### Chapter VI Rectifying and amplifying stresses

#### I) Linear medium: dipole conservation

- 1. Mean-stress theorem
- 2. Dipole conservation in linear media
- 3. Relating the macroscopic stress to macroscopic work
- 4. Relating the macroscopic force dipole to macroscopic work

#### II) Nonlinear (bucklable) medium: amplification

- 1. Radial force balance
- 2. Double-check: the linear case
- 3. Force amplification

#### **III)** Discussion

Reference: Ronceray & ML, Soft Matter **11**, 1597 (2015) Ronceray, Broedersz & ML, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. **113**, 2827 (2016)

# Actomyosin is an active, contractile material







#### ordered

#### disordered

Lappalainen lab website ; Yumura J. Cell. Biol. 2001 ; Clark et al. Biophys. J. 2013 ; Barnhart et al. PLoS Biol. 2011

# F-actin ordering accounts for striated muscle contractility



#### **Contraction mechanism:**



contractile unit ("sarcomere") 88 motor F-actin pointed end barbed end

passive cross-linker

Universal contractility paradigm? Myosin generates contractile forces, which the actin scaffold transmits over long distances.

# Myosin motors have no intrinsic propensity for contraction



Why is disordered actomyosin contractile rather than extensile?

# Linear networks cannot favor contraction over extension



 $\Sigma = 0$  even in strange geometries

 $\langle \Sigma \rangle = 0$  even in disordered materials





 $\Sigma \neq 0$ in the presence of nonlinear elasticity

Ronceray & ML Soft Matter 2015

# We consider a network with filaments susceptible to buckling



# We consider a network with filaments susceptible to buckling































































































### Stress amplification is governed by an emergent buckling length scale

3D disordered network



### Large-scale buckling generates large stress amplification



### **Experiments support all predicted** amplification regimes



Ronceray, Broedersz, ML Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 2016