

# Phase transition and reconstruction for the Glauber dynamics on trees

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Based in joint work with Daniel Stefankovic, Juan Vera, Eric Vigoda and Linji Yang

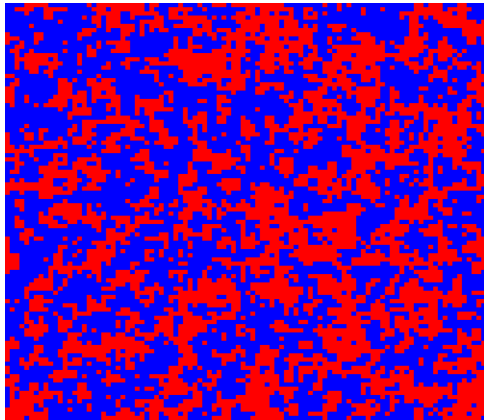
# Spin systems

- Given an underlying graph  $G$ , a configuration is an assignment of a given set of spins to the vertices of  $G$ .
- A given configuration has a weight given by

$$\mu(\sigma) = \prod_{v \in G} \psi(\sigma_v) \prod_{v \sim w} \varphi(\sigma_v, \sigma_w)$$

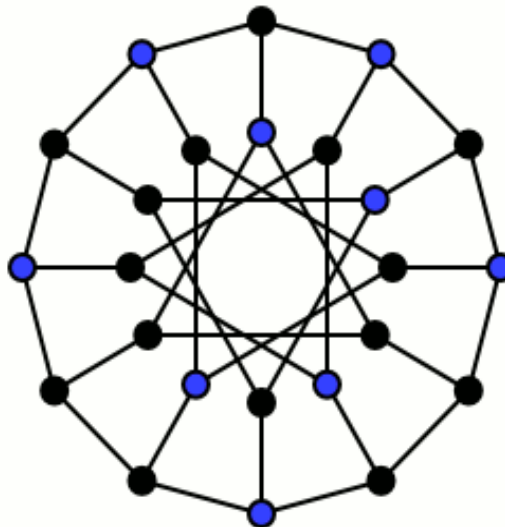
# Spin systems

- Ising model



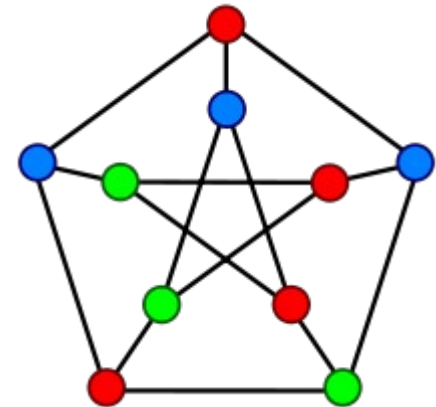
$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x) &= e^{lx} \\ \varphi(x, y) &= e^{\beta xy}\end{aligned}$$

- Hard-core model



$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x) &= \lambda^x \\ \varphi(x, y) &= (1 - xy)\end{aligned}$$

- Proper coloring



$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x) &= 1 \\ \varphi(x, y) &= (1 - \delta_{x,y})\end{aligned}$$

# Glauber dynamics

- Markov Chain Monte Carlo Algorithm for sampling.
- Visit a vertex unif. at random, update the vertex according to its conditional marginal.
- How fast it converges to stationarity?
- Inverse gap, mixing time?

# Gibbs measure

## Uniqueness - Extremality

- Gibbs measure: Consistent extension to an infinite graph.
- Uniqueness?
- Extremality? (Reconstruction).

# Hard-core model

- For regular tree of branching  $b$ , let  $\omega(1 + \omega)^d = \lambda$ ,

$$\omega_u = \frac{1}{d-1} \quad \omega_r \approx \frac{\log d}{d}$$

- Uniqueness  $\rightarrow$  Threshold for hardness in general graphs [Sly, 2011].
- Reconstruction  $\rightarrow$  ?
- What happens for trees?

# Glauber for hard-core on trees

[Martinelli, Sinclair, Weitz]:

- Fast mixing of glauber for free boundary, any fugacity.
- Fast mixing for any boundary, but  $\omega < \frac{\omega_r}{2}$

[R., Stefankovic, Vera, Vigoda, Yang]:

- Phase transition at the reconstruction threshold!

# Phase Transition

- For  $\omega = (1 - \delta) \ln b/b$  it is the case that

$$\Omega(n) \leq T_{\text{relax}} \leq O(n^{1+o_b(1)}).$$

- For  $\omega = (1 + \delta) \ln b/b$ : it is the case that

$$T_{\text{relax}} \leq O(n^{1+\delta+o_b(1)})$$

And also, there exists a seq. of boundaries such that

$$T_{\text{relax}} = \Omega(n^{1+\delta/2-o_b(1)}).$$



# Upper bound ?

- Algorithmic flavor...
- Block dynamics.
- Mixing in the star graph?
- Coupling argument.

# Lower bound?

- What is the role of the nonextremality of the broadcasting measure?
- Existence of a 'reconstruction scheme'  $A$ .
- Conductance bound:

$$\text{Relaxation Time} = \Omega \left( \frac{\text{effectiveness}(A)}{\text{sensitivity}(A)} \right)$$

# Effectiveness - Sensitivity

- Effectiveness: Correlation between the output of A and the actual spin.
- Sensitivity:  $E_{\sigma} \nabla A(\sigma_h)$

$$\nabla f(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_i |f_i(x_1, \dots, x_k) - f(x_1, \dots, x_k)|$$

# Parsimonious algorithm

- If all the children are unoccupied the guess is that the parent is occupied.
- If some child is occupied the guess is that the parent is unoccupied.
- Sensitivity is tractable!

Thank you!