilted square) on the right. The matrix elements are: top row (B, 0, 0, 0), second row (A, 0, 0, 0), third row (0, 0, μ, K°), and bottom row (0, 0, -K°, μ). The parameters μ and K° are highlighted in pink.

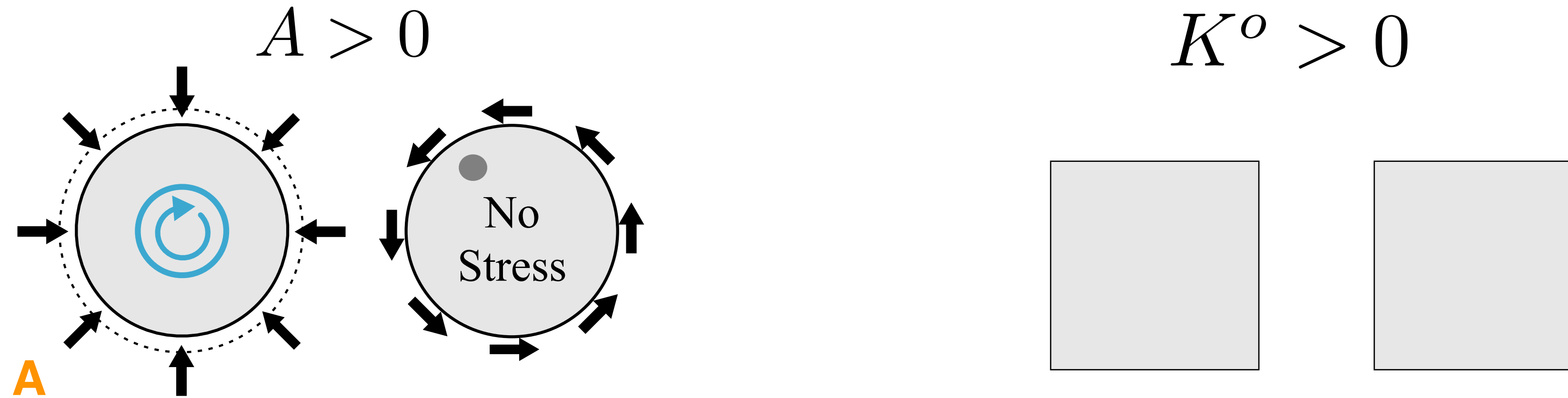
Odd elasticity: static response



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^\circ \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^\circ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Non-reciprocity from odd coefficients

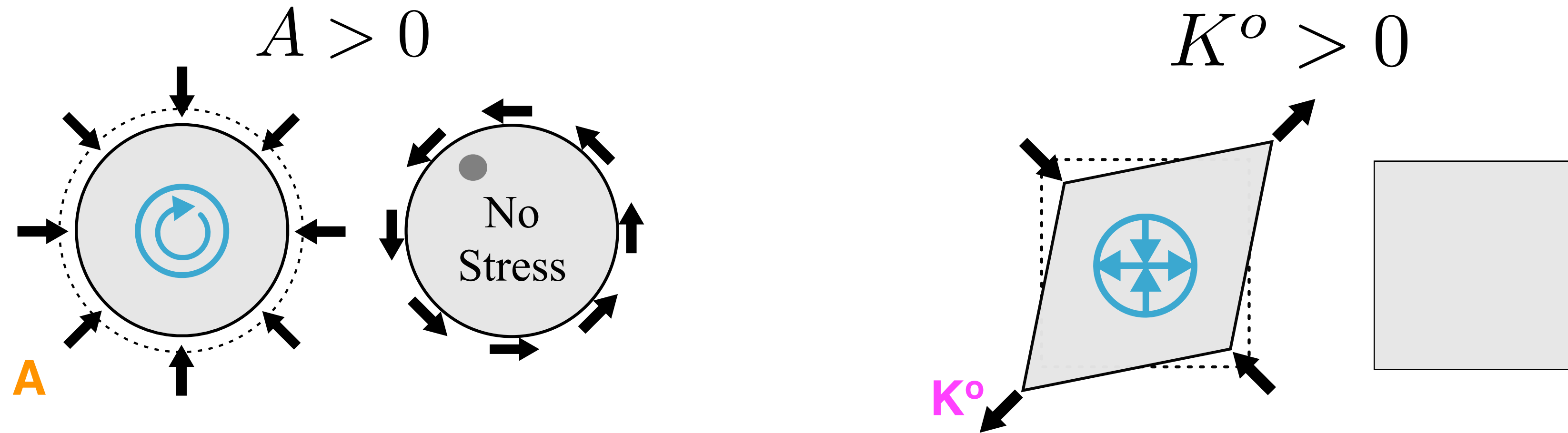
Odd elasticity: static response



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^o \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^o & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

“ROTATION”
IN SHEAR
SPACE

Odd elasticity: static response

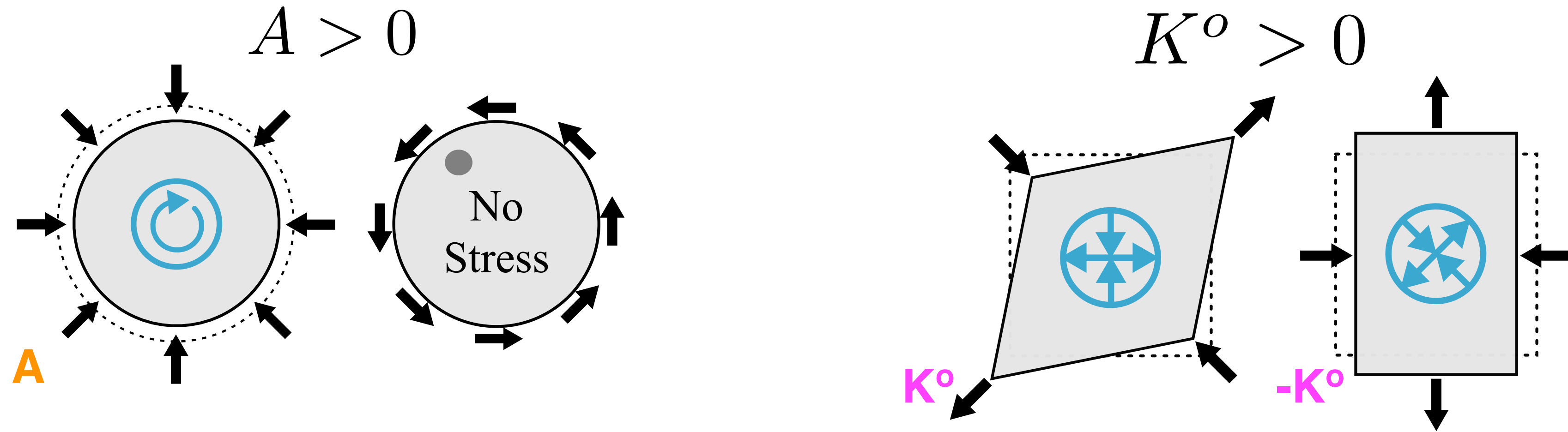


$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^o \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^o & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

“ROTATION”
IN SHEAR
SPACE

Non-reciprocity from odd coefficients

Odd elasticity: static response



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{⊕} \\ \text{⌚} \\ \text{⊕} \\ \text{⊗} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & K^o \\ 0 & 0 & -K^o & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

“ROTATION”
IN SHEAR
SPACE

Two odd moduli for isotropic solids

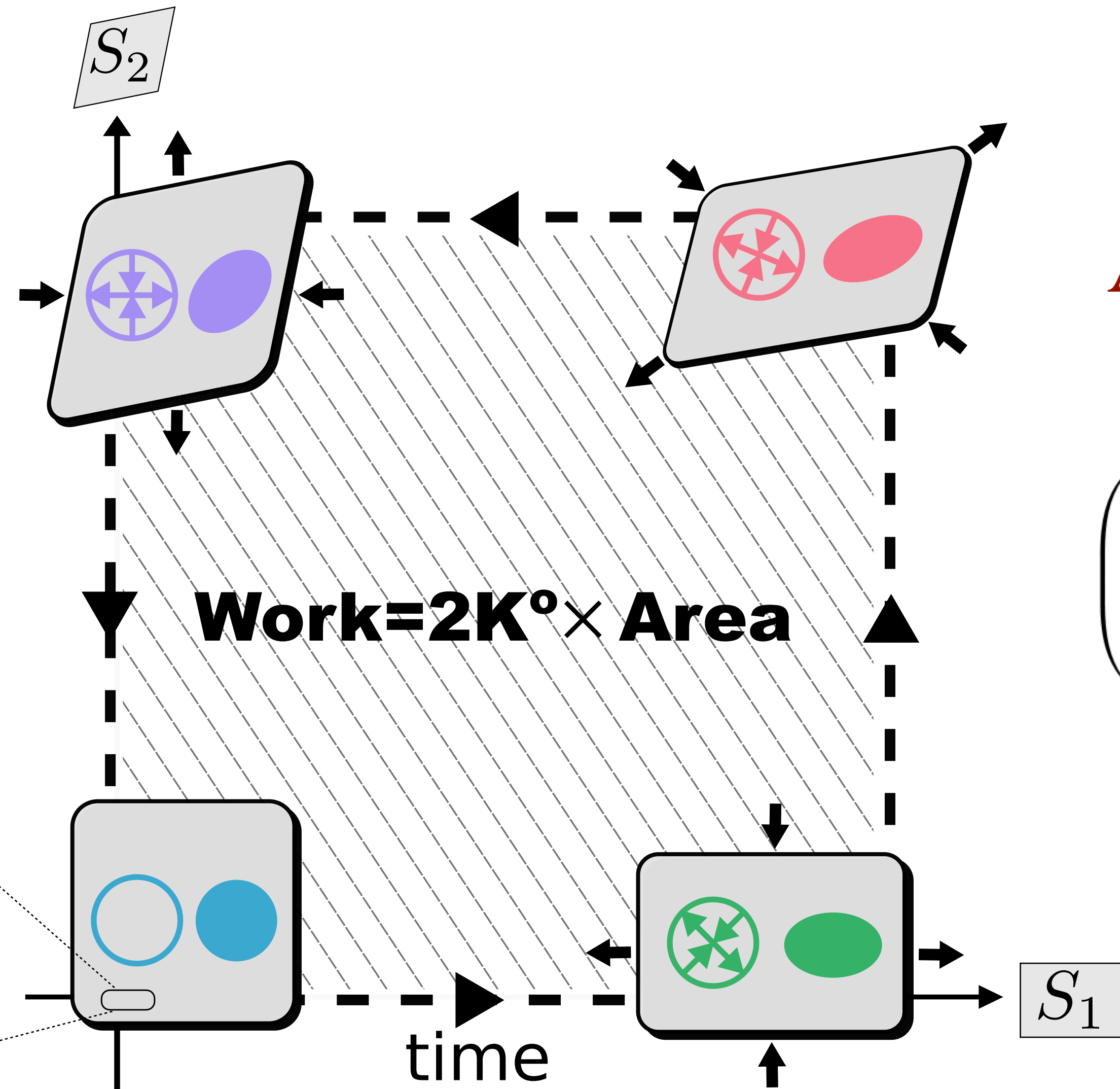
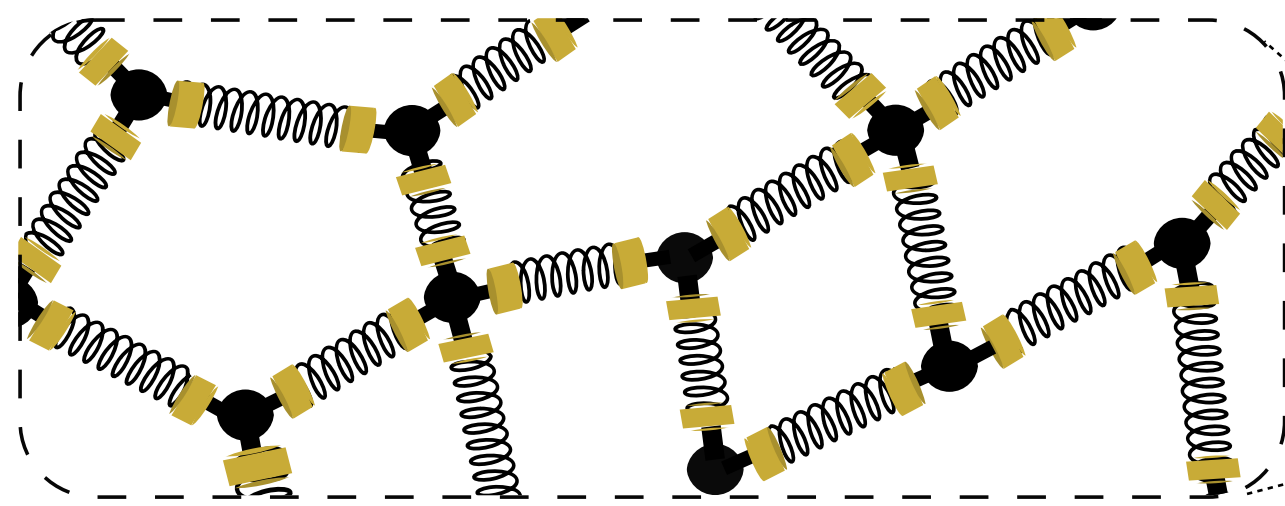
Elastic engine cycle

~~$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{ij}}$$~~

Quasistatic

$$dw = -\sigma_{ij} du_{ij}$$

$$w_{cycle} = -\oint K_{ijmn}^o u_{mn} du_{ij}$$



Active medium

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{blue crosshair} \\ \text{blue crosshair} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & K^o \\ -K^o & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{parallelogram} \\ \text{rectangle} \end{pmatrix}$$

“ROTATION”
IN SHEAR
SPACE

an odd elastic medium is a distributed engine

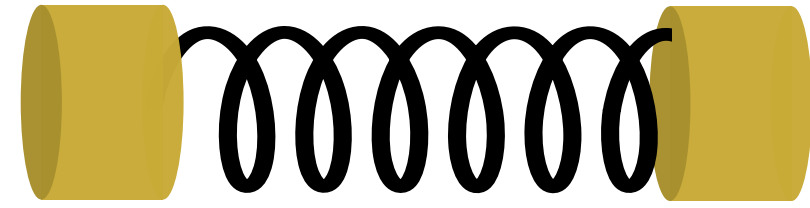
Assignment

*“An intro to chirality in active matter
and how we describe it,
both at the **micro**
and macro levels.”*



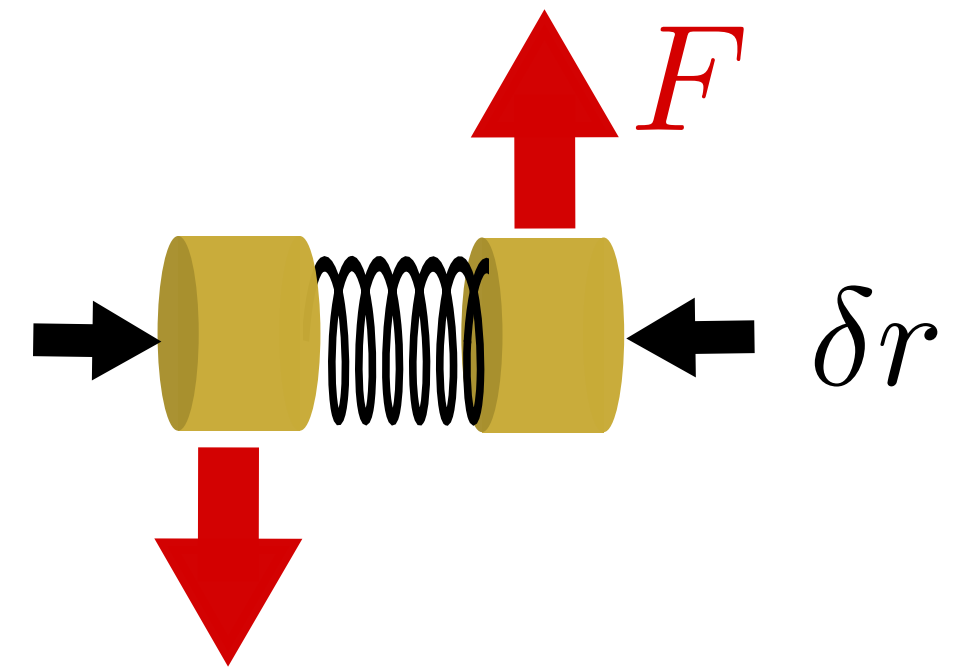
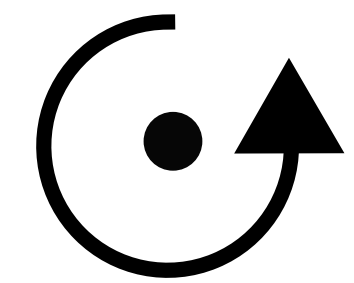
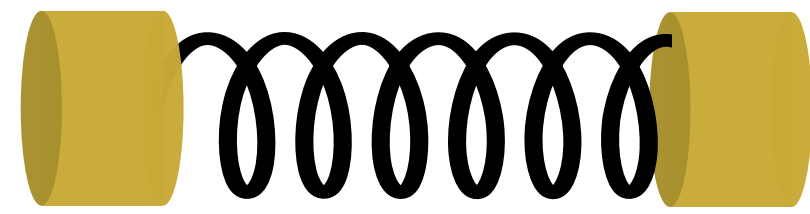
Microscopic model I: active bonds

off



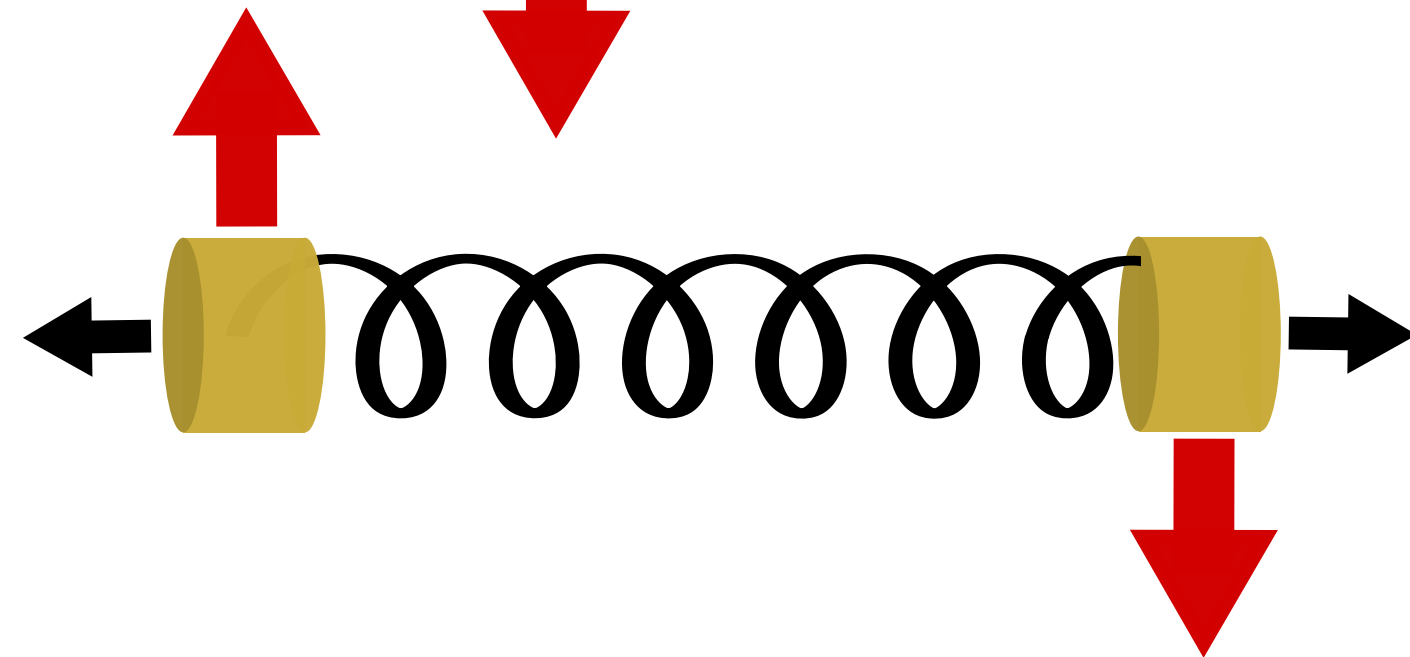
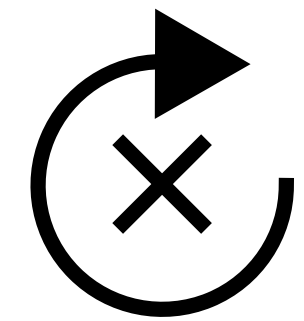
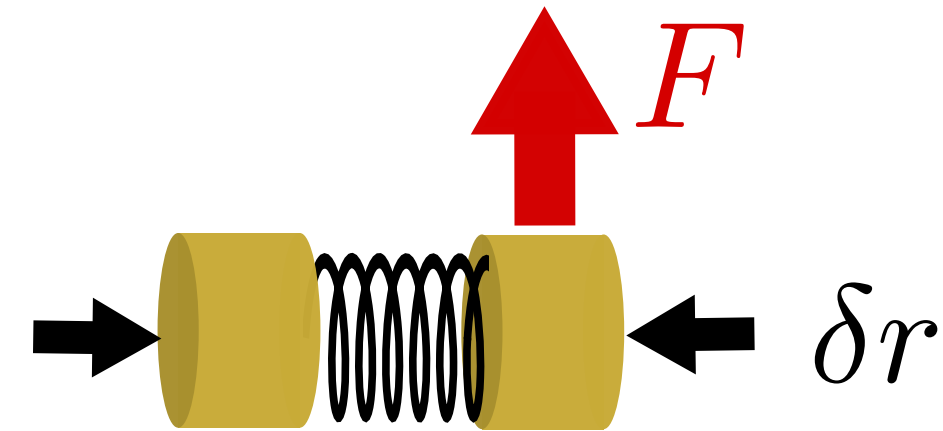
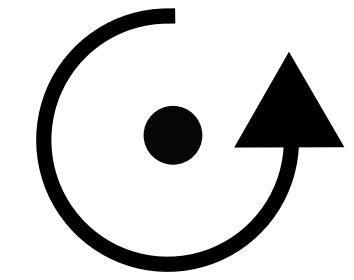
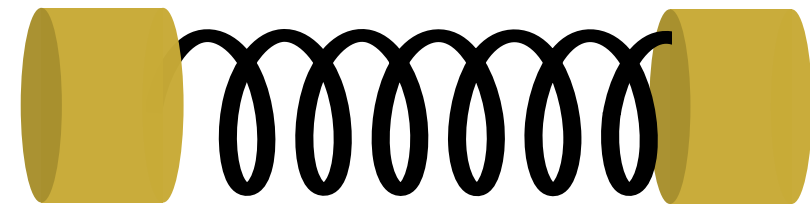
Microscopic model I: active bonds

off



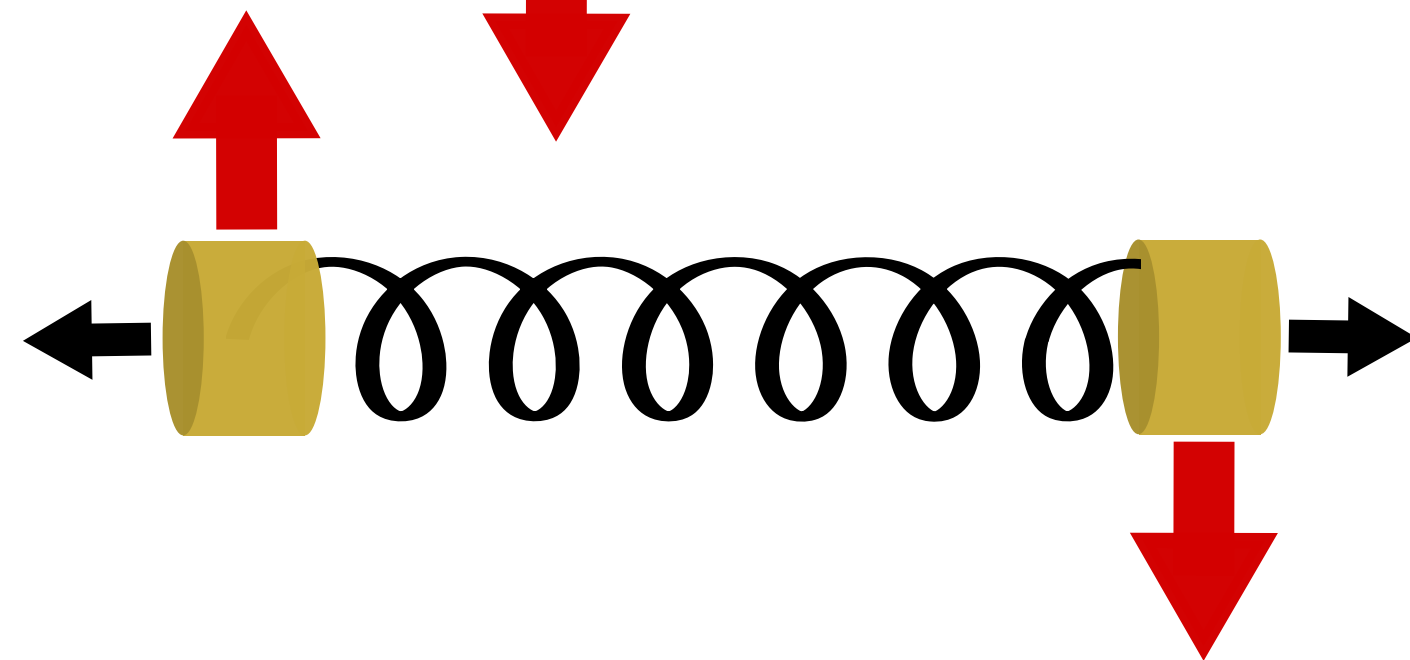
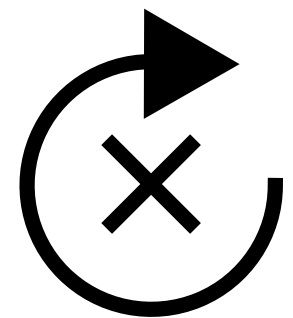
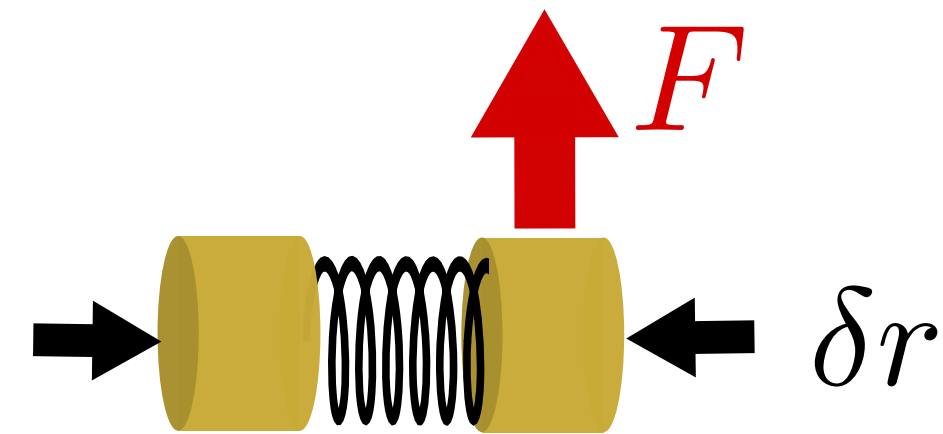
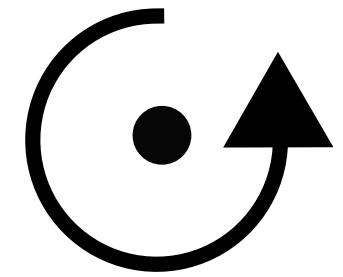
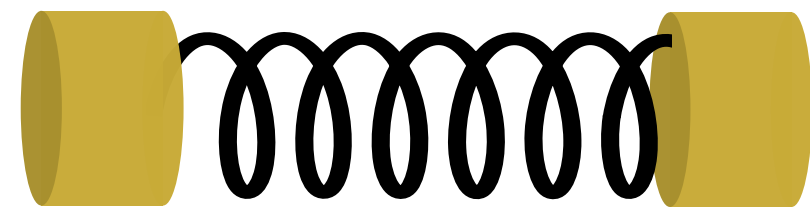
Microscopic model I: active bonds

off



Microscopic model I: active bonds

off

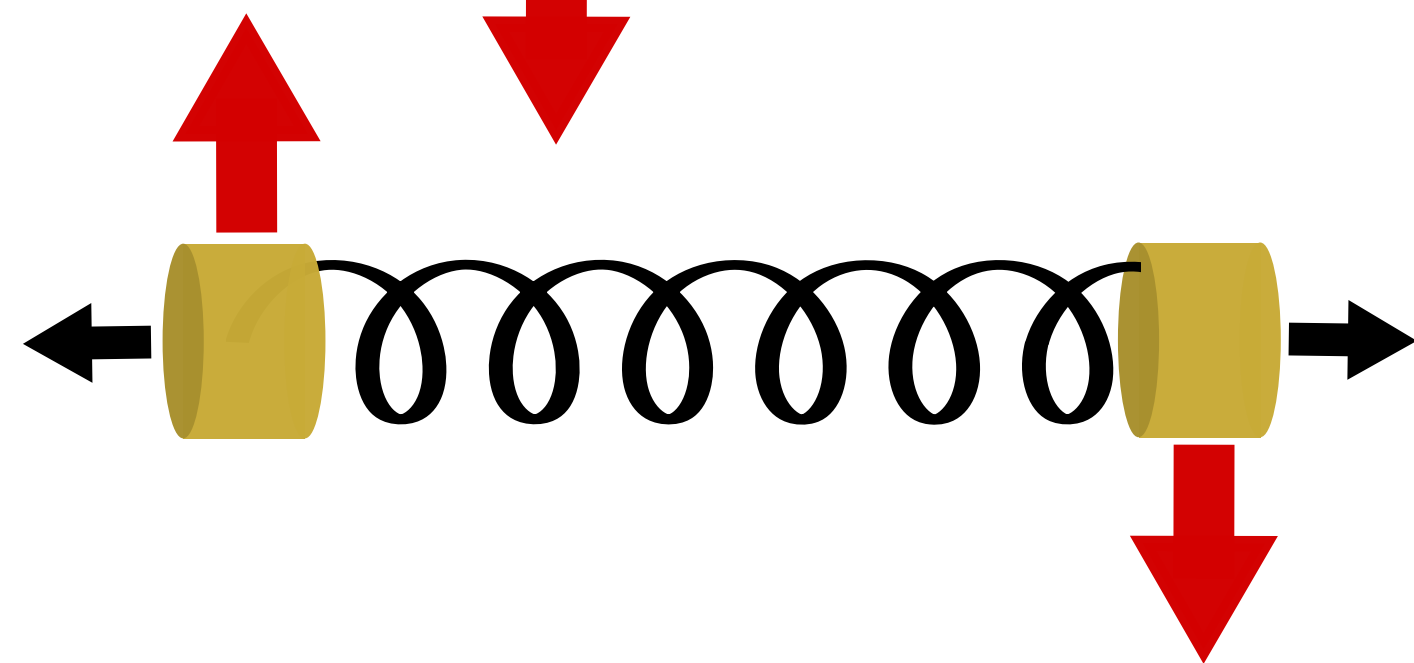
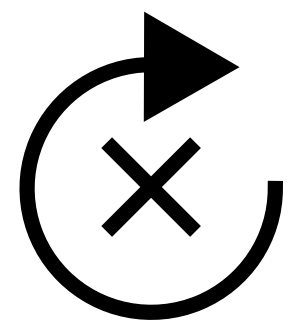
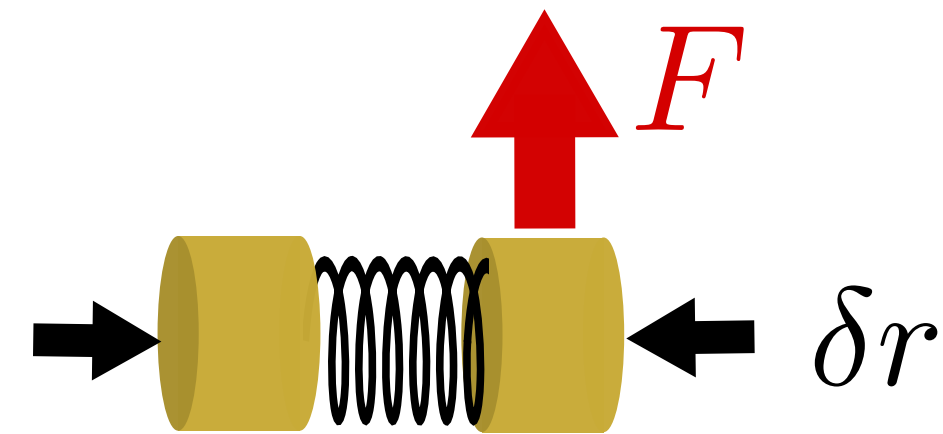
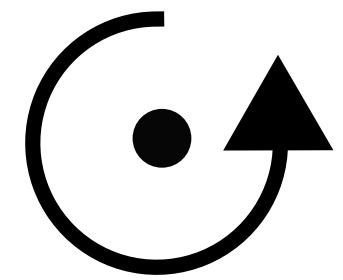
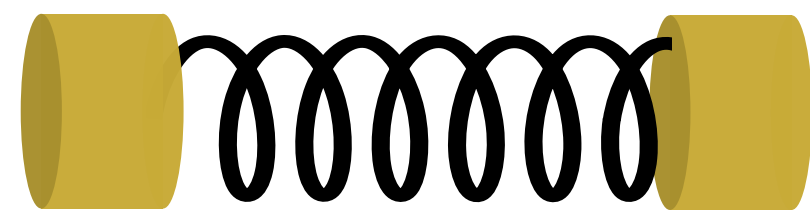


$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^o \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^o \quad \text{Active}$$

Microscopic model I: active bonds

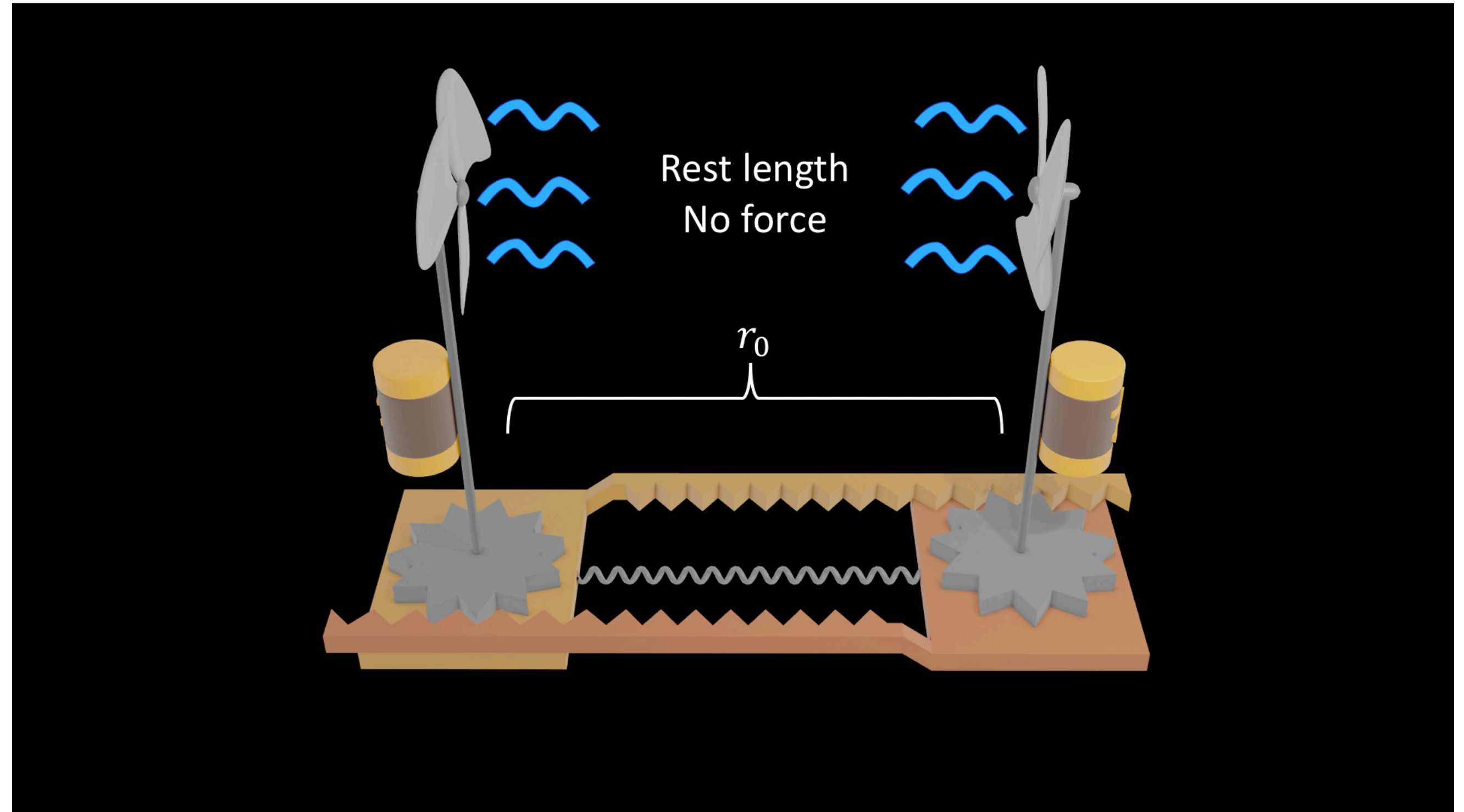
off



Active

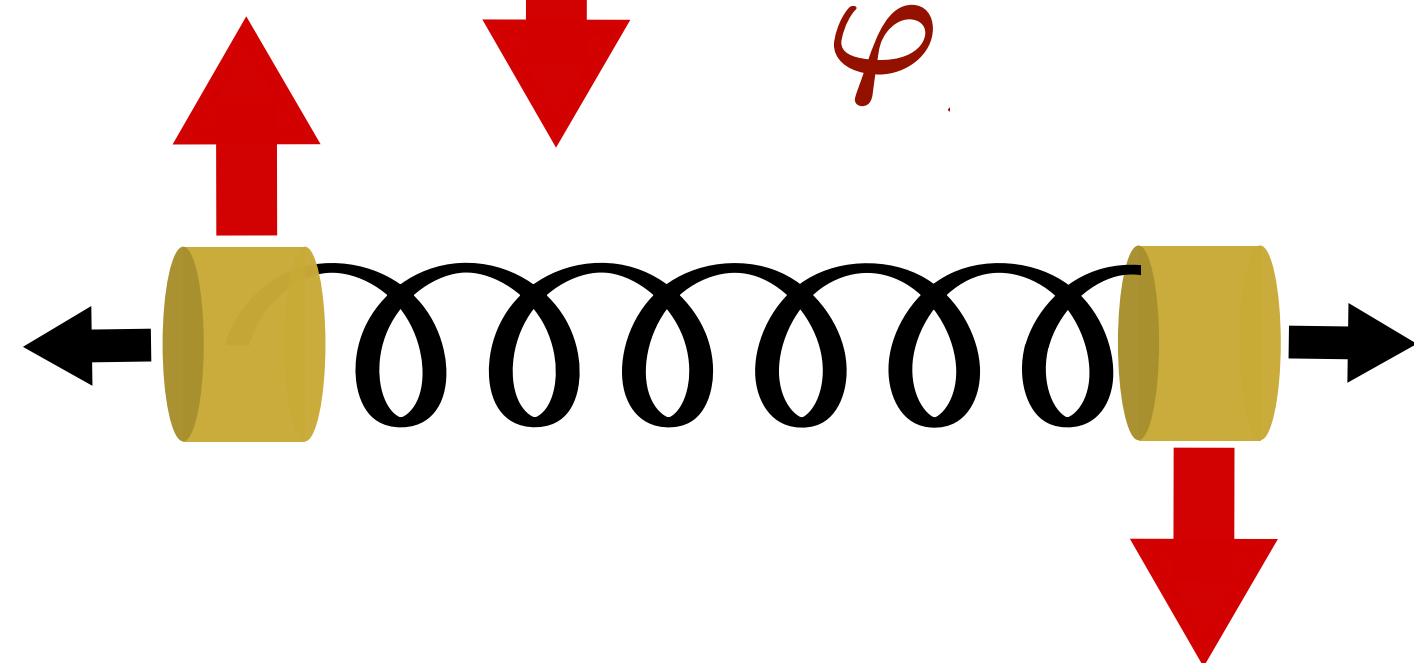
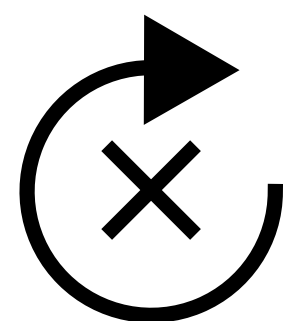
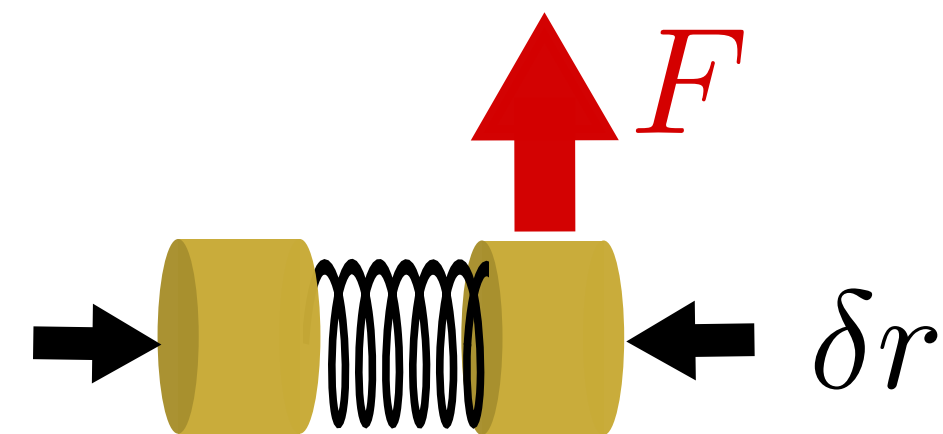
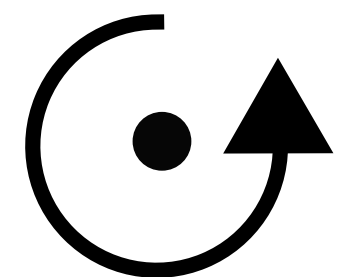
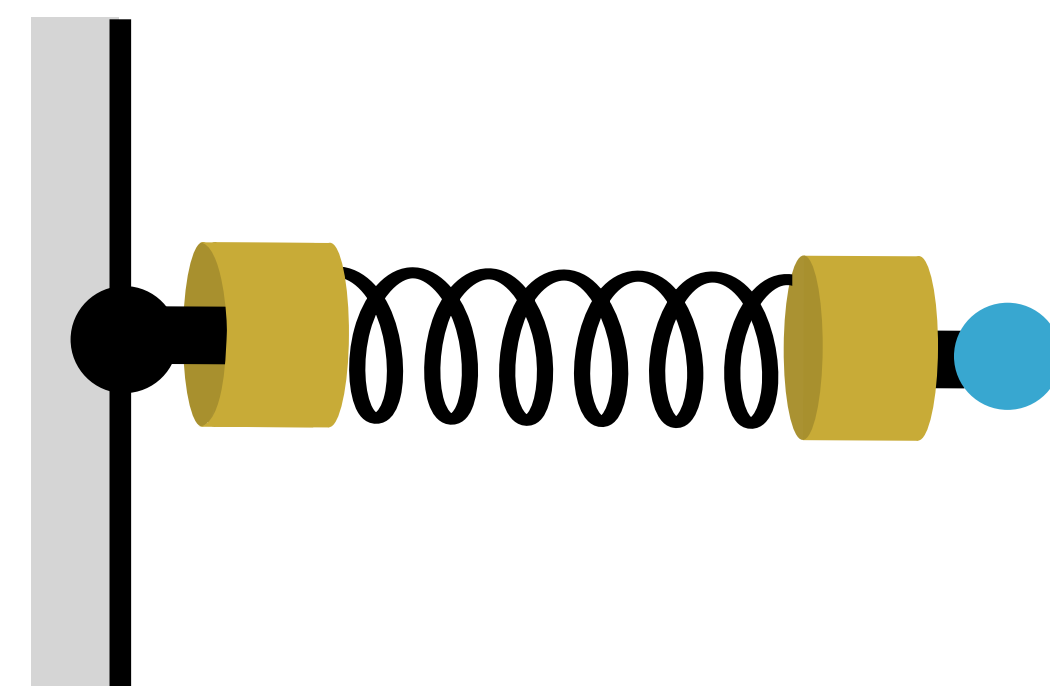
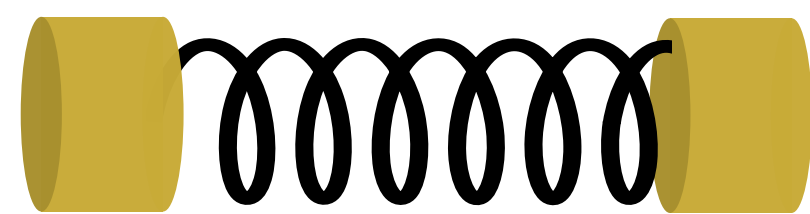
$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^o \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^o$$



Active bonds are microscopic engines

off

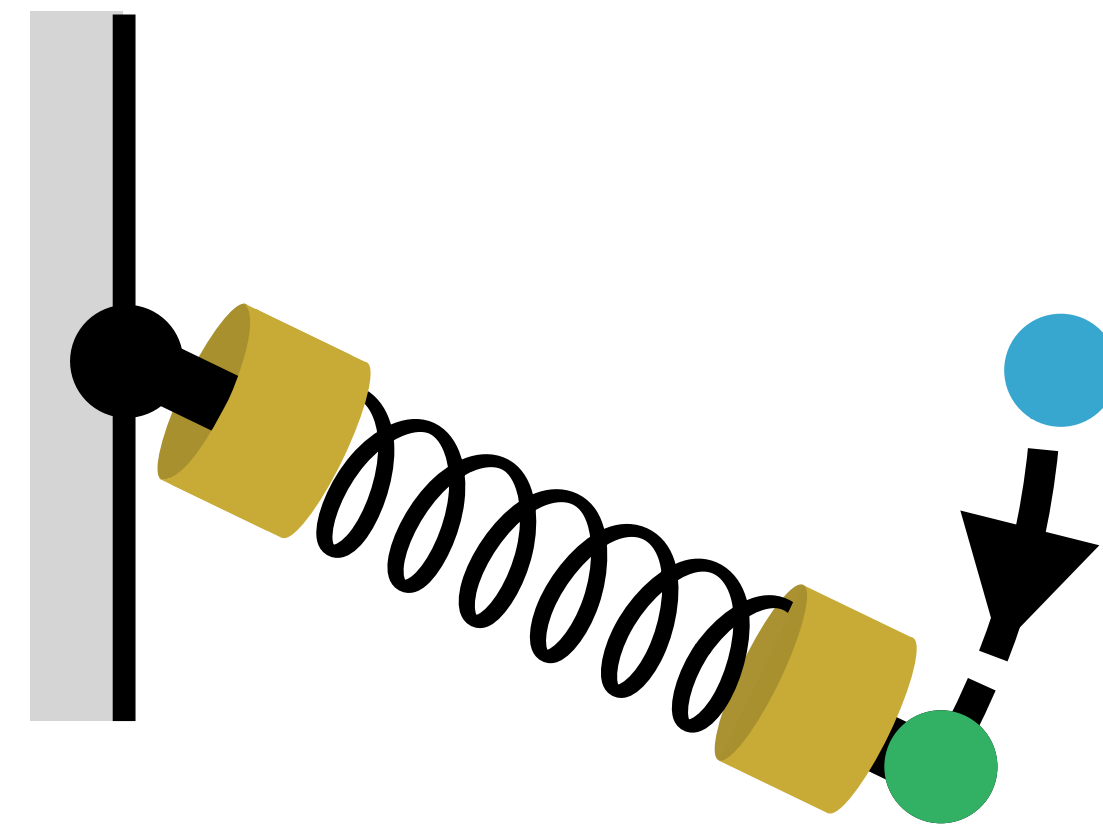
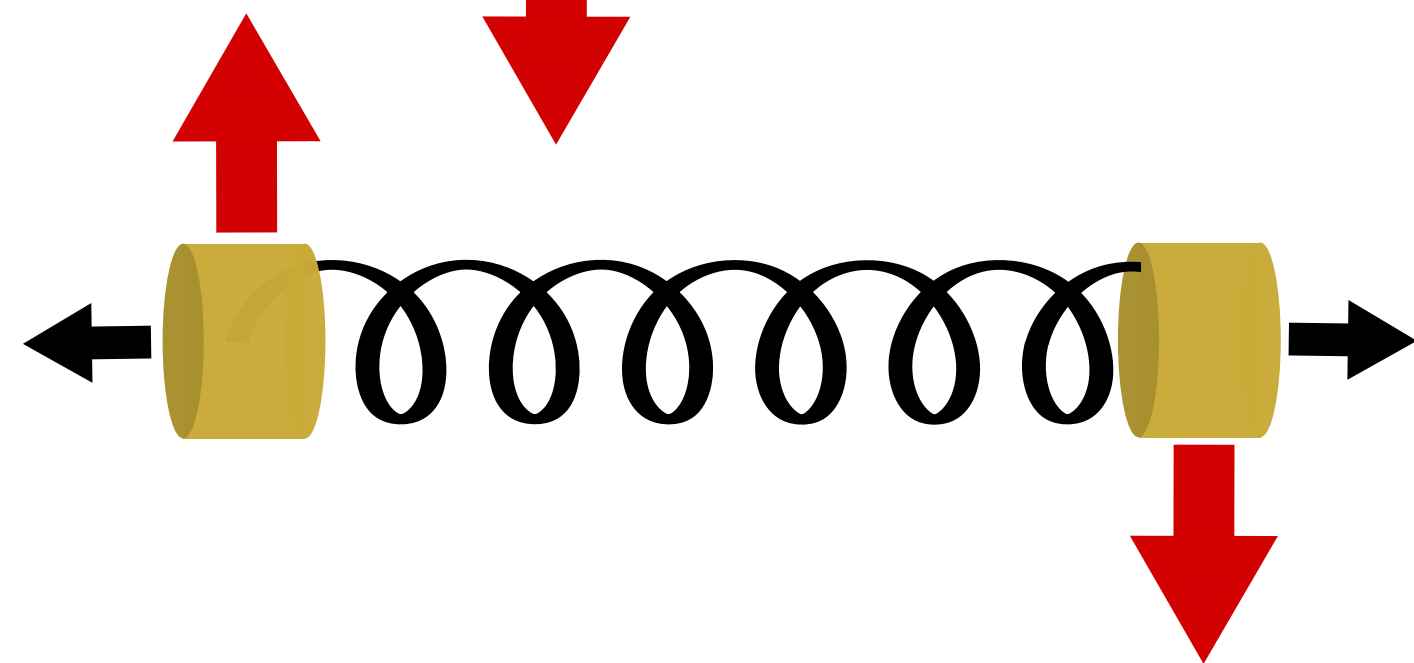
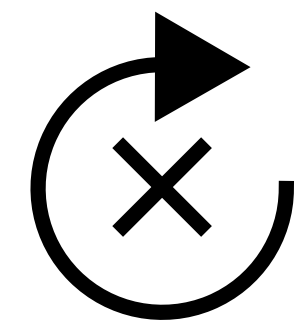
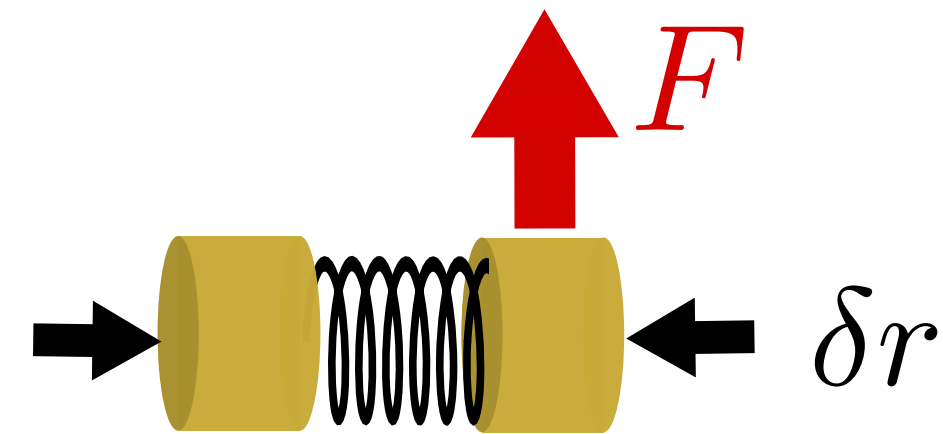
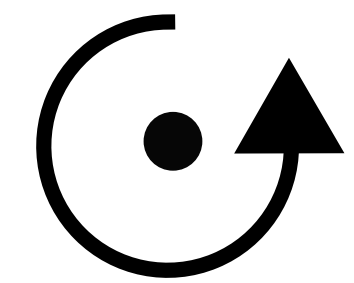
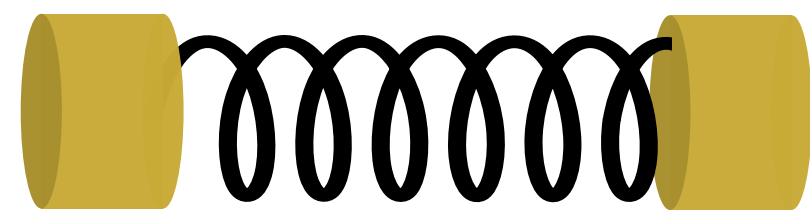


$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^{\circ} \hat{\varphi}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^{\circ}$$

Active bonds are microscopic engines

off

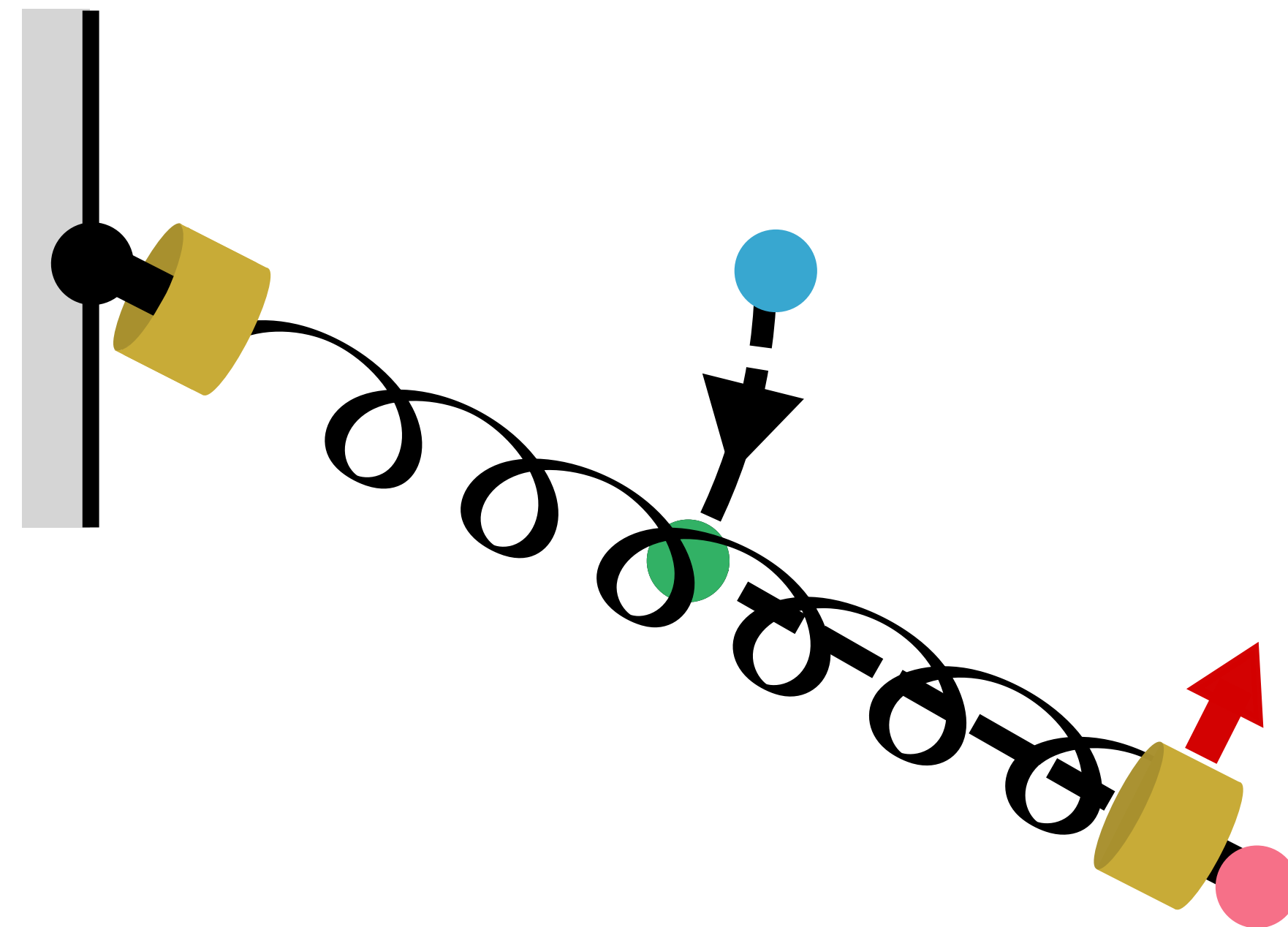
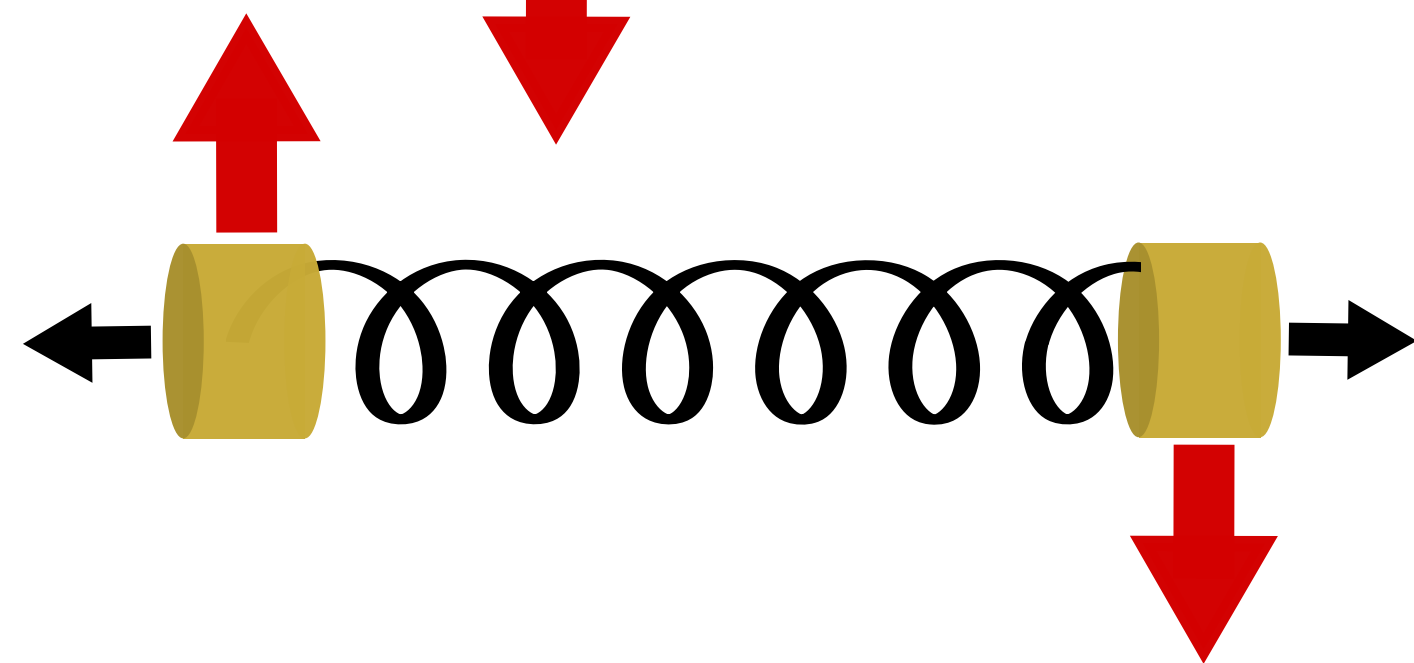
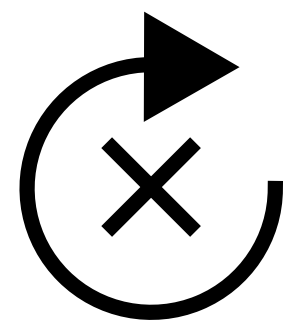
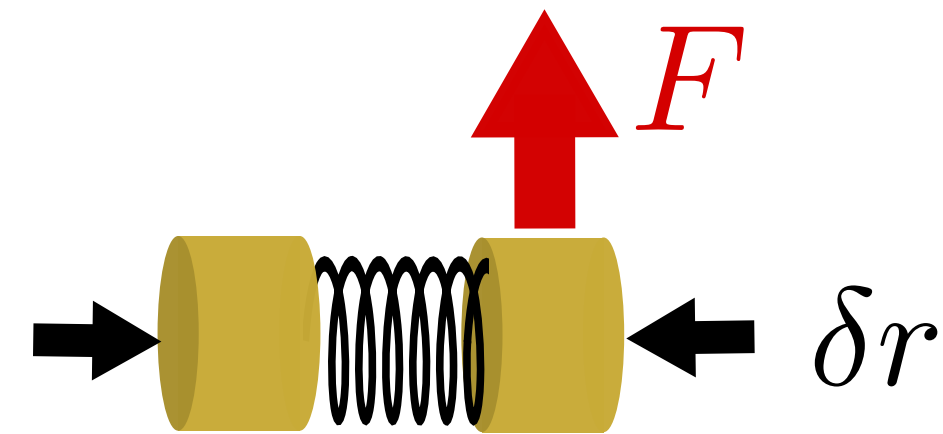
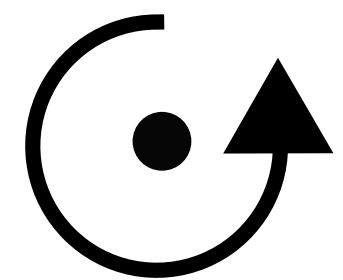
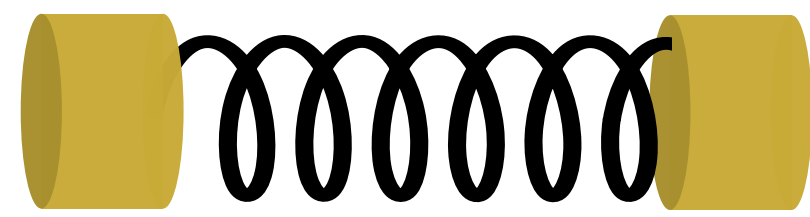


$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^\circ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^\circ$$

Active bonds are microscopic engines

off

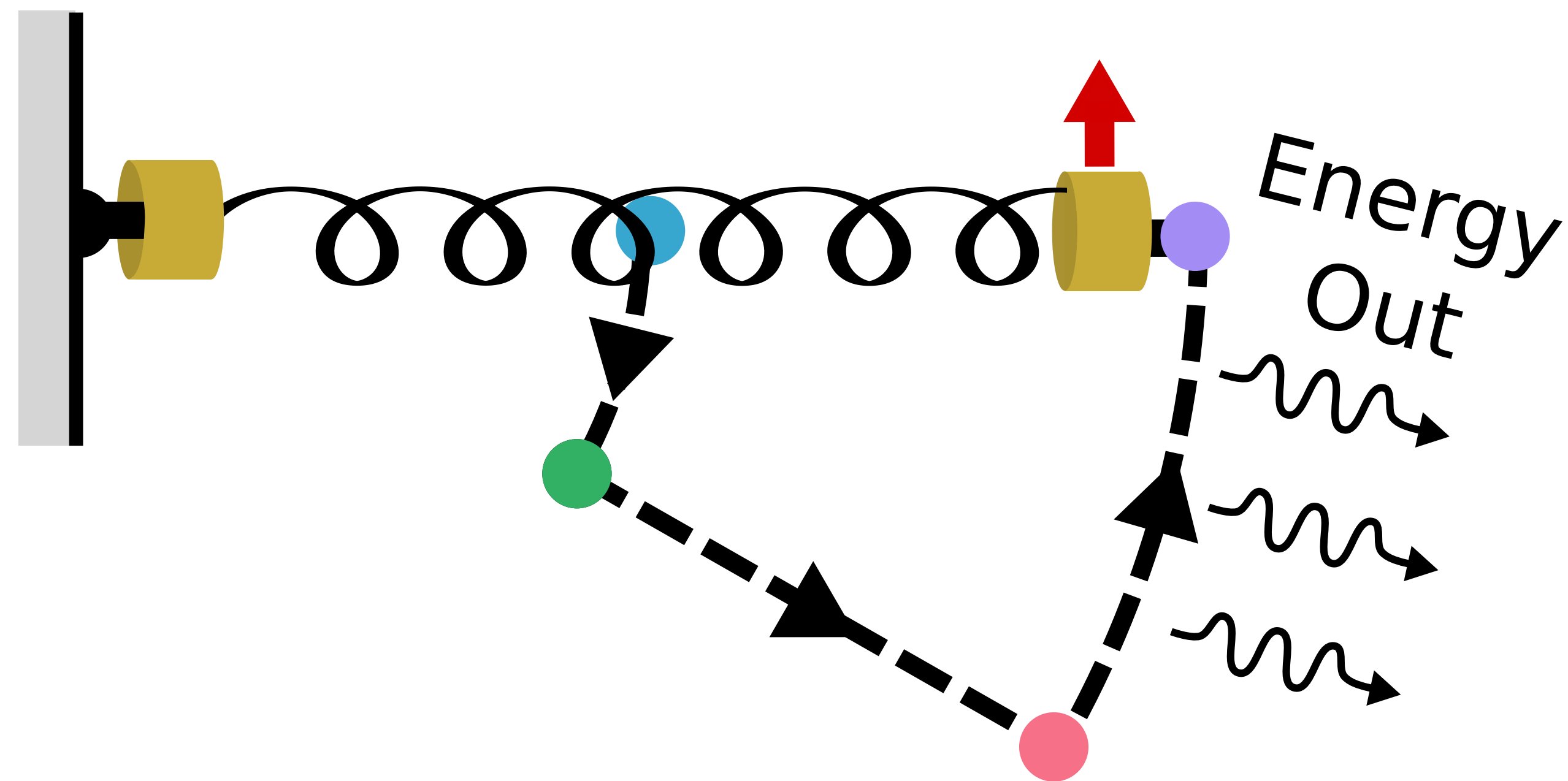
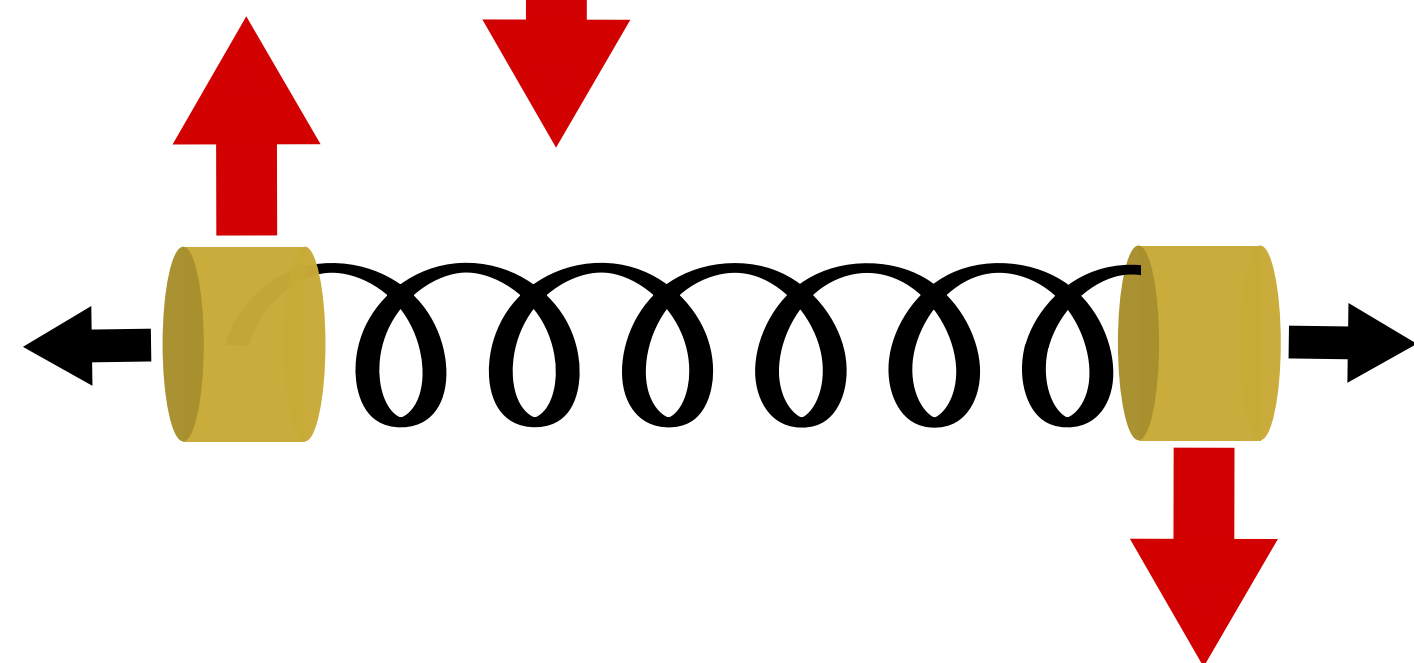
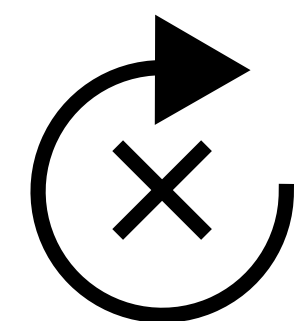
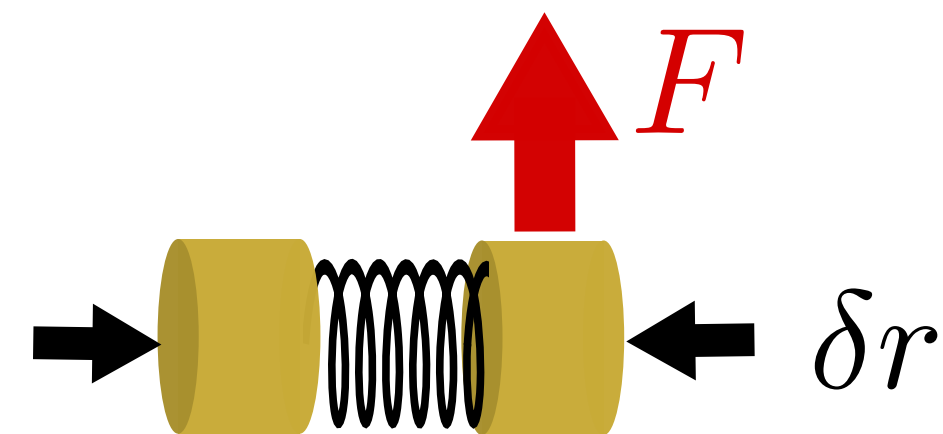
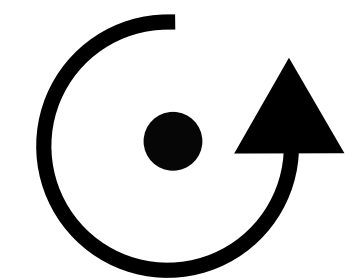
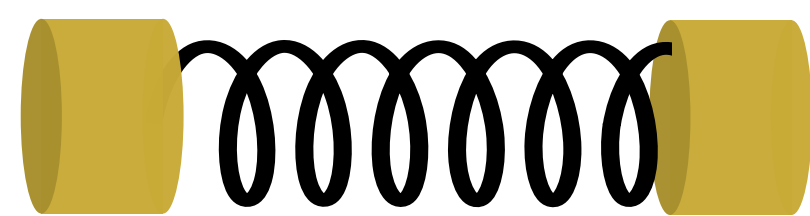


$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^\circ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^\circ$$

Active bonds are microscopic engines

off

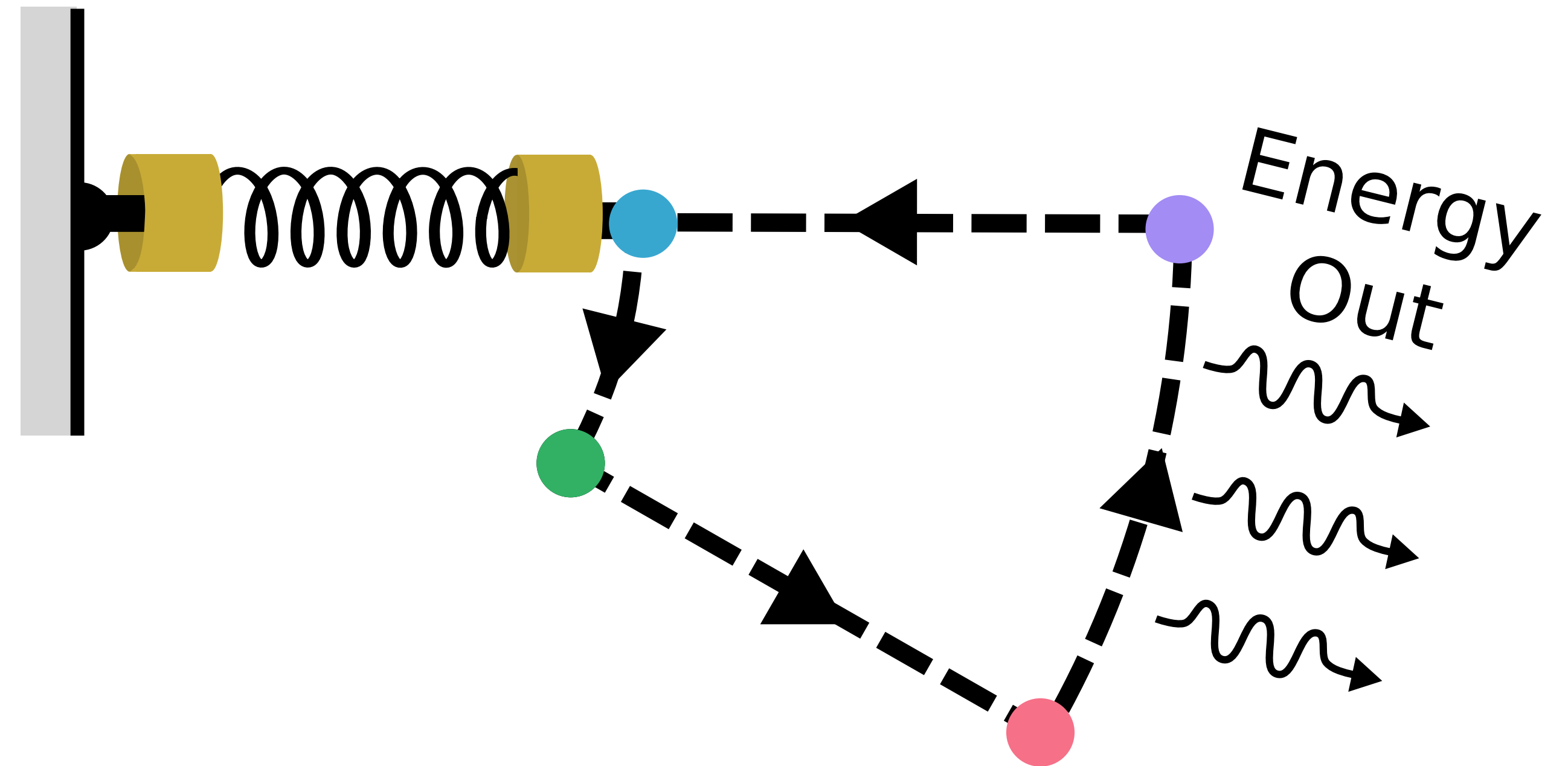
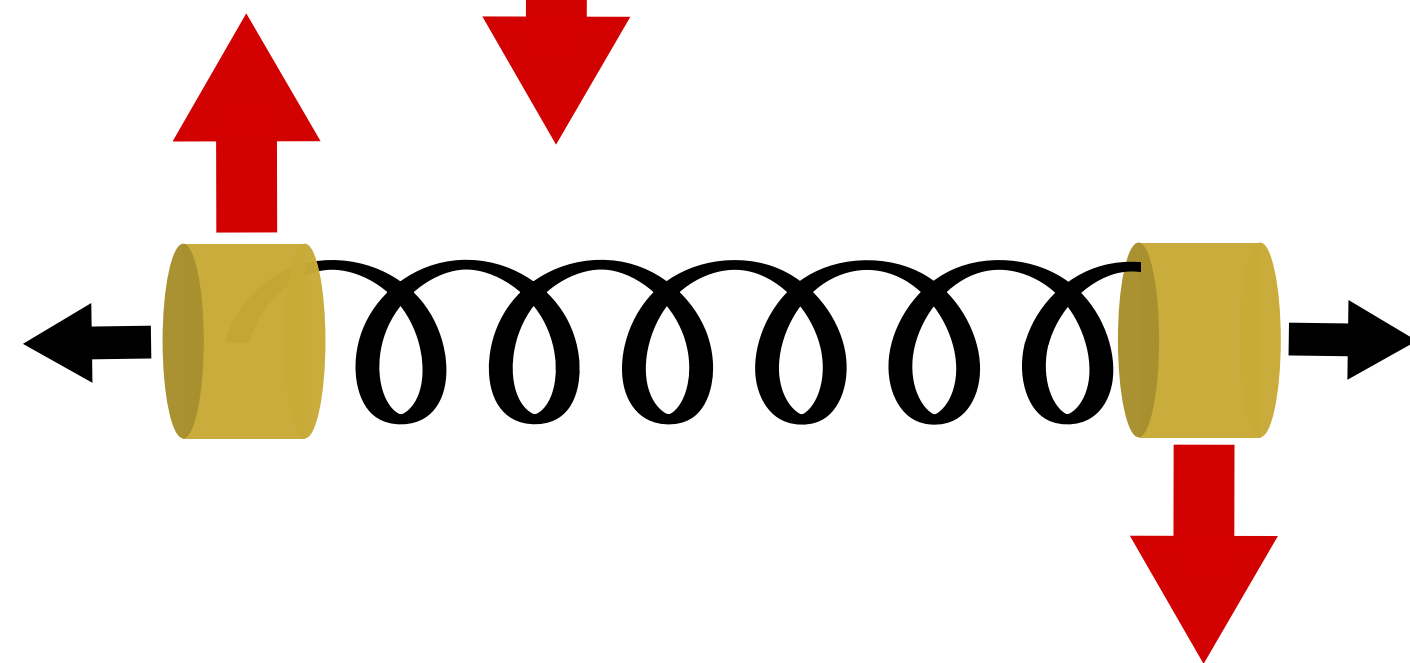
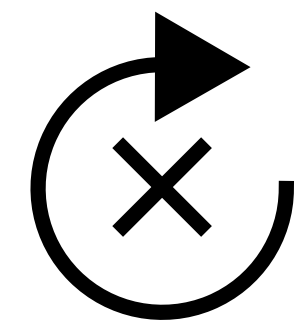
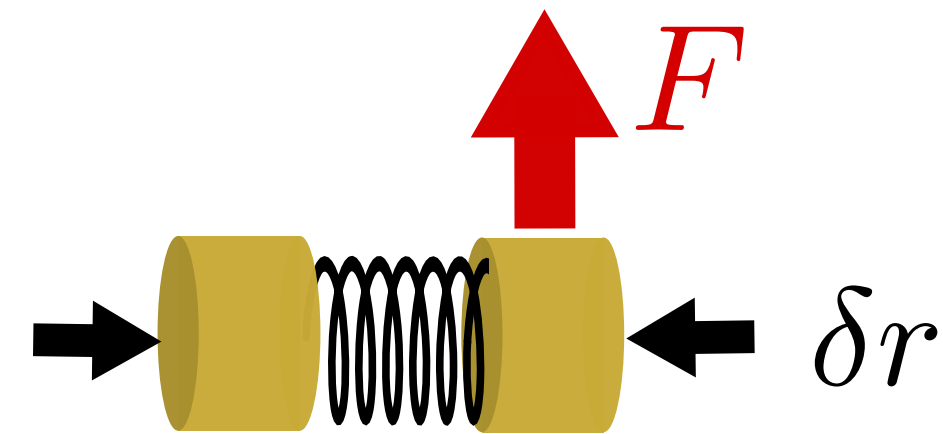
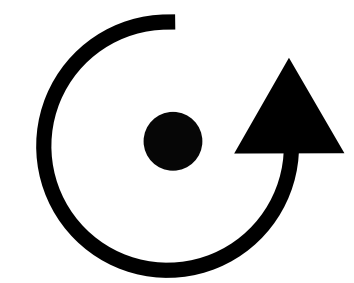
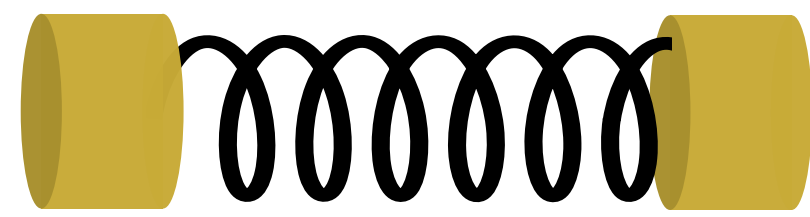


$$\mathbf{F} = -(k\hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^\circ\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}})\delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^\circ$$

Active bonds are microscopic engines

off

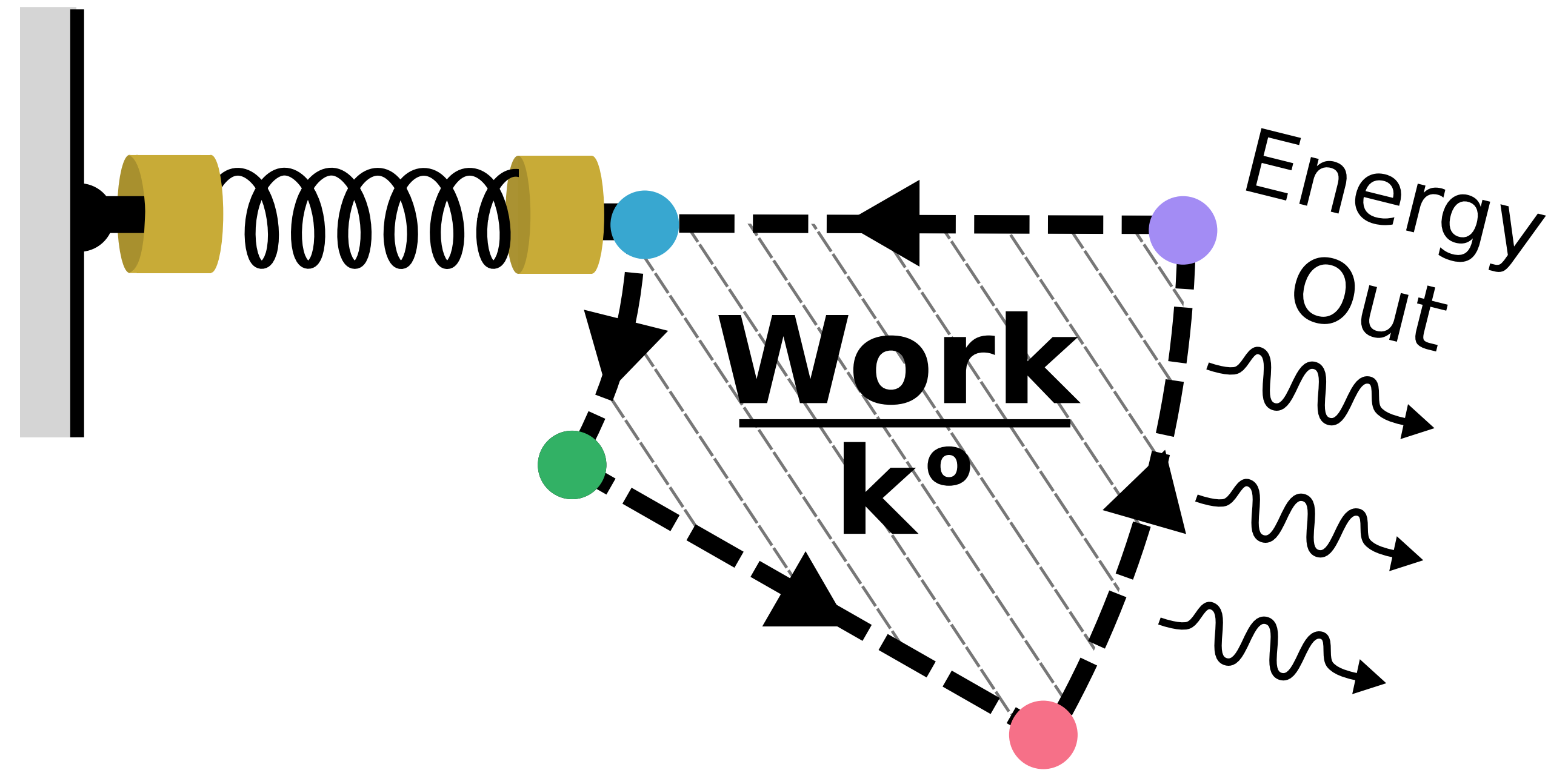
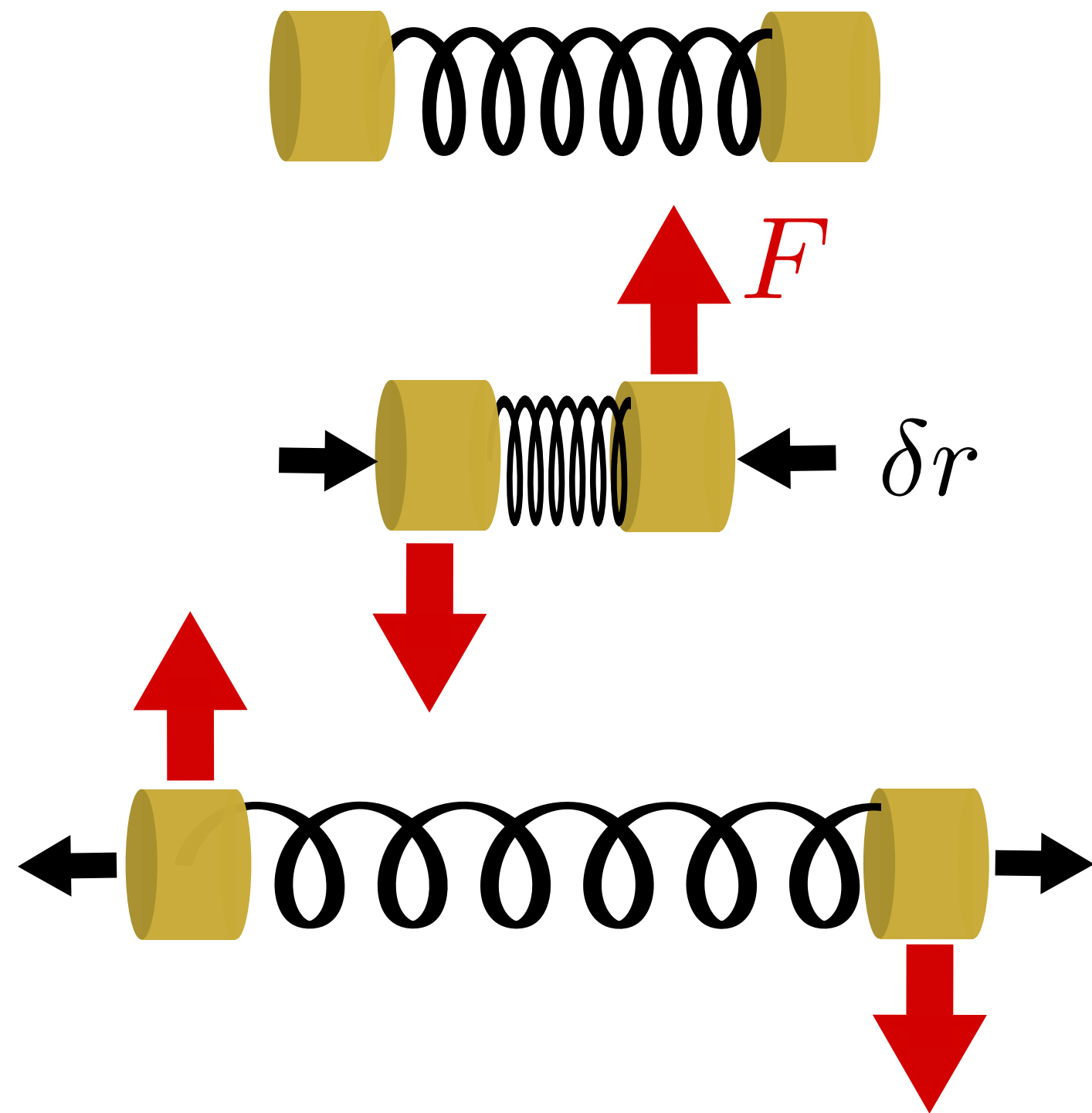
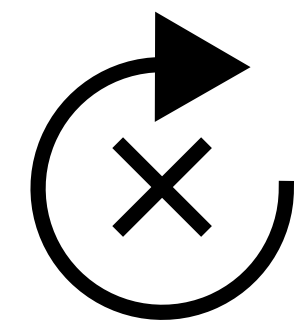
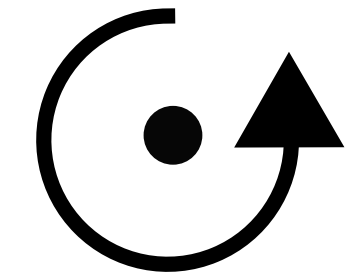


$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^\circ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^\circ$$

Active bonds are microscopic engines

off



Linear Momentum conserved

Beam violates:

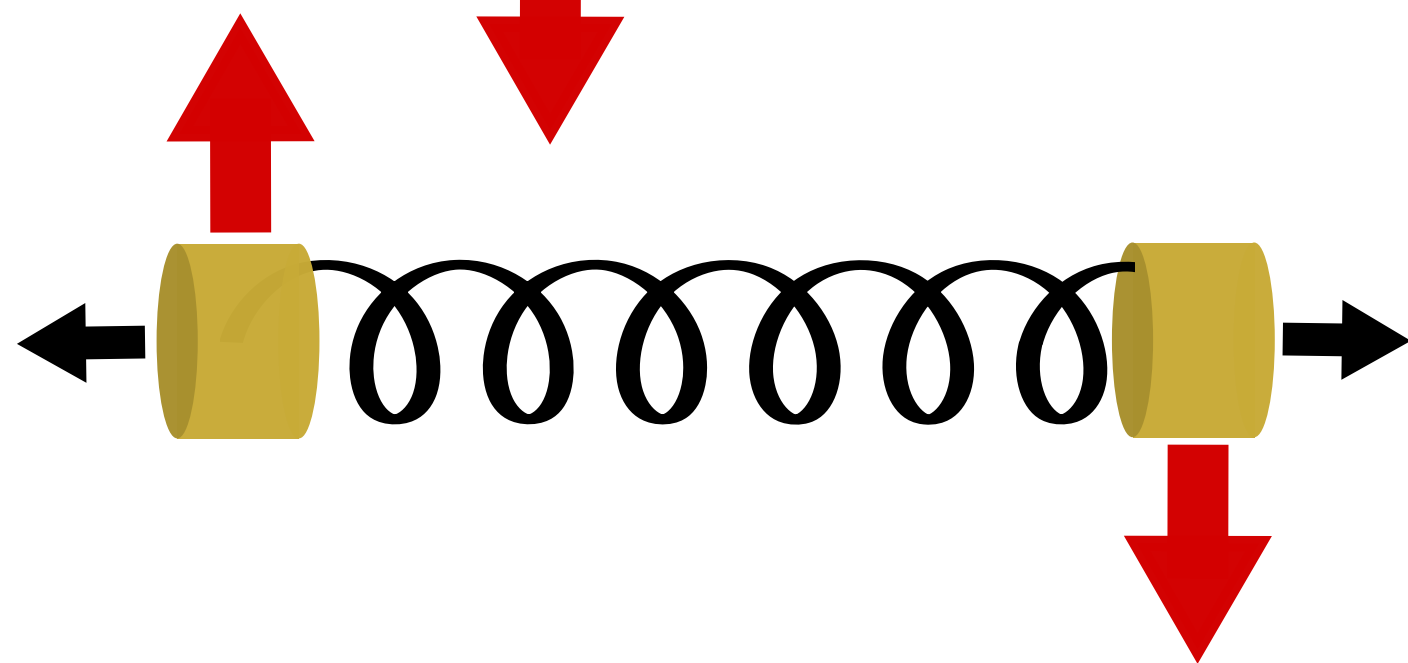
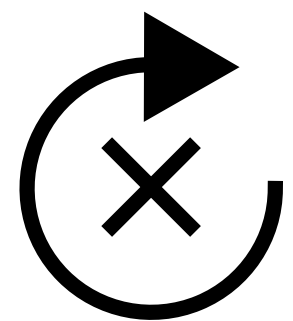
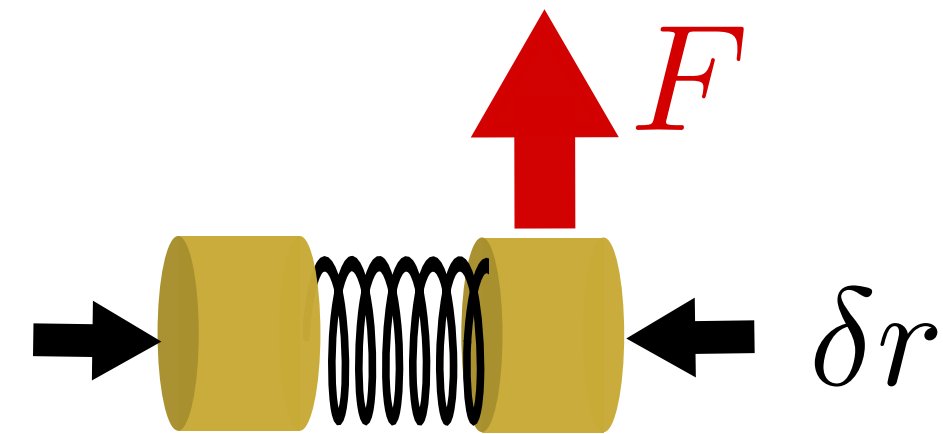
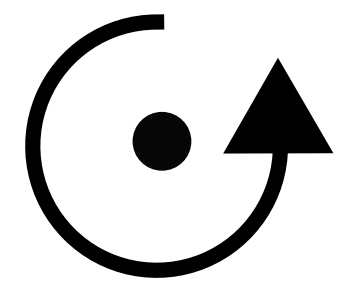
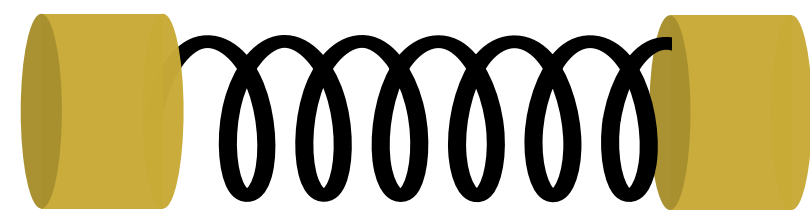
- (1) Energy Conservation
- (2) Angular momentum Conservation

$$\mathbf{F} = - (k \hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^\circ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^\circ$$

Coarse-graining

off



$$\begin{pmatrix} \oplus \\ \circlearrowright \\ \oplus \\ \otimes \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{A} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{K}^\circ \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{K}^\circ & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

triangular lattice

$$A = 2K^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k^\circ$$

Linear Momentum conserved

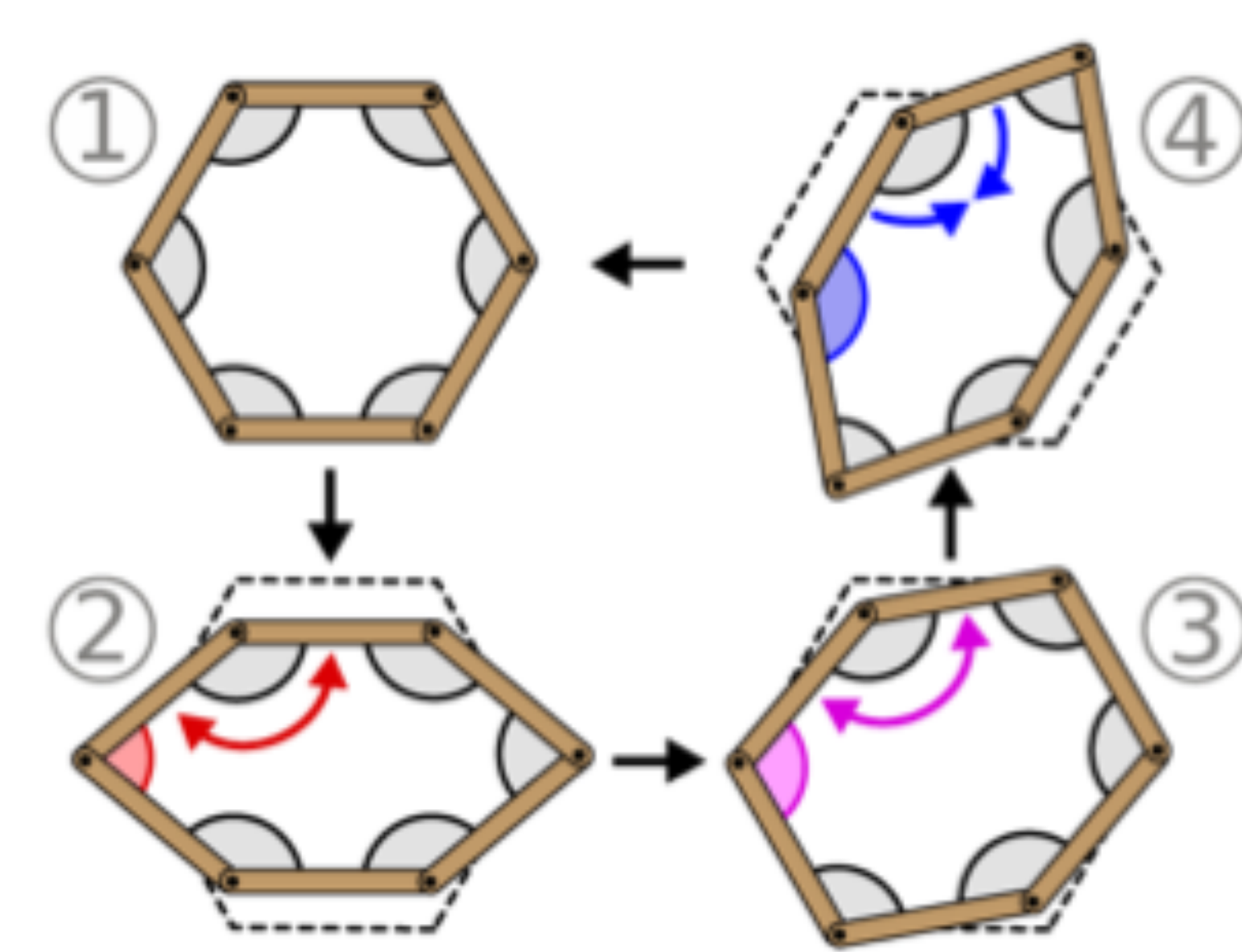
Beam violates:

- (1) Energy Conservation
- (2) Angular momentum Conservation

$$\mathbf{F} = -(k\hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^\circ\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}})\delta r$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} \propto k^\circ$$

Microscopic model II: active hinges



$$\begin{pmatrix} \oplus \\ \oplus \\ \otimes \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{\mu} & K^o \\ 0 & -K^o & \boldsymbol{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{pmatrix}$$

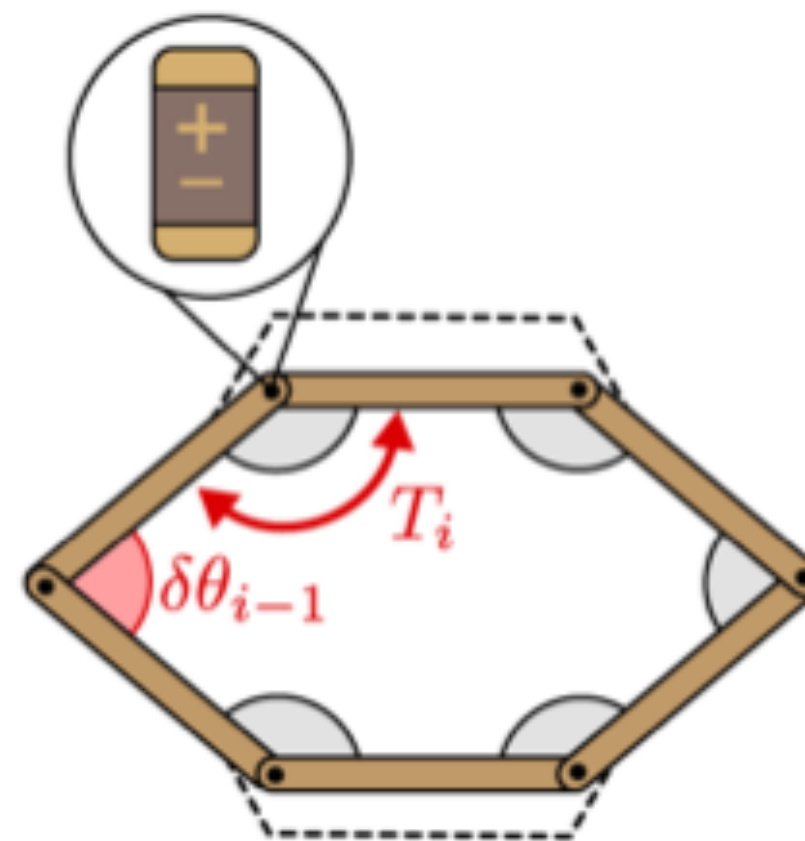
$$A=0$$

No net torques

$$K^o \propto \kappa_a$$

$$T_i = -\kappa \delta\theta_i - \kappa^a \delta\theta_{i-1}$$

Non-reciprocity and chirality



Angular momentum conserved

Linear momentum conserved

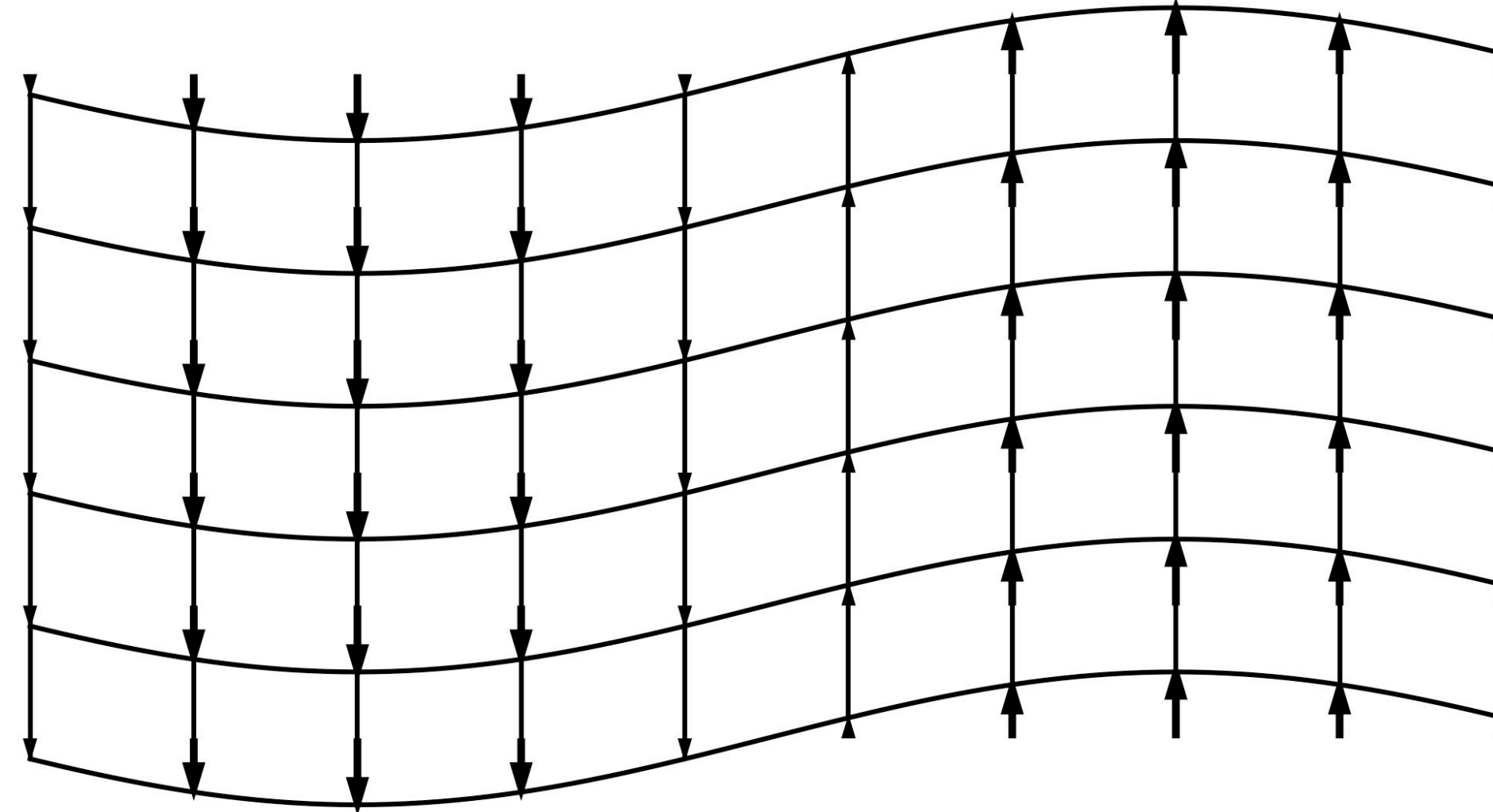
Hinge violates:

(1) Energy Conservation

Passive Elastodynamics

Inertial

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

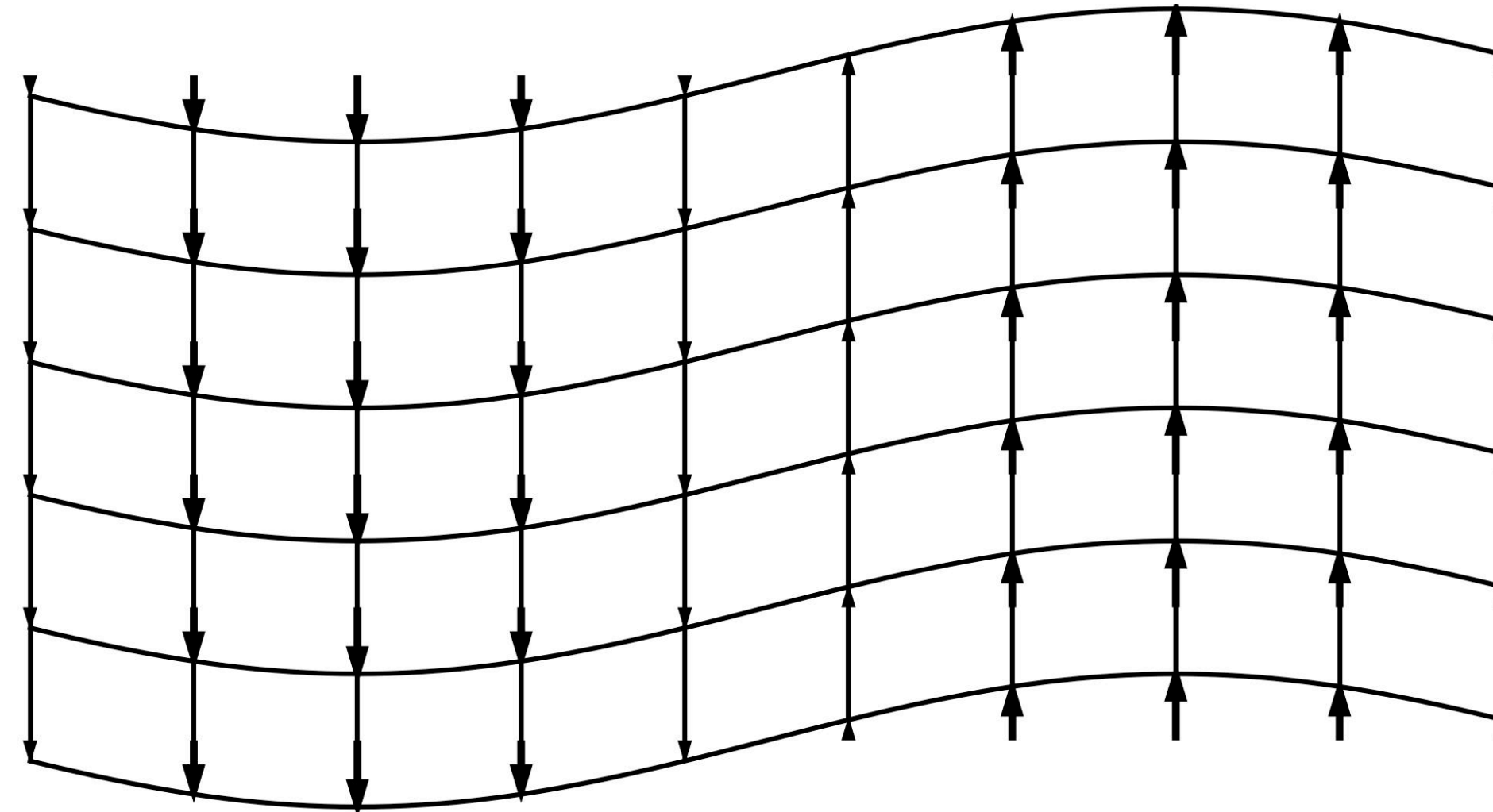


Transverse
wave

$$\text{speed} \sim \sqrt{\mu}$$

Over-damped

$$\vec{F} = \eta \vec{v}$$

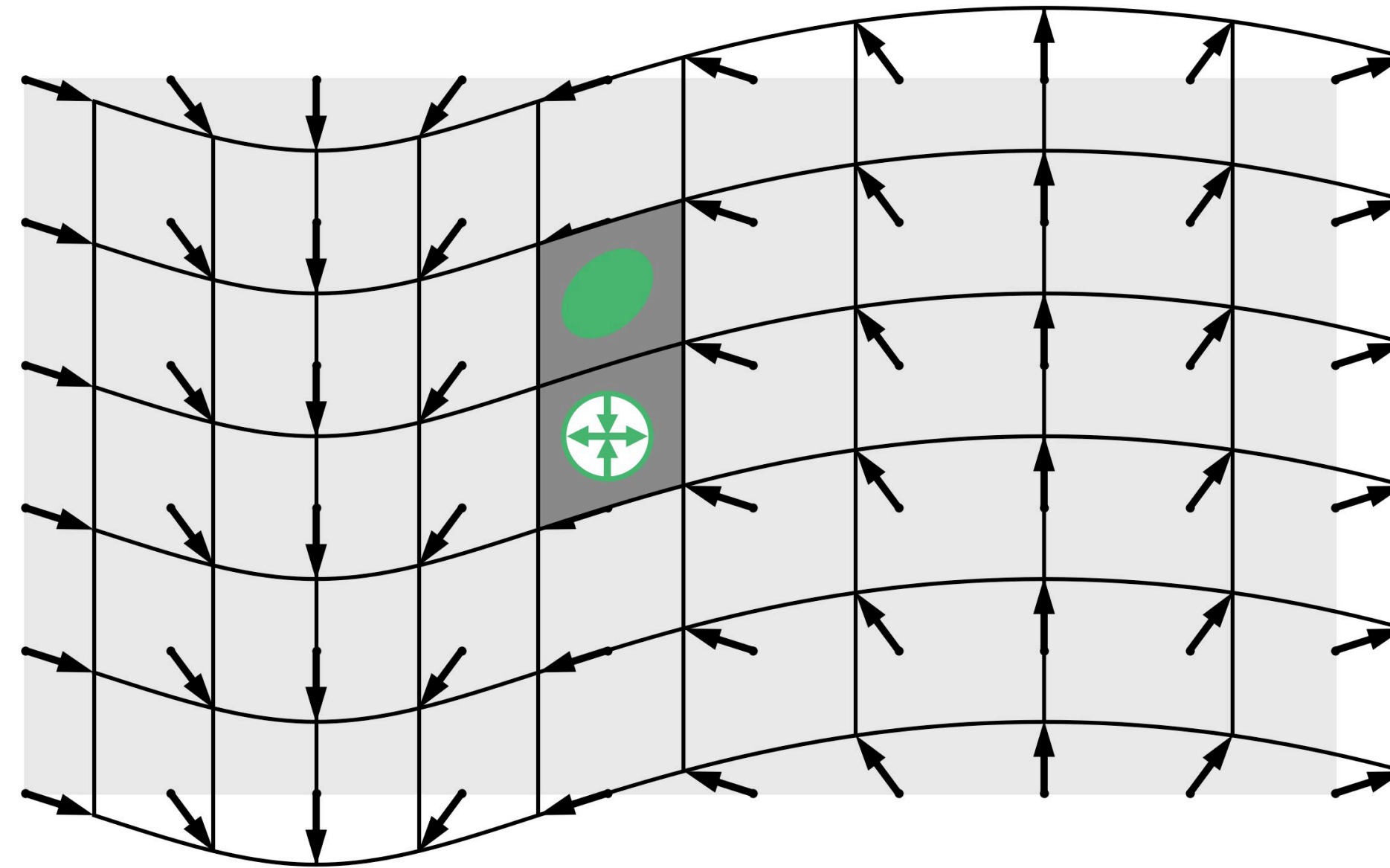


$$F_i = \partial_j \sigma_{ij}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn} u_{mn}$$

Odd Elastodynamics

Odd Wave

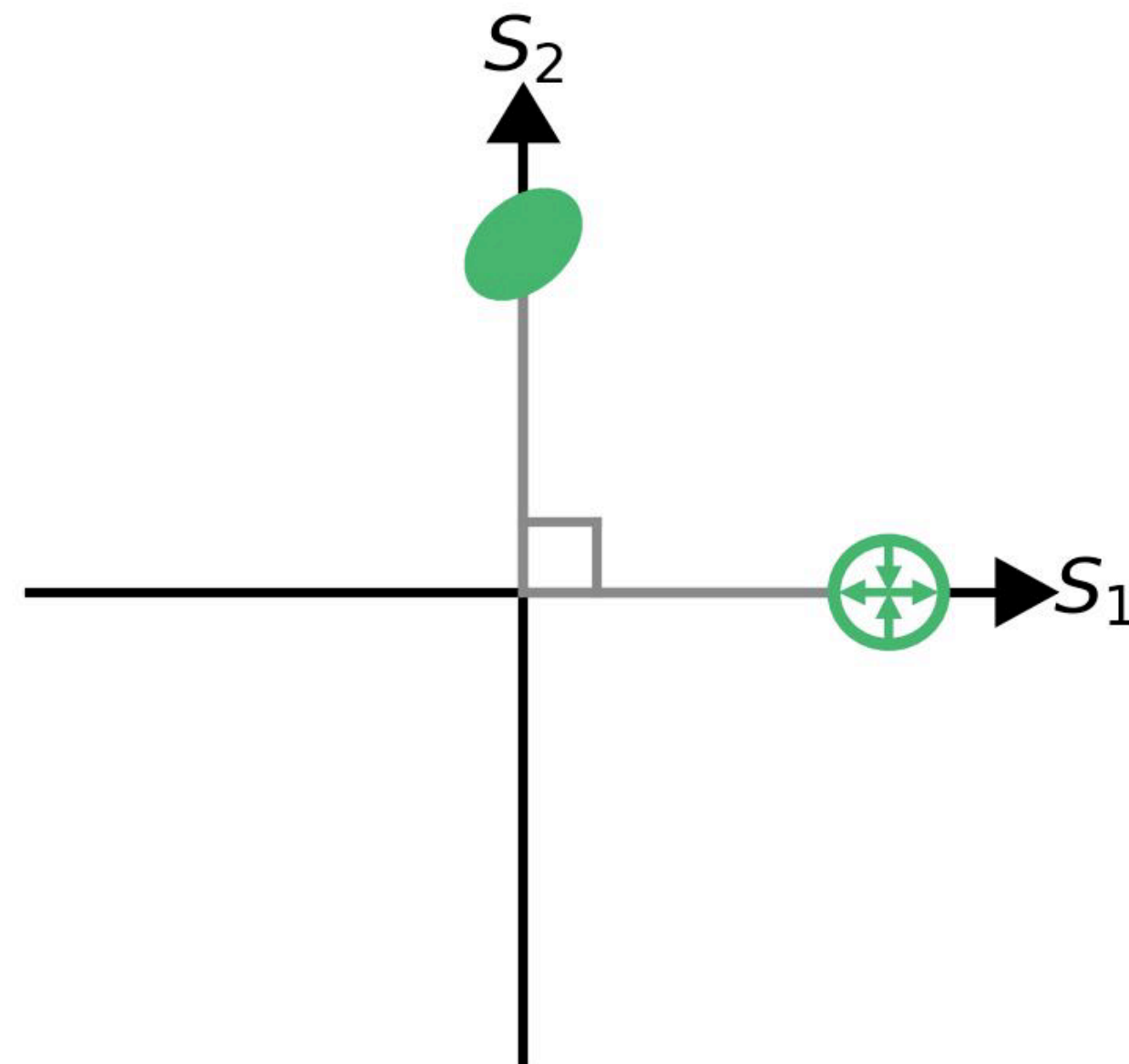


$$\eta \partial_t u_i = \partial_j \sigma_{ij}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn}^0 u_{mn}$$

self-sustained elastic waves
propagation in overdamped
solids without rigidity!

Elastic engine
cycle powers
the wave



$$K^o > 0$$

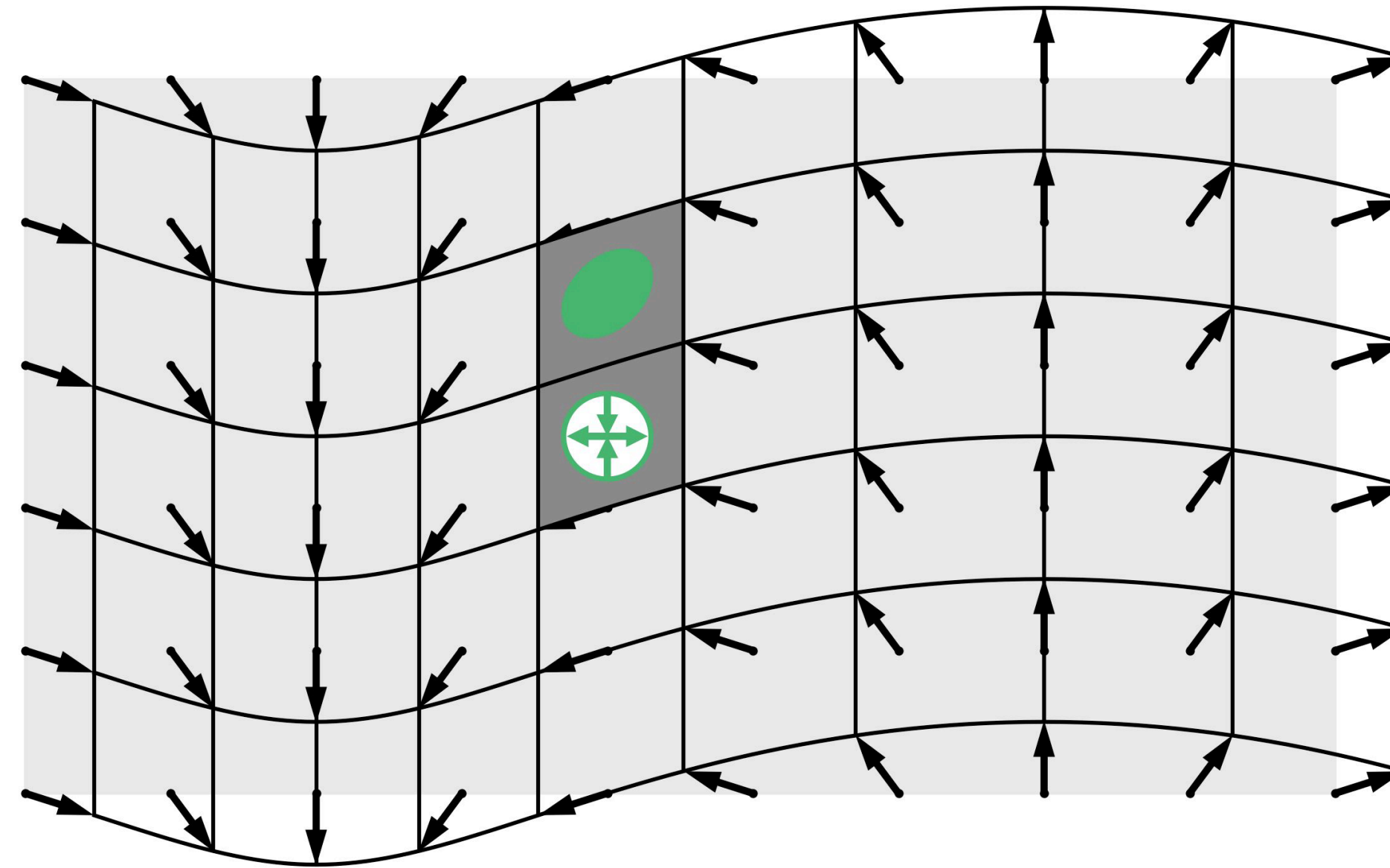
$$B = 0$$

$$\mu = 0$$

$$A = 0$$

Odd Elastodynamics

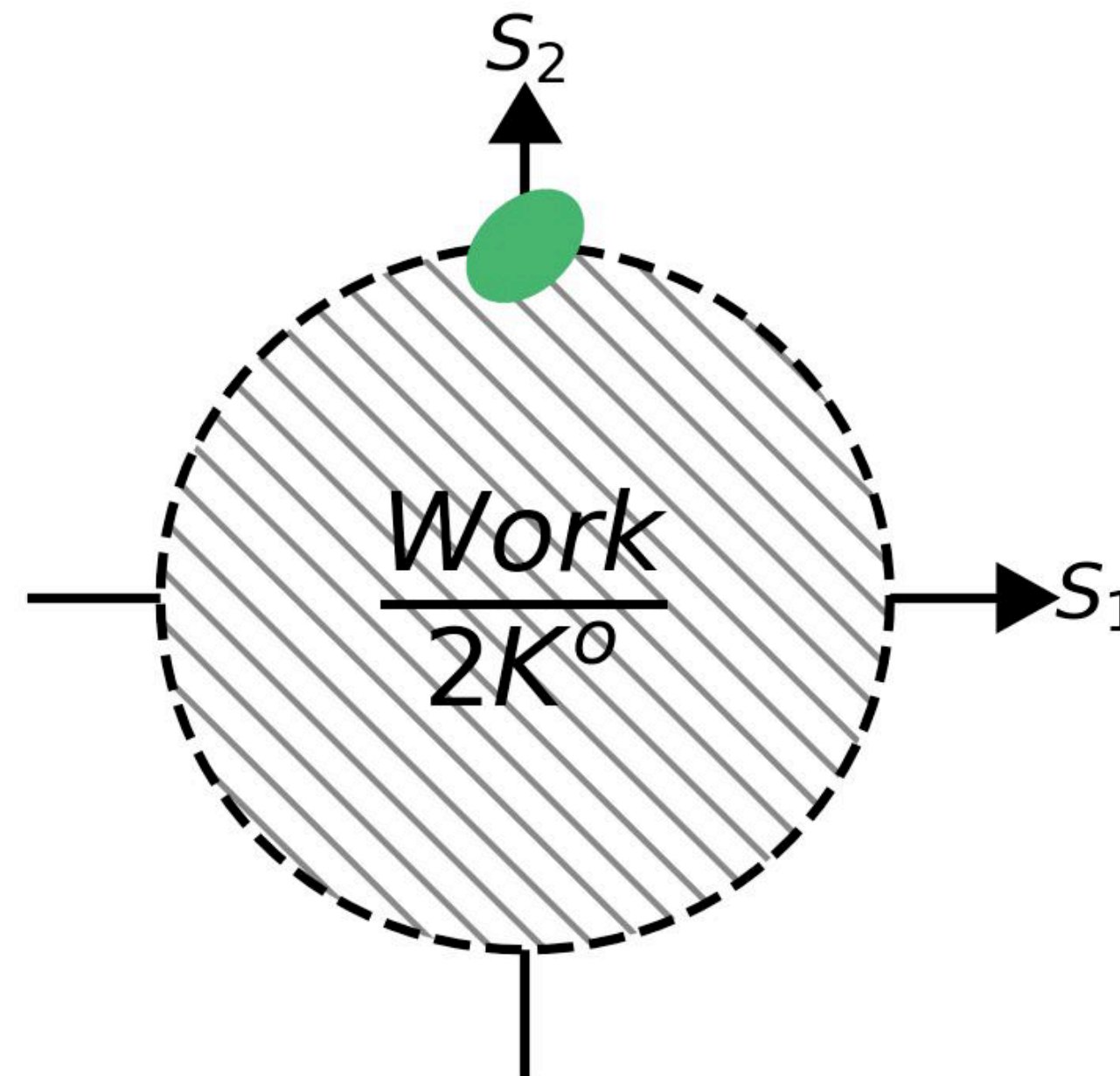
Odd Wave



$$\eta \partial_t u_i = \partial_j \sigma_{ij}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_{ijmn}^0 u_{mn}$$

Elastic engine
cycle powers
the wave



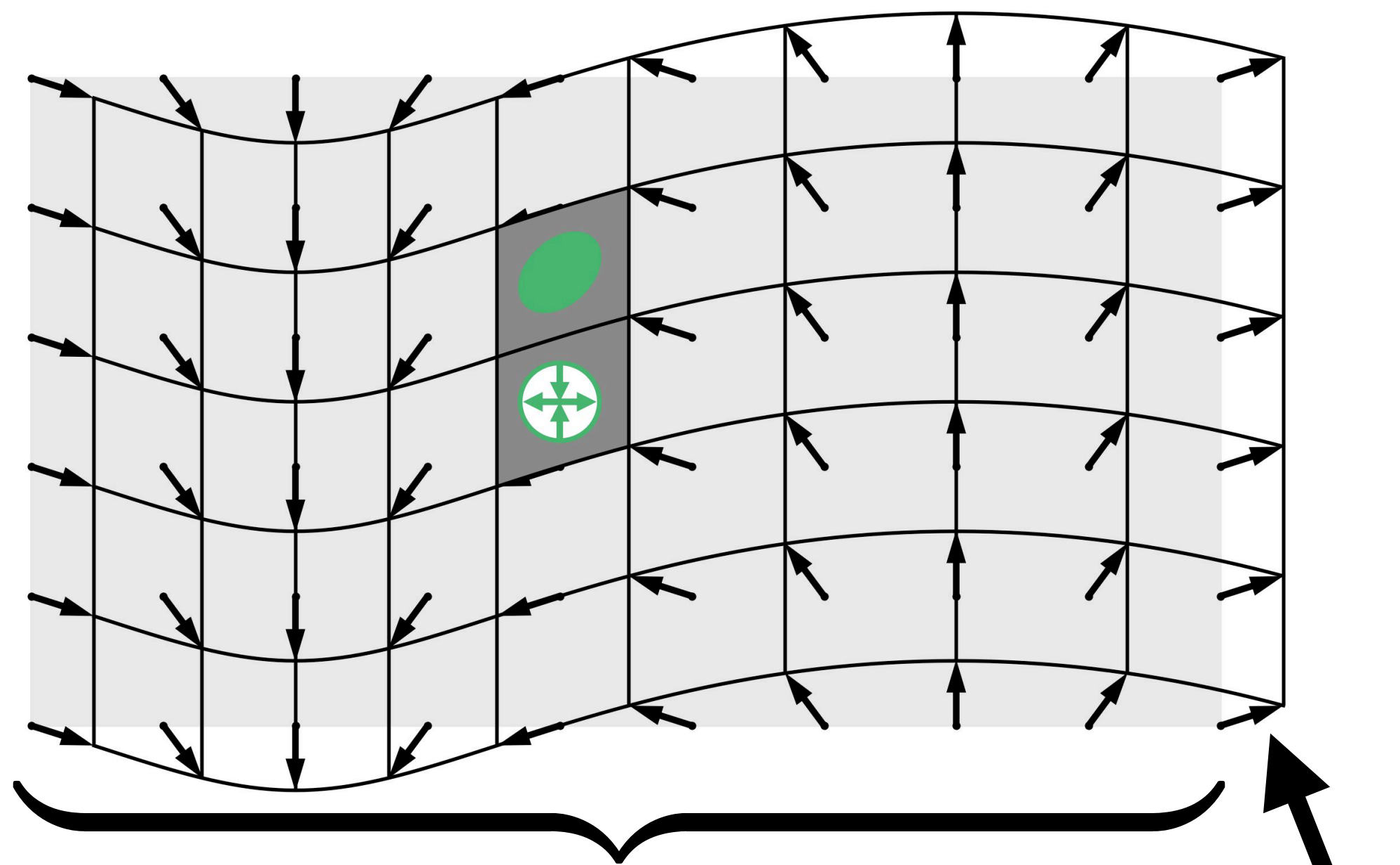
$$K^0 > 0$$

$$B = 0$$

$$\mu = 0$$

$$A = 0$$

Wave speed from energy balance



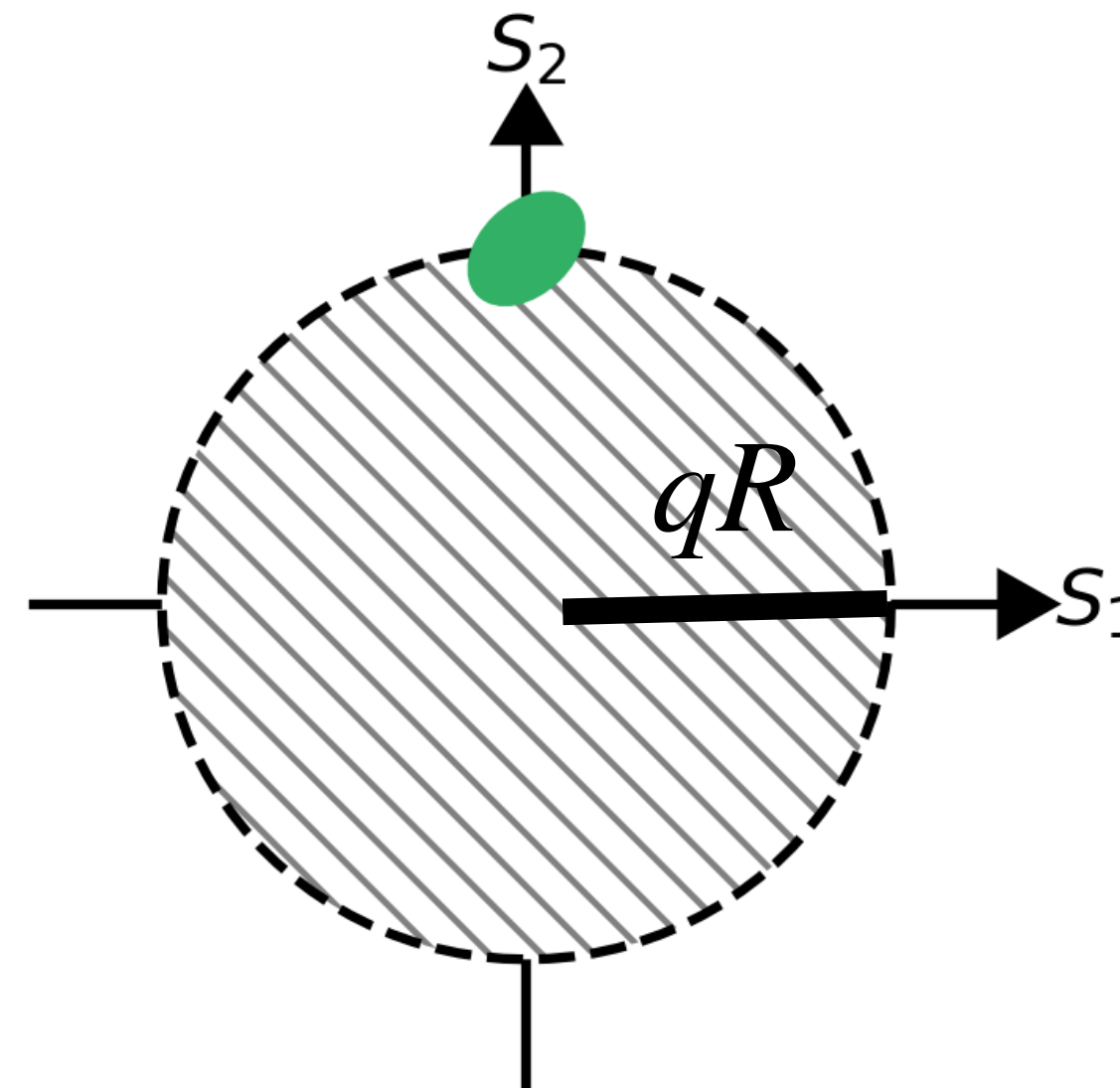
Wavenumber q

Amplitude R

$$\text{Period } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$$

$$\text{Energy out} = \eta v^2 T = \eta 2\pi R^2 \omega$$



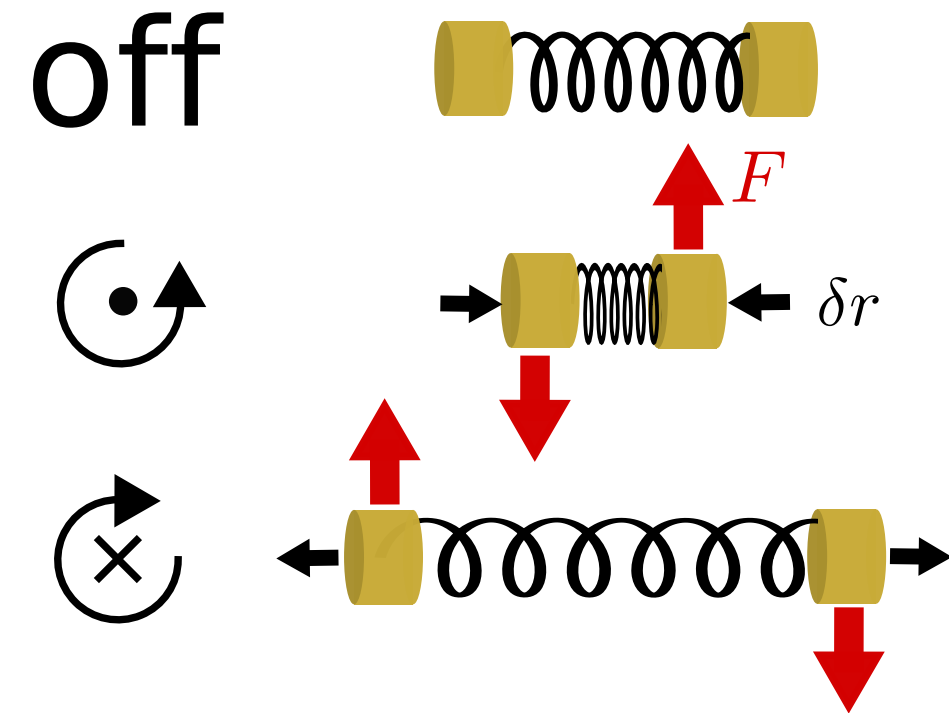
$$\text{Energy in} = 2K^o \cdot \text{Area} = 2K^o \pi (qR)^2$$

$$\text{Energy in} = \text{Energy out}$$

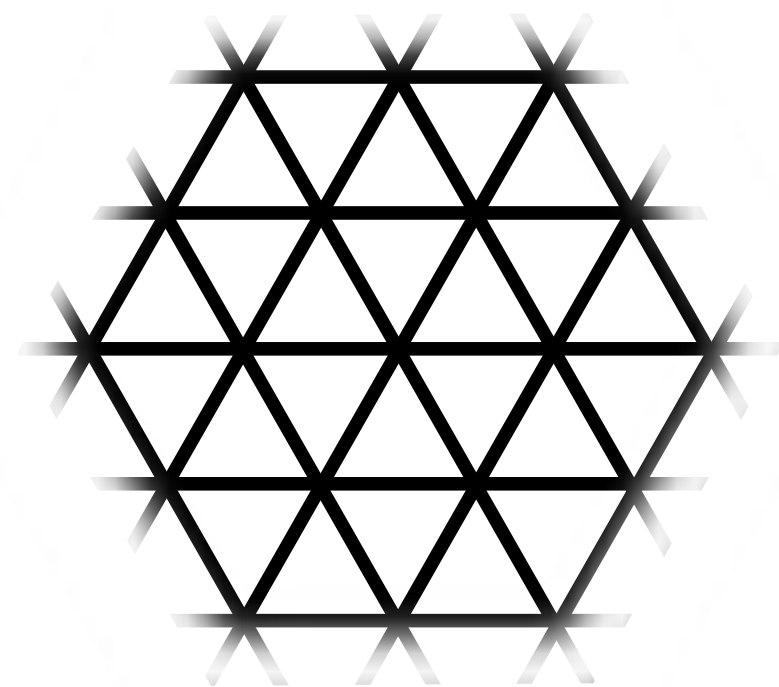
$$\implies \omega = \frac{K^o q^2}{\eta}$$

$$\implies \text{speed} = \frac{d\omega}{dq} = \frac{2K^o}{\eta} q$$

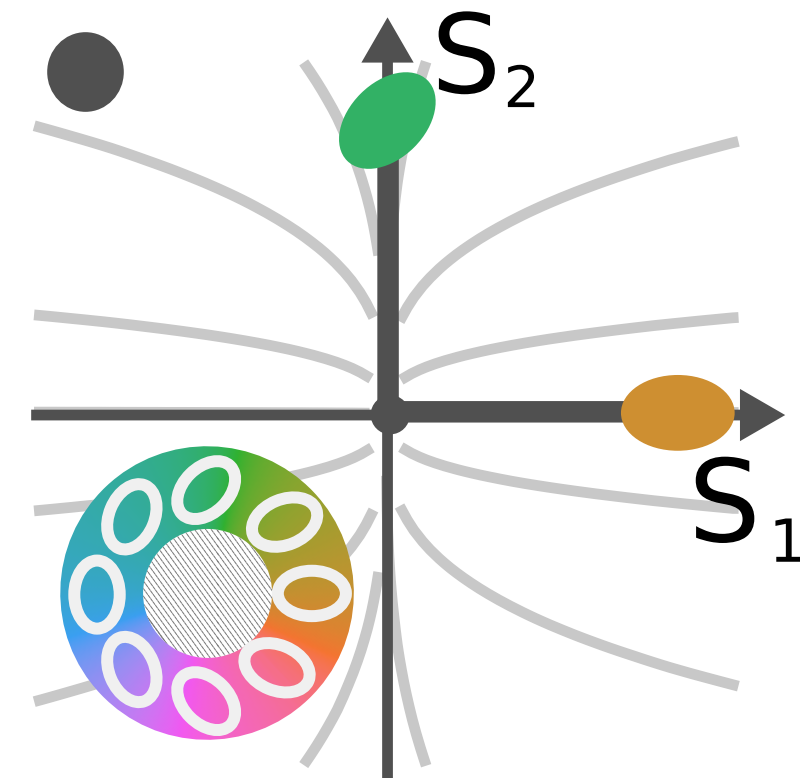
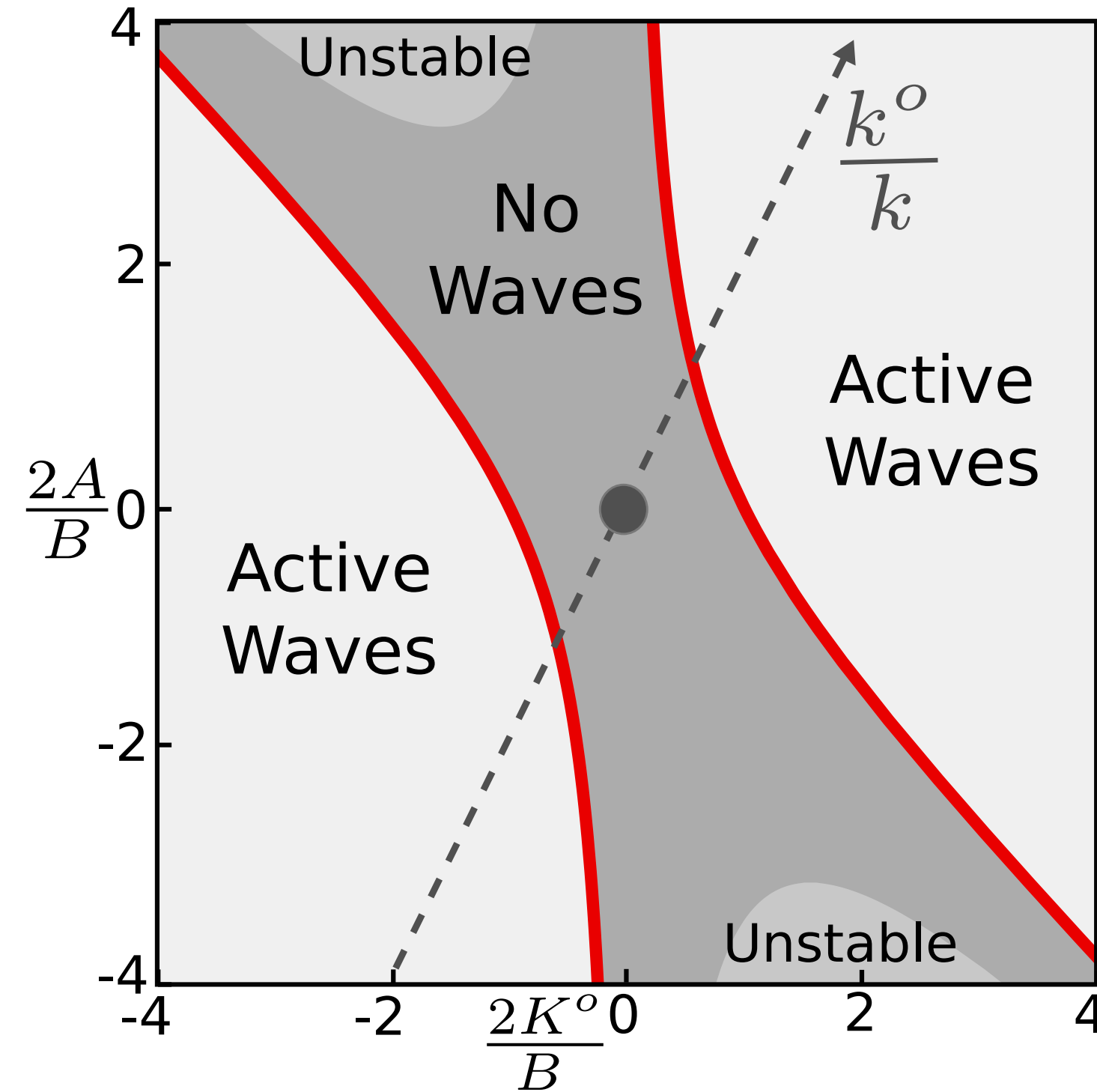
Phase Diagram



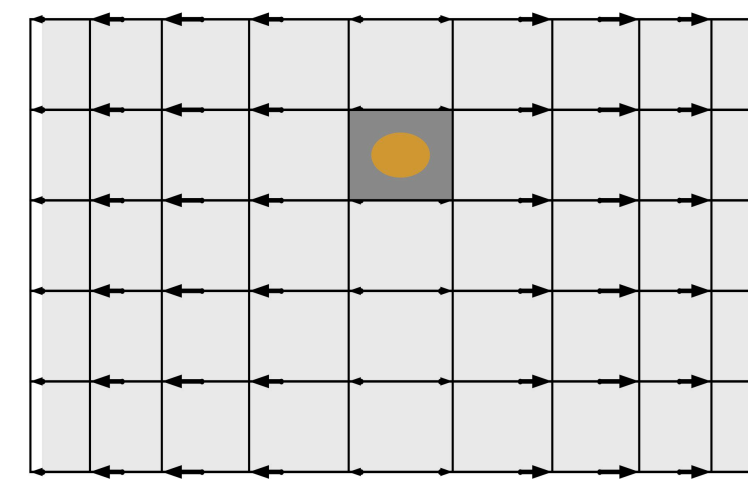
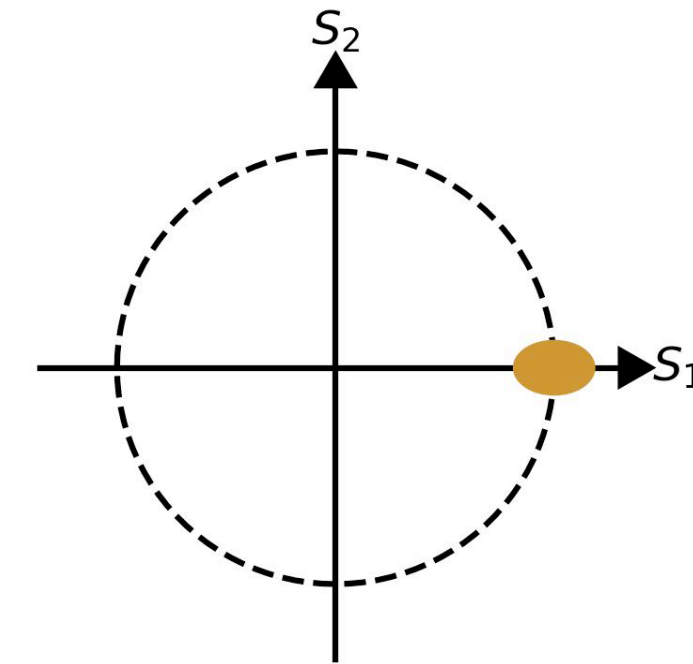
$$\mathbf{F} = -(k\hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^o\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}})\delta r$$



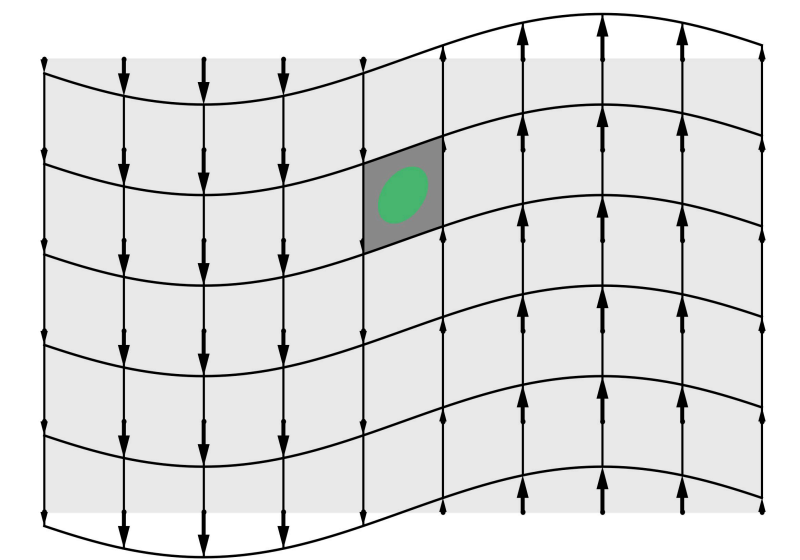
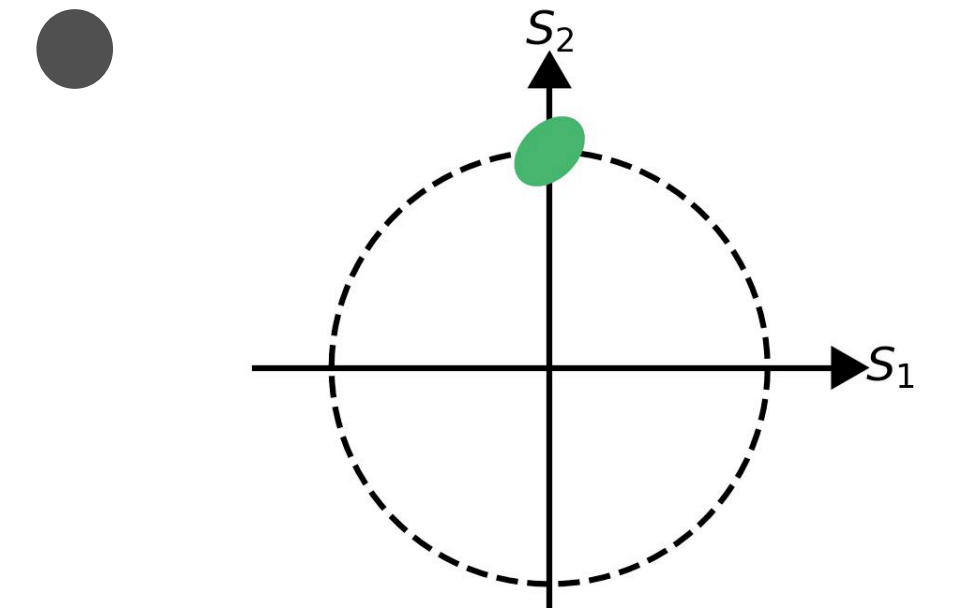
$$A = 2K^o = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k^o$$



Hermitian dynamical matrix



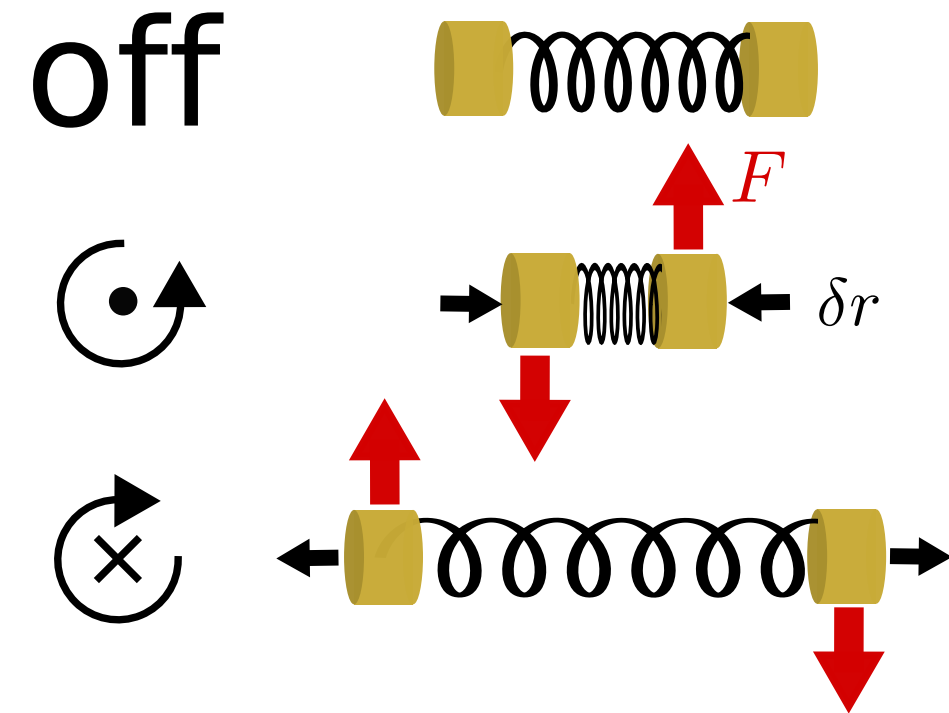
Longitudinal



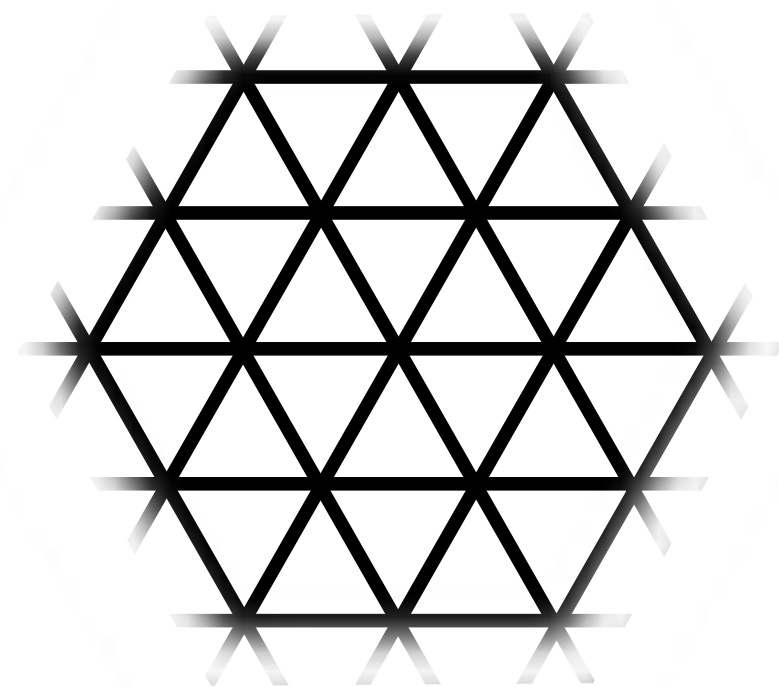
Transverse

$$-i\omega\Gamma \begin{pmatrix} u_{\parallel} \\ u_{\perp} \end{pmatrix} = -q^2 \begin{pmatrix} B + \mu & K^o \\ -K^o - A & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{\parallel} \\ u_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$$

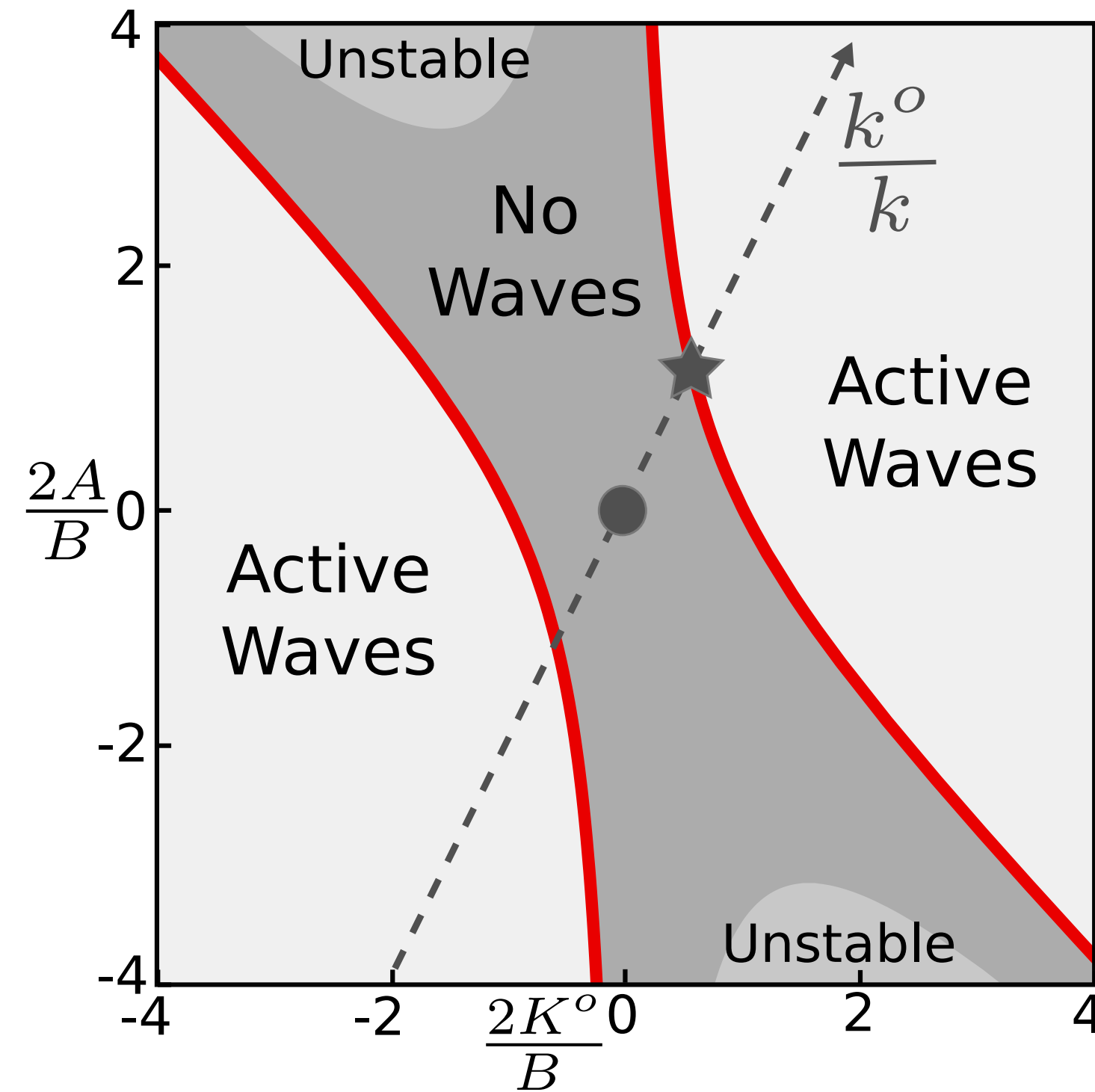
Phase Diagram



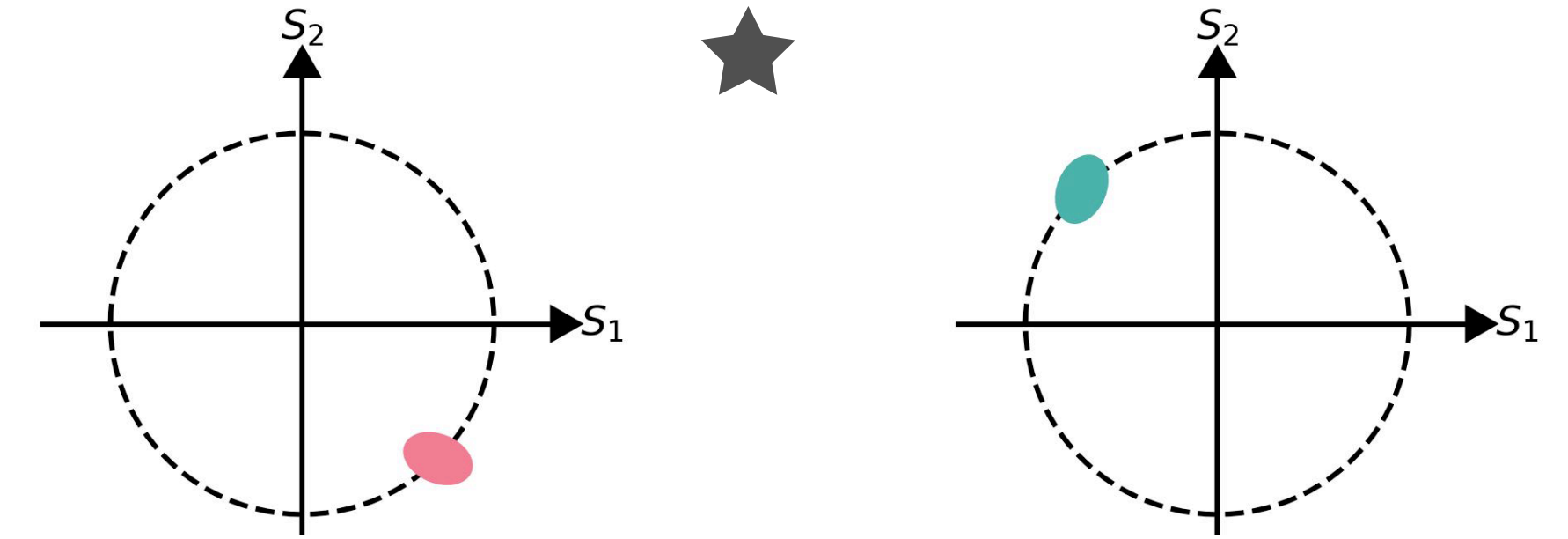
$$\mathbf{F} = -(k\hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^o\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}})\delta r$$



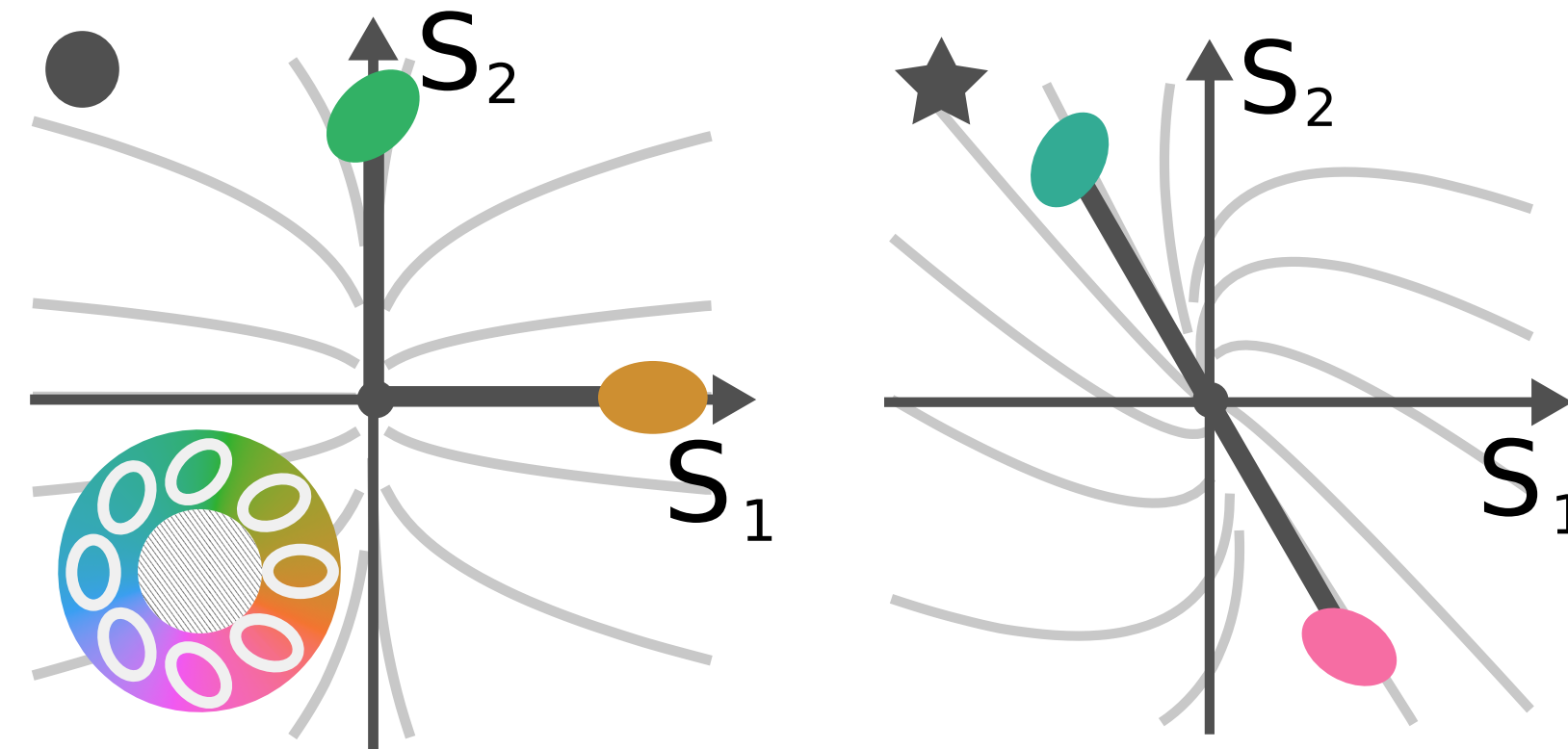
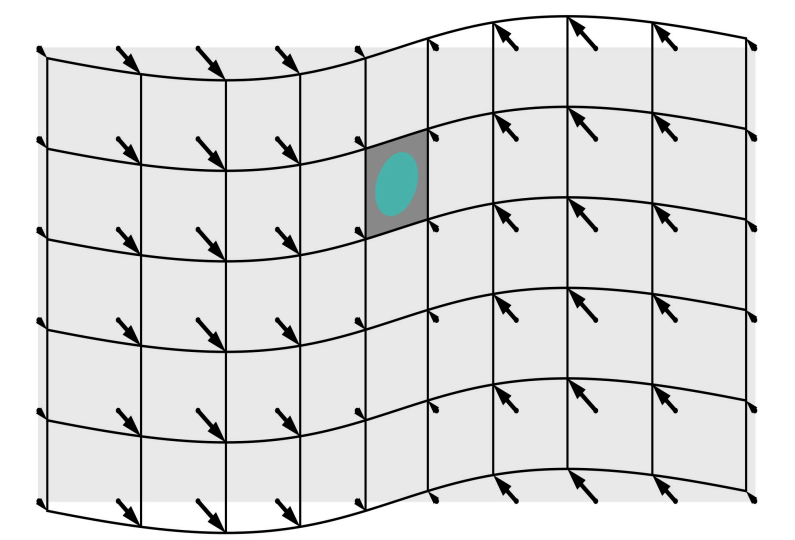
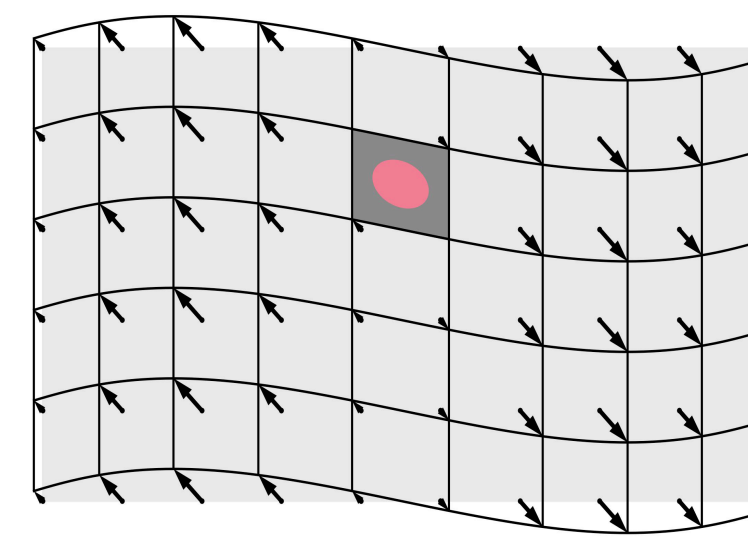
$$A = 2K^o = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k^o$$



Non-Hermitian dynamical matrix



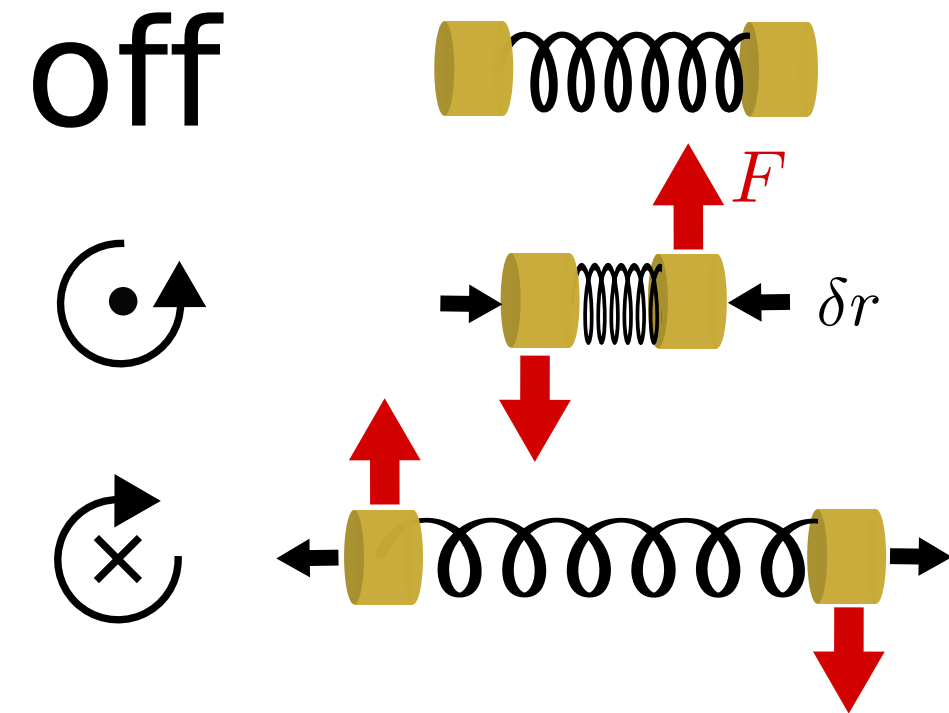
Exceptional Point



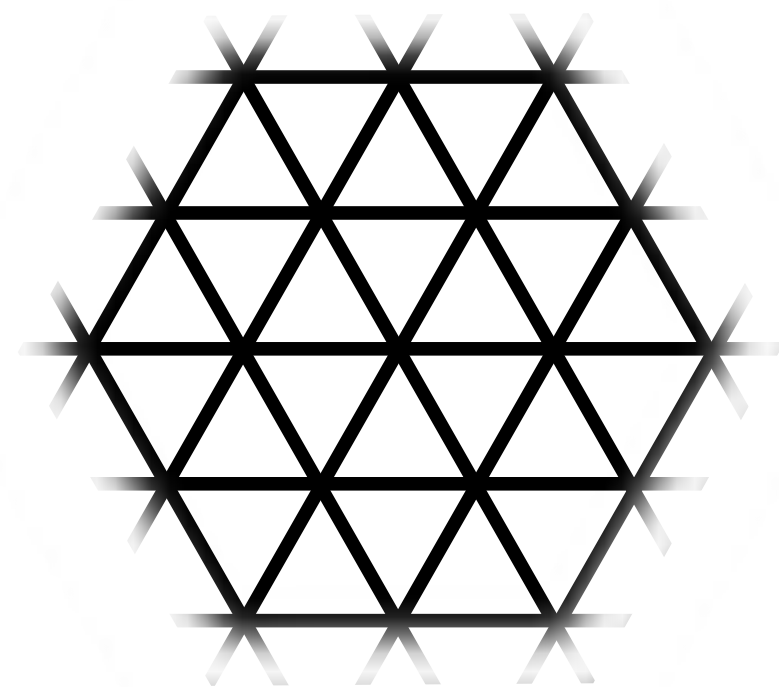
$$-i\omega\Gamma \begin{pmatrix} u_{\parallel} \\ u_{\perp} \end{pmatrix} = -q^2 \begin{pmatrix} B + \mu & K^o \\ -K^o - A & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{\parallel} \\ u_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$$

Phase Diagram

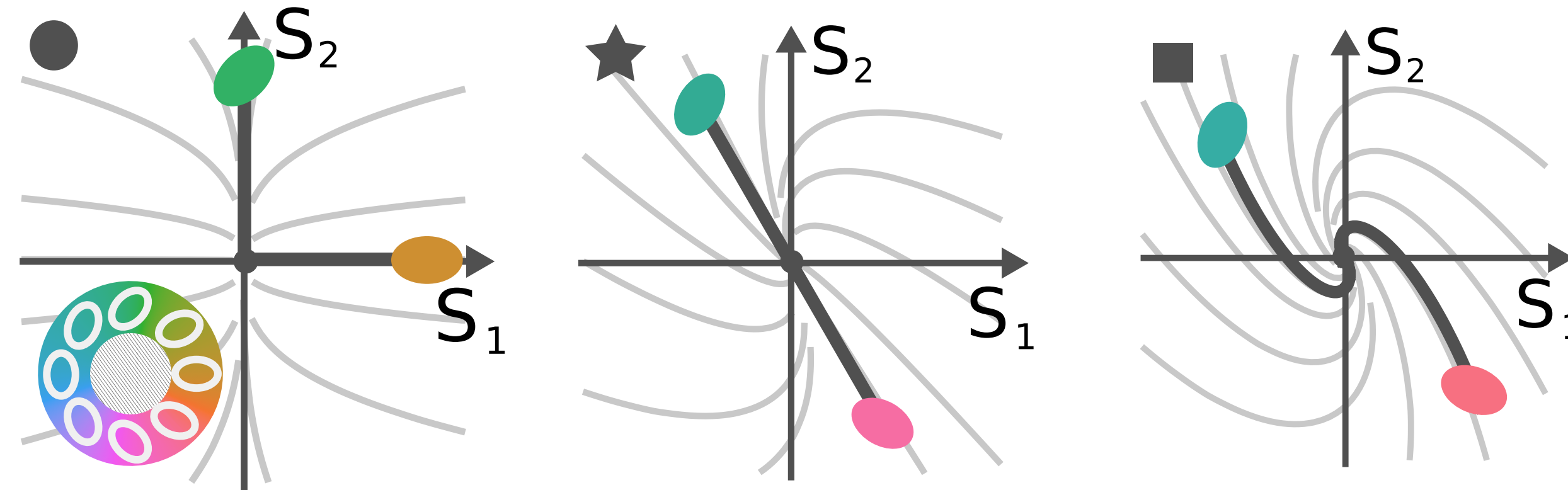
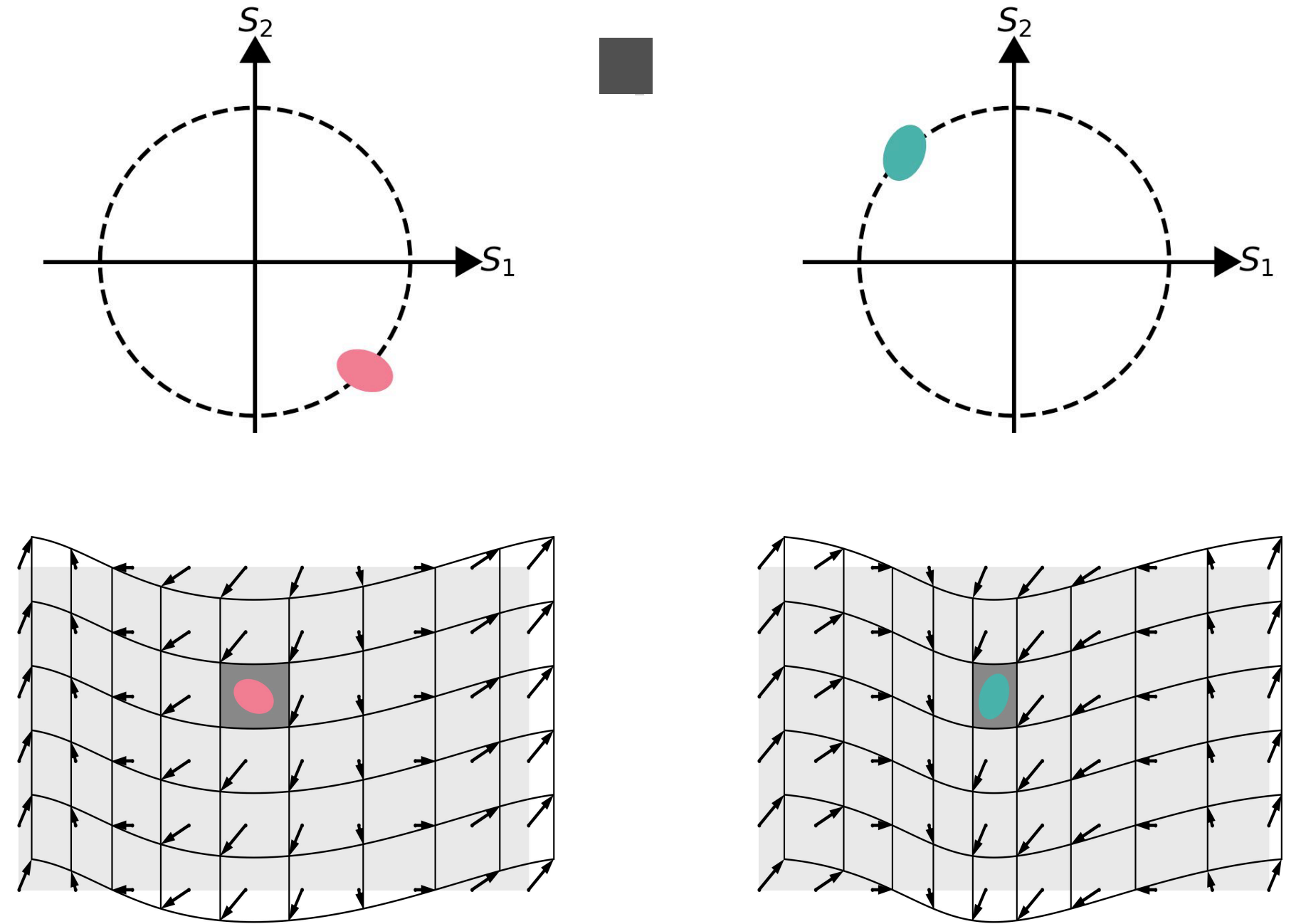
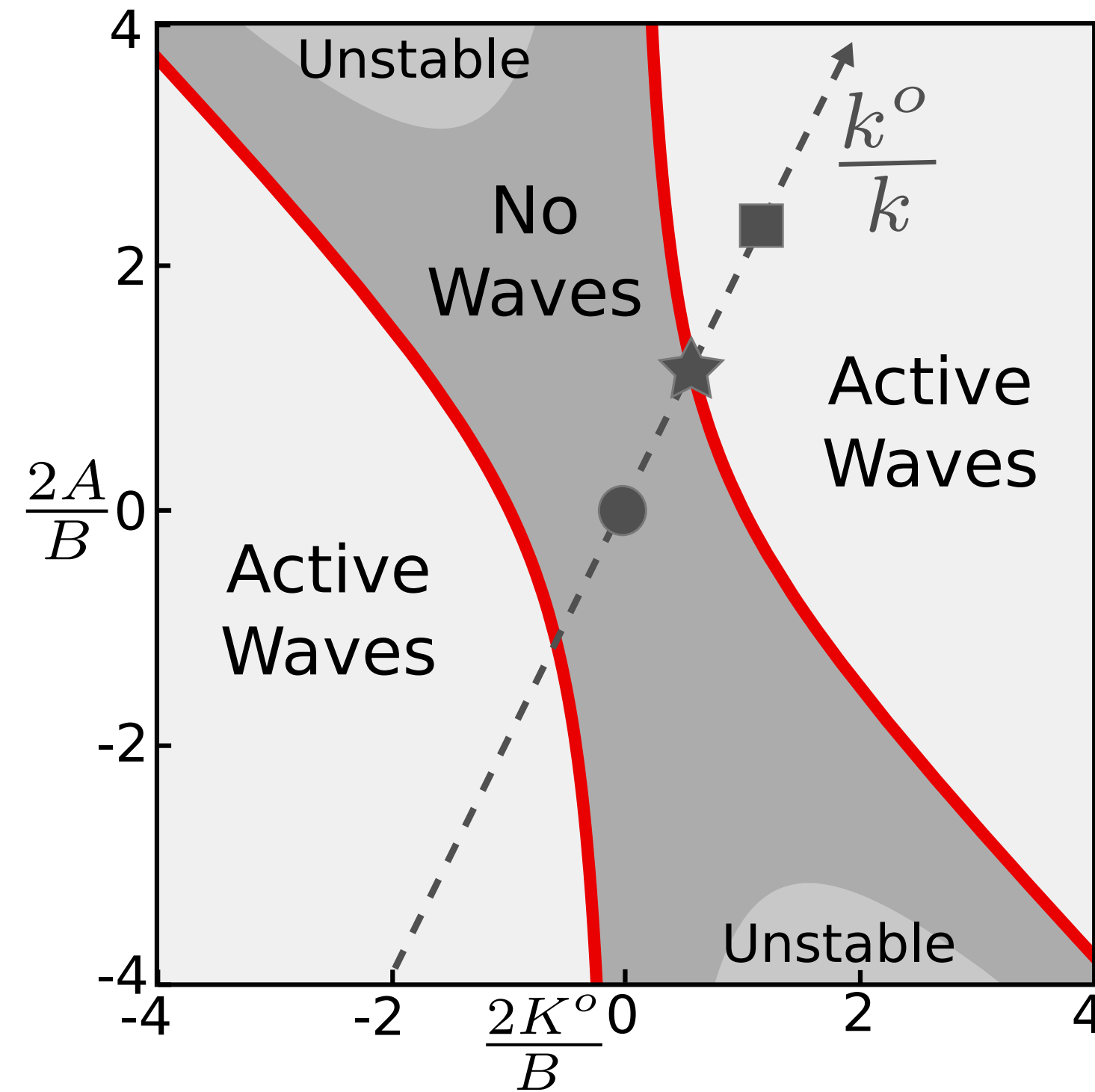
Non-Hermitian dynamical matrix



$$\mathbf{F} = -(k\hat{\mathbf{r}} + k^o\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}})\delta r$$

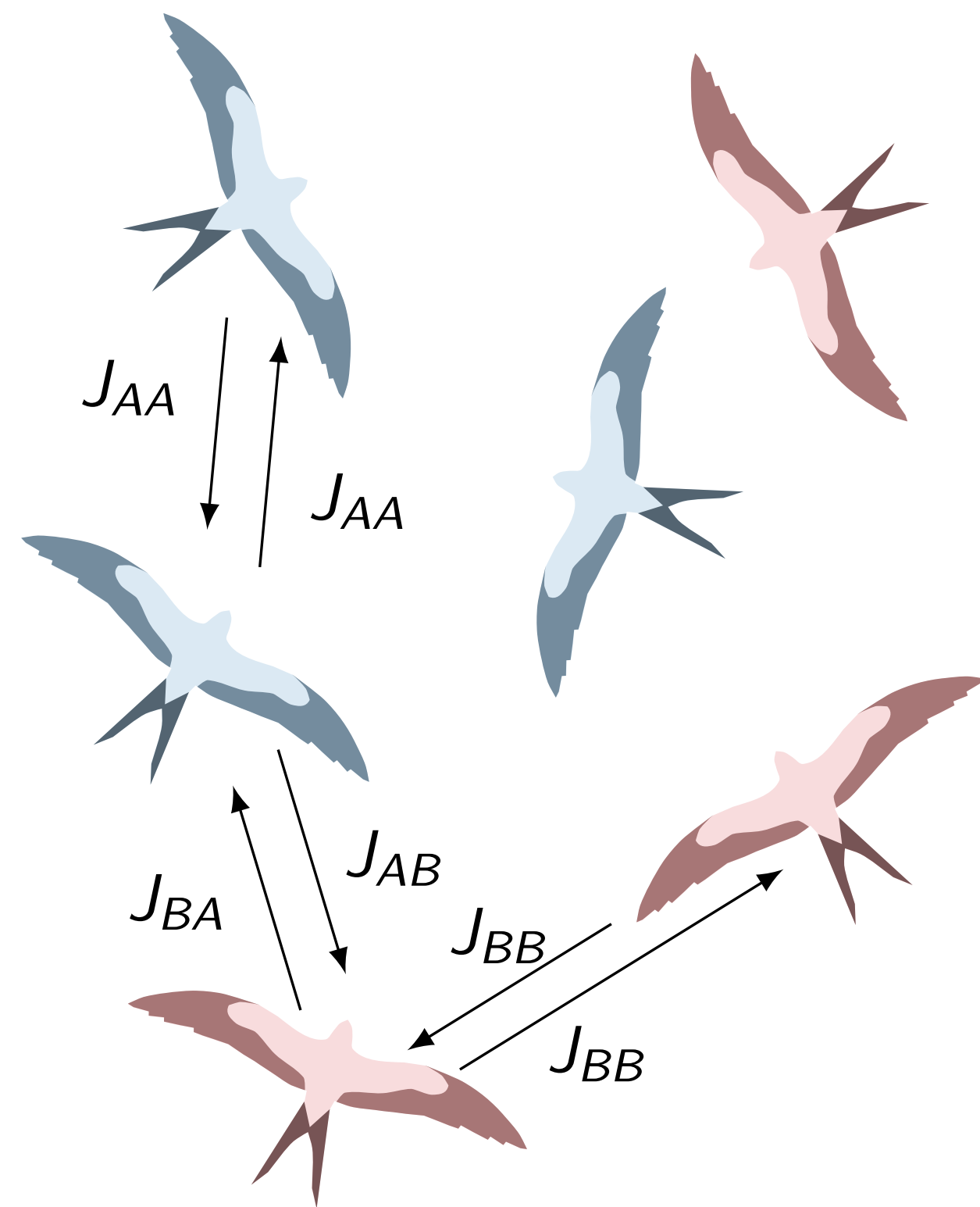


$$A = 2K^o = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k^o$$



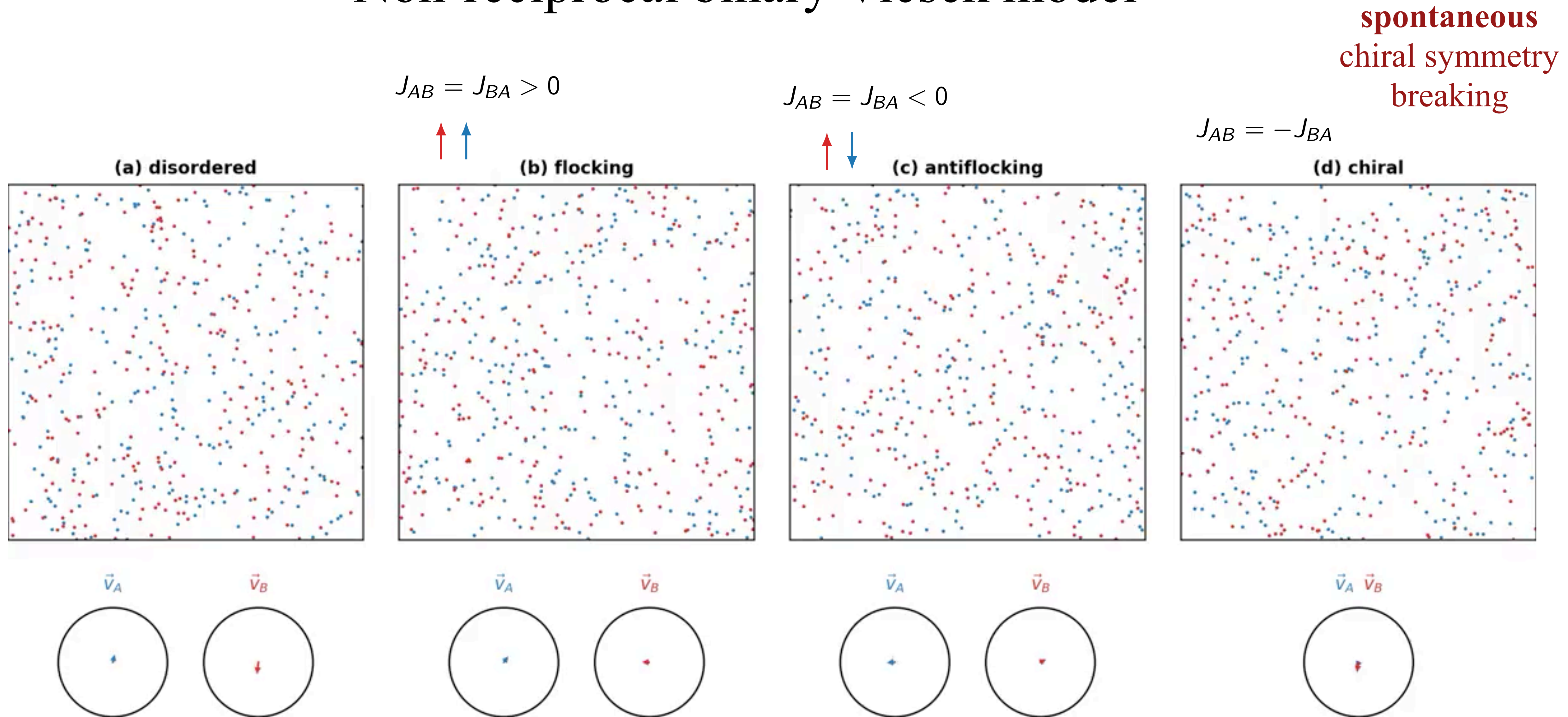
Exceptional Point

Phase transitions in non-reciprocal active systems



Fruchart, Hanai, Littlewood, Vitelli, arXiv 2003.13176 (2020)

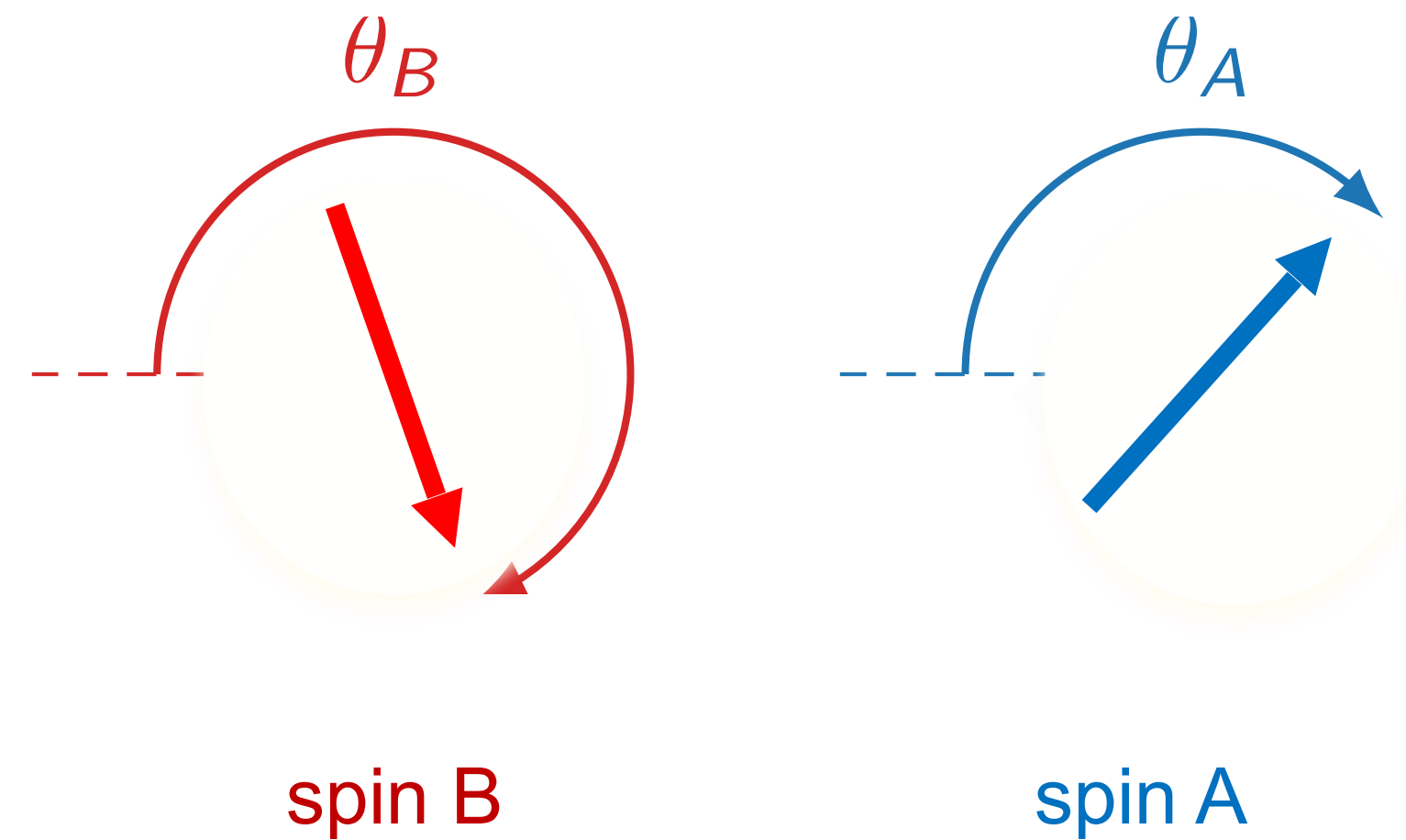
Non-reciprocal binary Vicsek model



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- **Odd elasticity**, Scheibner, Souslov, Banerjee, Surowka, Irvine, Vitelli, Nat Phys 2020.

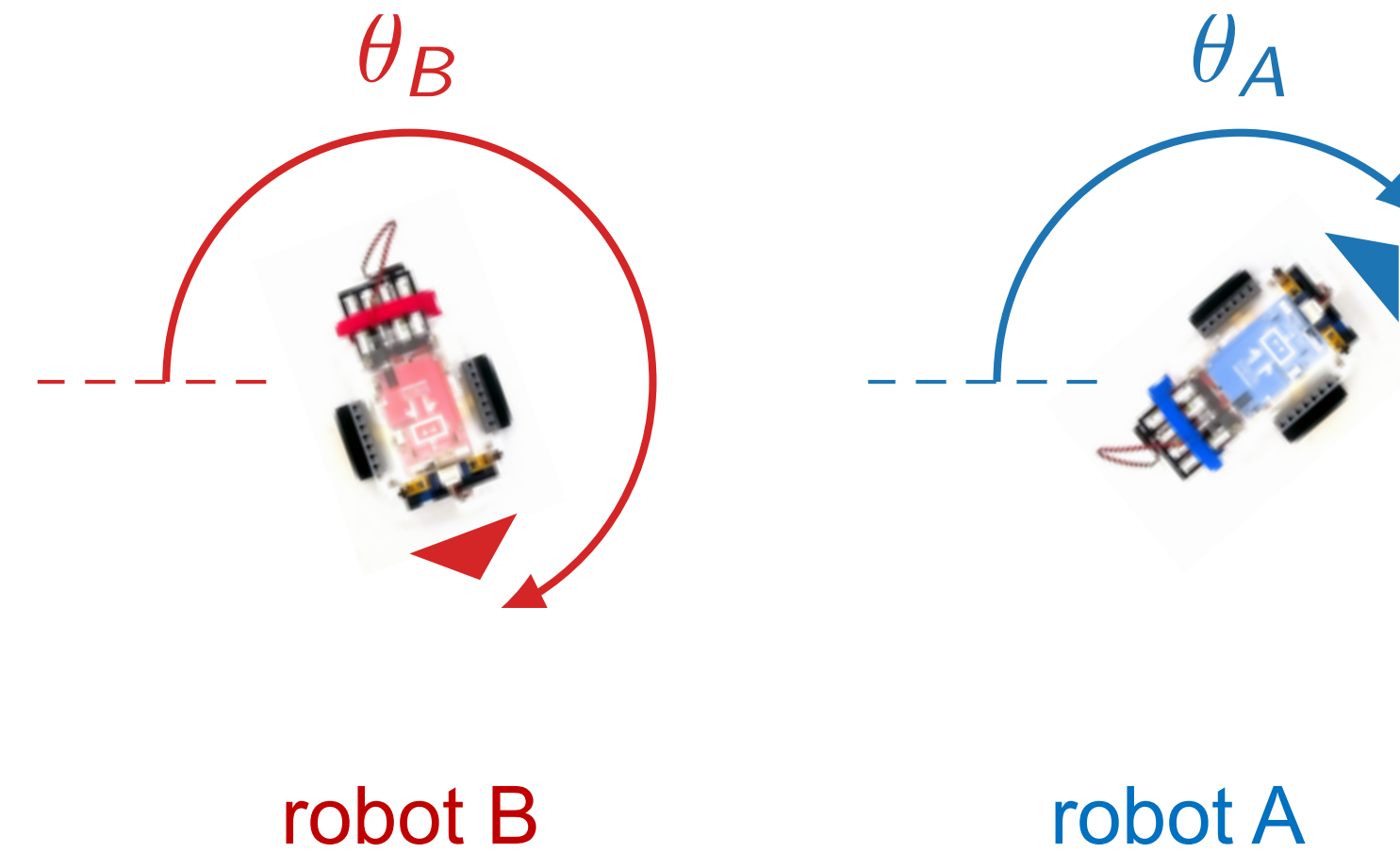
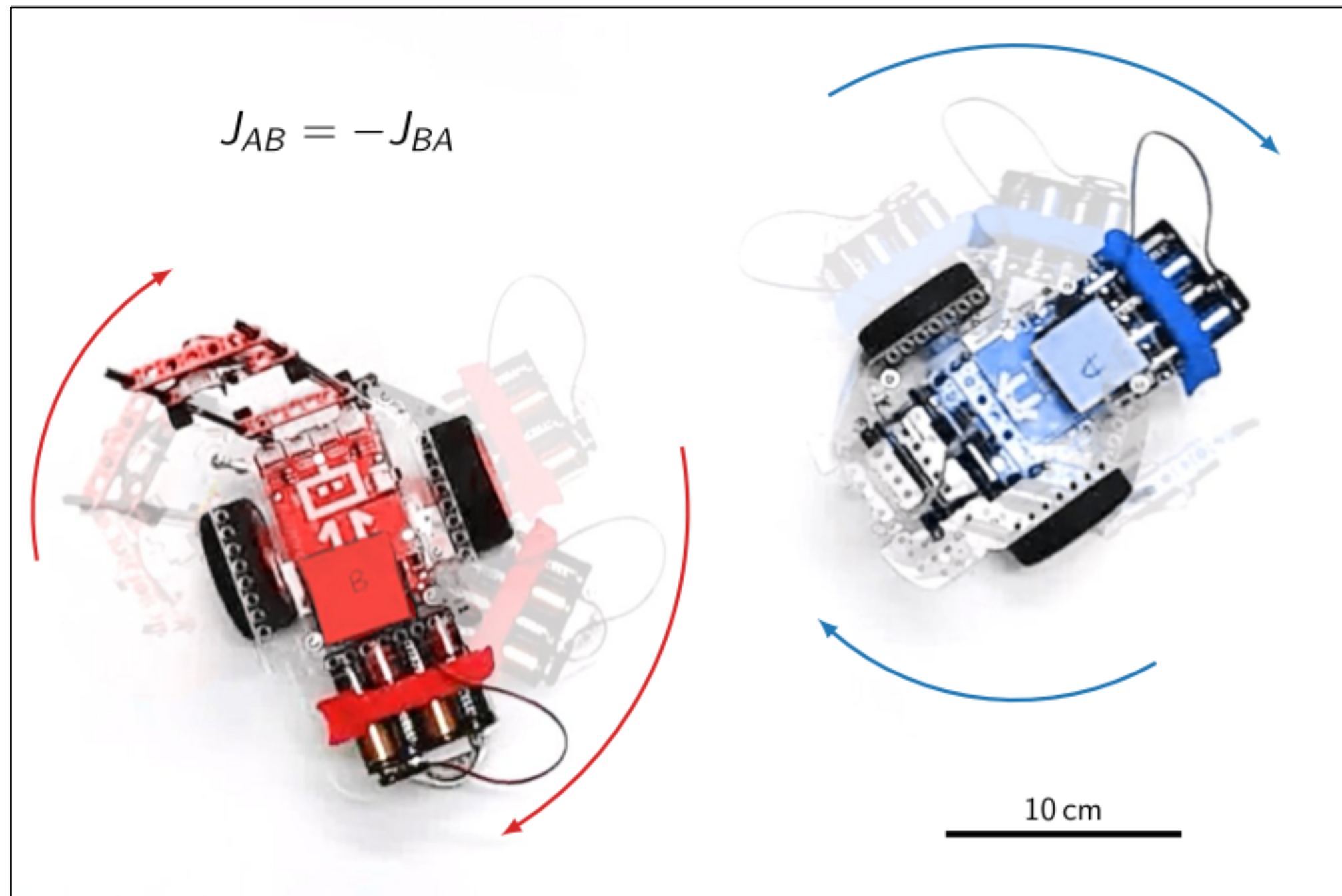
Vicsek deconstructed: XY model



$$J_{ij} = J_{ji} \quad \text{must be symmetric}$$

$$H = - \sum_{(i,j)} J_{ij} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j) \quad \text{Force} \quad F_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta_i} = \sum_j J_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$

Non reciprocal XY model



Programmable robots as non-reciprocal spins

Fruchart, Hanai, Littlewood, Vitelli, arXiv 2003.13176 (2020)

Interactions can be non-conservative

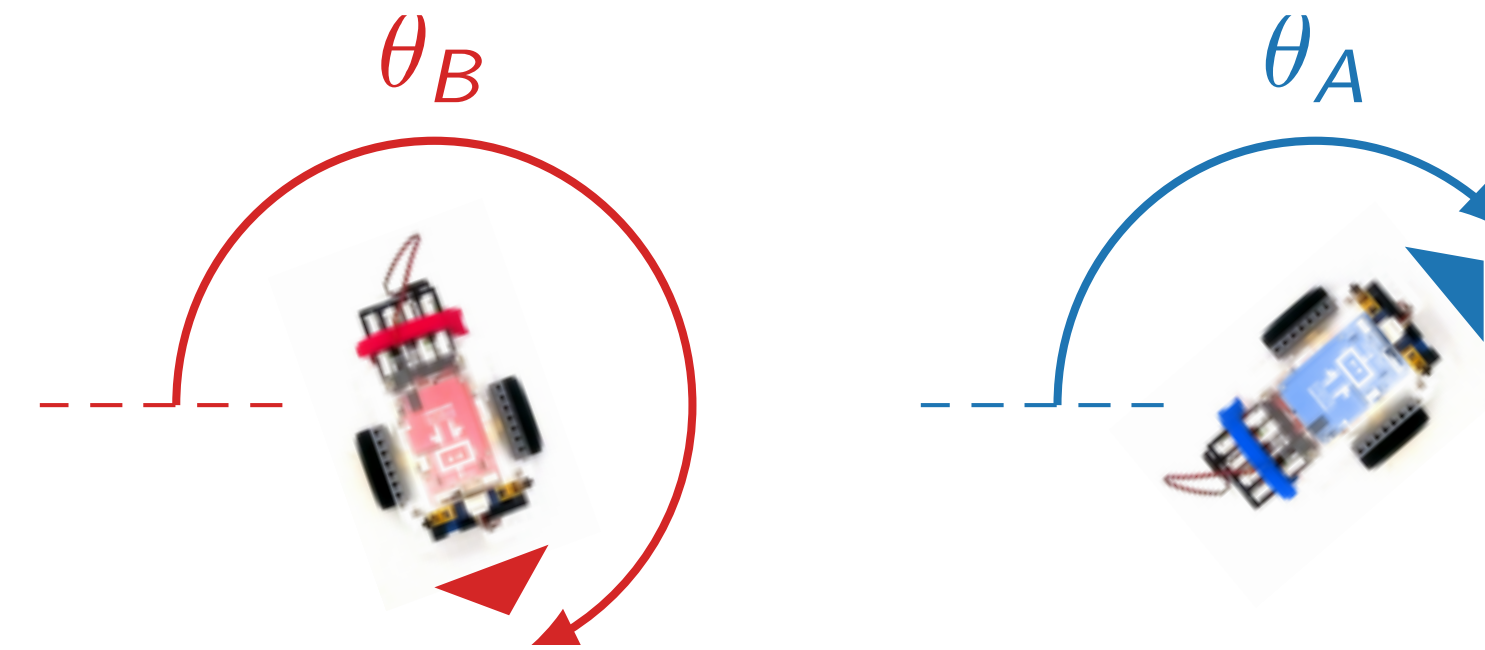
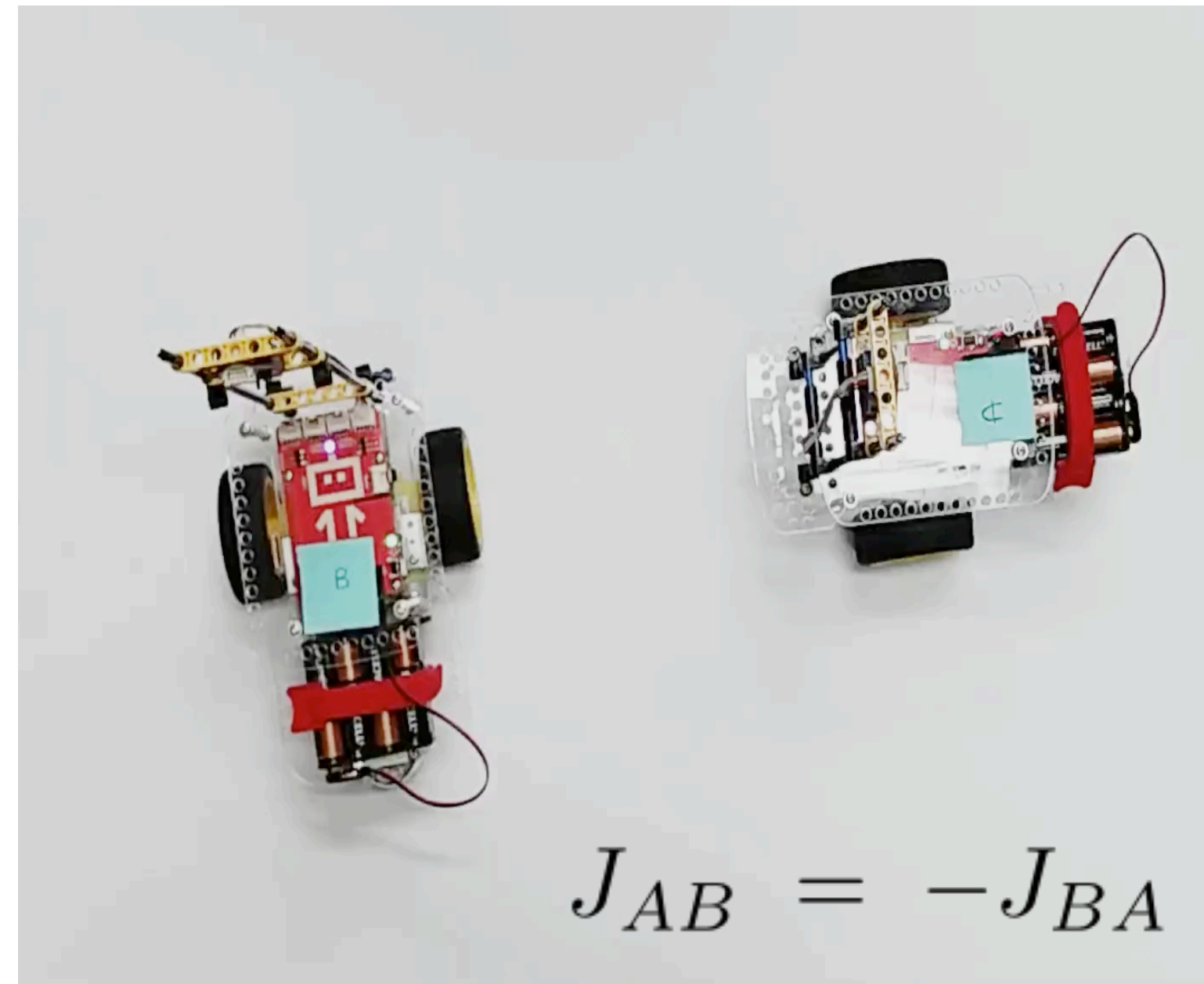
$$J_{ij} = -J_{ji} \quad \text{can be antisymmetric}$$

~~$$H = - \sum_{(i,j)} J_{ij} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$~~

~~$$F_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta_i} = \sum_j J_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$~~

Force

Non reciprocal XY model



Rotations induced by non-reciprocal interactions

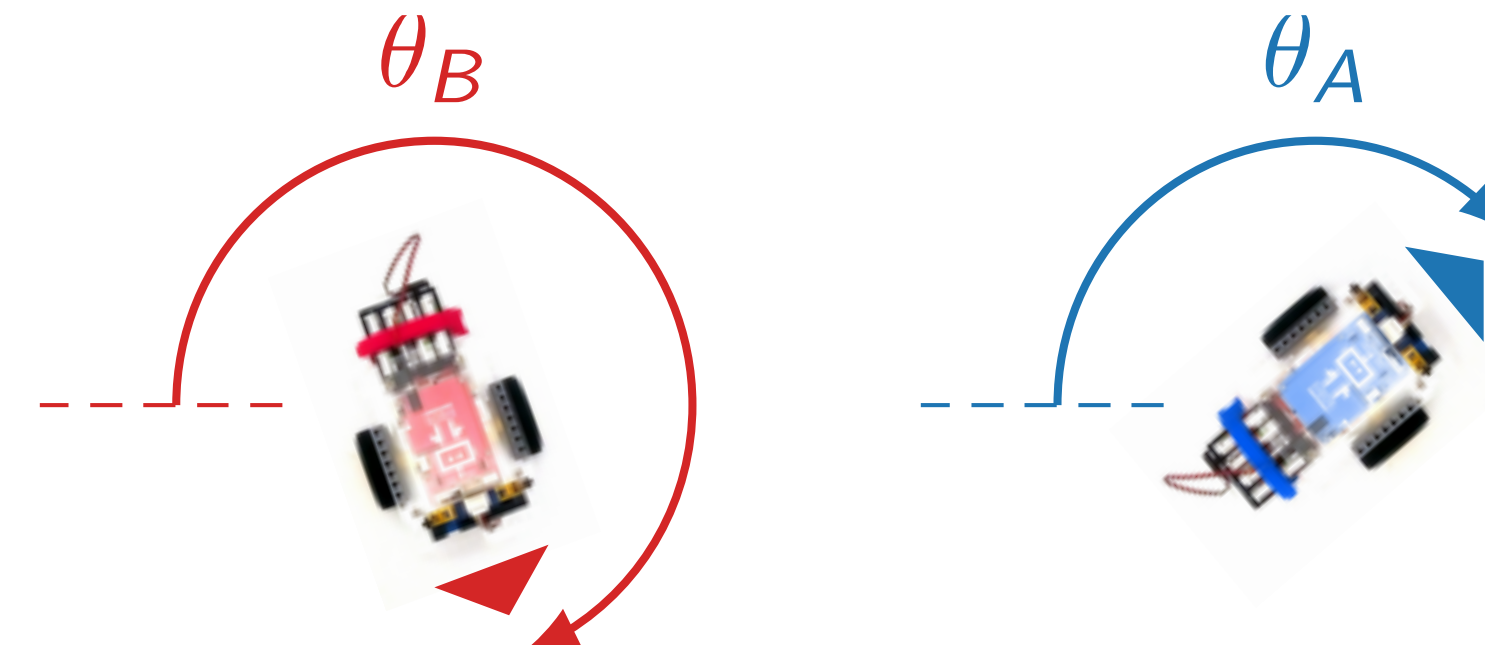
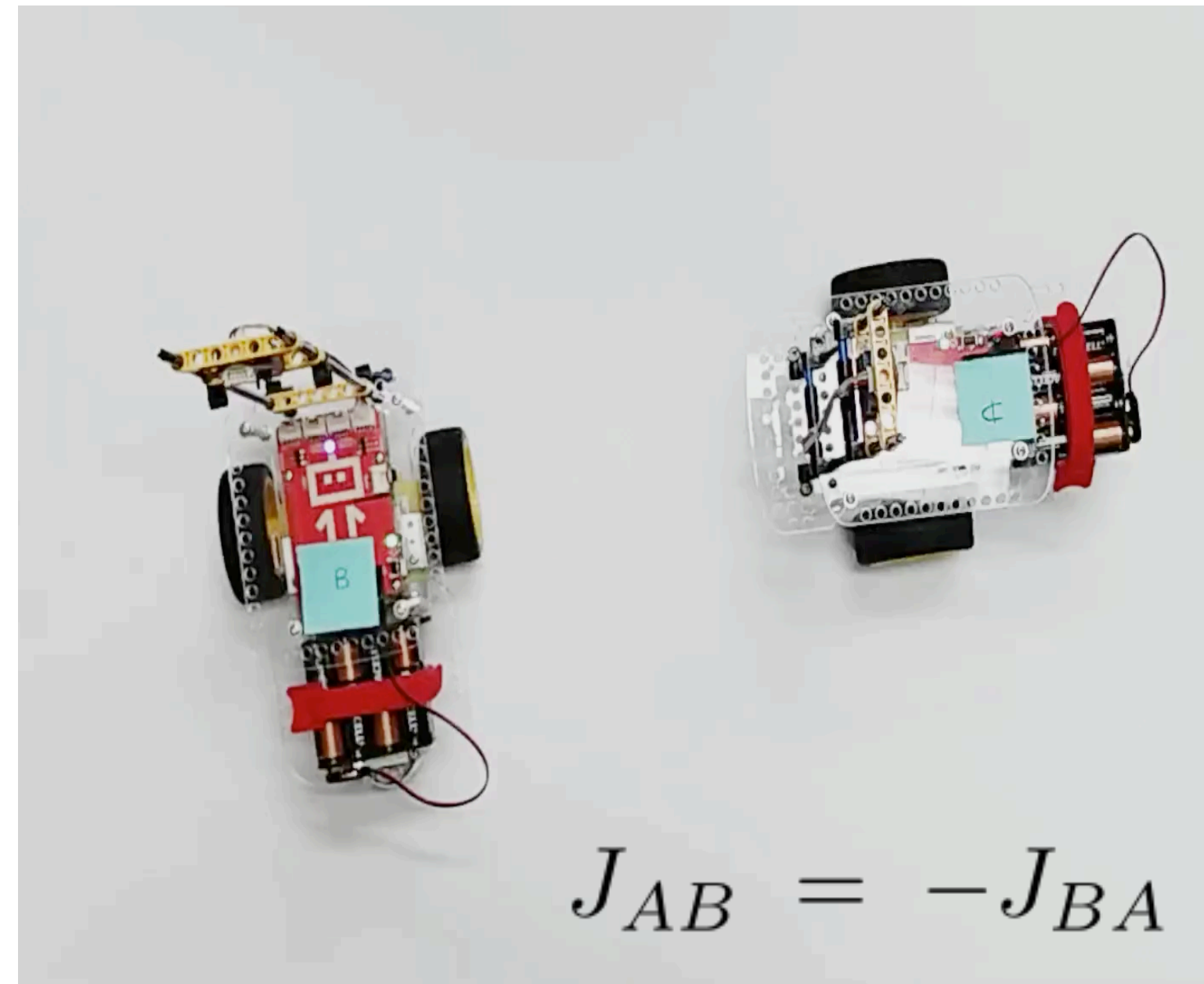
$$J_{ij} = -J_{ji} \quad \text{can be antisymmetric}$$

~~$$H = - \sum_{(i,j)} J_{ij} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$~~

~~$$F_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta_i} = \sum_j J_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$~~

Any infinitesimal amount of reciprocal coupling will destroy the rotation of the two robots !

Non reciprocal XY model



Rotations induced by non-reciprocal interactions

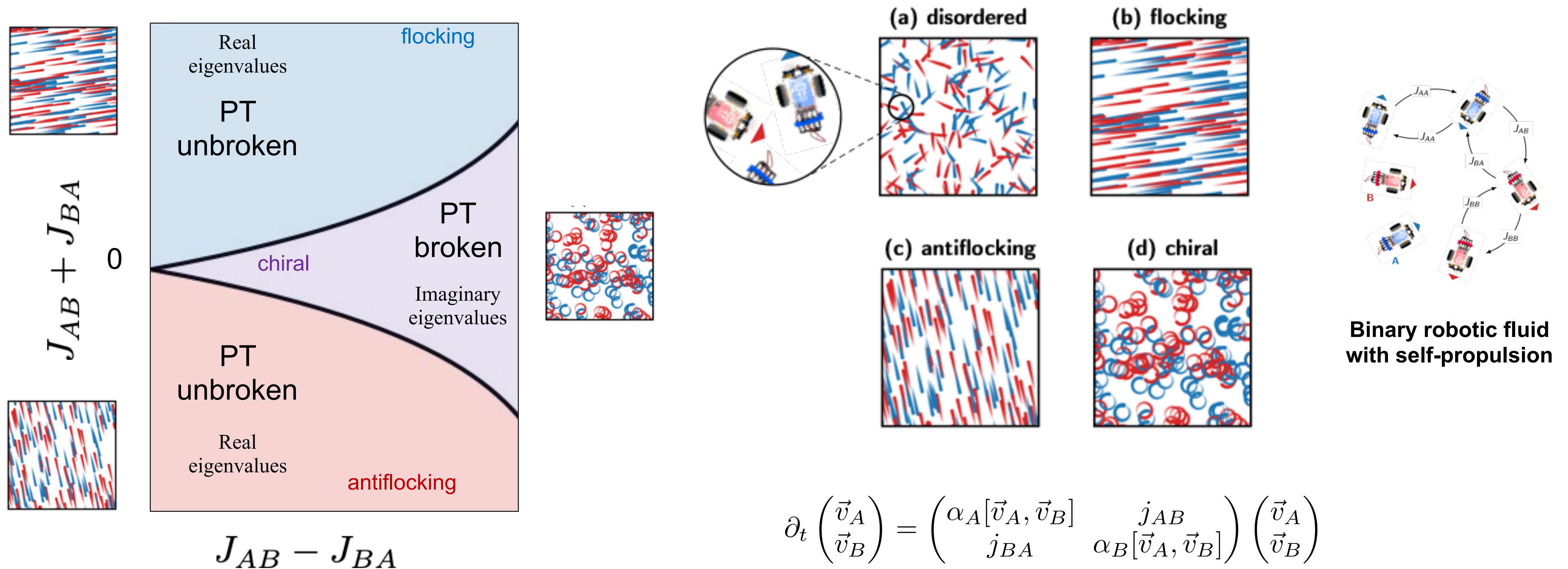
$$J_{ij} = -J_{ji} \quad \text{can be antisymmetric}$$

~~$$H = - \sum_{(i,j)} J_{ij} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$~~

~~$$F_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta_i} = \sum_j J_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j)$$~~

Can this motion be stabilized by many body interactions ?

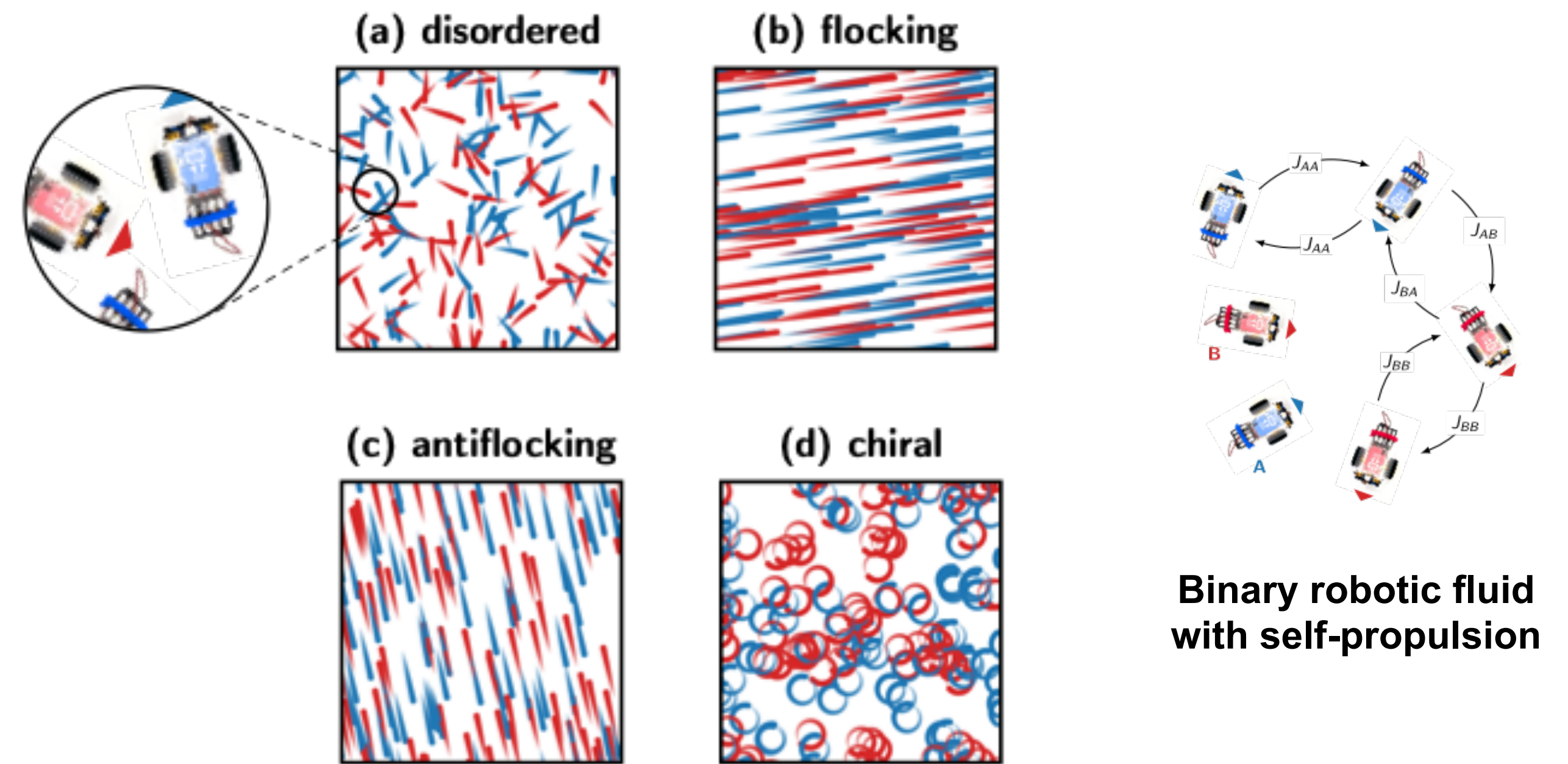
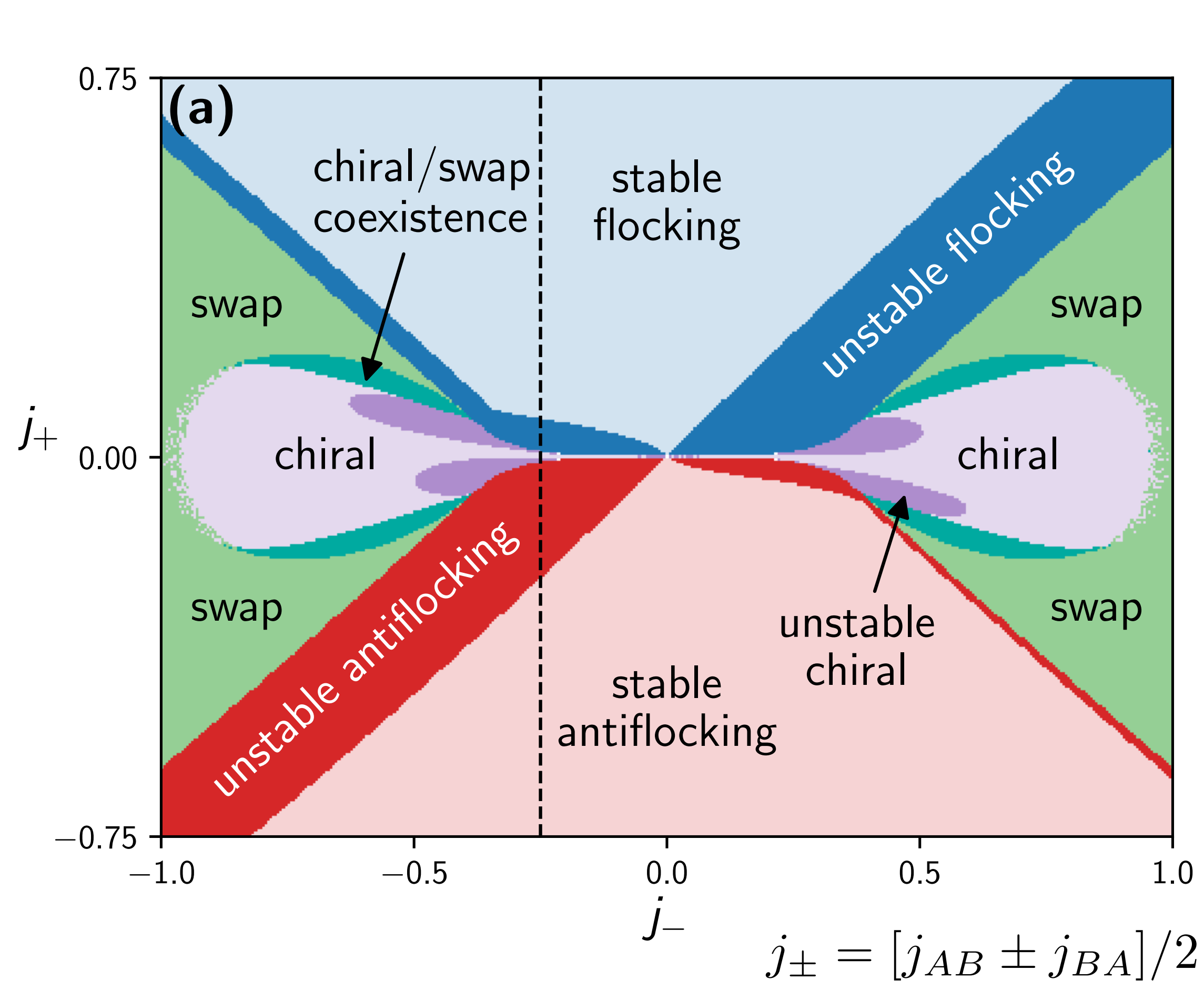
Mean field phase diagram



Black boundary is marked by **exceptional points**

Floquet stability analysis reveals that the chiral phase can be stabilized by many-body interactions

Exceptional point enforced pattern formation



$$\partial_t \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_A \\ \vec{v}_B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_A[\vec{v}_A, \vec{v}_B] & j_{AB} \\ j_{BA} & \alpha_B[\vec{v}_A, \vec{v}_B] \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_A \\ \vec{v}_B \end{pmatrix}$$

Floquet stability analysis reveals that the chiral phase can be stabilized by many-body interactions
 Exceptional points plus convective terms generate pattern formation near phase boundaries

Thanks for your attention