

**State estimation of long-range correlated  
non-equilibrium systems:  
media estimation**

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# Background

- Long-ranged correlations in non-equilibrium
- Nonlocal likelihoods for fluctuation fields (density, temperature, ...)

Local information on fluctuations has  
implications on the global structure



**Successful analysis of inverse problems  
based on finite data possible**

# Transport in random media

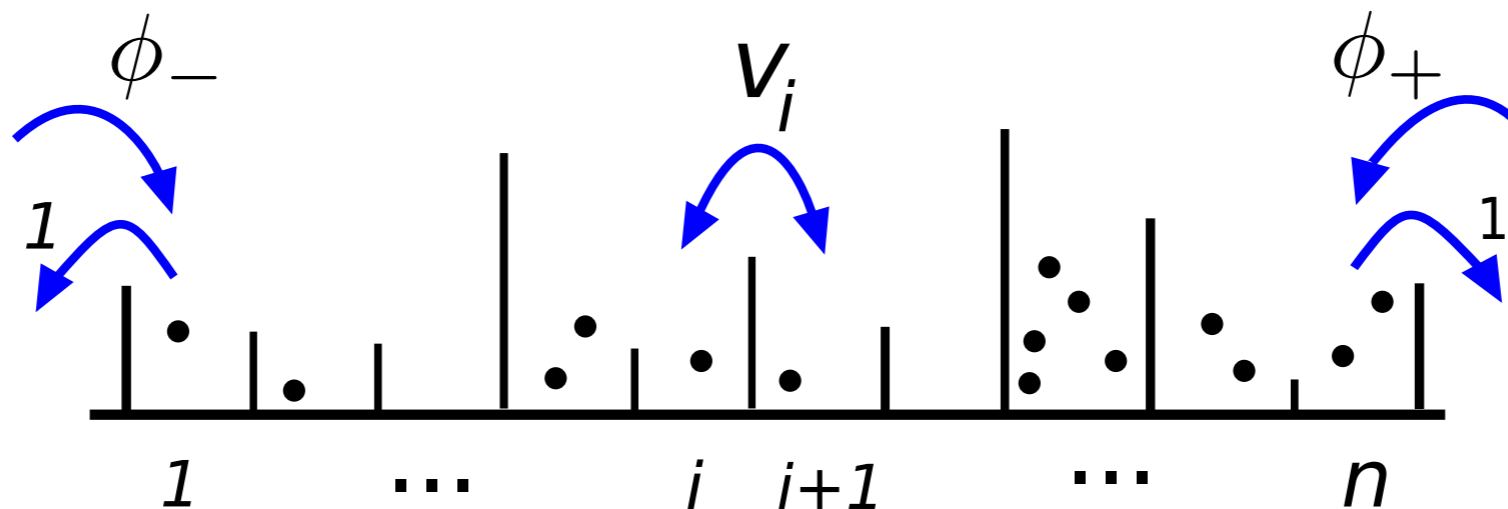
- Non-interacting particles in symmetric random media

- Product Poisson measures  $\mu(\eta) = \prod_1^n \frac{\phi_j^{\eta_j}}{\eta_j!} e^{-\phi_j}$

- Tied down by the fugacity

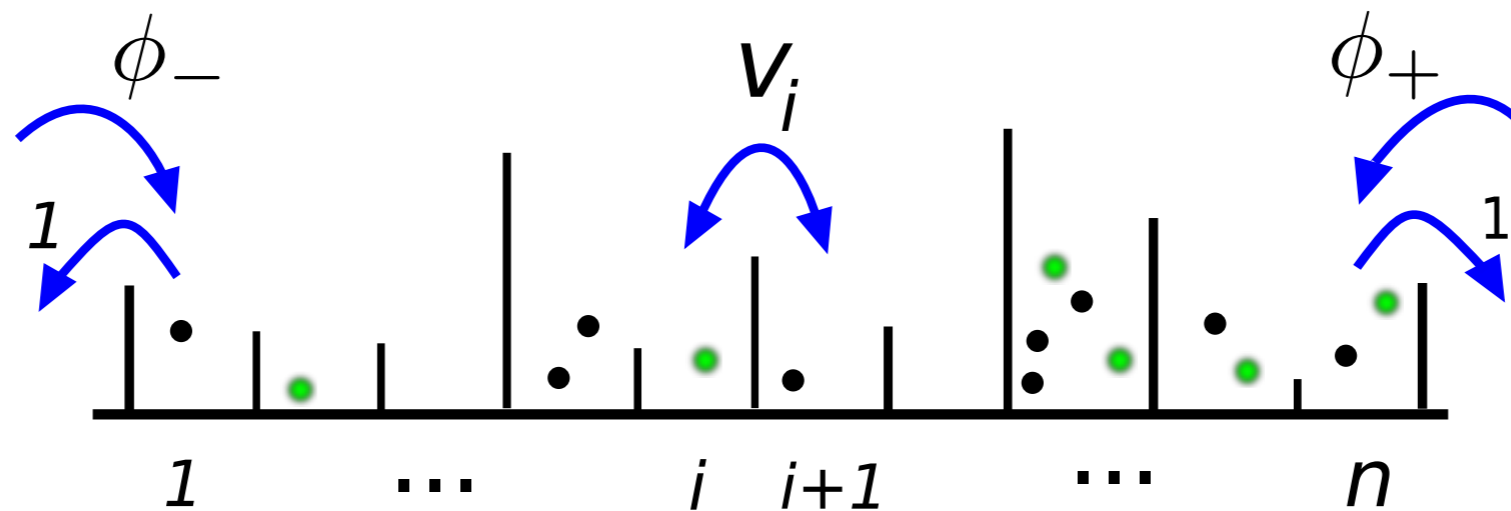
$$\phi_j = \phi_- \left(1 - \frac{R_j}{1 + R_n}\right) + \phi_+ \frac{R_j}{1 + R_n}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$

$$R_j = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} v_i^{-1}$$



# Estimation of random media

- Reservoirs diluted with a marker
- Try to estimate the structure of the underlying medium given marker observations at  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$



# Markers: scaling limit

$$P(N(A) = k) = \frac{\left(\int_A \phi(x) dx\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\int_A \phi(x) dx}$$

- Weak disorder:  $Ev_i^{-1} < \infty$

$$\phi(x) = \phi_-(1 - x) + \phi_+x$$

Poisson point process

Trivial intensity structure

- Strong disorder:  $Ev_i^{-1} = \infty$

$$\phi(x) = \phi_- \left(1 - \frac{R(x)}{R(1)}\right) + \phi_+ \frac{R(x)}{R(1)}, \quad R \text{ is an } \alpha\text{-stable increasing Lévy process}$$

$\alpha \in (0, 1)$

**Cox process!**

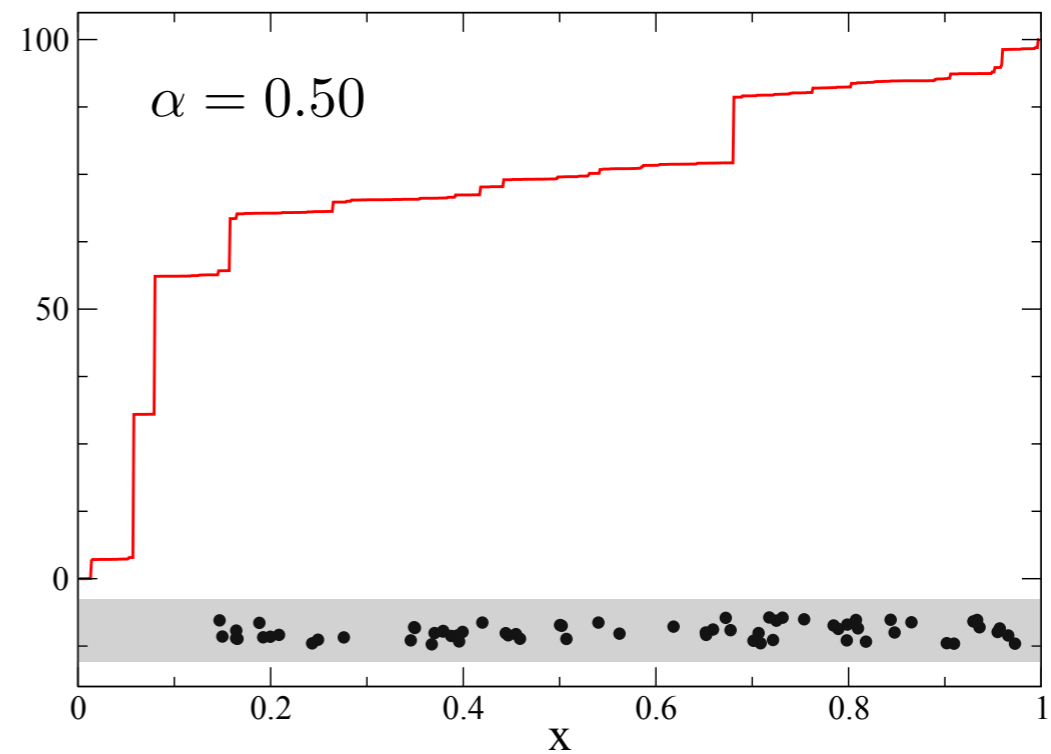
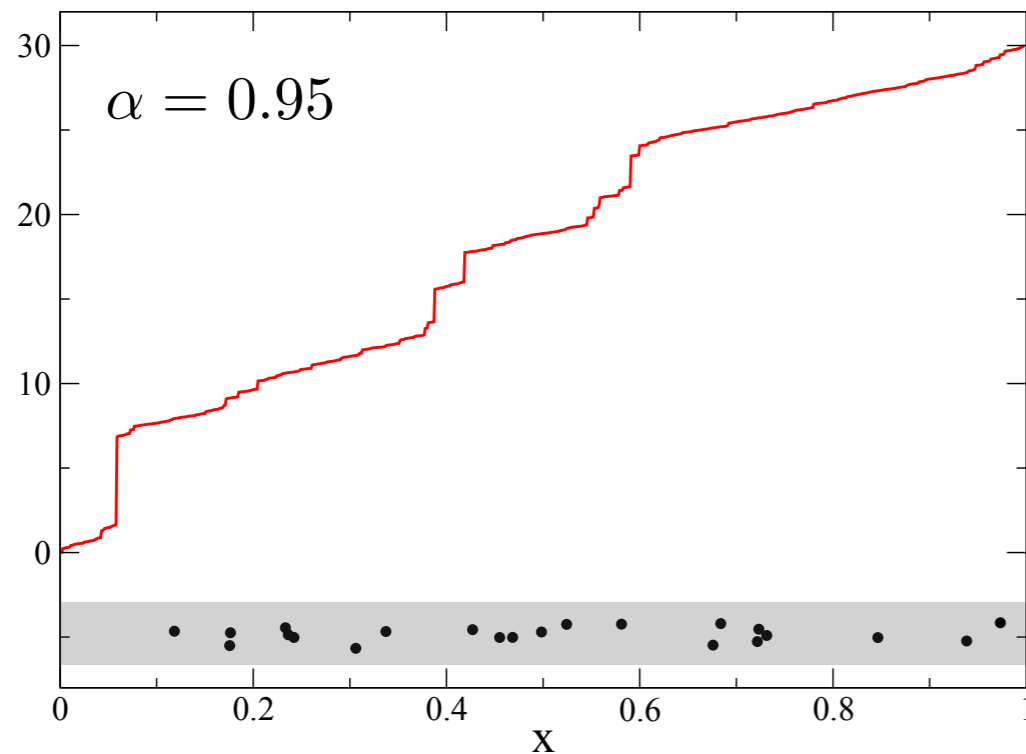
# Markers: scaling limit

$$P(N(A) = k) = \frac{\left(\int_A \phi(x) dx\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\int_A \phi(x) dx}$$

- Strong disorder:  $E v_i^{-1} = \infty$

$$\rho(x) := E\phi(x) = E\left[\phi_- \left(1 - \frac{R(x)}{R(1)}\right) + \phi_+ \frac{R(x)}{R(1)}\right] = \phi_- (1 - x) + \phi_+ x$$

$$C(x, y) := \text{Cov}(\phi(x), \phi(y)) = (1 - \alpha)(\phi_+ - \phi_-)^2 x(1 - y)$$

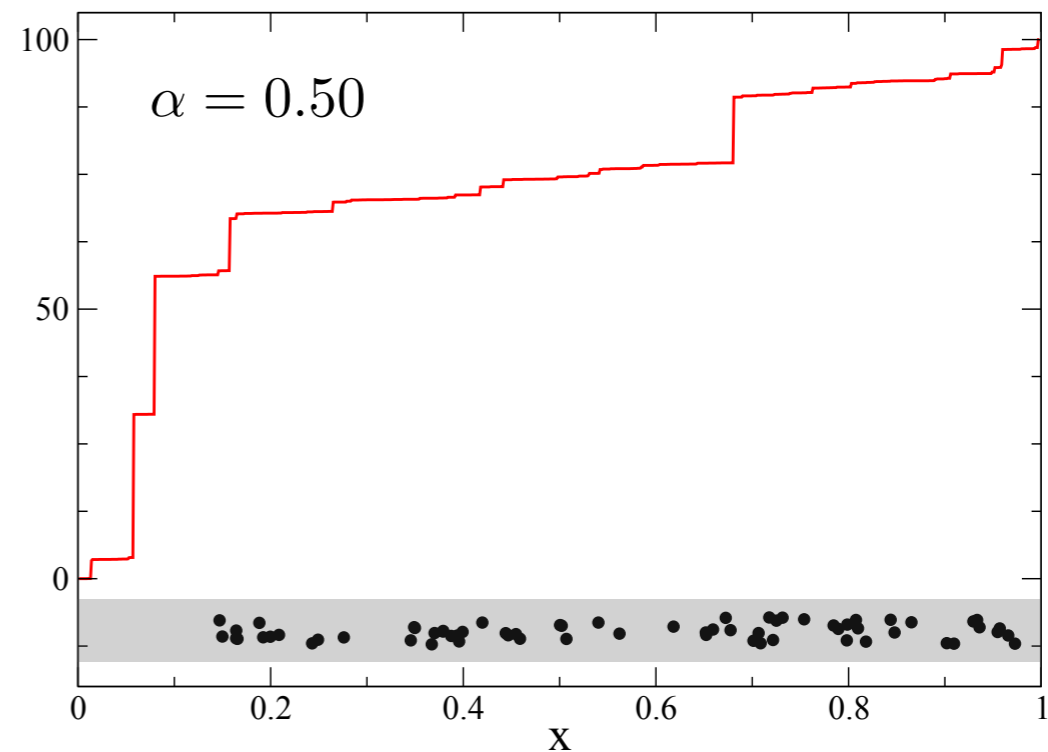
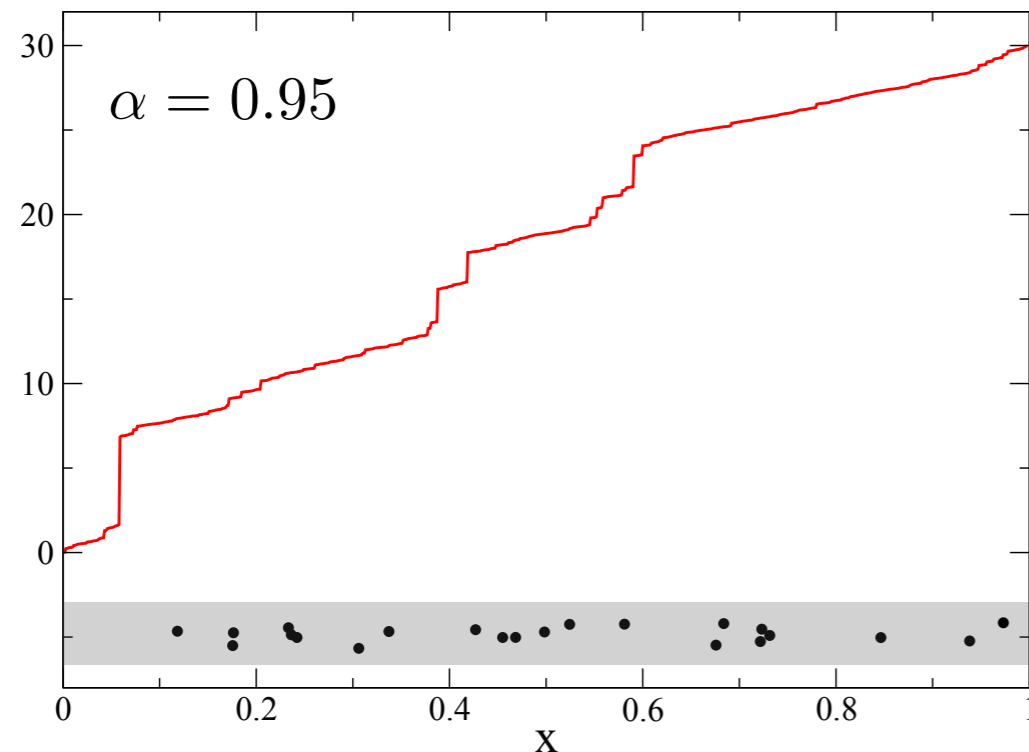


# Estimation of random media

- Resistances from the fugacity jumps:  $r(a, b; \phi) = \frac{\phi(b) - \phi(a)}{\phi_+ - \phi_-}$
- Minimum mean square error estimator for the fugacity

$$\hat{\phi}(x) = \frac{E\phi(x) e^{-\int_{\Lambda} \phi(y) dy} \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(x_i)}{E e^{-\int_{\Lambda} \phi(y) dy} \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(x_i)}$$

**Need approximative estimators!**

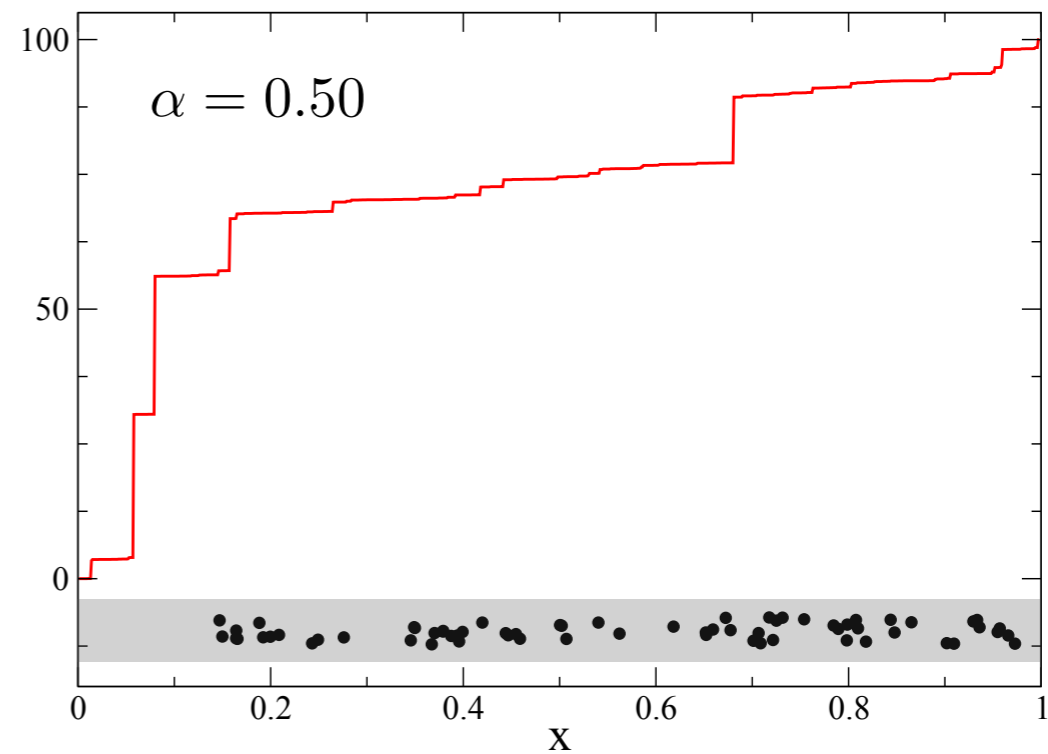
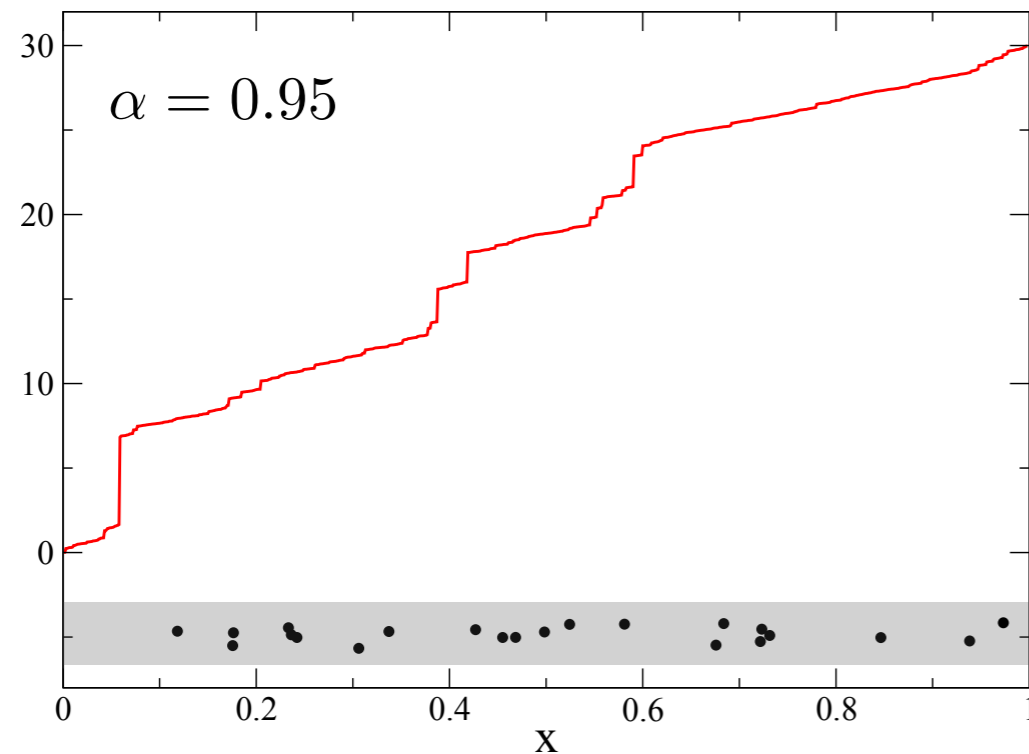


# MMSE linear estimator

- Find a kernel  $K$  that translates each point to density fluctuations separately
- Grandell's theorem (1971):

$$\hat{\phi}_L(x) = \rho(x) + \int_{[0,1]} K(x, y) [dN(y) - \rho(y) dy]$$

$$K(x, y)\rho(y) + \int_{[0,1]} K(x, z)C(z, y) dz = C(x, y).$$





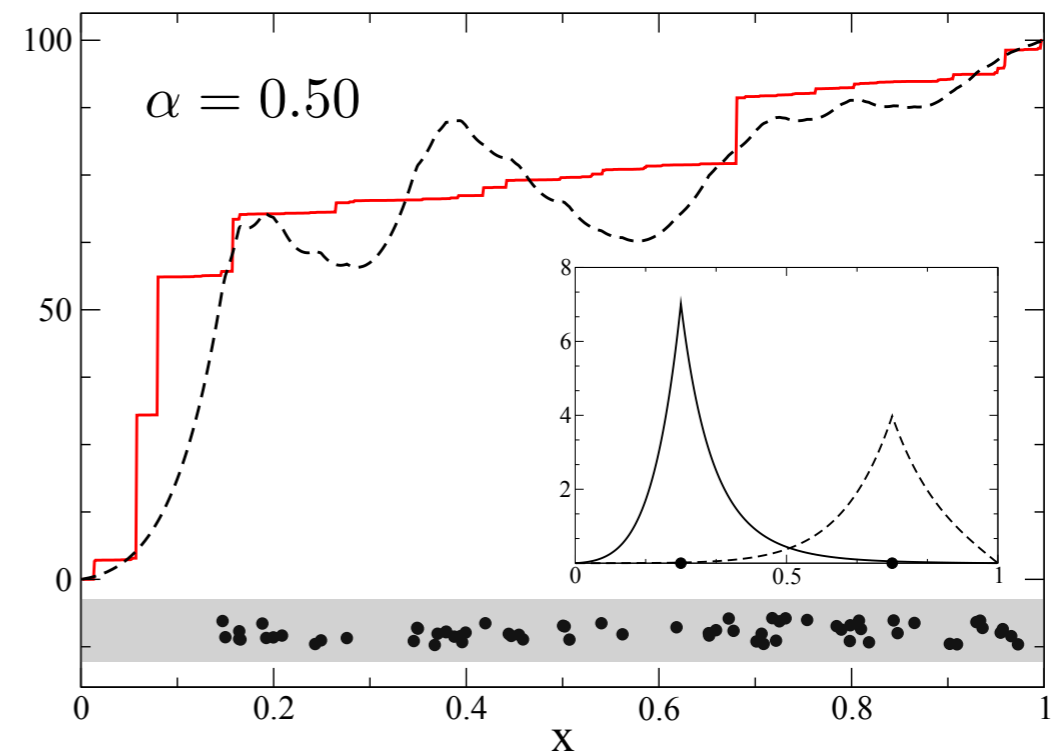
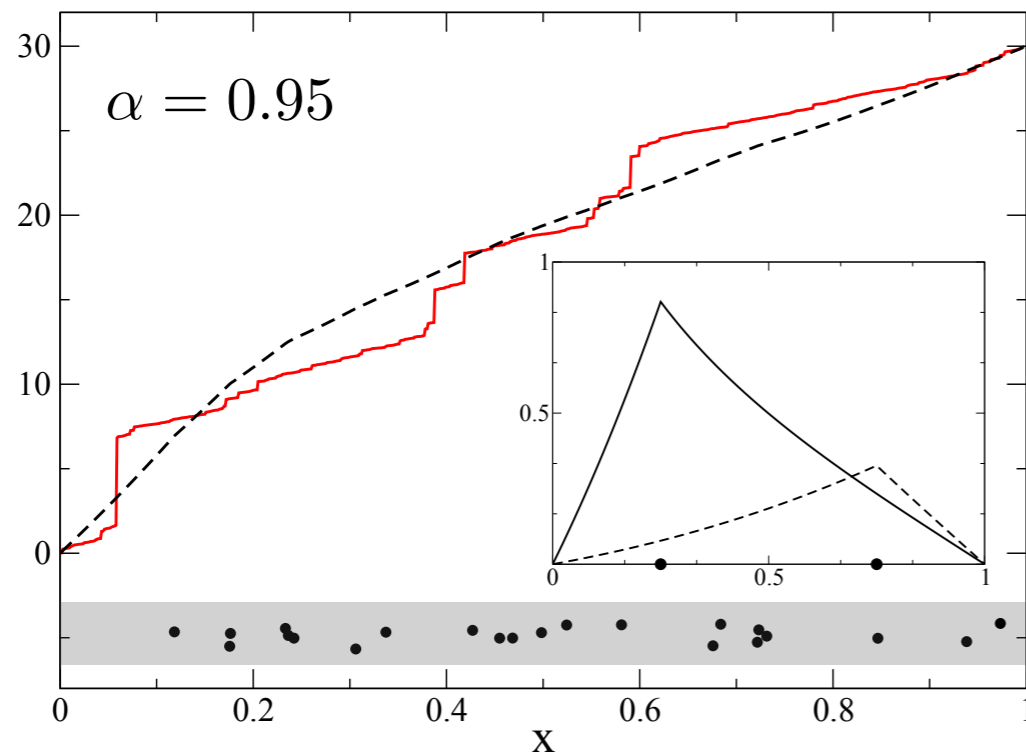
# MMSE linear estimator

- Piecewise linear covariance: explicit solution

$$\hat{\phi}_L(x) = \rho(x) + \int_{[0,1]} K(x, y) [dN(y) - \rho(y) dy]$$

$$K(x, y) = \frac{h(x, y)C(x, x)}{h(x, x)\rho(x) + \int_0^1 h(x, z)C(z, x) dz}, \quad h(x, y) = g_-(x \wedge y)g_+(x \vee y),$$

$$g_{\pm}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\rho(x)}} \left\{ I_1 \left( 2\sqrt{(1-\alpha)\rho(x)} \right) - \frac{I_1(2\sqrt{(1-\alpha)\phi_{\pm}})}{K_1(2\sqrt{(1-\alpha)\phi_{\pm}})} K_1 \left( 2\sqrt{(1-\alpha)\rho(x)} \right) \right\}$$



# Maximum likelihood estimator

- Seek a *monotone* function that maximizes the likelihood

$$L(\phi, (x_i)) = e^{-\int_{[0,1]} \phi(x) dx} \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(x_i)$$

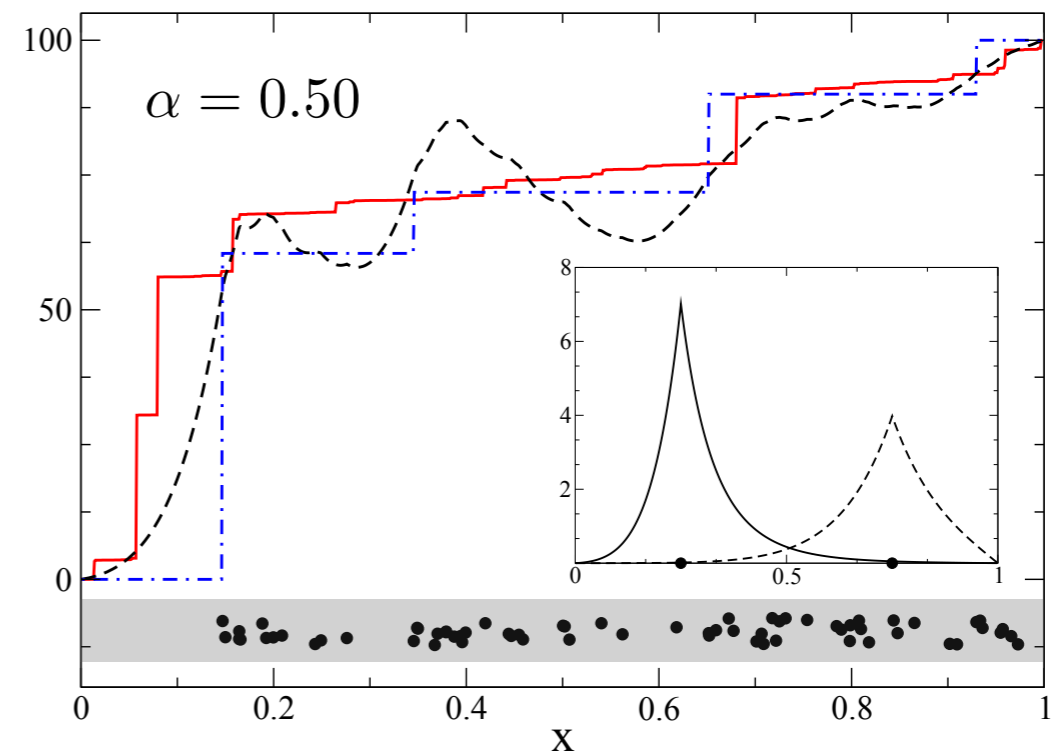
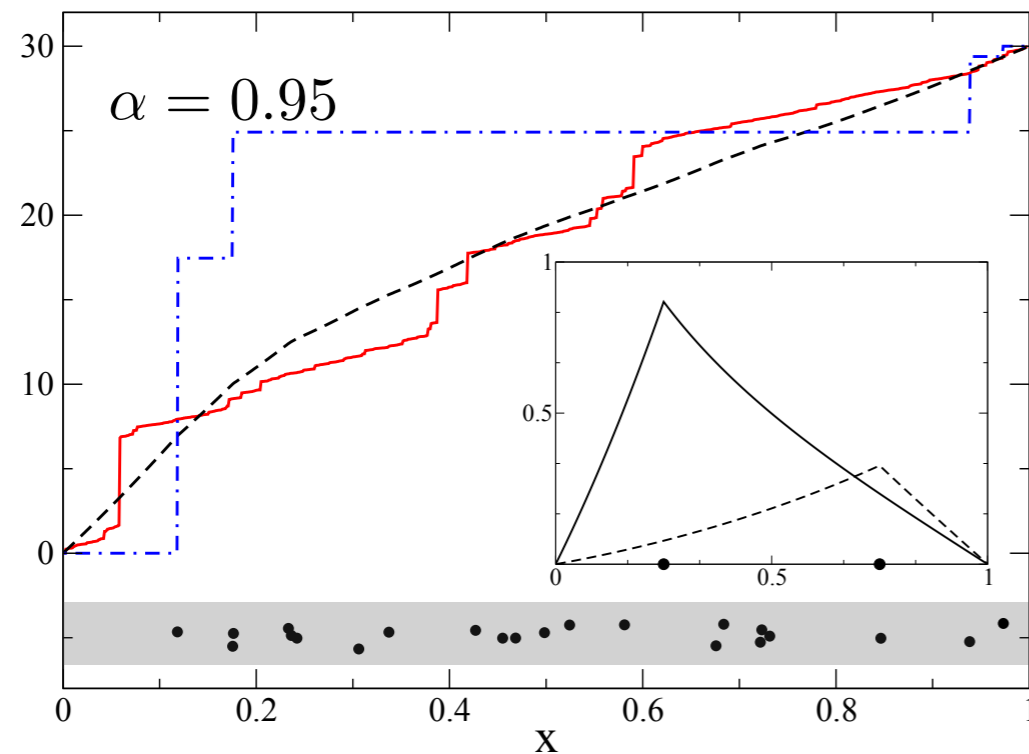
- Neglects the Lévy-process structure
- Solution based on [Brunk (1955), Boswell (1966)]:

$$\hat{\phi}_{\text{ML}}(x) = \begin{cases} \phi_- & \text{for } 0 = x_0 \leq x \leq x_1, \\ \phi_- \vee \psi_i \wedge \phi_+ & \text{for } x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}, \quad i = 1 \dots, k, \\ \phi_+ & \text{for } x = x_{k+1} = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq i} \min_{i \leq m \leq k} \frac{m+1-j}{x_{m+1} - x_j}$$

# Maximum likelihood estimator

- More flexible than the linear estimator: good for small  $\alpha$
- Biased: outperformed by the linear estimator at low marker densities

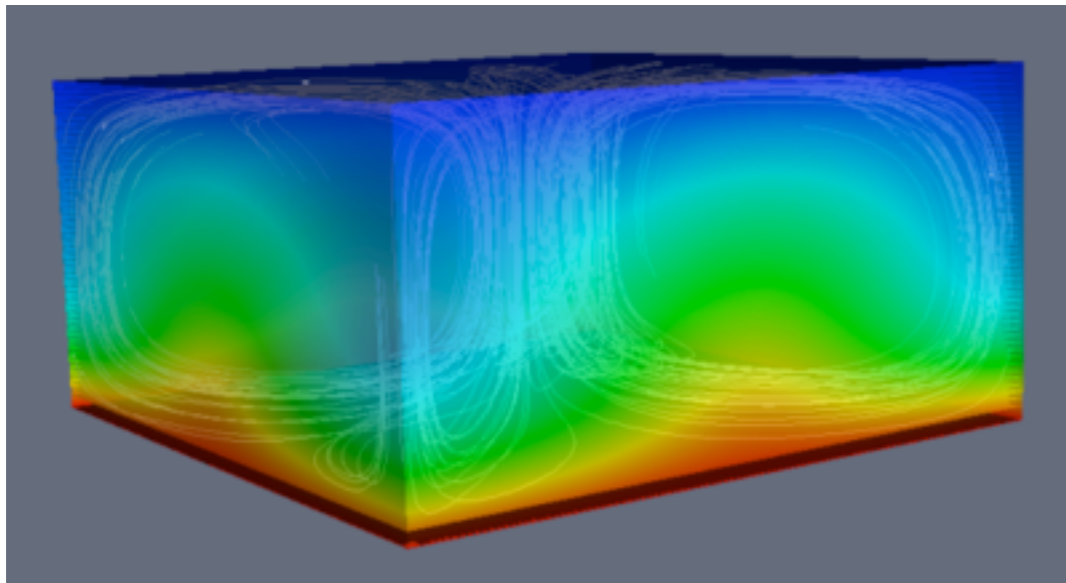


# Other systems

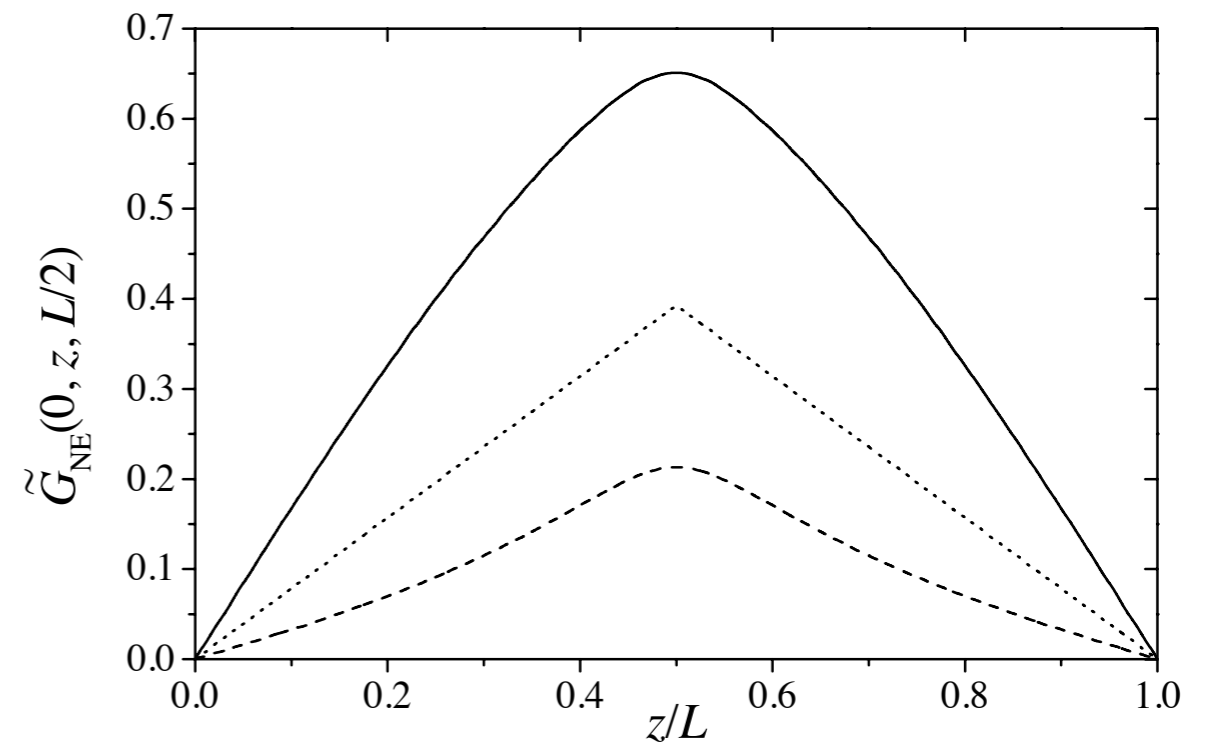
- Symmetric exclusion, KMP: *weak* piecewise linear correlations

$$\text{COV}_{\text{NE}}(\phi(x), \phi(y)) \propto \frac{c}{n} x(1 - y)$$

- Rayleigh-Bénard system: approximately piecewise linear for  $R < R_c$



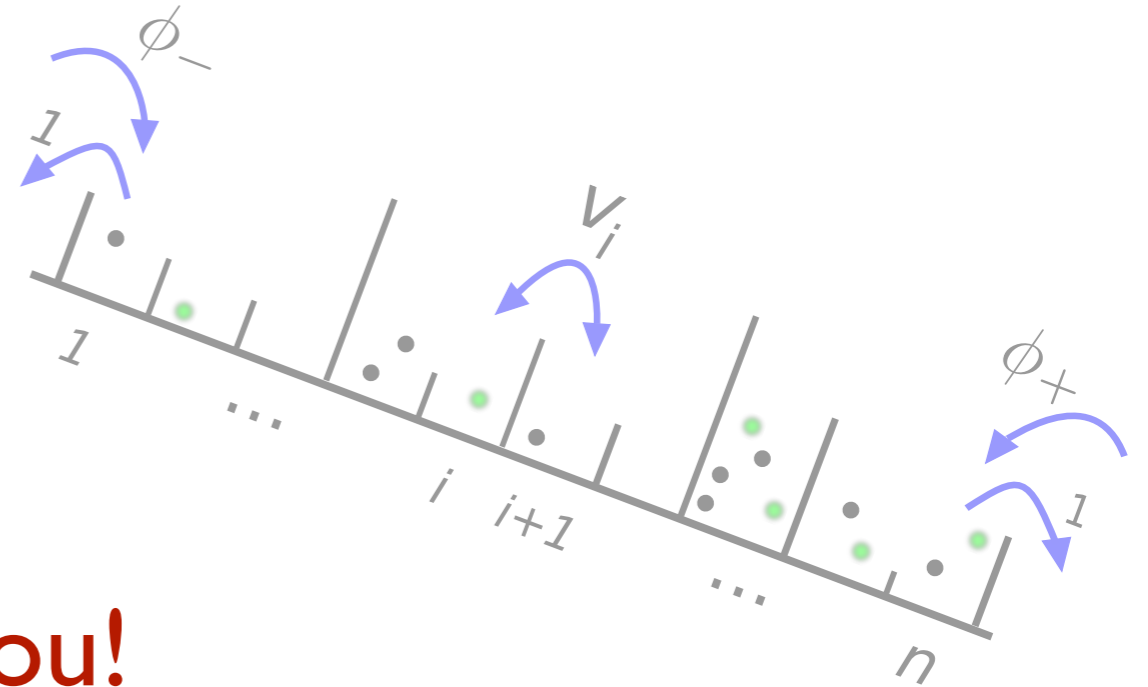
picture from wikipedia (author unknown)



Ortiz de Zarate and Sengers (2001)

# Want to know more?

- ArXiv: 0912.0714
- Talk at Queen Mary on Thursday



Thank you!

