

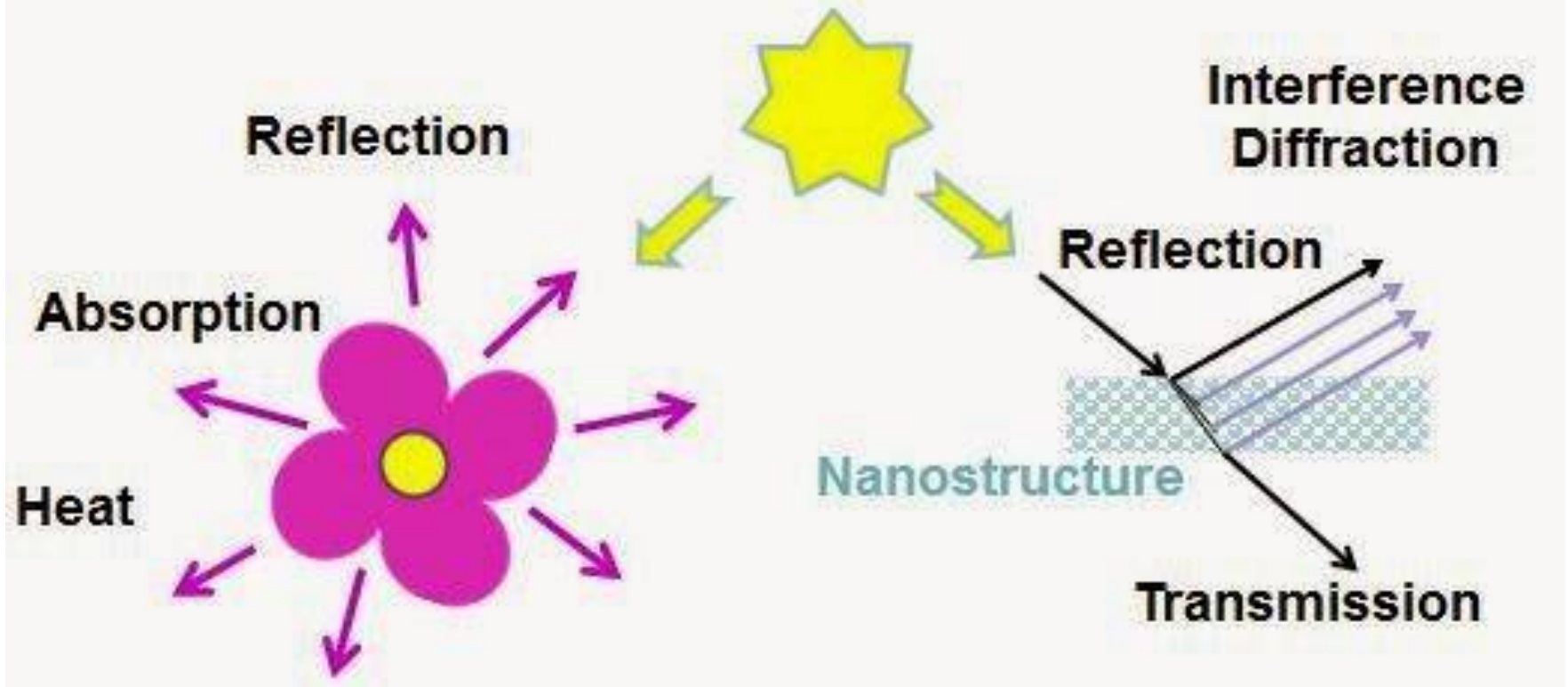
Schematics of wetting of four different surfaces. The largest contact area between the droplet and the surface is given in flat and micro-structured surfaces, is reduced in nano-structured surfaces, and is minimized in hierarchical (nano-micro) structured surfaces. This contains the principle of the so-called self-cleaning Lotus leaf effect, depicted to the left.

*Natural and biomimetic artificial surfaces for super-hydrophobicity, self-cleaning, low adhesion, and drag reduction*, B. Bhushan, Y. C. Jung, *Progress in Materials Science* 56, 1-108 (2011)

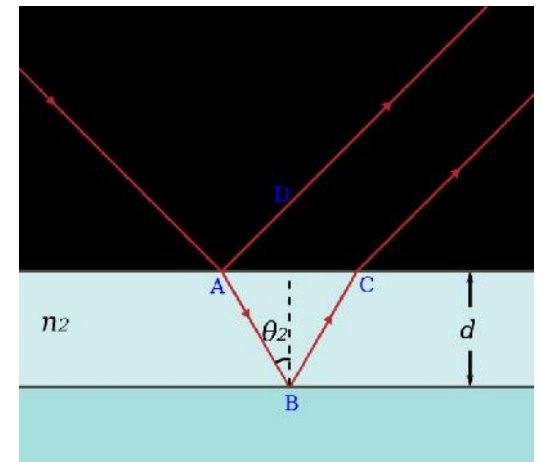


Peacock feathers: Brown pigment + nanostructures

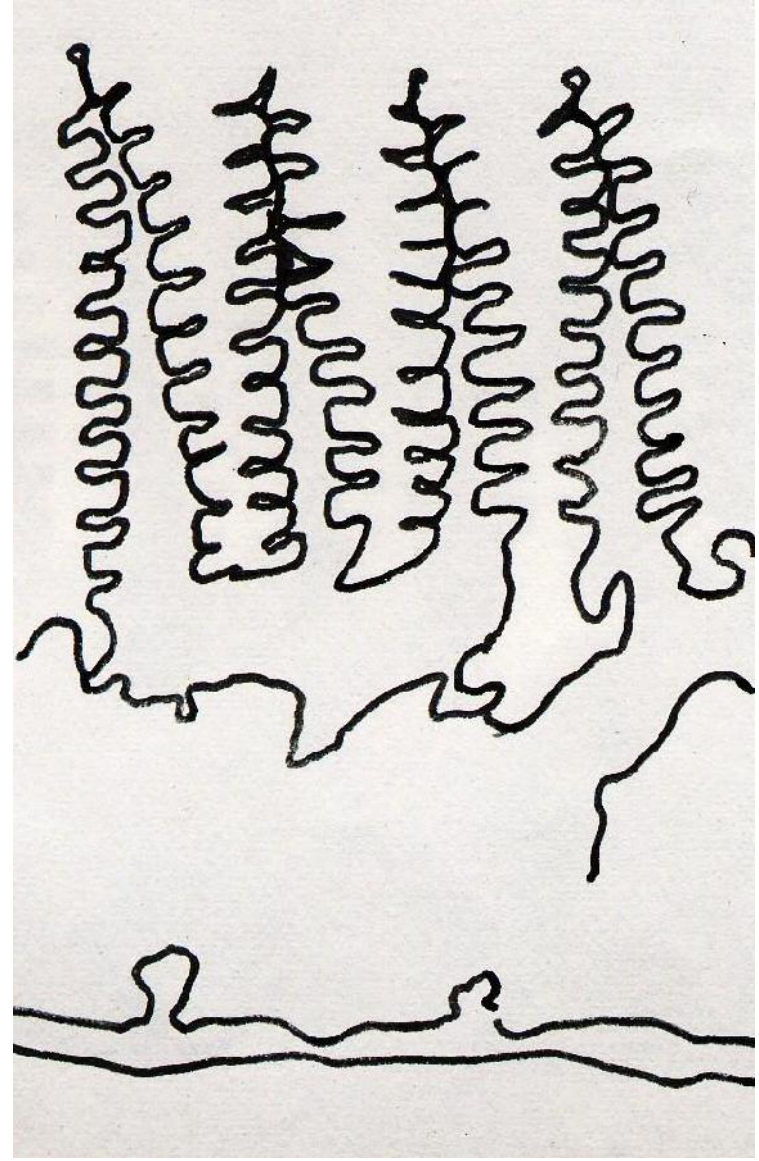
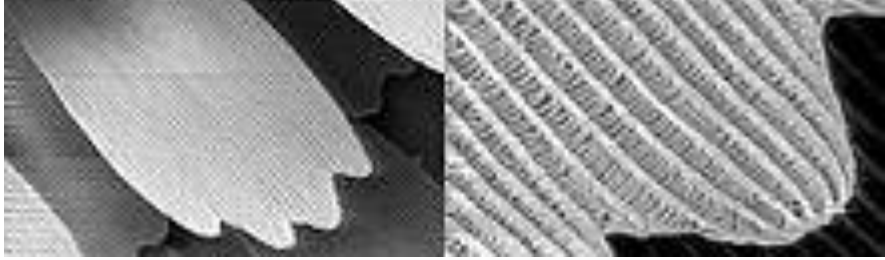
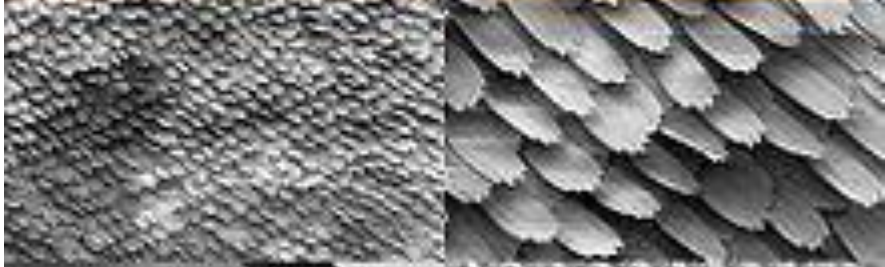
# Pigmentary Color vs. Structural Color




When light falls on a thin film, the waves reflected from the upper and lower surfaces travel different distances depending on the angle, so they interfere.



Butterfly wing at different magnifications reveals mesostructured chitin acting as a diffraction grating



# Full-Color Biomimetic Photonic Materials with Iridescent and Non-Iridescent Structural Colors

Ayaka Kawamura, Michinari Kohri , Gen Morimoto, Yuri Nannichi, Tatsuo Taniguchi & Keiki Kishikawa

Scientific Reports 6,

Article number: 33984 (2016)

doi:10.1038/srep33984

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[Materials for optics](#)

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Received: 04 August 2016

Accepted: 06 September 2016

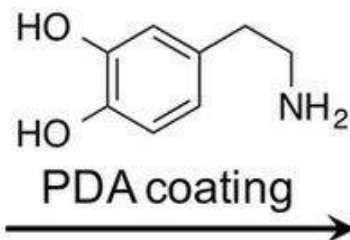
Published online: 23 September

2016

Polydopamine (PDA) shell layers  
+ core polystyrene (PSt) particles

Strict control of

- size
- blackness
- refractive index
- arrangement



PSt particles

PSt(X)@PDA(Y) core-shell particles



Colloidal crystal  
⇒ Iridescent color



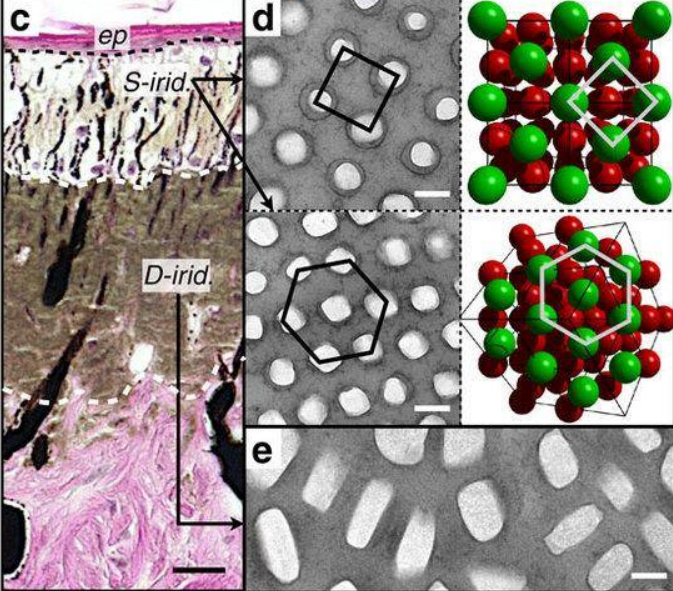
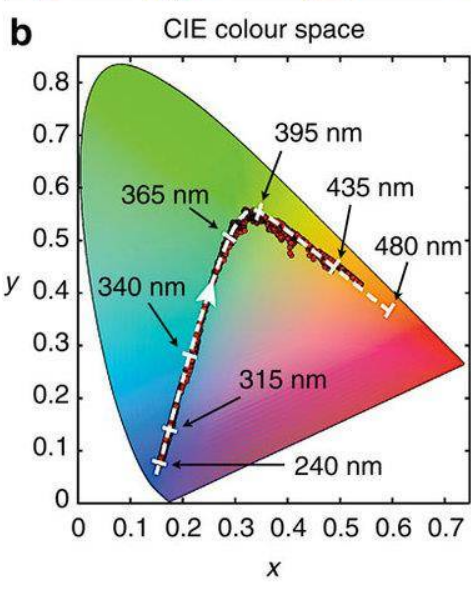
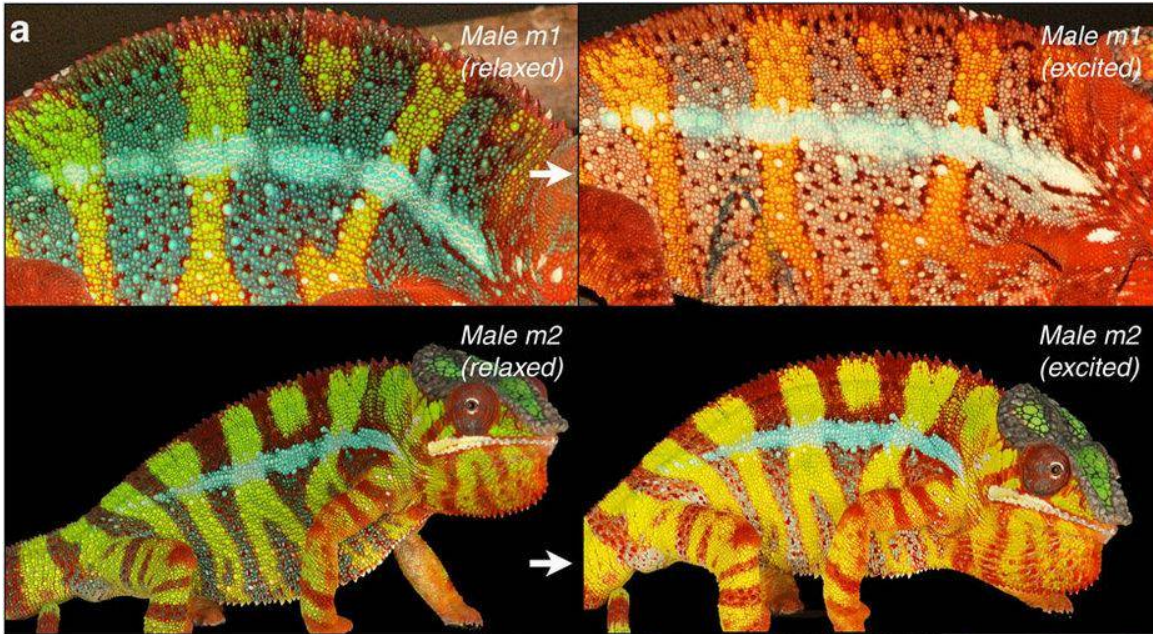
Amorphous structure  
⇒ Non-iridescent color

# Photonic crystals cause active colour change in chameleons

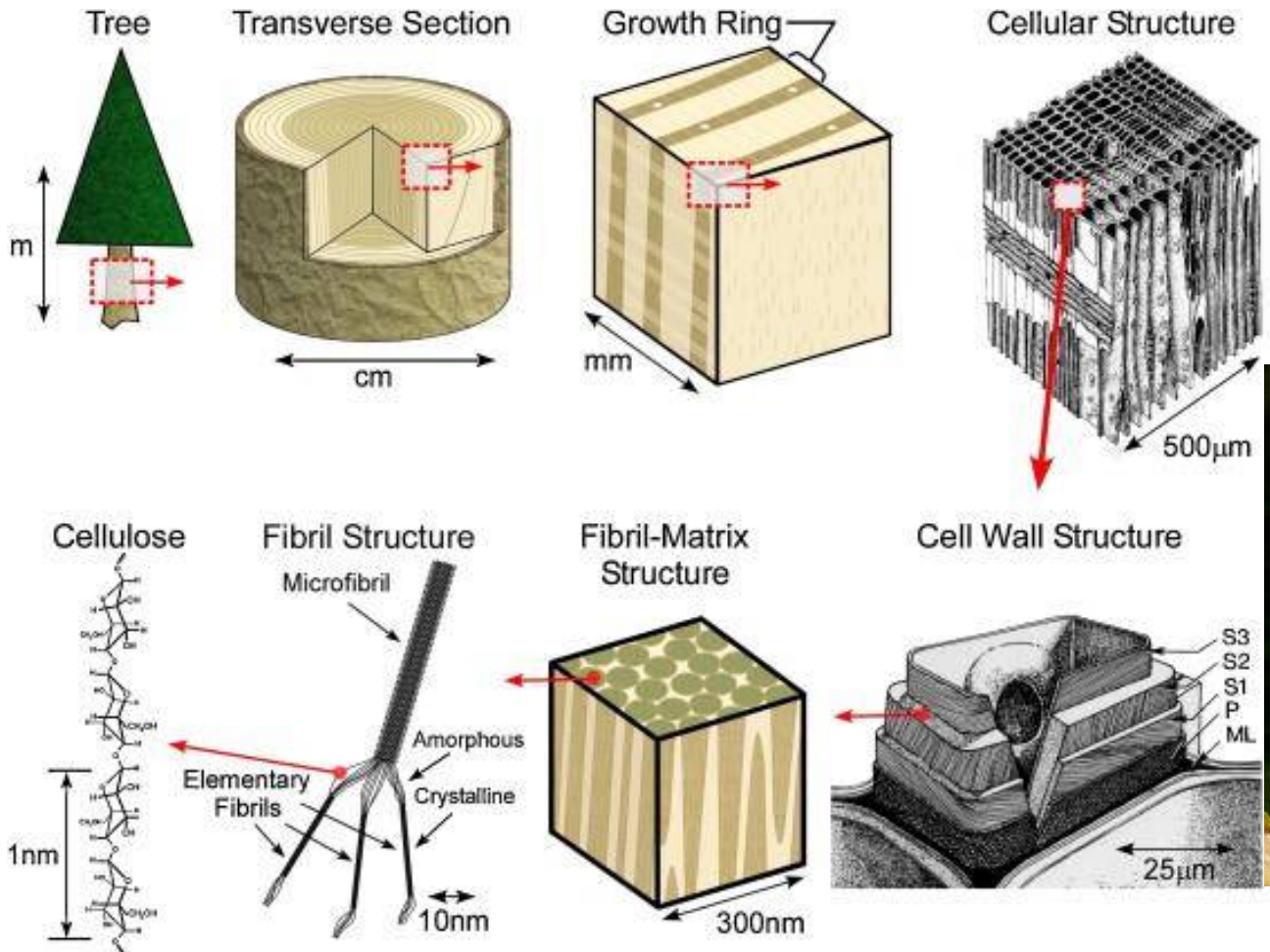
Jérémie Teyssier, Suzanne V. Saenko, Dirk van der Marel & Michel C. Milinkovitch

*Nature Communications* **6**,  
Article number: 6368 (2015)  
doi:10.1038/ncomms7368  
Download Citation  
Photonic crystals

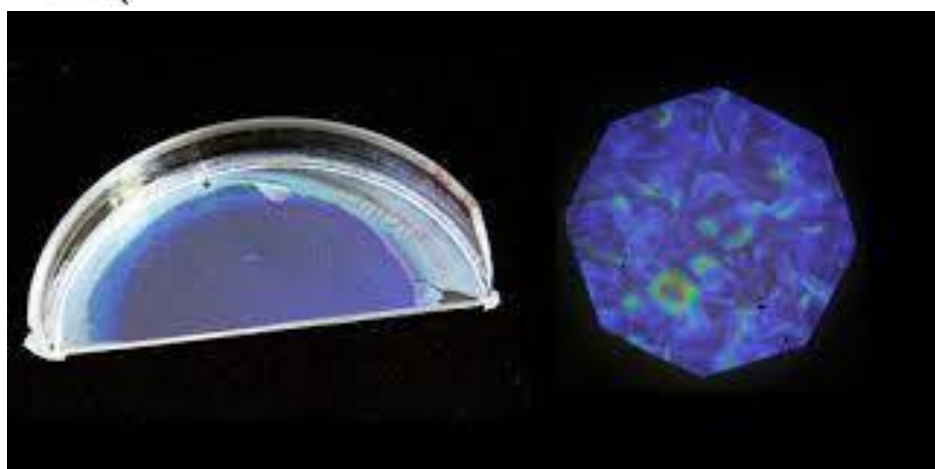
Received: 16 June 2014  
Accepted: 22 January 2015  
Published online: 10 March 2015



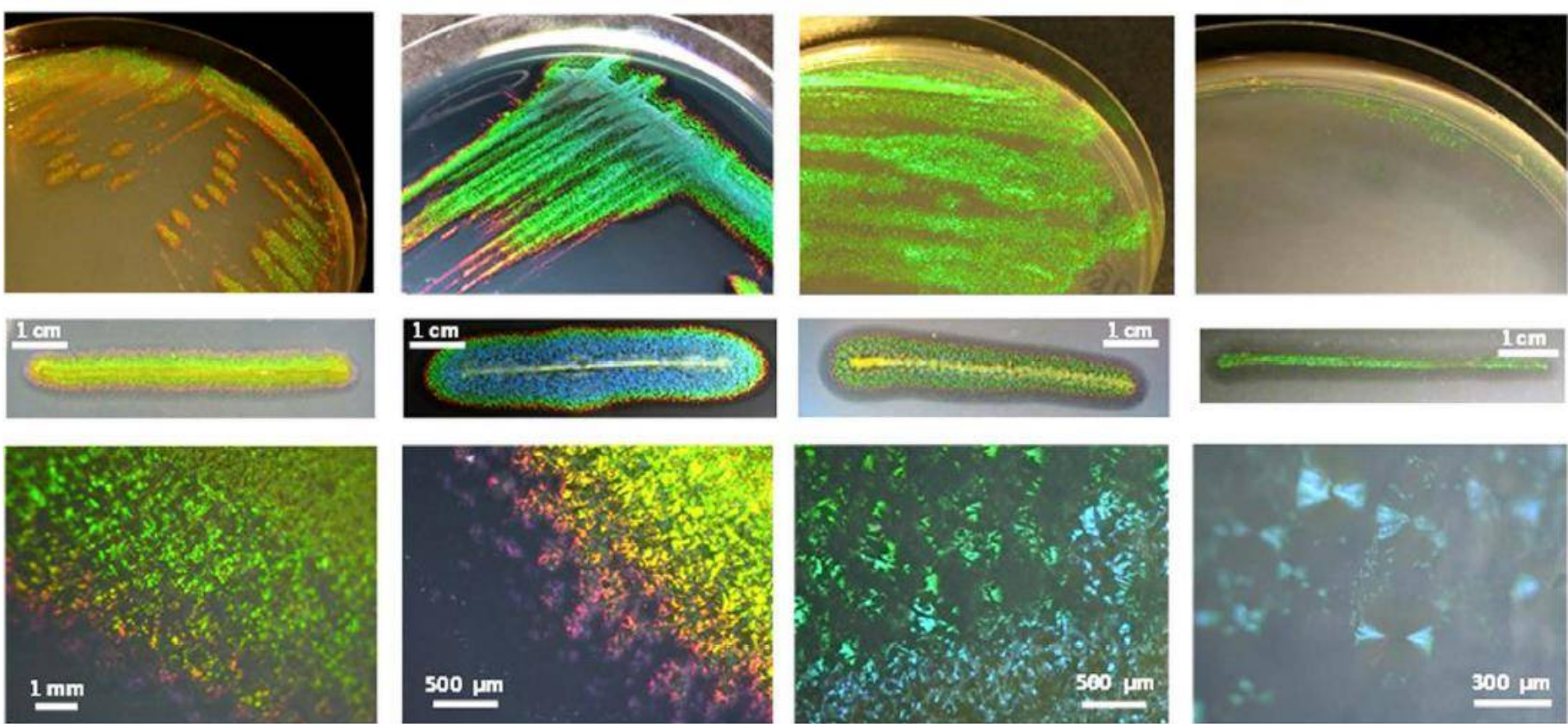
Chameleons can change their color in less than 1 second



The most intense blue known in nature: African *Pollia condensata* berries



Dumanli, A. G., Kamita, G., Landman, J., van der Kooij, H., Glover, B. J., Baumberg, J. J., Steiner, U. and Vignolini, S. (2014), "Controlled, Bio-inspired Self-Assembly of Cellulose-Based Chiral Reflectors." *Advanced Optical Materials*. doi: 10.1002/adom.201400112



# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

## A unique self-organization of bacterial sub-communities creates iridescence in *Cellulophaga lytica* colony biofilms

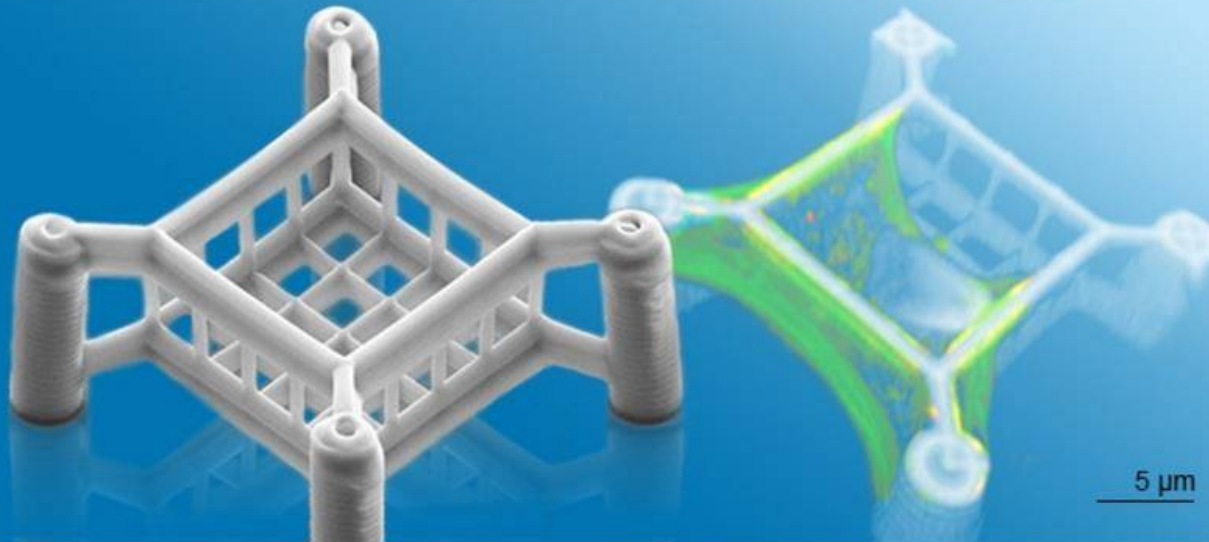
Betty Kientz<sup>1,\*</sup>, Stephen Luke<sup>2</sup>, Peter Vukusic<sup>2,\*</sup>, Renaud Péteri<sup>3,\*</sup>, Cyrille Beaudry<sup>3</sup>, Tristan Renault<sup>4</sup>, David Simon<sup>3</sup>, Tâm Mignot<sup>5</sup> & Eric Rosenfeld<sup>1,\*</sup>

Received: 30 July 2015

Accepted: 17 December 2015

Published: 28 January 2016





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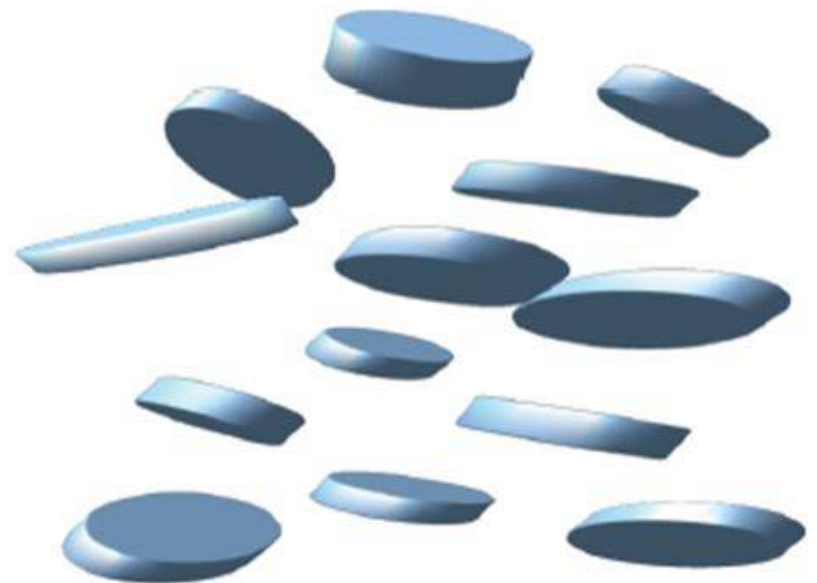
[info@nanoscribe.com](mailto:info@nanoscribe.com)

## Registration/Login



# Self-assembly:

Making a macroscopic sample (i.e. about  $10^{20}$  nanoparticles) by physically picking up and moving nanoparticles into place, one by one, would take about 300 million years, even if the time for moving individual particles could be made as short as 1 millisecond.



1896.

ANNALEN

№ 11.

DER

PHYSIK UND CHEMIE.

NEUE FOLGE. BAND 59.

1. *Ueber Rotationen im constanten electrischen Felde; von G. Quincke.<sup>1)</sup>*

(Hierzu Taf. V u. VI Fig. 1–38.)

Georg Hermann Quincke



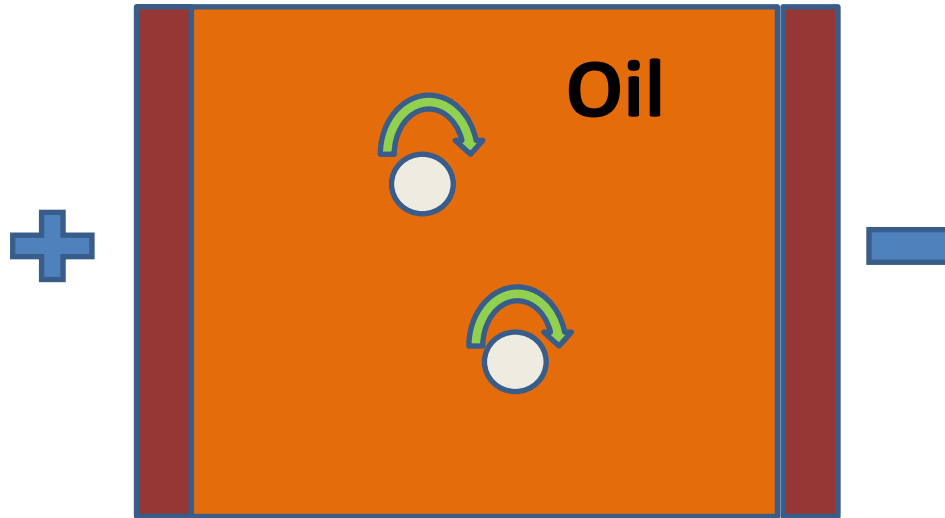
<b>Born</b>	19 November 1834 Frankfurt (Oder)
<b>Died</b>	13 January 1924 (aged 89) Heidelberg
<b>Nationality</b>	German
<b>Fields</b>	Physics
<b>Doctoral advisor</b>	H. G. Magnus, F. E. Neumann
<b>Doctoral students</b>	K. F. Braun, P. Lenard

Quincke rotation

## Georg Hermann Quincke



<b>Born</b>	19 November 1834 Frankfurt (Oder)
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<b>Doctoral advisor</b>	H. G. Magnus, F. E. Neumann
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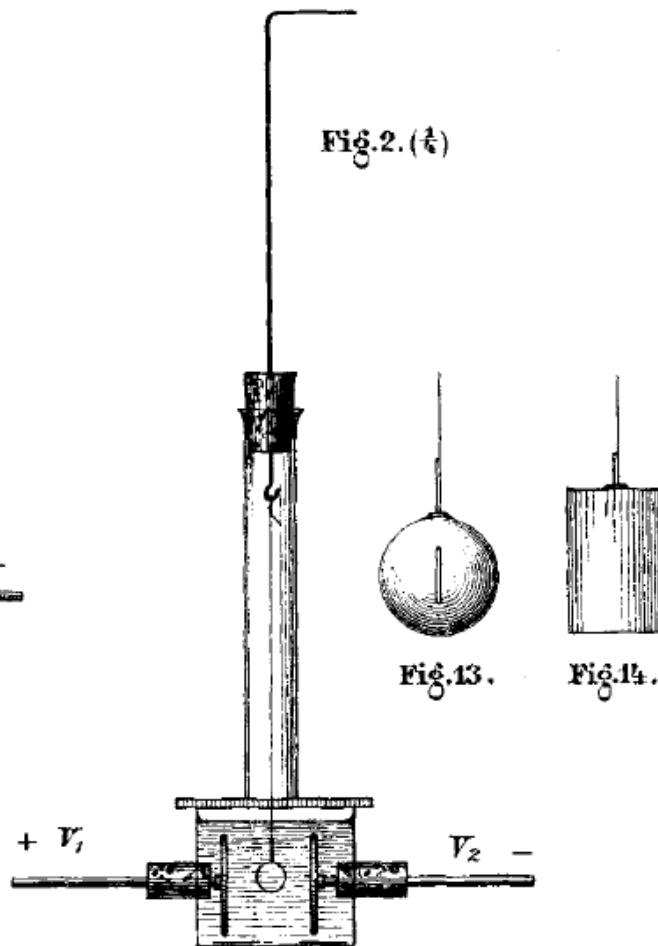
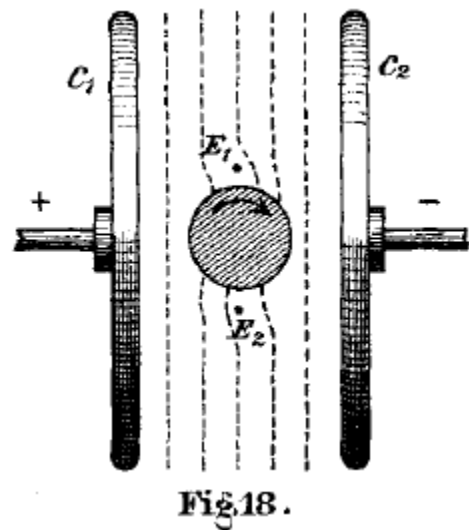
**Small glass beads rotate spontaneously when immersed in liquids and subject to an electrostatic field**

1. Threshold electric field
2. Rotation axis normal to the applied E-field

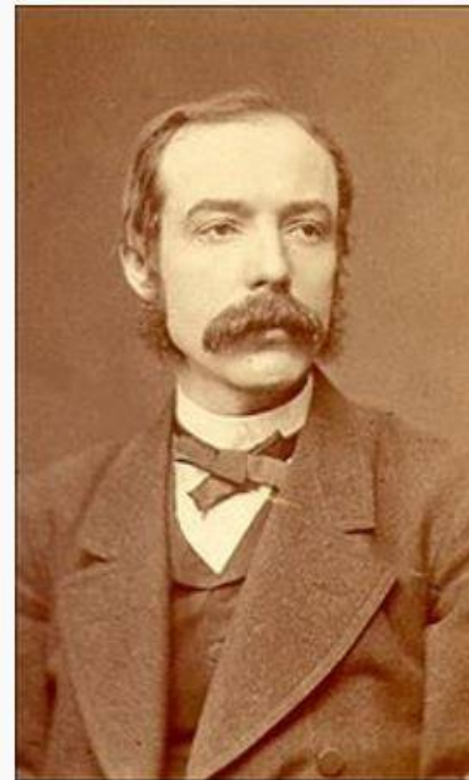
# Quincke rotation

1. Ueber Rotationen im constanten electrischen Felde; von G. Quincke.<sup>1)</sup>

(Hierzu Taf. V u. VI Fig. 1-38.)



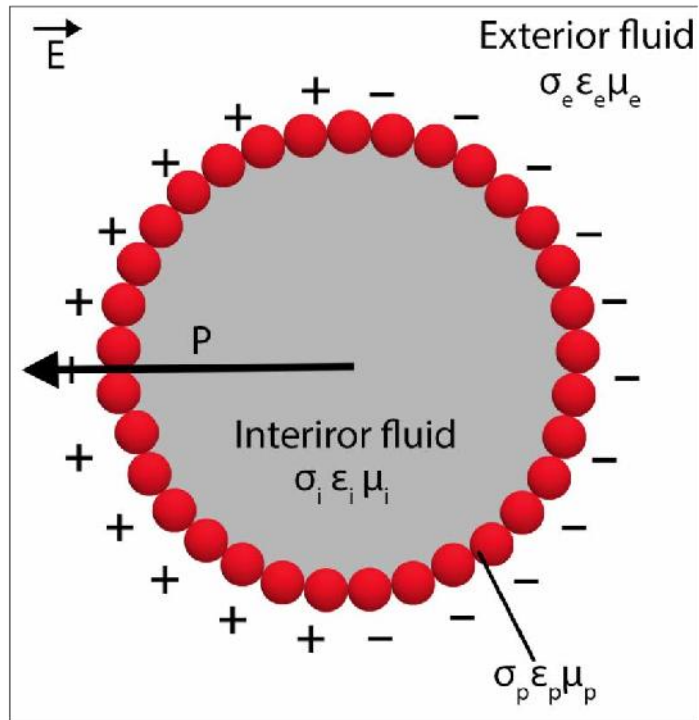
## Georg Hermann Quincke



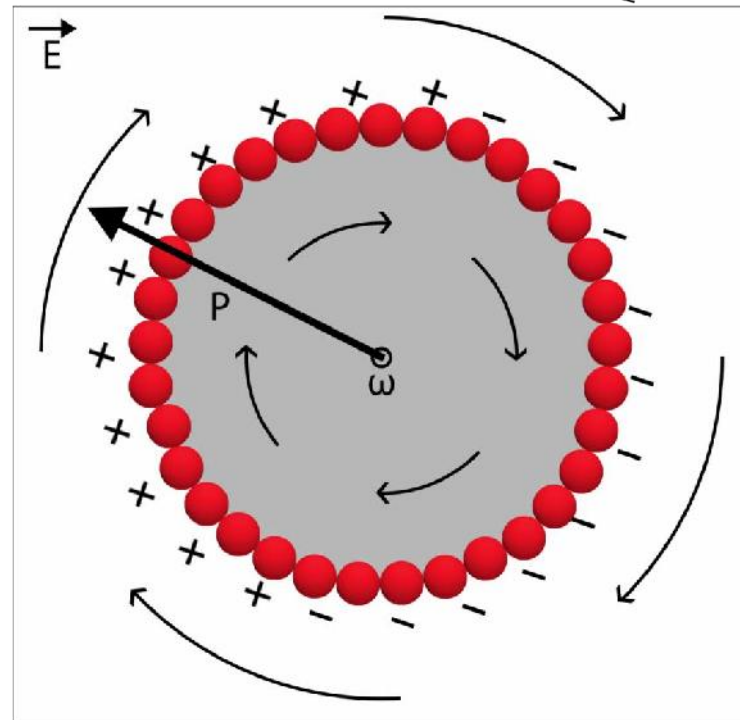
<b>Born</b>	19 November 1834 Frankfurt (Oder)
<b>Died</b>	13 January 1924 (aged 89) Heidelberg
<b>Nationality</b>	German
<b>Fields</b>	Physics
<b>Doctoral advisor</b>	H. G. Magnus, F. E. Neumann
<b>Doctoral students</b>	K. F. Braun, P. Lenard

# Quincke rotation

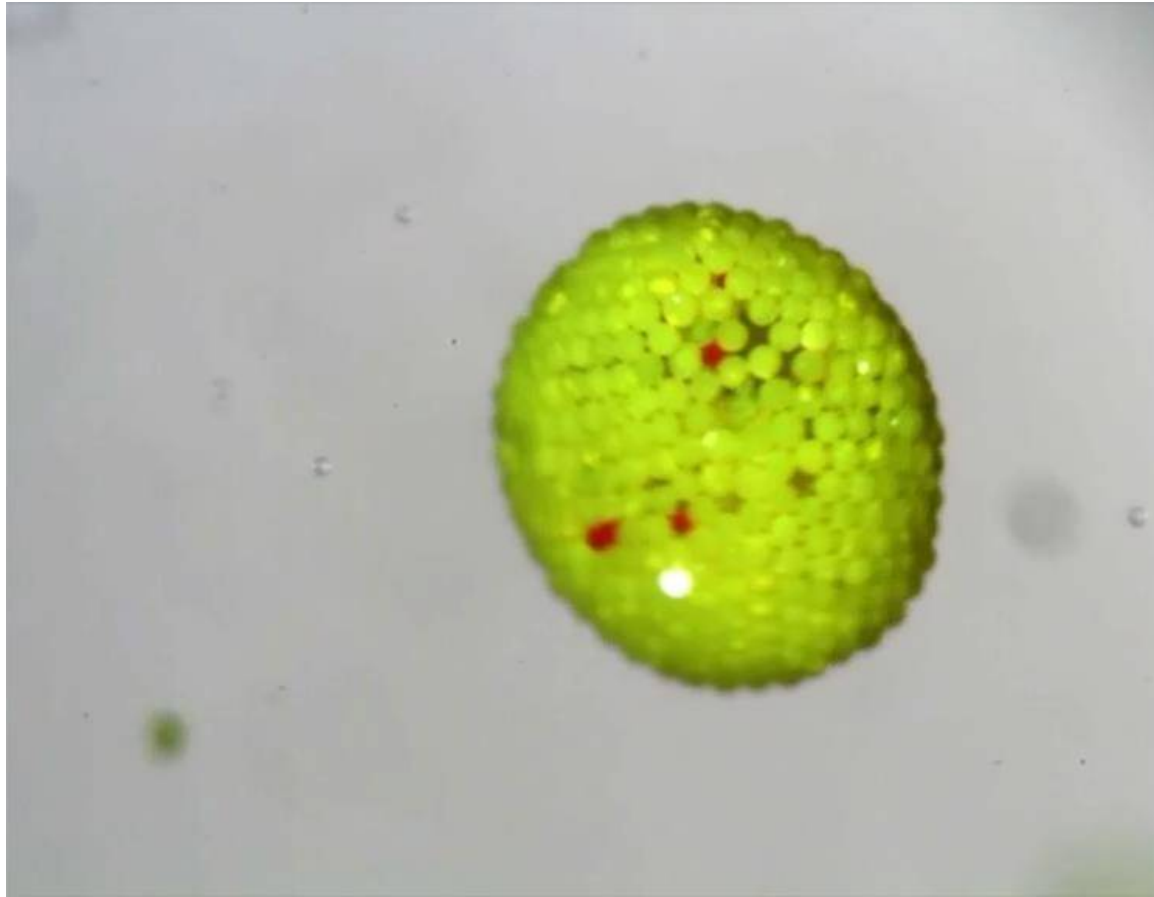
(a) Equilibrium ( $E < E_Q$ )



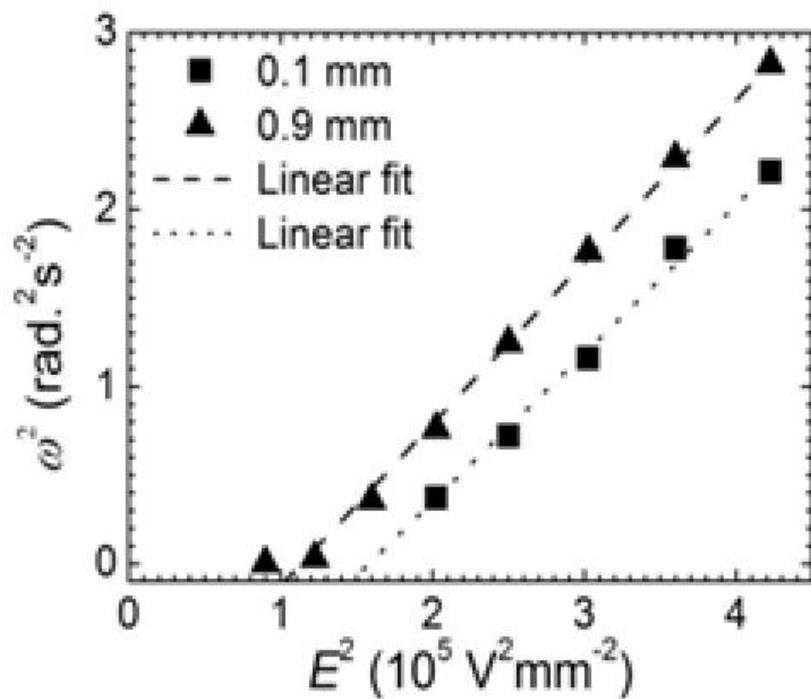
(b) Quincke rotation ( $E \geq E_Q$ )



# Movie of single Quincke rotating Pickering drop

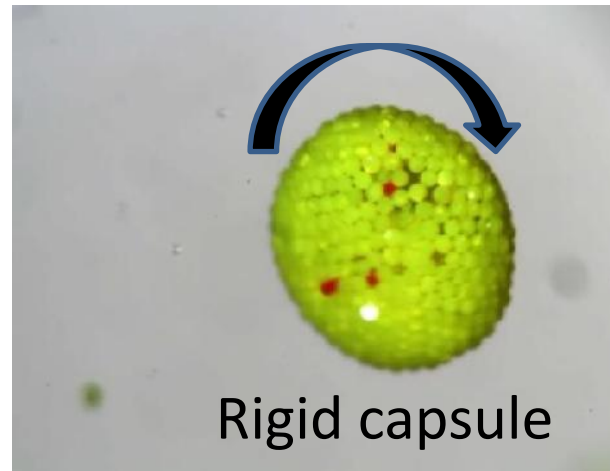
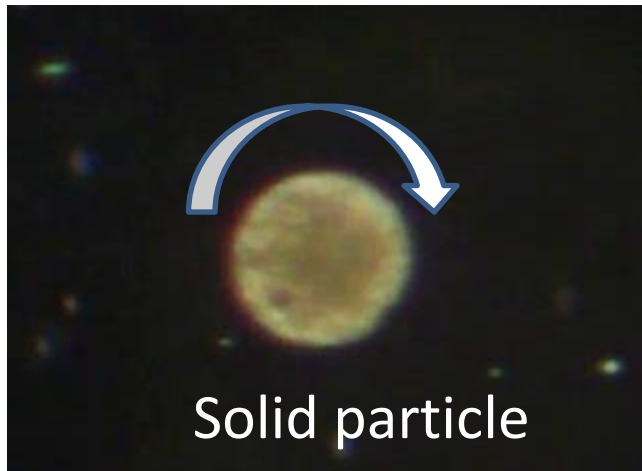


Quincke rotation of Pickering drops. Experiments at NTNU Trondheim



$$\Omega = \pm \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{MW}}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{E_e}{E_c}\right)^2 - 1}, \quad \text{with}$$

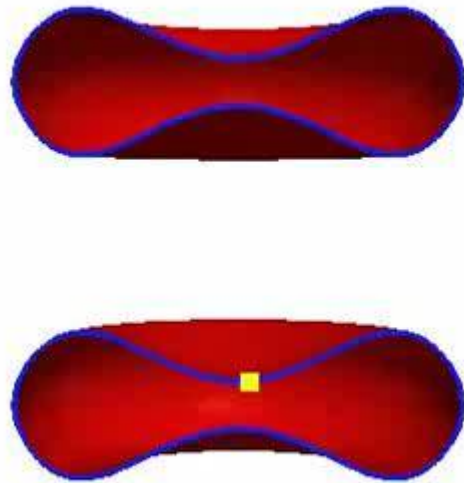
$$E_c = \sqrt{\frac{2\eta}{\varepsilon_1 \tau_{\text{MW}} (\varepsilon_{21} - \sigma_{21})}}.$$



Quincke rotation of Pickering drops. Experiments at NTNU Trondheim

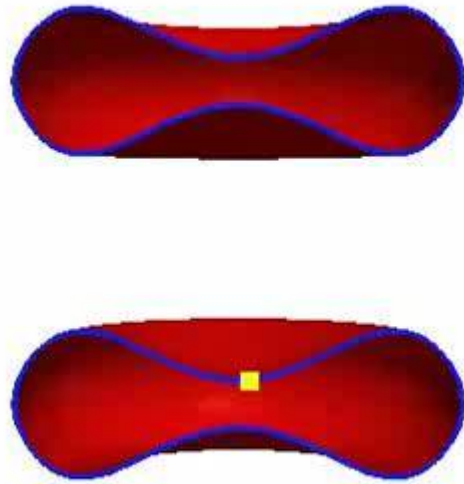


# Tank treading and tumbling motion

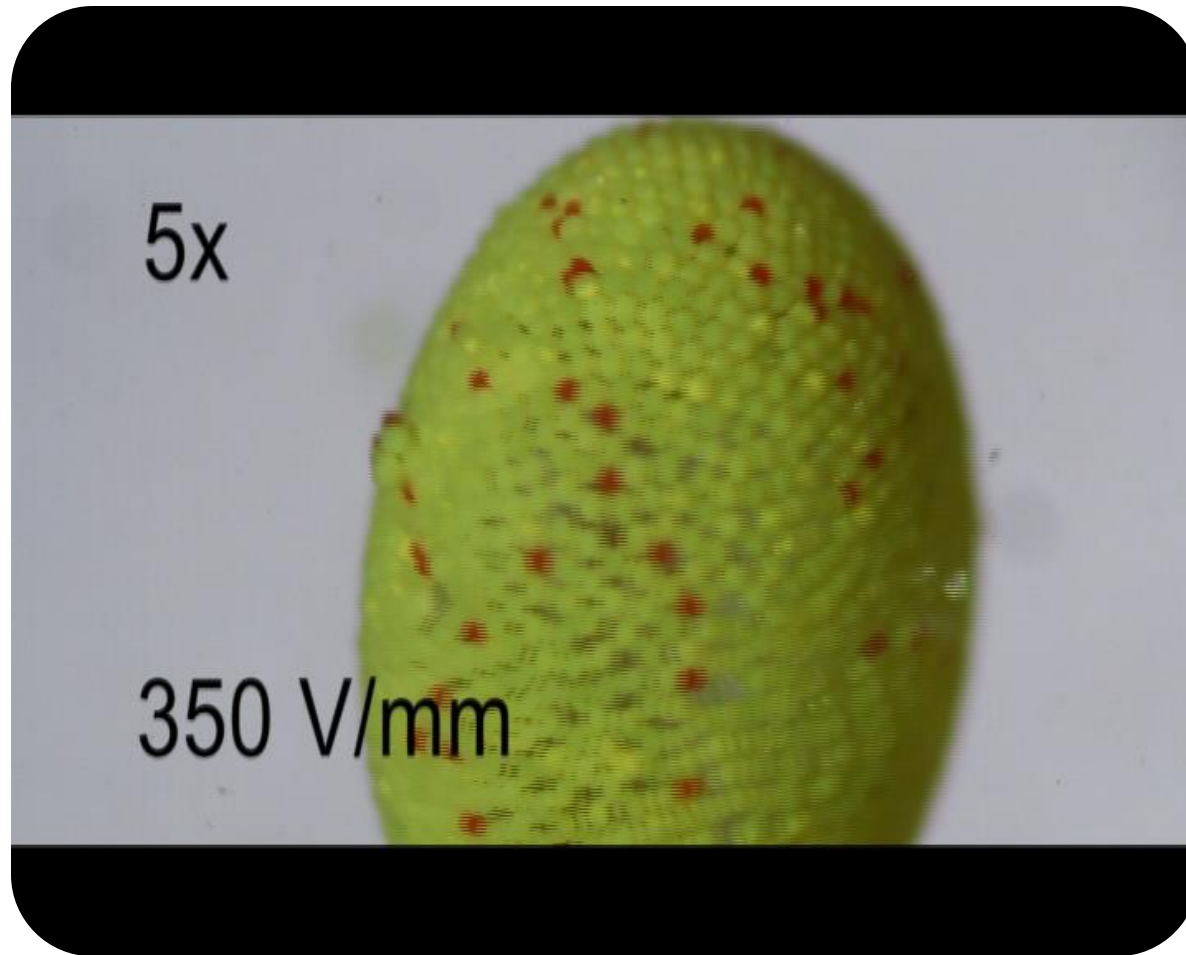


Video from: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKLhfb5csr4>

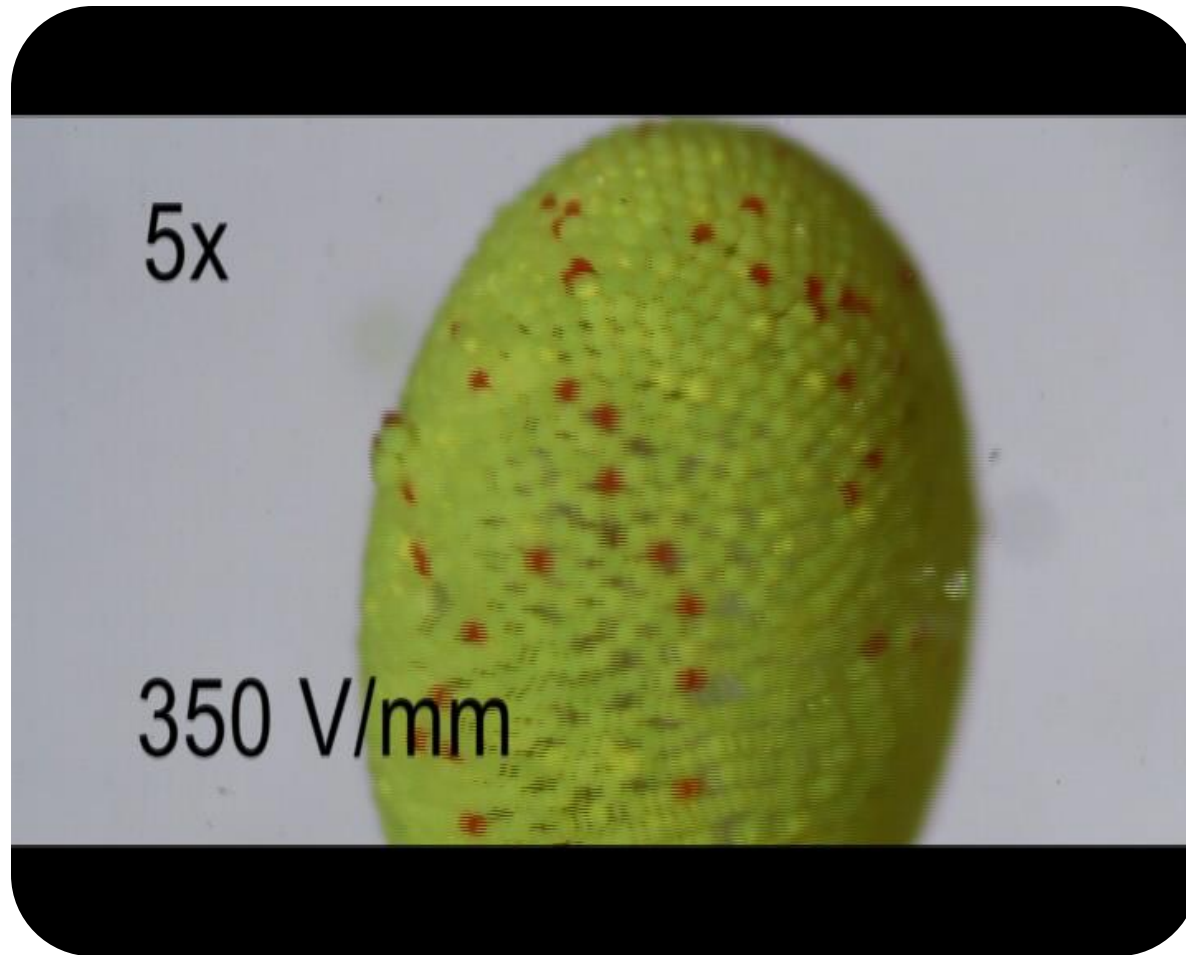
# Tumbling and tank treading motion



Video from: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKLhfb5csr4>



Transition from solid shell rotation to **tank treading**:  
Experiments at **NTNU Trondheim**



Transition from solid shell rotation to **tank treading**:  
Experiments at **NTNU Trondheim**

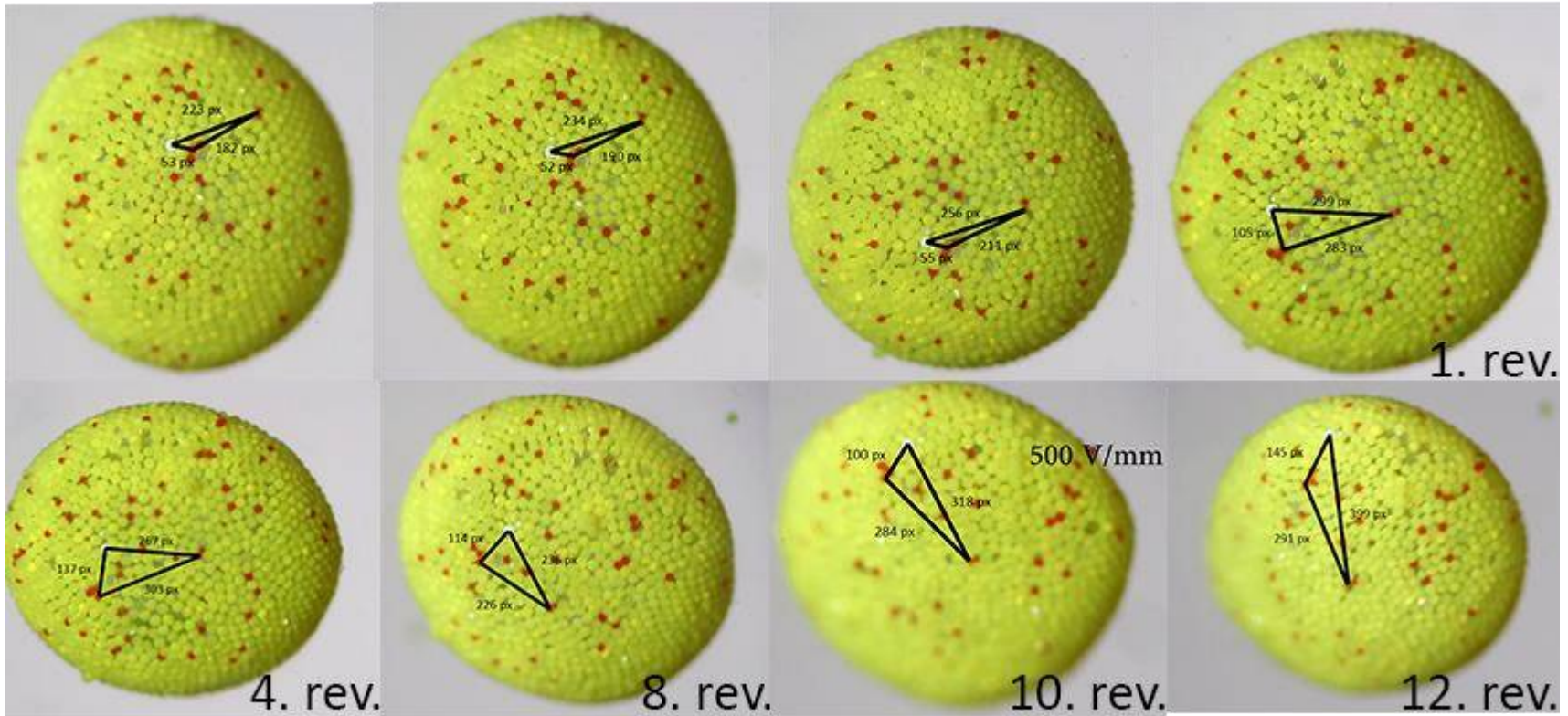
# Particle tracking

0 V/mm, 0 s

200 V/mm, 18 s

250 V/mm, 40 s

300 V/mm, 117 s



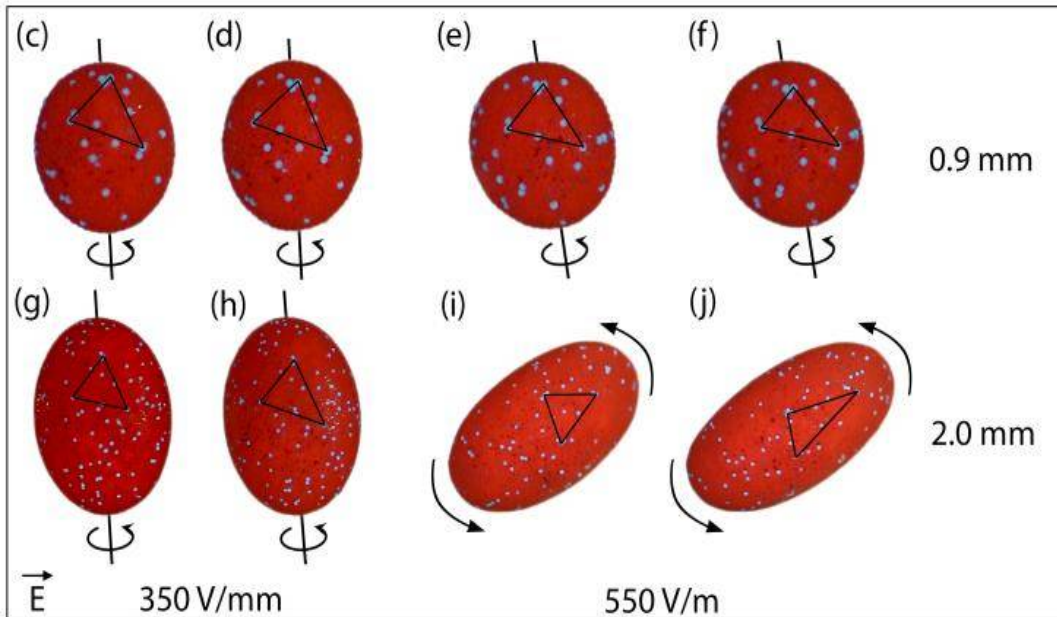
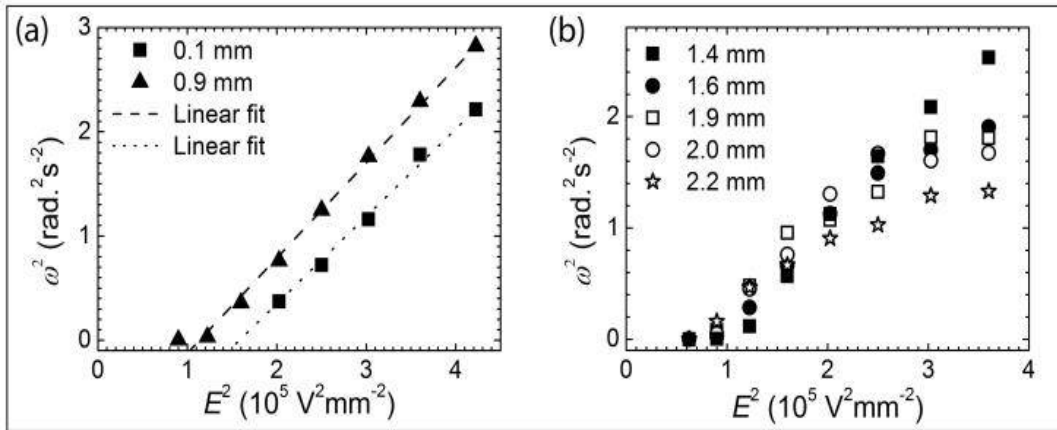
350 V/mm, 142 s

400 V/mm, 171 s

500 V/mm, 182 s

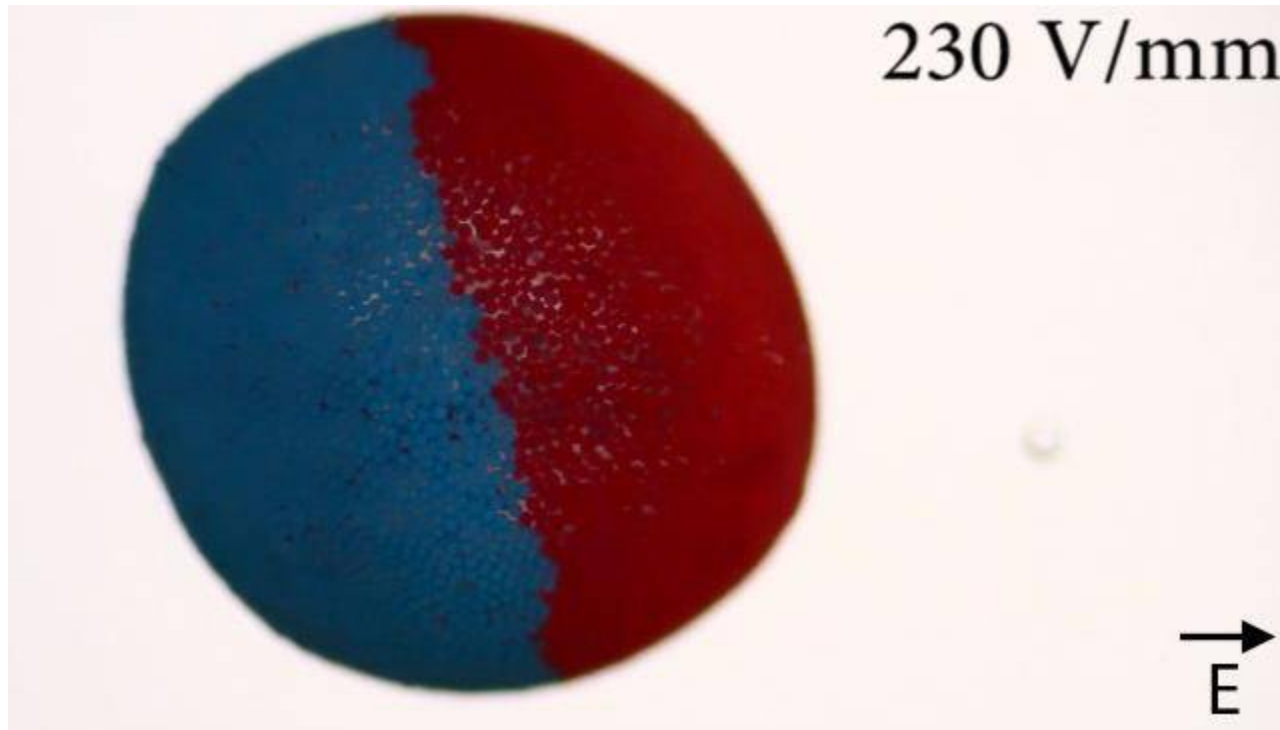
500 V/mm, 191 s

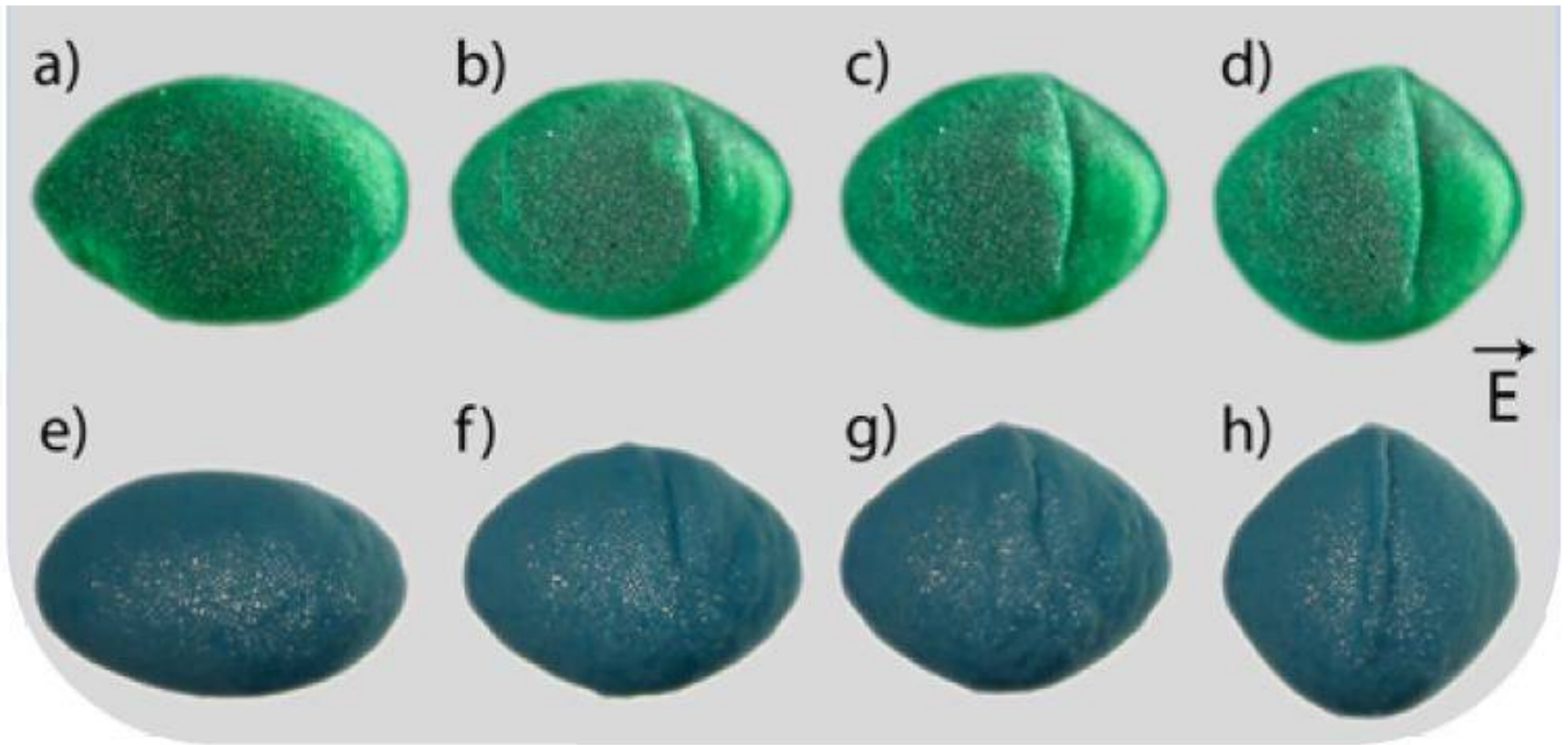
Transition from solid shell rotation to **tank treading**:  
Experiments at **NTNU Trondheim**



Transition from solid shell rotation to tank treading:  
Experiments at NTNU Trondheim

**Solid to liquid transition of the particle layer occurs when we increase the E-field**





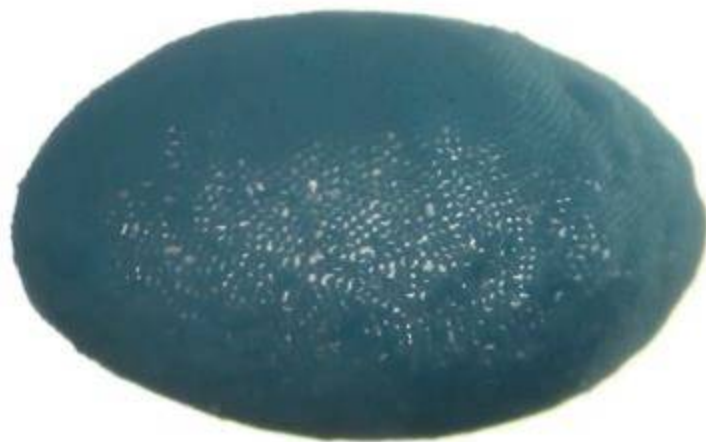
Electrobuckling: Experiments at NTNU Trondheim



# Crumpling

10x

200 V/mm

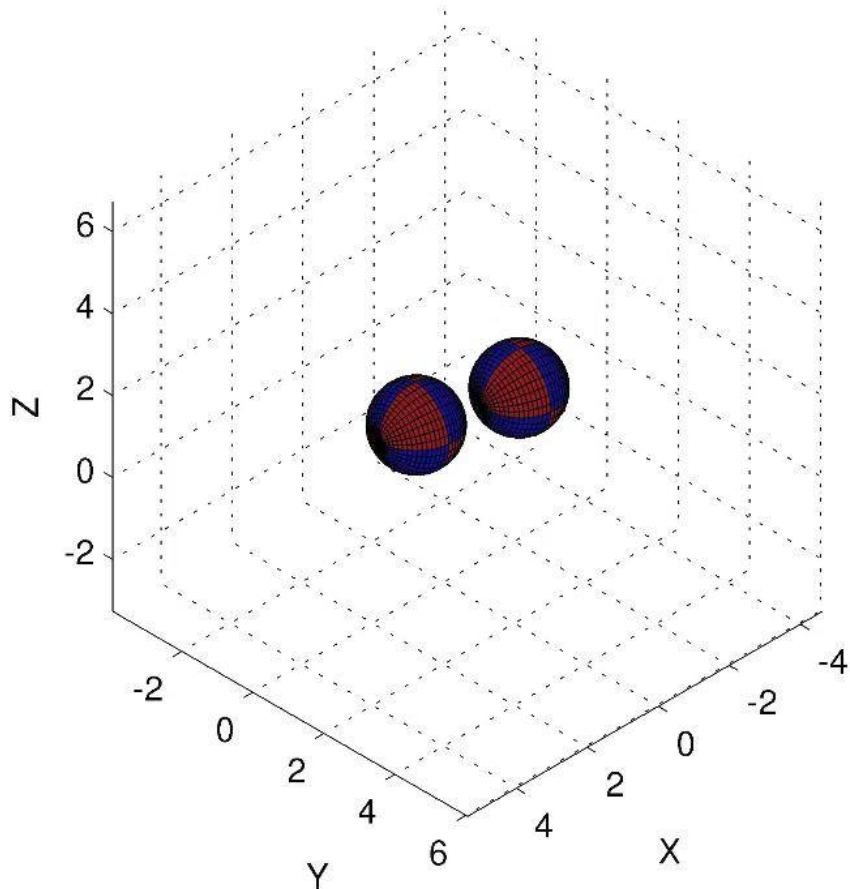


# Electrohydrodynamic interaction of spherical particles under Quincke rotation

Debasish Das and David Saintillan\*

*Department of Mechanical Science and Engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA*

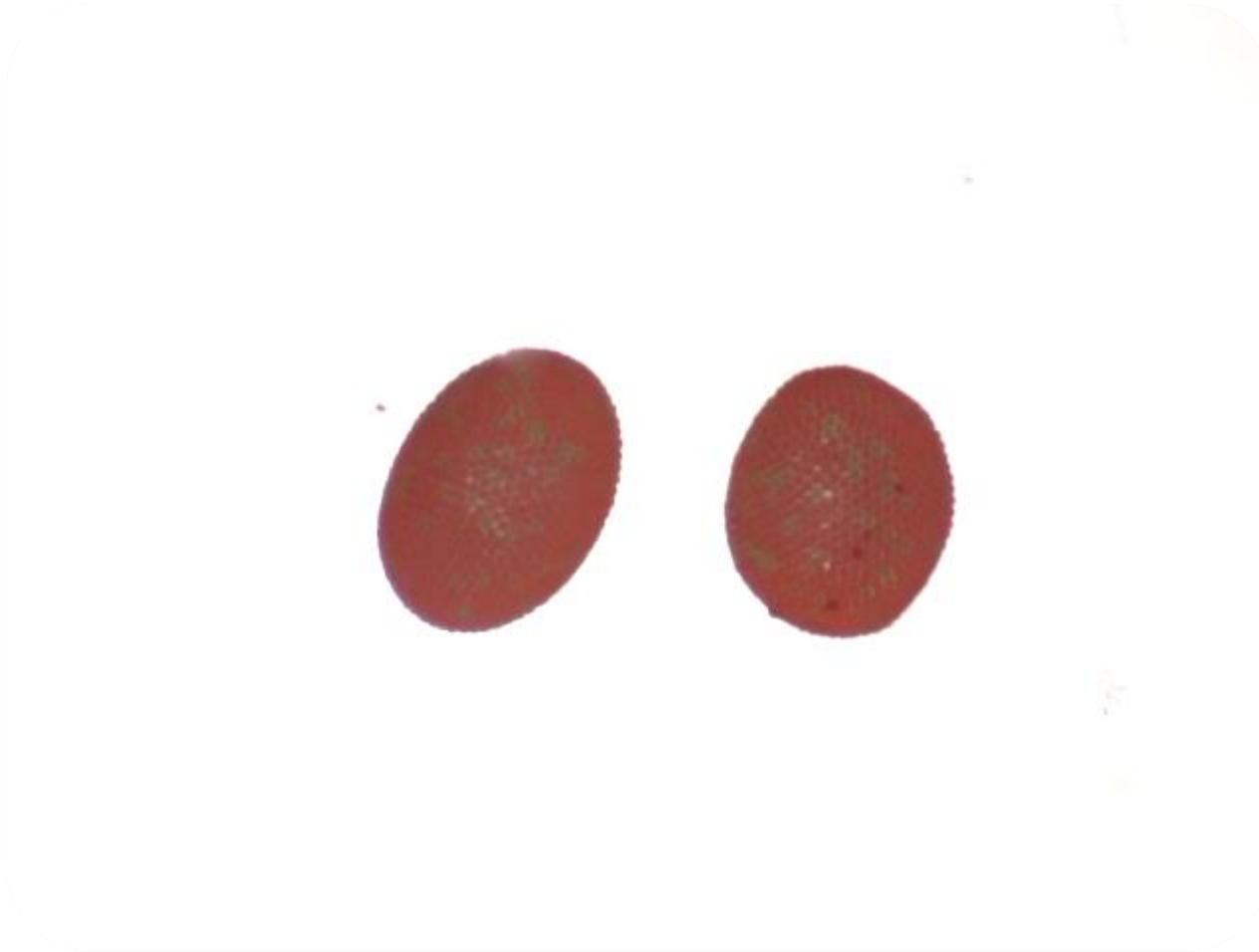
(Received 3 March 2013; published 29 April 2013)



Interaction of Quincke  
rotating beads

# Swimming Quincke rotating Pickering pair

→  
E



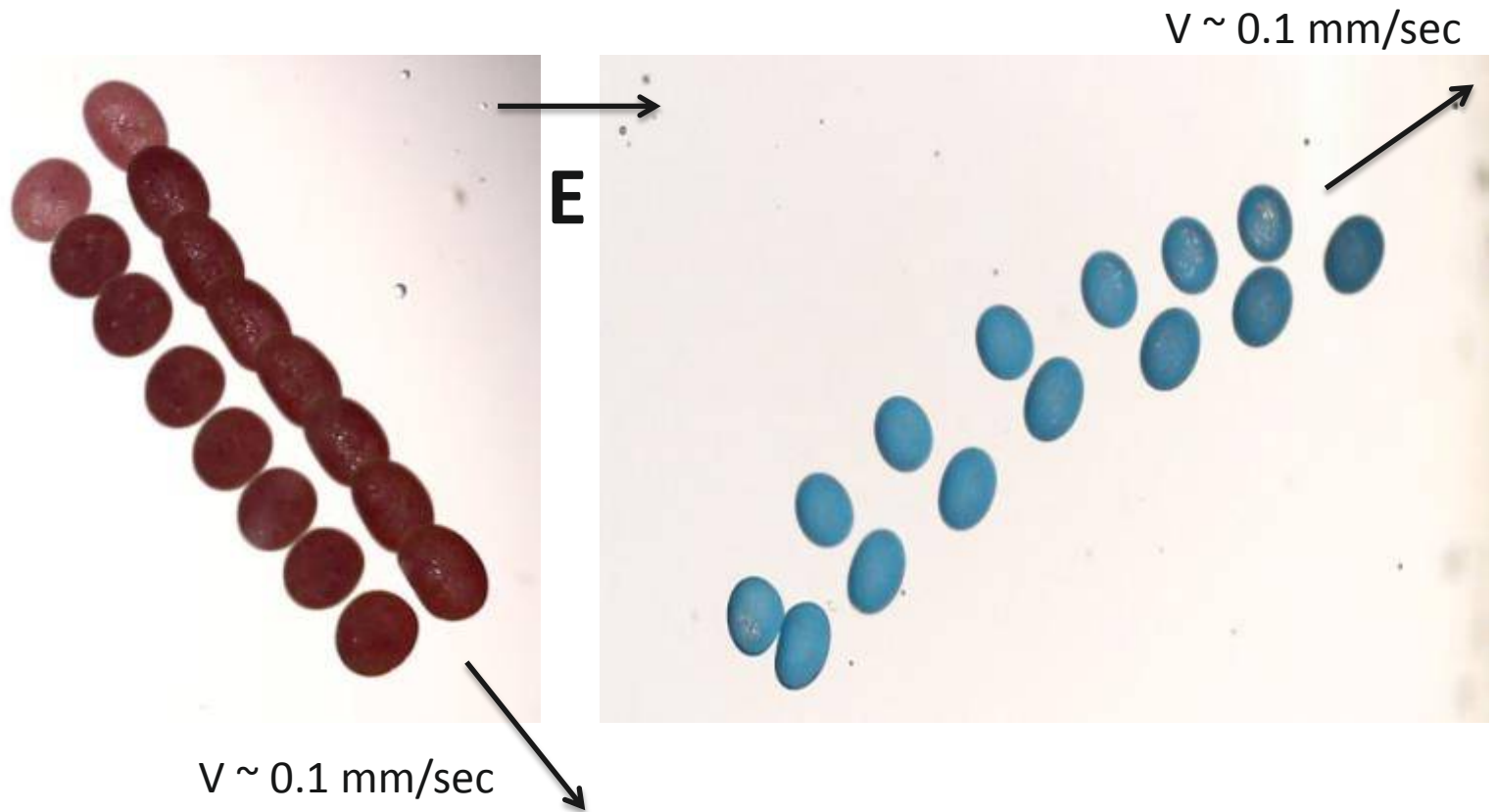
# Swimming upwards



E



## Pair swimming of tank treading capsules



# Life at low Reynolds number *American Journal of Physics*, Vol. 45, No. 1, January 1977

E. M. Purcell

*Lyman Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138*

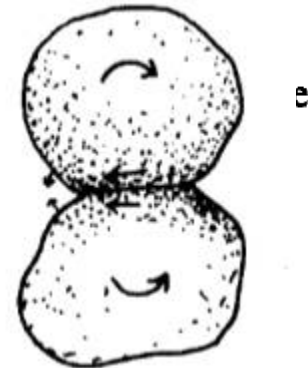
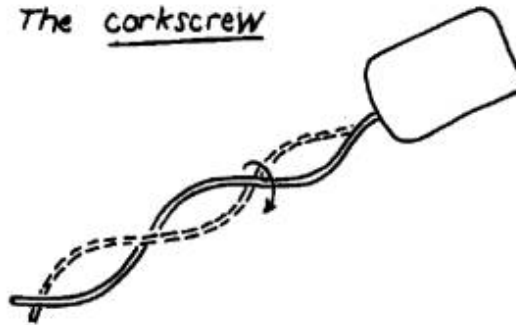
(Received 12 June 1976)

Another animal might consist of two cells which were stuck together and were able to roll on one another by having some kind of attraction here while releasing there. That thing will "roll" along.

*The flexible oar*



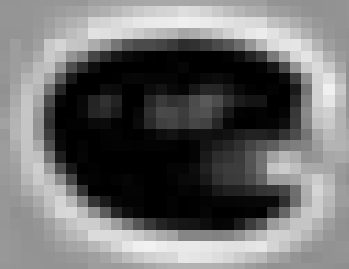
*The corkscrew*



Counter-rotating rotors

# Swimmers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mu72Qoy1xq0>



Chlamydomonas is a single-cell green alga about 10 micrometres in diameter that swims with two flagella.

Two-rotor bifilament swimmer: Chlamydomonas

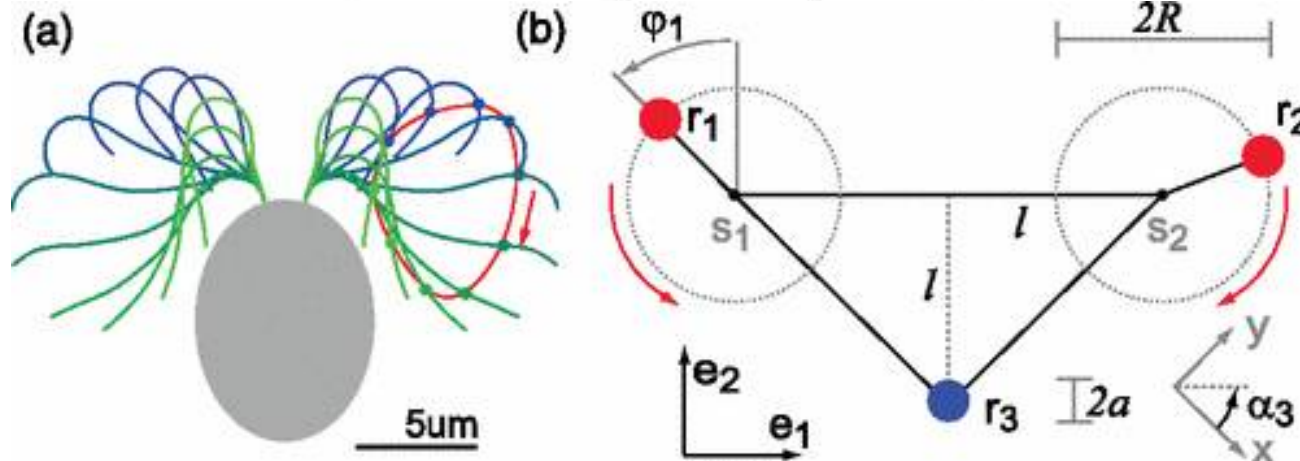


## Flagellar Synchronization Independent of Hydrodynamic Interactions

Benjamin M. Friedrich\* and Frank Jülicher

Max Planck Institute for the Physics of Complex Systems, Nöthnitzer Straße 38, 01187 Dresden, Germany

(Received 7 June 2012; published 24 September 2012)



# New Journal of Physics

The open access journal for physics

Phase-dependent forcing and synchronization in the three-sphere model of *Chlamydomonas*

Rachel R Bennett and Ramin Golestanian<sup>1</sup>

Rudolf Peierls Center for Theoretical Physics, University of Oxford,

Oxford OX1 3NP, UK

E-mail: [ramin.golestanian@physics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:ramin.golestanian@physics.ox.ac.uk)

*New Journal of Physics* **15** (2013) 075028 (17pp)

Received 10 April 2013

Published 30 July 2013

Online at <http://www.njp.org/>

doi:10.1088/1367-2630/15/7/075028

Two-rotor model of  
bifilament swimmer



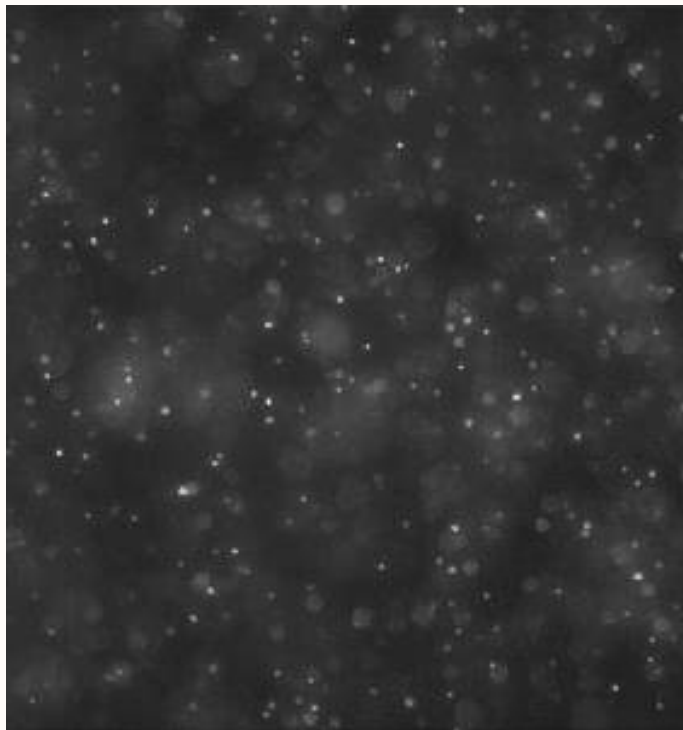


Flocking and swarming

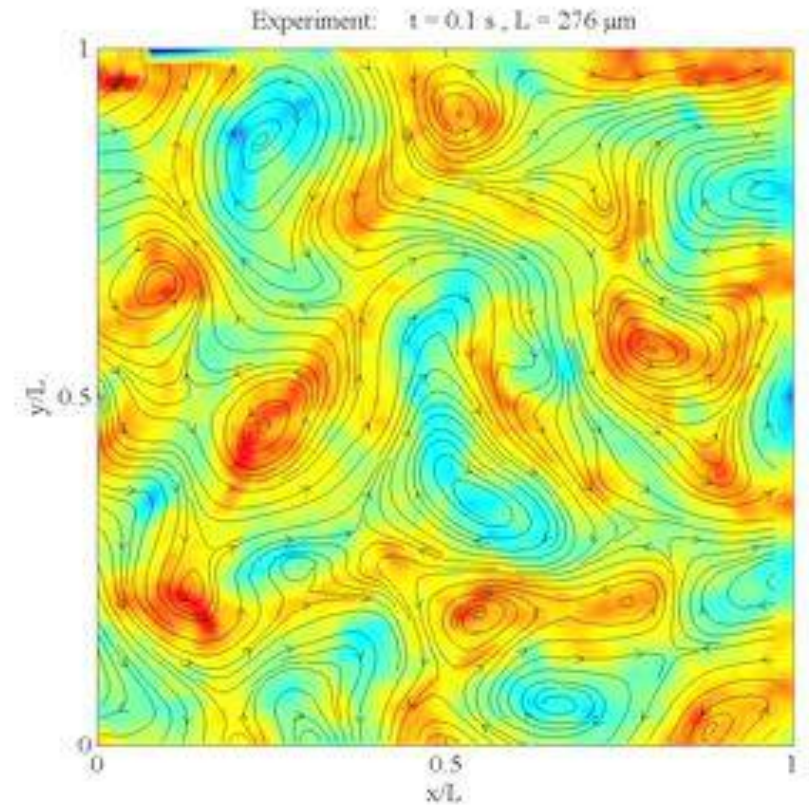


## Fluid Dynamics of Bacterial Turbulence

Jörn Dunkel,<sup>1</sup> Sebastian Heidenreich,<sup>2</sup> Knut Drescher,<sup>3</sup> Henricus H. Wensink,<sup>4</sup> Markus Bär,<sup>2</sup> and Raymond E. Goldstein<sup>1</sup>



exp\_03\_40xoil\_40fps\_fhd.mov: Real-time low-resolution movie (duration 50 s) of tracer motion as used for the PTV analysis (see main text for imaging parameters)



exp\_03.mov: Real-time movie (duration 50 s) of the PTV flow field as extracted from exp\_03\_40xoil\_40fps\_highfield.mov

# Science

AAAS

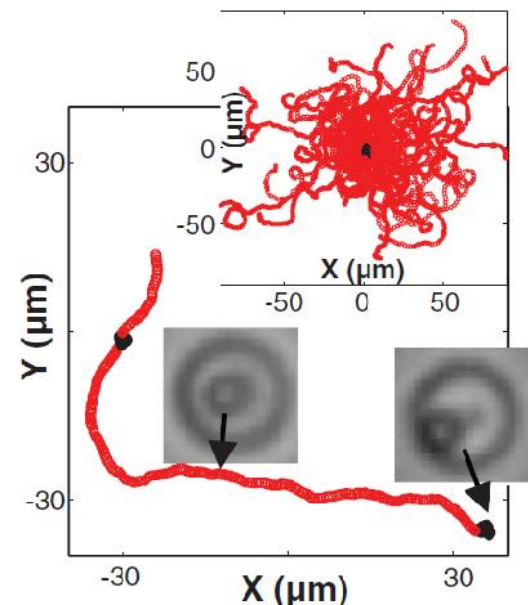
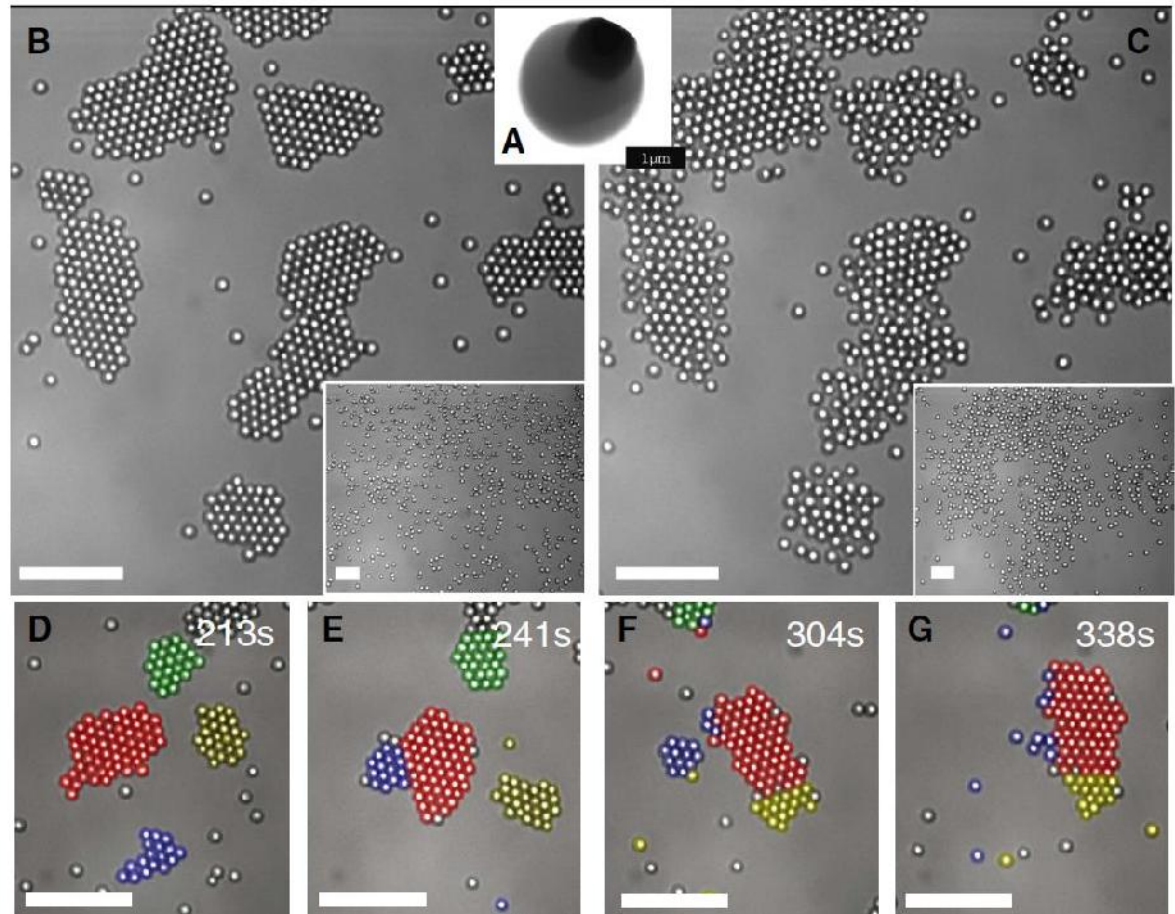
## Living Crystals of Light-Activated Colloidal Surfers

Jeremie Palacci *et al.*

*Science* **339**, 936 (2013);

DOI: 10.1126/science.1230020

**Fig. 1.** (A) Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of the bimaterial colloid: a TPM polymer colloidal sphere with protruding hematite cube (dark). (B) Living crystals assembled from a homogeneous distribution (inset) under illumination by blue light. (C) Living crystals melt by thermal diffusion when light is extinguished: Image shows system 10 s after blue light is turned off (inset, after 100 s). (D to G) The false colors show the time evolution of particles belonging to different clusters. The clusters are not static but rearrange, exchange particles, merge (D→F), break apart (E→F), or become unstable and explode (blue cluster, F→G). For (B) to (G), the scale bars indicate 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . The solid area fraction is  $\Phi_s \approx 0.14$ .



A hematite cube protruding from a TPM polymer sphere moves on fixed glass substrate when exposed to blue light (red part of trace) and diffuses when the light is off (black part of trace). Initially, with no light, the hematite cube is oriented randomly (image, right) but rotates and faces downward toward the glass substrate when the light is turned on (image, left). The particle then surfs on the osmotic flow it induces between the substrate and itself. (Inset) A superposition of the trajectories of many particles with their origins aligned.

**Science**

AAAS

# Living Crystals of Light-Activated Colloidal Surfers

Jeremie Palacci *et al.*

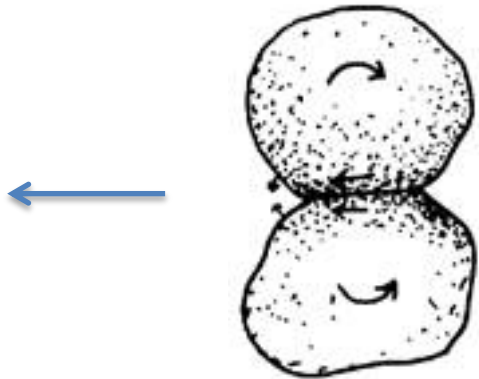
*Science* **339**, 936 (2013);

DOI: 10.1126/science.1230020

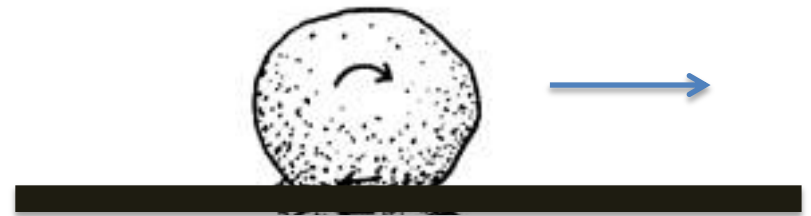


Phoretic and osmotic effects can conveniently be switched on and off by light.

## Pair rollers

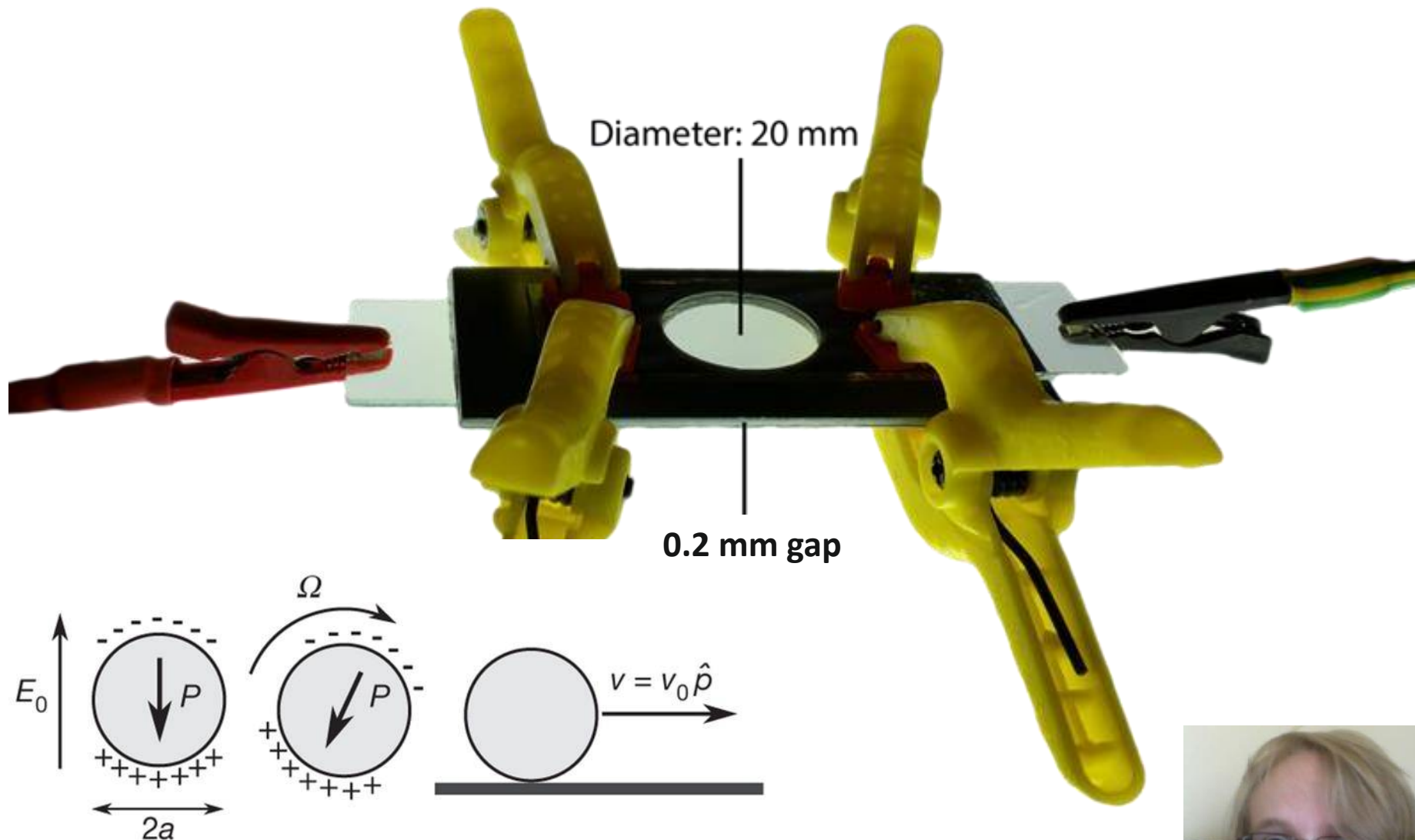


## Surface roller



Kicking off one another, or kicking of a surface

Hele-Shaw cell with ITO glass covers: suspension containing 30micron PS beads





40 $\mu$ m 2250V/mm

Fast moving quince rollers

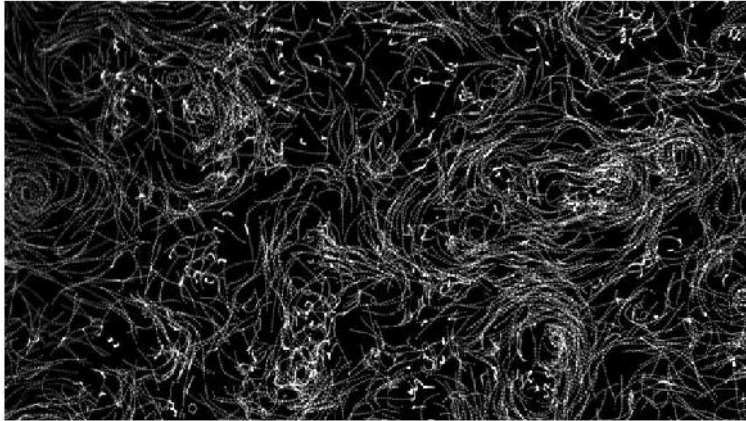
Experiments at NTNU Trondheim: Tommy Kristiansen



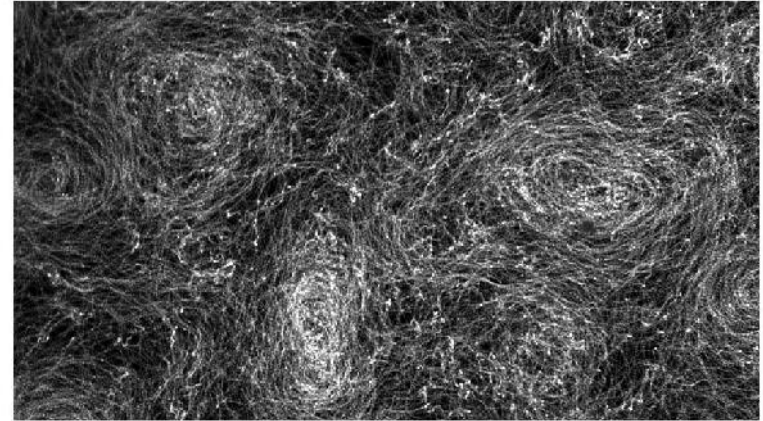
Streak photography night sky



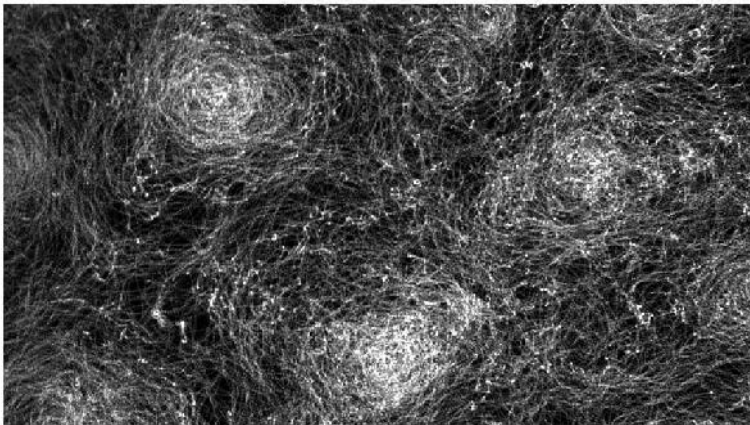
# Streak photos of fast moving Quincke rollers: «Vortices»



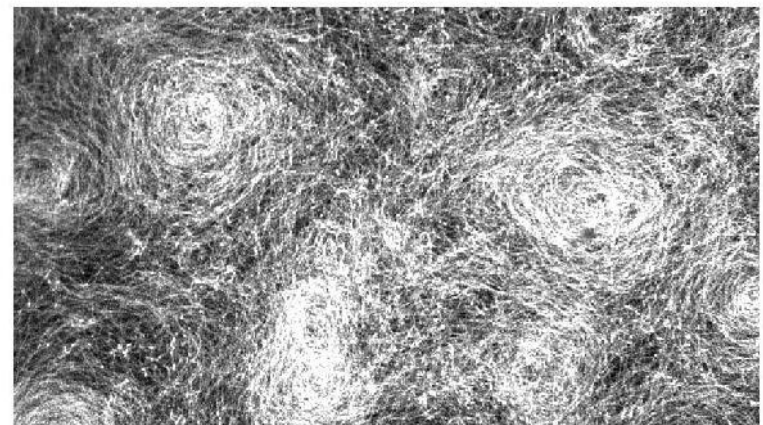
15 frames after 0 secs



100 frames after 3 secs



100 frames after 6 secs



100 frames after 9 secs



30 $\mu$ m 1375V/mm 60fps

«Living crystals «or active «entangled matter»

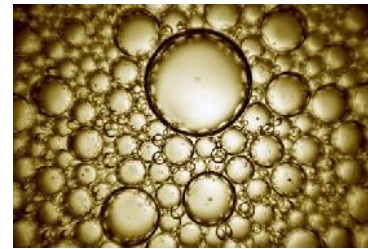
Experiments at NTNU Trondheim: Tommy Kristiansen

## Enhanced Oil-Recovery by means of nanofluids (Dept. of Petr. Eng. & Appl. Geophys. NTNU)

## Structural colours: Biomimetic etc (Dept. of Physics, NTNU)

## Pickering foams for new construction materials (Dept. of Physics, NTNU)

## Magnetic control of Pickering drops (Dept. of Physics, NTNU)



+ nanoparticles

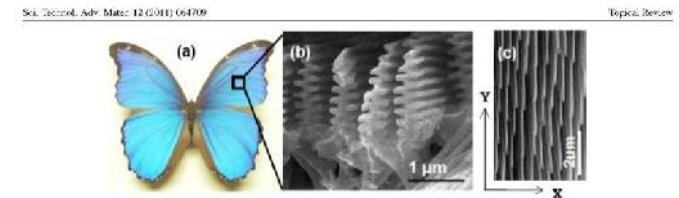
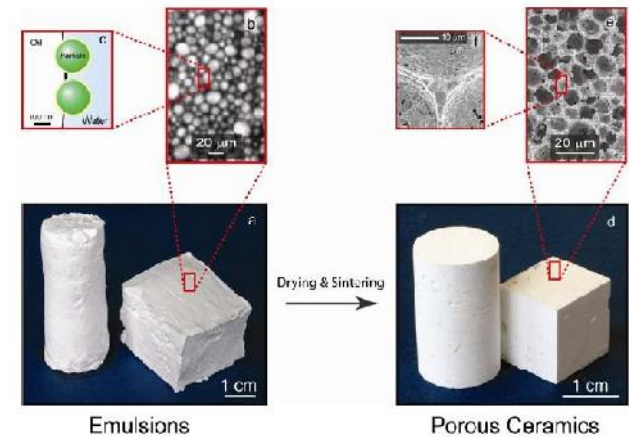


Figure 1. (a) Photograph of a *Morpho* butterfly (*Morpho didius*), SEM images of the wing microstructure in cross-sectional (b) and top (c) views.



Emulsions

Porous Ceramics

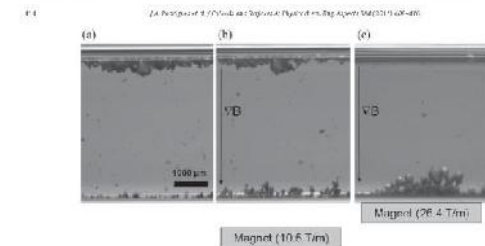
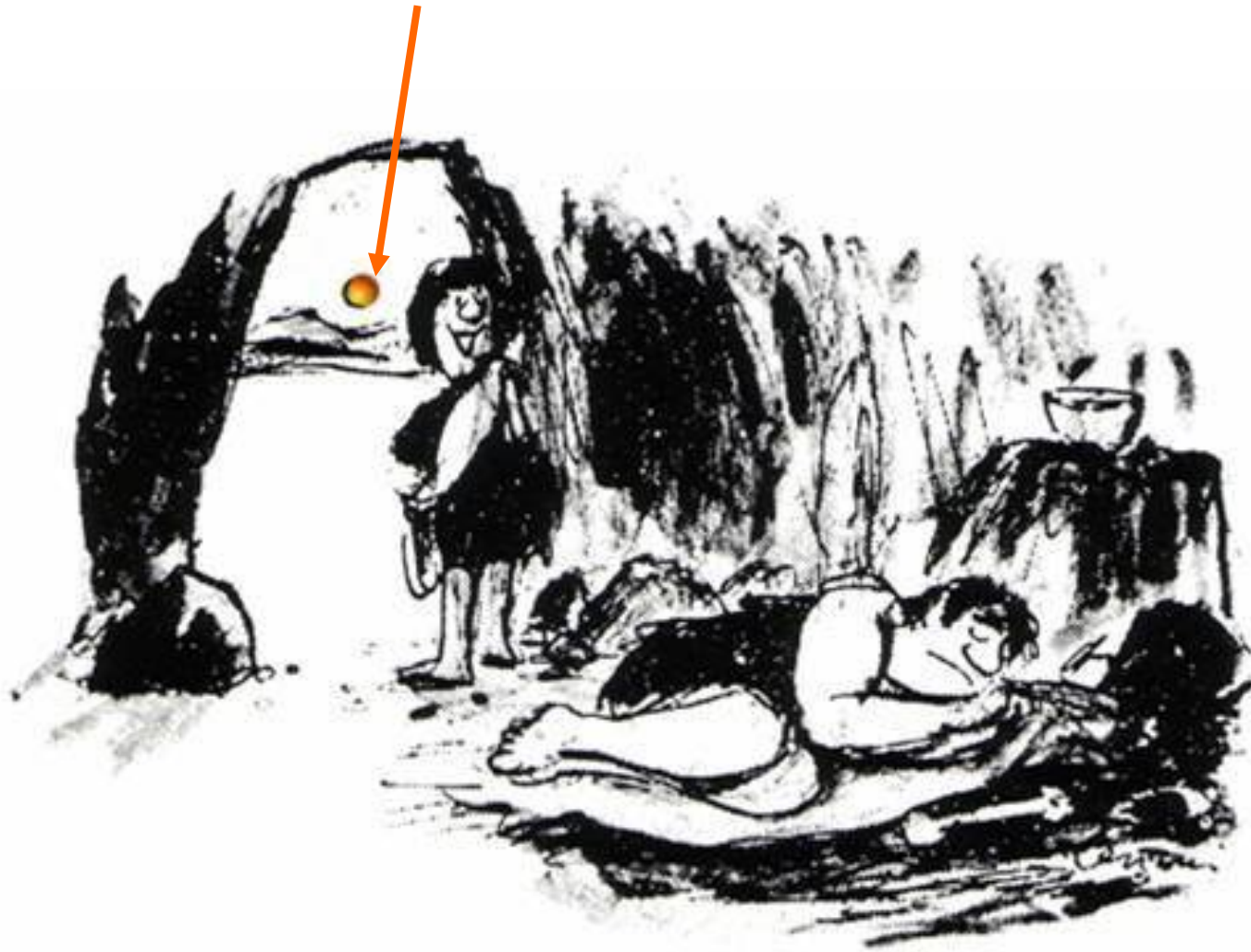


Fig. 3. Effect of the magnetic field on the Pickering drops. (a) Magnet (10.6 Tm), (b) Magnet (10.6 Tm), (c) Magnet (26.4 Tm).

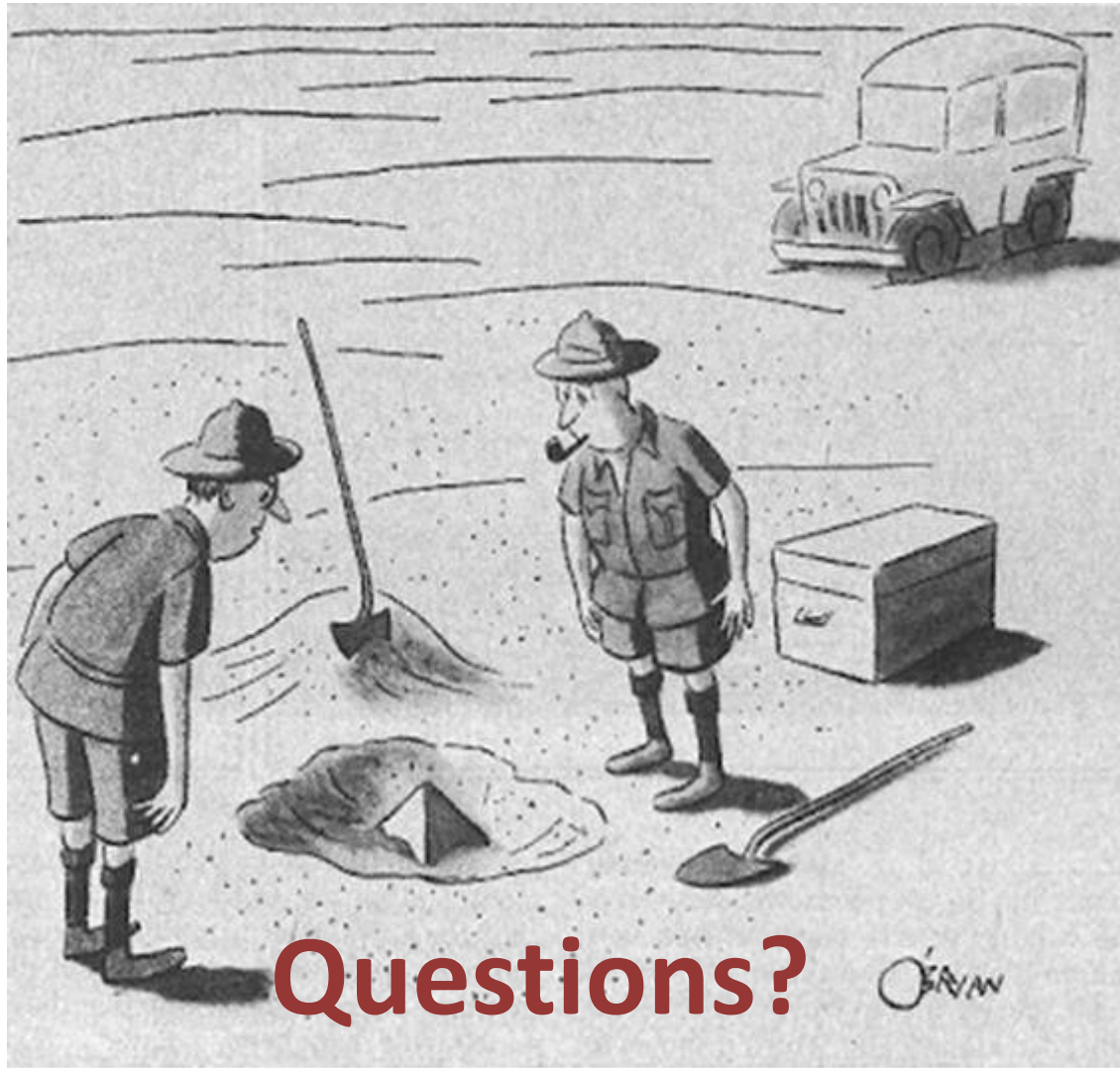
# Curiosity driven research



«HEY, SAM, THE BIG ROUND YELLOW THING CAME UP AGAIN»



# Thank you for your attention!



*"This could be the discovery of the century. Depending, of course, on how far down it goes."*