



The oriented contact process and the East model

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Overview



East process

Front propagation

Mixing time

One-sided contact process

East vs contact

Results for one-sided contact process

Percolation construction

References





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- ▶ Each site $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ updates with rate 1 to $B \sim \text{Ber}(p), p \in (0,1)$ iff x-1 is occupied.



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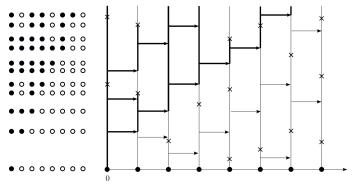


Figure: East process started from $\{0\}$





Definition (Front)

Let $(\sigma_t)_{t\geq 0}$ be an East process started from $\{0\}$. The front of $(\sigma_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is the rightmost occupied site, written $X(\sigma_t) := \sup \sigma_t$.



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Theorem (Blondel, 2013, Lemma 3.2)

There exist constants $0 < \alpha < v$ and $\gamma, C > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(X(\sigma_t) \in (\alpha t, vt)\right) \geq 1 - Ce^{-\gamma t}$$

$$\forall t \geq 0.$$



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Theorem (Blondel, 2013, Lemma 3.2)

There exist constants $0 < \alpha < v$ and $\gamma, C > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(X(\sigma_t)\in(\alpha t,\nu t)\right)\geq 1-C\mathrm{e}^{-\gamma t}\qquad\forall t\geq 0.$$

Proof.

We propose an alternative proof (under restrictions on p) detailed later.





Restricted to $\{0, 1, ... L\}$ with a fixed 1 at origin East process converges to equilibrium.



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The mixing time of the East process on $\{0,1,...L\}$ with a fixed 1 at the origin is $\Theta(L)$.



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The mixing time of the East process on $\{0,1,...L\}$ with a fixed 1 at the origin is $\Theta(L)$.

Alternative proof using only front propagation.

Upper bound: Coupling time vs. propagation of the front. Lower bound: Hitting times of large sets (Peres and Sousi, 2015).

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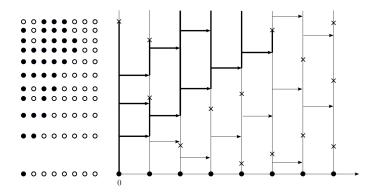


Figure: One-sided contact process started from {0}





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$$X(\eta_t) \leq X(\sigma_t)$$

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In particular,

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 $\forall t \geq 0.$

For this to be useful, we need $p > p_c$ where $p_c := \sup\{p : |\eta| \to 0 \text{ a.s.}\}$. From here on consider only such p.





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$$\mathbb{P}\left(\tau(\eta_{\cdot})=\infty\right)>0$$

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Theorem

If $p > p_c$, there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that for all $a < \alpha$ there exist constants $\gamma, C > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left.X(\eta_t) < \mathsf{at}\right| \tau(\eta_\cdot) = \infty\right) \leq C e^{-\gamma t} \qquad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Furthermore there exist constants γ , C>0 such that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(t<\tau(\eta_{\cdot})<\infty\right)\leq Ce^{-\gamma t} \qquad \forall t\geq 0.$$



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Remark

Hinted at in Durrett and Griffeath, 1983 but never proved in detail.





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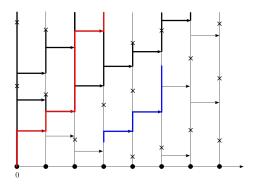


Figure: Red and blue lines are examples of a path.





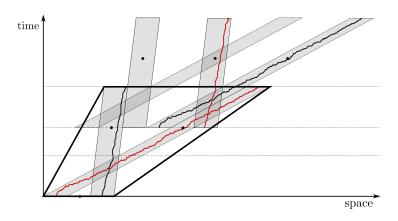


Figure: Red path showing how oriented percolation to infinity occurs.

References



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