



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI BARI  
ALDO MORO

# Active brownian particles and topological phase transitions

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Work in collaboration with  
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Dott. D. Levis (CECAM - Lausanne, Switzerland & UBICS - Barcelona, Spain)  
Prof. I. Pagonabarraga (CECAM - Lausanne, Switzerland & UBICS - Barcelona, Spain)  
Isabella Petrelli (UniBa)

# Summary

- Active matter. Aggregation phenomena out of thermal equilibrium
- Active brownian particles
- Melting in 2D. Phase transitions in low-dimensional systems and KTHNY theory of topological phase transitions
- Phase diagram of active disks and dumbbells
- Conclusions and outlooks

**A**ctive matter

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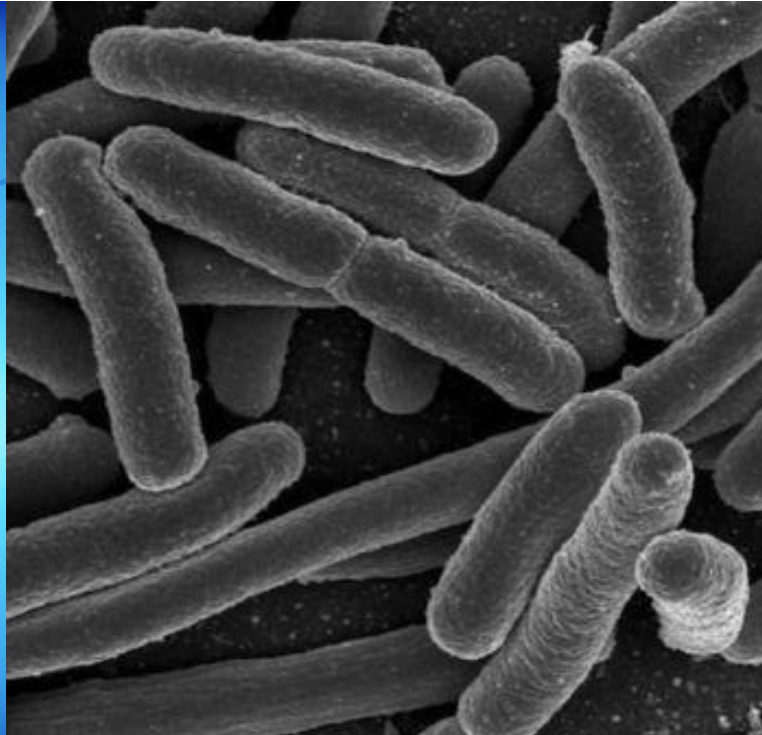
# Active systems in nature



**Birds flocking**

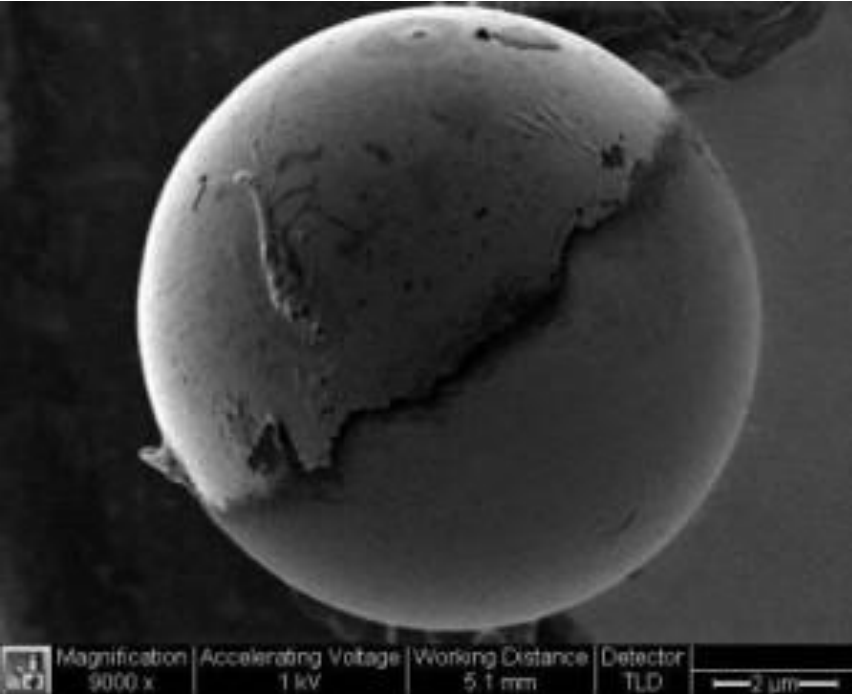


**Fish schools**



**Bacteria**

# In experiments



**Janus particles**

**Buttinoni I., et al.**, Phys.Rev.Lett., 110 238301, (2013)  
**Ginot F., et al.**, Phys. Rev. X, 5 011004, (2015)



**Polar disks**

**Dauchot O., et al.** Phys. Rev. Lett., 105 098001, (2010)

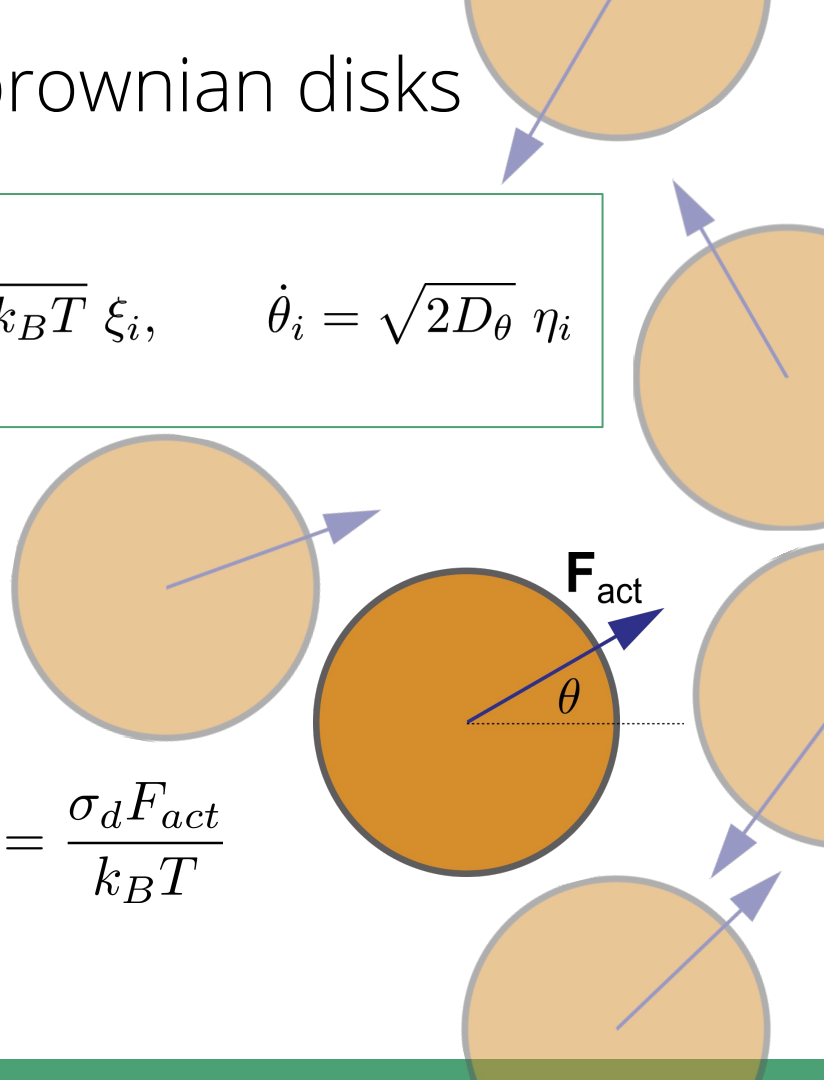
# **A**ctive brownian hard disks

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# The simplest model of active brownian disks

$$\mathbf{n}_i = (\cos \theta_i(t), \sin \theta_i(t))$$
$$\gamma \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = F_{act} \mathbf{n}_i - \nabla_i \sum_{j(\neq i)} U(r_{ij}) + \sqrt{2\gamma k_B T} \xi_i, \quad \dot{\theta}_i = \sqrt{2D_\theta} \eta_i$$

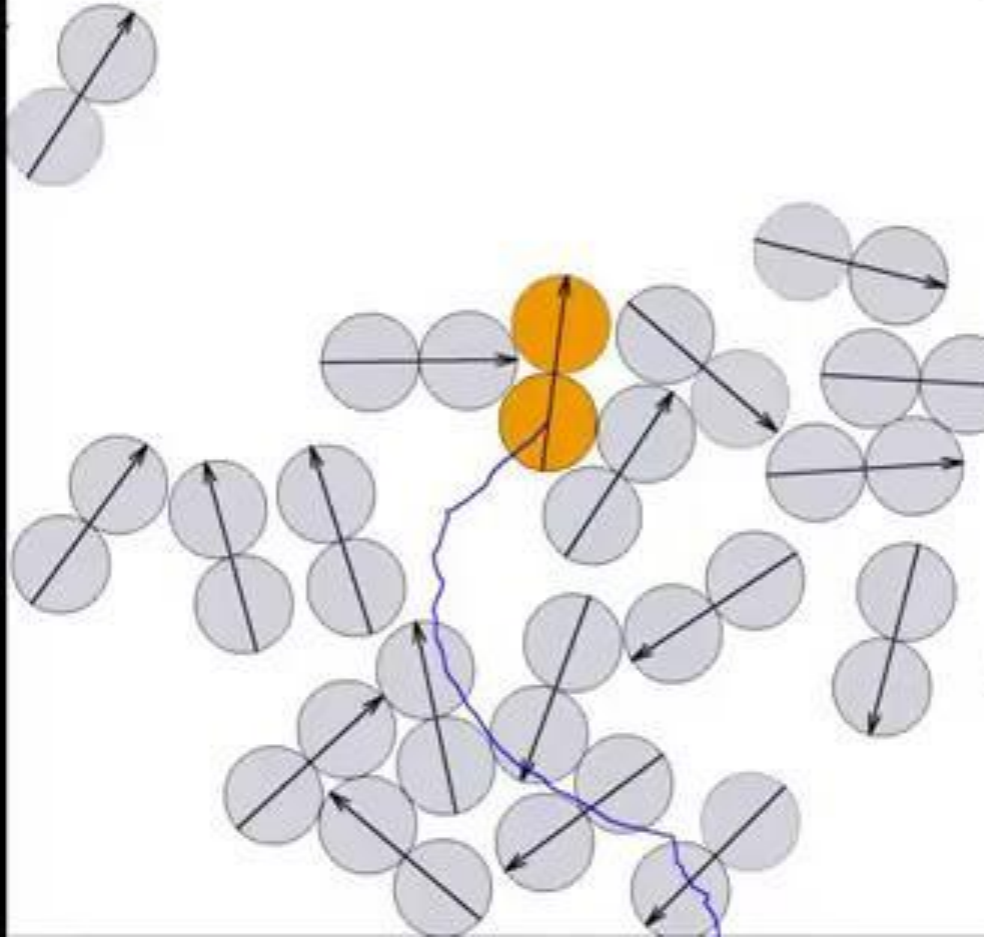
- Surface fraction:  $\phi = N \frac{\pi \sigma_d^2}{4S}$
  - Advective:  $Lv_{act} = \sigma_d \frac{F_{act}}{\gamma}$
  - Diffusive:  $D = \frac{k_B T}{\gamma}$
- $$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Surface fraction} \\ \text{Advective} \\ \text{Diffusive} \end{array} \right\} \text{Péclet number} \quad \text{Pe} = \frac{Lv_{act}}{D} = \frac{\sigma_d F_{act}}{k_B T}$$





# Persistent BM and aggregation

- Self-propelled particles accumulate where they move more slowly.
- They may also slow down at high density.
- Positive feedback which can lead to motility-induced phase separation (MIPS) between dense (ordered) and dilute (fluid/gas) phases



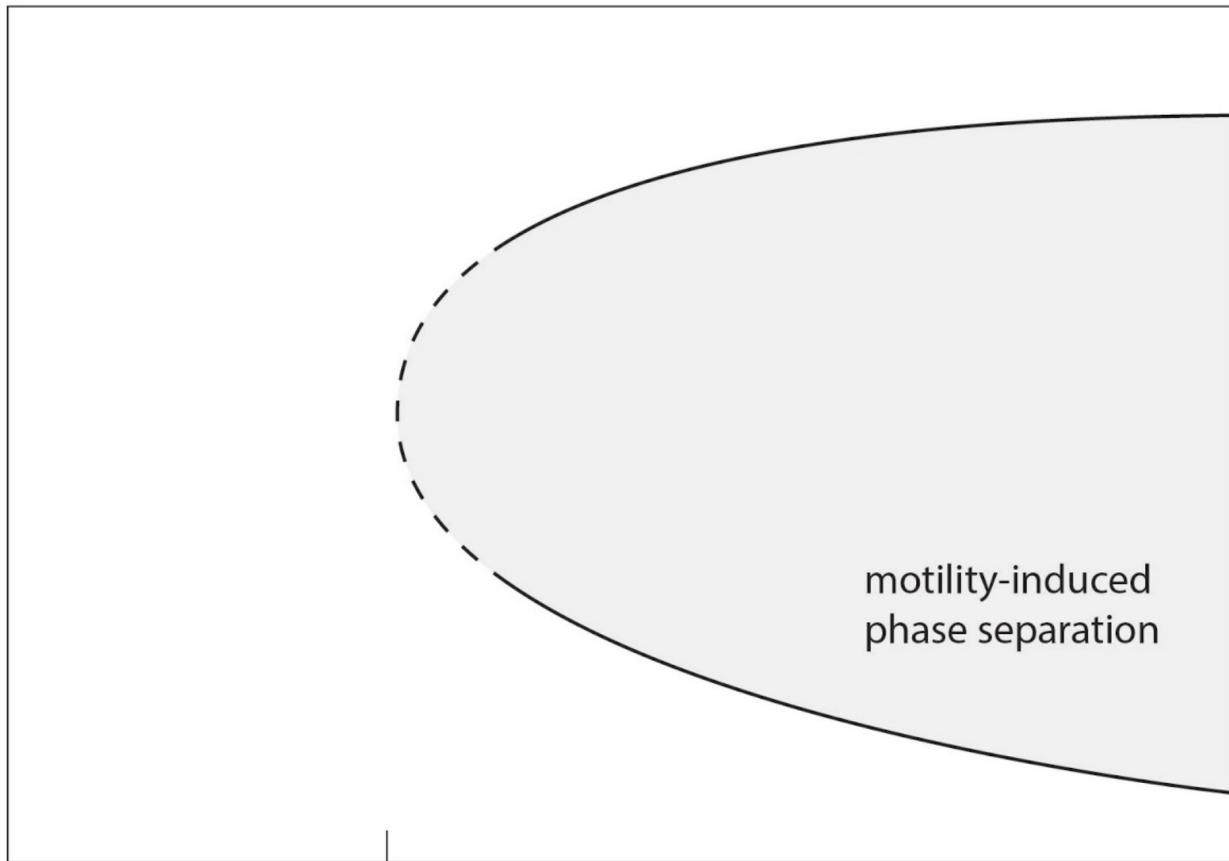


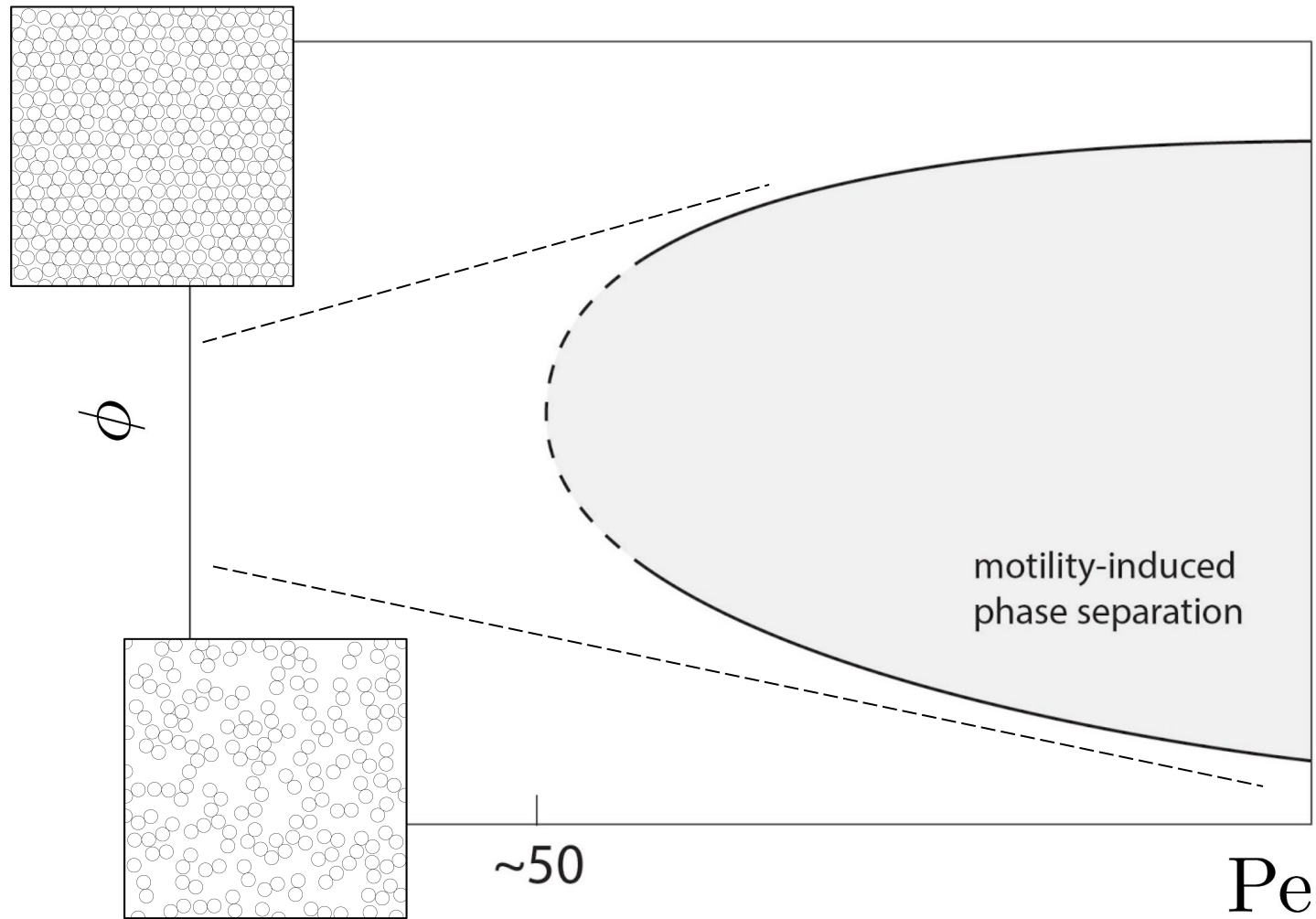
$\phi$

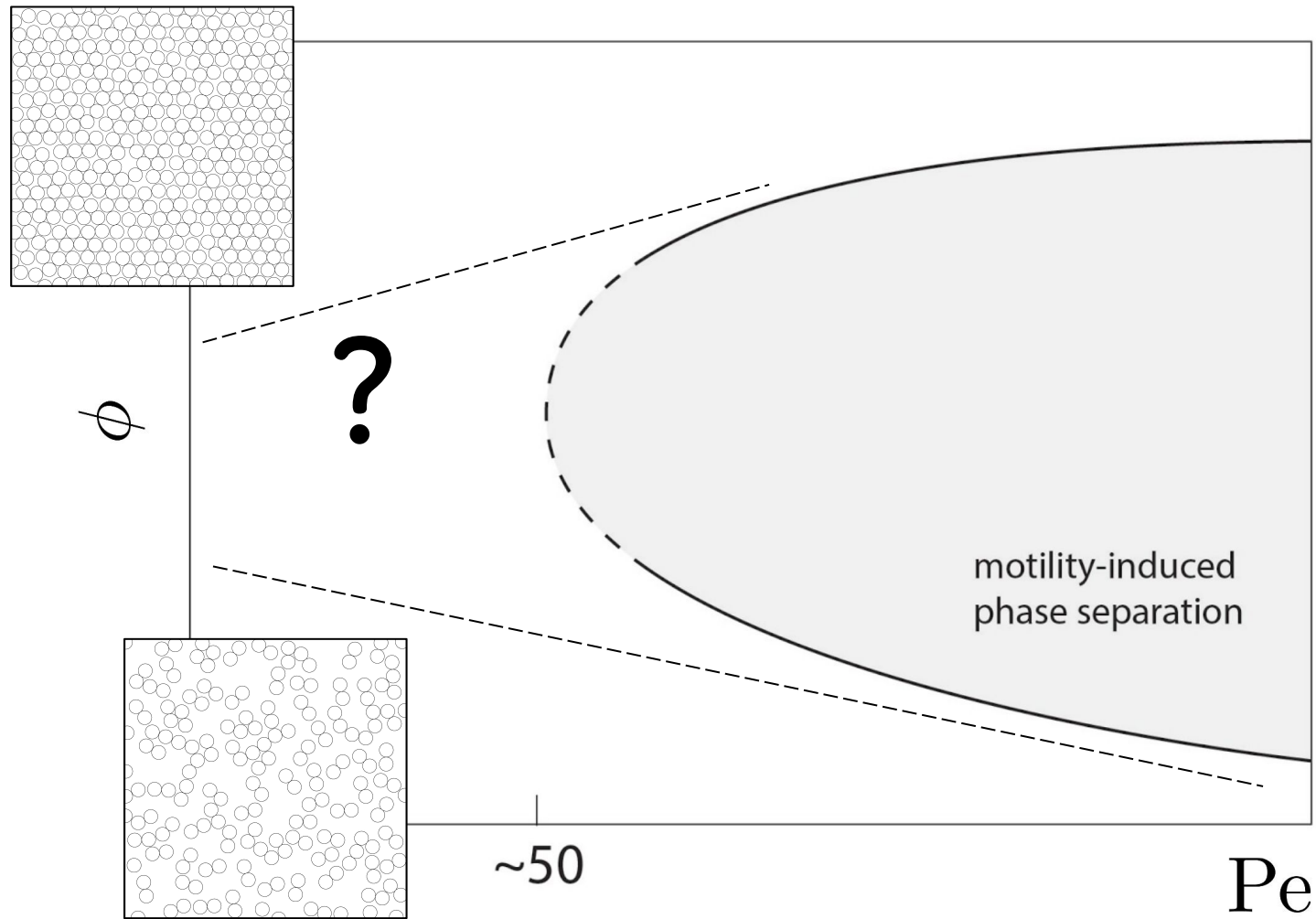
$\sim 50$

Pe

motility-induced  
phase separation







# Phase transitions in 2D

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KTHN melting transitions

# No crystals in 2D

Order-disorder transitions have long been known to have different properties at different space dimensionality (Peierls **1934**, Landau **1937**).

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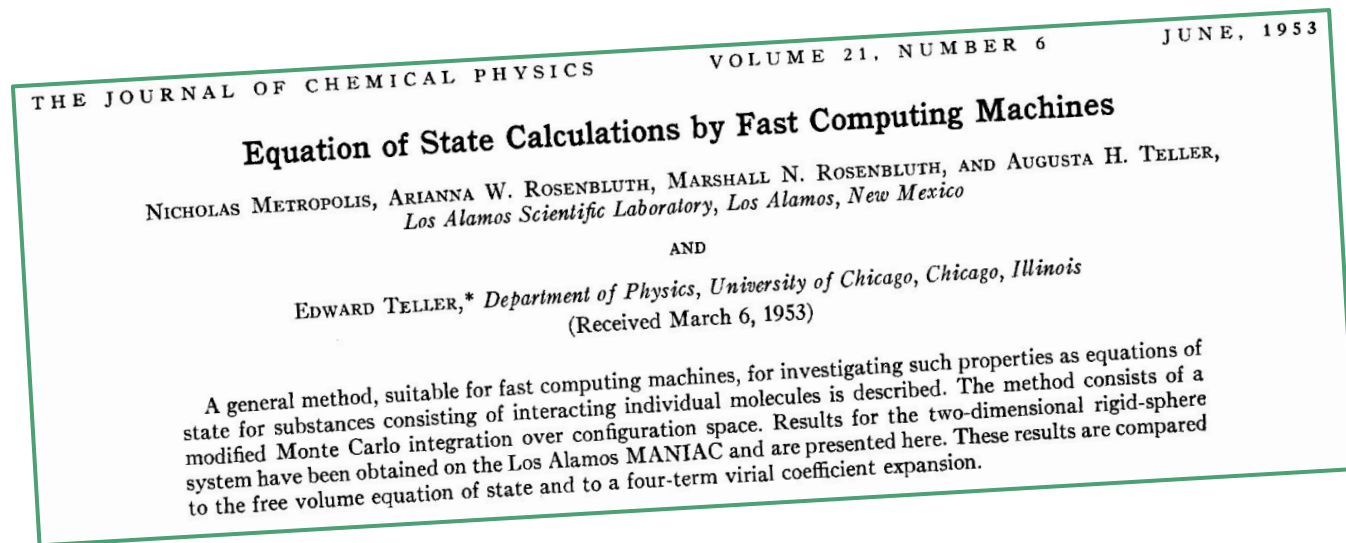
## Mermin-Wagner theorem (**1966**)

Continuous symmetries cannot be spontaneously broken at finite temperatures with sufficiently short-range interactions in dimensions  $d \leq 2$ .

**D**oes an equilibrium ordered phase exist for 2d system with short-range interactions?



Does an equilibrium ordered phase exist for 2d system with short-range interactions?



# Does an equilibrium ordered phase exist for 2d system with short-range interactions?

## VI. CONCLUSION

The method of Monte Carlo integrations over configuration space seems to be a feasible approach to statistical mechanical problems which are as yet not analytically soluble. At least for a single-phase system a sample of several hundred particles seems sufficient. In the case of two-dimensional rigid spheres, runs made with 56 particles and with 224 particles agreed within statistical error. For a computing time of a few hours with presently available electronic computers, it seems possible to obtain the pressure for a given volume and temperature to an accuracy of a few percent.

In the case of two-dimensional rigid spheres our results are in agreement with the free volume approximation for  $A/A_0 < 1.8$  and with a five-term virial expansion for  $A/A_0 > 2.5$ . There is no indication of a phase transition.

Work is now in progress for a system of particles with Lennard-Jones type interactions and for three-dimensional rigid spheres.

VOLUME 21, NUMBER 6

JUNE, 1953

## by Fast Computing Machines

MARSHALL N. ROSENBLUTH, AND AUGUSTA H. TELLER,  
*Los Alamos, Los Alamos, New Mexico*

AND

*s, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois*  
(March 6, 1953)

achines, for investigating such properties as equations of  
ual molecules is described. The method consists of a  
space. Results for the two-dimensional rigid-sphere  
AC and are presented here. These results are compared  
m virial coefficient expansion.

# Does an equilibrium ordered phase exist for 2d system with short-range interactions?

## VI. CONCLUSION

The method of Monte Carlo simulation in configuration space seems to be a statistically mechanical problem that is not analytically soluble. At least for a sample of several hundred particles. In the case of two-dimensional systems with 56 particles and with statistical error. For a system with presently available computer resources it is not possible to obtain the temperature to an accuracy of 1%.

In the case of two-dimensional systems the results are in agreement with the free volume approximation for  $A/A_0 < 1.8$  and with a five-term virial expansion for  $A/A_0 > 2.5$ . There is no indication of a phase transition.

Work is now in progress for a system of particles with Lennard-Jones type interactions and for three-dimensional rigid spheres.

VOLUME 21, NUMBER 6

JUNE, 1953

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 127, NUMBER 2

JULY 15, 1962

## Phase Transition in Elastic Disks\*

B. J. ALDER AND T. E. WAINWRIGHT

*University of California, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California*

(Received October 30, 1961)

The study of a two-dimensional system consisting of 870 hard-disk particles in the phase-transition region has shown that the isotherm has a van der Waals-like loop. The density change across the transition is about 4% and the corresponding entropy change is small.

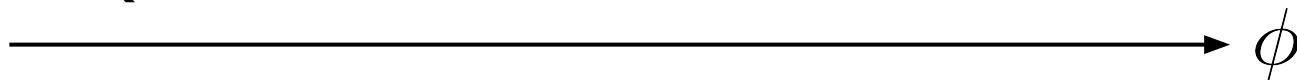
# **P**hase transitions in 2d short-range interacting particles: Halperin-Nelson

# Phase transitions in 2d short-range interacting particles: Halperin-Nelson

**LIQUID**

**HEXATIC**

**SOLID**



**Bond-orientational order**

short-ranged

quasi-long-ranged

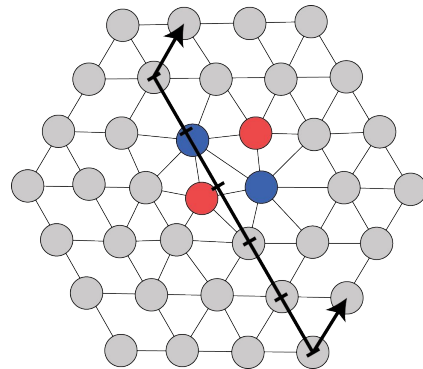
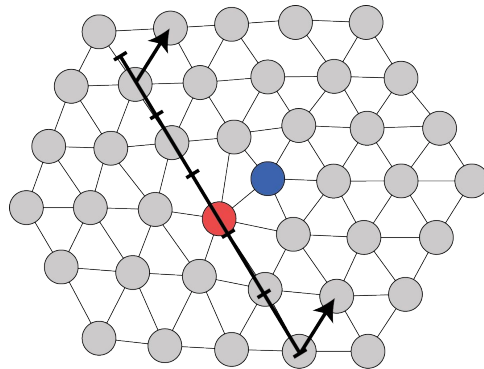
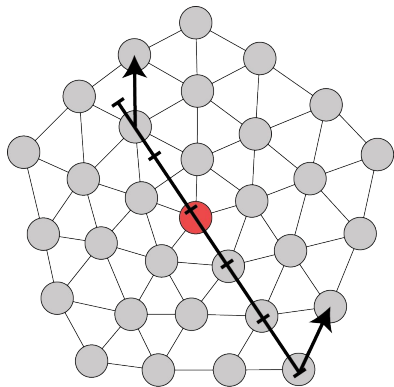
long-ranged

**Translational order**

short-ranged

short-ranged

quasi-long-ranged

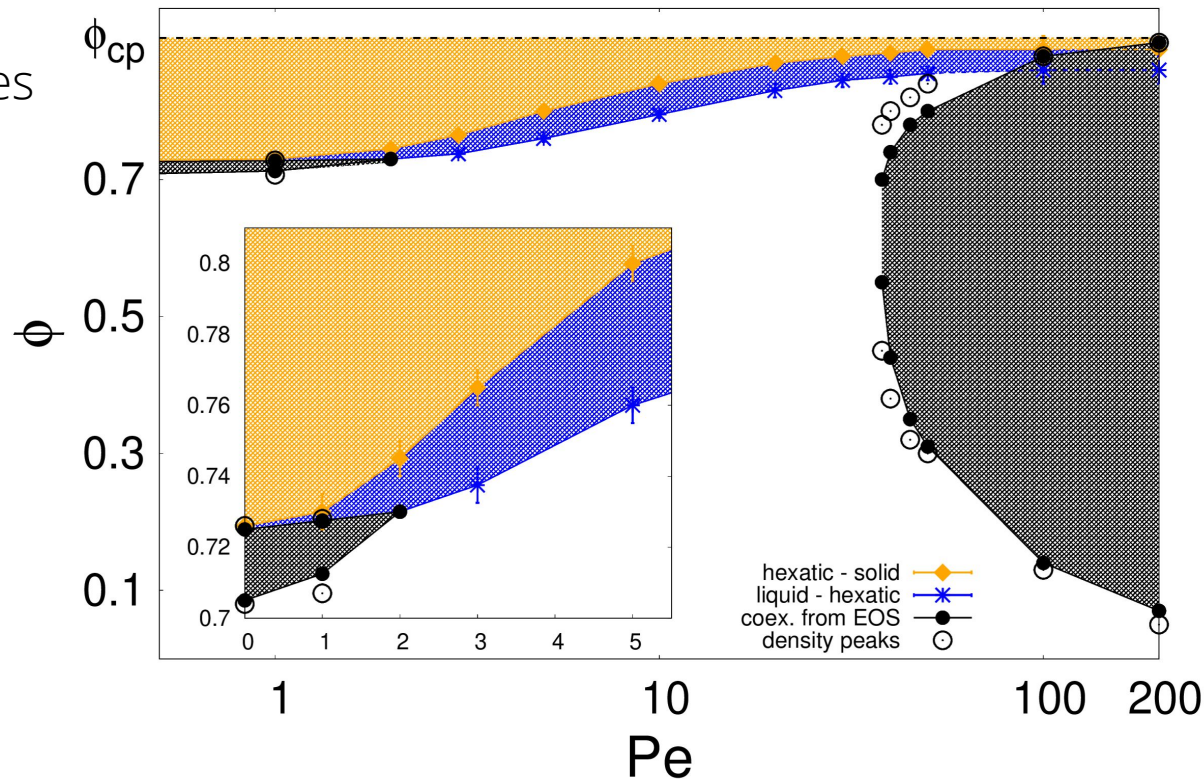


# Phase diagram of hard disks

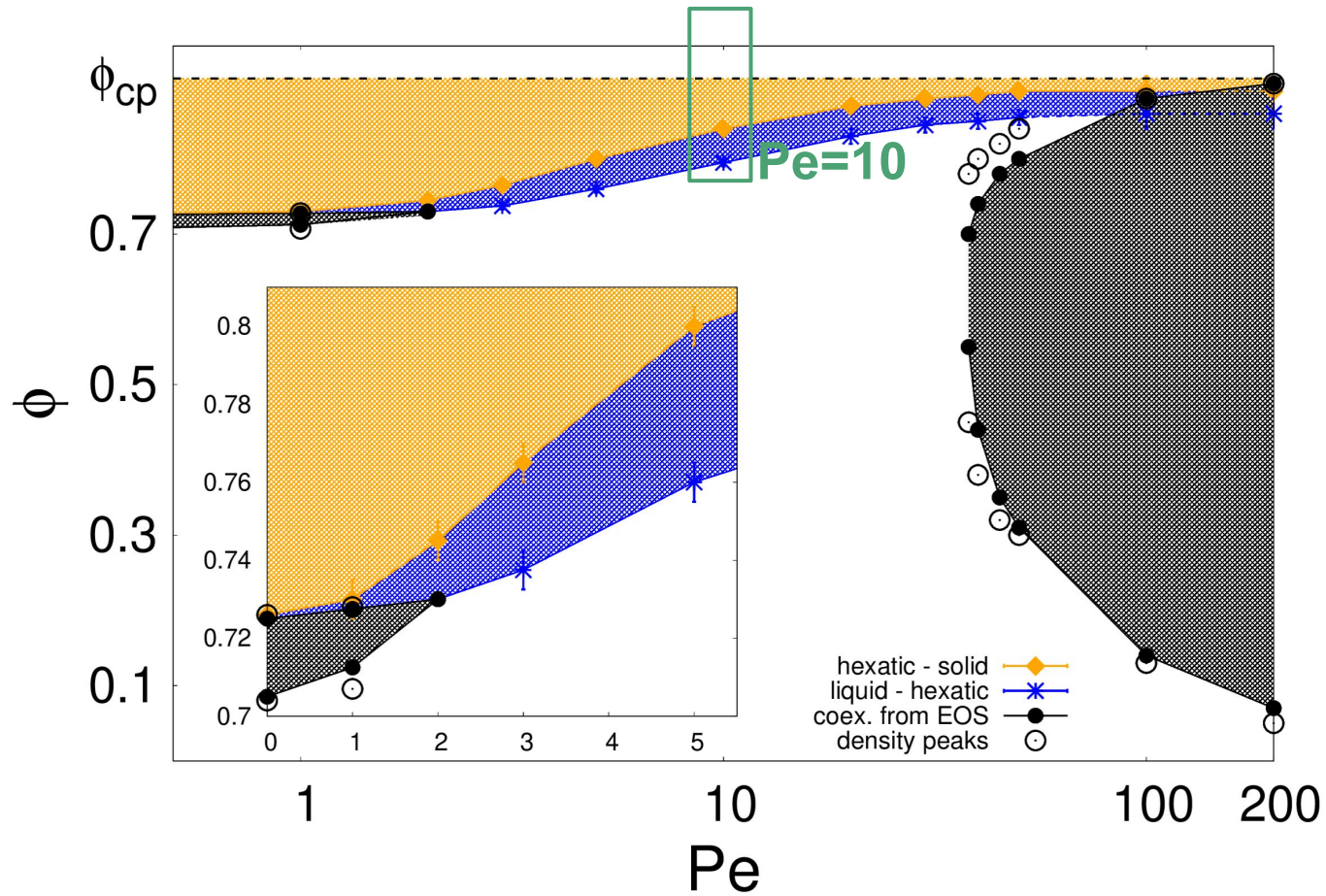
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# Phase diagram for active disks

- Coexistence at low  $Pe$ s
- MIPS at high  $Pe$ s
- Liquid-hexatic transition
- Hexatic-crystal transition



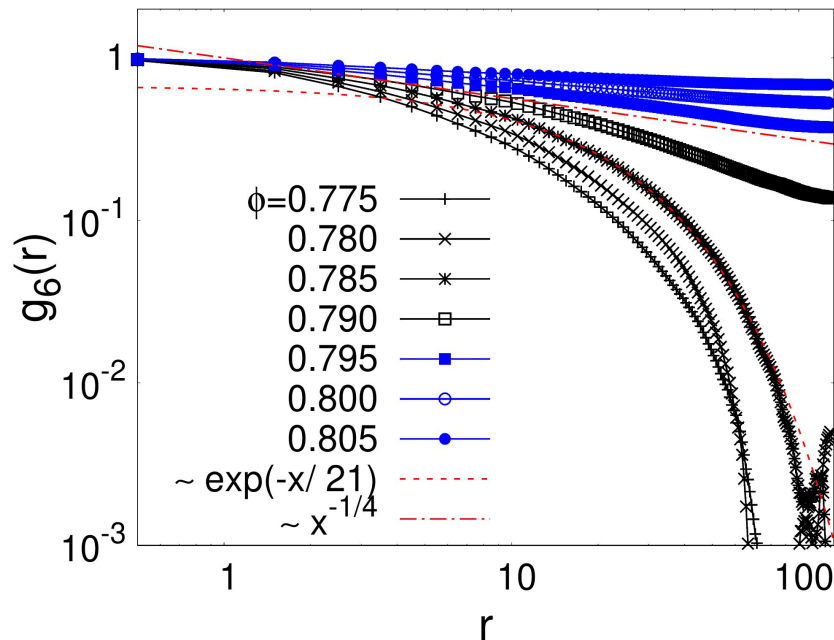




# Liquid-hexatic transition

- Spatial correlations of local hexatic

$$\psi_{6i} = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} e^{i6\theta_{ij}}$$
$$g_6(r) = \frac{\langle \psi_{6i} \psi_{6j}^* \rangle_{r_{ij}=r}}{\langle |\psi_{6i}|^2 \rangle}$$

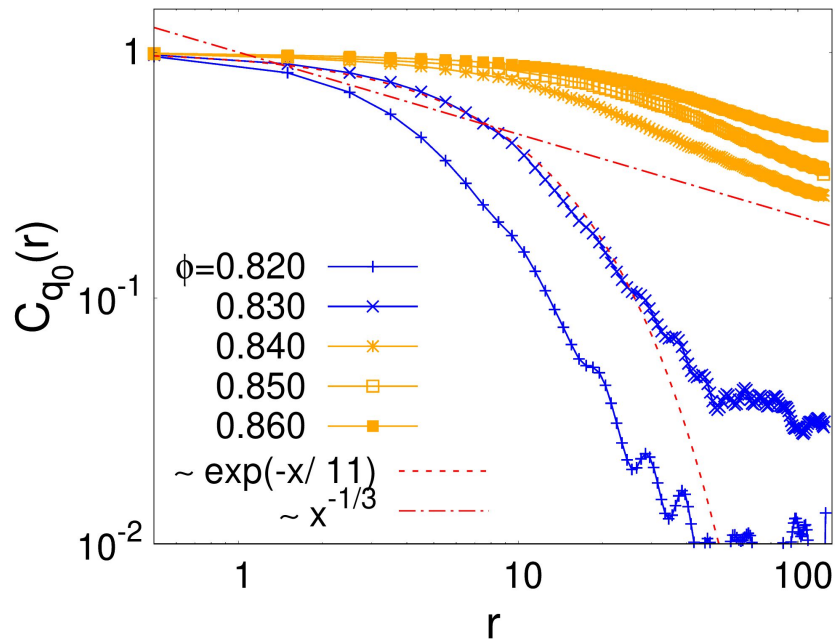


# Hexatic-solid transition

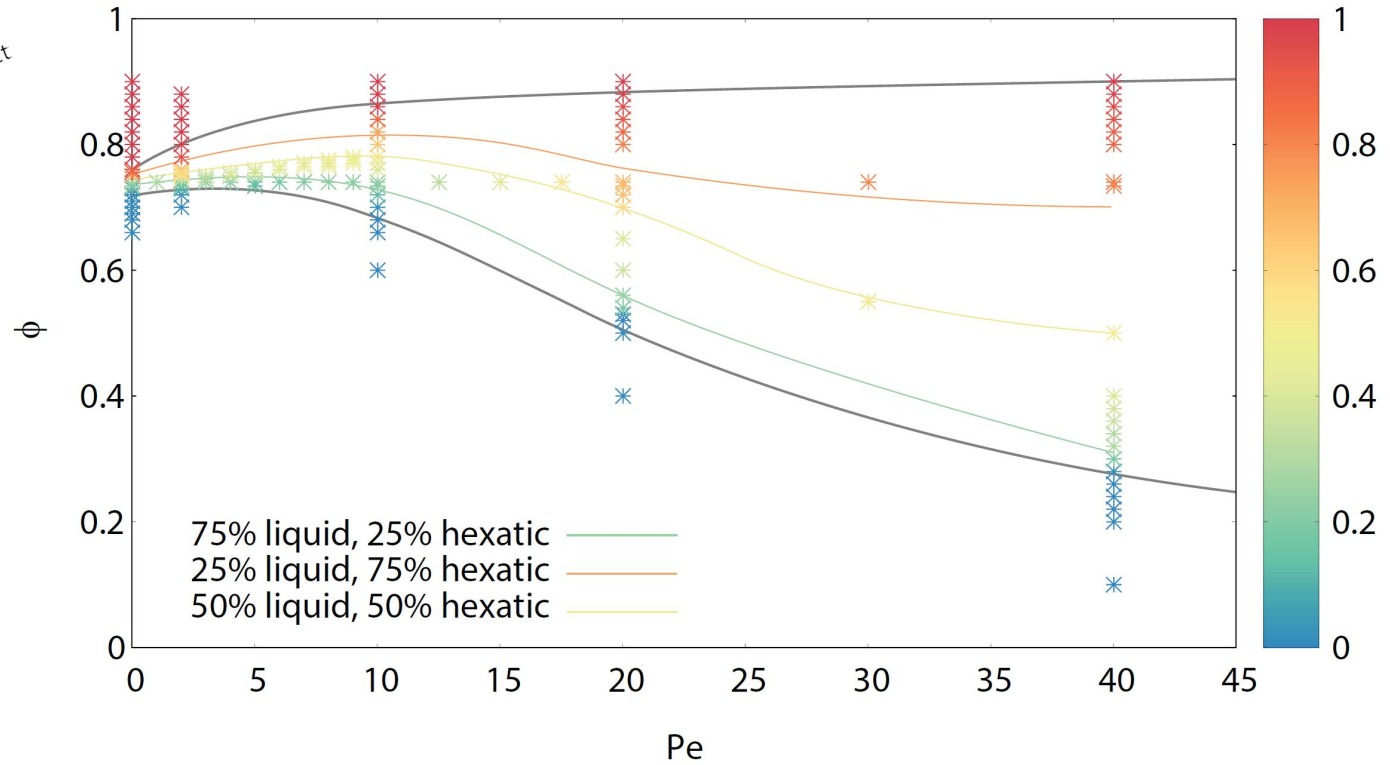
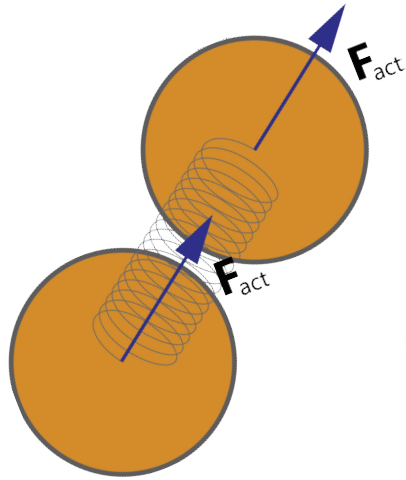
- Spatial correlations of disks positions

$$C_{\mathbf{q}_0}(r) = \langle e^{i\mathbf{q}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} \rangle$$

$\mathbf{q}_0$  maximum diffraction peak

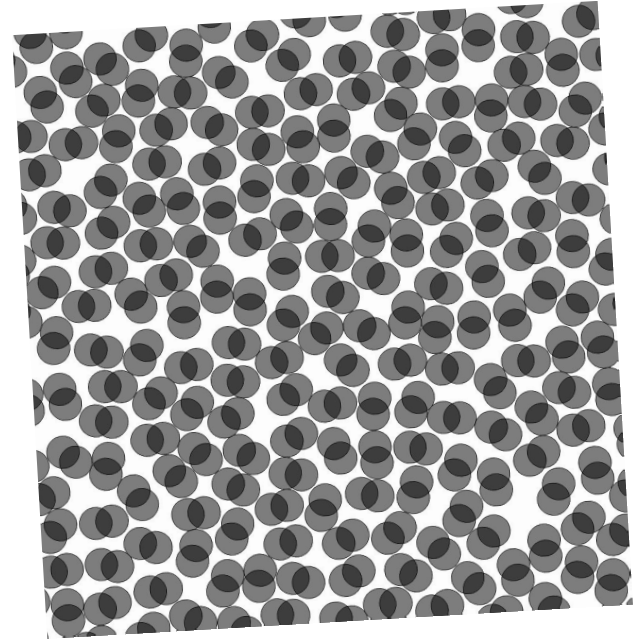


# Phase diagram for active dumbbells



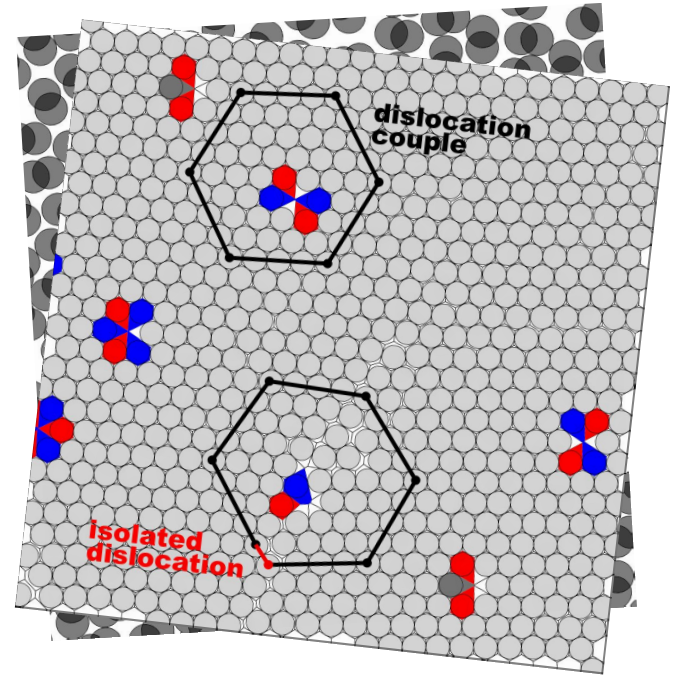
# Next year

- Can the phase transitions between active phases be explained in term of structural properties?
- Do the out-of-equilibrium aggregation phenomena strongly depend on the underlying order?
- Which are the laws for the kinetics of the clustering phenomena? Are they affected by the shape of the particles?



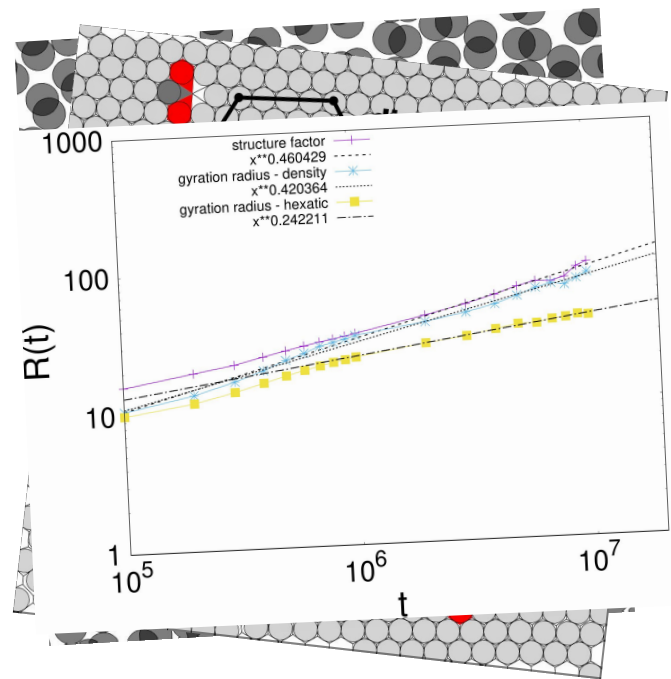
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# Publications

- L.F. Cugliandolo, PD, G. Gonnella, A. Suma, *"Phase Coexistence in Two-Dimensional Passive and Active Dumbbell Systems"*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 119, **Dec 2017**
- G. Negro, L.N. Carenza, PD, G. Gonnella, A. Lamura, *"Morphology and flow patterns in highly asymmetric active emulsions"*, Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, 503, **Mar 2018**
- PD, D. Levis, A. Suma, L.F. Cugliandolo, G. Gonnella, I. Pagonabarraga, *"Full Phase Diagram of Active Brownian Disks: From Melting to Motility-Induced Phase Separation"*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 121, **Ago 2018**
- Petrelli, PD, L.F. Cugliandolo, G. Gonnella, A. Suma, *"Active dumbbells: dynamics and morphology in the coexisting region"*, arXiv 1805.06683., accepted on EPJE, **Oct 2018**

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Thank you!