

Field theory for Wiener Sausages and Self-Organised Criticality

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Outline

1 What is SOC?

- SOC Models
- The Manna Model

2 Field theory

- Simplifications
- Diagrams
- Tree level
- The SOC mechanism

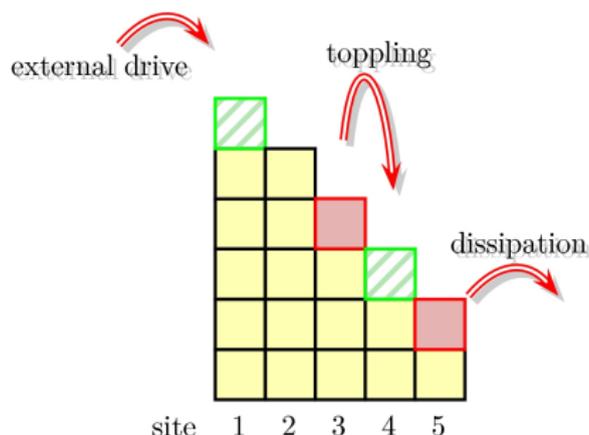
3 The Wiener Sausage Problem

- Spattering random walk
- Statistical field theory
- Renormalisation
- Results

Summary: SOC

- A brief reminder of **Self-Organised Criticality (SOC)**.
- An exact representation of the **Manna model** as a **field theory**.
- Results at **tree level**,
i.e. the mean field theory of the Manna model (valid above the upper critical dimension)
- The field-theoretic **mechanism of SOC**.

What is Self-Organised Criticality (SOC)?



The sandpile model:

- Bak, Tang and Wiesenfeld 1987.
- Simple (randomly driven) cellular automaton \rightarrow avalanches.
- Generates(?) scale invariant event statistics.
- **The physics of fractals.**

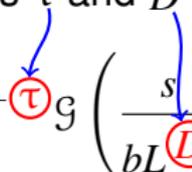
What is Self-Organised Criticality (SOC)?

SOC today: Non-trivial scale invariance in avalanching (intermittent) systems as known from ordinary critical phenomena, but without the need of external tuning of a control parameter to a non-trivial value.

Key ingredients for SOC models:

- Separation of time scales.
- Interaction.
- Thresholds (non-linearity).
- Observables: Avalanche sizes and durations.
- **Scale invariance in space and time: Emergence! Universality!**

Universal (?) exponents τ and D

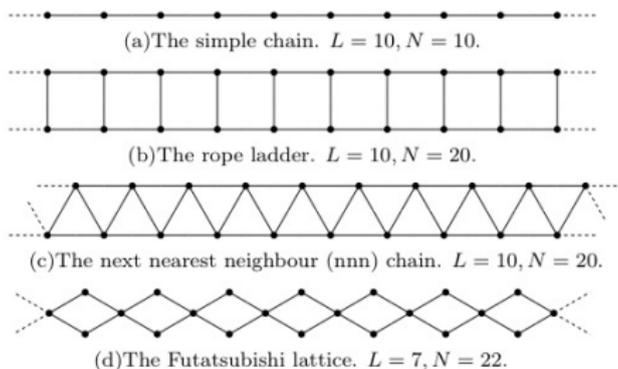
$$\mathcal{P}(s; L) = as^{-\tau} \mathcal{G}\left(\frac{s}{bL^D}\right)$$


SOC Models

BUT: SOC Models notorious for **not** displaying systematic, robust, clean scaling behaviour. “Key ingredients” may not suffice.

Controversies: **Conservation, Stochasticity, Separation of time scales, Abelianness.**

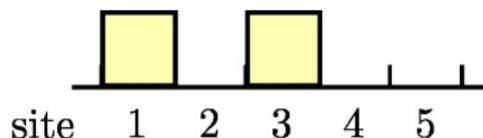
Oslo Model and **Manna Model** both display **systematic, robust, clean** scaling behaviour:



Same scaling exponents independent from lattice topology in
 $d = 1, 2, 3$ (From N Huynh, GP and Chew, 2011).

The Manna Model

Manna 1991, Dhar 1999

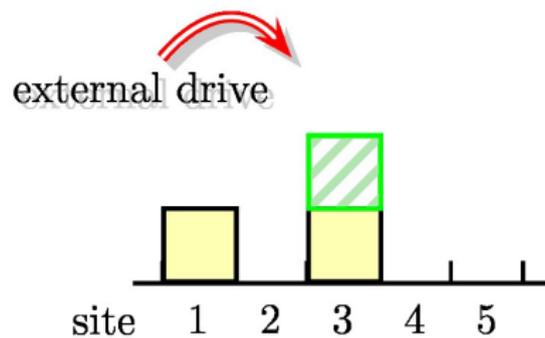


Manna Model (1991)

- Critical height model.
- Stochastic.
- Bulk drive.
- Robust, solid, universal, reproducible.
- Defines a universality class.

The Manna Model

Manna 1991, Dhar 1999

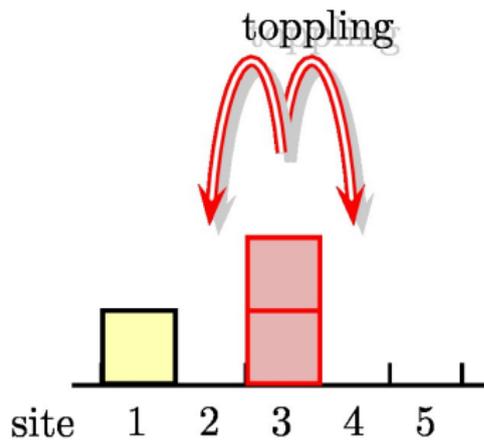


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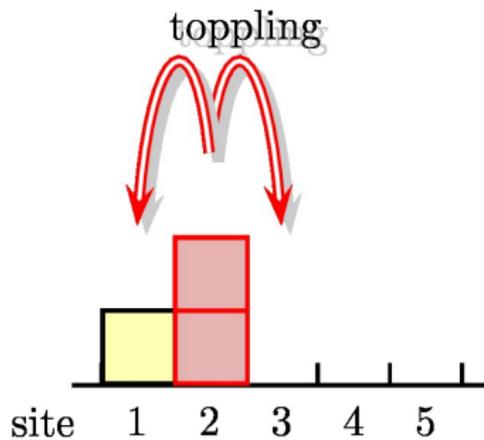


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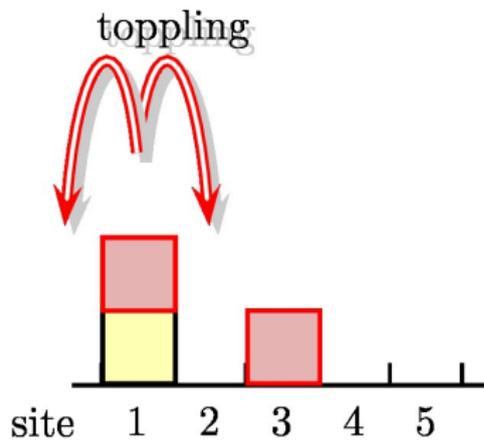


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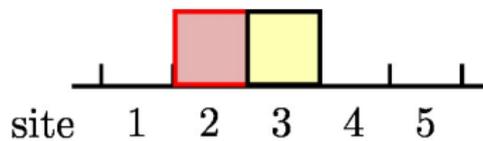
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dissipation

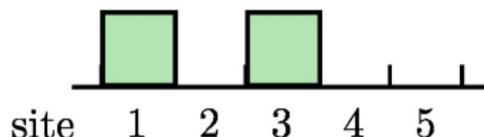


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The Manna Model

Revised version



Problem: Manna Model appears to be **excluded volume** (“**fermionic**”) — don’t smooth out!

At most one particle per site.

Solution: Introduce **carrying capacity n** and make toppling probabilistic (occupation over n).

The SOC mechanism

So how does it work then?

Symmetry of vertices and stationarity.

- Mass is attenuation of activity.
- Conservation links attenuation to (additional) substrate deposition. . .
- or equivalently, symmetry of vertices equates mass terms of activity and substrate deposition terms.
- Additional substrate deposition vanishes *as we choose to consider stationarity*.
- Thus mass vanishes *in the particular ensemble*.
- **The activity propagator is not renormalised at any order.**

What are the key findings?

- **Field theory for the Manna Model derived from microscopic rules.**
- Now we know **why** and **how** the propagator is massless.
- **Symmetry of vertices**, reflecting conservation (**conservation not necessary!**),
- . . . ensures that the renormalisation of the propagator vanishes at **stationarity**.
- Criticality is a matter of the (stationary) **ensemble**.
- Correlations in the bulk are non-trivial and shift the **local branching ratio**.
- Other mechanisms challenged: Absorbing states, sweeping across the critical point, Goldstone bosons, no criticality . . .

Volume of a Wiener by field theory

Results

- In **one** dimensions: Length covered proportional to square root of time, \sqrt{t} .
- In **two** dimensions: Area covered linear in time, t .
- Finite size scaling?
- In three dimensions and higher: Volume linear in time, t .
- ... random walker may never return.
- Well known results (Leontovich and Kolmogorov, Berezhkovskii, Makhnovskii and Suris)...
- ... but, hey, what a nice playground for field theory (fermionicity, renormalisation, calculating moments easily ... sort of).

Thank you!