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Published in:
Physical Review E

DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevE.72.065103

Published: 01/01/2005

Citation for published version (APA):

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Discontinuities in self-affine functions lead to multifractality

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(Received 3 August 2005; published 12 December 2005)

Many systems of both theoretical and applied interest display multifractal scaling at small length or time scales. We demonstrate analytically and numerically that when vertical discontinuities are introduced into a self-affine function, the function becomes multifractal. The discontinuities may correspond to surface overhangs or some source of discontinuous noise. Two functions are numerically examined with different distributions of discontinuities. The multifractality is shown to arise simply from the function of discontinuities, and the analytic scaling form at small scales for the function of discontinuities is derived and compared to numerical results.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevE.72.065103

PACS number(s): 89.75.Da, 68.35.Ct, 05.40.Fb

Self-affine and multifractal functions are used to model a wide range of natural and artificial phenomena, including the structure of rough surfaces of hard [1–3] and soft [4] materials, clouds [5], and such diverse phenomena as financial and stock-market returns [6,7], and geological topography [8]. Recently, an extensive scaling analysis of surfactant templated hydrogel surfaces as measured by atomic force microscopy (AFM) was performed [4]. This analysis indicated that the hydrogel surfaces were self-affine; however, a later numerical study of a frustrated spring-network model of cross-linked hydrogels [9] indicated multifractal scaling. Reconciliation of these two observed behaviors led to an interesting and universal conclusion: introduction of vertical discontinuities into a self-affine surface leads to multifractal scaling, or, more generally, discontinuities in an otherwise self-affine function lead to multifractal scaling. To our knowledge, this has not previously been reported in the literature, most likely because correlations are usually calculated only for the second power of the increments, in which case the function constructed only of discontinuities resembles a random walk on all scales. Here, we provide a discussion which explains this source of multifractal behavior, and we present both numerical and analytic results.

Consider a one-dimensional, real, single-valued function, \( z(x) \), where \( x \) is a real number on the interval, \( x \in [0,1] \). The generalized correlation function [1–3,8–11] for this surface is

\[
C_q(r) = \langle |z(x + r) - z(x)|^q \rangle,
\]

(1)

where \( \langle \cdots \rangle \) denotes an average over all \( x \) values, \( |r| < \frac{1}{2} \), and \( q \) is a positive, nonzero real number. Without loss of generality, we may assume that \( r \) is positive, since \( C_q(r) = C_q(-r) \) for any real function \( z(x) \).

Often, \( C_q(r) \) will display power-law behavior for \( r \ll r_c \), and will display a constant value for \( r \gg r_c \), where \( r_c \) is some crossover scale between the two behaviors. Functions displaying power-law correlations, \( C_q(r) = A_q r^{\alpha_q} \), fall into one of two categories: \( q \)-independent scaling, \( \alpha_q = \alpha \), called self-affine scaling, and \( q \)-dependent scaling, called multifractal scaling [1–3,8,10,11].

By introducing discontinuities into a self-affine function, we can cause the function to become multifractal. Consider the function \( z(x) \), which is self-affine for all \( r \). For the numerical results, self-affine functions were generated using the method of Ref. [12]. We introduce a finite number \( N \) of discontinuities into the function \( z(x) \) such that the new function is

\[
z'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \delta_i \Theta(x - x_i) + z(x),
\]

(2)

where \( i \) indexes the discontinuities, \( \delta_i \) is the magnitude of the discontinuity at \( x = x_i \), and \( \Theta(y) \) is a step function which is zero for \( y < 0 \) and 1 for \( y \geq 0 \). Without loss of generality, we can assume an order to the set \( \{x_i\} \) such that \( x_{i-1} < x_i \) and \( x_{0} = 0 \).

Physically, \( z'(x) \) can be thought of as describing a system with jumps between regions with self-affine scaling, such as for the spring-network model of Ref. [9], the deposition of a very thin self-affine film onto a stepped surface, a surface with overhangs, or any spatial or temporal series containing discontinuities. A typical stochastic realization of \( z'(x) \) with equally spaced \( x_j \) is shown in Fig. 1(a), and the corresponding generalized correlation function, \( C_q(r) \), is shown in Fig. 1(b). Figure 2 shows a similar plot, but the discontinuity positions \( x_j \) are chosen randomly and uniformly on the interval \( (0,1) \). The number of discontinuities, \( N \), is the same for both Figs. 1 and 2. For length scales \( r \gg 1/N \), the stepped function, \( z_\Theta(x) = z'(x) - z(x) \), is expected to be simply a random walk with \( \alpha'_q = 0.5 \), but this is not obvious in the numerical data because of the relatively small number of discontinuities in the \( x \) interval.

From examination of the numerical results in Figs. 1 and 2 it is obvious that the multifractality is caused by the stepped function, \( z_\Theta(x) \), and the generalized correlation function of \( z_\Theta(x) \) can be analytically calculated for \( r \ll 1/N \),

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limit. See Fig. 3. Note that the general form is independent
of the correlation functions for \( z_{eq}(x) \) and \( z(x) \) have been displaced up by
three and down by two units, respectively, for graphical clarity. No
egligible spread from data with different
\( q \) in steps of 0.5, and for the curves shown here,
\( C_q(r) > C_p(r) \) when \( q > p \). At \( r = 1/N \), there is a crossover between
the self-affine and multifractal
behaviors.

\[
C_q(r) = \int_0^1 \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_i^q \Theta(x + r - x_i) - \Theta(x - x_i) \right| \ dx. \tag{3}
\]

For \( r \ll 1/N \), \( \Theta(x + r - x_i) - \Theta(x - x_i) \), is either 1
\( (x_i - r < x < x_i) \) or 0 (otherwise), and thus, in the integration
range \( x_i - r \) to \( x_i \), only one of the \( N \) discontinuities has
a nonzero contribution to the integral, provided that \( r \) is suf-
ficiently small. Equation (3) thus reduces to

\[
C_q(r) = r \sum_{i=1}^N |\delta_i|^q. \tag{4}
\]

For comparison with Figs. 1 and 2,

\[
\frac{1}{q} \log_{10}(C_q(r)) = \frac{1}{q} \log_{10}(r) + \frac{1}{q} \log_{10} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N |\delta_i|^q \right), \tag{5}
\]

and thus, \( \alpha_q = q^{-1} \) and \( \log_{10}(A_q) = \log_{10}(N(\sum |\delta_i|^q)) \) in the small \( r \)
limit. See Fig. 3. Note that the general form is independent
of the \( x_i \) distribution and depends on the \( \delta_i \) distribution only
through \( (\sum |\delta_i|^q) \).

Having derived the small-\( r \) scaling behavior for the
stepped function, \( z_{eq}(x) \), it remains to be shown how this
multiaffine stepped function influences the multiaffinity of

\[
C_q(x) = \langle |\Delta_{eq}(x) + \Delta_{eq}(x)|^q \rangle,
\]

where \( \Delta_{eq}(x) = (z_{eq}(x+r) - z_{eq}(x)) \) and \( \Delta_{eq}(x) = (z(x+r) - z(x)) \). The two extremes of \( \langle |z(x)| \rangle \approx \langle |z_{eq}(x)| \rangle \approx \langle |z(x)| \rangle \)
should behave as multiaffine and self-affine functions,
respectively, but for intermediate mixed functions, the behav-
ior is more complex. For the numerical results shown in Fig.
4, two asymptotic scaling regimes are seen. For large \( q \), the
mixed function tends towards multiaffine behavior with
\( \alpha_q = 1/q \), and for small \( q \), the mixed function tends towards
self-affine behavior with \( \alpha_q = \alpha \).

We can derive the two asymptotic scaling behaviors for
the mixed function by first considering that for \( r \ll 1/N \),

\[
C_q(r) = \langle |\Delta_{eq}(x) + \Delta_{eq}(x)|^q \rangle
\]

by noticing that \( \Delta_{eq}(x) = 0 \) or \( \delta_i \) in the interval \( x \in (x_{i-1}, x_i] \).

FIG. 1. Multiaffine function generated from Eq. (2) with discon-
tinuities evenly spaced in \( x \). The magnitudes of the discontinuities,
\( \delta_i \), are drawn independently from a Gaussian distribution with
standard deviation 1.0 and mean 0, and \( N=41 \). The self-affine function
\( z(x) \) has \( \alpha = 0.75 \). (a) The function, \( z'(x) \), and related functions. (b) \( C_q(r) \) for each function shown in (a) as labeled in the plot. The
correlation functions for \( z_{eq}(x) \) and \( z(x) \) have been displaced up by
three and down by two units, respectively, for graphical clarity. No
graphical distinction is made between curves with different
\( q \), but \( q \in [0.5, 4.0] \) in steps of 0.5, and for the curves shown here,
\( C_q(r) > C_p(r) \) when \( q > p \). At \( r = 1/N \), there is a crossover between
the self-affine and multifractal
behaviors.

FIG. 2. Multiaffine function generated from Eq. (2) with discon-
tinuities randomly spaced in \( x \). All parameters are the same as in
Fig. 1. (a) The function, \( z'(x) \), and related functions. (b) \( C_q(r) \) for
each function shown in (a) as labeled in the plot. The crossover
between self-affine and multifractal behaviors is the same as in Fig.
1, but the crossover region is much broader than in Fig. 1.

the complete or mixed function, \( z'(x) \). Consider the gener-
ized correlation function for the sum of the two functions,

\[
C_q(x) = \langle |\Delta_{eq}(x) + \Delta_{eq}(x)|^q \rangle,
\]

where \( \Delta_{eq}(x) = z_{eq}(x+r) - z_{eq}(x) \) and \( \Delta_{eq}(x) = z(x+r) - z(x) \). The two extremes of \( \langle |z(x)| \rangle \approx \langle |z_{eq}(x)| \rangle \approx \langle |z(x)| \rangle \)
should behave as multiaffine and self-affine functions,
respectively, but for intermediate mixed functions, the behav-
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mixed function tends towards multiaffine behavior with
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self-affine behavior with \( \alpha_q = \alpha \).

We can derive the two asymptotic scaling behaviors for
the mixed function by first considering that for \( r \ll 1/N \),

\[
C_q(r) = \langle |\Delta_{eq}(x) + \Delta_{eq}(x)|^q \rangle
\]

by noticing that \( \Delta_{eq}(x) = 0 \) or \( \delta_i \) in the interval \( x \in (x_{i-1}, x_i] \).
As \( q \to 0 \), \( \| \delta_i/\Delta_i(x) \| + 1 \|^{q} \approx 1 \), and as \( q \gg 1 \), \( \| \delta_i/\Delta_i(x) \| + 1 \|^{q} = \| \delta_i/\Delta_i(x) \|^{q} \). Note that this approximation is valid, because \( \| \delta_i/\Delta_i(x) \| \approx 1 \) when \( r \) is small. This gives the following approximations for the two asymptotic regimes, when \( r \ll 1/N \):

\[
C_q(r) = \begin{cases} 
A_qe^{\alpha q} & q \ll 1 \\
A_qe^{\alpha q} + rN\| \delta_{i} \|^{q} & q \gg 1,
\end{cases}
\]

where the additional approximation \( f_{i-1}^{i} \cdots dx \approx f_{i-1}^{i} \cdots dx \) is made, which is valid when \( r \ll 1 \).

For large \( q \), the scaling may resemble either self-affine scaling or multifractal scaling, depending on the exact behavior of \( A_q \) for \( z(x) \) and the behavior of \( \langle |\delta_{i}|^{q} \rangle \); however, for small \( q \), the behavior will always resemble self-affine scaling, provided, of course, that the signal strength of \( z(x) \) is sufficiently large compared to the stepped function signal strength to be numerically noticeable. For the mixed functions examined in Fig. 4, self-affine scaling is seen for small \( q \) and multifractal scaling with \( \alpha_q = 1/q \) is seen for large \( q \), but this is not a universal outcome as indicated in Eq. (8).

The scaling behavior of a self-affine function with vertical discontinuities was investigated numerically and analytically, and it was shown that the function of discontinuities (the stepped function) was the source of the multifractal behavior. It was further shown numerically and analytically, that the general form for the scaling of the stepped function at small length scales depends on the distribution of discontinuities only through \( \langle |\delta_{i}|^{q} \rangle \). Two asymptotic scaling behaviors were derived for the self-affine function with discontinuities, and for the numerical results shown here, self-affine scaling is seen for small \( q \) and multifractal scaling with \( \alpha_q = 1/q \) is seen for large \( q \). The large-\( q \) asymptotic behavior is not universal and depends on the detailed \( q \) dependence of the mixed function.

These results suggest the need to further study scaling and universality for a variety of systems where vertical discontinuities are known or are expected to exist. Such systems include many thin film deposition models and deposition processes onto stepped surfaces. For these processes, the deposition time should have a large effect on the multifractal scaling behavior.

The author thanks G. M. Buendía and P. A. Rikvold for useful discussions and comments on the manuscript. Funding was provided by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).