Synchronization and coherence in biological systems

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Plus ratio quam vis



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Channel gating kinetics Resonant activation Anomalous diffusion: characteristic features Relaxation properties: Survival probability

Research: biological applications of

- Stochastic dynamic systems
- Response to stable (Lévy-like) noises
- Fine tuning by noise (stochastic resonance, resonant activation, synchronous response)
- CTRW asymptotics, anomalous and paradoxical diffusion



Summary	Channel gating kinetics Resonant activation
	Anomalous diffusion: characteristic features Relaxation properties: Survival probability

Motivation

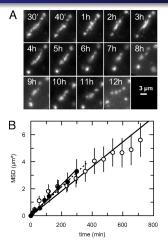
Lévy noises (in general, non-Gaussian!) and **Lévy noise**-driven nonequilibrium systems manifest unusual physical properties; have been addressed in various realms...

- gating kinetics of biological channels
- transmission of biochemical signals in cells
- self-diffusion in micelle systems
- exciton and charge transport in (random) polymers under conformational motion
- incoherent atomic radiation trapping
- motion in optimal search strategies
- transport in dendrites



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Signaling transport: movement of radiation-induced DSBs



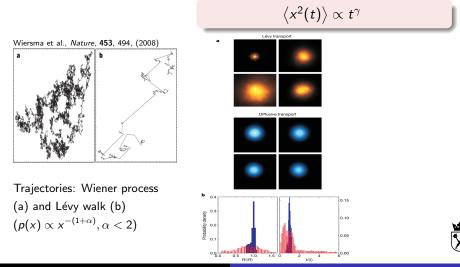
B. Jacob, J. Splintera, M. Durante, G. Taucher-Scholz, PNAS, 106 3172 (2009)





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Light transmission in polidispersive media...

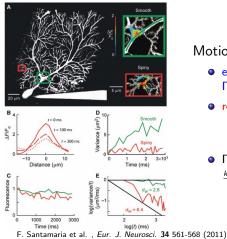


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Response of systems driven by stable noises

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Anomalous transport in crowded environments



Motion on rough surfaces

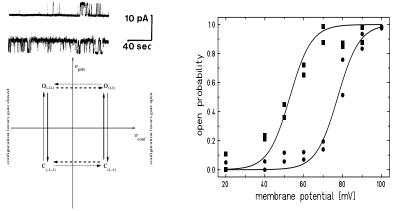
- energy distribution $\Pi(E) = E_0^{-1} \exp(-E/E_0)$
- reaction/escape times

$$au = au_0 \exp(E/k_B T)$$

•
$$\Pi(E)dE = g(\tau)d\tau \Rightarrow g(\tau) = \frac{k_BT}{E_0} \frac{\tau_0^{\mu}}{\tau^{1+\mu}}, \mu = k_BT/E_0$$

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Effect of memory and dynamic hysteresis



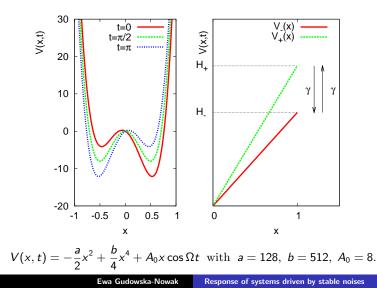
Response to periodic voltage V(t)

Measure of synchrononization stochastic resonance Detection of sub-threshold signals



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Stochastic resonance – two-state (on-off) models

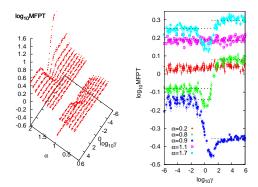




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Resonant activation: fine tuning to noise

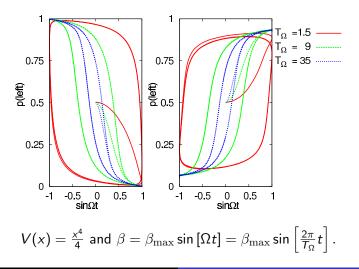
Noise-induced shortest transition time, most effective kinetics





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Dynamical hysteresis - periodically modulated noisy input



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Anomalous diffusion as a CTRW asymptotics

Power law jump length distribution ($0 < \alpha \leq 2$)

 $w(x) \propto |x|^{-(1+\alpha)}.$

Power law waiting time distribution (0 < $u \leqslant 1$)

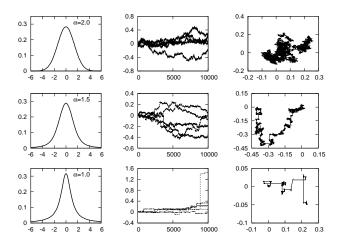
 $\psi(t) \propto t^{-(1+
u)}.$

$$X_N = \sum_i^N \Delta x_i \propto N^{1/lpha}$$
 and $T_N = \sum_i^N \Delta t_i \propto N^{1/
u}$
 $X(t) \propto t^{
u/lpha}$ and $p(x,t) = t^{-
u/lpha} p(xt^{-
u/lpha})$



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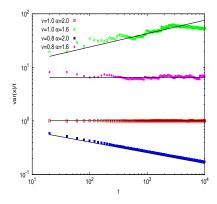
Anomalous diffusion – trajectories





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Anomalous looks normal u/lpha = 1/2



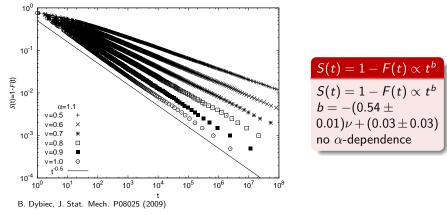
Analysis of the mean-squared displacement (MSD) is insufficient to discriminate between normal and anomalous diffusion !

var(x)/t $\propto t^{2
u/lpha-1}$



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Relaxation properties: Survival probability



B. Dybiec, E. Gudowska-Nowak, Chaos, 20, 043129 (2010)



Conclusions

- Constructive effects of noises (synchronization, resonant response) are robust and can be observed for non-Gaussian noises crucial for signal detection and analysis
- Subdiffusive dynamics may be non-ergodic a challenge for data analysis as ensemble/time averages yield different results
- B. Dybiec, E. Gudowska-Nowak Paradoxical diffusion Phys. Rev E 80 061122 (2009).
- B. Dybiec, E. Gudowska-Nowak Anomalous diffusion and Sparre-Andersen scaling Europhys. Lett. 88 10003 (2009).
- B.Dybiec, E. Gudowska-Nowak Subordinated diffusion and CTRW asymptotics Chaos, 20 043129 (2010).

