

Construction of the zero range process and a deposition model with superlinear growth rates

Márton Balázs (UW-Madison)

Joint work with

Firas Rassoul-Agha (Ohio State University)

and

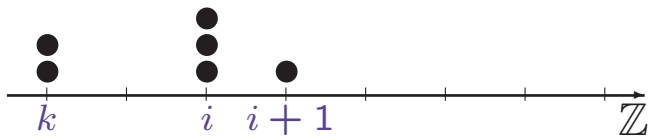
Timo Seppäläinen (UW-Madison)

Budapest, 2005

1. The zero range process and the bricklayers' process
2. Construction materials
3. Transferring the estimates
4. Results

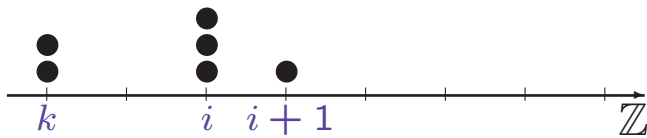
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$$\omega_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$



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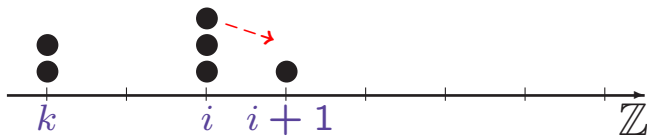
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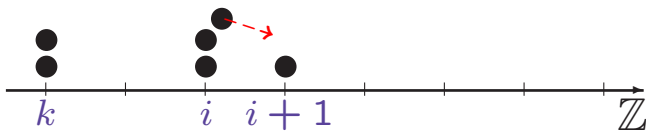


With rate $r(\omega_i)$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega_i \\ \omega_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \omega_i - 1 \\ \omega_{i+1} + 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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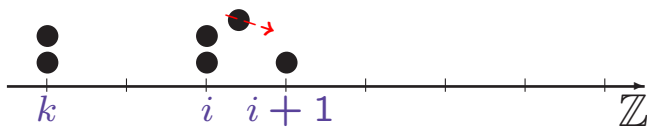


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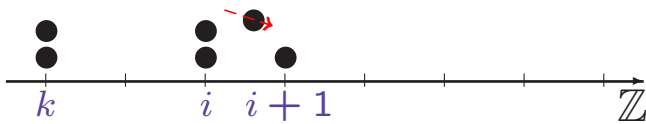


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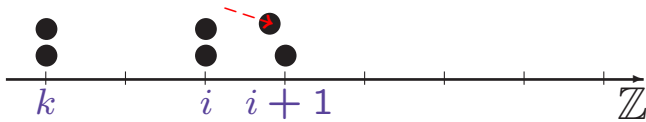


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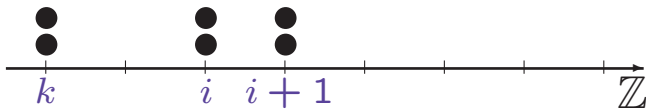


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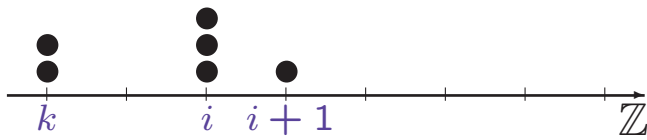


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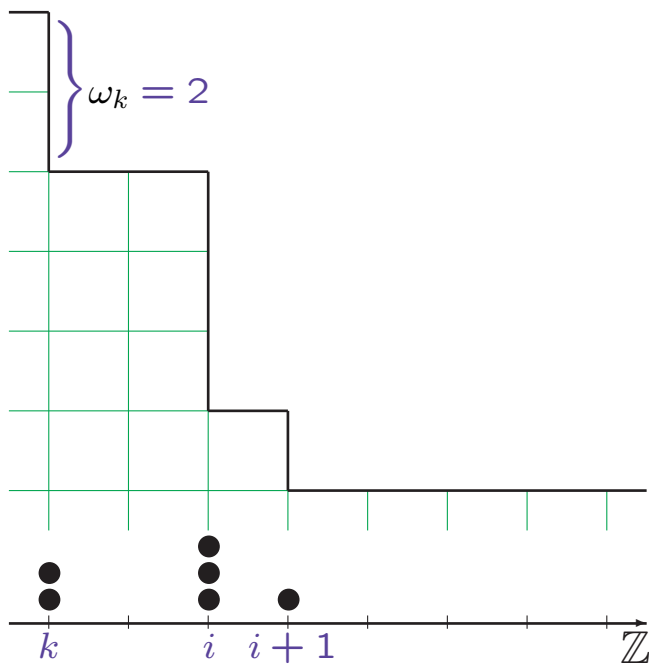
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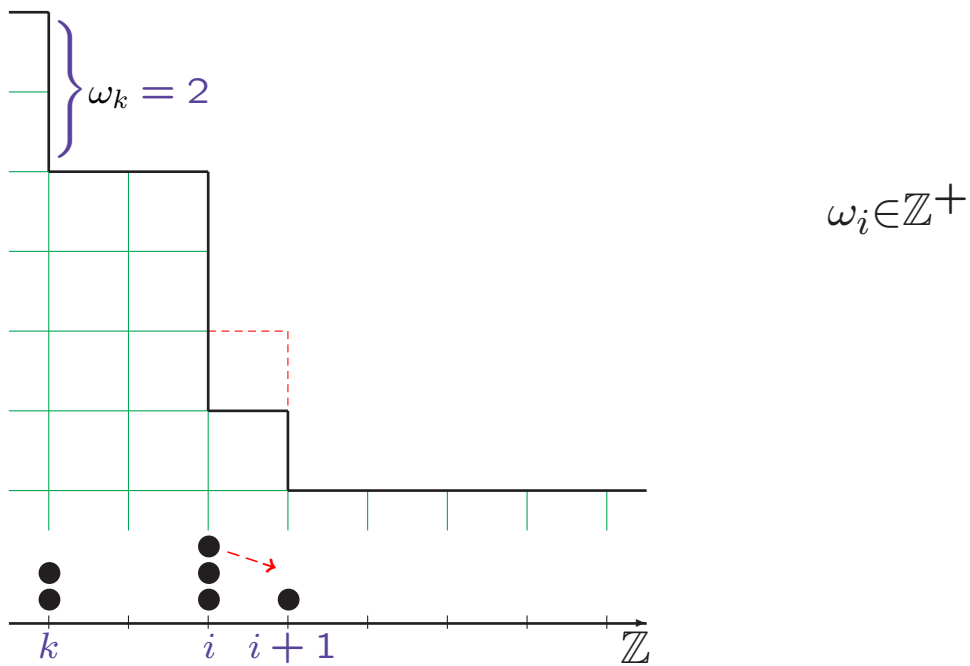
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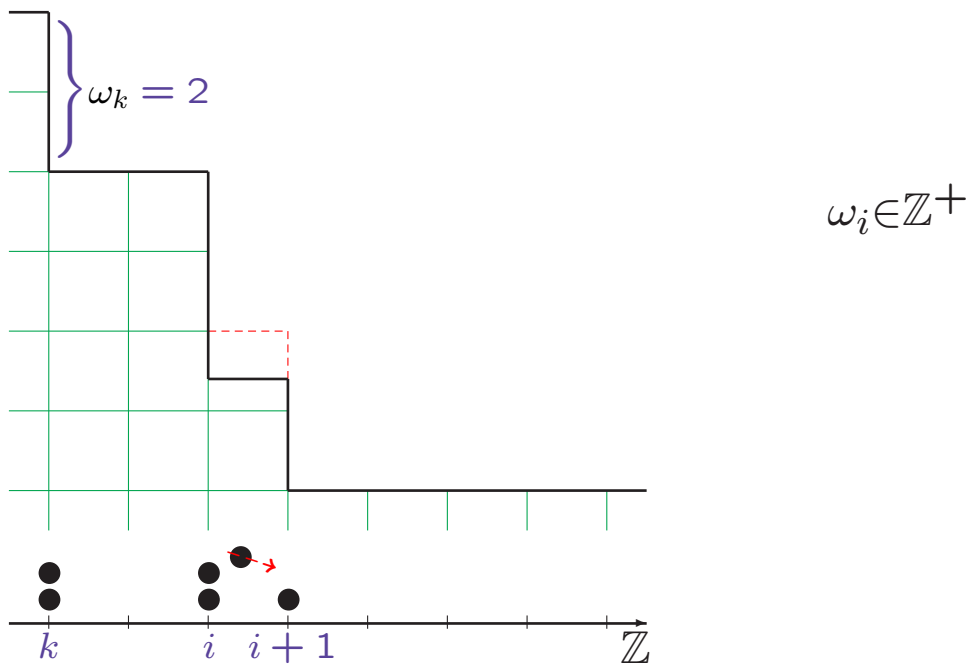
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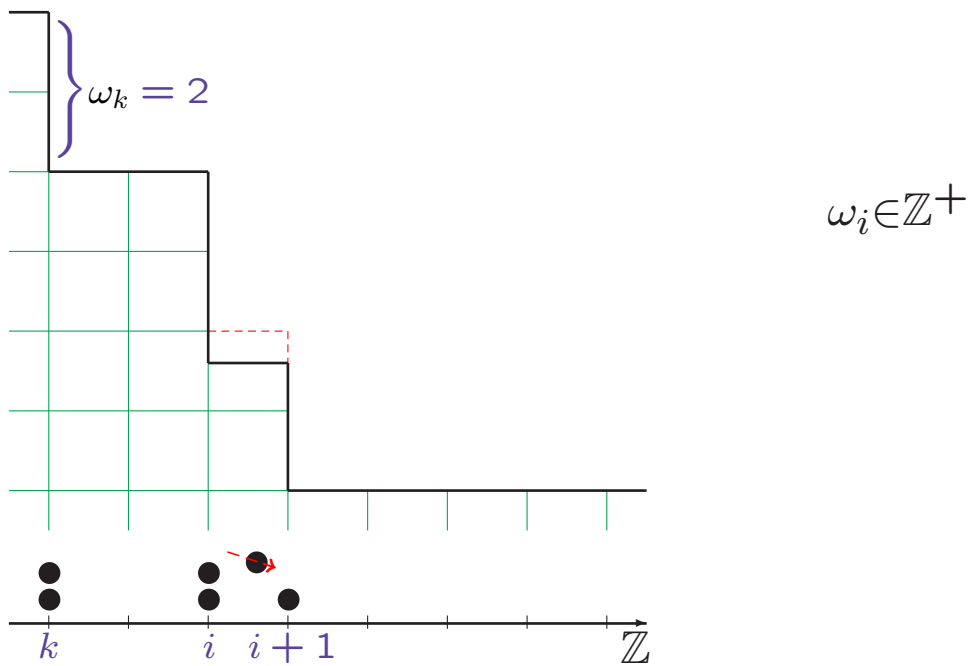
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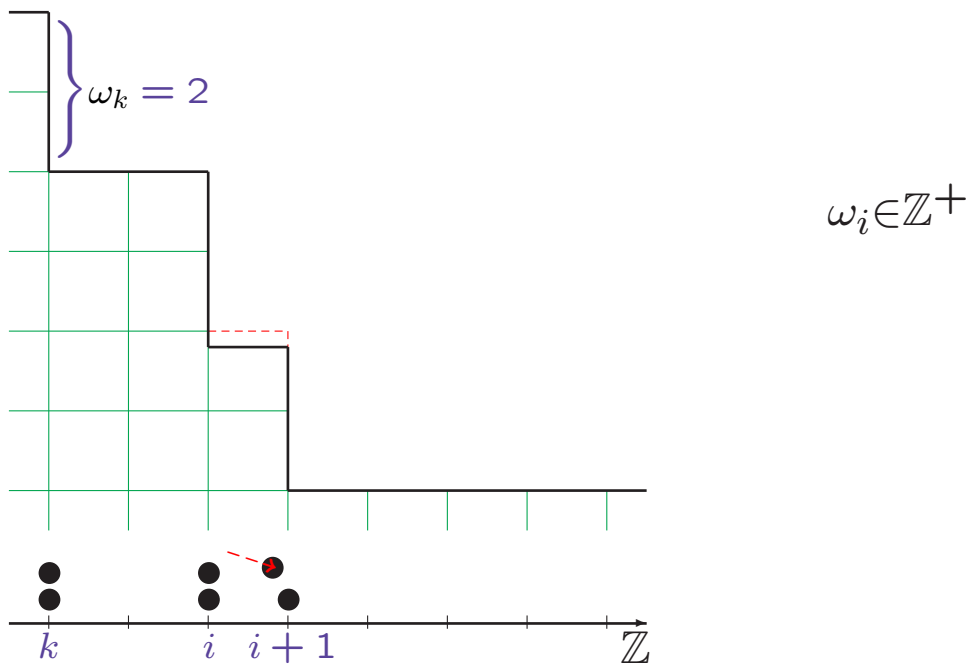
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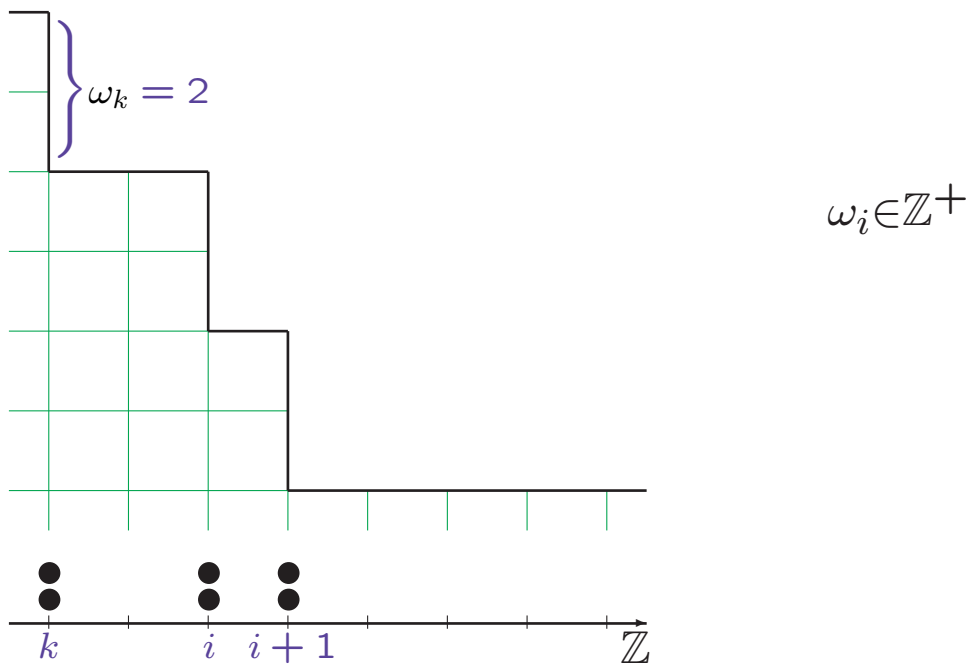
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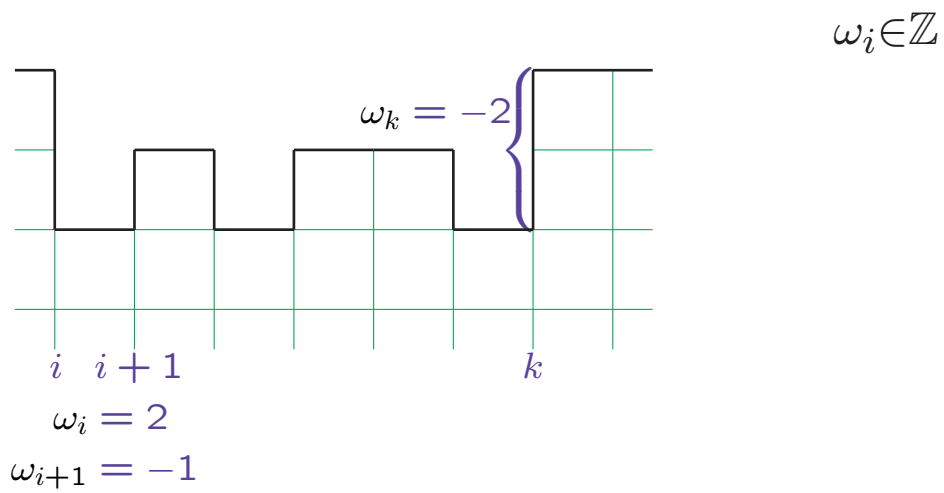
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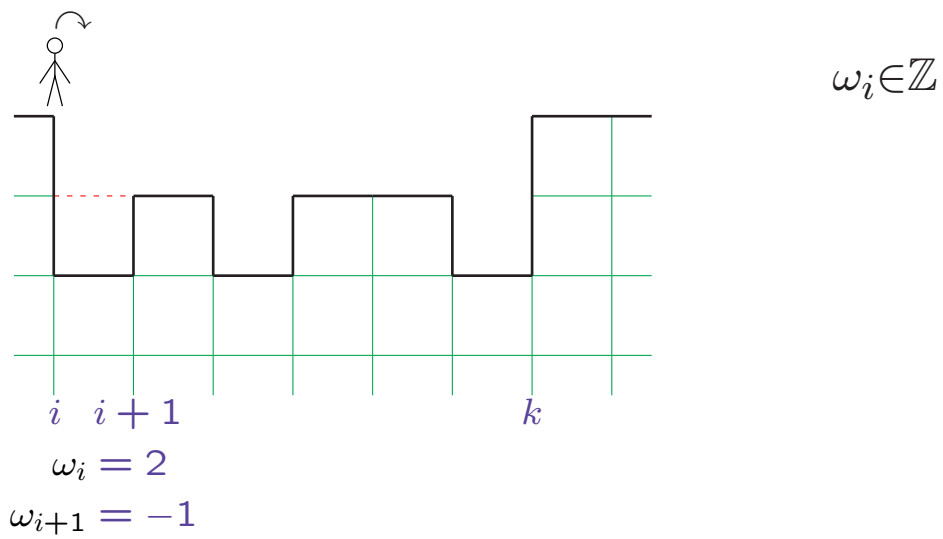
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$\omega_i =$ negative discrete gradient



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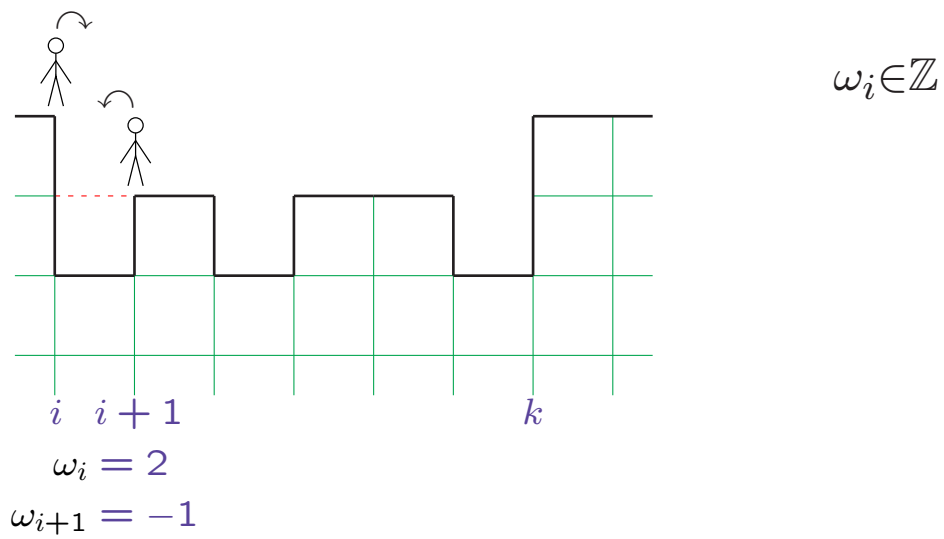
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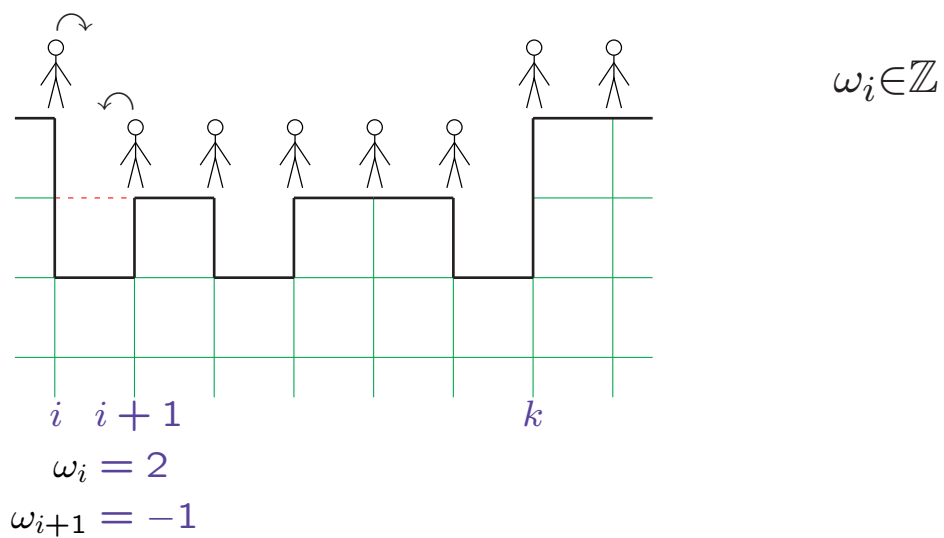
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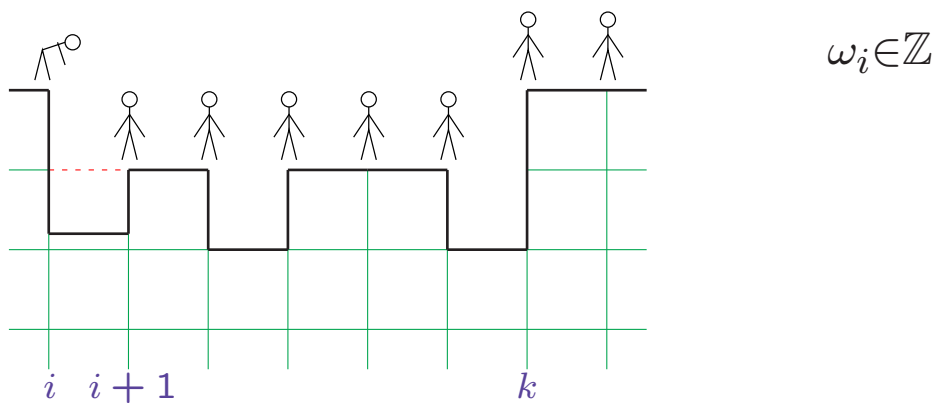


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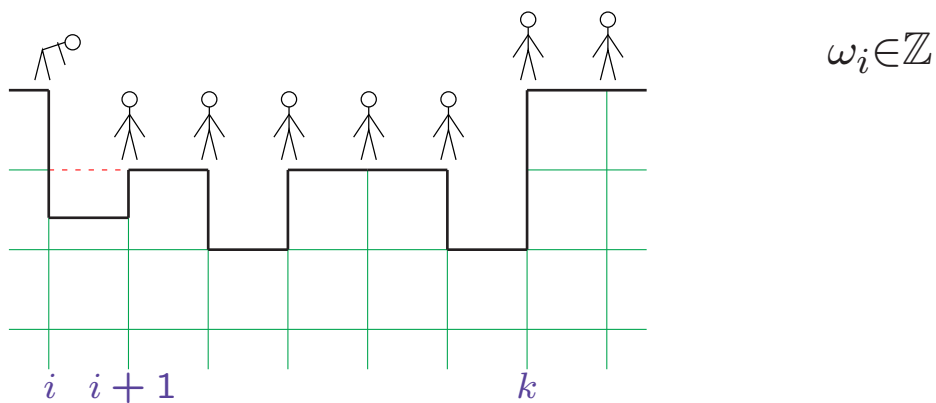


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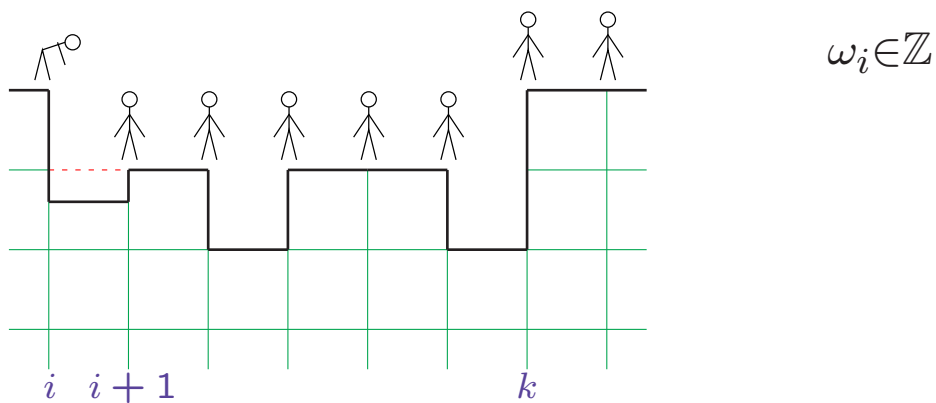


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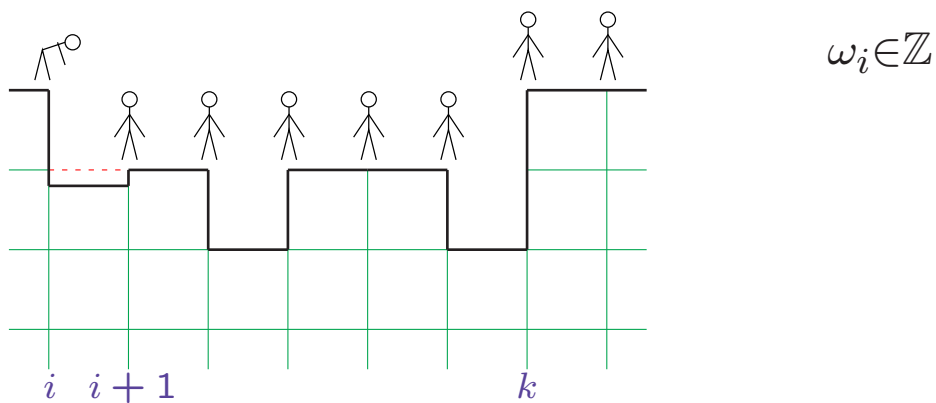


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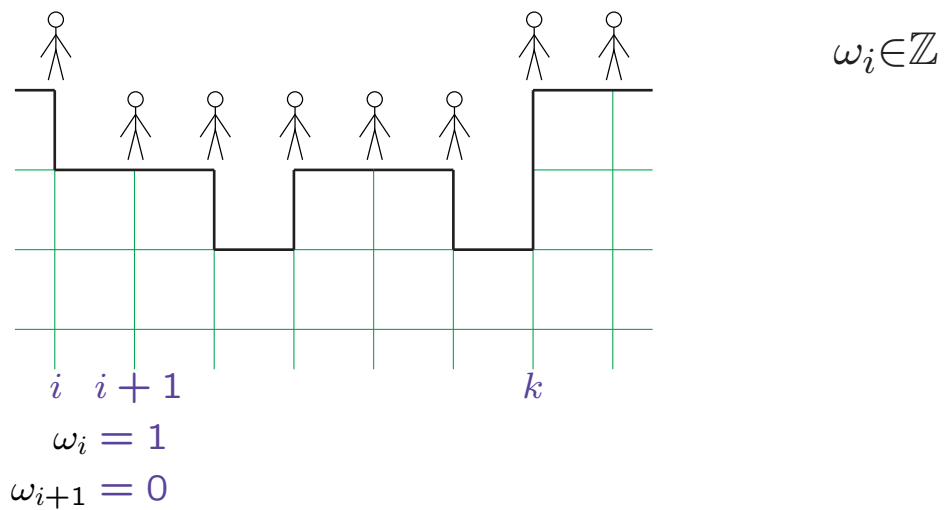


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↪ ω_i 's being iid. μ^θ -distributed
is (formally) an equilibrium of the process.
Parameter θ sets the average of ω_i ,
i.e. the slope of the wall.

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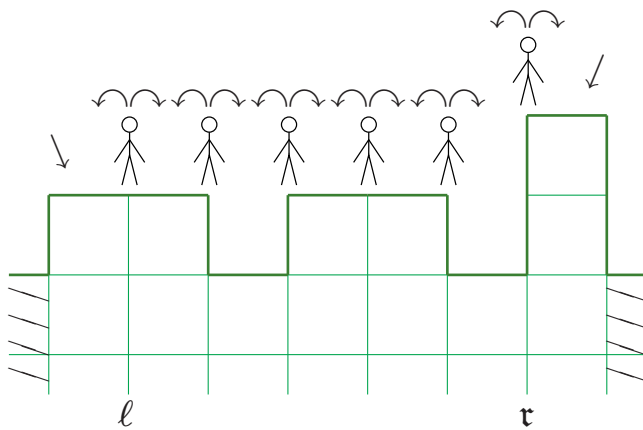
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Estimates used by Andjel do not work.

2. Construction materials

Equilibrium in finite volume

ζ_i = negative discrete gradient

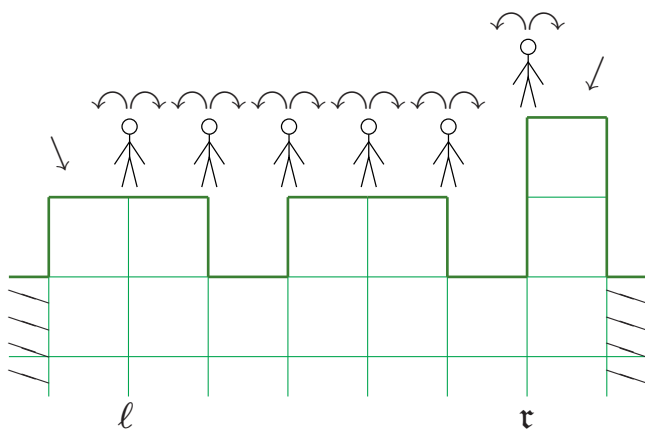


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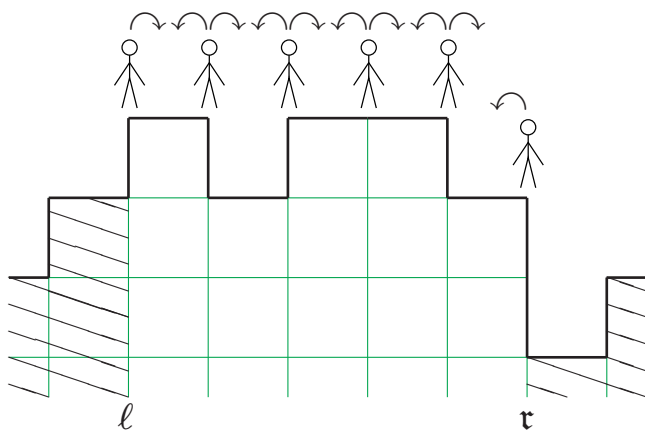
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The monotone process

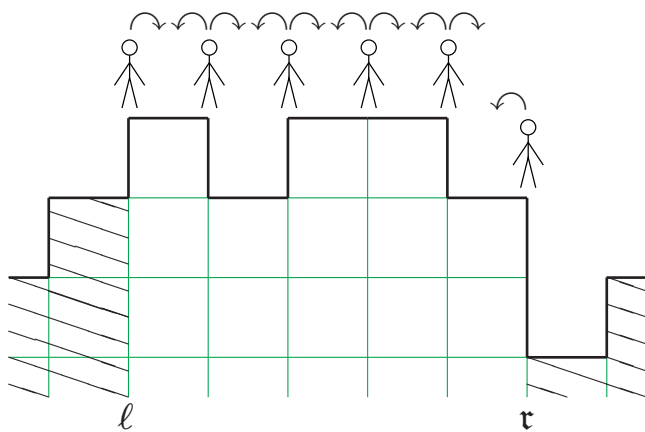
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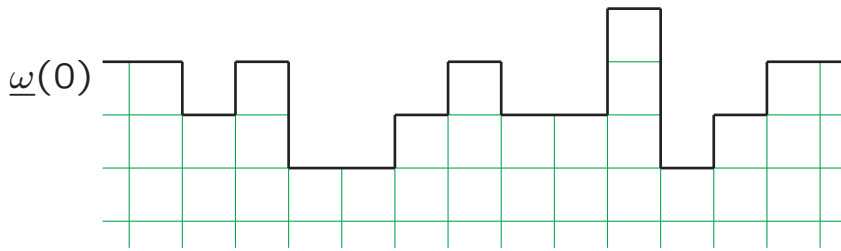
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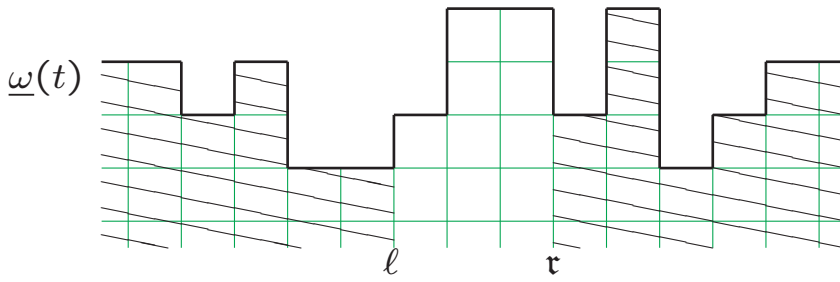


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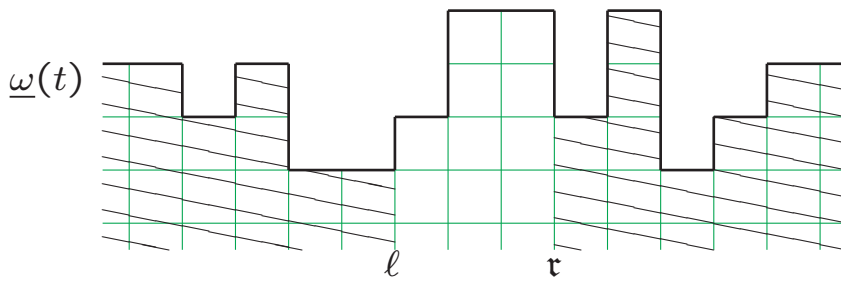
\rightsquigarrow This process is far from equilibrium!



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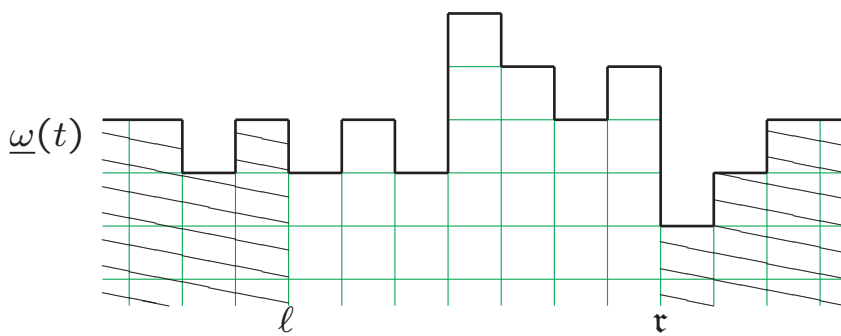


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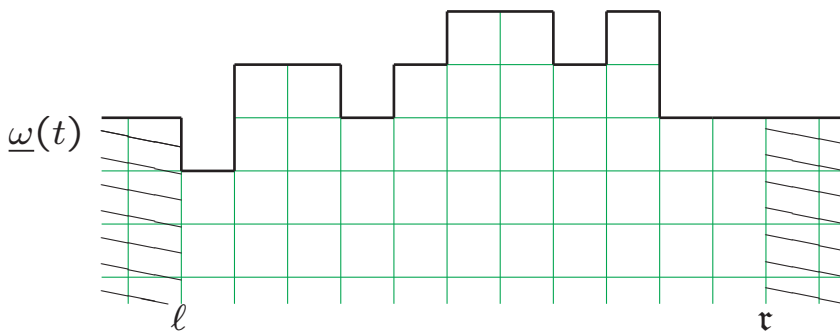
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\rightsquigarrow Coupling 1: The *height* of a column of the monotone process is monotone in ℓ, τ .



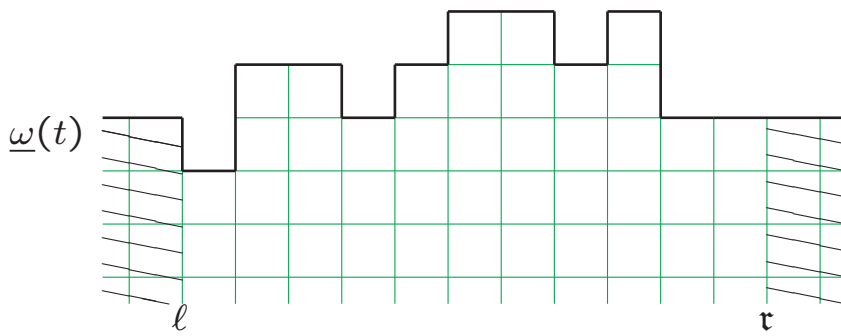
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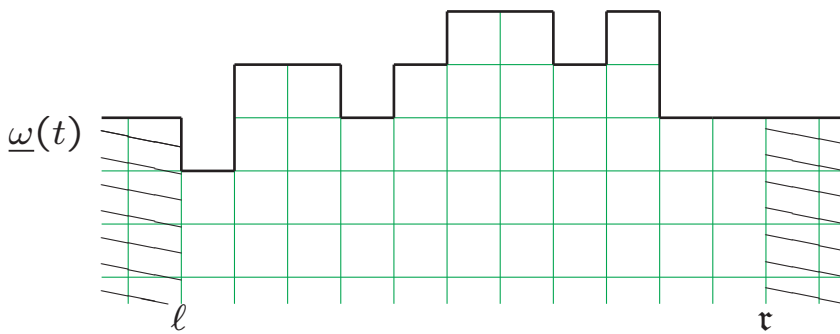
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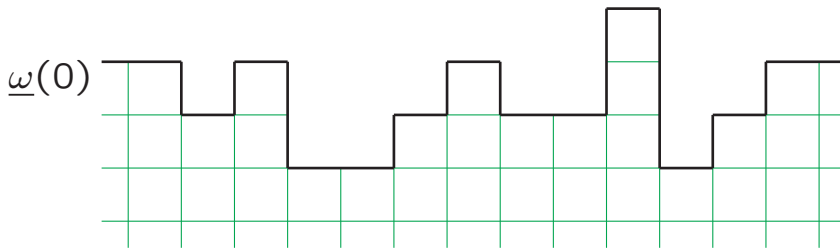
⇒ We have a limit of the monotone processes.



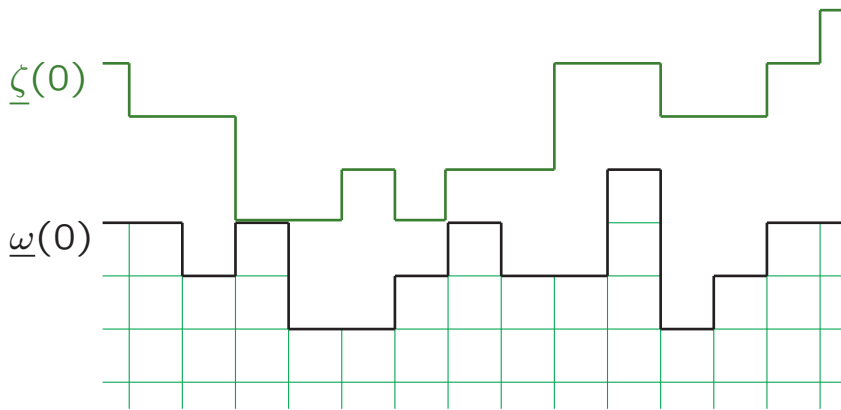
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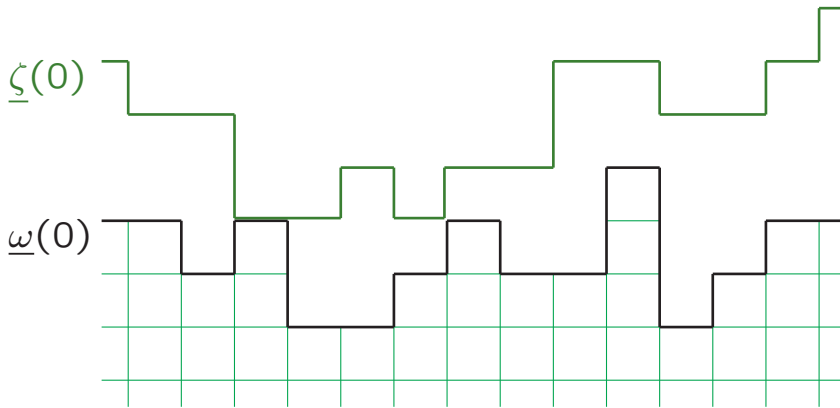
⇒ We have a limit of the monotone processes. Is the limit finite?



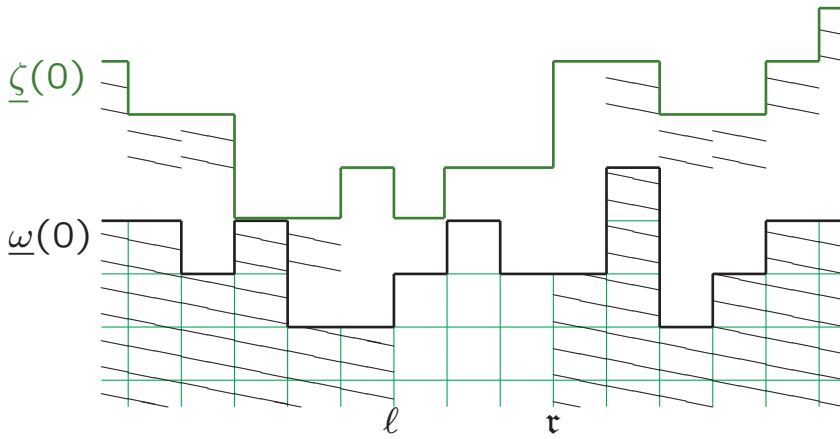
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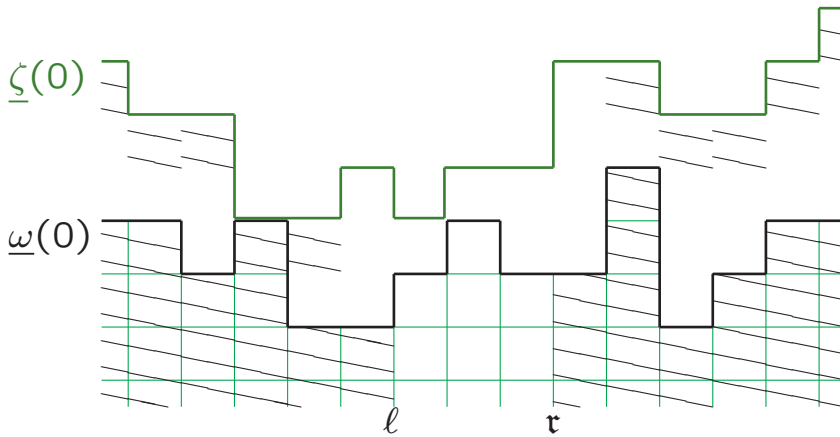
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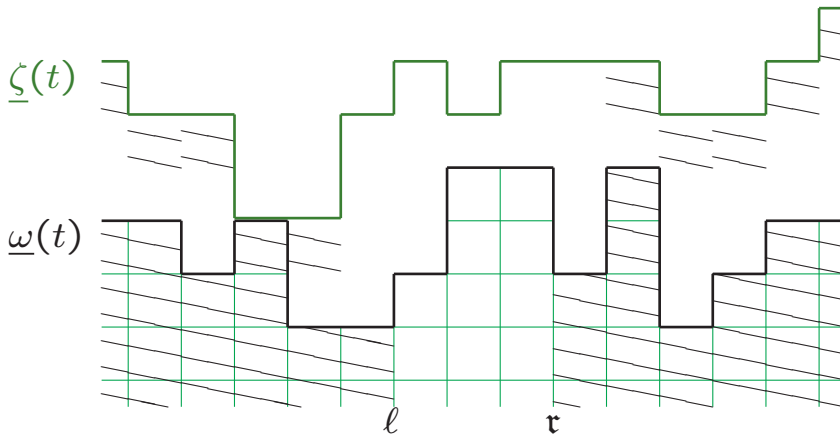
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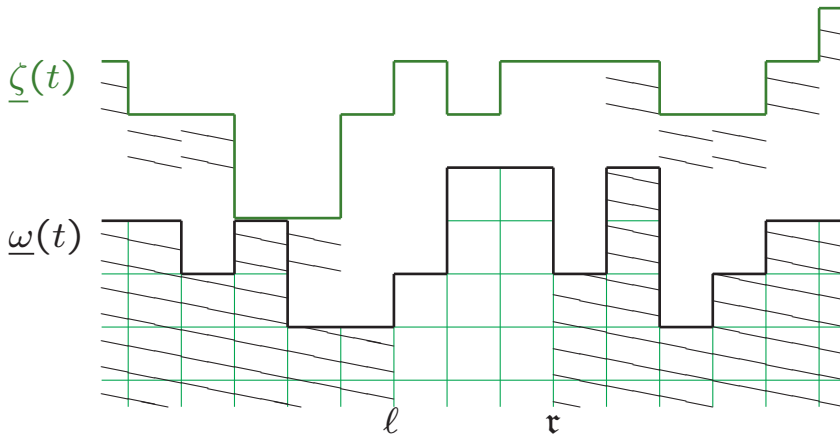
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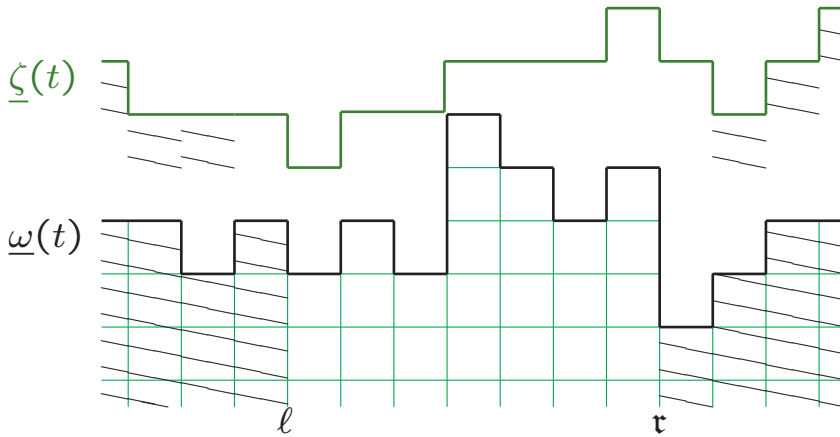
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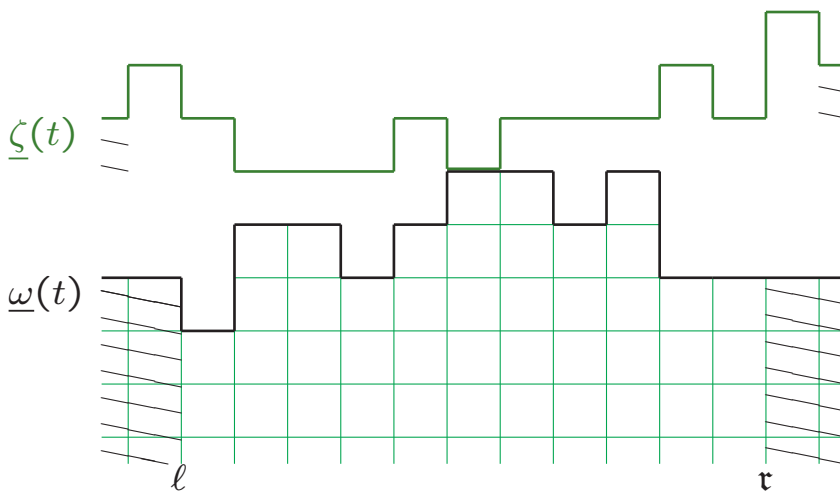
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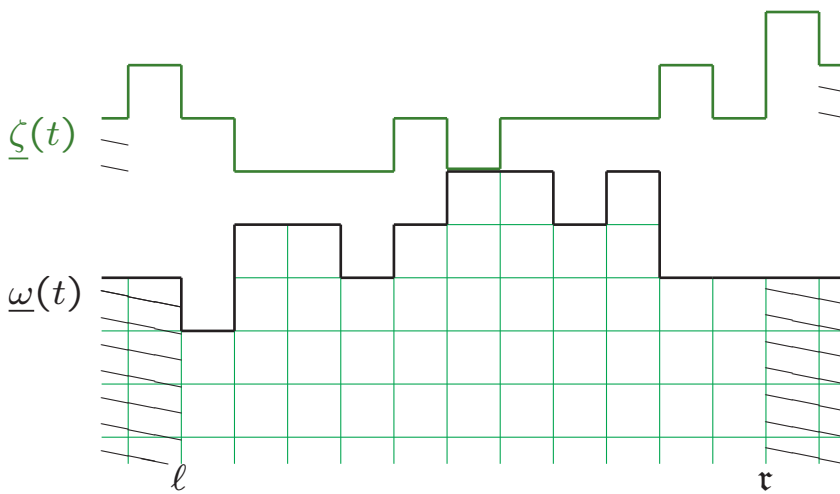


- Fix a state $\underline{\omega}(0) \in \tilde{\Omega}$. Start a monotone process.

↪ **Coupling 1:** The *height* of a column of the monotone process is monotone in ℓ, τ .

- Start the $\underline{\zeta}(\ell, \tau, \theta_1)$ -process in distribution μ^{θ_2} on the left, μ^{θ_1} on the right. ⇒ With positive probability, each column of $\underline{\zeta}$ is higher than that column of $\underline{\omega}$.

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⇒ We have a limit of the monotone processes. Is the limit finite? Yes, it is.

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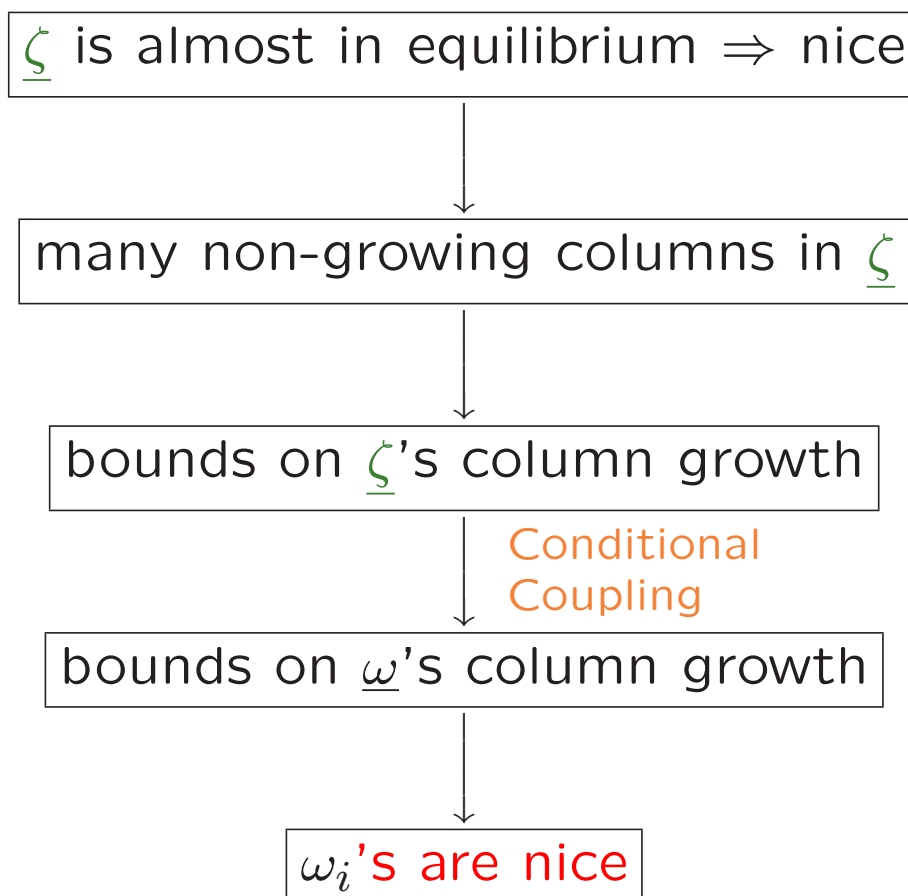


Conditional
Coupling

bounds on $\underline{\omega}$'s column growth

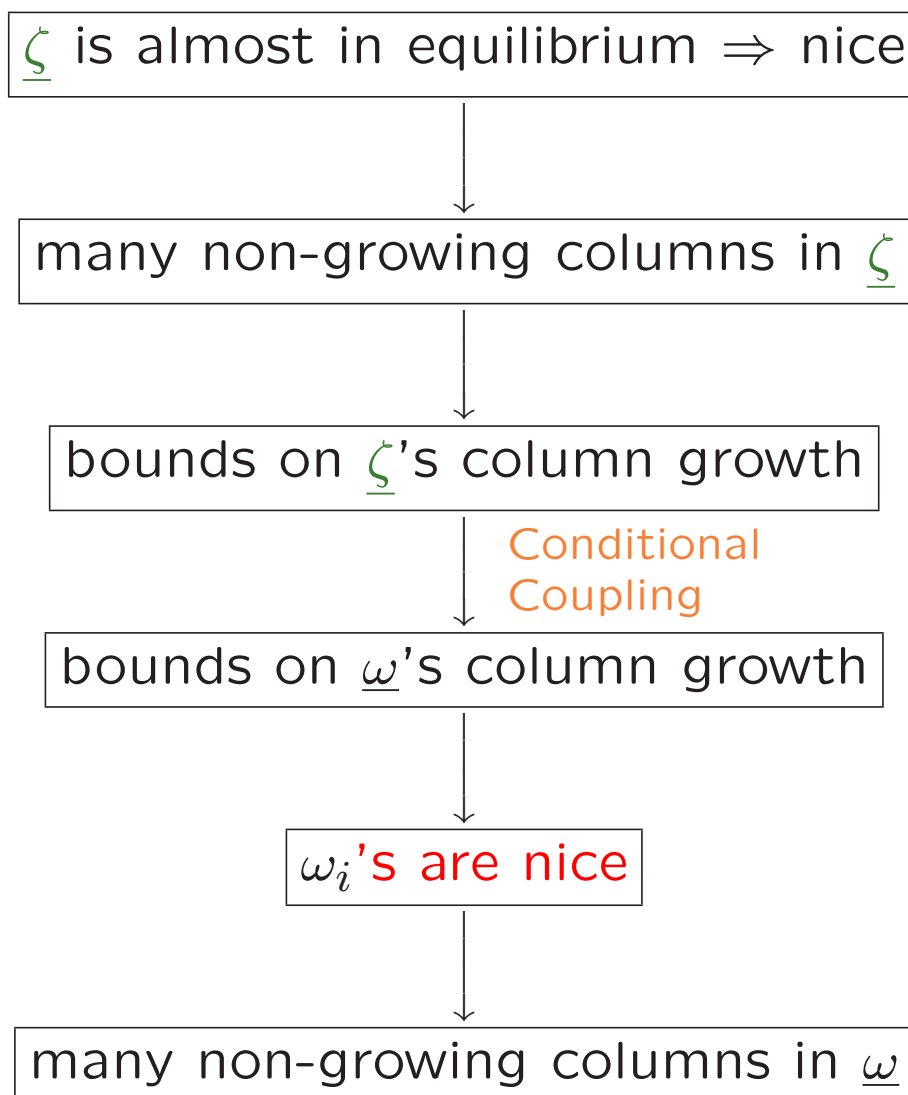
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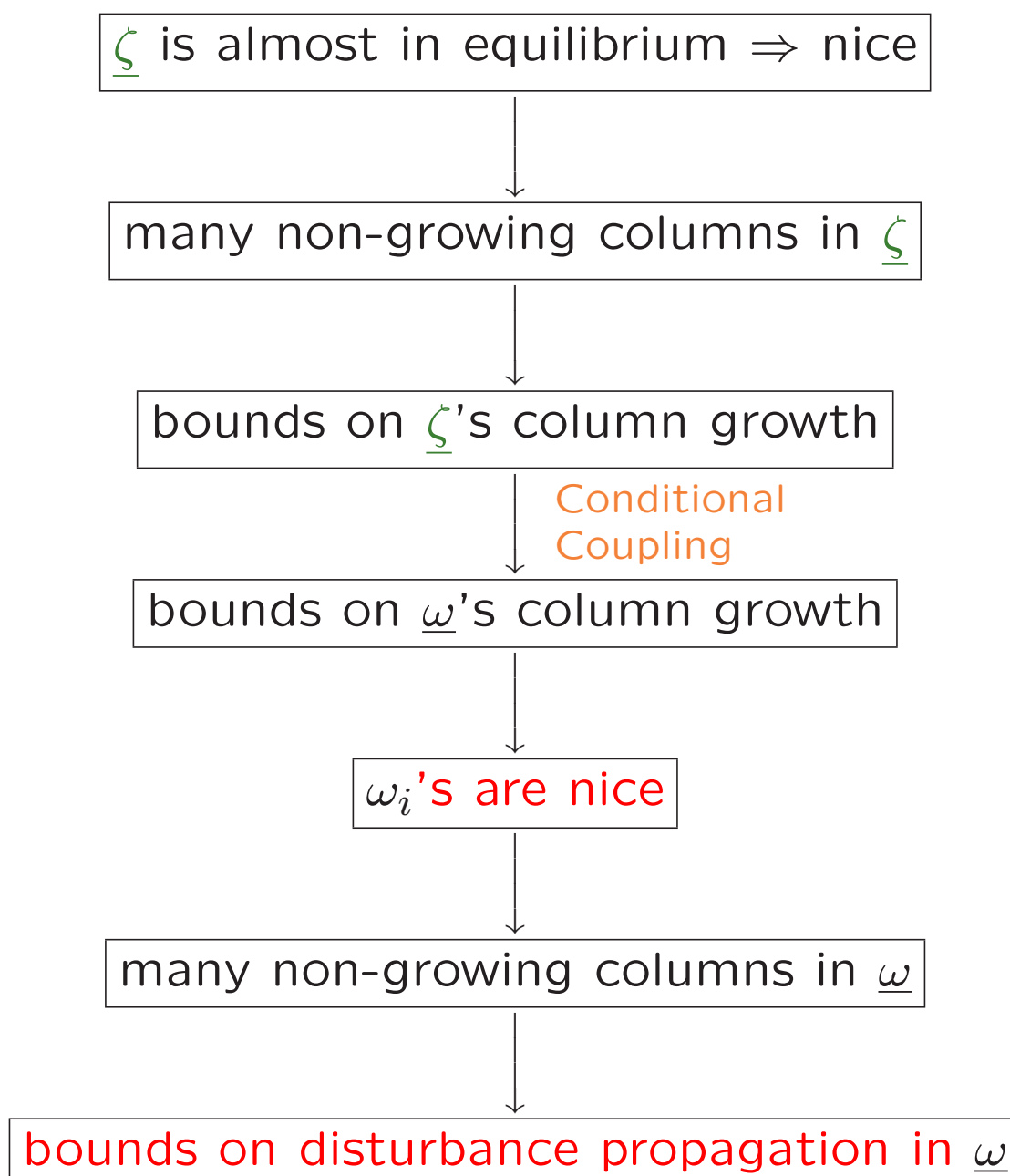
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↪ We have an $S(t)$ strongly continuous $\mathbb{L}_{\underline{\mu}^\theta}^2$ -semigroup.



$$S(t)\varphi(\underline{\omega}) = \varphi(\underline{\omega}) + \int_0^t S(s)L\varphi(\underline{\omega}) ds$$

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$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} S(t)\varphi(\underline{\omega}) \right|_{t=0} = L\varphi(\underline{\omega})$$

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Our semigroup results do not seem to be enough for the usual Dirichlet-form proof of ergodicity.

Thank you.