

Exact phase diagram of a multispecies exclusion process

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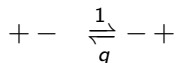
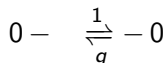
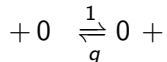
February 17, 2017

(joint with Dipankar Roy)

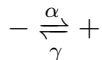
arXiv:1611.01943

The Model

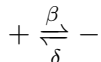
- Two-species semipermeable ASEP with L sites.
- Particles of type $+$, $-$ as well as vacancies.
- Number n_0 of vacancies conserved.
- Bulk rules (action of an electric field)



- Left boundary



- Right boundary



Matrix Ansatz

- Let $\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L)$ be a configuration.
- The steady state can be computed using

$$P(\tau) = \frac{1}{Z(L, n)} \langle W | X_{\tau_1} \dots X_{\tau_L} | V \rangle.$$

- The algebra of the matrices and boundary vectors is given by

$$\begin{aligned} X_+ X_- - q X_- X_+ &= X_+ + X_- \\ X_+ X_0 - q X_0 X_+ &= X_0 \\ X_0 X_- - q X_- X_0 &= X_0 \\ (\beta X_+ - \delta X_-) | V \rangle &= | V \rangle \\ \langle W | (\alpha X_- - \gamma X_+) &= \langle W |. \end{aligned}$$

- Solved by M. Uchiyama (*Chaos, Solitons and Fractals*, 2007)

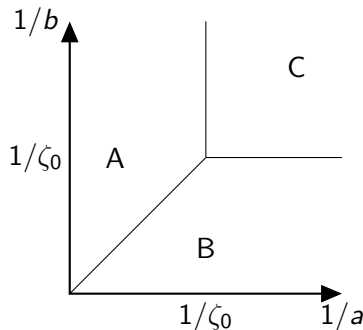
The Phase Diagram

Take $L \rightarrow \infty$ such that $n_0/L \rightarrow \rho_0$.

$$a = \frac{1 - q - \alpha + \gamma + \sqrt{(1 - q - \alpha + \gamma)^2 + 4\alpha\gamma}}{2\alpha},$$

$$b = \frac{1 - q - \beta + \delta + \sqrt{(1 - q - \beta + \delta)^2 + 4\beta\delta}}{2\beta},$$

$$\zeta_0 = \frac{1 + \rho_0}{1 - \rho_0}.$$



Densities and Currents

Region	Density of +	Current of +
A	$\frac{1}{1+a}$	$(1-q)\frac{a}{(1+a)^2}$
B	Piecewise constant	$(1-q)\frac{b}{(1+b)^2}$
C		$(1-q)\frac{1-\rho_0^2}{4}$

Simulations

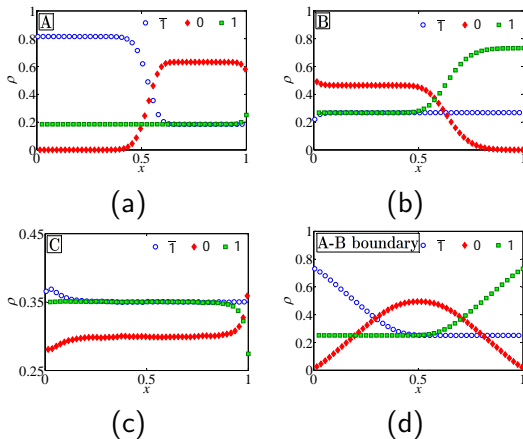
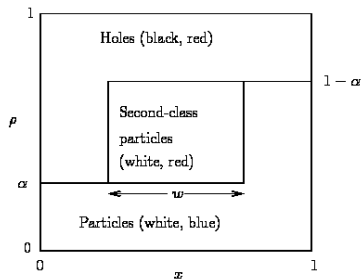


Figure: Plots of the densities of $+$ (green squares), 0 (red diamonds), and $-$ (blue circles), versus the scaled position for the semipermeable ASEP with $n = 200$, $\theta_0 = 0.3$ and $\theta_1 = 0.7$.

The Fat Shock

0's form a clump, a region which we call the **fat shock**.
All qualitative features are explained by this construction.
Proved rigorously for the semipermeable TASEP [A., Lebowitz,
Speer, *J. Stat. Phys* 2009]



The Model

- Introduced recently by Cantini, Garbali, de Gier and Wheeler (*J Phys. A*, 2016).
- One-dimensional lattice of size L
- r species of charges, denoted j and $\bar{j} \equiv -j$, and 0's.
- Total number of charges of species j is n_j .
- Number n_0 of vacancies conserved.
- Bulk rules (action of an electric field)

$$j k \xrightleftharpoons[q]{1} k j \quad \text{if } j > k$$

- Left boundary

$$\bar{j} \xrightleftharpoons[\gamma]{\alpha} j$$

- Right boundary

$$j \xrightleftharpoons[\delta]{\beta} \bar{j}$$

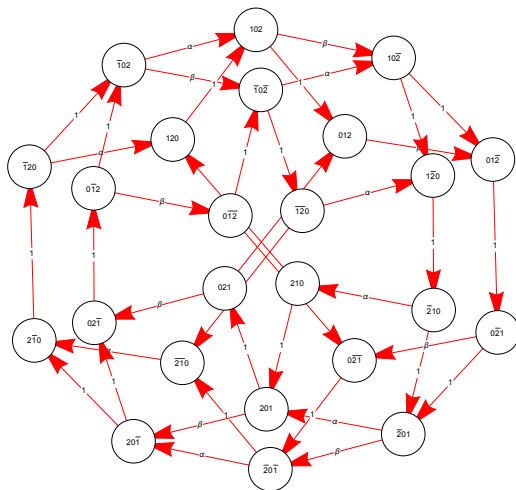
Basic properties

- *Ergodic.*
- Even the mTASEP ($q = \gamma = \delta = 0$) is ergodic.
- Charge-conjugation symmetry

$$\begin{array}{ccc} j & \longleftrightarrow & \bar{j}, \\ 1 & \longleftrightarrow & q, \\ \alpha & \longleftrightarrow & \beta, \\ \gamma & \longleftrightarrow & \delta \end{array}$$

change direction of motion

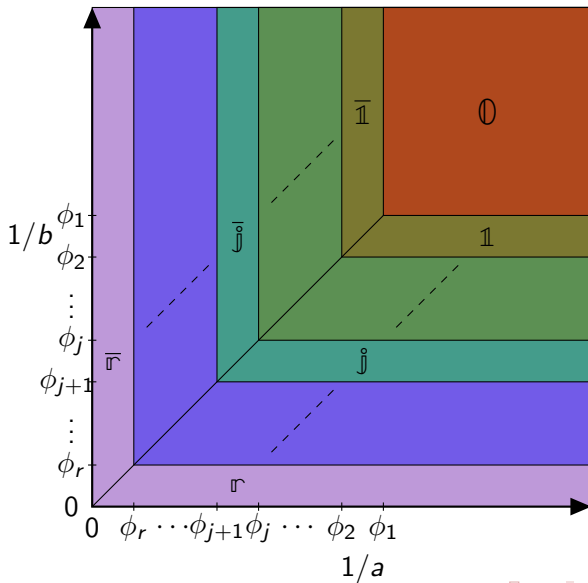
Example: $r = 2$ mTASEP, $n_0 = n_1 = n_2 = 1$



Thermodynamic Limit

- Take $L \rightarrow \infty$ and $n_j \rightarrow \infty$ for each j such that $n_j/L \rightarrow \theta_j > 0$.
- $\Theta_k = (\theta_k + \cdots + \theta_r)/2$
- $\phi_k = \Theta_k/(1 - \Theta_k)$ for $1 \leq k \leq r$
- Let $f(x) = 1/(1 + x)$.

Phase diagram



Densities

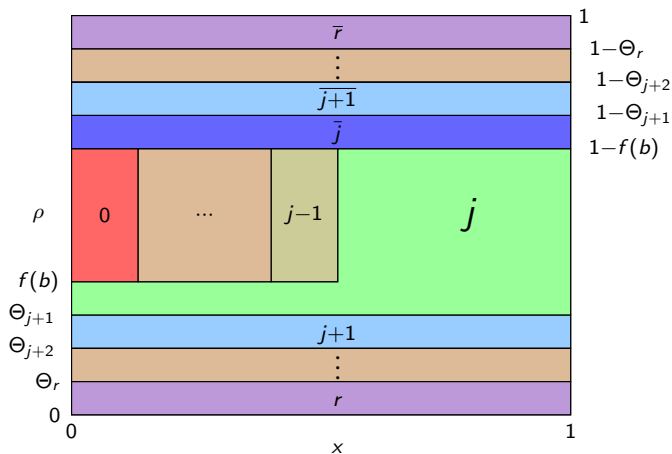
Phase ↓	Densities in the bulk	
	Species k	Values of $\rho_k, \rho_{\bar{k}}$
0	$k = 0$	$\rho_0 = \theta_0$
	$1 \leq k \leq r$	$\rho_k = \rho_{\bar{k}} = \theta_k/2$
j	$k = 0$	ρ_0 piecewise constant
	$1 \leq k \leq j-1$	$\rho_{\bar{k}} = 0$ ρ_k piecewise constant
	$k = j$	$\rho_{\bar{j}} = f(b) - \Theta_{j+1}$ ρ_j piecewise constant
	$j+1 \leq k \leq r$	$\rho_k = \rho_{\bar{k}} = \theta_k/2$
j	$k = 0$	piecewise constant
	$1 \leq k \leq j-1$	$\rho_k = 0$ $\rho_{\bar{k}}$ piecewise constant
	$k = j$	$\rho_j = f(a) - \Theta_{j+1}$ $\rho_{\bar{j}}$ piecewise constant
	$j+1 \leq k \leq r$	$\rho_k = \rho_{\bar{k}} = \theta_k/2$

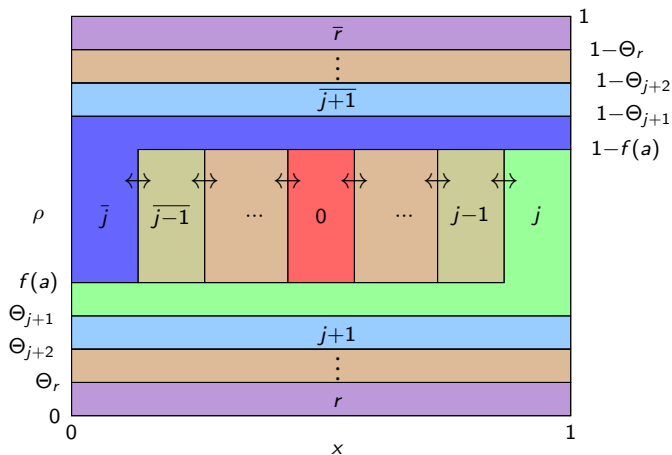
Currents

Phase ↓	Currents	
	Species k	Value of J_k
0	$1 \leq k < r$	$(1 - q)(\Theta_k - \Theta_{k+1})(1 - \Theta_k - \Theta_{k+1})$
	$k = r$	$(1 - q)\Theta_r(1 - \Theta_r)$
j	$1 \leq k \leq j - 1$	0
	$k = j$	$(1 - q)(f(b)(1 - f(b)) - \Theta_{j+1}(1 - \Theta_{j+1}))$
	$j + 1 \leq k < r$	$(1 - q)(\Theta_k - \Theta_{k+1})(1 - \Theta_k - \Theta_{k+1})$
	$k = r$	$(1 - q)\Theta_r(1 - \Theta_r)$
\bar{j}	$1 \leq k \leq j - 1$	0
	$k = j$	$(1 - q)(f(a)(1 - f(a)) - \Theta_{j+1}(1 - \Theta_{j+1}))$
	$j + 1 \leq k < r$	$(1 - q)(\Theta_k - \Theta_{k+1})(1 - \Theta_k - \Theta_{k+1})$
	$k = r$	$(1 - q)\Theta_r(1 - \Theta_r)$

Nested Fat Shock: Phase j

- Dynamical Localisation
- Dynamical Expulsion



Nested Fat Shock: $\bar{j} - \bar{j}$ boundary

Simulations of the mTASEP with $r = 2$

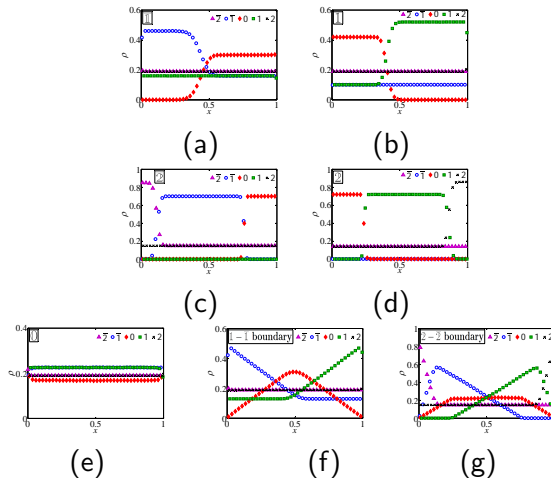


Figure: Plots of the densities of particles 2 (black crosses), 1 (green squares), 0 (red diamonds), $\bar{1}$ (blue circles), and $\bar{2}$ (pink triangles) with $n = 1000$, $\theta_0 = 0.17$, $\theta_1 = 0.45$ and $\theta_2 = 0.38$

Movie

Motion of the nested fat shock on the $2 - \bar{2}$ shock line.

Thank you for your attention!