


Outline of the series

American Football, Barber Poles and Clouds

- **Systems with more than one driven species**

"American football, Barber poles, and Clouds"


 - Variety of models with multiple species of particles
 - Surprises in "bare bones" NESM models with just two species
 - "Charged" particles driven in opposite directions
 - Phase transitions in the "ABC" model
- **Summary and Outlook** "Come and join in the fun!"



"Old" ones,
from 90's!

Outline of ABC


- **Motivations**
 - Fundamental issues in Non-equilibrium Statistical Mechanics
 - Potential applications to physical/biological systems
- **Surprises from a 2-D "Bare bones" model**
- **More surprises from 1-D: one vs. two lanes**
 - Long range order ... or not ???
 - Subtleties in coarsening
 - Effects of lane preference
- **What else can we look forward to ?**



Motivations

Driven Diffusive Systems

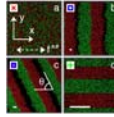
- **Diffusion of one or more particle species on a lattice**
 - Relevant for many applications (biology, chemistry, ...)
 - Simple local order parameter, satisfies conservation law
 - Well understood for **systems in equilibrium** ("model B")
- **... under non-equilibrium conditions**
 - Driven by external forces
 - Many varieties ... but only one (very simple) example here
 - Many surprises, even for one species (driven Ising lattice gas)
 - **Two species** of particles (Potts lattice gas)
 - Driven by external ("electric") field E - i.e., uniform bias
 - Periodic boundary conditions (so that NESS can be achieved)



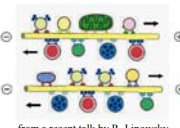
Motivations

examples of Potential Applications


- **Physical Systems**
 - Pedestrian or vehicular traffic
 - Driven colloidal systems
- **Biological Systems**
 - Molecular motors on microtubules
 - Gel-electrophoresis (reptation model)



A. Wysocki & H. Löwen
PRE 79, 041408 (2009)



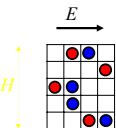
from a recent talk by R. Lipowsky



2-D bare bones model

Two "charged" particle species (+ ●, - ●)

with excluded volume, diffusing under an external, "electric" field E




... on an $H \times L$ lattice with PBC

all **particle-hole** exchanges with rate: 1
...except jumps against E : $\exp(-E)$

all **"charge"** exchanges with rate: γ
...except jumps against E : γe^{-E}

control parameters: H, L, E, γ , and
 $m \equiv (N_+ + N_-)/HL$ $q \equiv (N_+ - N_-)/HL$

here, mostly $E = \infty$, $m = 0.5$ and $q = 0$



2-D bare bones model


One dimension ($1 \times L$) ... "one lane road"

exact solution ($E = \infty, \gamma > 0$) available


C. Godrèche and S. Sandow, 1998 unpublished
Y. Kafri, E. Levine, D. Mukamel, and M. Tóroš, J. Phys. A35, L459 (2002).

- density **homogeneous** (i.e., no transition to jams)
- **exponential** distribution of (particle) cluster sizes:

$$\tilde{p}(s) \sim s^{-3/2} \exp(-s / \xi)$$



black (●) → ← gray (●)




2-D bare bones model

Two dimensions ($H \times L$) ... "multilane road"


only MC and MFT (BS+RKPZ, 1991-now)

- * anomalous, anisotropic, long-range correlations
- * transitions to **jammed states!!**
- * **variety** of ordered states
 - "American football" for $H=L$
 - "Barber poles" for $H \neq L$
 - drifting structures for $q \neq 0$
- * both **continuous**; **discontinuous** transitions
- * interesting **coarsening** phenomena ("clouds")
- * **Continuum Theory** *qualitatively* adequate

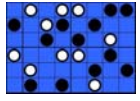


2-D bare bones model

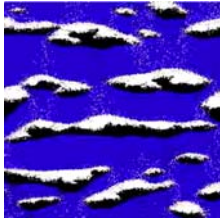
$E = \infty$, and turned vertical!
particle colors changed!
(just for these 2-d demos)




Barber poles



American football



Clouds




2-D bare bones model

"Old" surprises...

- Disordered state: weird $S(k)$'s
- Barber poles: winding number **distributions?**
- Clouds: dynamic scaling **or not??**

G. Korniss, B. Schmittmann and R.K.P. Zia, Physica **A239**, 111 (1997).
K. Bassler, B. Schmittmann and R.K.P. Zia, Europhys. Lett. **24**, 115 (1993)
D. Adams, B. Schmittmann and R.K.P. Zia, Phys. Rev. **E75**, 041123 (2007)



"Old" surprises

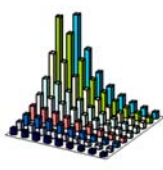
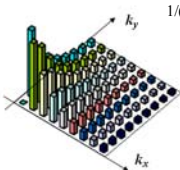

$S(k) = \text{FT of correlation of density fluctuations } \langle \rho(0)\rho(x) \rangle$

Structure Factors $S(k)$

in the homogeneous phase of an ordinary system (e.g., gas)

Ornstein-Zernike $S(k_x, k_y)$

Isotropic
Lorentzian:
 $1/(1+k^2\xi^2)$
FT \Rightarrow
 $\exp(-r/\xi)$

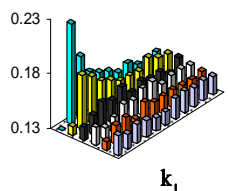




"Old" surprises

Structure Factors $S(k)$


in the homogeneous phase of this driven system ("snowmist")

$S_{\pm}(k)$ FT of $\langle \rho_{\pm}(0)\rho_{\pm}(x) \rangle$



k_{\perp}

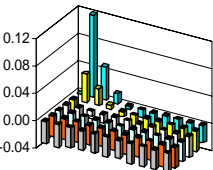
Positive (necessary)
Anisotropic (no surprise)
Discontinuity at origin!
generic for DDS due to violation of FDT



"Old" surprises


Imaginary parts are always positive!
WHY ??!

$\text{Re } S_{\pm}(k)$ FT of $\langle \rho(0)\rho(x) \rangle$



k_{\perp}

Complex (typically)
Anisotropic (no surprise)
Discontinuity (like before)
Some change signs!
comes out of Langevin description + FDT violation



"Old" surprises

Distributions of Structure Factors

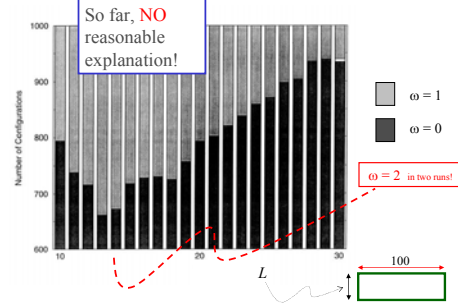
- How do the averages come about?
(especially for the *negative* SF's)
- SF for each snapshot is a mess
(speckle patterns from, e.g., laser scattering)
- What is the whole distribution of SF's?

Asymmetries in Structure Factor Histograms
 G. Korniss, B. Schmittmann and R.K.P. Zia
 J. Phys. **A30**, 3837 (1997).



"Old" surprises

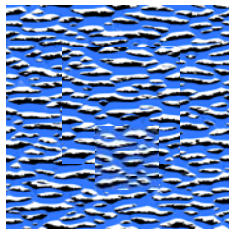
Histogram of Barber Poles



"Old" surprises

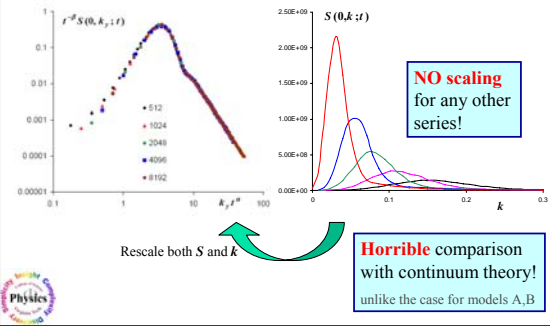
Coarsening (dynamic scaling)

1000 x 1000
 $m = 1/2$ $q = 0$
 $E = 50$



"Old" surprises

NO explanation, except for large k



2-D bare bones model

Natural Questions:

No transitions in 1-d vs. ordered states in 2-d reminiscent of Ising model ...

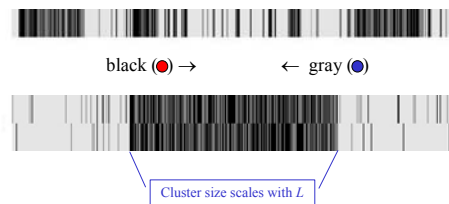
- How does cross-over occur here?
- What happens if we “gradually” progress from one to the other?
- Study “two lane” system, $2 \times L$;
- ...then to “multi-lane” cases.



More surprises from 1-D: one vs. two lanes

Snapshots of $H=1,2$ systems


(both in steady state)
 $E = \infty$, $\gamma = 0.1$, $L = 1000$



Quasi-one-dimensional systems

...a few details of this two-lane system

- $m = 0.5, E = \infty, \gamma = 0.1, L \leq 10,000$
- length of "jam" $\sim 0.47L$
 - \Leftrightarrow 94% of particles are in the "jam"
 - \Leftrightarrow 6% of particles are "travelers" $\sim \gamma/(2-\gamma)$

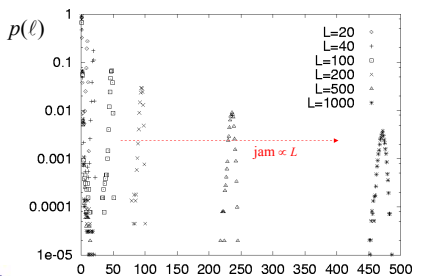


...describe clusters via the residence distribution, $p(\ell)$: probability for particle to be in cluster of length ℓ ...

Physics

Quasi-one-dimensional systems

Residence distribution has *two* components:
exponential + Gaussian (center $\propto L$)

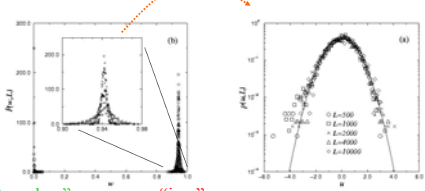


...replot against ℓ/L

Physics

Quasi-one-dimensional systems

center + scale



"travelers" "jam"

$s/L \sim 2\ell/L$ particles in a cluster two lanes

$(\ell - \bar{\ell})/\delta\ell$ with $\bar{\ell} \sim 0.47L, \delta\ell \sim \sqrt{L}$

G. Korniss, B. Schmittmann, and R. K. P. Zia
Europhys. Lett. 45, 431 (1999).

Physics

"New" surprises: Order or no order?

...yet another twist – a conjecture

- The two lane system, just like the $1 \times L$ case, is **homogeneous** in "the thermodynamic limit."
- The "jam" will **not** go with L for "**large enough L** ," with cross-over length beyond those in MC (may be as large as 10^{10} or even 10^{70}).
- ...based on MC + exact solution of similar model
N. Rajewsky, T. Sasamoto, and E.R. Speer, *Physica A*279, 123 (2000).
T. Sasamoto and D. Zagier, *J. Phys. A*34, 5033 (2001).
- ...and criterion associated with asymptotic properties of currents of finite clusters
Y. Kafri, E. Levine, D. Mukamel, G.M. Schütz, and J. Török, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 89, 035702 (2002).

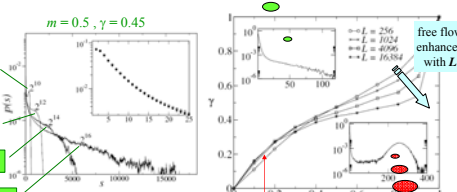
Physics

"New" surprises: Order or no order?

...yet another twist – MC results

Extensive MC, with L up to 2^{20} and various γ 's, is consistent with it...

here, free flowing



$m = 0.5, \gamma = 0.45$

macro-cluster going... gone!

free flow enhanced with L

But, jamming enhanced here as L increases!!

jammed in this corner!

I.T. Georgiev, B. Schmittmann, and R.K.P. Zia,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 115701 (2005)

Physics

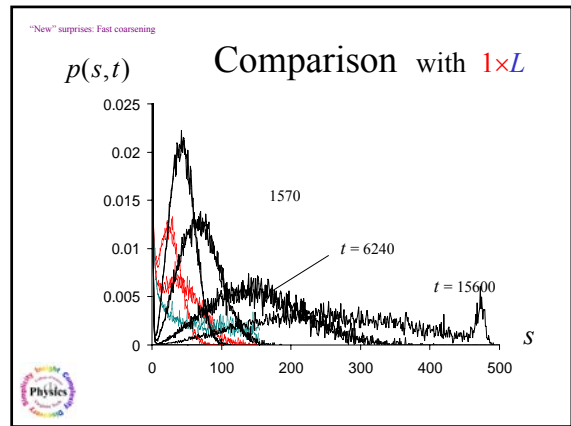
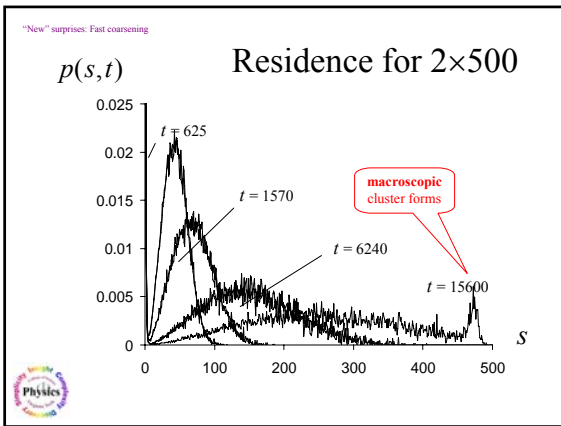
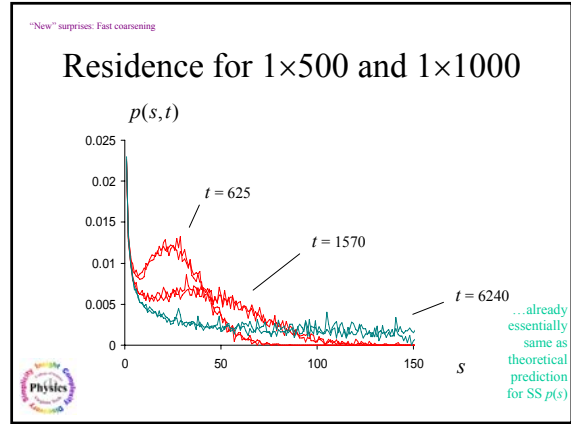
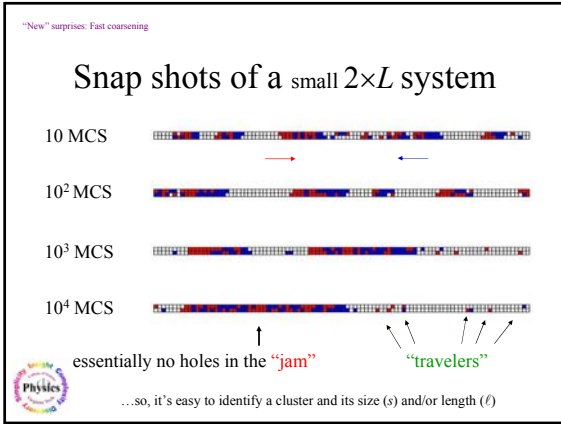
"New" surprises: Fast coarsening

Regardless of the issues of $L \rightarrow \infty$, we may ask:

How do the $1 \times L$ and $2 \times L$ systems evolve toward these very different steady states (for presently accessible L 's) ?

- Investigate the t -dependent residence distribution: $p(s,t)$ or $p(\ell,t)$.
- $1 \times L$ Small clusters form at early t and dissolve.
- $2 \times L$ **Coarsening**, like quenches below T_c ...
...except much faster!

Physics



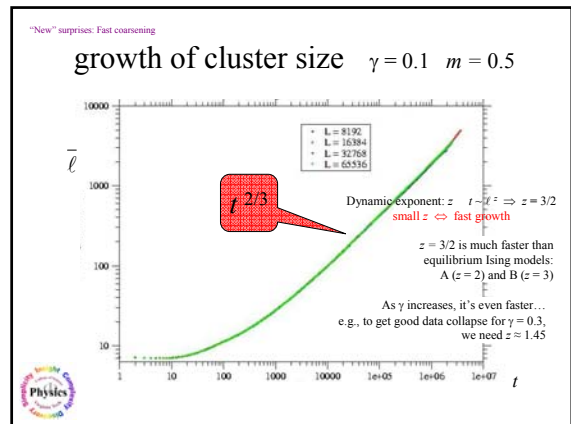
"New" surprises: Fast coarsening

- From residence distribution $p(\ell,t)$
- Find growth rate of average cluster size :

$$\bar{\ell}(t) \equiv \sum \ell p(\ell,t)$$
- See if dynamic scaling exists :

$$\bar{\ell}(t)p(\ell,t) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) \quad x \equiv \ell/\bar{\ell}(t)$$
- Check L independence (during growth regime)

J.T. Metzetal, B. Schmittmann, and R.K.P. Zia, Europhys. Lett. **58**, 653 (2002)
 I.T. Georgiev, B. Schmittmann, and R.K.P. Zia, J. Phys. A **39**, 3495 (2006)



... brief summary

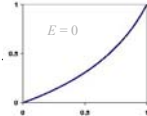
of published material on **fast coarsening in $2 \times L$**

- MC: $m = 1/2, q = 0, E = \infty, \gamma = 0.1, L \leq 10,000$
- coarse grained clusters grow: $\ell \sim t^{2/3}$
- dynamic scaling ok for $p(\ell, t)$
...with scaling function \sim theory for 1 species
but wrong exponent
- *improved* "theory" gives reasonably good fit to both exponent and $p(\ell, t)$
but no analytic understanding

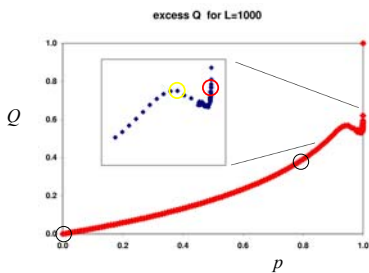


Lane preference

- "cars/trucks" (sometimes) tend to stay in "fast/slow" lane
- p probability for choosing "preferred" lane
- $p = 0, 1$ cases are clear:
 - jam as before *vs* free flow
 - equal mix (on the average) *vs* pure cars/trucks
i.e., $Q \equiv$ "excess" = 0 *vs* $\equiv 1$
- *expect* $Q(p)$ to be monotonically increasing, e.g.,...

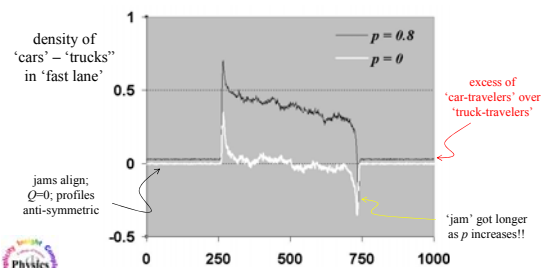


...instead, there is a twist :

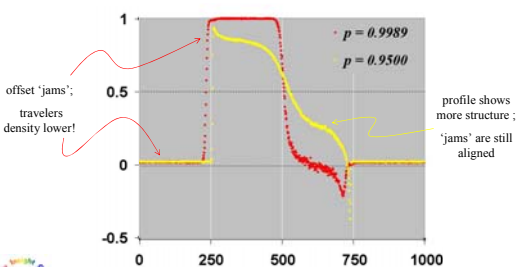


Profiles at 'small' p

(CM of entire 'jam' centered at 500, then averaged)



Profiles at 'large' p



brief remarks

- Simple model seems to show effects we might see (should expect?) on two-lane roads
- Numerical integration of MFT display qualitatively same behavior
- Need a better understanding of '*negative response*'
- Need better theories for quantitative predictions



What else can we look forward to?

- Despite its *simplicity*, this model continues to present many *interesting & challenging* issues:
 - Many already raised and ...
 - What about 3 lanes? and ... 13 lanes?
 - Exclusion at larger distances (big trucks); interactions...
 - Inhomogeneous jump rates (gravel patches, road works...)
- Other “ABC” models: driven in parallel, overtaking cyclically
- Multispecies models: widely differing driver preferences
-
-
-



Outline of the series

- **Overview/Review** “Equilibrium SM vs. Nonequilibrium SM”
- **An Ising-like model in DDS** “Shattered expectations”
- **DDS in one-dimension** “Bare bones NESM”
- **Systems with more than one driven species**
“American football, Barber poles, and Clouds”
- **Summary and Outlook...**



Summary and Outlook

- Adding a “simple” drive to the **equilibrium Ising model** adds dimensions *far beyond expectations*.
- Even a “bare bones” system (1-D, “non-interacting”) provided many *amazing phenomena*, while adding other species leads to further surprises.
- **Potential applications** to wide range of systems in nature exist.
- Some *new insights* have been garnered, but the goal of an *overarching framework for NESM* is far from being just “around the corner”.



Summary and Outlook

- **Equilibrium SM** is not an easy subject, but “full”
Nonequilibrium SM is really *far out* !!
- **Nonequilibrium SM** topics here form a tiny corner, in which
- **Driven Diffusive Systems** occupy a minute part, in which
- **Models** presented in these lecture are a small fraction, with...



Lots of open questions ⇒

- Lots of work to be done
- Lots of ideas to pursue
- Lots of interesting phenomena,
waiting to be discovered!
- Lots of ways/levels to participate:
 - Computer simulations
 - Numerical/analytical approaches to
ODEs, PDEs, SDEs
 - Field theory (QFT, SFT)
 - Rigorous mathematical methods

