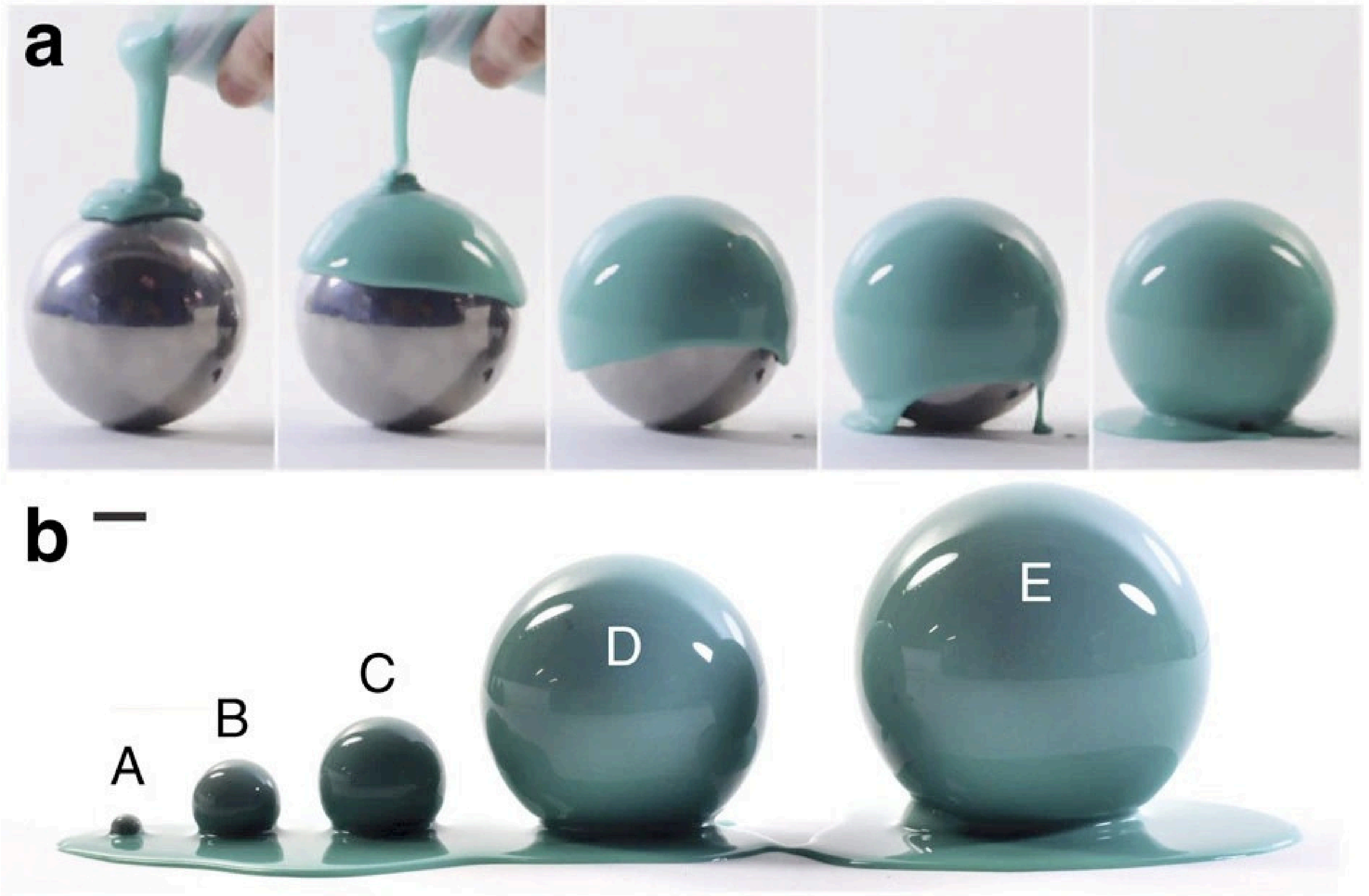
The physics of thin sheets: membranes and wrinkling

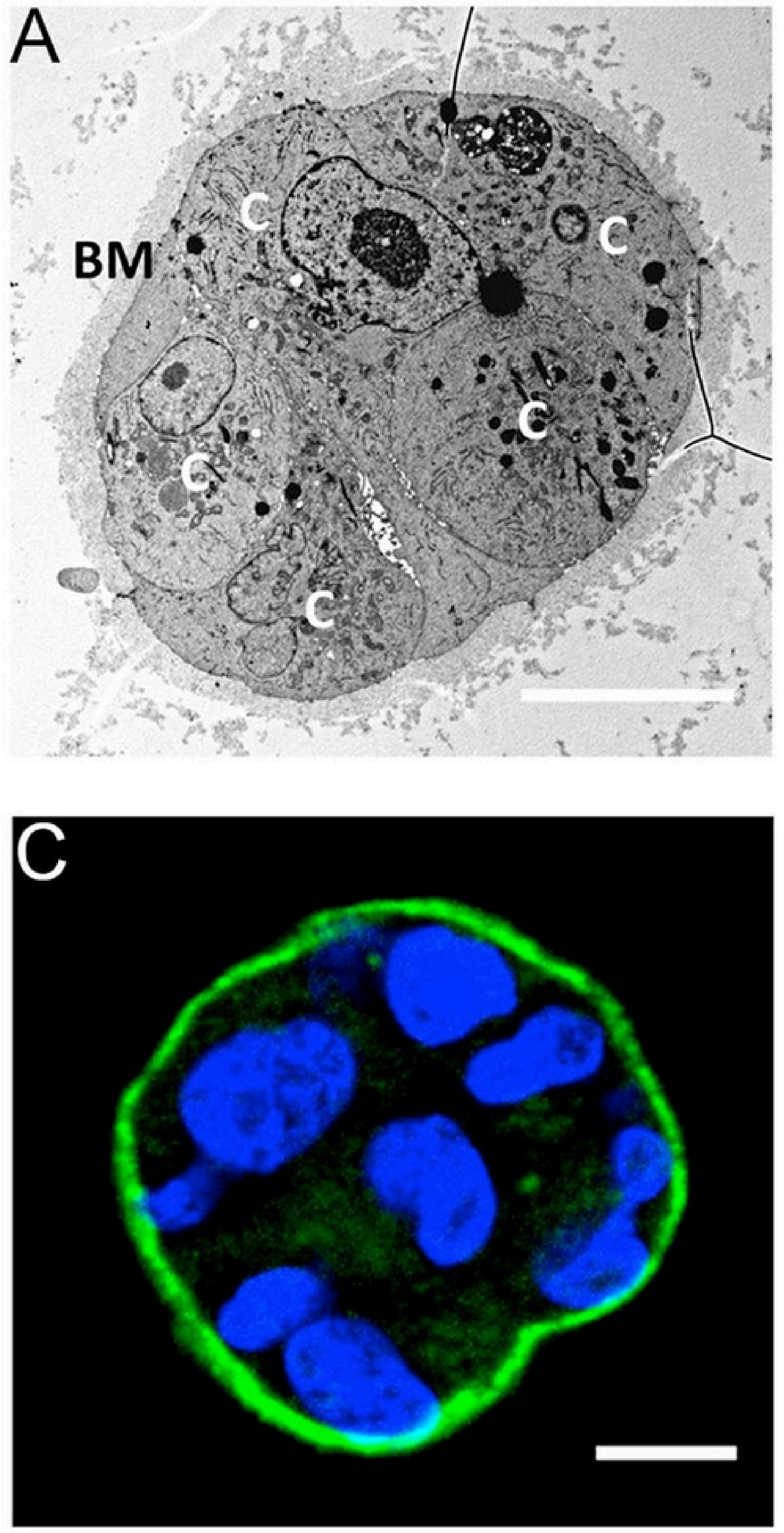
Membranes in nature

Membranesareassembliesoraggregatesofmolecules(atoms)whichhavetheformofvery thin sheets

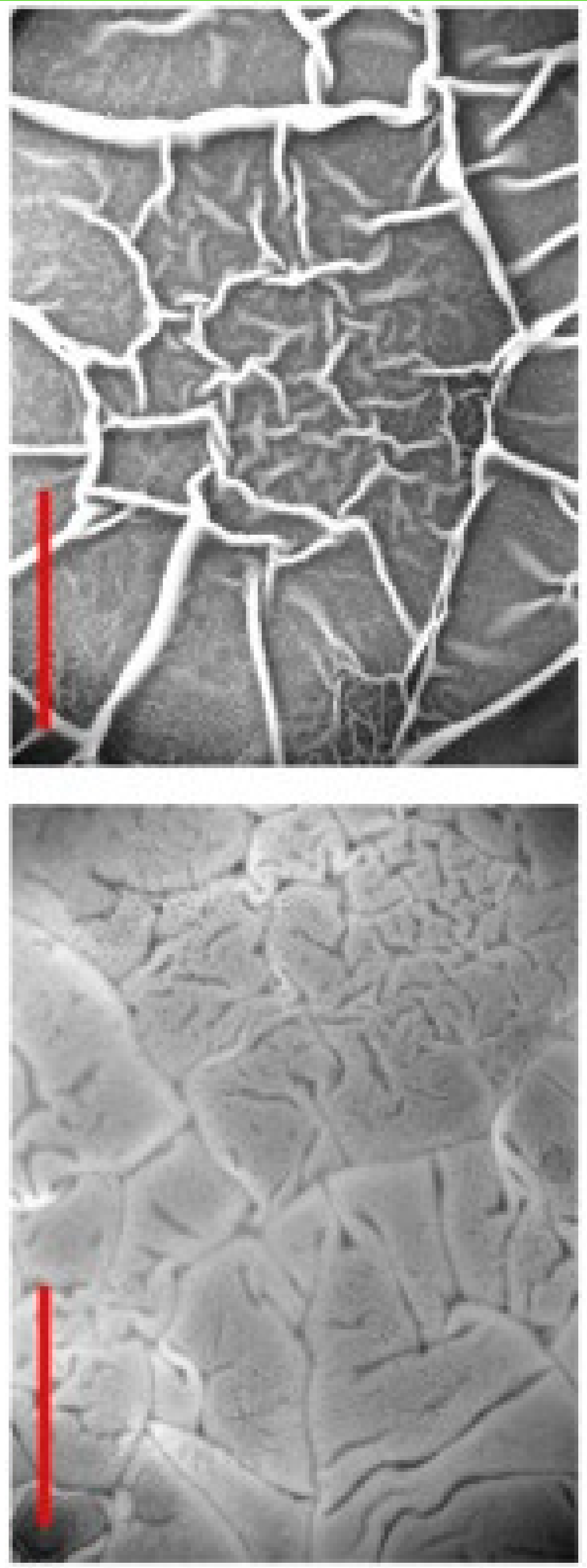
Thin coatings



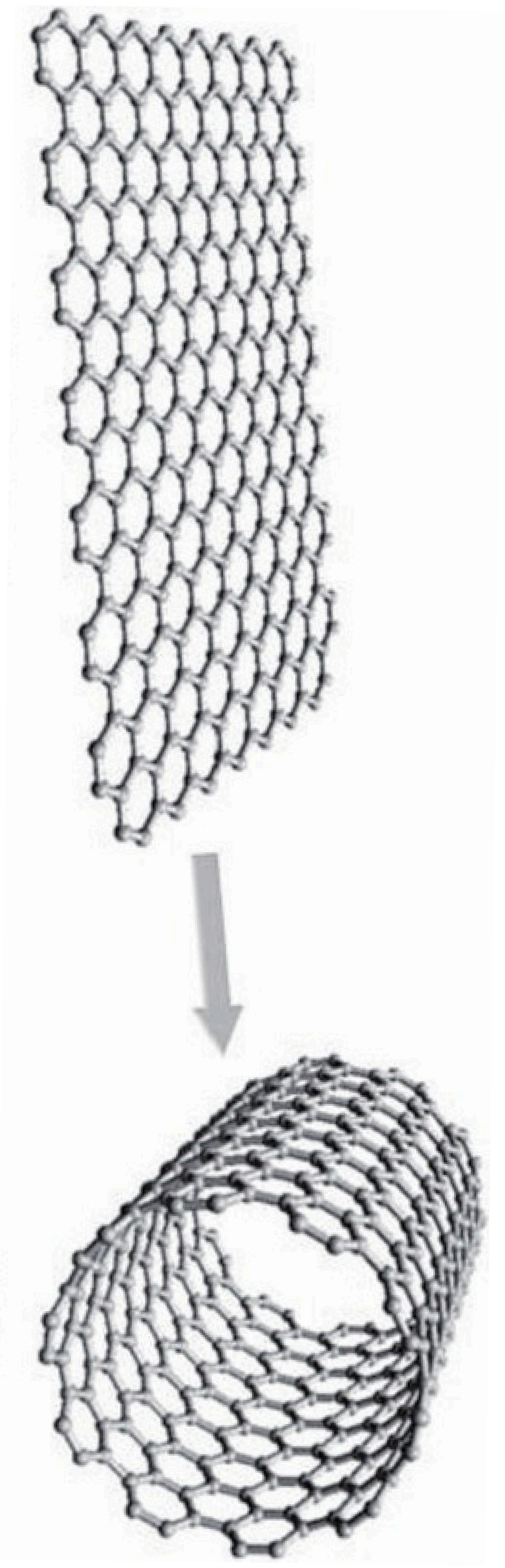
Cancer spheroids membranes



Bacterial biofilms



Carbon nanotubes



Fabrication of slender elastic shells by the coating of curved surfaces. Lee, A., Brun, PT., Marthelot, J. et al. Nat Commun 7, 11155 (2016).

Nonlinear elasticity of biological basement membrane revealed by rapid inflation and deflation. Hui Li, Yue Zheng, Yu Long Han, Shengqiang Cai, Ming Guo
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Mar 2021, 118 (11) e2022422118; DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2022422118

Wrinkle patterns in active viscoelastic thin sheets. D. A. Matoz-Fernandez, Fordyce A. Davidson, Nicola R. Stanley-Wall, and Rastko Sknepnek. Phys. Rev. Research 2, 013165 – Published 18 February 2020

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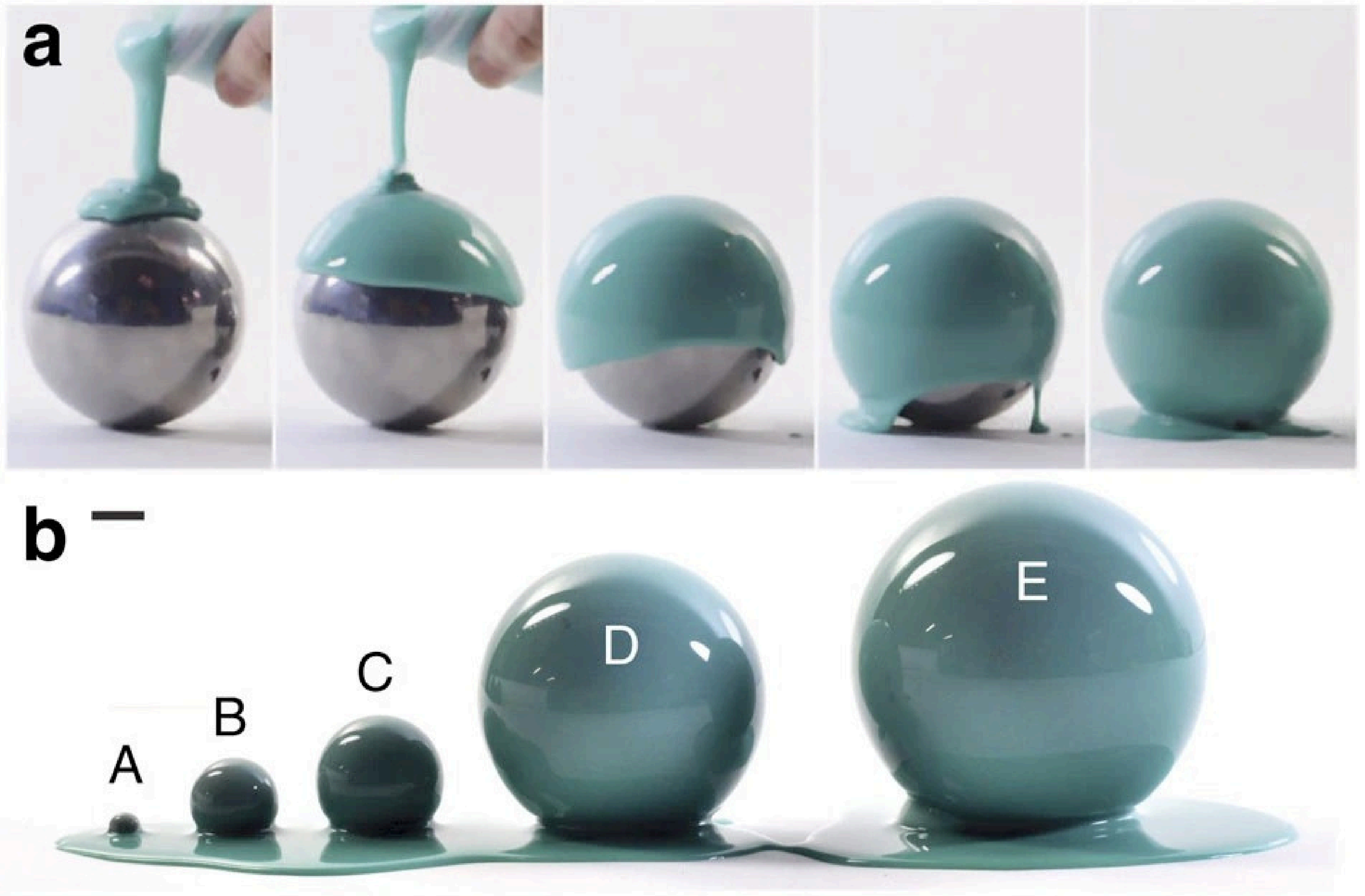

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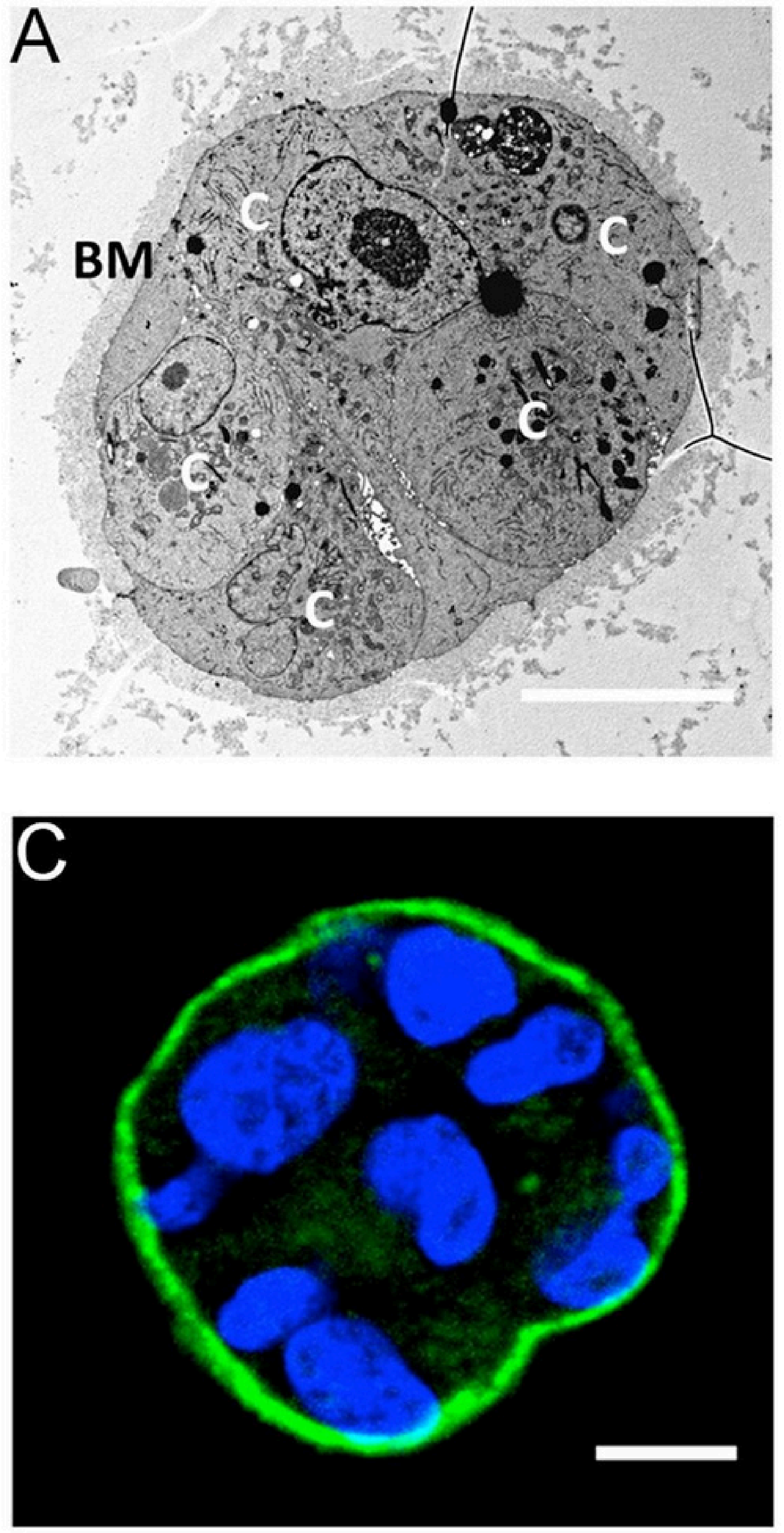

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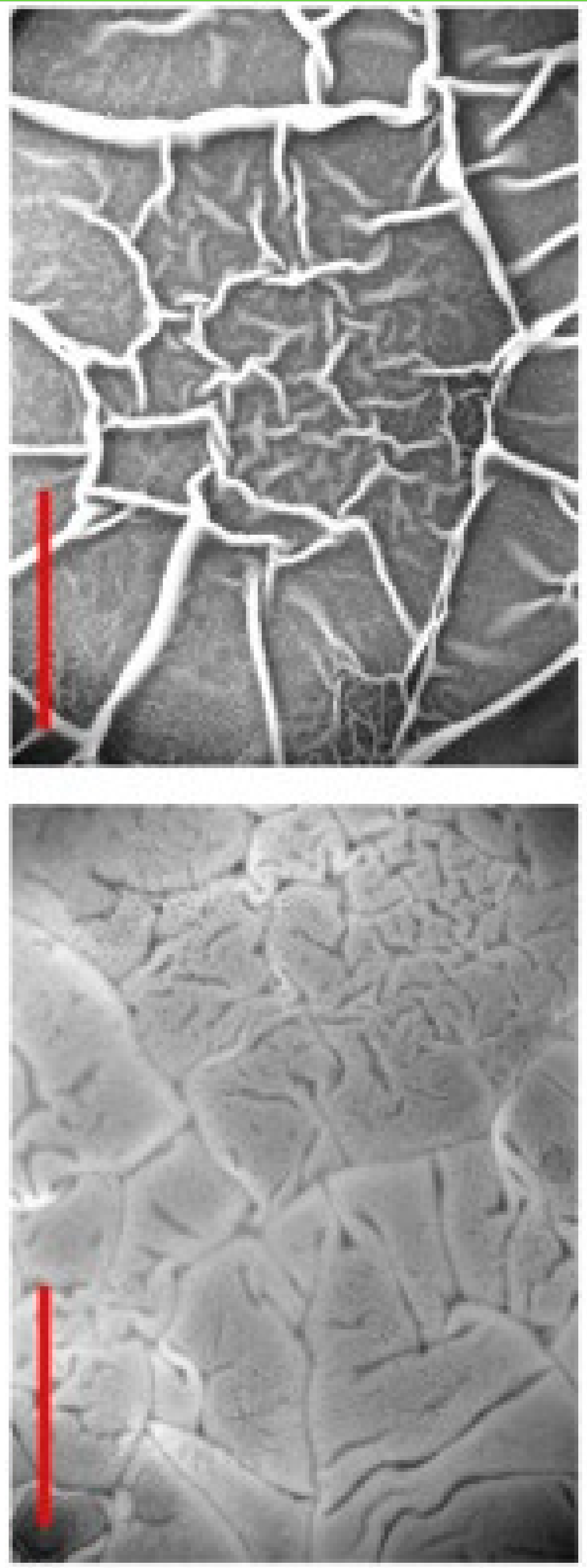

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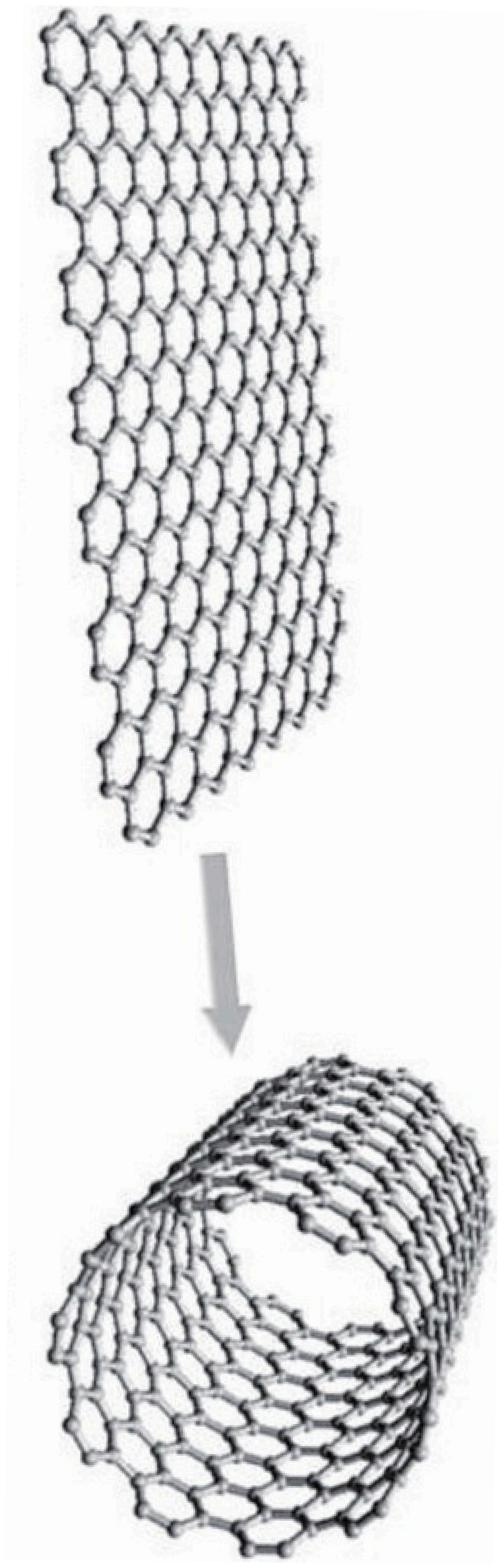

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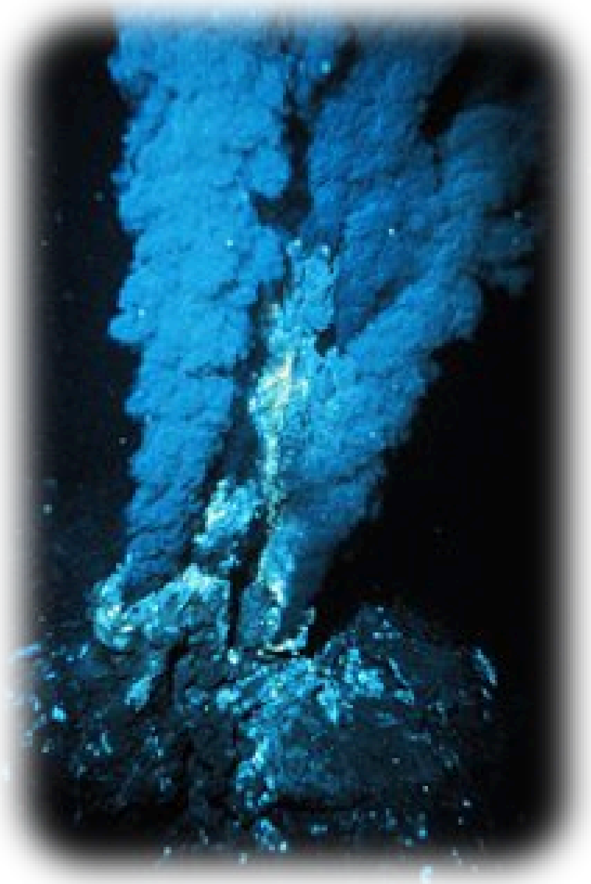
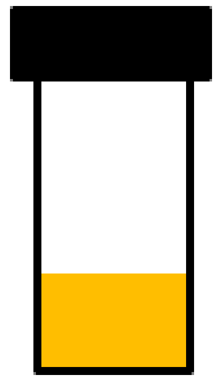
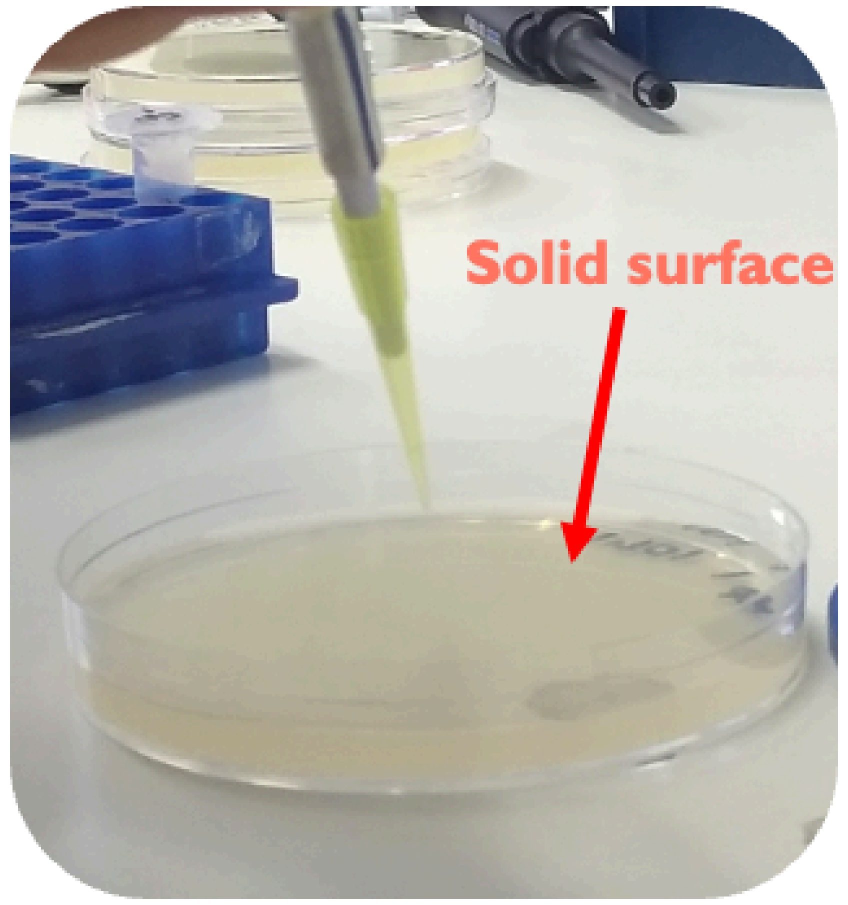


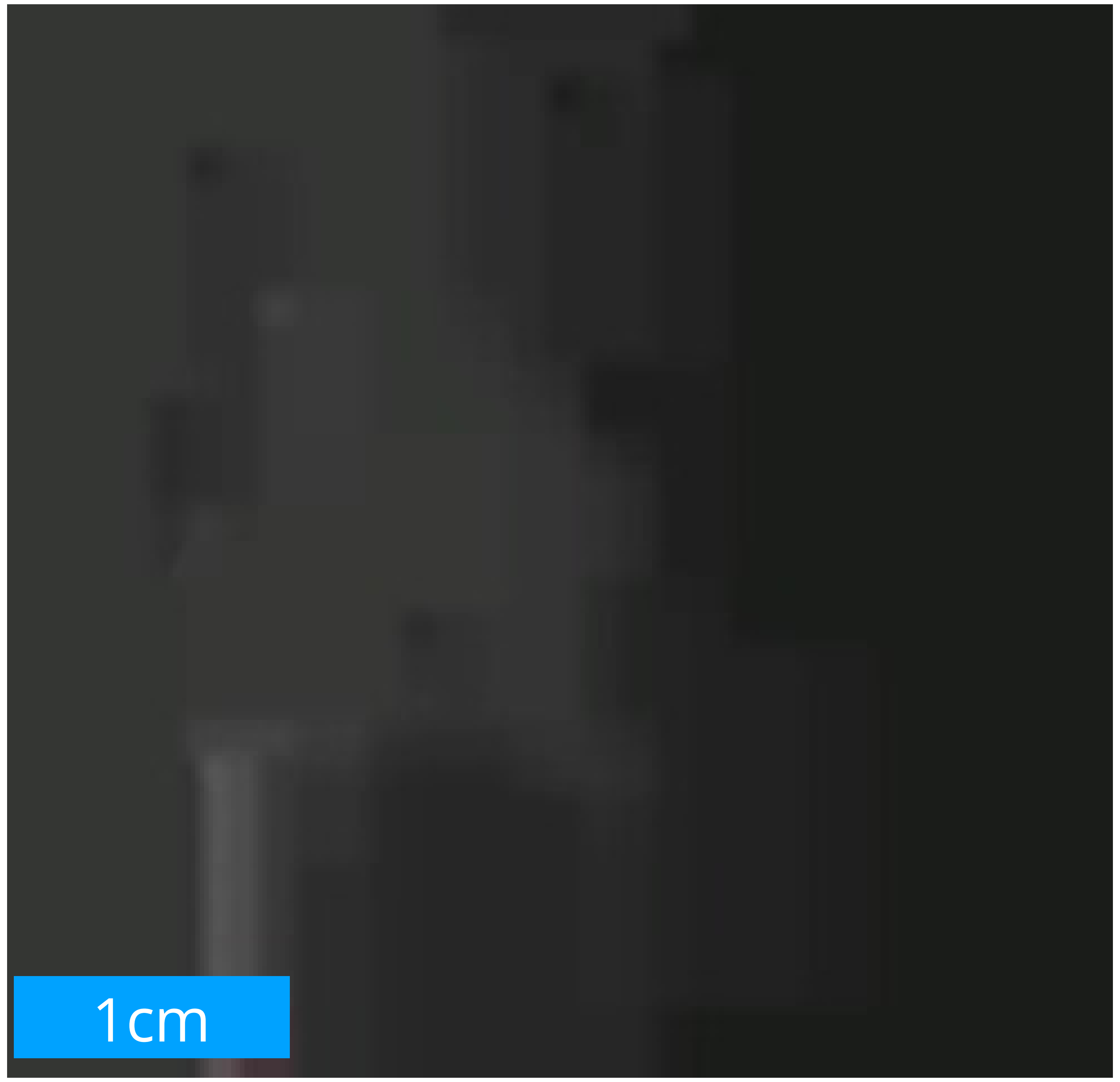
Bacterial Biofilms

Assay

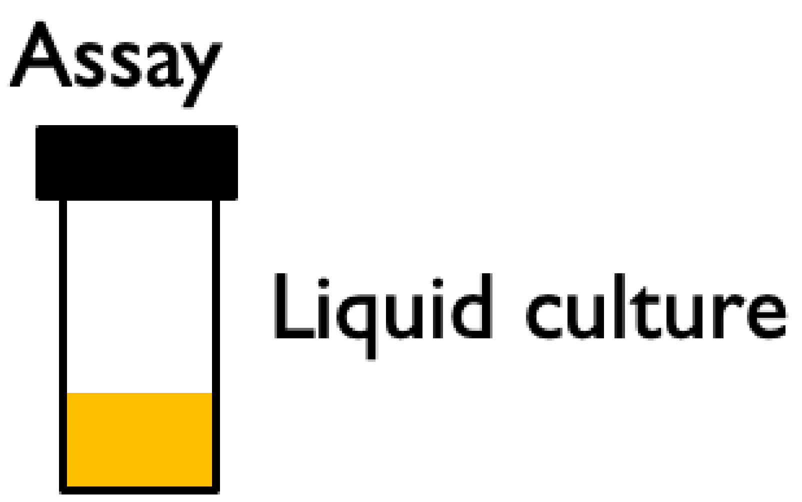


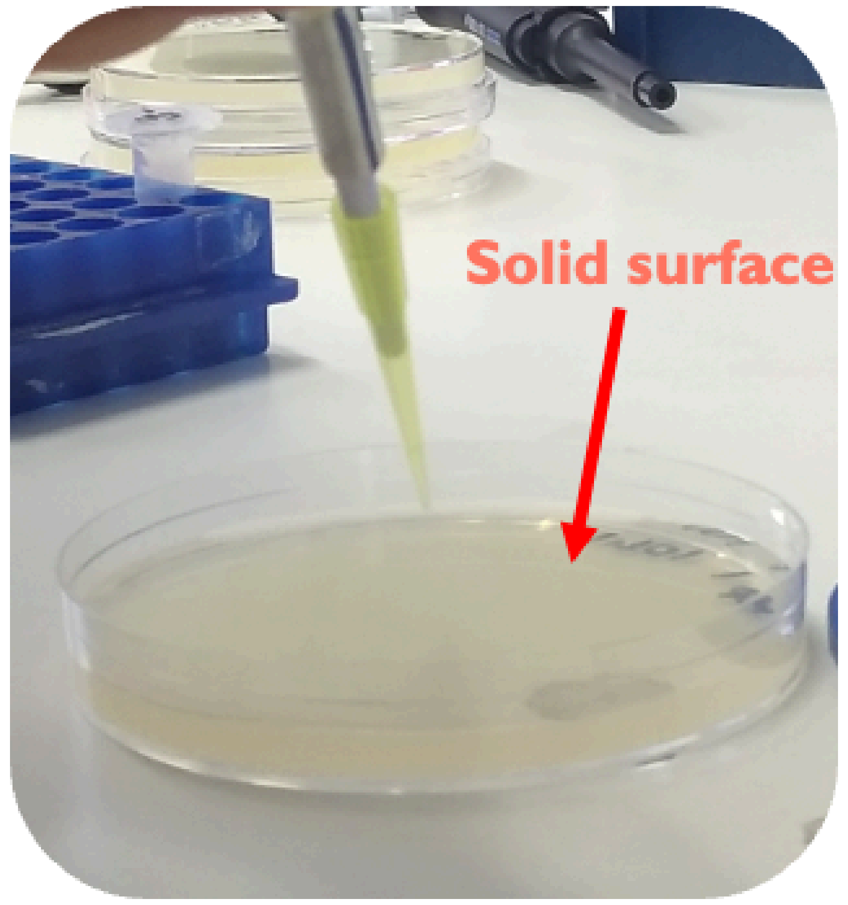
Liquid culture

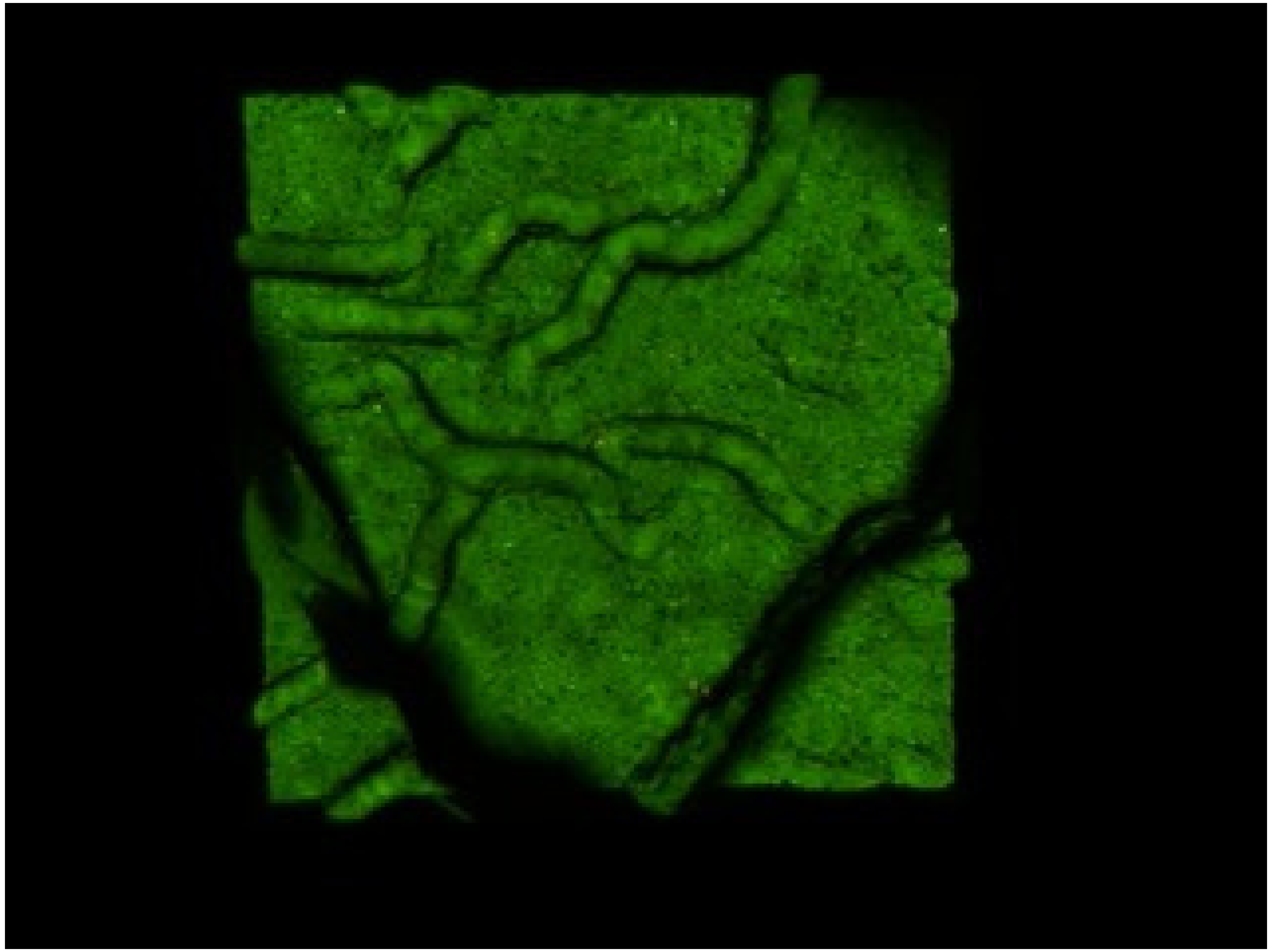




Bacterial Biofilms







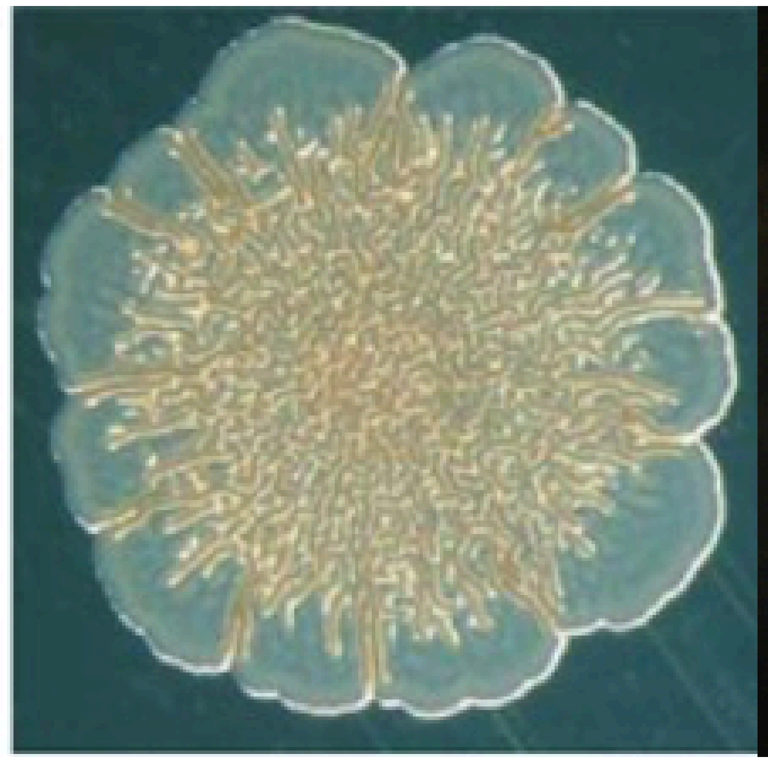
Confocal microscopy. Michael Porter, NSW Lab, Dundee

Wrinkles are a common feature

B. subtilis

Agrobacterium tumefaciens
Congo red

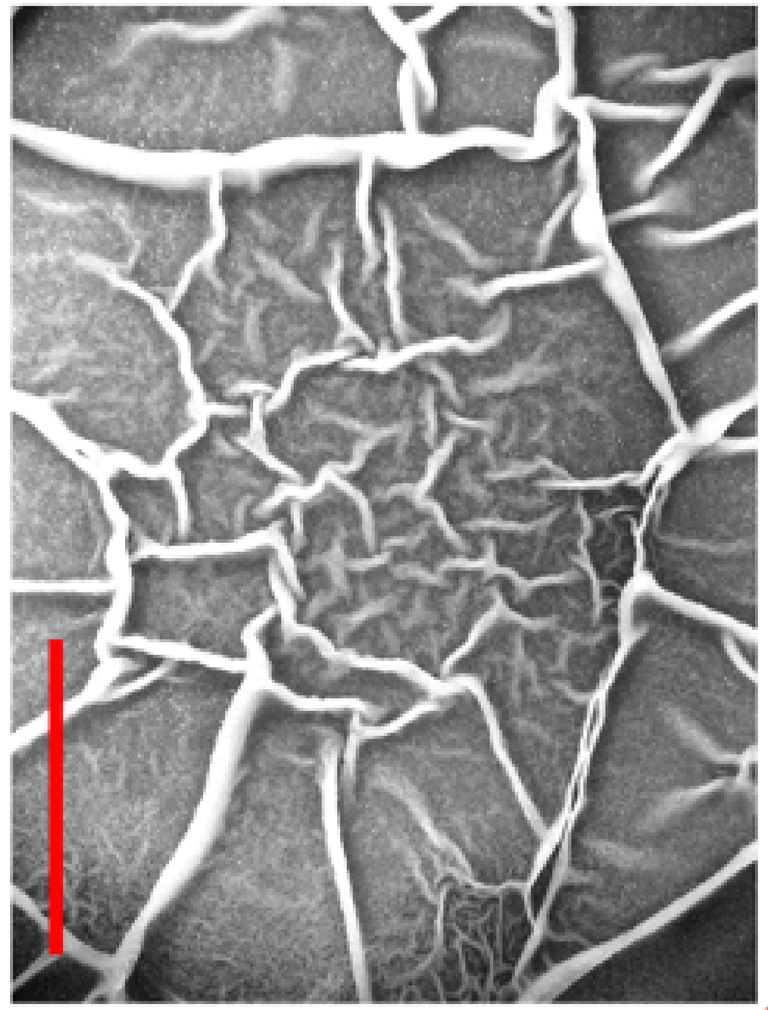
Vibrio fischeri

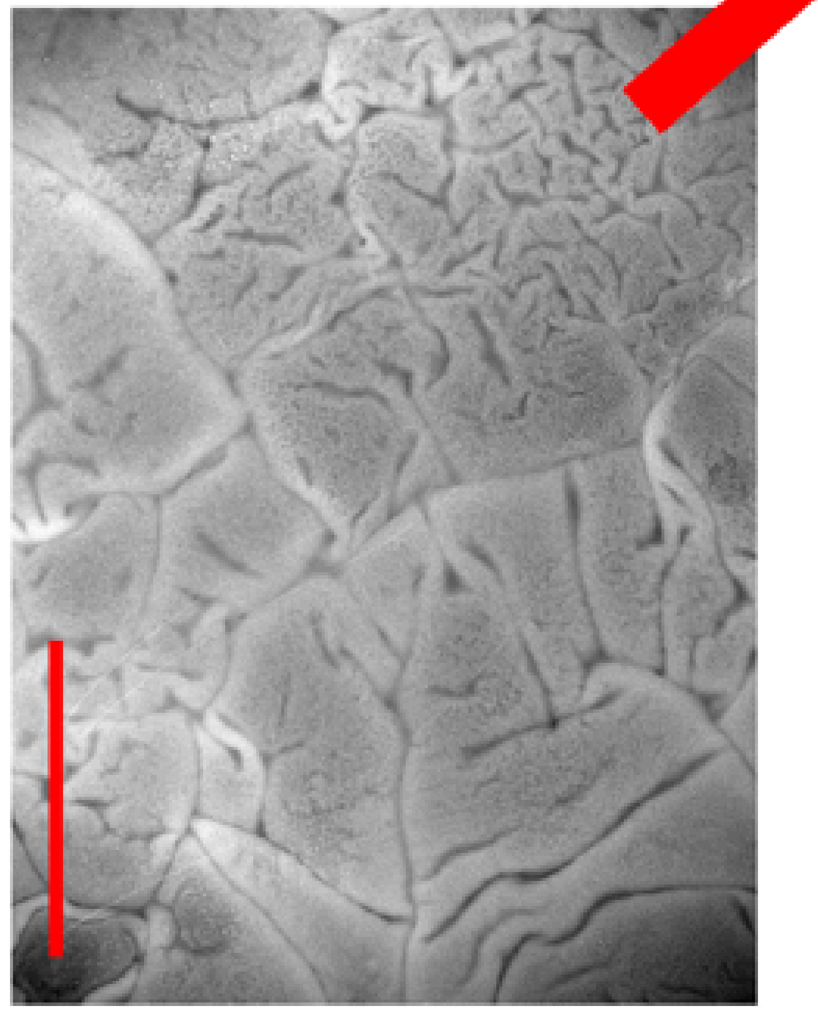


Pseudomonas fluorescens

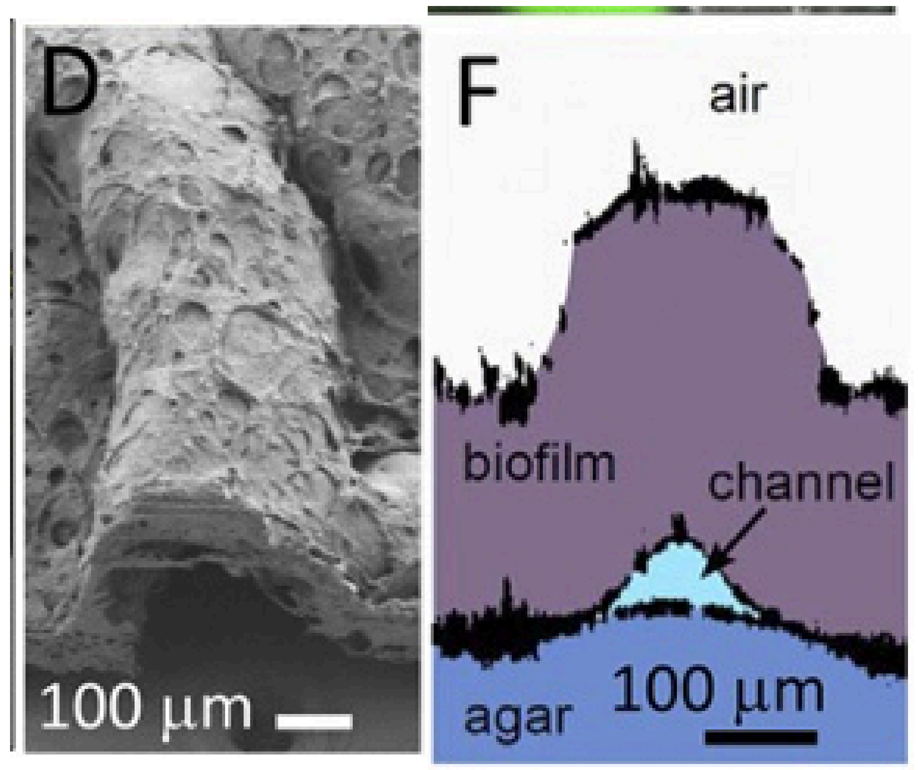
Candida albicans

Why do wrinkles form?

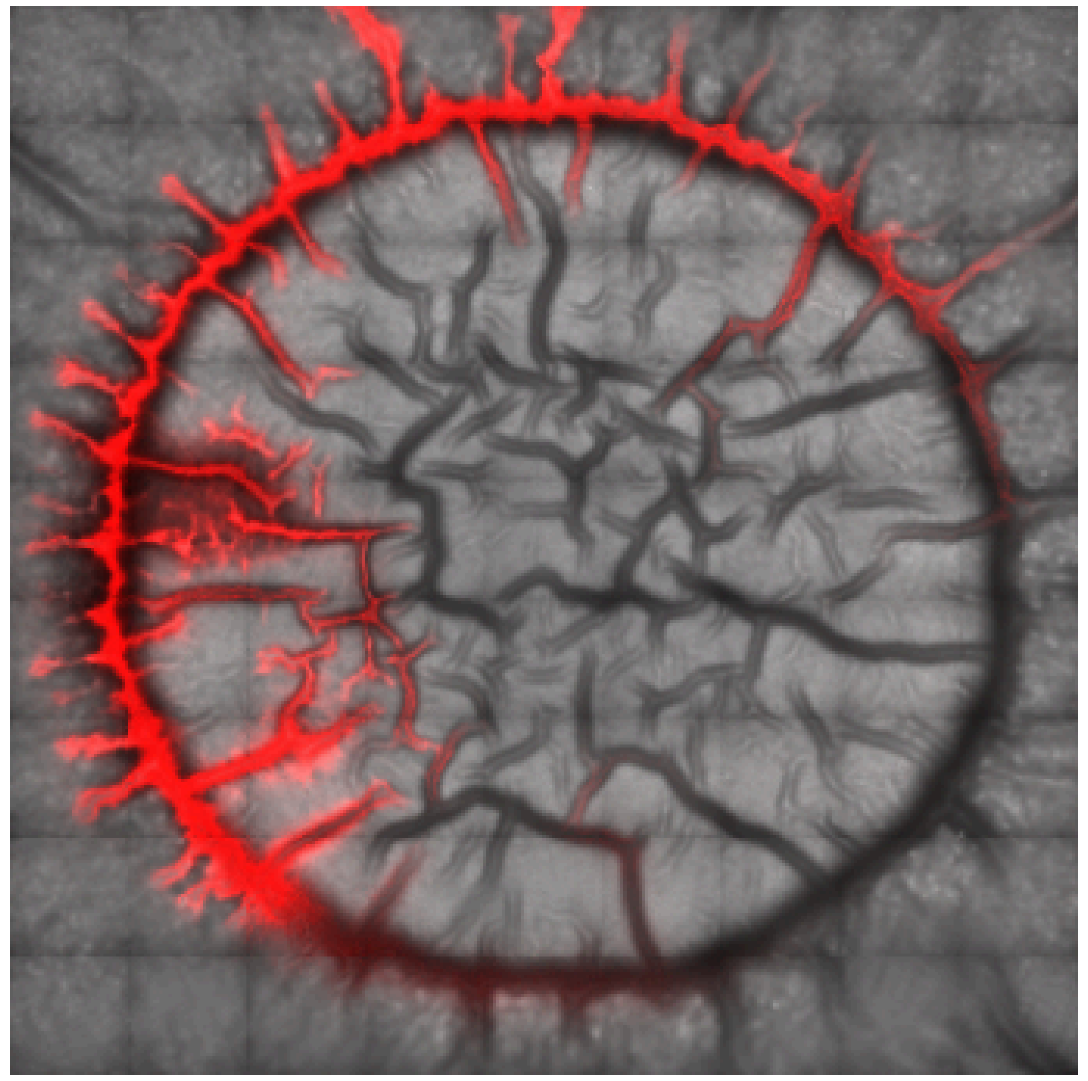




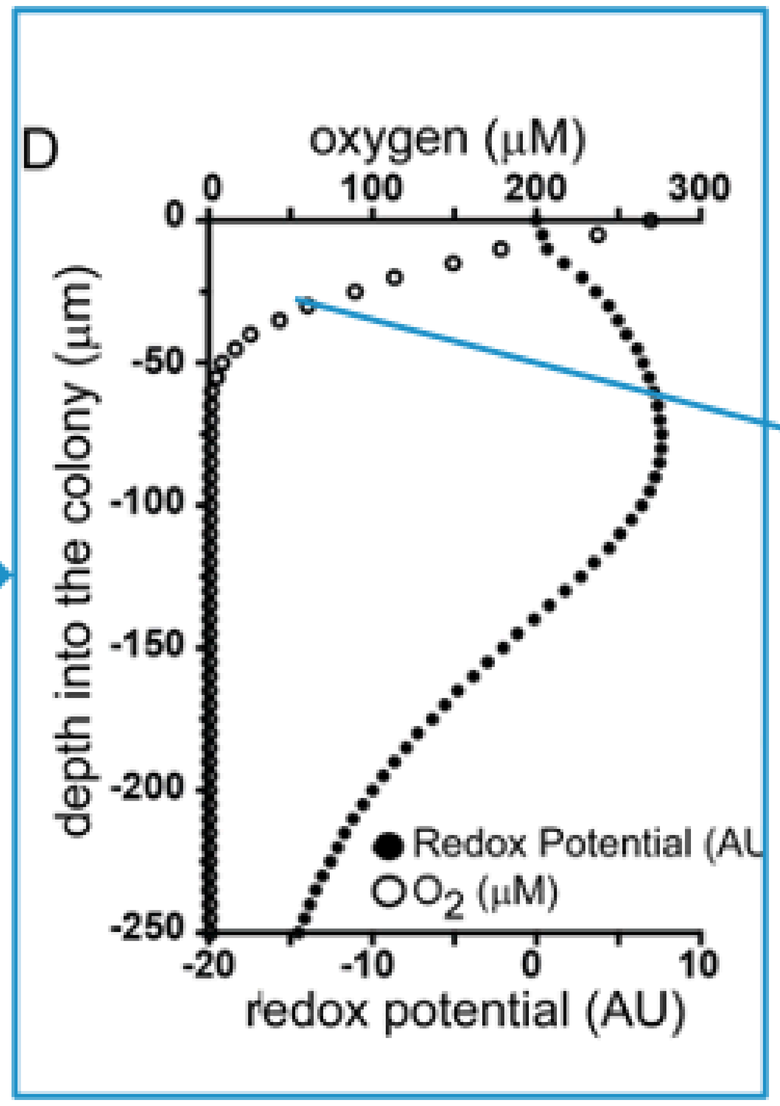
D.A Matoz-Fernandez et al. (2019)



James N. Wilking et al. PNAS 2013, 110 (3) 848-852.



Thanks to Alan Prescott
Sofia Ferriera

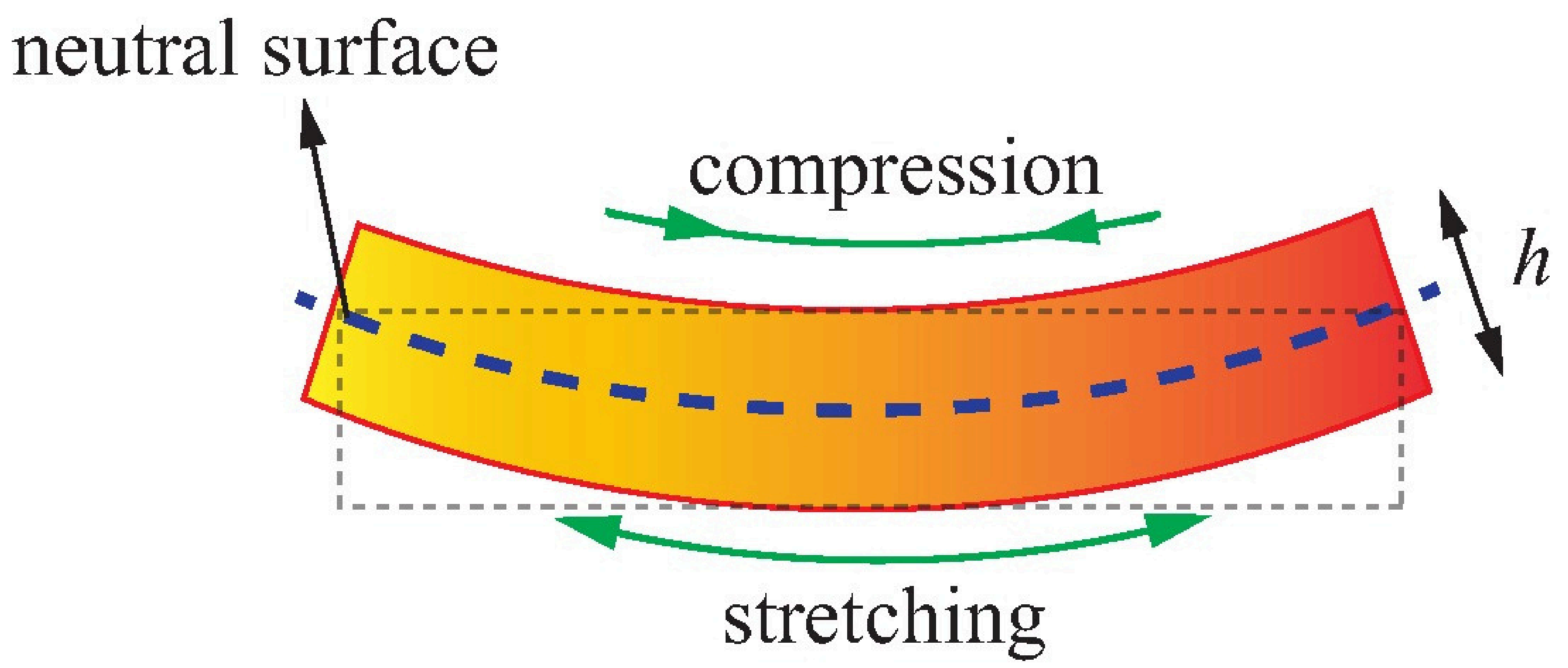


Wrinkles help in creating oxygen gradient within the biofilm

Wrinkles can provide an enhanced system for nutrient and waste transport.

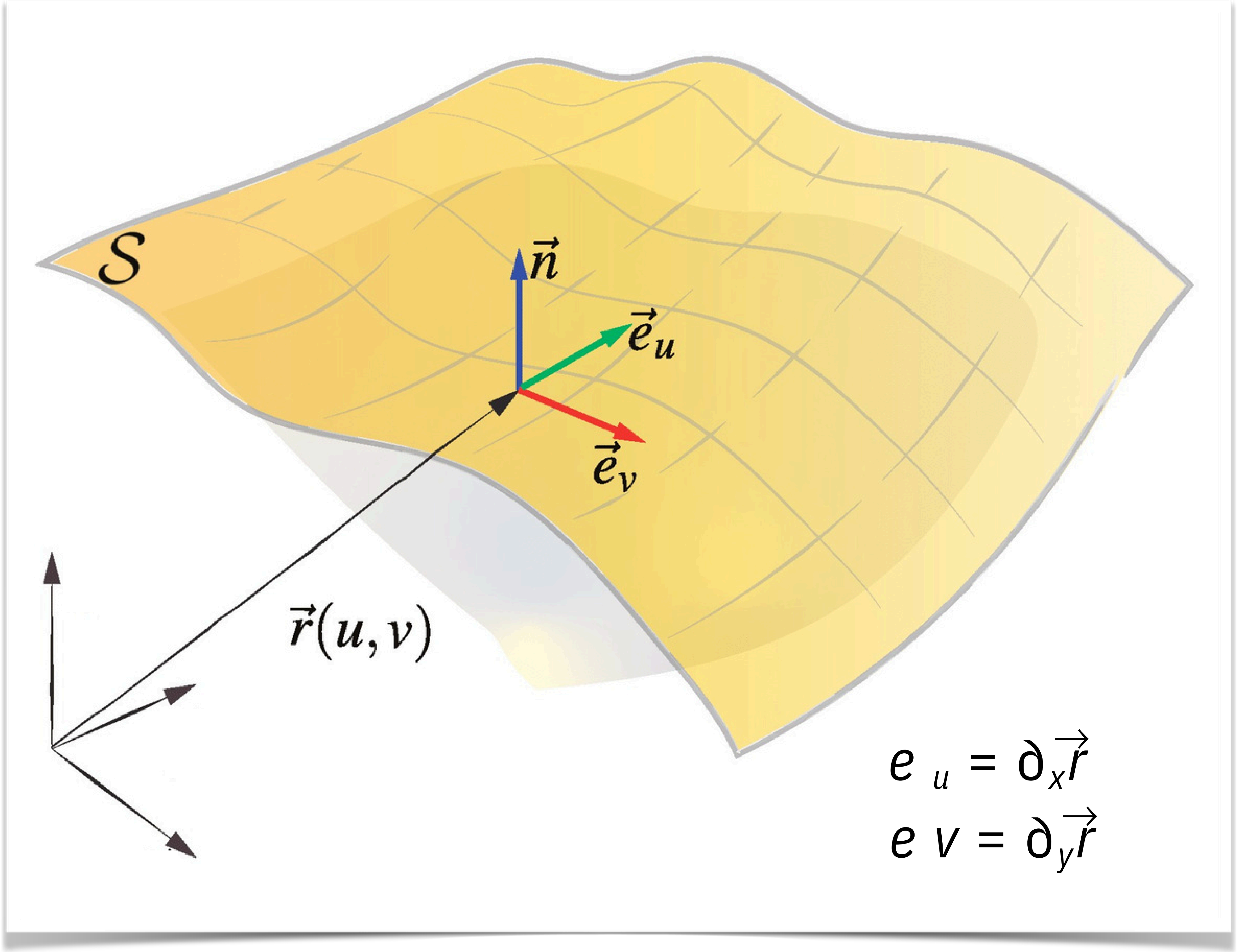
The physics of thin-membranes

Consider a piece of material



There is a surface which neither stretches nor compresses, the so-called neutral surface (blue dashed line) and is clearly exactly in the middle of the sheet.

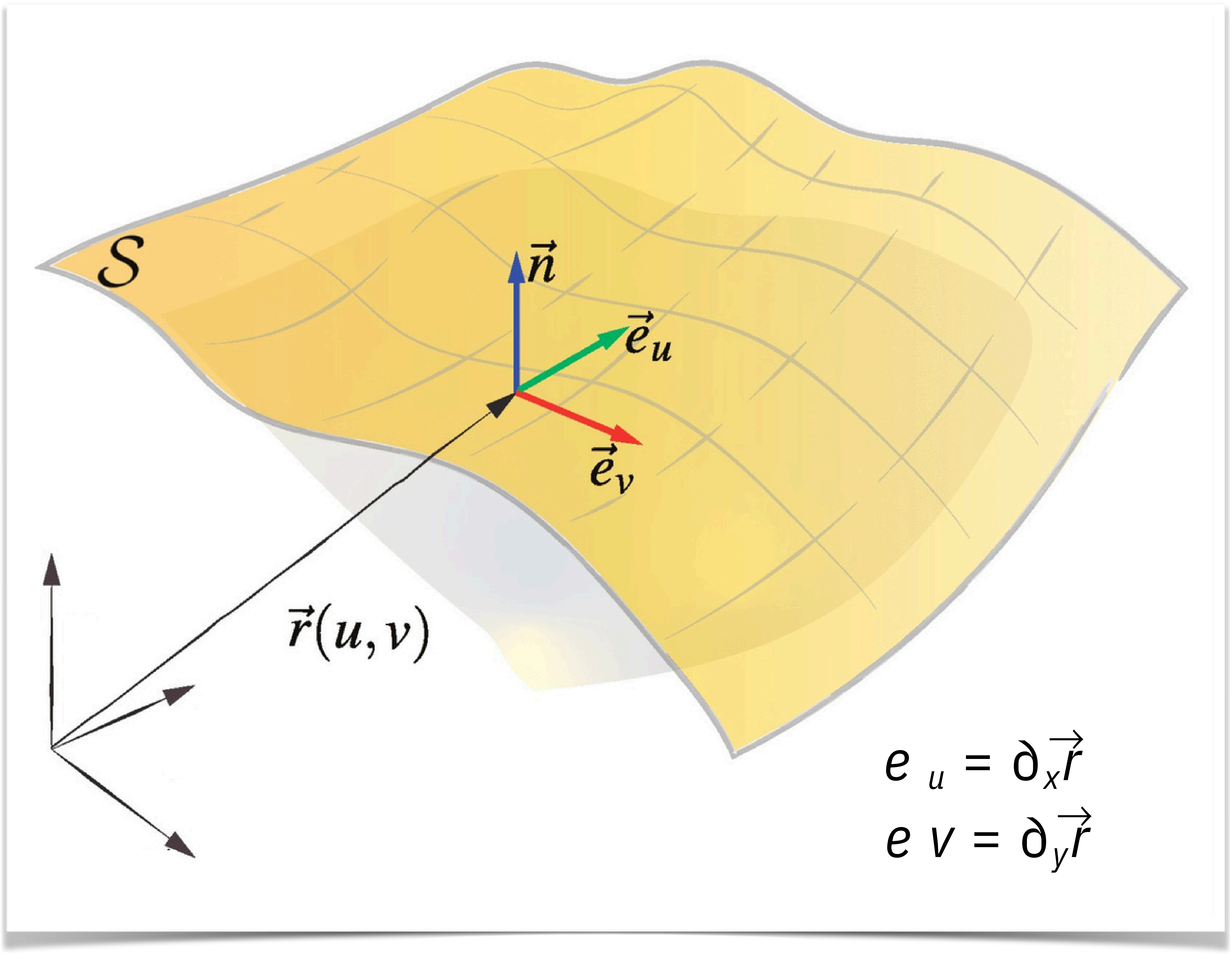
Neutral surface representation



$e_u = \partial_x \vec{r}$
$e_v = \partial_y \vec{r}$

The physics of thin-membranes

Neutral surface representation



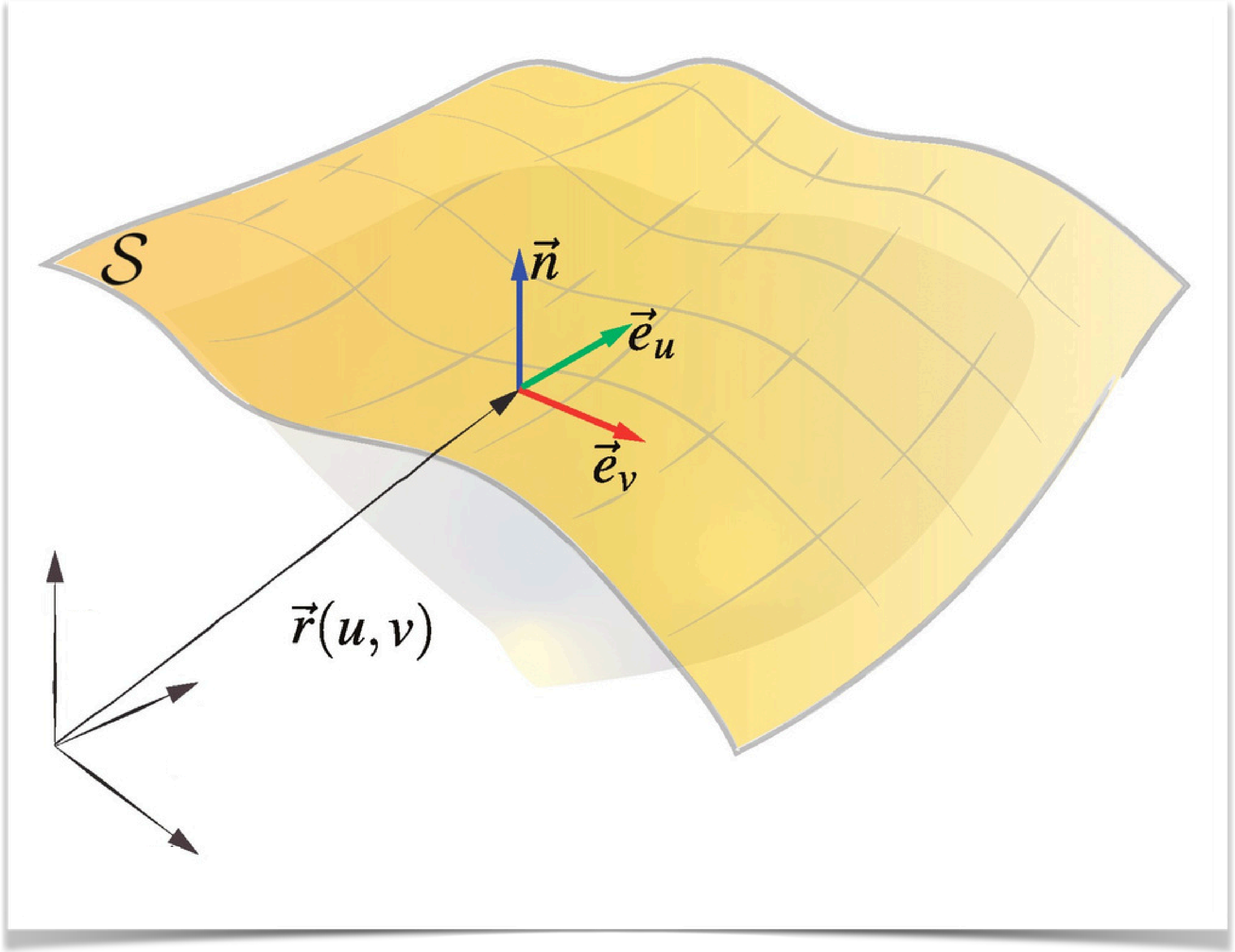
At each point of the surface, we can assign a metric of the surface

$$g_{ij} = \partial_i \vec{r} \cdot \partial_j \vec{r}$$

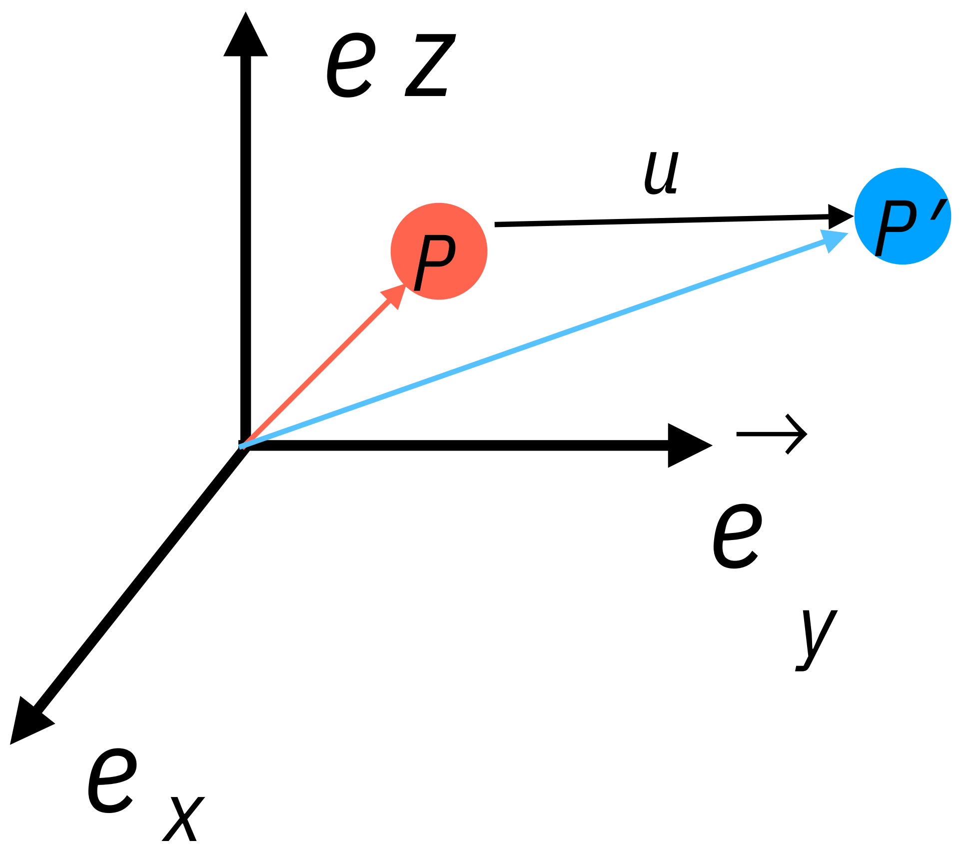
$$i, j = \{x, y\}$$

$$bij = - \partial_i \vec{r} \cdot \partial_j \, n$$

The physics of thin-membranes



Displacement vector



$$P' = P + u$$

Displacement vector and metric

$$u_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\left(g_{ij} - \bar{g}_{ij}\right)$$

Reference state

Deformed state

The physics of thin-membranes

Elastic Energy

The elastic energy density dependson the straintensor, i.e., on the metric, $E_{el} = E_{el}(g_{ij})$.

If the strain is small, we can expand E_{el} *in powers of* u_{ij}

around the target configuration ($\bar{g}_{ij}$ *and* $u_{ij}=0$)

$$E_{el} \approx E(\bar{g}_{ij}) + \left.\frac{\partial E}{\partial g_{ij}}\right|_{u_{ij}=0} u_{ij} + \left.\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial g_{ij}\partial g_{kl}}\right|_{u_{ij}=0} u_{ij}u_{kl} + o(u^3)$$

Vanish that only depends on the deformationgradient

Elastic Tensor

$$E_{el} - E(\bar{g}_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} A^{ijkl} u_{ij}u_{kl} + o(u^3)$$

The physics of thin-membranes

Elastic Energy for a volumetric material

$$E_{tot} = \int_V \frac{1}{2} A^{ijkl} u_{ij} u_{kl} \, dV$$

$$A^{ijkl} = \lambda g^{ij} g^{kl} + \mu \left(g^{ik} g^{jl} + g^{il} g^{jk} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{\mu (3\lambda + 2\mu)}{\lambda + \mu} \qquad \nu = \frac{\lambda}{2(\lambda + \mu)}$$

Material properties

How we can go to a thin material?

The physics of thin-membranes

Elastic Energy for a volumetric material

$$E_{tot} = \int_V \frac{1}{2} A^{ijkl} u_{ij} u_{kl} \, dV$$

1. The body is in the state of plane-stress, i.e., stress normal to the surfaces parallel to the neutral surface can be neglected.

2. Points which lie on a normal to the neutral surface in the reference configuration remain on the same normal in the deformed configuration.

The physics of thin-membranes

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$$\sigma^{i3} = 0 \quad i = x, y, z$$

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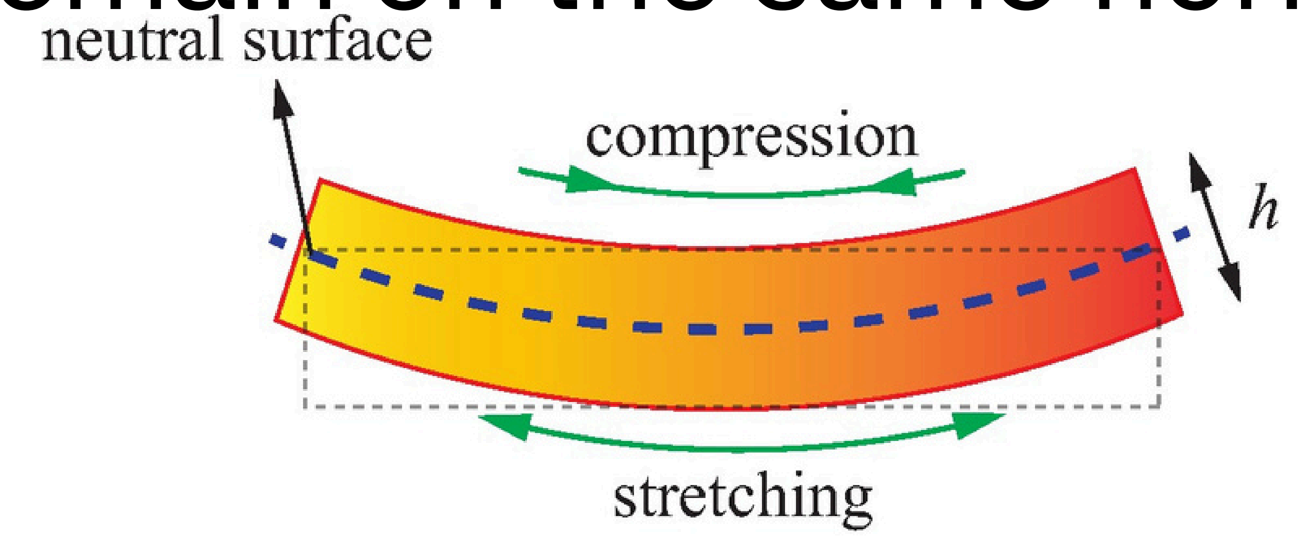

$$u^3{}_3 = u_{33} = -\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2\mu} u^\alpha_\alpha$$

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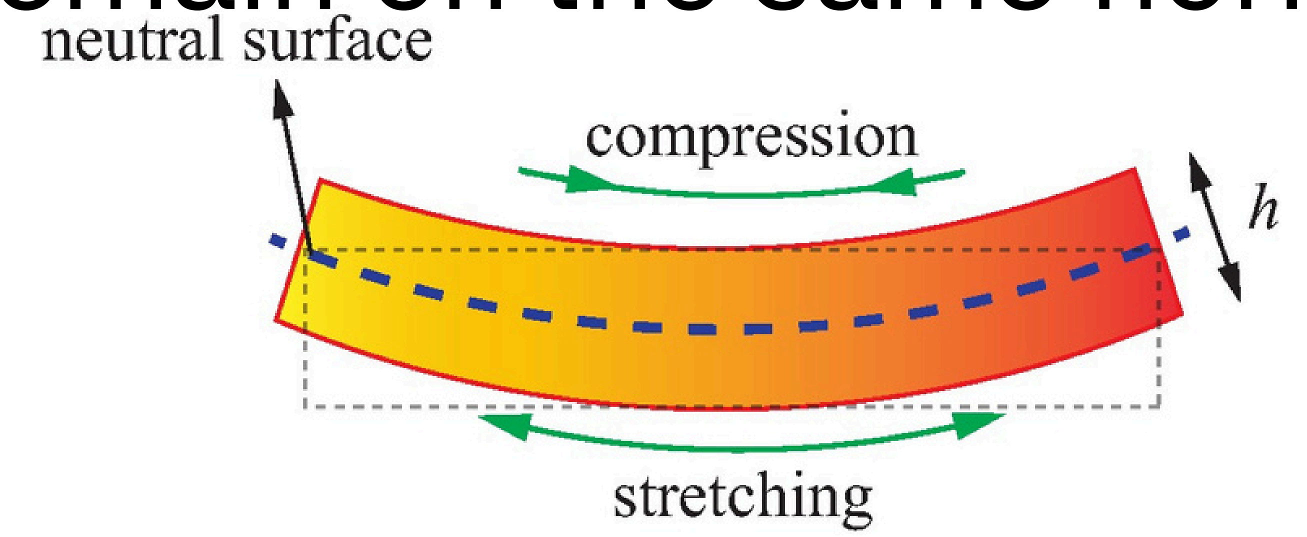

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$$E_{tot}^{2D} = \frac{1}{2} \int_S \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} dz \sqrt{\left| g(z) \right|} A^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} u_{\alpha\beta}(z) u_{\gamma\delta}(z)$$

$$E_{tot}^{2D} = \int_S \sqrt{\left| g \right|} A^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \left(\frac{h}{2} u_{\alpha\beta} u_{\gamma\delta} + \frac{h^3}{24} b_{\alpha\beta} b_{\gamma\delta} \right)$$

The physics of thin-membranes

Elastic Energy for a thin material

$$E_{tot}^{2D} = \int_S \sqrt{|g|}\, A^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \left(\frac{h}{2} u_{\alpha\beta} u_{\gamma\delta} + \frac{h^3}{24} b_{\alpha\beta} b_{\gamma\delta} \right)$$

Streaching

Bending

The physics of thin-membranes

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Streaching

Bending

How can we solve this?

Elastic Energy for a thin material

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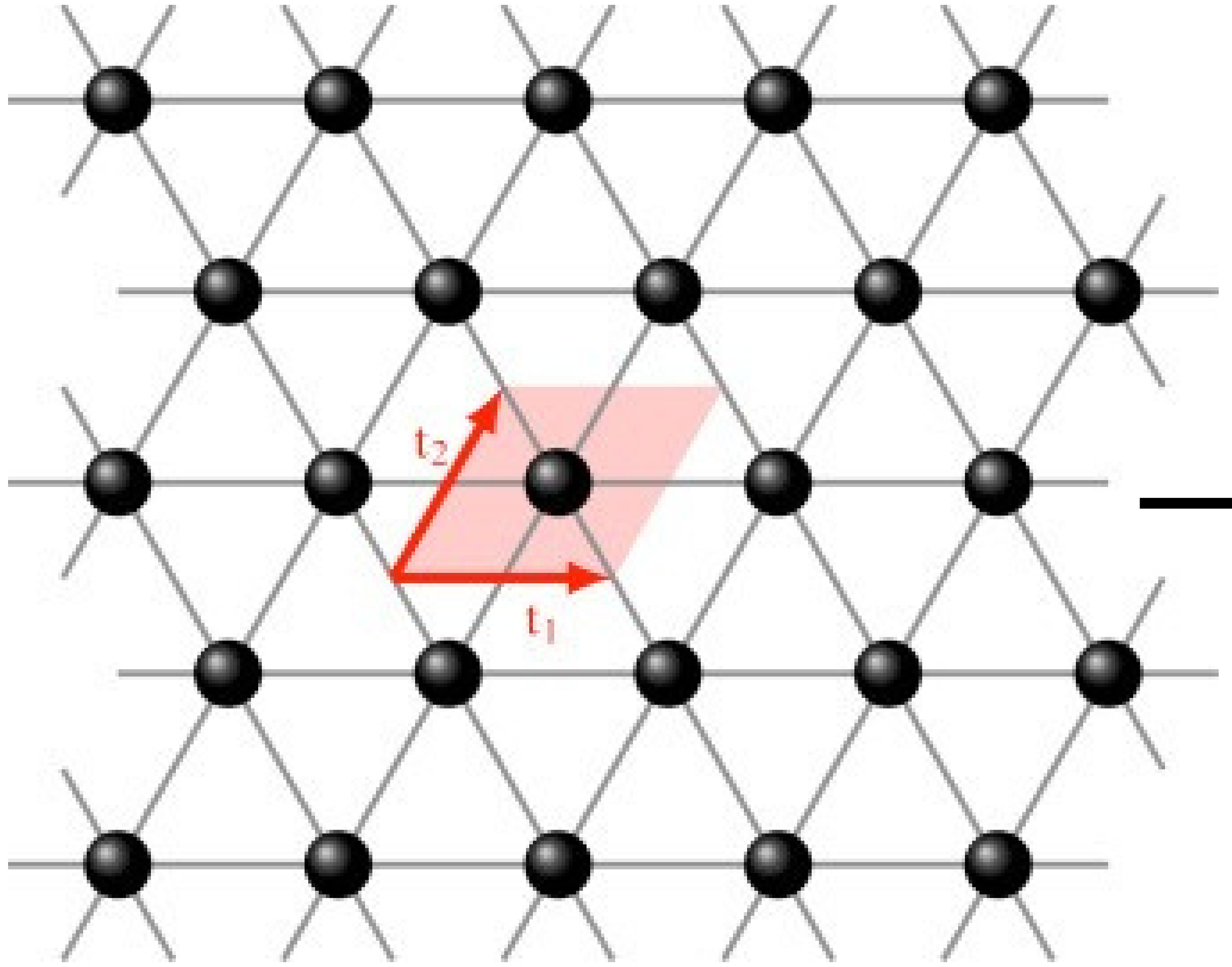
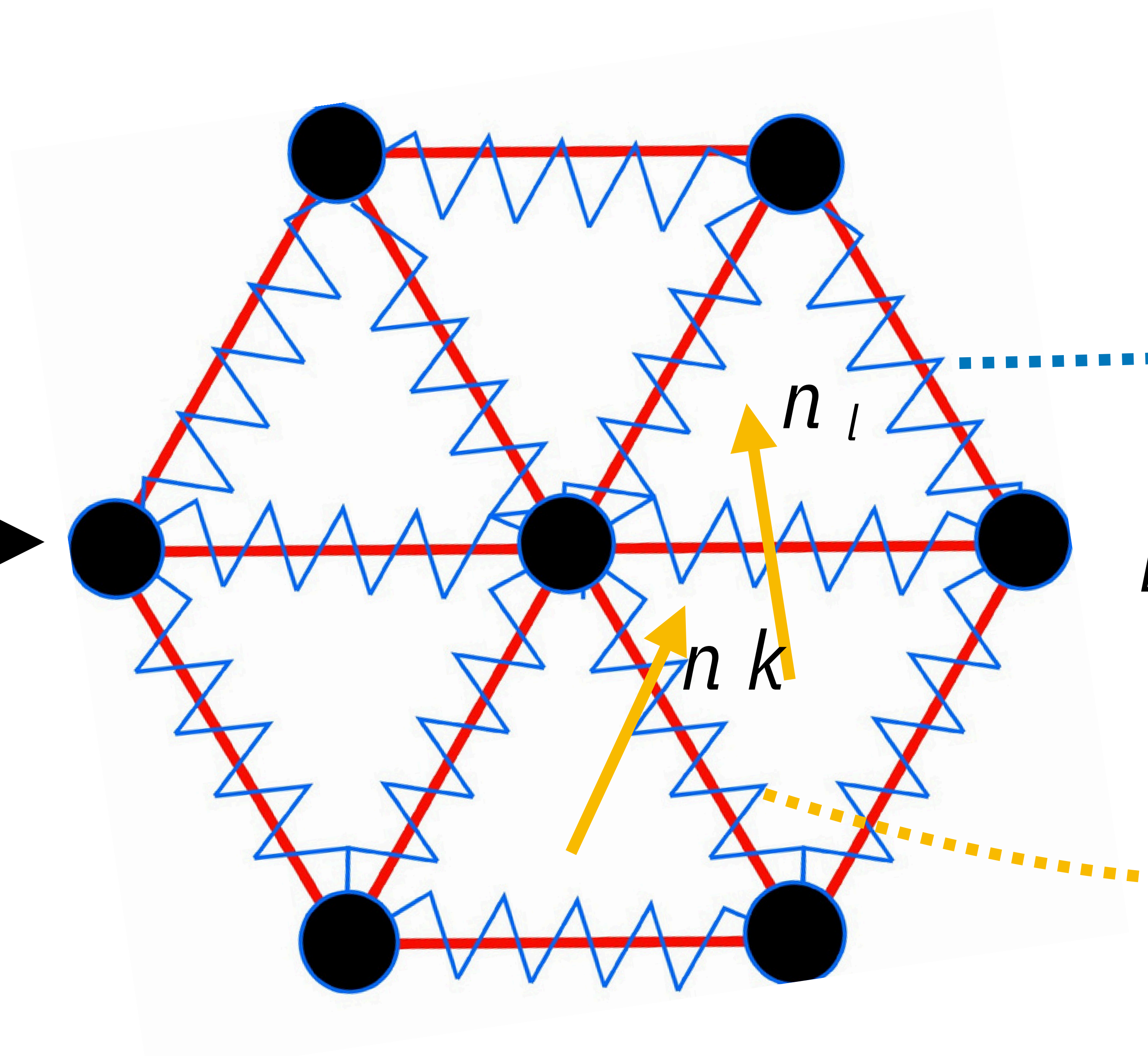
Streaching

Bending



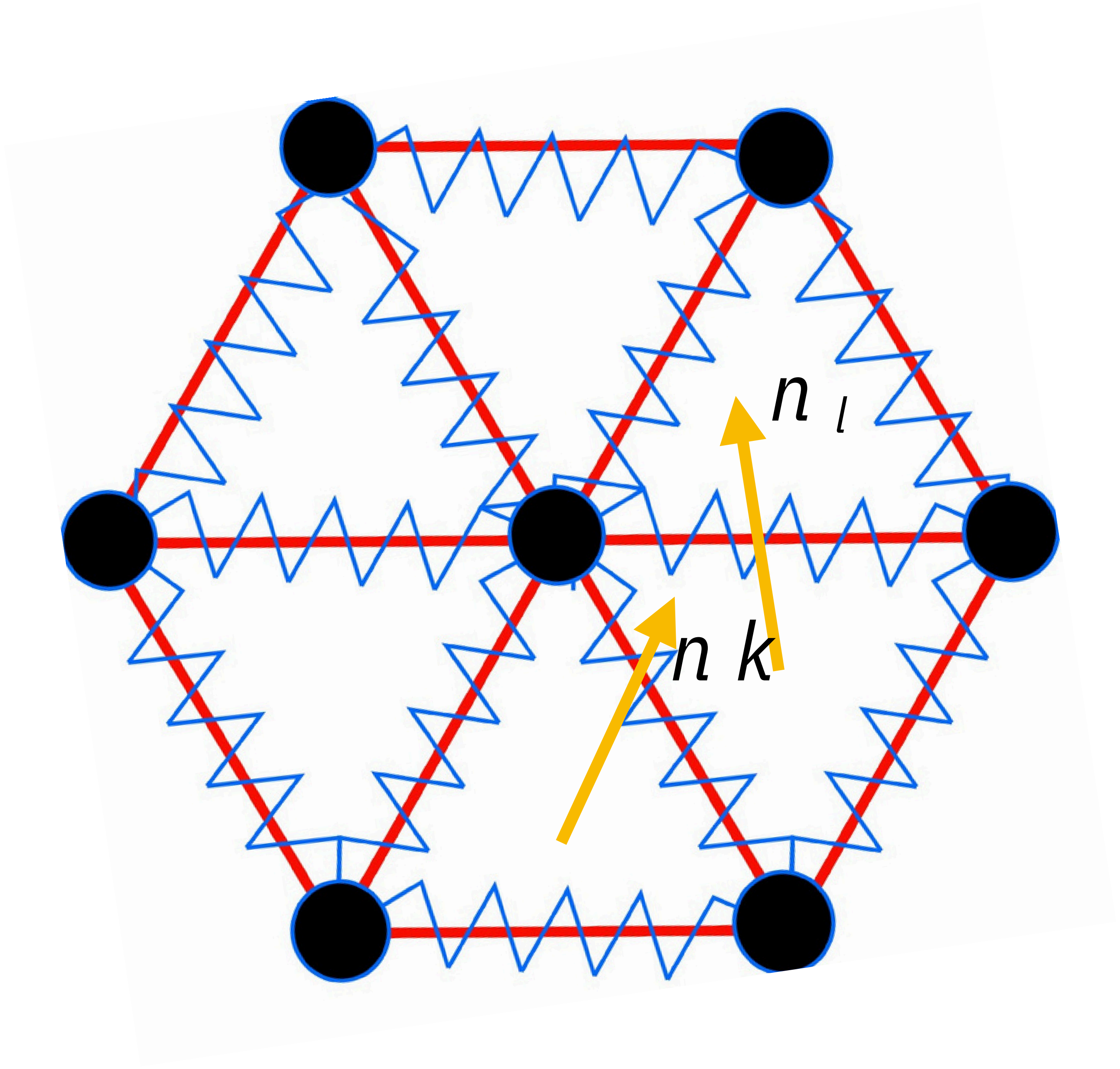


$$E_{Streatching} = \frac{1}{2} k \sum_{edges} (l - l_0)^2$$

$$E_{Bending} = k_B \sum_{edges} (1 - \vec{n}_k \cdot n_l)$$

Elastic Energy for a thin material

How can we solve this?

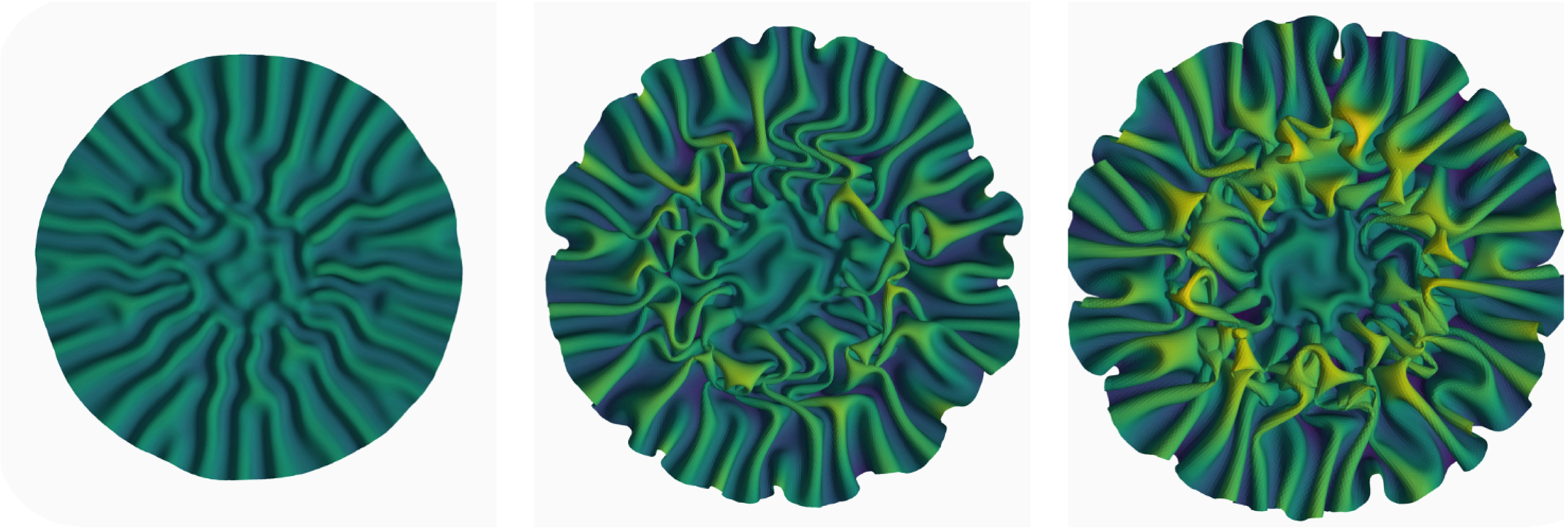


$$E_{tot}^{2D} = \sum_{edges} \frac{1}{2}k(l-l_0)^2 + k_B(1 - n_k \cdot n_l)$$

Streaching

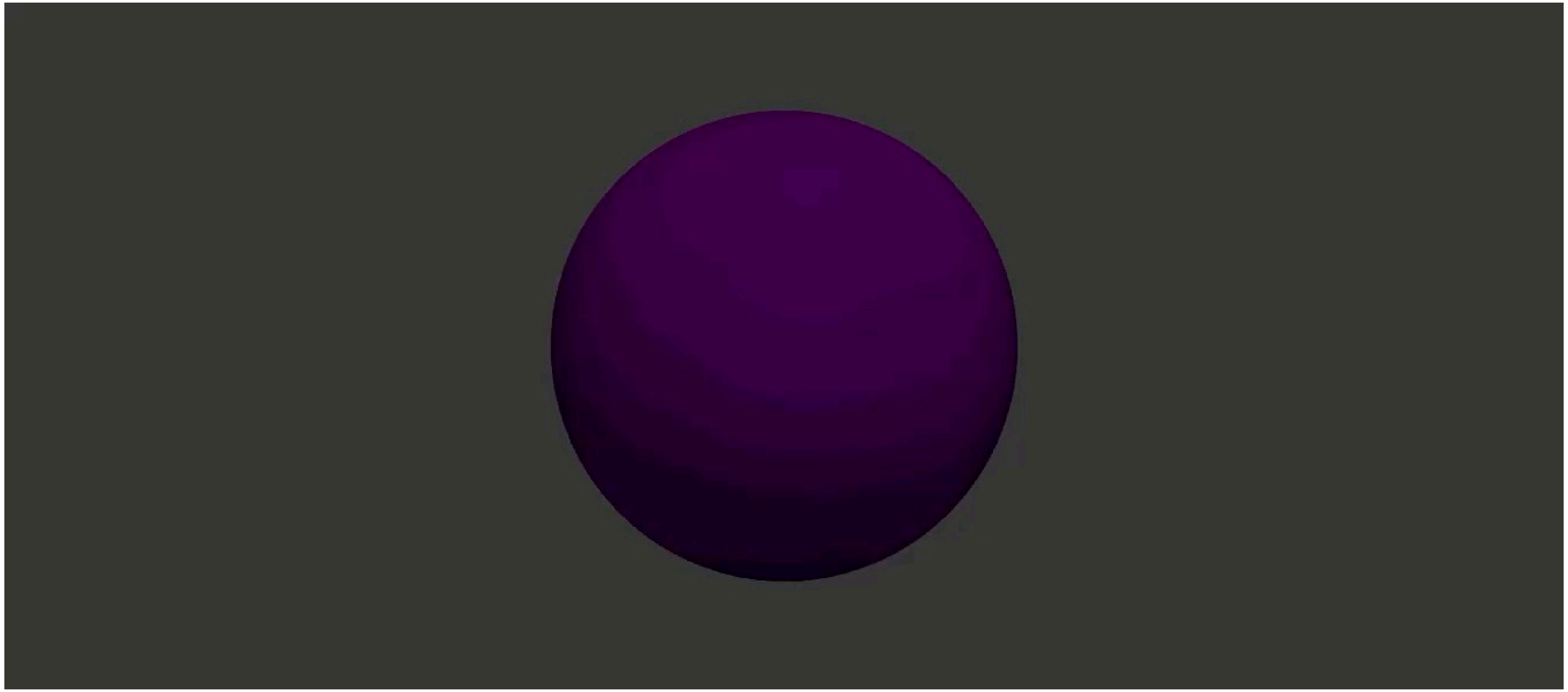
Bending

Thins sheet: Wrinkling and growth



Daniel Matoz, et al. Physica Review Research 2020

Thins sheet: Wrinkling and growth



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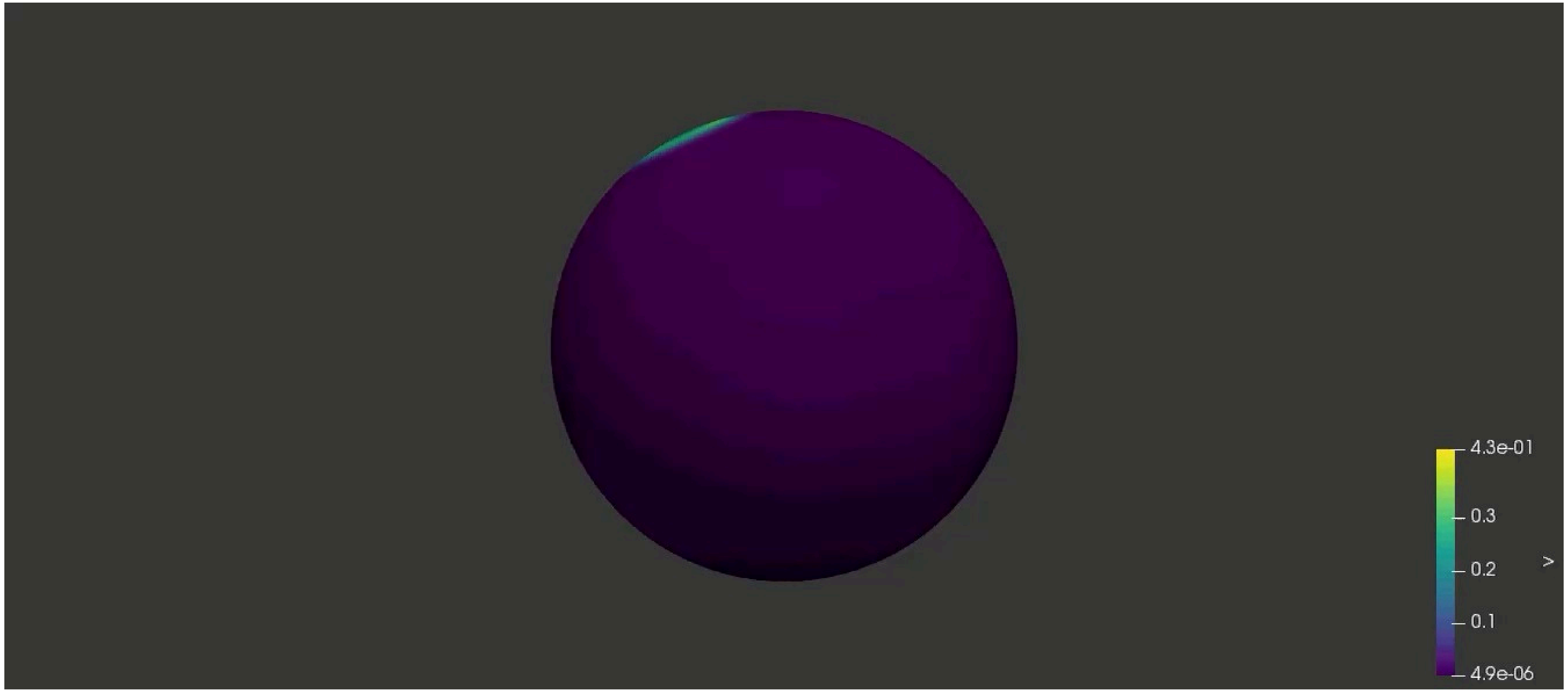

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