报告人 Gregory A. Voth 简介：

Gregory A. Voth is the Haig P. Papazian Distinguished Service Professor of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Chicagao.

Professor Voth obtained a Ph.D. degree in 1987 from California Institute of Technology under the supervision of Rudolph Marcus. After carrying out postdoctoral work for around 2 years with William Miller and David Chandler, in 1989 he joined the University of Pennsylvania as an assistant professor of chemistry and subsequently was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1994. In 1997 he then moved to the University of Utah as a distinguished Professor of Chemistry and the director of the Center for Biophysical Modeling and Simulation. He then joined the Department of Chemistry of the University of Chicagao in 2010 and has become the Haig P. Papazian Distinguished Service Professor.

Professor Voth is a member of the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Science and a fellow of the Biophysical Society, American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc. He was the recipient of the Joel Henry Hildebrand Award in the Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry of Liquids of the American Chemical Society, Stanislaw M. Ulam Distinguished Scholar of Los Alamos National Laboratory, American Chemical Society Division of Physical Chemistry Award in Theoretical Chemistry, University of Utah Distinguished Scholarly and Creative Research Award, National Science Foundation Creativity Award, University of Utah Faculty Fellow Award, IBM Corporation Faculty Research Award, Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Award, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Research Fellow, National Science Foundation Presidential Young Investigator Award, David and Lucile Packard Foundation Fellowship in Science and Engineering, Lilly Foundation Teaching Fellowship, Camille and Henry Dreyfus Distinguished New Faculty Award, and Francis and Milton Clauser Doctoral Prize.

His current research program involves theoretical and computer simulation studies of biomolecular and liquid state phenomena, as well as of novel materials. A primary goal of this effort is the development and application of new computational methodologies to explain and predict the behavior of complex systems. Such methods are developed, for example, to probe phenomena such as protein-protein self-assembly, membrane-protein interactions, biomolecular and liquid state charge transport, complex fluids and nanoparticle self-assembly.