

Rectification of energy and motion in non-equilibrium parity violating metamaterials

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Abstract

Uncovering new mechanisms for rectification of stochastic fluctuations has been a longstanding problem in non-equilibrium statistical mechanics. Here, using a model parity violating metamaterial that is allowed to interact with a bath of active energy consuming particles, we uncover new mechanisms for rectification of energy and motion. Our model active metamaterial can generate energy flows through an object in the absence of any temperature gradient. The nonreciprocal microscopic fluctuations responsible for generating the energy flows can further be used to power locomotion in, or exert forces on, a viscous fluid. Taken together, our analytical and numerical results elucidate how the geometry and inter-particle interactions of the parity violating material can couple with the non-equilibrium fluctuations of an active bath and enable rectification of energy and motion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Identifying mechanisms that rectify stochastic fluctuations is a longstanding problem in non-equilibrium statistical mechanics [1, 2]. The Feynman Ratchet and pawl model, and its associated generalizations, have elucidated how systems can rectify stochastic fluctuations and act as microscopic engines that perform work and exert forces [3]. Indeed such models have provided a framework to understand how biological molecular motors can convert the energy derived from the hydrolysis of energy rich molecules into mechanical work [4–7]. While these advances provide powerful insights into how single-body systems can rectify fluctuations, much less is understood about rectification via collective effects in many body systems, despite recent advances [1, 8]. Understanding many body rectification can lead to methods to manipulate the flow of energy across materials without any imposed temperature biases [9–13] and potentially facilitate the development of design principles for constructing synthetic molecular motor analogues. In this paper, we show how such rectification can be achieved in parity violating many body interacting systems. In particular, we show how a parity violating metamaterial [14] can spontaneously rectify energy and motion in the absence of any imposed gradients, when it is allowed to interact with a bath of *active* particles [15–17].

Our choice of parity violating metamaterial is inspired by a recent work where a metamaterial composed of interacting gyroscopes was introduced [14]. These gyroscopic metamaterials were shown to support chiral topological edge modes whose origin lies in a violation of time reversal symmetry (TRS) in the microscopic equations of motion of the interacting gyroscopes [14, 18]. Crucially, the TRS violation is controlled by a combination of the spin of the gyroscopes and the geometry of the lattice.

In this manuscript, we consider the effect of immersing such a TRS-violating metamaterial in a bath of *active* particles that violate the fluctuation dissipation relation [19]. Our central result is a demonstration that this combination naturally rectifies stochastic fluctua-

tions present in the bath. Crucially, the rectification mechanism relies on both the TRS-violating properties of the metamaterial *and* the TRS violations implicit in the single particle fluctuations of the bath. Indeed, simply coupling the chiral topological metamaterial to a heat bath does not result in any fluxes or symmetry breaking on account of the Bohr-van Leeuwen theorem [20] that forbids any non-equilibrium currents in thermalized magnetic systems. Similarly, active baths coupled to passive metamaterials do not in general lead to rectification of fluctuations.

Our model system generically supports a directed flux of energy across the metamaterial network. Unlike conventional energy flows, our energy flow does not require a temperature gradient. This flux can be routed through an otherwise isolated elastic object with the active network acting as a current source. Finally, we show that the microscopic mechanisms responsible for this energy flow can also potentially allow the parity violating active network to swim in and exert forces on a viscous fluid.

We analytically and numerically demonstrate these results for a variety of network geometries. In particular, we construct an intuitive diagrammatic approach for computing the energy flux (and consequently the swim speed) that shows how our results can readily be applied to tailor flows in arbitrarily complex networks. Taken together, our results establish a new mechanism for rectification of energy, motion and forces in non-equilibrium parity violating metamaterials. Unlike existing prescriptions, our mechanism exploits inherent asymmetries in the geometry and interactions of the material to achieve rectification.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II, we introduce our model parity violating metamaterial and provide a microscopic definition for the energy flux. In Sec. III-V we analytically identify the ingredients for rectification of energy fluxes and construct a diagrammatic approach that reveals a relationship between energy flux and network geometries. Finally in Sec. VI-VII we show that when the particles transmitting the energy flux are allowed to interact with a viscous low Reynolds

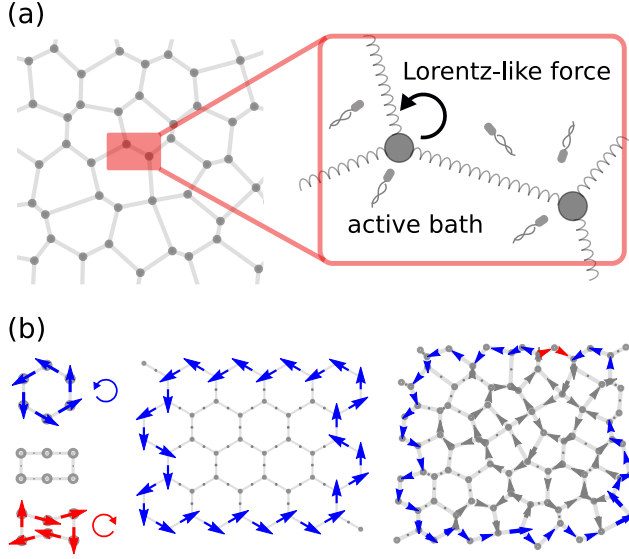


FIG. 1. The model and the energy flux in exemplary networks. (a) Schematic of the model, a spring-mass network with Lorentz-like force and active bath on each particle. (b) Averaged energy flux from numerical calculations for a few typical networks. The flux direction and pattern can be controlled by the network geometry. In these figures, gray lines and dots represent the mechanical equilibrium structure of the network, and the size of the arrows is proportional to the magnitude of the averaged energy flux. The arrows are colored blue if it is counter-clockwise (CCW), red if clockwise (CW), and gray for fluxes not on the boundary. The numerical calculations were performed with all parameters set to 1.

number (Re) fluid, the nonreciprocal motions responsible for the energy flux can be utilized to pump the viscous fluid.

II. MODEL SYSTEMS AND ENERGY FLUX

Our model TRS-violating metamaterial is a spring-mass network in which each particle feels a Lorentz-like force in addition to spring-like interactions with neighbors and stochastic forcing from an active bath [19] (FIG. 1a). The equation of motion is:

$$m\dot{\mathbf{v}}_i = -k_g \mathbf{z}_i + \sum_j \mathbf{F}_{ji} + \mathbf{v}_i \times \mathbf{B} - \gamma \mathbf{v}_i + \boldsymbol{\eta}_i, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{z}_i \equiv (x_i \ y_i)^T$ is the displacement of particle i from its mechanical equilibrium position, $\mathbf{F}_{ji} = k(e_{ij}^T \mathbf{z}_i + e_{ji}^T \mathbf{z}_j)(-e_{ij})$, where e_{ij} is the unit vector from the equilibrium position of i to that of j , $\mathbf{B} = -B\hat{\mathbf{z}}$, and the Lorentz-force's customary electric charge-like factor is absorbed in \mathbf{B} . The construction of our model system is motivated by the recently constructed topological gyroscopic metamaterials [14] and in the linearized regime, the equations

of our model system are equivalent to the equations of motion of the gyroscopic metamaterials [21].

The last two terms describe the active bath, which consists of friction $-\gamma \mathbf{v}_i$ and an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck (OU) colored noise $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i$ [19]. The colored noise has finite correlation time τ with statistics

$$\langle \eta_i(t) \eta_j^T(t') \rangle = I \delta_{ij} \frac{\gamma T_a}{\tau} e^{-\frac{|t-t'|}{\tau}}, \quad (2)$$

where, for fixed τ , the parameter T_a controls the variance of the colored noise, and I is the identity matrix with appropriate dimensions. The time evolution of the OU noise can be described according to the following equation [22],

$$\tau \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i = -\boldsymbol{\eta}_i + \sqrt{2\gamma T_a} \boldsymbol{\xi}_i, \quad (3)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ is a delta function correlated white noise with unit variance. The friction $-\gamma \mathbf{v}_i$ and OU noise $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i$ break fluctuation-dissipation relation, thus driving the system out of equilibrium [19]. The active bath reduces to a thermal equilibrium bath in the $\tau \rightarrow 0$ limit.

Since the particles in our model are tethered to their lattice sites, rectification of fluctuations, if any, does not result in any particle flows. Rather, rectified fluctuations can affect the transport of energy or heat. To study such phenomena, the observable we mainly focus on is the time-averaged energy flux between particles at steady state. For a system with pairwise interactions and on-site potentials, the energy flux $\langle J_{ij} \rangle$ from particle i to j reads

$$\langle J_{ij} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_j \cdot \mathbf{F}_{ij} - \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \mathbf{F}_{ji}) \right\rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}_j \cdot \mathbf{F}_{ij} \rangle. \quad (4)$$

To arrive at this formula, we first define the energy of a particle as the sum of its kinetic energy, on-site potential energy, and one half of the bond energies [23]. Then we write down the energy balance relations using ideas from stochastic energetics [24]. Finally we identify the energy exchanged due to particle-particle interactions as the energy flux $\langle J_{ij} \rangle$ (derived in detail in the supplemental material [25]). We note that the energy flux can simply be interpreted as the rate at which work is done on particle j by particle i . Since this microscopic work is due to particles' stochastic motions, rather than due to an external control, the energy flux can also be interpreted as a heat flux [23, 24]. The averaged energy fluxes Eq. (4) are identically equal to zero for a system at equilibrium with Boltzmann distribution.

Starting from the linear equations Eq. (1), (3), the energy fluxes can be solved numerically using methods introduced in [26, 27] (Supplemental Material [25]). A collection of numerical results are shown in FIG. 1b. We see nonzero energy rectification or energy fluxes can be generated in our chiral active system, and the flux direction or pattern changes with the network geometry. Using a linear response theory, we now develop analytical expressions for the energy flux that reveal how a combination of chirality, non-equilibrium activity, and network geometry is responsible for generating energy fluxes.

III. LINEAR RESPONSE THEORY FOR ENERGY FLUX

We begin by writing the equations of motion, Eq. (1), in frequency space,

$$\tilde{z}(\omega) = G^+(\omega)\tilde{\eta}(\omega), \quad (5)$$

$$G^+(\omega) \equiv [K + i\omega(\gamma I + BA) - m\omega^2 I]^{-1}. \quad (6)$$

Here, we have represented the displacement of all particles using a column vector $z = \sum_i |i\rangle \otimes z_i$, with $|i\rangle$ denoting the 2D subspace of particle i . $\tilde{z}(\omega)$ and $\tilde{\eta}(\omega)$ denote the Fourier transform of z and the OU noise η , respectively. G^+ is the response matrix, in which matrix K encodes all on-site and spring forces F according to $F = -Kz$, and A is an antisymmetric matrix $A = \sum_i |i\rangle \langle i| \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Eq. (5) describes how the displacement responds to the noise.

Following the procedure in [28], the flux defined in Eq. (4) can be expressed using G^+ as a spectral integral (Supplemental Material [25])

$$\langle J \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega h(\omega) J^{FT}(\omega), \quad (7)$$

$$J^{FT}(\omega) \equiv -\frac{T_a k}{2\pi} \text{Re tr } G^+(\omega) A^{as}, \quad (8)$$

$$h(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}, \quad (9)$$

where A^{as} is an antisymmetric matrix $A^{as} = -|i\rangle \langle j| \otimes e_{ij} e_{ji}^T + |j\rangle \langle i| \otimes e_{ji} e_{ij}^T$. The response function $G^+(\omega)$ has no pole in the lower-half complex plane, but the colored noise introduces one pole at $\omega = -i/\tau$. Using the residue theorem we get a compact expression for the energy flux (Supplemental Material [25])

$$\frac{\langle J \rangle}{T_a/\tau} = -\frac{k}{2} \text{tr } G^+(-\frac{i}{\tau}) A^{as}. \quad (10)$$

Eq. (7) and (10) will serve as our starting point to understand the energy flux. While they contain all the information required to compute energy fluxes, they have limited utility as design principles. Indeed, as written down, they require that the flux be recomputed de novo for each new network geometry and non-equilibrium bath activity. In the next sections, we show that it is possible to expand Eq. (7) and (10) in forms that reveals design principles for controlling energy fluxes.

As an aside, one important property that can be directly obtained from a similar linear response analysis is that the energy fluxes satisfy Kirchoff's law, $\sum_i \langle J_{ij} \rangle = 0$. The Kirchoff's law shows that on average there is no energy exchange between particles and the active bath. To derive the Kirchoff's law, we calculate the average heat exchange between particle i and the active bath $\langle \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_i - \gamma \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_i \rangle$, and following procedures in [28], this heat exchange can be shown to be zero (Supplemental

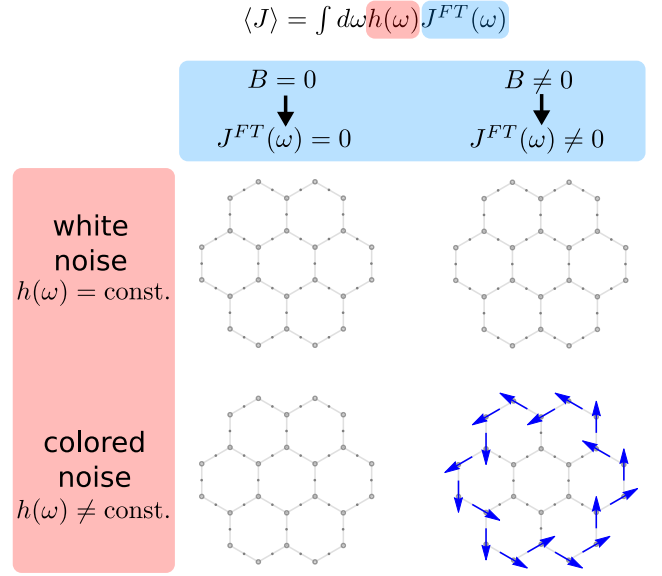


FIG. 2. Necessary ingredients for generating nonzero energy fluxes. Both Lorentz-like force and colored noise are needed to generate nonzero fluxes. The role of Lorentz-like force is to provide chiral Fourier modes ($J^{FT}(\omega) \neq 0$). If $B = 0$, $J^{FT}(\omega)$ is zero everywhere. The role of colored noise is to provide weighted excitation $h(\omega) \neq \text{const.}$, which makes a non-vanishing averaged flux $\langle J \rangle$ possible. The numerical calculations were performed with $m, k_g, k, \gamma, T_a = 1$.

Material [25]). The Kirchoff's law puts a strong constraint on possible energy flux patterns among particles, and some corollaries immediately follow, such as networks with no cycles cannot have nonzero flux, and fluxes of all bonds in a polygon network (as in FIG. 1b) are equal.

IV. INGREDIENTS FOR ENERGY RECTIFICATION AND THEIR ROLES

Compared with an ordinary thermal spring-mass network, that supports no energy fluxes in its equilibrium steady state, our parity violating metamaterial contains two extra components, the Lorentz force and the correlation in the noise. We first show that these two components provide two necessary ingredients required to ensure energy rectification in our model. Next, we clarify the role played by the geometry of the network in controlling the energy flux.

A. Lorentz force and non-equilibrium activity are necessary for the generation of an energy flux

We begin with Eq. (7) that represents the averaged flux in terms of functions $J^{FT}(\omega), h(\omega)$. In particular, we note that the function $J^{FT}(\omega)$ is proportional

to the energy flux at Fourier frequency ω in an isolated damped variant of our network while the function $h(\omega)$ is proportional to the noise spectrum, $\langle \tilde{\eta}(\omega) \tilde{\eta}^*(\omega) \rangle = 2\gamma T_a h(\omega)/t$.

To generate a nonzero flux, or equivalently make the integral nonzero in Eq. (7), we need two requirements (FIG. 2). Firstly, $J^{FT}(\omega)$ should not be zero everywhere. In the absence of a magnetic field, $B = 0$, it can be easily shown from Eq. (7) that $J^{FT}(\omega) = 0$. Indeed, the response function G^+ is symmetric or reciprocal in this case, and since A^{as} is antisymmetric, the trace $\text{tr } G^+(\omega) A^{as} = 0$ at all values of ω . Nonzero B breaks the reciprocity of G^+ , and can thus generate a nonzero $J^{FT}(\omega)$.

Nonzero $J^{FT}(\omega)$ alone does not ensure a nonzero averaged energy flux, we further require that $h(\omega)$ not be constant. Indeed, noise characterized by a constant $h(\omega)$ function corresponds to fluctuation dissipation preserving white noise. In such cases, our model system would be in equilibrium even in the presence of a magnetic field according to the Bohr-van Leeuwen theorem [20]. A non-constant $h(\omega)$ function corresponding to a colored noise source, such as the fluctuation dissipation violating OU noise, $h(\omega) = 1/(1 + \omega^2 \tau^2)$, can support a non-zero average energy flux.

In summary, we see that B -field and a colored noise are two necessary ingredients to generate flux in our model chiral systems. The role of the B -field is to break the reciprocity of response and generate Fourier modes such that $J^{FT}(\omega) \neq 0$. The role of the colored noise is to excite these modes in a weighted manner.

B. Energy flux can be tuned as a function of lattice geometry

Apart from these two ingredients, the geometry of the network also plays an important role. Indeed in the small γ regime, the existence of chiral modes with $J^{FT}(\omega) \neq 0$ can be heuristically explained by exploiting the connection between the slightly damped isolated variants of our system and the undamped isolated gyroscopic metamaterials [14, 18]. Specifically, the slightly damped variant resonate near the eigen-frequencies of the undamped metamaterials, and hence exhibit Fourier modes that are close to the eigenmodes of the undamped system. Consequently, we infer that $J^{FT}(\omega) \neq 0$ as long as the corresponding eigenmodes in the undamped variant are chiral. As discussed in [14], the geometry of the network plays a crucial role in generating the chiral eigenmodes. At larger γ 's, the Fourier modes of our damped isolated variant are no longer close to the chiral eigenmodes of gyroscopic metamaterials, but an emergent connection between eigenmodes and energy fluxes can be built (Supplemental Material [25]). In the next section, we further elaborate the role of geometry. Specifically, the central results of the next section provide compact expressions that elucidate the role played by geometry, Lorentz forces

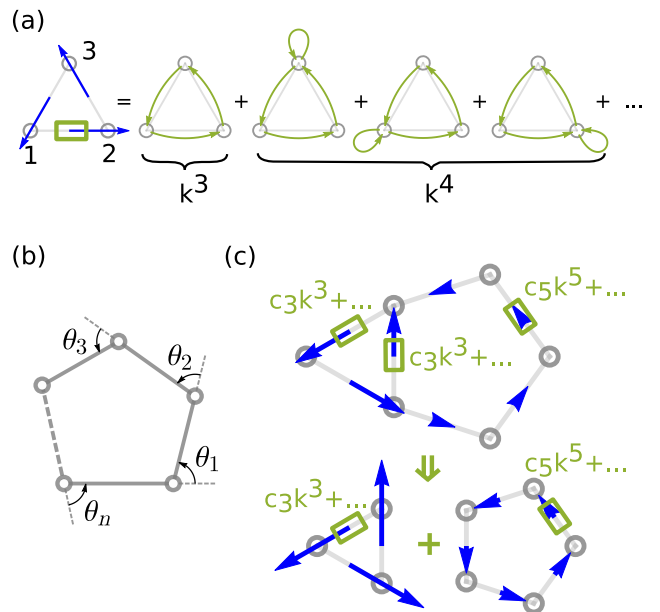


FIG. 3. Illustrations of our diagrammatic technique. (a) Flux from 1 to 2 can be calculated by summing over paths. Each path is a pictorial representation of one term in the small- k expansion, and is depicted using green arrows. The magnitude of path of length n is on the order of k^n . (b) Schematic of a polygon path and its outer angles $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$. The flux of this path is simply Eq. (13). (c) For flux in complex networks, the leading order term is determined by the shortest cycles. Flux in the triangle part has order k^3 , and the prefactor c_3 is the same as that in a standalone triangle network. Likewise for the pentagon part. As a result, the flux in a complex network can be viewed as a combination of fluxes in its constituent cycles.

and non-equilibrium activity.

V. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLUX AND NETWORK GEOMETRY

One might expect, as is the case in ordinary Newtonian mechanical metamaterials, that the energy flux in our active system be simply given by considering the eigenmodes of the damped isolated system and adding the flux carried by each of these eigenmodes, weighted by their degree of excitation by the colored noise. This is however not the case. In our system, flux carried by a pair of excited eigenmodes is not equal to the sum of the fluxes carried by each eigenmode individually because the friction and the random forcing can induce cross-couplings between the different eigenvectors. While the flux can be described in terms of the eigenmodes of a modified isolated system, as described in the previous section, such a connection still does not provide an efficient framework for controlling and manipulating the energy fluxes using the network geometry and activity.

In this section we develop a diagrammatic technique,

which provides a simple intuitive method to compute energy fluxes and elucidates the relationship between flux and network geometry. The diagrammatic technique is constructed by expanding the expressions for the energy flux Eq. (10) in small- k regime and shows how the energy flux across a bond can be expressed as a sum over paths traversed along the network (Eq. (11)). Our perturbation theory assigns a geometry dependent pre-factor for each path, thus elucidating the role played by network geometry in ensuring rectified energy fluxes (Eq. (13)). Together, the central results of this section, summarized in Eq. (11), (13), provide compact expressions that elucidate how geometry, B -field, and correlation time τ of the colored noise can combine to generate energy flows in networks with arbitrarily complex geometry and topologies. Crucially through this diagrammatic approach we demonstrate that the energy flux is controlled by the local geometry of the lattice. This result is surprising given the non-local dependence suggested by Eq. (10). The diagrammatic techniques developed here enable the efficient control energy flux patterns in arbitrarily complex networks.

A. Path summation and its rules

Starting from the flux formula Eq. (10), we expand the flux to different orders in the spring constant k . Then for each order, we further collect contributions from various paths. In the final result, we write the total flux as a sum over the flux of paths (FIG. 3a), (Supplemental Material [25])

$$\frac{\langle J \rangle}{T_a/\tau} = \sum_l J_l^{\text{path}} = \sum_l \frac{1}{2} (S_l - S_{-l}). \quad (11)$$

The path rules are as follows. For the flux from i to j , valid paths are $l = i \rightarrow j \rightarrow l_3 \rightarrow l_4 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow l_n \rightarrow i$, where l_a and l_b either has to be bonded or $l_a = l_b$. Paths that contain equal numbers of $i \rightarrow j$ and $j \rightarrow i$ do not contribute (e.g. path $i \rightarrow j \rightarrow i$), because either the path itself vanishes or it cancels with another path. As a result, paths appear as cycles. The term S_l is defined as $S_l \equiv (k/k_0)^n \text{tr} R_\alpha(-K_s)_{il_n} \dots R_\alpha(-K_s)_{l_3 j} R_\alpha(-K_s)_{ji}$. In this definition, $k_0 \equiv \sqrt{(k_g + \gamma/\tau + m/\tau^2)^2 + (B/\tau)^2}$ sets a characteristic scale for spring constant k . $R_\alpha \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ is a CCW rotation matrix. The angle α is defined as

$$\alpha \equiv \arcsin \frac{B/\tau}{k_0}. \quad (12)$$

We note that all parameters ($m, k_g, k, B, \gamma, \tau$) are condensed into this single angle α . $(K_s)_{l_b l_a} \equiv \langle l_b | (K - k_g I) | l_a \rangle / k$ is a 2×2 submatrix used to calculate the non-dimensionalised spring force on l_b due to the displacement of l_a . $-l$ means l in the reversed order. The interval of convergence depends on the geometry of the

whole network as well as the parameter α . The typical value of the upper bound of k/k_0 ranges between 0.3 and 0.6.

The paths can be represented using diagrams, from which the flux J_l^{path} can be calculated easily. For instance, the first diagram in FIG. 3a represents the path $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$. To calculate S_l , one writes $(-K_s)_{l_b l_a}$ for each arrow $l_a \rightarrow l_b$, R_α for each node l_a , then multiply these matrices in the reversed order, and calculate the trace, e.g. $S_{1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1} = (k/k_0)^3 \text{tr} R_\alpha(-K_s)_{13} R_\alpha(-K_s)_{32} R_\alpha(-K_s)_{21}$. To get S_{-l} , one takes the result of S_l and replace α by $-\alpha$. Finally, J_l^{path} can be calculated from the difference between S_l and S_{-l} .

B. Contributions to energy flux from leading-order paths

Paths of length n show up as terms of order $(k/k_0)^n$ in the energy flux expression. In the small k regime, the main contribution to the flux comes from the lowest-order paths. The usual lowest-order paths are polygonal cycles with no loops (loops are self-connecting edges like $l_a \rightarrow l_a$). For these polygonal paths, the flux formula Eq. (11) reduces to a simple form (Supplemental Material [25])

$$J_{\text{polygon}}^{\text{path}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k}{k_0} \right)^n \left(\prod_i \cos(\theta_i - \alpha) - \prod_i \cos(\theta_i + \alpha) \right), \quad (13)$$

where α is defined in Eq. (12), n is the number of nodes and θ_i 's are outer angles (FIG. 3b). Eq. (13) illustrates how geometry of the network, as characterized by the angles θ_i , together with the condensed parameter α that encodes the nonreciprocity due to the B field and the violation of fluctuation dissipation due to the colored noise, combine to generate energy fluxes.

For polygon networks, Eq. (13) gives a direct relationship between the lowest-order flux and the network geometry. As an example, flux in an arbitrary triangle is $J \propto k^3 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \theta_3 + \mathcal{O}(k^4)$, whose k^3 term is always positive or CCW. For complex networks, Eq. (13) implies that its lowest-order flux can be viewed as a result of combining the flux of its constituent polygons, as illustrated in FIG. 3c. This is because the flux of a polygonal path Eq. (13) is not affected by any side chains on the nodes, and $J_{\text{polygon}}^{\text{path}}$ for a polygon in a complex network is the same as $J_{\text{polygon}}^{\text{path}}$ for the polygon when standalone.

Starting from the diagrammatic expansion, the presence of localized energy fluxes in some networks (FIG. 1b) can be readily understood. Consider for instance the paths contributing to flux along an edge in a honeycomb-like network. Away from the boundary, the lower order path contributions to the energy flux cancel each other, and higher order path contributions become dominant. The size of the leading order path that contributes to

the energy flux along a bond increases as a function of the distance of the bond from boundary. Such a scaling results in an exponential localization of the energy flux at the boundary of the network (Supplemental Material [25]).

At the outset, given the long-ranged nature of elastic fluctuations, one might expect that the fluxes depend on topology in a highly non-local manner. Indeed, the expressions for flux in Eq. (10) suggest a complex non-local connection between the flux and the topology of the network. The results of this section show, however, that the flux can be in fact be controlled using effectively local rules. Hence, using the diagrammatic decomposition introduced here, it is easy to program energy flux patterns in networks of arbitrary complexity. Our diagrammatic expansion hence allows us to go beyond the need for de novo calculations suggested by our previous equations.

VI. ENERGY FLUX IN A PASSIVE SEGMENT COUPLED TO AN ACTIVE NETWORK

A canonical setup for the study of energy transport is a passive material bar placed between two heat reservoirs held at constant temperature (FIG. 4a). The generic result is that energy flows from the ‘hot’ reservoir to the ‘cold’ reservoir, and in the absence of a temperature difference there can be no net energy flux through the bar.

Placing a passive material bar—in this case three masses not influenced by any magnetic fields and connected by springs in a linear geometry—across a gap in our activated metamaterial, as illustrated in FIG. 4a, reveals a very different behavior: despite the absence of temperature gradients a persistent energy flux is measured through the passive material bar. From numerical calculations, the magnitude of the energy flux decays exponentially with the bar length. In the small k limit, the flux in a bar with n sites can be evaluated using the diagrammatic techniques developed in the previous section and is equal to $\langle J \rangle_n = \langle J \rangle_1 (k/(k_g + m/\tau^2))^{(n-1)}$. Using numerical simulations, we plot the instantaneous flux transmitted across the bonds on the passive segment in FIG. 4b (accompanying Supplemental Video [25]). The instantaneous flux exhibits stochastic fluctuations. Large values of the instantaneous flux are transmitted across bonds sequentially in a wave like manner (FIG. 4b). This is reflected in the successive peaks in the instantaneous flux profile across the bonds of the passive segment. The spacing between the peaks matches the sound speed in the passive chain. This result, in combination with the results of the previous sections, shows how one design active parity violating metamaterials that can act as energy pumps and support energy transport in passive materials even in the absence of any temperature gradients.

Crucially, these results demonstrate how parity violating metamaterials can rectify non-equilibrium fluctuations. In the following section, we consider whether these rectified fluctuations when placed in contact with a vis-

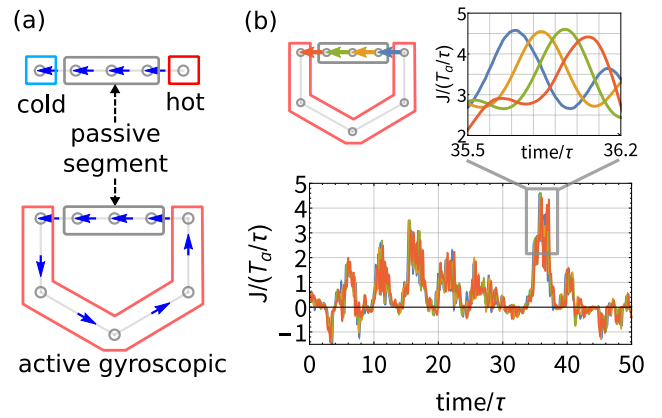


FIG. 4. Driving energy through a passive chain. (a) Conventional energy transport in a passive material (boxed in gray) with temperature differences at two ends. Similarly, the active gyroscopic network can also drive energy flows through a passive segment. (b) Instantaneous energy flux J through bonds in the passive segment from a simulation. Flux through different bonds are colored differently. J is stochastic in general, however, during the period when J is large, J exhibits successive peaks in accordance with the direction of the flux. In the simulation setup, parameters for the active particles are: $m, k_g, \gamma = 0.1, k = 10, B, T_a, \tau = 1$. Passive particles (boxed in gray) are constrained to 1D, and their γ, T_a, k_g are set to 0.

cous fluid, can act as low Re swimmers or fluid pumps [29–31].

VII. NON-RECIPROCAL MOTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENERGY FLUXES CAN BE USED TO GENERATE FORCES

The rectification of energy has been our main focus so far. In this section, we show that it is possible to exploit the energy flux to rectify motions when our model systems are allowed to interact with a viscous fluid (FIG. 5a). We begin by considering the motion of the three masses in the passive material bar discussed in the previous section and in particular, consider the effect that their motion would have on a viscous fluid. We first do so by taking their recorded trajectories and asking whether three particles following these trajectories would ‘swim’ in an external fluid. This calculation ignores any back action from the fluid on the dynamics of the segment. We then consider the effect of these forces in Sec. VII B and discuss regimes in which our energy conducting passive segment can generate forces when immersed in a viscous fluid. Together, these results demonstrate how a parity violating active metamaterial can be manipulated to exert forces and power motion in nanoscale materials.

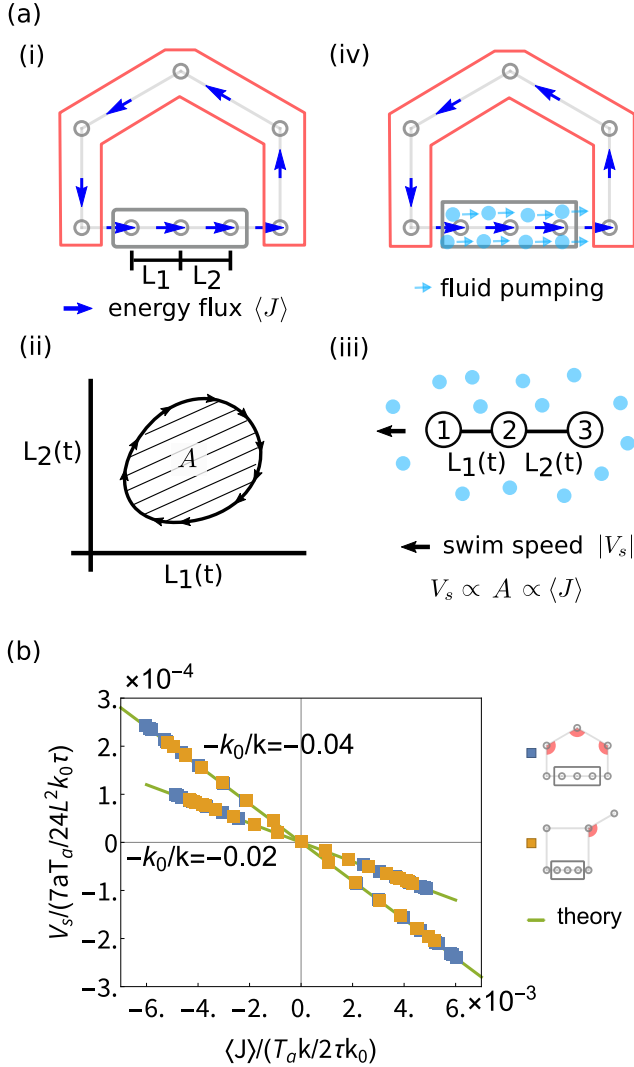


FIG. 5. Utilization of non-equilibrium parity violating dynamics to power swimming and pumping in low Reynolds number (Re) media. (a) The energy flux in the active parity violating network is accompanied by nonreciprocal motions of the particles (i,ii). The nonreciprocal motion is a schematic for illustration purposes, and the real data is much more noisy. Using these nonreciprocal motions as input, a three bead linear object can be made to move through a low Reynolds number (Re) medium (iii). Our analytical results in (b) below show that the swim speed V_s is in fact proportional to the energy flux $\langle J \rangle$. (iv) Finally by immersing the passive segment into a low Reynolds fluid, the nonreciprocal motions can be used to pump the fluid. In this manner, the energy fluxes can be rectified for locomotion and force generation. (b) Swim speed V_s is proportional to the energy flux $\langle J \rangle$ in the active network. The proportionality constant is $-k_0/k$, which is independent of the network geometry. The series of dots for each $-k_0/k$ are obtained by varying the labelled angles (by red disk sectors) in pentagon networks or square+tail networks. The parameters chosen for the numerical calculations are $m, k_g = 0.1, \tau = 1, k = 5$ for $k_0/k = 0.04$ and $k = 10$ for $k_0/k = 0.02$. For the active part, $\gamma = 0.1, B, T_a = 1$. For the passive segment, $\gamma, B, T_a = 0$.

A. Nonreciprocal motion as a swimming protocol

In this section we consider a system of three spheres arranged in a linear configuration [31] (FIG. 5a(iii)), placed in a viscous fluid. This system is a minimal model for low Reynolds number swimming/pumping action. If the lengths of the two springs connecting the spheres, $L_1(t) = L + \Delta L_1(t), L_2(t) = L + \Delta L_2(t)$ are varied according to some prescribed protocol, the time-averaged swim speed is (Eq. (12) in [31])

$$V_s = \frac{7a}{24L^2} \left\langle \Delta L_1 \frac{d\Delta L_2}{dt} - \frac{d\Delta L_1}{dt} \Delta L_2 \right\rangle, \quad (14)$$

where a is the radius of the bead. Assumptions for this equation are $a/L \ll 1, \Delta L_i/L \ll 1$, and total external force on the swimmer is zero.

We now imagine recording the motions of the passive segment when it is connected to our parity violating metamaterial as in Sec. VI (FIG. 5a) and not coupled to a viscous fluid. This recorded motion can be used as a protocol for modulating the configuration of an equivalent swimmer passive segment that is placed in a viscous fluid. We compute the swim speed V_s of the swimmer using Eq. (14) and find that it is in fact proportional to the energy flux, $\langle J \rangle$, conducted through the passive segment when it is coupled to the chiral active network (FIG. 5b). The nonreciprocal motions that is responsible for energy fluxes can also be used as a protocol to generate motion in a low Re fluid. The proportionality constant between the swim speed, V_s and the energy flux, $\langle J \rangle$, can be calculated using a modified diagrammatic technique (Supplemental Material [25]),

$$\frac{V_s}{7a/24L^2} = -\frac{k_0}{k} \frac{\langle J \rangle}{k/2}, \quad (15)$$

where $k_0 = k_g + m/\tau^2$ ($B, \gamma = 0$ for the passive segment). This result Eq. (15) holds beyond small- k regime because all orders of paths are considered. FIG. 5b and Eq. (15) together establish that one can relate the swim speed to the flux of energy in the parity violating metamaterial. Similar proportionality between V_s and $\langle J \rangle$ can be expected for other types of three-sphere swimmers, such as one where one sphere is much larger than the other two [32]. This is because the swim speed is generically proportional to the area enclosed in the ΔL_i space [33]. This area is also proportional to the energy flux $\langle J \rangle$ (Supplemental Material [25]).

B. Force generation in a viscous medium using the rectified energy fluxes

Finally, we now consider the scenario where the passive segment, which is connected to the active network, is immersed in a fluid (FIG. 5a(iv)). Since the passive segment is tethered due to k_g and its connection to the active network, it cannot swim indefinitely. However, a

stalled swimmer can potentially pump the fluid [34]. We now analyse the regime for parameters where this pumping is possible. In order to utilize the connection between the swim speed and energy flux, we require that the fluid minimally perturbs the dynamics of the passive segment. Such a regime requires the dissipation rate due to the viscous fluid to be much smaller than the energy flux through the segment. This condition can be expressed as $\eta_f a v^2 \ll J$, where v is the characteristic velocity of a bead in the passive segment, η_f is the dynamic viscosity of the fluid, and J is the energy flux in the absence of the fluid. In addition, the constraint of low Reynolds number requires that $Re = \rho_f a v / \eta_f \ll 1$, where ρ_f is fluid's density. Writing these two conditions together, the requirement reads $J \gg \eta_f a v^2 \gg \rho_f a^2 v^3$. Here, we have ignored hydrodynamic interactions between the beads, because it is a higher-order perturbation with the order of a/L .

As a numerical example, this condition can be satisfied by setting $k = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/s}^2$, $k_g = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg/s}^2$ for springs (values of optical traps [34]), $a = 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ for all beads (size used in [34]), $T_a = 10^{-18} \text{ J}$, $\tau = 1 \text{ s}$ for the active bath [35], $\rho_f = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\eta_f = 10^{-3} \text{ kg/(m} \cdot \text{s)}$ for liquid (water), and $B = 10^{-5} \text{ kg/s}$ for the B -field. For these parameters, we obtain $v = 3.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s}$, and the three relevant scales $J = 5 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/s}$, $\eta_f a v^2 = 1.4 \times 10^{-22} \text{ J/s}$, $a^2 v^3 \rho_f = 5.4 \times 10^{-29} \text{ J/s}$, which indeed satisfy $J \gg \eta_f a v^2 \gg \rho_f a^2 v^3$. If the separation between beads is $L = 10^{-7} \text{ m}$, the swim speed calculated from Eq. (15) is $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}$. The swim speed can provide an estimate of the potential speed at which the fluid can be pumped due to the energy fluxes. This speed can be scaled up by increasing T_a . We note the extremely high value of the B field required to generate a sizable averaged flux $\langle J \rangle$. To make practical use of this model, we anticipate that it will become necessary to instead consider models with interacting gyroscopes [14] or Coriolis forces [36]. Large B -field or Lorentz force analogues are easier to achieve in these cases.

In summary, the results of this section show that the energy fluxes generated by our active parity violating metamaterial can be used to rectify motion and generate forces on the nanoscale. Our calculations also show how the forces generated by our metamaterial are in fact proportional to the energy fluxes. Hence, together with the results from the previous sections that show how energy fluxes in arbitrarily complex active metamaterial networks can be controlled, our results provide a broad framework to generate and modulate forces using active parity violating metamaterials.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have established a general set of design principles for rectifying energy and motion in non-equilibrium parity violating metamaterials. In particular, our central results show how a combination of time reversal symmetry violation due to the interactions and Lorentz forces in the metamaterial, and due to the non-equilibrium fluctuations of the active bath, can result in a general strategy for rectification of energy and motion. Extending these ideas to non-equilibrium parity violating metamaterials with non-linear interactions or materials composed of active chiral particles can potentially lead to new strategies for the construction of synthetic molecular motor analogues. These ideas will be considered in future work.

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