

## Simulating self-replicating, chemically immersed, microchip swarms

Uwe Tangen<sup>1,3</sup>, Harold Fellermann<sup>2,1</sup> and Steen Rasmussen<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center for Fundamental Living Technology (FLinT), University of Southern Denmark, DK-5230 Odense, Denmark

<sup>2</sup>School of Computing Science, Newcastle University, NE1 7RU, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK,

<sup>3</sup>BioMIP, Organic Chemistry I, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, 44780 Bochum, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Santa Fe Institute, New Mexico, USA

tangen@sdu.dk, harold.fellermann@ncl.ac.uk, steen@sdu.dk

Silicon microchips of size  $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$  with active electronic sensing and actuation reacting in a chemical environment is the vision of the research project <http://www.micreagents.eu>, see figure 1a. These chips, called lablets, are fabricated in standard  $180\text{nm}$  silicon technology and will be equipped with custom developed supercapacitors allowing them to react autonomously in fluids. They are designed to catalyze reactions with inbuilt electrodes and utilize electro-osmotic flow to propel along in the fluidic system, McCaskill et al. (2012).

We explore swarms of solvated lablets in simulations using a developed simulation environment Chemical Swarm Language, CSL (2013), which essentially is a 2D reaction diffusion system with lablets as “active walkers”. Lablets can follow chemical gradients with a given propensity and have their own chemical reservoir. Chemical reactions are restricted to the onboard reservoir and are neglected outside of lablets. A state-machine is controlling the activation of lablet electrodes. Both chemicals and lablets diffuse with respective diffusion constants.

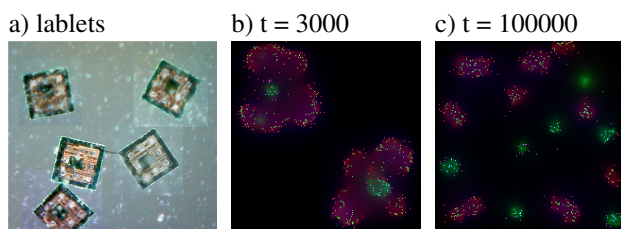


Figure 1: Picture a) shows a montage of microscope images of first generation CMOS  $100\mu\text{m}$  lablets, which can be powered by an external field and show its activity via electro luminescence. In b) and c) the successive division of two simulated lablet swarms is shown. Each dot in the image represents one lablet, the color depicts the actual state the lablets are in, and the colored clouds represent the chemicals in the spatial environment of size  $200 \times 200$  lattice points. Lablets generating green and red chemicals repel from red and green chemicals respectively.

Emergent mesoscale structures are generated e.g. when situated lablets take up material in a low-concentration area and release it again in a high-concentration area. These structures can also develop if lablets catalyze reactions such that the same chemical(s) are depleted in low-concentration areas and produced in high-concentration locations. Result are dynamical steady-state structures, maintained by the active lablets powered by their onboard super capacitors. When the lablets can catalyze at least two chemicals, which lablets in different states try to avoid, the dynamical structures can divide into two or more new structures. Depending on the number of available lablets these colonies eventually grow and divide again, see time series in figure 1b below.

These highly nonlinear chemically induced structures are created as in quorum-sensing, Melke et al. (2010), via direct communication of the lablet swarm with the chemical environment. They also resemble self-replicating spots in the Gray-Scott model, Pearson (1993), although the mechanism being entirely different, and in contrast can be treated as robust autonomous mesoscale objects which e.g. can be dragged around. These objects represent chemically confined areas and as such offer a chemical reaction vessel, as in droplets or synthetic liposomes, Pereira de Souza et al. (2009), but do not suffer from the input-output issue with complex molecules or different phases. They represent a novel kind of protocells, Rasmussen et al. (2008) and promise entirely new applications in nonlinear chemistry.

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### References

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