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Long range correlations in branched polymers

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Abstract

We study the correlation functions in the branched polymer model. Although there are no correlations in the grand canonical ensemble, when looking at the canonical ensemble we find negative long range power like correlations. We propose that a similar mechanism explains the shape of recently measured correlation functions in the elongated phase of 4d simplicial gravity [B. de Bakker and J. Smit, Nucl. Phys. B 454 (1995) 343].

1. Introduction

Recently some measurements of the curvature–curvature correlation functions in 4d simplicial gravity were presented [1]. The data seems to indicate negative and power like behavior both at the transition and in the elongated phase. The latter seems surprising as one would expect the exponential decay of correlations outside the critical region. Those issues are hard to study numerically and even harder analytically. To gain some insight into possible mechanism of those correlations we investigate here a simple geometrical model: branched polymers (BP).

Besides its simplicity there are some other motivations for using this model. The BP describe the $c \rightarrow \infty$ limit of 2d simplicial gravity [2,3]. It is believed that BP also describe the elongated phase of 4d simplicial gravity [4]. The exact correspondence between the quantities measured in Ref. [1] and BP is not known, nevertheless we hope that the BP model captures the general features of the elongated phase of 4d simplicial gravity.

2. The model

We consider here the ensemble of *planar rooted planted trees*. A *tree* is a graph without the closed loops. A *rooted tree* is a tree with one marked vertex (root) and *planted tree* is a tree whose root's *degree* (number of branches) is one. Two trees are considered as distinct if they cannot be mapped on each other by a continuous

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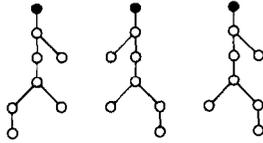


Fig. 1. Example of distinct planted rooted trees.

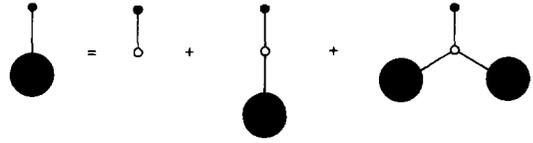


Fig. 2. Partition function.

deformation of the plane (see Fig. 1). We denote by n the total number of non-root vertices in the tree and by n_i the number of non-root vertices of the degree i . Then the (grand) partition function is defined as

$$Z(\mu, t) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} e^{-\mu n} \rho(T), \quad \rho(T) = t_1^{n_1} t_2^{n_2} \dots \tag{1}$$

The \mathcal{T} denotes the ensemble of all the trees. The equation for $Z(\mu, t)$ is (see Fig. 2) [2]

$$Z(\mu, t) = e^{-\mu} \mathcal{F}(Z(\mu, t)) \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{F}(Z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} t_i Z^{i-1}. \tag{2}$$

Eq. (2) can be rewritten as

$$e^{\mu} = \frac{\mathcal{F}(Z)}{Z}, \tag{3}$$

and the critical point μ_c corresponds to a value Z_0 where the right hand side of (3) has a minimum. In the neighborhood of this point for a large class of parameters t the partition function behaves like [2]

$$Z(\mu, t) \approx Z_0(t) - Z_1(t) \sqrt{\Delta\mu} + Z_2(t) \Delta\mu + O(\Delta\mu^{3/2}) \tag{4}$$

with $\Delta\mu = \mu - \mu_c$. That is the only class of solutions of the Eq. (2) considered in this paper. Behavior described by (4) is typical also for the elongated phase of the 4d simplicial gravity [4]. From the Eq. (2) we can derive

$$Z_0 = \frac{\mathcal{F}(Z_0)}{\mathcal{F}^{(1)}(Z_0)}, \quad Z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2\mathcal{F}(Z_0)}{\mathcal{F}^{(2)}(Z_0)}}, \quad Z_2 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathcal{F}(Z_0)}{\mathcal{F}^{(2)}(Z_0)^2} \left(3 \frac{\mathcal{F}^{(2)}(Z_0)}{Z_0} - \mathcal{F}^{(3)}(Z_0) \right), \tag{5}$$

where $\mathcal{F}^{(i)} = \frac{\partial^i \mathcal{F}}{\partial Z^i}$.

3. The two-point functions

First we consider a “volume–volume” correlation function [3]

$$G(\mu, t; r) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_r} e^{-\mu n} \rho(T), \tag{6}$$

where \mathcal{T}_r is the ensemble of the trees with one point marked at distance $r + 1$ from the root.

The smallest possible tree in \mathcal{T}_r is a chain of $r + 1$ non-root vertices which we split into root, body and tail (see Fig. 3a). The weight of this chain is $t_1 t_2^r e^{-(r+1)\mu}$. All other configurations in \mathcal{T}_r can be obtained from this chain by attaching trees in its non-root vertices (see Fig. 3b). Attaching n trees in the body or root part of the chain corresponds to a factor $t_{n+2}(n + 1)Z^n$. The factor $n + 1$ counts the possible relative positions of the chain. Attaching n trees to the tail corresponds to a factor $t_{n+1}Z^n$. Finally our two-point function is

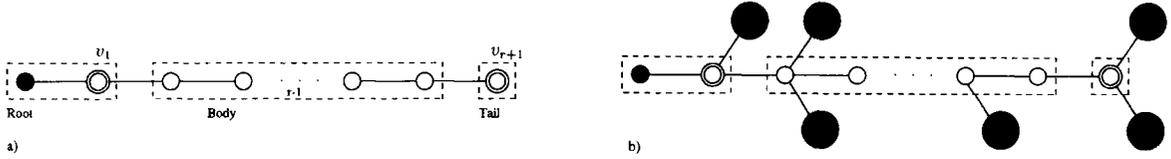


Fig. 3. Two-point function.

$$G(\mu, t; r) = e^{-\mu}(t_2 + 2t_3Z + 3t_4Z^2 + \dots)e^{-(r-1)\mu}(t_2 + 2t_3Z + 3t_4Z^2 + \dots)^{r-1}e^{-\mu}(t_1 + t_2Z + \dots) = e^{-\mu}\mathcal{F}'(Z)e^{-(r-1)\mu}\mathcal{F}'(Z)^{(r-1)}e^{-\mu}\mathcal{F}(Z) = (1 + \frac{Z}{Z'})^r Z, \tag{7}$$

where $\mathcal{F}'(Z) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}(Z)}{\partial Z}$ and $Z' = \frac{\partial Z(\mu, t)}{\partial \mu}$. In the last equality we used the identity $e^{-\mu}\mathcal{F}'(Z) = 1 + \frac{Z}{Z'}$ obtained by differentiating the Eq. (2) with respect to μ .

We are interested in the Root-Tail correlation function defined as follows:

$$RT(\mu, t; r) = \sum_{T_r} d(v_1)d(v_{r+1})e^{-\mu n}\rho(T), \tag{8}$$

where $d(v)$ is the degree of vertex v . The form of this function can be easily obtained by modifying $G(\mu, t; r)$

$$RT(\mu, t; r) = e^{-\mu}(2 \cdot t_2 + 3 \cdot 2t_3Z + 4 \cdot 3t_4Z^2 + \dots) \times e^{-(r-1)\mu}(t_2 + 2t_3Z + 3t_4Z^2 + \dots)^{r-1}e^{-\mu}(1 \cdot t_1 + 2 \cdot t_2Z + \dots) = e^{-\mu} \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial(\mathcal{F}'(Z)Z^2)}{\partial Z} e^{-(r-1)\mu}\mathcal{F}'(Z)^{(r-1)}e^{-\mu} \frac{\partial(\mathcal{F}(Z)Z)}{\partial Z} = (2 + \frac{4Z}{Z'} + \frac{Z^2}{Z'^2} - \frac{Z^2Z''}{Z'^3})(1 + \frac{Z}{Z'})^{(r-1)}(2Z + \frac{Z^2}{Z'}), \tag{9}$$

where we used the identity $e^{-\mu}F''(Z) = \frac{2}{Z'} + \frac{Z}{Z'^2} - \frac{ZZ''}{Z'^3}$ again obtained by differentiating Eq. (2) twice with respect to μ .

Similarly we define two other functions

$$R(\mu, t; r) = \sum_{T \in T_r} d(v_1)e^{-\mu n}\rho(T) = (2 + \frac{4Z}{Z'} + \frac{Z^2}{Z'^2} - \frac{Z^2Z''}{Z'^3})(1 + \frac{Z}{Z'})^{(r-1)}Z, \tag{10}$$

$$T(\mu, t; r) = \sum_{T \in T_r} d(v_{r+1})e^{-\mu n}\rho(T) = (1 + \frac{Z}{Z'})^r(2Z + \frac{Z^2}{Z'}). \tag{11}$$

Let

$$\langle A \rangle_{T_r} = \frac{\sum_{T \in T_r} A(T)e^{-\mu n}\rho(T)}{\sum_{T \in T_r} e^{-\mu n}\rho(T)}. \tag{12}$$

We define the normalized connected Root-Tail correlation function as

$$RT_c(\mu, t; r) = \langle (d(v_1) - \langle d(v_1) \rangle_{T_r})(d(v_{r+1}) - \langle d(v_{r+1}) \rangle_{T_r}) \rangle_{T_r} = \frac{RT(\mu, t; r)}{G(\mu, t; r)} - \frac{R(\mu, t; r)T(\mu, t; r)}{G(\mu, t; r)^2}. \tag{13}$$

It is easy to check that

$$RT_c(\mu, t; r) \equiv 0. \quad (14)$$

4. The canonical ensemble

The functions defined in the preceding chapter are the discrete Laplace transforms of their canonical counterparts, e.g.

$$G(\mu, t; r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\mu n} G(n, t; r) \quad \text{with} \quad G(n, t; r) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_r(n)} \rho(T) \quad (15)$$

where $\mathcal{T}_r(n)$ is the ensemble of the trees belonging to \mathcal{T}_r and having exactly n non-root vertices. To calculate the canonical functions from grand canonical we have to perform the inverse of the discrete Laplace transform. This usually can not be done exactly and we proceed with a series of approximations.

The first approximation is that of replacing the discrete transform (15) with the continuous one. Then $G(n, t; r)$ is given by the inverse Laplace transform which we calculate by the saddle point method. The details are presented in appendix A. Below we give results to the leading order in n ($r \ll n$).

$$G(n, t; r) \approx \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} Z_0 x n^{-3/2} e^{\mu \cdot n} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4n} x^2\right), \quad (16)$$

$$RT(n, t; r) \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} Z_0 \left(x \frac{Z_0^2 + Z_1^2}{Z_1^2} - \frac{Z_0(Z_0^2 + 6Z_0Z_2 - 5Z_1^2)}{Z_1^3} \right) n^{-3/2} e^{\mu \cdot n} \\ \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4n} \left(x - \frac{Z_0(Z_0^2 + 6Z_0Z_2 - 5Z_1^2)}{Z_1^2 + Z_1^2} \right)^2\right), \quad (17)$$

$$R(n, t; r) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} Z_0 \left(x \frac{Z_1^2 + Z_0^2}{Z_1^2} - \frac{Z_0(2Z_0^2 + 6Z_0Z_2 - 4Z_1^2)}{Z_1^3} \right) n^{-3/2} e^{\mu \cdot n} \\ \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4n} \left(x - \frac{Z_0(2Z_0^2 + 6Z_0Z_2 - 4Z_1^2)}{Z_1^2 + Z_0^2} \right)^2\right), \quad (18)$$

$$T(n, t; r) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} Z_0 \left(x + \frac{Z_0}{Z_1} \right) n^{-3/2} e^{\mu \cdot n} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4n} \left(x + \frac{Z_0}{Z_1} \right)^2\right), \quad (19)$$

where we used $x = \frac{2rZ_0^2 + Z_1^2}{Z_0Z_1}$.

The connected correlation function $RT_c(n, t; r)$ is defined as in (13). This definition was closely modeled on the formula used in [1].

$$RT_c(\mu, t; r) = \langle (d(v_1) - \langle d(v_1) \rangle_{\mathcal{T}_r(n)}) (d(v_{r+1}) - \langle d(v_{r+1}) \rangle_{\mathcal{T}_r(n)}) \rangle_{\mathcal{T}_r(n)} \\ = \frac{RT(n, t; r)}{G(n, t; r)} - \frac{R(n, t; r)T(n, t; r)}{G(n, t; r)^2}. \quad (20)$$

Before writing it down let us note that the terms proportional to x^2 (and so to r^2) in the exponents cancel between numerators and denominators in $RT_c(n, t; r)$. For large n and $r/n \ll 1$ we can neglect the exponents. The resulting expression is

$$RT_c(n, t; r) \approx \frac{8Z_0^4(Z_0^2 + 3Z_0Z_2 - 2Z_1^2)}{Z_1^2(2rZ_0^2 + Z_1^2)}. \quad (21)$$

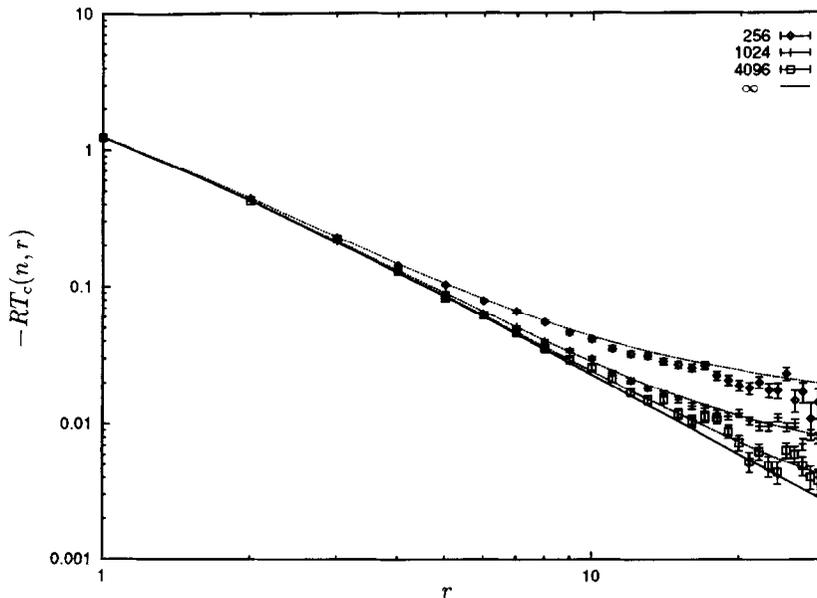


Fig. 4. The results of MC simulations.

5. Examples and simulations

Knowing the function $\mathcal{F}(Z)$ it is easy to calculate (21). The Eq. (5) can be solved numerically if the analytic solution is not available. Below we give examples of two models. In both cases the correlations are negative. This was also the case for all other models we tested and we are persuaded that this is a general feature of the models with the expansion of the form (4) and all the weights t positive.

1) $t_1 = t, \quad t_2 = t_3 = 1, \quad t_4 = t_5 = \dots = 0, \quad \mathcal{F}(Z) = t + Z + Z^2,$

$$RT_c(n, t; r) = -\frac{4t}{(1 + 2\sqrt{t})(1 + 2\sqrt{t} + 2r\sqrt{t})^2}. \tag{22}$$

2) $t_i = i^{-\frac{d}{2}}, \quad \mathcal{F}(Z) = \frac{1}{2}\text{Li}_{\frac{d}{2}}(Z)$ [2]. For $d = 1,$

$$RT_c(n; r) = -\frac{1.3029}{(0.725958r + 0.30219)^2}. \tag{23}$$

The formula (21) is valid for $n \rightarrow \infty$. To check what finite size effects are to be expected we performed the MC simulations of the second model ($d = 1$) with 256, 1024 and 4096 non-root vertices. The results for the RT_c are shown in Fig. 4. We plotted the MC data, the large n predictions (formula (23)) and the predictions for RT_c without neglecting the exponents (the dotted lines).

6. Discussion

The appearance of correlations in the canonical ensemble is not surprising. As the total number of branches is fixed the correlations are to be expected. What is surprising is that those correlations do not vanish in the $n \rightarrow \infty$ limit. To understand better what is happening we calculate $RT_c(r = 1)$ for the first model from previous section with $t = 1$ by the explicit tree counting. In Fig. 5 we list all the relevant groups of trees together

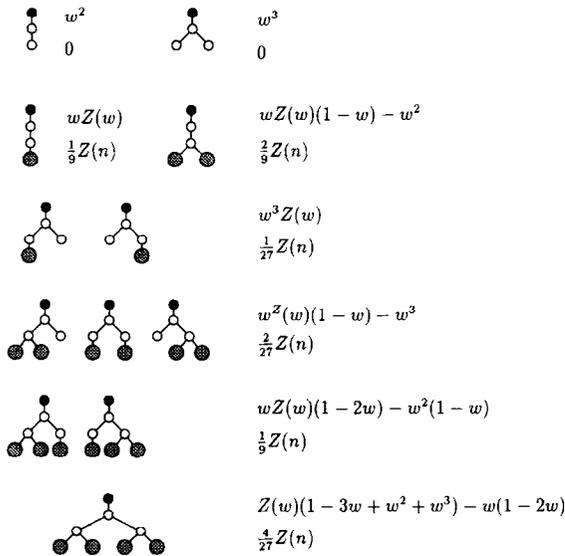


Fig. 5. Calculation of $RT_c(r = 1)$.

with their respective weights. The upper formulas refer to the grand canonical ensemble and lower ones to canonical ensemble (valid for $n \gg 1$). Note that the first two trees cannot appear in the canonical ensemble. If we calculate the RT_c using the grand canonical weights we get zero as expected. If we calculate the RT_c with grand canonical weights but exclude from the sum two first trees (those forbidden in canonical ensemble) we get a non-zero result depending on the value of $w = \exp(-\mu)$. For the critical value $w = \frac{1}{3}$ the result is $-\frac{9}{121}$. Repeating the calculations with canonical weights we obtain $-\frac{4}{75}$ which agrees with (22) for $t = 1$. This would indicate that the effect is due to the absence of small configurations in the canonical ensemble.

We have shown that a large class of BP models exhibits a long range negative power like correlations in the canonical ensemble. Those correlations are not finite size effects and survive in the $n \rightarrow \infty$ limit. The shape of those correlations bears a striking resemblance to the shape of correlation functions measured in 4d simplicial gravity [1].

Because in BP the correlations do appear as the artifact of the canonical ensemble we must consider the possibility that also in simplicial gravity the choice of the ensemble can have big influence on the shape of the correlation functions. All of the simulations in simplicial gravity are done in the canonical ensemble. Most of the theoretical work however favors the grand canonical ensemble. If the conclusion of this paper do as we believe apply to simplicial gravity, then clearly great caution is required while interpreting the results of simulations.

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Appendix A. Calculation of $G(n, t; r)$

The inverse Laplace transform (continuous) of $G(\mu, t; r)$ is given by

$$G(n, t; r) \approx \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} d\mu G(\mu, t; r) e^{n\mu}, \tag{A.1}$$

where $c > \mu_c$. The saddle point equation is

$$\frac{\partial \log(G(\mu, t; r))}{\partial \mu} = -n. \tag{A.2}$$

Using the (4) and (7) we can expand the left hand side of (A.2). Because we are interested in $n \gg 1$ we keep only the largest term of the expansion (in $\Delta\mu$) of the left hand side of (A.2). Solving this we obtain

$$\mu_s \approx \frac{\left(r \frac{Z_0}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Z_1}{Z_0}\right)^2}{n^2} + \mu_c, \tag{A.3}$$

$$G(\mu_s, t; r) \approx Z_0 \exp \left[-\frac{1}{n} \left(2 \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_1^2} r^2 + 2r + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Z_1^2}{Z_0^2} \right) \right], \tag{A.4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log(G(\mu_s, t; r))}{\partial \mu^2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{n^3}{\left(r \frac{Z_0}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Z_1}{Z_0}\right)^2}. \tag{A.5}$$

Putting it all together we get the formula (16). Formulas for other two-point functions can be obtained in a similar way.

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