

Pulsating Active Matter

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We reveal that the **mechanical pulsation** of **locally synchronized particles** is a generic route to propagate **deformation waves**. We consider a model of dense repulsive particles whose **activity drives periodic change** in size of each individual. The dynamics is inspired by biological tissues where **cells consume fuel to sustain active deformation**. We show that the competition between repulsion and synchronization triggers an instability which promotes a wealth of dynamical patterns, ranging from **spiral waves** to **defect turbulence**. We identify the mechanisms underlying the emergence of patterns, and characterize the corresponding transitions. By **coarse-graining the dynamics**, we propose a hydrodynamic description of an assembly of pulsating particles, and discuss an analogy with reaction-diffusion systems.

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Contents

1 Model

	Symbols	Meanings
$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = -\mu \sum_j \partial_{\mathbf{r}_i} U(a_{ij}) + \sqrt{2D} \xi_i$	\mathbf{r}	position
$a_{ij} = \frac{ \mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j }{\sigma(\theta_i) + \sigma(\theta_j)}$	θ	phase, determining the particle size
$\sigma(\theta_i) = \sigma_0 \frac{1 + \lambda \sin \theta_i}{1 + \lambda}$	U	pairwise repulsive potential
$U(a) = \begin{cases} U_0 (a^{-12} - 2a^{-6}), & a < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	μ	self-propulsion mobility
$\dot{\theta}_i = \omega - \sum_j [\tau(a_{ij}, \theta_i - \theta_j) + \mu_\theta \partial_{\theta_i} U(a_{ij})] + \sqrt{2D_\theta} \eta_i$	D	diffusivity
$\tau(a, \theta) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon \sin(\theta), & a < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	ξ	isotropic Gaussian white noise
	$\sigma(\theta)$	particle size
	σ_0	largest size
	$\lambda < 1$	pulsation amplitude