



## INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

### INTERNSHIP SUBJECT FORM

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| Name of the Host Laboratory            | LadHyX   |
| Website of the Host Laboratory         | <a href="http://www.ladhyx.polytechnique.fr">www.ladhyx.polytechnique.fr</a>   |
| Research Group                         |  |
| Internship Supervisor                  | Sébastien Michelin   |
| Internship Subject                     | Self-propulsion of active micro-particles: Shape & instability   |
| Student's level                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Undergraduate Students (3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> year)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master's students (1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PhD students  |
| Proposed Duration                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 months<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 months<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 months  |
| Prerequisites                          | Viscous flows, diffusion, partial differential equations, some Matlab/Python experience  |
| Internship description (max. 15 lines) | <p>Synthetic « micro-swimmers » fascinate many for their potential biomedical applications (e.g. targeted drug delivery) or to understand collective dynamics of small-scale physical systems (in contrast with crowds and fish school dynamics). Unlike miniaturized robots, active particles have no moving parts, require no microscopic assembling, and draw their chemical energy directly from their immediate environment, thus allowing for much simpler and cheaper designs. They swim by combining a chemical <i>activity</i> (chemical reaction) and a phoretic <i>mobility</i> (i.e. the ability to drift in the chemical gradients they create by their catalytic activity).</p> <p>Two main strategies are available to break the front-back symmetry: (i) asymmetric designs (e.g. a ``Janus'' particle) or (ii) instabilities which result from the nonlinear coupling of chemical advection to the resulting fluid flows. Symmetric systems swim by exploiting the latter: beyond a critical advection-to-diffusion ratio, a self-propelled swimming state arises.</p> <p>The shape of the particle itself plays a key role on the coupling of chemical transport and hydrodynamics, yet most models of instability-based swimming focus exclusively on spheres. The present internship will thus focus on the impact of particle shape and its control of these particles' self-propulsion using a combination of linear stability analysis and numerical simulations.</p> |