## Theory of Spontaneous Chiral-Symmetry Breaking

Spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking can generally be realized in systems that basically have the following features

• AUTOCATALYSIS • CROSS-INHIBITION



The following simple model can be used to illustrate most general features.



 $\lambda = [S][T]$   $\alpha = ([X_L]-[X_D])/2$ 





$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\alpha}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\mathrm{A}\alpha^3 + \mathrm{B}(\lambda - \lambda_{\mathrm{c}})\alpha + \xi(t)$$

A, B and  $\lambda$  depend on kinetic rates constants  $\xi(t) = Random$  fluctuations

## GENERAL EQUATION NEAR TRANSITION POINT FOR ALL SYSTEMS

• Two-fold symmetry breaking leads to the following general equation near the transition point



As the systems sweeps through the critical point, it makes a transition randomly to one of the two branches. In the absence of any asymmetric influence:

$$P_{+}=P_{-}=0.5$$

## SENSITIVITY TO A SMALL ASYMMETRIC INFLUENCE "Cg"

In the presence of a small asymmetric influence "Cg" the above equation is modified to:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\alpha}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\mathrm{A}\alpha^3 + \mathrm{B}(\lambda - \lambda_{\rm c})\alpha + \mathrm{Cg} + \sqrt{\varepsilon}\mathrm{f}(t)$$



$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \gamma t$$

$$P_{+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{N} e^{-x^{2}/2} dx$$

$$N = \frac{Cg}{\sqrt{\epsilon/2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{B\gamma}\right)^{1/4}$$

This formalism is general – like that of phase transitions



 $K_L = K_D (1 + g)$   $g = \Delta E/kT$ 

Probability  $P_+ > 98\%$ 

g	Volume/L	Run Time
10-11	10	30 sec
10-13	100	1 hr
10–15	100	300 hrs
10-17	1km x 1km x 1m	10,000 yrs