Emergent colloidal currents across ordered and disordered landscapes

Dominik Lips1,5, Ralph L. Stoop2,5, Philipp Maass1 & Pietro Tierno2,3,4

Many-particle effects in driven systems far from equilibrium lead to a rich variety of emergent phenomena. Their classification and understanding often require suitable model systems. Here we show that microscopic magnetic particles driven along ordered and defective lattices by a traveling wave potential display a nonlinear current-density relationship, which arises from the interplay of two effects. The first one originates from particle sizes nearly commensurate with the substrate in combination with attractive pair interactions. It governs the colloidal current at small densities and leads to a superlinear increase. We explain such effect by an exactly solvable model of constrained cluster dynamics. The second effect is interpreted to result from a defect-induced breakup of coherent cluster motion, leading to jamming at higher densities. Finally, we demonstrate that a lattice gas model with parallel update is able to capture the experimental findings for this complex many-body system.
Interacting particles driven above potential energy landscapes display emergent phenomena that are ubiquitous in condensed matter physics, while posing a considerable challenge in understanding their complex, out of equilibrium dynamics. Such phenomena include nonlinear current-voltage relationships, plastic or elastic deformations, depinning transitions, locking, and rectification effects. Examples have been reported in disparate systems, including vortices in type II superconductors, charge density waves, skyrmions, sliding frictional surfaces, and active matter systems. Ensembles of polarizable colloidal particles driven across periodic potentials represent a relatively simple, yet nontrivial model system to investigate these many-particle effects. Potential landscapes for colloidal transport have been realized in the past via the use of electric, magnetic, or optical fields. However, previously experimental realizations have often been focused on measuring the speed and the position of a single particle or few interacting ones, or to demonstrate some technological functionality such as the controlled transport of a microscopic cargo. Experimental studies in this situation are scarce, in particular for disordered energy landscapes, and in most of the cases, they involve the use of diffusive rather than driven particles.

Here we use a colloidal model system to investigate the out-of-equilibrium dynamics of particles driven across ordered and disordered traveling-wave-like energy landscapes. In our system, the disorder is induced by the presence of an increasing amount of defects that destroy the orientational symmetry of the lattice. We find that collective interactions between the moving particles lead to a nonlinear current-density relation which is reminiscent of that seen in theoretical studies of driven lattice gases and driven Brownian motion across periodic potentials. At small densities, the colloidal current increases superlinearly, corresponding to a rise of the particle speed with density. This effect contrasts the decrease previously reported in driven systems on a more disordered lattice. Thus, the disorder is mainly present in the orientational degrees of freedom that we quantify via the exponent \(\eta_0\).

We induce a directed particle current by applying a magnetic field elliptically polarized and rotating in the \(xz\) plane with angular frequency \(\omega\), \(H \equiv (-H_z \cos(\omega t), 0, H_z \sin(\omega t))\). The amplitudes of the field components are \(H_z \approx 590\ \text{Am}^{-1}\) and \(H_{z} \approx 830\ \text{Am}^{-1}\). The external field modulates the heterogeneous stray field of the FGF and produces a traveling-wave-like potential moving at a frequency-tunable speed, \(v_p = \omega \times (2\pi)\). Figure 1(g) shows how the average speed of a single isolated particle \(v^*_p\) along the \(x\)-direction varies with \(\omega\) in the noninteracting case. For low frequencies \(\omega \ll \omega_s = 37.3\ \text{rad s}^{-1}\), the motion is field-synchronized and \(v^*_p\) (synchronous regime). For \(\omega > \omega_s\), the particles desynchronize with the periodic driving, and their average speed decreases as \(v^*_p = v_p(1 - \sqrt{1 - \omega^2/\omega_s^2}) < v_p\) (asynchronous regime).

The sequence of images in Fig. 1(f) shows energy landscapes from a magnetostatic field calculation given in the Supplementary Note 2 and illustrates the transport mechanism. For \(t = 0.5\pi/\omega\), \(H = H_z\hat{z}\) and a particle is trapped within a magnetic bubble, where is a deep energy minimum (blue region). When \(t = \pi/\omega\), the in-plane field \(H = H_x\hat{x}\) deforms the landscape, and two energy minima emerge inside the interstitial region along the 01 and 10 directions. Depending on the (fluctuating) particle position within the bubble at that time instant, the particle follows one of these two directions. For \(t = 1.5\pi/\omega\), the field is antiparallel to the bubble magnetization, \(H = -H_z\hat{z}\), and six minima appear in the interstitial region. Finally, for \(t = 2\pi/\omega\) the particle reaches the neighboring bubble. The chirality of the rotating field ensures unidirectional motion between two bubbles. Further, since the depths of the potential wells are \(\sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-5}\ k_B T\) for \(T \approx 290\ \text{K}\), thermal fluctuations are negligible, except for the selection of the two possible paths between the bubbles.

**Current-density relation.** For investigating the collective particle flux, we vary the normalized density \(\rho = N\pi d^2/2A\) within the observation area \(A\), and keep constant the magnetic field parameters. The flux is quantified by the normalized particle fluxes \(\tilde{j}_{x,y} = \tilde{\rho} \tilde{v}_{x,y}/v_p\) along the \(x\)- and \(y\)-direction. For frequencies in the synchronous regime, particles are coherently dragged by the periodic driving with velocity \(v_p\) yielding \(\tilde{j} = \tilde{\rho}\). By contrast, in the asynchronous regime at \(\omega = 50.3\ \text{rad s}^{-1}\) (marked with arrow in Fig. 1(g)), a nonlinear current-density relation is observed, see Fig. 2(a, b). The current \(\tilde{j}_x\) runs through a maximum upon increasing \(\tilde{\rho}\), while \(\tilde{j}_y\) is negligible.

We group the experimental data in two classes: a region of low disorder with \(\eta_\theta < 0.28\), and a region of high disorder with \(\eta_\theta > 0.28\). We find that for the distorted lattice \(\tilde{j}_x\) is smaller than for the more regular one. For simplicity, we refer to this lattice with the smallest \(\eta_\theta\) as the “ordered” lattice in the following. With an increasing number of defects, the particle motion along the 11 direction becomes progressively disturbed. In general, we find different types of defects such as point defects in form of larger magnetic bubbles, finite dislocation lines or planar defects in form...
of grain boundaries. Particle clusters break or merge when they are traveling above line defects and grain boundaries. A typical situation is shown in Fig. 2(c), where a seven-particle cluster crosses a grain boundary, which causes its splitting and raises the transverse speed, inducing a corresponding reduction of the longitudinal velocity. The hexatic phase exhibits dislocations which induce the merging of similar crystallographic directions. At these points, colloidal trains from different domains can merge. As we show later, the effect of merging is the main one responsible for the velocity reduction at large density. These implications of the disorder can be well observed in the Supplementary Movie 1. We note that for densities above...
\[ \omega = \text{corresponds to the particle fl} \]

particle trajectories are shown for the ordered and disordered landscape, respectively. Panel it enters a disordered region. The small inset displays an image at measurements, and the error bars for become progressively more important with increasing cluster particles. They increase their size for small clusters are propelled at a higher average speed than isolated particles. They may release a particle and adsorb another giving rise to a new dimer or a trimer. The scale bars for all insets are 2 \( \mu \text{m} \).

\[ \rho = 0.6, \text{the paramagnetic colloids start jumping above the close-packed monolayer, and this impedes us to accurately measure the particle speed with our tracking program.} \]

Figure 2(b) shows that the mean particle velocity \( \bar{v}_x = j_x / \bar{p} \) rises for small densities, corresponding to a superlinear increase of \( j_x \) with \( \rho \). This effect results from a faster motion of clusters, as we discuss next.

Enhanced cluster transport. The dynamics in the many-particle system is governed by chains of particles along the transport direction, which we refer to as clusters in the following. As can be seen from the slopes of the trajectories shown in Fig. 2(d), these clusters are propelled at a higher average speed than isolated particles. They increase their size for small \( \rho \), yielding the rise of \( \bar{v}_x \). Clusters can also reduce in size via breakup processes, which become progressively more important with increasing cluster sizes and cause \( \bar{v}_x \) to decrease with the density at larger \( \rho \).

We quantify the cluster speed-up effect by determining the mean velocities of single particles \( \bar{v}_{x} \) and clusters \( \bar{v}_{x}^{cl} \). We note that in a more detailed analysis, one could consider the mean velocities \( \bar{v}_{x}^{(n)}, n = 1, 2, \ldots \) of clusters composed of \( n \) particles (with \( n = 1 \) referring to single particles). Such a refinement of the analysis, however, is not essential. The speed \( \bar{v}_{x}^{cl} \) corresponds to the average over all \( n \geq 2 \) and can be obtained with better accuracy. Figure 3 shows the results as a function of the driving frequency, wherein the experiments we have included the results for dimers and trimers. While in both the synchronous (\( \omega \leq \omega_c \)) and the strongly asynchronous (\( \omega \gtrsim 2\omega_c \)) regimes the two velocities are nearly equal, the clusters are significantly faster in the transient regime \( \omega_c \lesssim \omega \lesssim 2\omega_c \).

Discussion

Commensurability effect – The speed-up of clusters originates from a combination of particle sizes nearly commensurate with the energy landscape periodicity (lattice constant \( a \)) and attractive dipolar interactions. These interactions result from the time-averaged modulated stray field of the FGR, and can be estimated for a pair of particles at a distance \( \sim a \) as \( U_{dd} \sim 130k_BT \). To understand the speed-up effect, let us consider an idealized situation, where particles are dragged by a traveling wave potential with wavelength \( a \) and within clusters are constrained to have a distance \( \Delta \) commensurate with the wavelength, \( \Delta = a \). The distance constraint reflects the interplay of the long-range attractive dipolar interaction and the repulsive volume exclusion, yielding a minimum in the effective pair interaction potential at a distance \( \Delta \equiv d \approx a \). Under the distance constraint, the assembled particles in the clusters replicate the minima of the underlying lattice and thus have a tendency to re-synchronize with the traveling wave even when single particles are in the
Asynchronous regime. This means that the critical frequency to the asynchronous regime of cluster motion shifts relative to that of single particles. The blue (clusters) and orange (single particles) curves in Fig. 3 demonstrate this behavior. It is important to point out that the upward shift of the critical frequency relies on the commensurability of $\Delta$ with a multiple of the wavelength $a$. Considering, e.g., distances $\Delta = a/2$, dimers would be less strongly trapped by the traveling wave potential, because the particles forming the dimer cannot be both at potential minima. Accordingly, their motion would start to desynchronize at a lower frequency than that of single particles.

We support these arguments by an exact treatment of driven Brownian motion in a traveling wave potential $U(x, t) = U_0 \cos(2\pi x/a - \omega t)$ with constrained particle distances $\Delta$. The detailed behavior of cluster speeds is very sensitive to the commensurability $\Delta/a$, and a small incommensurability $\Delta = 0.97a$. While for commensurable particle distance the cluster speeds become constant at large cluster sizes, the speed-up at small $n$ is followed by a slowing down at larger $n$ for the slightly incommensurable case. This means that in the experiments, where the commensurability is not perfect, one can expect a rather subtle variation with $n$.

From our analysis of particle trajectories in the experiment, mean cluster speeds can be determined for small cluster sizes. At a frequency $\omega = 44 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$, we found $v_p^{(1)} = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ for single particles, $v_p^{(2)} = 13.7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ for dimers, and $v_p^{(3)} = 16.7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ for trimers. The increase of $v_p^{(n)}$ with $n$ for these small clusters is in qualitative agreement with our theoretical predictions. Mean cluster speeds for larger $n$, however, could not be extracted from the trajectories with reliable accuracy.

Fig. 3 Enhanced cluster transport. Single particle $\bar{v}_s^{\omega}$ and cluster $\bar{v}_c^{\omega}$ mean velocities versus frequency $\omega$. Here, $n = 2$ and 3 refer to dimers and trimers, respectively. The experimental data are averaged over different independent measurements, and the error bars are obtained from the standard error. The inset shows analytical results according to Eq. (1) for cluster (dimers) and single-particle velocities. They refer to driven Brownian motion in a traveling wave potential $U(x, t)$, with constrained particle distances $\Delta = a$. The calculations are performed for parameters $U_0 = 18 \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ and lattice constant $a = 3 \mu m$.

Commensurability $\Delta/a$, and $b$ a small incommensurability $\Delta = 0.97a$. While for commensurable particle distance the cluster speeds become constant at large cluster sizes, the speed-up at small $n$ is followed by a slowing down at larger $n$ for the slightly incommensurable case. This means that in the experiments, where the commensurability is not perfect, one can expect a rather subtle variation with $n$.

From our analysis of particle trajectories in the experiment, mean cluster speeds can be determined for small cluster sizes. At a frequency $\omega = 44 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$, we found $v_p^{(1)} = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ for single particles, $v_p^{(2)} = 13.7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ for dimers, and $v_p^{(3)} = 16.7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ for trimers. The increase of $v_p^{(n)}$ with $n$ for these small clusters is in qualitative agreement with our theoretical predictions. Mean cluster speeds for larger $n$, however, could not be extracted from the trajectories with reliable accuracy.

We also note that the speed-up effect appears to be similar of the concerted cluster motions for single-file transport of molecules in zeolites44-45 and the simulated Brownian particles forced though an asymmetric ratchet potential46. However, in contrast to those cases, the commensurability of the particle size with the underlying lattice is a decisive factor and thermal fluctuations do not play an important role.

Fig. 4 Size dependence of the cluster speeds from analytical calculations [Eq. (1) and Eq. (2)]. The cluster speeds $v_p^{(n)}$ are normalized with respect to the traveling wave speed $v_p$ and shown as a function of the cluster size $n$ for constrained particle distances (a) $\Delta = a$ and (b) $\Delta = 0.97a$ (a: lattice constant). The behavior is shown for three different frequencies in the transient regime between fully synchronous and fully asynchronous dynamics. Calculations are performed for parameters $U_0 = 18 \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, $D = 1.3 \mu m^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ and $a = 3 \mu m$.

The detailed behavior of cluster speeds is very sensitive to the critical frequency $\omega$ ratio, i.e. the degree of commensurability. Figure 4 shows $v_p^{(n)}/v_p$ given by Eq. (1) in dependence of the cluster size $n$ at three frequencies in the transient regime for (a) perfect
The particle configurations in the lattice gas are updated in discrete time steps $\tau = 2\pi/\omega$ and periodic boundary conditions are used. In one update step, each particle either jumps to a vacant nearest neighbor site along the transport $(+x)$-direction or it does not move. For a single isolated particle, the jump probability is $p_{i}$. In the idealized model, $n$-clusters composed of $n \geq 2$ neighboring particles move as a whole during one time step with a probability $p_{n, d} > p_{i}$. The positions of single particles and clusters are updated in sequential order along the $(+x)$-direction by starting in each step with a randomly selected cluster (including single particles as “1-clusters”).

The effect due to merging of transport lanes from different crystallographic domains, which we consider as the main effect of disorder on the collective dynamics, is taken into account by introducing one representative defect site in the lattice and by requiring a particle to stay at the defect site with a probability $\bar{q}$. Since the rate of particle exchange processes at merging points can be expected to increase linearly with the density, we suppose $q = \alpha \rho_{n, d}$ with $\alpha$ a proportionality constant. A single particle occupying the defect site then moves with the reduced probability $(1 - q)p_{n, d}$ during one update step. For an $n$-cluster occupying the defect site with its $j$th particle [counted from the end along the $(+x)$-direction], the defect has the following impact: The cluster moves as a whole in one update step with probability $(1 - q)p_{n, d}$, while it breaks with probability $qp_{d}$. In the case of a breakup, only the $(j - 1)$ particles in front of the defect site move. As before, none of the cluster’s particles moves with probability $(1 - p_{d})$.

The results from this idealized model, shown by the dashed lines in Fig. 5(a) and (b), describe well the defect-induced slowing down of particle transport in the experiments for large $\rho$. As expected, for the higher degree of disorder, we find smaller values of $p_{i}$ and $p_{n, d}$, and a larger $\alpha$, see the values given in the figure caption. Overall, the refined model reflects already the essential physics observed in the experiments.

However, it is evident from Fig. 5(b) that the cluster speed-up effect is overestimated in the idealized model. This is because of our simple assumption that in the defect-free regions clusters either do not move or move as a whole. In reality, particles in a cluster are held together by the attractive interaction with some probability, implying that clusters can break. To include this in the modeling, the particle positions are sequentially updated in the $(+x)$-direction against the bias. For an $n$-cluster in a defect-free region, each of its particles moves with an $n$-dependent probability $p_{n, d}$. The cluster size dependence of $p_{n, d}$ takes into consideration the variation of cluster speeds with the cluster size. In the case that a particle of an $n$-cluster occupies the defect site, it moves with the reduced probability $(1 - q)p_{n, d}$. In view of our findings in Fig. 4 and the fact that $v^{(n)}_{p} \sim p^{n}_{n}$ (i.e. large $n$ are less important), we vary $p_{n, d}$ for $n = 1 - 4$, and take $p_{n} = p_{4}$ for all $n \geq 4$.

The results from this model refinement are given by the solid lines in Fig. 5 for the parameters given in Table 1. They show a very good quantitative agreement with the experimental data for almost all $\rho$. Deviations from the model are observed above $\rho = 0.5$. The data trend, even if noisy, excludes the presence of saturation of the current at a large density. This noisy trend could be caused by a lack of statistical accuracy in the experimental data due to the difficulty in tracking large ordered regions of the FGF filled with packed colloids.

We note that the hopping model is similar to the totally asymmetric simple exclusion process (TASEP) with parallel update process with parallel update37,47. It differs from this TASEP by the fact that the particles are not moved with the same probability but with the different $p_{n, d}$. Already in the idealized model with just the two different values $p_{i}$ and $p_{n, d}$, this leads to an important qualitative change in the transport behavior: contrary to the TASEP, the mean velocity $\bar{v}_{x}$ of a particle increases with $\rho$ for small densities, see Fig. 5(b).
Conclusions
We have investigated the collective transport of colloids across periodic and disordered lattices of magnetic potential wells. Pronounced nonlinear current-density relations are obtained for driving frequencies in the asynchronous regime. For small particle densities, the current along the transport direction increases superlinearly and decreases at large densities due to defect-induced breakup of particle clusters. The superlinear increase is explained by a stronger synchronization of cluster movements with the traveling wave. It occurs for particle interactions favoring particle–particle distances commensurate with the lattice constant. A coarse-grained description of the transport in terms of a driven lattice gas with parallel update is able to capture the experimental findings. In this context, driven colloidal particles above periodic energy landscapes provide a relatively simple experimental model system to investigate basic aspects of nonequilibrium transport across ordered and disordered surfaces. The observed emerging phenomena may equally occur in other condensed matter systems on different length scales from vortices in high Tc superconductor [48–49] to biological transport [50–52]. Traffic flow [53,54], and even surface growth [55–56]. Thus, we provide an experimental model system where such general phenomena can be investigated at the single-particle level.

Methods
Details of the experimental setup. We give further details on the sample preparation and on the experimental setup. The strong magnetic attraction of the FGF particle with the traveling wave. It occurs for particle interactions favoring particle–particle distances commensurate with the lattice constant. A coarse-grained description of the transport in terms of a driven lattice gas with parallel update is able to capture the experimental findings. In this context, driven colloidal particles above periodic energy landscapes provide a relatively simple experimental model system to investigate basic aspects of nonequilibrium transport across ordered and disordered surfaces. The observed emerging phenomena may equally occur in other condensed matter systems on different length scales from vortices in high Tc superconductor [48–49] to biological transport [50–52]. Traffic flow [53,54], and even surface growth [55–56]. Thus, we provide an experimental model system where such general phenomena can be investigated at the single-particle level.

Correlation functions of disorder. To quantify the spatial disorder, we calculate from the bubble positions: the pair correlation function g(r) for the positional order and the bond orientational correlation g_θ(r) for the orientational order. For a two-dimensional pattern of points having number density n_p, the first function is given by

\[ g(r) = \frac{1}{2n_p^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \delta(r-r_{ij}) \right). \]

Here δ(r) is the Dirac delta function, r_{ij} = |r_i - r_j| is the distance between particles i and j, and (⋯) denotes an average over all particle positions. To calculate g(r), we counted the particles appearing in annular rings around each particle.

The second function is given by

\[ g_\theta(r_{ij}) = \left( \psi^*_x(r_{ij})\psi^*_y(r_{ij}) \right). \]

where \( \psi_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_p}} e^{-i k \cdot r} \) and \( N_p \) is the number of neighbor particles k of a given particle j, and \( \theta_k \) is the angle between a fixed axis, here the x-axis, and the bond joining particles j and k.

Data availability
The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request (ptierno@uh.edu).

Received: 18 March 2021; Accepted: 9 September 2021; Published online: 11 October 2021

References
1. Häggl, P. & Marchesoni, F. Artificial brownian motors: controlling transport on the nanoscale. Rev. Mod. Phys. 81, 387 (2009).
2. Reichhardt, C. & Reichhardt, C. J. O. Depinning and nonequilibrium dynamic phases of particle assemblies driven over random and ordered substrates: a review. Rep. Prog. Phys. 80, 026501 (2016).
3. Field, S. B. et al. Vortex configurations, matching, and domain structure in large arrays of artificial pinning centers. Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 067003 (2002).
4. Villegas, J. E. et al. A superconducting reversible rectifier that controls the motion of magnetic flux quanta. Science 302, 1188 (2003).
5. Grüner, G. The dynamics of charge-density waves. Rev. Mod. Phys. 60, 1129 (1988).
6. Aruga, T. Charge-density waves on metal surfaces. J. Phys. Condens. Matter 14, 8393 (2002).
7. Reichhardt, C. & Reichhardt, C. J. O. Plastic flow and the skyrmion hall effect. Nat. Comm. 11, 738 (2020).
8. Huang, P. et al. Melting of a skyrmion lattice to a skyrmion liquid via a hexatic phase. Nat. Nanotechnol 15, 761 (2020).
9. Vanossi, A., Manini, N., Urbakh, M., Zapperi, S. & Tosatti, E. Colloquium: modeling friction: from nanoscale to mesoscale. Rev. Mod. Phys. 85, 529 (2013).
10. Hod, O., Meyer, E., Zheng, Q. & Urbakh, M. Structural superfluidity and ultralow friction across the length scales. Nature 563, 485 (2018).
11. Bechinger, C. et al. Active particles in complex and crowded environments. Rev. Mod. Phys. 88, 045006 (2016).
12. Reichhardt, C. O. & Reichhardt, C. Ratchet effects in active matter systems. Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter Phys. 8, 51 (2017).
13. Plaxet, C., Baguïn, A., Silberzan, P. Rectified motion of colloids in asymmetrical structured channels. Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 168301 (2002).
14. Rousselet, I., Salome, L., Aijári, A. & Prost, J. Directional motion of brownian particles induced by a periodic asymmetric potential. Nature 370, 446 (1994).
15. Skaug, M. J., Schwemmer, C., Rawlings, C. D. & Knoll, A. W. Nanofluidic rocking brownian motors. Science 359, 1505 (2018).
16. Vilen, B. B., Hovorka, O. & Friedman, G. Arranging matter by magnetic nanoparticle assemblies. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 112, 8860 (2015).
17. Tierno, P. Depinning and collective dynamics of magnetically driven colloidal monolayers. Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 198304 (2012).
18. Loehr, J., Loenne, M., Ernst, A., de las Heras, D. & Fischer, T. M. Topological protection of multiparticle dissipative transport. Nat. Comm. 7, 11745 (2016a).
19. Faucheux, L. P., Bourdieu, L. S., Kaplan, P. D. & Libchaber, A. J. Optical thermal ratchet. Phys. Rev. Lett. 74, 1504 (1995).
20. Korda, P. T., Taylor, M. B. & Grier, D. G. Kinetically locked-in colloid transport in an array of optical tweezers. Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 128301 (2002).
21. Bohlein, T., Mikhail, J. & Bechinger, C. Observation of kinks and antikinks in colloidal monolayers driven across ordered surfaces. Nat. Mat. 11, 126 (2012).
22. Gunnarsson, K. et al. Programmable motion and separation of single magnetic particles on patterned magnetic surfaces. Adv. Mater. 17, 1730 (2005).
23. Juniper, M. P. N., Straube, A. V., Besseling, R., Aarts, D. G. & Dullens, R. P. Microscopic dynamics of synchronization in driven colloids. Nat. Comm. 6, 7187 (2015).
24. Loehr, J., Loenne, M., Ernst, A., de las Heras, D. & Fischer, T. M. Topological protection of multiparticle dissipative transport. Nat. Comm. 7, 11745 (2016b).
25. Arzola, A. V., Villasante-Barahona, M., Volpe-Sepúlveda, K., Jäkl, P. & Zemánek, P. Omnidirectional transport in fully reconstrucible pinning centers. Sci. Rep. 5, 8860 (2015).
26. Sokolov, Y., Frydel, D., Grier, D. G., Diamant, H. & Roichman, Y. Hydrodynamic pair attractions between driven colloidal particles. Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 158302 (2011).
27. Straube, A. V. & Tierno, P. Tunable interactions between paramagnetic colloidal particles driven in a modulated ratchet potential. Soft Matter 10, 9191 (2014).
28. Vieira, G. et al. Magnetic wire traps and programmable manipulation of biological cells. Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 128101 (2009).
29. Lim, B. et al. Magnetophoretic circuits for digital control of single particles and cells. Nat. Commun. 5, 3846 (2014).
30. Reichhardt, C. & Olson, C. J. Colloidal dynamics on disordered substrates. Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 078301 (2002).
31. Reichhardt, C. & Reichhardt, C. J. O. Random organization and plastic depinning. Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 168301 (2009).
32. Zimmermann, U. et al. Negative resistance for colloids driven over two barriers in a microchannel. Soft Matter 17, 516–522 (2021).
33. Pertinsidis, A. & Ling X. S. Statics and Dynamics of 2D Colloidal Crystals in a Random Pinning Potential. Phys Rev Lett. 100, https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.100.028303 (2008).
34. Hanes, R. D. L., Dalle-Ferrier, C., Schmiedeburg, M., Jenkins, M. C. & Engelhauf, S. U. Colloids in one dimensional random energy landscapes. Soft Matter 8, 2714 (2012).
35. Bianchi, S., Pruner, R., Vizsnyiczai, G., Maggi, C. & Leonardo, R. D. Active dynamics of colloidal particles in time-varying laser speckle patterns. Sci. Rep. 6, 27681 (2016).
36. Chakraborty, I. & Roichman, Y. Disorder-induced fickian, yet non-gaussian diffusion in heterogeneous media. *Phys. Rev. Res.* 2, 022020 (2020).

37. Schadschneider, A., Chowdhury, D. and Nishinari, K. https://doi.org/10.1016/C2009-0-16900-3 Stochastic Transport in Complex Systems: From Molecules to Vehicles, 3rd ed. (Elsevier Science, Amsterdam, 2010).

38. Lips, D., Ryabov, A. & Maass, P. Brownian asymmetric simple exclusion process. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 121, 160601 (2018).

39. Libál, A., Balázs, T., Reichhardt, C. & Reichhardt, C. J. O. Colloidal dynamics on a choreographic time crystal. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 124, 208004 (2020).

40. Tierno, P., Sagués, F., Johansen, T. H. & Fischer, T. M. Colloidal transport on magnetic garnet films. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 11, 9615 (2009).

41. Straube, A. V. & Tierno, P. Synchronous vs. asynchronous transport of a paramagnetic particle in a modulated ratchet potential. *EPL* 103, 28001 (2013).

42. Stoop, R. L., Straube, A. V., Johansen, T. H. & Tierno, P. Collective directional locking of colloidal monolayers on a periodic substrate. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 124, 058002 (2020).

43. Lutz, C., Reichert, M., Stark, H. & Bechinger, C. Surmounting barriers: The benefit of hydrodynamic interactions. *Europhys. Lett.* 74, 719 (2006).

44. Sholl, D. S. & Fichthorn, K. A. Concerted diffusion of molecular clusters in a molecular sieve. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 79, 3569 (1997).

45. Sholl, D. S. & Lee, C. K. Influences of concerted cluster diffusion on single-file diffusion of CF₄ in AlPO₄-5 and Xe in AlPO₄-31. *J. Chem. Phys.* 112, 817 (2000).

46. Pototsky, A. et al. Collective shuttling of attracting particles in asymmetric narrow channels. *Phys. Rev. E* 82, 030401 (2010).

47. Chou, T., Mallick, K. & Zia, R. K. P. Non-equilibrium statistical mechanics: from a paradigmatic model to biological transport. *Rep. Prog. Phys.* 74, 116601 (2011).

48. Blatter, G., Feigel’man, M. V., Geshkenbein, V. B., Larkin, A. I. & Vinokur, V. M. Vortices in high-temperature superconductors. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 66, 1125 (1994).

49. Reichhardt, C. & Grönhel-Jensen, N. Collective multivortex states in periodic arrays of traps. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 85, 2372 (2000).

50. Lipowsky, R., Klumpp, S. & Nieuwenhuizen, T. M. Random walks of cytoskeletal motors in open and closed compartments. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 87, 108101 (2001).

51. Graf, I. R. & Frey, E. Generic transport mechanisms for molecular traffic in cellular protrusions. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 118, 128101 (2017).

52. Rank, M., Mitra, A., Reese, L., Dierz, S. & Frey, E. Limited resources induce bistability in microtubule length regulation. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120, 148101 (2018).

53. Derrida, B. An exactly soluble non-equilibrium system: The asymmetric simple exclusion process. *Phys. Rep.* 301, 65 (1998).

54. Helbing, D. Traffic and related self-driven many-particle systems. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 73, 1067 (2001).

55. Michely, T. and Krug, J. Islands, Mounds and Atomic Patterns and Processes in Crystal Growth Far from Equilibrium (Springer, Berlin, 2004).

56. Einax, M., Dieterich, W. & Maass, P. Colloquium: Cluster growth on surfaces: Densities, size distributions, and morphologies. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 85, 921 (2013).

Acknowledgements

D.L. and P.M. acknowledge support from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Project No. 397157593) and sincerely thank the members of the DFG Research Unit FOR 2692 for fruitful discussions. R.L.S. acknowledges support from the Swiss National Science Foundation Grant P400P2-180729. This work has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 811234). P.T. acknowledges support from the Generalitat de Catalunya under Program “ICREA Academia”.

Author contributions

R.L.S. performed the experiments. D.L. performed numerical simulations. P.M. and P.T. supervised the work. All authors discussed and interpreted the results.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1038/s42005-021-00722-0.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Pietro Tierno.

Peer review information Communications Physics thanks Paolo Malgaretti and the other, anonymous, reviewer(s) for their contribution to the peer review of this work. Peer reviewer reports are available.

Reprints and permission information is available at http://www.nature.com/reprints

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.