

Beyond Fick & Fourier: The Kinetic Exclusion Process

From Microscopic Rules to Time Crystals

Sharan Haresh Belani

BSc Thesis Advisor: Dr. Pablo Ignacio Hurtado Fernández

GraSPA 2026 – Annecy

Double Degree in Physics & Mathematics
University of Granada



**UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA**



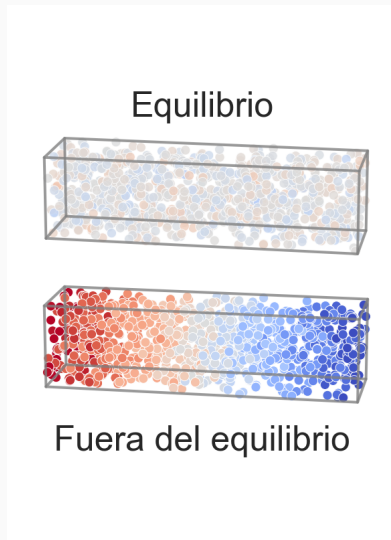
PROTEUS
scientific computing cloud

The problem: transport out of equilibrium

Fick and Fourier describe diffusive transport well... **close to equilibrium**.

But real systems feature:

- **Sustained net currents** (out of equilibrium).

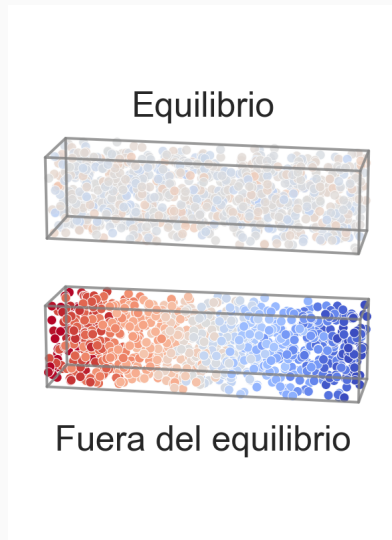


The problem: transport out of equilibrium

Fick and Fourier describe diffusive transport well... **close to equilibrium**.

But real systems feature:

- **Sustained net currents** (out of equilibrium).
- **Coupled** conserved fields (mass, energy).

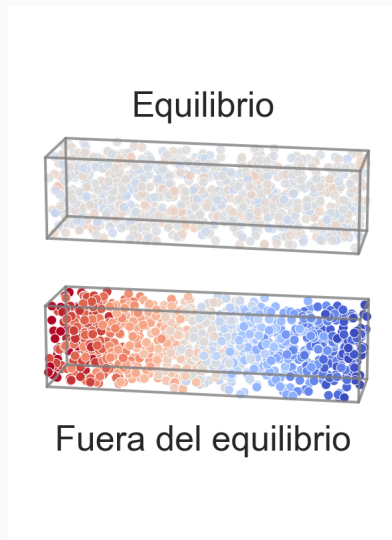


The problem: transport out of equilibrium

Fick and Fourier describe diffusive transport well... **close to equilibrium**.

But real systems feature:

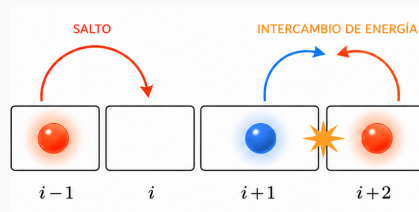
- **Sustained net currents** (out of equilibrium).
- **Coupled** conserved fields (mass, energy).
- No universal macroscopic framework for their fluctuations.



The model: Kinetic Exclusion Process (KEP)

A 1D lattice gas where particles carry **mass and energy** stochastically and in a coupled way.

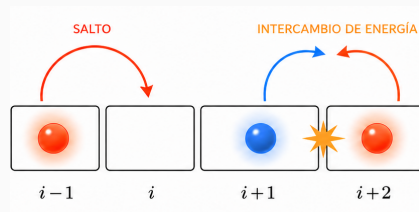
- **Microscopic simulation:** Kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC).



The model: Kinetic Exclusion Process (KEP)

A 1D lattice gas where particles carry **mass and energy** stochastically and in a coupled way.

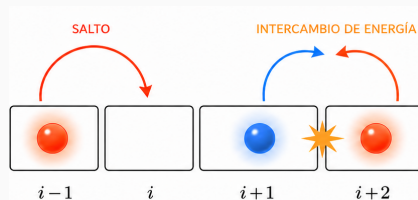
- **Microscopic simulation:** Kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC).
- **Hydrodynamic limit:** transport equations with cross effects (Soret and Dufour).



The model: Kinetic Exclusion Process (KEP)

A 1D lattice gas where particles carry **mass and energy** stochastically and in a coupled way.

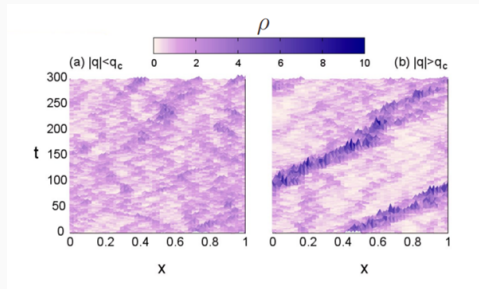
- **Microscopic simulation:** Kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC).
- **Hydrodynamic limit:** transport equations with cross effects (Soret and Dufour).
- **Macroscopic Fluctuation Theory (MFT):** rare-event statistics, beyond the Gaussian limit.



The result: a dynamical phase transition

Forcing extreme energy currents on a ring, the system changes behaviour:

- For $|q| < q_c$: a profile that is **stationary on average**.

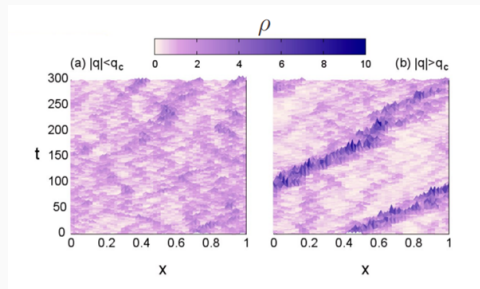


Traveling wave for $|q| > q_c$

The result: a dynamical phase transition

Forcing extreme energy currents on a ring, the system changes behaviour:

- For $|q| < q_c$: a profile that is **stationary on average**.
- For $|q| > q_c$: a **traveling wave** emerges spontaneously – a spacetime symmetry breaking.

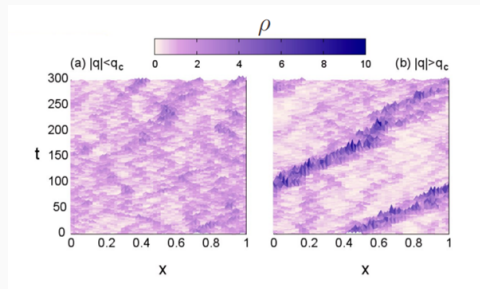


Traveling wave for $|q| > q_c$

The result: a dynamical phase transition

Forcing extreme energy currents on a ring, the system changes behaviour:

- For $|q| < q_c$: a profile that is **stationary on average**.
- For $|q| > q_c$: a **traveling wave** emerges spontaneously – a spacetime symmetry breaking.
- This is the signature of a **time crystal** as the optimal mechanism to sustain the fluctuation.



Traveling wave for $|q| > q_c$

Why does this matter?

- **Time crystals** were proposed by Frank Wilczek (2012) as a phase of matter that spontaneously breaks *time*-translation symmetry – the temporal analogue of an ordinary crystal breaking space symmetry.

Why does this matter?

- **Time crystals** were proposed by **Frank Wilczek** (2012) as a phase of matter that spontaneously breaks *time*-translation symmetry – the temporal analogue of an ordinary crystal breaking space symmetry.
- First realized experimentally in isolated quantum systems (trapped ions, NV centers) – a very active frontier in condensed matter and **quantum computing** (stable periodic drives, robust qubits, frequency references).

Why does this matter?

- **Time crystals** were proposed by **Frank Wilczek** (2012) as a phase of matter that spontaneously breaks *time*-translation symmetry – the temporal analogue of an ordinary crystal breaking space symmetry.
- First realized experimentally in isolated quantum systems (trapped ions, NV centers) – a very active frontier in condensed matter and **quantum computing** (stable periodic drives, robust qubits, frequency references).
- Our result suggests a **classical, dissipative route** to time-crystal-like behaviour: it emerges as the optimal strategy to sustain a rare, extreme fluctuation – not as a special property of isolated quantum systems.