Geometric structure of percolation clusters

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Collaborators

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Fractal structure of percolation clusters

Our results

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Conclusion

Percolation

 Bond percolation on L × L square lattice

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$$P_{\infty} \sim (p - p_c)^{\beta}$$
 for $p \rightarrow p_c^+$

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▶
$$\beta = 5/36, \nu = 4/3$$

- Mean size of the largest cluster $\sim L^{d_{\rm F}}$, $d_{\rm F} = 91/48$
- Backbone
- Mean size of backbone $\sim L^{d_{\rm B}}, d_{\rm B} = 1.64336(10)$
- Red bond
- Mean number of red bonds $\sim L^{d_{\mathrm{R}}}, d_{\mathrm{R}} = 3/4$

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- Branches: bridges and deletion of which produces trees (green)
- Junctions: bridges but not branches (red)
- Non-bridges: not bridges (black)

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- Junction density ρ_j
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Partition all bonds into branches, junctions and non-bridges

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- Loops drawn on medial graph
- Mean length of the largest loop $\sim L^{d_{\rm H}}$, with $d_{\rm H}=7/4$
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- $\blacktriangleright \rho_1 > \rho_g + \rho_j$
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- Denote the original graph and the dual graph as G and G^*
- $\blacktriangleright m = |E(G)| = |E(G^*)|$
- Let $A \subset E(G)$ and define $A^* \subset E(G^*)$ via $e^* \in A^*$ iff $e \notin A$
- Let $\ell_1(e)$ be the event that e is bounded by the same loop
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Findings Lemma:On the torus $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 1/4$ at $p_c = 1/2$

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► This gives $\sum_{\substack{A \subseteq E \\ |A|=a}} \sum_{e \in A} \mathbf{1}_{\ell_1(e)}(A) = \sum_{\substack{B^* \subseteq E^* \\ |B^*|=m+1-a}} \sum_{e^* \in B^*} \mathbf{1}_{\ell_2(e^*)}(B^*)$

Summing over all a and dividing by ¹/_{m2^m} implies ρ₁ = ρ₂
 Since ρ₁ + ρ₂ = 1/2, we have ρ₁ = ρ₂ = 1/4

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- Summing over all a and dividing by $\frac{1}{m2^m}$ implies $\rho_1=\rho_2$
- Since $\rho_1 + \rho_2 = 1/2$, we have $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 1/4$

On the torus, we expect:

$$ho_{
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ho_2 = 1/4$$
, as $L
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For finite L, $\rho_n = \rho_{n,0} + b_1 L^{y_1}$.

- ▶ $\rho_{n,0} = 0.250\,000\,1(2)$
- ▶ $y_1 = -1.250(1)$
- y_1 consistent with $d_R 2 = -5/4$
- ► Number of pseudobridges $L^2(\rho_{\rm n}-\rho_2) \sim L^{d_{\rm R}}$

Non-bridge density $\rho_{\rm n}$

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- ▶ $\rho_{g,0} = 0.214\,050\,18(5)$

►
$$y_1 = -1.2500(5)$$

Branch density $\rho_{\rm g}$ and junction density $\rho_{\rm j}$

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- ▶ $\rho_{\rm g,0} = 0.214\,050\,18(5)$

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Findings

Branch density $\rho_{\rm g}$ and junction density $\rho_{\rm j}$

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On the torus, we expect:



For leaf-free clusters

- fractal dimension for clusters is $d_{\rm F} = 91/48$
- fractal dimension for loops is $d_{\rm H} = 7/4$

For bridge-free clusters

- fractal dimension for clusters is $d_{\rm B} = 1.64336(10)$
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Our results

Outline

Fractal structure of percolation clusters

Our results

- Partition bonds into branches, junctions and non-bridges
- $\blacktriangleright \rho_1 = \rho_2$
- \blacktriangleright Number of pseudo-bridges scales as $L^{d_{\rm R}}$
- Leaf-free clusters
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- ▶ arXiv:1309.7244 (2013)

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What happens for the general Fortuin-Kasteleyn random-cluster model?



Many thanks for your attention!



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