


# Phase transitions in binary, triplet and quadruplet reaction-diffusion systems

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1. Mean-field classes of reaction-diffusion systems
2. Binary production :  $2A \rightarrow 3A$ ,  $2A \rightarrow 0$  (PCPD)
3. Binary production:  $2A \rightarrow 4A$ ,  $4A \rightarrow 2A$
4. Binary production:  $2A \rightarrow 3A$ ,  $4A \rightarrow 0$
5. Triplet production:  $3A \rightarrow 4A$ ,  $3A \rightarrow 2A$
6. Triplet production:  $3A \rightarrow 6A$ ,  $3A \rightarrow 0$
7. Triplet production:  $3A \rightarrow 5A$ ,  $2A \rightarrow 0$
8. Quadruplet production:  $4A \rightarrow 5A$ ,  $4A \rightarrow 0$

# Introduction

- Novel critical behavior has been found in case of **non-unary production** systems with **diffusive particles** (Mendes, Grassberger, Howard, Tauber, Carlon, Henkel, Schollwöck, Hinrichsen, Chaté, Noh, Park, Ódor ...)
- Common feature: No extra symmetry, no direct channel to absorbing state ( $A \not\rightarrow 0$ ) like in case of DP. (Coupled syst.)
- Phenomenological Langevin by Hinrichsen predicts:
$$d_c = 2 + (4 - 2\mu)/n, 1 \leq \mu \leq n$$
but the validity of such formalism is debated for these models.
- Kockelkoren and Chaté proposed a table of universality classes in 1d, based on simulation of a suppressed bosonic CA

# Mean-field classes of general, one-component reaction-diffusion models

- Lattice models (site restricted) of the form:



$$\rho(t) \propto t^{-\alpha}$$

$$\rho(\infty) \propto \epsilon^\beta$$

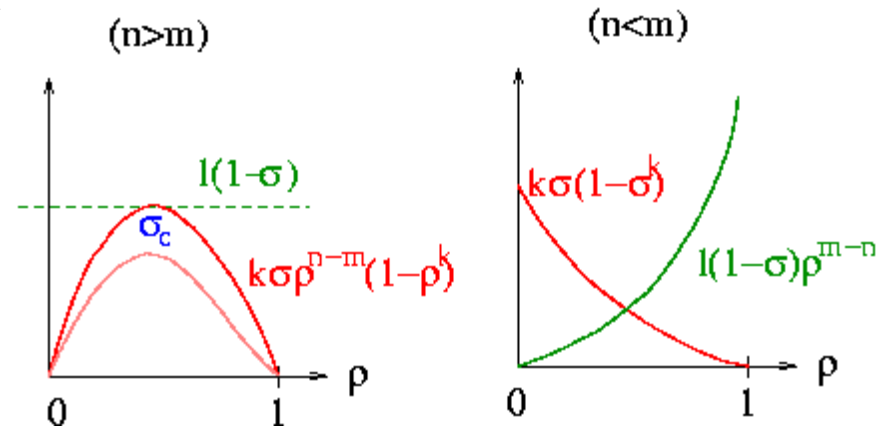
$$(n>1, m>1, k>0, l>0, m-l \geq 0) \quad \partial \rho / \partial t = a k \sigma \rho^n (1-\rho)^k - a l (1-\sigma) \rho^m$$

- The  $n = m$  case :  $\beta = 1, \alpha = 1/n$  at:  $\sigma_c = l/(k+l)$  !!
- The  $n < m$  case :  $\beta = 1/(m-n), \alpha = 1/(m-1)$  at:  $\sigma_c = 0$
- The  $n > m$  case : First order transition

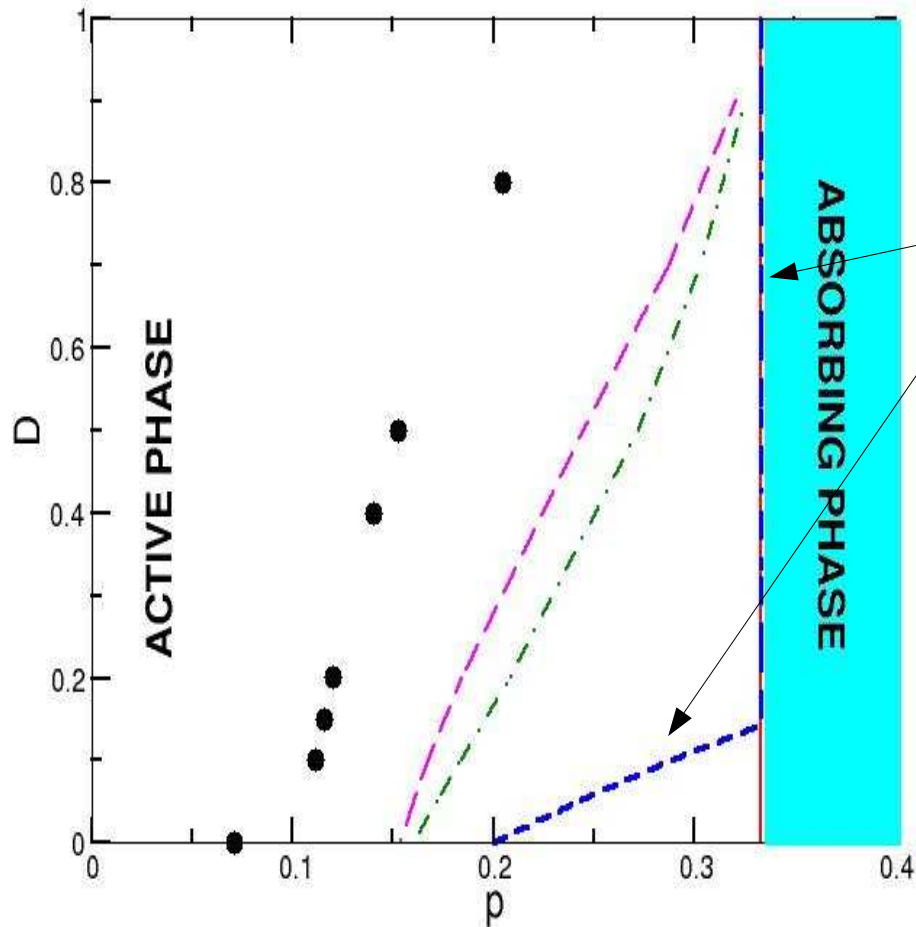
**n and m determine the classes !**

*G. Ódor: PRE 67, 056114 (2003)*

*G. Ódor, Rev. Mod. Phys. (2004)*



# Cluster mean-field results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A$ , $2A \rightarrow 0$ (PCPD) model



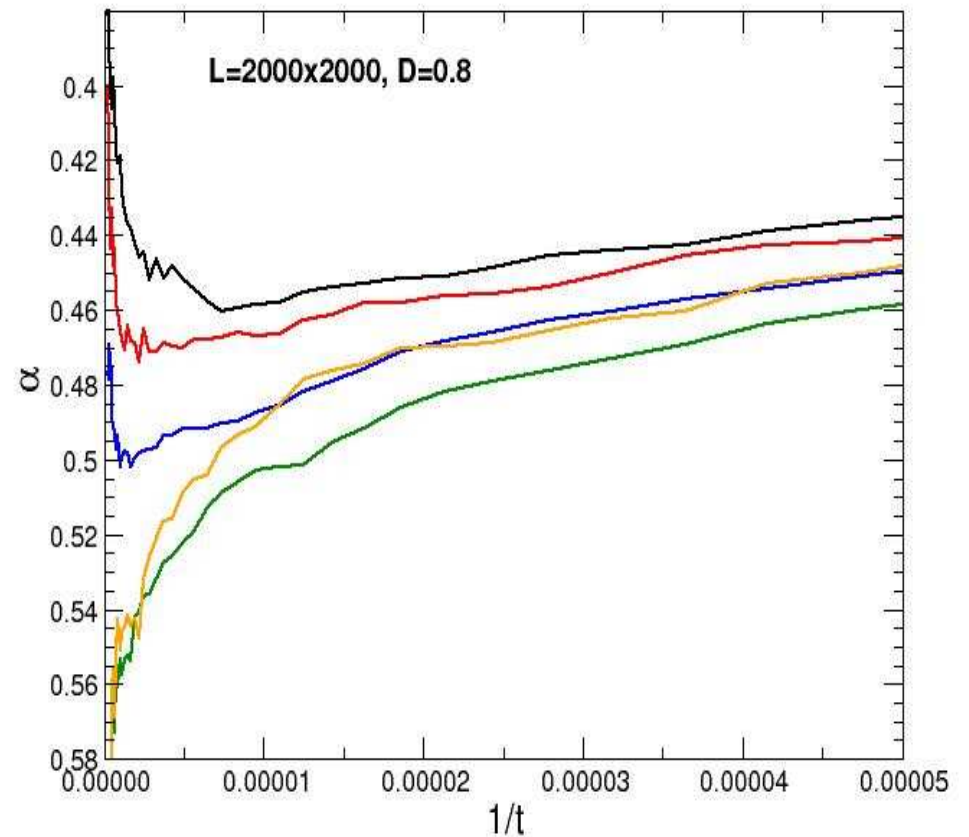
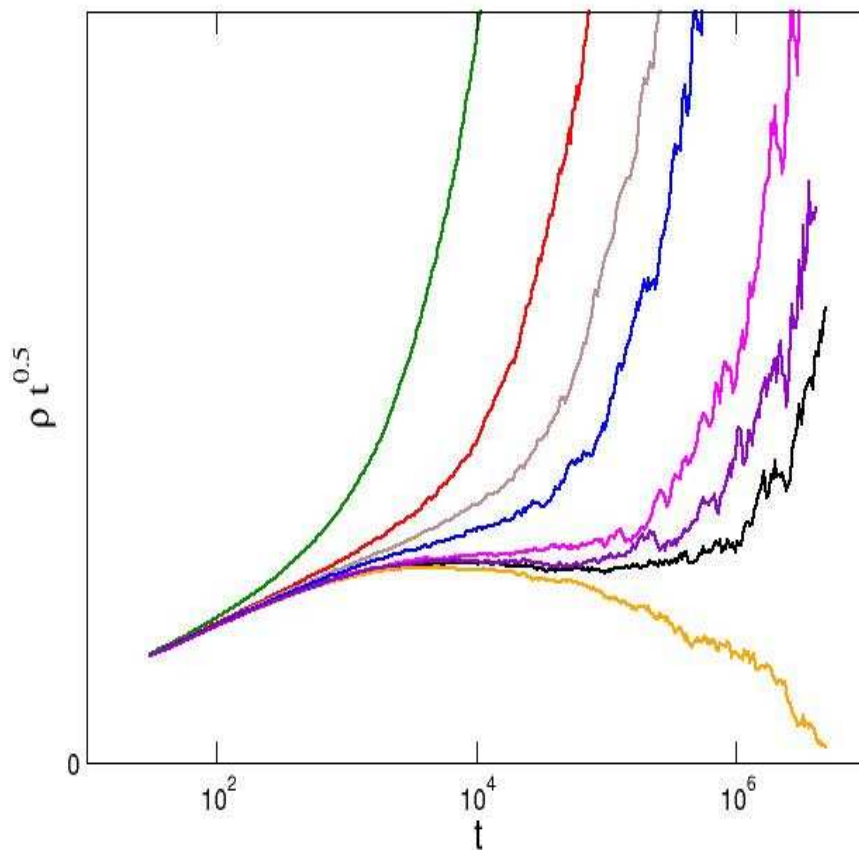
- **Pair mean-field** gives two different MF regions with:  
 $\alpha = 1, \beta_2 = 1, \alpha = 1/2, \beta_2 = 2$   
(Carlon et al. 2000)

- **3, 4** cluster approximations show single class.  
*G. Ódor, PRE 67,016111 (2003)*

- MC and DMRG finds matching phase transition lines, but DMRG predicted:  
**PC class** (Carlon et al. 2000),  
**DP class** (Barkema et al. 2003)

# Simulation results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A$ , $2A \rightarrow A$ (site restricted) model in 2 dimensions

Mean-field density decay from homogenous state with :  $\alpha=0.5$   
Logarithmic corrections, upper critical dimension = 2

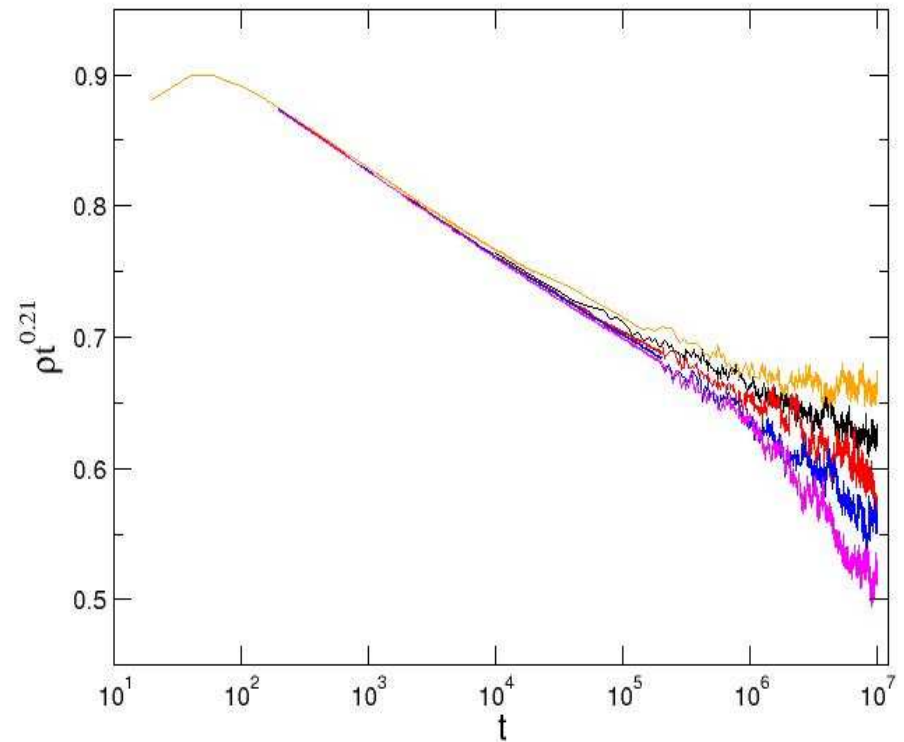
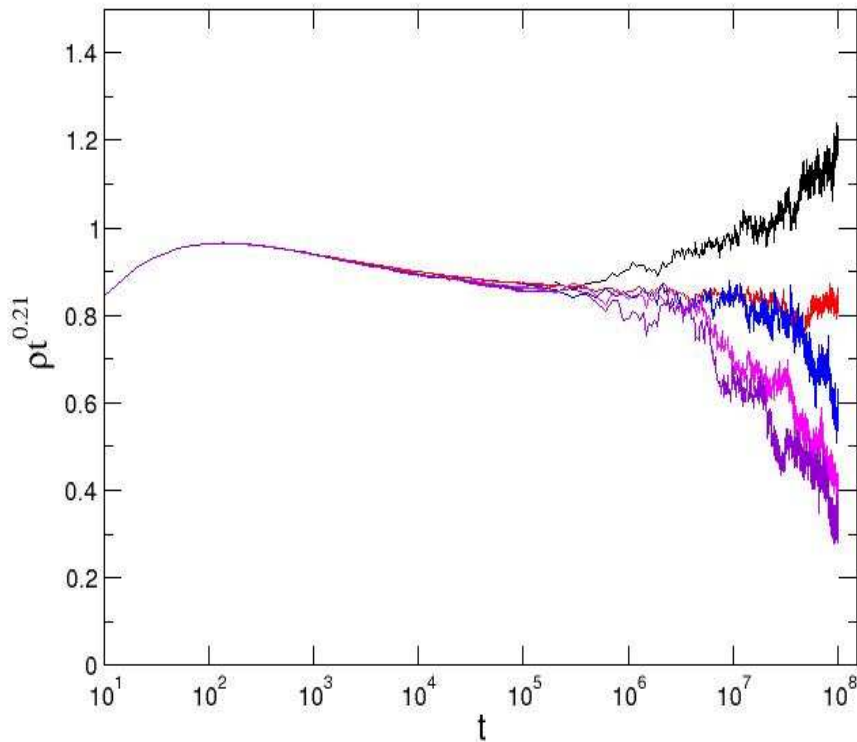


See also: *G. Ódor et al. PRE 65. 056113 (2002)*

# Simulation results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A$ , $2A \rightarrow 0$ (site restricted) model in 1 dimension

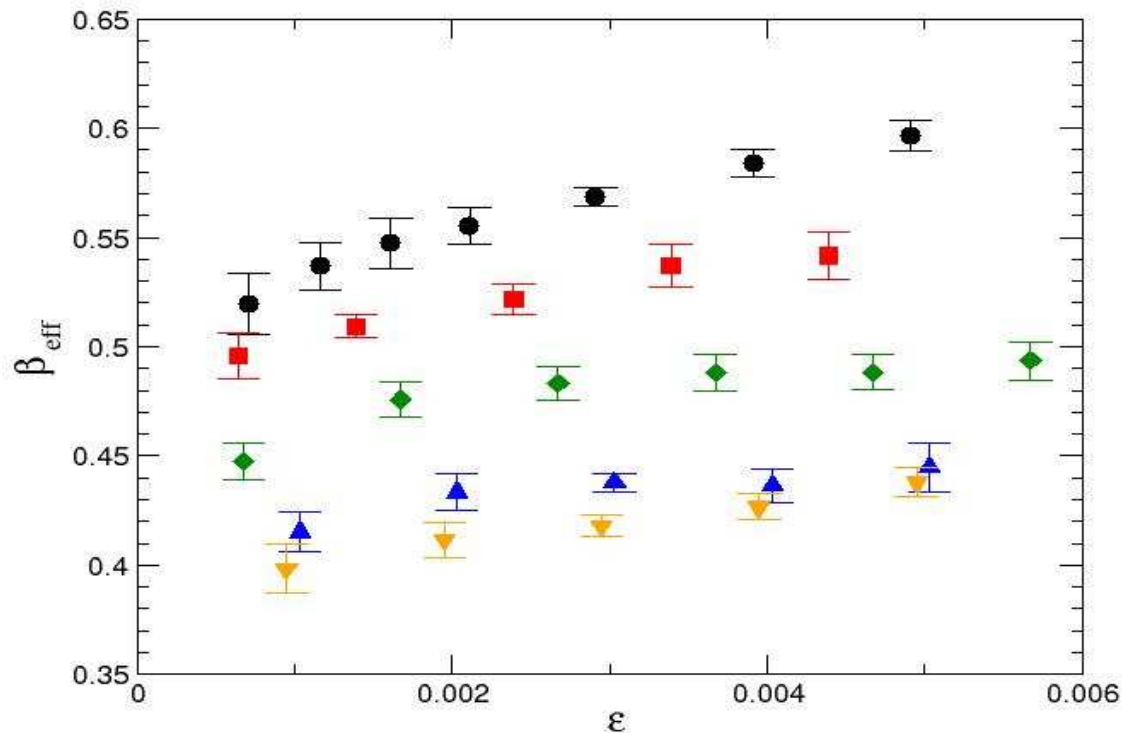
Density decay from homogenous state for:  $D > 0.2$  with  $\alpha=0.21$ , and for  $D < 0.05$  with  $\alpha=0.21$ ? Logarithmic corrections ?

*G. Ódor, PRE 67, 016111 (2003). Agreement with Chaté et al....*



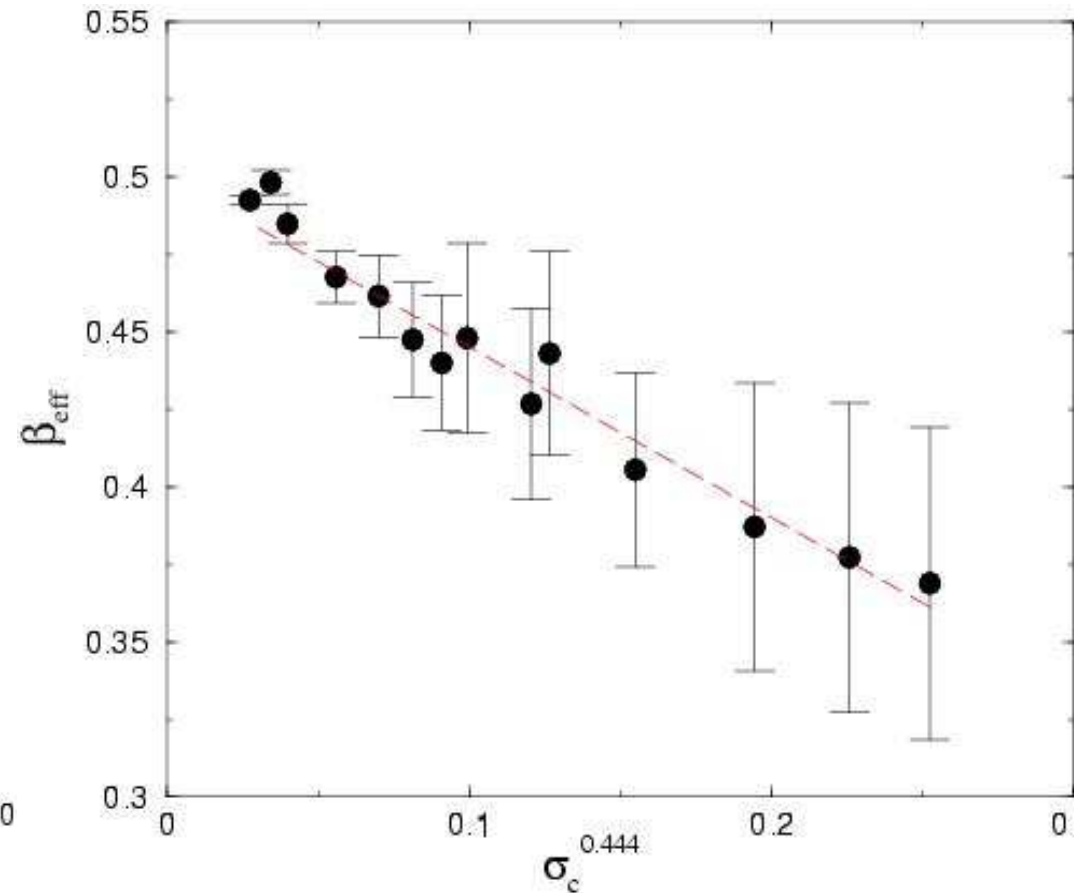
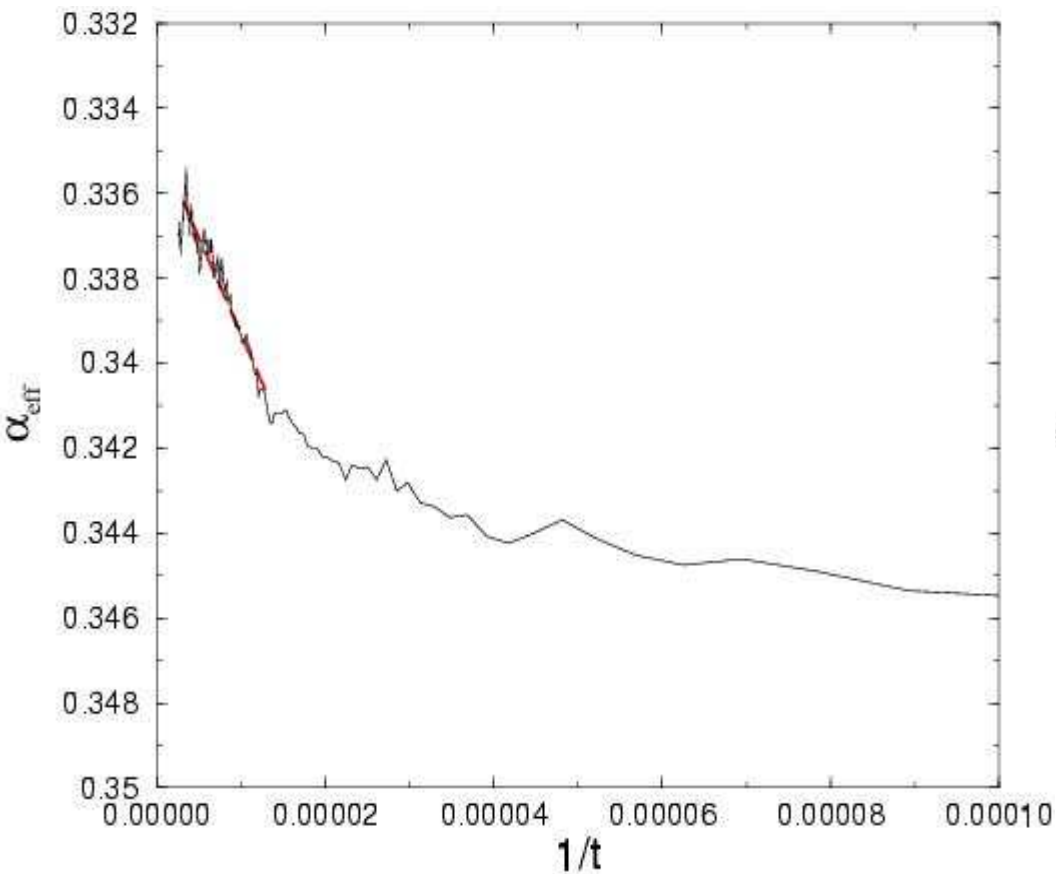
# Simulation results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A$ , $2A \rightarrow 0$ (site restricted) model in 1 dimension

Steady state density for:  $D = 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.7$ .  $\rho \propto \epsilon^\beta$   
Logarithmic corrections may explain the differences ...  $\beta = 0.40(2)$   
*G. Ódor, PRE 67, 016111 (2003). Agreement with Chaté et al ...*



# Simulation results for the $2A \rightarrow 4A, 4A \rightarrow 2A$ (site restricted) model in 2 dimensions

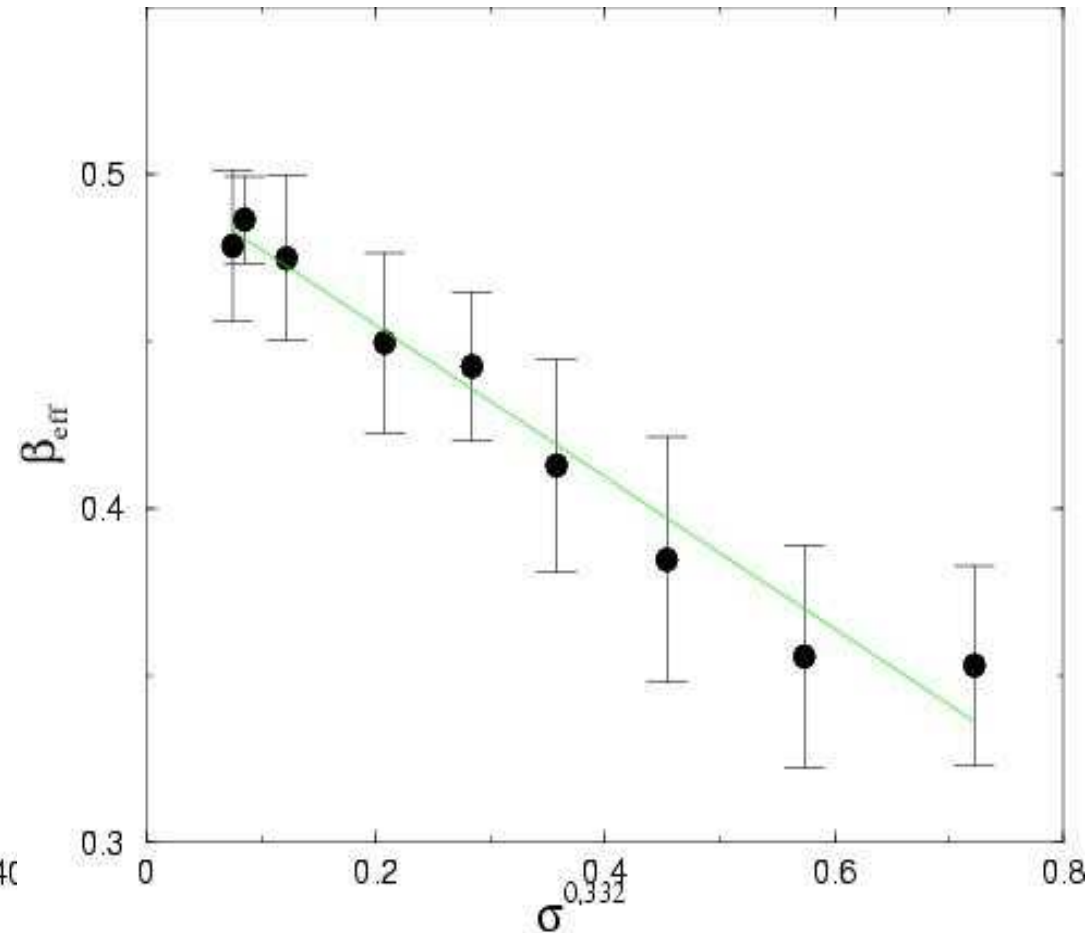
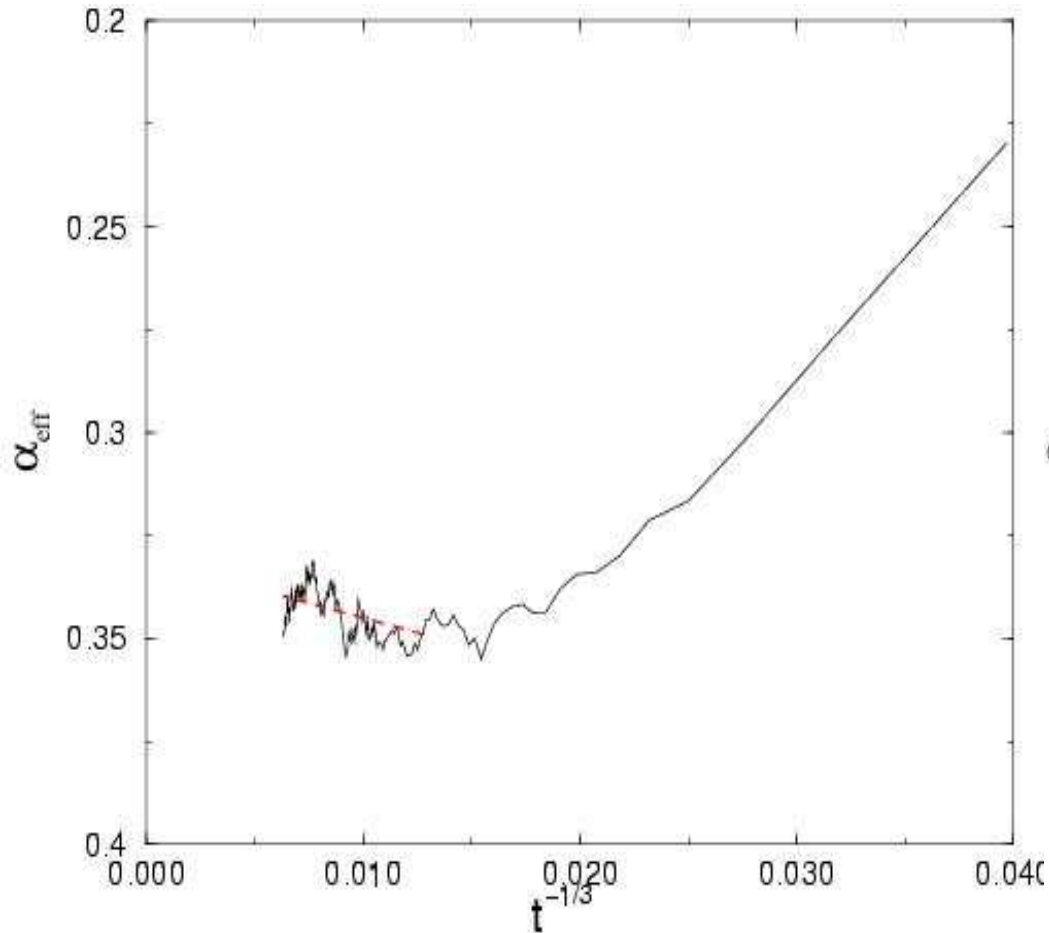
Mean-field type density decay and steady state behavior at  $D = 0.5$  with  $\alpha=1/3$  and  $\beta=1/2$  at zero branching rate. *Braz. J. of Phys.* 33, 431 (2003)





# Simulation results for the $2A \rightarrow 4A, 4A \rightarrow 2A$ (site restricted) model in 1 dimension

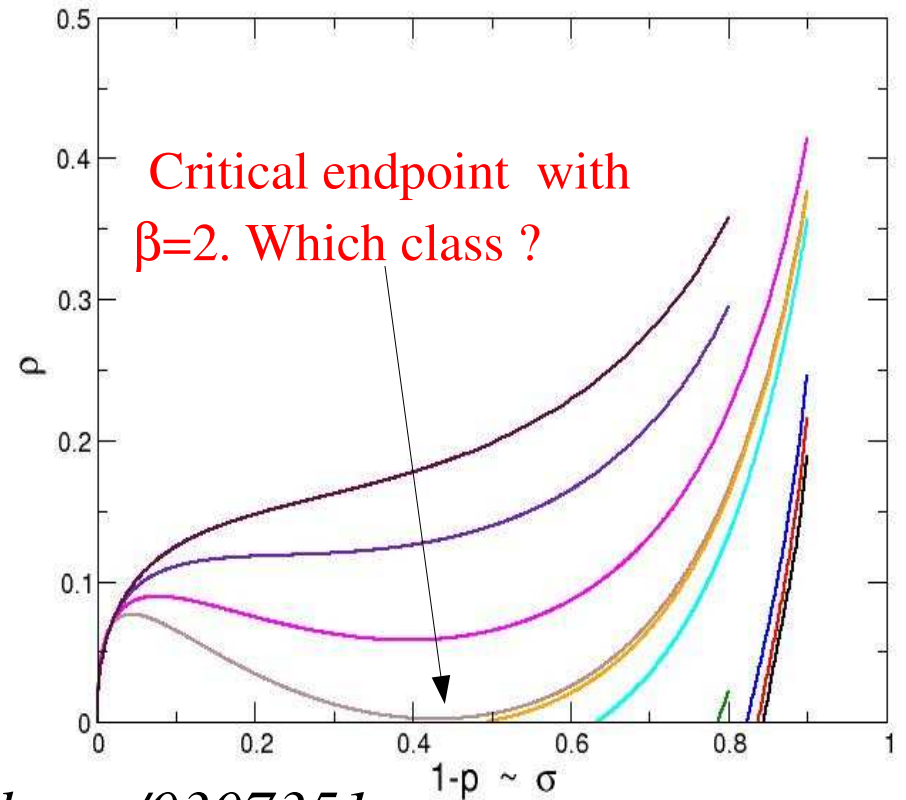
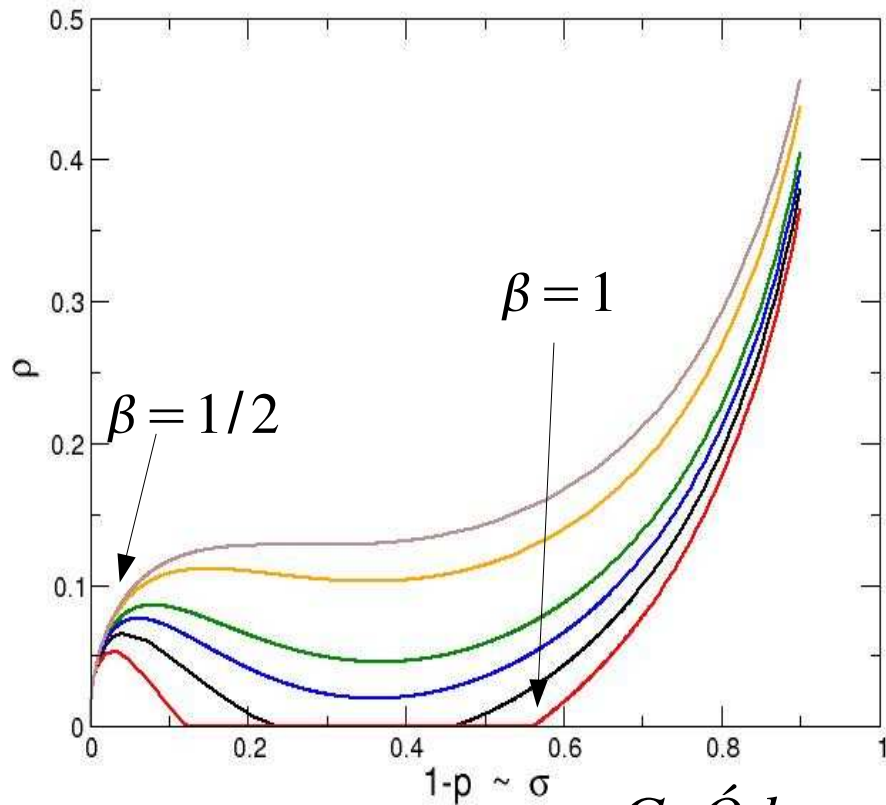
Mean-field type density decay and steady state behavior at  $D = 0.5$  with  $\alpha=1/3$  and  $\beta=1/2$  at zero branching rate.  $d_c < 1$



# Cluster mean-field results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A$ , $4A \rightarrow 0$ model

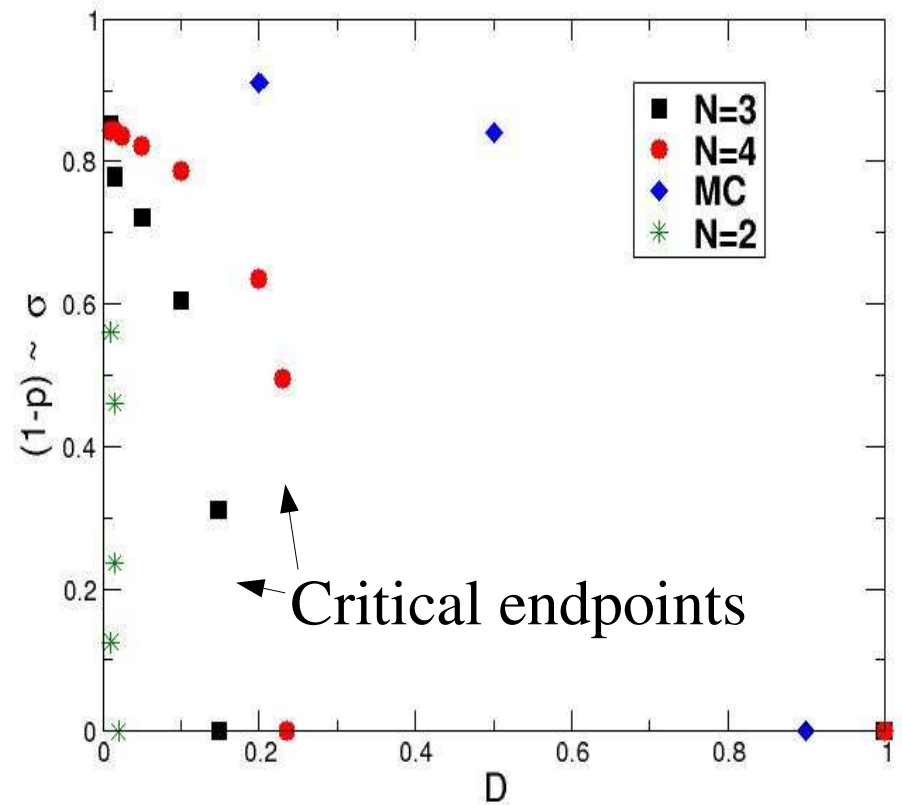
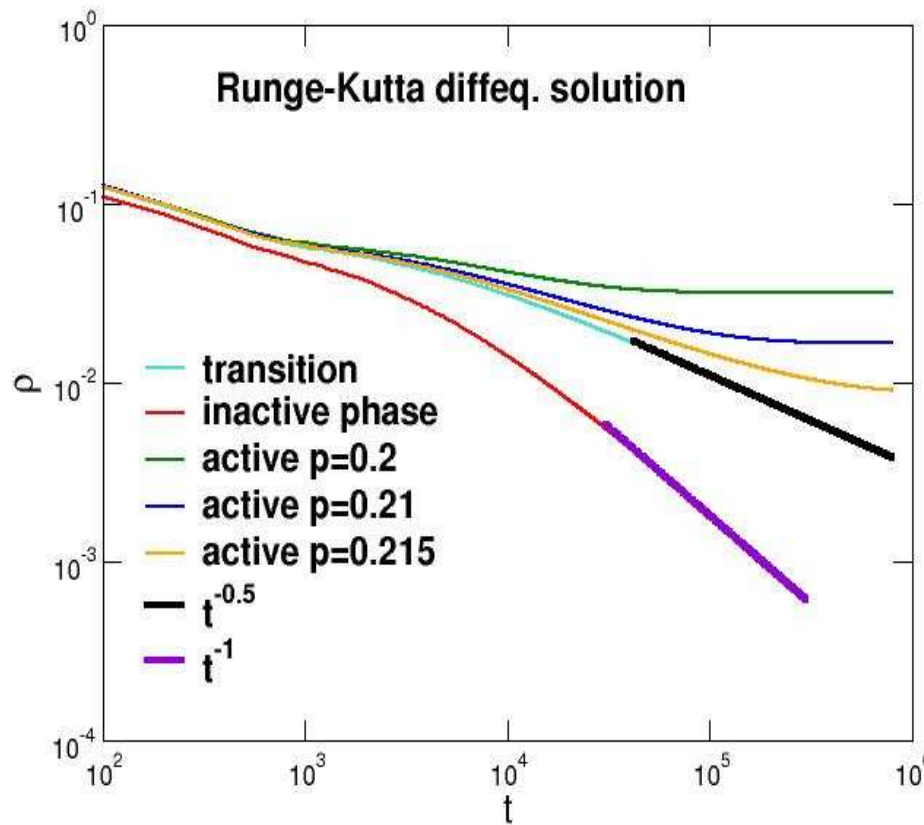
Steady state density for  $N = 2$  and  $N = 4$  level approximations.

Unexpected phase transition for  $\sigma > 0$  with  $\beta=1$ , generated by diffusion.



# Cluster mean-field results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A$ , $4A \rightarrow 0$ model

Density decay in  $N = 3$  level approximation:  $\alpha = 0.5$  (PCPD).  
Phase diagram by  $N=2, 3, 4$  mean-field and by Monte Carlo

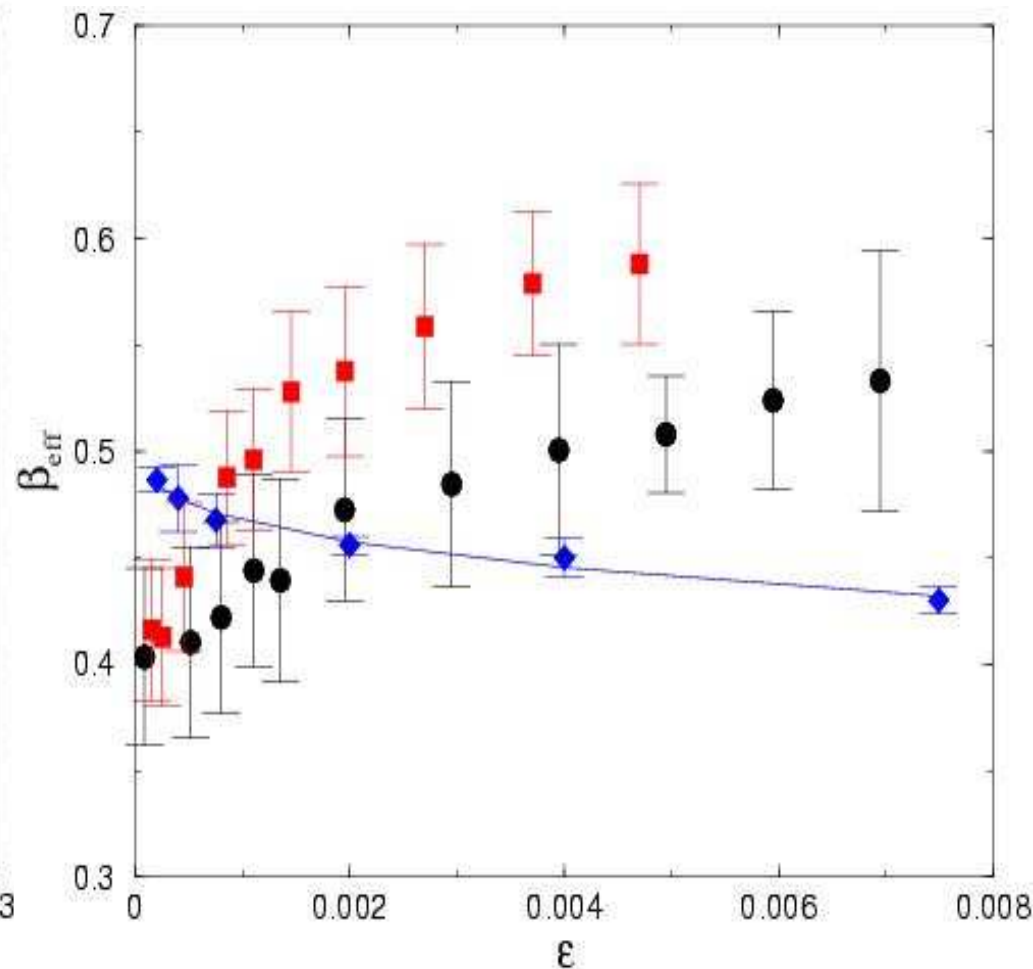
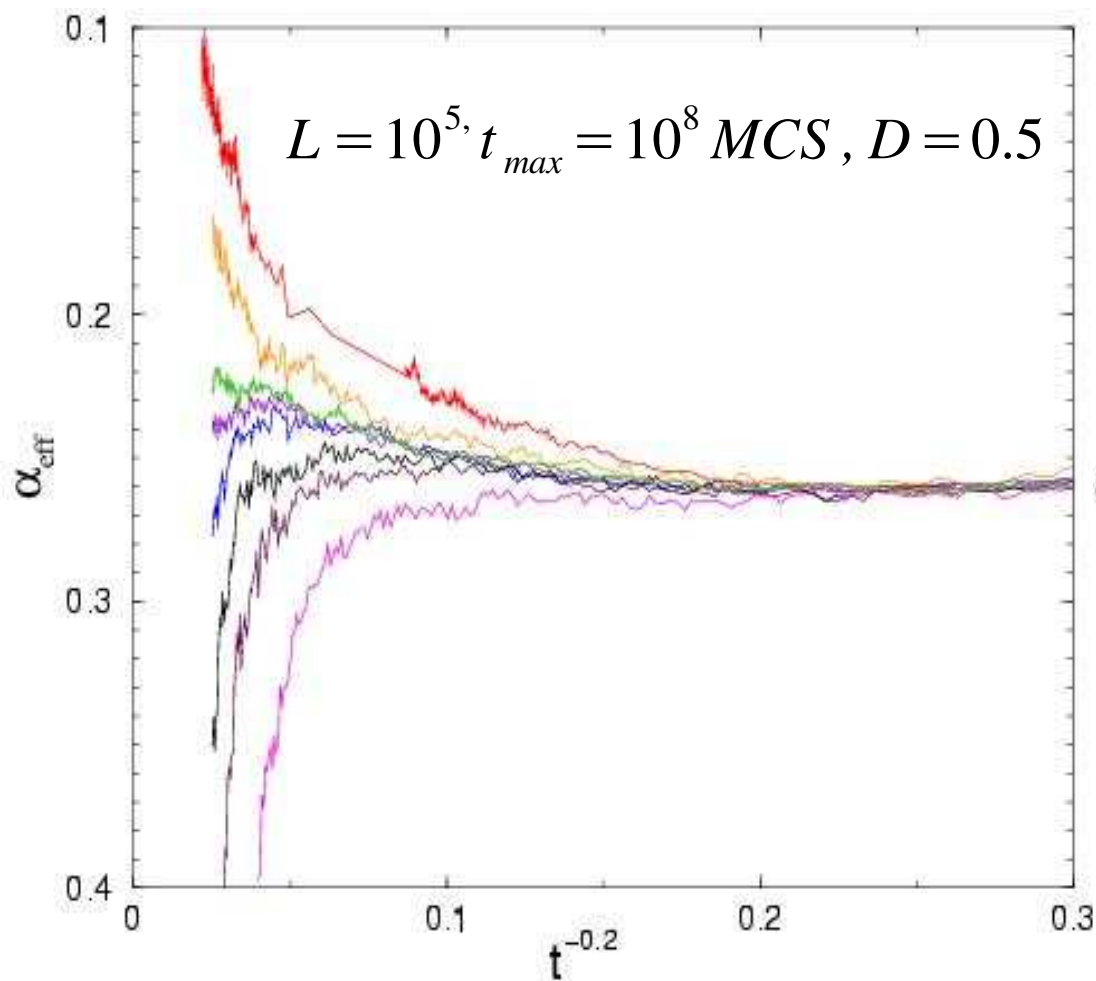


For small  $D$  and high  $\sigma$  the:  $2A \rightarrow 3A \rightarrow 4A \rightarrow 0$  process is relevant !

# Simulation results for the $2A \rightarrow 3A, 4A \rightarrow 0$ model in 1 dimension

Density decay local exponents with :  $\alpha = 0.21(2)$  ( $\sim$ PCPD).

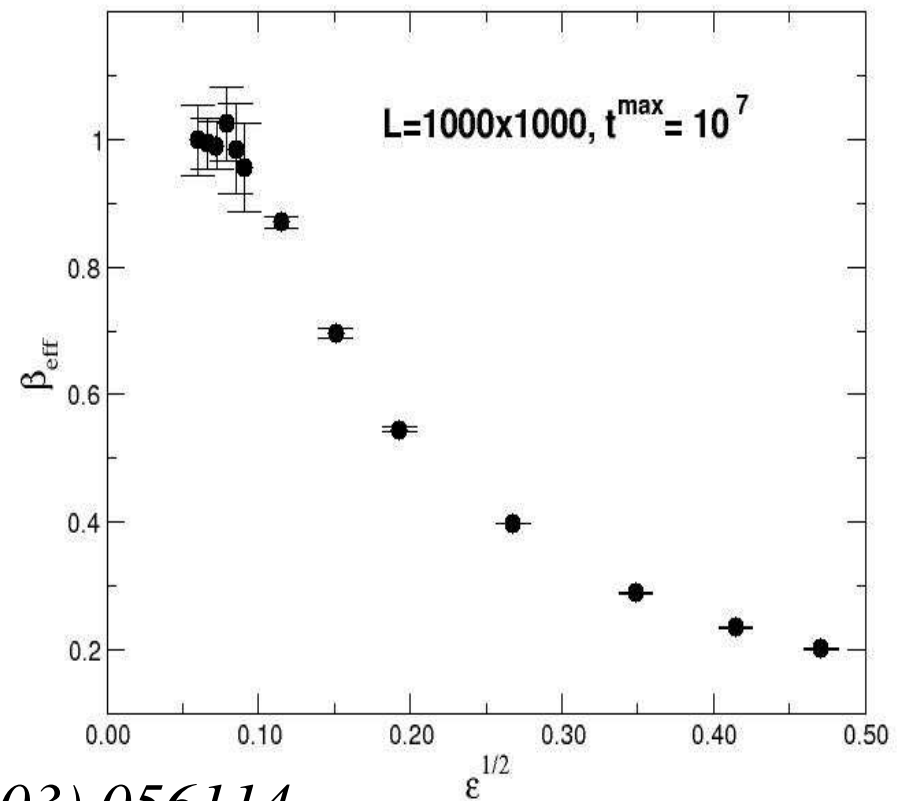
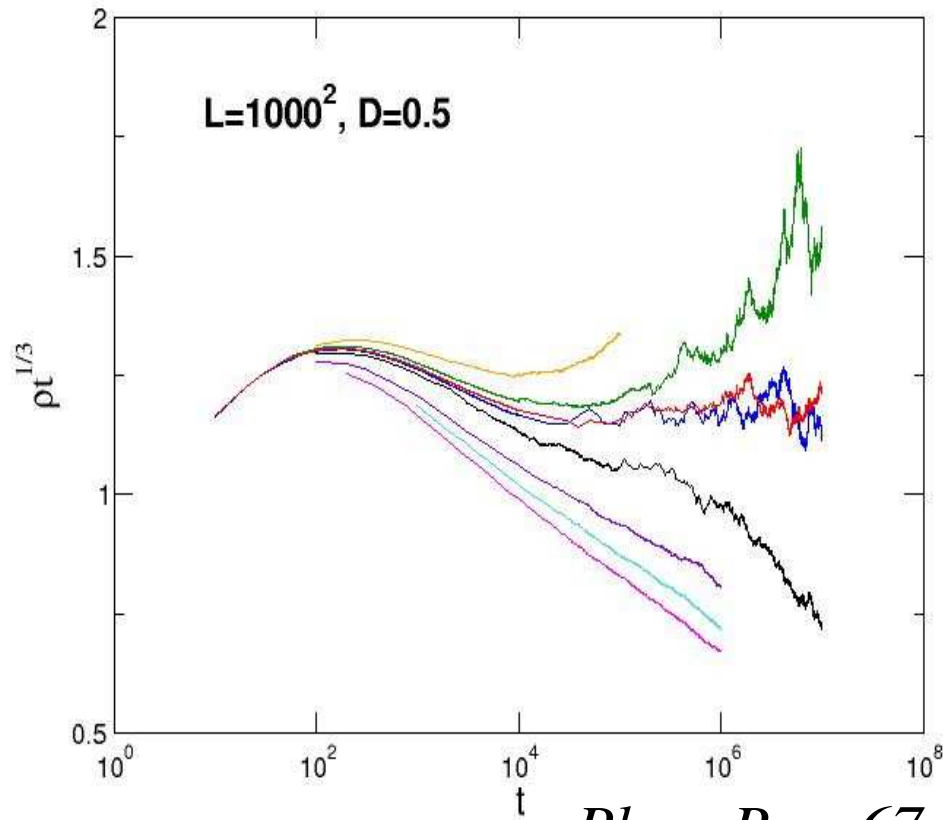
Steady state local exponents at  $D = 0.5, 0.2$ , with  $\beta = 0.40(2)$  ( $\sim$ PCPD),  
at  $D=0.9$ : mean-field  $\beta = 1/2$ !  $2A \rightarrow 0$  process becomes irrelevant.



# Simulation results for the $3A \rightarrow 4A$ , $3A \rightarrow 2A$ model in 2 dimensions

Density decay with mean-field value:  $\alpha = 1/3$ .

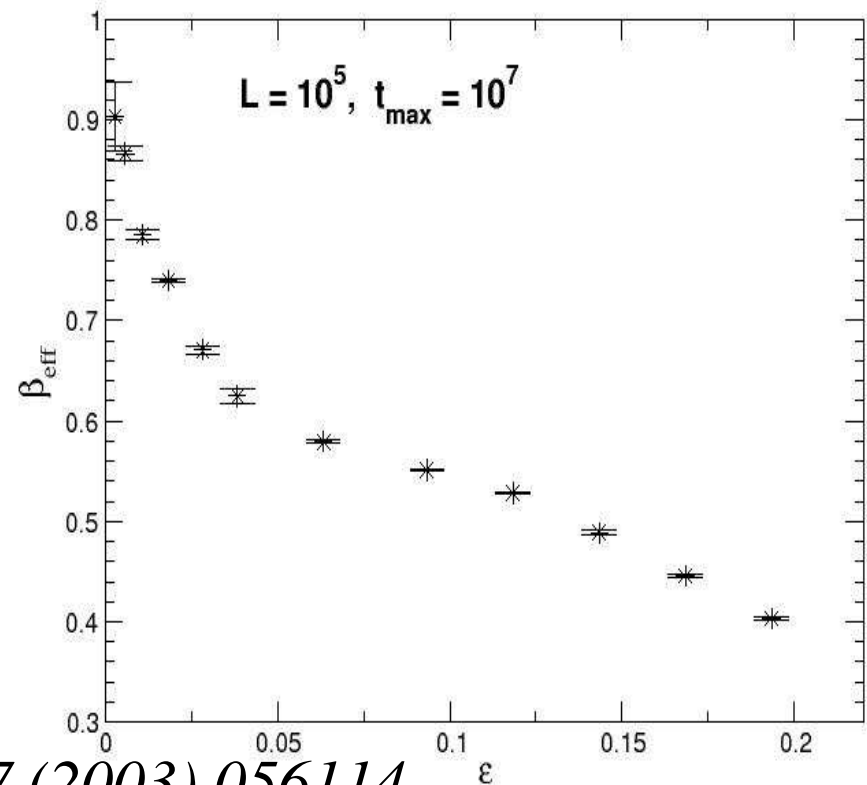
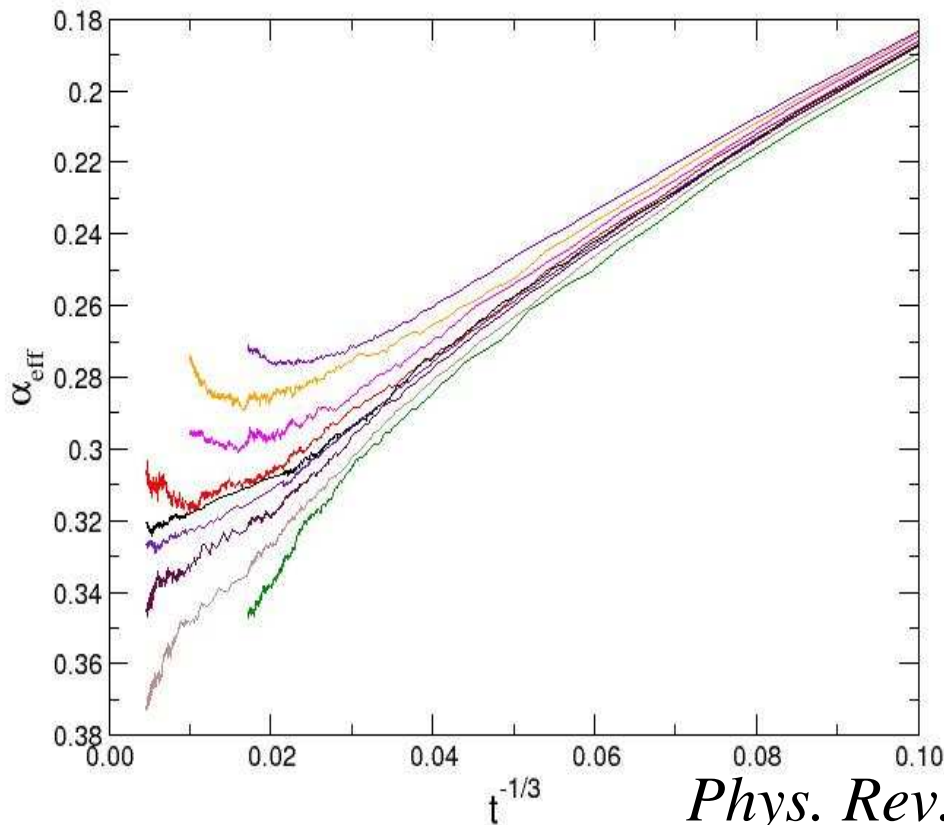
Effective  $\beta$  exponent with mean-field value ( $= 1$ ).



*Phys. Rev. 67 (2003) 056114*

# Simulation results for the $3A \rightarrow 4A$ , $3A \rightarrow 2A$ model in 1 dimension

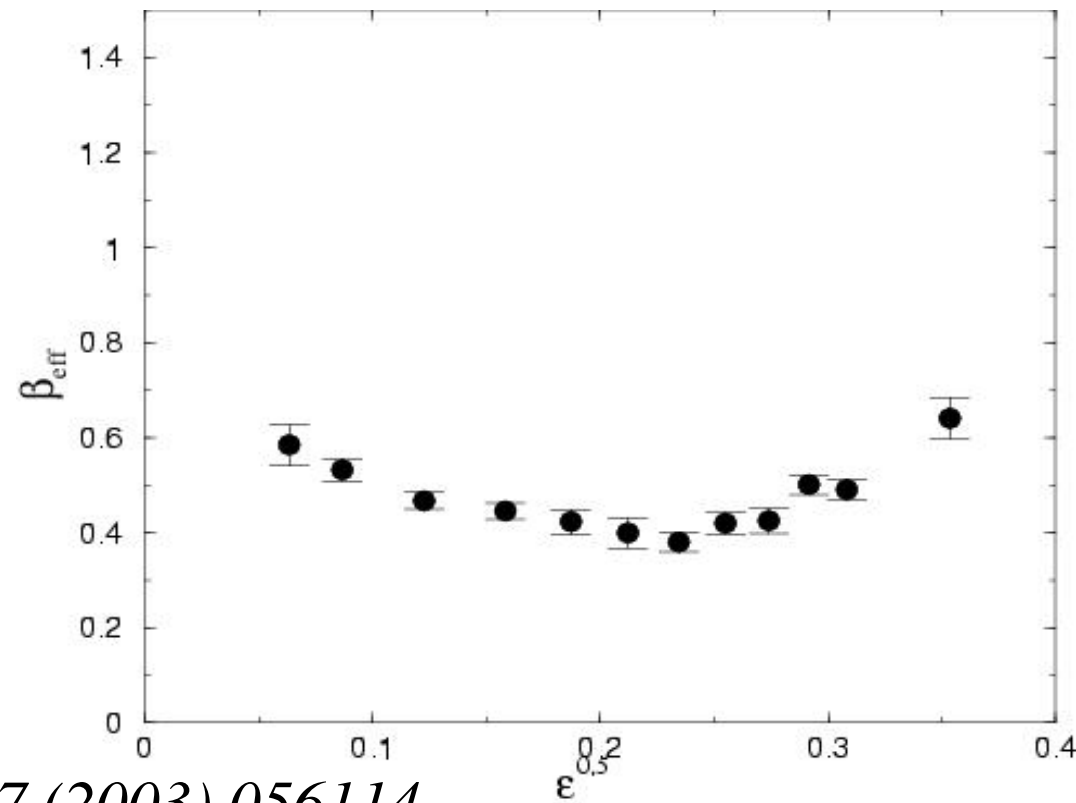
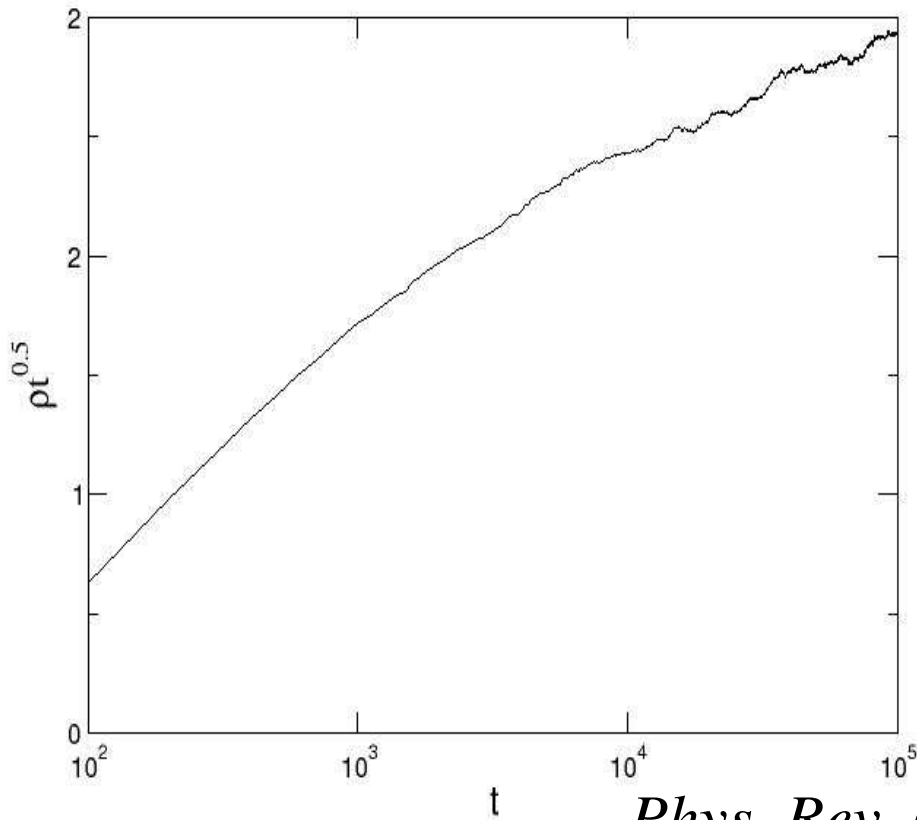
Density decay effective exponent with mean-field value:  $\alpha = 1/3$ .  
Effective  $\beta$  exponent with mean-field value. Small log corrections ?



*Phys. Rev. 67 (2003) 056114*

# Simulation results for the $3A \rightarrow 6A$ , $3A \rightarrow 0$ model in 1 dimension and $D=0.2$ diffusion

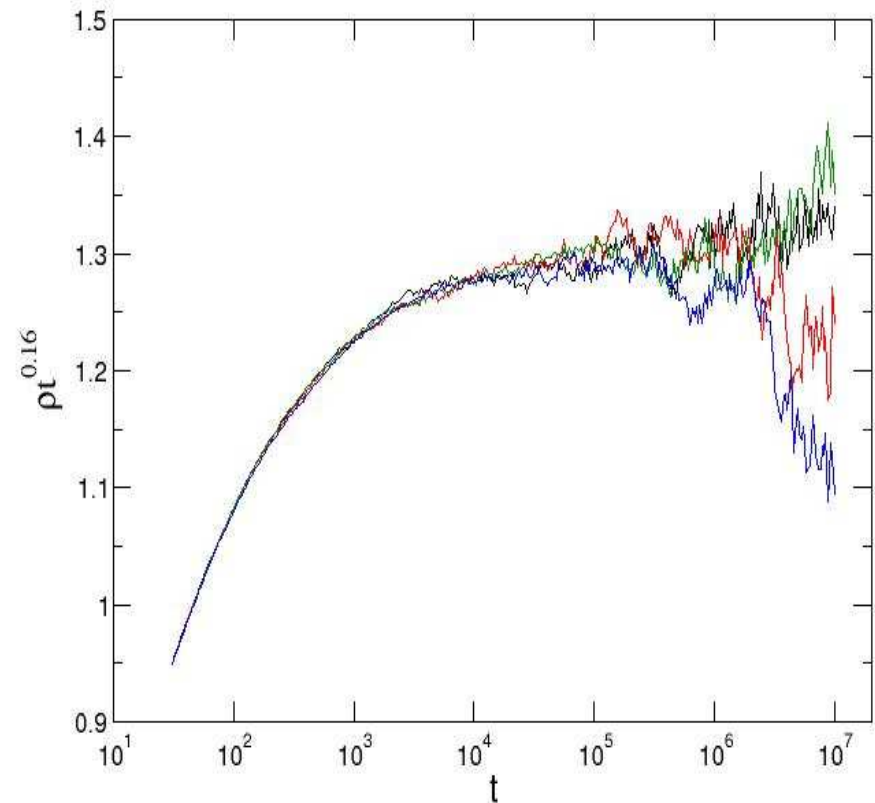
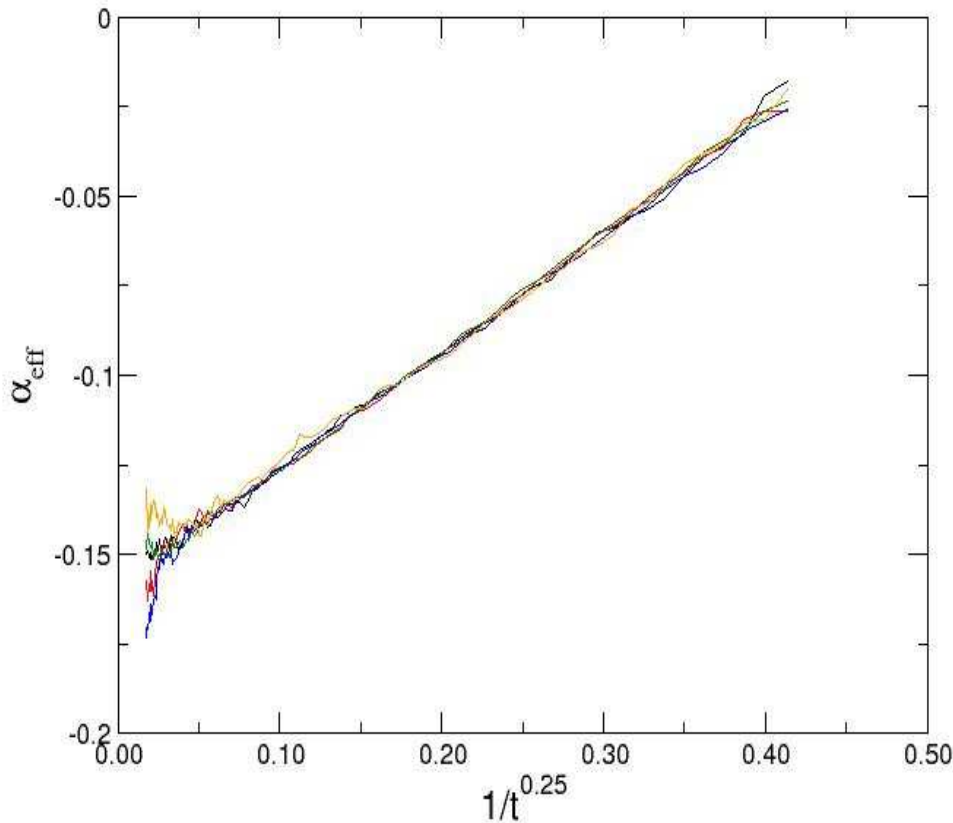
Phase transition at  $\sigma = 0$ . (a) Density decay:  $3A \rightarrow 0$  :  $\rho \propto (\ln(t)/t)^{1/2}$   
(b) Effective  $\beta$  exponent tends to:  $\sim 2/3$  ? Which class ?



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# Simulation results for the $3A \rightarrow 5A$ , $2A \rightarrow 0$ model in 1 dimension and $D = 0.5$ diffusion

Parity conserving triplet model. Mean-field: (valid for  $d \geq 2$ ) first order.  
Density decay: DP class, with strong correction to scaling ( $\alpha' = 0.25$ ).



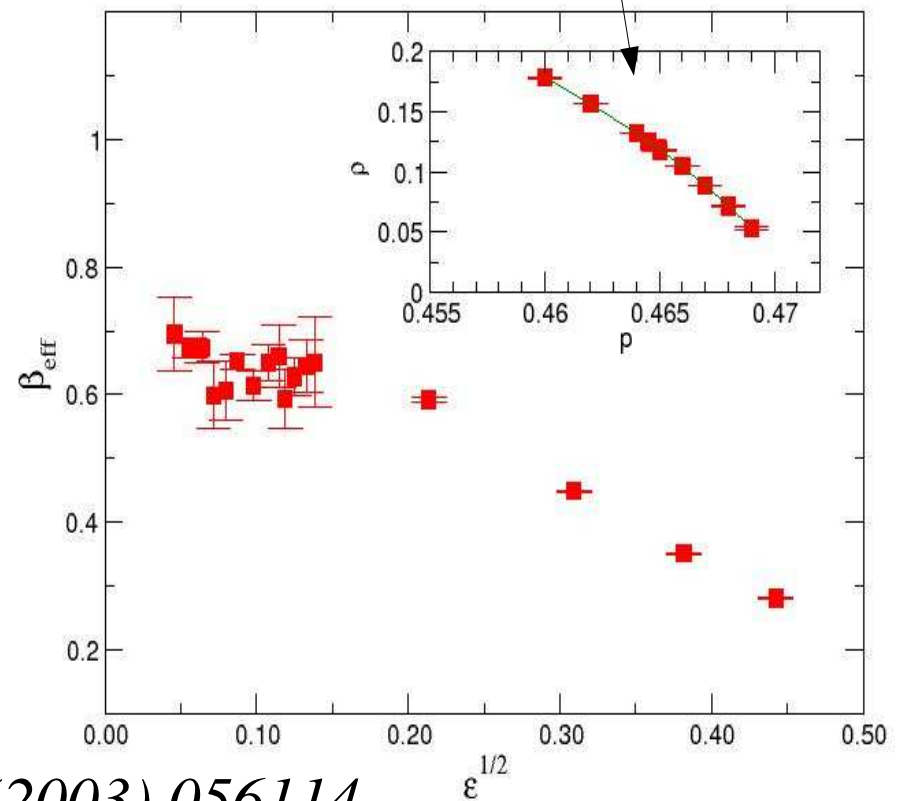
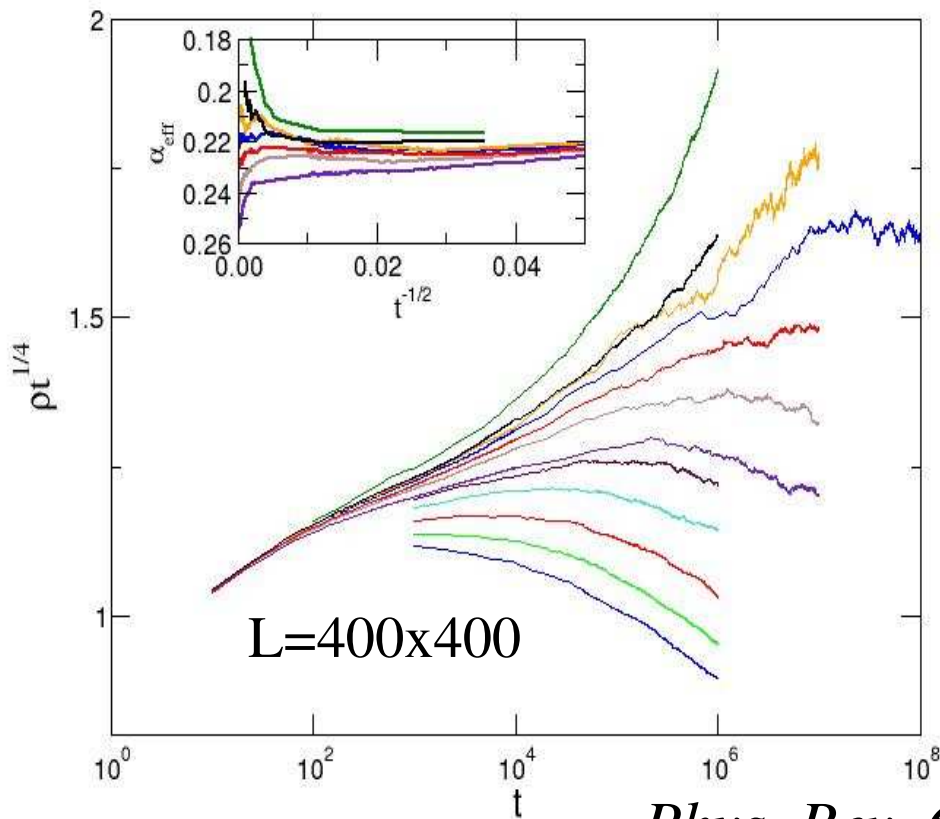


# Simulation results for the $4A \rightarrow 5A, 4A \rightarrow 3A$ model in 2 dimensions and $D = 0.5$ diffusion

$m=n$  type Quadruplet model. Mean-field:  $\alpha = 1/4, \beta = 1$ .

Density decay: log. Corrections, Steady state: logarithmic corrections

$$d_c = 2 ?$$

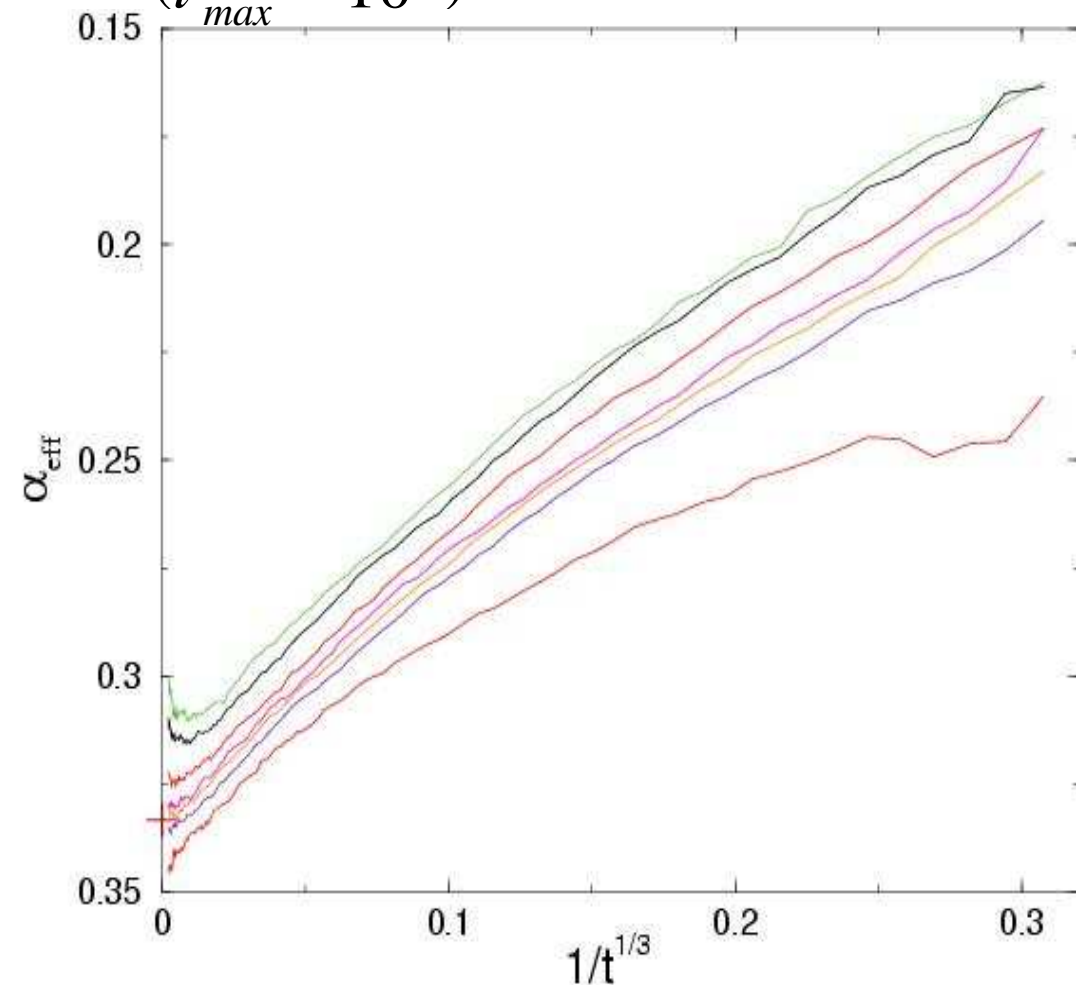
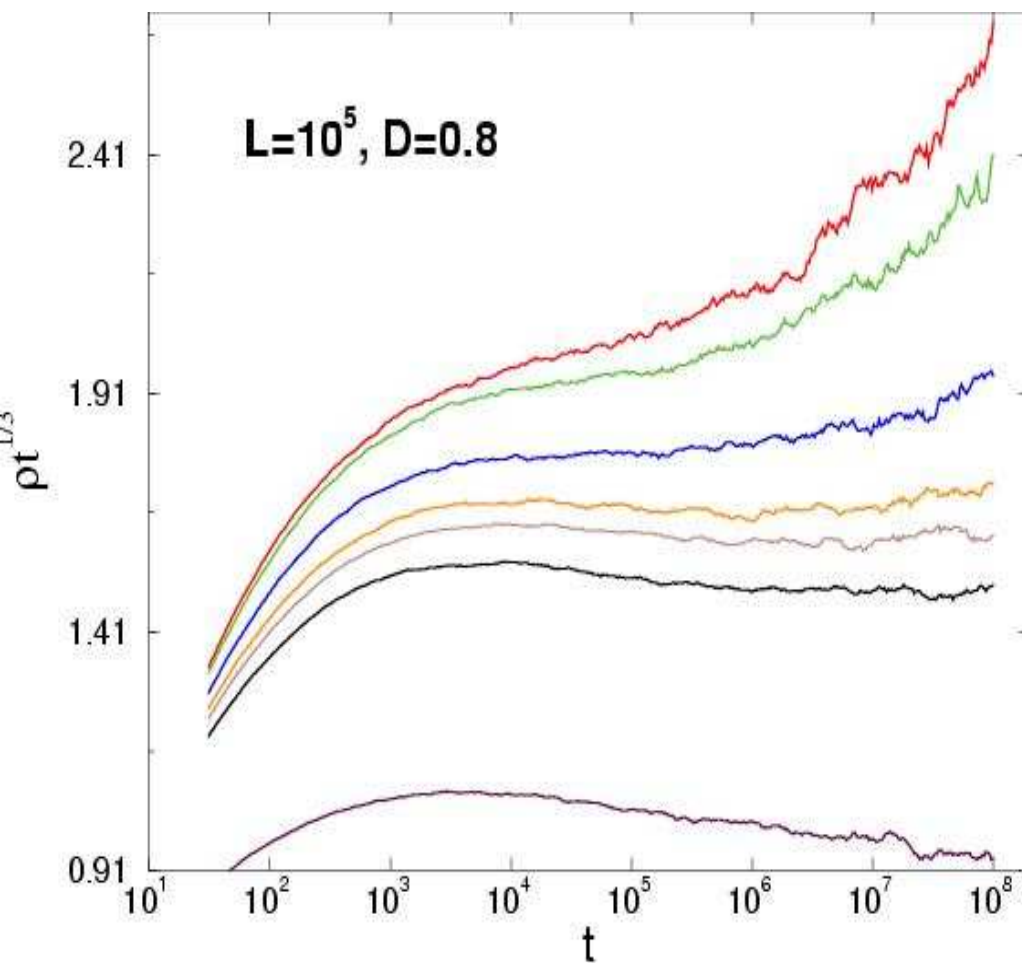


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# Simulation results for the $4A \rightarrow 5A$ , $4A \rightarrow 0$ model in 1 dimension and $D = 0.8$ diffusion

$m=n$  type Quadruplet model. Mean-field:  $\alpha = 1/4$ ,  $\beta = 1$ .

In PRE 67 056114 (2003) non-mean-field ( $t_{max} = 10^6$ ).  $\alpha=1/3$  ?



# Summary

- Mean-field classes of general, one-component RD systems are introduced.
- The importance of diffusion (not present in site mean-field) has been pointed out (PCPD;  $2A \rightarrow 3A$   $4A \rightarrow 0$ ; ....)
- For  $2A \rightarrow 3A$ ,  $4A \rightarrow 0$  model rich phase diagram.
- PCPD: in 2d: MF+log. Corrections, in 1d: novel+log. Corr.?
- Triplet : MF behavior, but for hybrid ( $3A \rightarrow 5A$ ,  $2A \rightarrow 0$ ): DP.
- Quadruplet: in 2d: MF+log., in 1d: novel class ???