

Propulsion à petits nombres de Reynolds

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Sommaire

- **microorganismes nageurs**

 - bactéries**

 - la nage d'E. Coli, motorisation

 - autres bactéries

 - eukaryotes**

 - organismes unicellulaires mono et biflagellés

 - tapis de cils

 - structure et motorisation des cils et flagelles

- **hydrodynamique à $Re=0$**

 - les contraintes de l'absence d'inertie

 - hydrodynamique des cils et flagelles

- **interactions**

 - interactions entre cils, synchronisation

 - interactions entre nageurs, comportements collectifs

 - interactions avec une paroi, pompes biologiques microscopiques

- **systèmes artificiels**

 - viscosité et élasticité

 - micronageurs magnétiques

Collaborateurs

Nageur microscopique

Rémy Dreyfus (LCMD ESPCI)

Jean Baudry (LCMD ESPCI)

Marcus Roper

Howard Stone (Princeton)

Jérôme Bibette (LCMD ESPCI)

Cils artificiels

Avin Babataheri

Naïs Coq

Olivia du Roure

Denis Bartolo (ENS Lyon)

Dynamique des filaments élastiques

Hélène Berthet

Anke Lindner

Olivia du Roure

Nawal Quennouz

Microsystèmes magnétiques

Joseph Tavacoli

Julien Heuvingsh

Olivia du Roure

Kenny Breuer (Brown)

Références générales

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E. Lauga & T. Powers, *The hydrodynamics of swimming microorganisms*, Rep. Prog. Phys. **72** 096601 (2009)

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T. Jahn & J. Votta, *Locomotion of protozoa*, Ann. Rev. Fluid Mech. **4** 93 (1972)

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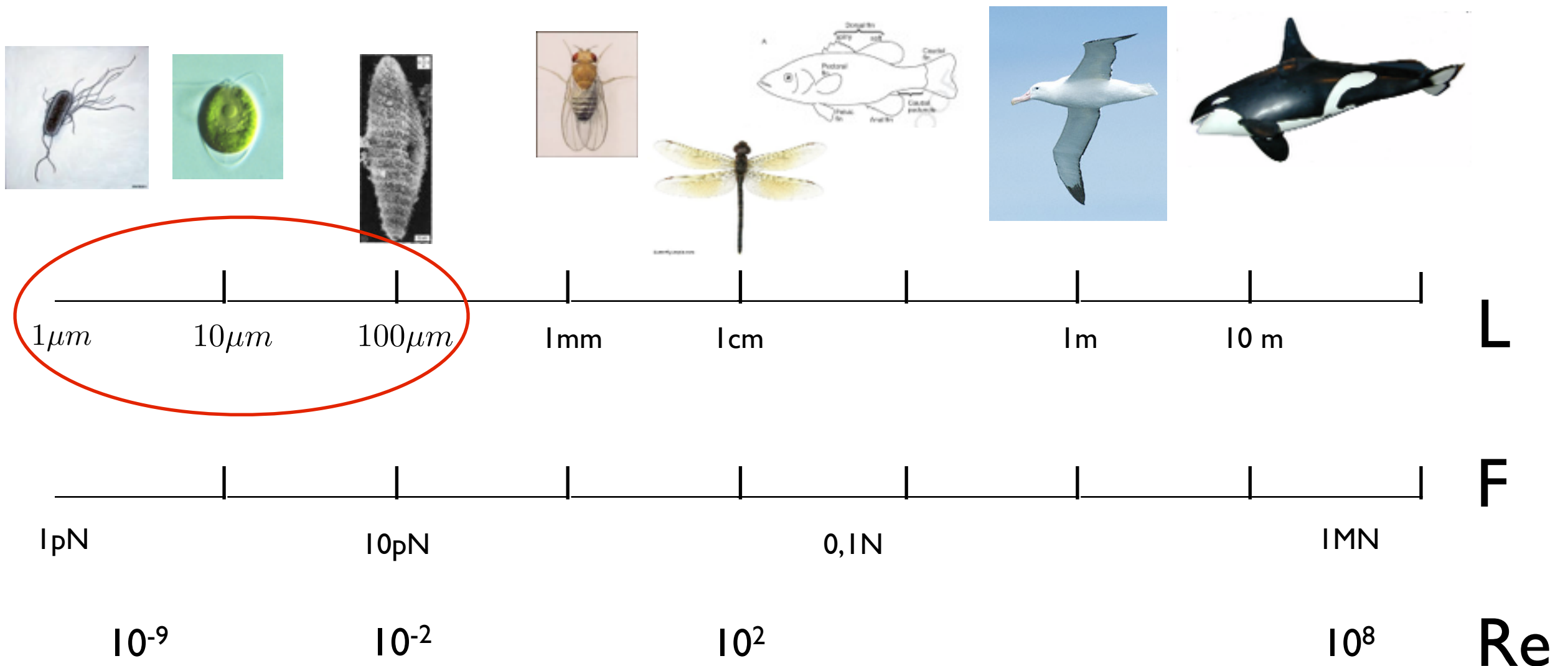
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Dans un monde sans inertie



$$F \propto \eta U L$$

$$F \propto \rho U^2 L^2$$

$$\eta \Delta \mathbf{u} = \nabla p$$

Un monde de petites forces

$$Re = \frac{\rho U L}{\eta}$$

$$Re = 1 \rightarrow UL = \frac{\eta}{\rho}$$

$$F_{Re=1} = \frac{\eta^2}{\rho}$$

$$F \propto \eta U L$$

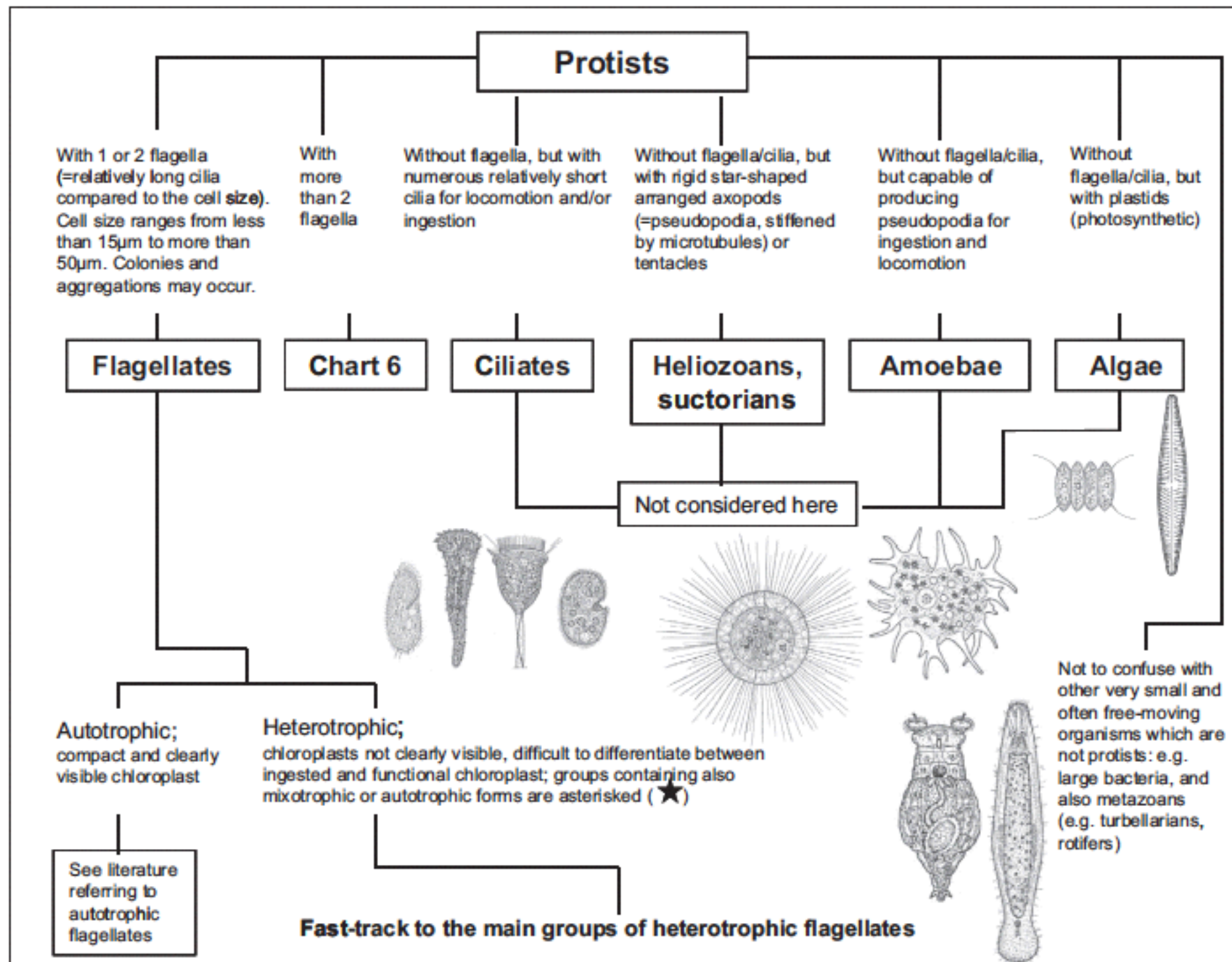
1 pN dans l'eau

Quelques microorganismes

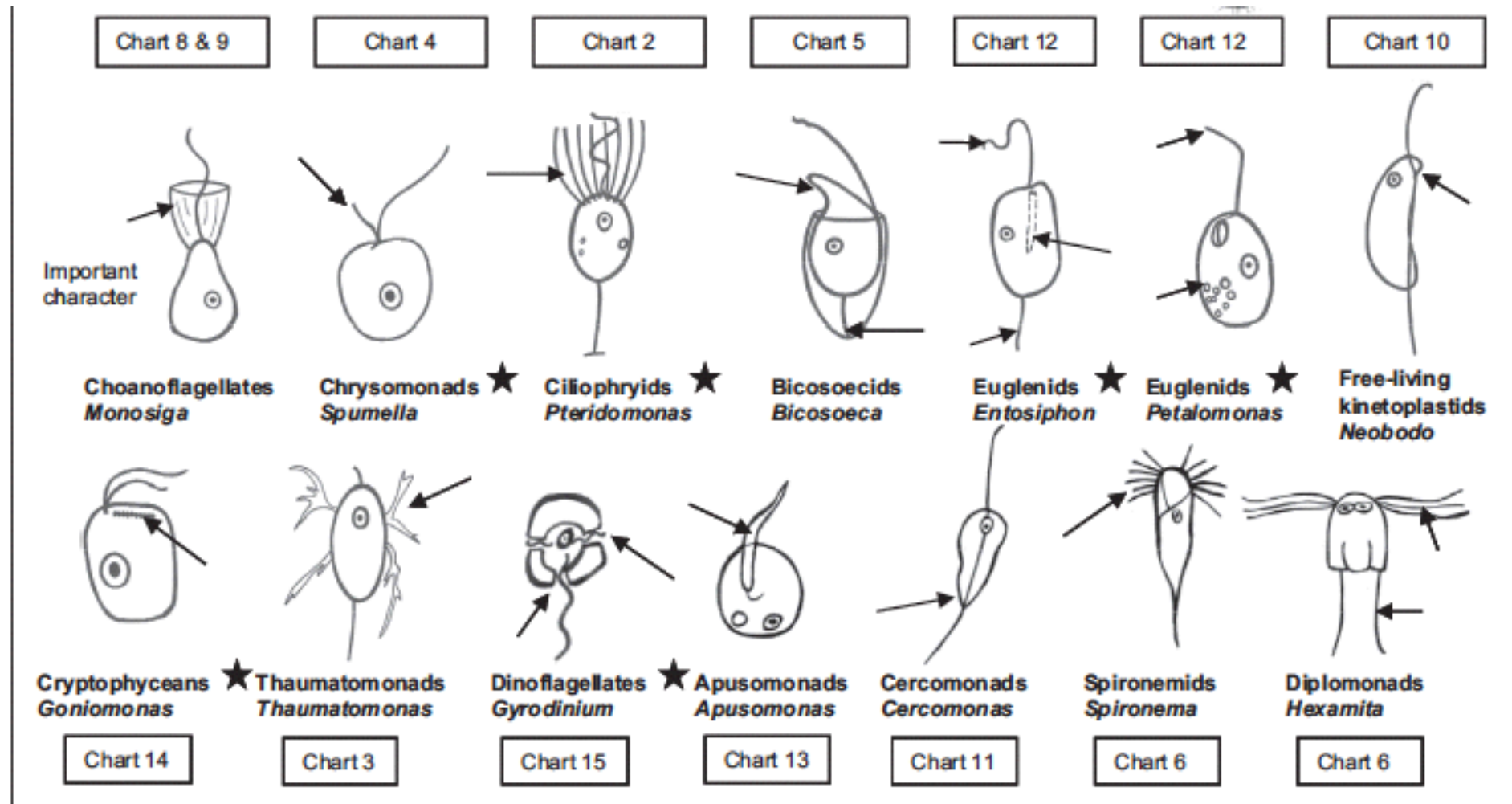
J. Lighthill SIAM Rev. 18 161 (1976)



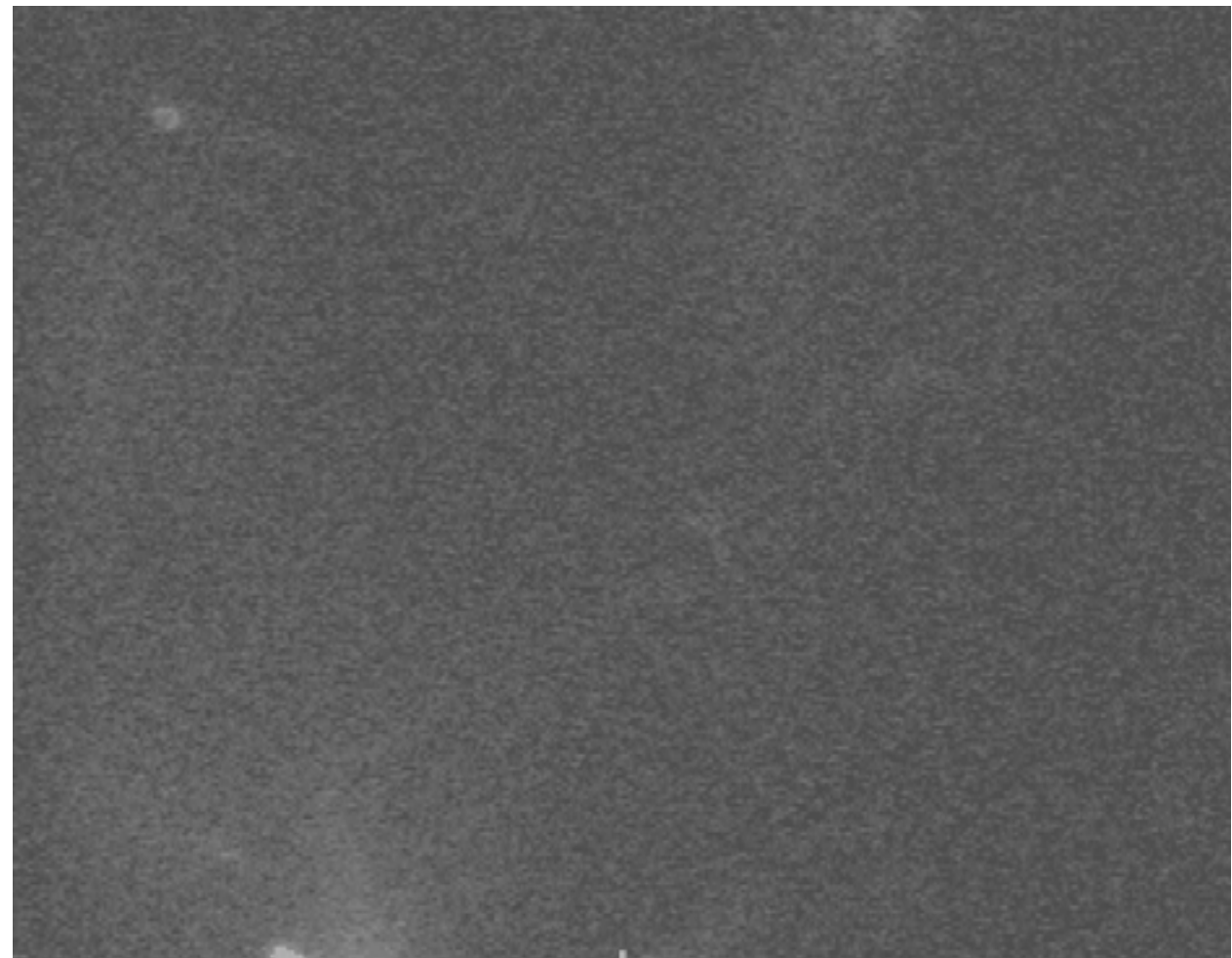
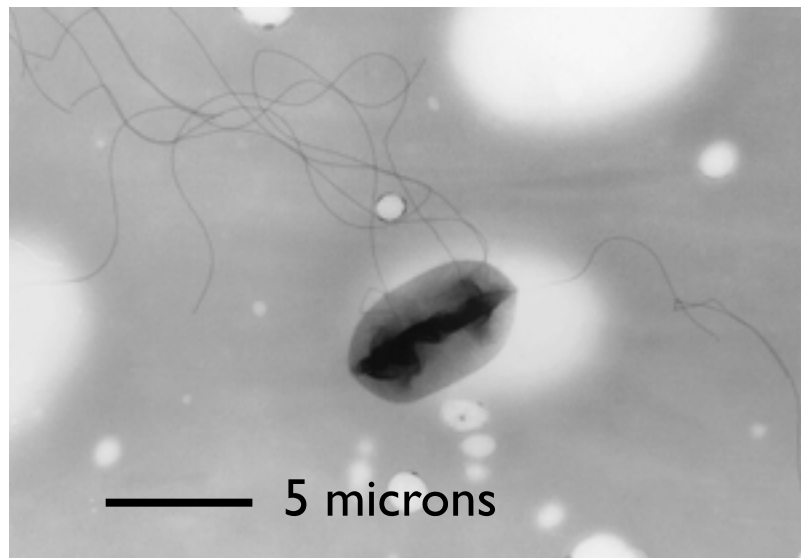
Protozoaires



A. Jeuck et H Arndt, Protist, 164 842 (2013)



Une bactérie : Escherichia Coli



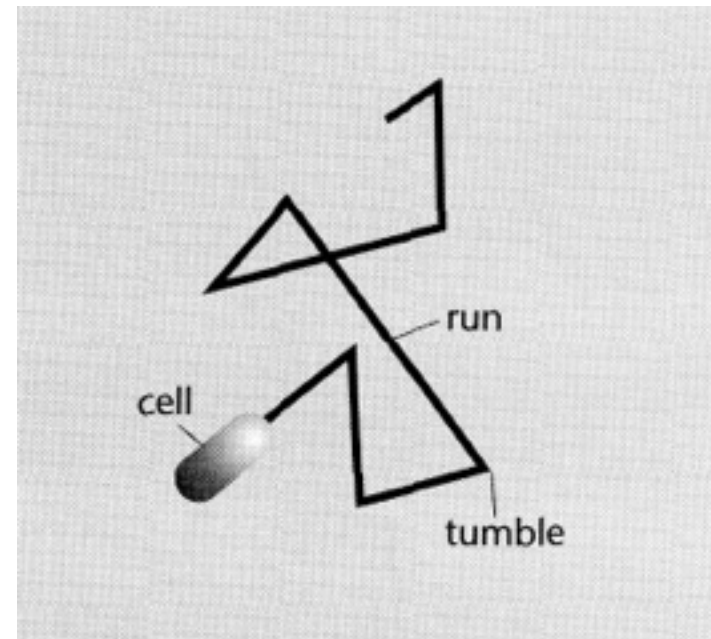
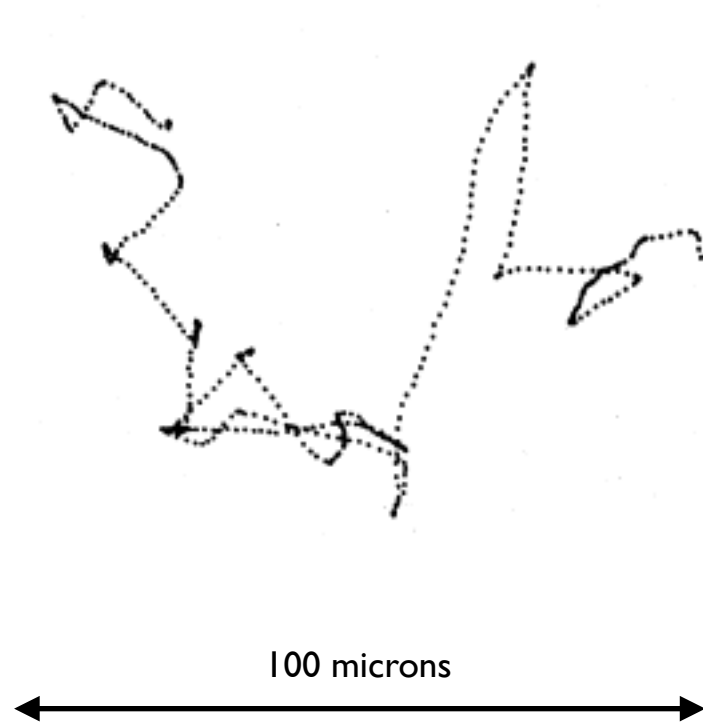
Films Howard Berg, Harvard

Berg, H.C. (2000) Motile behavior of bacteria. *Physics Today* **53** (1), 24-29.

Howard Berg. The marvels of bacterial behavior. YouTube

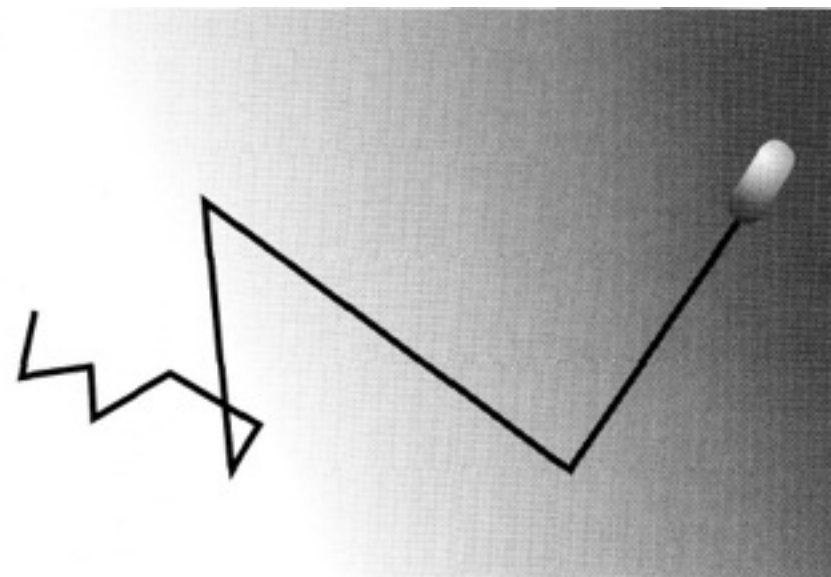
Berg, H.C. *E coli in Motion*. New York: Springer-Verlag. 2003

« run and tumble »



en l'absence de gradient de nutriment

The algorithm is: if things are getting better don't stop so soon.



avec de gradient de nutriment

Des avantages de la mobilité

Stirring vs. Diffusion


time for transport by stirring: $\frac{l}{v}$

time for transport by diffusion: $\frac{l^2}{D}$

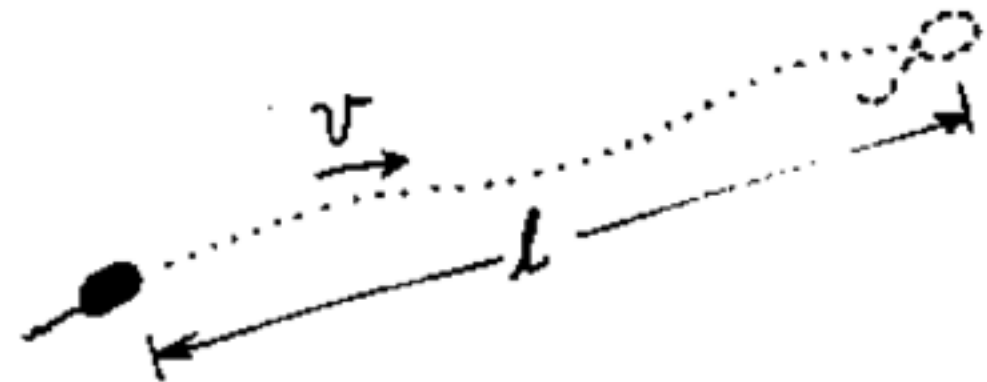
stirring works if $\frac{lv}{D} > 1$

$$S = \frac{lv}{D} \quad \left[R = \frac{lv}{v} \right]$$

$< 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ $< 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$

 $S \approx 10^{-2}$

local stirring accomplishes nothing



to out-swim diffusion:

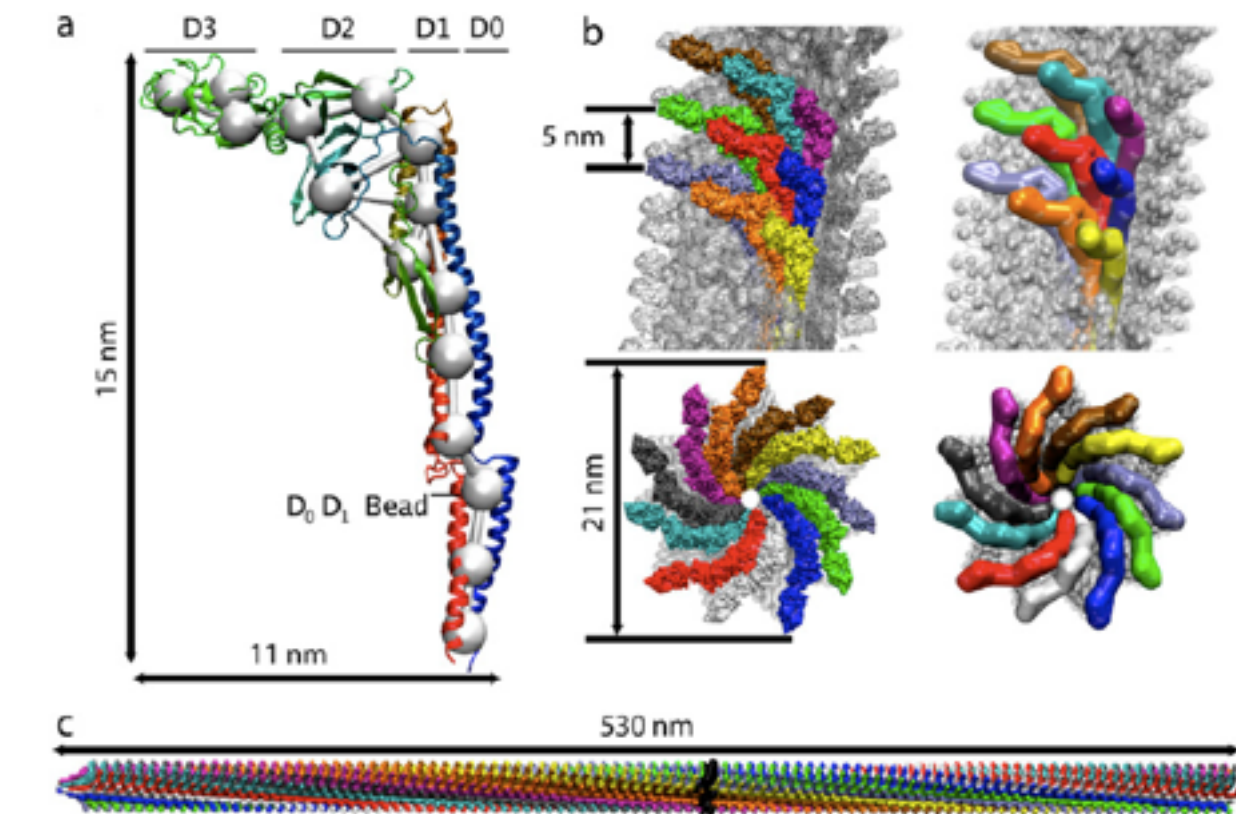
$$l \geq D/v$$

if $D = 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$, $v = .003 \text{ cm/sec}$

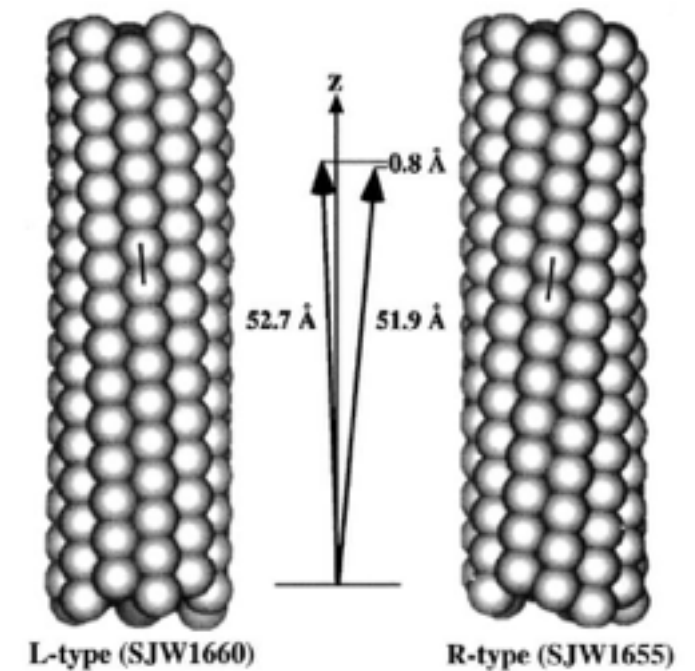
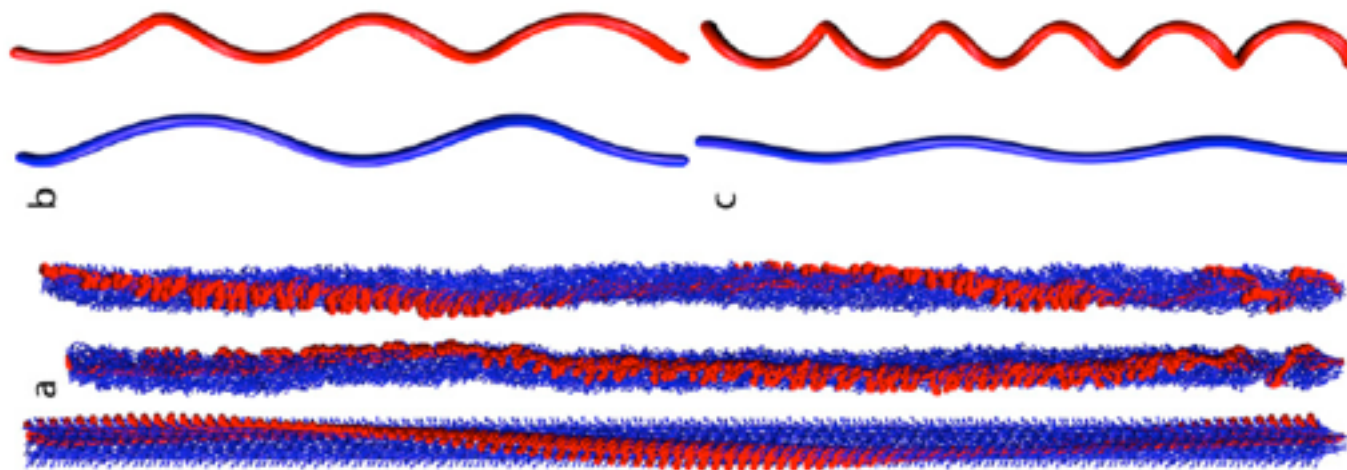
$$l \geq 30 \mu$$

"If you don't swim that far you haven't gone anywhere."

Flagelle bactérien : une hélice passive



Flagelline



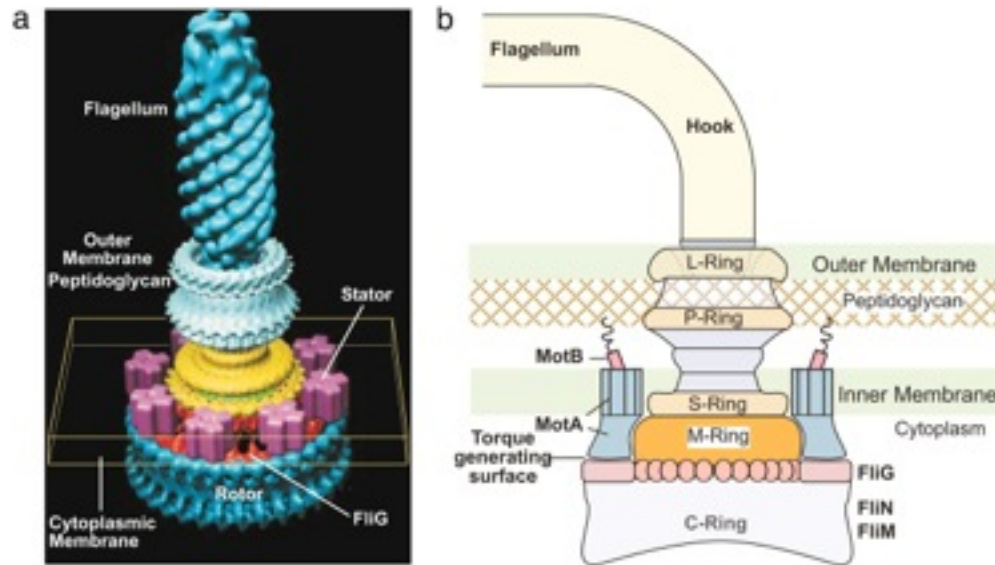
Filaments droits avec les deux types de flagelline L et R

R+L : filaments hélicoïdaux

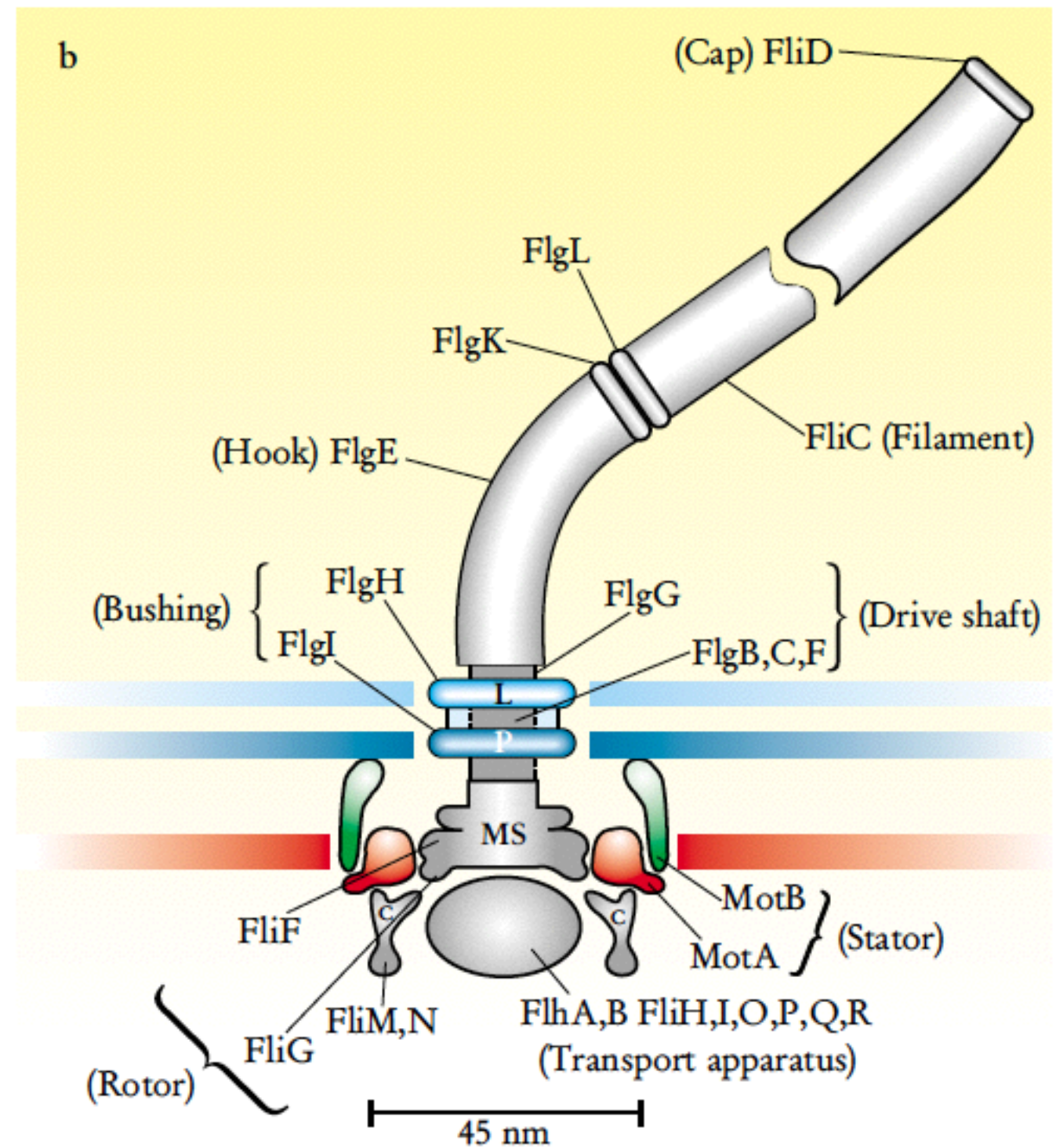
H. Berg, Ann. Rev. Biophys. 72, 19 (2003)

A. Arkhipov et al., Biophysical Journal 2006

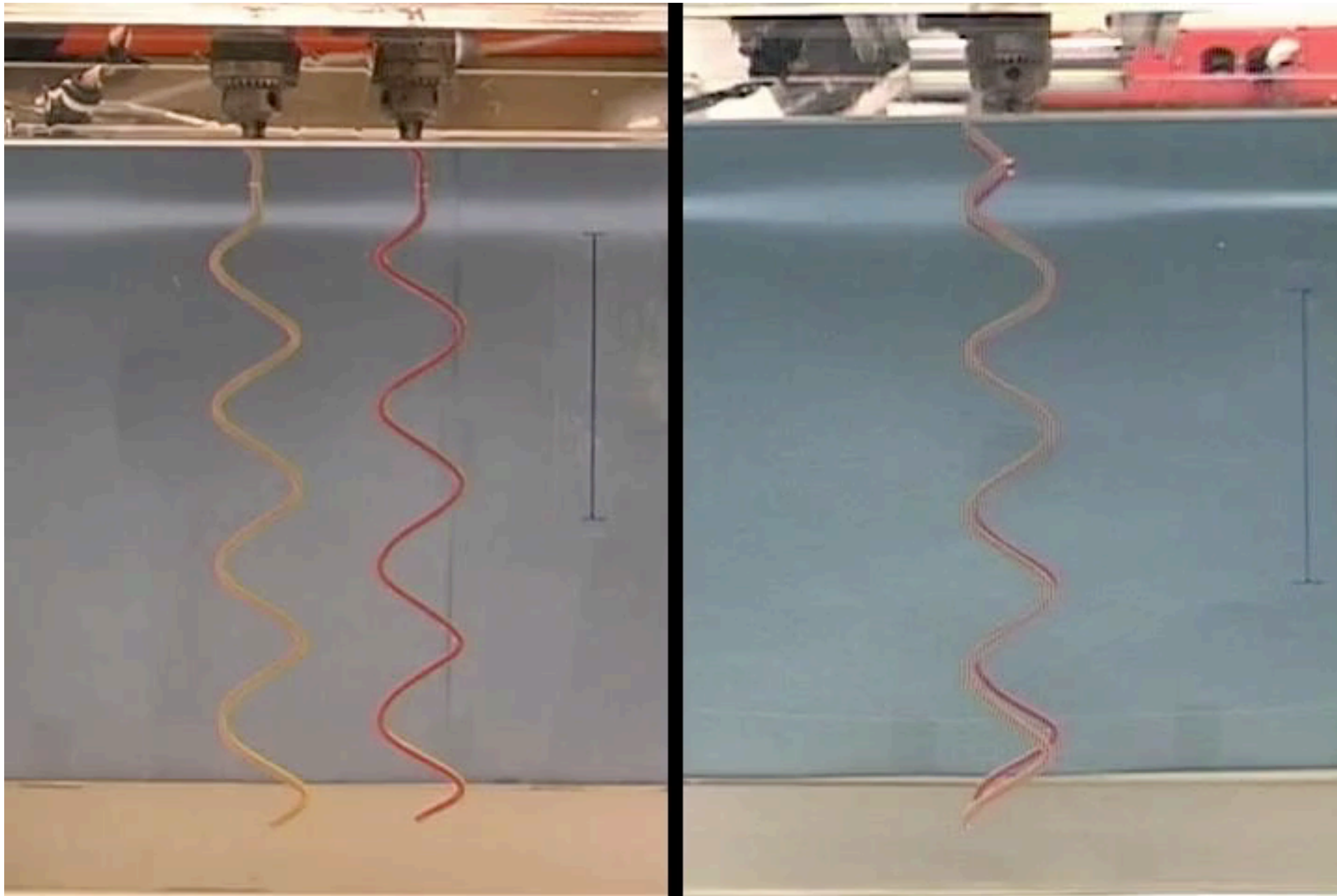
Le moteur d'E. Coli



Moteur moléculaire à gradient de protons

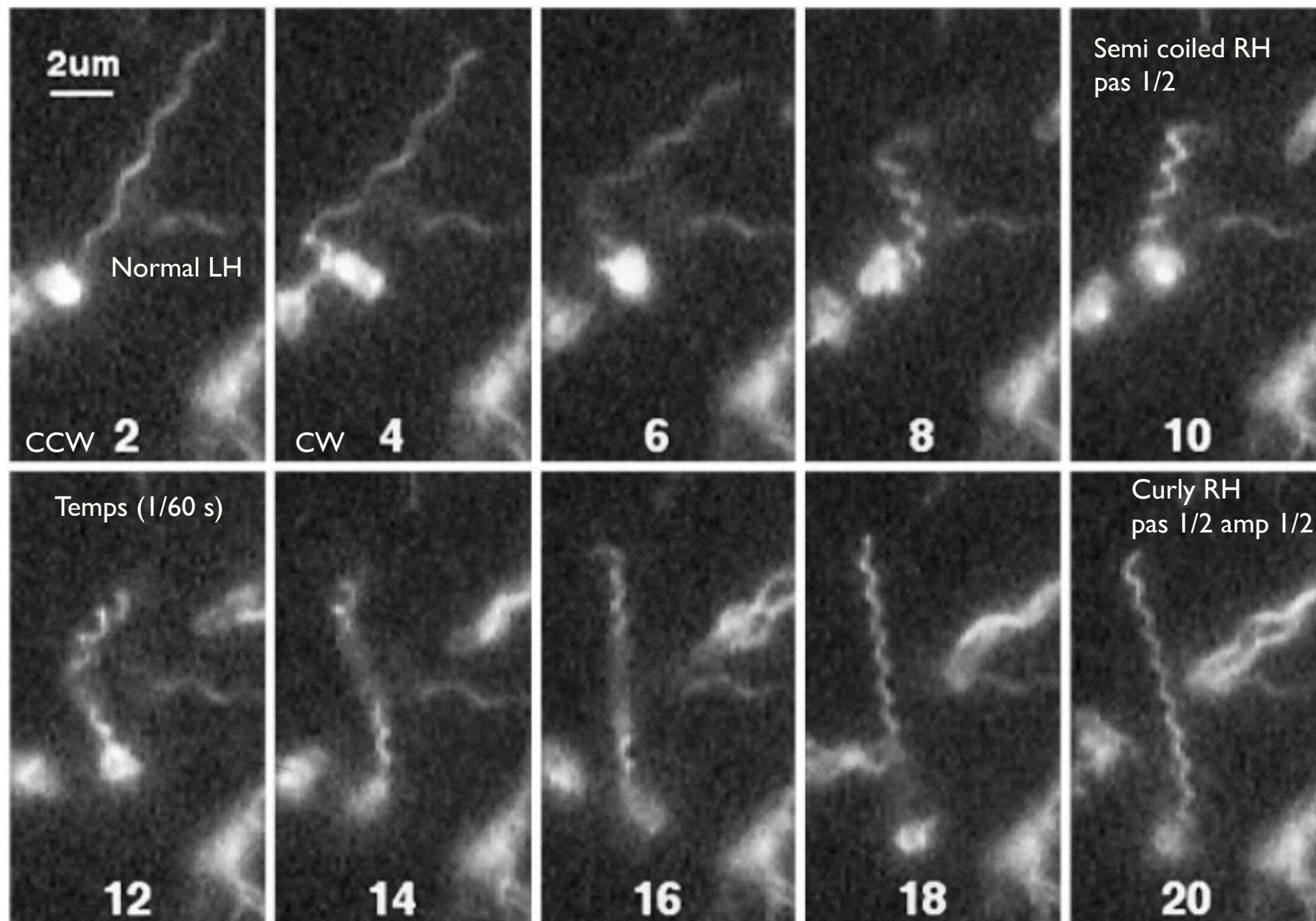


Comment les flagelles s'apparient en faisceau



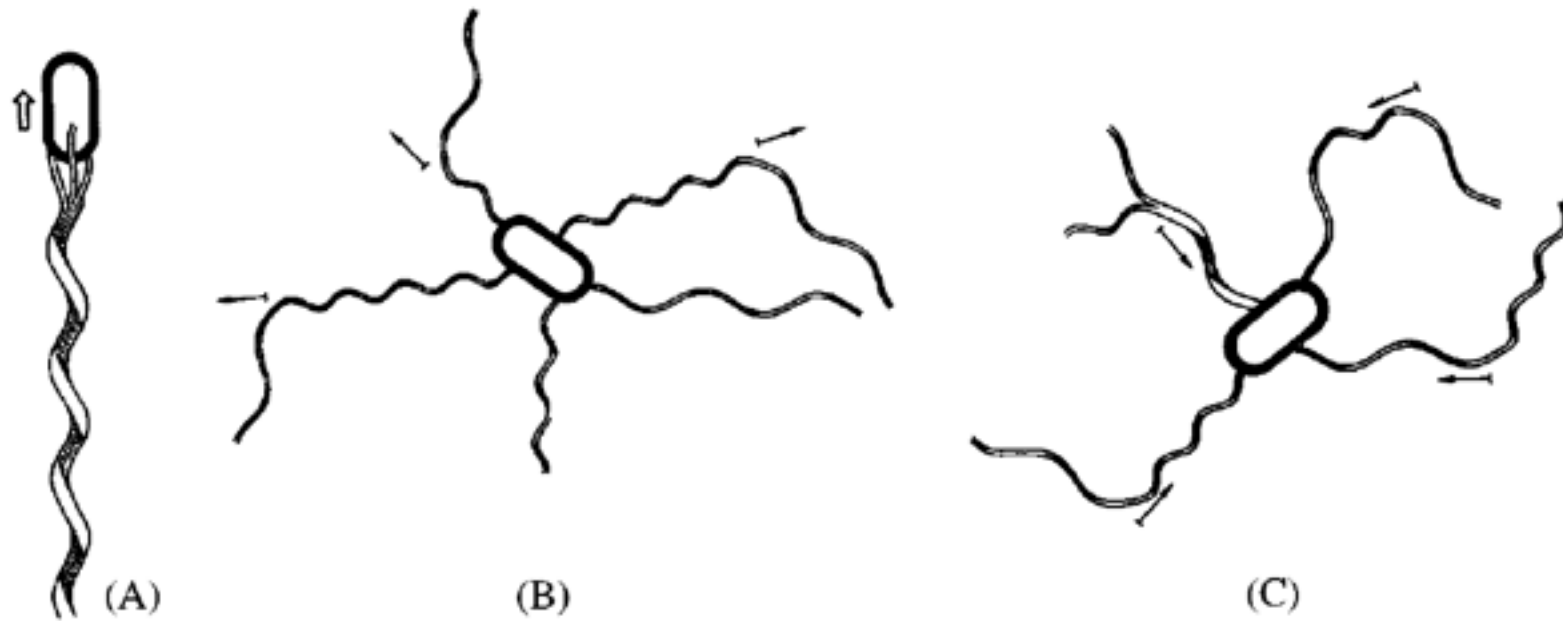
vidéo : groupe de Kenny Breuer, Brown Univ.

Changements de conformation des flagelles



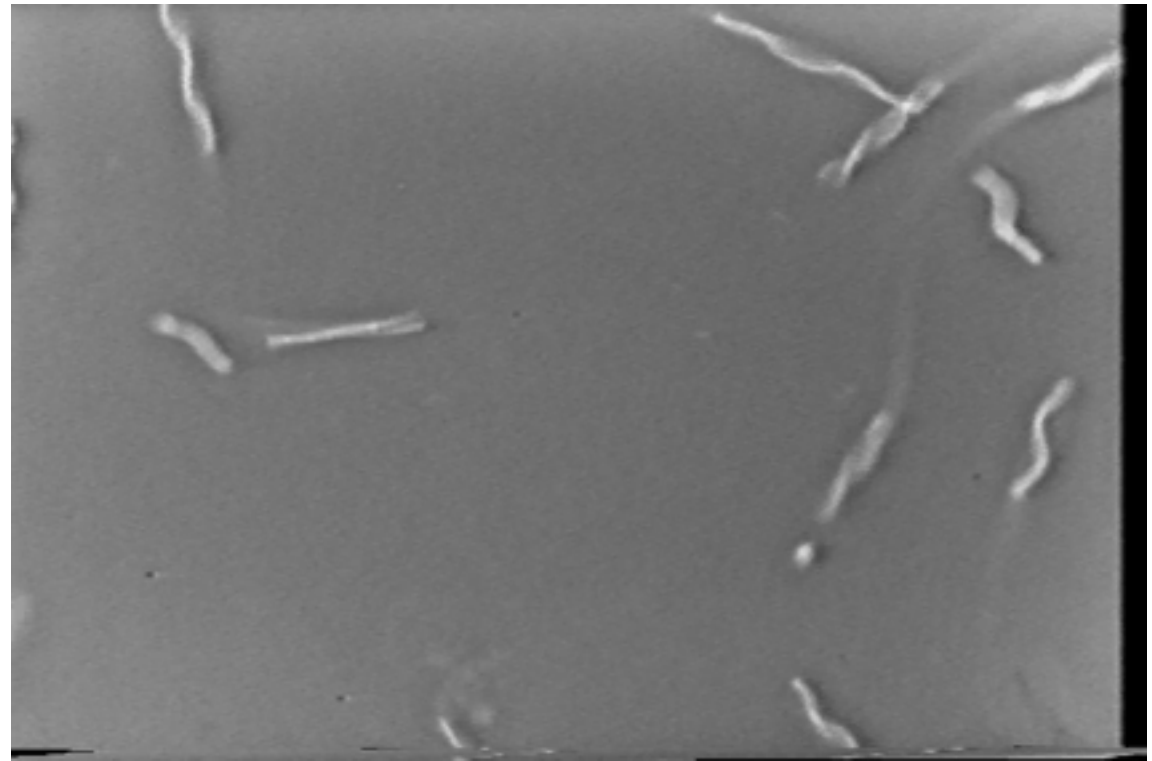
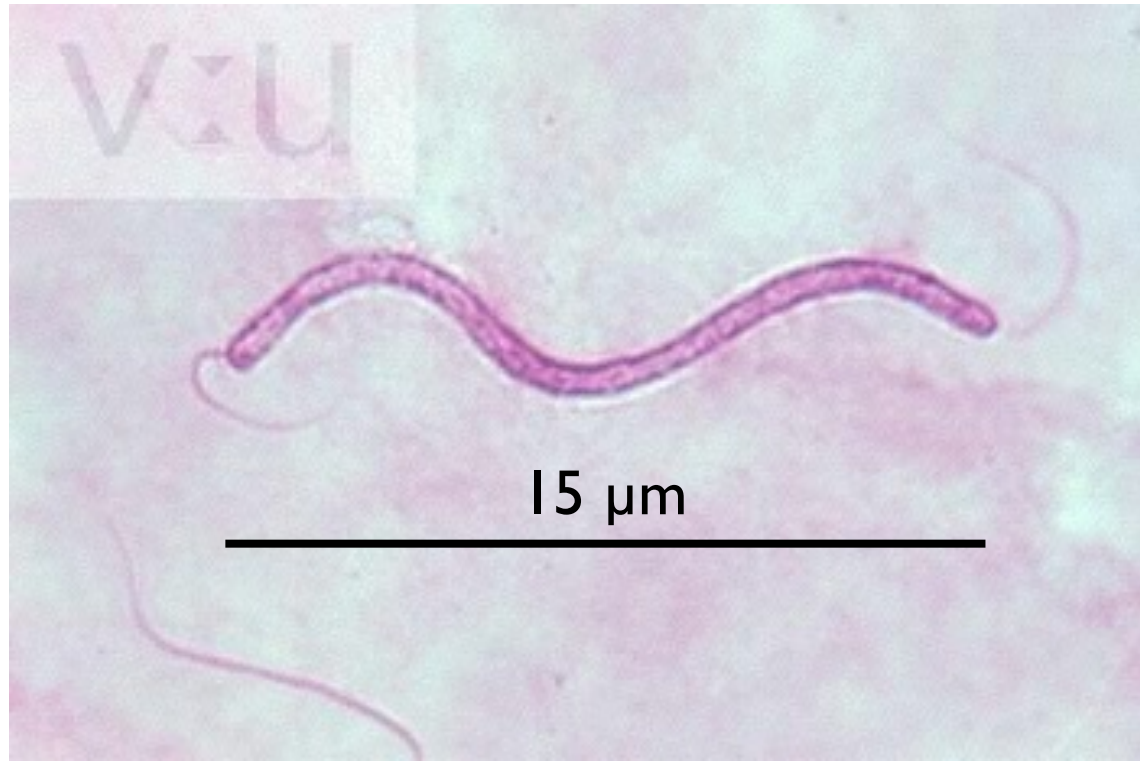
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Changements de conformation des flagelles



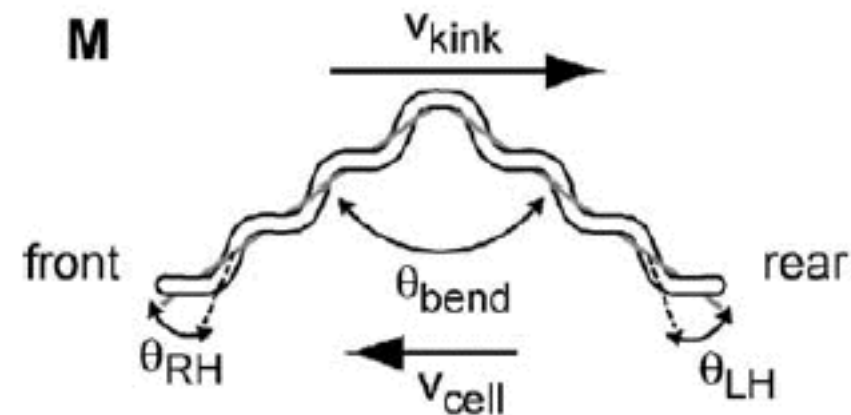
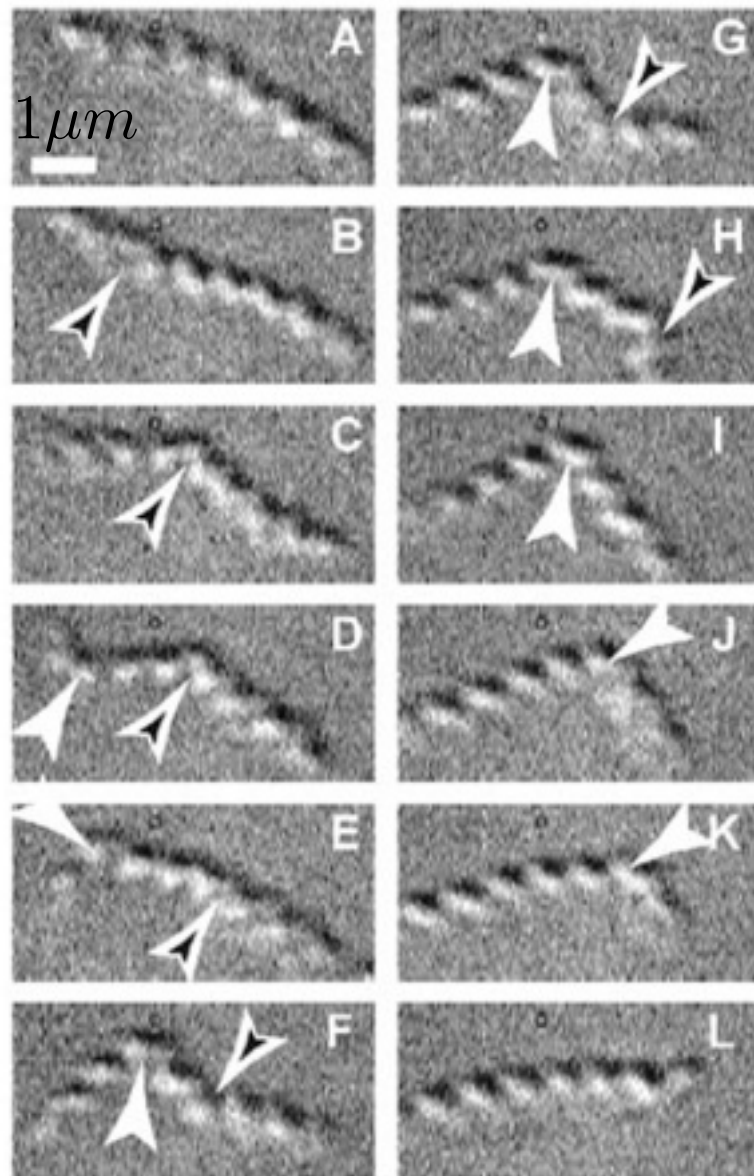
Salmonella

D. Bray & T. Duke, Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct. 33, 53 (2004)



Spirillum volutans

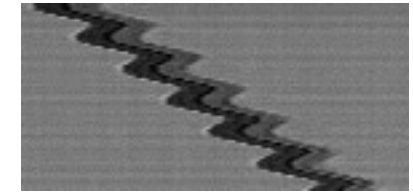
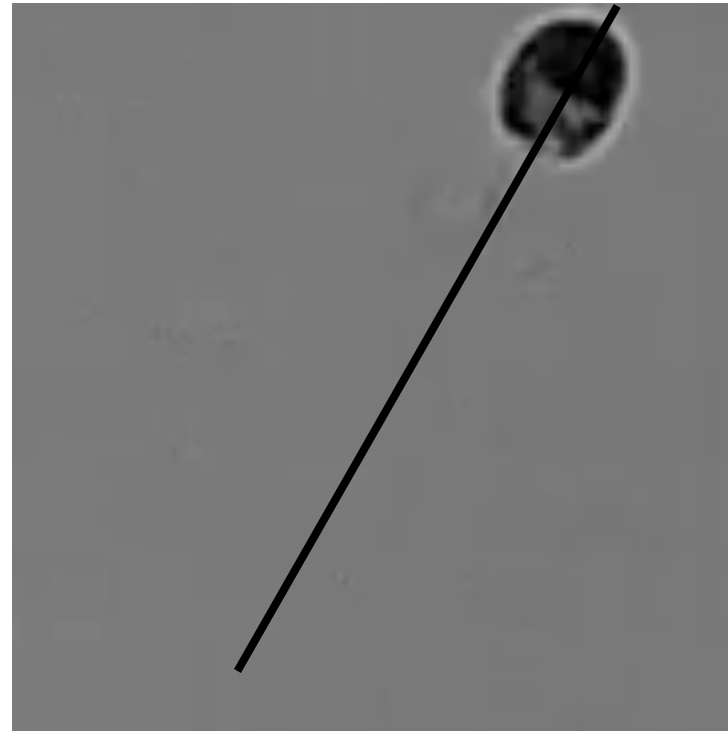
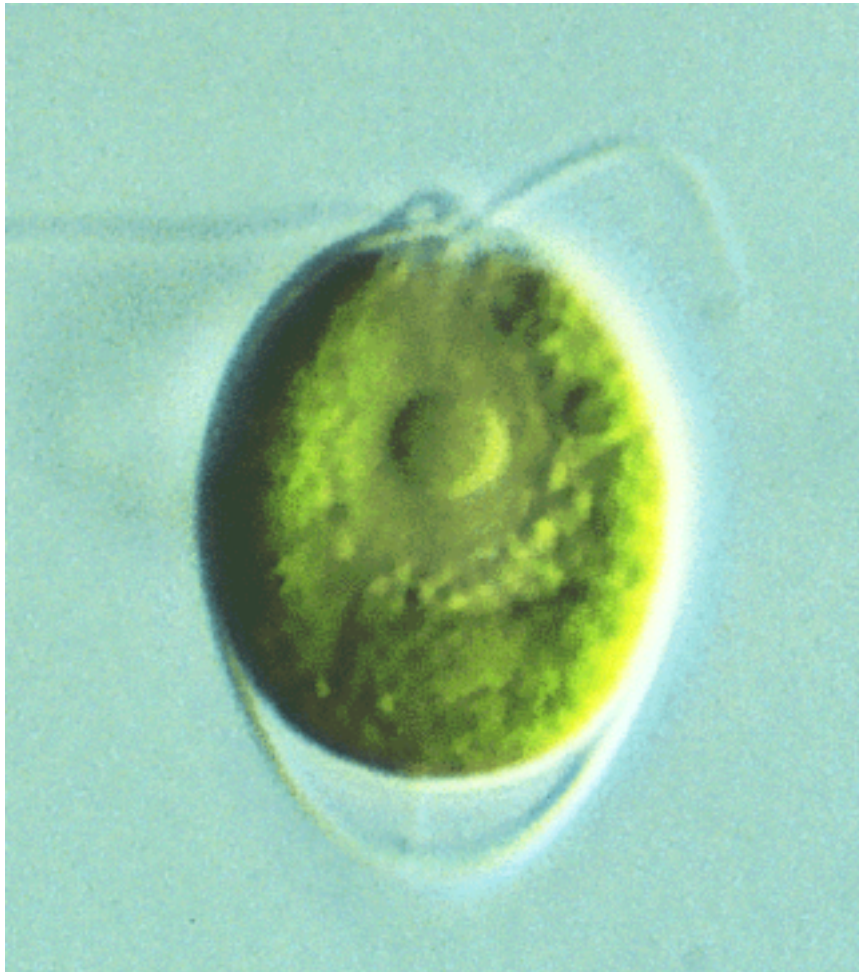
Nage par changement d'hélicité



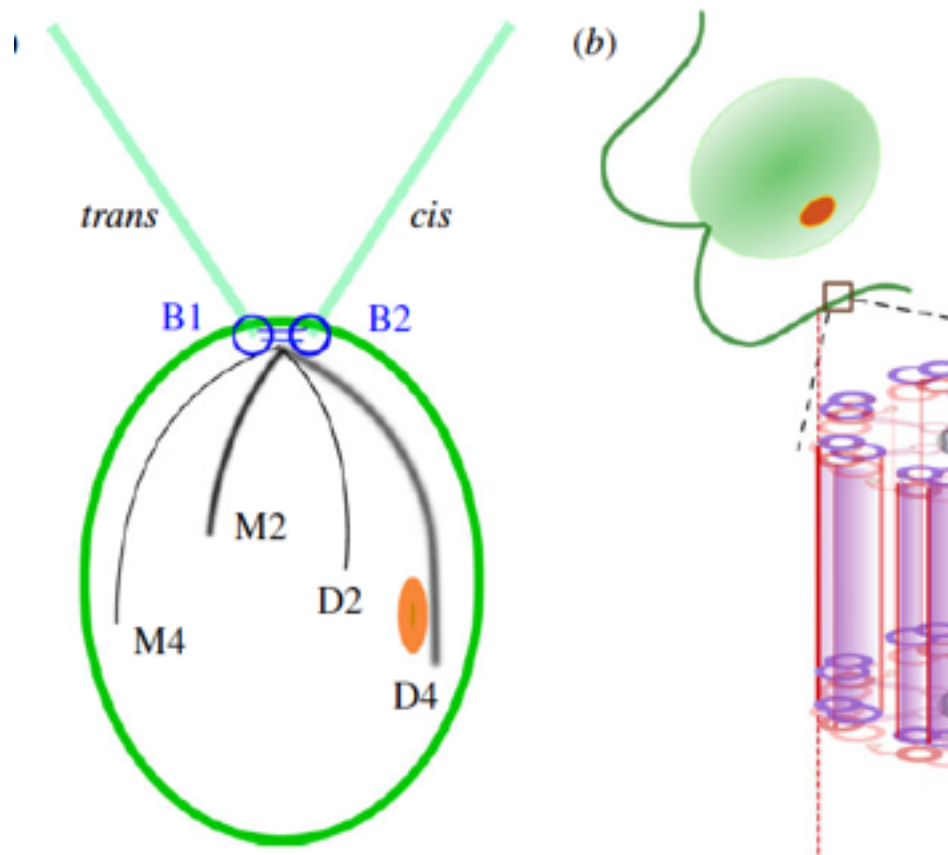
Spiroplasma

J. Shaevitz et al., Cell 2005

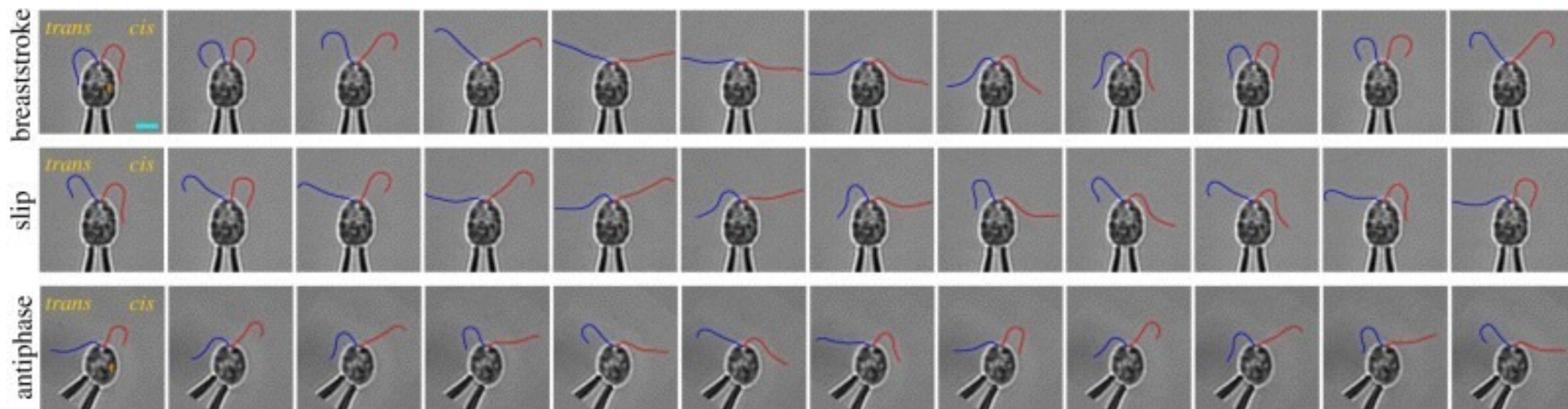
Une algue verte : Chlamydomonas



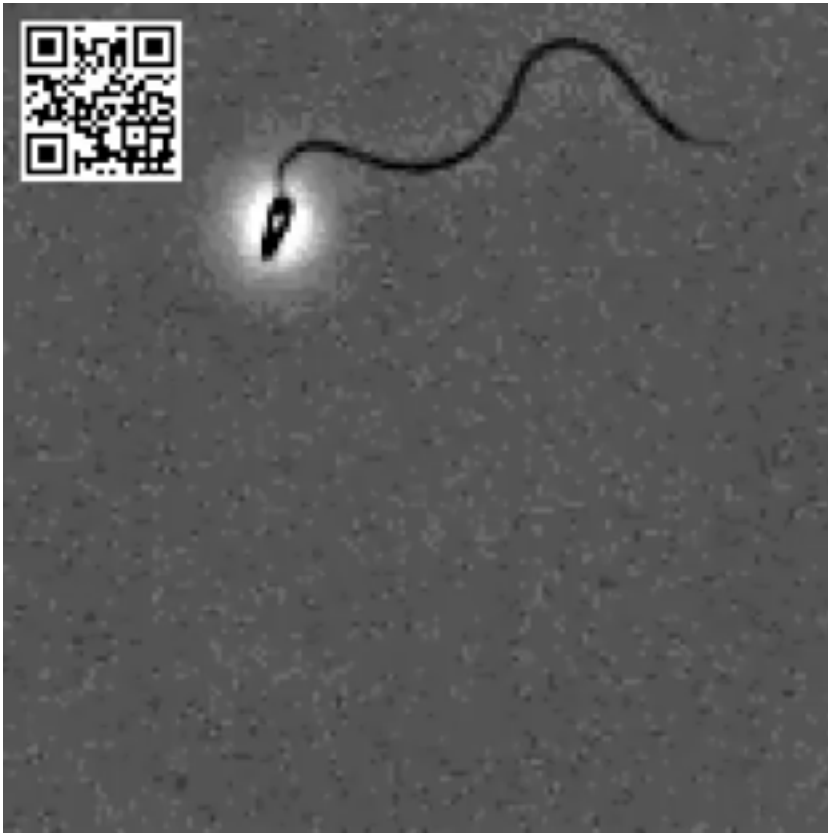
Différents modes de nage de Chlamydomonas



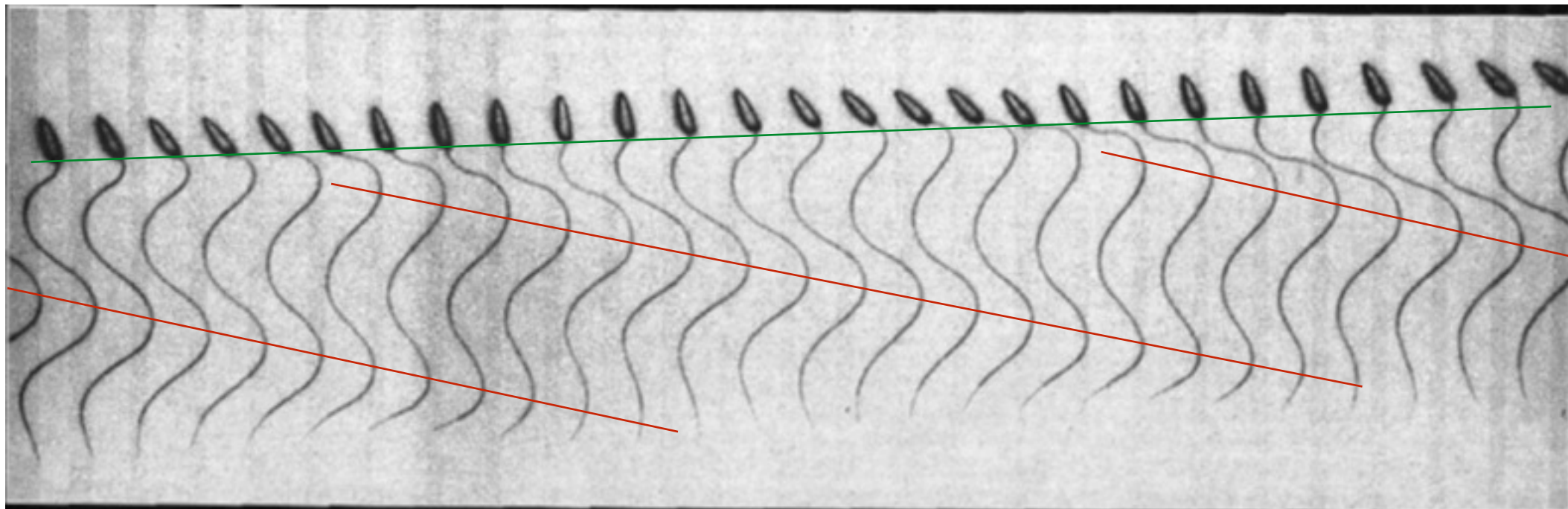
Wan KY, Leptos KC, Goldstein RE. 2014 Lag, lock, sync, slip: the many 'phases' of coupled flagella. J. R. Soc. Interface 11: 20131160.



Spermatozoïde : propulsion par onde progressive

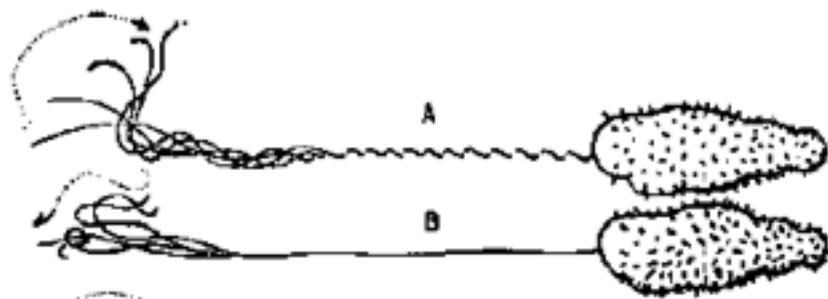


Vidéo J. Guasto

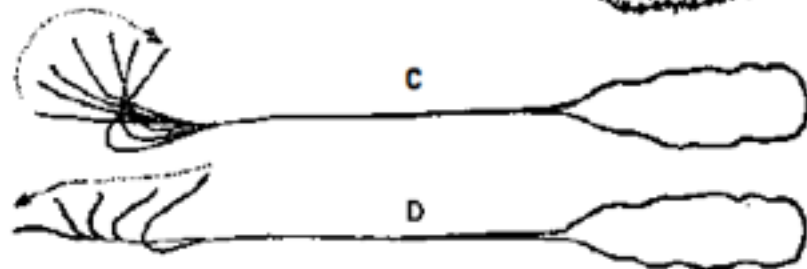


Chronophotographie C. Brokaw

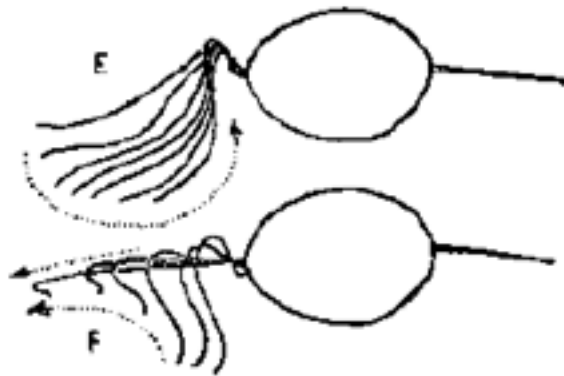
Variations sur les flagelles



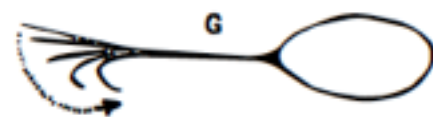
Mastigamoeba setosa



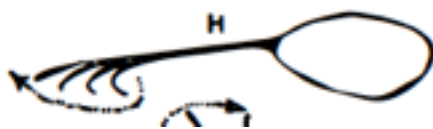
Peranema trichophorum



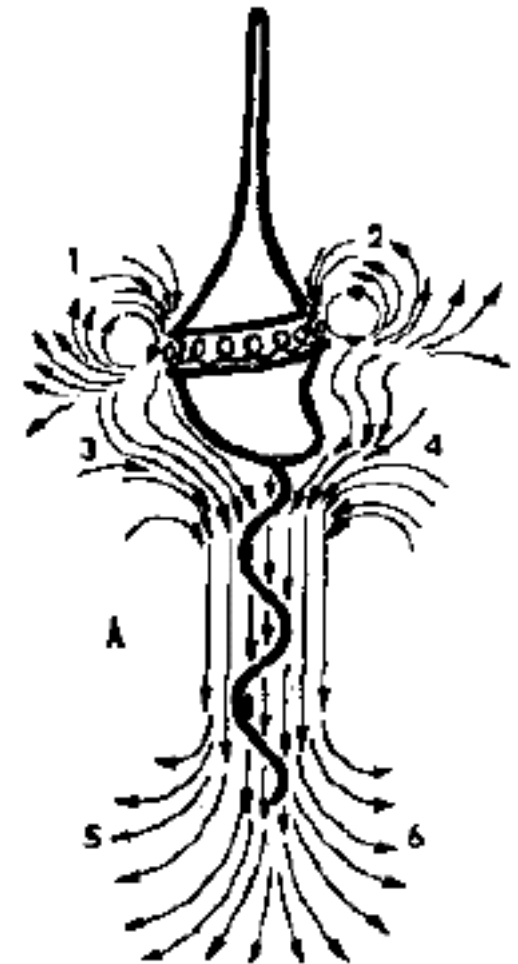
Entosiphon silcatum



Petalomas sp.



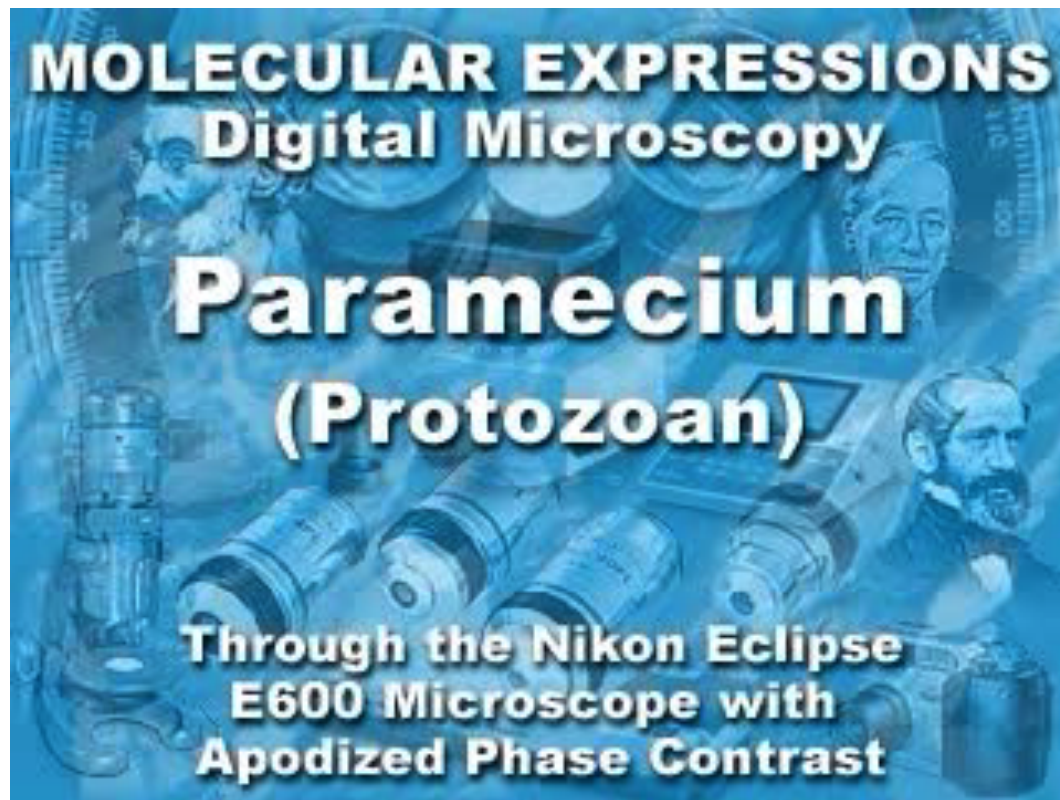
Ochromonas



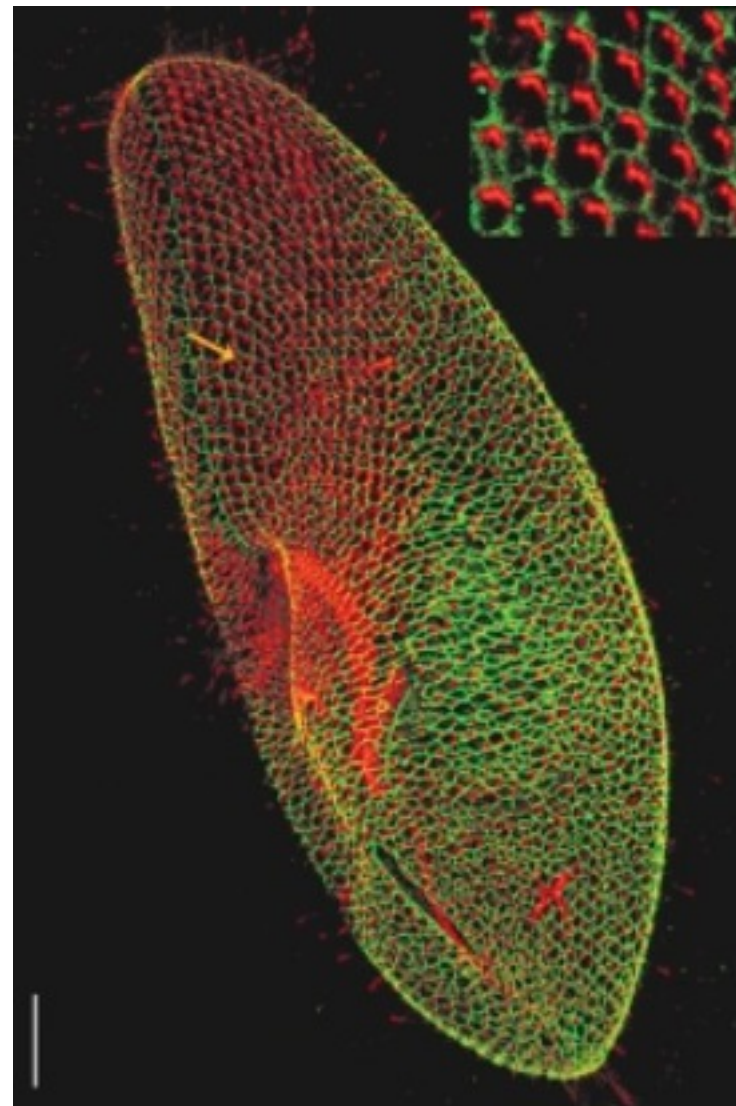
Ceratium

T. Jahn & J. Votta, *Locomotion of protozoa*,
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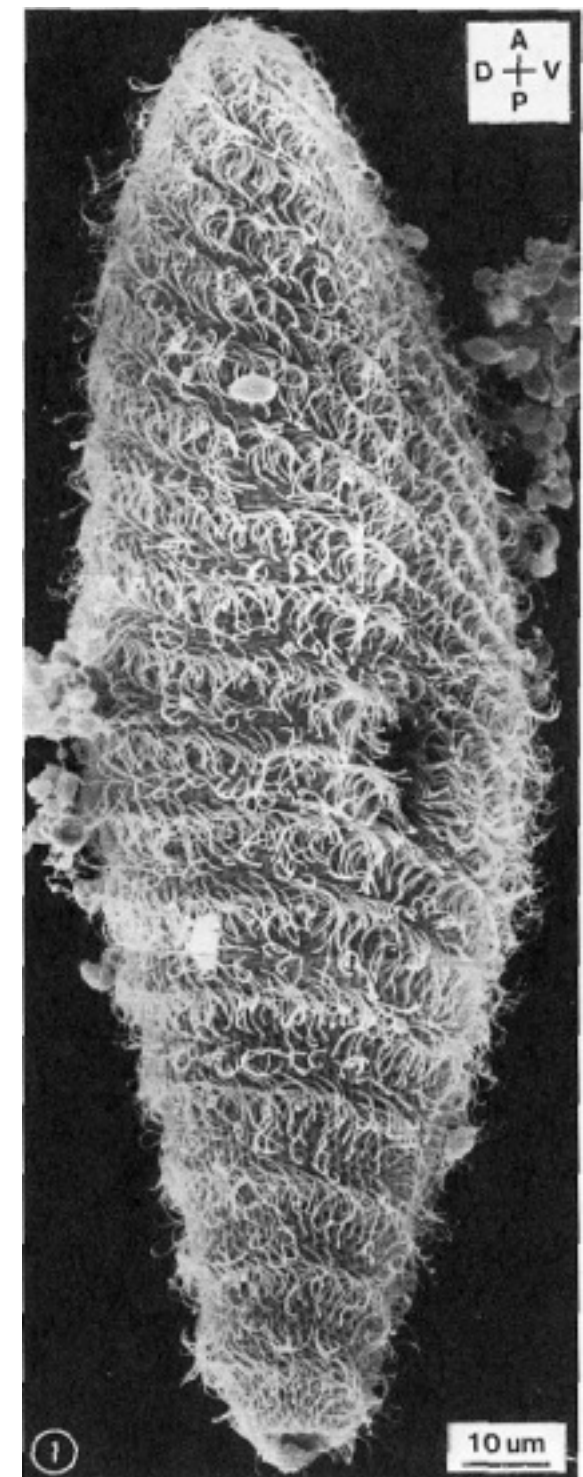
Paramécies



Réseau infraciliaire



Ondes métachronales



Volvocales

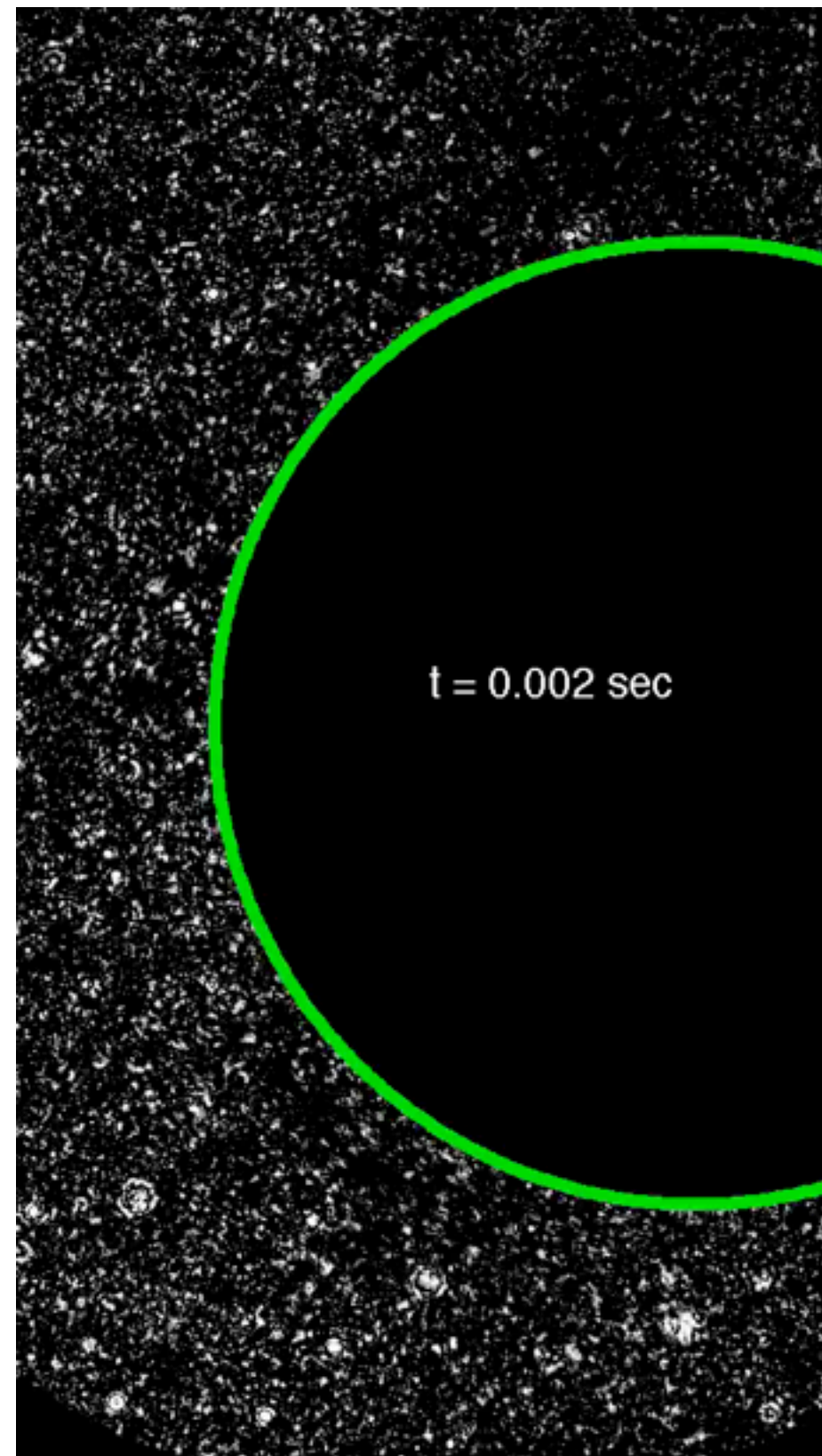
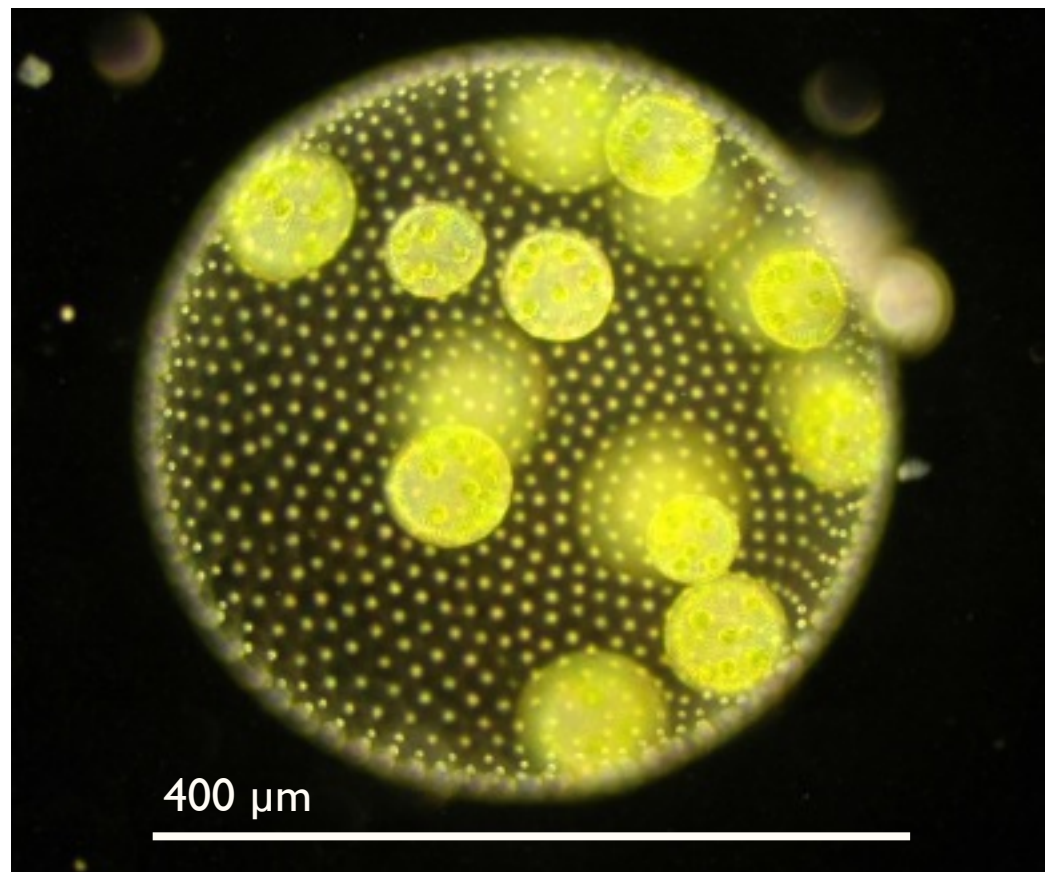
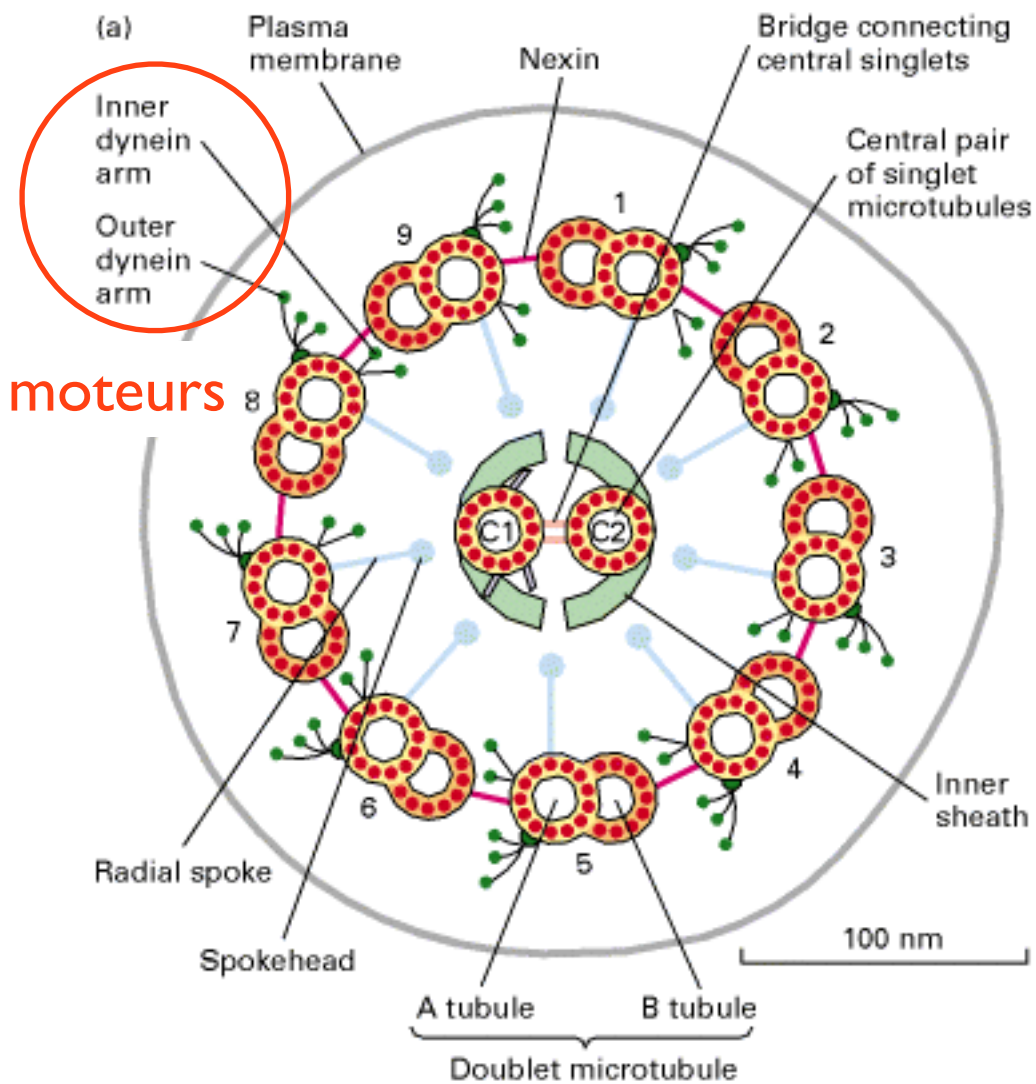
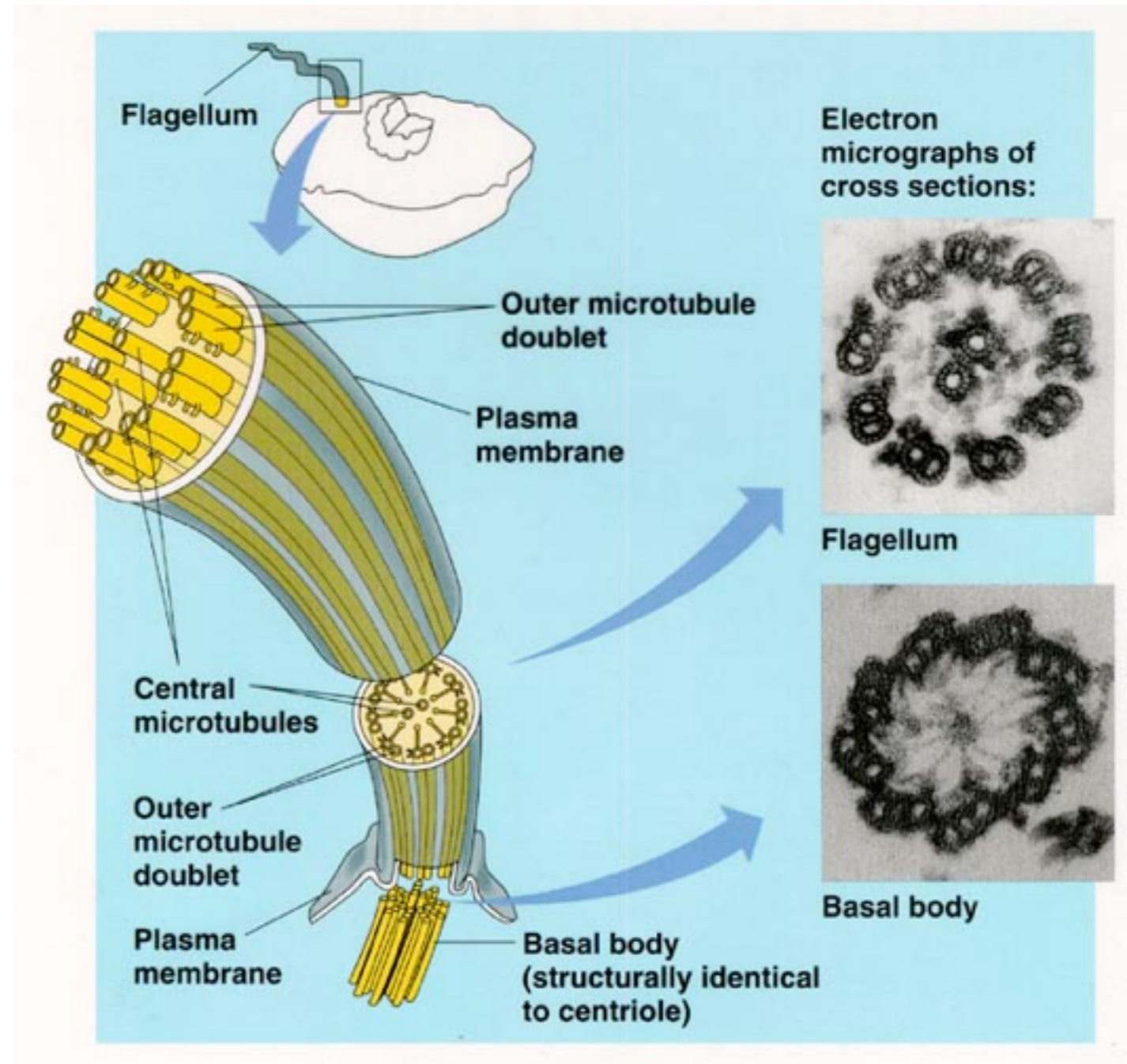


Image et vidéo : groupe de Ray Goldstein, DAMTP, Cambridge

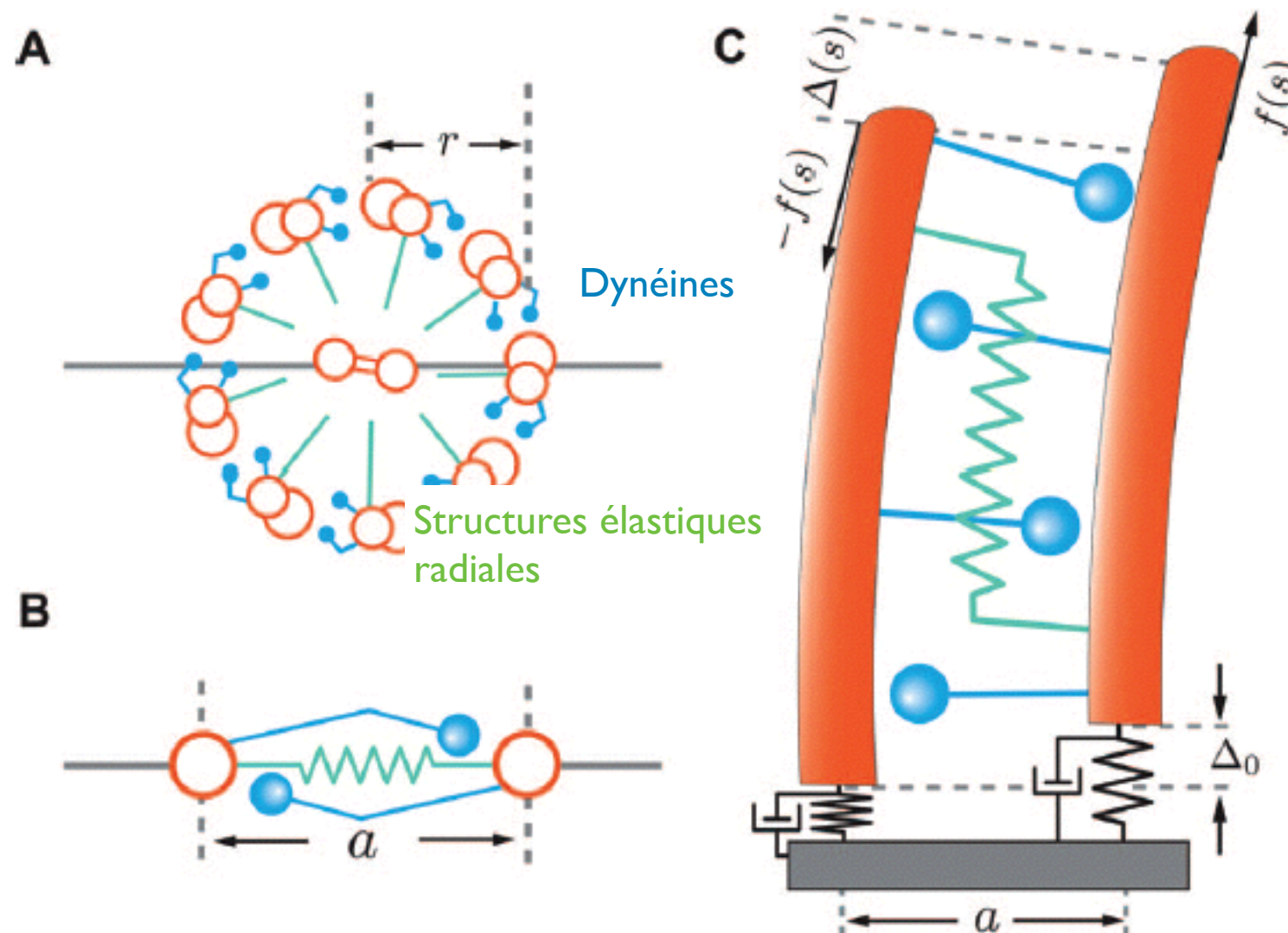
Structure des cils



axoneme 9+2

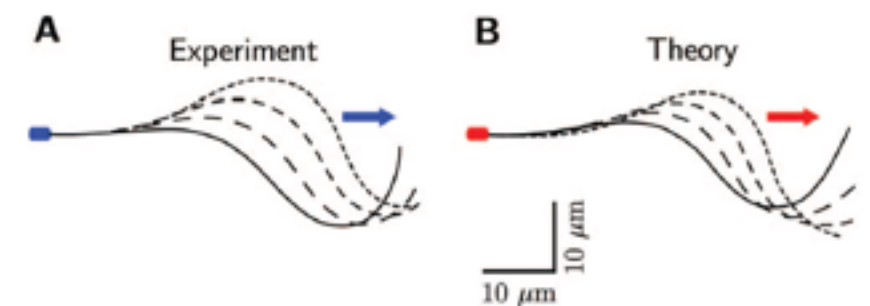


Motorisation des cils



Taux de détachement des
dynéines dépendant de la force
appliquée

Mode d'oscillation collective des
moteur (Julicher & Prost 1997)



Reproduction du mouvement
d'un flagelle de spermatozoïde

I. Riedel-Kruse et al., HFSP J. 1192 (2008)