

Energy localization and shape transformations in semiflexible polymer ringsYu. B. Gaididei,¹ J. F. R. Archilla,² V. J. Sánchez-Morcillo,³ and C. Gorria⁴¹*Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics, Metrolochyna Street 14 B, 03143 Kiev, Ukraine*²*Grupo de Física No Lineal, Universidad de Sevilla, ETSI Informática, A. Reina Mercedes s/n, E-41012 Sevilla, Spain*³*Instituto de Investigación para la Gestión Integrada de las Zonas Costeras, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Paranimf 1, E-46730 Grao de Gandia, Spain*⁴*Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, University of the Basque Country, E-48080 Bilbao, Spain*

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Shape transformations in driven and damped molecular chains are considered. Closed chains of weakly coupled molecular subunits under the action of spatially homogeneous time-periodic external field are studied. The coupling between the internal excitations and the bending degrees of freedom of the chain modifies the local bending rigidity of the chain. In the absence of driving the array takes a circular shape. When the energy pumped into the system exceeds some critical value the chain undergoes a nonequilibrium phase transition: The circular shape of the aggregate becomes unstable and the chain takes the shape of an ellipse or, in general, of a polygon. The excitation energy distribution becomes spatially nonuniform: It localizes in such places where the chain is more flat. The weak interaction of the chain with a flat surface restricts the dynamics to a flat manifold.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevE.93.062227](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.93.062227)**I. INTRODUCTION**

Nonlinear localization phenomena are widely recognized as key to understanding the excitation dynamics in many physical and technological aspects such as light propagation, charge, and energy transport in condensed-matter physics, or dynamics of micromechanical oscillator arrays [1–4]. Recent advances in manufacturing of micro- and nano-electromechanical systems [5] have made it possible to fabricate externally actuated resonant nanostructures and study intrinsic localized state formation in driven micro-mechanical cantilever arrays [1–4]. Electric actuation is the most common actuation method because of its simplicity and high efficiency. However, other actuation methods including thermal mechanical stresses, magnetic fields, and optical excitation are also used [6,7].

It is well known that in conservative systems of nonlinear oscillators the modulational instability of band edge plane waves leads to creation of spatially localized states. However, as it was shown quite recently [8] in damped and driven lattices intrinsic localized states appear via a new instability mechanism, different from the modulational instability. New aspects in nonlinear energy localization appear in systems with complicated geometry. Nonlinear whispering gallery modes for a nonlinear Maxwell equation in a microdisk were investigated in [9], and the excitation of whispering-gallery-type electromagnetic modes by a moving fluxon in an annular Josephson junction was found in [10]. Localization of linear and nonlinear excitations in parabolically curved waveguides was studied in [11]. A curved chain of nonlinear oscillators was considered in [12] and it was shown that the interplay of curvature and nonlinearity leads to a symmetry breaking when an asymmetric stationary state becomes energetically more favorable than a symmetric stationary state. The interaction of classical anharmonic localized modes with geometry was considered in Refs. [13–17]. Another recent example of localization in curved geometries was reported in [18,19], where spatial instabilities of a circular ring of coupled pendula parametrically driven by a vertical harmonic force are discussed. Normal oscillation modes [19] (breathing, dipole,

quadrupole) and localized patterns of different types [18] (breathers and kinks) are predicted and observed in such mechanical system. The analogy between the considered discrete mechanical system and a gas bubble cavitating under the action of an acoustic field was also established.

The bulk of theoretical results has been achieved for arrays of nonlinear oscillators with fixed geometry: linear chains and two-dimensional lattices. Until recently there have been few theoretical and numerical studies of nonlinear excitations in systems with flexible geometry. Many types of biomolecules as polymers or DNA chains belong to this category. Conformational dynamics with account of coupling between the internal and mechanical degrees of freedom was studied in [20]. It was found that the presence of nonlinear excitations may cause the buckling and collapse instabilities of an initially straight chain. These instabilities remain latent in a straight infinitely long chain, because the bending of such a chain would require an infinite energy. The role of the charge-curvature interaction on the formation of the ground state of *closed* semiflexible molecular chains was studied in [21–23]. It was shown that the coupling between charge carriers and the bending degrees of freedom of the chain modifies the local bending rigidity of the semiflexible chain. Due to the interaction between charge carriers and the bending degrees of freedom the circular shape of the aggregate may become unstable and the chain takes the shape of an ellipse or, in general, of a polygon. There, the polygon structure is a result of the self-consistent interaction between charge carriers and bending degrees of freedom: extrema of the curvature and of the charge density correlate: In the case of the softening charge-curvature interaction maxima of curvature and charge density coincide, while in the case of the hardening interaction the minima of the curvature coincide with the maxima of the charge density. These results were obtained by assuming that the charge carrier dynamics is coherent and the total charge is an integral of motion.

In this work we are interested in nonequilibrium shape transformations which may occur in closed filaments possessing two kinds of degrees of freedom: high frequency

electromagnetically active degrees of freedom (in what follows we will call them excitons) and low frequency modes which are nonlinearly coupled with excitons. There are many examples of such systems. Probably, the best known model for excitations in a biological chain is the Davydov-Scott model for proteins. See Ref. [24] for a recent review. In this model the so-called Amide I excitation consists of the stretching vibration of the $C = 0$ bond of the peptide groups, which are linked by hydrogen bonds. The periodic forcing of the exciton modes can be provided by electromagnetic waves. The Amide I vibration in proteins has a frequency of 1665 cm^{-1} or about 50 THz, i.e., between the near and mid-infrared spectrum. There is abundant bibliography dealing with the interaction of infrared radiation with proteins and in particular with the Amide I modes, including conformational changes and photoinitiated dynamics. See, for example, [25,26] and references therein. The interaction of the exciton with the bending degrees of freedom is also considered in a very similar model for Amide I excitations in crystalline acetanilide [27]. Lifetime of the excitations is still a matter of research and debate. The lifetime of Amide I excitations in the acetanilide crystal has been experimentally determined in 2 ps but it was also shown that the excitation energy is not dissipated until 35 ps suggesting that the Amide I excitation can be transformed into another more long-lived excitation [28]. However, Amide I excitations in a protein [29] survive much more, up to 500 ps. Theoretical calculations in the Davydov-Scott model show that the exciton can travel along the protein in a few picoseconds time [24].

Another example are DNA minicircles [30,31] and circular plasmids adsorbed in a mica surface [32] with their far-infrared-active interbase hydrogen-bond breathing modes (characteristic frequency is $\sim 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [33] and typical life time is ~ 10 ps [34]) which are nonlinearly coupled with torsional-acoustic modes [35]. An effective control of the shape of the system by visible light is achieved by incorporating dye monomers into liquid-elastic elastomers [36,37]. The liquid-elastic elastomers are characterized by a strong coupling between the orientational order and mechanical strain. Under the action of linear polarized light nematic strips doped with azo-dyes controllably bend as monomers photoisomerize between their *trans*- and *cis*-states and reduce the degree of the orientational order in the elastomer [38].

The aim of the paper is to study shape transformations in driven and damped molecular chains. A *generic* model of closed chain of weakly coupled molecular subunits under the action of a spatially homogeneous time-periodic external electric field is studied. In contrast to the previous studies [21–23], where the shape formation of the molecular chain was due to a charge-bending interaction, and therefore related to an *equilibrium* phase transition, here we discuss the shape transformation of the molecular chain as a *nonequilibrium* phase transition which occurs due to the energy pumping in the system. The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we describe a model. Section III presents the stationary analytical solutions and discusses the stability issues. In Sec. IV we present the results of numerical simulations, demonstrating the excitation of different shape modes depending on the parameters. In Sec. V we propose an analytical approach to the problem based on the Galerkin decomposition method, and compare the analytical results with the results obtained

directly by numerical simulations. Finally, Sec. VI presents some concluding remarks.

II. THE MODEL

We consider a simple phenomenological model of a polymer ring consisting of particles, labeled by an index n , and located at the points $\mathbf{r}_n = \{x_n, y_n, z_n\} (n = 1 \dots N)$. We are interested in the case when the array represents a closed chain and so we impose the periodicity (closure) condition on the coordinates $\mathbf{r}_n = \mathbf{r}_{n+N}$. Each unit n is connected with its two neighbors $n + 1$ and $n - 1$ by elastic bonds. We will assume that the chain is inextensible: $|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n+1}| = a$ (the bond length a is a constant which we in what follows put equal to 1). The change of the angle between the bond vectors $\mathbf{t}_{n+1} = (\mathbf{r}_{n+1} - \mathbf{r}_n)$ and $\mathbf{t}_n = (\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n-1})$ is controlled by the bending potential which we take in the form,

$$U_b = \frac{K}{2} \sum_n \kappa_n^2, \quad (1)$$

where K is the elastic modulus of the bending rigidity (spring constant) of the chain,

$$\kappa_n \equiv |\mathbf{t}_{n+1} - \mathbf{t}_n| \quad (2)$$

determines the curvature of the chain at the point n . By using the parametrization,

$$\mathbf{t}_n = (\cos \theta_n, \sin \theta_n \sin \phi_n, \sin \theta_n \cos \phi_n), \quad (3)$$

the local curvature can be presented in the form,

$$\kappa_n \approx \sqrt{(\theta_{n+1} - \theta_n)^2 + \sin^2 \theta_n (\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n)^2}. \quad (4)$$

The angles θ_n and ϕ_n satisfy the relation,

$$\theta_{n+N} = 2\pi + \theta_n, \quad \phi_{n+N} = \phi_n, \quad (5)$$

which stems from the periodicity (closure) condition.

The bending rigidity of the chain K can be expressed as

$$K = l_p k_B T, \quad (6)$$

where l_p is the persistence length in units of chain period, T is the temperature, and k_B is the Boltzmann constant.

We consider the situation when the chain adheres to some surface. The interaction between the chain and the surface tends to orient all bond vectors parallel to the surface: easy-surface anisotropy interaction. It is assumed weak enough in order not to affect the internal and bending dynamics of the chain. The surface of adherence is parallel to a $x - y$ plane and the easy-surface interaction has the form,

$$\begin{aligned} U_w &= \frac{w}{2} \sum_n (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot \mathbf{t}_n)^2 \\ &\equiv \frac{w}{2} \sum_n \sin^2 \theta_n \cos^2 \phi_n, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{z}} = (0,0,1)$ is a unit vector along the z axis, and the parameter w gives the intensity of the surface-chain interaction.

We assume that each particle represents a complex subunit of the chain which additionally to its position $\mathbf{r}_n(t)$, carries a high-frequency internal excitation which can be characterized by a complex amplitude $\Psi_n(t)$. Examples of

such internal modes are Amide I vibrations in proteins or base-pair vibrations in DNA [39] and optical excitations of dye-doped liquid-crystal elastomers [40], as commented in the introduction. The Hamiltonian of the high frequency excitations (excitons) has the form,

$$H = \omega \sum_n |\Psi_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \sum_n |\Psi_{n+1} - \Psi_n|^2, \quad (8)$$

where ω is the energy of the excitation (the Planck constant is set equal to 1), and the parameter J characterizes resonance coupling between subunits. We will assume that the presence of the high-frequency excitation at the site n modifies locally the bending rigidity or, in other words, there is a coupling between excitons and bending degree of freedom of the form,

$$U_{ex-b} = \chi \sum_n |\Psi_n|^2 \kappa_n^2, \quad (9)$$

where the parameter χ characterizes the strength of the coupling (see Appendix for details). In what follows we restrict ourselves to the case of hardening exciton-curvature coupling: $\chi > 0$.

Energy is pumped into the system by exciting it with a time-periodic external force of amplitude f and frequency Ω . The corresponding interaction energy is given by

$$U_f = -f \sum_n (\Psi_n e^{i\Omega t} + \text{c.c.}). \quad (10)$$

The equation of motion for the complex amplitude Ψ_n has the form,

$$i\dot{\Psi}_n = -i\alpha \Psi_n + \omega \Psi_n - J(\Psi_{n+1} + \Psi_{n-1} - 2\Psi_n) + \chi \kappa_n^2 \Psi_n + f e^{-i\Omega t}, \quad (11)$$

where α^{-1} gives the lifetime of the exciton.

For the sake of simplicity we will neglect inertia effects in the dynamics of the mechanical subsystem and take the equations of motion for the bending degrees of freedom in the form of overdamped Lagrange-Rayleigh equations,

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \dot{\xi}_n} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_n} (U_b + U_w + U_{ex-b}), \quad (12)$$

$$\xi_n \in (\theta_n, \phi_n)$$

where \mathcal{F} is a dissipative function which is given by the expression,

$$\mathcal{F} = \eta \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (\dot{r}_{n+1} - \dot{r}_n)^2, \quad (13)$$

the parameter η being the relaxation time for the bending degrees of freedom. The dissipative function (13) describes internal friction, which is due to irreversible processes taking place within the system. The function (13) is the discrete version of the dissipation function which is usually used in macroscopic elasticity theory [41]. In terms of the parametrization (3) the dissipation function (13) takes the form,

$$\mathcal{F} = \eta \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (\dot{\theta}_n^2 + \sin^2 \theta_n \dot{\phi}_n^2). \quad (14)$$

From Eqs. (12) and (14) we get

$$\eta \dot{\theta}_n = -(K + 2\chi |\Psi_{n-1}|^2)(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}) + (K + 2\chi |\Psi_n|^2) \times (\theta_{n+1} - \theta_n + \sin \theta_n \cos \theta_n (\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n)) - w \sin^2 \theta_n \cos^2 \phi_n, \quad (15)$$

$$\eta \sin^2 \theta_n \dot{\phi}_n = -(K + 2\chi |\Psi_{n-1}|^2) \sin^2 \theta_{n-1} (\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}) + (K + 2\chi |\Psi_n|^2) \sin^2 \theta_n (\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n) + w \sin^2 \theta_n \sin \phi_n \cos \phi_n. \quad (16)$$

To simplify notations it is convenient to use a rescaled complex amplitude, transfer to a rotating frame of reference,

$$\Psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\chi}} \psi_n e^{-i\Omega t}, \quad (17)$$

and measure all relevant variables in terms of the coupling strength χ , defining $\bar{t} = \chi t$, $\bar{\omega} = \omega/\chi$, $\bar{\Omega} = \Omega/\chi$, $\bar{f} = f/\sqrt{\chi K}$, $\bar{J} = J/\chi$, $\bar{\alpha} = \alpha/\chi$, $\bar{\eta} = \eta\chi/K$, and $\bar{w} = w/K$.

In the rescaled variables Eqs. (11), (15), and (16) take the form,

$$i\dot{\psi}_n = -(\delta + i\alpha)\psi_n - J(\psi_{n+1} + \psi_{n-1} - 2\psi_n) + \kappa_n^2 \psi_n + f, \quad (18)$$

$$\eta \dot{\theta}_n = -(1 + 2|\psi_{n-1}|^2)(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}) + (1 + 2|\psi_n|^2) \times (\theta_{n+1} - \theta_n + \sin \theta_n \cos \theta_n (\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n)) - w \sin^2 \theta_n \cos^2 \phi_n, \quad (19)$$

$$\eta \sin^2 \theta_n \dot{\phi}_n = -(1 + 2|\psi_{n-1}|^2) \sin^2 \theta_{n-1} (\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}) + (1 + 2|\psi_n|^2) \sin^2 \theta_n (\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n) + w \sin^2 \theta_n \sin \phi_n \cos \phi_n, \quad (20)$$

where ‘‘bars’’ are omitted for simplicity and $\delta = \Omega - \omega$ is a detuning frequency. Our analytical approach is based on the assumption that the relaxation time η is short ($\eta \rightarrow 0$) and therefore the bending degrees of freedom are slaved to the exciton ones. In this case from Eqs. (19) and (20) we get

$$\phi_n = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (21)$$

$$\theta_{n+1} - \theta_n = \frac{A(t)}{1 + 2|\psi_n|^2},$$

where the function $A(t)$ is chosen in the form,

$$A(t) = 2\pi \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{1 + 2|\psi_n|^2} \right]^{-1}, \quad (22)$$

to satisfy the periodic boundary conditions given by Eq. (5). By inserting Eq. (21) into Eq. (18), we obtain that the exciton dynamics is governed by the following nonlinear integro-differential equation,

$$i\dot{\psi}_n = -(\delta + i\alpha)\psi_n - J(\psi_{n+1} + \psi_{n-1} - 2\psi_n) + \frac{A^2(t)}{(1 + 2|\psi_n|^2)^2} \psi_n + f. \quad (23)$$

Note that according to Eq. (21), the azimuthal angle is fixed, so motion is confined to a plane, as Fig. 2 shows.

III. SOLUTIONS AND STABILITY

Equation (23) has a spatially homogeneous solution,

$$\psi_n(t) = \Psi, \quad \Psi = \frac{f}{\delta - \frac{1}{R^2} + i\alpha}, \quad (24)$$

when all subunits oscillate in phase and the chain has a circular shape with the curvature $\kappa_n = 2\pi/N \equiv 1/R$.

To investigate the stability of the spatially homogeneous solution (24) (and the circular shape of the chain) we assume that $\psi_n(t) = \Psi + \varphi_n(t)$, with $\sum_{n=1}^N \varphi_n(t) = 0$, and linearize Eqs. (22) and (23) with respect to $\varphi_n(t)$. As a result we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} i\dot{\varphi}_n = & -\left(\delta + \frac{1}{R^2} + i\alpha\right)\varphi_n - J(\varphi_{n+1} + \varphi_{n-1} - 2\varphi_n) \\ & + \frac{2}{R^2} \frac{1}{(1 + 2|\Psi|^2)}(\varphi_n - 2\Psi^2\varphi_n^*). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

The stability is analyzed by considering solutions of the linear system (25) of the form,

$$\varphi_n(t) = \tilde{\varphi} \exp\left\{i \frac{2\pi k}{N} n - i z t\right\}, \quad (26)$$

where z is a complex frequency. Note that, in the linear approximation, the curvature of the chain is given by the expression,

$$\kappa_n = \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - 2 \frac{\Psi \varphi_n^* + \Psi^* \varphi_n}{1 + 2|\Psi|^2}\right), \quad (27)$$

which means that in Eq. (25) the integer k must satisfy inequality $k \geq 2$ to fulfill the closure condition (35); moreover, the excitation of the k th exciton mode corresponds to a k -gonal deformation of the chain: elliptical for $k = 2$, triangular for $k = 3$, etc. Insertion of Eq. (26) into Eq. (25) leads to

$$z_k = -i\alpha \pm \sqrt{\delta_k \left(\delta_k + \frac{8}{R^2} \frac{|\Psi|^2}{1 + 2|\Psi|^2}\right)}, \quad (28)$$

where $\delta_k = \Omega - \omega_k$ and

$$\omega_k = \omega + \frac{1}{R^2} + 4J \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi k}{N}\right) \quad (29)$$

is the frequency of the k th exciton mode in the circular chain. Direct inspection of Eq. (28) shows that $\text{Im}(z_k) > 0$ and the spatially homogeneous state (24) is unstable with respect to exciting the k th exciton mode when $f \geq f_k$ and $\Omega \leq \omega_k$ ($\delta_k < 0$), where

$$f_k^2 = \left(\alpha^2 + \left(\delta - \frac{1}{R^2}\right)^2\right) N_k, \quad (30)$$

$$N_k = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^2 + \delta_k^2}{\alpha^2 + \delta_k \left(\delta_k + \frac{4}{R^2}\right)}. \quad (31)$$

We trace out instability curves of the spatially homogeneous state (24) in (δ, f) space. Equation (30) defines the k th mode stability curves in the (δ, f) plane. These results demonstrate

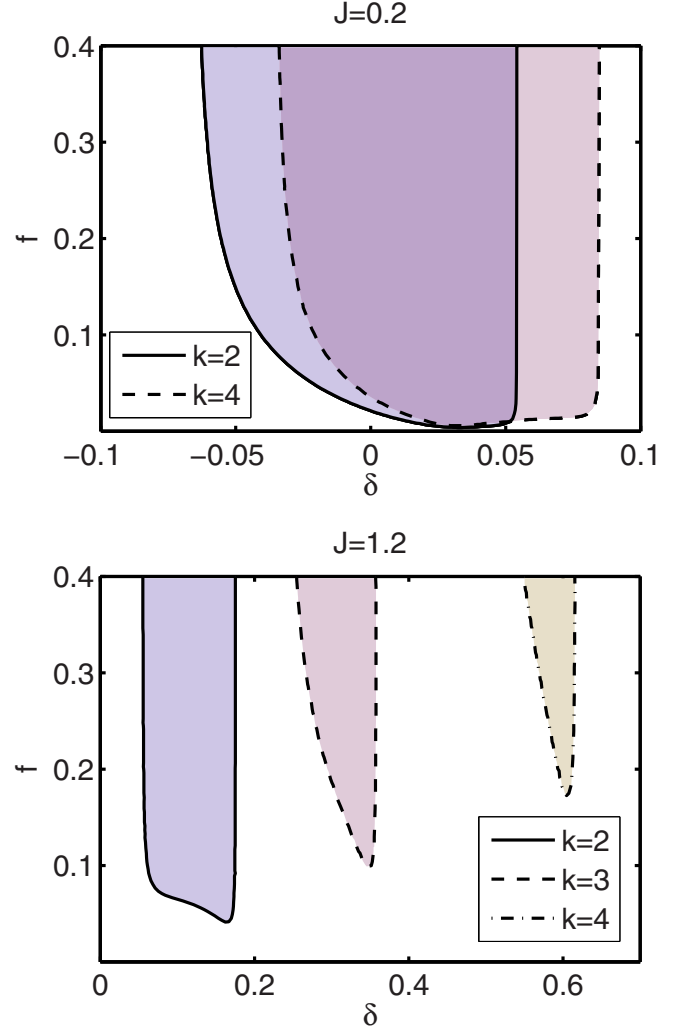


FIG. 1. Instability curves in (δ, f) space at which the k th mode of the spatially homogeneous solution destabilizes for $k = 2, 3, 4$. The strength of resonance coupling J varies in the panels as indicated. We set weak losses, $\alpha = 0.01$ and $\eta = 0.01$. In the unshaded regions, spatially homogeneous states are stable.

that for large resonance coupling between subunits J , when

$$J > J_k = \frac{1}{N^2} \frac{4\pi \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2 R^4}{4}}}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{N}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{N}(2k+1)\right)}, \quad (32)$$

the region of instability of the homogeneous solution splits into separate areas (see the bottom panel in Fig. 1) where the exciton modes with different k grow indefinitely. However, for $J < J_k$ the k - and $(k+1)$ th areas of instability overlap and k -gonal and $(k+1)$ -gonal profiles can be simultaneously stable for the same parameter values. The top panel of Fig. 1 presents the situation when the homogeneous state is unstable simultaneously with respect to the modes $k = 2$ and $k = 3$.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

To find the structures which appear as a result of such an instability we solved numerically Eqs. (18)–(20) for a chain of $N = 36$ elements and different parameter sets. The starting

configuration corresponded to the exciton subsystem in the ground state: $\psi_n(0) = 0$ and initially, all the chain points were placed at (almost) symmetric points on the circle of an appropriate radius (the symmetry was broken by changing the local curvature of the chain by 0.1%). The simulations were performed for two initial seeds:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_n &= \frac{2\pi}{N} n + 10^{-3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k}{N} n\right), \\ \phi_n &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 10^{-3} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{N} n\right), \quad k = 2, 3.\end{aligned}\quad (33)$$

Small losses are considered in all the cases, $\alpha = \eta = 0.01$. The coordinates of the subunits can be presented in the form,

$$\begin{aligned}x_n(t) &= \sum_{m=1}^n \cos \theta_m(t) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N (N - m - 1) \cos \theta_m(t), \\ y_n(t) &= \sum_{m=1}^n \sin \theta_m(t) \sin \phi_m(t) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N (N - m - 1) \sin \theta_m(t) \sin \phi_m(t), \\ z_n(t) &= \sum_{m=1}^n \sin \theta_m(t) \cos \phi_m(t) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N (N - m - 1) \sin \theta_m(t) \cos \phi_m(t),\end{aligned}\quad (34)$$

where the last terms in the expressions for x_n , y_n , and z_n fix the center of mass of the chain at the coordinate origin. In terms of the parametrization (34) the closure condition reads

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{m=1}^N \cos \theta_m(t) &= \sum_{m=1}^N \sin \theta_m(t) \sin \phi_m(t) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^N \sin \theta_m(t) \cos \phi_m(t) = 0.\end{aligned}\quad (35)$$

The results of the full scale 3D simulations are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. It is seen that while the initial state of the chain has a 3D shape, the stationary state has a flat shape parallel to the x - y plane. We checked that the shape converges to a two-dimensional x - y profile even for a rather weak easy-surface anisotropy parameter: $w \sim 10^{-4}$. The upper row of Fig. 3 shows the ellipselike ($k = 2$), triangular ($k = 3$), and tetragonal ($k = 4$) distributions of the chain subunits obtained from numerical simulations. The lower row shows the corresponding energy and curvature distribution along the chain. The ellipselike and triangular modes have been obtained for the same forcing, coupling, and detuning parameters, but different initial seeds, Eq. (33) with $k = 2$ and 3, respectively. This clearly indicates the existence of multistability predicted by the previous analysis, i.e., multiple k -gons, with different values of k , can be simultaneously stable for the same parameter values. The energy and curvature distributions also demonstrate that the curve is more flat where the excitation density is maximal. Such a behavior is generic. The parameters

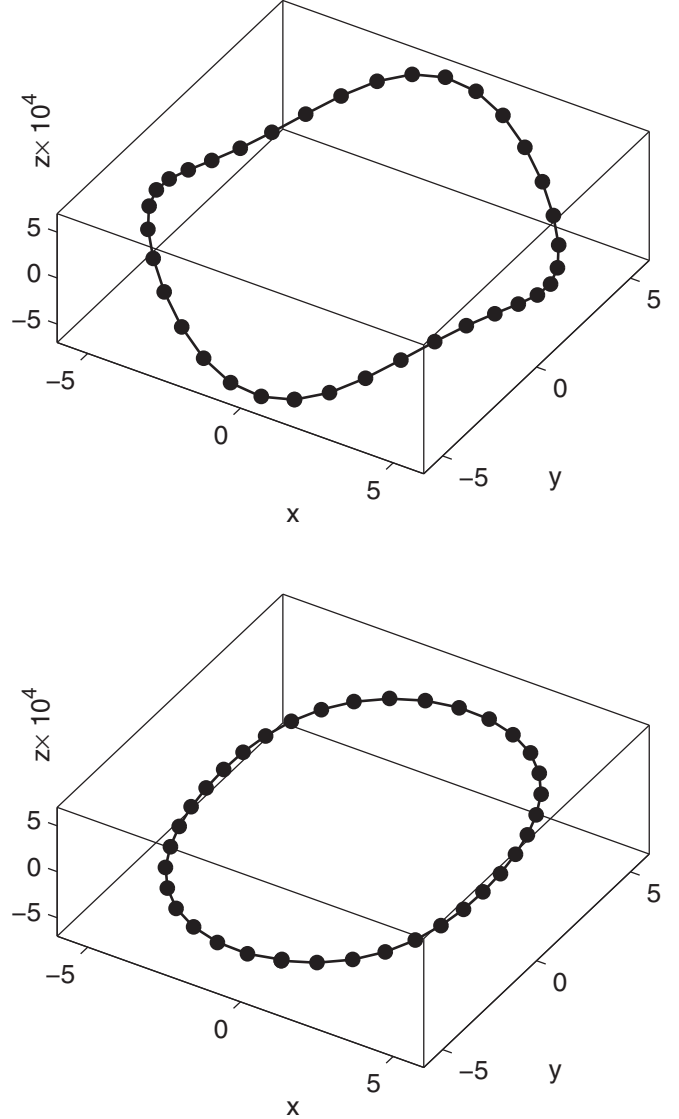


FIG. 2. The top panel shows the initial 3D shape of the chain, and the bottom panel shows the stationary shape which is achieved by the chain in the presence of the same driving as in Fig. 3.

used for obtaining the tetragonal shape were different from the ellipselike and triangular shapes (see caption).

We conclude that the polygon structure is a result of the self-consistent interaction between excitations and bending degrees of freedom; extrema of the curvature and of the excitation density correlate: In the case under consideration when the exciton-bending interaction locally hardens the chain stiffness ($\chi > 0$) the minima of the curvature coincide with the maxima of the excitation density.

V. MINIMAL MODEL. GALERKIN APPROACH

To gain some insight into the mechanism of shape transformations we will use a Galerkin approach by expanding the complex amplitude $\psi_n(t)$ into Fourier modes,

$$\psi_n = \sum_{k=-\frac{N}{2}+1}^{\frac{N}{2}} F_k(t) \exp\left(i \frac{2\pi k n}{N}\right).\quad (36)$$

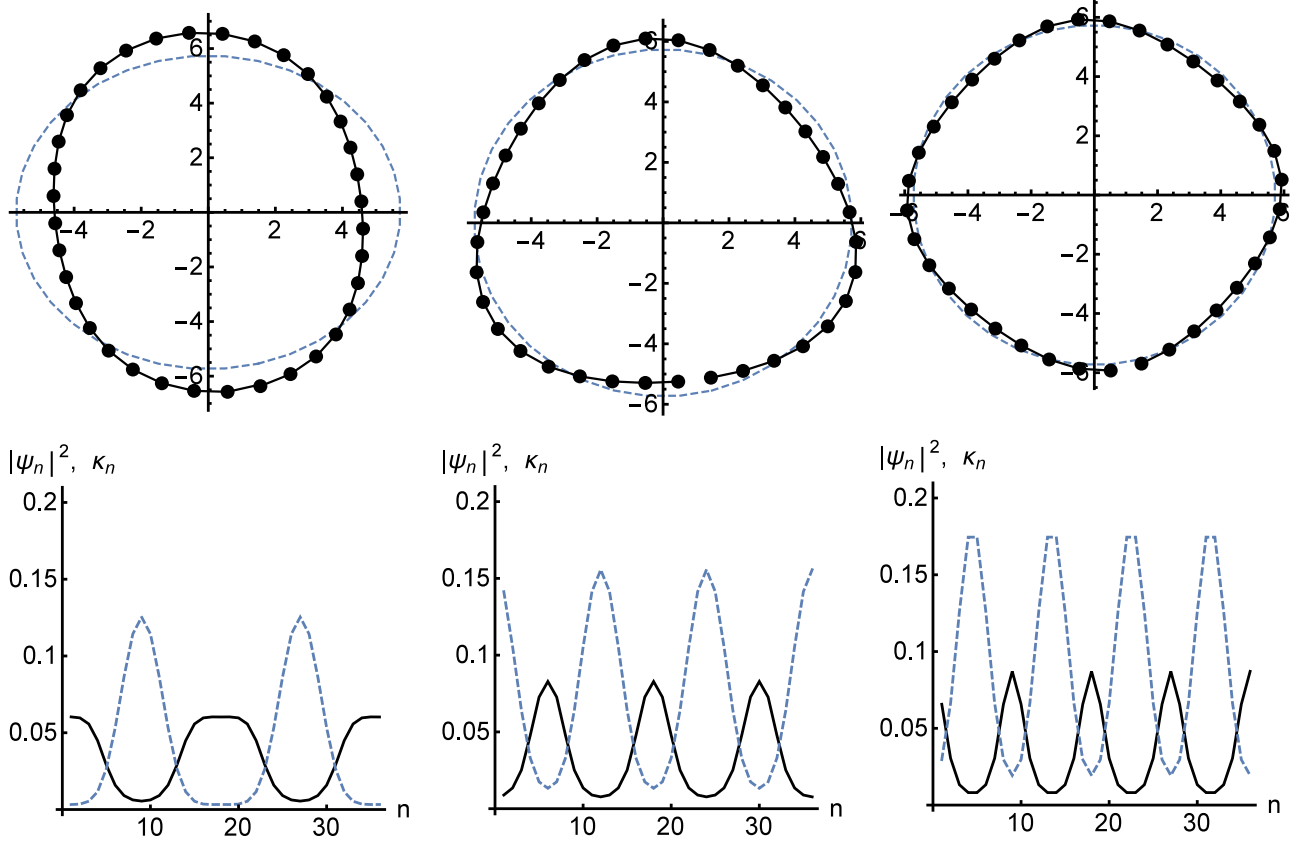


FIG. 3. (Upper row) Mode shapes of index $k = 2$ (left), $k = 3$ (center), and $k = 4$ (right), obtained in the area of parameters where the exciton modes are linearly unstable. Modes $k = 2$ (elipselike) and $k = 3$ (triangular) coexist and have been obtained for $f = 0.01, J = 0.2, \delta = 0.03$. Mode $k = 4$ (tetragonal) was obtained for $f = 0.2, J = 0.6, \delta = 0.25$. (Lower row) Density of excitation energy distribution $|\psi_n|^2$ (dashed line, rescaled by a factor 10^{-1}) and curvature variation κ_n (solid line) along the chain.

Note that $F_1(t) = 0$ in (36) because the harmonics with $k = 1$ cannot contribute to the expansion (36) due to the closure condition, Eq. (35).

Lets us introduce an action functional $S = \int e^{2\alpha t} \mathcal{L} dt$, where \mathcal{L} is a Lagrangian function of the form,

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_n \left\{ \frac{i}{2} (\dot{\psi}_n \psi_n^* - c.c.) + \delta |\psi_n|^2 - J |\psi_{n+1} - \psi_n|^2 - 2\pi^2 \left[\sum_n \frac{1}{1 + 2|\psi_n|^2} \right]^{-1} \right\}. \quad (37)$$

Note that minimizing the action, $\delta S / \delta \psi_n^* = 0$, leads to the evolution equation Eq. (23).

By inserting Eq. (36) into Eq. (37), expanding the Lagrange function (37) in terms of the amplitudes $F_k (k \neq 0)$ up to the second order, and carrying out summation over n , one can obtain an effective Lagrangian function in the form,

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{i}{2} \sum_k (\dot{F}_k F_k^* - c.c.) + \left(\delta - \frac{1}{R^2} \right) |F_0|^2 + \sum_{k \neq 0} \left(\delta_k + \frac{1}{R^2} \right) |F_k|^2 - \frac{2}{R^2} \frac{1}{1 + 2|F_0|^2}$$

$$\times \sum_{k \neq 0} (|F_k|^2 - F_k F_{-k} \Psi^{*2} - F_0^2 F_k^* F_{-k}^*) + f (F_0 + F_0^*). \quad (38)$$

From the action S the evolution equations for the complex amplitudes F_k can be obtained in the form,

$$i \dot{\Psi} = - \left(\delta - \frac{1}{R^2} + i \alpha \right) \Psi + \frac{4}{R^2} \frac{1}{(1 + 2|F_0|^2)^2} \times \sum_{k \neq 0} [(|F_k|^2 - F_k^* F_{-k}^* F_0^2) F_0 + F_k F_{-k} (1 + |F_0|^2) F_0^*] - f, \quad (39)$$

$$i \dot{F}_k = - \left(\delta_k + \frac{1}{R^2} + i \alpha \right) F_k + \frac{2}{R^2} \frac{1}{1 + 2|F_0|^2} \times \sum_{k \neq 0} (F_k - 2 F_0^2 F_{-k}^*), \quad k = 2, 3, \dots \quad (40)$$

For each k the set of Eqs. (39) and (40) has two kinds of stationary solutions:

(1) $F_k = 0$ for $k \neq 0$ and $F_0 \equiv \Psi$ is given by Eq. (24). In this state the excitation energy is *homogeneously* distributed along the *circular* chain. The stability of this state is discussed in the previous section (see Fig. 1).

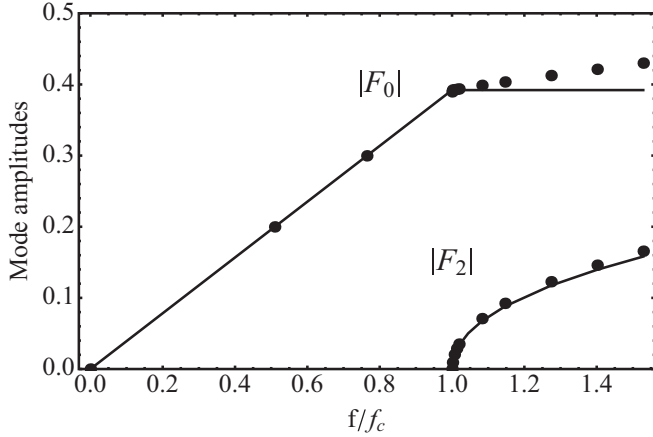


FIG. 4. Bifurcation diagram of the lowest harmonic modes $|F_0|$ and $|F_2|$ of the exciton wave function as a function of the normalized pumping strength f/f_c , where f_c is the critical pump value at which the instability appears (f_2 in the case shown). The theoretical solutions (lines) were obtained in the framework of the minimal model, while numerical results (symbols) correspond to full scale numerical simulations. Parameters are $N = 36$, $J = 0.2$, $\alpha = 0.01$, $\eta = 0.01$, and $\delta = 0.03$.

(2) $F_k \neq 0$. In this state the chain is k -gonally deformed and the excitation energy is concentrated in the flat parts of the chain [as it is seen from Eq. (27) a maximum of the curvature corresponds to a minimum of the excitation density and *vice versa*]. The stability regions in the (δ, f) parameter space of such kind of stationary state are presented as shaded areas in Fig. 1.

The stationary state has a remarkable feature which distinguishes it from the first one. In contrast to the case of the circular chain when the amplitude of the spatially homogeneous component $|F_0|$ is a linear function of the pump intensity f [see Eq. (24)] in the stationary state of the second kind this component does not depend on f ,

$$|F_0|^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^2 + \delta_k^2}{\alpha^2 + \delta_k(\delta_k + \frac{4}{R^2})}, \quad (41)$$

and coincides with the threshold value N_k at which the spatially homogeneous excitation distribution becomes unstable with respect to excitation of the k th exciton mode. At this point a Hopf bifurcation occurs and the amplitude of the k th mode for $f \rightarrow f_k$ evolves as

$$F_k \sim \sqrt{f^2 - f_k^2}, \quad (42)$$

with f_k given by Eqs. (30) and (31).

This is illustrated in Fig. 4 where the amplitude of the spatially homogeneous component $|F_0|$ and the amplitude of the first nonvanishing Fourier mode $|F_2|$ are presented as a function of external force f . For $f < f_2$ the amplitude $F_0 \sim F$ while $F_2 = 0$. At $f = f_2$ the Hopf bifurcation takes place and the behavior of the Fourier harmonics qualitatively changes: F_0 remains constant and the amplitude of the second harmonics grows as Eq. (42). To verify these results we carried full scale numerical simulations for the same set of parameters. These results are shown in Fig. 4 with symbols. From this

analysis, one can conclude that the minimal model gives a reasonable description of the dynamics of the system.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

In this paper, we have studied the dynamics of closed chains of weakly coupled molecular subunits under the action of a spatially homogeneous time-periodic external field. Chains become flat because of a weak interaction with a flat surface. We investigated the role of the exciton-curvature interaction on the formation of the shape and energy distribution of closed semiflexible molecular chains. The reported shape transformation of the molecular chain is the result of a nonequilibrium phase transition, which is mediated by an external driving (energy pumping) in the system. We have found that in the absence of driving the array takes a stable circular shape. When the driving intensity exceeds some critical level the circular shape of the chain becomes unstable and the chain takes a polygonal shape. In the case under consideration, when the excitation locally hardens the bending rigidity of the chain, the excitation energy is localized in such places where the chain is more flat. The transition to the polygonal shape is due to a Hopf bifurcation.

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APPENDIX

The aim of this Appendix is to derive an explicit form of the exciton-bending interaction for a generic 3D filament. To describe the filament flexibility we use a discrete wormlike chain model. In the frame of this model the filament is considered as a chain of rigid links, length a , with vertices located at the points $\mathbf{r}_n = (x_n, y_n, z_n)$, ($n = 1, \dots, N$). We are interested in the case when the chain is closed and so we impose the periodicity condition on the coordinates: $\mathbf{r}_{n+N} = \mathbf{r}_n$. We assume that each vertex represents a complex subunit of the polymer which additionally to its position $\mathbf{r}_n(t)$ carries an internal electromagnetically active degree of freedom which can be characterized by the complex amplitude $\Psi_n(t)$. We consider a filament where electromagnetically active subunits are coupled to bending degrees of freedom. This coupling originates from the change in the interaction energy (i.e., the van der Waals interaction, isotropic part of multipole-multipole interactions, the intermolecular exchange interaction, etc.) of the subunit with all neighboring subunits in its transition to the excited state, and can be written as follows:

$$E_{eb} = \sum_{n,n'} V(|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n'}|) |\psi_n|^2, \quad (A1)$$

where $V(|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n'}|)$ is the change of the interaction between the n th subunit and the n' th subunit when the former occurs in the excited state. In the next-nearest neighbor approximation the interaction between the subunits has the form,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ex-b} &= \sum_{n=1}^N \{V(|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n+1}|) + V(|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n-1}|) \\ &\quad + V(|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n+2}|) + V(|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_{n-2}|)\} |\Psi_n|^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \{2V(a) + V(a\sqrt{4 - \kappa_{n+1}^2}) \\ &\quad + V(a\sqrt{4 - \kappa_{n-1}^2})\} |\Psi_n|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

where the definition of the local curvature κ_n (2) is used.

By assuming that $\kappa_n^2 \ll 1$ and neglecting dispersion effects in the exciton-bending interaction, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}(\kappa_{n+1}^2 + \kappa_{n-1}^2) \approx \kappa_n^2$, one can obtain approximately that

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ex-b} &= \sum_n \sum_{m=\pm 1, \pm 2} V(ma) |\Psi_n|^2 + U_{ex-b}, \\ U_{ex-b} &= \chi \sum_n \kappa_n^2 |\Psi_n|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A3})$$

Here the parameter,

$$\chi = -a \left. \frac{dV(r)}{dr} \right|_{r=2a}, \quad (\text{A4})$$

characterizes the intensity of the exciton-bending interaction.

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