Dependent Double Branching Annihilating Random Walk

Joint with
Attila László Nagy

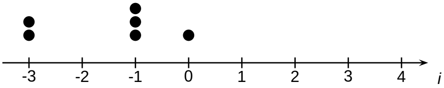
Márton Balázs

University of Bristol

Pspde iii, University of Minho
17 December, 2014.

Conservative IPS

Think e.g. zero range:



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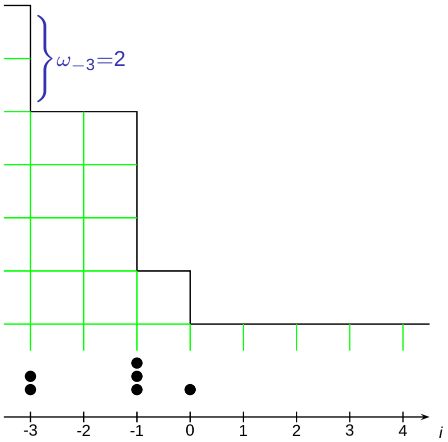

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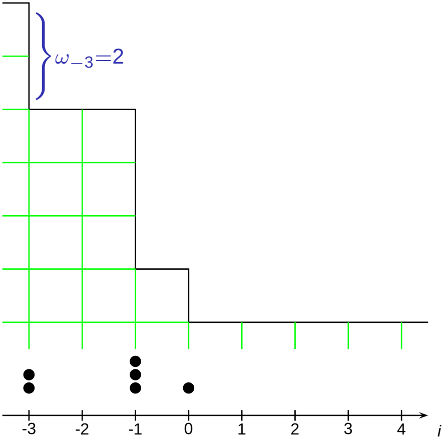

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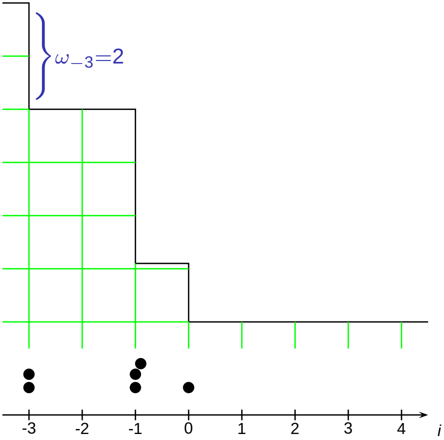

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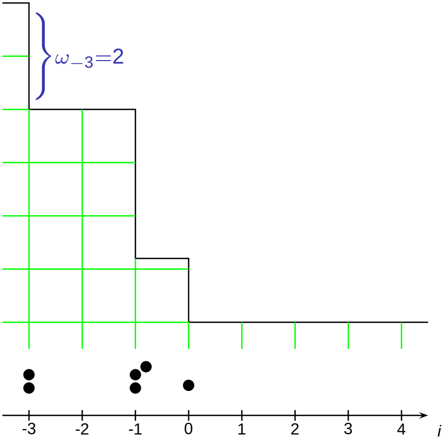

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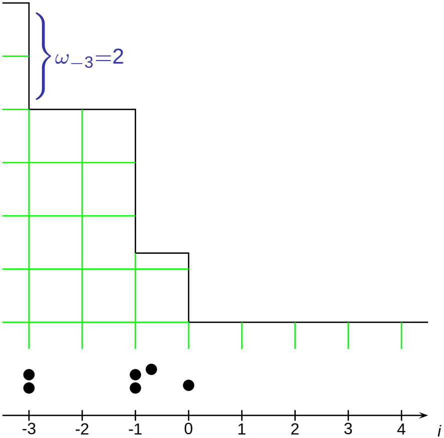

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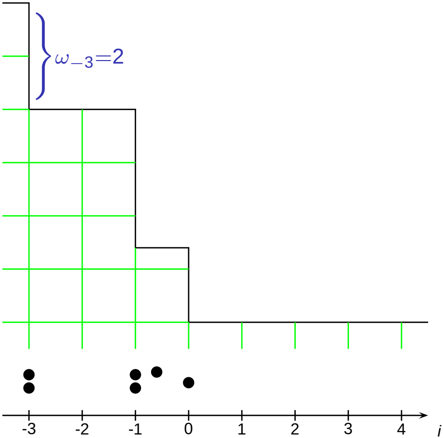

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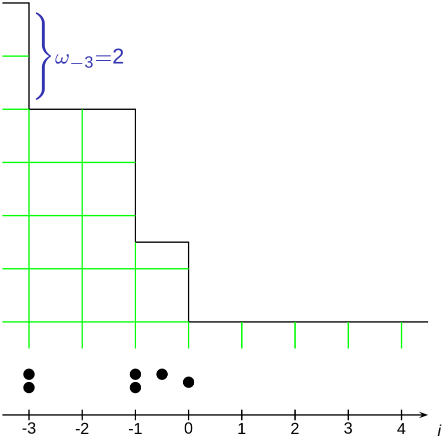

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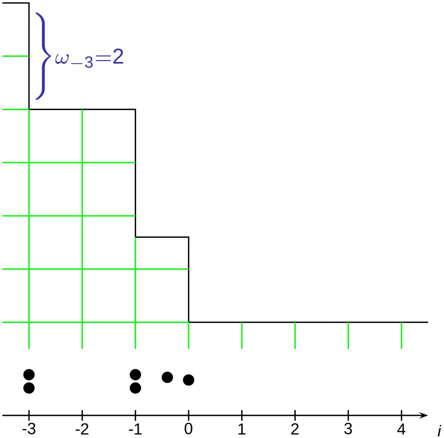

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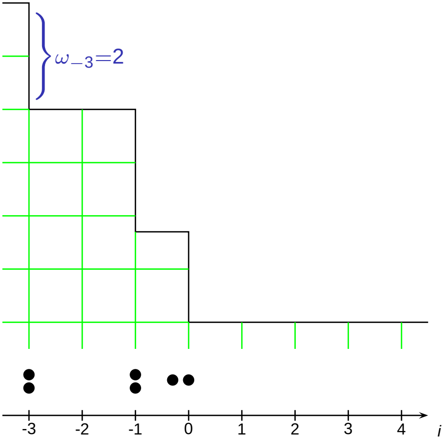

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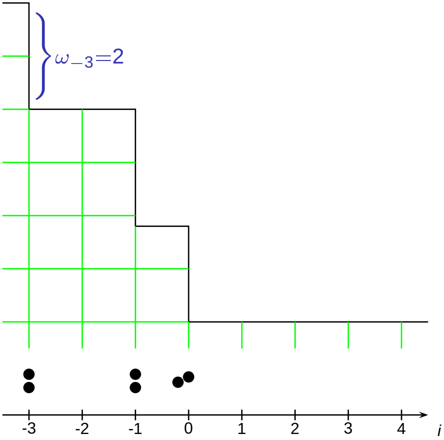

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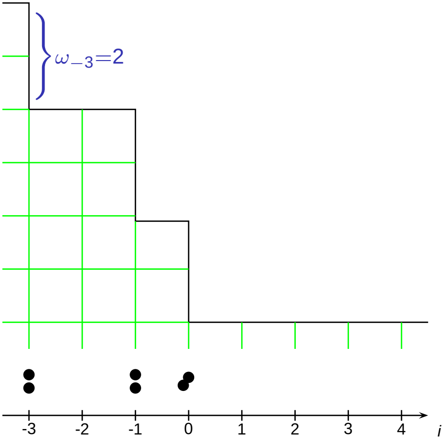

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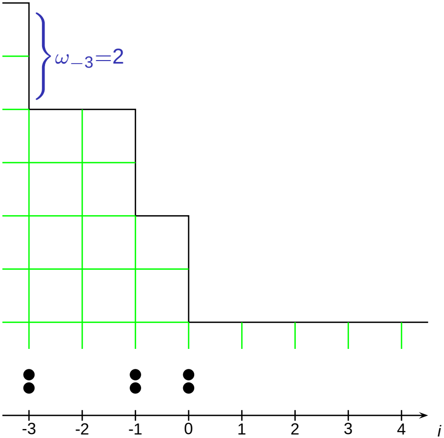

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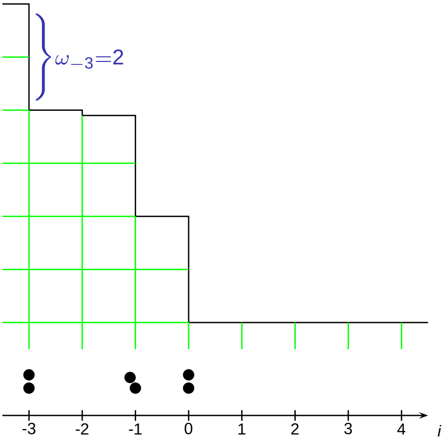

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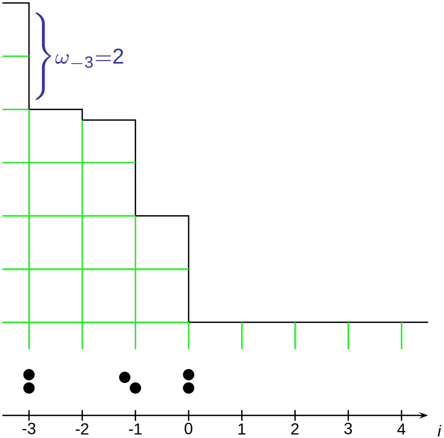

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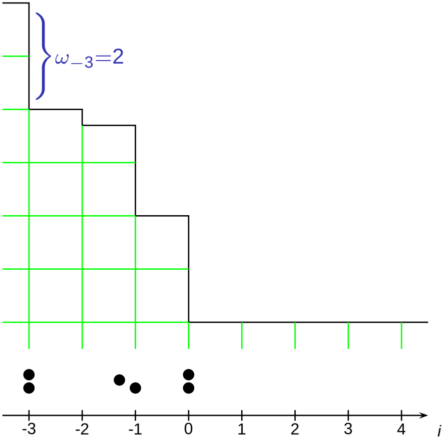

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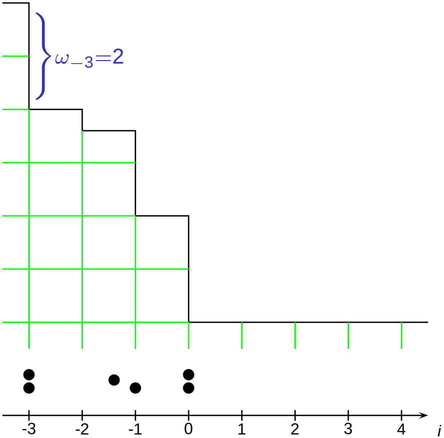

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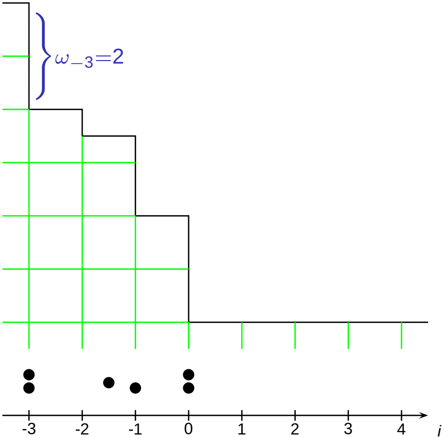

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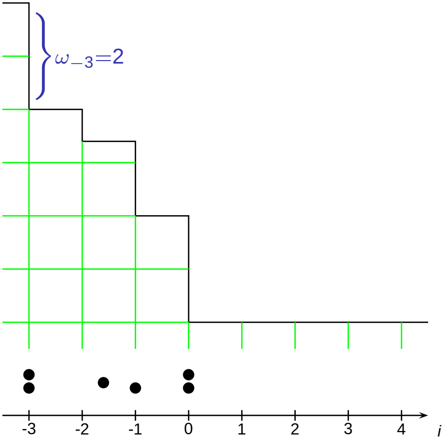

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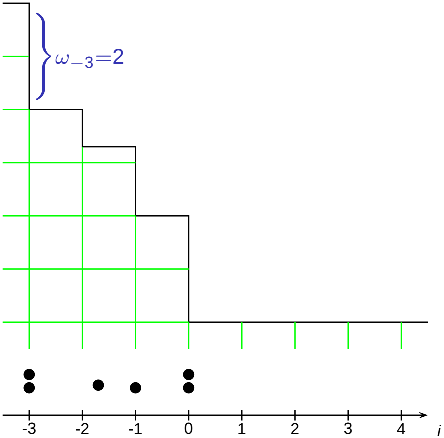

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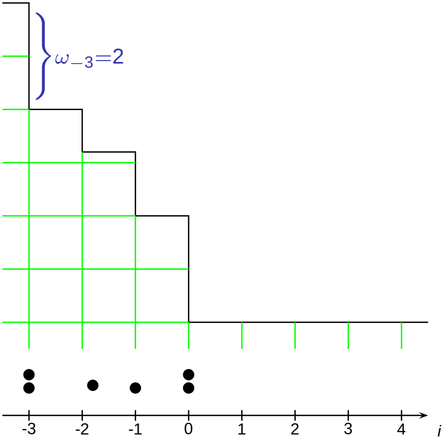

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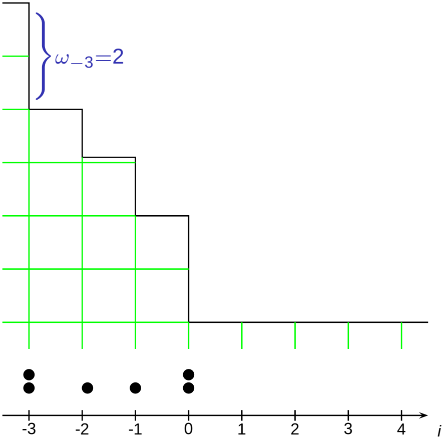

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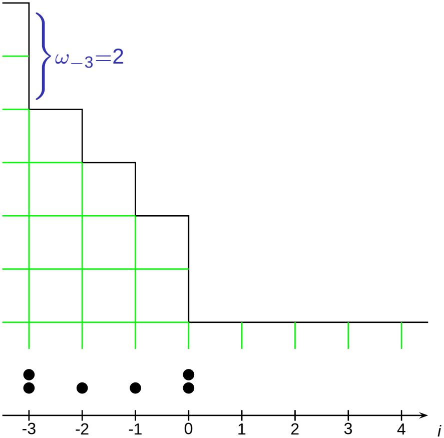

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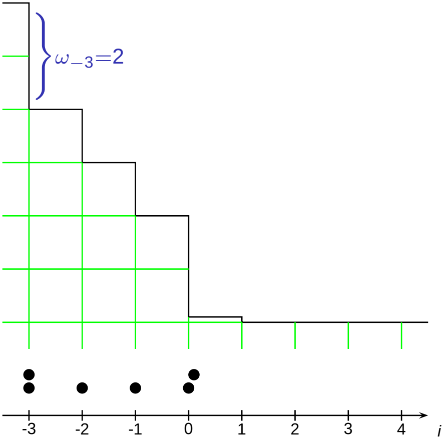

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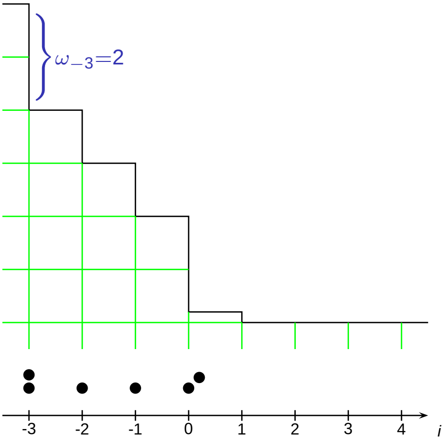

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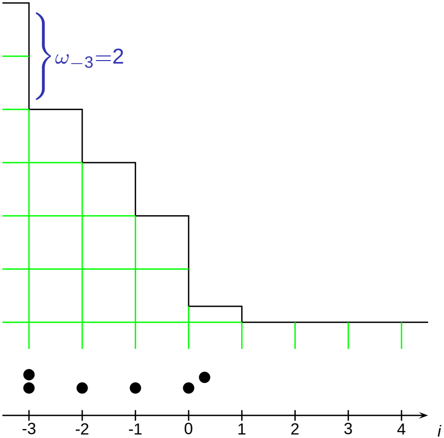

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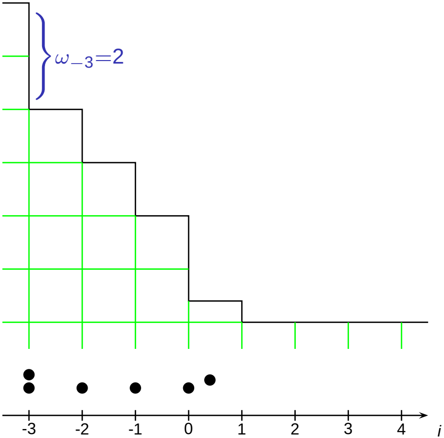

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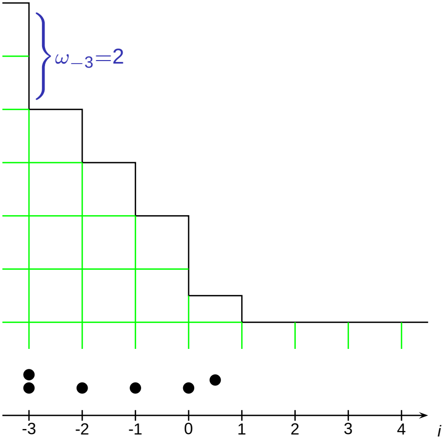

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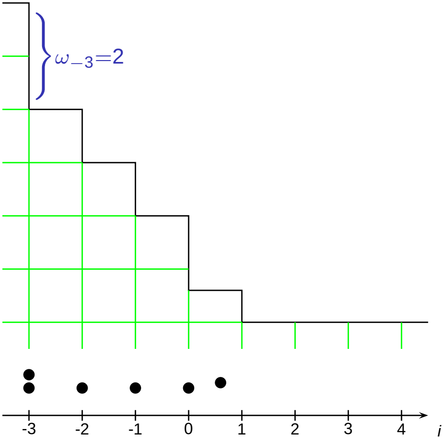

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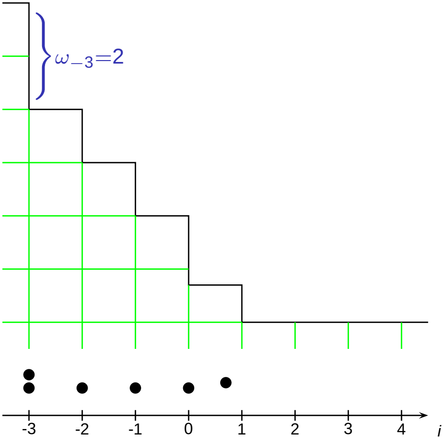

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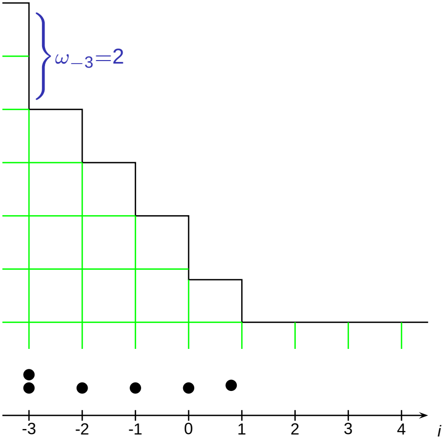

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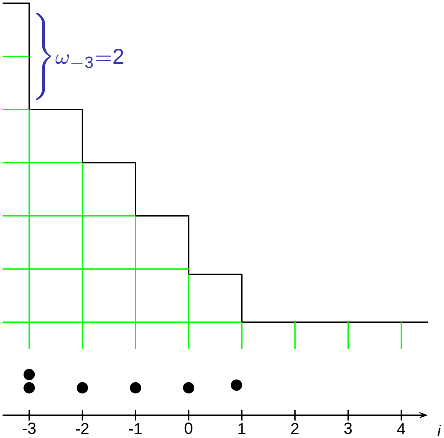

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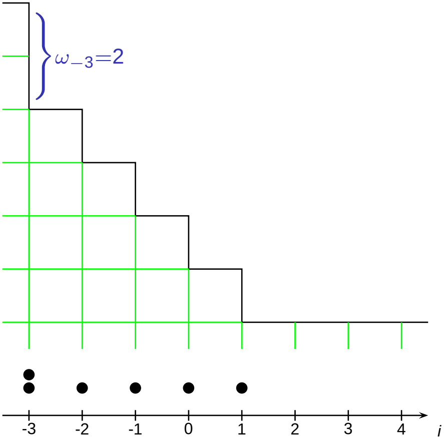

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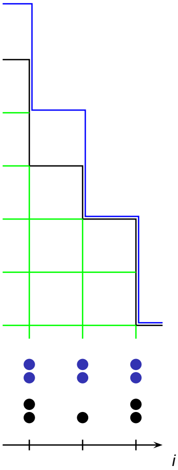
The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.



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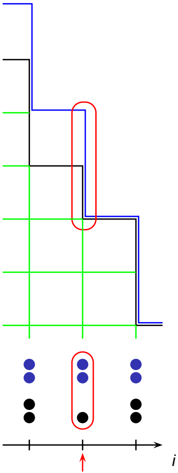

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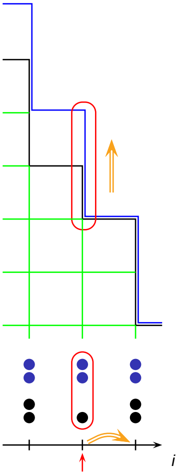

Growth on the right:

rate≤rate

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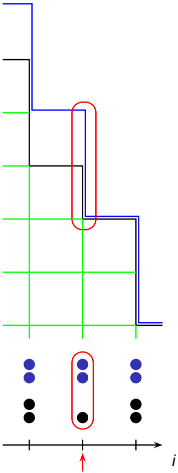

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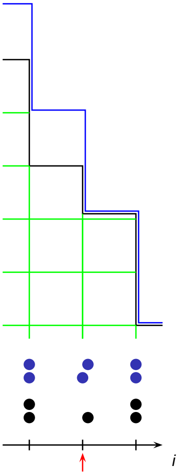

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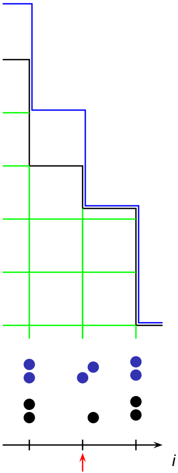

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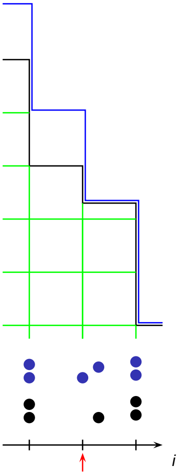

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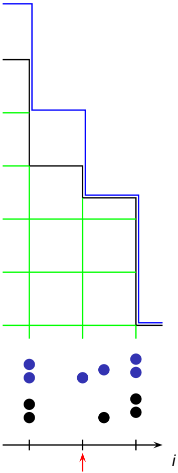

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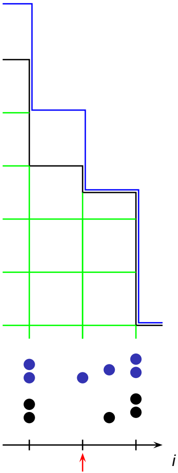

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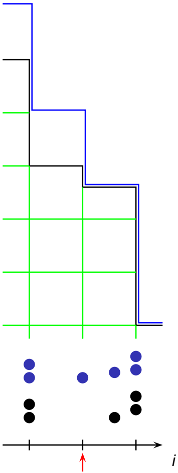

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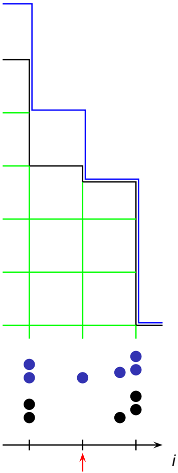

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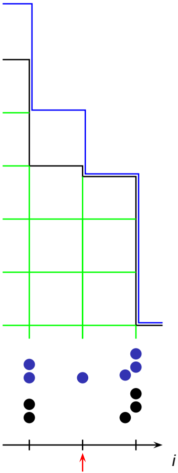

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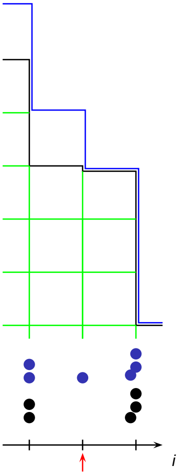

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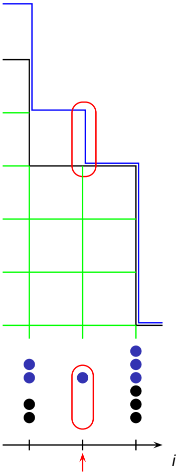

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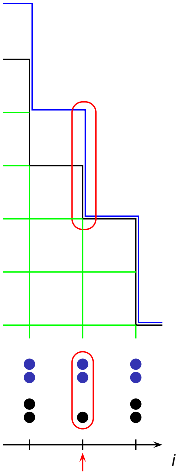

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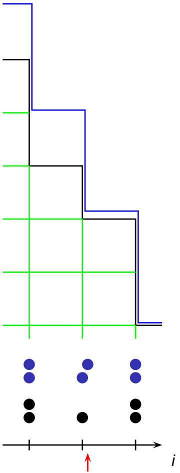

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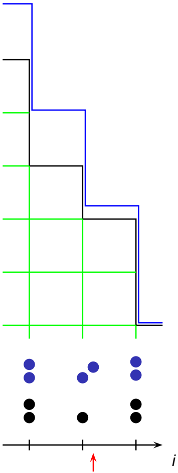

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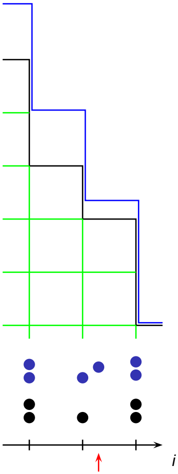

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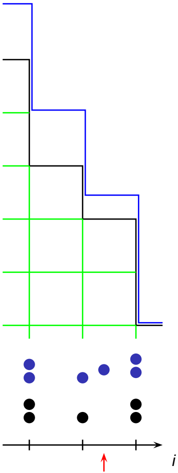

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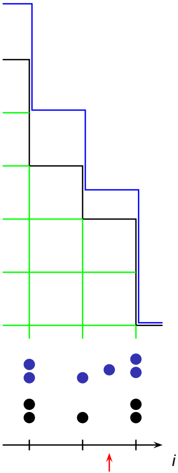

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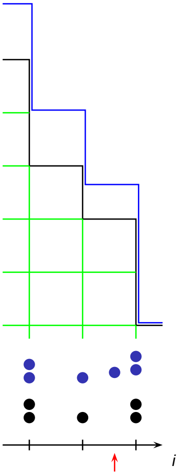

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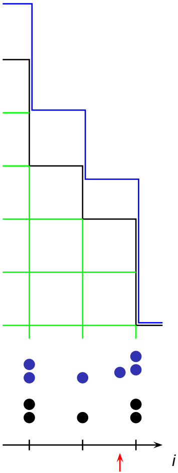


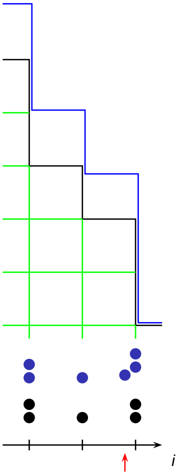
Growth on the right:

rate≤rate

with rate-rate:

The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.



Growth on the right:

rate≤rate

with rate-rate:

The second class particle: attractive case

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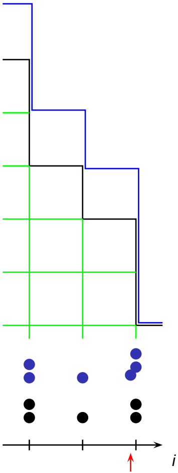
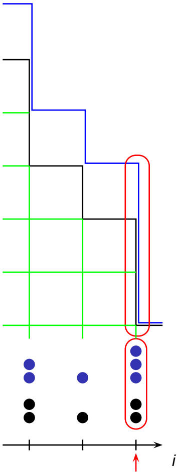


Growth on the right:
rate≤rate
with rate-rate:

The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

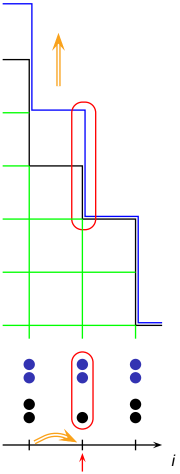


Growth on the right:
rate≤rate
with rate-rate:

The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

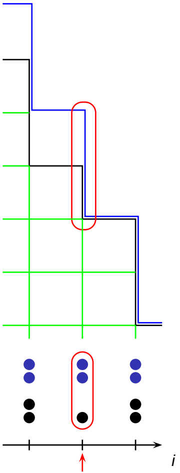
Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate



The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

Growth on the left:
rate≥rate
with rate:



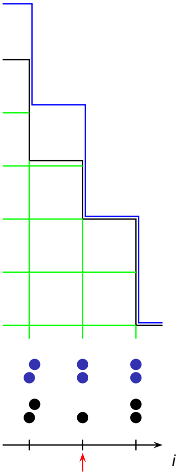
The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

Growth on the left:

rate≥rate

with rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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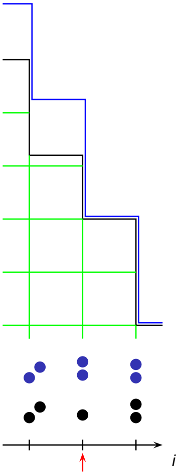
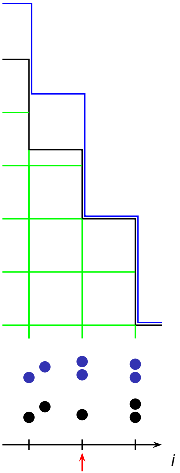
Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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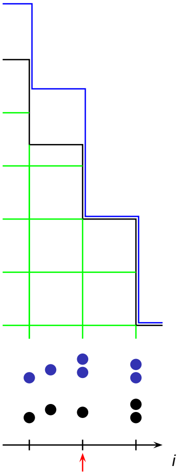
Growth on the left:

rate$\geq$rate

with rate:



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rate$\geq$rate
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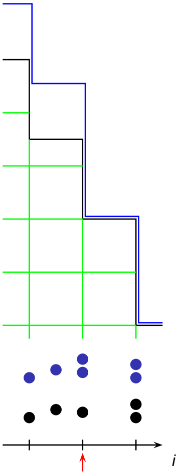

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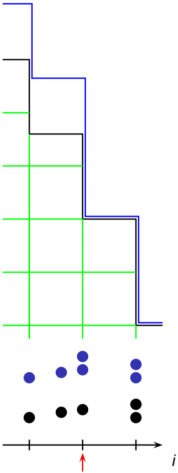
Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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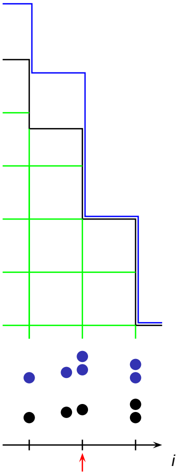

The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

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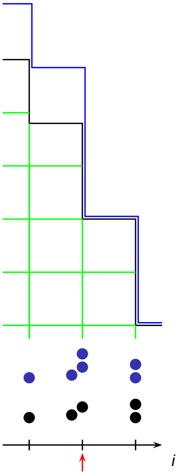
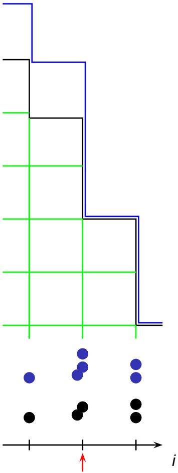
rate$\geq$rate
with rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
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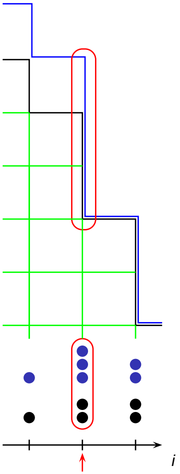
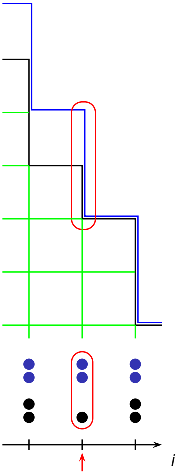


The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate-rate:



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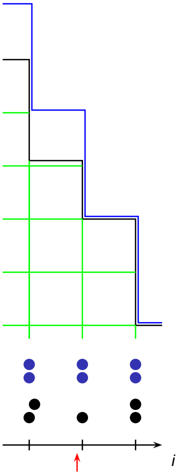

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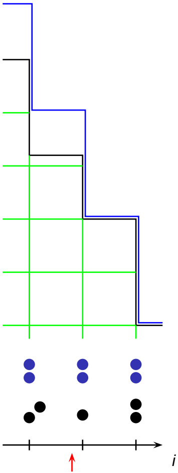
rate$\geq$rate

with rate-rate:



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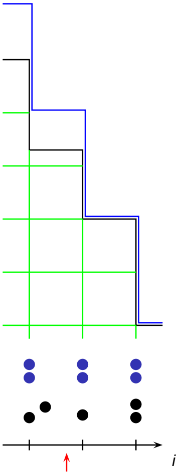
Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate-rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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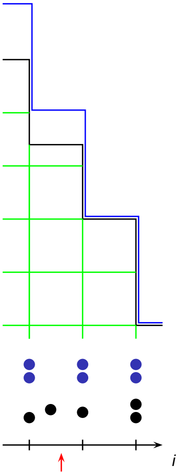
Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate-rate:



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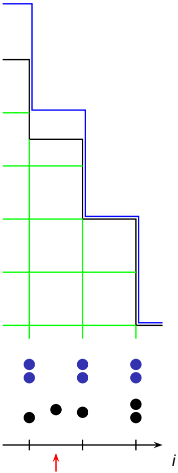
Growth on the left:

rate≥rate

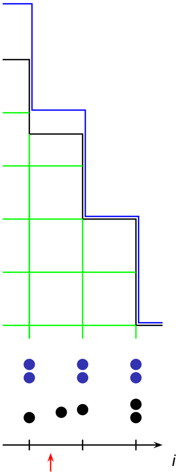
with rate-rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

States ω and ω only differ at one site.

Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate-rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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Growth on the left:
rate≥rate
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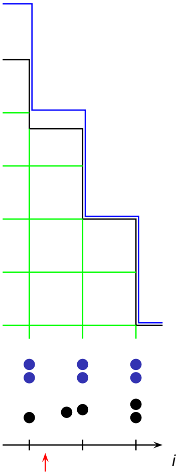

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rate$\geq$rate
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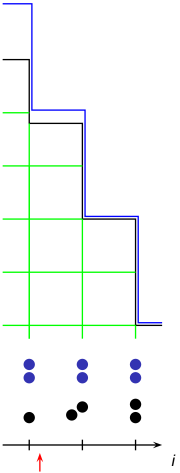

The second class particle: attractive case

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Growth on the left:
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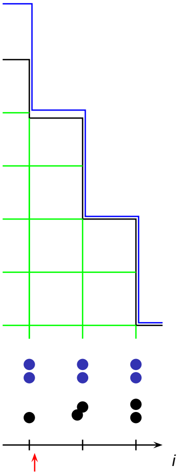

The second class particle: attractive case

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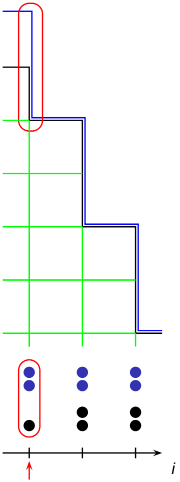
Growth on the left:

rate$\geq$rate

with rate-rate:



The second class particle: attractive case

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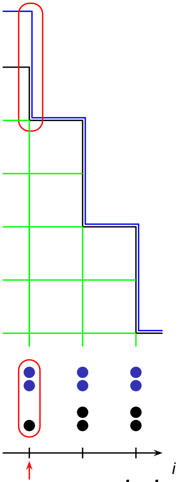
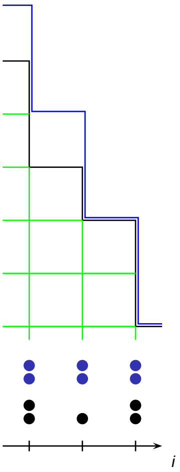
Growth on the left:
rate$\geq$rate
with rate-rate:

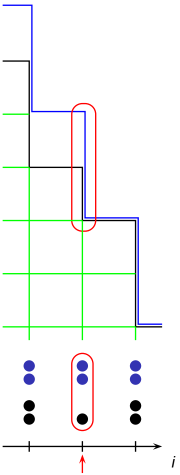


A single discrepancy↑, the *second class particle*, is conserved.

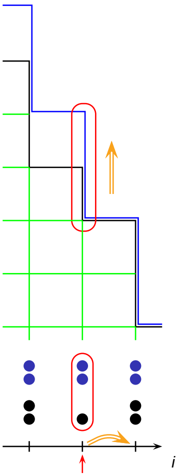
The second class particle: non-attractive case



The second class particle: non-attractive case



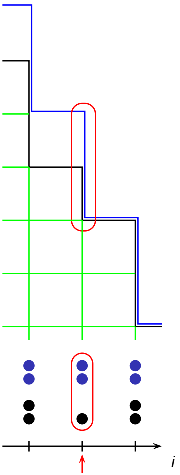
The second class particle: non-attractive case



Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

The second class particle: non-attractive case

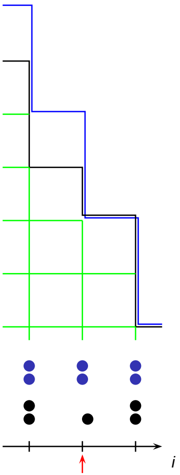


Growth on the right:

rate $>$ rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

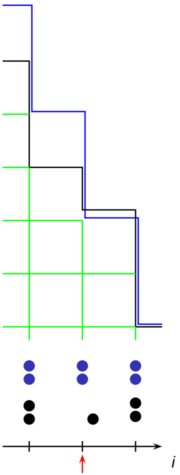


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

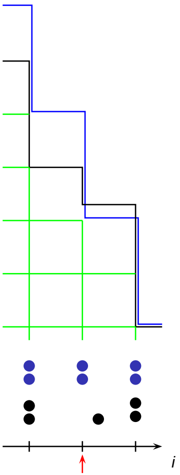


Growth on the right:

rate>rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

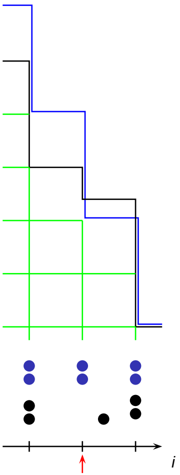


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

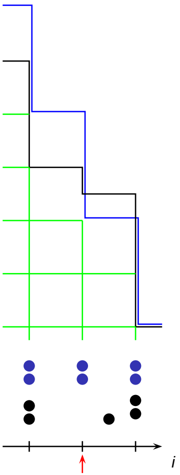


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

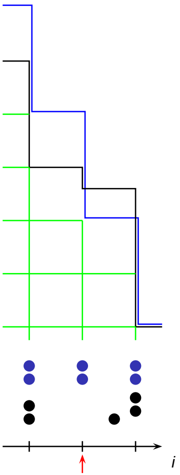


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

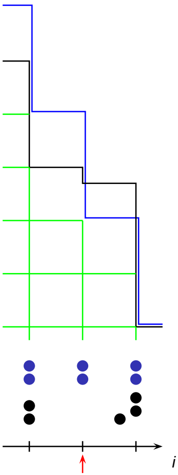


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

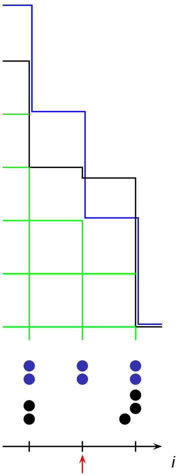


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

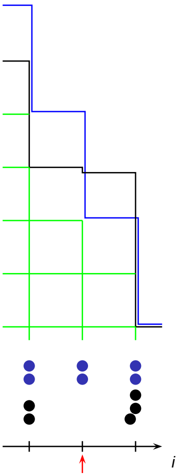


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

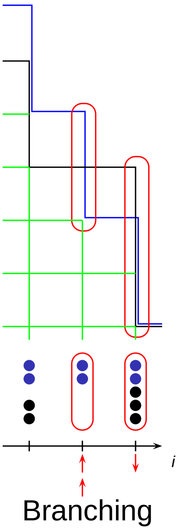


Growth on the right:

rate$>$rate

rate-rate:

The second class particle: non-attractive case

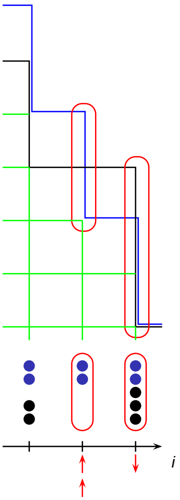


Growth on the right:

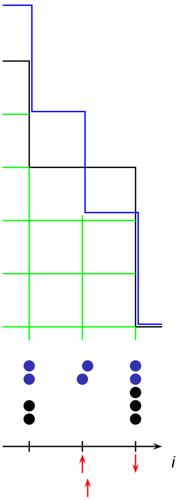
rate>rate

rate-rate:

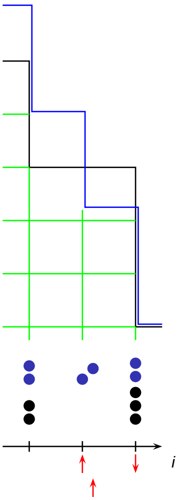
The second class particle: non-attractive case



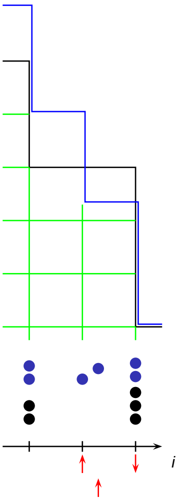
The second class particle: non-attractive case



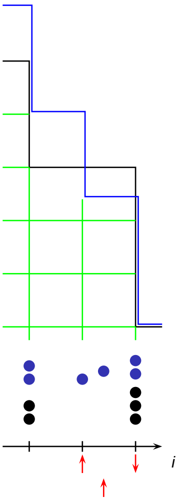
The second class particle: non-attractive case



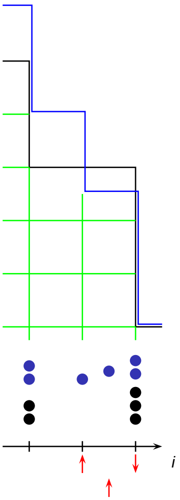
The second class particle: non-attractive case



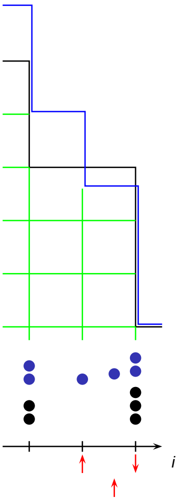
The second class particle: non-attractive case



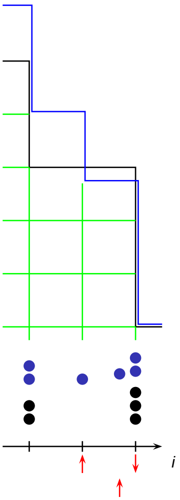
The second class particle: non-attractive case



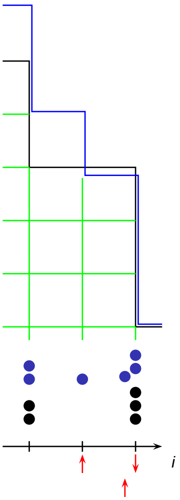
The second class particle: non-attractive case



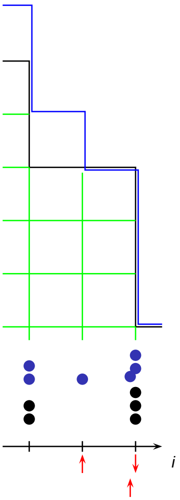
The second class particle: non-attractive case



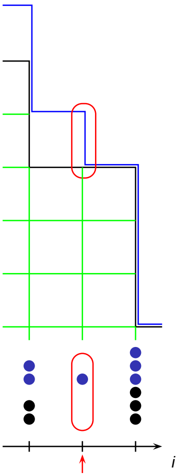
The second class particle: non-attractive case



The second class particle: non-attractive case



The second class particle: non-attractive case

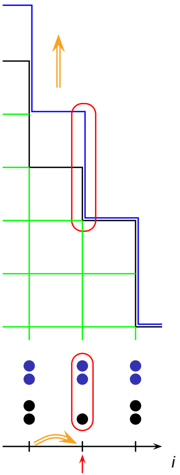


Annihilating

The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:

rate$<$rate

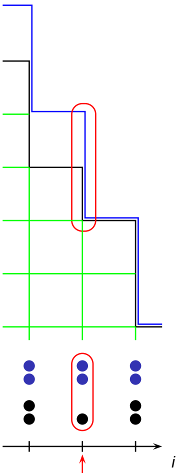


The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:

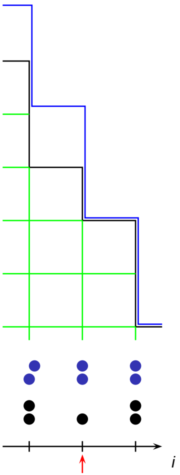
rate<rate

with rate-rate:



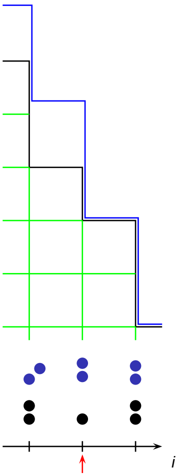
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate<rate
with rate-rate:



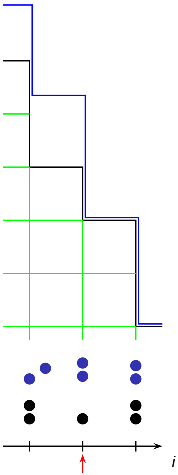
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate<rate
with rate-rate:



The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate<rate
with rate-rate:

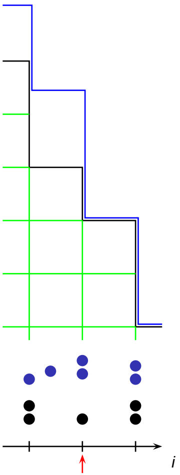


The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:

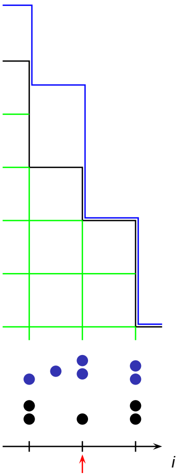
rate$<$rate

with rate-rate:



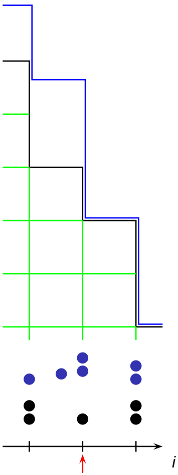
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate$<$rate
with rate-rate:



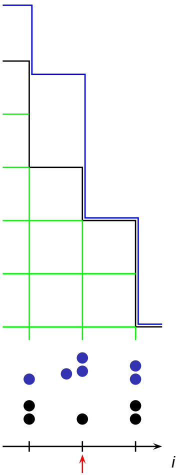
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate<rate
with rate-rate:



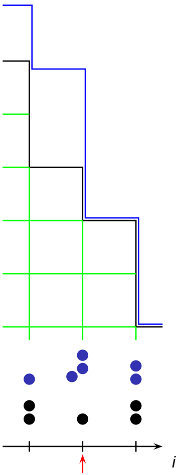
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate$<$rate
with rate-rate:



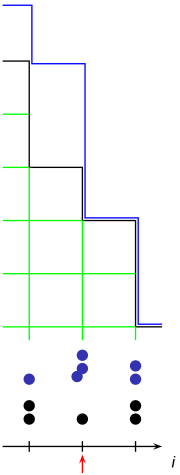
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate$<$rate
with rate-rate:



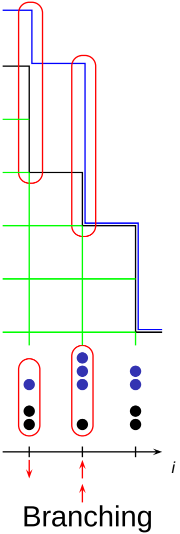
The second class particle: non-attractive case

Growth on the left:
rate$<$rate
with rate-rate:

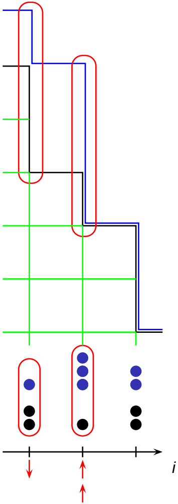


The second class particle: non-attractive case

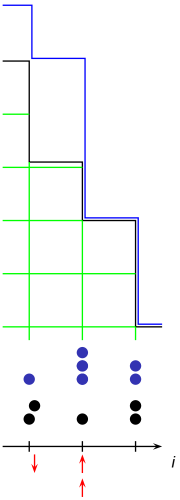
Growth on the left:
rate<rate
with rate-rate:



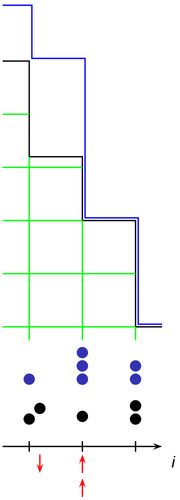
The second class particle: non-attractive case



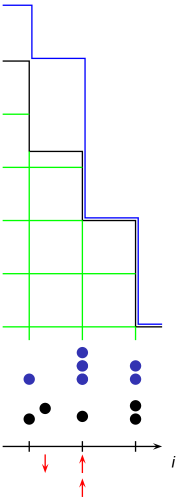
The second class particle: non-attractive case



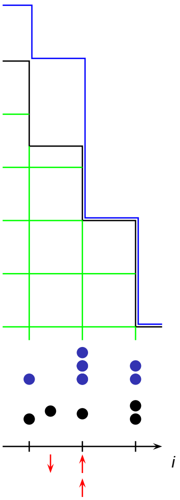
The second class particle: non-attractive case



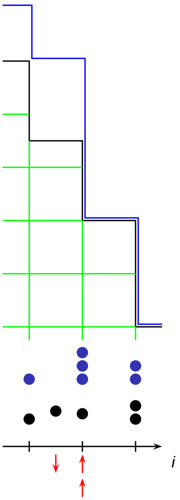
The second class particle: non-attractive case



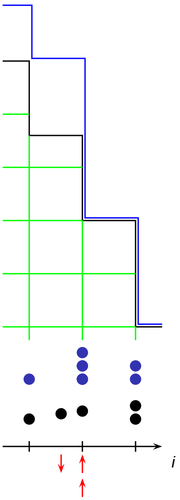
The second class particle: non-attractive case



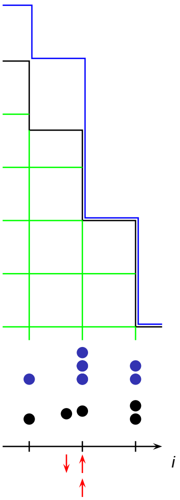
The second class particle: non-attractive case



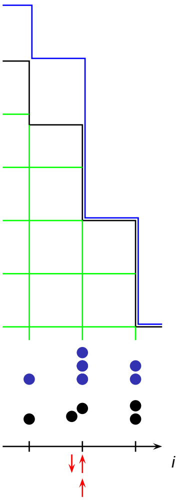
The second class particle: non-attractive case



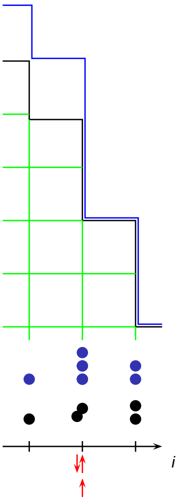
The second class particle: non-attractive case



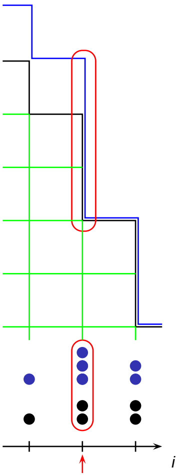
The second class particle: non-attractive case



The second class particle: non-attractive case



The second class particle: non-attractive case



Annihilating

The second class particle: non-attractive case

We are facing a

- nearest neighbour
- parity conserving
- branching
- annihilating process
- on the dynamic background of first class particles.

The aim is to control the number of ↑ and ↓'s. Idea from Bálint Tóth.

$\rightsquigarrow$ `homog2.avi`

A mean field model

A model we can say something about:

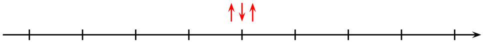
A mean field model

A model we can say something about:

Branching

A mean field model

A model we can say something about:



Branching

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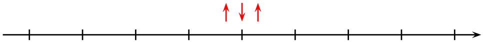

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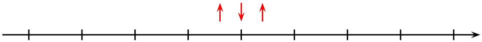

Branching

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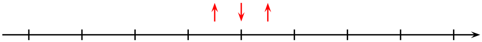

Branching

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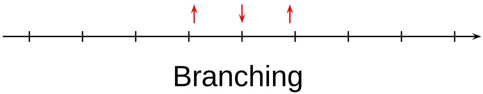


A mean field model

A model we can say something about:

Branching

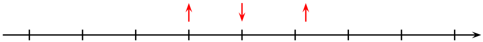
A mean field model

A model we can say something about:

Jump

A mean field model

A model we can say something about:



Jump

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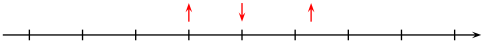

Jump

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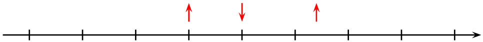

Jump

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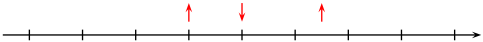

Jump

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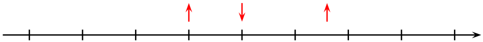

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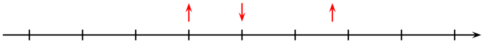

Jump

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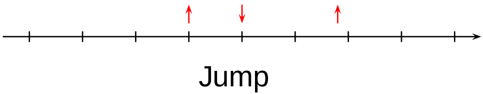

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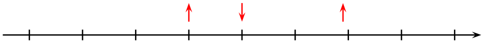

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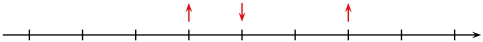

Jump

A mean field model

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Branching

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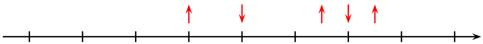

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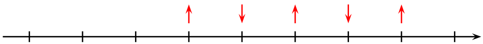

Branching

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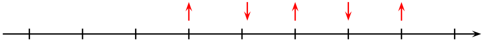

Jump with annihilation

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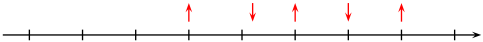
A model we can say something about:



Jump with annihilation

A mean field model

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Jump with annihilation

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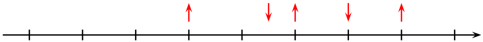

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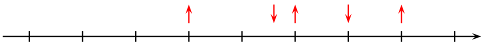

Jump with annihilation

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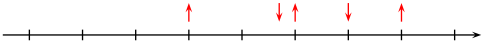

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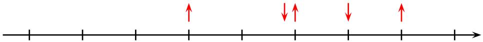

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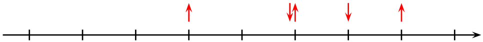

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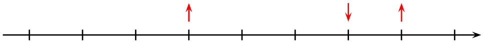

Jump with annihilation

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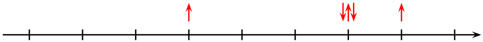

Branching with annihilation

A mean field model

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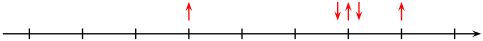

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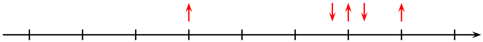

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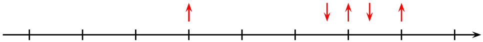

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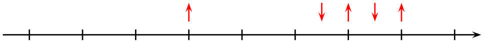

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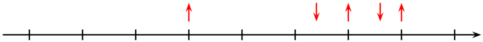

Branching with annihilation

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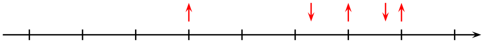

Branching with annihilation

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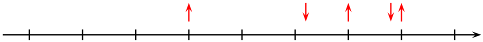

Branching with annihilation

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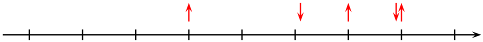

Branching with annihilation

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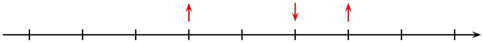

Branching with annihilation

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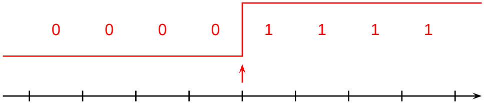

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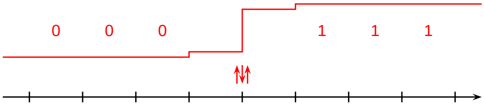
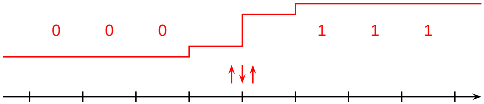


Branching: exclusion

A mean field model

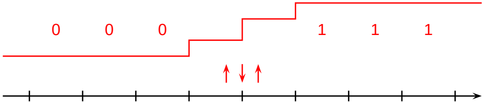
A model we can say something about:



Branching: exclusion

A mean field model

A model we can say something about:



Branching: exclusion

A mean field model

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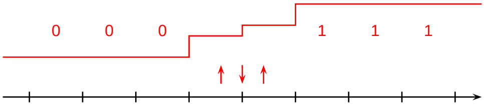

Branching: exclusion

A mean field model

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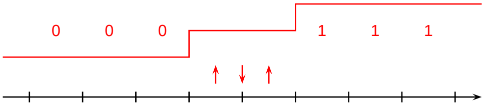

Branching: exclusion

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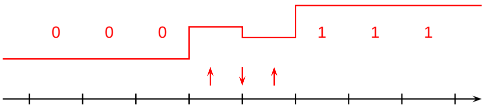

Branching: exclusion

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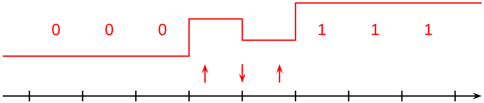

Branching: exclusion

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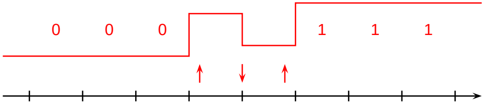

Branching: exclusion

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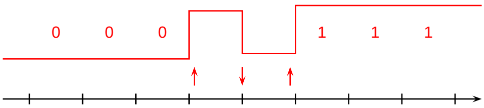

Branching: exclusion

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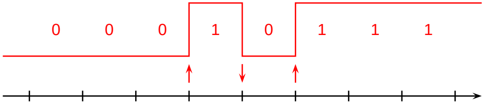

Branching: exclusion

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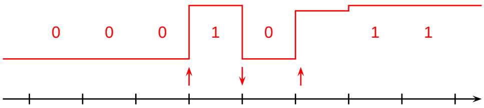

Jump: flip (voting)

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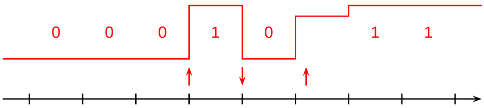

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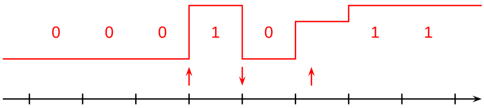

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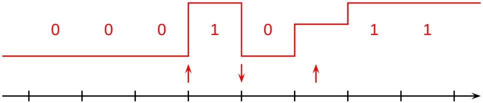

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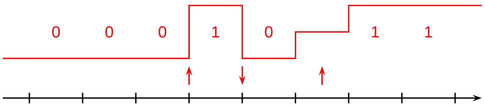

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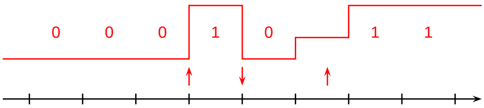

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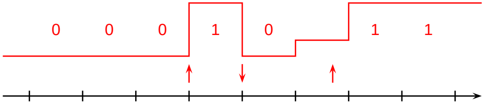

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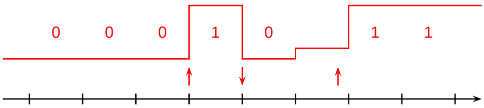

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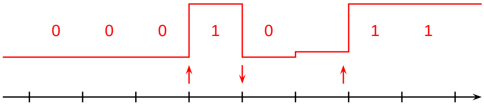

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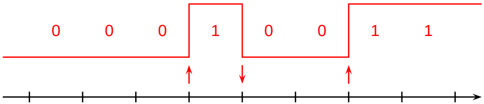

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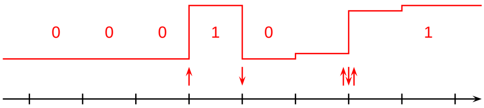

Branching: exclusion

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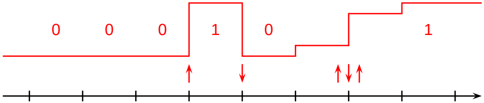

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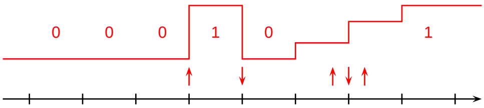

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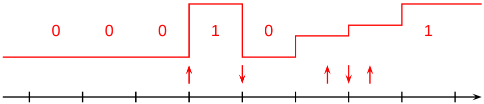

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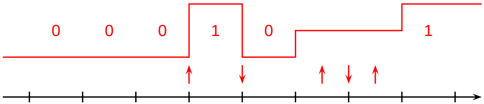

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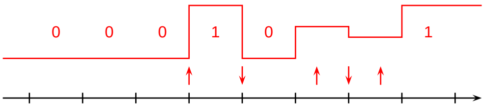

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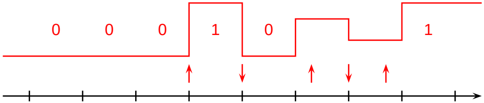

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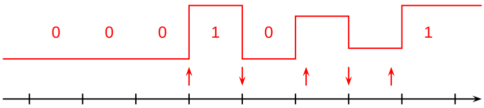

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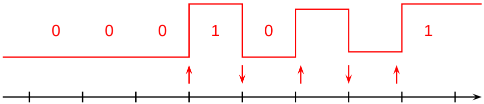

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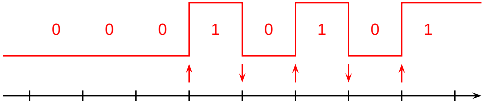

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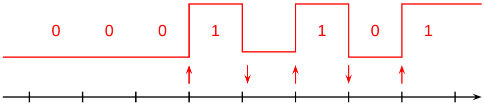

Jump with annihilation: flip (voting)

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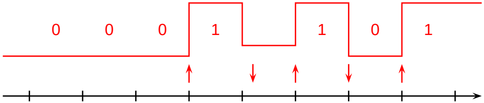

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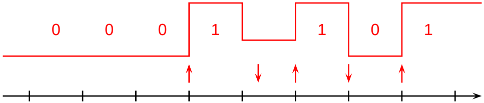

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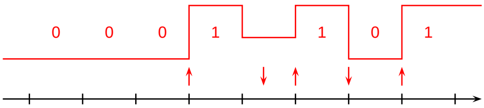

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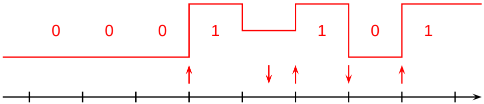

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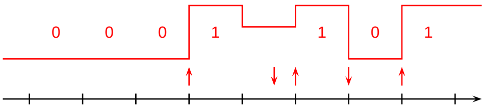

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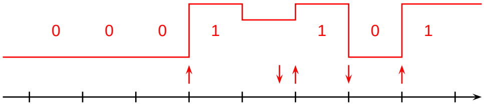

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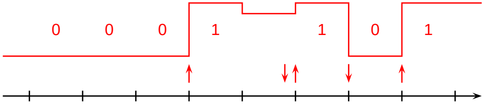

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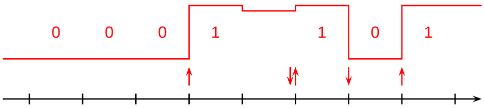

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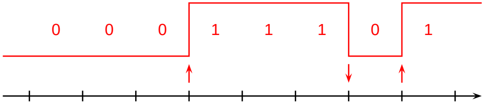

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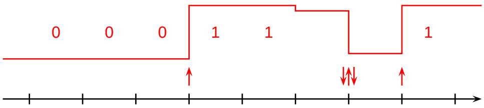

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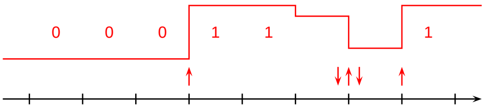

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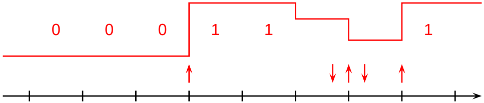

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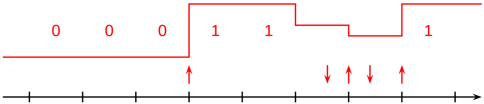

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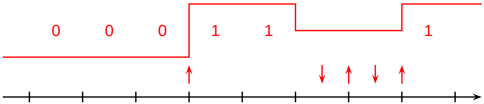

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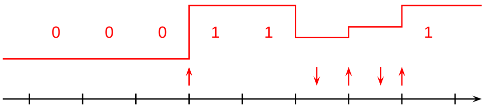

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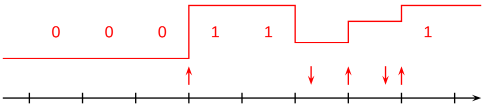

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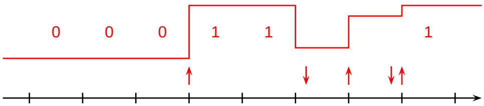

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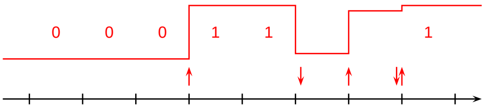

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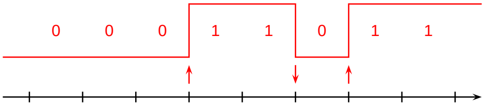

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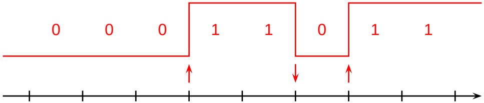

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- Double branching-annihilating random walks (DBARW)

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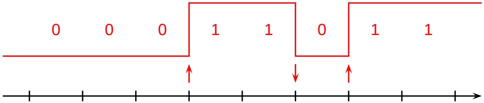

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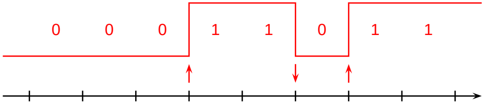

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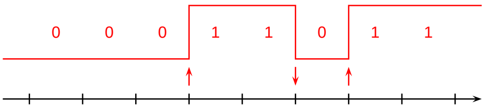

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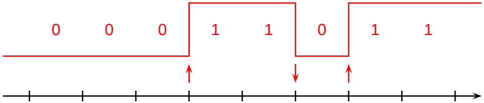

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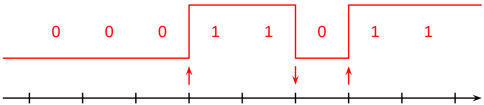
Question: Is the process, as seen by the leftmost ↑, recurrent?

DBARW



First instance of DBARW we could find in the literature: A. Sudbury '90. Positive recurrence: V. Belitsky, P.A. Ferrari, M.V. Menshikov and S.Y. Popov '01; A. Sturm and J.M. Swart '08.

Results are very sensitive to the details of branching.

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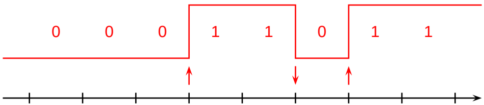

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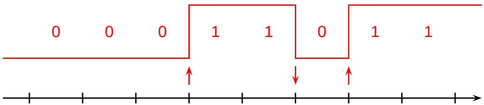

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But: true second class particles interact (*common background of first class particles*).

$\rightsquigarrow$ Repeat the Sturm-Swart proof with configuration dependent jump rates. Jump rates can depend on the whole configuration.

DBARW

Conditions on the jumping and branching rates:

- Translation invariance.

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- Bounds on the branching rates.
- Bounds on the difference for branching rates of $\uparrow$'s and $\downarrow$'s.
- Weak dependence on particles far away.
- No repulsion in the jumping rates between particles. (*A bit of repulsion locally is still OK.*)

Positive recurrence

Theorem

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- *The process as seen from the leftmost $\uparrow$ is positive recurrent.*
- *The stationary distribution sees a finite expected number of particles.*
- *(Extension of all this to non nearest neighbour symmetric branching.)*

An example

- Branching rates: constant.
- Jump rate to the right:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\text{particle on right}} \frac{1}{\text{distance}^{\alpha}},$$

jump rate to the left:

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$\alpha > 1$.

Unfortunately we do not seem to be there yet... This is not covered at the moment. But a small modification that respects parity in a peculiar way seems to work.

Another example

- Branching rates: constant.
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$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\text{gaps } L_i \text{ on the right}} \frac{1}{L_i^\alpha}$$

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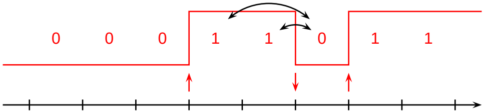
This one is fine.

Two words on the proof



Main tool 1: the number of inversions, i.e., wrongly ordered 1-0 pairs.
If there are too many of them, the generator is negative on the number of these pairs.

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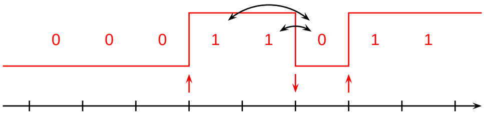

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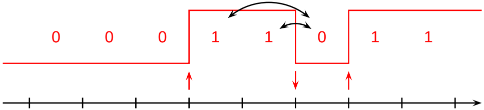
Main tool 2: if the process is not tight, then on the long run there cannot be any finite number of particles:

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \mathbf{P}\{\text{number}(t) < N\}\,\mathrm{d}t \to 0 \qquad (\forall N).$$

Two words on the proof



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Thank you.