Audition ED IP Paris - Concours commun

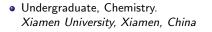
Probabilistic Approach to Diffusion-mediated Surface Phenomena

Director: **Denis GREBENKOV**Laboratoire PMC, Ecole Polytechnique

Yilin YE May 15, 2023

Academic Training









 Diplôme de l'ENS. École Normale Supérieure, Paris, France 2019 9 - 2023 7 In progress



 Research Assitant. Hunan University, Changsha, China 2020.9 - 2021.8



 Master 1, Chemistry. École Normale Supérieure, Paris, France 2021.9 - 2022.7 **15.60**/20.



 Master 2, Physics, ICFP. 2022.9 - 2023.7 École Normale Supérieure, Paris, France (1st semester) 13.69/20, (2nd semester, without internship) **15.00**/20.

Theoretical Chemistry: Statistical Mechanics applied to Chemistry

Damien Laage & Guilluam Stirnemann

Courses Selected

Dannen Laage & Gamaam Stimemann	10.00/20.
 Advanced Statistical Physics for Soft Matter Christophe Texier & Jean-Noël Aqua 	M2S1 12.50 /20.
 Computational and Data-Driven Physics Alberto Rosso & Rémi Monasson 	M2S1 13.70 /20.
• Statistical Physics 2: Disordered Systems and Interdisciplinary Approximately Francesco Zamponi & Gregory Schehr	pplications M2S2 15.00 /20.
* Advanced Topics in Markov-chain Monte Carlo	M2S2

Werner Krauth

15.00/20.

M1S1

16.00/20

Internships



Probabilistic Approach to Diffusion-mediated Surface Phenomena
 M2S2, Denis Grebenkov
 Apr. ~ Jul. 2023

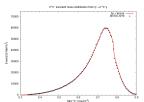


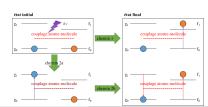
• Brownian Motion near the Soft Surface Feb. \sim Jul. 2022 M1S2, Thomas Salez, Yacine Amarouchene, David Dean 17.40/20.



• Study of $\eta^{(\prime)} \to \pi^+\pi^-\gamma^{(*)}$ Decays by Effective Field Theory RA, Lingyun Dai Mar. \sim Aug. 2021

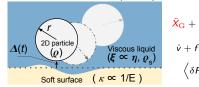






ElastoHydroDynamics interactions & Modified fluctuation-dissipation relation

Equations of motion (EOM) are non-linear coupled.



$$\ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}} + \frac{2\varepsilon\xi}{3} \frac{\dot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}}}{\sqrt{\Delta}} + \frac{\kappa\varepsilon\xi}{6} \left[\frac{19}{4} \frac{\dot{\Delta}\dot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}}}{\Delta^{7/2}} - \frac{\dot{\Delta}\dot{\Theta}}{\Delta^{7/2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ddot{\Theta} - \ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}}}{\Delta^{5/2}} \right] = 0$$

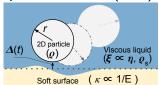
$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} + f(\Delta) \mathbf{v} + \kappa \mathbf{g}(\dot{\mathbf{v}}, \mathbf{v}, \Delta) = 0 \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \dot{\mathbf{v}} = -\gamma_{\text{eff}} \mathbf{v} + \delta F/M$$

$$\left\langle \delta F_{i}^{2} \right\rangle \propto \frac{2m_{i}\gamma_{i0}}{\beta} \left[1 - \kappa \cdot \frac{\gamma_{i1}(\Delta)}{\gamma_{i2}(\Delta)} \right] \qquad \frac{D(\kappa, \Delta)}{D(0, \Delta)} = 1 - \kappa \cdot \frac{\gamma_{i1}(\Delta)}{\gamma_{i2}(\Delta)}$$

T. Salez, and L. Mahadevan, J. Fluid Mech. 2015, 779, 181-196

ElastoHydroDynamics interactions & Modified fluctuation-dissipation relation

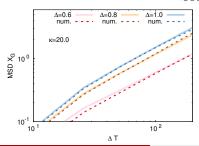
Equations of motion (EOM) are non-linear coupled.

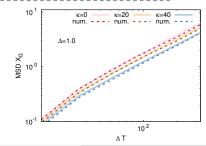


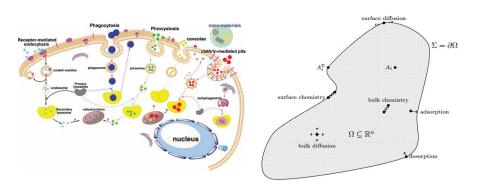
$$\begin{split} \ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}} + \frac{2\varepsilon\xi}{3} \frac{\dot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}}}{\sqrt{\Delta}} + \frac{\kappa\varepsilon\xi}{6} \left[\frac{19}{4} \frac{\dot{\Delta}\dot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}}}{\Delta^{7/2}} - \frac{\dot{\Delta}\dot{\Theta}}{\Delta^{7/2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ddot{\Theta} - \ddot{\mathbf{X}}_{\mathbf{G}}}{\Delta^{5/2}} \right] &= 0 \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}} + f(\Delta) \ \mathbf{v} + \kappa \ \mathbf{g}(\dot{\mathbf{v}}, \mathbf{v}, \Delta) &= 0 \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \dot{\mathbf{v}} = -\gamma_{\mathrm{eff}} \ \mathbf{v} + \delta F/M \\ \left\langle \delta F_{i}^{2} \right\rangle \propto \frac{2m_{i}\gamma_{i0}}{\beta} \left[1 - \kappa \cdot \frac{\gamma_{i1}(\Delta)}{\gamma_{i0}(\Delta)} \right] \qquad \frac{D(\kappa, \Delta)}{D(0, \Delta)} &= 1 - \kappa \cdot \frac{\gamma_{i1}(\Delta)}{\gamma_{i0}(\Delta)} \end{split}$$

T. Salez, and L. Mahadevan, J. Fluid Mech. 2015, 779, 181-196

Add random force into EOM for modified fluctuation-dissipation relation.







How does the complicated environment affect diffusion-controlled reactions?

B. Augner, and D. Bothe. arXiv:1911.13030 (2019).

F. Zhao, et al. Small, 7(10), 1322-1337 (2011)

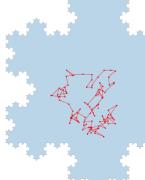
Brownian motion as Markov-chain Monte Carlo

$$\delta = \text{constant}$$

$$\Delta x_i = \operatorname{ran}(-\delta, +\delta)$$
 $\Delta y_i = \operatorname{ran}(-\delta, +\delta)$

$$r = \text{constant}$$
 $\theta_i = \text{ran}(0, 2\pi)$

$$\Delta x = r \cos \theta_i \qquad \Delta y = r \sin \theta_i$$

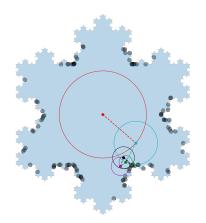




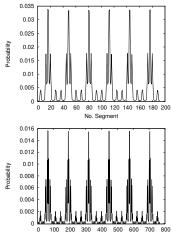
Geometry-adapted fast random walk

$$r_i \neq \text{constant}$$
 $\theta_i = \text{ran}(0, 2\pi)$

Find maximal radius and Jump uniformly.



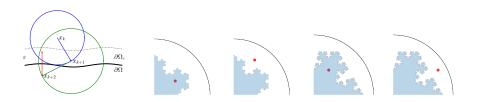
Compute distribution probability on each segment:



No. Segment

Thesis Project

Probabilistic Approach to Diffusion-mediated Surface Phenomena

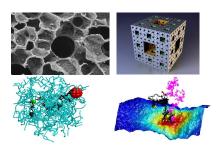


- Local Time ℓ describes the general nature of surface phenomena: "target-finding" diffusion, activation, passivation, etc.
- Implement "encounter-based approach" in the complex media with special geometrical confinements;
- Study different mechanisms of surface reactions by "encouter-dependent reactivity";
- Identify experimental situations to validate;

Programme

Probabilistic Approach to Diffusion-mediated Surface Phenomena

- Numerical practices on local time and conditional probability $P(\mathbf{x}, \ell, t | \mathbf{x}_0)$;
- Analyze reversible chemical reactions by generalized propagator $G_{\Psi}(\mathbf{x}, t | \mathbf{x}_0) = \int d\ell \Psi(\ell) P(\mathbf{x}, \ell, t | \mathbf{x}_0);$
- Popularize 2D model towards 3D model for simulations of real cases;



Thanks for your attention!

