# Impact of chirality on active Brownian particle: Exact moments in two and three dimensions 

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(Dated: April 16, 2024)


#### Abstract

In this work, we investigate the effects of chirality, accounting for translational diffusion, on active Brownian particles in two and three dimensions. Despite the inherent complexity in solving the Fokker-Planck equation, we demonstrate a Laplace transform method for precisely calculating the temporal evolution of various dynamic moments. Our analysis yields explicit expressions for multiple moments, such as the second and fourth moments of displacement, revealing the impact of persistence and chirality. These moments exhibit oscillatory behaviour, and excess kurtosis indicates deviations from the Gaussian distribution during intermediate time intervals.


## 1. Introduction

Active matter is driven out of equilibrium at the shortest scale of individual constituents, consuming and dissipating energy from the local environment or internal energy source. It breaks time-reversal symmetry to generate selfpropulsion or stress on the surroundings. Examples of such systems abound in nature across a wide range of length scales, starting from molecular motors, cytoskeleton, individual cells and bacteria, tissues and organisms, and collective properties of organisms, e.g., bird flocks, fish schools, or human crowds [1-5]. Drawing inspiration from them, artificial active matters are designed, examples of which include Janus colloids utilizing phoretic motion, vibrated granular matter, and hexbugs [6-10].

The motion of self-propelled agents is often described in terms of three related models: the active Brownian particles (ABP), run-and-tumble particles (RTP), and active Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process (AOUP). Up to the second moment, their dynamics are equivalent and can easily be mapped from one to another. The generation of selfpropulsion often utilizes a breaking of parity in the direction of motion, the heading direction, which undergoes either continuous (ABP, active colloids) or discrete reorientation (RTP, bacteria). In the active phoretic motion of colloids, such asymmetry is inherent to the design of the Janus colloids. In vibrated granular matter, the frictional asymmetry between the front and back leads to the generation of persistent motion, utilizing the vibration in the plane transverse to the motion. However, in general, the left-right parity symmetry around the heading direction can also be broken. This leads to the chirality of the agents, forcing them to turn in the broken symmetry direction while performing self-propulsion [11-17]. Chirality in active matter is observed in various natural systems, such as bacteria near walls and interfaces [12, 18, 19], sperm cells that swim helically [16, 20], and the formation of chiral FtsZ rings before bacterial cytokinesis [21]. In synthetic systems, colloidal microswimmers with broken chiral symmetry [22-26], motile droplets [27, 28], granular ellipsoids [29, 30], and cholesteric droplets [31] also show active chiral motion. The analysis of the dynamics of one of the simplest active chiral agent models, chiral ABPs (cABP) is the focus of this paper.

Chirality in active systems led to several remarkable properties, e.g., odd viscosity, odd elasticity, and odd diffusivity [32-35]. The motion of a cABP has been analytically characterized in terms of its mean trajectory in two and three dimensions [22, 36, 37]. Other studies on single cABPs have examined the effects of medium [38] and confinement [36, 39-42]. Recent analytic calculations of the dynamics of active chiral particles used intermediate scattering functions [43, 44]. Here, we adopt a different approach. We extend a Laplace transform-based method applied to the Fokker-Planck equation that has been used recently to calculate all dynamical moments of ABPs with and without speed fluctuations and in the presence or absence of inertia [45-49] to cABPs. The method was originally proposed to study the worm-like chain model of polymers [50,51]. As we show in this paper, with the help of explicit calculations in both two and three dimensions, this method provides a unified approach to calculating all dynamical moments of

[^0]cABPs, reproducing known results, and providing closed-form analytic expressions for many others, including components of MSD in the heading direction and perpendicular to it, fourth moment of displacement, and excess kurtosis in three dimensions.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We separately consider the Langevin dynamics and the FokkerPlanck equations for cABPs first in two dimensions (2d) and then in three dimensions (3d). All results are obtained separately, including the second and fourth moments of displacement variables, the moments of their components in directions parallel and perpendicular to the original heading direction, and excess kurtosis. Finally, we conclude with a brief discussion and outlook.

## 2. Dynamics of a chiral active Brownian particle in two dimensions (2d)

We first consider a chiral active Brownian particle (cABP) in two dimensions. The dynamics of the particle can be described by its position $\boldsymbol{r}$ and orientation $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ of the heading direction of self-propulsion with $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}=1$. In two dimensions, if $\phi$ is the angle made by the orientation vector with the $x$ - axis, then in Cartesian coordinates $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}=u_{x} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}+u_{y} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}$ with $u_{x}=\cos \phi$ and $u_{y}=\sin \phi$. The overdamped dynamics of the particle with a self-propulsion speed $v_{0}$ and an angular velocity $\omega$ about the $z$-axis can then be written as:

$$
\begin{align*}
& \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}=v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}+\boldsymbol{\xi}_{T}(t) \\
& \dot{\phi}=\omega+\xi_{\phi}(t) \tag{2.0.1}
\end{align*}
$$

where the translational noise $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{T}$ and the rotational noise $\xi_{\phi}$ have zero mean and variance given by, $\left\langle\xi_{T i}(t) \xi_{T j}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right\rangle=$ $2 D \delta_{i j} \delta\left(t-t^{\prime}\right)$ and $\left\langle\xi_{\phi}(t) \xi_{\phi}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right\rangle=2 D_{r} \delta\left(t-t^{\prime}\right)$. Here $D$ and $D_{r}$ are the translational and rotational diffusion coefficients, respectively. We can use $\tau_{r}=D_{r}^{-1}$ as a unit of time and $\ell=\sqrt{D / D_{r}}$ as a unit of length. It is useful to express the strength of activity in terms of a dimensionless Péclet number $\mathrm{Pe}=v_{0} / \sqrt{D D_{r}}$ and the strength of chirality in terms of $\Omega=\omega / D_{r}$. In dimensionless form, the rescaled length and time scales are expressed as $\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}=\boldsymbol{r} / l$ and $\tilde{t}=t / \tau_{r}$, respectively.

The above equations can be numerically integrated using the Euler-Maruyama scheme. However, in the following, we first demonstrate analytical methods to obtain exact calculations of all relevant dynamical moments using the Fokker-Planck description of the above stochastic process.

### 2.1. Fokker-Planck Equation and Derivation of the Moment Generation Equation

The probability distribution function $P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t)$ of the cABP can be described by the following Fokker-Planck equation (see Appendix I for detailed derivation),

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{t} P=D \nabla^{2} P+D_{r} \partial_{\phi}^{2} P-v_{0} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla P-\partial_{\phi}(\omega P) \tag{2.1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Performing a Laplace transform $\tilde{P}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, s)=\int_{0}^{\infty} d t e^{-s t}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t)$, the Fokker-Planck equation can be expressed as,

$$
\begin{equation*}
-P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, 0)+s \tilde{P}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, s)=D \nabla^{2} \tilde{P}+D_{r} \partial_{\phi}^{2} \tilde{P}-v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{P}-\partial_{\phi}(\omega \tilde{P}) \tag{2.1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where the initial condition at $t=0$ is set by $P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, 0)=\delta(\boldsymbol{r}) \delta\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}-\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right)$, without any loss of generality. This leads to the following equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
-\langle\psi\rangle_{0}+s\langle\psi\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \psi\rangle_{s}+D\left\langle\nabla^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}+D_{r}\left\langle\partial_{\phi}^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}+\left\langle\omega \partial_{\phi} \psi\right\rangle_{s} \tag{2.1.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

for the mean of an arbitrary dynamical variable $\psi$ defined as $\langle\psi\rangle_{s}=\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \psi(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) \tilde{P}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, s)$ where the initial condition is given by $\langle\psi\rangle_{0}=\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \psi(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, 0)$. This equation is used to obtain all the dynamical moments in 2d.

### 2.2. Orientation Autocorrelation

We begin by considering $\psi(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$. Then, $\langle\psi\rangle_{0}=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0},\left\langle\nabla^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}=0,\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \psi\rangle_{s}=0$ and $\partial_{\phi}^{2} \psi=-\psi$. Note that $\langle\psi\rangle_{0}\left(=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right)=u_{0 x} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}+u_{0 y} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}=\cos \phi_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}+\sin \phi_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}$, where the initial orientation is determined by $\phi_{0}$. In addition,
$\partial_{\phi} u_{x}=-u_{y}$ and $\partial_{\phi} u_{y}=u_{x}$. Substituting these relations in Eq. 2.1.3, and solving for $\left\langle u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}$ and $\left\langle u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$ we get:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle u_{x}\right\rangle_{s} & =\frac{\left(s+D_{r}\right) u_{0 x}-\omega u_{0 y}}{\left(s+D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}} \\
\left\langle u_{y}\right\rangle_{s} & =\frac{\left(s+D_{r}\right) u_{0 y}+\omega u_{0 x}}{\left(s+D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}} \tag{2.2.1}
\end{align*}
$$

Performing inverse Laplace transform on the above expressions, we get the time evolution of the components of the orientation vector, $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)$ dependent on the initial orientation $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}$ as,

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left\langle u_{x}(t)\right\rangle=e^{-D_{r} t}\left[u_{0 x} \cos (\omega t)-u_{0 y} \sin (\omega t)\right]=e^{-D_{r} t} \cos \left(\omega t+\phi_{0}\right) \\
& \left\langle u_{y}(t)\right\rangle=e^{-D_{r} t}\left[u_{0 y} \cos (\omega t)+u_{0 x} \sin (\omega t)\right]=e^{-D_{r} t} \sin \left(\omega t+\phi_{0}\right) \tag{2.2.2}
\end{align*}
$$

The orientation correlation is then obtained as follows [40,52]:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right\rangle=e^{-D_{r} t} \cos (\omega t) \tag{2.2.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

which shows decaying oscillations with a time scale $\tau_{r}=1 / D_{r}$ and a time period $2 \pi / \omega$ set by the angular velocity $(\omega)$ of the chiral ABP. In the absence of chiral rotation $(\omega=0)$, equation (2.2.3) simplifies to the orientation autocorrelation of ABPs: $\left\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right\rangle=e^{-D_{r} t}[45]$. On the other hand, in the absence of rotational noise ( $D_{r}=0$ ), the cABP motion simplifies to a steady deterministic active chiral motion: $\left\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right\rangle=\cos (\omega t)$.

### 2.3. Mean Displacement

With $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}$ in Eq. 2.1.3, we get $\langle\boldsymbol{r}\rangle_{s}=\left(v_{0} / s\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$. Using the expressions for $\left\langle u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}$ and $\left\langle u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$ from Eq. 2.2.1, and then performing the inverse Laplace transform, we get the following expressions for the time evolution of the components of the displacement vector:

$$
\begin{align*}
\langle x(t)\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\left[-D_{r} e^{-D_{r} t} \cos \left(\omega t+\phi_{0}\right)+D_{r} \cos \left(\phi_{0}\right)-\omega \sin \left(\phi_{0}\right)+\omega e^{-D_{r} t} \sin \left(\omega t+\phi_{0}\right)\right]  \tag{2.3.1}\\
\langle y(t)\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\left[-D_{r} e^{-D_{r} t} \sin \left(\omega t+\phi_{0}\right)+D_{r} \sin \left(\phi_{0}\right)+\omega \cos \left(\phi_{0}\right)-\omega e^{-D_{r} t} \cos \left(\omega t+\phi_{0}\right)\right] .
\end{align*}
$$

We can also define the displacement components along and perpendicular to the initial orientation as $\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}=\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}$ and $\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}=\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}$. This gives us,

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}\right\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\left[D_{r}-D_{r} e^{-D_{r} t} \cos (\omega t)+\omega e^{-D_{r} t} \sin (\omega t)\right] \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}  \tag{2.3.2}\\
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}\right\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\left[\omega-D_{r} e^{-D_{r} t} \sin (\omega t)-\omega e^{-D_{r} t} \cos (\omega t)\right] \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}^{\perp}
\end{align*}
$$

where $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}^{\perp} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}=0$.

### 2.4. Position-orientation cross-correlation

An important quantity that can distinguish the chirality of cABPs is the position-orientation cross-correlation. Setting $\psi=\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$, we get the cross-correlations in the direction of orientation and perpendicular to the direction of orientation as:

$$
\begin{align*}
& \langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle=\frac{v_{0} e^{-D_{r} t}\left(-D_{r} \cos (\omega t)+D_{r} e^{D_{r} t}+\omega \sin (\omega t)\right)}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}  \tag{2.4.1}\\
& \left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\perp}\right\rangle=\frac{v_{0} e^{-D_{r} t}\left(-e^{D_{r} t} \omega+D_{r} \sin (\omega t)+\omega \cos (\omega t)\right)}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}} \tag{2.4.2}
\end{align*}
$$

$\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle$ is symmetric under chirality reversal but $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\perp}\right\rangle$ changes under chirality reversal. Thus, $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\perp}\right\rangle$ can identify whether the rotation is clockwise or counterclockwise.


FIG. 1. (a) MSD of 2 d cABPs are plotted against time (in the unit of $D_{r}^{-1}$ ) for various $\Omega$ at a fixed $\mathrm{Pe}=100$ indicated in the figure. The plots show oscillations at intermediate times at high $\Omega$. (Inset) The active part of diffusivity shows saturation to different values of Pe in the ABP limit of $\Omega \rightarrow 0$, and $\Omega^{-2}$ scaling at large $\Omega$. (b) MSD for different Pe at a fixed $\Omega=100$. For high $\operatorname{Pe}(=1000)$, the time scale for the initial diffusive to ballistic crossover $\left(\tilde{t}_{I} \sim 1 / \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\right)$ shifts to very low $\tilde{t}$. In both (a) and (b), the solid lines are plots of analytical expressions, and the points are obtained from simulations.

### 2.5. Mean Squared Displacement (MSD)

With $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{2}$, we get from Eq. 2.1.3, $s\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=4 D\langle 1\rangle_{s}+2 v_{0}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}$ with $\langle 1\rangle_{s}=1 / s$. To get $\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}$, we next set $\psi=$ $\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$. Again, substituting in Eq. 2.1.3 and using $\nabla \psi=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ and $\partial_{\phi}^{2} \psi=-2 \psi$, we get $\left(s+D_{r}\right)\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}=v_{0} / s+\omega\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\mathbf{r} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}})\right\rangle_{s}$. To evaluate this, we set $\psi=\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=-\left(x u_{y}-y u_{x}\right)$, which gives:

$$
\begin{align*}
\nabla \partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =\partial_{\phi} \nabla(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=\partial_{\phi}(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) \\
v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =0 \\
\partial_{\phi}^{2} \partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =-\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})  \tag{2.5.1}\\
\partial_{\phi} \psi=\partial_{\phi}^{2}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =-\left(x u_{x}+y u_{y}\right)=-\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}
\end{align*}
$$

Hence, from Eq. 2.1.3, we get $\left(s+D_{r}\right)\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}=-\omega\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}$ which on substitution gives

$$
\begin{equation*}
\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}=\frac{v_{0}\left(s+D_{r}\right)}{\left(s\left(s+D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \tag{2.5.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

We can now evaluate the expression for $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$, and taking the inverse Laplace transform, we get the following expression for the mean square displacement (MSD)

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =\left(4 D+\frac{2 D_{r} v_{0}^{2}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\right) t  \tag{2.5.3}\\
& +\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}}{\left(D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}}\left[\left(\omega^{2}-D_{r}^{2}\right)\left(1-e^{-D_{r} t} \cos (\omega t)\right)-2 D_{r} e^{-D_{r} t} \omega \sin (\omega t)\right]
\end{align*}
$$

Note that this expression is independent of the initial orientation. The MSD shows an asymptotic diffusive scaling in $t \rightarrow \infty$ limit, $\left\langle\mathbf{r}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=4 D_{\text {eff }} t$, with effective diffusion coefficient

$$
\begin{equation*}
D_{\mathrm{eff}}=D+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{2 D_{r}} \frac{1}{1+\Omega^{2}} \tag{2.5.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Note that in the limit of vanishing chirality $\Omega \rightarrow 0$, the above expression reduces to the known behaviour of simple ABPs. Using $P e$, the equation can be expressed as:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{D}_{\mathrm{eff}}=\frac{D_{\mathrm{eff}}}{D}=1+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{2} \frac{1}{\left(1+\Omega^{2}\right)} \tag{2.5.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

This effective diffusion coefficient is plotted versus $\Omega$ for various Pe in Fig. 1(a, Inset).
Dimensionless form: In dimensionless form, the MSD can be expressed as:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}(\tilde{t})\right\rangle & =\left(4+\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{1+\Omega^{2}}\right) \tilde{t}  \tag{2.5.6}\\
& +\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{\left(1+\Omega^{2}\right)^{2}}\left[\left(\Omega^{2}-1\right)\left(1-e^{-\tilde{t}} \cos (\Omega \tilde{t})\right)-2 e^{-\tilde{t}} \Omega \sin (\Omega \tilde{t})\right]
\end{align*}
$$

This expression agrees with the results obtained in Ref. [44]. Dimensionless MSD is plotted for different Pe and $\Omega$ in Fig. 1. At short times, expanding the MSD around $\tilde{t}=0$ we find,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0}\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=4 \tilde{t}+\mathrm{Pe}^{2} t^{2}-\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{3} \tilde{t}^{3}+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{12}\left(1-\Omega^{2}\right) \tilde{t}^{4}+O\left(\tilde{t}^{5}\right) . \tag{2.5.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

Thus MSD exhibits equilibrium diffusion due to the heat bath $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle=4 \tilde{t}$ at shortest times, crossing over to active ballistic motion $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle \simeq \mathrm{Pe}^{2} \tilde{t}^{2}$, at $\tilde{t}_{I}=4 / \mathrm{Pe}^{2}$ (Fig. 1). The influence of deterministic chiral rotation on the MSD manifests in the coefficient of $\tilde{t}^{4}$.

Although the mean square displacement does not show any dependence on the initial orientation of cABPs, this dependence can be observed in the displacement correlations $\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle,\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle$, and $\langle x y\rangle$. To see this, we set $\psi=x^{2}, x y$, and $y^{2}$. The Laplace-transformed forms are the following:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s} & =\frac{2 D}{s^{2}} \\
& -\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left[\omega^{2}\left(2 D_{r}+3 s-2 s u_{x 0}^{2}\right)+\left(D_{r}+s\right)\left(4 D_{r}+s\right)\left(2 D_{r}+s u_{x 0}^{2}\right)-3 s u_{x 0} u_{y 0} \omega\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\right]}{s^{2}\left(\left(D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(4 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)} \\
\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle_{s} & =\frac{2 D}{s^{2}}  \tag{2.5.8}\\
& -\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left[\omega^{2}\left(2 D_{r}+2 s u_{x 0}^{2}+s\right)+\left(D_{r}+s\right)\left(4 D_{r}+s\right)\left(2 D_{r}+s u_{y 0}^{2}\right)+3 s u_{x 0} u_{y 0} \omega\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\right]}{s^{2}\left(\left(D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(4 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)} \\
\langle x y\rangle_{s} & =\frac{v_{0}^{2}\left(3\left(2 u_{x 0}^{2}-1\right) \omega\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)+2 u_{x 0} u_{y 0}\left(D_{r}+s\right)\left(4 D_{r}+s\right)-4 u_{x 0} u_{y 0} \omega^{2}\right)}{s\left(\left(D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(4 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)}
\end{align*}
$$

An average over all possible initial orientations will lead to $\left\langle u_{x 0}^{2}\right\rangle=\left\langle u_{y 0}^{2}\right\rangle=1 / 2$ and $\left\langle u_{x 0} u_{y 0}\right\rangle=0$. This gives $\langle x y\rangle_{s}=0$ and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\frac{\left[\left(D_{r}+s\right)\left(2 D\left(D_{r}+s\right)+v_{0}^{2}\right)+2 D \omega^{2}\right]}{\left[s^{2}\left(\left(D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\right]} \tag{2.5.9}
\end{equation*}
$$

One can easily find the exact expression of $\left\langle x^{2}(t)\right\rangle,\left\langle y^{2}(t)\right\rangle$, and $\langle x y(t)\rangle$ by taking the inverse Laplace transformation of the above expressions. It is evident that when averaged over all possible initial orientations, the $x-y$ symmetry can be restored. However, as seen from Eq. 2.5.8, the correlations do depend on the initial orientation $\phi_{0}$, and, in general, the $x-y$ symmetry is broken.

### 2.5.1. MSD along and perpendicular to the initial orientation

Without loss of generality, we choose the initial orientation along the $x-\operatorname{direction,} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}=\hat{x}$. Then, with $u_{x 0}=1$ and $u_{y 0}=0$, we get:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =\left(\frac{v_{0}^{2} D_{r}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}+2 D\right) t+\frac{v_{0}^{2}\left(7 \omega^{2} D_{r}^{2}-6 D_{r}^{4}+\omega^{4}\right)}{2\left(D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \\
& -\frac{v_{0}^{2} e^{-4 t D_{r}}\left(\left(\omega^{2}-6 D_{r}^{2}\right) \cos (2 \omega t)+5 \omega D_{r} \sin (2 \omega t)\right)}{2\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(9 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}  \tag{2.5.10}\\
& +\frac{2 v_{0}^{2} D_{r} e^{-t D_{r}}\left(\omega\left(\omega^{2}-7 D_{r}^{2}\right) \sin (\omega t)+D_{r}\left(3 D_{r}^{2}-5 \omega^{2}\right) \cos (\omega t)\right)}{\left(D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(9 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}
\end{align*}
$$



FIG. 2. The fourth moments of the displacement of 2 d cABPs are plotted against time (in the unit of $D_{r}^{-1}$ ) for (a) various Pe at a fixed $\Omega=100$ and (b) various $\Omega$ at a fixed Pe. Multiple crossovers are observed from $\tilde{t}^{2}$ to $\tilde{t}^{3}$. The solid lines denote analytical expressions in both (a) and (b), and the points are obtained from simulations.

For $t \rightarrow 0$,

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=2 D t+t^{2} v_{0}^{2}-D_{r} t^{3} v_{0}^{2}+\frac{1}{12} t^{4} v_{0}^{2}\left(11 D_{r}^{2}-4 \omega^{2}\right)+O\left(t^{5}\right)
$$

In the $t \rightarrow \infty$ limit, the effect of persistence disappears. The asymptotic behavior is diffusive where the diffusivity is governed by $D_{\text {eff }}$ as obtained in Eq. 2.5.4.
We can similarly calculate MSD normal to the direction of the initial orientation:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =t\left(\frac{v_{0}^{2} D_{r}}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}+2 D\right)+\frac{v_{0}^{2}\left(5 \omega^{2} D_{r}^{2}-10 D_{r}^{4}+3 \omega^{4}\right)}{2\left(D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \\
& +\frac{v_{0}^{2} e^{-4 t D_{r}}\left(\left(\omega^{2}-6 D_{r}^{2}\right) \cos (2 \omega t)+5 \omega D_{r} \sin (2 \omega t)\right)}{2\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(9 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}  \tag{2.5.11}\\
& -\frac{2 v_{0}^{2} e^{-t D_{r}}\left(\omega D_{r}\left(11 D_{r}^{2}+3 \omega^{2}\right) \sin (\omega t)+\left(3 \omega^{2} D_{r}^{2}-6 D_{r}^{4}+\omega^{4}\right) \cos (\omega t)\right)}{\left(D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(9 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}
\end{align*}
$$

For $t \rightarrow 0$,

$$
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=2 D t+\frac{2}{3} D_{r} t^{3} v_{0}^{2}+\frac{1}{12} t^{4} v_{0}^{2}\left(3 \omega^{2}-10 D_{r}^{2}\right)+O\left(t^{5}\right)
$$

Like the parallel component, in the limit $t \rightarrow \infty$, as the effect of persistence disappears, the asymptotic behavior is diffusive where the diffusivity is governed by $D_{\text {eff }}$.

### 2.6. Fourth Moment

The general method of calculations from the Laplace transformed Fokker Planck equation for $\psi$ in Eq. 2.1.3, allows a straightforward albeit cumbersome calculation of the higher order moments. The fourth moment of displacement can be calculated by setting $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{4}$ in Eq. 2.1.3, to give: $s\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{4}\right\rangle_{s}=16 D\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+4 v_{0}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}$.

### 2.6.1. Calculation of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\right\rangle_{s}$

Substitution of $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ in Eq. 2.1.3 gives:

$$
\begin{align*}
{\left[s+D_{r}+\frac{\omega^{2}}{s+D_{r}}\right]\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\right\rangle_{s} } & =8 D\left[\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}+\frac{\omega\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}}{s+D_{r}}\right]  \tag{2.6.1}\\
& +v_{0}\left[2\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+\frac{\omega\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+D_{r}}+\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}\right]
\end{align*}
$$

2.6.2. Calculation of $\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$

Substitution of $\psi=(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}$ in Eq. 2.1.3 gives:

$$
\begin{align*}
{\left[s+4 D_{r}+\frac{4 \omega^{2}}{s+4 D r}\right]\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s} } & =\frac{2 D}{s}+2 D_{r}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 v_{0}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s} \\
& +\frac{2 \omega v_{0}\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}}{s+4 D_{r}}+\frac{2 \omega^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+4 D_{r}} \tag{2.6.2}
\end{align*}
$$

and similarly,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(s+4 D_{r}\right)\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=2 v_{0}\left\langle\partial_{\phi}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}-4 \omega\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{z}+2 \omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{2.6.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Using these relations, we can write the final expression for $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{4}\right\rangle$ in dimensionless form as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}(t)\right\rangle & =\frac{8\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+2 \Omega^{2}+2\right)^{2}}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{2}} \tilde{t}^{2}+\frac{8 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left[\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(2 \Omega^{4}+11 \Omega^{2}-15\right)+4\left(\Omega^{6}+4 \Omega^{4}-\Omega^{2}-4\right)\right]}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{3}\left(\omega^{2}+4\right)} \tilde{t} \\
& -\frac{16 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left[\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(\Omega^{4}-12 \Omega^{2}+3\right)-2\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)+2\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right) \Omega^{4}\right]}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{3}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)}-\tilde{t} \cos (\Omega \tilde{t}) \\
& -\frac{16 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left[\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left((6 \tilde{t}-1) \Omega^{4}+2(6-5 \tilde{t}) \Omega^{2}-3\right)+2\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)\left((2 \tilde{t}-1) \Omega^{2}+1\right)\right]}{\Omega\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{3}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)} e^{-\tilde{t}} \sin (\Omega \tilde{t}) \\
& +\frac{6 \operatorname{Pe}^{4}\left(\Omega^{8}+9 \Omega^{6}-61 \Omega^{4}-241 \Omega^{2}+116\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}} \\
& -\frac{8 \operatorname{Pe}^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}-7\right)\left(\Omega^{6}+11 \Omega^{4}+139 \Omega^{2}-63\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}} e^{-\tilde{t}} \cos (\Omega \tilde{t}) \\
& -\frac{8 \operatorname{Pe}^{2}\left[\operatorname{Pe}^{2}\left(7 \Omega^{8}+36 \Omega^{6}+314 \Omega^{4}-1116 \Omega^{2}+135\right)+4\left(\Omega^{2}-1\right)\left(\Omega^{4}+10 \Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}\right]}{\Omega\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}} e^{-\tilde{t}} \sin (\Omega \tilde{t}) \\
& +\frac{2 \operatorname{Pe}^{4}\left(10 \Omega\left(\Omega^{2}-6\right) \sin (2 \Omega \tilde{t})+\left(\Omega^{4}-37 \Omega^{2}+36\right) \cos (2 \Omega \tilde{t})\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}} e^{-4 \tilde{t}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that this expression is independent of the initial orientation. In the limit of vanishing chiral rotation $\Omega=0$, the above expression reduces to the known result for simple ABP derived earlier [45]. In Fig. 2, we plot $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle$ for cABP, for different Pe and $\Omega$ and compare the analytical results with numerical simulations. They show an exact match for all the different parameter values.

In order to understand the dynamics at short times, we expand the expression as $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0$, which yields

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0}\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle=32 \tilde{t}^{2}+16 \mathrm{Pe}^{2} \tilde{t}^{3}+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{3}\left(3 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}-16\right) \tilde{t}^{4}-\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{3}\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+2 \Omega^{2}-2\right) \tilde{t}^{5}+\mathcal{O}\left(\tilde{t}^{6}\right) \tag{2.6.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

In the regime of short times, the fourth order moment exhibits $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle=32 \tilde{t}^{2}$, dominated by thermal fluctuations, which then crosses over to $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle \simeq 16 \mathrm{Pe}^{2} \tilde{t}^{3}$, dominated by high activity, at $\tilde{t}_{I}=2 / \mathrm{Pe}^{2}$ (Fig. 2). Note that this crossover is independent of $\Omega$ and is common to cABP and ABP. The chiral rotation manifests itself only in the coefficient of the
further higher-order term $\tilde{t}^{5}$, suggesting that chirality influences the dynamics only at relatively longer time regimes. The late-time behavior of the fourth-order moment can be highlighted by focusing on the $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty$ limit,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty}\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle=\frac{8\left(2+\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+2 \Omega^{2}\right)^{2}}{\left(1+\Omega^{2}\right)^{2}} \tilde{t}^{2} \tag{2.6.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

showing the $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle \sim \tilde{t}^{2}$ scaling as observed in Fig. 2, where the coefficient depends on both activity Pe and chirality $\Omega$.

### 2.7. Excess Kurtosis: Deviation from Gaussian

If the displacement variable were a Gaussian process, its fourth moment can be expressed as $\tilde{\mu}_{4}=\left\langle\delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle^{2}+$ $2\left\langle\delta \tilde{r}_{i} \delta \tilde{r}_{j}\right\rangle^{2}+2\left\langle\delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle\langle\tilde{r}\rangle^{2}+4\left\langle\tilde{r}_{i}\right\rangle\left\langle\tilde{r}_{j}\right\rangle\left\langle\delta \tilde{r}_{i} \delta \tilde{r}_{j}\right\rangle+\langle\tilde{r}\rangle^{4}$. This is the case for the chiral active Ornsetein-Uhlenbeck process (cAOUP) [40,52]. One can use this to extract the departure from the Gaussianity in terms of an excess kurtosis in dimensionless form

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{\mathcal{K}}=\frac{\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle}{\mu_{4}}-1 \tag{2.7.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

If we average over the initial orientation of the particle, all the first moments vanish. The simplified expression of $\tilde{\mu}_{4}$ becomes:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{\mu}_{4}=\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle^{2}+2\left\langle\tilde{r}_{i} \tilde{r}_{j}\right\rangle^{2} \tag{2.7.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

For the two dimensional case, $\left\langle\tilde{r}_{i} \tilde{r}_{j}\right\rangle=\frac{\delta_{i j}}{2}\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle$. The cross-correlation vanishes only if the initial orientation is uniformly distributed (Eq. 2.5.8]), reducing the expression of $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ as,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{\mathcal{K}}=\frac{\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle}{2\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}\right\rangle^{2}}-1 \tag{2.7.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

We plot the excess kurtosis for different values of Pe and $\Omega$ (Fig. 3). The plots show the departure from Gaussian at time scales dependent on Pe and $\Omega$. It is interesting to note that excess kurtosis deviates from zero as time progresses, returning to zero again at a long enough time. At intermediate time scales, it shows oscillations with possibly multiple zero crossings. $\tilde{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow 0$ at short times is dominated by equilibrium diffusion. At a longer time, active propulsion leads to non-Gaussian departures, and $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ shows oscillations due to the chiral nature of cABPs. $\tilde{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow 0$ at $\tilde{t} \gg 1\left(t \gg D_{r}^{-1}\right)$ is due to the decreasing importance of persistence for such long trajectories.
In the short time limit $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0$,

$$
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0} \tilde{\mathcal{K}}=-\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}}{32} \tilde{t}^{2}+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}}{192}\left(3 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}+4\right) \tilde{t}^{3}-\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}}{23040}\left(135 \mathrm{Pe}^{4}+360 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}-120 \Omega^{2}+136\right) \tilde{t}^{4}+\mathcal{O}\left(\tilde{t}^{5}\right)
$$

It clearly indicates the initial deviation towards negative values of $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ dominated by Pe (Fig. 3). The effect of chirality is seen in the coefficient of $\tilde{t}^{4}$. The $\sim-\tilde{t}^{2}$ vanishing of $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ as $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0$ is observable in Fig. 3(b).
In the long time limit, the excess kurtosis can be obtained as:

$$
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\mathcal{K}}=\frac{\operatorname{Pe}^{4}\left(5 \Omega^{2}-7\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+2 \Omega^{2}+2\right)^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{t}}\right)-\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{6}\left(5 \Omega^{4}-12 \Omega^{2}+7\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+1\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+2 \Omega^{2}+2\right)^{3}}\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{t}^{2}}\right)+\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{t}^{3}}\right)
$$

Therefore, as $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty, \tilde{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow 0$ (Fig. 3). Note that in the long time limit, the vanishing of excess kurtosis could be as $(-1 / \tilde{t})$ for $\Omega^{2}<7 / 5$ or $(1 / \tilde{t})$ for $\Omega^{2}>7 / 5$. This is observed in Fig. 3(b).

## 3. Dynamics of a chiral active Brownian particle in three dimensions (3d)

Next, we extend our calculations using the Laplace transform method to characterize the dynamics of a cABP in three dimensions, where the chirality is introduced in the form of an external torque acting on an active Brownian particle. As before, there is a self-propulsion velocity $v_{0}$ in the heading direction $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ of the particle and $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}=1$. In


FIG. 3. Excess kurtosis of $2 \mathrm{~d} \operatorname{cABPs}$ (a) for different values of Pe at a fixed $\Omega=100$ and (b) for different values of $\Omega$ at a fixed $\mathrm{Pe}=100$. The points are from simulations, and the solid lines denote plots of analytic expressions. The long and short time scaling of $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ are shown in (b) using the dashed lines. As $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0, \tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ vanishes as $-\tilde{t}^{2}$. At late times, for $\Omega=1, \tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ vanishes as $-1 / \tilde{t}$ while for $\Omega=10, \tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ vanishes as $1 / \tilde{t}$.
the overdamped limit, the equation of motion for the position $\boldsymbol{r}$ and the heading direction $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ in the presence of an external torque can be written as

$$
\begin{align*}
\dot{\mathbf{r}} & =v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}+\boldsymbol{\xi}^{T}(t) \\
\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}} & =\left[\boldsymbol{\omega}+\boldsymbol{\xi}^{R}(t)\right] \times \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \tag{3.0.1}
\end{align*}
$$

where $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ stands for the chirality, $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{T}(t)$ and $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{R}(t)$ are the translational and rotational noise respectively. The noise correlations satisfy:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\xi_{i}^{T}(t)\right\rangle & =0 \\
\left\langle\xi_{i}^{R}(t)\right\rangle & =0 \\
\left\langle\xi_{i}^{T}(t) \xi_{j}^{T}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right\rangle & =2 D \delta_{i j} \delta\left(t-t^{\prime}\right)  \tag{3.0.2}\\
\left\langle\xi_{i}^{R}(t) \xi_{j}^{R}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right\rangle & =2 D_{r} \delta_{i j} \delta\left(t-t^{\prime}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

$D$ and $D_{r}$ are the translational and rotational diffusion coefficients, respectively. The dynamical equation for orientation can be expressed in terms of the spherical angles $\theta$ and $\phi$ (with $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}=\sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{x}+\sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{y}+\cos \theta \hat{z}$ in the Cartesian representation). The constant angular velocity $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ can be expressed in terms of $\left(\omega_{0}, \theta_{\omega}, \phi_{\omega}\right)$. In the Cartesian system, $\boldsymbol{\omega}=\omega_{0} \sin \theta_{\omega} \cos \phi_{\omega} \hat{x}+\omega \sin \theta_{\omega} \sin \phi_{\omega} \hat{y}+\omega_{0} \cos \theta_{\omega} \hat{z}$ where $\theta_{\omega}$ and $\phi_{\omega}$ are constant. A derivation of the Fokker-Planck equation in 3d is shown in Appendix III. The dynamical equations are

$$
\begin{align*}
d \theta(t) & =\omega_{0} \sin \theta_{\omega} \sin \left(\phi_{\omega}-\phi\right) d t+\frac{D_{r}}{\tan \theta} d t+\xi_{\theta} d t \\
d \phi(t) & =\omega_{0}\left(\cos \theta_{\omega}-\cot \theta \sin \theta_{\omega} \cos \left(\phi_{\omega}-\phi\right)\right) d t+\frac{\xi_{\phi} d t}{\sin \theta} \tag{3.0.3}
\end{align*}
$$

We set $\boldsymbol{\omega}=\omega_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}$ so that $\theta_{\omega}=0$; as a result, the above equations reduce to:

$$
d \theta(t)=\frac{D_{r}}{\tan \theta} d t+\xi_{\theta} d t ; \quad d \phi(t)=\omega_{0} d t+\frac{\xi_{\phi} d t}{\sin \theta} .
$$

### 3.1. Fokker-Planck Equation and Derivation of the Moment Generation Equation

The Fokker-Planck equation satisfied by the single-particle probability distribution function, $P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t)$, is given as (see Appendix II for a detailed derivation):

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{t} P=D \nabla^{2} P+D_{r} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} P-v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla P-\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} P \tag{3.1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} \equiv \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \times \boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}}$ is the rotation operator. By applying the Laplace transformation to the Fokker-Planck equation, we get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
-P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, 0)+s \tilde{P}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, s)=D \nabla^{2} \tilde{P}+D_{r} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} \tilde{P}-v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{P}-\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} \tilde{P} \tag{3.1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\tilde{P}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, s)=\int_{0}^{\infty} d t e^{-s t} P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t)$ is the Laplace transformation of $P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t)$ and $P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, 0)=\delta^{3}(\boldsymbol{r}) \delta\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}-\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right)$ is the initial probability distribution function. Again, considering an arbitrary dynamic variable which is a function of $\boldsymbol{r}$ and $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, \psi=\psi(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})$ and multiplying Eq. 3.1.2 by $\psi$ and integrating with respect to $\boldsymbol{r}$ and $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$, we have:

$$
\begin{equation*}
-\langle\psi\rangle_{0}+s\langle\psi\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \psi\rangle_{s}+D\left\langle\nabla^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}+D_{r}\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}+\langle\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} \psi\rangle_{s} \tag{3.1.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\langle\psi\rangle_{0}=\int d \boldsymbol{r} \int d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} P(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, 0) \psi(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})$ and $\langle\psi\rangle_{s}=\int d \boldsymbol{r} \int d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \tilde{P}(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, s) \psi(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})$.
For this cyclic swimmer, without loss of generality, we choose the direction of the constant torque along the $z-$ axis, i.e., $\boldsymbol{\omega}=\omega \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}$ which leads to a helical trajectory with a circular motion in the $x-y$ plane. The equation for computing the moments further simplifies to,

$$
\begin{equation*}
-\langle\psi\rangle_{0}+s\langle\psi\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \psi\rangle_{s}+D\left\langle\nabla^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}+D_{r}\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} \psi\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z} \psi\right\rangle_{s} \tag{3.1.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Using the above equation, we can compute the Laplace transformed form of all the moments as shown in the following sections.

### 3.2. Orientation Autocorrelation

We first choose $\psi=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$. Now, from the properties of the operator $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}$, we can write $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha} u_{\beta}=-\epsilon_{\alpha \beta \gamma} u_{\gamma}, \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} \psi=-2 \psi$ in three dimensions. Furthermore, $\nabla^{2} \psi=0, \nabla \psi=0$ and $\langle\psi\rangle_{0}=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}$. From Eq. 3.1.4 we get,

$$
\begin{align*}
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle u_{y}\right\rangle_{s} & =u_{0 x}  \tag{3.2.1}\\
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle u_{x}\right\rangle_{s} & =u_{0 y}  \tag{3.2.2}\\
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{z}\right\rangle_{s} & =u_{0 z} \tag{3.2.3}
\end{align*}
$$

Solving for $\left\langle u_{x}\right\rangle_{s},\left\langle u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$ and $\left\langle u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$ and performing the inverse Laplace transform, we get the time evolution of the components of orientation vector, $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ as,

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle u_{x}(t)\right\rangle & =e^{-2 D_{r} t}\left[u_{0 x} \cos (\omega t)-u_{0 y} \sin (\omega t)\right] \\
\left\langle u_{y}(t)\right\rangle & =e^{-2 D_{r} t}\left[u_{0 y} \cos (\omega t)+u_{0 x} \sin (\omega t)\right]  \tag{3.2.4}\\
\left\langle u_{z}(t)\right\rangle & =u_{0 z} e^{-2 D_{r} t}
\end{align*}
$$

The time correlation of the orientational vector has the following form

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}\right\rangle=e^{-2 D_{r} t}\left[\cos \omega t+u_{0 z}^{2}(1-\cos \omega t)\right], \tag{3.2.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

which decays with persistent time $D_{r}^{-1}$ and has an oscillatory nature for $u_{0 z} \neq 1$.

### 3.3. Mean Displacement

Considering $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}$ in Eq. 3.1.4, using the expressions of $\left\langle u_{i}\right\rangle_{s}$ from the previous section and performing inverse Laplace transform, one can get components of displacement as follows

$$
\begin{align*}
\langle x(t)\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\left[a\left(1-e^{-2 D_{r} t} \cos \omega t\right)+b e^{-2 D_{r} t} \sin \omega t\right] \\
\langle y(t)\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}}\left[b\left(1-e^{-2 D_{r} t} \cos \omega t\right)+a e^{-2 D_{r} t} \sin \omega t\right]  \tag{3.3.1}\\
\langle z(t)\rangle & =\frac{v_{0} u_{0 z}}{2 D_{r}}\left[1-e^{-2 D_{r} t}\right]
\end{align*}
$$

with $a=2 D_{r} u_{0 x}-\omega u_{0 y}$ and $b=2 D_{r} u_{0 y}+\omega u_{0 x}$.


FIG. 4. (a) The MSD of 3 d cABPs are plotted against time (in the unit of $D_{r}^{-1}$ ) for various combinations of $\Omega$ and Pe . The solid lines denote analytical expressions, and the points are obtained from simulations. The plots show oscillations at intermediate times at high $\Omega$. The oscillations are less pronounced than those seen in two dimensions. (Inset) The late-time effective diffusivity shows saturation at different values of Pe as $\Omega \rightarrow 0$ and decreases with $\Omega$ to saturate to $\mathrm{Pe}^{2} / 18$. (b) MSD for different Pe at a fixed $\Omega=100$. With increasing Pe , the initial transition time from diffusive to ballistic crossover $\tilde{t}_{I}$ shifts to lower $\tilde{t}$.

### 3.4. Position-orientation cross-correlation

Considering $\psi=\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ and $\psi=\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\perp}$ in Eq. 3.1.4, we get the following position-orientation equal time crosscorrelations :

$$
\begin{align*}
\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle & =\frac{v_{0}}{12}\left[\frac{\omega^{2} e^{-6 D_{r} t}\left(1-3 u_{0 z}^{2}\right)}{D_{r}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}+\frac{24 D_{r}^{2}+2 \omega^{2}}{4 D_{r}^{3}+D_{r} \omega^{2}}+\frac{3 e^{-2 D_{r} t}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)}{D_{r}}\right] \\
& +\frac{v_{0} e^{-2 D_{r} t} \sin (t \omega)\left(\omega\left(-4 D_{r}^{2}-\omega^{2}\right) u_{0 z}^{2}+\omega\left(12 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\right)}{64 D_{r}^{4}+20 D_{r}^{2} \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}} \\
& -\frac{v_{0} e^{-2 D_{r} t}\left(4 D_{r}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right) u_{0 z}^{2} \cos (t \omega)+16 D_{r}^{3} \cos (t \omega)\right)}{64 D_{r}^{4}+20 D_{r}^{2} \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}}  \tag{3.4.1}\\
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\perp}\right\rangle & =\frac{v_{0} e^{-6 D_{r} t}}{3\left(64 D_{r}^{4}+20 D_{r}^{2} \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}\right)}\left(-2 \omega e^{6 D_{r} t}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)+\omega\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)\right) \\
& +\frac{v_{0} e^{-2 D_{r} t} \sin (t \omega)\left(16 D_{r}^{3}+4 D_{r}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right) u_{0 z}^{2}\right)}{64 D_{r}^{4}+20 D_{r}^{2} \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}} \\
& +\frac{v_{0} e^{-2 D_{r} t} \cos (t \omega)\left(\omega\left(12 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)-\omega\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right) u_{0 z}^{2}\right)}{64 D_{r}^{4}+20 D_{r}^{2} \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}}
\end{align*}
$$

It is important to note that $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\perp}=-\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} u_{y}+\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} u_{x}$ is the unit vector perpendicular to both the external torque and the orientation of the instantaneous direction of the particle.

### 3.5. Mean Squared Displacement (MSD)

As in two dimensions, we set $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{2}$ to get the mean square displacement. Eq. 3.1.4 gives $s\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=6 D_{t}\langle 1\rangle_{s}+$ $2 v_{0}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}$. Now, $\langle 1\rangle_{s}=1 / s,\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=6 D / s^{2}+2 v_{0}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s} / s$. Putting $\psi=\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ in Eq. 3.1.4 and using $\nabla \psi=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ and $\boldsymbol{R}^{2}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=-2 \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ we get $\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}=v_{0} / s+\omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}$.


FIG. 5. Plot of the MSD with time (in the unit of $D_{r}^{-1}$ ) for a given combination of Pe and $\Omega$ and with varying initial orientation of cABPs. The initial orientation is fixed along a certain direction given by $\theta_{0}$. Only the component $z-$ of the initial orientation vector, $u_{0 z}=\cos \theta_{0}$, has a profound effect on MSD. In the inset, we compare the MSD when it is averaged over initial orientations with the MSD for fixed initial orientations $\theta_{0}$. The effect of $\theta_{0}$ is evident at intermediate time scales. For time scales, $D_{r} t \gg 1$, the effect vanishes as expected from our analytical results.

Next, we consider $\psi=\boldsymbol{R}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=-\left(x u_{y}-y u_{x}\right)$.

$$
\begin{align*}
\nabla \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z} \nabla(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \\
v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z} \nabla(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})=v_{0} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}=0 \\
\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =-2 \boldsymbol{R}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})  \tag{3.5.1}\\
\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) & =\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}\left(-\left(x u_{y}-y u_{x}\right)\right)=-\left(x u_{x}+y u_{y}\right)=-\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}+z u_{z}
\end{align*}
$$

Hence from Eq. 3.1.4, we get $\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle\boldsymbol{R}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}=-\omega\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$. This leads to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}=\frac{v_{0}\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)}{\left(\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}+\frac{\omega^{2}\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}}{\left(\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} . \tag{3.5.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Evaluation of $\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$ again requires us to set $\psi=\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$. We need to evaluate quantities such as $\boldsymbol{R}^{2} u_{i} u_{j}$ (which are shown in the Appendix V) to finally lead to $\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} /\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)$ and $\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 z}^{2} /\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)+2 D_{r} /\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)$. Putting all these expressions back into the equation of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$ and taking its inverse Laplace transform, we get the following expression for the mean square displacement:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =\left(6 D+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{D_{r}} \frac{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2} / 12}{D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2} / 4}\right) t+\frac{v_{0}^{2} e^{-2 D_{r} t}}{4 D_{r}^{2}}\left(1-u_{0 z}^{2}\right)+\frac{e^{-6 D_{r} t} v_{0}^{2} \omega^{2}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)}{36 D_{r}^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \\
& +\frac{v_{0}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right) \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}-4\right)-144 D_{r}^{4}\right)}{18 D_{r}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}} \\
& -e^{-2 D_{r} t} \sin \omega t \frac{4 D_{r} \omega v_{0}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}\left(5+u_{0 z}^{2}\right)+\omega^{2}\left(1+u_{0 z}^{2}\right)\right)}{\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}  \tag{3.5.3}\\
& +e^{-2 D_{r} t} \cos \omega t \frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left(32 D_{r}^{4}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}+1\right)+\left(12 D_{r}^{2} \omega^{2}+\omega^{4}\right)\left(u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)\right)}{\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}
\end{align*}
$$

It is evident from the above expression that $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle$ depends on the initial orientation of the particle, $u_{0 z}$. If we average over the initial orientations of the particle, which is equivalent to replacing $u_{0 z}^{2}$ by the mean $\left\langle u_{0 z}^{2}\right\rangle=1 / 3$, the MSD
reduces to

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =\left[6 D+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{D_{r}} \frac{D_{r}+\omega^{2} / 12}{D_{r}+\omega^{2} / 4}\right] t+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{6 D_{r}^{2}} e^{-2 D_{r} t}-\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{6 D_{r}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}}\left[\omega^{4}+48 D_{r}^{4}\right] \\
& -\frac{16 D_{r} \omega v_{0}^{2}}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}} e^{-2 D_{r} t} \sin \omega t+\frac{4 v_{0}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}-\omega^{2}\right)}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}} e^{-2 D_{r} t} \cos \omega t \tag{3.5.4}
\end{align*}
$$

which is the same as obtained in Ref. [43]. In the asymptotic limit of $D_{r} t \gg 1$ and $\omega t \gg 1$, the MSD shows diffusive behavior, $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle(t)=6 D_{\text {eff }} t$ with the effective diffusion coefficient,

$$
\begin{equation*}
D_{\mathrm{eff}}=D+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{6 D_{r}} \frac{1+\Omega^{2} / 12}{1+\Omega^{2} / 4} . \tag{3.5.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

In the limit of a vanishing external torque $\Omega \rightarrow 0$, the above expression reduces to the well-known behavior of simple ABPs. Using Pe , the equation can be expressed as

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{D}_{\text {eff }}=\frac{D_{\text {eff }}}{D}=1+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{6} \frac{1+\Omega^{2} / 12}{1+\Omega^{2} / 4} \tag{3.5.6}
\end{equation*}
$$

which is the same as obtained in Ref. [43]. This is represented in Fig. 4(a, Inset). To analyze crossovers at short times, we expand the MSD as $t \rightarrow 0$ to give:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{t \rightarrow 0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle=6 D t+t^{2} v_{0}^{2}-\frac{2}{3} t^{3}\left(v_{0}^{2} D_{r}\right)+\frac{1}{12} t^{4} v_{0}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\left(u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right) \omega^{2}\right)+\mathcal{O}\left(t^{5}\right) . \tag{3.5.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

In the short time regime, the MSD exhibits diffusive dynamics, $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle=6 D t$ which crosses over to ballistic motion, $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle \simeq v_{0}^{2} t^{2}$, at $t_{I} \approx 6 D / v_{0}^{2}$, as shown in Figure 4. The effect of chirality in MSD appears in the coefficient of the term $t^{4}$, suggesting that the effect manifests itself in dynamics over relatively longer periods. The dependence of the MSD on the initial orientation can be observed in Fig. 5 at intermediate time scales. When averaged over all possible initial orientations, we get:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{2}(\tilde{t})\right. & =\left(6+\frac{\operatorname{Pe}^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+12\right)}{3\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)}\right) \tilde{t} \\
& +\frac{\operatorname{Pe}^{2} e^{-2 \tilde{t}}\left(-e^{2 \tilde{t}}\left(\Omega^{4}+48\right)-8\left(\Omega^{2}-4\right) \cos (\Omega \tilde{t})-32 \Omega \sin (\Omega \tilde{t})+\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}\right)}{6\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}} \tag{3.5.8}
\end{align*}
$$

This is also shown in Fig. 5(inset).

### 3.5.1. $M S D$ along and perpendicular to the external torque

Considering $\psi=z^{2}$, we can compute the MSD along the direction of the external torque:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=\left\langle z^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =\frac{e^{-6 t D_{r}}\left(3 v_{0}^{2} u_{0 z}^{2}-v_{0}^{2}\right)}{36 D_{r}^{2}}+\frac{e^{-2 t D_{r}}\left(v_{0}^{2}-v_{0}^{2} u_{0 z}^{2}\right)}{4 D_{r}^{2}}  \tag{3.5.9}\\
& +\frac{t\left(6 D_{r} D+v_{0}^{2}\right)}{3 D_{r}}+\frac{3 v_{0}^{2} u_{0 z}^{2}-4 v_{0}^{2}}{18 D_{r}^{2}}
\end{align*}
$$

which gives the asymptotic diffusive behavior $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\|}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=2 D_{\|} t$ with

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{D_{\|}}{D}=1+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{6} . \tag{3.5.10}
\end{equation*}
$$

The MSD in the perpendicular $x-y$ plane has an oscillatory nature, which can be computed by subtracting the


FIG. 6. (a) MSD in the plane perpendicular to the direction of torque for various Pe and $\Omega$. (Inset) Effective diffusivity $\tilde{D}_{\perp}$ as a function of $\Omega$ for three different values of Pe show $1 / \Omega^{2}$ scaling at large $\Omega$. (b) MSD with time in the torque direction for two different values of Pe at $\Omega=100$. Diffusive-ballistic crossovers are shown in both. In (a) and (b), solid lines denote analytical plots, and the points are from simulations.
expression of $\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle$ from the expression of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle$ :

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}^{2}(t)\right\rangle & =\left[4 D+\frac{8 v_{0}^{2} D_{r}}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}\right] t \\
& -\frac{4 v_{0}^{2}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right) e^{-6 t D_{r}}}{9\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}-\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left(4 D_{r}^{2}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}+5\right)+\omega^{2}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}-7\right)\right)}{9\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}}  \tag{3.5.11}\\
& +\cos (\omega t) \frac{2 v_{0}^{2} e^{-2 t D_{r}}\left(12 \omega^{2} D_{r}^{2}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)+32 D_{r}^{4}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}+1\right)+\omega^{4}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)\right)}{\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \\
& +\sin (\omega t) \frac{2 v_{0}^{2} e^{-2 t D_{r}}\left(-2 \omega^{3} D_{r}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}+1\right)-8 \omega D_{r}^{3}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}+5\right)\right)}{\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}
\end{align*}
$$

In the long-time limit, the approximate expression of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}_{\perp}^{2}(t)\right\rangle=4 D_{\perp} t$ with [43]

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{D}_{\perp}=\frac{D_{\perp}}{D}=1+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{6} \frac{4}{4+\Omega^{2}} \tag{3.5.12}
\end{equation*}
$$

This is plotted in Fig. 6(a)(inset) as a function of $\Omega$ for various values of Pe. It is interesting to note that the diffusion coefficient in the $x-y$ plane is not the same as $D_{\text {eff }}$ in two dimensions. Moving from two to three dimensions impacts diffusivity $D_{\perp}$ in a non-trivial way due to the persistence of cABPs. The amount of chirality has a significant impact on their dynamics. In the limit of large $\Omega$, the active part of the diffusivity gets vanishingly small, and the total diffusivity approaches the equilibrium value.

We can again express $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_{\|}^{2}\right\rangle$ and $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_{\perp}^{2}\right\rangle$ in dimensionless form:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_{\|}^{2}(\tilde{t})\right\rangle= & \tilde{t}\left(\frac{6+\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{3}\right)+\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{36} e^{-6 \tilde{t}}\left(-9 e^{4 \tilde{t}}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right)+e^{6 \tilde{t}}\left(6 u_{0 z}^{2}-8\right)+3 u_{0 z}^{2}-1\right) \\
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_{\perp}^{2}(\tilde{t})\right\rangle= & \tilde{t}\left(\frac{8 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{3\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)}+4\right)+\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(3 u_{0 z}^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)-7 \Omega^{2}+20\right)}{9\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}}+\frac{4 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(1-3 u_{0 z}^{2}\right) e^{-6 \tilde{t}}}{9\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)} \\
& +\frac{2 \operatorname{Pe}^{2}\left(u_{0 z}^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+8\right)-\Omega^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+12\right)+32\right) e^{-2 \tilde{t}} \cos \Omega \tilde{t}}{\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)}  \tag{3.5.13}\\
& -\frac{4 \operatorname{Pe}^{2} \Omega\left(u_{0 z}^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)+\Omega^{2}+20\right) e^{-2 \tilde{t}} \sin \Omega t}{\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)}
\end{align*}
$$

In Fig. 6, we plot this dimensionless MSD along and perpendicular to the torque for different values of Pe and $\Omega$. The results show multiple diffusive-ballistic crossovers and an exact match with the simulations.

### 3.6. Fourth Moment

To evaluate the kurtosis, we require the expression of the fourth moment of the displacement. To evaluate the fourth moment we put $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{4}$ in Eq. 3.1.4 to get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
s\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{4}\right\rangle_{s}=4(d+2) D\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+4 v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{3.6.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Expression of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$ is obtained from the previous section. The second term can be calculated following the steps given below.

### 3.6.1. Calculation of $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\right\rangle_{s}$

Choosing $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ in Eq. 3.1.4, we get:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
{\left[s+2 D_{r}+\frac{\omega^{2}}{s+2 D_{r}}\right]\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\right\rangle_{s}=10 D\left[\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}+\frac{\omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}}{s+2 D_{r}}\right]} \\
+v_{0}\left[2\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+\frac{\omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+2 D_{r}}+\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}\right]+\frac{\omega^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+2 D_{r}} \tag{3.6.2}
\end{array}
$$

Choosing $\psi=\boldsymbol{r}^{2} z u_{z}$ in Eq. 3.1.4, we get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[s+2 D_{r}\right]\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=10 D\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+2 v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{3.6.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

For $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{align*}
{\left[s+6 D_{r}+\frac{\omega^{2}}{s+6 D_{r}}\right]\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=2 D\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} } & +2 D_{r}\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+v_{0}\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+\frac{\omega^{2}\left\langle z^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}} \\
& +v_{0}\left[\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+\frac{\omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{R}_{z}\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right)\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}}\right] \tag{3.6.4}
\end{align*}
$$

with $\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right)\right\rangle_{s}$ evaluated as:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle\mathcal{R}_{z}\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right)\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right)\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle z^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} . \tag{3.6.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

For $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{array}{r}
{\left[s+12 D_{r}+\frac{\omega^{2}}{s+12 D_{r}}\right]\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=}  \tag{3.6.6}\\
2 D_{r}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}+4 D_{r}\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+v_{0}\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} \\
+\frac{\omega^{2}\left\langle z u_{z}^{3}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+12 D_{r}}+\frac{2 D_{r} \omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}}{s+12 D_{r}}
\end{array}
$$

with $\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}$ evaluated as:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[s+12 D_{r}\right]\left\langle R_{z}\left(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right)\right\rangle_{s}=2 D_{r}\left\langle R_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}) u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle z u_{z}^{3}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{3.6.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

With $\psi=z u_{z}^{3}$ in Eq. 3.1.4, we get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[s+12 D_{r}\right]\left\langle z u_{z}^{3}\right\rangle_{s}=6 D_{r}\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+v_{0}\left\langle u_{z}^{4}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{3.6.8}
\end{equation*}
$$

and similarly

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[s+20 D_{r}\right]\left\langle u_{z}^{4}\right\rangle_{s}=12\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+u_{z 0}^{4} \tag{3.6.9}
\end{equation*}
$$



FIG. 7. The fourth moment of displacements plotted against time (in the unit of $D_{r}^{-1}$ ) for (a) various Pe at a fixed $\Omega=100$ and (b) various combinations of Pe and $\Omega$. Multiple crossovers are observed from $t^{2}$ to $t^{3}$. The $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty$ limit depends on both $\Omega$ and Pe. In both (a) and (b), the solid lines denote analytical formulae, and the points are obtained from simulations.

$$
\begin{gather*}
\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle z^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=2 D\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 D_{r}\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 v_{0}\left\langle z u_{z}^{3}\right\rangle_{s}  \tag{3.6.10}\\
\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=2 D_{r}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 d D\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{3.6.11}
\end{gather*}
$$

Now choosing $\psi=\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$, we get:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
{\left[s+6 D_{r}+\frac{4 \omega^{2}}{s+6 D_{r}}\right]\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\frac{2 D}{s}+2 D_{r}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 v_{0}\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}\rangle_{s}+\frac{2 \omega v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}}} \\
+\frac{6 \omega^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}}+\frac{2 \omega^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}}-\frac{2 \omega^{2}\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}}-\frac{2 \omega^{2}\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}}{s+6 D_{r}} \tag{3.6.12}
\end{array}
$$

and $\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$ can be obtained from:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{s} & =2 v_{0}\left\langle\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{z}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})\right\rangle_{s}-4 \omega\left\langle(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}})^{2}\right\rangle_{z}+6 \omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}  \tag{3.6.13}\\
& +2 \omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-2 \omega\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-2 \omega\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{2} u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}
\end{align*}
$$

Using all these expressions, one can calculate $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{4}(t)\right\rangle$ taking the inverse Laplace transform of Eq. 3.6.1. This expression depends on the initial orientation. Considering the initial orientation as uniformly distributed and averaging over all such orientations, we obtain the dimensionless expression of the fourth moment in terms of Pe and $\Omega$ as shown in Eq.(VI.1) of Appendix VI. In the absence of chirality, $\Omega=0$, this reduces to

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}(t)\right\rangle & =\frac{5}{3}\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+6\right)^{2} \tilde{t}^{2}+\frac{1}{9} \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(-9\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}-10\right) e^{-2 \tilde{t}}-26 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}-90\right) \tilde{t} \\
& +\frac{1}{54} \mathrm{Pe}^{4} e^{-6 \tilde{t}}\left(-108 e^{4 \tilde{t}}+107 e^{6 \tilde{t}}+1\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

a result that agrees with earlier derivations [45].
The fourth moment of cABP is plotted for various values of Pe and $\Omega$ in Fig. 7 along with the simulation results. In the short-time limit, expanding the above expression around $\tilde{t}=0$, we get:

$$
\begin{align*}
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0}\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle & =60 \tilde{t}^{2}+20 \mathrm{Pe}^{2} \tilde{t}^{3}+\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{4}-\frac{40 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{3}\right) \tilde{t}^{4}-\frac{2}{9} \mathrm{Pe}^{2} \tilde{t}^{5}\left(6 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}+5 \Omega^{2}-30\right) \\
& +\mathcal{O}\left(\tilde{t}^{6}\right) \tag{3.6.14}
\end{align*}
$$

As in the two-dimensional case, the fourth moment exhibits $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle \simeq 60 \tilde{t}^{2}$, dominated by thermal fluctuations, which then crosses over to $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle \simeq 20 \mathrm{Pe}^{2} \tilde{t}^{3}$, dominated by high activity, at $\tilde{t}_{I}=3 / \mathrm{Pe}^{2}$ (Fig. 7). Note that this crossover is


FIG. 8. Excess kurtosis for 3 d cABPs in the presence of an external torque (a) for different values of Pe at a fixed $\Omega=100$ and (b) for different values of $\Omega$ at a fixed $\mathrm{Pe}=100$. The exact analytical results (lines) are compared with the simulation results (points). The dependence on the time scales near $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0$ and $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty$ is also shown in the figure.
independent of $\Omega$ and is common to cABP and ABP. The chiral rotation manifests itself only in the coefficient of the further higher-order term $\tilde{t}^{5}$, suggesting that chirality influences the dynamics only at relatively longer time regimes.

The late-time behavior $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty$ of the fourth moment can be obtained from the following expansion

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty}\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle=\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}\left(3 \Omega^{4}+40 \Omega^{2}+240\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}}+\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(\frac{480}{\Omega^{2}+4}+60\right)+540\right] \tilde{t}^{2} \tag{3.6.15}
\end{equation*}
$$

showing the $\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle \sim \tilde{t}^{2}$ scaling as observed in Fig. 7, where the coefficient depends on both activity Pe and chirality $\Omega$.

### 3.7. Excess Kurtosis: Deviation from Gaussian

We can calculate the excess kurtosis of cABP in three dimensions. In this case, Eq. 2.7.2 becomes $2\left\langle r_{i} r_{j}\right\rangle^{2}=$ $2\left(\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle^{2}+\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle^{2}+\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle^{2}+\langle x y\rangle^{2}+\langle y z\rangle^{2}+\langle z x\rangle^{2}\right)$. The expression of $\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle$ is easily calculated. Averaging the initial orientations, we can conclude that all cross terms vanish. The calculation of all the displacement correlation functions is shown in Appendix IV.

We can calculate the excess kurtosis for various values of Pe and $\Omega$ as shown in Fig. 8. The analytical expressions agree perfectly with the results of the numerical simulation. At sufficiently short times, $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ remains vanishingly small, dominated by thermal fluctuations. It then deviates from zero to negative values as a result of the active non-Gaussian departures. At long enough times, it vanishes again as the persistence time becomes negligibly small compared to the time elapsed, $\tilde{t} \gg 1$. On intermediate time scales, oscillations can be observed because of the chiral rotations of cABPs. However, unlike in two dimensions, the trajectories in three dimensions extend in a direction perpendicular to the direction of chiral rotation, thus suppressing such oscillations.

In the short time limit, we expand the excess kurtosis around $\tilde{t}=0$ to obtain the form,

$$
\begin{align*}
\tilde{\mathcal{K}} & =-\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}}{90} \tilde{t}^{2}+\frac{1}{270} \mathrm{Pe}^{4}\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+4\right) \tilde{t}^{3} \\
& -\frac{\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{4}\left(15\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+8\right) \mathrm{Pe}^{2}-20 \Omega^{2}+152\right)\right)}{16200} \tilde{t}^{4}+O\left(\tilde{t}^{5}\right) . \tag{3.7.1}
\end{align*}
$$

Thus $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ vanishes in the limit $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0$ as $\tilde{\mathcal{K}} \sim-\tilde{t}^{2}$ (see Fig. 8). The initial deviations from Gaussianity towards negative kurtosis values are controlled by $\mathrm{Pe}^{4}$. The effect of chirality is seen only later in terms of the coefficient of the $\tilde{t}^{4}$ term in the above expansion.

In the long time limit, the approximate expression of excess kurtosis can be obtained using an expansion around $\tilde{t}=\infty$,

$$
\begin{align*}
\tilde{\mathcal{K}} & =-\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{t}}\right)\left[\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}}{15\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+36\right)} \times\right. \\
& \left.\frac{\left(33 \Omega^{10}+1841 \Omega^{8}+30344 \Omega^{6}+228192 \Omega^{4}+777600 \Omega^{2}+3421440\right)}{\left(40\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+6\right)\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+18\right) \Omega^{2}+240\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+6\right)^{2}+3\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{4}+20 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}+180\right) \Omega^{4}\right)}\right] \\
& -\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{t}^{2}}\right)\left[\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{6}\left(33 \Omega^{10}+1841 \Omega^{8}+30344 \Omega^{6}+228192 \Omega^{4}+777600 \Omega^{2}+3421440\right)}{15\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+36\right)} \times\right.  \tag{3.7.2}\\
& \left.\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+12\right)\left(3 \Omega^{4}+80\right)+30\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\Omega^{4}+48\right)}{\left(40\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+6\right)\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+18\right) \Omega^{2}+240\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}+6\right)^{2}+3\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{4}+20 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}+180\right) \Omega^{4}\right)^{2}}\right] \\
& +O\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{t}^{3}}\right) .
\end{align*}
$$

This expression clearly shows that in the limit of $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \infty$, the excess kurtosis vanishes as $-1 / \tilde{t}$.

## 4. Discussion

In this study, we extensively examined the behavior of free chiral active Brownian particles (cABP) subject to thermal noise. Our approach involved utilizing the Laplace transform of the Fokker-Planck equation, enabling us to derive expressions for the time-dependent dynamical moments of various observables in both two- and three-dimensions. We derived exact forms for different displacement moments and equal-time cross-correlations with orientations. This allowed us to determine the impacts of persistence, chirality, and dimensionality on the dynamics. For example, while the MSD and fourth moments of displacement in 2d turn out to be independent of initial orientation, the initial orientation, along with the chirality, influences these quantities nontrivially in three dimensions. Using series expansions, we further illustrated the various time-dependent scaling behavior of the dynamical variables and their crossovers at various time regimes. To confirm the accuracy of our analytical predictions, we performed rigorous validation using direct numerical simulations.

In addition, we utilized analytic calculations of excess kurtosis to determine the deviations from the Gaussian behavior of the displacement variable. The disappearance of excess kurtosis in the short- and long-time limits is extracted from series expansions around $\tilde{t}=0$ and $\infty$. We found a scaling of $\left(-\tilde{t}^{2}\right)$ as $\tilde{t} \rightarrow 0$ in two- and threedimensions. In the long time limit, the nature of the vanishing of excess kurtosis depends on the dimension. In two dimensions, it can go to zero as $(1 / \tilde{t})$ or $(-1 / \tilde{t})$, depending on the magnitude of the chiral rotation. In contrast, in three dimensions, it always shows a $(-1 / \tilde{t})$ scaling at long $\tilde{t}$.

This detailed consideration of the nature of excess kurtosis for a cABP adds further intrigue when considering the difference in the behavior of a cABP versus that of a chiral active Ornsetein-Uhlenbeck particle (cAOUP) [40, 52]. The phenomenology of cABPs and cAOUPs is similar, and the results are the same at the second moment. They differ in the higher moments, and a non-zero excess kurtosis in cABP differentiates the two. Since cAOUPs follow the Gaussian process, their excess kurtosis is necessarily zero. It is, therefore, imperative to experimentally measure the excess kurtosis of cABPs to determine which model is best suited to describe the observed spatiotemporal behavior.

## Acknowledgments

AP and AC thanks the computing facility at IISER Mohali. DC thanks Abhishek Dhar for collaborations on related topics, acknowledges a research grant from the Department of Atomic Energy (1603/2/2020/IoP/R\&D-II/150288), and thanks ICTS-TIFR, Bangalore, for an Associateship. AS thanks Cristián Huepe for general discussions on the effects of chirality in active systems and acknowledges partial support from the John Templeton Foundation, Grant 62213.

## Appendices

## I. Derivation of the Fokker-Planck Equation in two dimensions (2d)

In Ito formalism, the equation of motion of a chiral active Brownian particle in two dimensions (Eq. 2.0.1) can be alternatively expressed as,

$$
\begin{align*}
d \boldsymbol{r} & =v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} d t+d \boldsymbol{B} \\
d \phi & =\omega d t+d W \tag{I.1}
\end{align*}
$$

$\boldsymbol{B}$ and $W$ are translational Wiener processes and they have zero mean and correlations, $\left\langle d B_{i} d B_{j}\right\rangle=2 D \delta_{i j} d t,\left\langle d W^{2}\right\rangle=$ $2 D_{r} d t$ and $\boldsymbol{B}$ and $W$ are independent of each other. The Taylor series expansion of an arbitrary function of $\boldsymbol{r}$ and $\phi$, $F[\boldsymbol{r}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)]$,

$$
\begin{equation*}
d F=\nabla_{i} F d r_{i}+\partial_{\phi} F d \phi+\frac{1}{2}\left(\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} F d r_{i} d r_{j}+\nabla_{i} \partial_{\phi} F d r_{i} d \phi+\partial_{\phi}^{2} F d \phi^{2}\right)+\ldots \tag{I.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The average of Eq. I. 2 satisfies,

$$
\begin{align*}
\langle d F\rangle & =\left\langle v_{0} u_{i} \nabla_{i} F+\omega \frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi}+D \nabla^{2} F+D_{r} \partial_{\phi}^{2} F\right\rangle d t \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\langle d F\rangle}{d t} & =\left\langle v_{0} u_{i} \nabla_{i} F+\omega \frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi}+D \nabla^{2} F+D_{r} \partial_{\phi}^{2} F\right\rangle \tag{I.3}
\end{align*}
$$

All terms higher order than $d W^{2}, d B^{2}$ and $d t$ are neglected. $\frac{\langle d F\rangle}{d t}$ can be alternatively expressed as, $\frac{\langle d F\rangle}{d t}=\left\langle\frac{d F}{d t}\right\rangle=$ $\frac{d}{d t} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi F[\boldsymbol{r}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)] P\left[\left(\boldsymbol{r}, \phi, t \mid \boldsymbol{r}_{0}, \phi_{0}, 0\right)\right]=\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi \frac{d P}{d t} F$, where $P\left[\left(\boldsymbol{r}, \phi, t \mid \boldsymbol{r}_{0}, \phi_{0}, 0\right)\right]$ is the conditional probability density function of $\boldsymbol{r}$ and $\phi$. Therefore, Eq I. 3 takes the form,

$$
\begin{align*}
\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi F \partial_{t} P & =v_{0} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi P \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla F+\omega \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi P \partial_{\phi} F+D \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi P \nabla^{2} F  \tag{I.4}\\
& +D_{r} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi \partial_{\phi}^{2} F P
\end{align*}
$$

Integrating by parts and discarding all the surface terms,

$$
\begin{align*}
\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi F \partial_{t} P & =-v_{0} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi F \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla P-\omega \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi F \partial_{\phi} P+D \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi F \nabla^{2} P \\
& +D_{r} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \phi \frac{\partial^{2} P}{\partial^{2} \phi} F \tag{I.5}
\end{align*}
$$

For an arbitrary $F$, the probability density function satisfies the following Fokker-Planck equation,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{t} P=D \nabla^{2} P+D_{r} \partial_{\phi}^{2} P-v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla P-\omega \partial_{\phi} P \tag{I.6}
\end{equation*}
$$

which is the same as Eq. 2.1.1.

## II. Derivation of the Fokker-Planck Equation in three dimensions (3d)

In Ito formalism, the equation of motion of an $A B P$ under an external torque (Eq. 3.0.1) can be expressed as,

$$
\begin{align*}
d \boldsymbol{r} & =v_{0} \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} d t+d \boldsymbol{B}  \tag{II.1}\\
d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} & =\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} d t+d \boldsymbol{W} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}
\end{align*}
$$

The translational and rotational Wiener processes satisfy $\left\langle d B_{i} d B_{j}\right\rangle=2 D \delta_{i j} d t,\left\langle d W_{i} d W_{j}\right\rangle=2 D_{r} \delta_{i j} d t$ and $\left\langle d B_{i}\right\rangle=$ $0=\left\langle d W_{i}\right\rangle . \boldsymbol{B}$ and $\boldsymbol{W}$ do not correlate with each other. Consider an arbitrary function $f[\boldsymbol{r}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)]$. Taylor series expansion of $f$,

$$
\begin{equation*}
d f=\frac{\partial f}{\partial r_{i}} d r_{i}+\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{i}} d u_{i}+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial r_{i} \partial r_{j}} d r_{i} d r_{j}+\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial r_{i} \partial u_{j}} d r_{i} d u_{j}+\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u_{i} \partial u_{j}} d u_{i} d u_{j}\right)+\ldots \tag{II.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Incorporating Eq. II. 1 and using the properties of the Wiener processes we compute the average of eq.II.2,

$$
\begin{align*}
\langle d f\rangle & =\left\langle\frac{\partial f}{\partial r_{i}}\left(v_{0} u_{i} d t+d B_{i}\right)+\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{i}} \epsilon_{i m n}\left(\omega_{m} d t+d W_{n}\right) u_{n}\right. \\
& +\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial r_{i} \partial r_{j}}\left(v_{0} u_{i} d t+d B_{i}\right)\left(v_{0} u_{j} d t+d B_{j}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial r_{i} \partial u_{j}}\left(v_{0} u_{i} d t+d B_{i}\right) \epsilon_{j k l}\left(\omega_{k} d t+d W_{k}\right) u_{l}\right. \\
& \left.\left.+\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u_{i} \partial u_{j}} \epsilon_{i m n}\left(\omega_{m} d t+d W_{m}\right) u_{n} \epsilon_{j k l}\left(\omega_{k} d t+d W_{k}\right)\right)\right\rangle \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\langle d f\rangle}{d t} & =\left\langle\frac{\partial f}{\partial r_{i}} v_{0} u_{i}+\epsilon_{i m n} \omega_{m} u_{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{i}}+D \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial r^{2}}+D_{r} \epsilon_{m n i} \epsilon_{m l j} u_{l} u_{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u_{i} \partial u_{j}}\right\rangle \tag{II.3}
\end{align*}
$$

All terms of order higher than $d t, d B^{2}$, and $d W^{2}$ are neglected. Let us consider the rotational operator, $\mathcal{R}:=\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}}$. The second and fourth terms can be written in terms of $\mathcal{R}$ :

$$
\begin{align*}
\epsilon_{i m n} \omega_{m} u_{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{i}} & =\omega_{m} \epsilon_{m n i} u_{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{i}}=\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} f  \tag{II.4}\\
\epsilon_{m n i} \epsilon_{m l j} u_{l} u_{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u_{i} \partial u_{j}} & =\epsilon_{m l j} u_{l} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{m}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}}\right)=\epsilon_{m l j} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{m}\left(u_{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}}\right)-\epsilon_{m l j}\left(\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{m} u_{l}\right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}} \\
& =\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{m} \epsilon_{m l j}\left(u_{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}}\right)+\epsilon_{m l j} \epsilon_{m l k} u_{k} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}} \\
& =\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{m} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{m} f+2 \delta_{j k} u_{k} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}} \\
& =\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} f-2 \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}} \\
& =\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} f \tag{II.5}
\end{align*}
$$

Here, we have used the property of the unit vector $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}}=0$ and that of the rotational operator $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha} u_{\beta}=-\epsilon_{\alpha \beta \gamma} u_{\gamma}[53]$. We now obtain the simplified equation satisfied by $\langle f\rangle$ :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\langle d f\rangle}{d t}=v_{0}\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla f\rangle+\langle\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} f\rangle+D\left\langle\nabla^{2} f\right\rangle+D_{r}\left\langle\mathcal{R}^{2} f\right\rangle \tag{II.6}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\langle f\rangle=\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f[\boldsymbol{r}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)] P\left[\left(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t \mid \boldsymbol{r}_{0}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}, 0\right)\right]$ where $P$ is the conditional probability density function. Now,

$$
\begin{align*}
& \frac{d\langle f\rangle}{d t}=\left\langle\frac{d f}{d t}\right\rangle=\frac{d}{d t} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f[\boldsymbol{r}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)] P\left[\left(\boldsymbol{r}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}, t \mid \boldsymbol{r}_{0}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_{0}, 0\right)\right]=\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f \frac{d P}{d t} \\
& v_{0}\langle\hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla f\rangle=-v_{0} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \nabla P \\
& \langle\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} f\rangle=-\int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} P  \tag{II.7}\\
& D\left\langle\nabla^{2} f\right\rangle=D \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f \nabla^{2} P \\
& D_{r}\left\langle\boldsymbol{R}^{2} f\right\rangle=D_{r} \int d \boldsymbol{r} d \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} f \mathcal{R}^{2} P
\end{align*}
$$

Substituting all the expressions of Eq II. 7 into Eq. II. 6 we can obtain the Fokker-Planck equation satisfied by the probability density function $P$,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{t} P=D \nabla^{2} P+D_{r} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} P-v_{0} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla P-\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }} P \tag{II.8}
\end{equation*}
$$

which is the same as Eq. 3.1.1.

## III. Evolution of angles of orientation vector

The orientation vector $\hat{u}$ satisfies following overdamped Langevin equation,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\dot{\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}}=\left[\boldsymbol{\omega}+\boldsymbol{\xi}^{R}\right] \times \hat{\boldsymbol{u}} \tag{III.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The noise terms satisfy

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\xi_{R i}(t)\right\rangle & =0 \\
\left\langle\xi_{R i}(t) \xi_{T j}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right\rangle & =2 D_{r} \delta_{i j} \delta\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) \tag{III.2}
\end{align*}
$$

Equation III. 1 can be considered as a Brownian motion performed by a unit vector on the surface of a unit sphere. So $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}$ can be expressed in terms of the angles $\theta$ and $\phi$ in spherical co-ordinates, $\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}=\sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{x}+\sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{y}+\cos \theta \hat{z}$. Hence one can write spherical angles, $\theta$ and $\phi$ in terms of $u_{x}, u_{y}$ and $u_{z}$.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \theta=\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{u_{x}^{2}+u_{y}^{2}}}{u_{z}}\right)  \tag{III.3}\\
& \phi=\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{u_{y}}{u_{x}}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

The evolution of an arbitrary function, $g[\mathbf{x}(t)]$ of a stochastic process $\mathbf{x}(t)$ can be written as [54],

$$
\begin{equation*}
d g[\mathbf{x}(t)]=\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} d t+\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_{i}} d x_{i}+\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} d x_{i} d x_{j}+\ldots \tag{III.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

The stochastic variable, $\mathbf{x}$ satisfies the differential equation, $d \mathbf{x}=a(t)+b(t) d \mathbf{W}$ with $d W_{i}=\eta_{i} d t$ a Wiener process. We neglect terms higher order than $d t$ and $d W_{i}^{2}$.
Now, the orientation vector of a chiral active Brownian particle can be described by,

$$
\begin{equation*}
d u_{i}=\epsilon_{i j k}\left(\omega_{j} d t+d W_{j}\right) u_{k} \tag{III.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

The Wiener process satisfies $d W_{i} d W_{j}=2 D_{r} \delta_{i j} d t$ and $d W_{i}=0$. The constant angular velocity $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ can be expressed as $\left(\omega_{0} \sin \theta_{\omega} \cos \phi_{\omega}, \omega_{0} \sin \theta_{\omega} \sin \phi_{\omega}, \omega_{0} \cos \theta_{\omega}\right)$ Hence, $\theta$ and $\phi$ can be expressed as the following stochastic differential equations.

$$
\begin{align*}
& d \theta(t)=\omega_{0} \sin \theta_{\omega} \sin \left(\phi_{\omega}-\phi\right) d t+\frac{D_{r}}{\tan \theta} d t+d W_{\theta}  \tag{III.6}\\
& d \phi(t)=\omega_{0}\left(\cos \theta_{\omega}-\cot \theta \sin \theta_{\omega} \cos \left(\phi_{\omega}-\phi\right)\right) d t+\frac{d W_{\phi}}{\sin \theta} \tag{III.7}
\end{align*}
$$

$d W_{\theta}$ and $d W_{\phi}$ are independent Wiener processes that satisfy $d W_{\theta}^{2}=2 D_{r} d t=d W_{\phi}^{2}$. They can be achieved by following transformations,

$$
\begin{align*}
& d W_{\theta}=\cos \phi d W_{y}-\sin \phi d W_{x}  \tag{III.8}\\
& d W_{\phi}=\sin \theta d W_{z}-\cos \theta\left(\cos \phi d W_{x}+\sin \phi d W_{y}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

## IV. Derivation of all the second-order moments

## IV.I. Calculation of $\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$

$$
\begin{align*}
& s\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=2 v_{0}\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+2 D / s  \tag{IV.1}\\
& \left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle z u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}  \tag{IV.2}\\
& \left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 z}^{2}+2 D_{r} / s \tag{IV.3}
\end{align*}
$$

The final expression $\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\frac{2 D}{s^{2}}+\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left(\frac{2 D_{r}}{s}+u_{0 z}^{2}\right)}{s\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)}$. Averaging over all possible initial orientations and taking inverse Laplace transform,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle(t)=\frac{v_{0}^{2} e^{-2 t D_{r}}}{6 D_{r}^{2}}+t\left(\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{3 D_{r}}+2 D\right)-\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{6 D_{r}^{2}} \tag{IV.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

## IV.II. Calculation of $\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$

$$
\begin{align*}
& s\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=2 v_{0}\left\langle x u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}+2 D / s  \tag{IV.1}\\
& \left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle x u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle\mathcal{R}_{z} x u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle x u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}
\end{align*}
$$

This leads to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle x u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle x u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{IV.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Similarly $\psi=x u_{y}$ gives,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle x u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle x u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{IV.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Solving Eq. [IV.2] and [IV.3] simultaneously,

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle x u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right] & =v_{0}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}\right]  \tag{IV.4}\\
\left\langle x u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right] & =v_{0}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}\right] \tag{IV.5}
\end{align*}
$$

Now, for $\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$ and $\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 x}^{2}+2 D_{r} / s-2 \omega\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s} \\
\Rightarrow & \left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}+2 \omega\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 x}^{2}+2 D_{r} / s
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Considering } \psi=u_{x} u_{y}
$$

$$
\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 x} u_{0 y}+\omega\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle u_{y}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 x} u_{0 y}+2 \omega\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega / s+\omega\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Rightarrow\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}-2 \omega\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 x} u_{0 y}-\omega / s+\omega\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s} \tag{IV.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

The expressions of $\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$ and $\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{align*}
& {\left[\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right]\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left(u_{0 x}^{2}+2 D_{r} / s\right)-2 \omega\left(u_{0 x} u_{0 y}-\omega / s+\omega\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}\right)}  \tag{IV.8}\\
& {\left[\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right]\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=\left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left(u_{0 x} u_{0 y}-\omega / s+\omega\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}\right)+2 \omega\left(u_{0 x}^{2}+2 D_{r} / s\right)} \tag{IV.9}
\end{align*}
$$

Here we have used $u_{x}^{2}+u_{y}^{2}+u_{z}^{2}=1$ and in Laplace space, $\left\langle u_{y}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=1 / s-\left\langle u_{x}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\left\langle u_{z}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$ The final expression of $\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\frac{2 D}{s^{2}}+\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)\left(2 D_{r}+s u_{0 x}^{2}\right)-s \omega u_{0 x} u_{0 y}\left(10 D_{r}+3 s\right)\right)}{s^{2}\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)} \\
& +\frac{2 \omega^{2} v_{0}^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}-2 D_{r} s\left(6 u_{0 x}^{2}+5 u_{0 z}^{2}-9\right)+s^{2}\left(-2 u_{0 x}^{2}-3 u_{0 z}^{2}+3\right)\right)}{s^{2}\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)} \tag{IV.10}
\end{align*}
$$

Averaging over initial orientations,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\frac{2\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\left(6 D_{r} D+3 D s+v_{0}^{2}\right)+3 D \omega^{2}\right)}{3 s^{2}\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \tag{IV.11}
\end{equation*}
$$

Taking inverse Laplace transform,

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle(t) & =\frac{2 v_{0}^{2} e^{-2 t D_{r}}\left(e^{2 t D_{r}}\left(\omega^{2}-4 D_{r}^{2}\right)-\left(\omega^{2}-4 D_{r}^{2}\right) \cos (t \omega)-4 \omega D_{r} \sin (t \omega)\right)}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}} \\
& +t\left(\frac{4 v_{0}^{2} D_{r}}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}+2 D\right) \tag{IV.12}
\end{align*}
$$

## IV.III. Calculation of $\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$

Using $r^{2}=x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}$, we can write $\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\left\langle r^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\left\langle x^{2}\right\rangle_{s}-\left\langle z^{2}\right\rangle_{s}$

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle_{s} & =\frac{2 D}{s^{2}}+\frac{2 v_{0}^{2}\left(s \omega u_{0 x} u_{0 y}\left(10 D_{r}+3 s\right)+\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)\left(2 D_{r}+s u_{0 y}^{2}\right)\right)}{s^{2}\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)}  \tag{IV.1}\\
& +\frac{2 \omega^{2} v_{0}^{2}\left(16 D_{r}^{2}-2 D_{r} s\left(6 u_{0 y}^{2}+5 u_{0 z}^{2}-9\right)+s^{2}\left(-2 u_{0 y}^{2}-3 u_{0 z}^{2}+3\right)\right)}{s^{2}\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)}
\end{align*}
$$

Taking average over initial orientations,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle_{s}=\frac{2\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\left(6 D_{r} D+3 D s+v_{0}^{2}\right)+3 D \omega^{2}\right)}{3 s^{2}\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)} \tag{IV.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Taking inverse Laplace transform,

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle y^{2}\right\rangle(t) & =\frac{2 v_{0}^{2} e^{-2 t D_{r}}\left(e^{2 t D_{r}}\left(\omega^{2}-4 D_{r}^{2}\right)-\left(\omega^{2}-4 D_{r}^{2}\right) \cos (t \omega)-4 \omega D_{r} \sin (t \omega)\right)}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)^{2}}  \tag{IV.3}\\
& +t\left(\frac{4 v_{0}^{2} D_{r}}{3\left(4 D_{r}^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)}+2 D\right)
\end{align*}
$$

IV.IV. Calculation of $\langle x y\rangle_{s}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
s\langle x y\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left(\left\langle x u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}+\left\langle y u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}\right) \tag{IV.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The expression of $\left\langle x u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$ is already found in the previous section. $y u_{x}$ satisfies the following pair of equations,

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle y u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle y u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}  \tag{IV.2}\\
& \left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle y u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle y u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{y}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}  \tag{IV.3}\\
& \left\langle y u_{x}\right\rangle_{s} \text { satisfies, } \\
& \left\langle y u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right]=v_{0}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle u_{y}^{2}\right\rangle_{s}\right] \tag{IV.4}
\end{align*}
$$

The final expression of $\langle x y\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\langle x y\rangle_{s}=\frac{v_{0}^{2}\left(\omega\left(10 D_{r}+3 s\right)\left(u_{0 x}^{2}-u_{0 y}^{2}\right)+2 u_{0 x} u_{0 y}\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)-4 \omega^{2} u_{0 x} u_{0 y}\right)}{s\left(\left(2 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right)\left(\left(6 D_{r}+s\right)^{2}+4 \omega^{2}\right)} \tag{IV.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

Averaging over all possible initial conditions, we get $\langle x y\rangle_{s}=0$.
IV.V. Calculation of $\langle x z\rangle_{s}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s\langle x z\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left(\left\langle x u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+\left\langle z u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}\right) \\
& \left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle z u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s} \\
& \left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle z u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{y} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}
\end{aligned}
$$

Solving the above equations for $\left\langle z u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}$ and $\left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left\langle z u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right]=v_{0}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r} \operatorname{Big}\right)\left\langle u_{x} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle u_{z} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}\right] \\
& \left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)^{2}+\omega^{2}\right]=v_{0}\left[\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{y} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle u_{z} u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}\right] \\
& \left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{x} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+\omega\left\langle u_{z} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 x} u_{0 z} \\
& \left(s+6 D_{r}\right)\left\langle u_{y} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}-\omega\left\langle u_{z} u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}=u_{0 y} u_{0 z}
\end{aligned}
$$

If we average over all possible initial orientations, $\left\langle u_{0 x} u_{0 z}\right\rangle=0=\left\langle u_{0 y} u_{0 z}\right\rangle$, which gives $\left\langle u_{x} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=0=\left\langle u_{y} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$ resulting in $\left\langle z u_{x}\right\rangle_{s}=0=\left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}$.
$\left\langle x u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$ satisfies,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle x u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{x} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=0 \tag{IV.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence, $\langle x z\rangle_{s}=0$ if averaged over initial conditions.

## IV.VI. Calculation of $\langle y z\rangle_{s}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
s\langle y z\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left(\left\langle y u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}+\left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s}\right) \tag{IV.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Again $\left\langle y u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}$ satisfies,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(s+2 D_{r}\right)\left\langle y u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=v_{0}\left\langle u_{y} u_{z}\right\rangle_{s}=0 \tag{IV.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

In the previous section, we derived the expression of $\left\langle z u_{y}\right\rangle_{s} .\langle y z\rangle_{s}=0$ if averaged over initial conditions.

## V. Some important expressions

Here are some important expressions, we encountered in the course of the calculation of the fourth moment of the displacement, $\left\langle\boldsymbol{r}^{4}\right\rangle$.

## V.I. $\mathcal{R}^{2} u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}$

We first note that $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2}\left(u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}\right)=\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha} u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}$. Now,

$$
\begin{align*}
& \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha}\left(u_{i} u_{i} u_{k}\right)=\left(\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha} u_{i}\right) u_{i} u_{k}+u_{i}\left(\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha} u_{i}\right) u_{k}+u_{i} u_{j} \boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha} u_{k} \\
= & -\epsilon_{\alpha i l} u_{l} u_{j} u_{k}-\epsilon_{\alpha j m} u_{i} u_{m} u_{k}-\epsilon_{\alpha k n} u_{i} u_{j} u_{n} \tag{V.1}
\end{align*}
$$

Therefore, to evaluate $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}^{2} u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}$, we need to calculate the following terms as shown below: First term:

First term,
$-\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha}\left(\epsilon_{\alpha i l} u_{l} u_{j} u_{k}\right)$
$=\epsilon_{\alpha i l} \epsilon_{\alpha l o} u_{o} u_{j} u_{k}+\epsilon_{\alpha i l} \epsilon_{\alpha j p} u_{l} u_{p} u_{k}+\epsilon_{\alpha i l} \epsilon_{\alpha k q} u_{L} u_{j} u_{q}$
$=\left(\delta_{i l} \delta_{l o}-\delta_{i o} \delta_{l l}\right) u_{o} u_{j} u_{k}+\left(\delta_{i j} \delta_{l p}-\delta_{i p} \delta_{l j}\right) u_{l} u_{p} u_{k}+\left(\delta_{i x} \delta_{k q}-\delta_{i q} \delta_{k k}\right) u_{i} u_{j} u_{q}$
$=-(d-1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{i j} u_{k}-u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{i k} u_{i}-u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}$
$=-(d+1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{i j} u_{k}+\delta_{k i} u_{j}$
Second term,
$-\boldsymbol{R}_{\alpha}\left(\epsilon_{\alpha j m} u_{i} u_{m} u_{k}\right)$
$=\epsilon_{\alpha j m} \epsilon_{\alpha i l} u_{l} u_{m} u_{k}+\epsilon_{\alpha j m} \epsilon_{\alpha m o} u_{i} u_{o} u_{k}+\epsilon_{\alpha j m} \epsilon_{\alpha k p} u_{i} u_{m} u_{p}$
$=\left(\delta_{i j} \delta_{l m}-\delta_{j l} \delta_{i m}\right) u_{l} u_{m} u_{k}+\left(\delta_{j m} \delta_{m o}-\delta_{j o} \delta_{m m}\right) u_{i} u_{o} u_{k}+\left(\delta_{j k} \delta_{m o}-\delta_{j p} \delta_{m k}\right) u_{i} u_{m} u_{p} u_{j o}$
$=\delta_{i j} u_{k}-u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}-(d-1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{j k} u_{i}-u_{i} u_{i} u_{k}$
$=-(d+1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{i j} u_{k}+\delta_{j k} u_{i}$
$-\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha}\left(\epsilon_{\alpha j m} u_{i} u_{m} u_{k}\right)$
$=\epsilon_{\alpha j m} \epsilon_{\alpha i l} u_{l} u_{m} u_{k}+\epsilon_{\alpha j m} \epsilon_{\alpha m o} u_{i} u_{o} u_{k}+\epsilon_{\alpha j m} \epsilon_{\alpha k p} u_{i} u_{m} u_{p}$
$=\left(\delta_{i j} \delta_{l m}-\delta_{j l} \delta_{i m}\right) u_{l} u_{m} u_{k}+\left(\delta_{j m} \delta_{m o}-\delta_{j o} \delta_{m m}\right) u_{i} u_{o} u_{k}+\left(\delta_{j k} \delta_{m o}-\delta_{j p} \delta_{m k}\right) u_{i} u_{m} u_{p} u_{j o}$
$=\delta_{i j} u_{k}-u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}-(d-1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{j k} u_{i}-u_{i} u_{i} u_{k}$
$=-(d+1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{i j} u_{k}+\delta_{j k} u_{i}$
Third term,

$$
\boldsymbol{\mathcal { R }}_{\alpha}\left(\epsilon_{\alpha k n} u_{i} u_{j} u_{n}\right)=-(d+1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+\delta_{k i} u_{j}+\delta_{j k} u_{i}
$$

where $d=3$ is the dimensionality of the embedding space. Finally, adding them,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathcal{R}^{2} u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}=-3(d+1) u_{i} u_{j} u_{k}+2\left(\delta_{k i} u_{j}+\delta_{j k} u_{i}+\delta_{i j} u_{k}\right) . \tag{V.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

## V.II. $\boldsymbol{R}^{2} u_{a} u_{b} u_{c} u_{d}$

Using the same procedure as before,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathcal{R}^{2} u_{a} u_{b} u_{c} u_{d}=-4(d+2) u_{a} u_{b} u_{c} u_{d}+2\left(\delta_{a b} u_{c} u_{d}+\delta_{a c} u_{b} u_{d}+\delta_{a d} u_{b} u_{c}+\delta_{b c} u_{a} u_{d}+\delta_{b d} u_{a} u_{c}+\delta_{c d} u_{a} u_{b}\right) \tag{V.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

VI. Fourth moment of displacement in three dimensions (3d)

In this section, we explicitly show the expression of the fourth moment of displacement in three dimensions:

$$
\begin{align*}
\left\langle\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}^{4}\right\rangle(\tilde{t}) & =\tilde{t}^{2}\left[\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}\left(3 \Omega^{4}+40 \Omega^{2}+240\right)}{9\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{2}}+\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(\frac{480}{9\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)}+60\right)+60\right] \\
& +\tilde{t} \frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{2}}{135\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{3}}\left[-450\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\Omega^{4}+48\right)\right. \\
& -\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(39 \Omega^{10}+2203 \Omega^{8}+35212 \Omega^{6}+235776 \Omega^{4}+907200 \Omega^{2}+4043520\right)}{\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+36\right)} \\
& -\frac{9 e^{-2 \tilde{t}}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{3}\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(3 \Omega^{2}+32\right)-50\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)\right)}{\Omega^{2}+16} \\
& -\frac{36 e^{-2 \tilde{t}}}{16+\Omega^{2}}\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(\Omega^{6}+64 \Omega^{4}-976 \Omega^{2}+256\right)+100\left(\Omega^{4}-16\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)\right) \cos (\Omega \tilde{t}) \\
& \left.+\frac{144 e^{-2 \tilde{t}}}{16+\Omega^{2}} \Omega\left(\mathrm{Pe}^{2}\left(\Omega^{4}+108 \Omega^{2}-224\right)+100\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)\right) \sin (\Omega \tilde{t})\right] \\
& +\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4}}{810\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+36\right)^{2}}\left(43132538880+8017367040 \Omega^{2}+4354373376 \Omega^{4}\right.  \tag{VI.1}\\
& +\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4} e^{-2 \tilde{t}} \cos (\Omega \tilde{t})}{15\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)^{2}}\left(\Omega^{10}-12 \Omega^{8}+752 \Omega^{6}+4800 \Omega^{4}+346112 \Omega^{2}-1589248\right) \\
& +\frac{4 \mathrm{Pe}^{4} e^{-6 \tilde{t}} \sin (\Omega \tilde{t})}{15 \Omega\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{4}+52 \Omega^{2}+576\right)^{2}}\left(-\Omega^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+4\right)^{4}\left(\Omega^{2}+56\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+96\right)\right. \\
& +e^{\left.4 \tilde{t}\left(\Omega^{2}+36\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{10}-16 \Omega^{8}+592 \Omega^{6}-3968 \Omega^{4}+292864 \Omega^{2}-196608\right)\right)} \\
& +\frac{\mathrm{Pe}^{4} e^{-6 \tilde{t}}}{810\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)^{2}}\left(864\left(14 \Omega\left(\Omega^{2}-12\right) \sin (2 \Omega \tilde{t})+\left(\Omega^{4}-73 \Omega^{2}+144\right) \cos (2 \Omega \tilde{t})\right)\right. \\
& \left.+\left(3 \Omega^{4}+64 \Omega^{2}+768\right)\left(\Omega^{2}+9\right)^{2}\right)-\frac{2 \mathrm{Pe}^{4} e^{-2 \tilde{t}}\left(3 \Omega^{4}+90 \Omega^{2}+736\right)}{15\left(\Omega^{2}+16\right)^{2}}
\end{align*}
$$

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