

# Active particles inside moving droplet

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**POLISH** NATIONAL AGENCY  
FOR ACADEMIC EXCHANGE



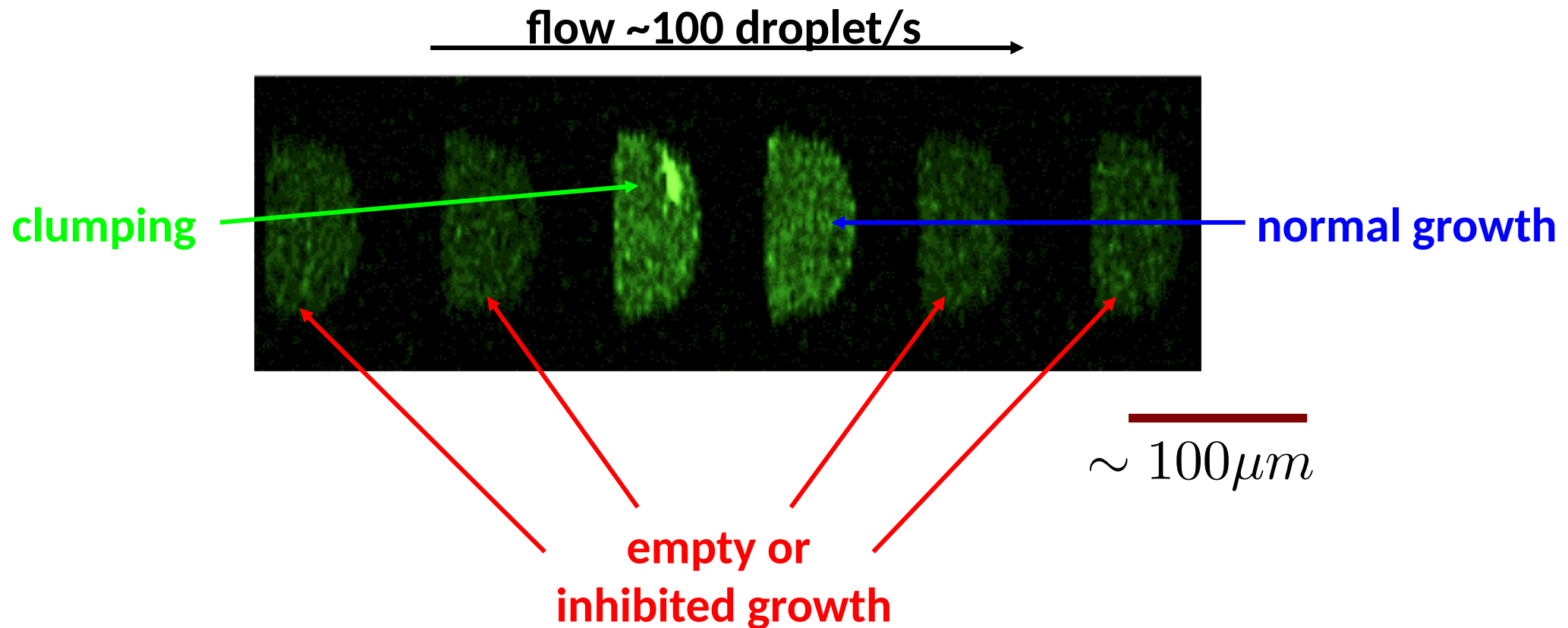
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*17.07.2019, Caltech, J. Brady group meeting*

# Motivation: experiments on antibiotic inhibition of bacteria growth inside droplets

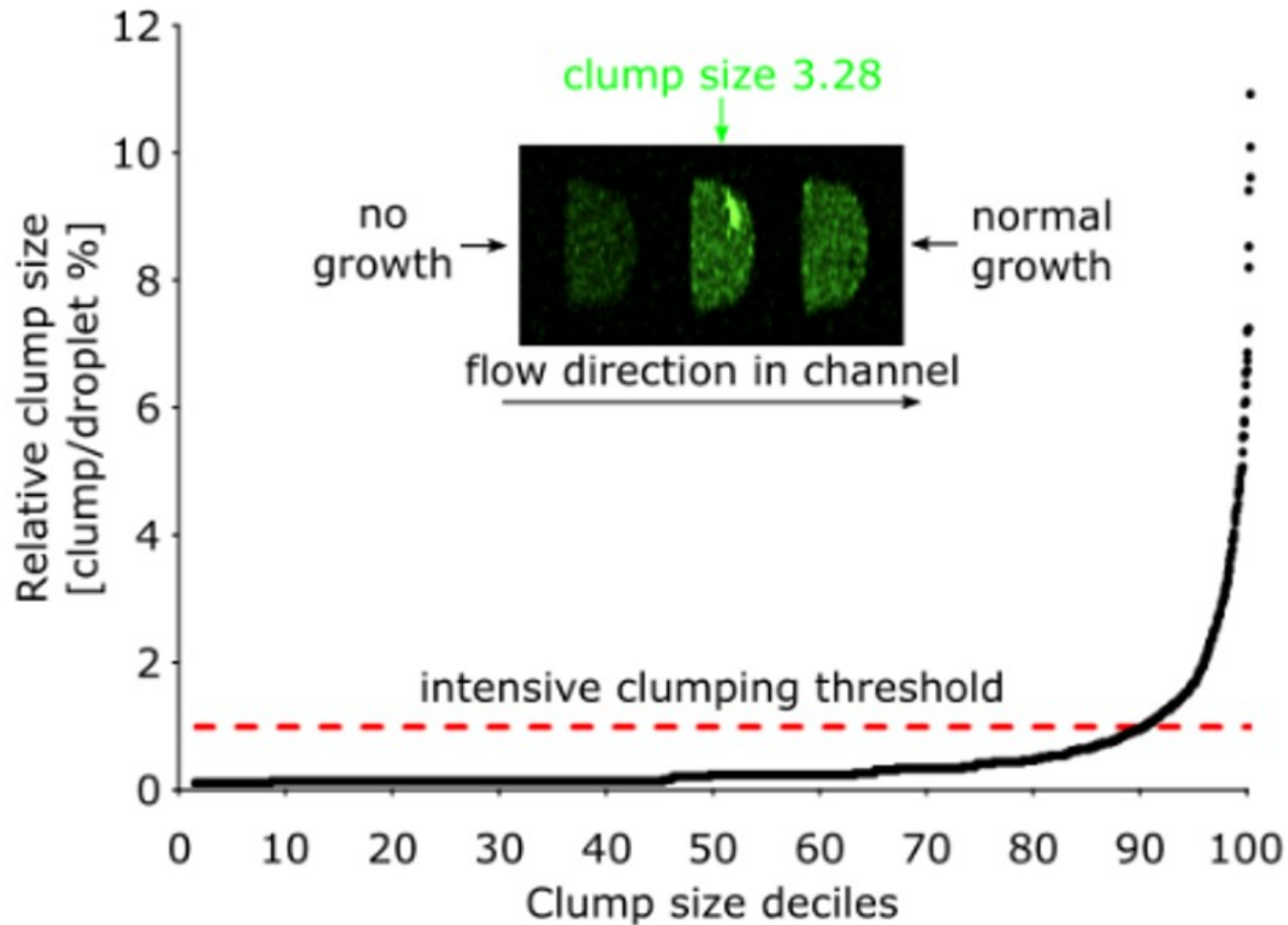
Scheler, Makuch, Debski, Horka, Ruszczak, Pacocha, Sozański, Smolander, Postek, Garstecki, submitted:

Detection of bacteria in droplets ( $\sim 20\,000$ ) by confocal microscope:



Clumps are visible as regions of much higher fluorescent intensity

# Statistic of clumps

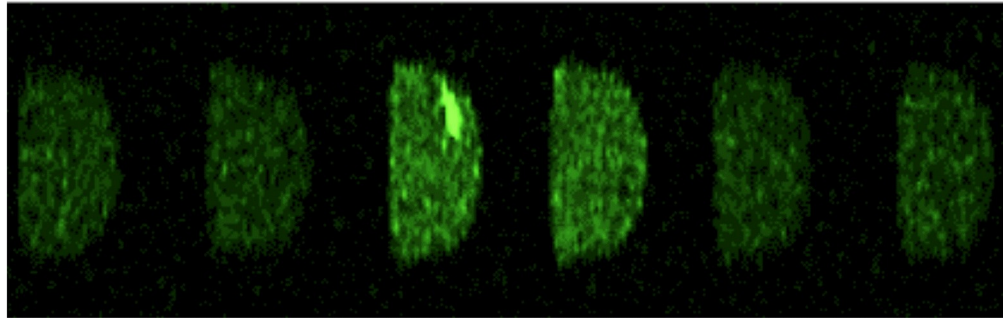


How many droplets have clumps?  
What is size distribution of clumps?

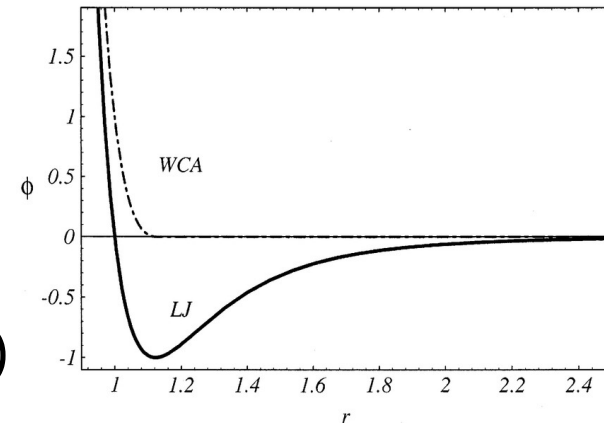
It is a motivation to study:

statistics of clumps of active particles in a droplet with recirculating flow

# Model of active particles inside droplet



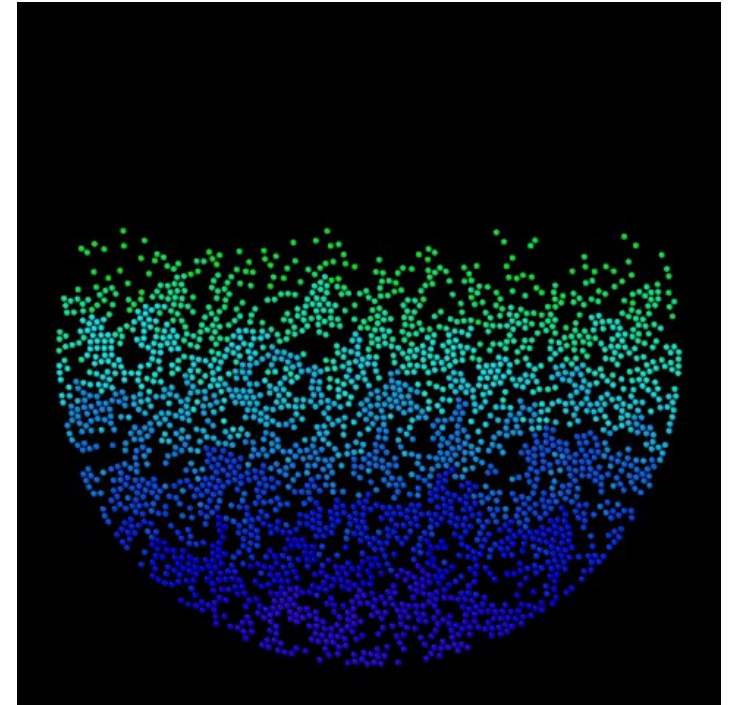
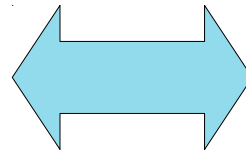
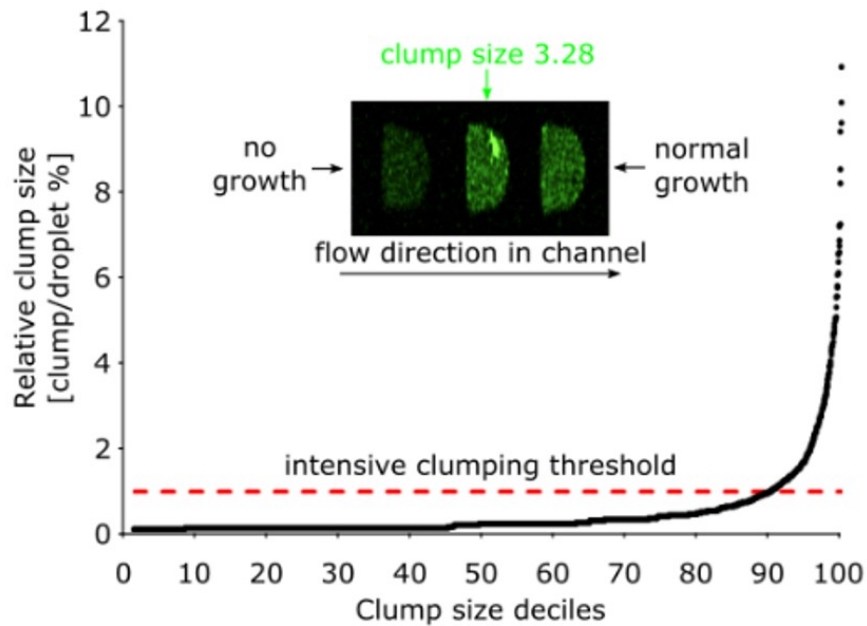
- Swimmers ( $d=1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $U_0=1\mu\text{m/s}$ ) with Brownian rotation ( $\tau_R=1/D_R$ )
- confined in a droplet ( $d=100 \mu\text{m}$ ) modeled by WCA potential ( $r_{\text{cut}}=2^{1/6}d$ ),
- recirculating flow inside droplet:  $A_{\text{ext}} \mathbf{v}_0(\mathbf{r})$ ,
- no hydrodynamic interactions
- excluded volume interactions between particles (WCA)



**We study clumping for different:**

volume fractions,  $\phi$ , rotation times,  $\tau_R$  and amplitudes of external flow,  $A_{\text{ext}}$

# Measurements of statistics of clumps



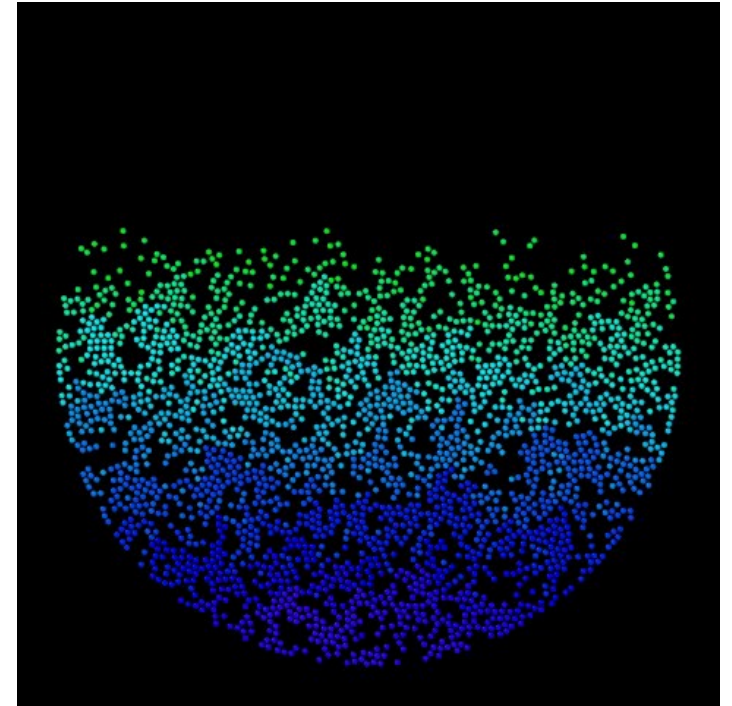
Experiment:  
statistics from many droplets

Simulations:  
-achieve stationary state  
-measure over independent configurations to get clump statistics

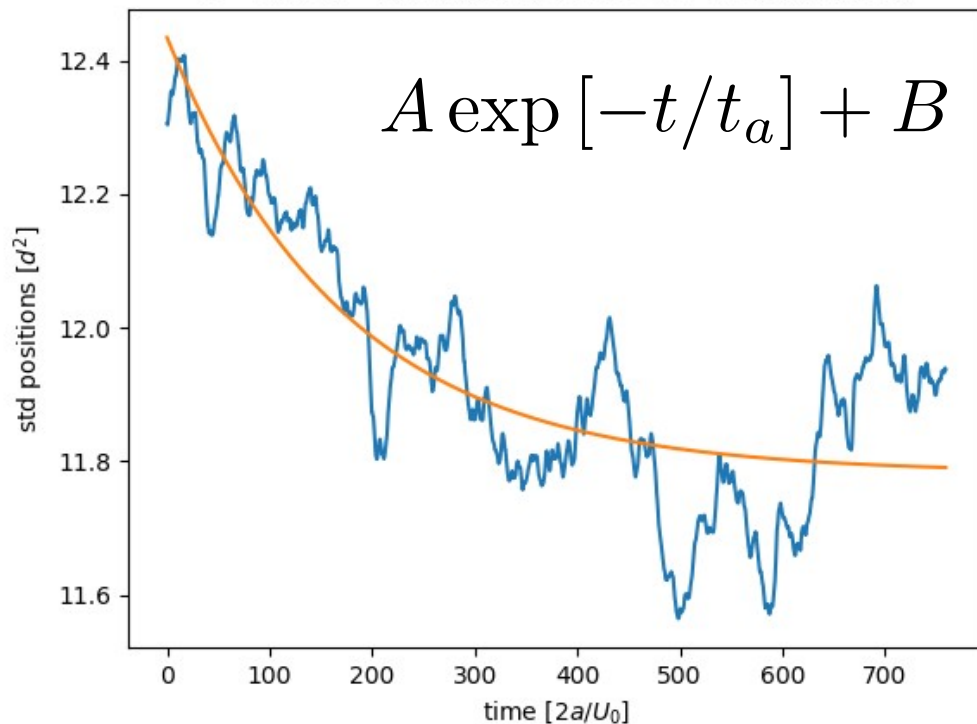
# Stationary state

$$\rho_2(t) = \frac{1}{ND^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{R}_i(t)^2,$$

$$\langle U \rangle(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |\mathbf{U}_i(t)|$$



$\phi = 0.25$   $\tau = 2.0[2a/U_0]$ ,  $t_{cut}$  for  $\rho_2 = 294.27[2a/U_0]$



$$|A| \exp[-t/t_a] / |B| < \epsilon_{rr}$$

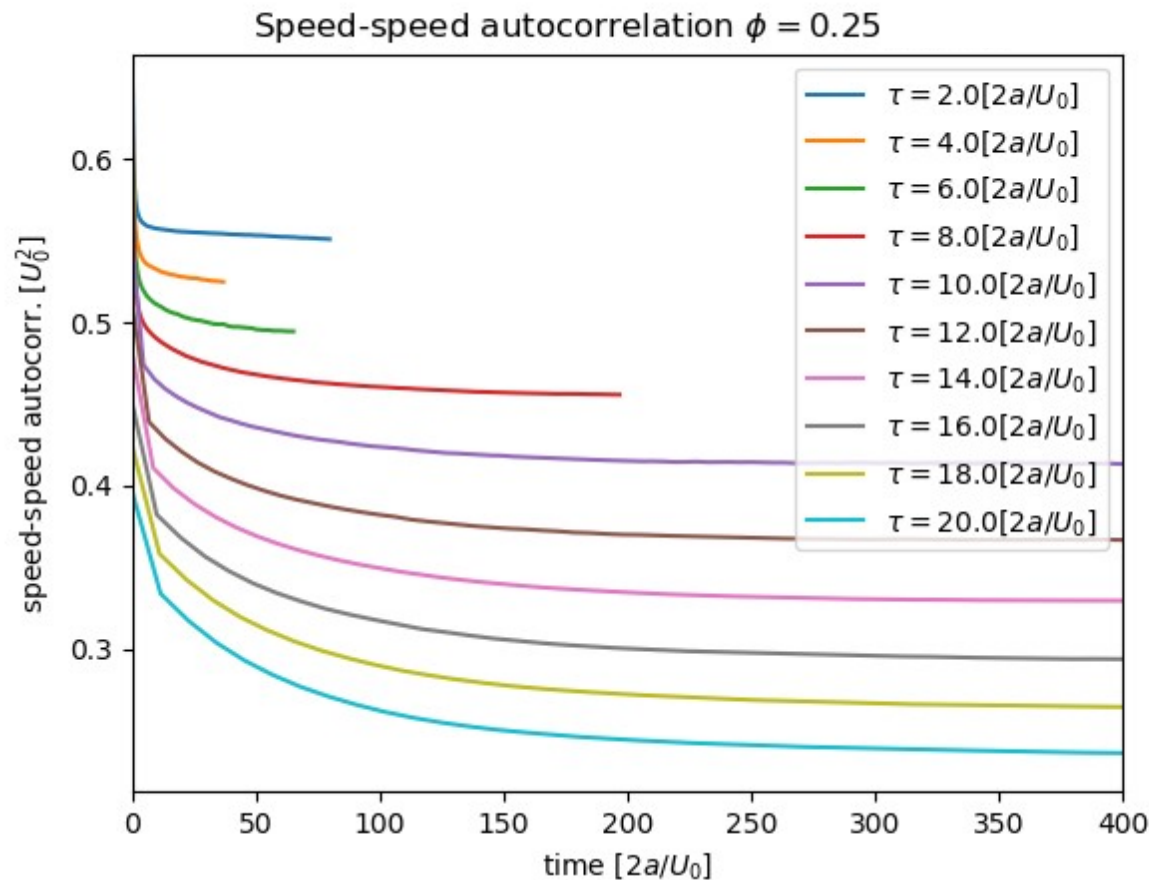
$$t_{cut} = -t_a \log[|B\epsilon_{rr}/A|]$$

# Independent measurements

Autocorrelation time of measured quantity determines whether two measurements are independent

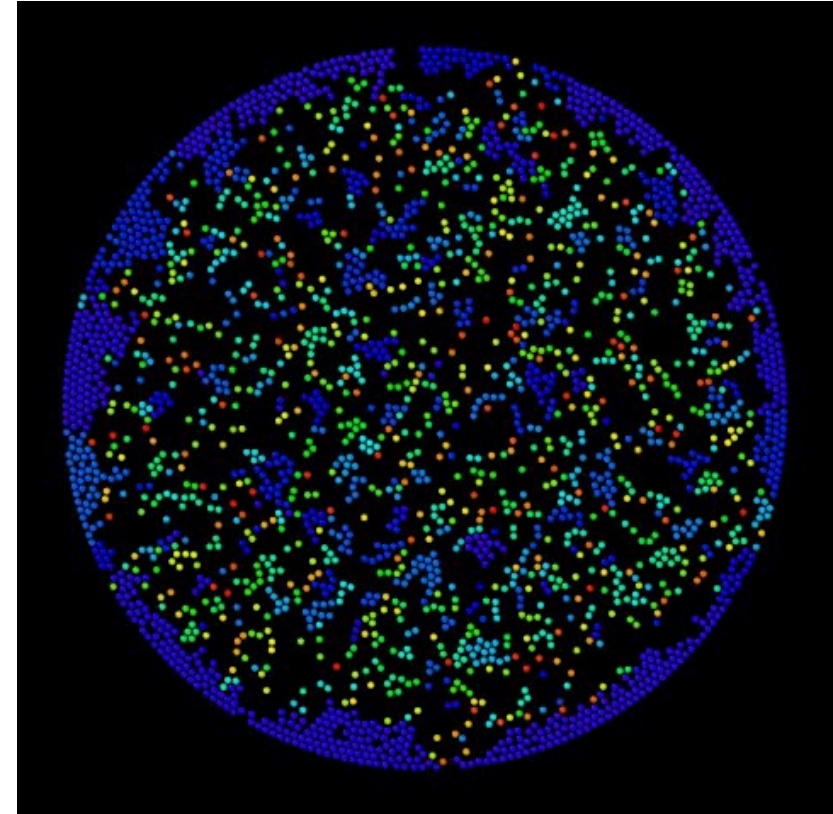
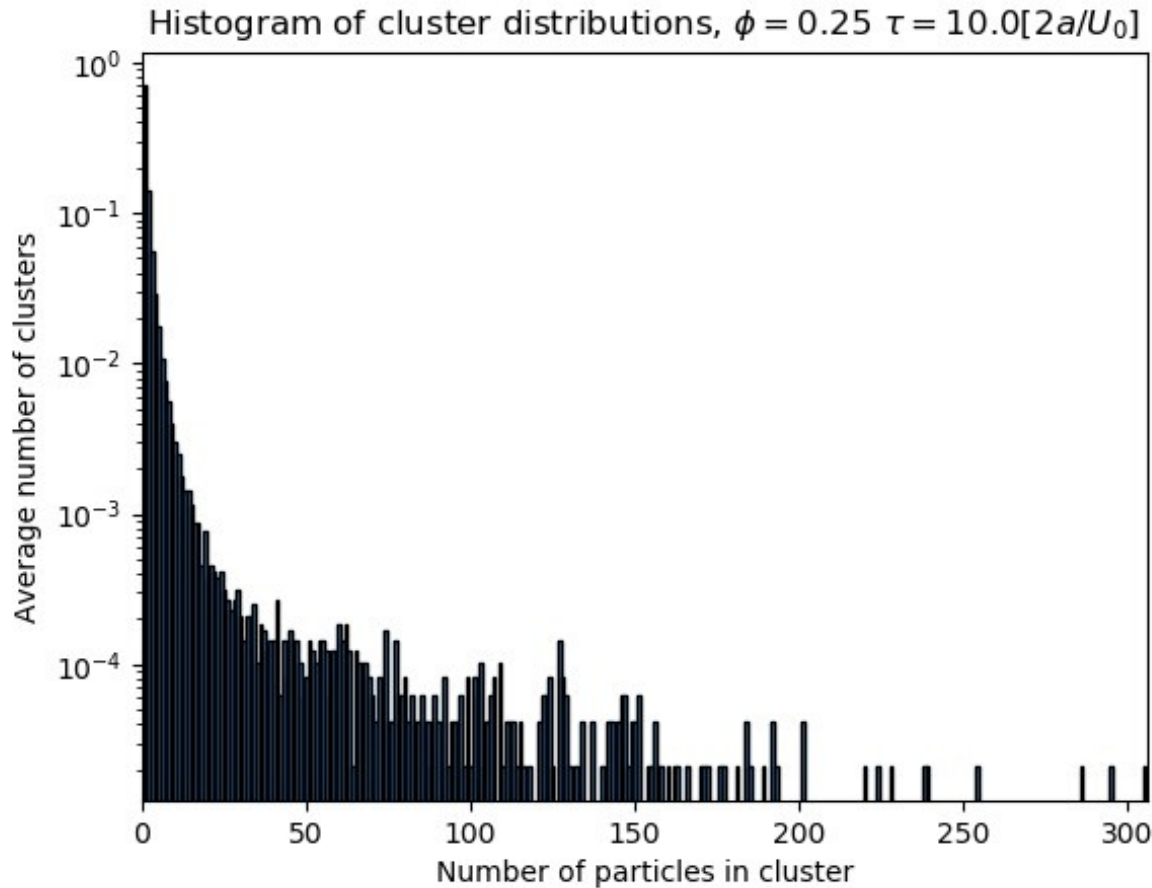
E.g. speed-speed autocorrelation:

$$\langle U(t + \tau) U(t) \rangle_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt |\mathbf{U}_i(t + \tau)| |\mathbf{U}_i(t)|$$



# Statistics of clumps

Clump: we define through distance  $r_{\text{cut}}$  in WCA potential





# Summary

## Done

- ✓ automated procedure to measure clump statistics (volume fraction, rotation time, amplitude)
- ✓ hoomd based code (thx: Austin and Stewart)
- ✓ currently automated procedure for amplitude of torque

## To do:

-change speed autocorrelation to autocorrelation of cluster size distribution (the quantity of interest)

OR (can it be reduced to density-density autocorrelation

$$F(\vec{k}, t) = \frac{1}{N} \langle \rho_{\vec{k}}(t) \rho_{-\vec{k}}(0) \rangle$$

-apply external flow instead of uniform torque  
(checked that it is easy modification of hoomd)

-from 2d to 3d - easy from the perspective of simulations in hoomd

