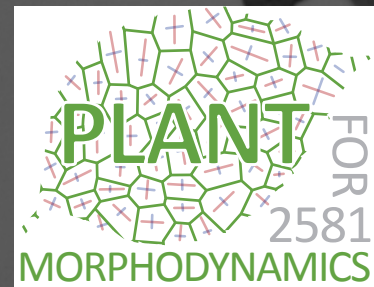


Fluid flows shaping transport networks

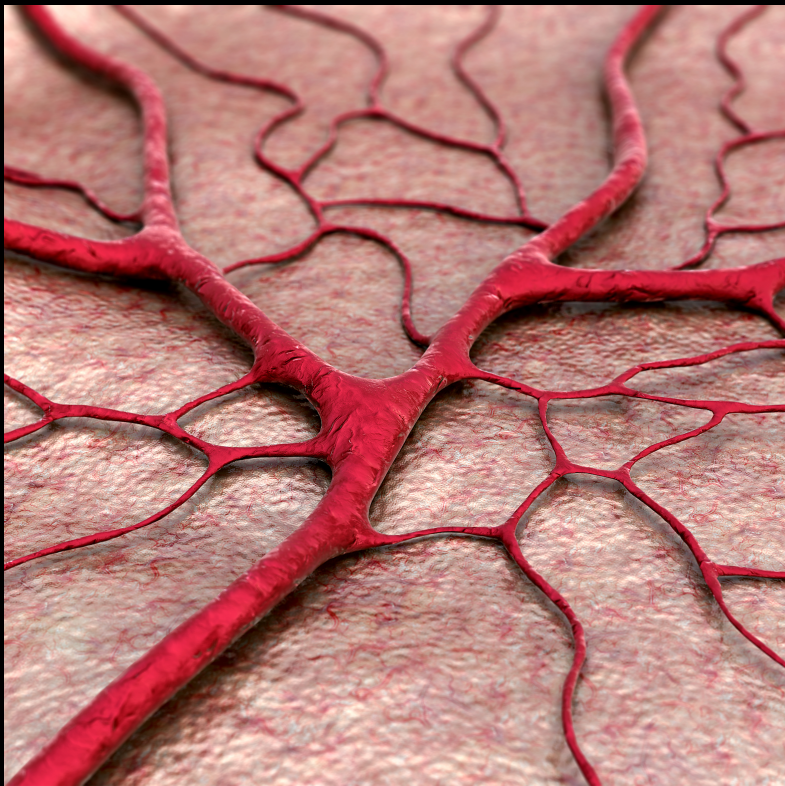
Karen Alim

Biological Physics and Morphogenesis
Max Planck Institute for Dynamics and Self-Organization

2nd August 2019



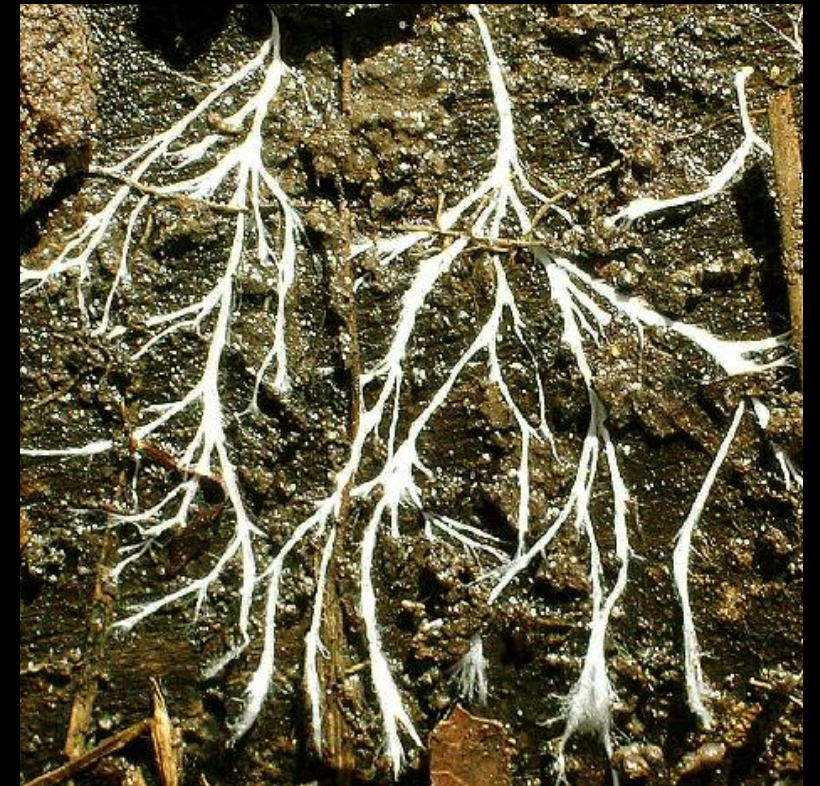
Fluid-filled networks abundant



Animals



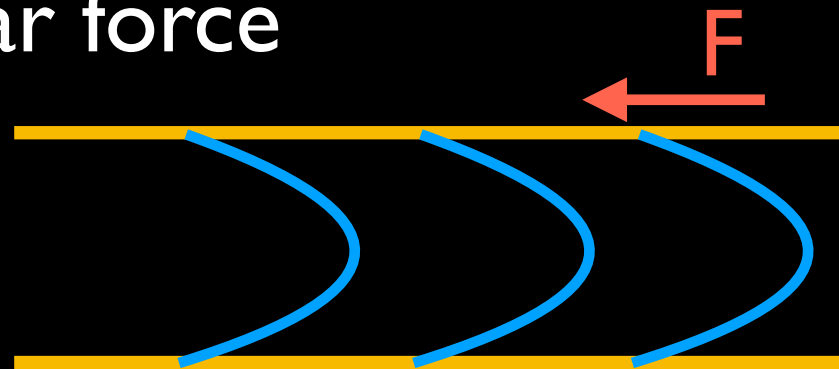
Plants



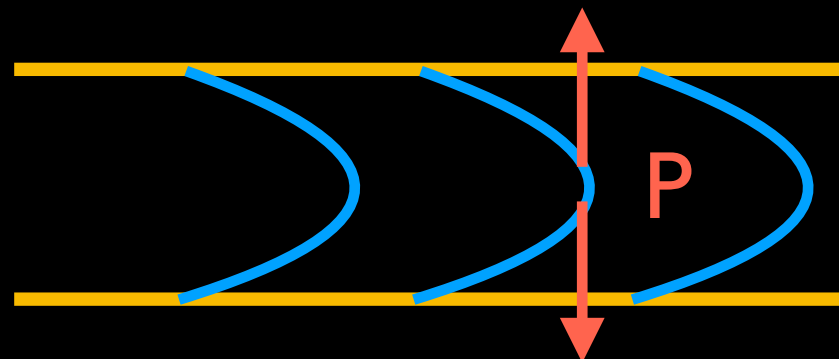
Fungi

Flows are information

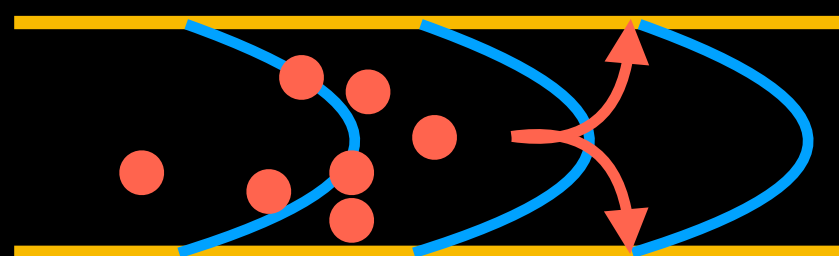
Shear force



Pressure



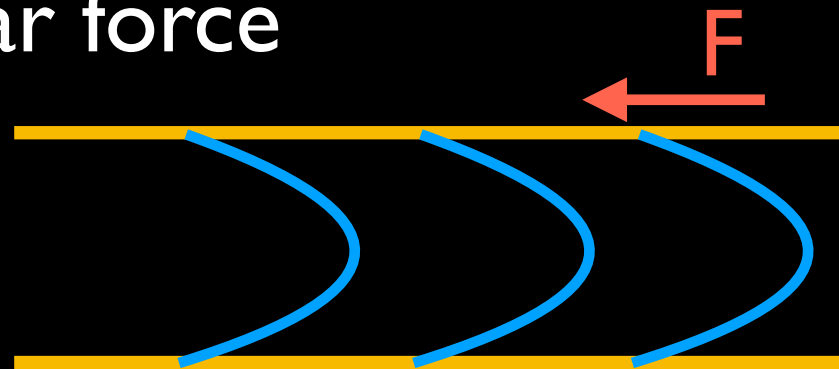
Transport



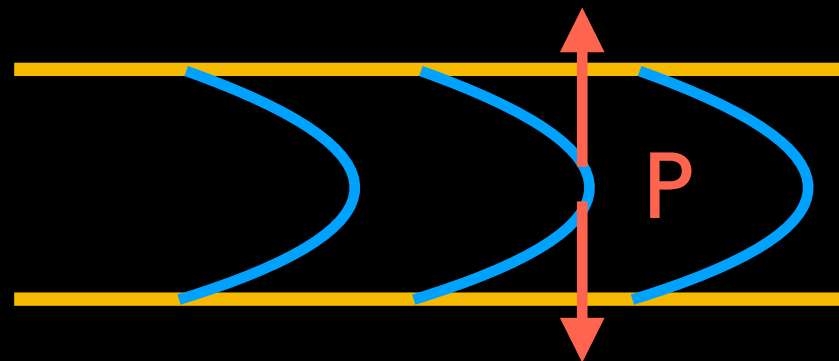
- tube wall
- fluid
- signalling molecule

Flows are information

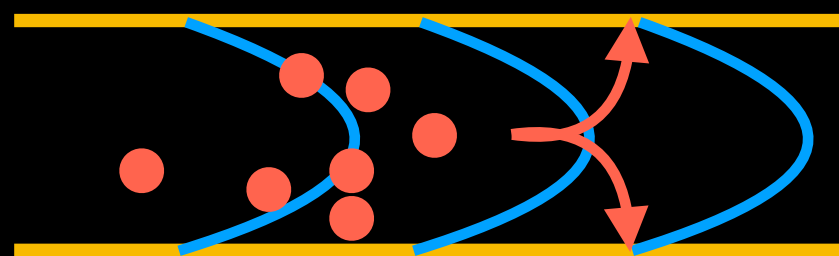
Shear force



Pressure



Transport

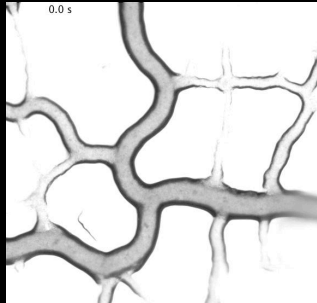


AND

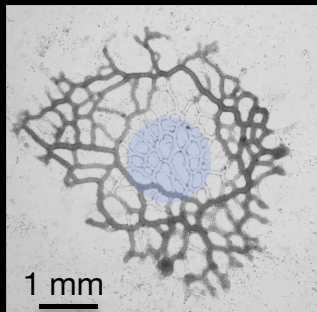
Tube walls
are alive!

- tube wall
- fluid
- signalling molecule

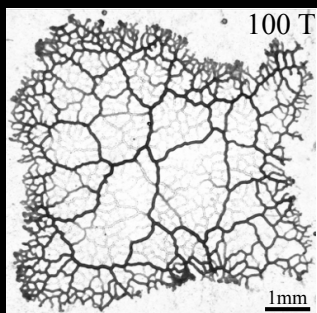
Flow Morphology



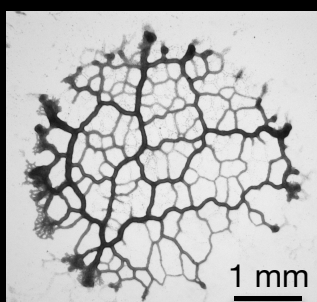
Flow control



Adaptability

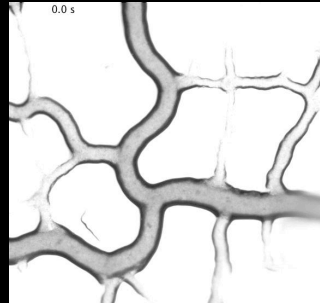


Topology

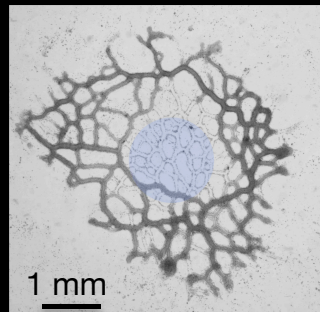


Hierarchy

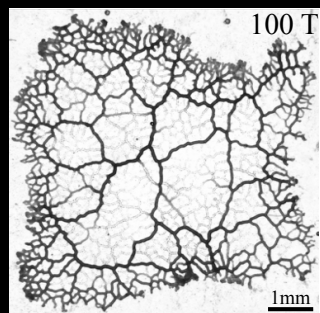
Flow Morphology



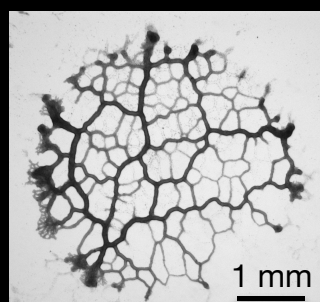
Flow control



Adaptability

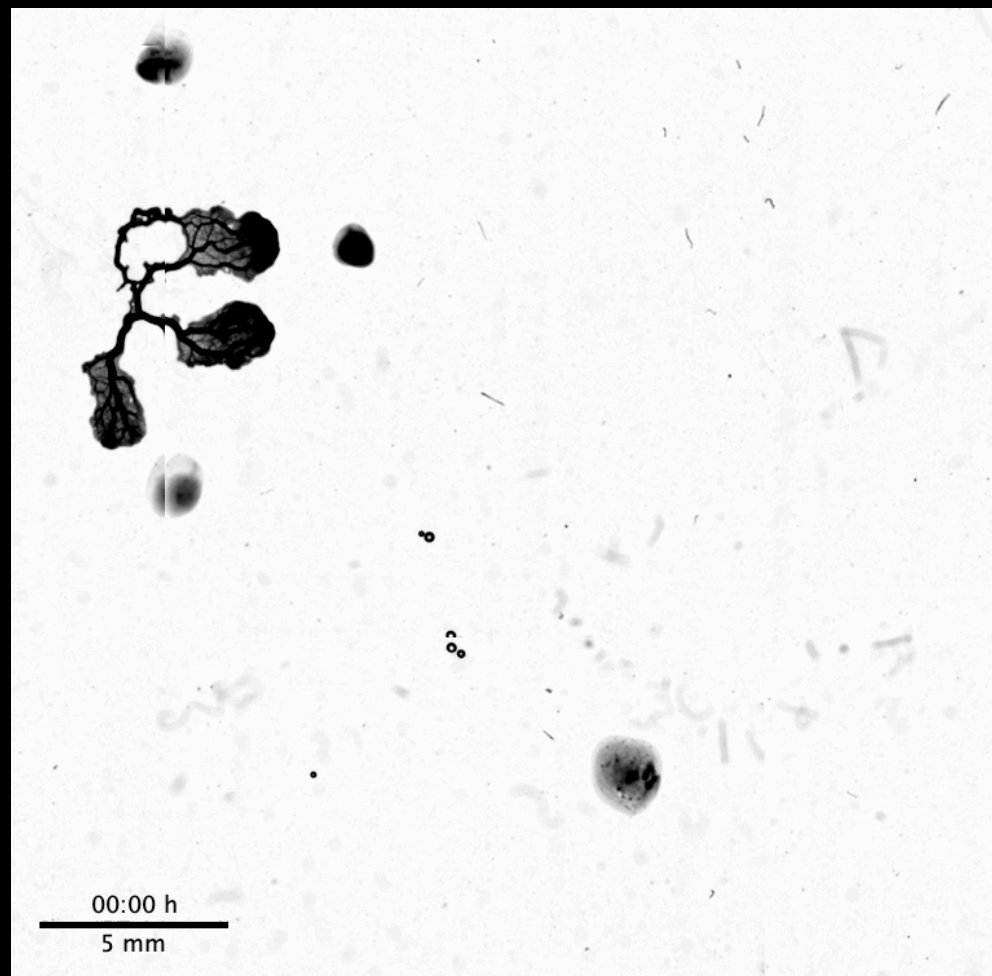


Topology



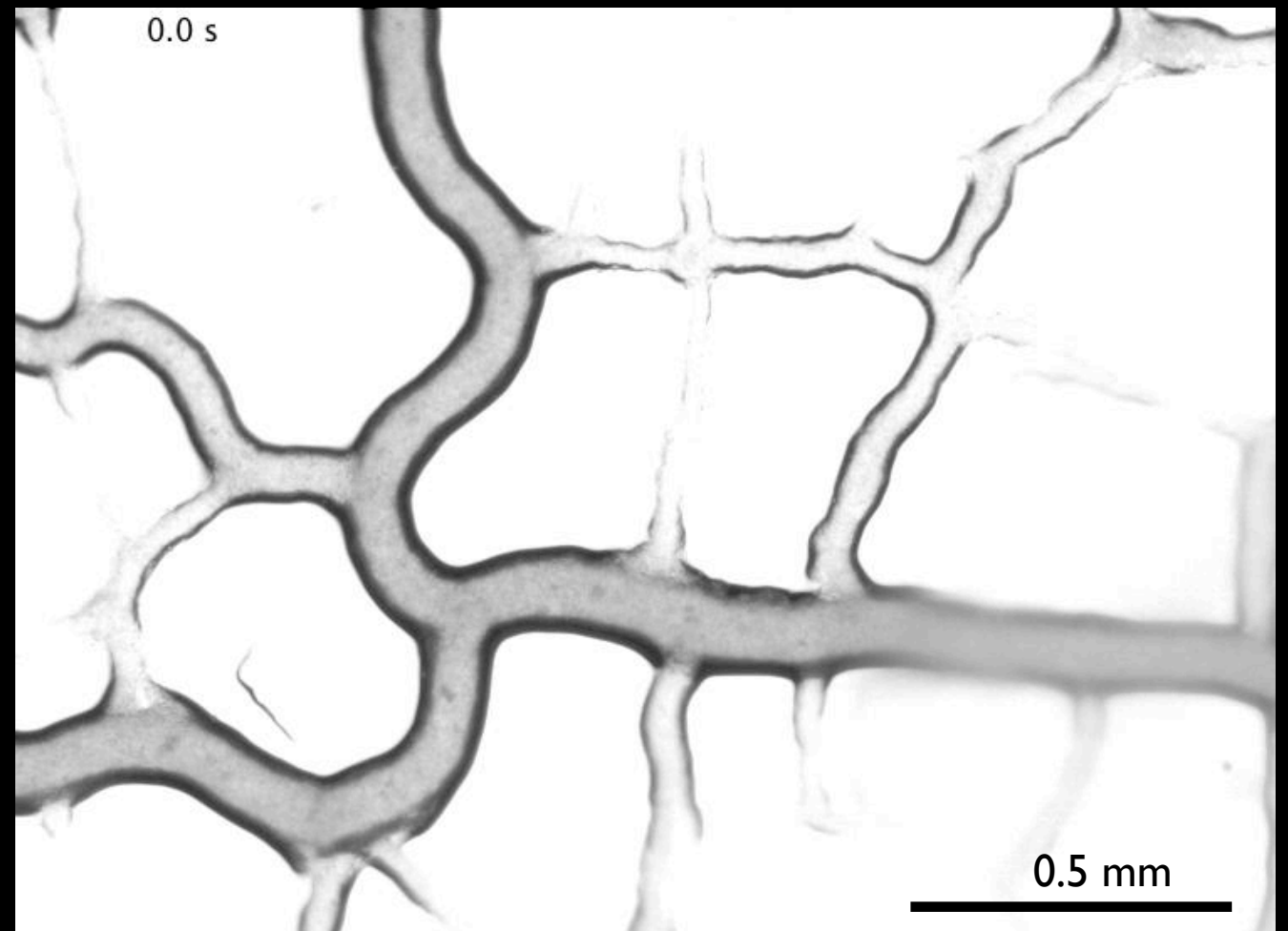
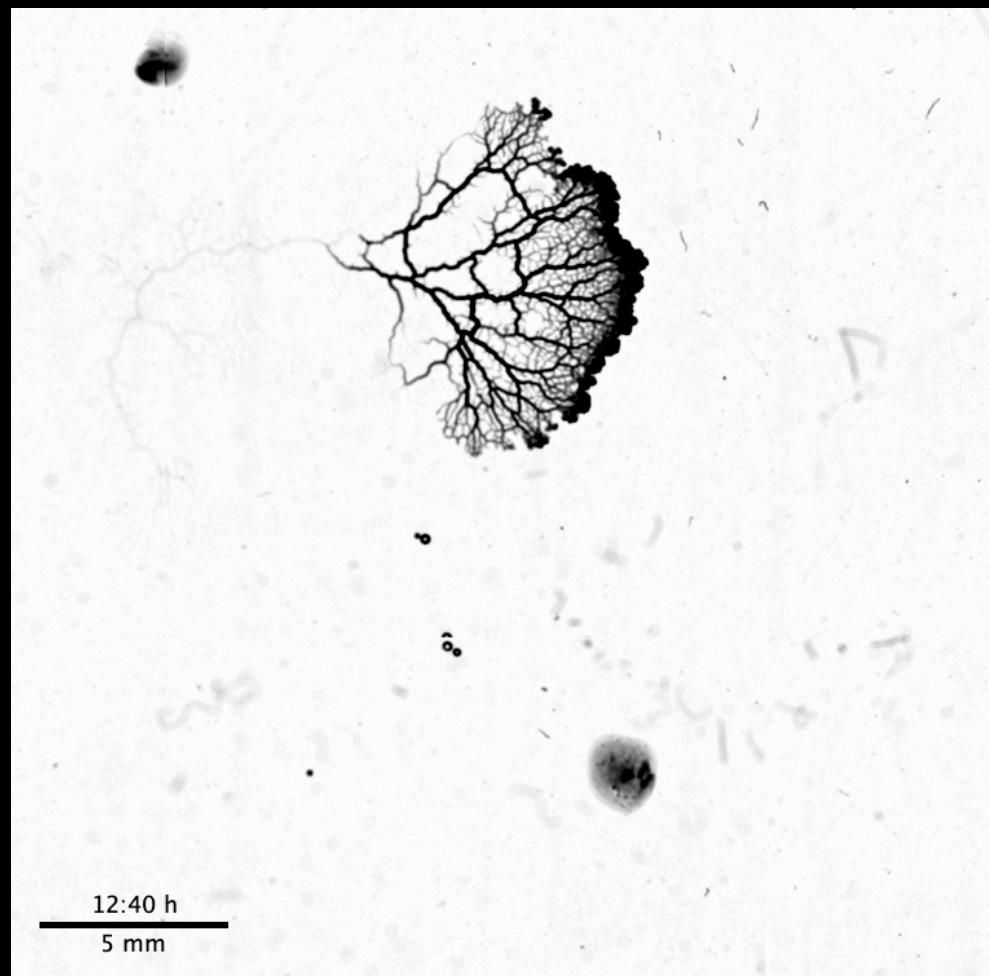
Hierarchy

Model organism is network-shaped giant cell



Physarum
polycephalum

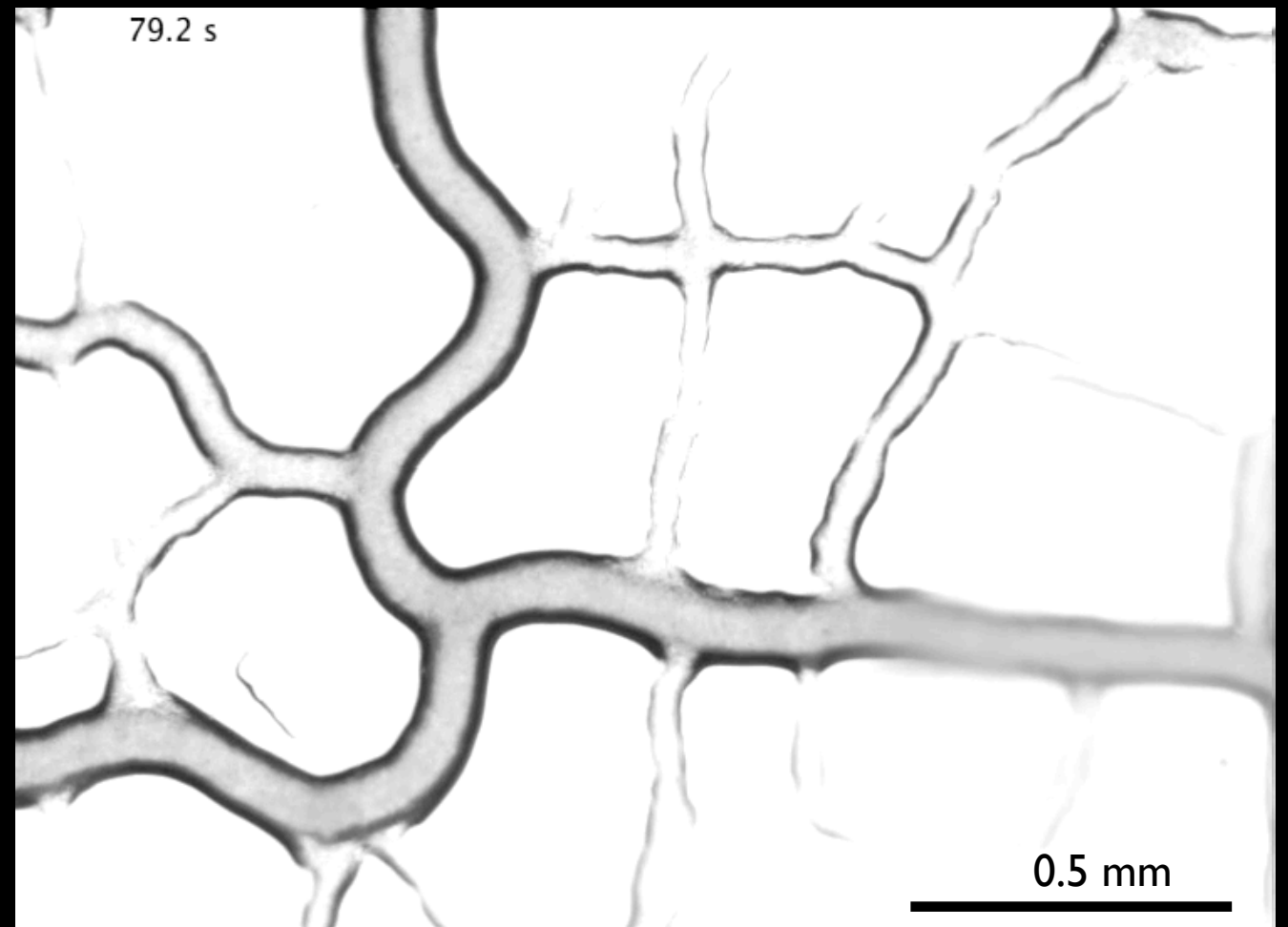
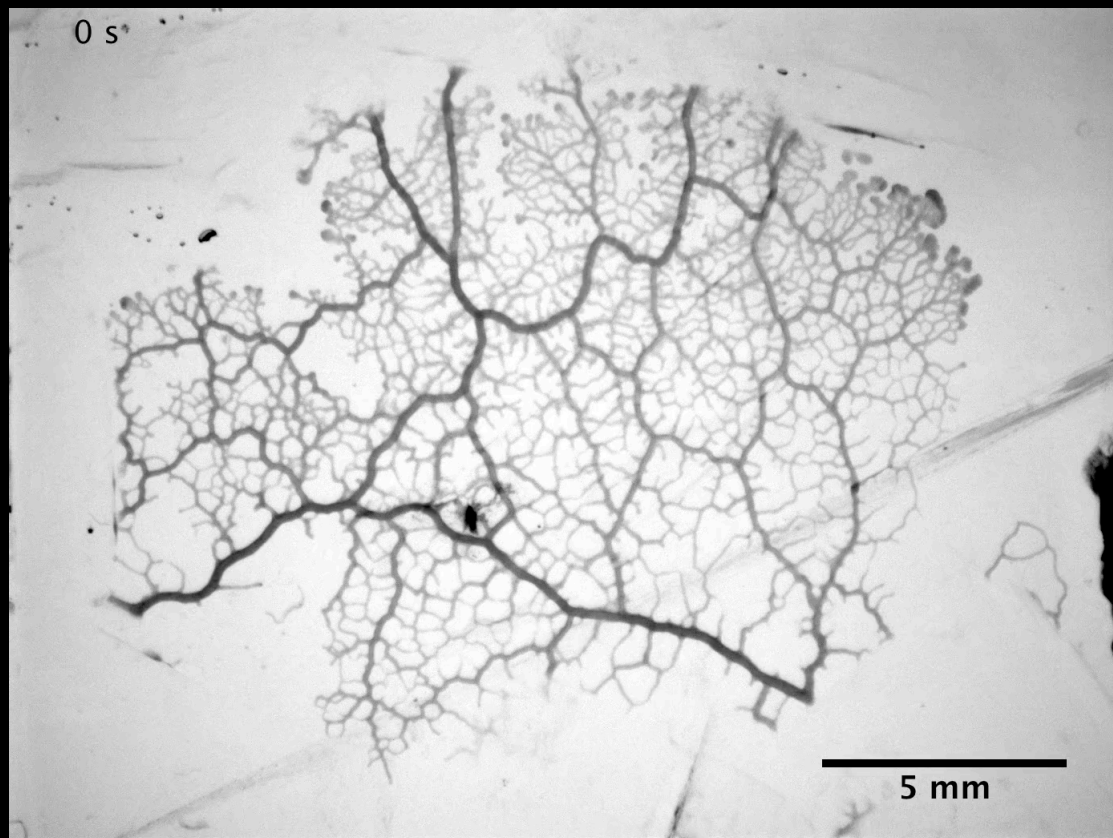
Model organism is network-shaped giant cell



*Physarum
polycephalum*

- Actin cortex as tube wall
- Contracting tubes drive cytoplasm flow

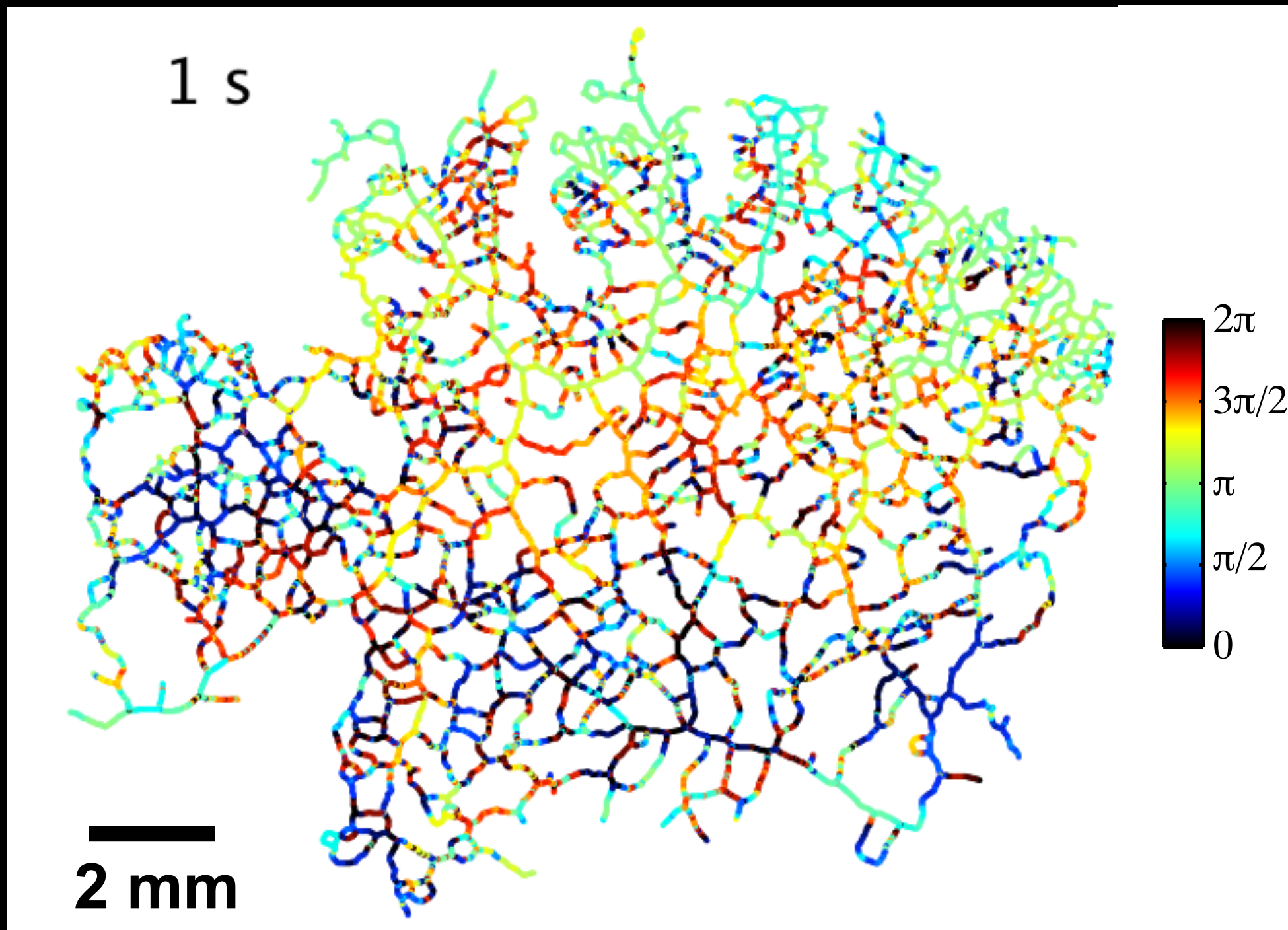
Model organism is network-shaped giant cell



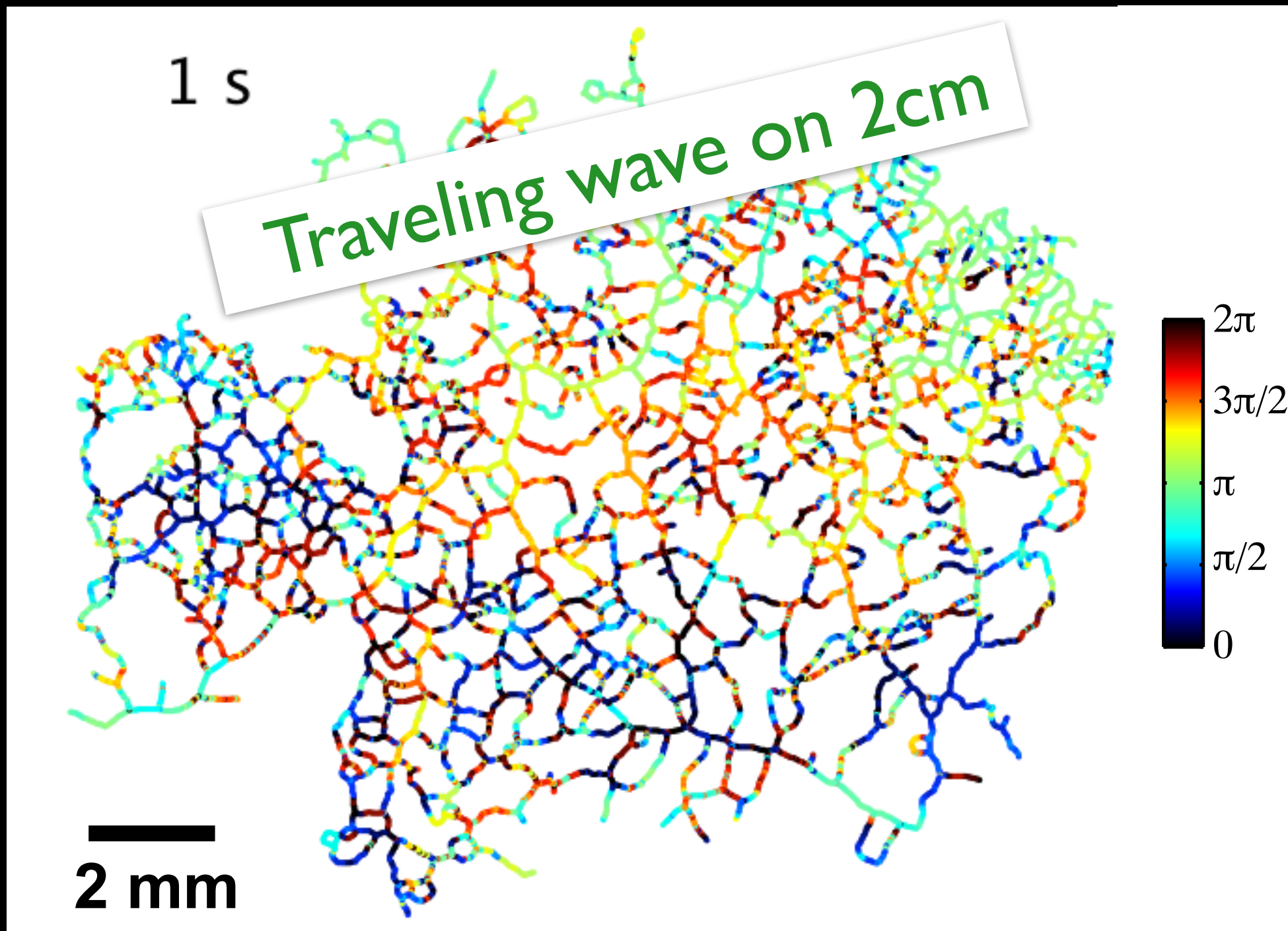
*Physarum
polycephalum*

- Actin cortex as tube wall
- Contracting tubes drive cytoplasm flow

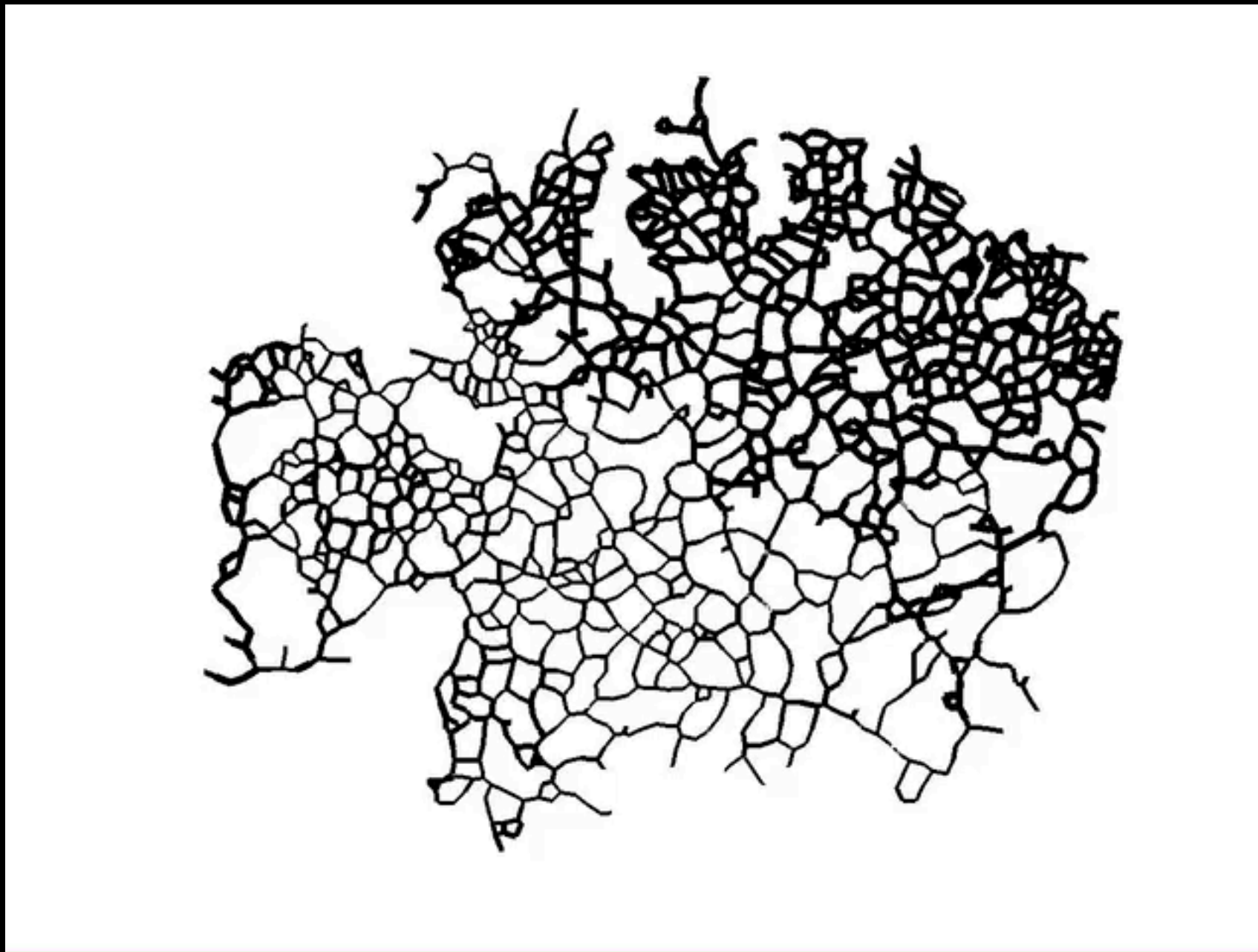
Contraction wavelength scales with network size



Contraction wavelength scales with network size



Peristaltic wave for efficient transport by Taylor dispersion

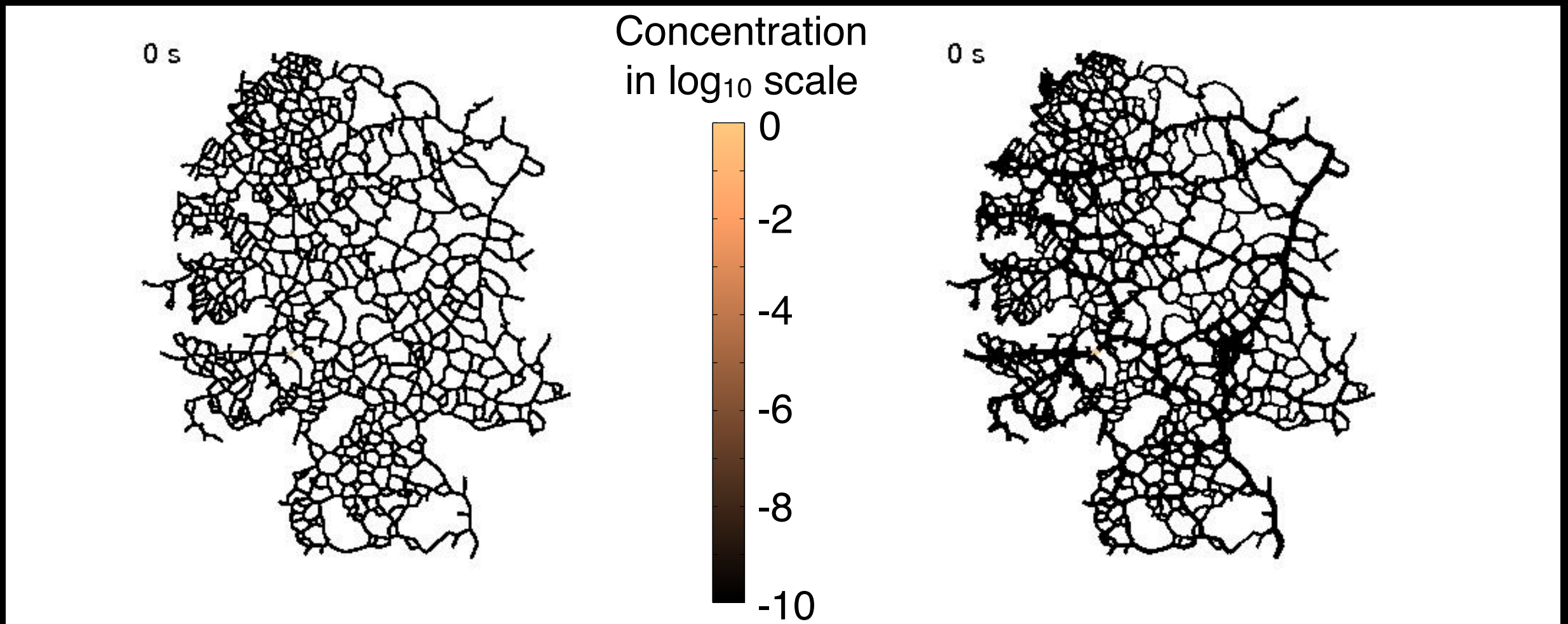


Simulation

Tube radii are patterned to enhance transport



Sophie Marbach

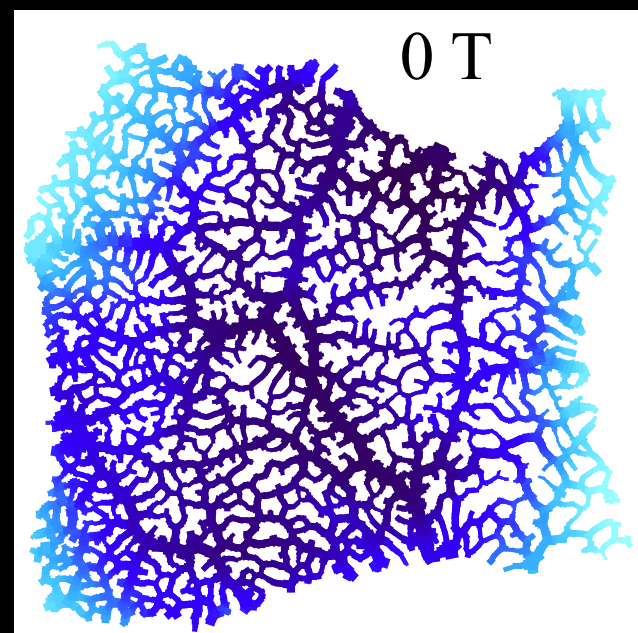
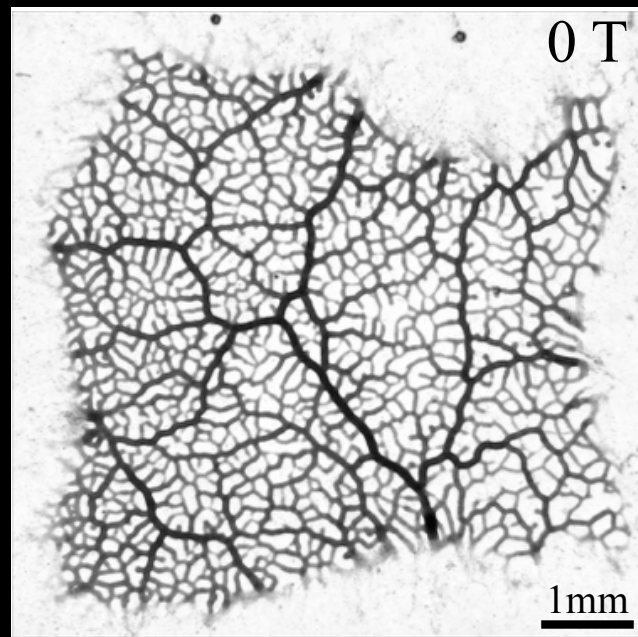


Uniform radii

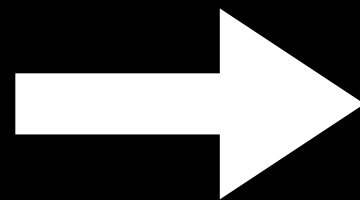
Measured radii

Simulation

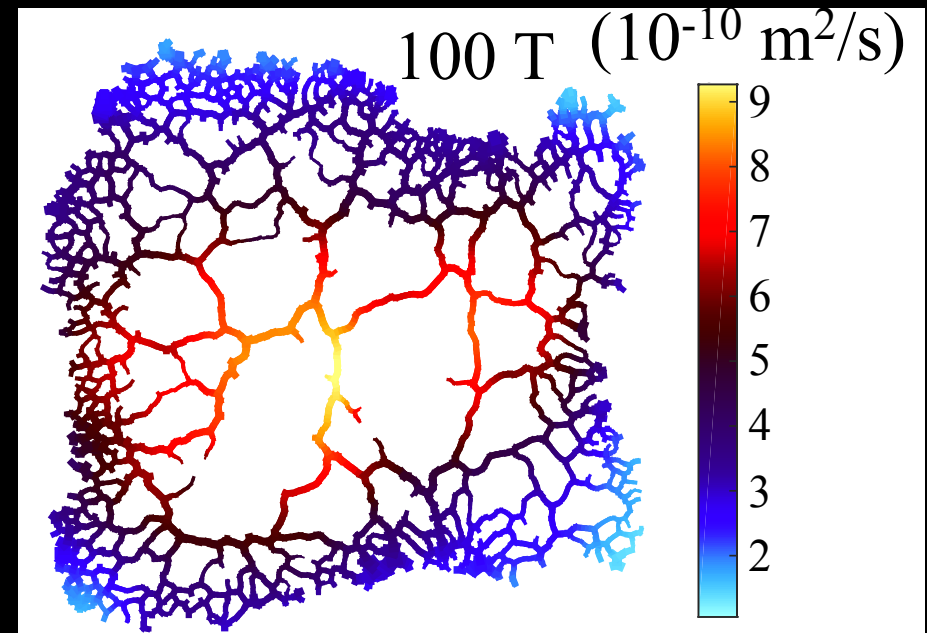
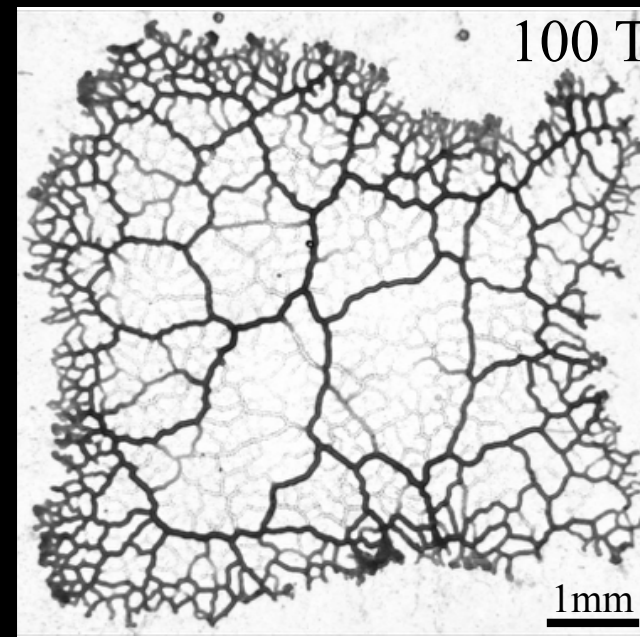
Pruning to increase Taylor dispersion



pruning in response to starvation



dispersion increases 40%

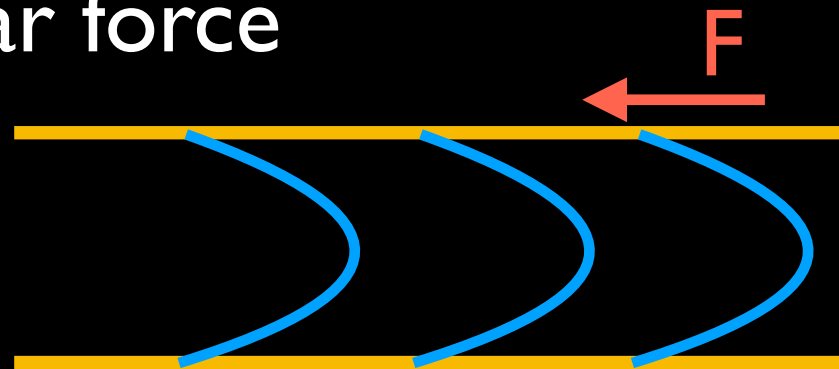


Data

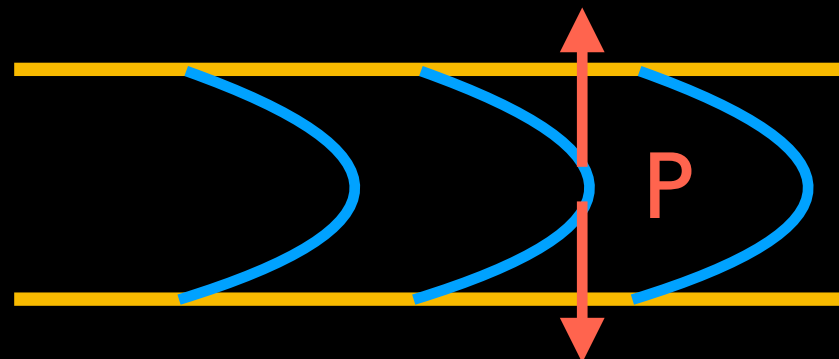
Simulation

Flows are information

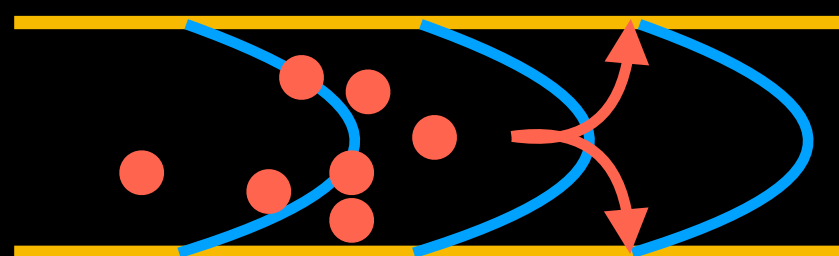
Shear force



Pressure



Transport

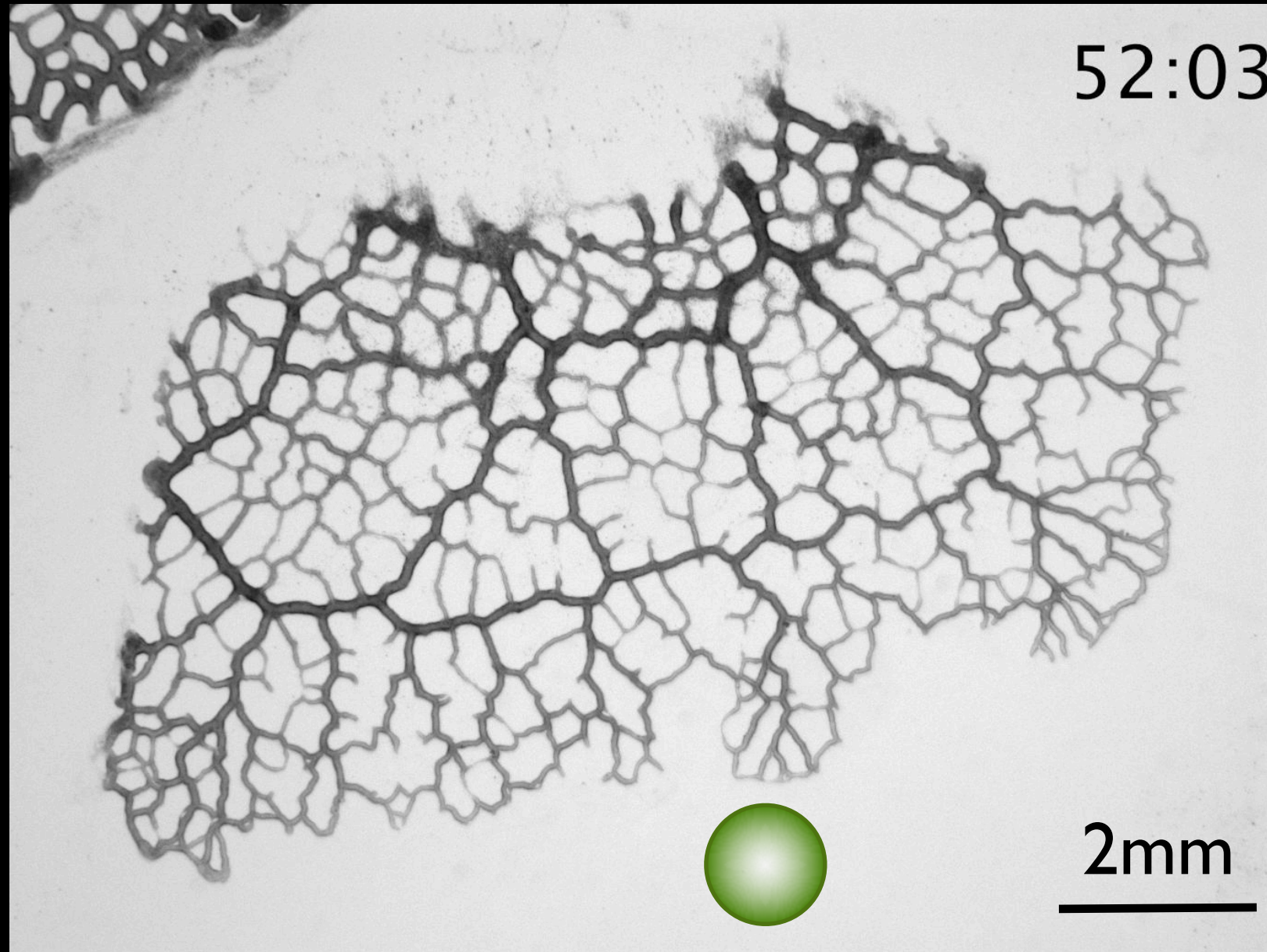


- tube wall
- fluid
- signalling molecule

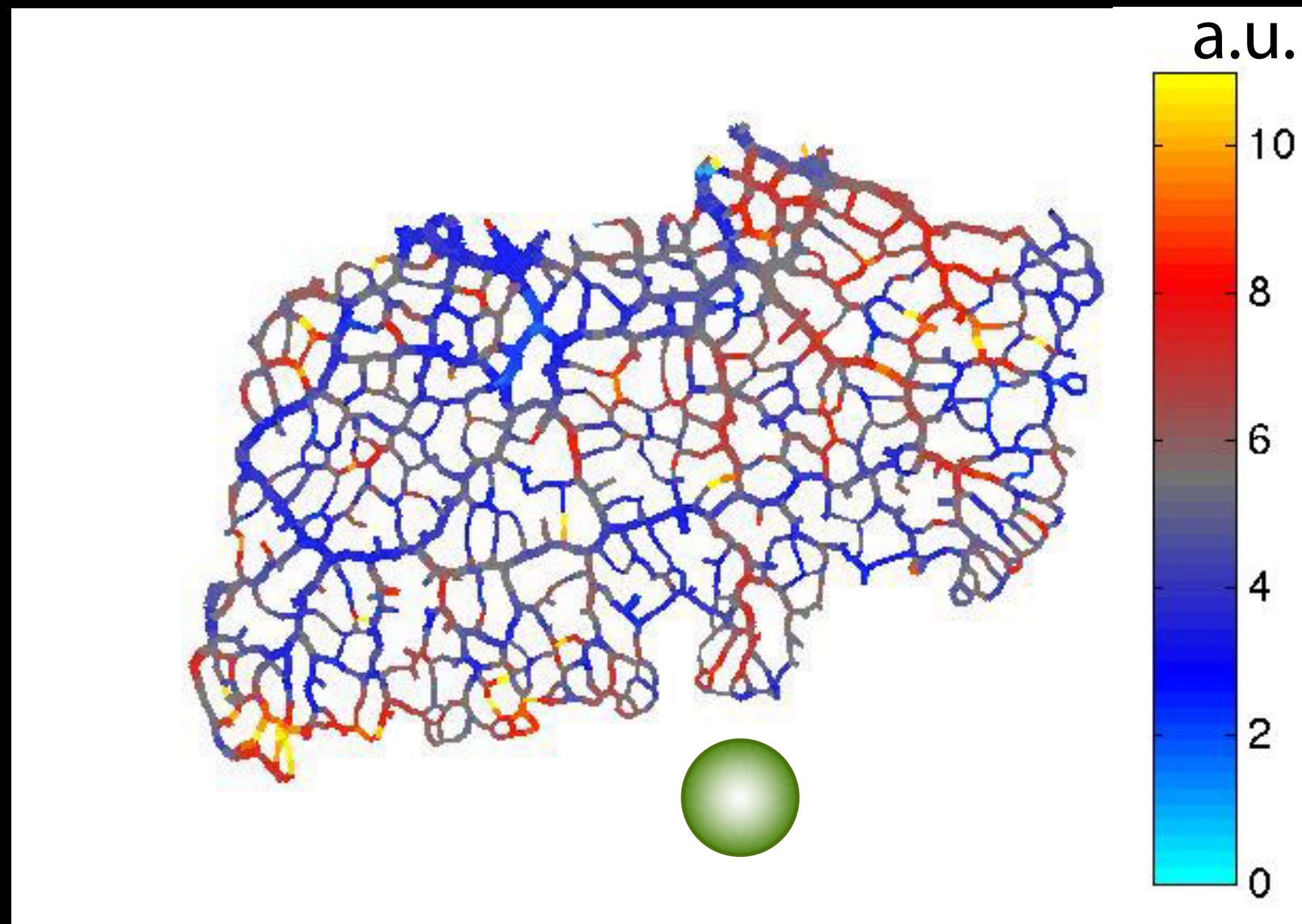
How does information propagate?



Natalie
Andrew

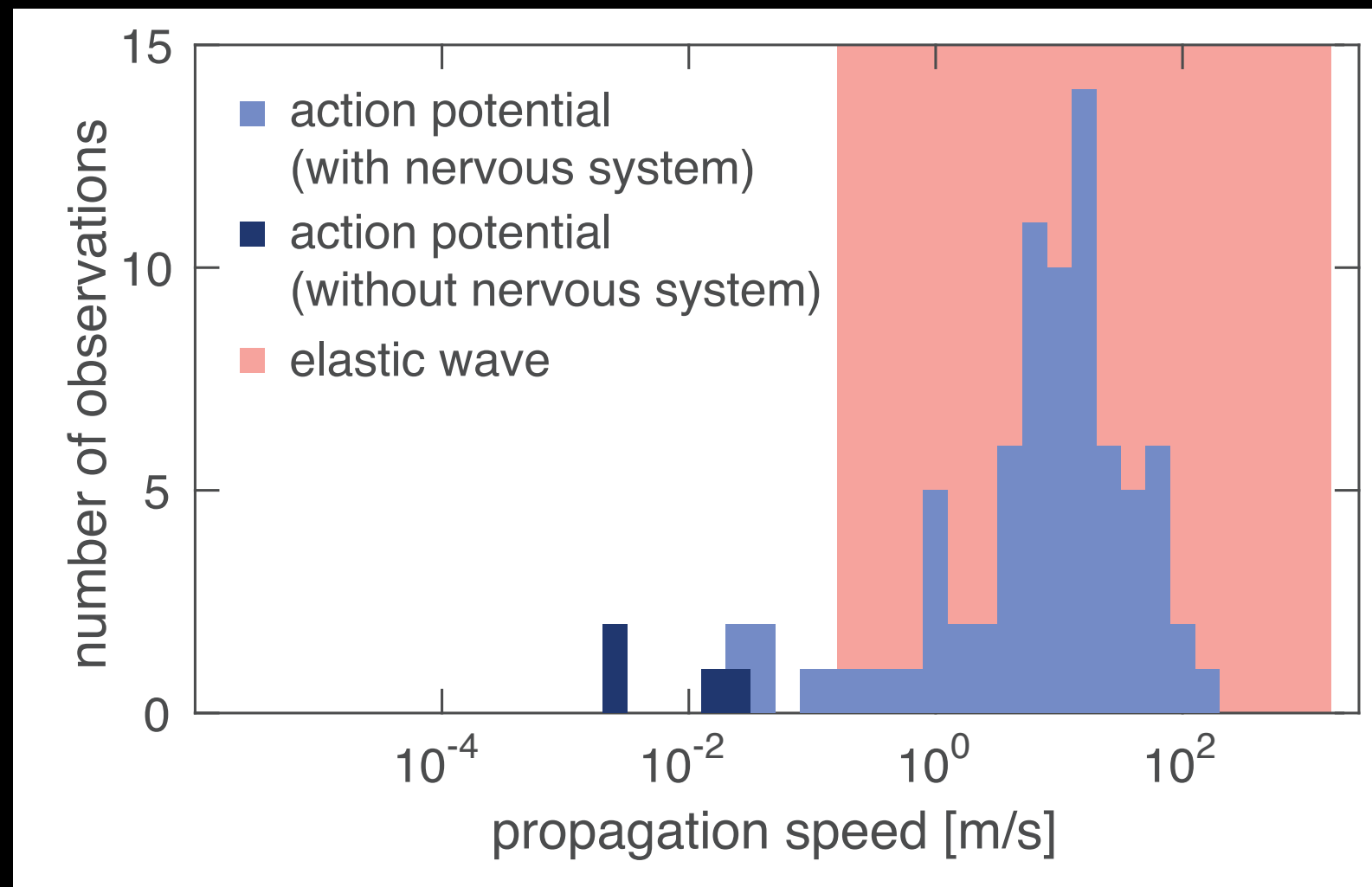


Stimulus spread marked by increase in amplitude



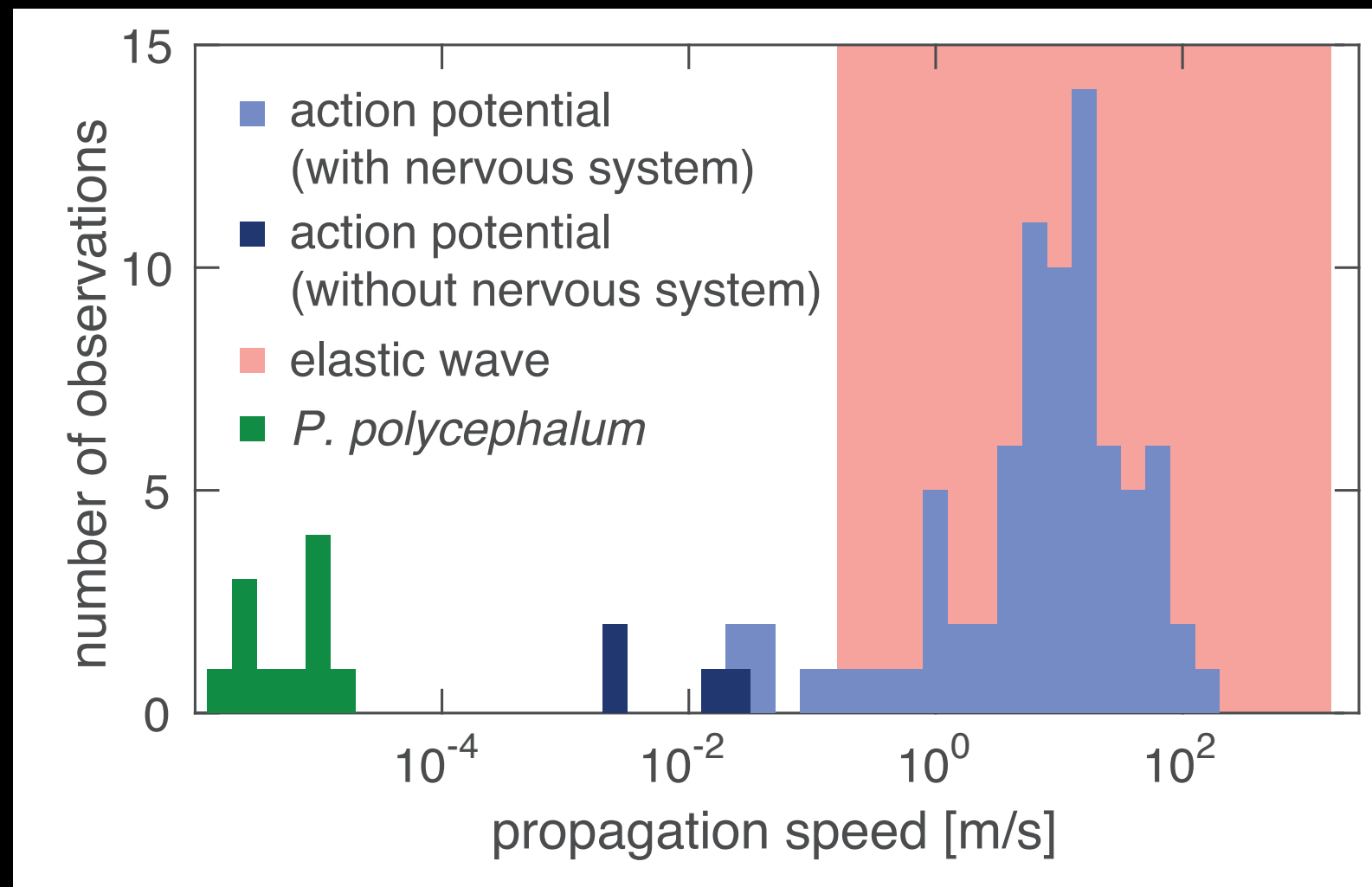
Signal way slower than elastic wave or action pot.

comparison of propagation speed of possible mechanisms



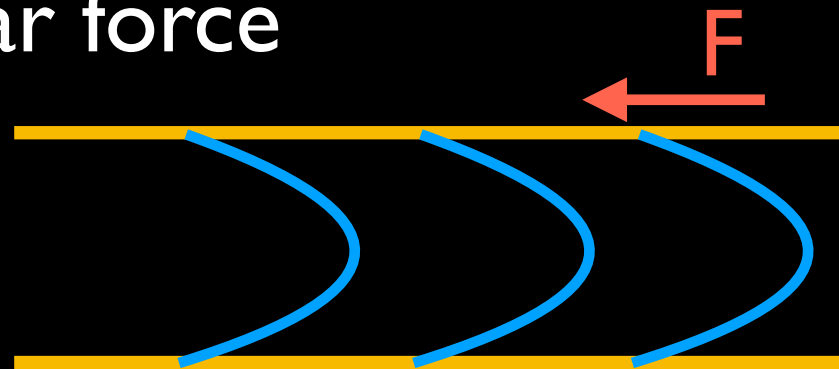
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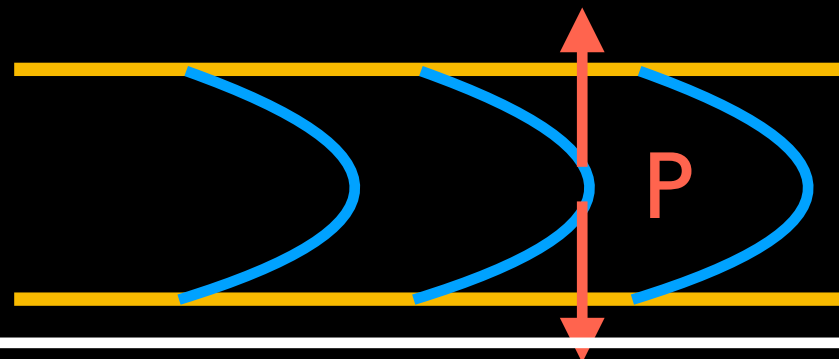


Flows are information

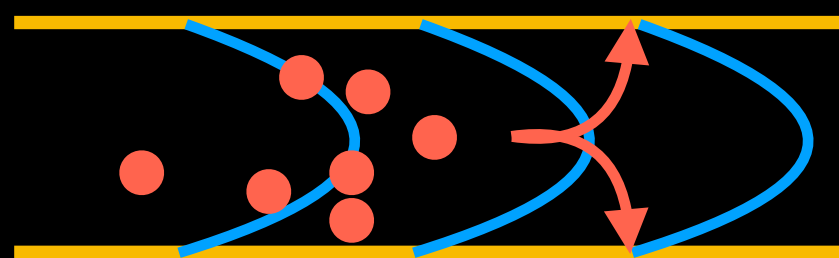
Shear force



Pressure



Transport



On time scale of contraction period

Coupling contractions by transport of Calcium

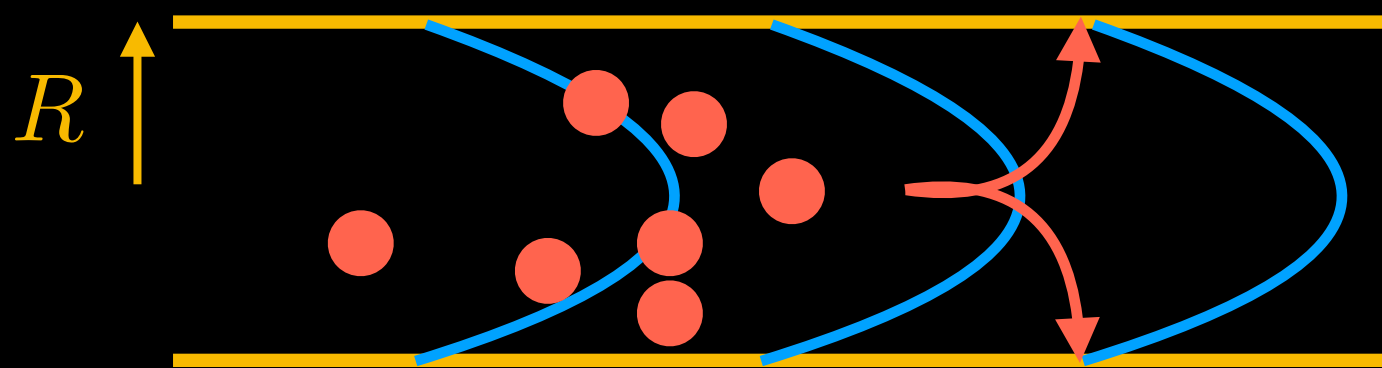


Jean-Daniel
Julien

visco-elastic
restoring stress σ_e

Calcium controlled
contractile stress σ_C

stretch-activated
Calcium inflow



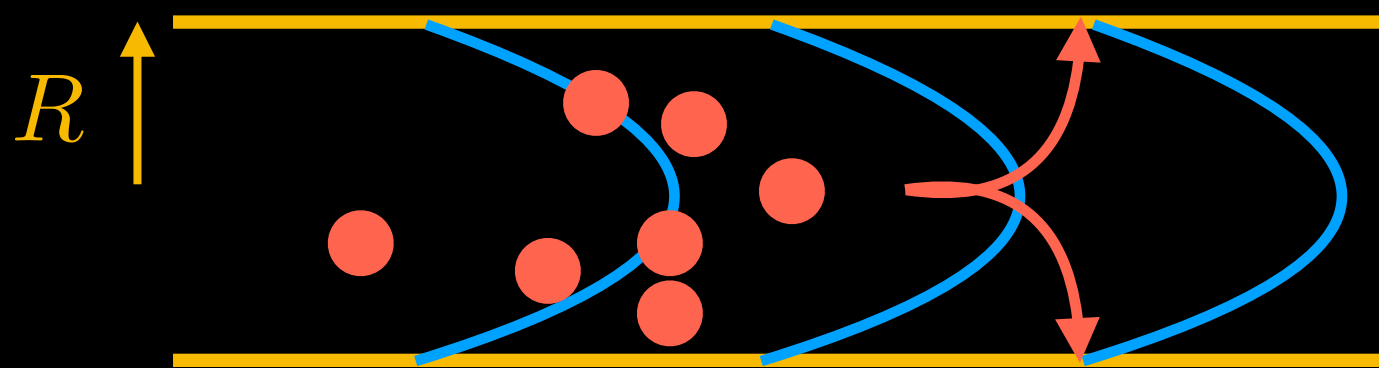
Oster, Odell Cell Motil (1984)
Lee et al. Nature (1999)

Coupling contractions by transport of Calcium

visco-elastic
restoring stress σ_e

Calcium controlled
contractile stress σ_C

stretch-activated
Calcium inflow



Oster, Odell Cell Motil (1984)
Lee et al. Nature (1999)

re-capture of Calcium drives relaxation

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = 2\pi R \left[p_c \left(1 + \frac{R - R^0}{\epsilon_c} \right) - d_c \frac{C}{\pi R^2} \right]$$

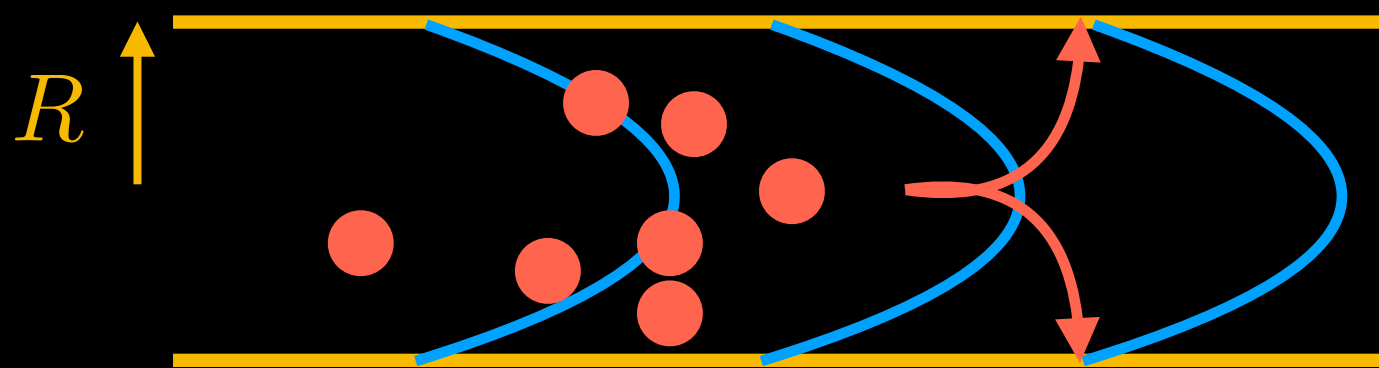
Julien, Alim, PNAS (2018)

Coupling contractions by transport of Calcium

visco-elastic
restoring stress σ_e

Calcium controlled
contractile stress σ_C

stretch-activated
Calcium inflow



Oster, Odell Cell Motil (1984)
Lee et al. Nature (1999)

contractions drive fluid flow

$$\bar{u} = -\frac{R^2}{8\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\sigma_e + \sigma_C)$$

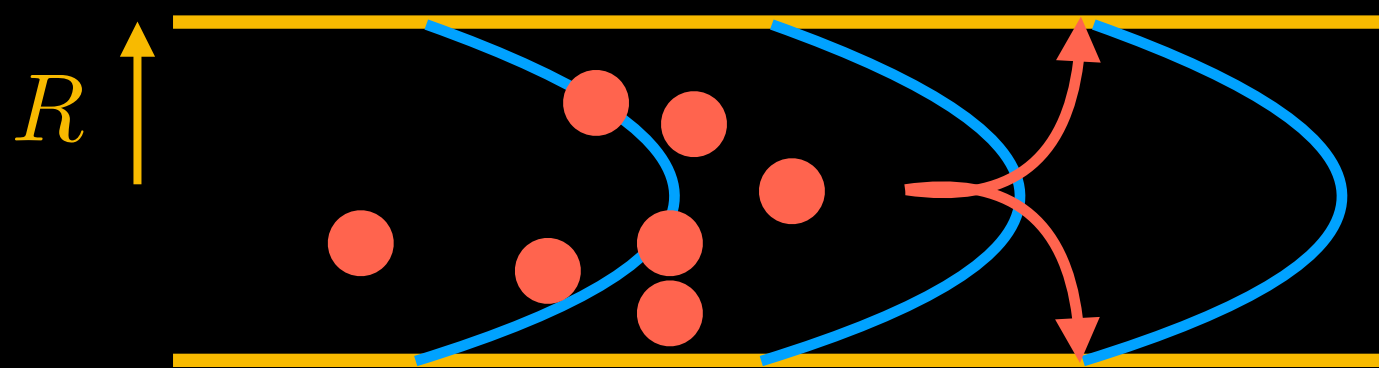
$$\frac{\partial R^2}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R^2 \bar{u})$$

Coupling contractions by transport of Calcium

visco-elastic
restoring stress σ_e

Calcium controlled
contractile stress σ_C

stretch-activated
Calcium inflow



Oster, Odell Cell Motil (1984)
Lee et al. Nature (1999)

+ Transport of Calcium with flow

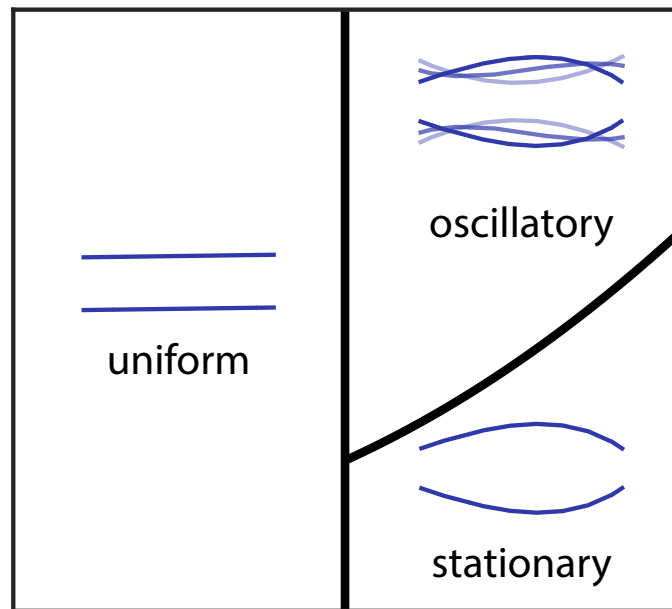
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \dots$$

Oscillations predicted in physical parameter regime

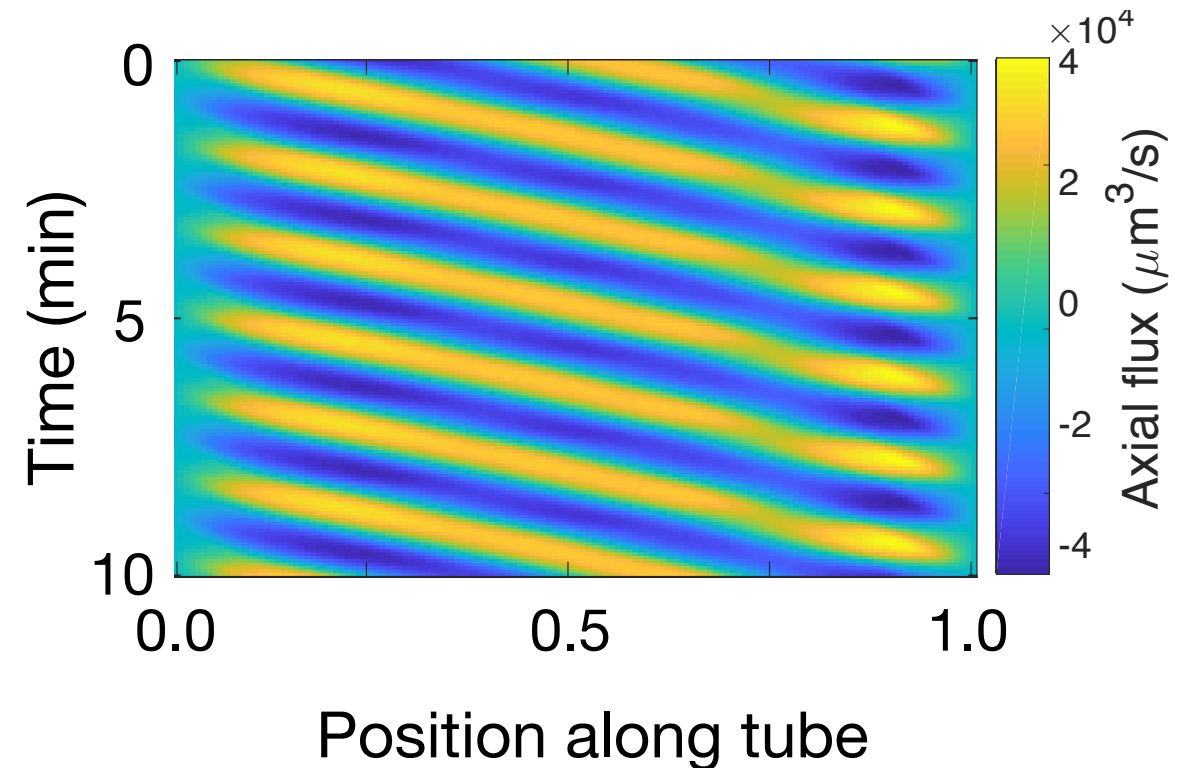
Phase diagram

stretch-activation
of contractile stress



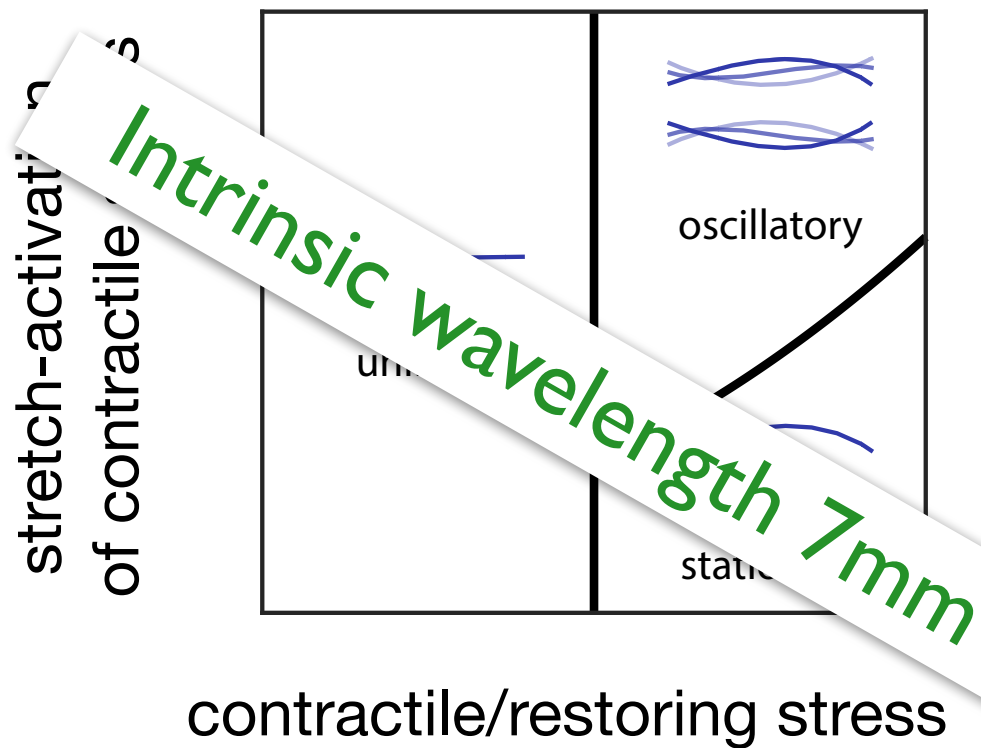
contractile/restoring stress

Traveling wave

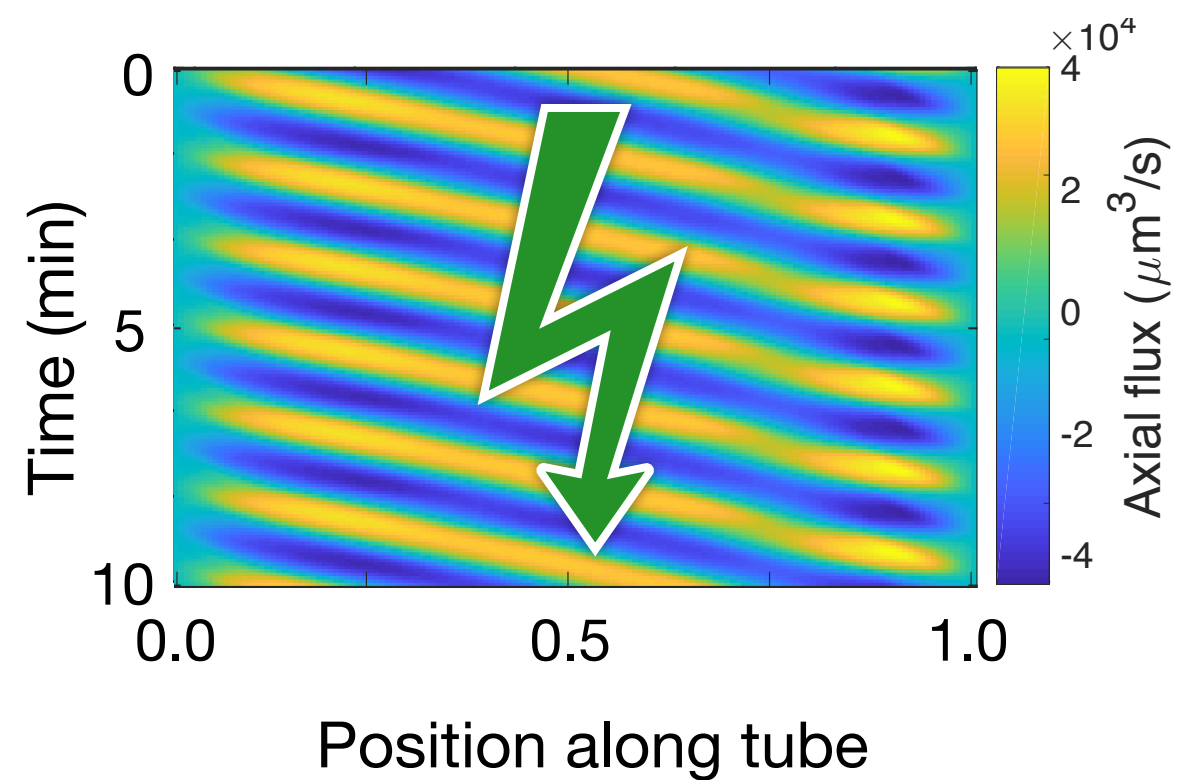


Traveling wave predicted in physical parameter regime

Phase diagram

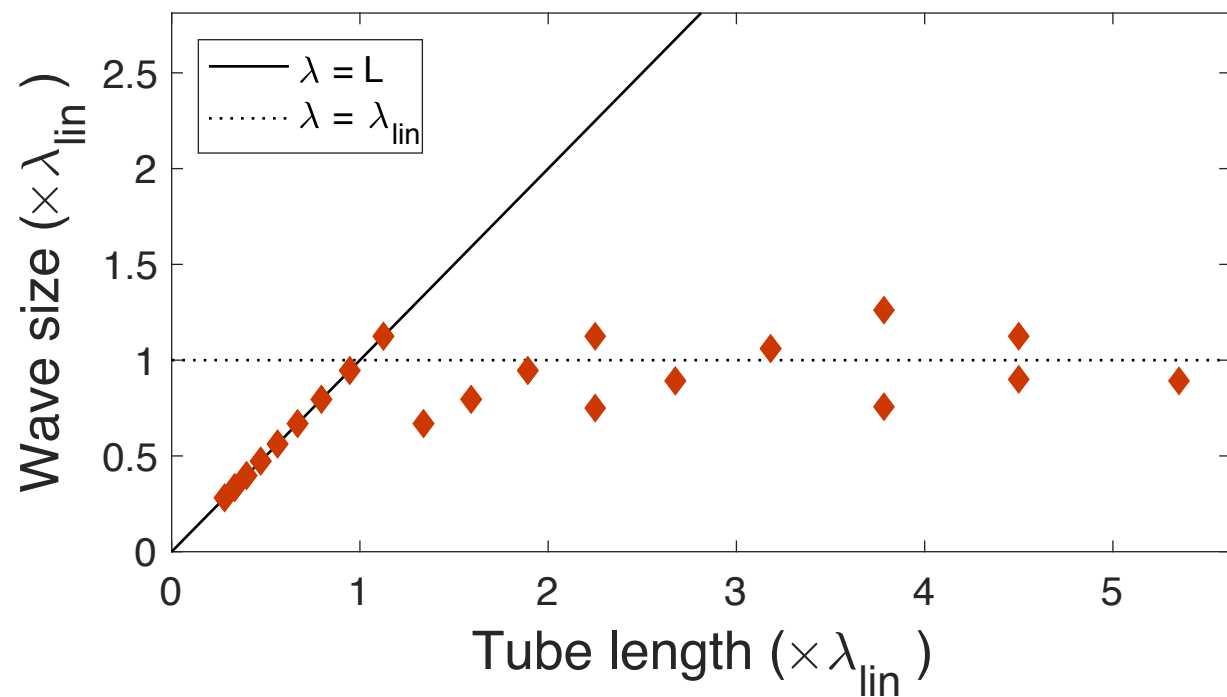


Traveling wave



Traveling wave scales beyond intrinsic wavelength

Closed tube

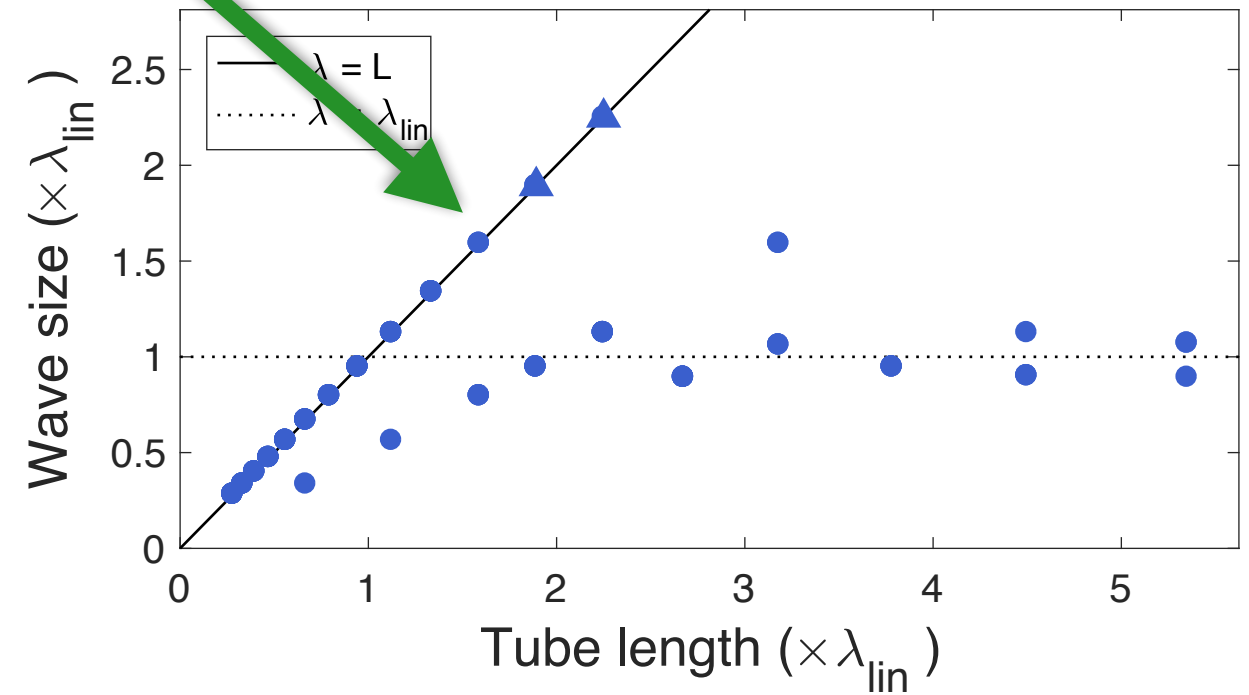
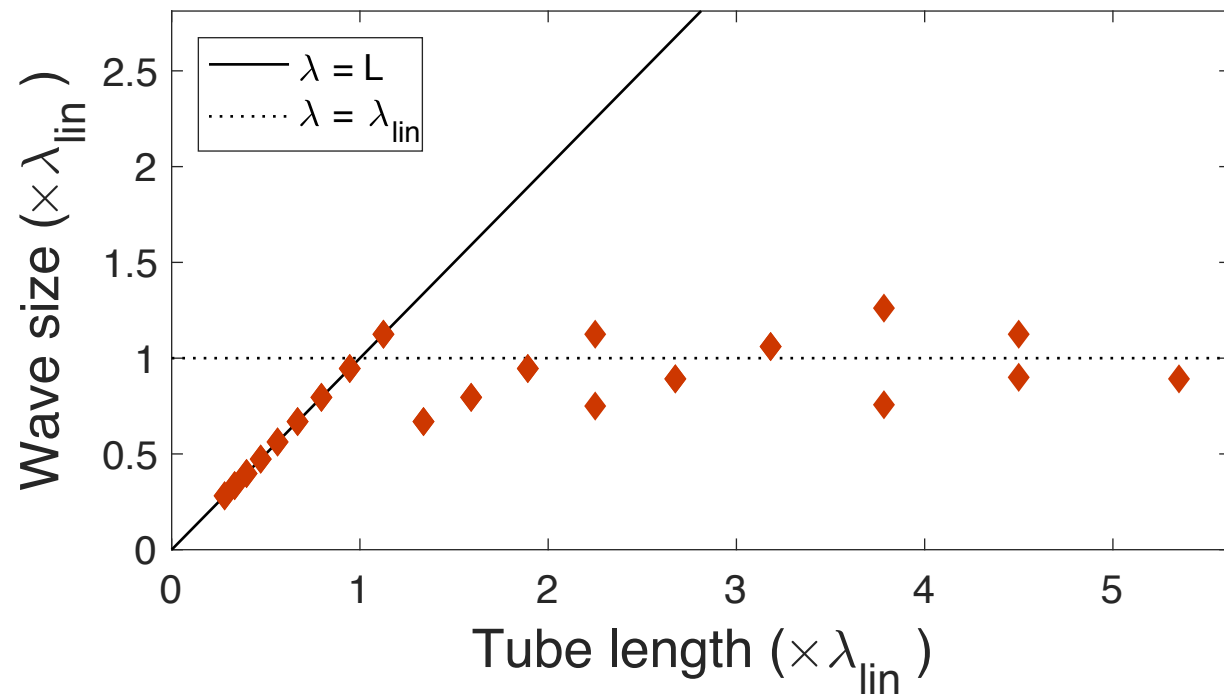


Traveling wave scales beyond intrinsic wavelength

Closed tube

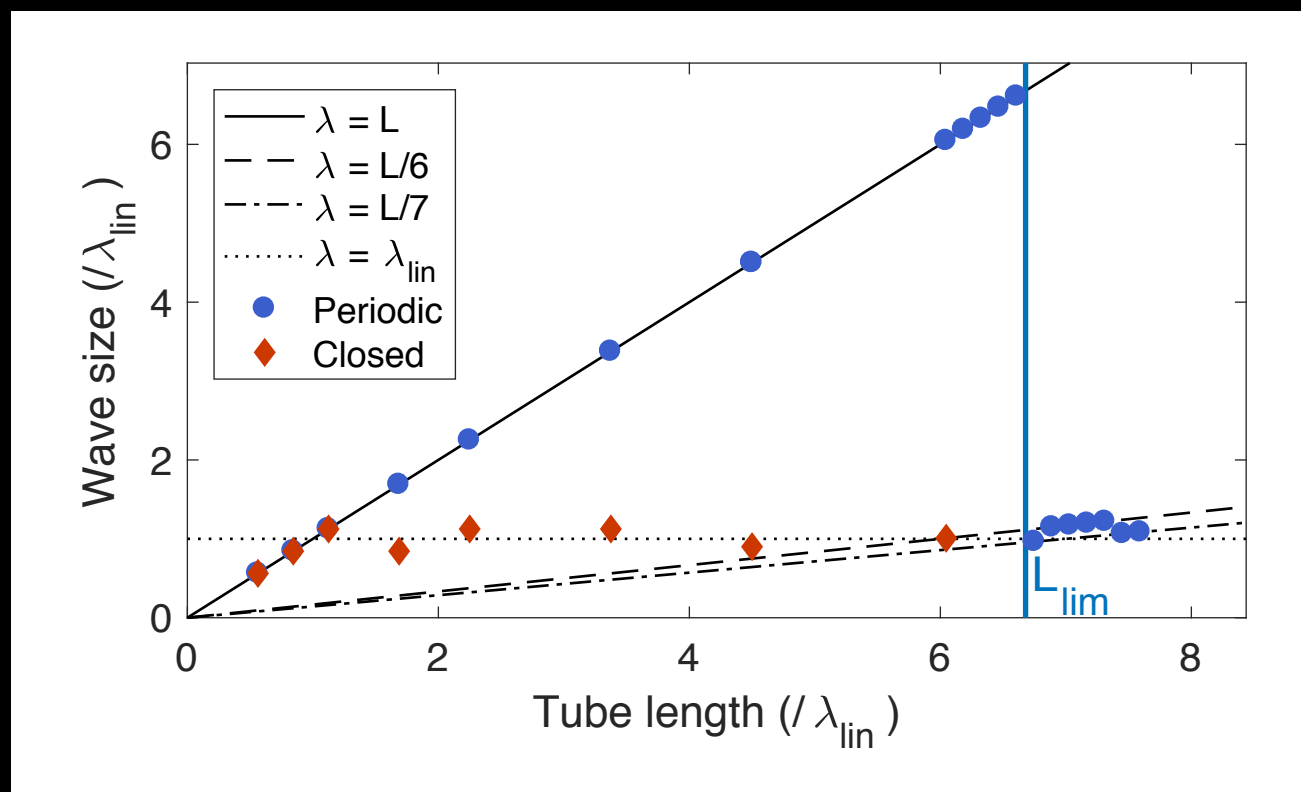
Scaling !

Looped tube



Robust scaling in growing tubes

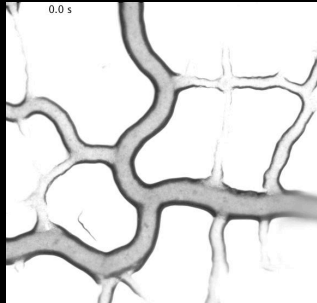
higher net flow - longer scaling



- Scaling up to 7x intrinsic wavelength
- Scaling limit now 4.7cm

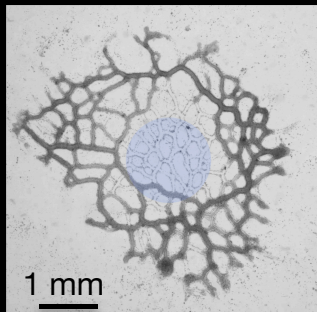


Flow Morphology

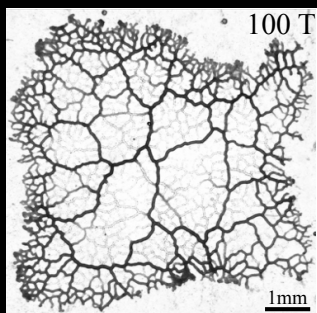


Flow control

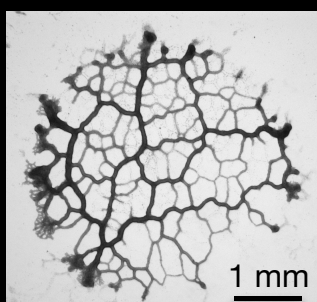
- Flows scale with network size
- Long-ranged coordination via transport



Adaptability

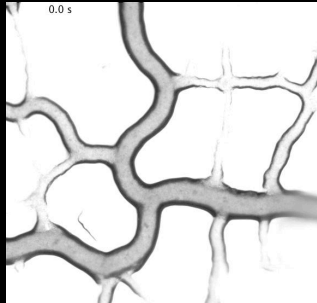


Topology



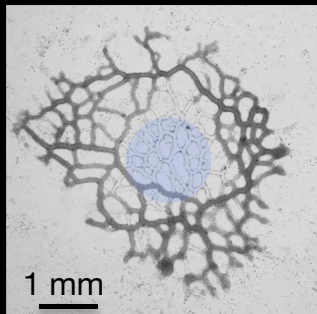
Hierarchy

Flow Morphology

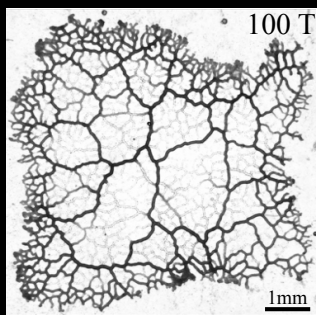


Flow control

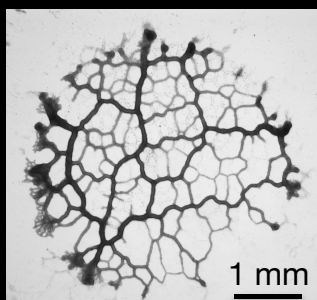
- Flows scale with network size
- Long-ranged coordination via transport



Adaptability



Topology

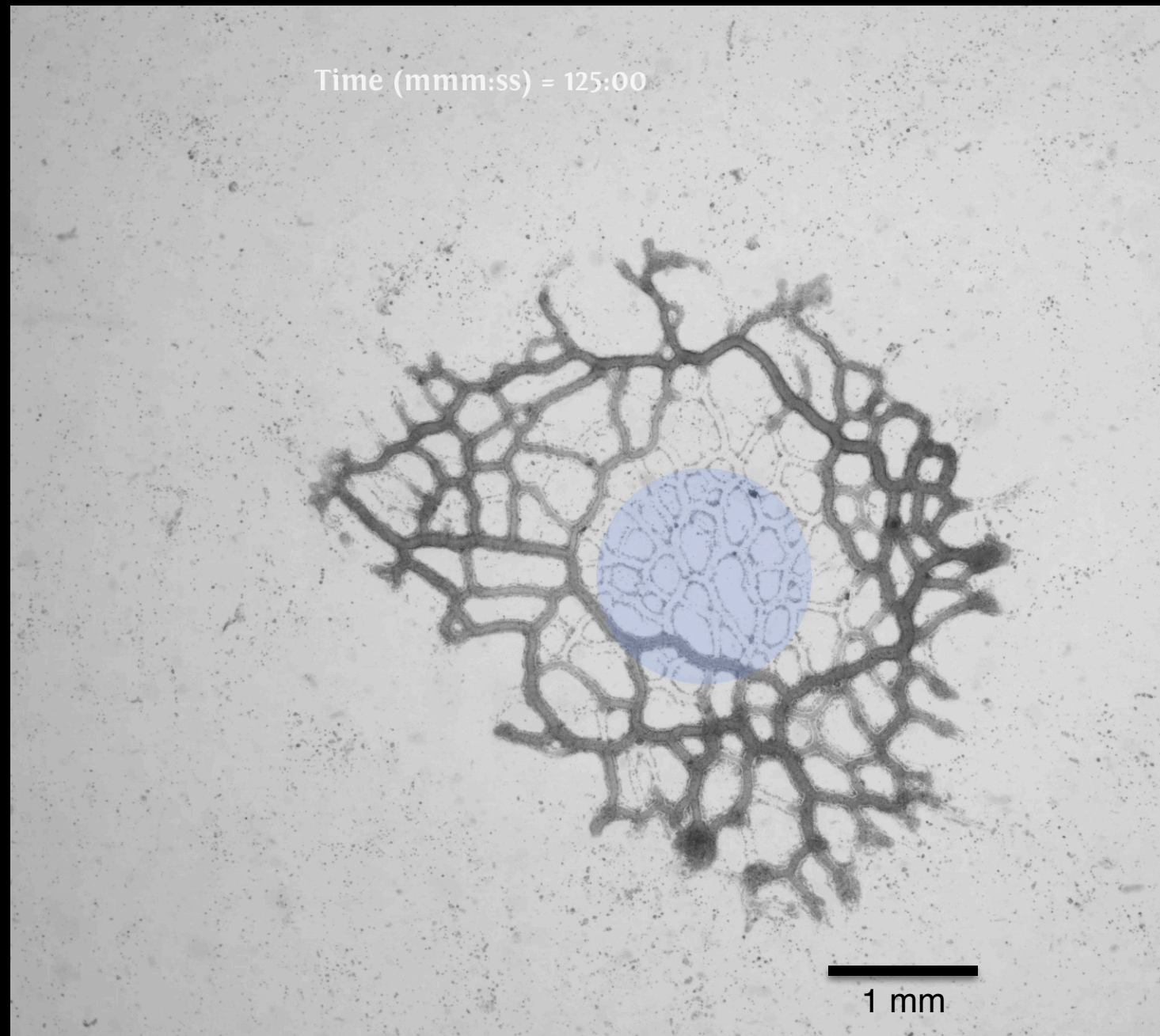


Hierarchy

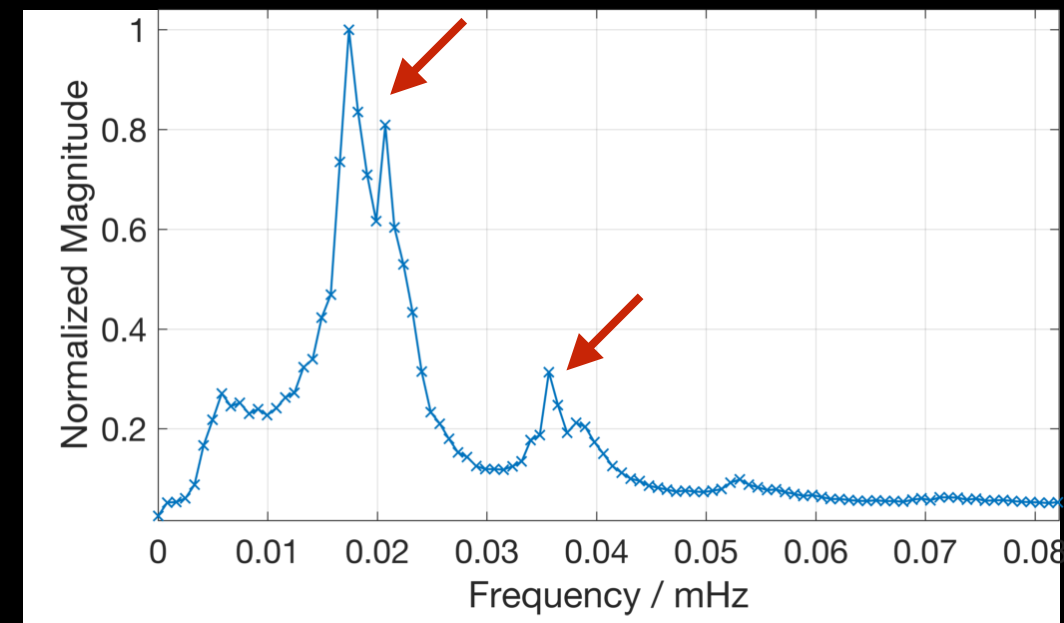
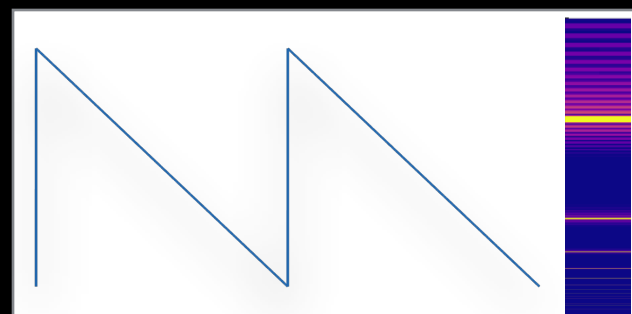
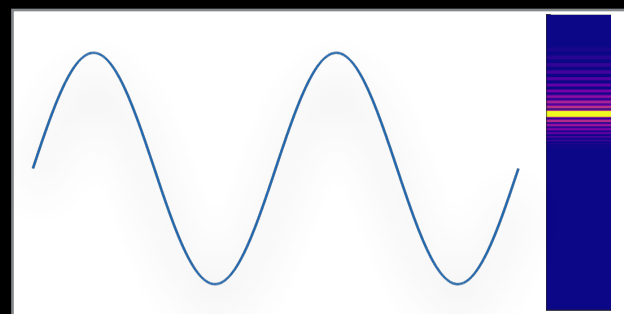
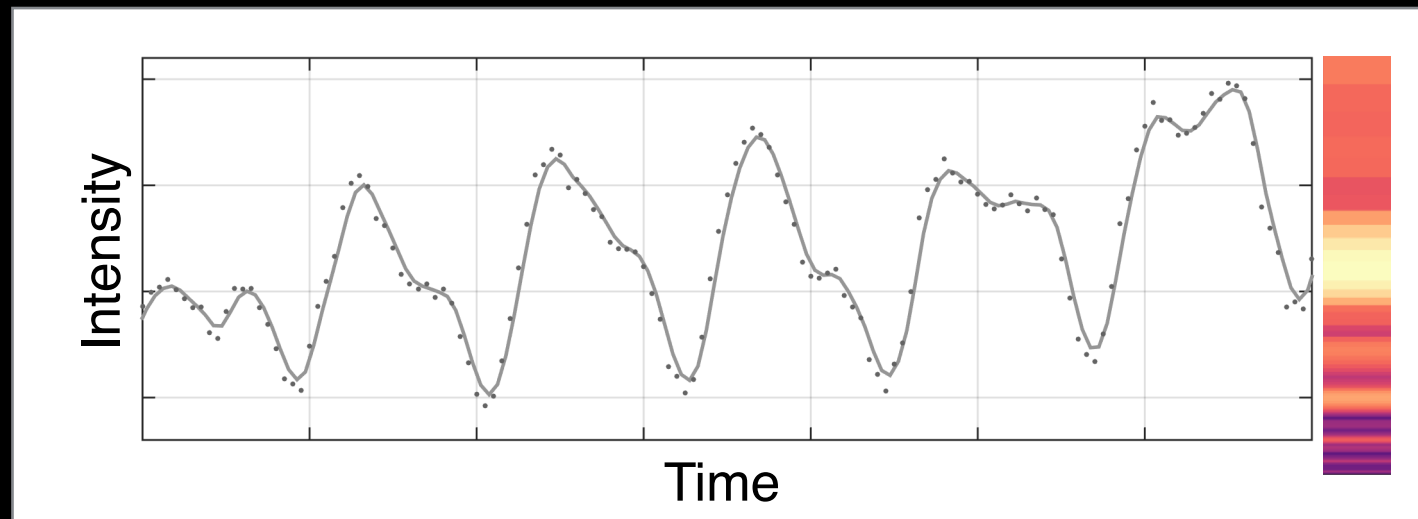
Light induces localized pruning



Felix Bäuerle



Can overtone change transport?



- Waveform known to adapt under stimuli, but function is missing

Dominant wave and one overtone at work

Baranowski Z., et al. Cell Biol. Int. Repts.(1982)

Mori et al. Protoplasma (1986)

Phase between modes changes tube occlusion

Assume two periodic contraction waves around a baseline

$$H_1(\xi) = H_0 + A_1 \cos(2\pi\xi)$$

$$H_{1+2}(\xi, \vartheta) = H_0 + A_1 \cos(2\pi\xi) + A_2 \cos(4\pi\xi + \vartheta)$$

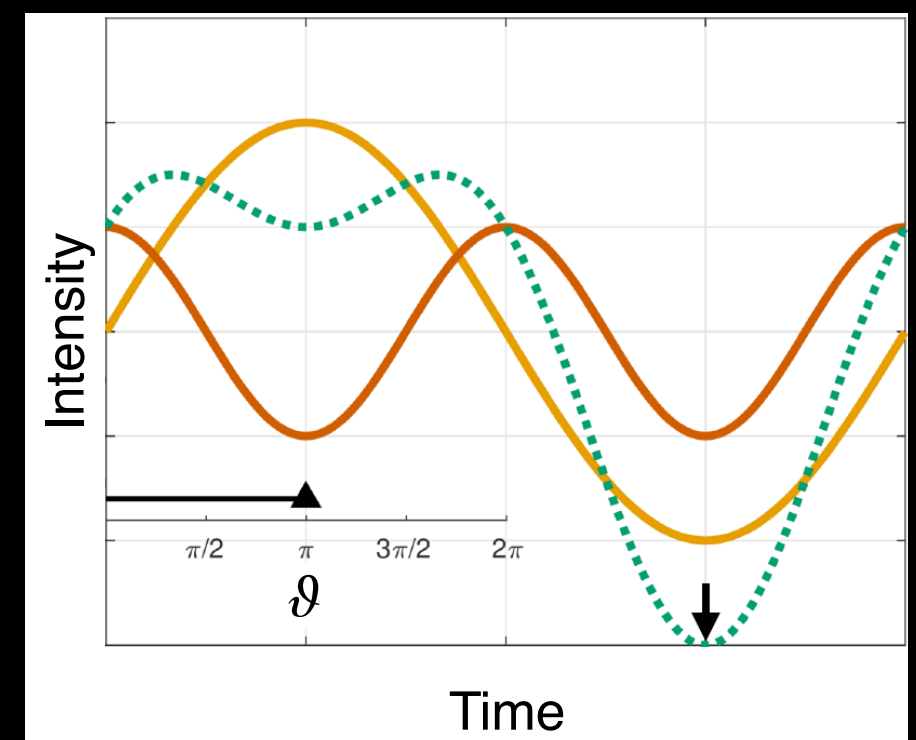
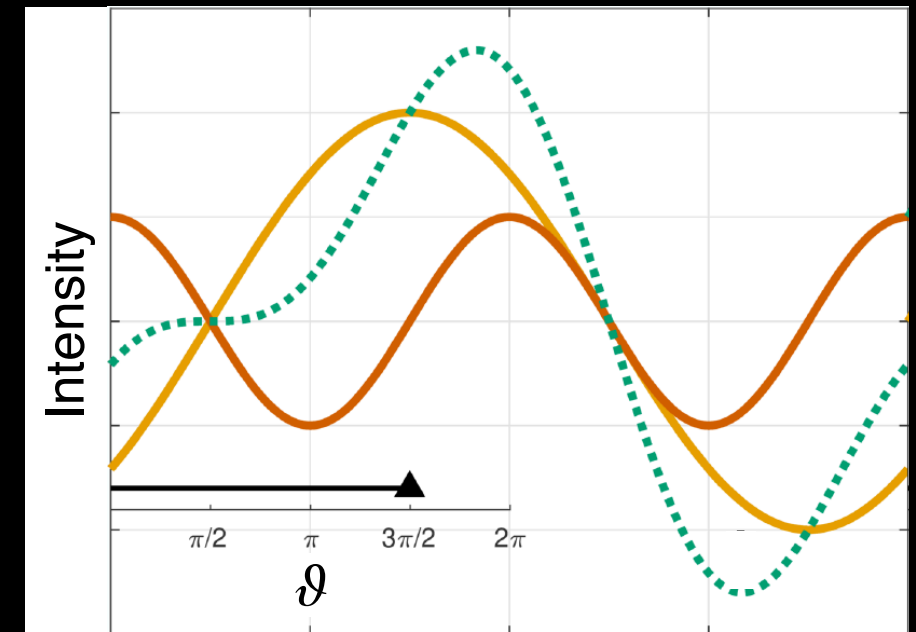
$$\xi = x/L - t/T$$

Deformation energy

$$U_{el}(H) = \frac{E}{2} \int \left(\frac{H - H_0}{H_0} \right)^2 dA$$

Assume equal energy for both waves

$$U_{el}(H_1) = U_{el}(H_{1+2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{A_1^2}{H_0} \cos(\vartheta)$$



Phase between modes changes increases flow 25% at no cost

Assume two periodic contraction waves around a baseline

$$H_1(\xi) = H_0 + A_1 \cos(2\pi\xi)$$
$$H_{1+2}(\xi, \vartheta) = H_0 + A_1 \cos(2\pi\xi) + A_2 \cos(4\pi\xi + \vartheta)$$

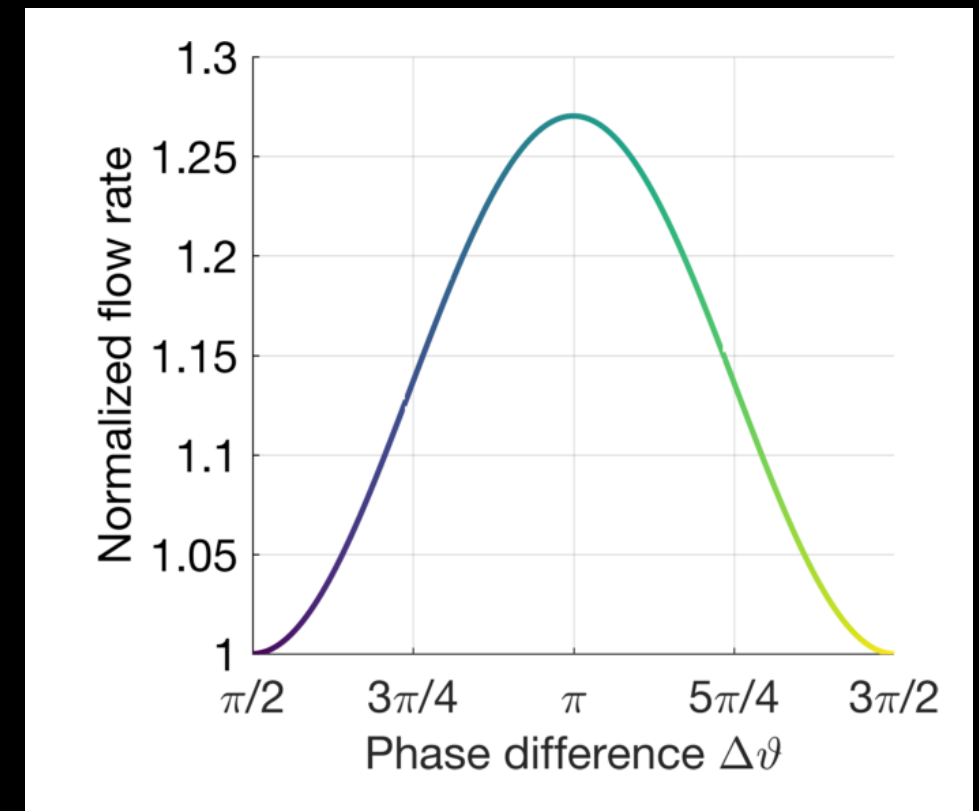
$$\xi = x/L - t/T$$

Deformation energy

$$U_{el}(H) = \frac{E}{2} \int \left(\frac{H - H_0}{H_0} \right)^2 dA$$

Assume equal energy for both waves

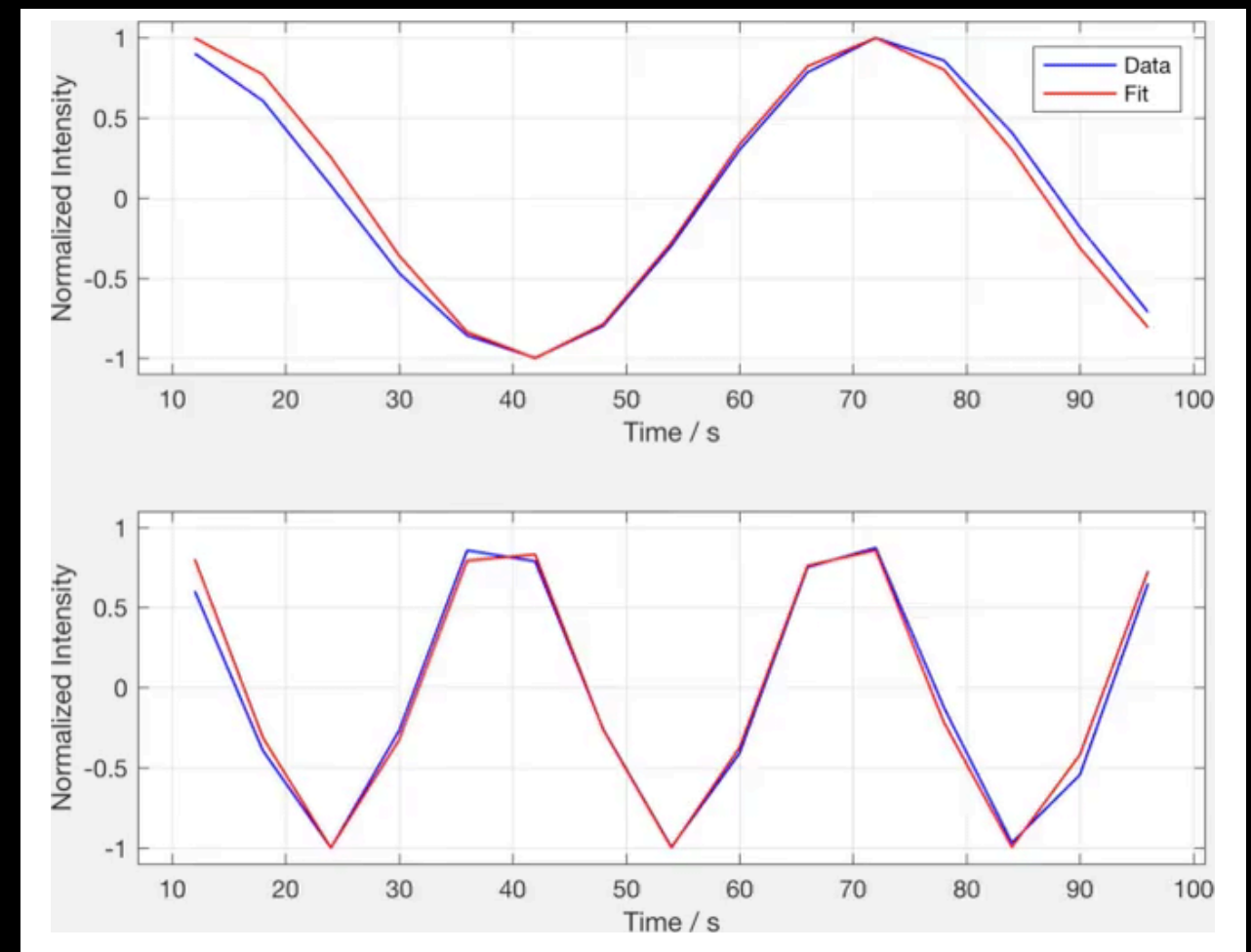
$$U_{el}(H_1) = U_{el}(H_{1+2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{A_1^2}{H_0} \cos(\vartheta)$$



25% increase
in flow at
constant cost

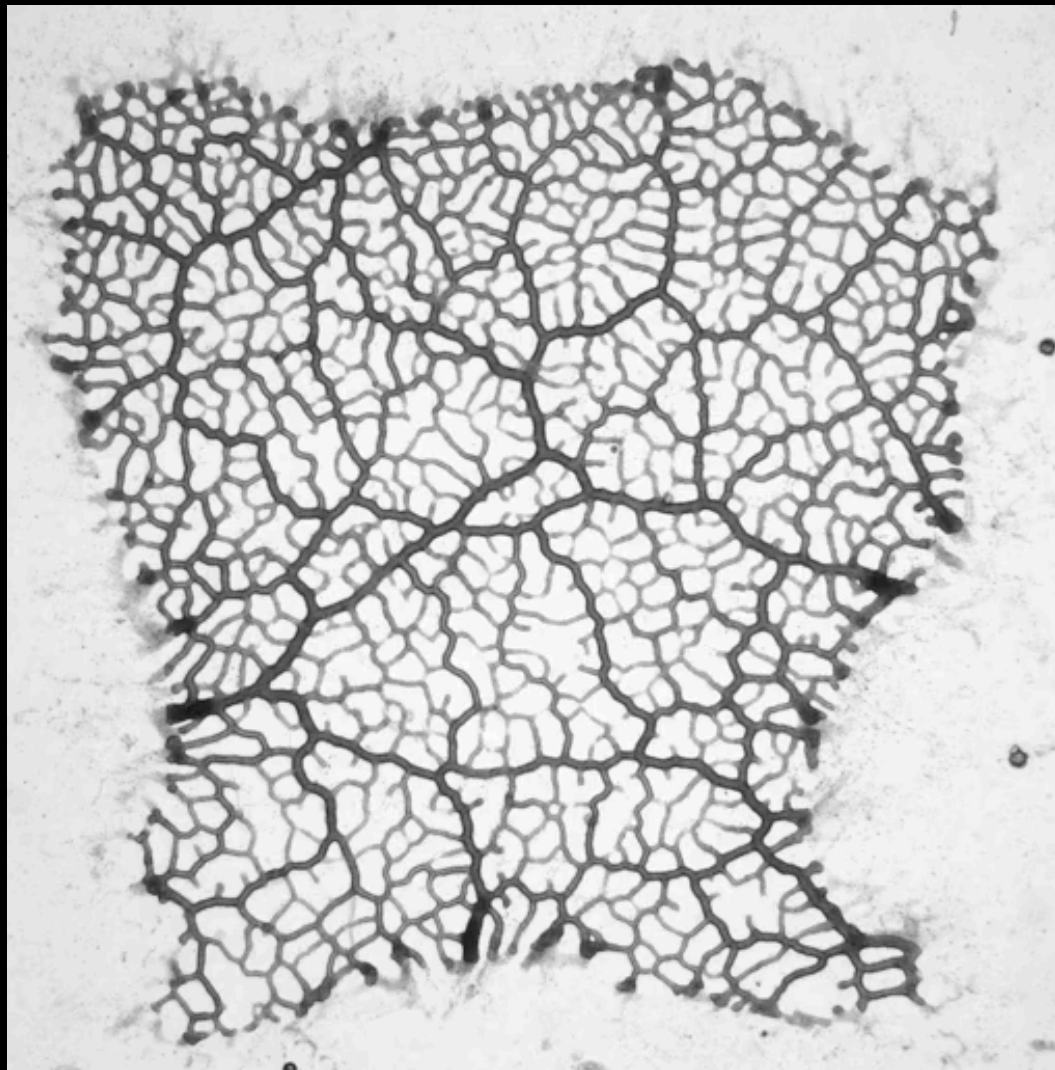
Quantifying phase shift in data

- ▶ Contraction wave as a discrete sample
- ▶ Filtering out the corresponding frequency bands
- ▶ Stepwise fitting of phase to the given waveform

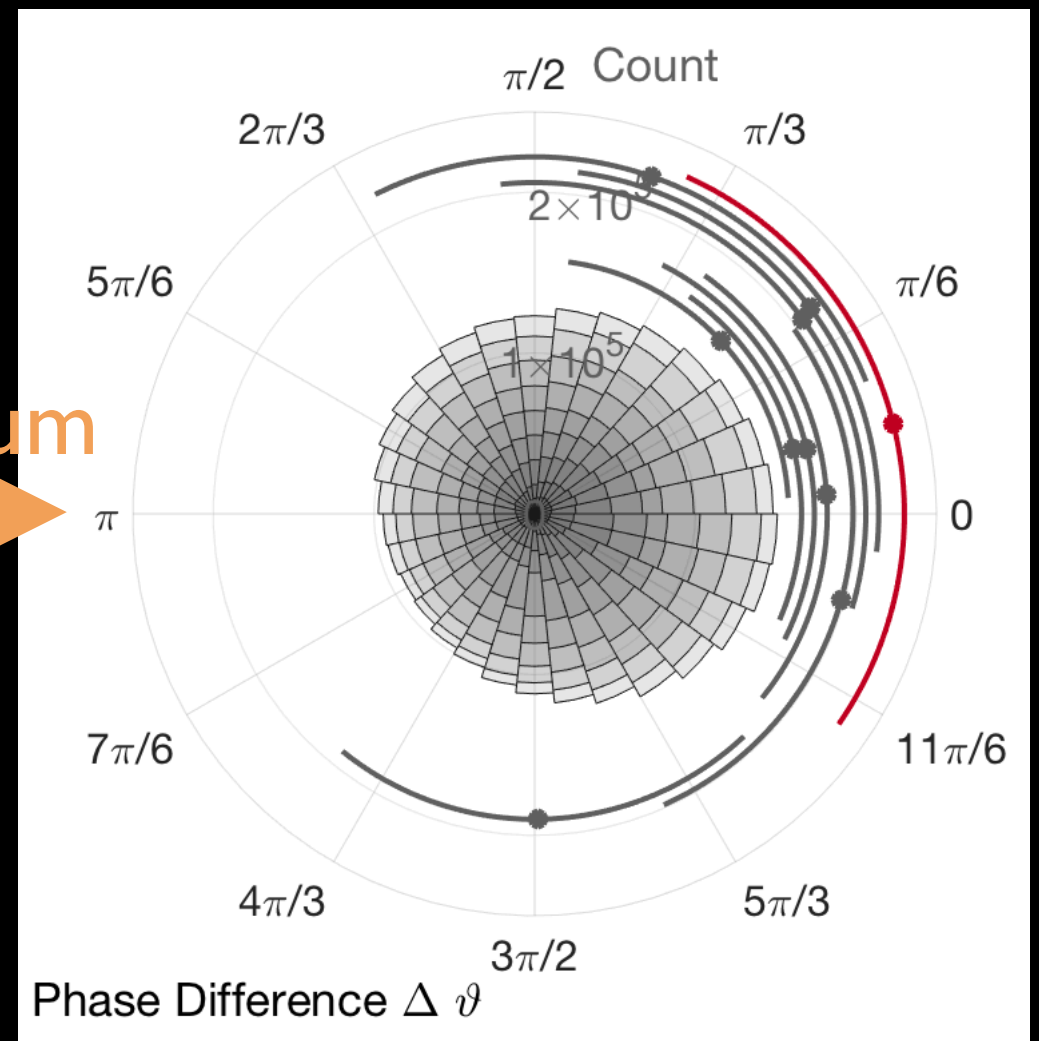


⇒ $\Delta\vartheta$ in Physarum

Non-optimal pumping without light stimulus

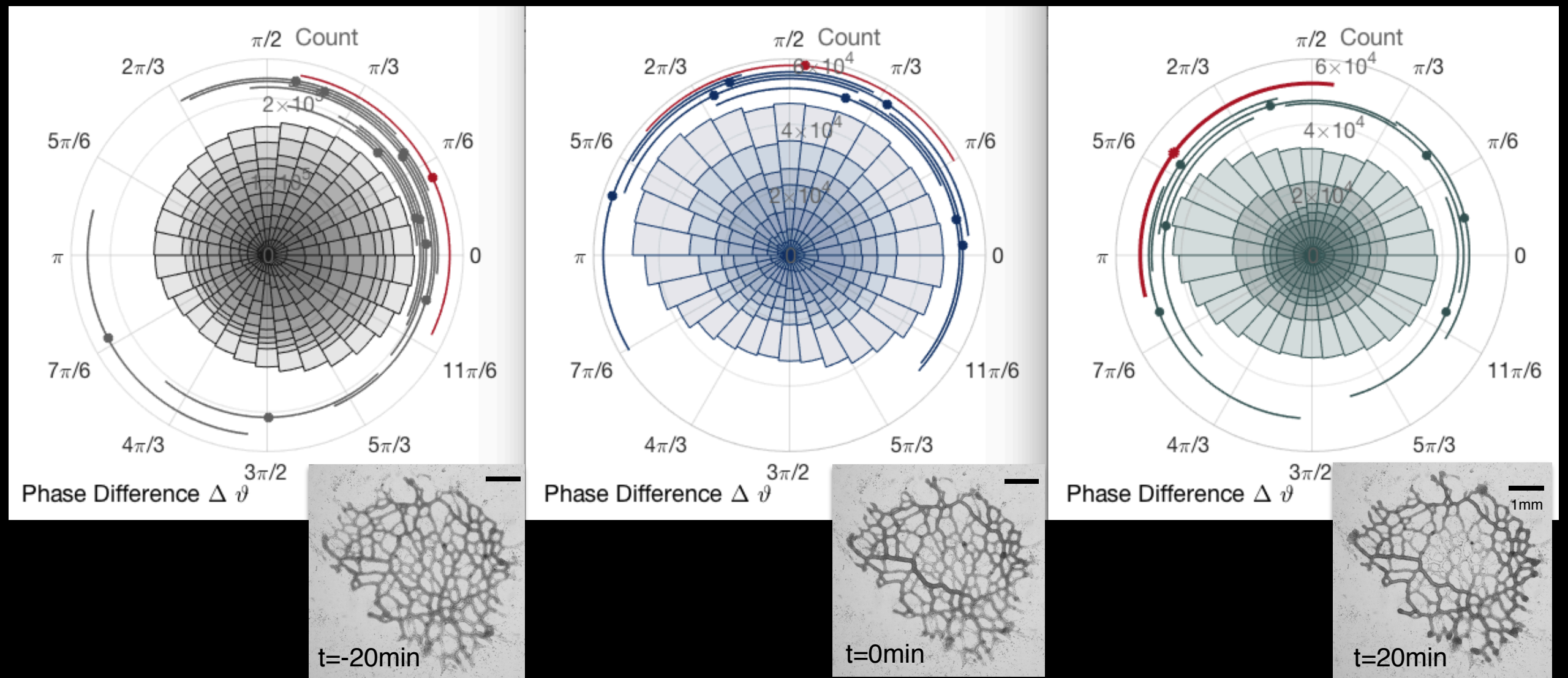


optimum



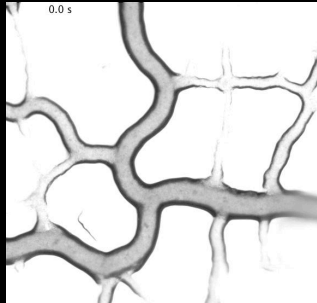
- non-optimal phase difference in line with forced elastic tube

Phase-shift between modes drives optimal pumping



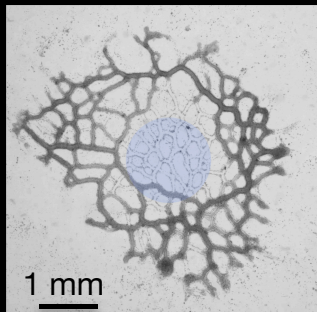
- Light might allow mechanically for stress-stiffening

Flow Morphology



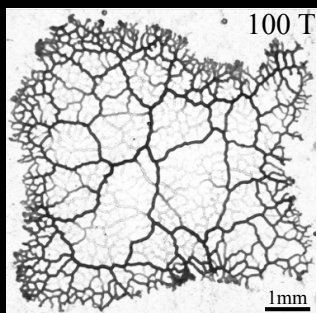
Flow control

- Flows scale with network size
- Long-ranged coordination via transport

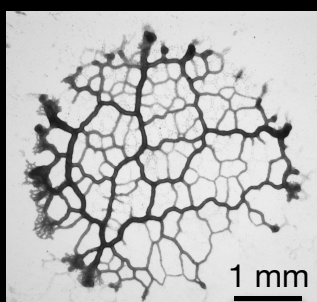


Adaptability

- Increase transport/flux/absorption

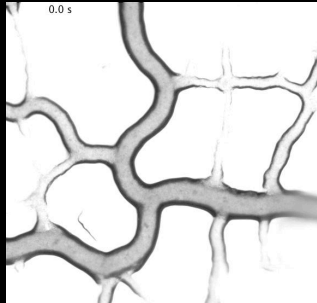


Topology



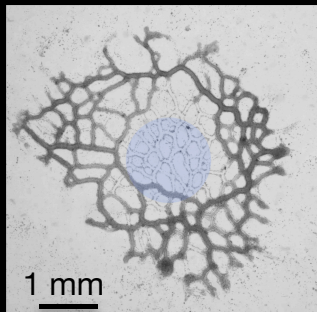
Hierarchy

Flow Morphology



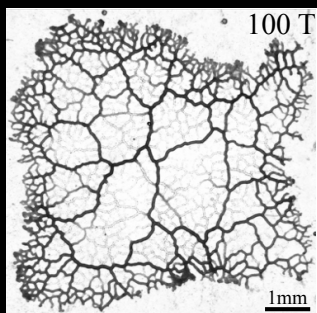
Flow control

- Flows scale with network size
- Long-ranged coordination via transport

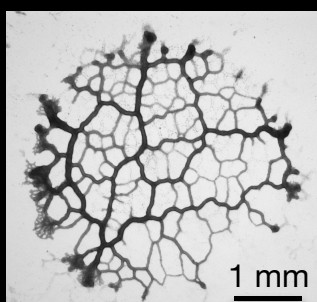


Adaptability

- Increase transport/flux/absorption
- Self-organised optimization

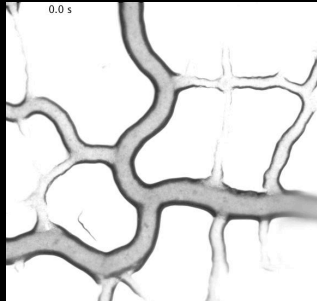


Topology



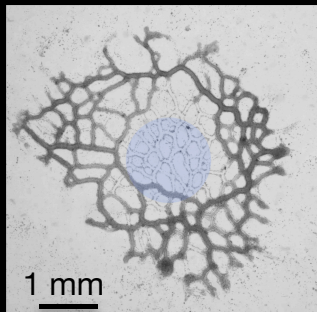
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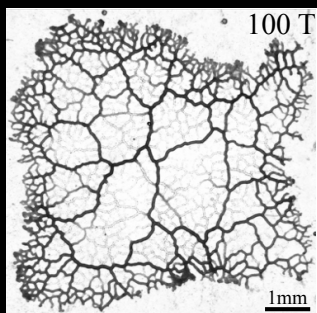
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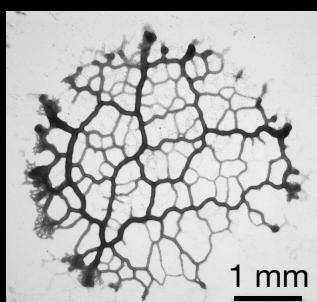
Adaptability

- Increase transport/flux/absorption
- Self-organized optimization



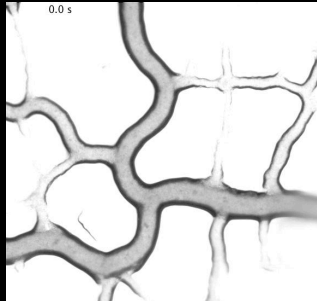
Topology

- Stabilize flow patterns
- Loops increase overall flow



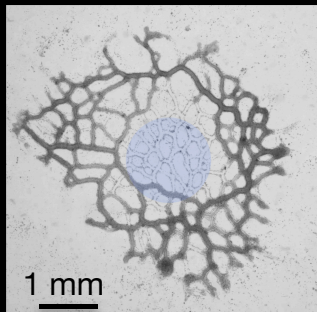
Hierarchy

Flow Morphology



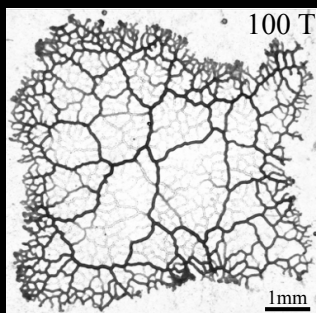
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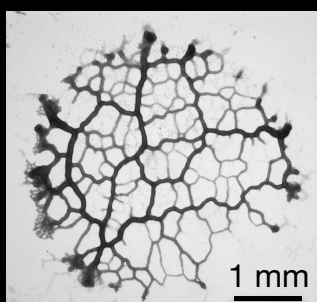
Adaptability

- Increase transport/flux/absorption
- Self-organised optimization



Topology

- Stabilize flow patterns
- Loops increase overall flow

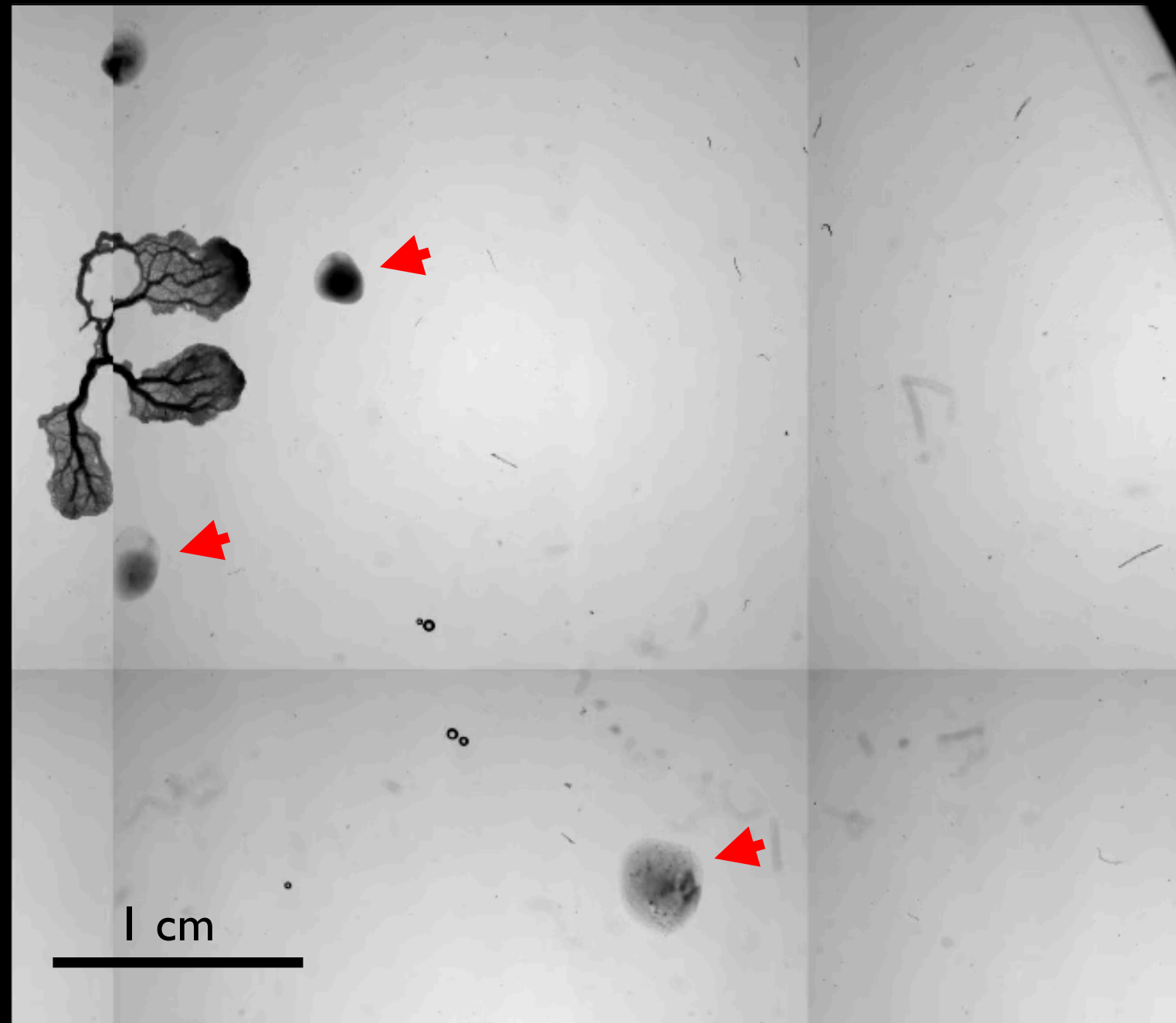


Hierarchy

Encoding memory in morphology



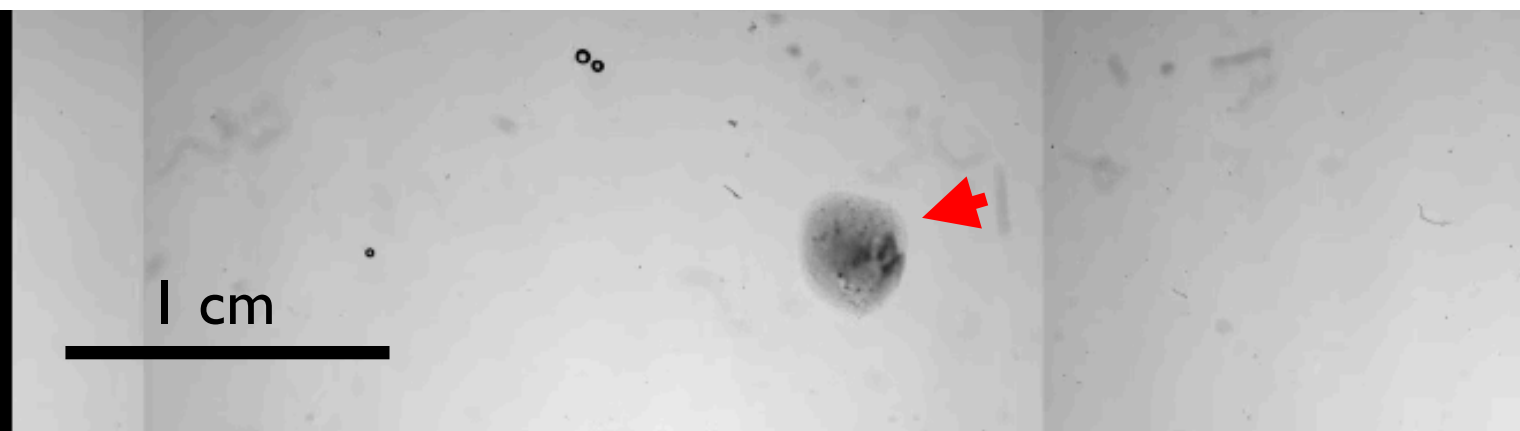
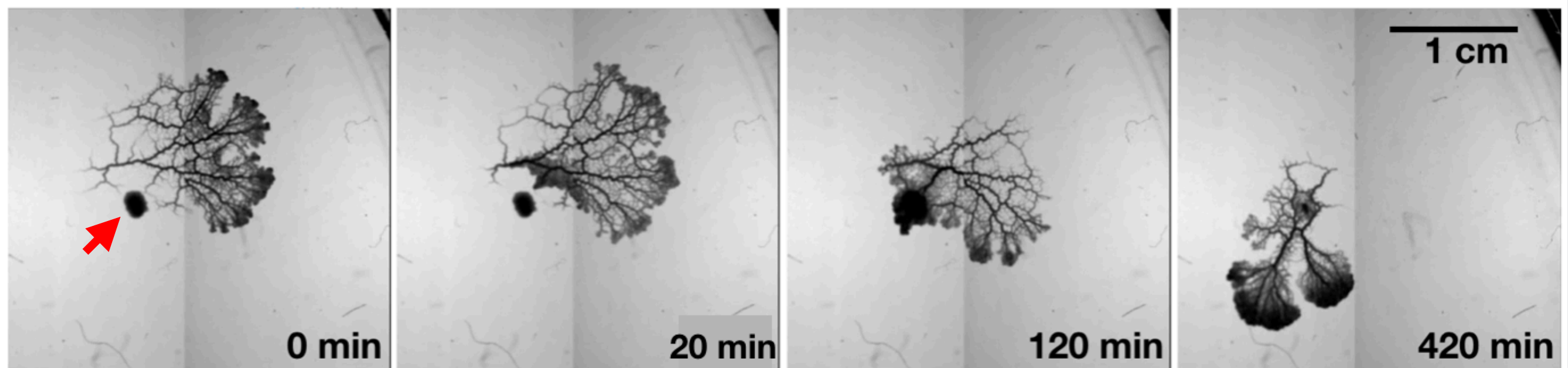
Mirna Kramar



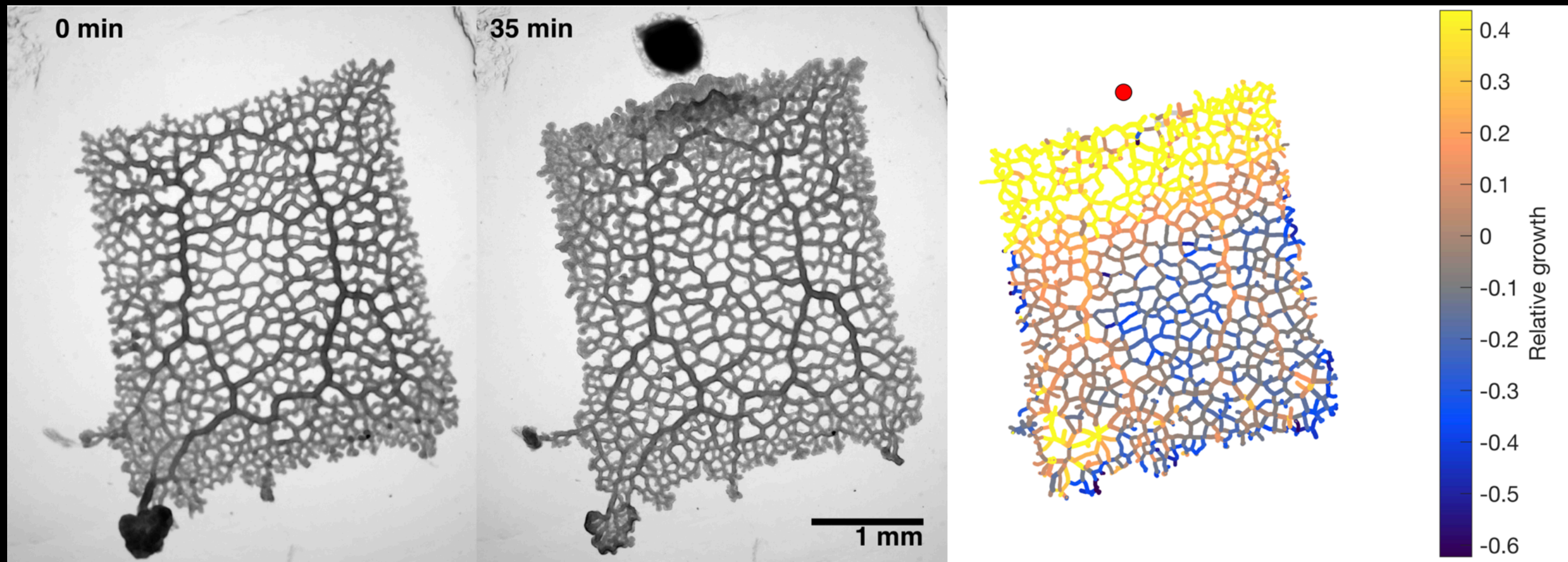
Encoding memory in morphology



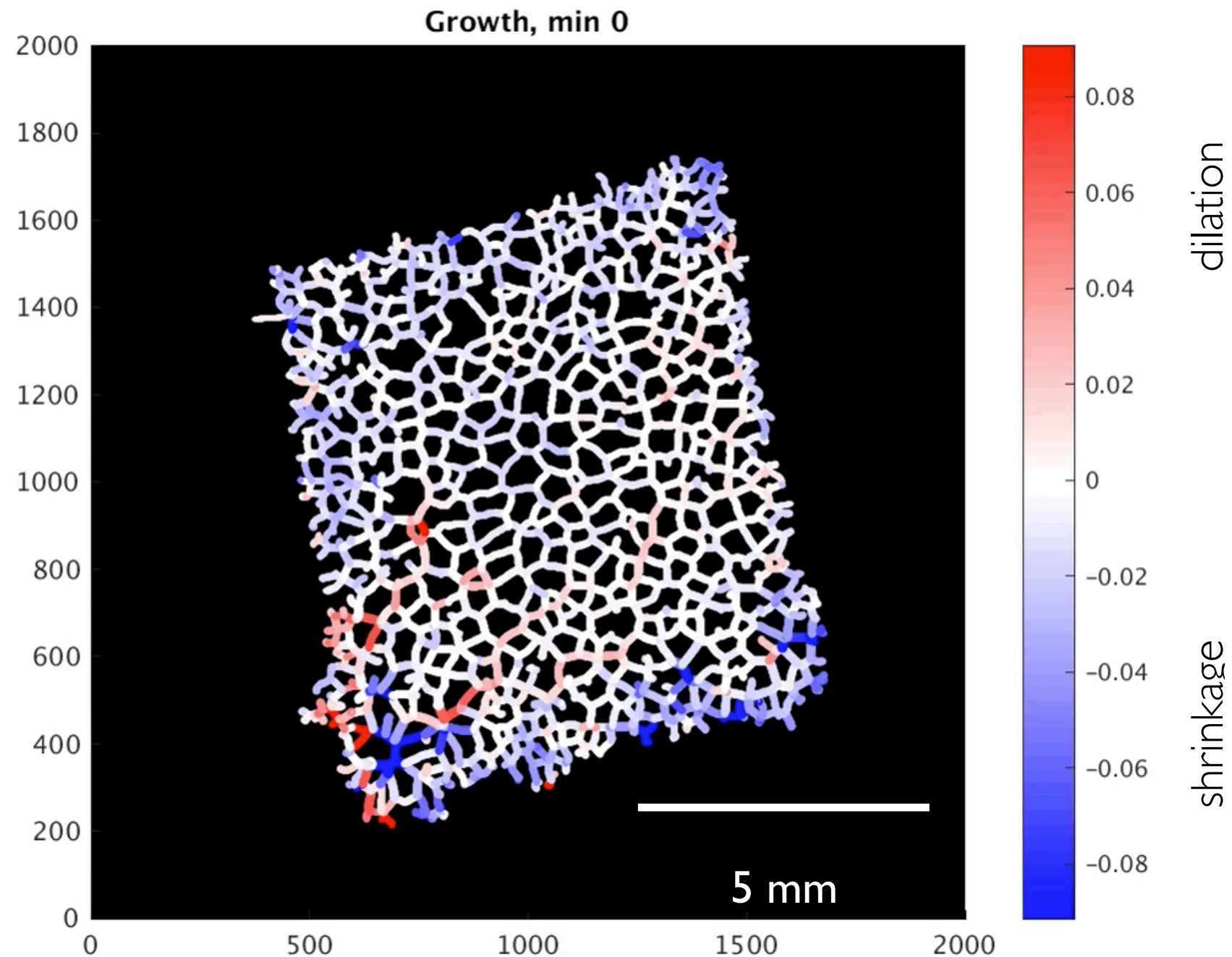
Mirna Kramar



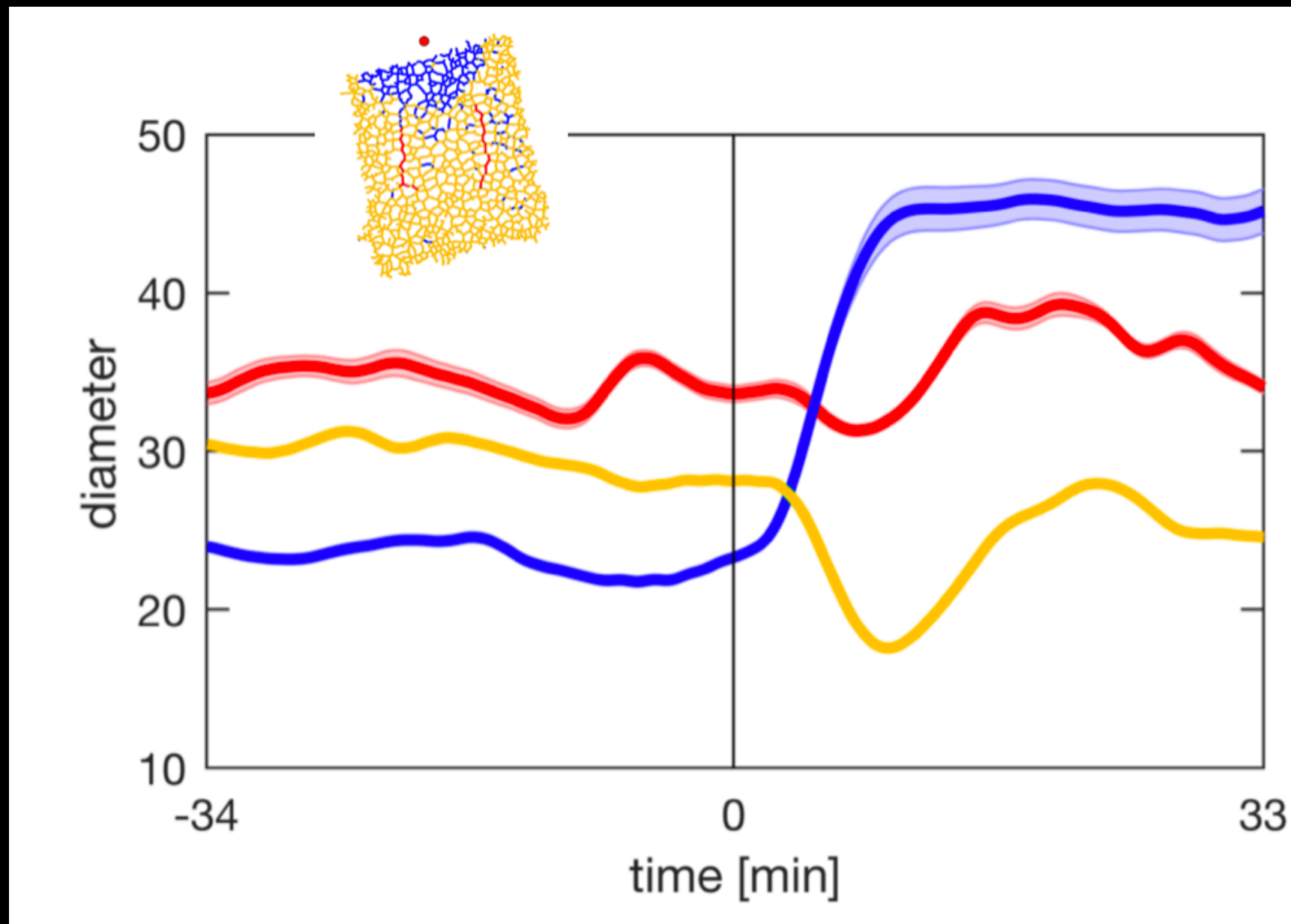
Stimulus encodes hierarchy



Dilation spreads by flow from stimulus site

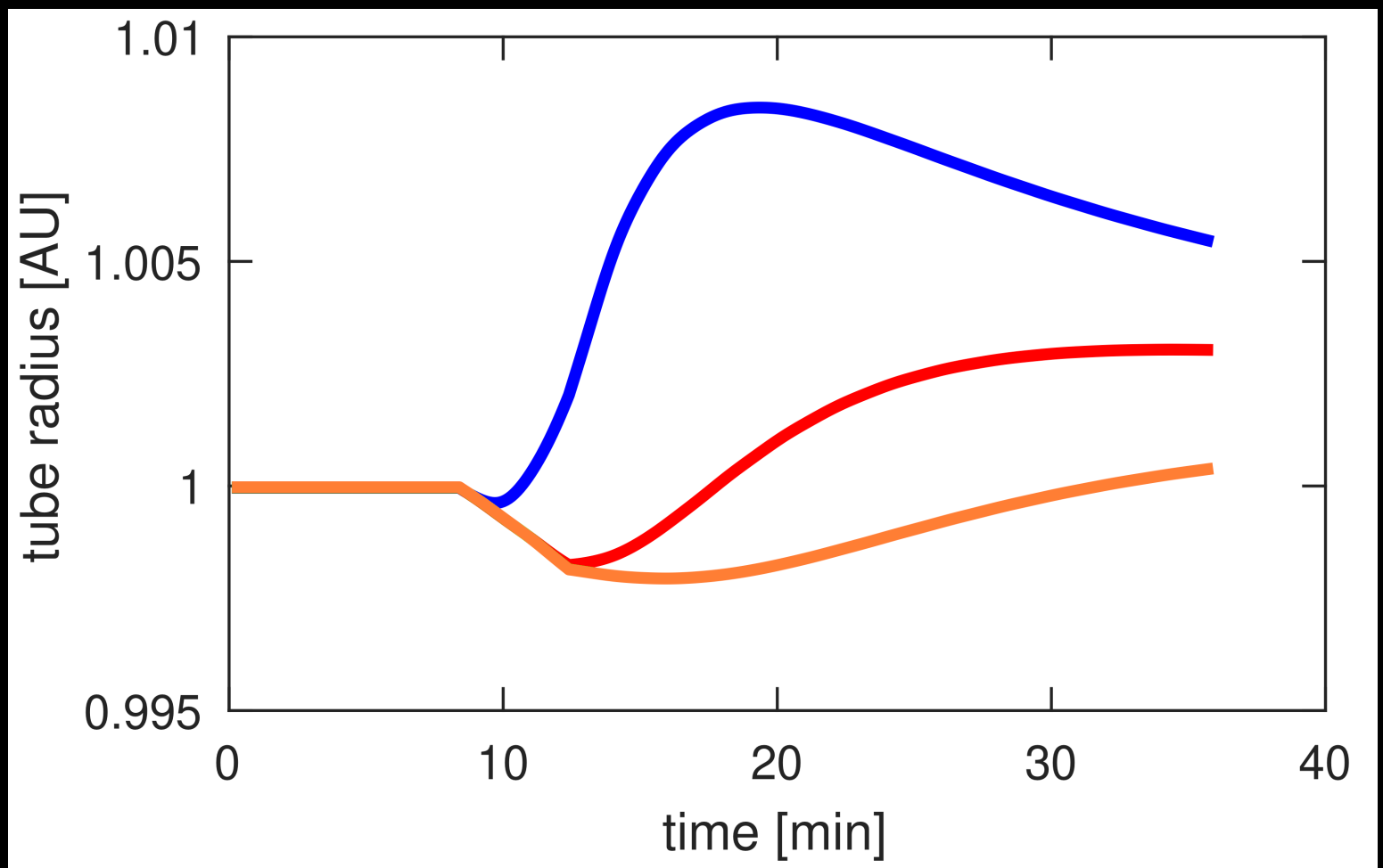
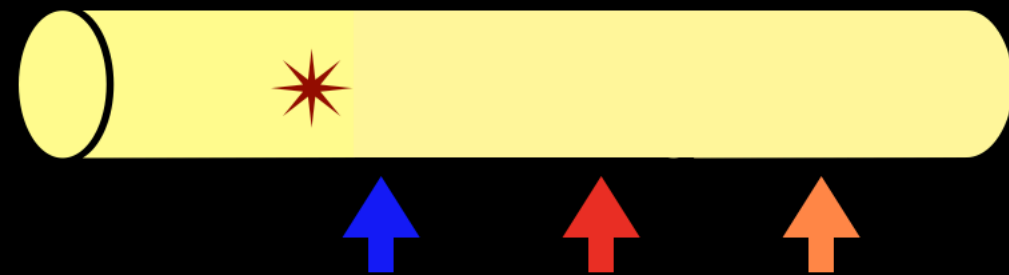


Characteristic dynamics suggest tube softening



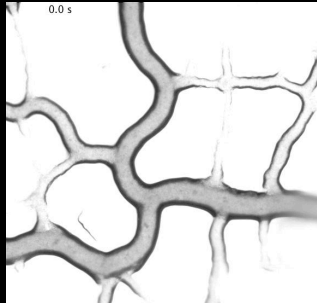
Model of tube softening by advected agent works!

- ▶ Stimulus releases softening agent
- ▶ Softening agent advected and degraded over time



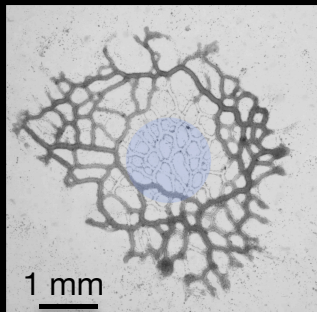
$$E = E_0 - \delta E \frac{\langle c \rangle}{\langle c_0 \rangle + \langle c \rangle}$$

Flow Morphology



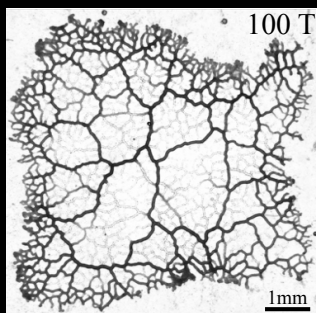
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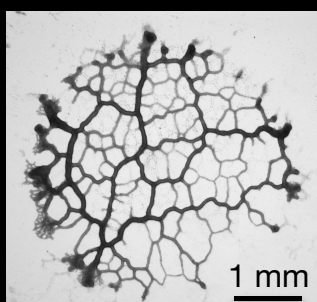
Adaptability

- Increase transport/flux/absorption
- Self-organised optimization



Topology

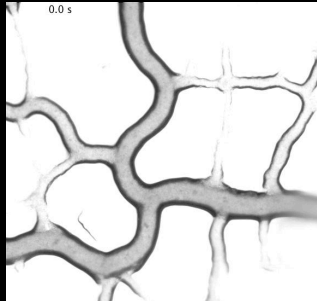
- Stabilize flow patterns
- Loops increase overall flow



Hierarchy

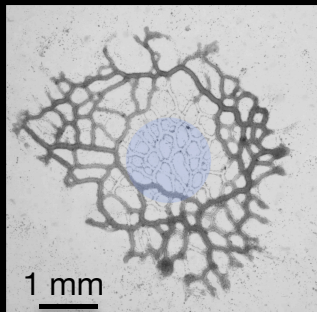
- Store information about history of events

Flow Morphology



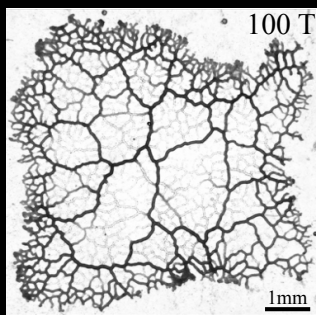
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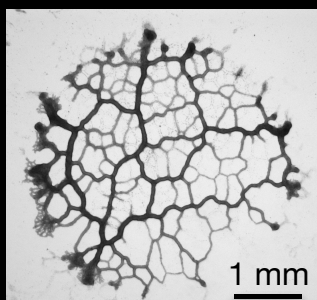
Adaptability

- Increase transport/flux/absorption
- Self-organised optimization



Topology

- Stabilize flow patterns
- Loops increase overall flow



Hierarchy

- Store information about history of events
- Memory to function, problem solving

Experiment Theory

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Noah Ziethen
Lisa Schick
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Stephan Mohr

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Mirna Kramar
João Ramos
Komal Bhattacharyya

Bachelor students

Nico Schramma
Leonie Bastin
Carl Becker
Leonie Kemeter

