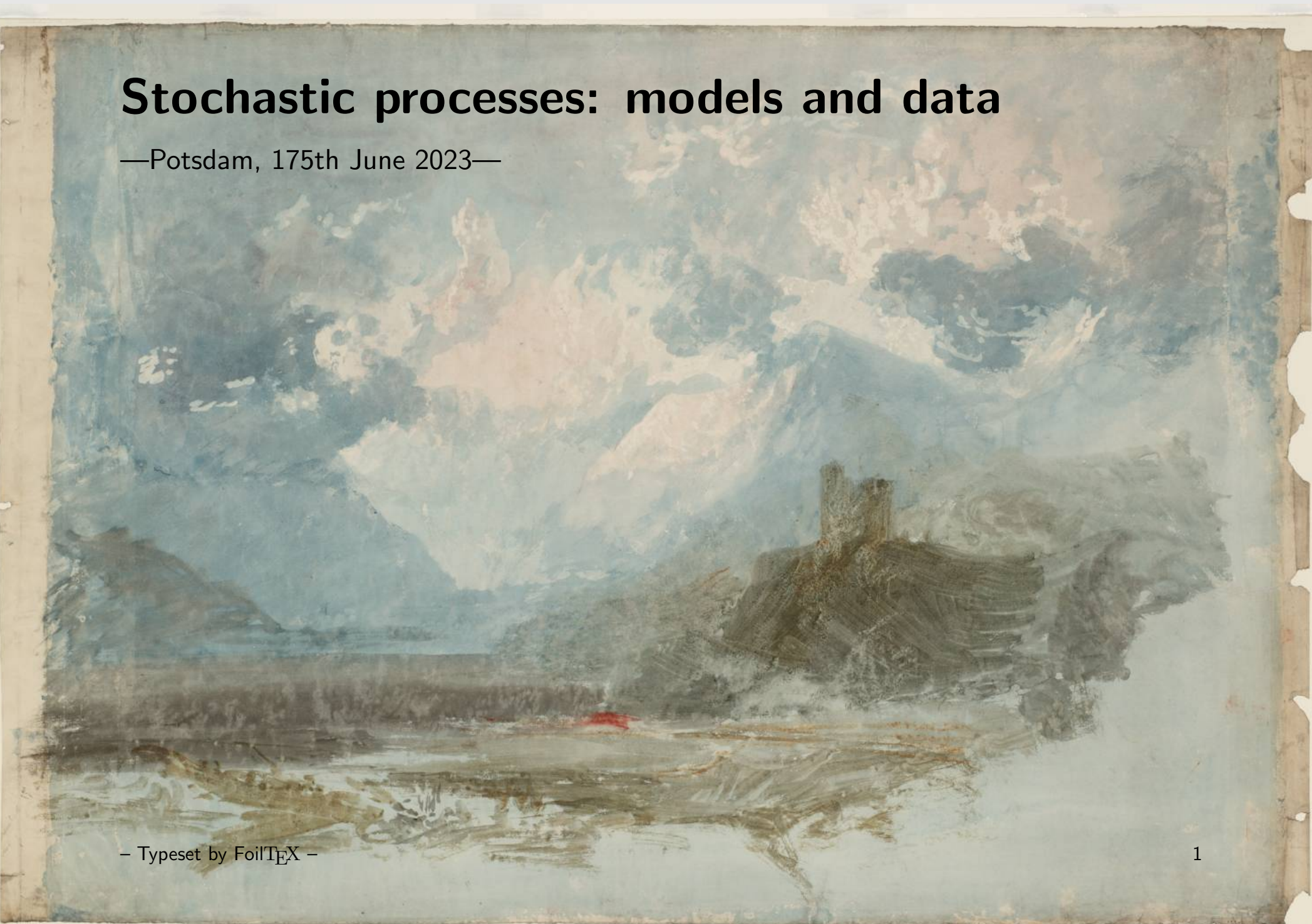


Stochastic processes: models and data

—Potsdam, 175th June 2023—



– Typeset by Foil_{TEX} –

The founding fathers of diffusion theory: $\langle \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle \propto Kt$



Paul Langevin (1872-1946)

Albert Einstein (1879-1955)



Marian Smoluchowski
(1872-1917)



William Sutherland
(1859-1911)

Deterministic & stochastic equations

Continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial P(x, t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} S(x, t)$$

Constitutive equation (Fick's 1st law):

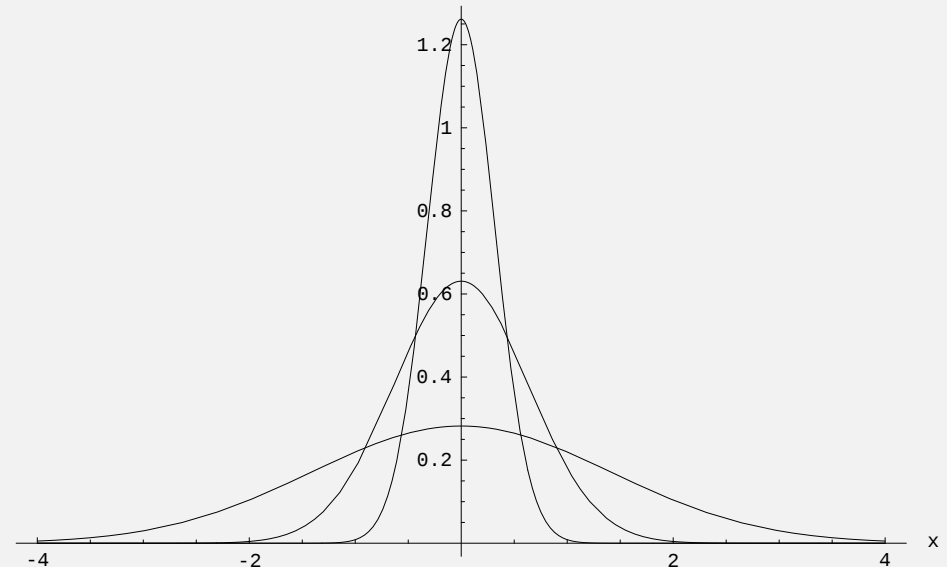
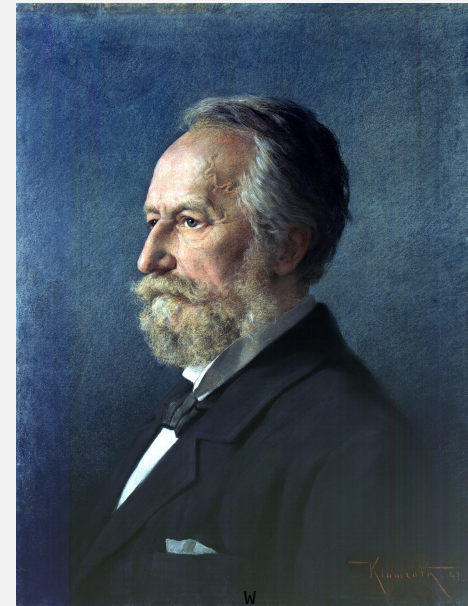
$$S(x, t) = -K \frac{\partial}{\partial x} P(x, t)$$

Diffusion equation (Fick's 2nd law):

$$\frac{\partial P(x, t)}{\partial t} = K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} P(x, t)$$

Gaussian solution for $P(x, 0) = \delta(x)$:

$$P(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi Kt}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4Kt}\right)$$



Deterministic & stochastic equations II

Fokker-Planck equation in an external potential $V(x)$ & Boltzmann distribution:

$$\frac{\partial P(x, t)}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{V'(x)}{m\eta} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) P(x, t) \rightsquigarrow P_{\text{st}}(x) = \mathcal{N}_{V(x)} \exp \left(-\frac{V(x)}{k_B T} \right)$$

Einstein-Smoluchowski-Sutherland relation: $K = k_B T / (m\eta)$

Newton's second law for particle with Stokes friction $F = -m\eta v$:

$$m\dot{v}(t) + m\eta v(t) = 0 \rightsquigarrow v(t) = v(0)e^{-\eta t} \quad \text{Stat Phys: } \frac{1}{2}m\langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}k_B T$$

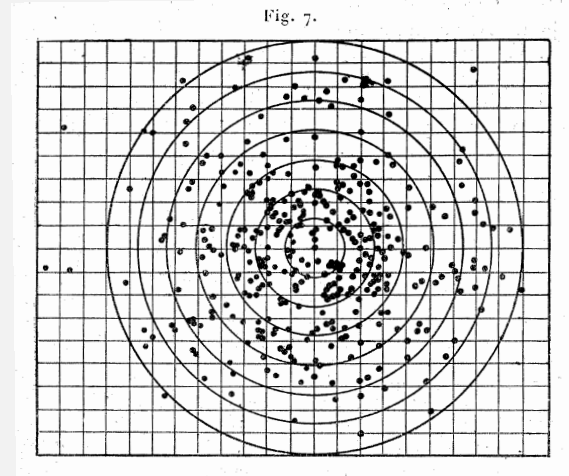
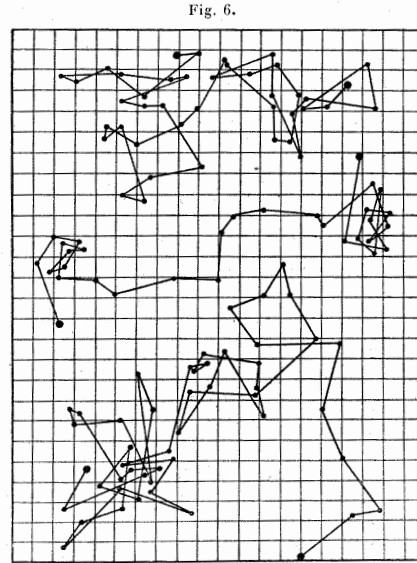
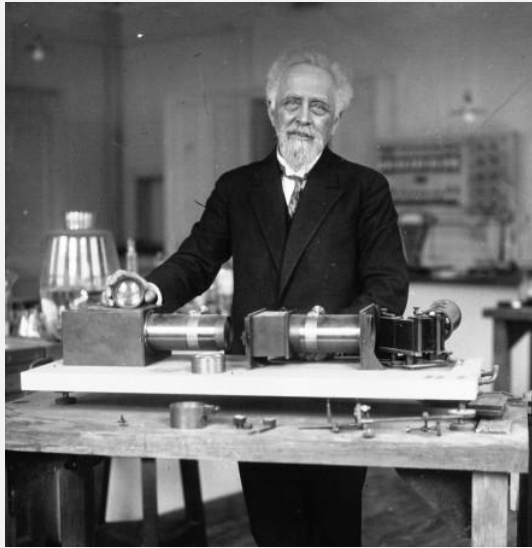
Stochastic differential (Langevin) equation with fluctuating force $F_f(t)$:

$$m\dot{v}(t) + m\eta v(t) = F_f(t) \quad \therefore \quad \langle F_f(t) \rangle = 0, \quad \langle F_f(t) F_f(t') \rangle = 2m\eta k_B T \delta(t - t')$$

Mean squared displacement:

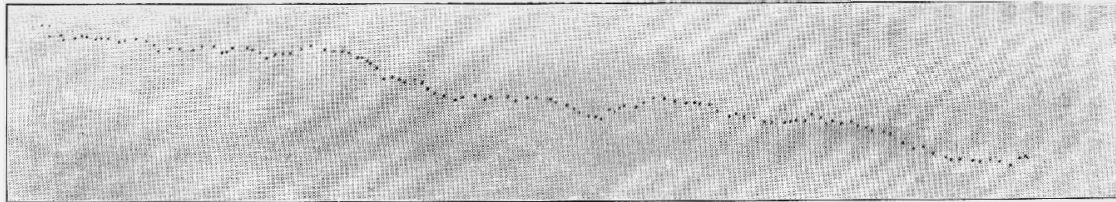
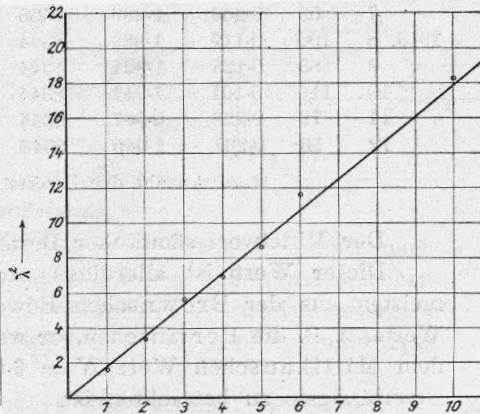
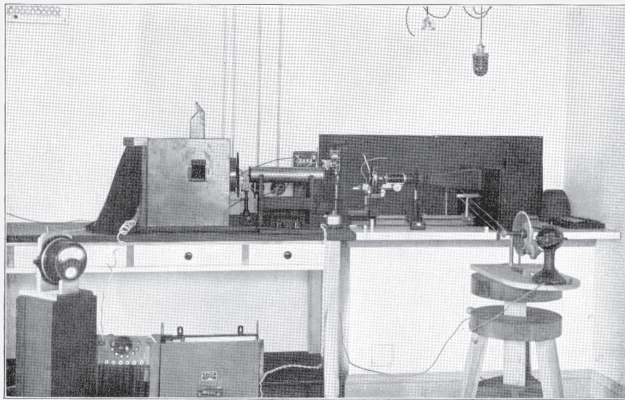
$$\langle x(t) \rangle \sim \begin{cases} v(0)^2 t^2, & t \ll 1/\eta \\ 2Kt, & t \gg 1/\eta \end{cases}$$

Les atomes: Brownian motion and Avogadro's number



$\Delta t = 30 \text{ sec}$

$$K = \frac{k_B T}{m \eta} = \frac{(R/N_A) T}{m \eta}$$

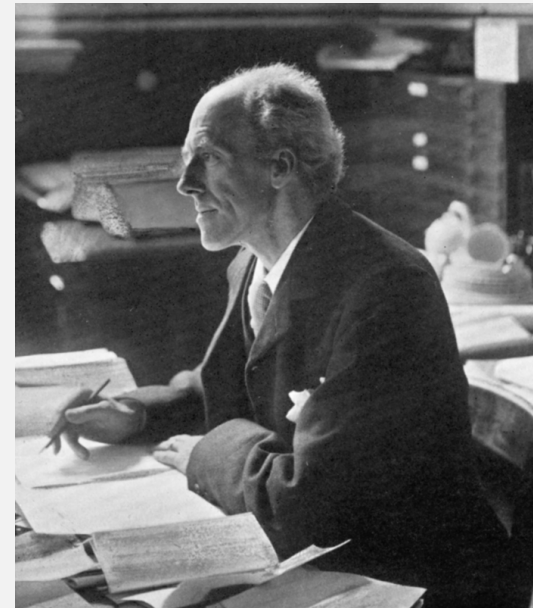


J Perrin, Comptes Rendus (Paris) 146 (1908) 967: $N_A = 70.5 \times 10^{22}$; I Nordlund, Z Physik (1914): $N_A = 5.91 \times 10^{23}$ 5

Brownian motion & random walks applied . . .



Louis Bachelier, 1900:
Brownian motion of
financial markets



Karl Pearson, 1905:
Spreading of mosquitoes
in rain forests

Marian v Smoluchowski, 1916:
Molecular reaction kinetics



Elliott Montroll, 1943:
Manhattan project,
chain reaction of
neutrons



STRANGE KINETICS

of single molecules in living cells

Eli Barkai, Yuval Garini, and Ralf Metzler

Phys Today (2012)

The irreproducibility of time-averaged observables in living cells poses fundamental questions for statistical mechanics and reshapes our views on cell biology.

Strange interfacial MOLECULAR DYNAMICS

D Krapf & RM, Phys Today (2019)

Stochastic processes: models $\longleftrightarrow$ data

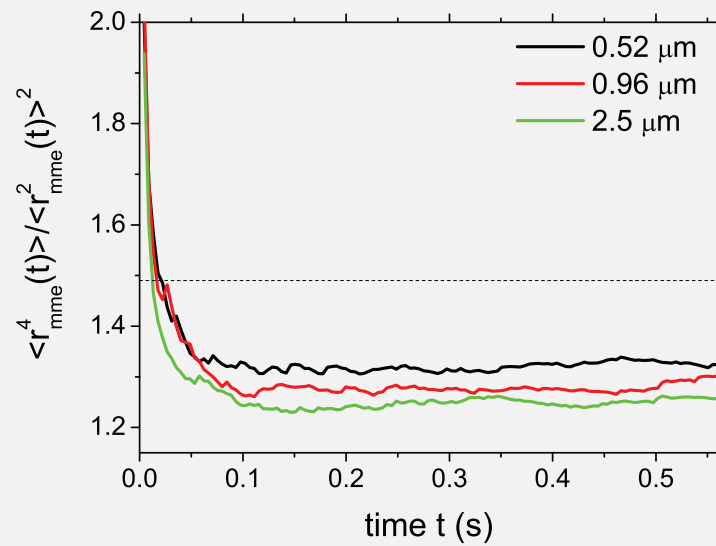
Anomalous diffusion: $\langle r^2(t) \rangle \simeq t^\alpha$; $H = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

Disorder, ergodicity, Gaussianity, ageing . . .

data set	H measured	H prediction
Rhodamine 100%	0.38 ± 0.02	0.42 ± 0.04
Rhodamine 75%	0.18 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.01
Rhodamine 30%	0.07 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.03
Tracers in treated cells	0.31 ± 0.01	0.30 ± 0.02
Tracers in untreated cells	0.44 ± 0.01	0.44 ± 0.01
Amoeba	0.31 ± 0.01	0.33 ± 0.02
	0.55 ± 0.01	0.57 ± 0.01
	0.58 ± 0.01	0.55 ± 0.03
	0.42 ± 0.02	0.40 ± 0.02
Harvester ants	0.92 ± 0.12	0.95 ± 0.08
	0.47 ± 0.03	0.45 ± 0.03
Commuting kite	0.84 ± 0.02	0.86 ± 0.02
	0.76 ± 0.01	0.80 ± 0.02
Searching kite	0.06 ± 0.02	0.06 ± 0.01
Stork (Aug-Sep)	1.20 ± 0.03	1.08 ± 0.02
	1.03 ± 0.01	1.04 ± 0.06
Stork (Oct-Jan)	0.74 ± 0.02	0.68 ± 0.03
	0.80 ± 0.02	0.73 ± 0.10
Stork (Mar-Apr)	1.08 ± 0.02	1.04 ± 0.02
Vulture	0.82 ± 0.02	0.84 ± 0.02
	0.76 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.04

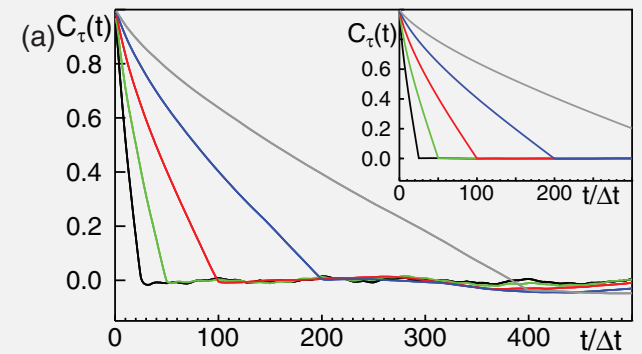
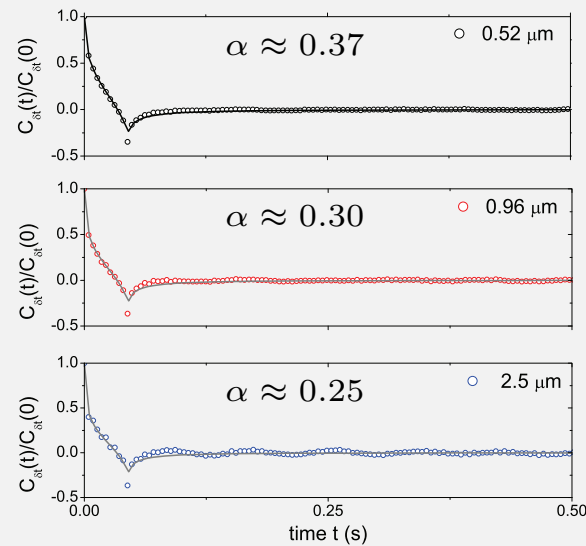
RM et al, PCCP (2014); O Vilck et al, PRR (2022) 7

Passive motion of submicron tracers in cells is viscoelastic I

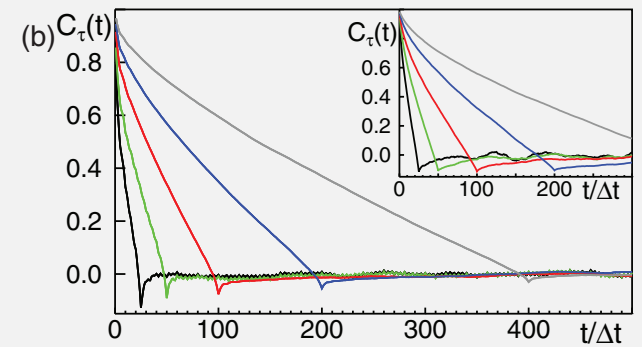


Beads in worm-like micellar solution

JH Jeon, N Leijnse, L Oddershede & RM, NJP (2013)

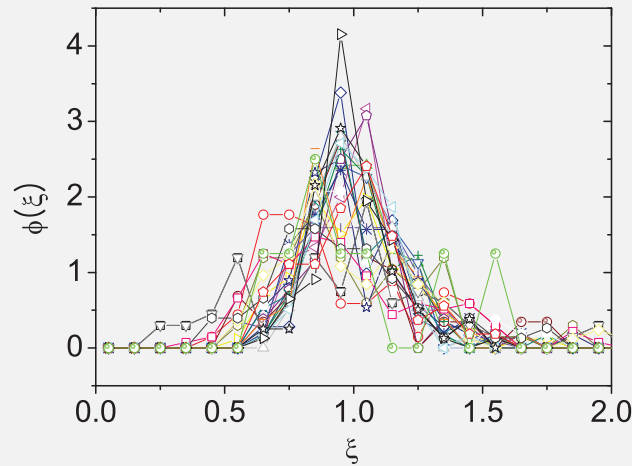
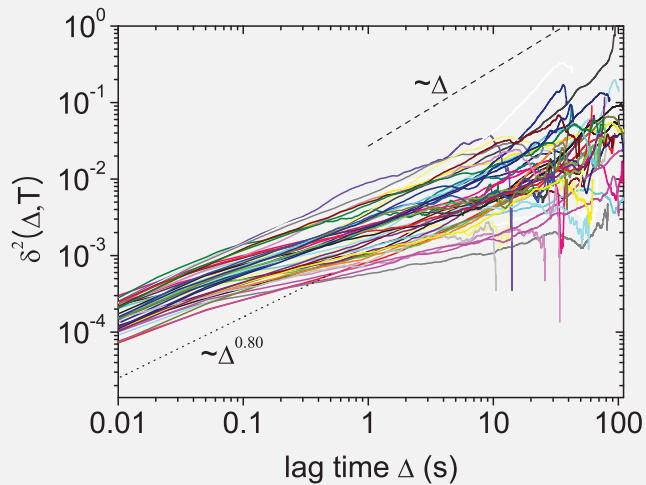


Sucrose solution: $\alpha = 1$



Dextrane solution: $\alpha \approx 0.8$

M Weiss, PRE (2013)

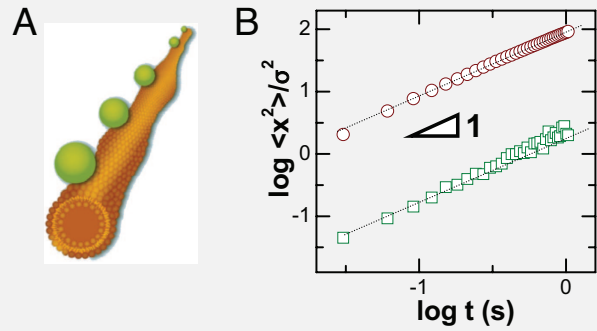


$$\overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} \simeq \Delta^\alpha$$

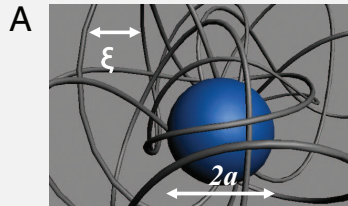
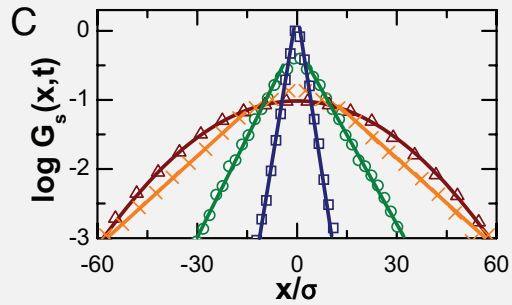
Endogeneous lipid granules
in living yeast cells

J-H Jeon, V Tejedor, S Burov, E Barkai, C Selhuber-Unkel, K Berg-Sørensen, L Oddershede & RM, PRL (2011)

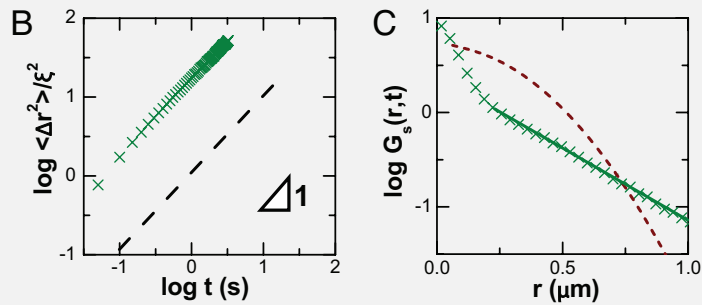
Brownian yet non-Gaussian diffusion in soft & bio-matter



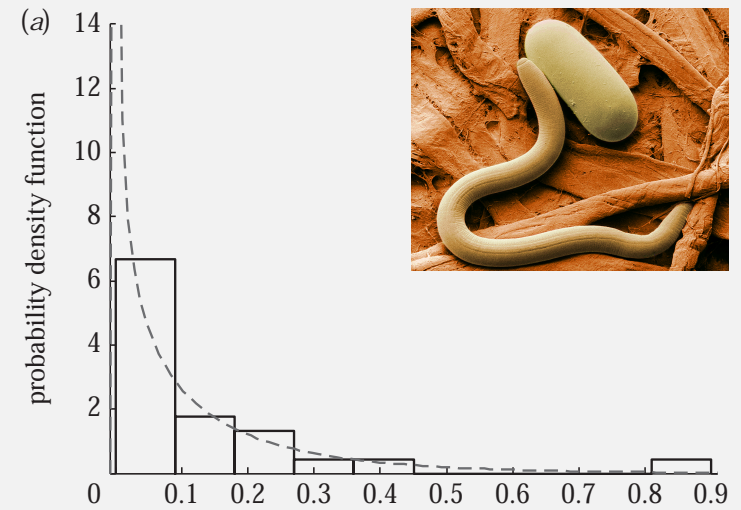
Colloidal beads on nanotubes



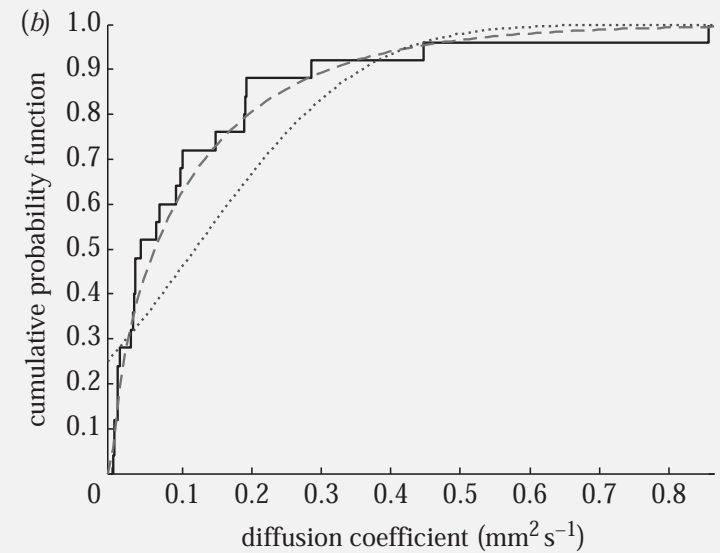
Nanospheres in entangled actin



Wang et al, PNAS (2009); Nature Mat (2012)

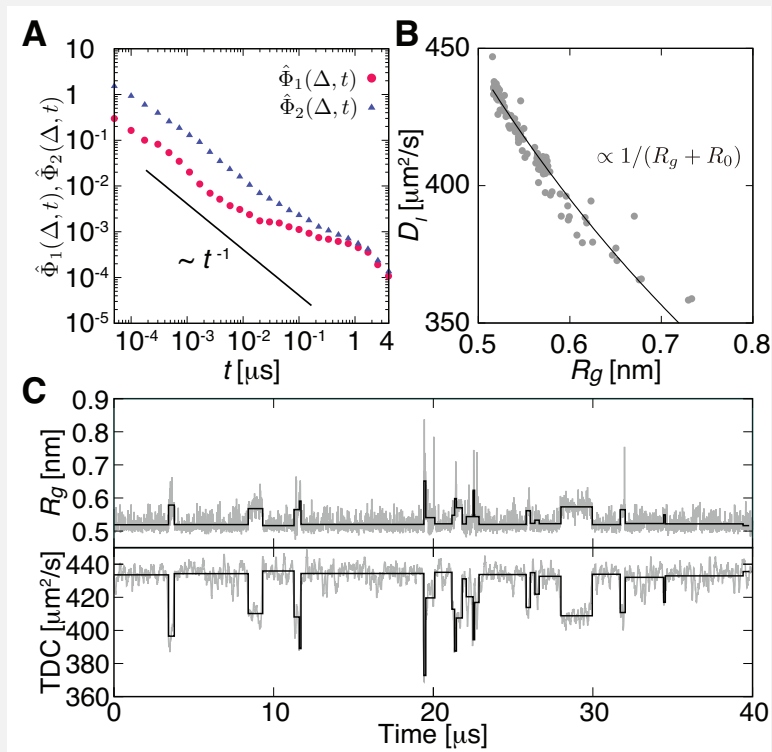
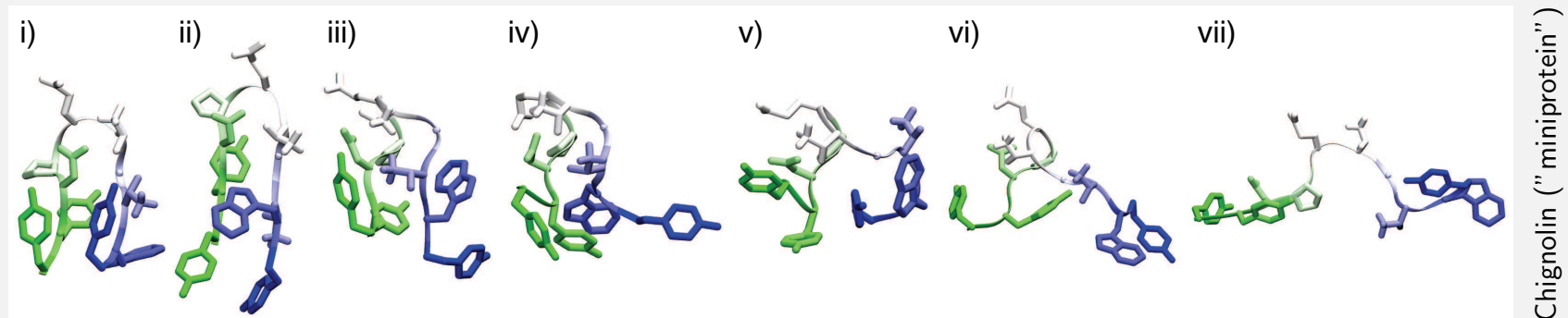


Motion of *Phasmarhabditis* nematodes

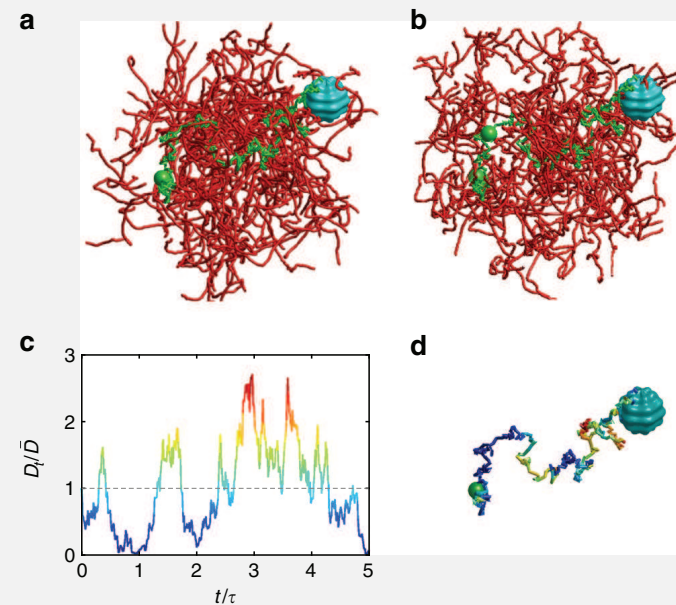


S Hapca, JW Crawford & IM Young, Interface (2009) 9

Instantaneous diffusivity of shape-fluctuating proteins



Annealed diffusing-diffusivity in rearranging heterogeneous environments



Y Lanoiselée, N Moutal,
& D Grebenkov, Nat Comm (2018)

E Yamamoto, T Akimoto, A Mitsutake & RM, PRL (2021)

Fickian, non-Gaussian diffusion with diffusing diffusivity

MV Chubinsky & G Slater, PRL (2014): diffusing diffusivity

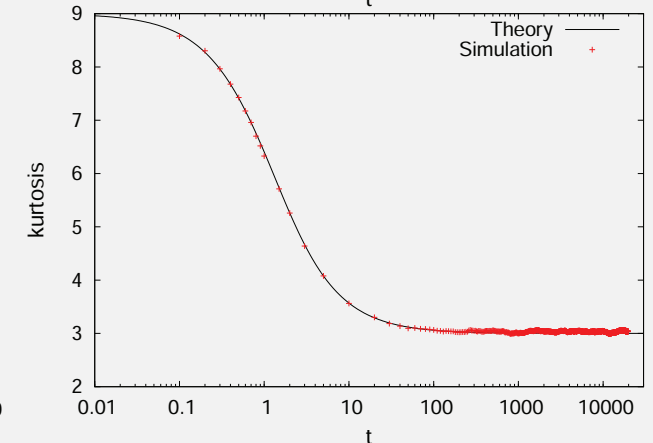
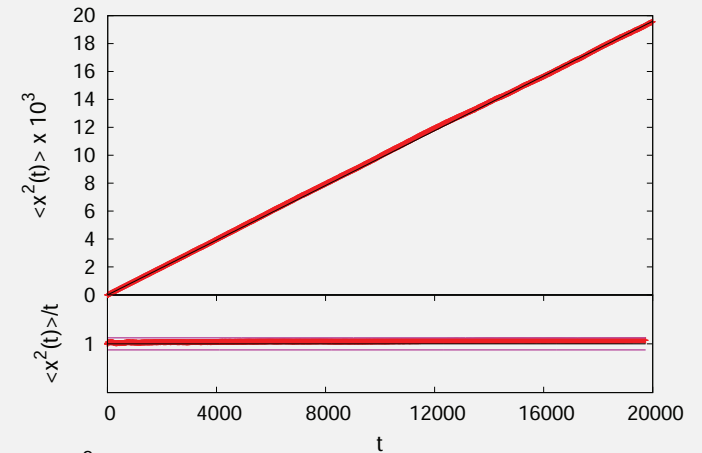
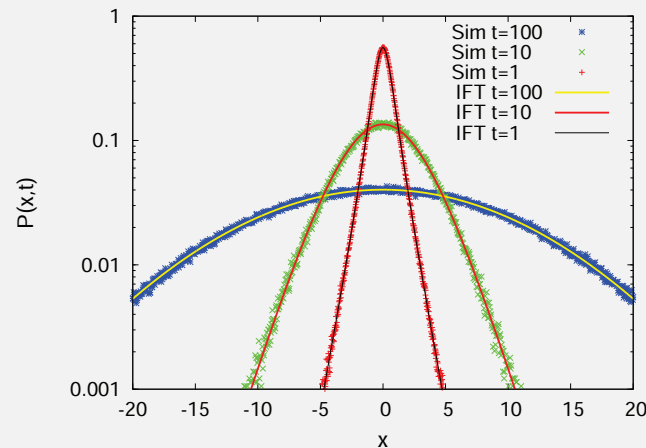
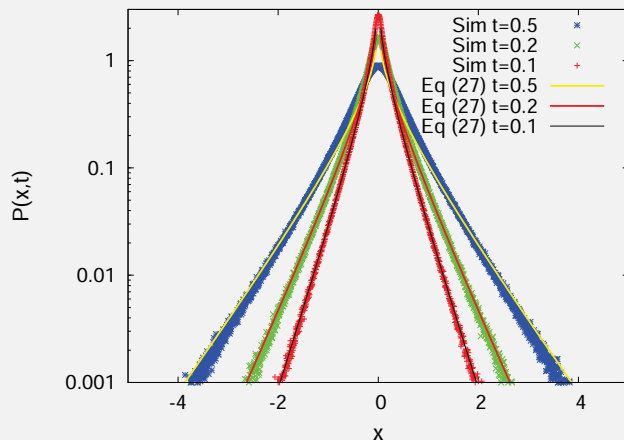
[see also R Jain & KL Sebastian, JPC B (2016)]

Our minimal model for diffusing diffusivity:

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sqrt{2D(t)}\xi(t)$$

$$D(t) = y^2(t)$$

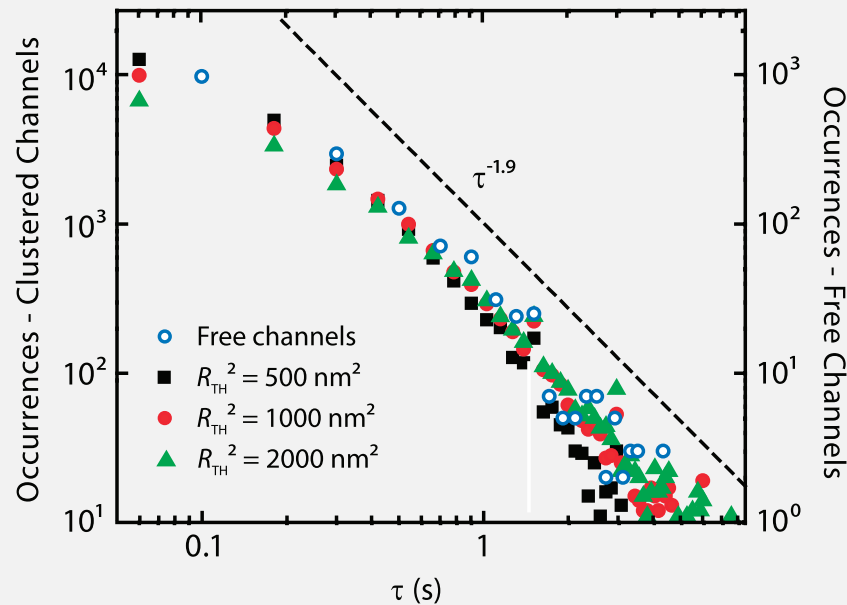
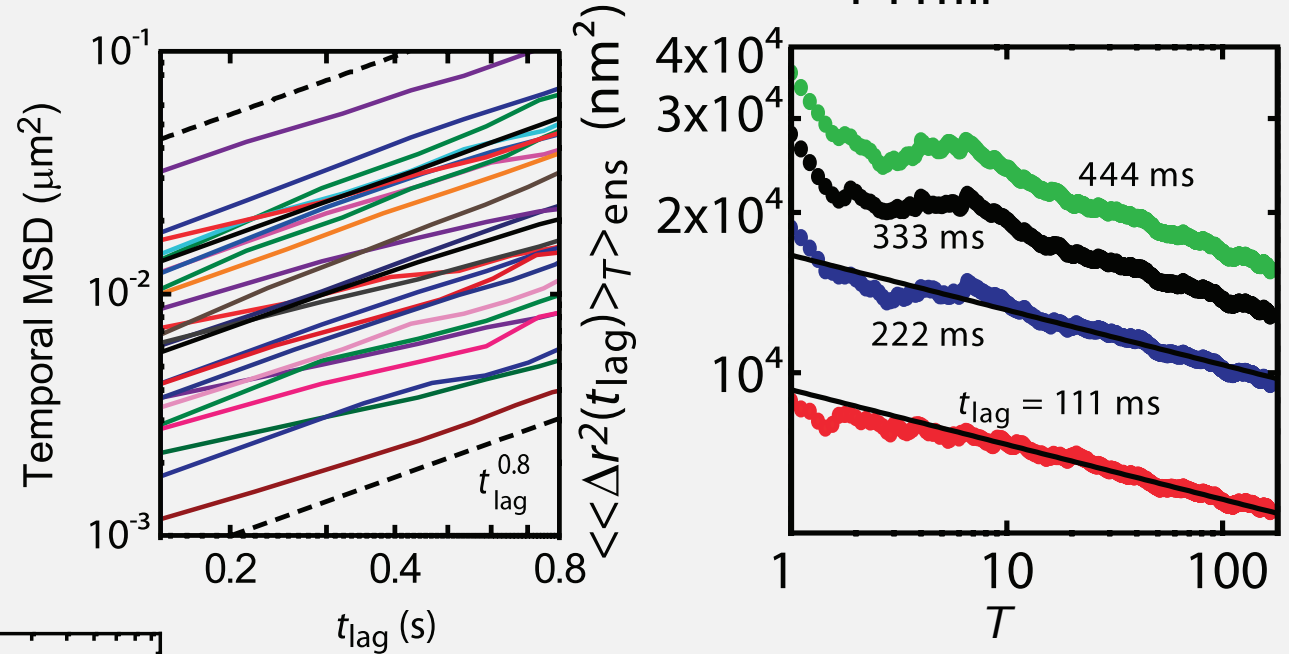
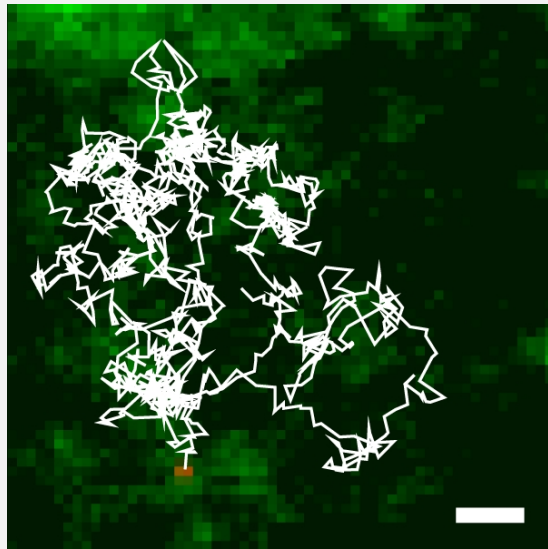
$$\dot{y}(t) = -\tau^{-1}y + \sigma\eta(t)$$



Generalised γ distribution & non-equilibrium diffusivity initial conditions: V Sposini, AV Chechkin, G Pagnini, F Seno & RM, NJP (2018)

AV Chechkin, F Seno, RM & IM Sokolov, PRX (2017)

CTRW-like motion of Ka channels in plasma membrane



$$\psi(\tau) \simeq \tau^{-1-\alpha} \text{ scale free}$$

$$\overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} \text{ apparently random}$$

$$\Delta/T^{1-\alpha} \simeq \overline{\delta^2(\Delta)} \neq \langle \mathbf{r}^2(\Delta) \rangle \simeq \Delta^\alpha$$

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t) \simeq \exp \left(-\beta r^{1/[1-\alpha/2]} \right)$$

Fractional Brownian motion

FLE: fluctuation-dissipation $\leadsto$ asymptotic thermal equilibrium [books by Zwanzig, Kubo]:
Rouse chain, harmonically coupled passive particle, single-file diffusion

FBM: “external noise” for non-equilibrium systems or “open systems” [Klimontovich, Statistical physics of open systems] $\rightsquigarrow$ biological cells, animals, weather, finance

Mandelbrot-van Ness FBM [SIAM Rev (1968)]:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \sqrt{2D_H}\xi_H(t) \quad \therefore \quad 0 < H < 1 : \quad \langle x^2(t) \rangle \simeq D_H t^{2H} \quad (\alpha = 2H)$$

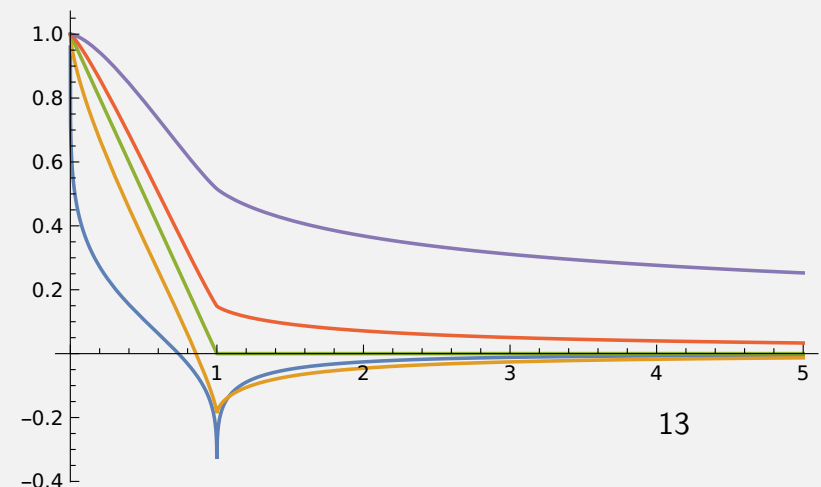
$\xi_H(t)$ is fractional Gaussian noise, understood as the derivative of smoothed FBM:

$$\langle \xi_H(t) \xi_H(t + \tau) \rangle = \frac{1}{2\delta} \left(|t + \delta|^{2H} - 2|\tau|^{2H} + |t - \delta|^{2H} \right) \sim H(2H - 1) \tau^{2H-2}$$

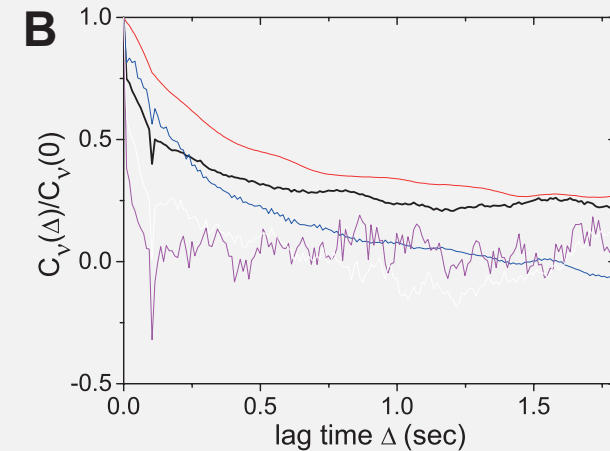
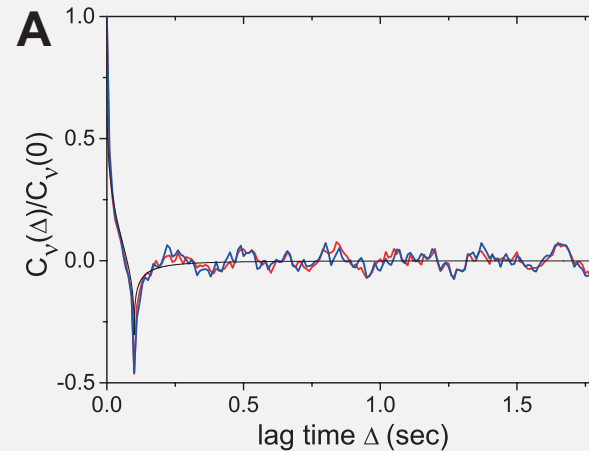
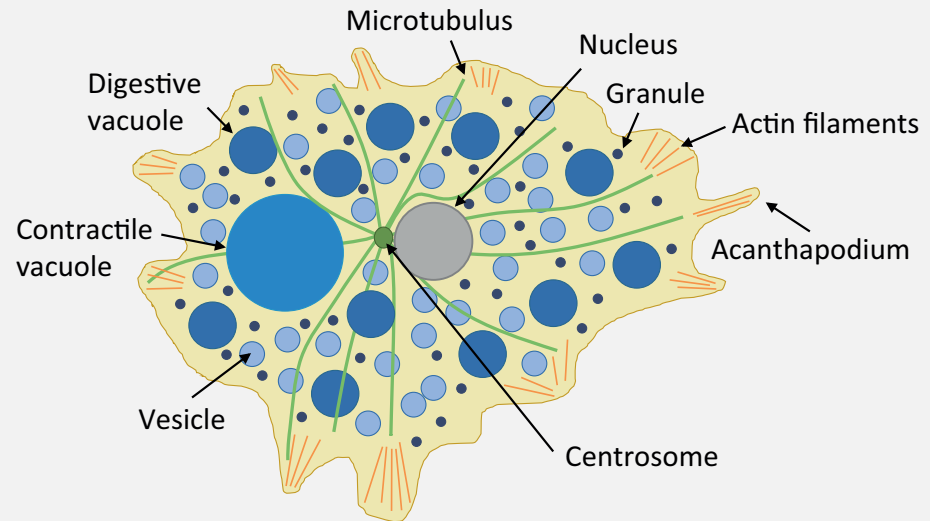
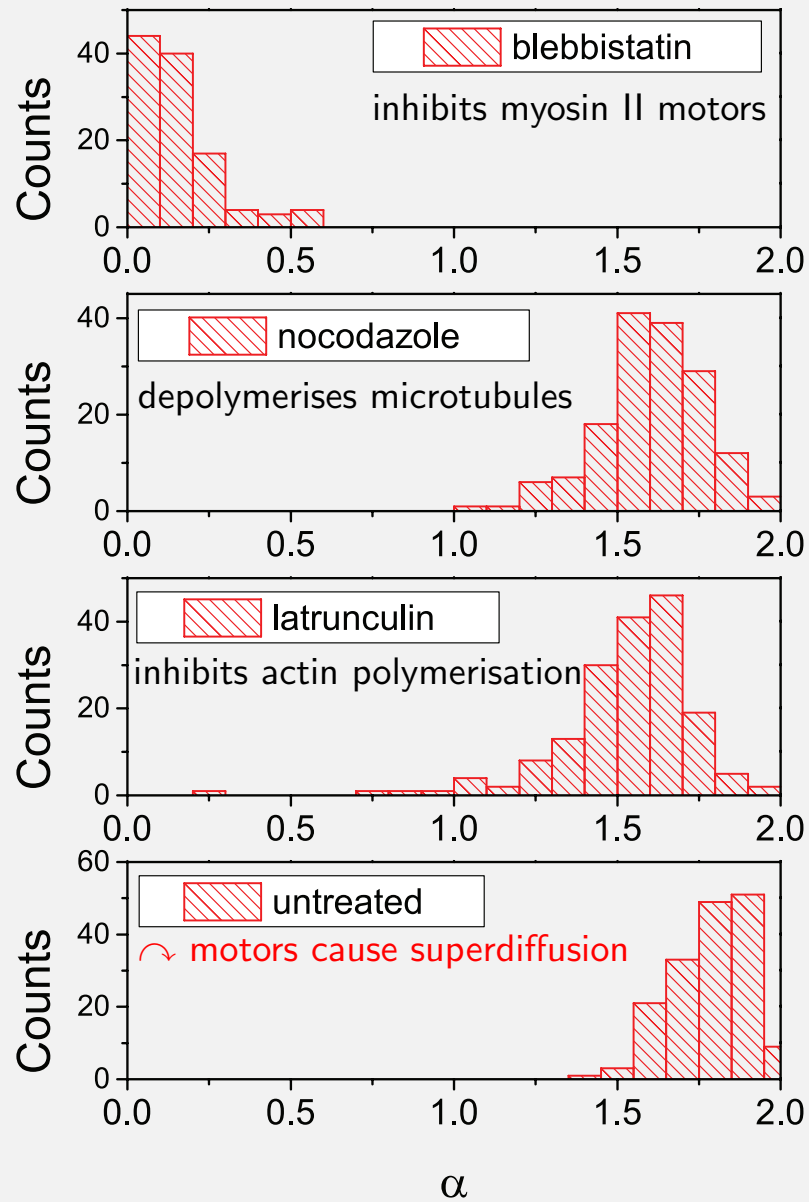
Displacement correlator:

$$C_{\delta t}(t) = \frac{\langle [\mathbf{r}(t + \delta t) - \mathbf{r}(t)] \cdot [\mathbf{r}(\delta t) - \mathbf{r}(0)] \rangle}{\delta t^2}$$

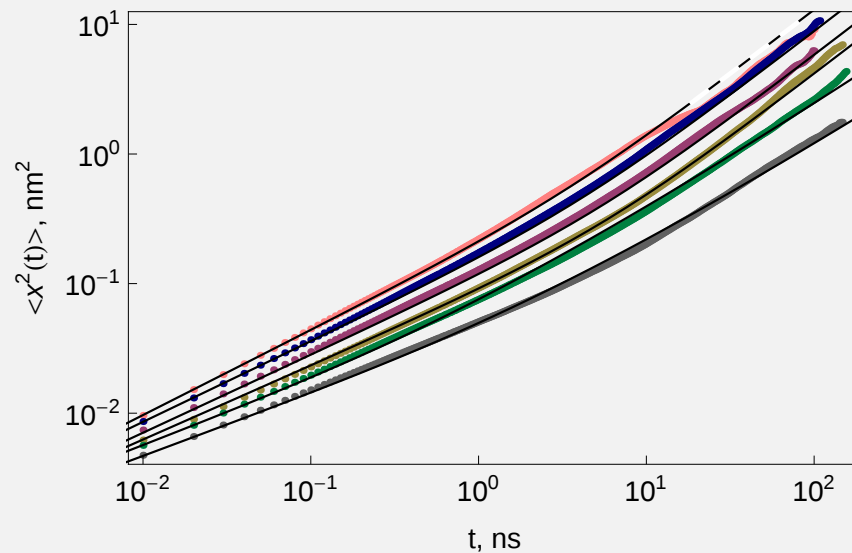
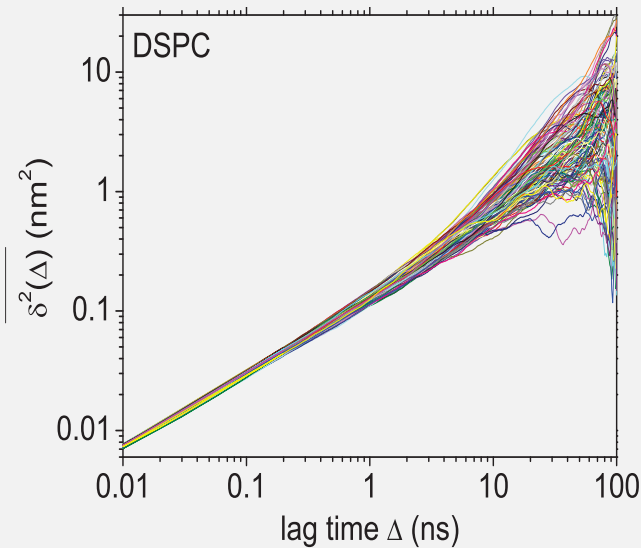
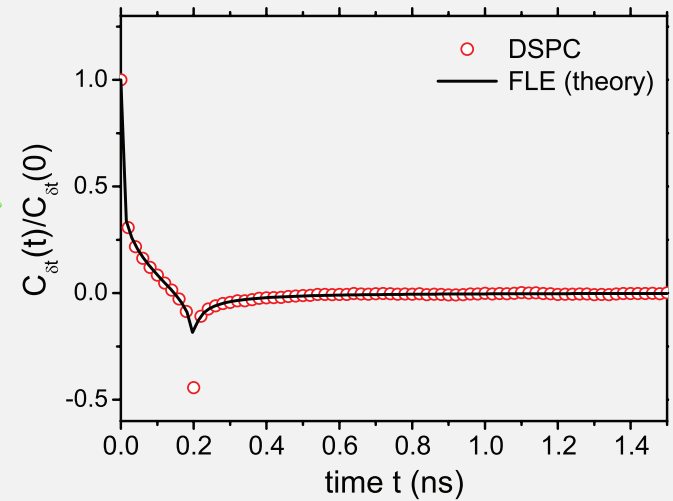
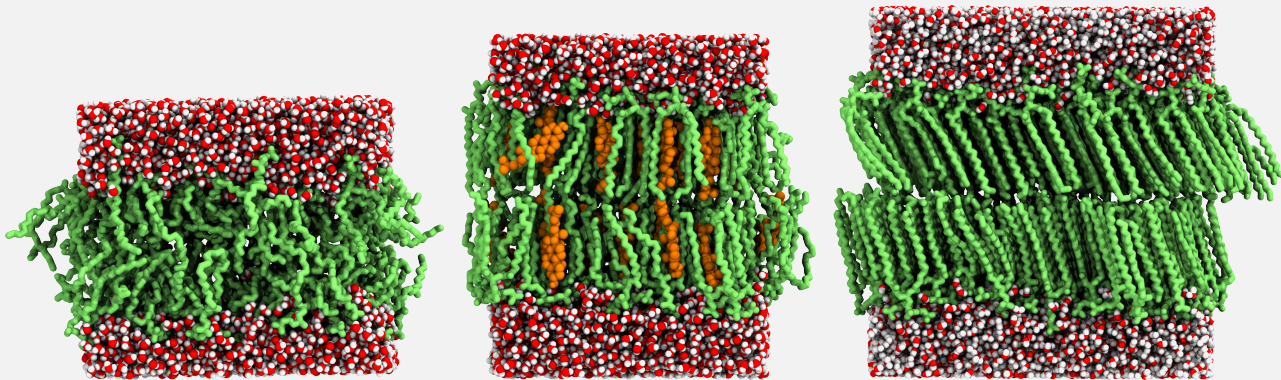
$$\frac{C_{\delta t}(t)}{C_{\delta t}(0)} = \frac{(t + \delta t)^{2H} - 2t^{2H} + |t - \delta t|^{2H}}{2\delta t^{2H}}$$



Superdiffusion in supercrowded *Acanthamoeba castellani*



Single lipid motion in bilayer membranes: FBM, Gaussian



Pure bilayer:

$$t^{2/3} \longrightarrow t^1$$

/w cholesterol/gel:

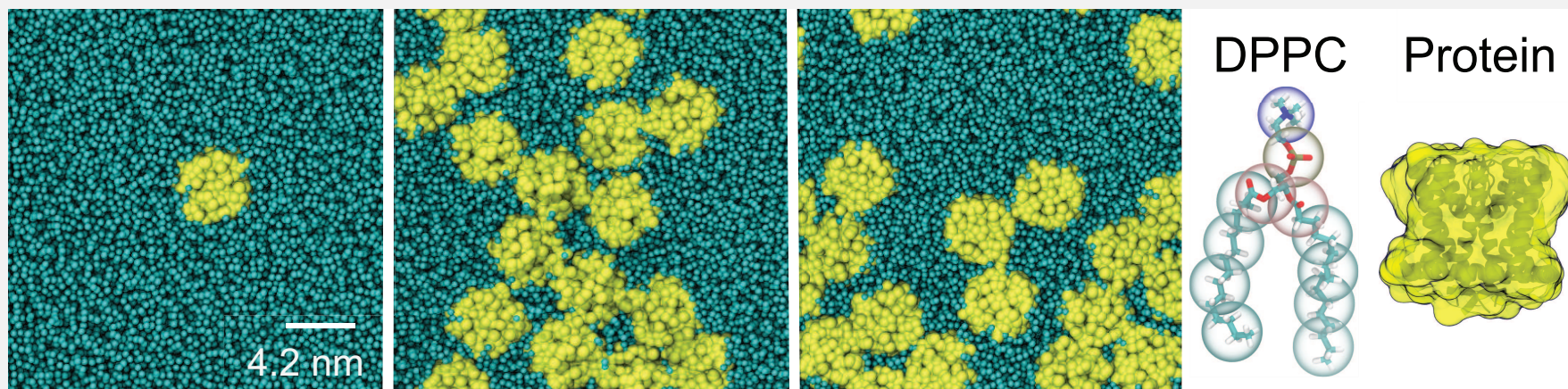
$$t^\alpha \longrightarrow t^{\alpha' > \alpha}$$

Tempered GLE

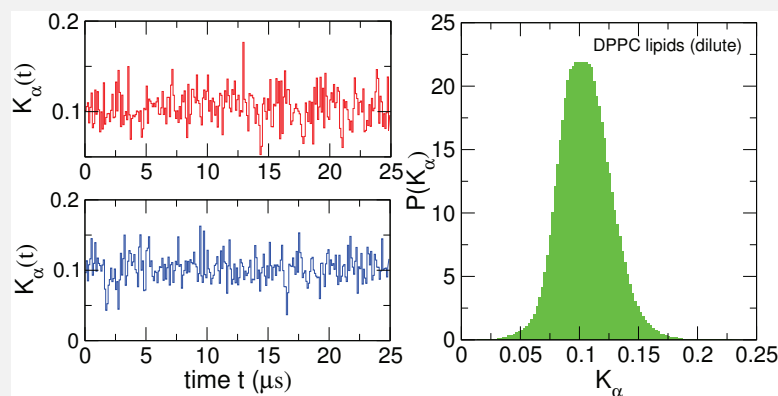
D Molina-Garcia, T Sandev, H Safdari, G Pagnini, AV Chechkin & RM, NJP (2018)

J-H Jeon, H Martinez-Seara Monne, M Javanainen & RM, PRL (2012)

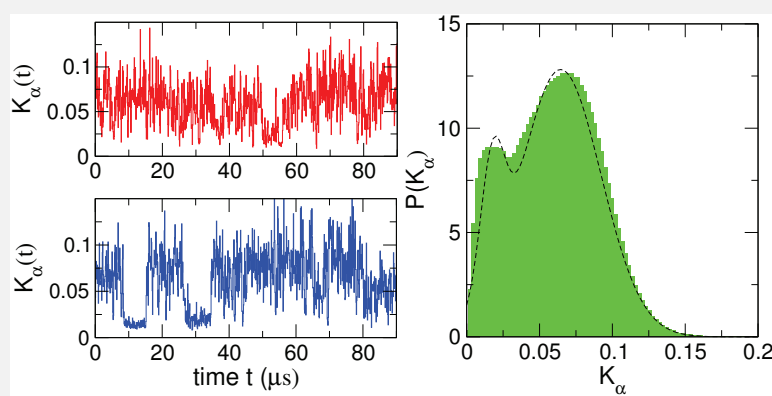
Crowding in membranes: non-Gaussian lipid/protein diffusion



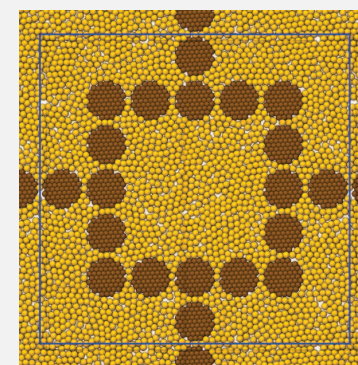
Observation: $P(r, t) \propto \exp \left(- \left[r / (ct^{\alpha/2}) \right]^{\delta} \right)$, $\delta \approx 1.3 \dots 1.7$



Single NaK channel



Protein-crowded



Argon gas

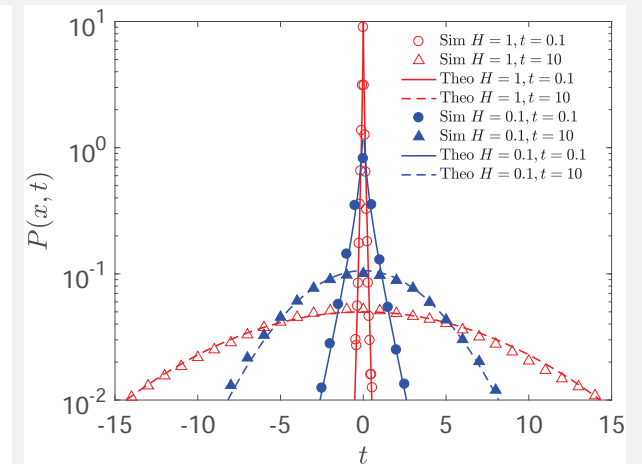
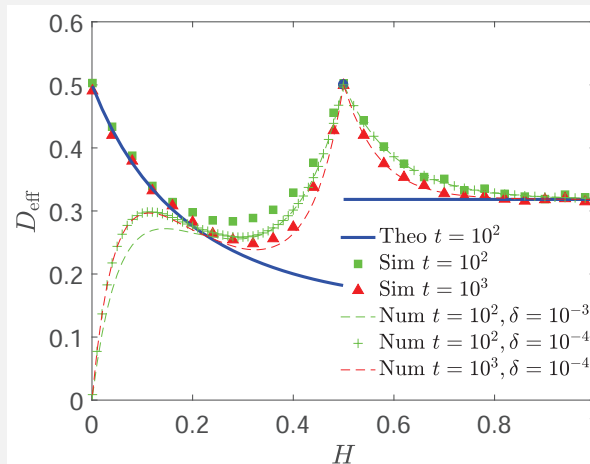
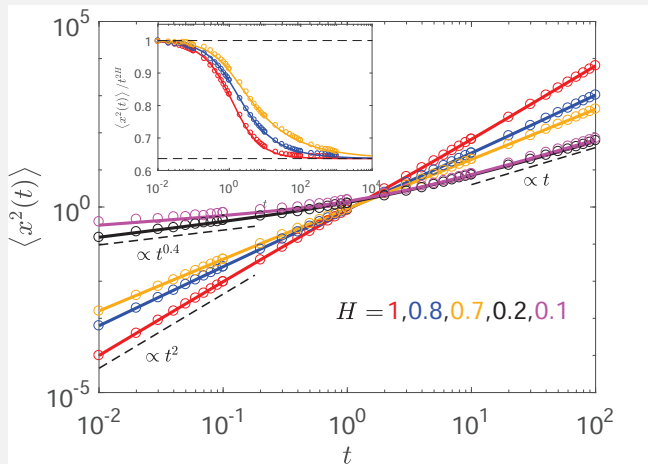
Viscoelastic diffusing-diffusivity model

FBM-generalised diffusing-diffusivity model:

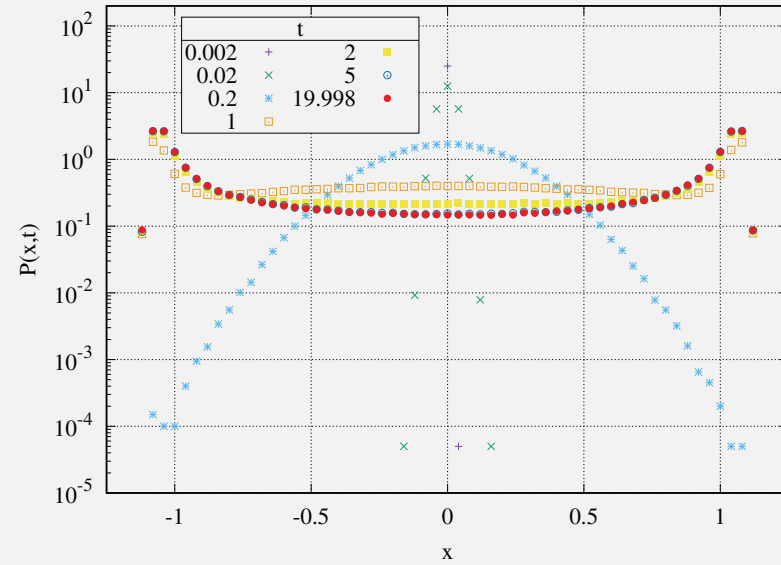
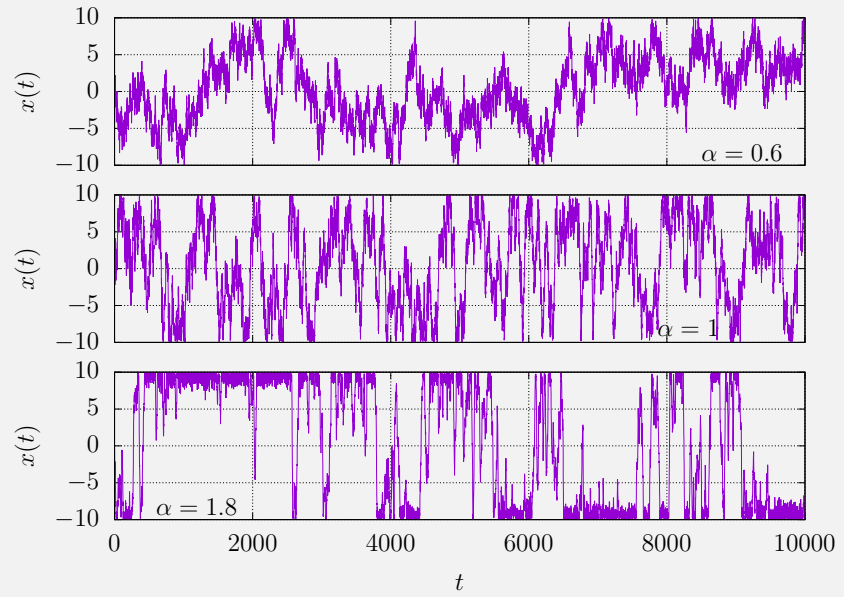
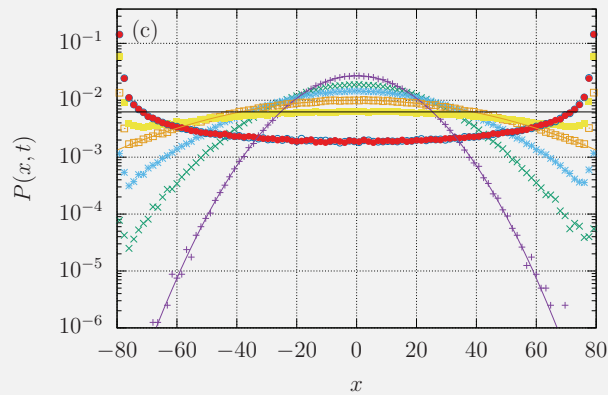
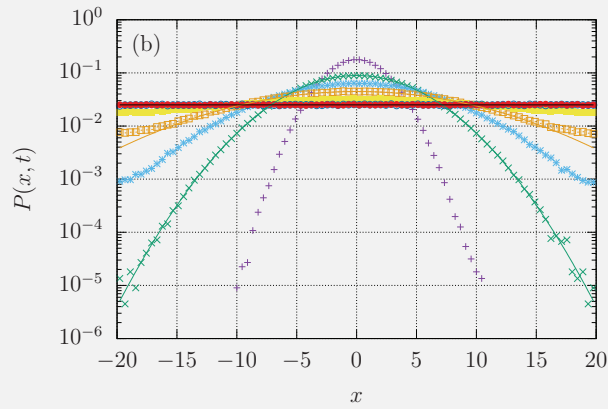
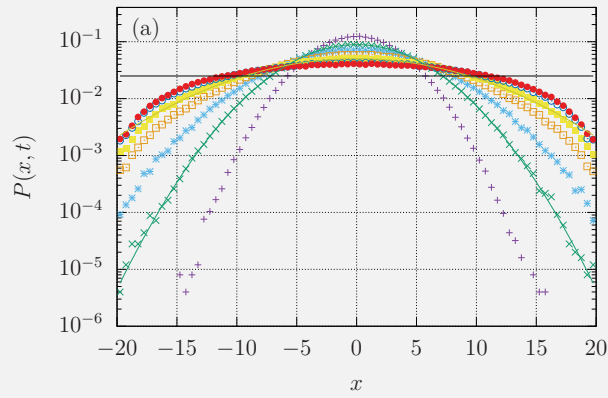
$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \sqrt{2D(t)}\xi_H(t)$$

with $D(t)$ as squared Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process $Y(t)$:

$$D(t) = Y^2(t), \quad \frac{dY(t)}{dt} = -Y + \eta(t)$$

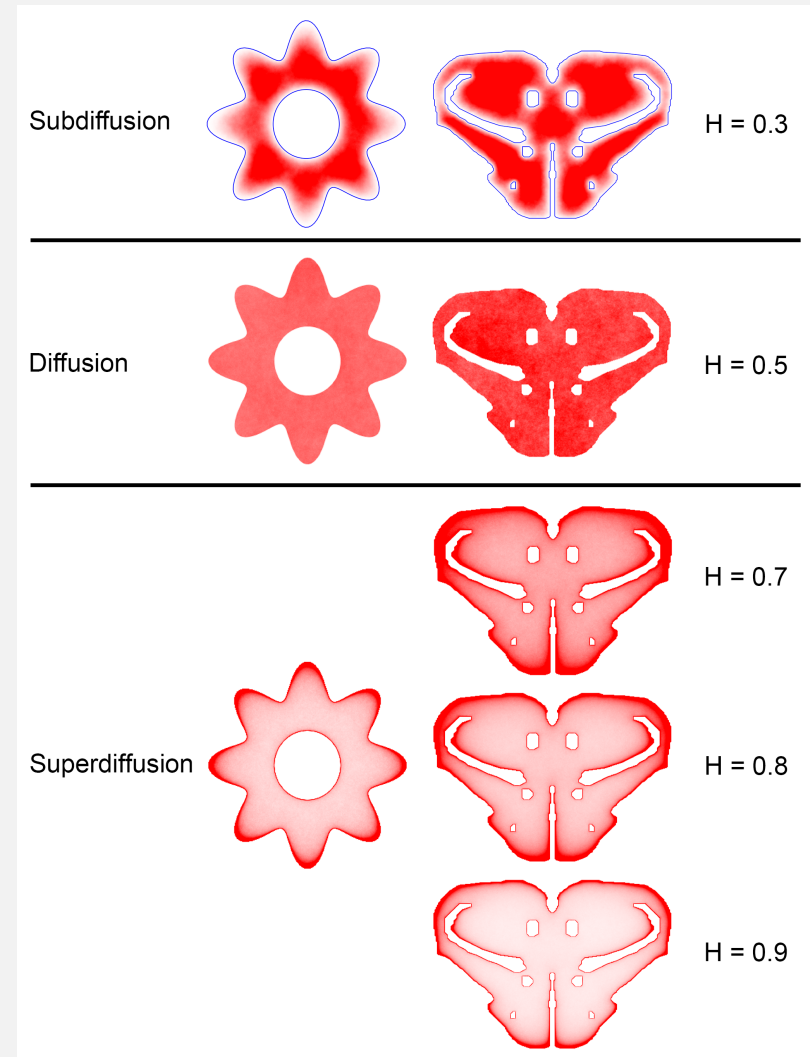
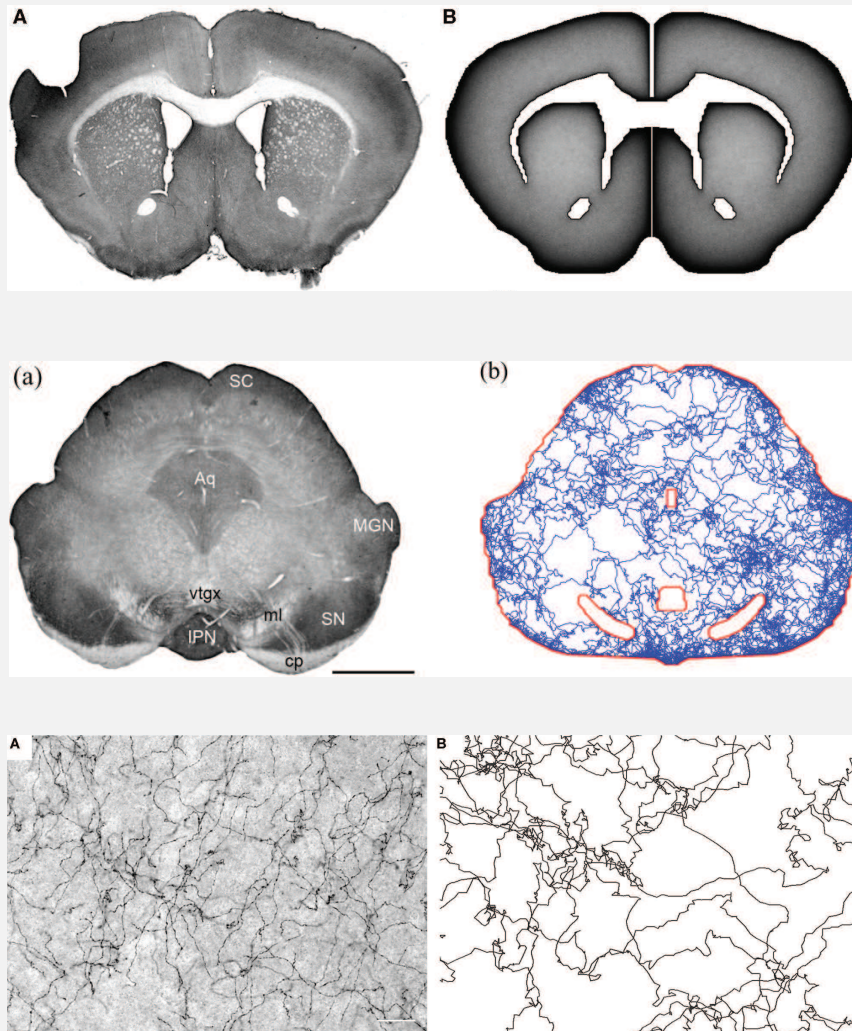


FBM: accretion & depletion effects near hard boundaries



Brain serotonergic axons as FBM paths

Correlated fluctuations effect non-flat profile



The case $H(t)$

$$\leftarrow \alpha = H - 1/2$$

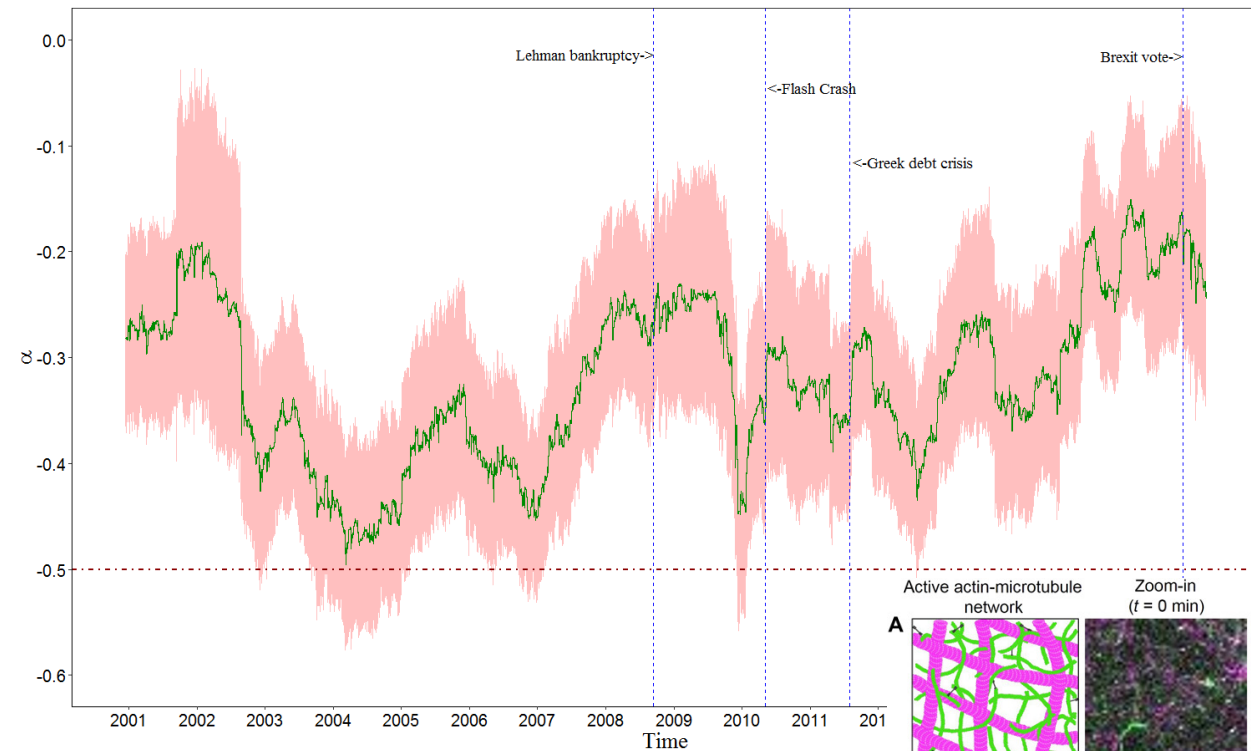
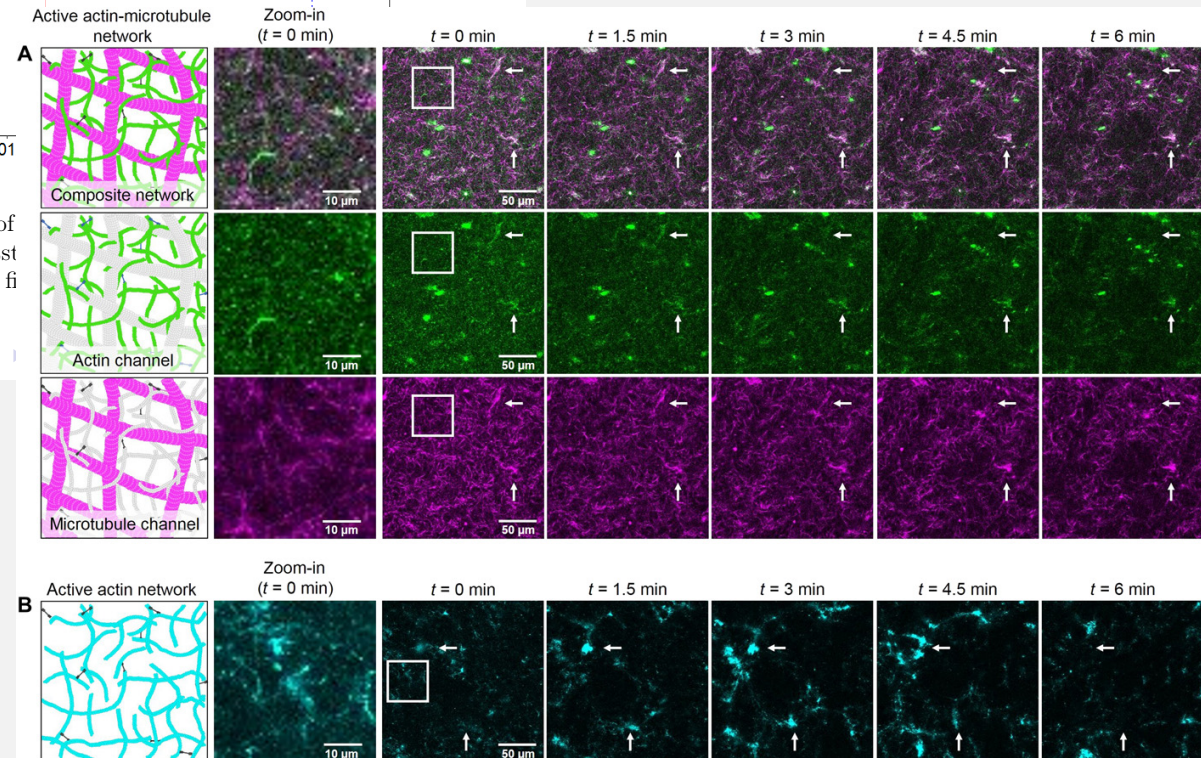
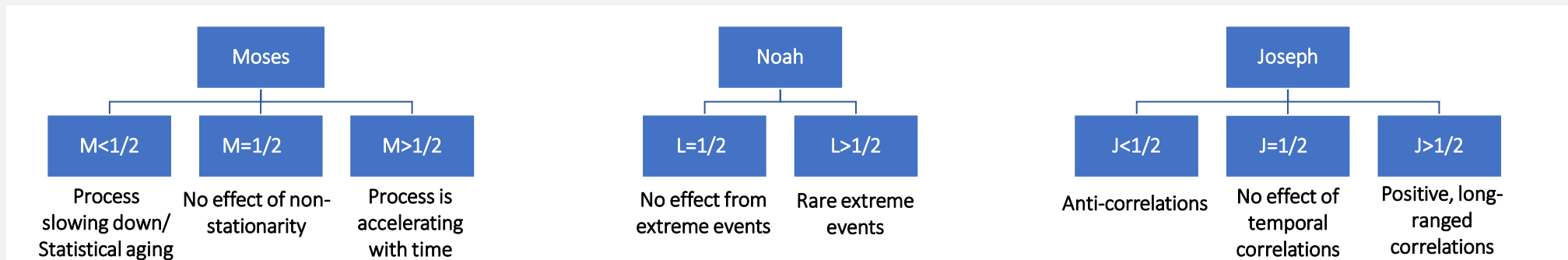
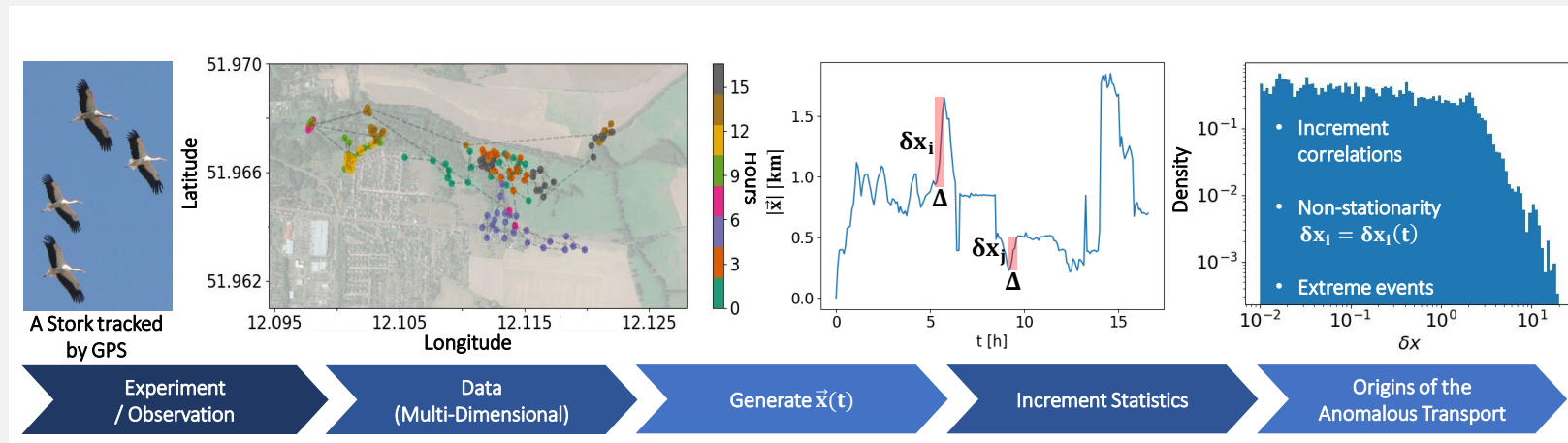


Figure 10: Half year rolling-window estimates of α on the realized variance measures of regression (3.10) with $m = 3$. The pink area is the 95% confidence interval by bootstrap. Vertical dashed blue lines indicate four periods of market turmoil: Lehman Brothers, the first bailout during Greek debt crisis and the Brexit referendum.

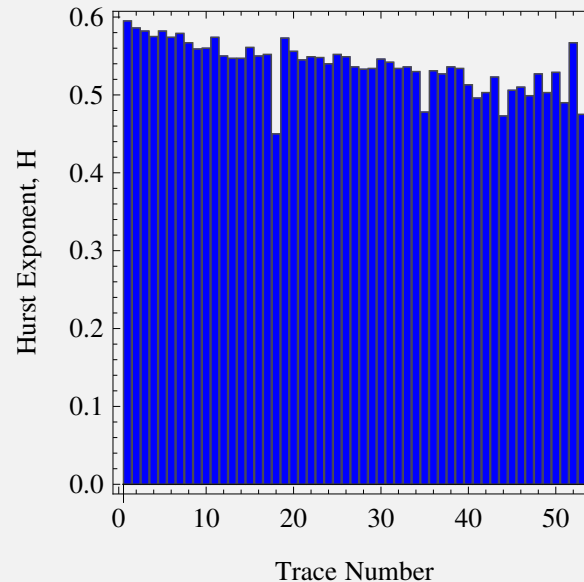
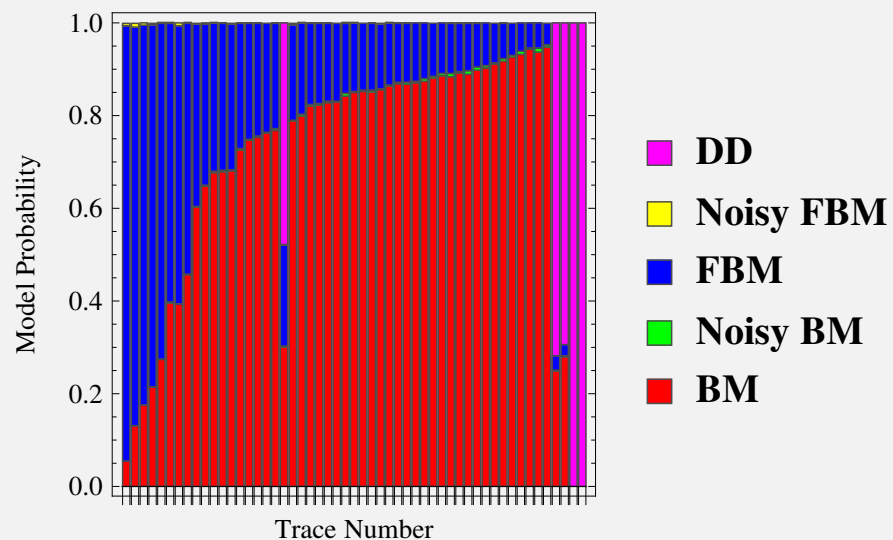
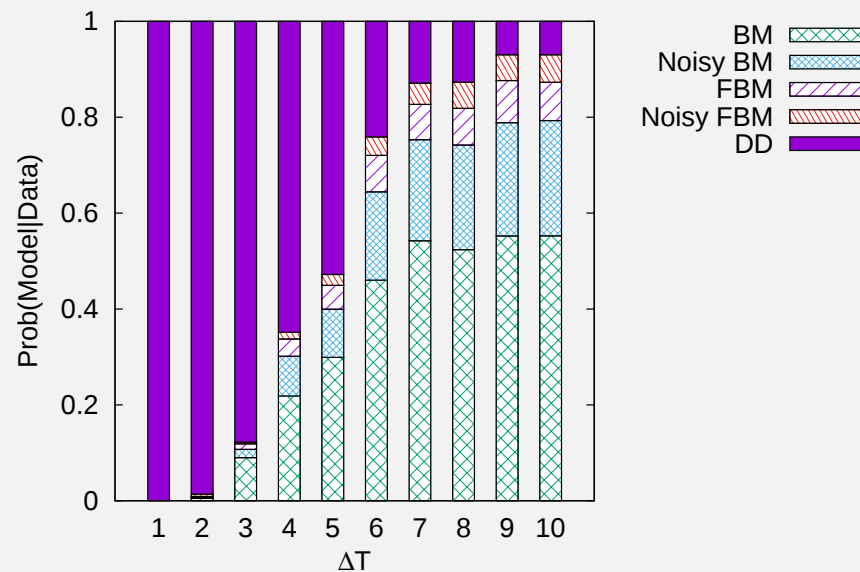
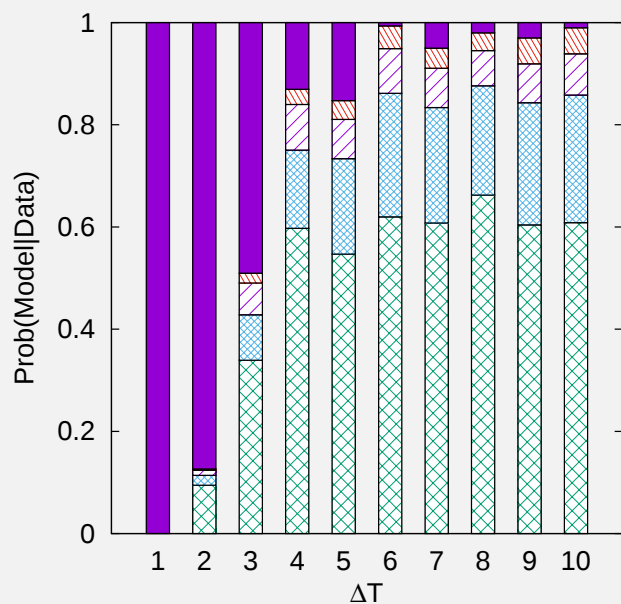


Scaling analysis of anomalous diffusion: molecules $\rightarrow$ animals



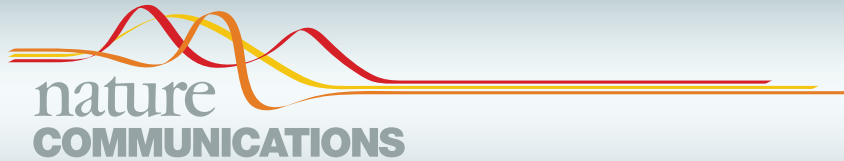
Persistent FBM identified for the flights of larger birds

Maximum likelihood Bayesian data analyses



S Thapa, AG Cherstvy & RM (2018); AG Cherstvy, S Thapa, CE Wagner & RM, Soft Matter (2019)

The ANomalous Diffusion challenge



ARTICLE



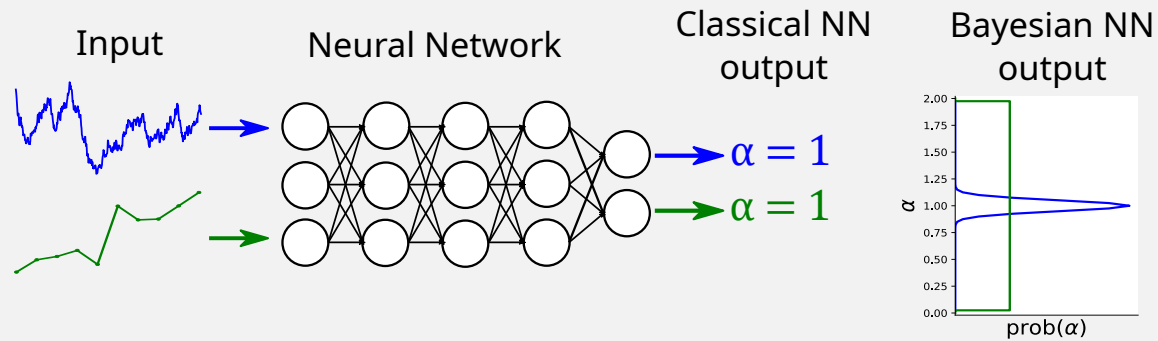
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-26320-w>

OPEN

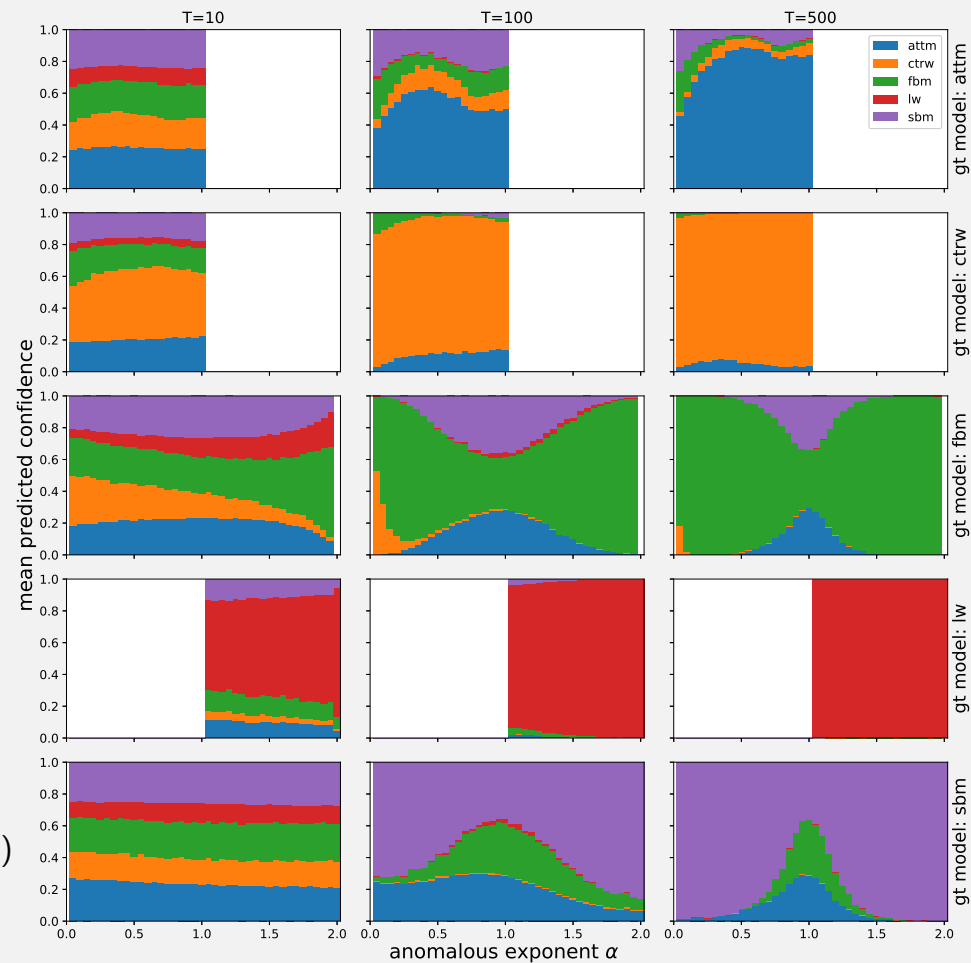
Objective comparison of methods to decode anomalous diffusion

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Bayesian-weighted deep learning model selection



“Beyond the Black Box problem”



H Seckler & RM, Nat Comm (2022)

Bayesian-weighted deep learning model selection

