



LABORATORY OF MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS IN NATURAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS

MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY



Laboratory of Mathematical Problems in Natural Sciences is a laboratory of industrial ("interdisciplinary") mathematics. It is a unit of Mechanics and Mathematics Faculty in Moscow State University. Recently, a group of scientists from Differential Equations Department of Moscow State University, and Institute for Problems in Mechanics of Russian Academy of Sciences, took an active part in a number of applied research projects with Russian corporations "Uralchem" and "Uralkali", University of Pennsylvania (USA), Scientific Technical Center "Kosmonit", Public Corporation "Russian Space Systems", as well as other industrial organizations. As a result of this collaboration, applied laboratory was created.

Mathematical biology

1. Chemotaxis

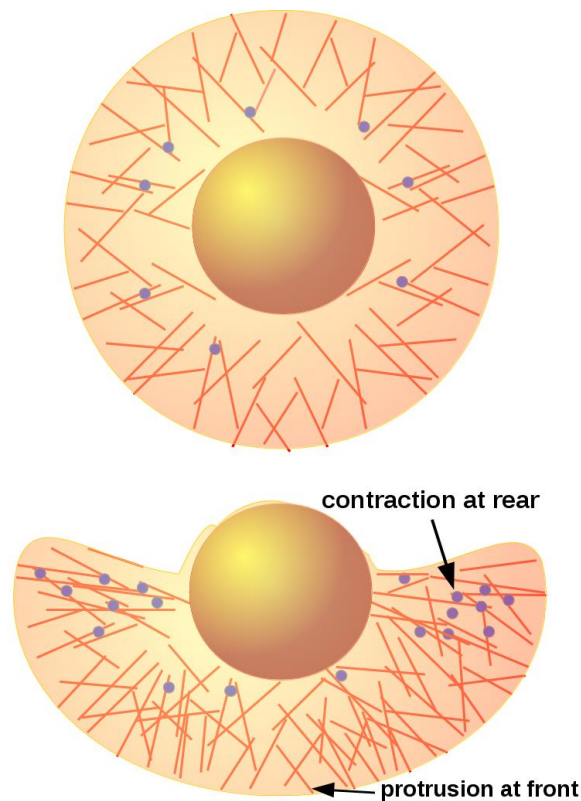
The ability of cells and cell ensembles in living organisms to move in a specific direction has long attracted attention of biologists, biochemists and biophysicists, as well as mathematicians, who create mathematical models of such motion. Examples are blood particles arriving to heal the wound in human skin, epithelial cells

moving collectively to regenerate damaged tissues, cells chasing intruders like enemy bacteria, etc. Somehow a cell or a group of cells decides where and when to move.

Cell motility is one of the most up-to-date and important problems of modern mathematical biology. Creating of appropriate mathematical models for this motion is actual problem in medicine and pharmacology.

Moreover, this field provides new and interesting problems in the theory of partial differential equations: existence of "traveling wave"-type solutions for parabolic equations and systems with nonlinear terms; well-posedness of boundary value problems for nonlinear parabolic and parabolic-elliptic systems with nonclassical boundary conditions: posed on an unknown boundary which moves in time, or nonlocal, linking boundary values at different points of the boundary.

Such problems are far from being studied yet, neither in regards of qualitative properties, nor in creating adequate numerical algorithms for solution and identifying parameters. We plan to continue our research from mathematical point of view.



2. Physics of Active Gels

Mathematical modeling of media with "active" elements is very interesting from both theoretical and practical points of view. For example, research of L. Berland proves that if a liquid contains bacteria able to react actively to situation, then the viscosity of this liquid changes dramatically (decreases several times!). First, this research was carried out by mathematical methods. Later, these works served as a basis for creation fluids with very low viscosity, using purely chemical methods (in the absence of any "living" elements). Now these liquids are used as ink for modern 3D printers. We consider this area to be extremely promising. Our group plans to continue this research, extending our interest to a wider range of media with active elements. These can be other continuous media (apart from classical liquids) with active elements others than bacteria.

Artificial Intelligence

Mathematical models of different systems often contain parameters that cannot be obtained from "first principles", they have "phenomenological" nature. However, these parameters can be determined by

configuring model parameters according to the results of experiments. This aim can be achieved using modern methods of artificial intelligence and electronic self-learning systems. Various optimization methods play important role here, they help to find unknown parameters in our model. To do it, we must minimize the difference between certain sets of experimental and calculated data, which include the parameters to be identified.

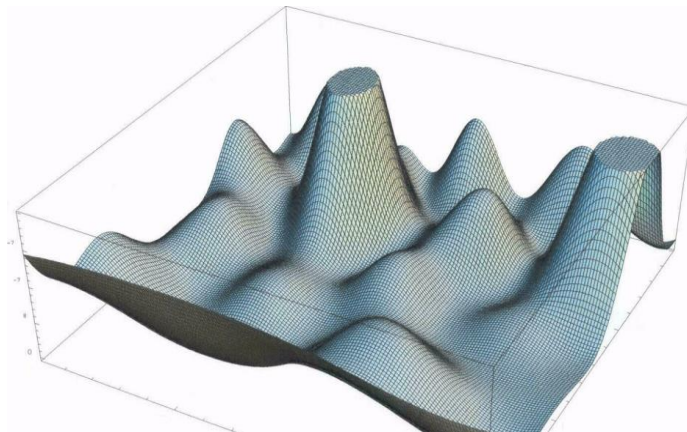


Supercomputer "Lomonosov" installed in Moscow University in 2009

Inverse problems of electrodynamics

1. Holographic methods

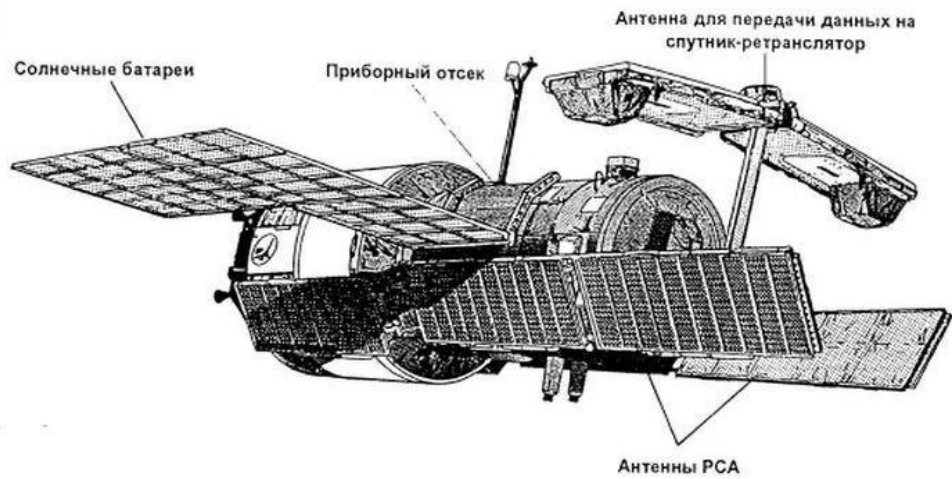
Study of subwavelength capabilities of holographic methods. Reconstruction of the spatial structure of a molecule by holographic methods, comparing the interference picture of diverging electron beam on a molecule with a reference electron beam. Possible applications - synthesis of new medicaments.



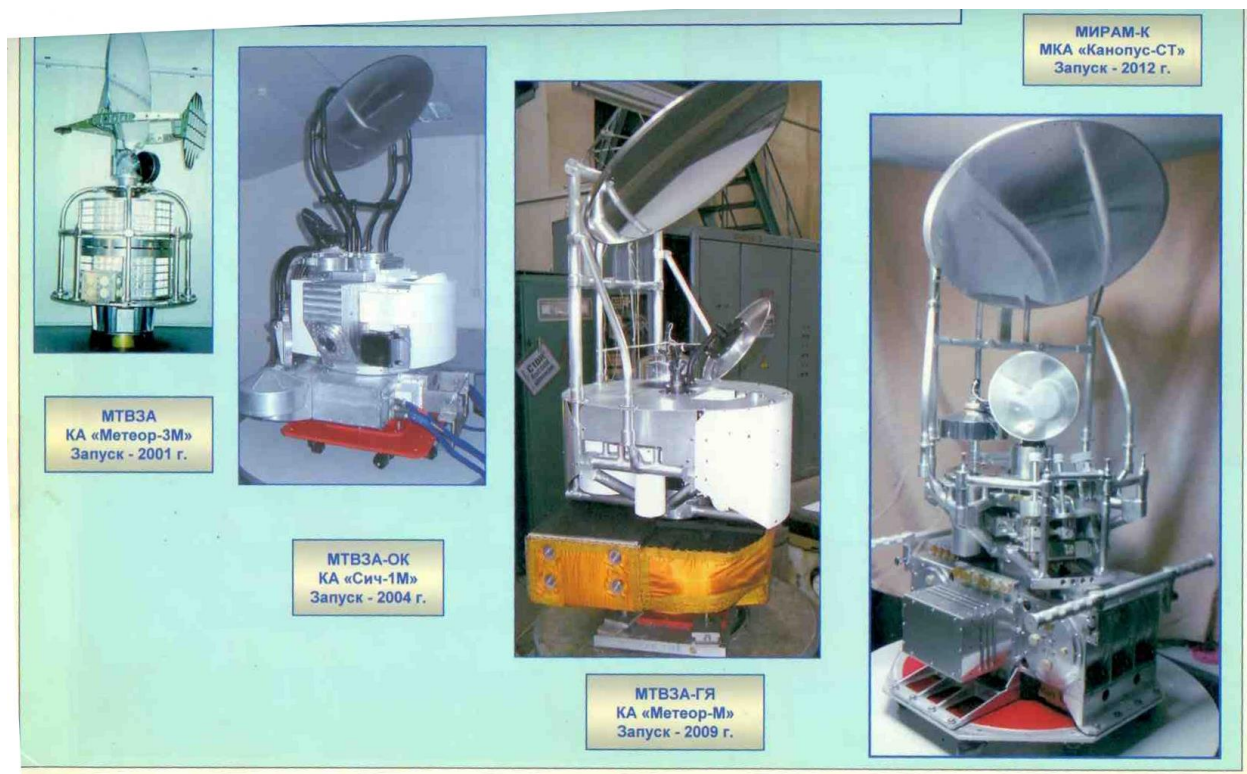
2. Radiometric and radiolocation studies of the World Ocean

Problems of radiometric and radar study of the world ocean, in collaboration with Scientific Technical Center "Kosmonit" and Public Corporation "Russian Space Systems". The main challenge is reconstructing the parameters of sea waves using the ocean's own radio emission and reflected radio signals. Computer simulation for own and reflected radio emission of the sea surface is carried out.

Active and passive space radiolocation



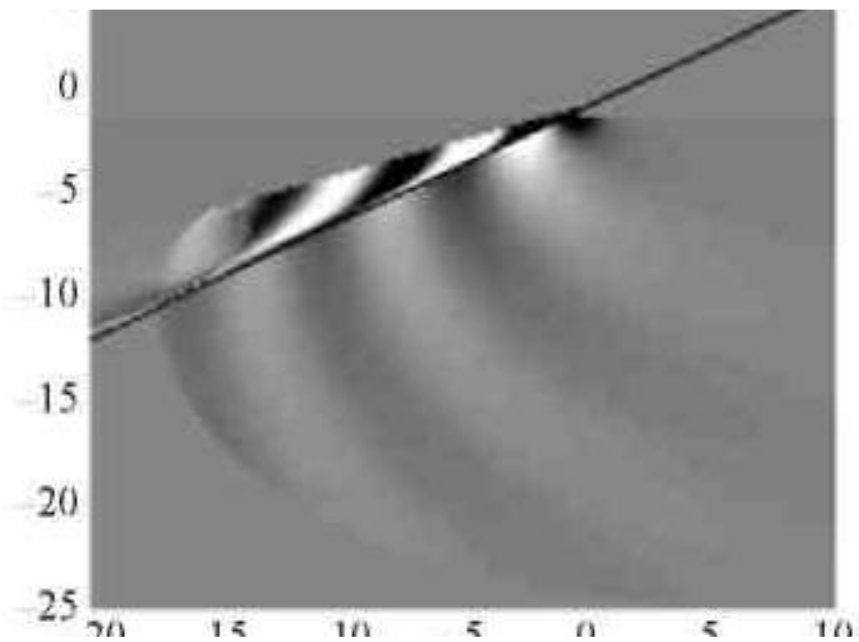
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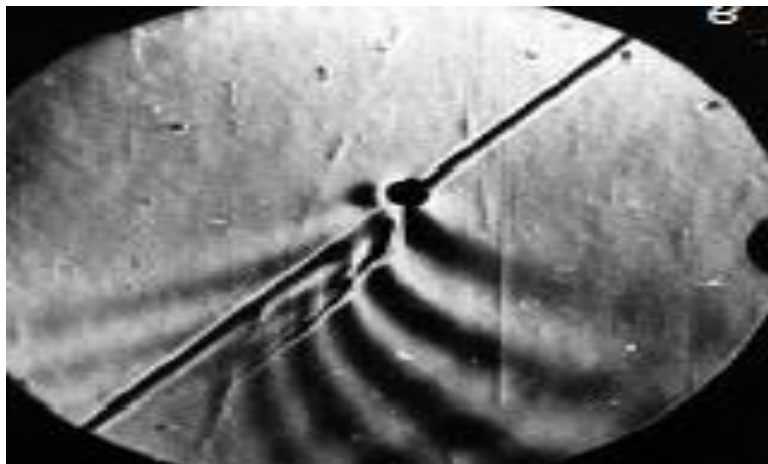
Radiometers

Internal waves in the ocean. Theory and experiment

The problem is to create an adequate model of waves caused by a moving object.



Result of mathematical modeling



Experiment Result

Mathematical Modeling of Mines

Joint projects with corporations "Uralchem" and "Uralkali" consider mathematical modeling of elastoplastic properties of salt formations, processes of creeping, plasticity and cracking in the salt mines of Perm region. Joint activities are related to the safety in potassium mines. Recently this topic became highly actual due to several accidents in salt mines near the town Berezhnyaki. We plan to create mathematical model of potassium mines in Berezhnyaki (Perm region) in order to predict the phenomena that may cause future accidents. This project is named "virtual mine". We have already obtained analytical representations for effective characteristics of creeping processes in salt layers with clay inclusions.



Mine collapse in Solikamsk, September 2015



Layered salt formations (Berezniki)

Financial Mathematics

For almost twenty years seminar “Mathematical Models in Economics” is working at the Department of Differential Equations. This seminar is headed by professors O.S.Rozanova and A.S.Shamaev. Participants of this seminar include about 150 students of Mechanics and Mathematics Faculty, whose diploma works consider

mathematical models in economics. We are mostly interested in new and original boundary value problems for differential and integro-differential equations and systems that arise (and this is exactly the case!) in modern financial mathematics and economics.

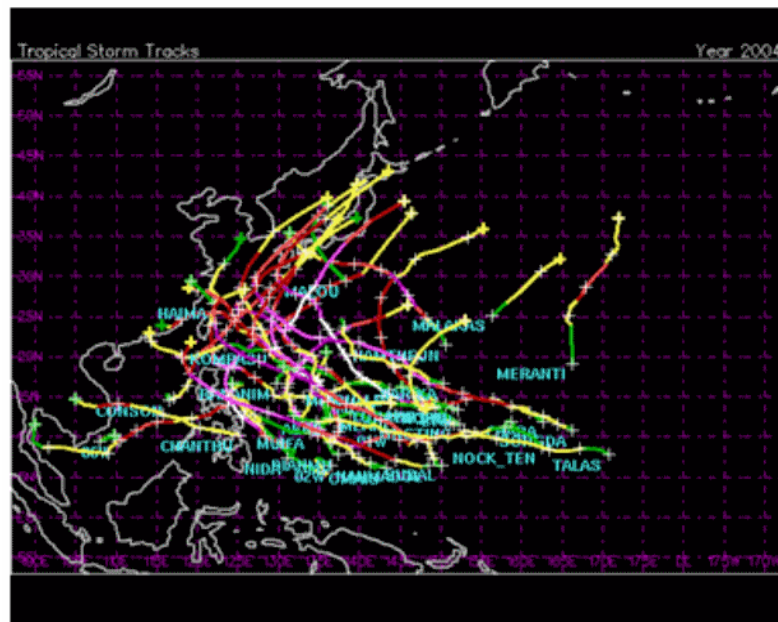
For example, there are three Ph.D. theses of participants of our seminar - K.Khorev (Boundary value problems with unknown boundary related to the analysis of credit market), G.Kambarbaeva (Equations of Fokker-Plank type, arising in problem of managing an investment portfolio, whose actives are modeled by stochastic differential equations), A.Chechkin (Cauchy problems for parabolic equations with polynomial coefficients arising in actives management and hedging problems); also article of A.Asekov and A.Shamaev devoted to the construction of effective front in the actives management problem, where Fredholm theorems are applied for elliptic operators in unbounded domains. Interesting and new mathematical problems arise in creating actives models taking into account the psychology of market participants (O.S.Rozanova). In our laboratory we plan to continue practical research in financial mathematics.

Atmosphere Dynamics

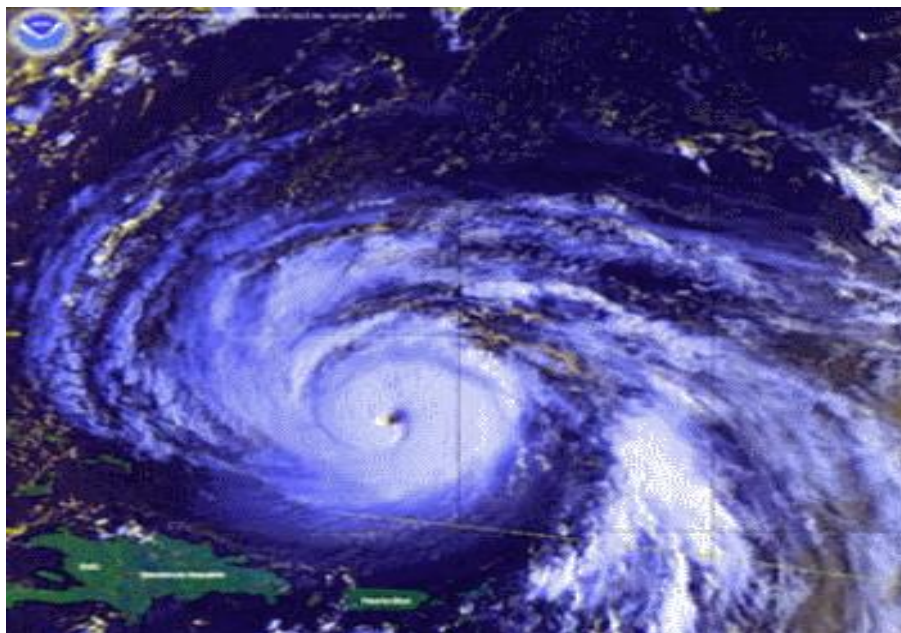
1. Study of large atmospheric vortices

Study of possible trajectories of long-lasting large-scale atmospheric vortices (typhoons or hurricanes), comparison with real trajectories. Study of their structure, conditions of their formation, stability in two-dimensional and three-dimensional models. Full model approximations. Study of topography influence on the trajectory of vortices. Collaboration with scientists from Taiwan, China, USA, France.

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Foreign director and co-founder of the Laboratory

Honorary Professor of Moscow State University, Professor of Pennsylvania State University

Leonid Viktorovich Berlyand

[Center for Mathematics of Living and Mimetic Matter](#) and

[Center for Interdisciplinary Mathematics](#)

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- Knyazkov D.Yu. - senior researcher
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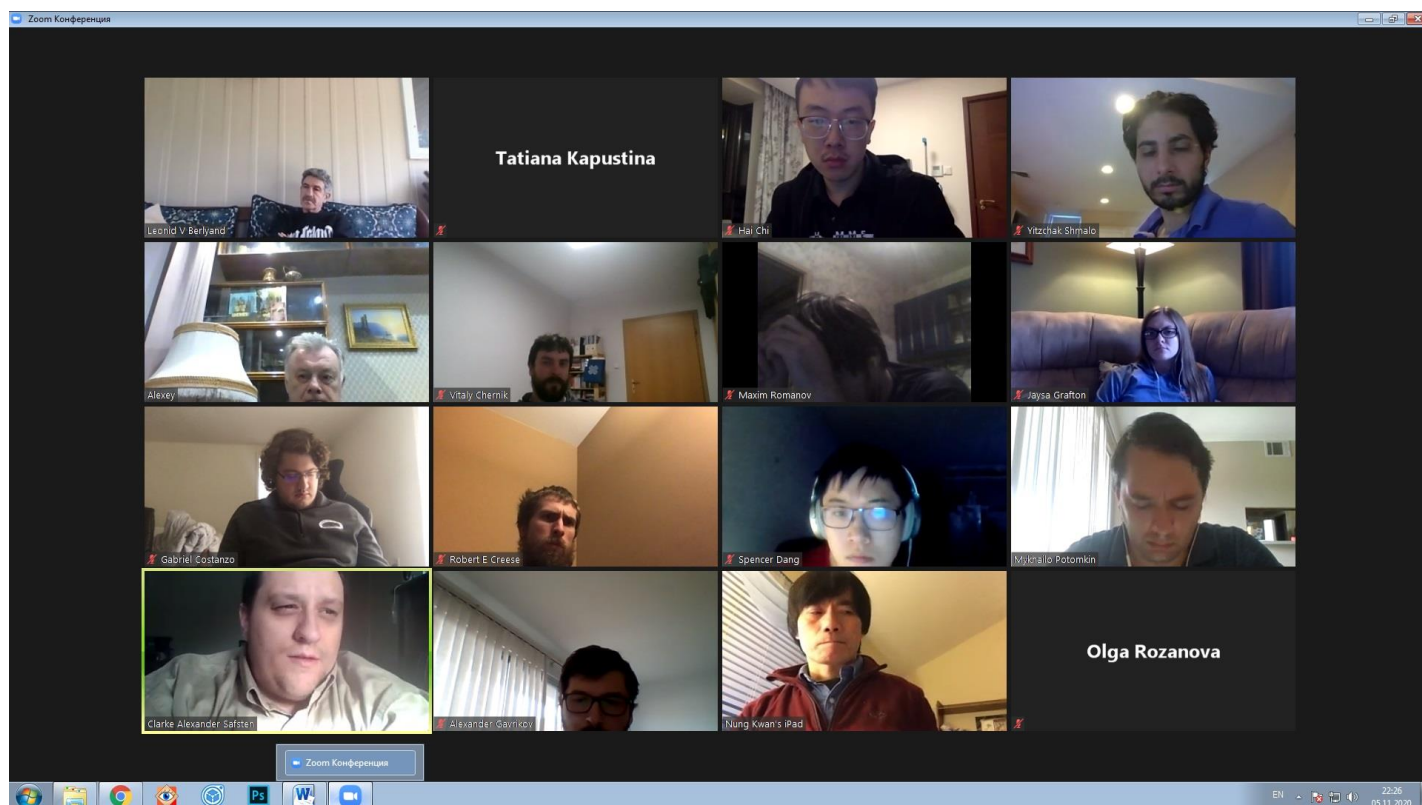


Senior Researcher D.Yu.Knyazkov



Senior Lecturer M.K.Turtsinsky

Laboratory Seminar



Numerical Result: Stable swimming direction

Spherical swimmer: Stable direction depends on the type of swimmer (pusher/puller). [Lintuvuori et.al, PRL, 2017]

Figure: Red: trajectory of puller, Green: trajectory of pusher

Elongated swimmer: Critical anchoring strength where the stability changes [Berlyand et.al, Comm Physics, Nature, 2020]

- puller ($\beta > 0$) with planar anchoring:
 - when $W < W_{crit}(\beta)$, perp.
 - when $W > W_{crit}(\beta)$, parallel
- pusher ($\beta < 0$) with homeotropic anchoring:
 - when $W < W_{crit}(\beta)$, parallel
 - when $W > W_{crit}(\beta)$, perp.

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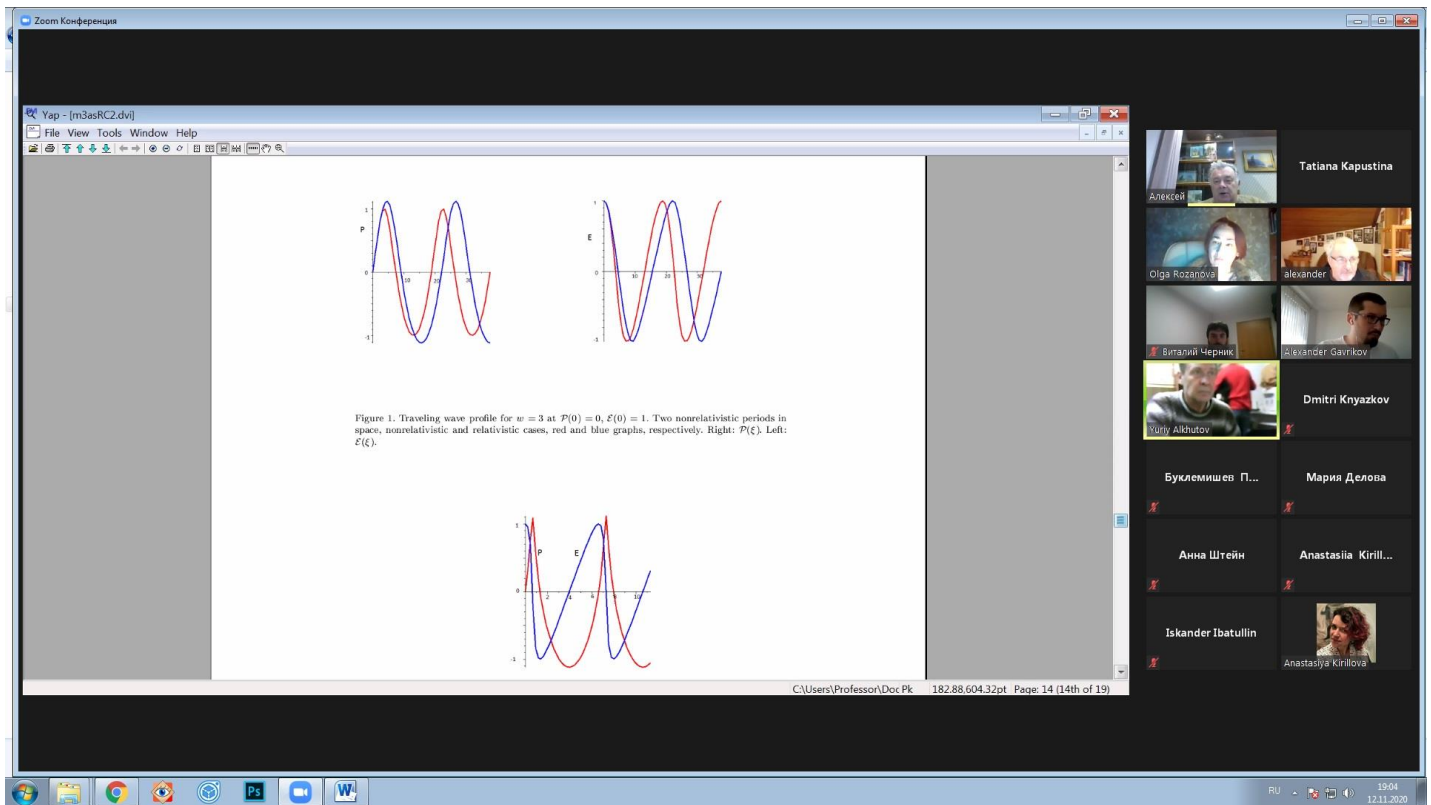
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Discussion at joint Russian-American seminar concerning mathematical model of bacteria motion in viscous fluid with complex rheology, which simulates a mucous membrane. The problem is to create mathematical model explaining a number of experimentally observed phenomena in bacteria motion in viscous liquid with complex rheology: the choice of bacteria orientation during movement, mutual influence of bacteria, etc.

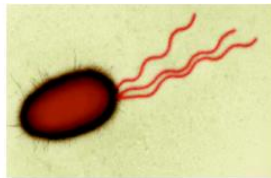


Second line - O.Rozanova and A.Bratus, third line - V.Chernik and A.Gavrikov.

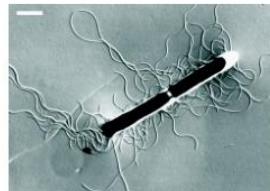
Using appropriate mathematical model of bacteria motion, it would be possible to give recommendations about control of bacteria concentration for medical purposes.



E. coli

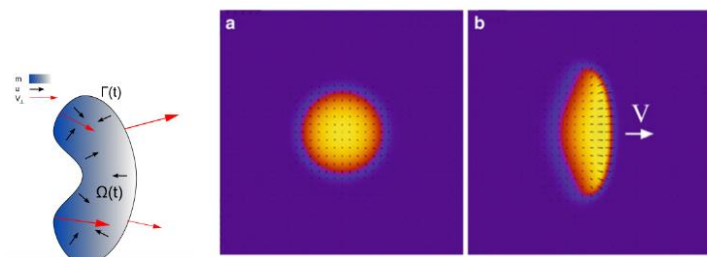


E. coli

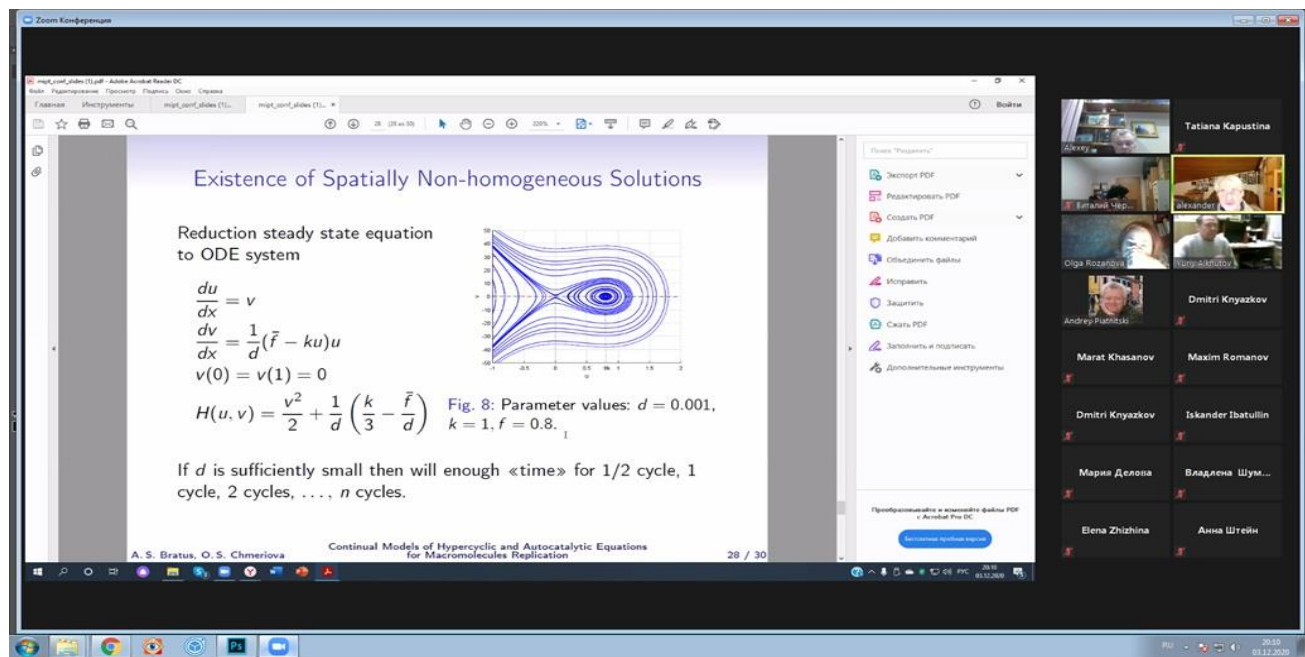
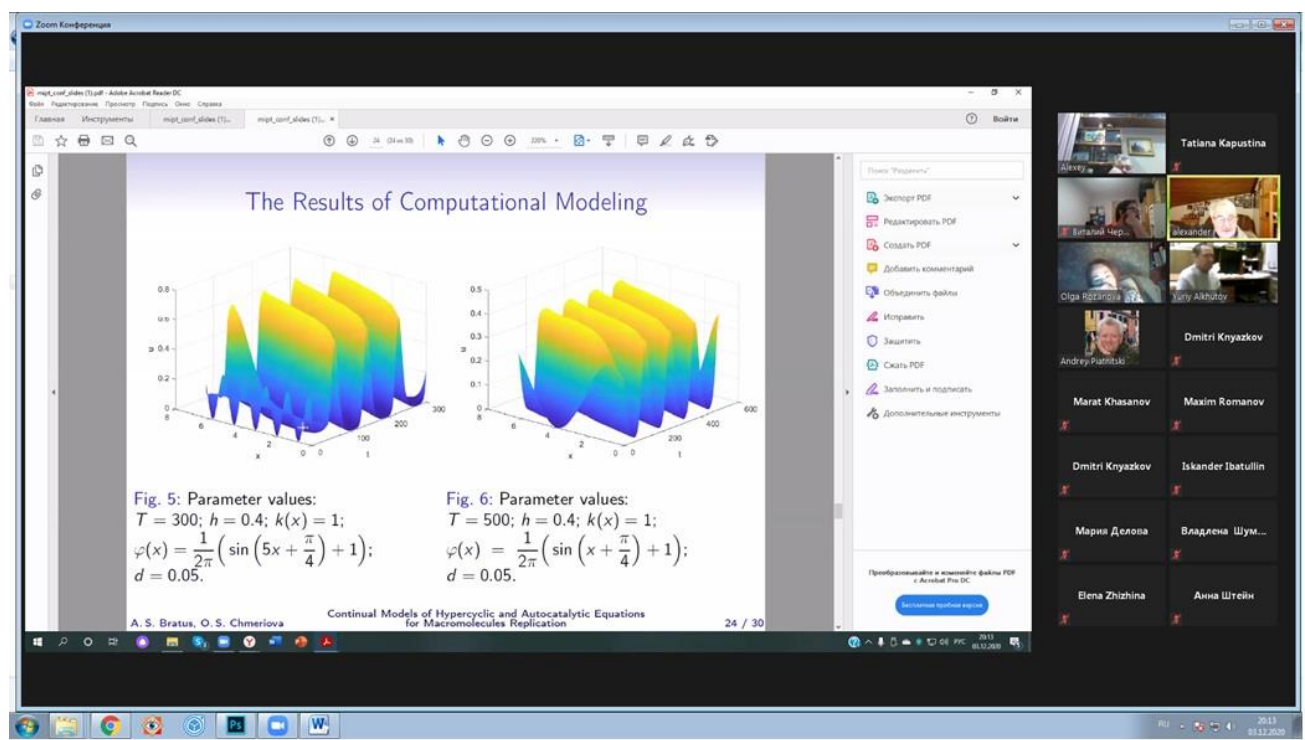


Bacillus subtilis

Various types of bacteria. Active elements are visible, which bacteria use to move in liquid medium. Mathematical model should consider bacteria structure.



Mathematical modeling of cell motion (phenomenon of "chemotaxis"). When the cell shape or chemical environment is disturbed, the cell begins to move – how to explain it? We are searching for adequate mathematical model.




Discussion at a joint Russian-American seminar: problems concerning stability of hypercyclic replication. This mathematical model is used to simulate the processes of "prebiological" evolution.

Zoom Конференция

Запись

2 of 43

Symmetric random walk: ○○○○○○○○
The limit process: ○○○○○○○○○○○○○○
+ drift; + absorption: ○○○○
Dynamics of pollution: ○○○○
Diffusion in high-contrast periodic media: ○○○○○



Olga Vantsen


RU 19:11 26.11.2020

Zoom Конференция

Запись

43 of 43

Symmetric random walk: ○○○○○○○○
The limit process: ○○○○○○○○○○○○○○
+ drift; + absorption: ○○○○
Dynamics of pollution: ○○○○
Diffusion in high-contrast periodic media: ○○○○○●



Olga Vantsen

RU 20:02 26.11.2020

Discussion of questions related to biological technologies for water purification. Active films inside the filter contain bacteria which absorb contaminants and hence purify water.