Abstract

The active matter systems can be recognized as a collection of particles in which the individual components possess nonzero motility by converting the energy from their surroundings and also from the medium. The active particles spontaneously self-organize when present in large numbers reveal fascinating properties like persistent motion, phase separation, clustering, self organisation and so on. Understanding these unusual properties exhibited by active systems on different length scales, has been a focus of research in recent decades. This thesis present the projects related to various phenomena in active matter systems e.g. birth and death, disorder in one dimensional active systems, inhomogeneous substrates and mixture of polar and nematic systems. All the projects are presented in following chapters:

Chapter 1 is the historical context and description of active systems. The definition and fundamental characteristics of active systems are covered in this chapter. We also go through various methods for researching active systems, such as agent-based modelling. The remaining chapters are structured as follows.

In Chapter 2, we study a collection of self-propelled polar particles on a two-dimensional substrate with birth and death. We introduce a minimal lattice model for the system using active Ising spins, where each particle can have two possible orientations. The activity is modeled as a biased movement of the particle along its direction of orientation. The particles also align with their nearest neighbors using Metropolis Monte Carlo algorithm. The system shows a disorder-to-order transition by tuning the temperature of the system.

The chapter 3, explores the effect of quenched disorder on the characteristic of self-propelled particles in one-dimension. Here, particles interact with disorder which serve as directional cues. The study investigates how the density of the disorder influence the emergence of ordering and clustering in the collection of the self propelled particles. We introduce the microscopic model as well as corresponding coarse-grained equations of motion for the local density and the orientation of particle. Disorder affects the macroscopic ordering in the system, the size of the ordered clusters decays algebraically with disorder.

In chapter 4, we discuss how the active Brownian particles (ABPs) can be identified as a successful way of modeling the moving microorganism on the substrate. We studied the dynamics and the steady state of ABP moving on a two-dimensional substrate with space-dependent activity. On the substrate, some regions are marked as high in activity, and other regions are such that particles behave as passive Brownian particles. The final steady state of particle density profile, polarization and flux very much follows the structure of

the inhomogeneous activity, and the density in high activity region is lower, maximum at the interface and nearly constant with mean density in the passive region. The steady state density profile for various shapes and designs on two-dimensional substrates is studied. Hence, the collection of ABPs on an inhomogeneous substrate can mimic the inhomogeneity of the substrate.

Further in 5 we couple the liquid crystal with external species present in it and these external species have polar symmetry unlike the liquid crystal which are apolar in nature. The strings are visible in the order parameter field of both polar and apolar species. For polar species, the magnitude of the order parameter is close to zero along the string which is acting like domain wall seperating two oppositely oriented domains of polar species. We observe the defect pairs connected through strings are not necessarily opposite in nature, it can be same (+1/2,+1/2), (-1/2,-1/2), as well as opposite (+1/2,-1/2).

The thesis is finally concluded in chapter 6 with a synopsis of all the chapters mentioned above with future prospects.