Synchronization of coupled oscillators has been scrutinized for over three centuries, from Huygens’ pendulum clocks to physiological rhythms. One such synchronization phenomenon, dynamic mode locking, occurs when naturally oscillating processes are driven by an externally imposed modulation. Typically only averaged or integrated properties are accessible, leaving underlying mechanisms unseen. Here, we visualize the microscopic dynamics underlying mode locking in a colloidal model system, by using particle trajectories to produce phase portraits. Furthermore, we use this approach to examine the enhancement of mode locking in a flexible chain of magnetically coupled particles, which we ascribe to breathing modes caused by mode-locked density waves. Finally, we demonstrate that an emergent density wave in a static colloidal chain mode locks as a quasi-particle, with microscopic dynamics analogous to those seen for a single particle. Our results indicate that understanding the intricate link between emergent behaviour and microscopic dynamics is key to controlling synchronization.
In the natural world, little exists in a state of true equilibrium; in fact, most of the physics around us is far from equilibrium. On both macroscopic and microscopic levels, driven systems exhibit rich and complex behaviour well beyond their equilibrium properties, due to the delicate balance between the external drive and the 'internal' equilibrium behaviour opposing the drive.

Driving a system with a natural internal oscillation by an external modulation leads to a synchronization phenomenon termed dynamic mode locking. Coupled oscillators have been studied since Huygens' observation of synchronization between pendulum clocks in 1665 (refs 11–15). In the case of dynamic mode locking, coupling between the 'internal' and 'external' frequencies leads to synchronization into repeating modes of motion. Much effort has gone into the understanding of this technologically important effect in vortex lattices, laser gyroscopes, charge density waves and Josephson junctions. In all of these cases, however, typically only averaged or integrated properties are probed, leaving a direct visualization of the underlying dynamics lacking.

The use of experimental model systems composed of colloidal particles in external fields is well established, due to their inherently accessible time and length scales, and ease of manipulation. From stochastic resonance in double-well potentials to directed motion on optical lattices, study of such systems has proved fruitful. Despite extensive theoretical treatment and simulations, the difficulty of incorporating the complex hydrodynamics means that experimental approaches continue to be valuable, also as a benchmark for theoretical and simulation studies.

In this article, we reveal the microscopic dynamics underlying dynamic mode locking by driving colloidal particles across a periodic potential energy landscape and observing them in real space and time. Having access to particle trajectories allows us to visualize the nature of the oscillating particle motion, and differentiate locked from unlocked states. Moreover, we are able to distinguish between modes which have the same average velocity, which are indistinguishable by studying only integrated properties. The microscopic approach is also illuminating when applied to more complex collective behaviour. We study a colloidal chain with tunable flexibility, and find that mode locking is enhanced when the chain length is allowed to vary. Length fluctuations are found to be periodic breathing modes, which are tied to the velocity oscillations of the chain as a whole. Breathing modes in finite driven chains may be caused by density waves, manifesting as caterpillar-like motion. We therefore engineer a density wave or 'kink' in a pinned colloidal chain, and demonstrate that it behaves as a quasi-particle, mode locking in a manner analogous to single driven particles. By showing that a density wave displays dynamic mode locking and classifying its phase portraits, we demonstrate the wider applicability of our approach to studying synchronization in complex driven systems.

Results

Colloidal dynamic mode locking. Polystyrene particles with a diameter of 3 μm, dispersed in a water–ethanol mixture, are driven using a piezo stage across a one-dimensional potential energy landscape with wavelength λ generated with optical tweezers, as shown in Fig. 1a. The landscape is designed such that there is a significant barrier to diffusive particle motion between its minima, but also so that this barrier may be overcome by modest driving velocities. The landscape must be periodic, so a sinusoidal form is generated by placing the optical traps sufficiently close to each other. Figure 1b shows a measurement of such a potential landscape with a wavelength of λ = 3.5 μm and a laser power per trap of W ≈ 0.75 mW (trap stiffness: k = 3.8 × 10⁻⁷ kg s⁻²; trap depth: V₀ = 75 k_B T), measured using a driven colloidal particle as described in ref. 51. The particle may be driven by both a constant (DC) velocity v_DC and a modulated (AC) velocity, v_AC sin(2πνt), with ν the driving frequency (see Fig. 1a). First, in Fig. 2a (grey points), we show the mean velocity, v, of a particle driven with a constant driving velocity only (v_AC = 0). The mean particle velocity sharply increases from zero when the driving velocity exceeds the critical velocity v_c and then follows the well-known relation v = v_DC, where v_DC is the critical velocity below which a particle is pinned by the landscape.

To induce dynamic mode locking, the constant driving velocity v_DC is supplemented by a modulated driving velocity, v_AC sin(2πνt). Adding a modulated drive leads to completely different dynamics, as shown by the open circles in Fig. 2a. Now the average particle velocity increases non-uniformly, with 'steps' where v remains constant over a range of v_DC indicating synchronization. These plateaus are known as 'Shapiro steps' as seen in Josephson junctions and vortex lattices. The average velocity at the dynamic mode locking steps is given by the resonance condition v = nνλ, where n is an integer step number. The ratio r = v/λ is the rotation number, which for a locked state in our system is always strictly integer. It is interesting to note that this resonance condition is independent of the particle size, even though the critical driving velocity is not.

Phase portraits. From the particle trajectories, we can directly visualize the periodic motion at resonance. We construct so-called 'phase portraits', in which the phase velocity, dφ/dt, is plotted against the phase, φ = 2π(x(t) - vt)/λ (ref. 53). The phase portrait shows a 'closed loop' if the particle is in a locked state and thus follows a perfectly periodic trajectory with an integer rotation number. Otherwise, the phase portrait shows an 'open loop', as each cycle is slightly different and the phase trajectory is quasi-periodic with a non-integer rotation number. The phase portraits corresponding to different average velocities (points A–E) are presented in Fig. 2a. Those for A, C and E indeed show open loops as they lie between steps where there is no synchronization. In contrast, the points on the resonant steps...
and the number of lattice spacings moved forward (showing the dynamic modes over a range of AC and DC drives, for the top and bottom halves correspond to evident from the phase portraits, where the number of ‘bumps’ in respectively, so that repeats, error bars show the standard deviation of repeats. Phase portraits A–E correspond to the highlighted points on the graph. (B and D, with r = 1.2) clearly show closed loops in their phase portraits.

The phase portraits also strikingly depict the microscopic nature of the modes. Importantly, we can visualize differences between modes with the same average velocity, which is not possible when only considering integrated quantities. We illustrate this in Fig. 2b–d, by showing three trajectories of mode-locked particles with the same average velocity over one period of the oscillation. In Fig. 2b, the particle simply moves forward by one lattice spacing in each period. In Fig. 2c, the net motion is the same, but the particle moves forward two and back one lattice spacing, and in Fig. 2d, it moves forward three and backward two, as indicated in the schematics. So, it is clear that the microscopic particle dynamics differ significantly for each mode, even though they all have the same average velocity. We label the modes n(ij), with n the net forward motion, and i and j the number of lattice spacings moved forward and backward, respectively, so that n = i + j. The nature of the modes is also evident from the phase portraits, where the number of ‘bumps’ in the top and bottom halves correspond to i and j.

All of the dynamic modes in a portion of $v_{DC}$-$v_{AC}$ space are displayed on the state diagram in Fig. 2e and the complex distribution of the modes highlights the rich dynamics. A vertical cut through the state diagram corresponds to a ‘staircase’ as shown in Fig. 2a and the colour corresponds to the step number n in the resonance condition $\bar{v} = n\lambda v$. Subsequently, each colour can be split into several regions, corresponding to different modes with distinct particle motion as characterized by n(ij). The corresponding phase portraits are shown in Fig. 3. The oscillating size of the regions with the same average velocity corresponds to twisted ‘Arnold Tongues’, seen in many synchronized systems. For high average velocities, where the potential can be accounted for perturbatively, the oscillating step width is well described by a Bessel function.

Although Arnold Tongues are continuous, in this noisy Brownian system, gaps between the modes appear on the state diagram. This means that at some values of the AC amplitude, steps will not appear for all velocities satisfying the resonance condition. For example, at $v_{AC} = 6.4 \mu m s^{-1}$, there are no steps corresponding to $n = 1$ or $n = 3$, even though steps exist for $n = 0, 2, 4, 5$ and 6. It is also worth noting that regions occur where there is no $n = 0$ step, which means that there is no effective critical driving velocity, and that the particle will always have net forward motion as long as $v_{DC} > 0$. The $n = 0$ modes are particularly interesting, as they demonstrate that a lack of net motion does not necessarily imply that the system is at rest. This is another insight that would be absent from only studying the integrated properties of mode-locked steps.

**Driven colloidal chains.** We now consider the dynamics of driven coupled systems as dynamic mode locking is often found as a collective effect. We drive a chain consisting of seven super-paramagnetic colloidal particles held together by attractive forces.
magnetic interactions over the same sinusoidal optical potential
energy landscape used above (trap spacing: $\lambda = 3.5 \mu m$; laser power
per trap: $W \approx 0.75 \text{ mW}$; trap stiffness: $k = 3.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg s}^{-2}$; trap
depth: $V_0 = 75 \text{ kT}$). We tune the flexibility of the chain via the
interaction parameter, $G$, which is the strength of the magnetic
interaction between a pair of particles at contact in units of $k_BT$ (see
Methods). A magnetic field is applied using a pair of identical
permanent magnets positioned equidistant from the centre of the
sample, and the magnetic field strength $B$ (and therefore $G$, as
$G \propto B^2$) is varied by altering this distance. Chain position, $x(t)$, is
defined as the mean of the co-ordinates of the terminal particles,
and is, therefore, independent of the configuration of the particles
in the interior of the chain. Figure 4a shows the average chain velocity
for a flexible chain at $B = 0.43 \text{ mT}$ and a stiff chain at
$B = 2.2 \text{ mT}$. Both chains exhibit dynamic mode locking
with steps at $\dot{v} = n \omega$, as is also evident from the phase portraits for
the first step (insets in Fig. 4a). However, the mode-locking steps for
the flexible chain are remarkably wider than those for the stiff chain:
the width of the first step increases by 16%, while for the second
step this is almost 50%. Importantly, this points to a significant
enhancement of the synchronization stability due to the increased
flexibility of the chain.

The enhanced mode locking is clearly a collective dynamical
effect that cannot be explained at the level of the average velocity.
The simplest measure of the collective microscopic dynamics is
the length of the chains, $l$, which is defined as the centre-to-centre
distance between the terminal particles. Figure 4b,c compare the
chain length and velocity for the stiff and flexible chains
respectively. The stiff chain has a roughly constant length, and
there is no correlation between the chain length and the
instantaneous velocity. Strikingly, however, the length of the
flexible chain fluctuates at the frequency of the chain velocity
fluctuations, but exactly out of phase. This regular oscillation
points to the presence of an internal breathing mode tied to the
motion of the chain as a whole\cite{30}. The contrast between the two
chains is highlighted by the phase portraits for the chain length
shown in Fig. 4d,e. For the stiff chain, this ‘length portrait’ is
stationary, indicative of the constant chain length. For the flexible

Figure 3 | Phase portraits for all of the modes shown in Fig. 2e. The modes are labelled as $n(i,j)$, with $n$ the net forward motion, and $i$ and $j$ the number of
lattice spacings moved forward and backward respectively, such that $n = i + j$.

Figure 4 | Dynamic mode locking in driven chains. Linear chains of seven magnetically coupled particles are driven over a sinusoidal optical potential
energy landscape with wavelength $\lambda = 3.5 \mu m$, by a DC and AC drive with amplitude $v_{AC} = 5.2 \mu m s^{-1}$ and frequency $v = 0.75 \text{ Hz}$. (a) Average chain velocity
$\bar{v}$ as a function of average driving velocity $v_{DC}$. Purple squares: dipolar interaction strength $\Gamma = 15$; orange circles: $\Gamma = 392$. Solid line shows $\bar{v} = v_{DC}$ for
the case of zero potential strength. All points are the result of six repeats, error bars show the standard deviation of repeats. Insets show the phase portraits
for the chain position for the first step. (b,c) The chain length and velocity for the first step, for the strongly and weakly coupled chains, respectively.
(d,e) Phase portraits for the chain length for the strongly and weakly coupled chains, respectively. Open circles show average phase trajectories.
Kink dynamics. To visualize the dynamics of such a density wave, we slow it down by both lengthening the chain and increasing the lattice spacing. We further simplify the situation by considering a static chain, as even the mobile chain studied above moves little on the timescale of density wave motion. We pin a chain of 16 particles in a strong potential energy landscape of 15 minima (trap spacing: $\lambda = 5.5 \mu m$; laser power per trap: $W \approx 1.75 mW$; trap stiffness: $k = 8.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{kg s}^{-2}$; trap depth: $V_0 = 200 k_0 T$), as shown in Fig. 5a. The ‘extra’ particle is forced to lie along the axis using a weak magnetic field ($B = 0.5 \text{mT}$, $\Gamma = 20$), thereby generating a kink. The position of this kink is determined from the reduced local number density $\tilde{\rho}_i$, via a weighted average: $\tilde{x}_{\text{kink}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i (\tilde{\rho}_i - 1)/\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\tilde{\rho}_i - 1)$, where $\lambda$ is the wavelength of the sinusoidal optical potential energy landscape, and $x_i$ is the position of particle $i$, such that far away from the kink, $\tilde{\rho}_i \approx 1$.

Figure 5b shows that when the kink is exposed to constant and modulated driving velocities, it is able to move along the whole chain, while the individual particles do not move more than one wavelength of the potential. Strikingly, by measuring the average kink velocity over a range of driving velocities, we show that the kink displays dynamic mode locking, as is evident from the plateaus in Fig. 5c. Moreover, going beyond the average velocity level, we present phase portraits corresponding to points A–C on the ‘staircase’ in Fig. 5d–f. Points A (Fig. 5d) and C (Fig. 5f) show closed-loop phase portraits, confirming that the motion on the steps is periodic. By comparison with the phase portraits for single particles (see Fig. 2a), it is clear that these steps correspond to $1(1,0)$ and $2(2,0)$ modes. Conversely, the phase portrait for point B (Fig. 5e) shows a quasi-periodic trajectory, as this point is not on a mode-locked step. These three phase portraits are closely comparable to those for the equivalent points B–D in Fig. 2a. The microscopic dynamics of a driven kink in a coupled system are thus remarkably analogous to those of a single particle.

Discussion
We describe the microscopic dynamics of synchronization in three driven colloidal model systems. All three display the characteristic synchronization plateaus in their ‘force–velocity’ profiles25, demonstrating that colloidal particles in optical potential energy landscapes form a robust model for the study of dynamic mode locking. The tunability and manipulability of colloidal systems gives this model a broad scope: here, we move from single particles to chains and quasi-particle kinks, and there is huge potential to explore further. The three one-dimensional cases laid out here offer insight into the dynamics of technologically important but difficult to observe systems.
including the motion of vortex lines, indicating that future experiments in (for example) two-dimensional or aperiodic potential landscapes could prove fruitful. Moreover, the use of phase portraits to depict and differentiate dynamic modes allows analysis and comparison of the persistence and stability of locked states. Our analysis of mode locking in a driven colloidal chain, where a breathing mode apparently works to enhance the stability of a synchronized state, is only possible due to access to particle-level information. Furthermore, the ease with which experimental parameters may be changed has allowed us to design a density wave into a chain, making it possible to test the behaviour of this internal structure in simpler conditions. Our experiments unveil the microscopic dynamics that govern synchronization phenomena in driven systems, which can be challenging to capture in theory and simulation, especially in coupled driven systems where the presence of hydrodynamic coupling remains an open question. We believe that understanding and controlling these microscopic dynamics is crucial in achieving tunable synchronization behaviour in complex driven systems.

Methods

Colloidal model system. The colloidal particles used are Dynabeads M-270 carboxylic acid (diameter 3 µm), dispersed in 20% EtOH/w. These particles have a much higher density than the solvent, such that they sediment onto the wall of the quartz glass sample cell, forming a quasi-two-dimensional system. Iron oxide nanoparticles in the polystyrene matrix make the particles super-paramagnetic, such that they possess a magnetic dipole moment when an external magnetic field is imposed, but have no magnetic moment in the absence of the external field. The strength of the dipolar inter-particle attraction is expressed as an interaction parameter \( G \), which gives the interaction energy at contact of a pair of particles of diameter \( r \) relative to \( k_B T \): \( G = \frac{r^3}{2 \pi \mu_0} \), where \( \mu_0 \) is the vacuum permeability, \( 6.7 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2} \) is the magnetic susceptibility of the particles and \( B \) is the magnetic field strength.

Optical tweezers and imaging. The optical tweezers setup is described in ref. 51, and, in short, consists of a 1064 nm laser, steered by a pair of perpendicular acousto-optical deflectors, and focused from above the sample using a Leica ×50 NA = 0.55 long working distance microscope objective. We apply laser powers up to 1.75 mW per trap, which is well below the threshold when particle heating effects can come into play\(^\text{18}\). Imaging in the inverted configuration is done via a Zeiss Axioskop 40 NA = 0.70 working distance microscope objective, and a Ximea CMOS camera, protected by an IR bandpass filter. Magnetic fields are imposed using two permanent magnets, positioned equidistant from the sample.

Image analysis. Time-stamped particle co-ordinates are obtained in real time at 40 Hz using template particle tracking, and particle trajectories, \( x(t) \), are numerically differentiated to find instantaneous velocity, \( v(t) \). Average particle velocity, \( v \), is determined by linearly fitting to an integer number of periods of the trajectory. Phase, \( \phi \), is found from particle position: \( \phi = 2\pi(x(t) - vi) / z \), and phase velocity from particle velocity: \( dp/dt = \omega(v(t) - v) / z \). The chain position, \( x(t) \), is defined as the mean of the co-ordinates of the terminal particles, and chain length, \( l \), is defined as the difference between the co-ordinates of the terminal particles. Phase is found from chain position as above. Kink position is determined from the reduced local number density \( \rho_L \), via a weighted average: \( \rho_L = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_i - \rho_i - 1} \). The reduced local number density is \( \rho_i = \frac{2}{(x_i + x_i - x_0)} \), where \( \delta \) is the wavelength of the sinusoidal optical potential energy landscape and \( x_i \) is the position of particle \( i \), such that far away from the kink, \( \rho_i \approx 1 \). The average kink velocity, \( \bar{v} \), is determined by linearly fitting to an integer number of periods of the kink trajectory.

References

1. Jaeger, H. M. & Liu, A. J. What Happens Far from Equilibrium and Why? (The National Academy Press, 2010).
2. Weitz, D. A., Dozier, W. D. & Chaikin, P. M. Periodic structures in driven colloidal crystals. J. Phys. A 46, 257–268 (1985).
3. Isohätälä, J., Aleskev, K. N., Kurki, L. T. & Pietila, S. Symmetry breaking determined from the reduced local number density. Phys. Rev. E 87, 022308 (2013).
4. Schröer, C. F. E. & Heuer, A. Anomalous diffusion of driven particles in supercooled liquids. Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 098701 (2013).
5. Bensell, R., Besseling, R. V., & Kes, P. H. Dynamic locking of vortex matter driven through mesoscopic channels. Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 274702 (2002).
6. Besseling, R. V., Kes, P. H. Dynamic ordering and frustration of confined vortex rows studied by mode-locking experiments. Phys. Rev. E 69, 064504 (2004).
7. Besseling, R., Kes, P. H., Drose, T. & Vinokur, V. M. Depinning and dynamics of vortices confined in mesoscopic flow channels. New J. Phys. 7, 71 (2005).
8. Chow, W. W. et al. The ring laser gyro. Rev. Mod. Phys. 57, 61–108 (1985).
9. Grün, G. The dynamics of charge-density waves. Rev. Mod. Phys. 60, 1129–1188 (1988).
10. Carpinelli, J. M., Weitering, H. H., Plummer, E. W. & Stumpf, R. Direct observation of a surface charge density wave. Nature 381, 398–400 (1996).
11. Eichberger, M. et al. Snapshots of cooperative atomic motions in the optical suppression of charge density waves. Nature 468, 799–802 (2010).
12. Grimes, C. C. & Shapiro, S. Millimeter-wave mixing with Josephson junctions. Phys. Rev. Lett. 169, 397–406 (1968).
13. Kvale, M. & Hebboul, S. E. Theory of Shapiro steps in Josephson-junction arrays and their topology. Phys. Rev. B 43, 3720–3723 (1991).
14. Burkov, S. E. Magnetization curves for thin-films of layered type-II superconductors, Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser theory, and the devil’s staircase. Phys. Rev. B 44, 2850–2852 (1991).
15. Grier, D. G. A revolution in optical manipulation. Nature 424, 810–816 (2003).
16. Dobnikar, J., Snezhko, A. & Yeihara, A. Emergent colloidal dynamics in electromagnetic fields. Soft Matter 9, 3693–3704 (2013).
17. Simon, A. & Libchaber, A. Escape and synchronisation of a Brownian particle. Phys. Rev. Lett. 68, 3375–3378 (1992).
18. Babic, D., Schmitt, C., Pobera, J. & Bechinger, C. Stochastic resonance in colloidal systems. Europhys. Lett. 67, 158–164 (2004).
19. Schnitt, C., Dymba, C., Hänggi, P. & Bechinger, C. Stochastic resonance vs. resonant activation. Europhys. Lett. 74, 937–943 (2006).
20. Zaidouny, L., Bohlein, T., Roth, R. & Bechinger, C. Light-induced phase transitions of colloidal monolayers with crystalline order. Soft Matter 9, 9230–9236 (2013).
21. Reguera, D., Reimann, P., Hänggi, P. & Rubi, J. M. Interplay of frequency-synchronization with noise: Current resonances, giant diffusion and diffusion-crests. Europhys. Lett. 57, 644–650 (2002).
22. Pelton, M., Ladavac, K. & Grier, D. G. Transport and fractionation in periodic potential-energy landscapes. Phys. Rev. E 70, 031108 (2004).
23. Tekić, J. & Hu, B. Noise-induced Bessel-like oscillations of Shapiro steps with the period of the AC force. Phys. Rev. E 70, 104505 (2004).
24. Kowalczyk, B., Burbanks, A. H. & Oustad-Kazemi, A. H. Directing particle transport in a two-dimensional periodic potential landscape. Chem. Phys. Lett. 375, 492–502 (2010).
25. Sancho, J. M. & Casademunt, A. M. The rich phenomenology of Brownian particles in nonlinear potential landscapes. Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top. 187, 49–62 (2010).
26. Herring-Velarde, S. & Castaneda-Priego, R. Superparamagnetic colloids confined in narrow corrugated substrates. Phys. Rev. E 77, 041407 (2008).
27. von Hansen, Y., Hinczewski, M. & Netz, R. R. Hydrodynamic screening near planar boundaries: effects on semiflexible polymer dynamics. J. Chem. Phys. 134, 235102 (2011).
41. Hasnain, J., Junghblut, S. & Dellago, C. Dynamic phases of colloidal monolayers sliding on commensurate substrates. *Soft Matter* **9**, 5867–5873 (2013).
42. McDermott, D., Amelang, J., Lopatina, L. M., Olson Reichhardt, C. J. & Reichhardt, C. Domain and stripe formation between hexagonal and square ordered fillings of colloidal particles on periodic pinning substrates. *Soft Matter* **9**, 4607–4613 (2013).
43. Shi, N. & Ugaz, V. M. Entropic stochastic resonance enables trapping under periodic confinement: a Brownian-dynamics study. *Phys. Rev. E* **89**, 012138 (2014).
44. Kotar, J., Leoni, M., Bassetti, R., Cosentino Lagomarsino, M. & Ciccuta, P. Hydrodynamic synchronization of colloidal oscillators. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **107**, 7669–7673 (2010).
45. Curran, A., Lee, M. P., Di Leonardo, R., Padgett, M. J. & Cooper, J. M. Partial synchronization of stochastic oscillators through hydrodynamic coupling. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108**, 240601 (2012).
46. Arzola, A. V., Volke-Sepúlveda, K. & Mateos, J. L. Dynamical analysis of an optical rocking ratchet: theory and experiment. *Phys. Rev. E* **87**, 062910 (2013).
47. Straube, A. V. & Tierno, P. Synchronous vs. asynchronous transport of a paramagnetic particle in a modulated ratchet potential. *Europhys. Lett.* **103**, 28001 (2013).
48. Hu, B. & Tekić, J. Amplitude and frequency dependence of the Shapiro steps in the DC- and AC-driven overdamped Frenkel-Kontorova model. *Phys. Rev. E* **75**, 056608 (2007).
49. Reichhardt, C., Scalettar, R. T., Zimanyi, G. T. & Gronbech-Jensen, N. Shapiro steps in driven vortex lattices interacting with periodic pinning arrays. *Physica C* **332**, 1–4 (2000).
50. Braun, O. M. & Kivshar, Y. S. *The Frenkel-Kontorova Model: Concepts, Methods, and Applications* (Springer, 2010).
51. Juniper, M. P. N., Besseling, R., Aarts, D. G. A. L. & Dullens, R. P. A. Acoustooptically generated potential energy landscapes: potential mapping using colloids under flow. *Opt. Express* **27**, 28707–28716 (2012).
52. Reimann, P. *et al.* Diffusion in tilted periodic potentials: Enhancement, universality, and scaling. *Phys. Rev. E* **65**, 031104 (2002).
53. Gitterman, M. *The Noisy Pendulum* (World Scientific Publishing, 2008).
54. Fredrickson-Hemsing, L., Ji, S., Bruinsma, R. & Bozovic, D. Mode-locking dynamics of hair cells of the inner ear. *Phys. Rev. E* **86**, 021915 (2012).
55. Falo, F., Fioria, L. M., Martinez, P. J. & Mazo, J. J. Unlocking mechanism in the AC dynamics of the Frenkel-Kontorova model. *Phys. Rev. B* **48**, 7434–7437 (1993).
56. Rings, D., Schachoff, R., Selmke, M., Cichos, F. & Kroy, K. Hot Brownian motion. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **105**, 090604 (2010).

**Acknowledgements**

We thank Arkady Pikovsky, Alice Thorneywork, Arran Curran, Lia Verhoeff, Urs Zimmermann, Hartmut Löwen and Jürgen Horbach for useful discussions. EPSRC is acknowledged for financial support.

**Author contributions**

M.P.N.I., R.B. and R.P.A.D. conceived the experiments. M.P.N.I. performed the experiments. M.P.N.I., A.V.S., D.G.A.L.A. and R.P.A.D. analysed and interpreted the results. M.P.N.I., A.V.S. and R.P.A.D. wrote the manuscript and all the authors commented on the manuscript.

**Additional information**

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Reprints and permission information is available online at http://npg.nature.com/reprintsandpermissions/

**How to cite this article:** Juniper, M. P. N. *et al.* Microscopic dynamics of synchronization in driven colloids. *Nat. Commun.* **6**:7187 doi: 10.1038/ncomms8187 (2015).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/