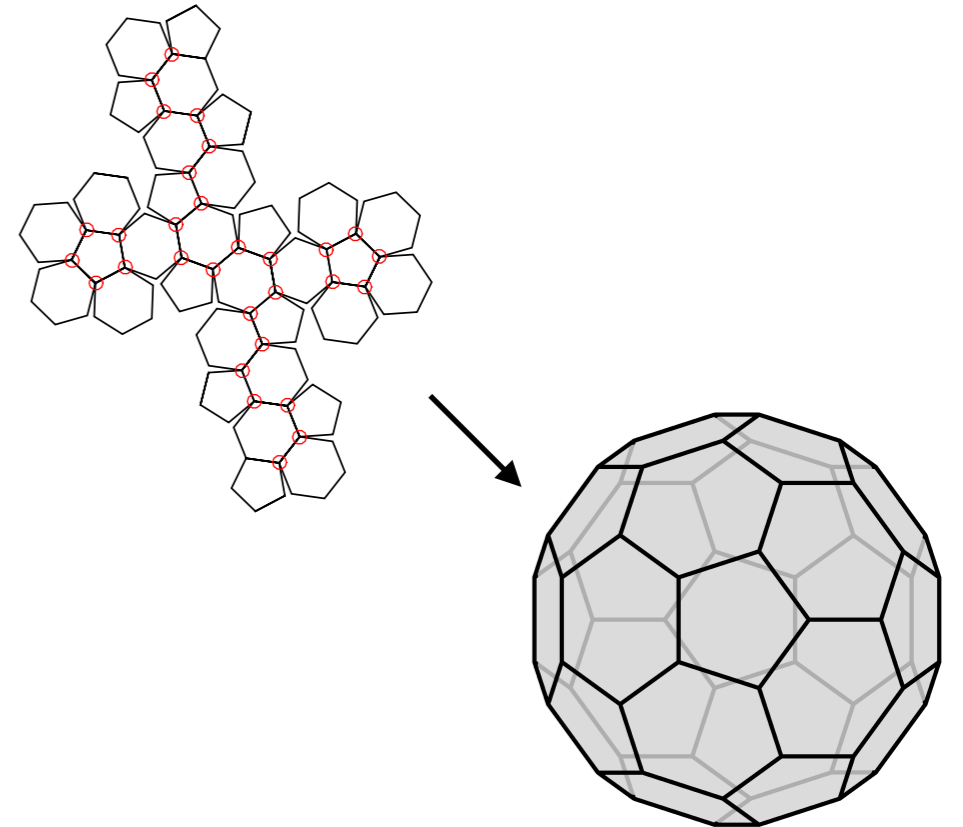


# *Kinetics of self-folding at the microscale*



**Nuno Araújo**

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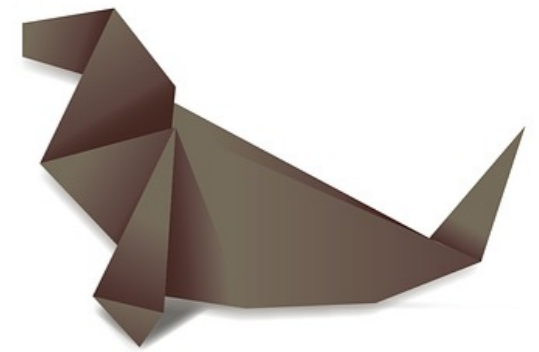
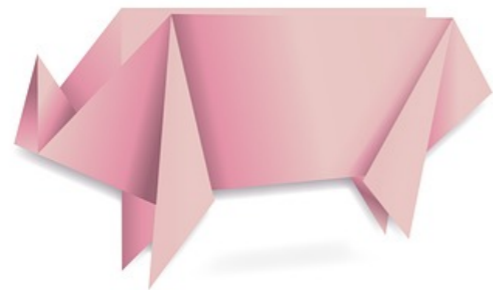
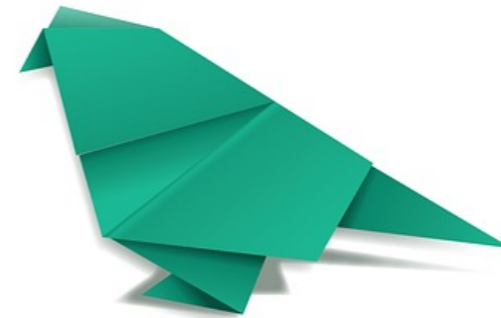
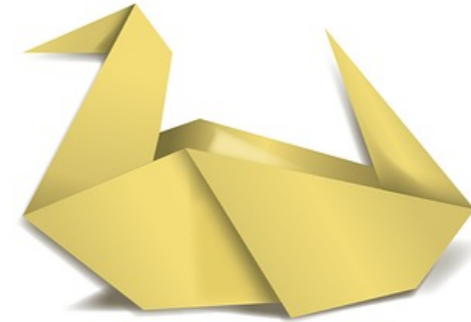
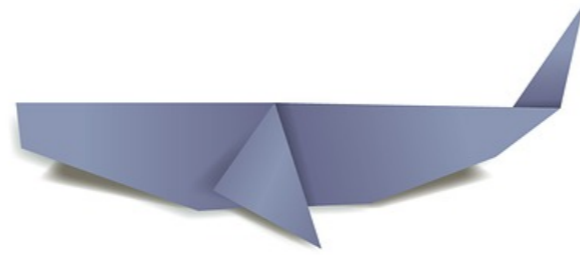
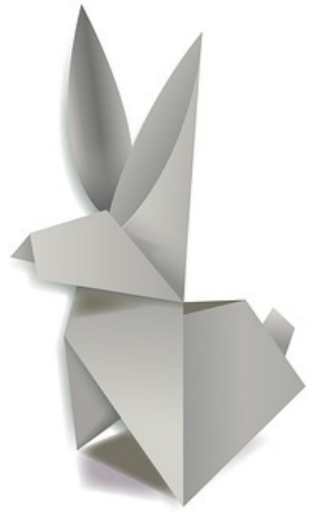
Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

with C. Dias, H. P. Melo (U. Lisboa)

R. da Costa, S. N. Dorogovtsev, J. F. F. Mendes (U. Aveiro)

<http://www.namaraujo.net>  
[nmaraujo@fc.ul.pt](mailto:nmaraujo@fc.ul.pt)

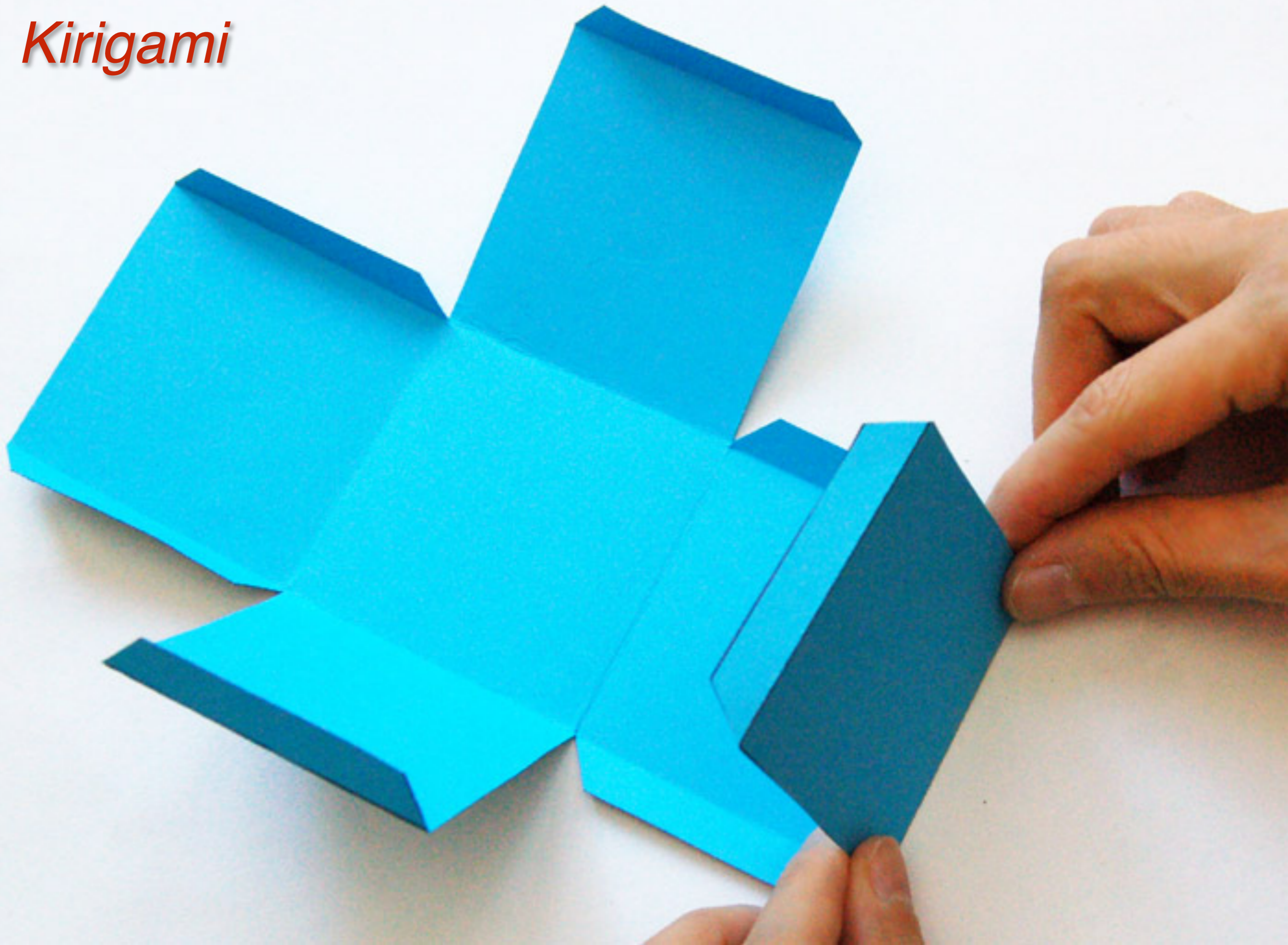
# *Origami*



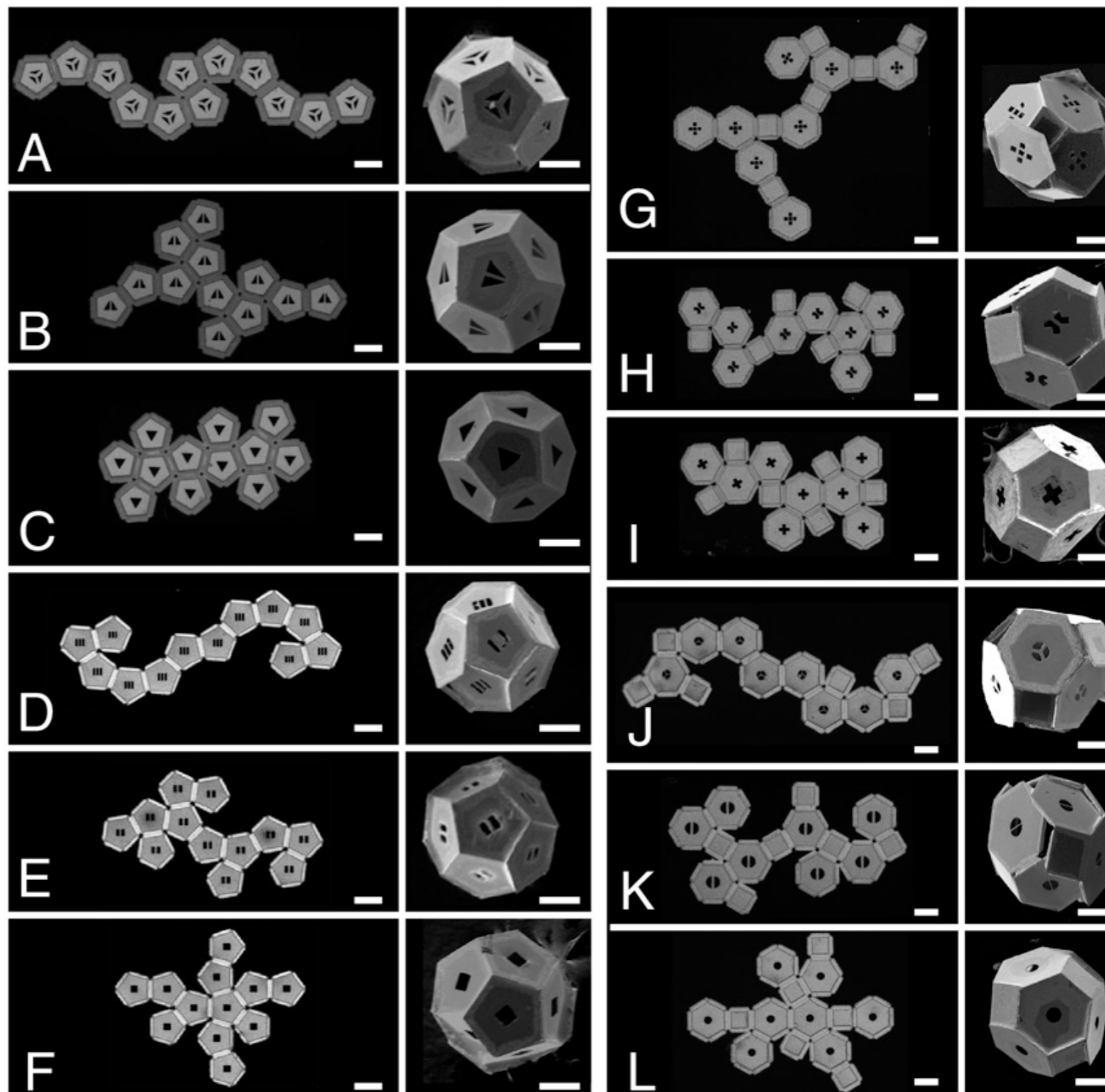
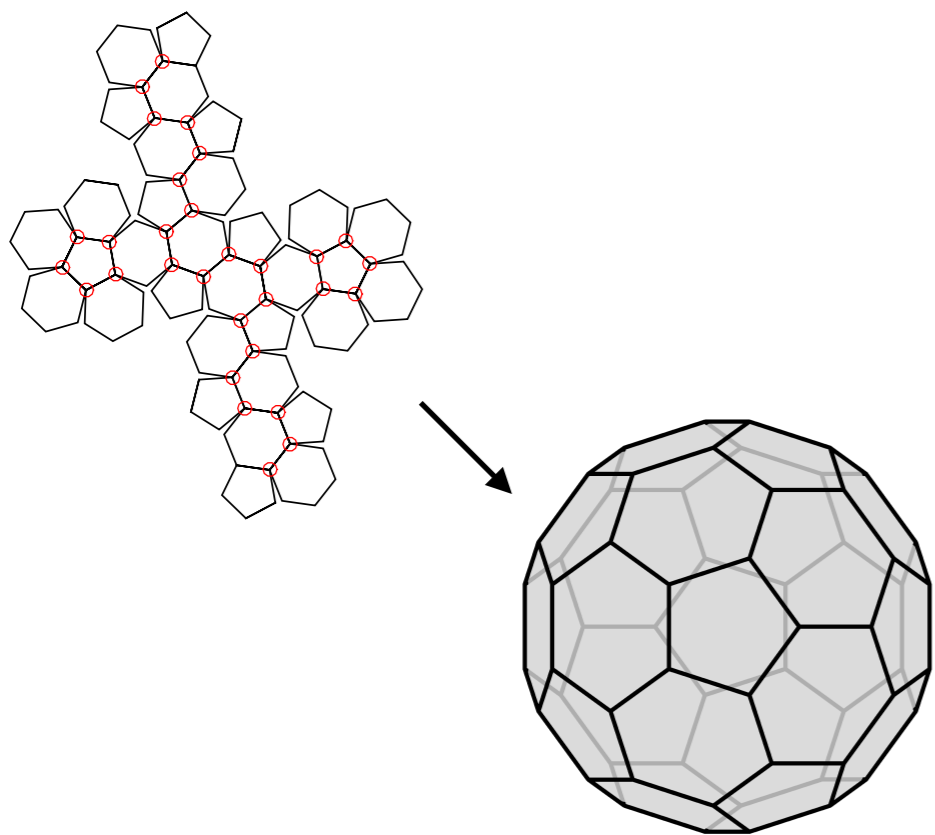
# *Ori to Kiri*



# *Kirigami*



# Kirigami @microscale



# *Mechanisms of folding at different scale*

nm

$\mu\text{m}$

cm



*[http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/  
Research/folding/](http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/folding/)*

*Science* **359**, 1386 (2018)

***interactions are relevant***

***excluded volume***

***stress relaxation***

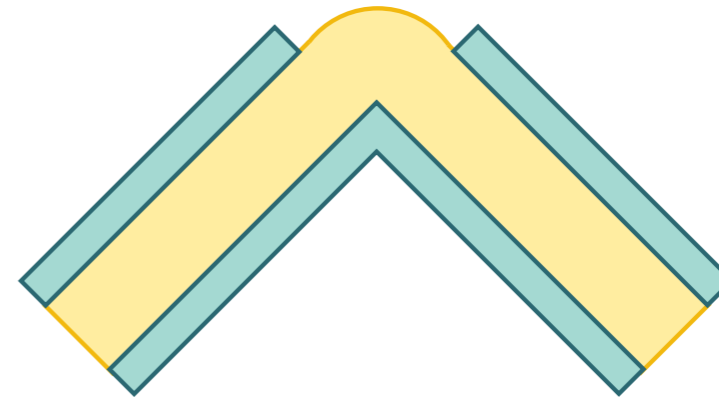
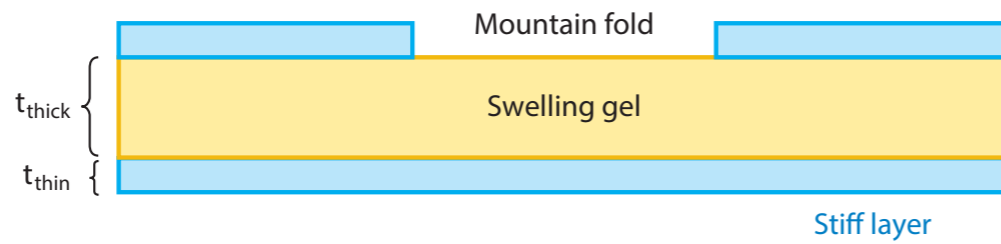
***minimum of the free energy***

***kinetically trapped***

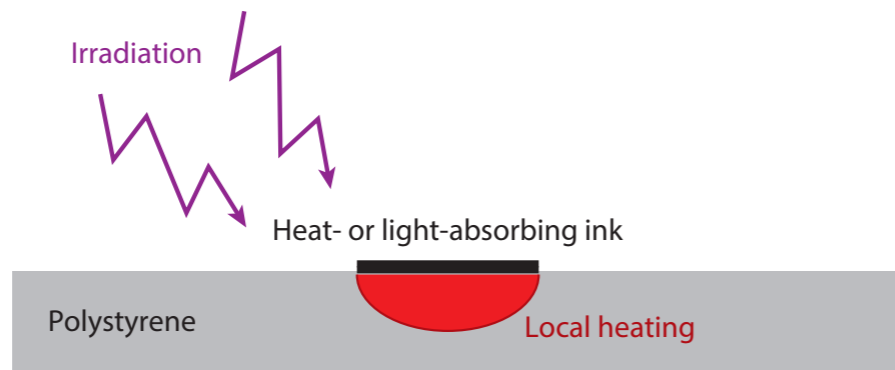
***unique folded state***

# Technological challenge of self-folding

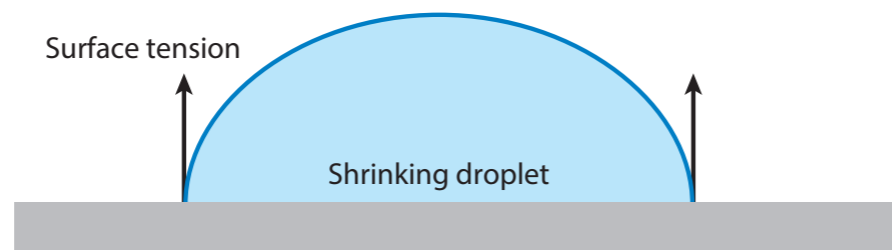
**a**



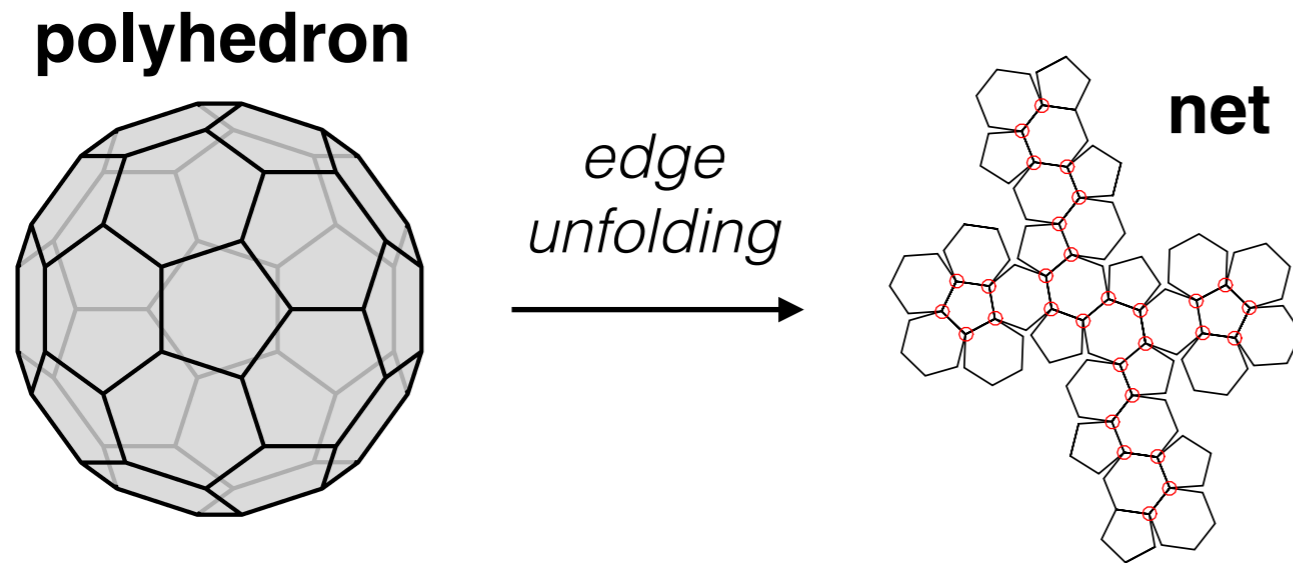
**b**



**c**



# *Theoretical challenges of self-folding*

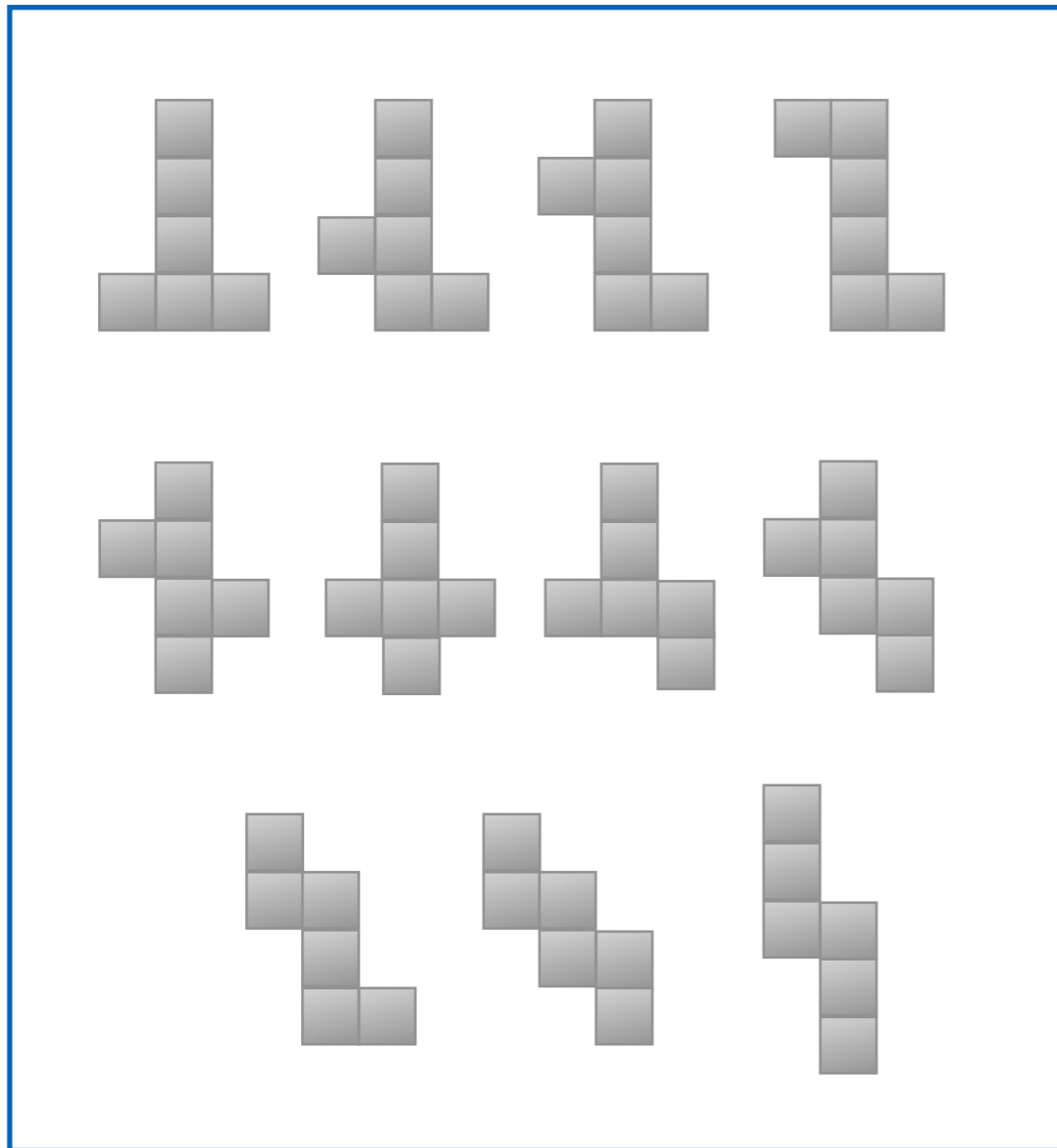


***Does every convex polyhedron have a net?***

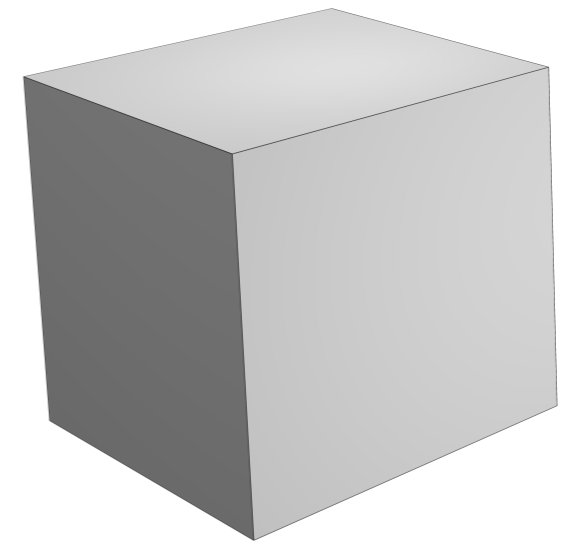
- single, simply **connected** piece;
- the unfolding is a **union of polyhedron faces**;
- the unfolding does **not self-overlap**.



# Theoretical challenges to self-folding

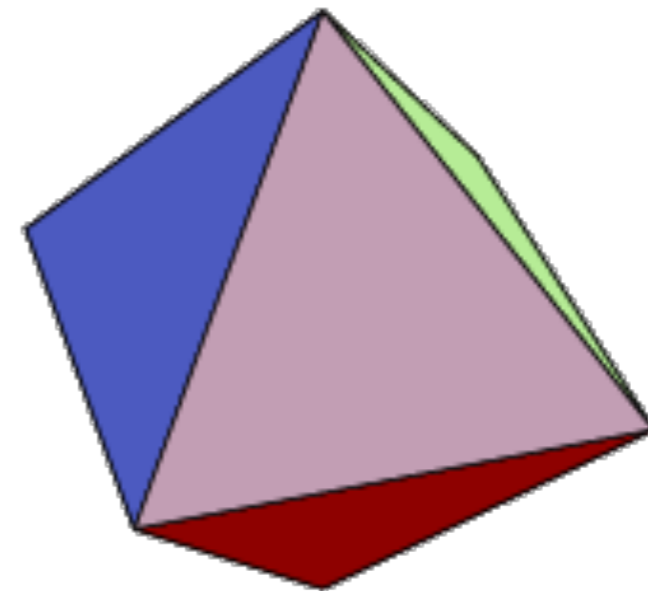
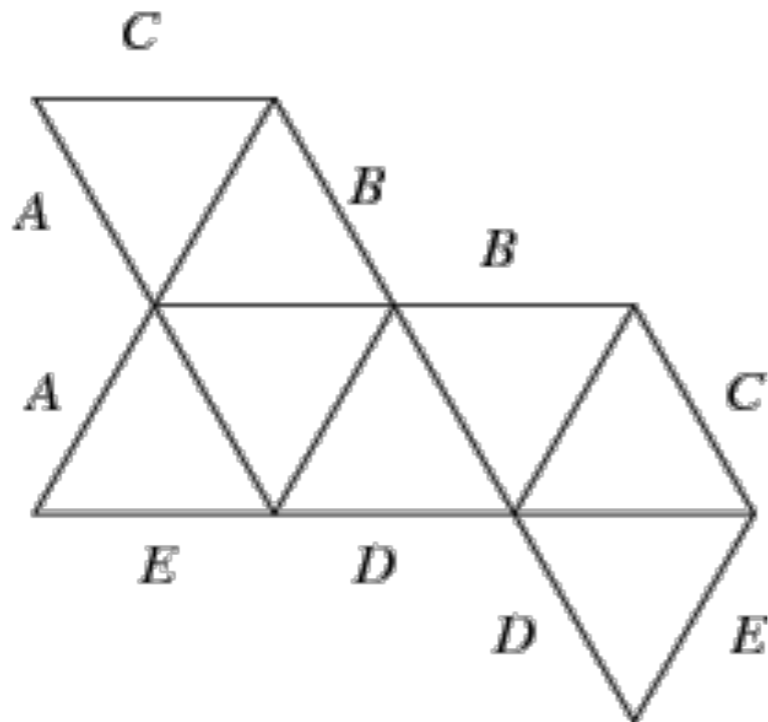
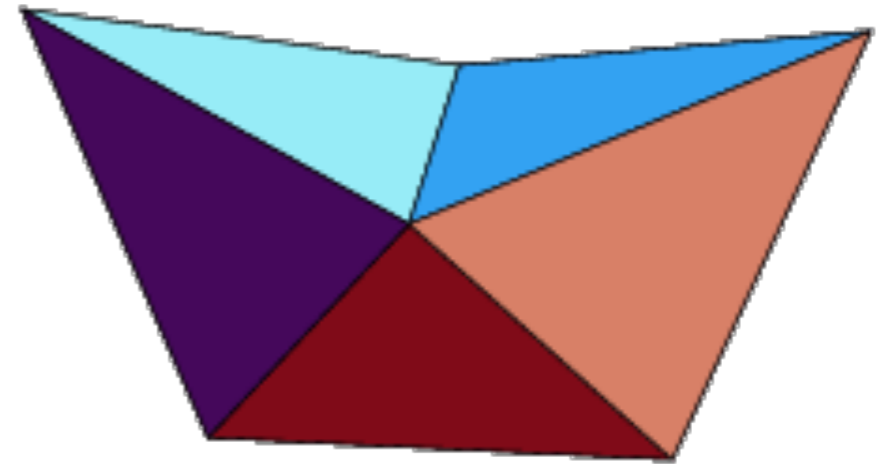
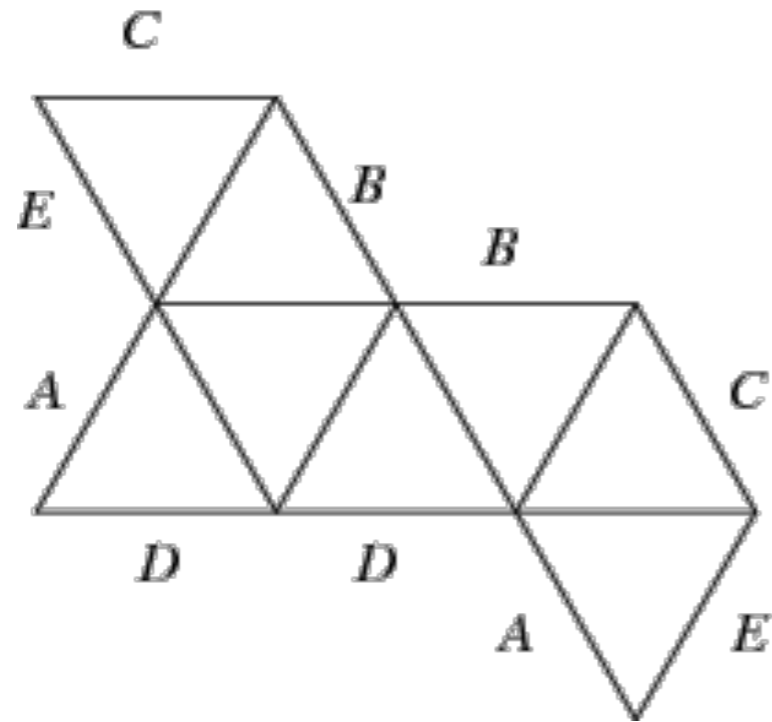


**What is the optimal net  
for self-folding?**

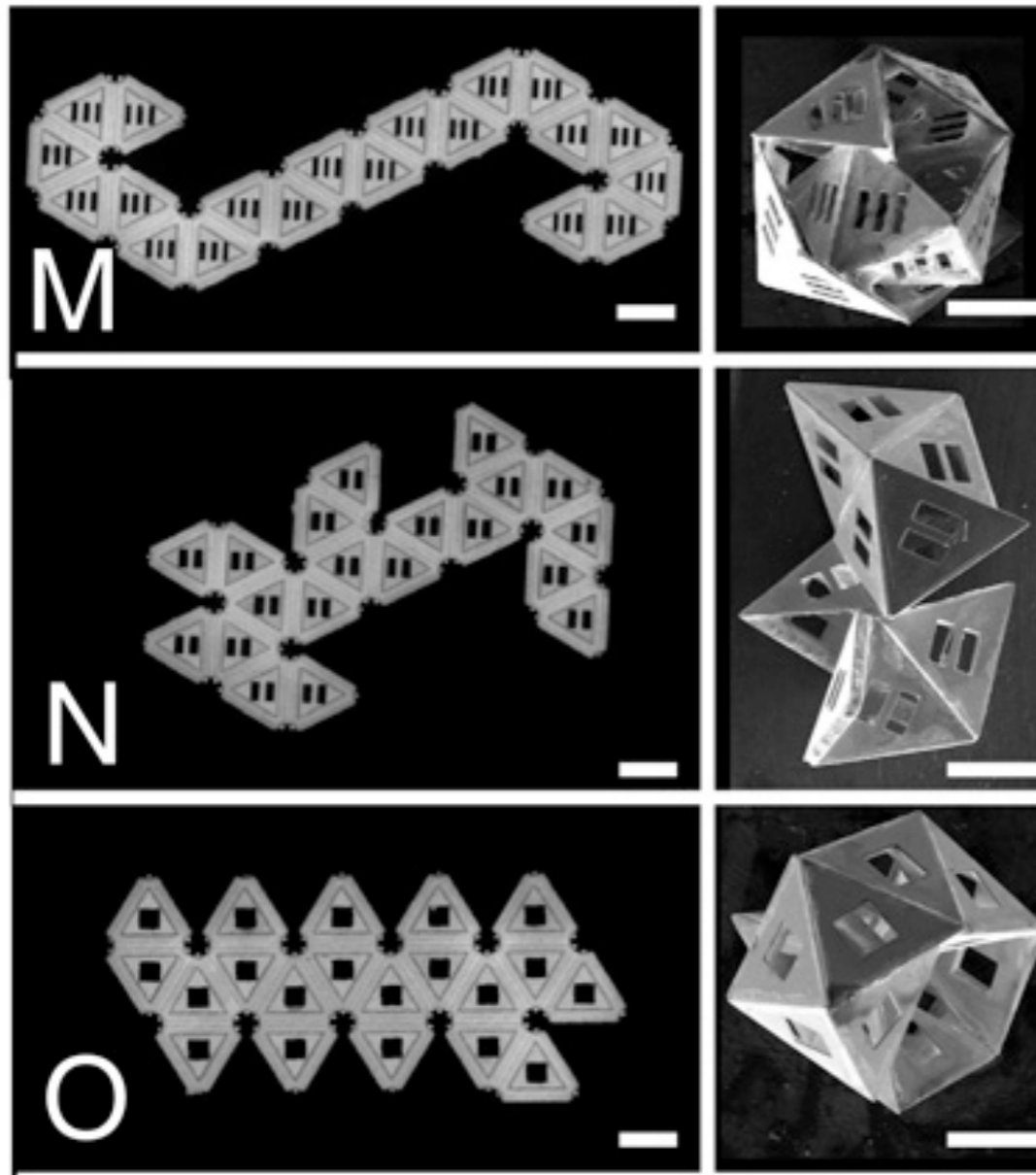


**N → 1**

# Theoretical challenges to self-folding



# Theoretical challenges to self-folding



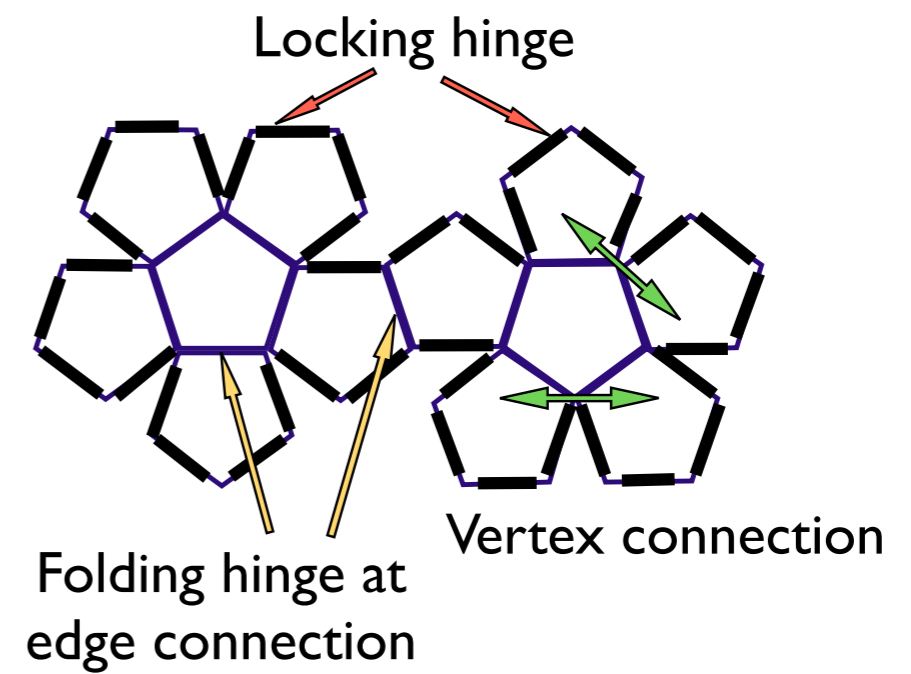
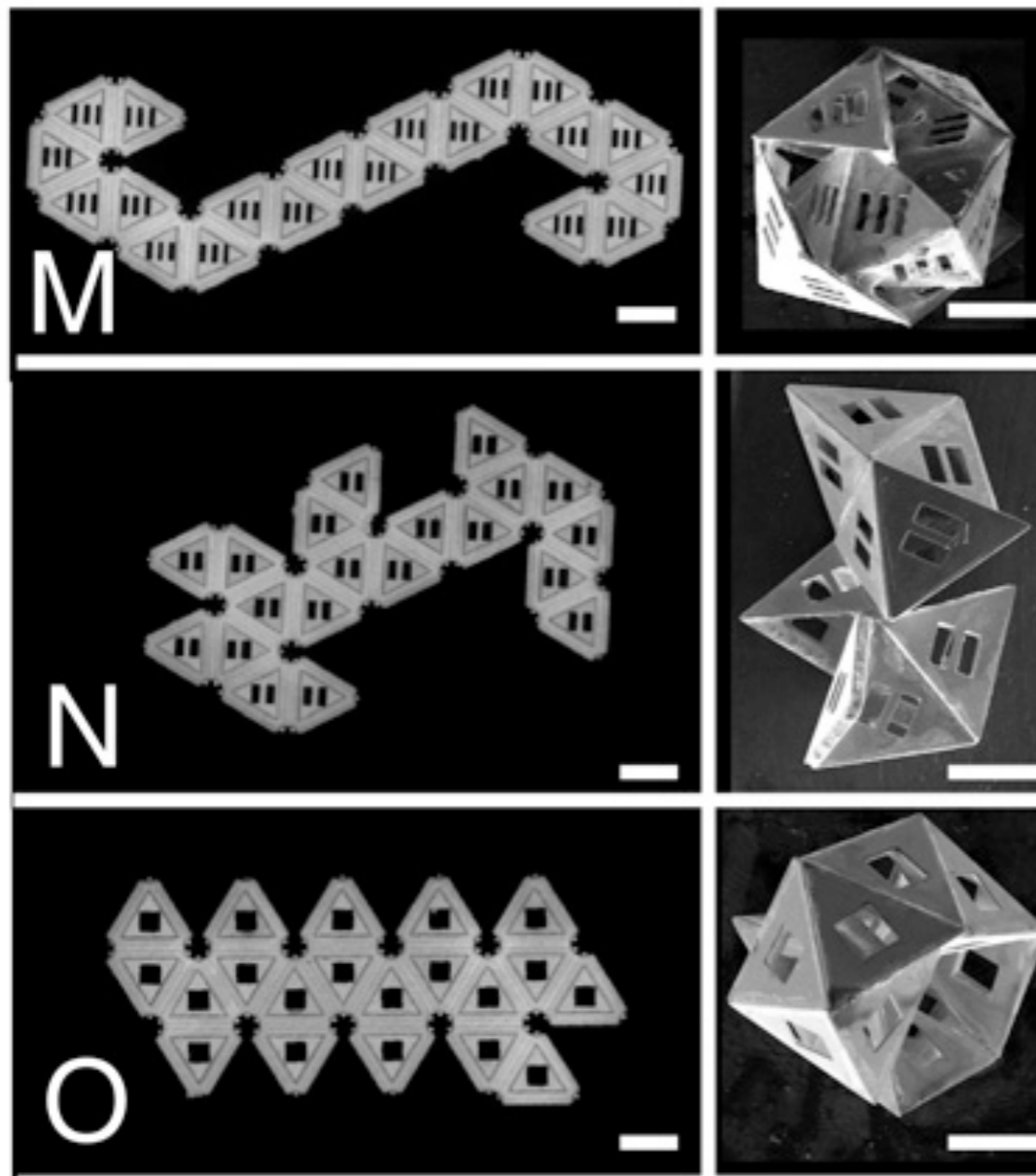
***What are the kinetic pathways of folding?***

**N → M (?)**

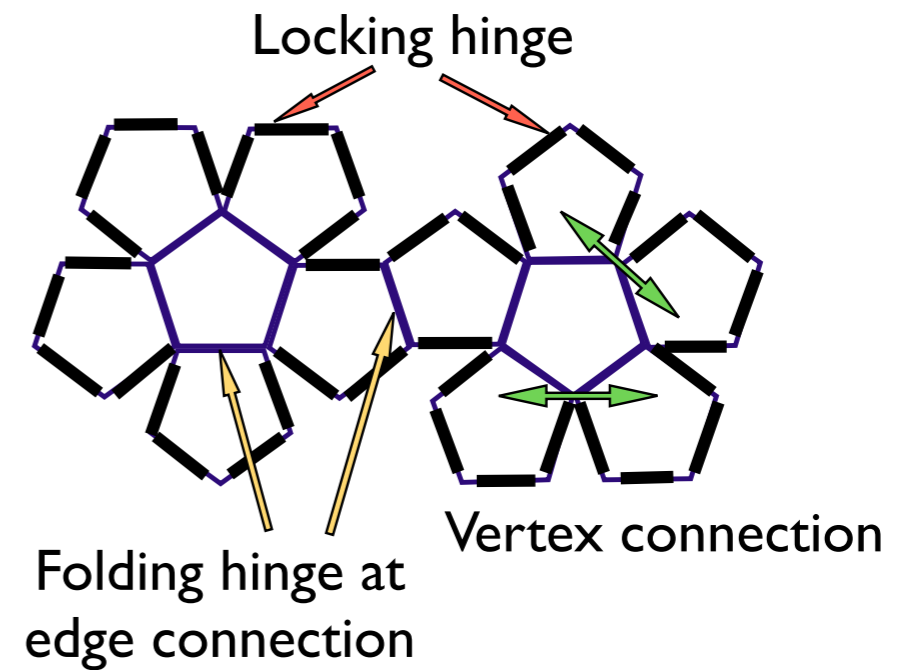
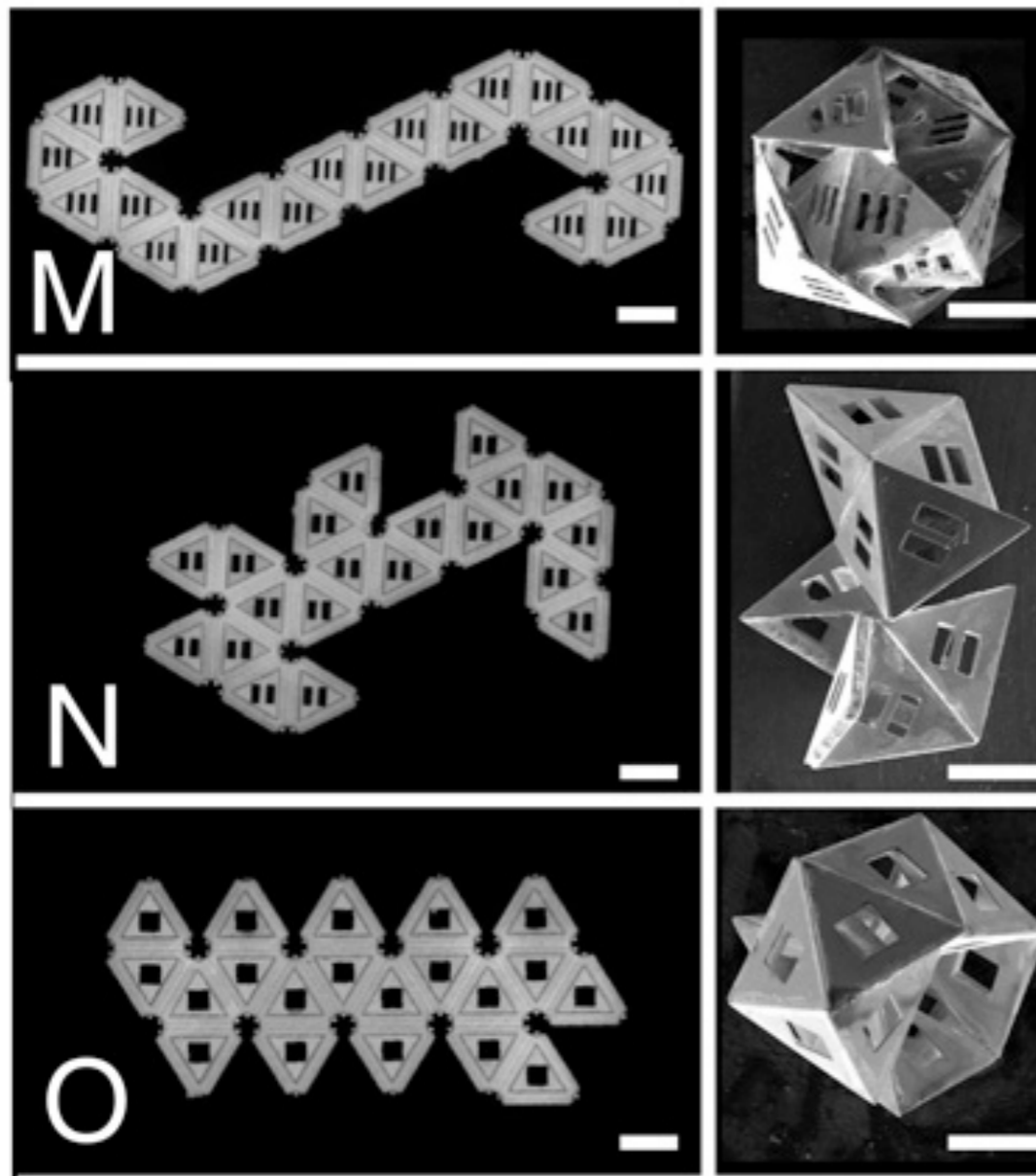
S. Pandey, M. Ewing, A. Kunas, N. Nguyen, D. H. Gracias, G. Menon. *PNAS* **108**, 19885 (2011)

P. M. Dodd, P. F. Damasceno, S. C. Glotzer, *PNAS* **115**, E6690 (2018)

# Experimental realization

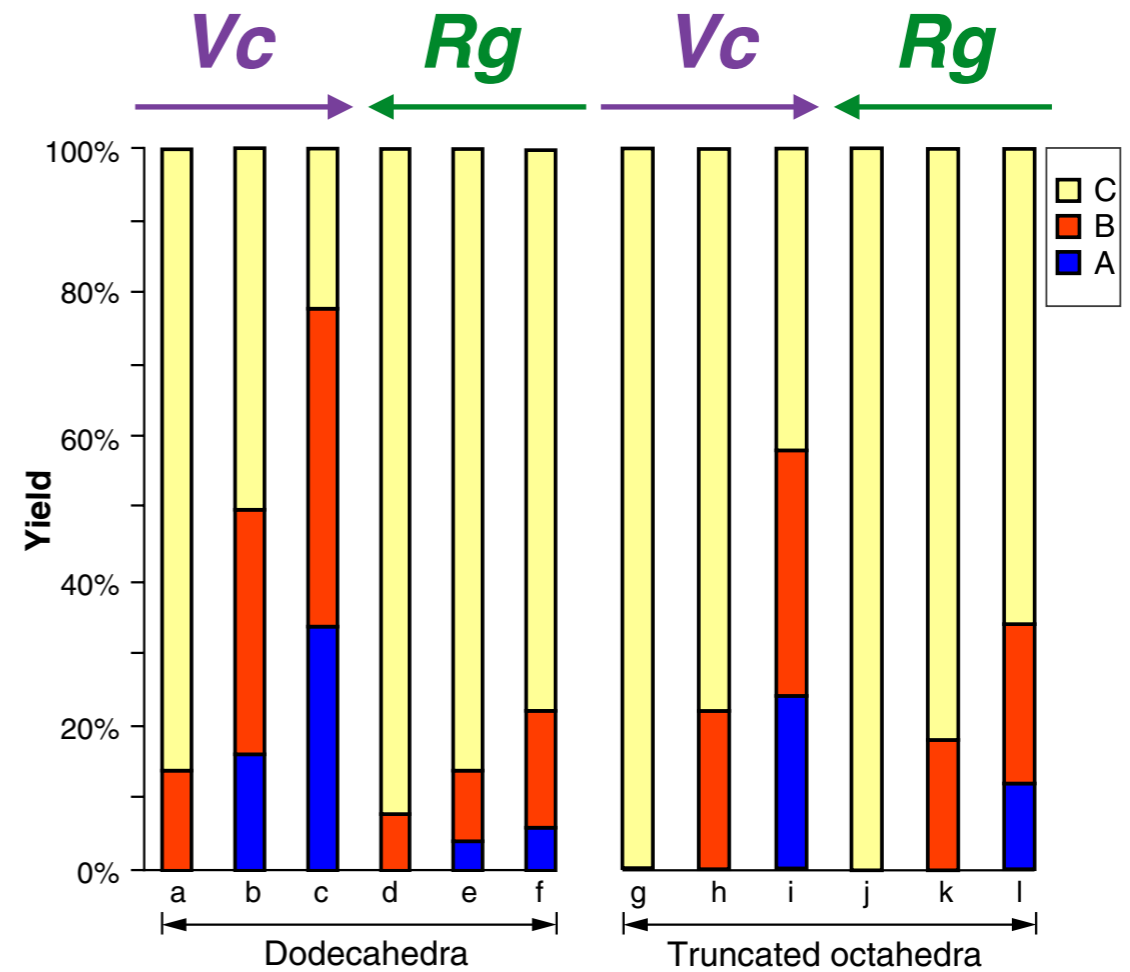
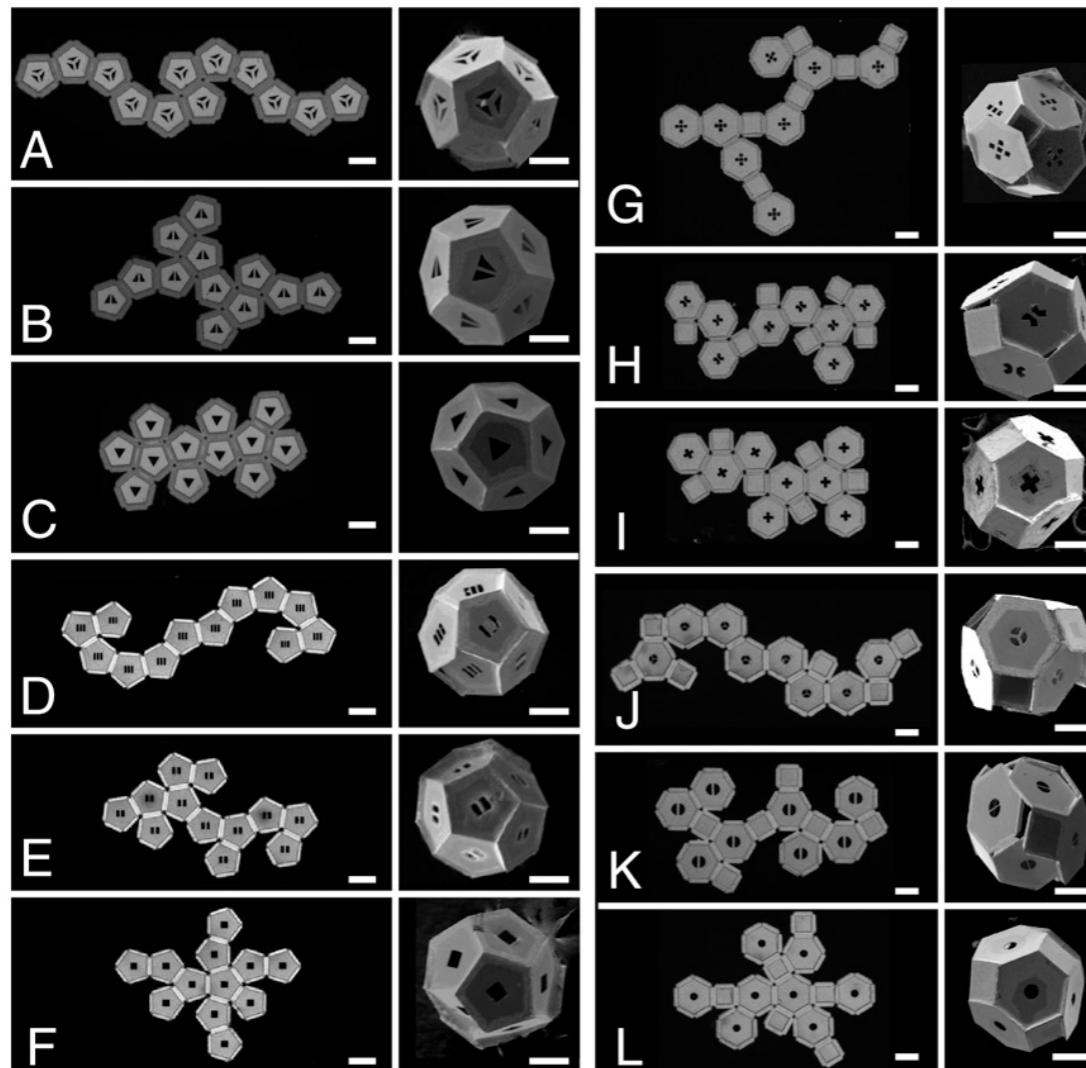


# Topological vs geometrical compactness



*number of vertex connections ( $V_c$ )*  
VS  
*radius of gyration ( $R_g$ )*

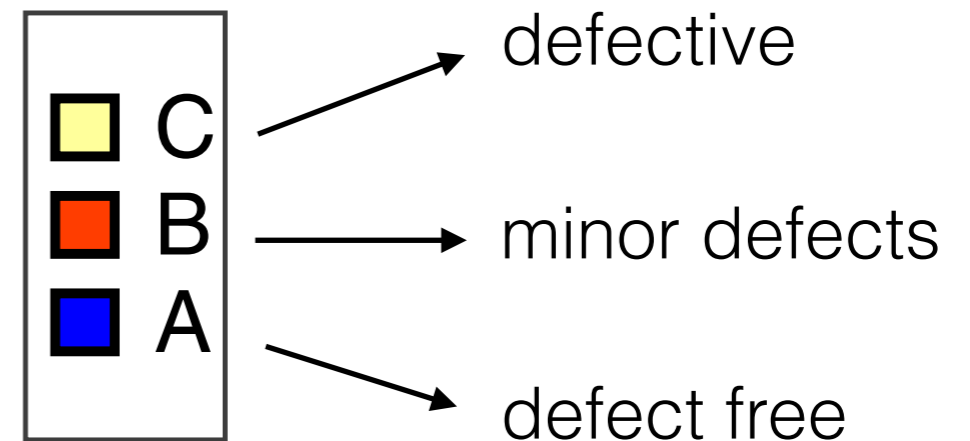
# Topological vs geometrical compactness



number of vertex connections ( $V_c$ )

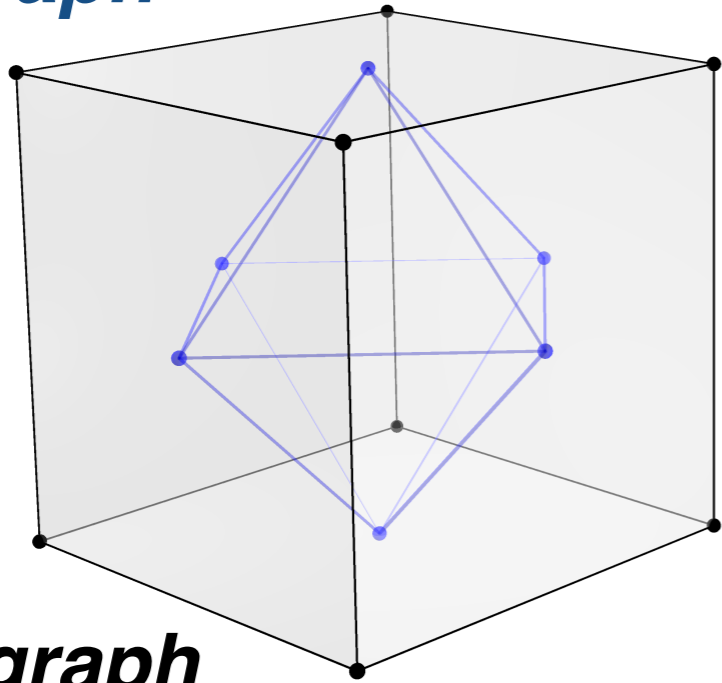
VS

radius of gyration ( $R_g$ )



# Mapping into a graph

**face graph**



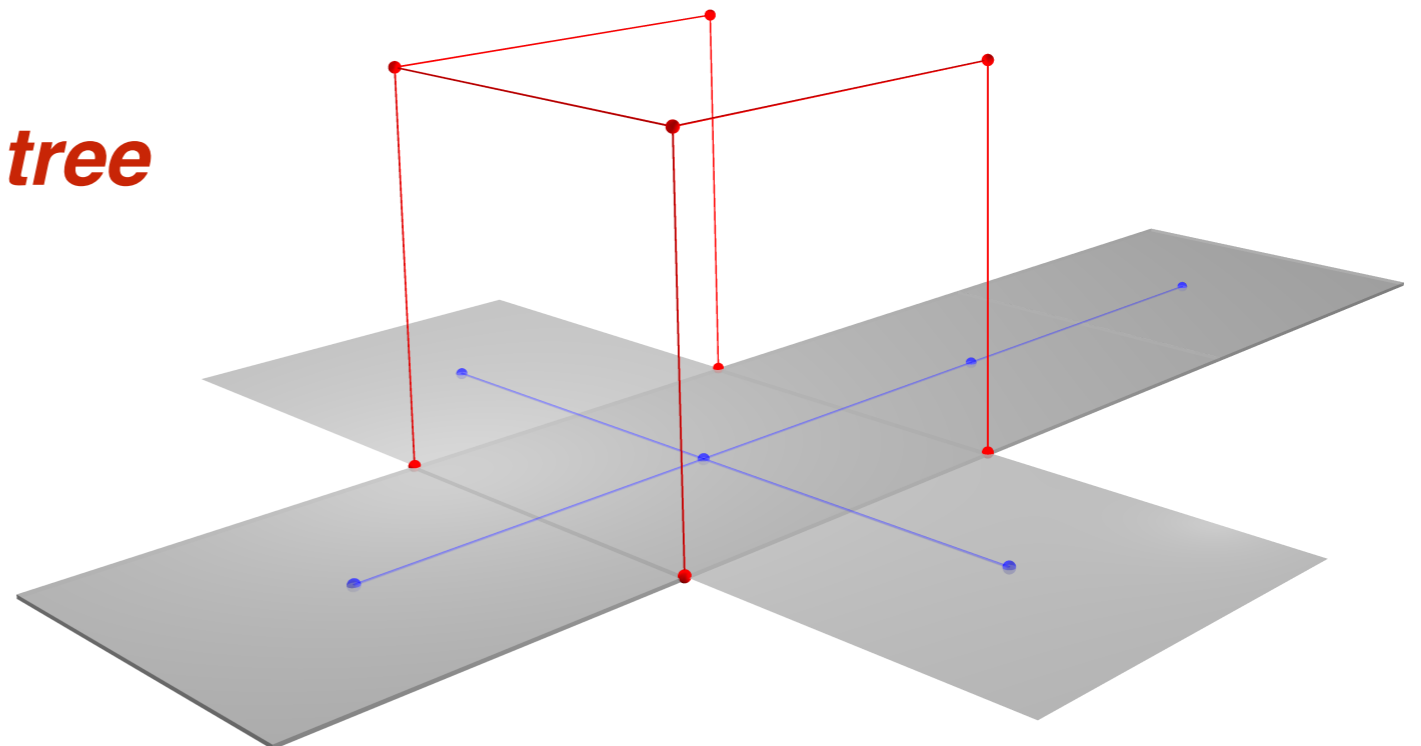
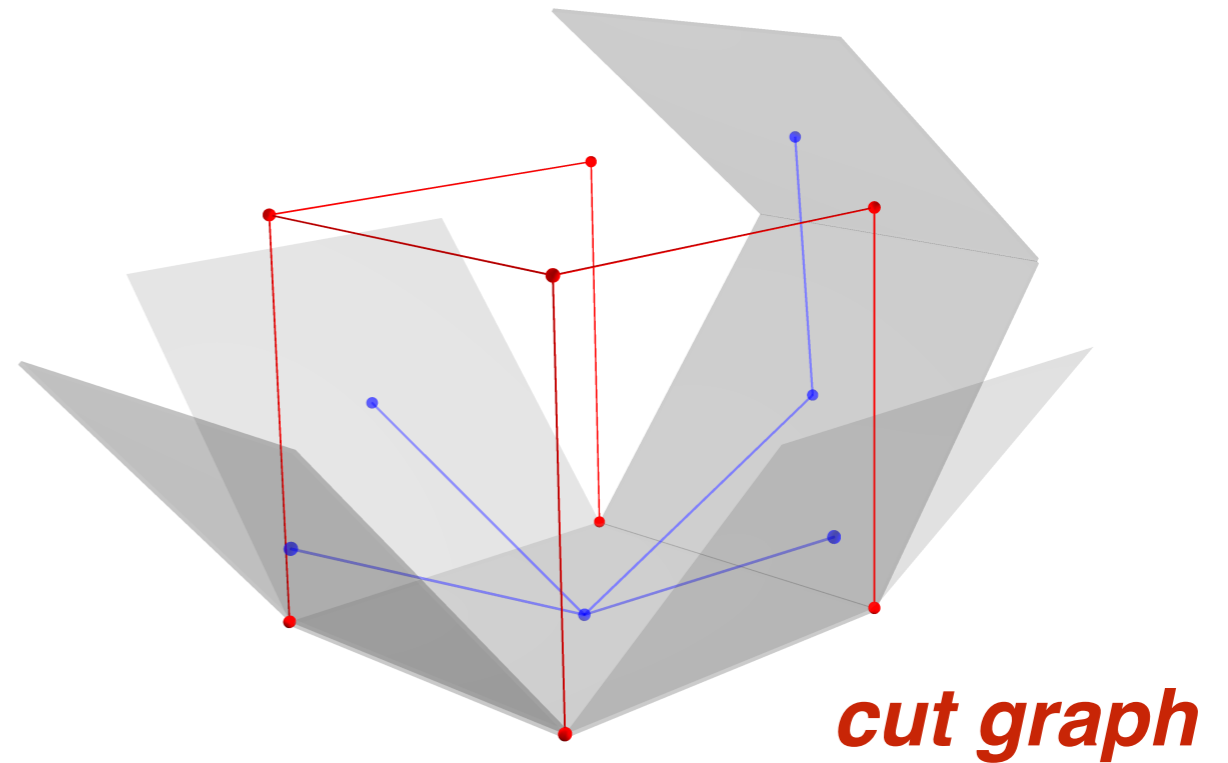
**shell graph**

**spanning tree**

span all vertices

loopless

simply connected

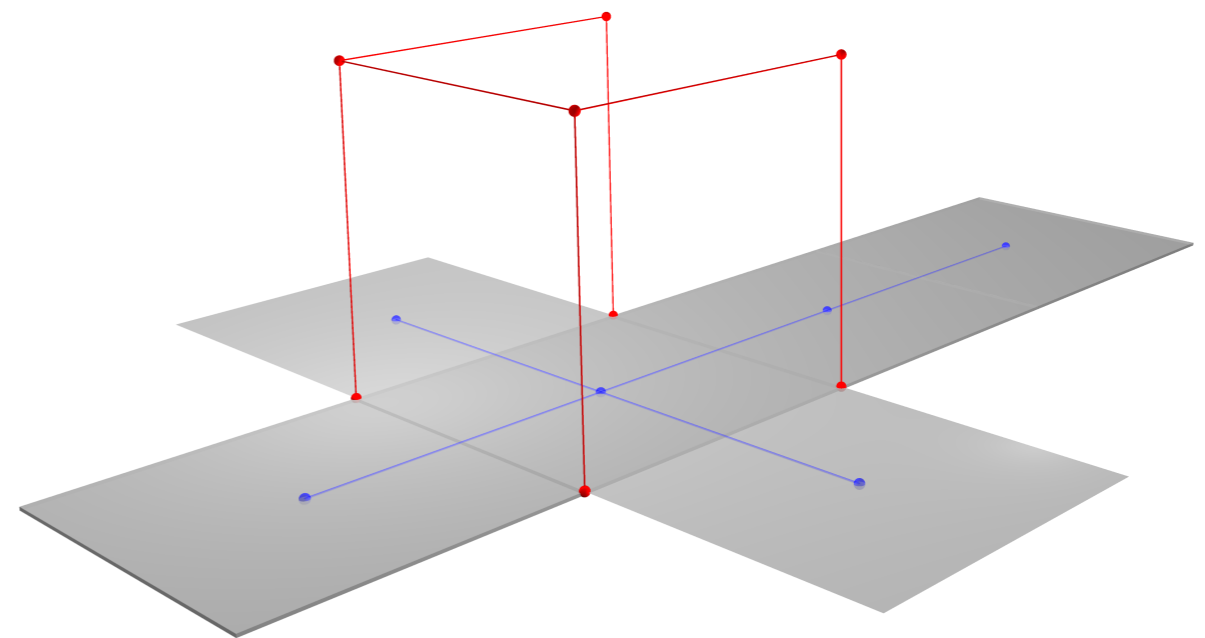
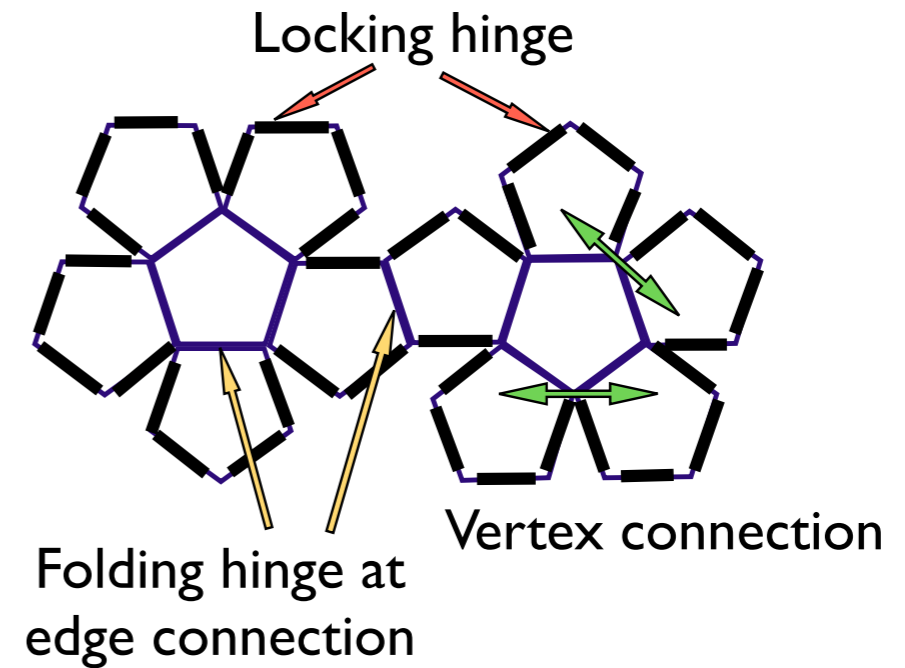


# Vertex connections

**vertex connections are leaves**

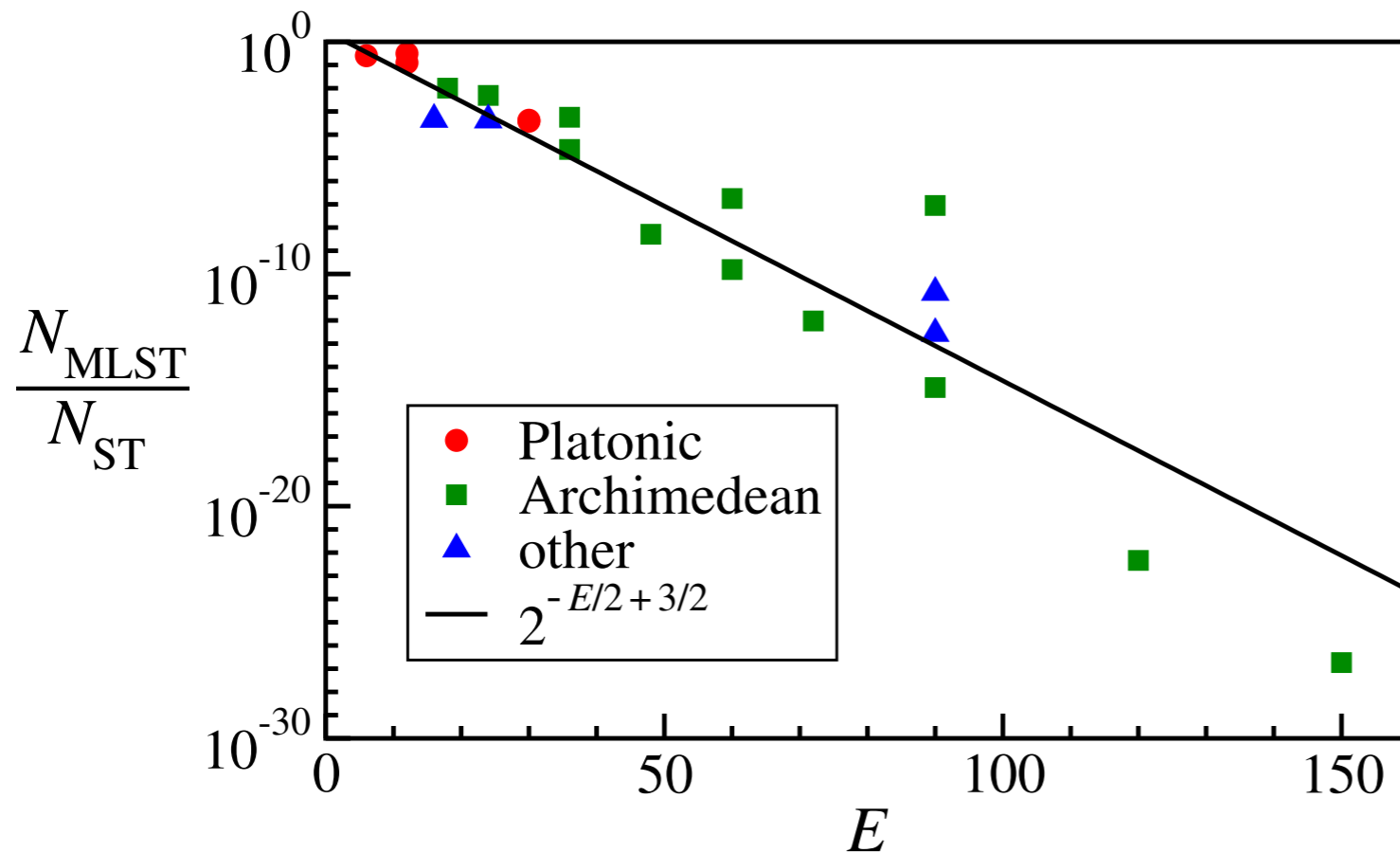


**Maximum leaf spanning tree**

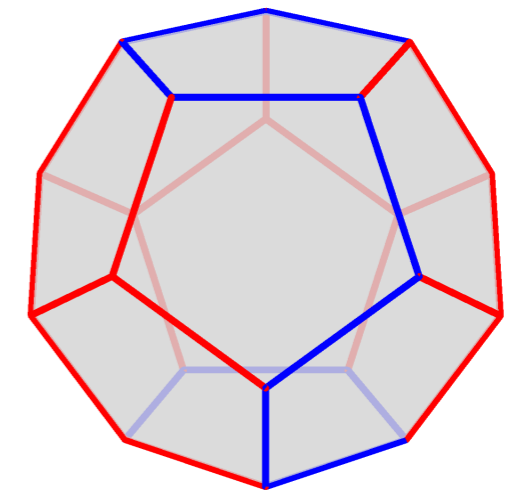




# Fraction of optimal nets



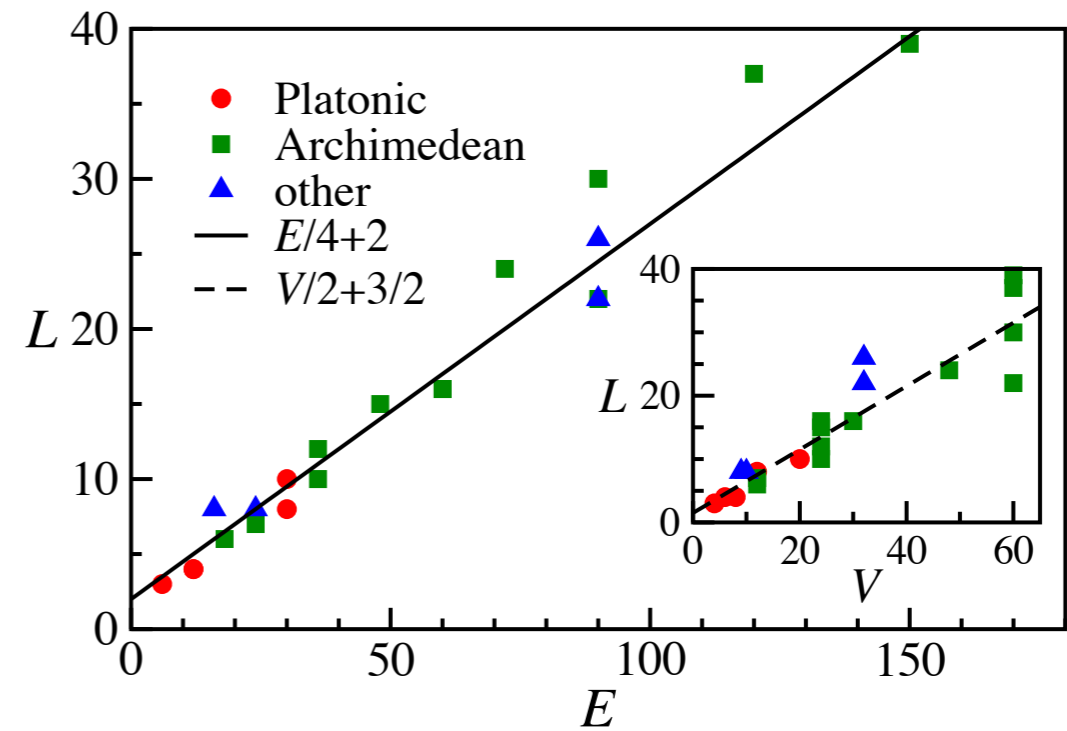
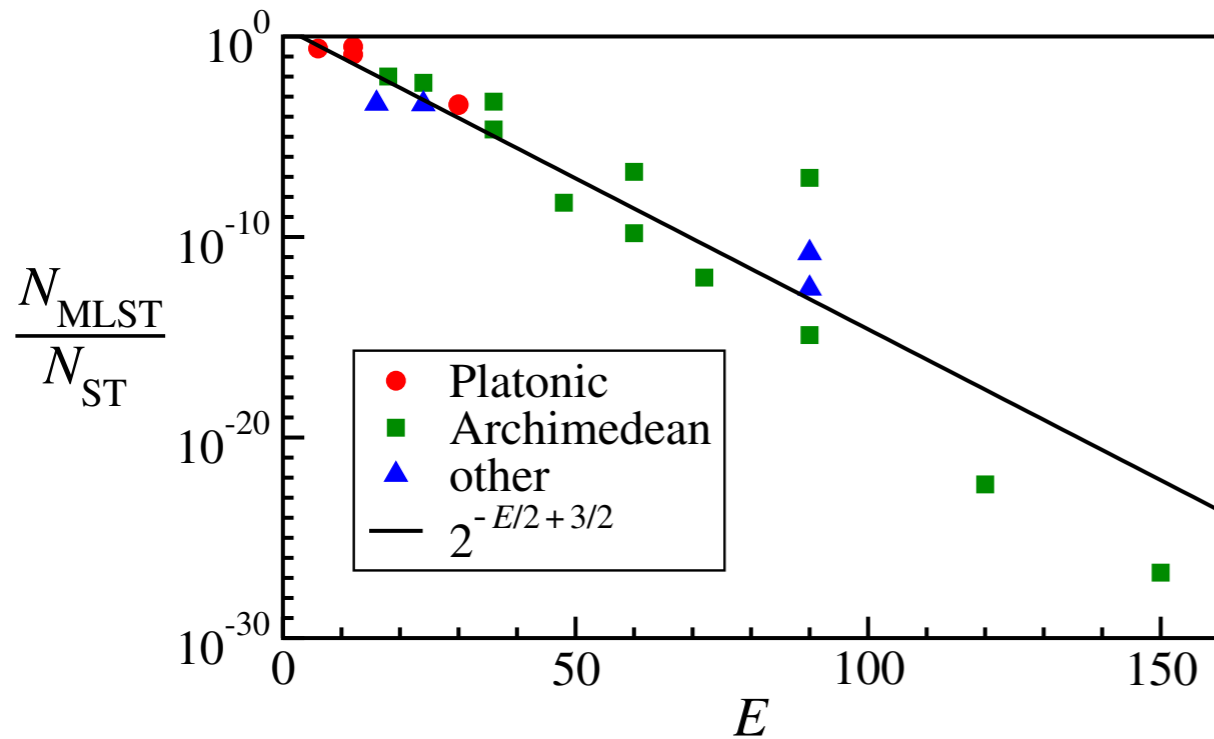
## dodecahedron



1980 MLSTs  
+5 million STs  
~0.04% (1/2500)

The use of **random methods** is practically **impossible** for large shells.

# Fraction of optimal nets (exponential decay)



upper bound:

$$N_{ST} = \binom{E}{V-1}$$

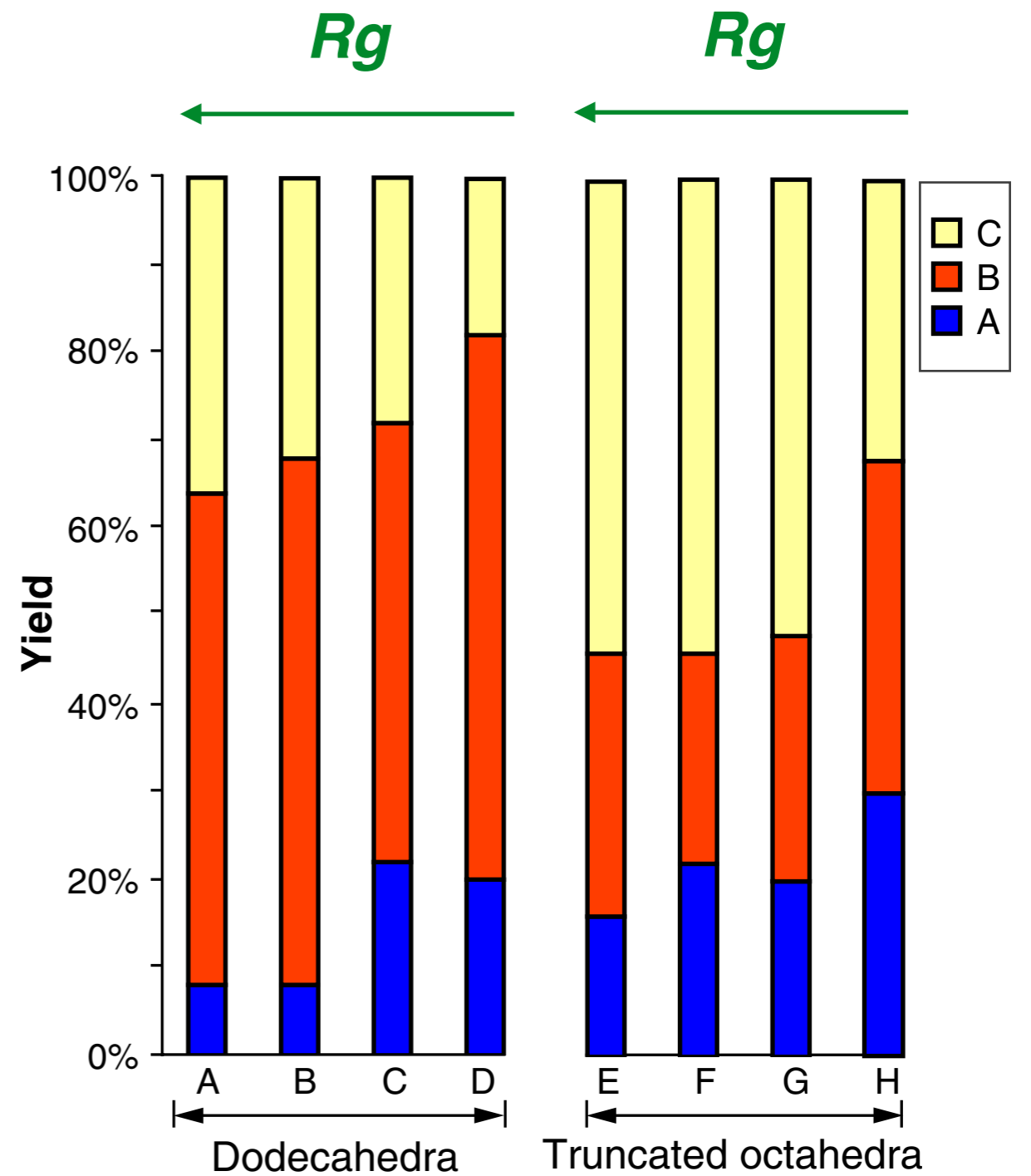
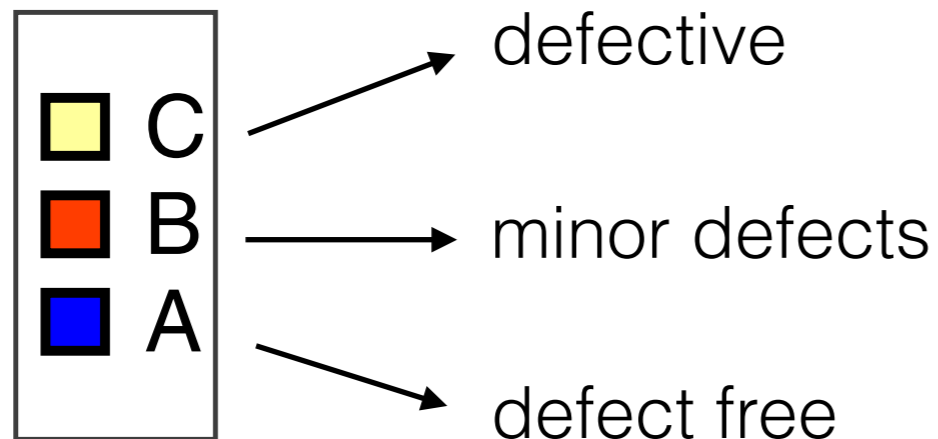
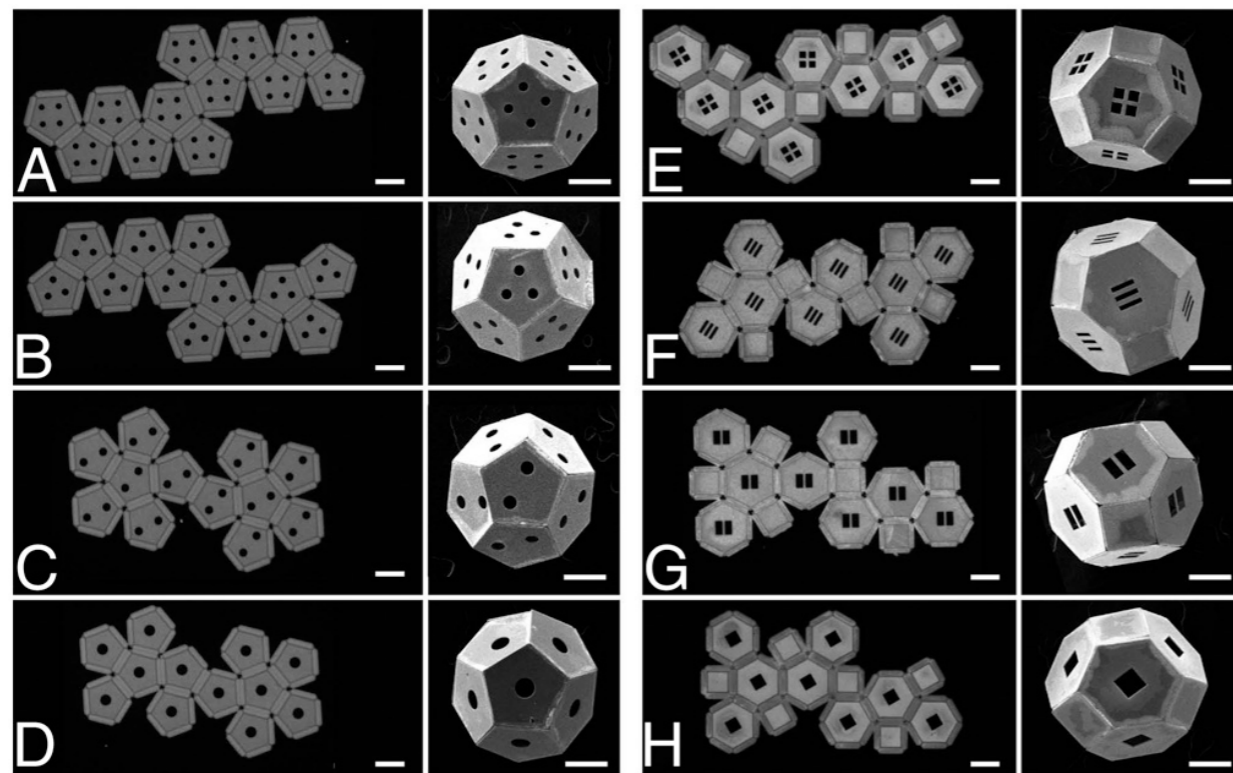
$$N_{MLST} = \binom{V}{L}$$

$$L \sim E/4 + 2$$

$$V \sim E/2 + 1$$

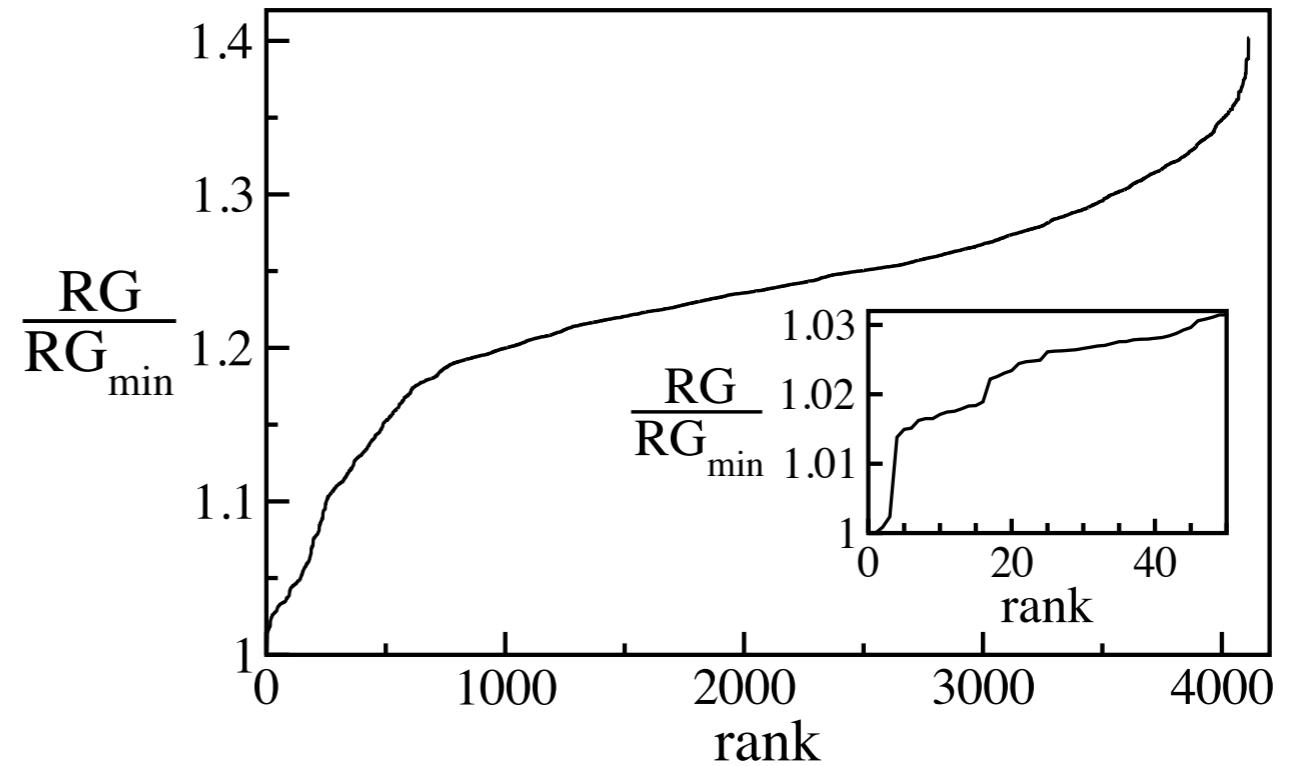
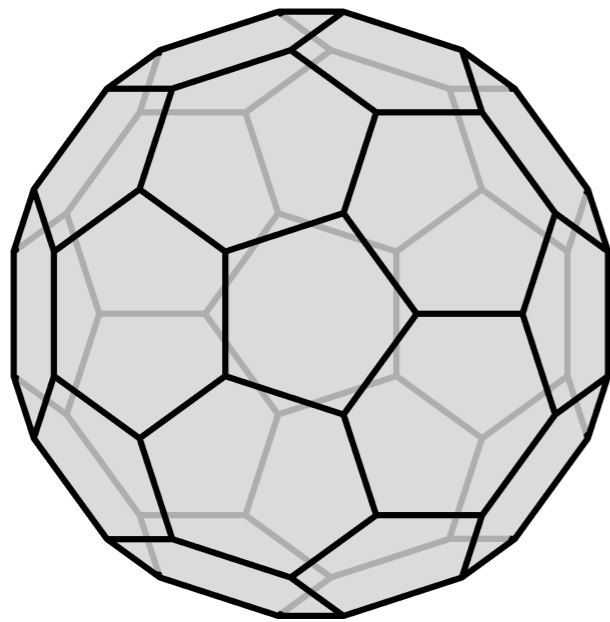
$$N_{MLST}/N_{ST} \sim 2^{-E/2+3/2}$$

# Second criterion (Radius of gyration?)

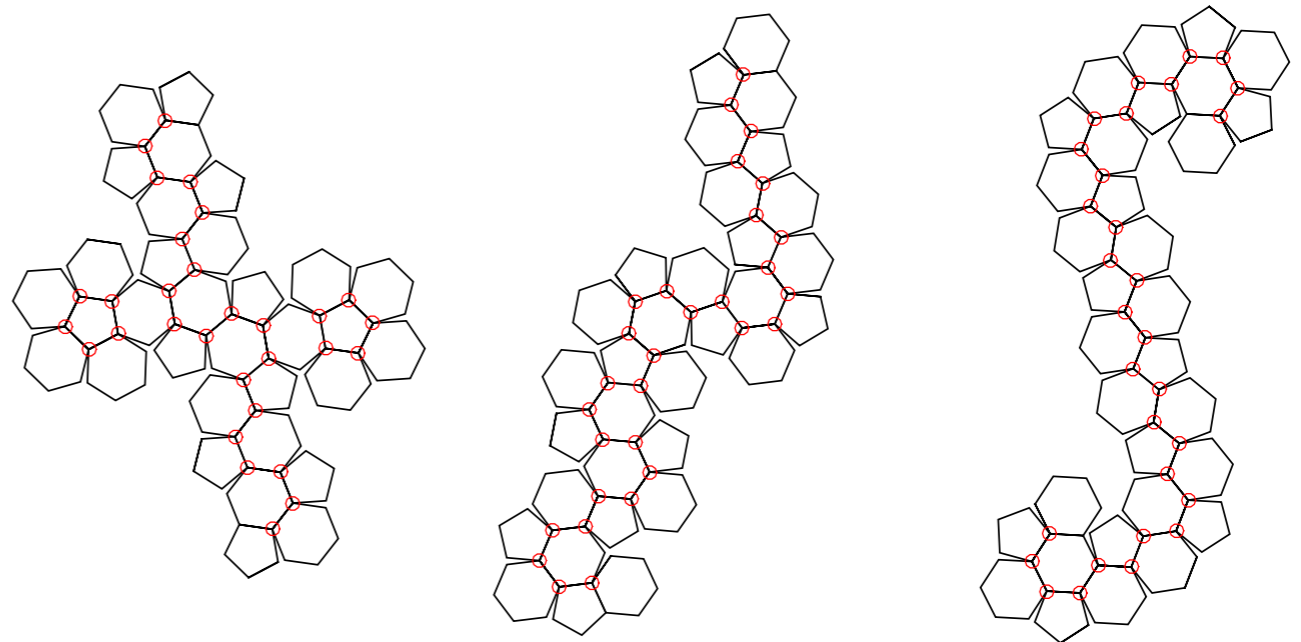


# Second criterion (Radius of gyration?)

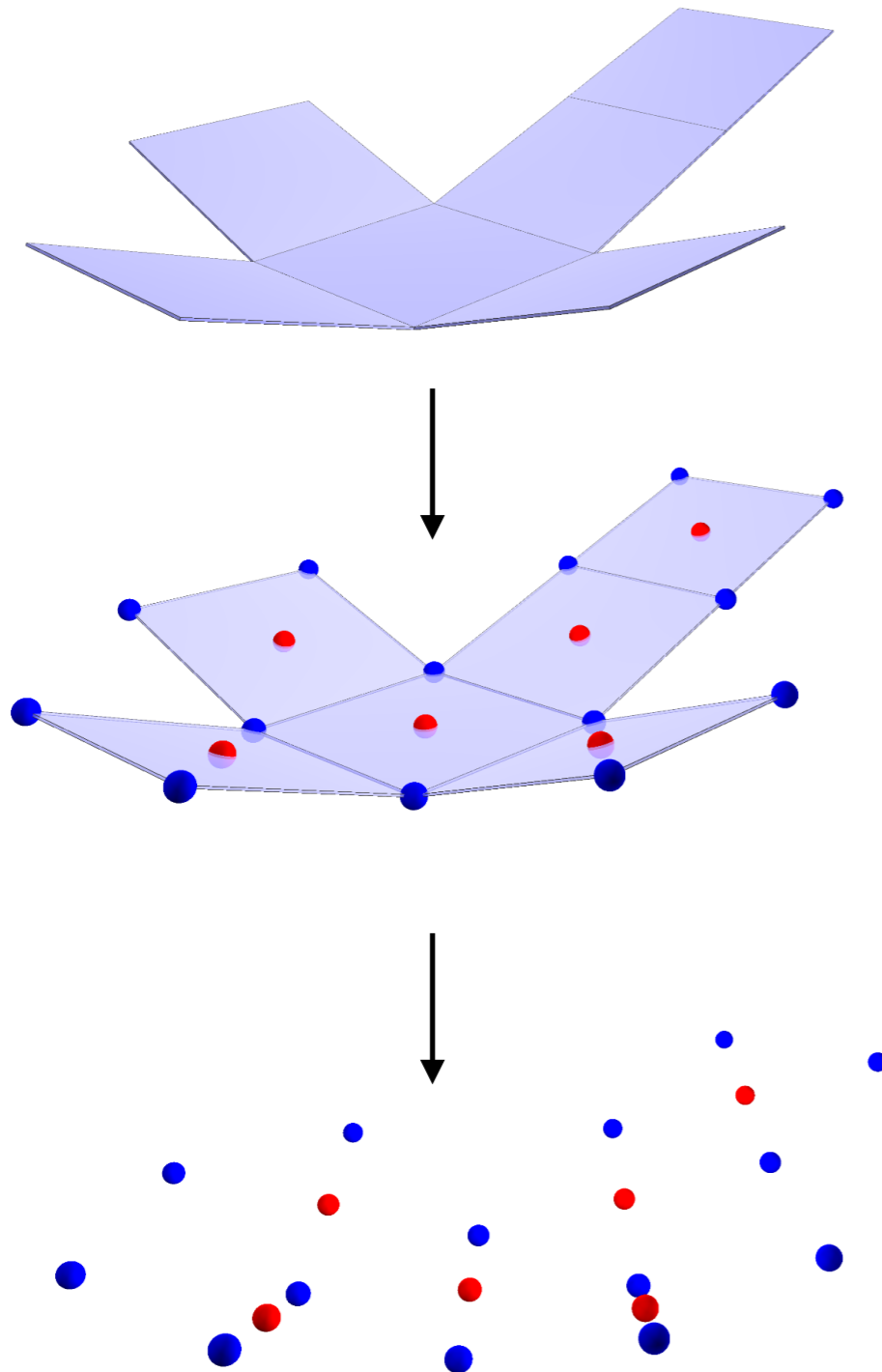
**truncated icosahedron**



32 faces  
60 vertices  
90 edges  
484 800 MLSTs  
4114 nonisomorphic



# Numerical simulations



*Yukawa type potential:*

$$V_Y(r) = \frac{A}{k} \exp\left(-k \left[ r - (R_i + R_j) \right]\right)$$

Inverse screening length



*Gaussian potential*

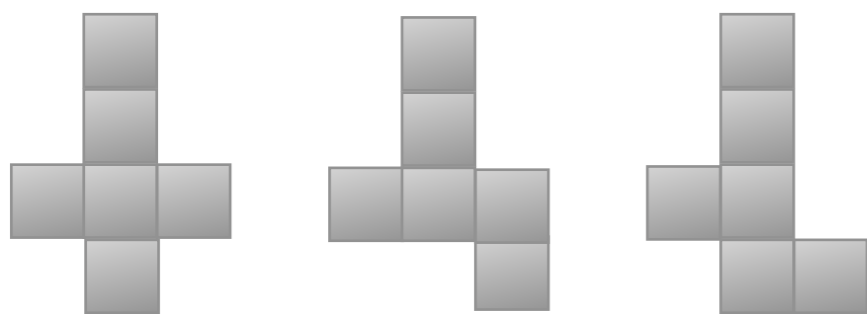
$$V_G(r_p) = -\epsilon \exp(-\sigma r_p^2)$$

Energy well

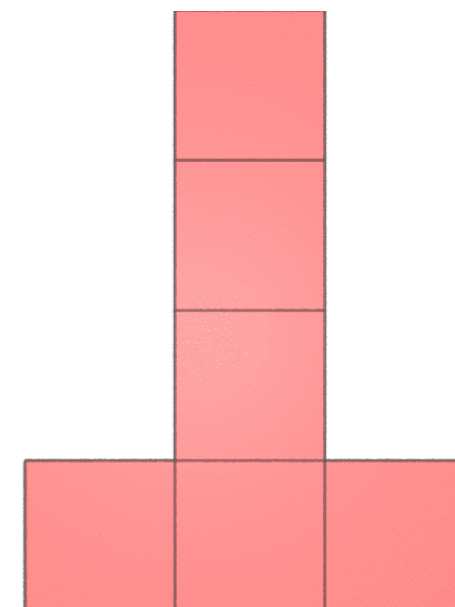
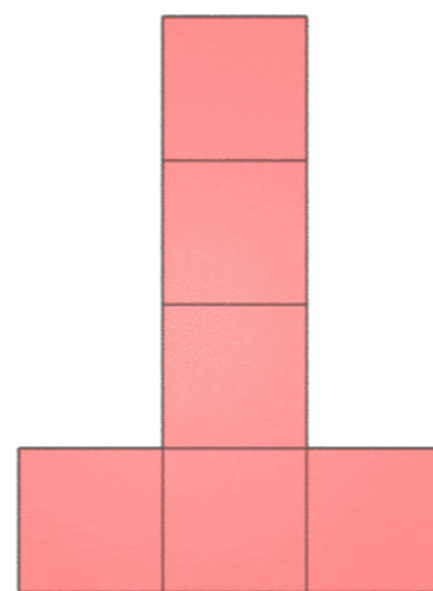
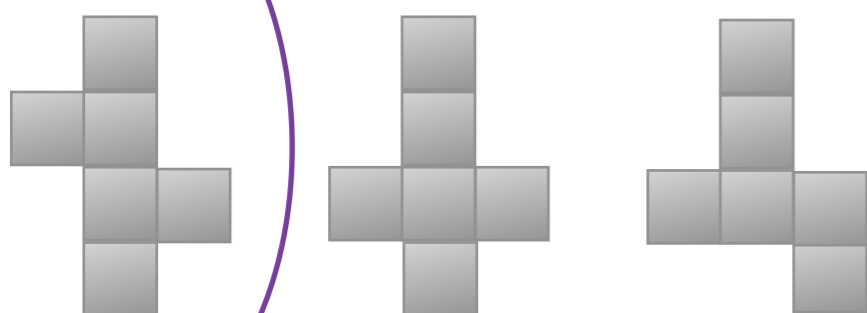
Well width

# Optimal nets

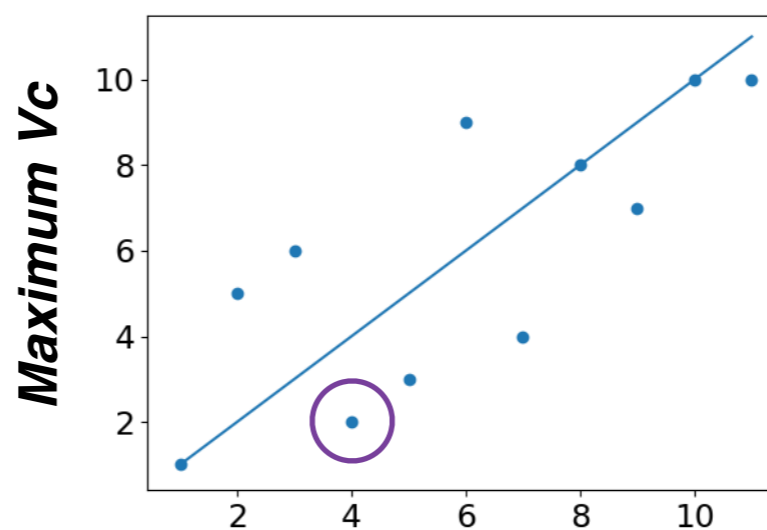
**% yield**



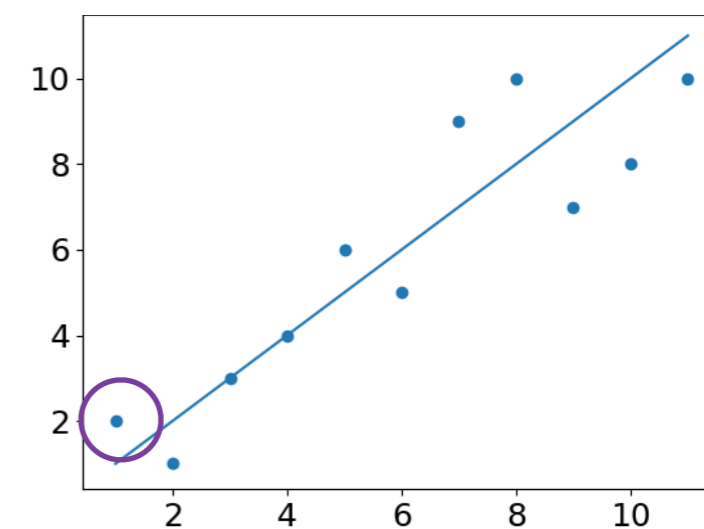
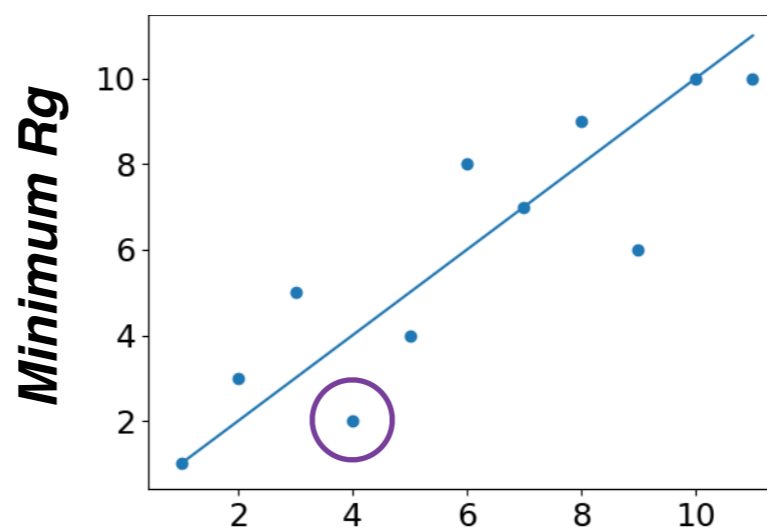
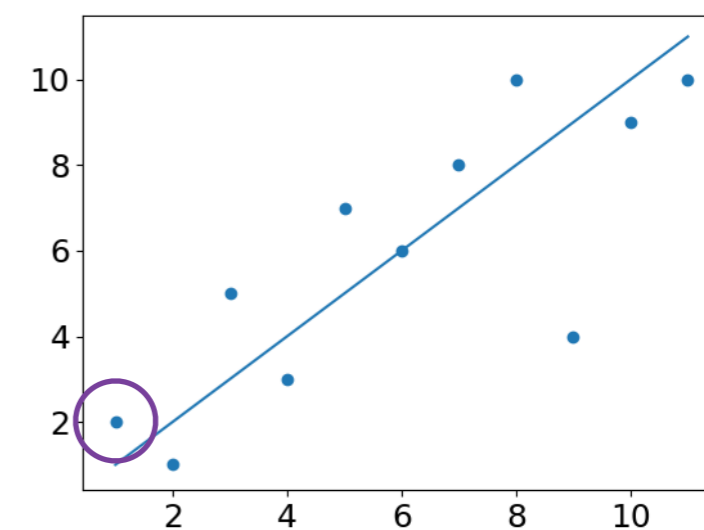
**Folding time**



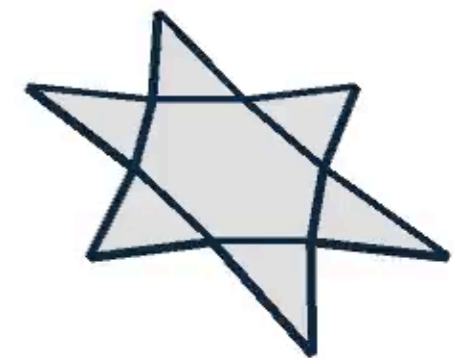
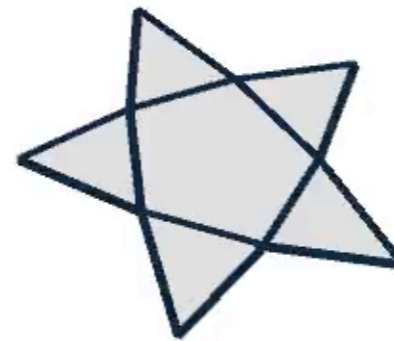
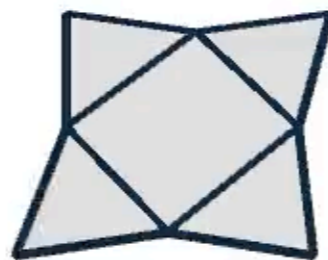
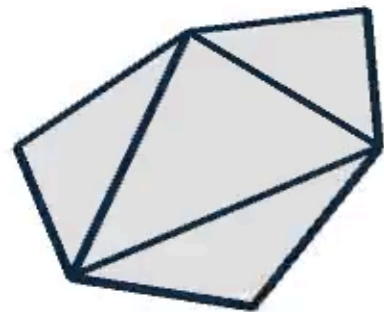
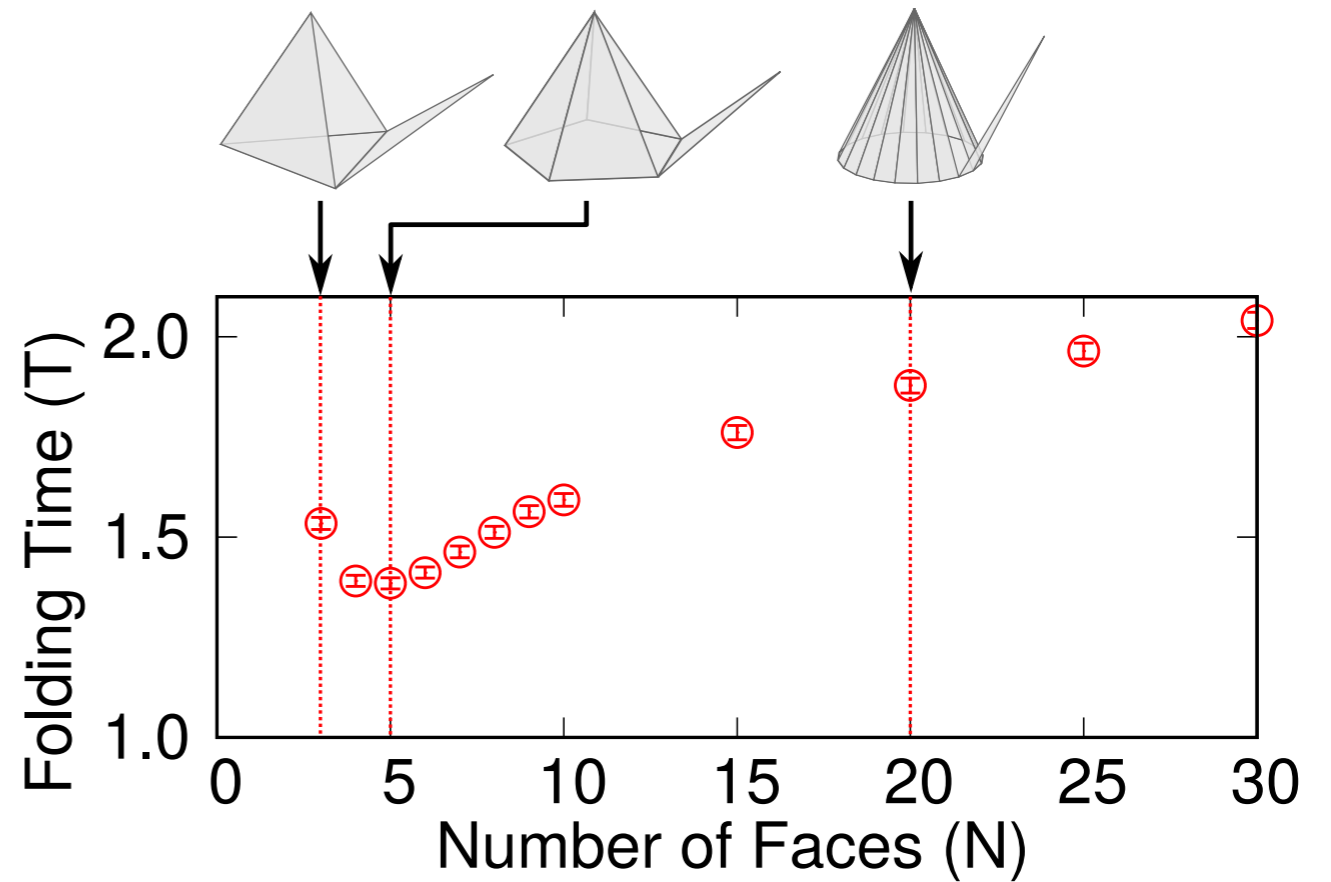
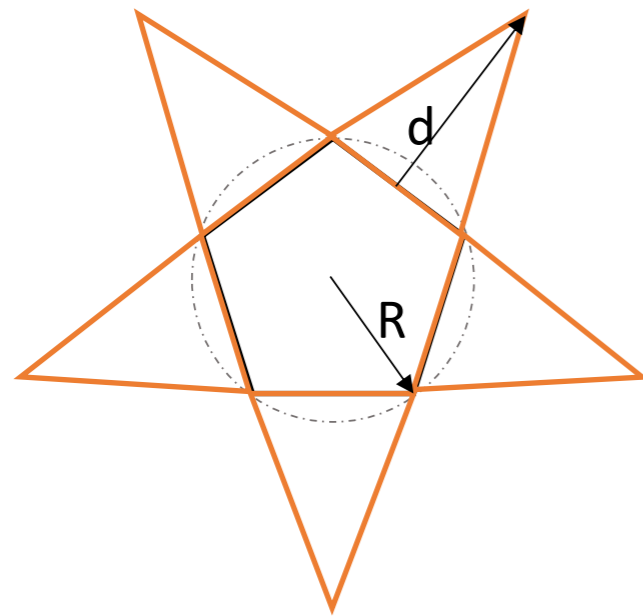
**% yield**



**Folding time**

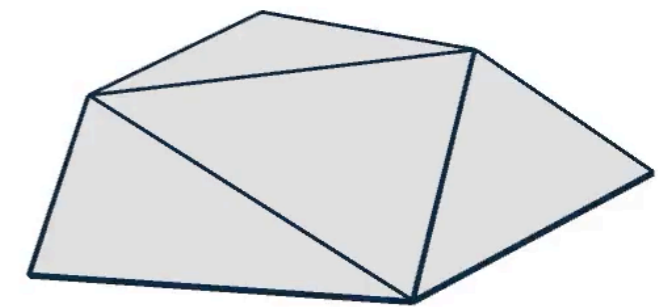
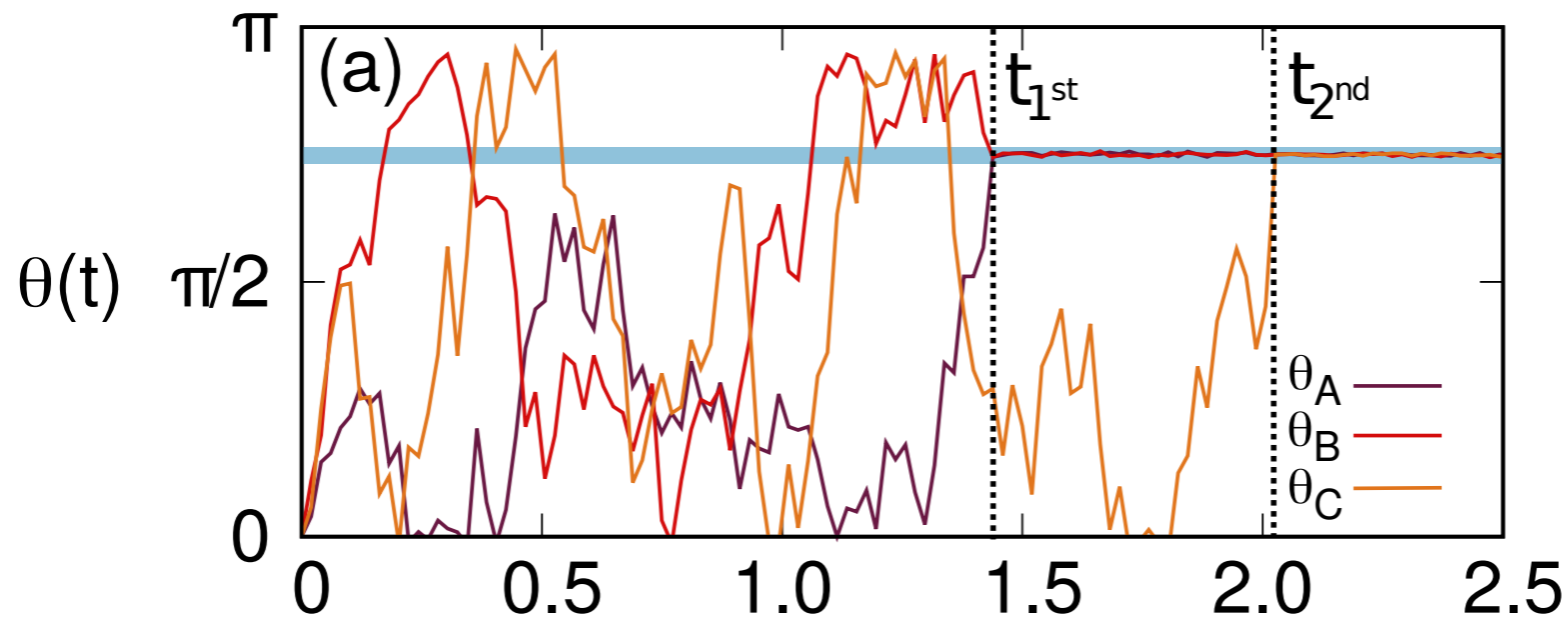
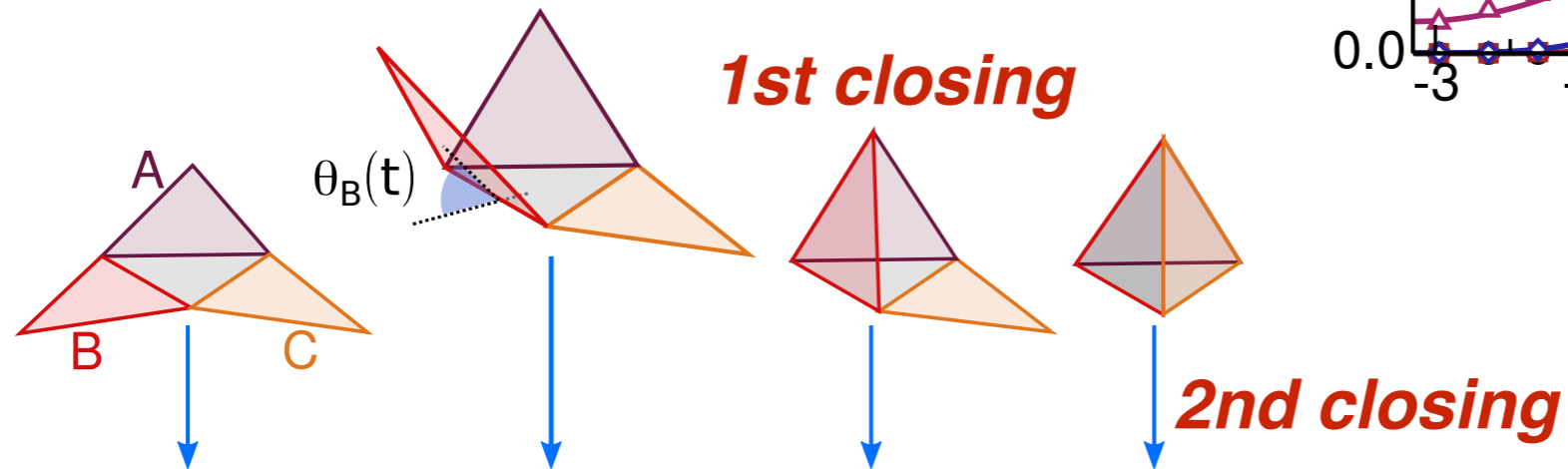
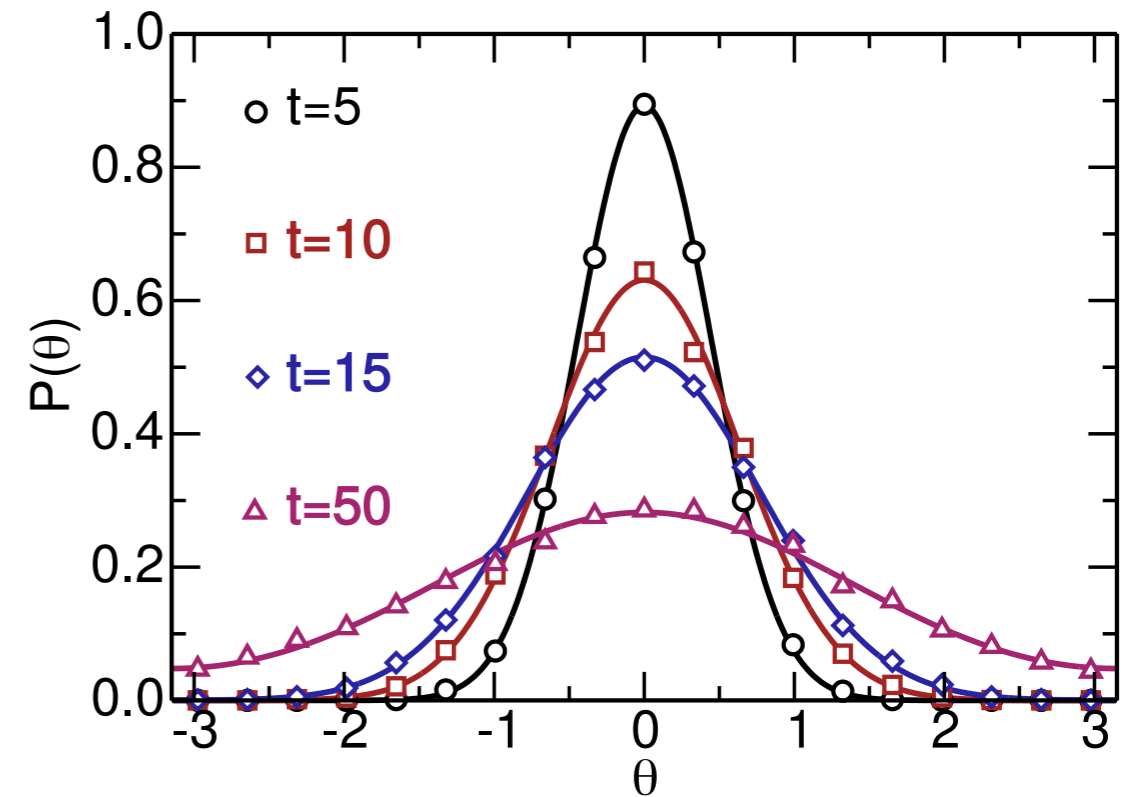
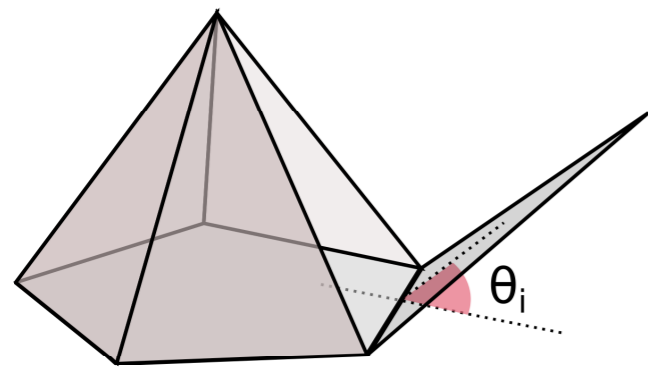


# Folding time



**number of faces**

# Trajectories of the panels

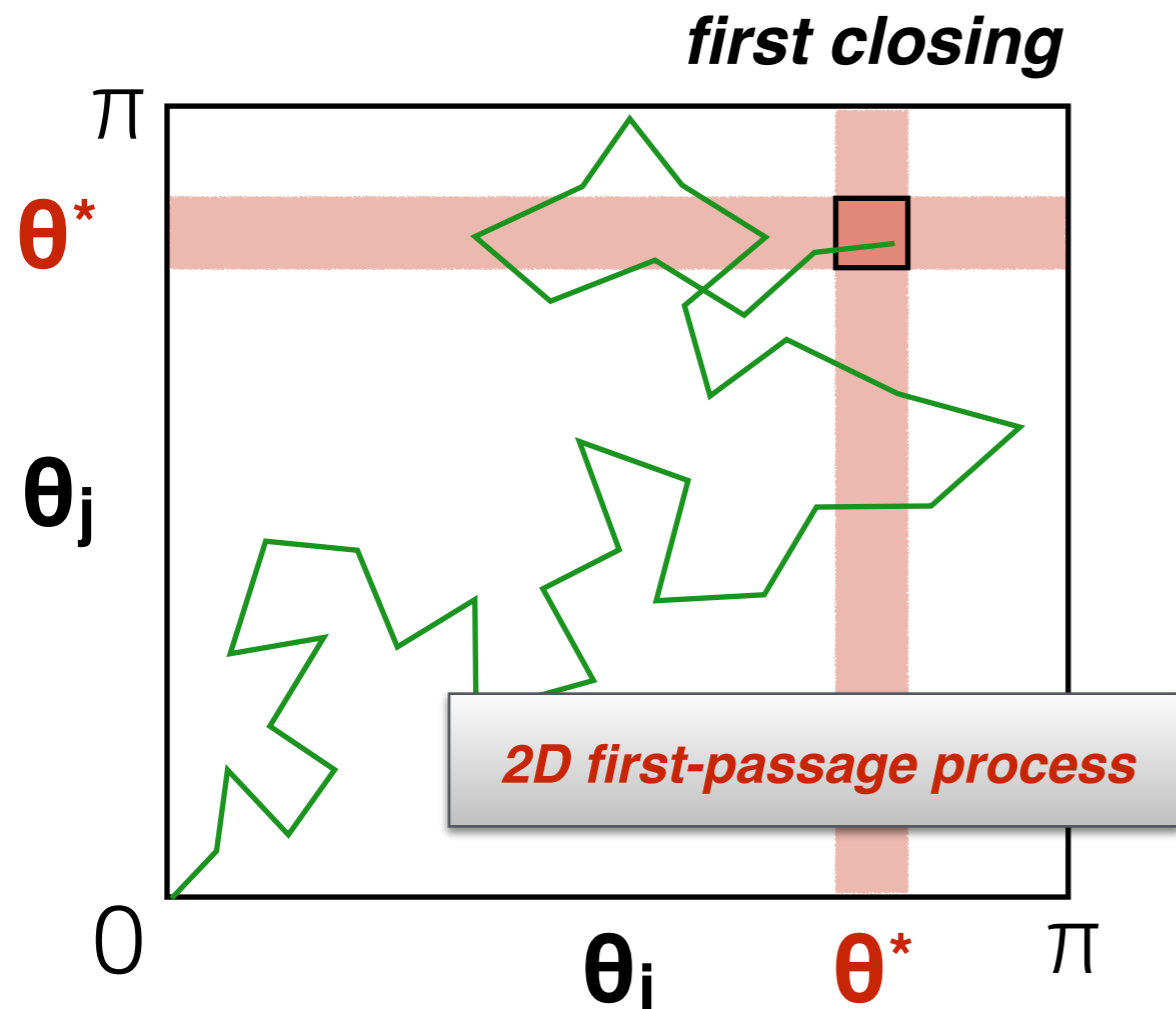


**Confined random walk**

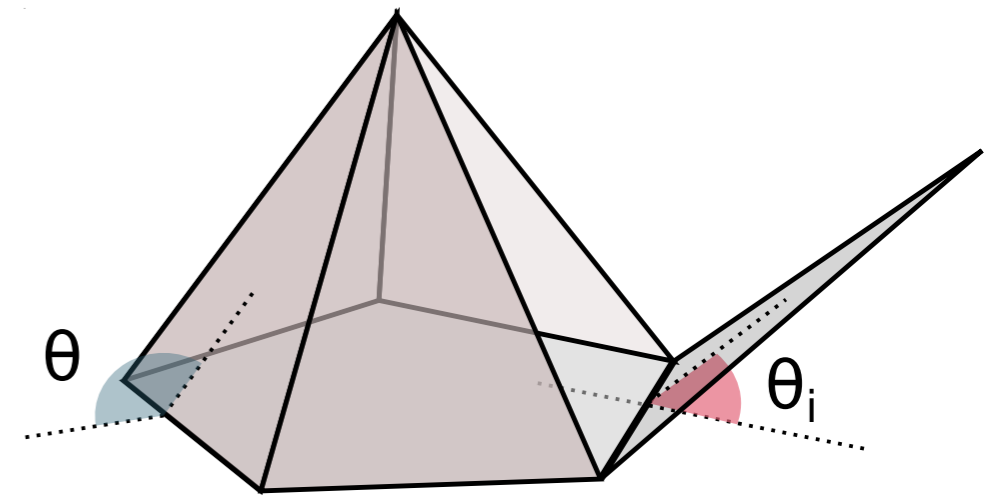
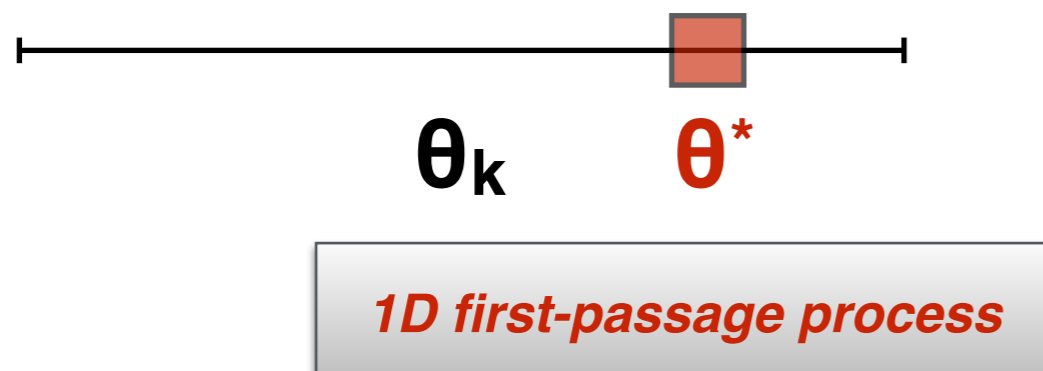
**3 faces**



# Closing events



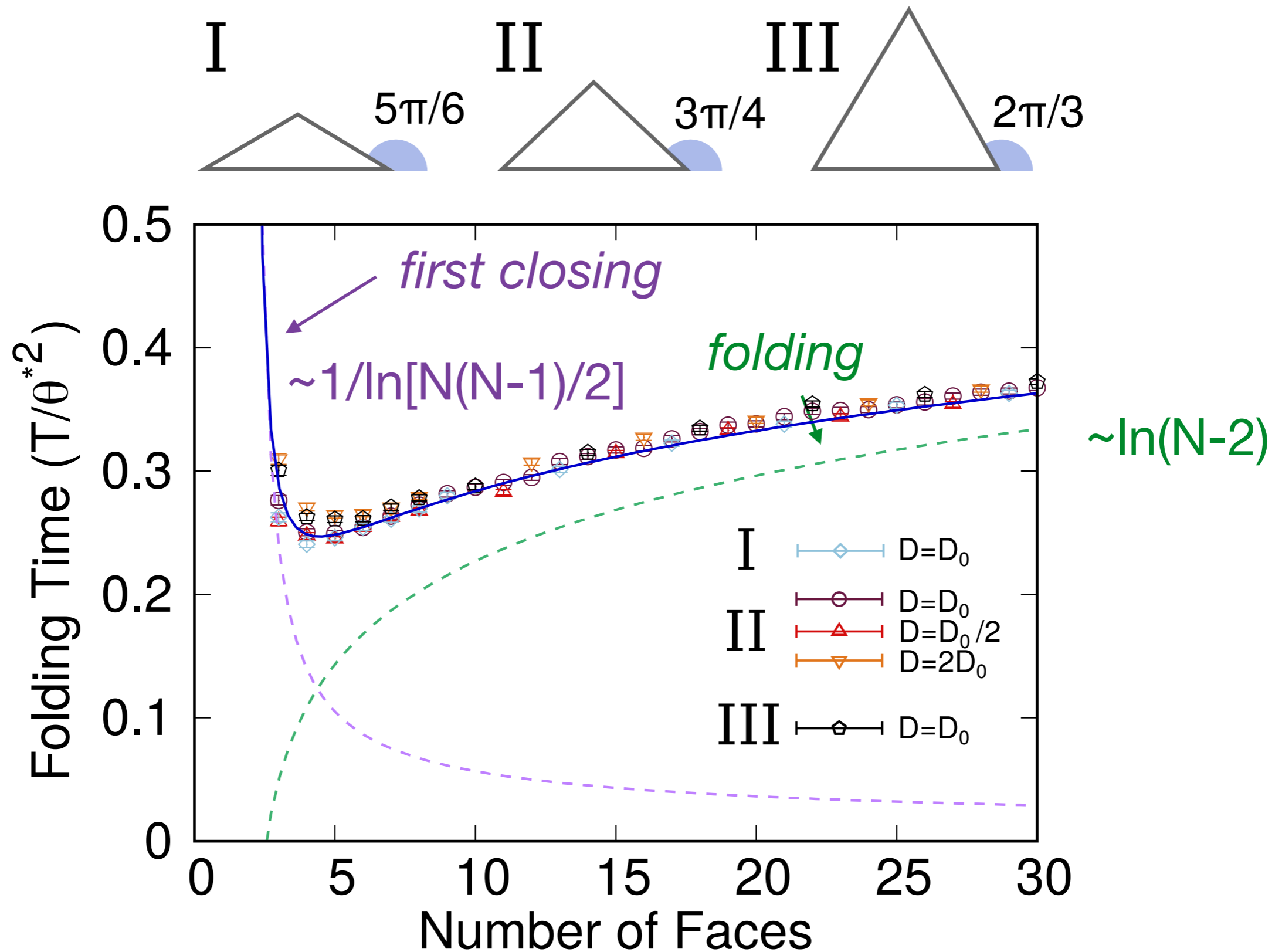
**other closings**



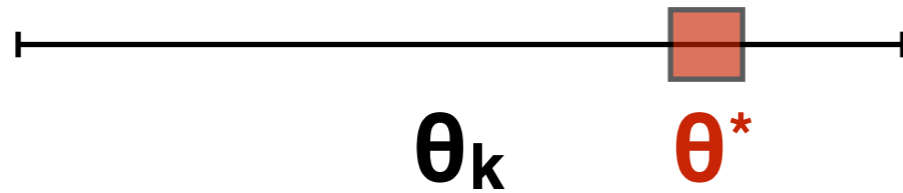
$$t_{\text{first}} \sim 1 / \ln [N(N - 1) / 2]$$

$$t_{\text{folding}} \sim \tau \ln [N - 2]$$

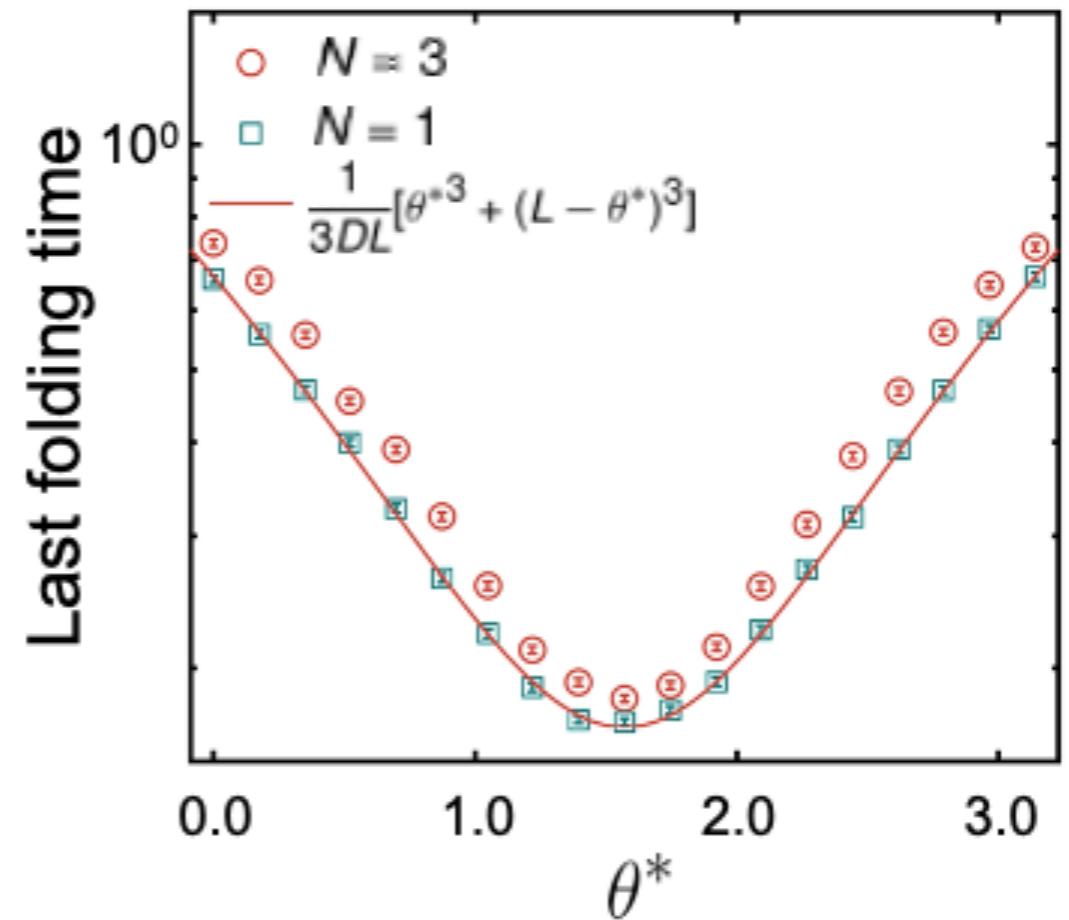
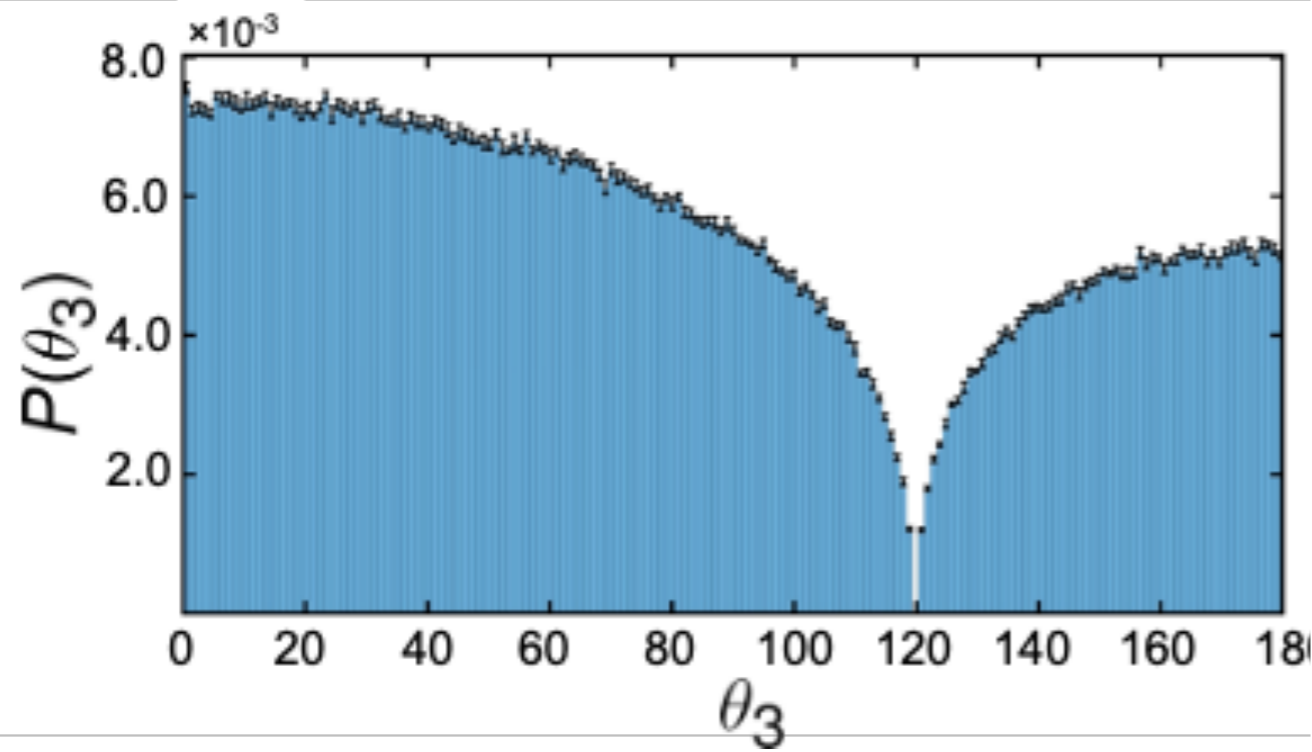
# Two time scales



# Food for thought: 3 faces



Where is the **third one**, when the first two close?



# Final remarks

- **Folding** at the microscale is a  **$N$  to  $M$  problem**;
- Finding the nets that maximize the **number of single vertex connections** corresponds to finding the **maximum leaf spanning tree** of the shell graph;
- **Our method** provides a **unique and optimal solution**;
- From the **complete list** of maximum leaf spanning trees it is possible to apply **other criteria**;
- The **optimal net** does **not have the lowest folding time**;
- The **folding time** is a **non-monotonic** function of the number of faces.

N.A.M. Araújo, R. A. da Costa, S. N. Dorogovtsev, J. F. F. Mendes, *Physical Review Letters* **120**, 188001 (2018)

H. P. Melo, C. S. Dias, N.A.M. Araújo, *Communications Physics* **3**, 154 (2020)

T. S. A. N. Simões, H. P. M. Melo, N. A. M. Araújo. *The European Physical Journal E* **44**, 46 (2021)