

The Story Continues...
Systems with Continuous Diffraction

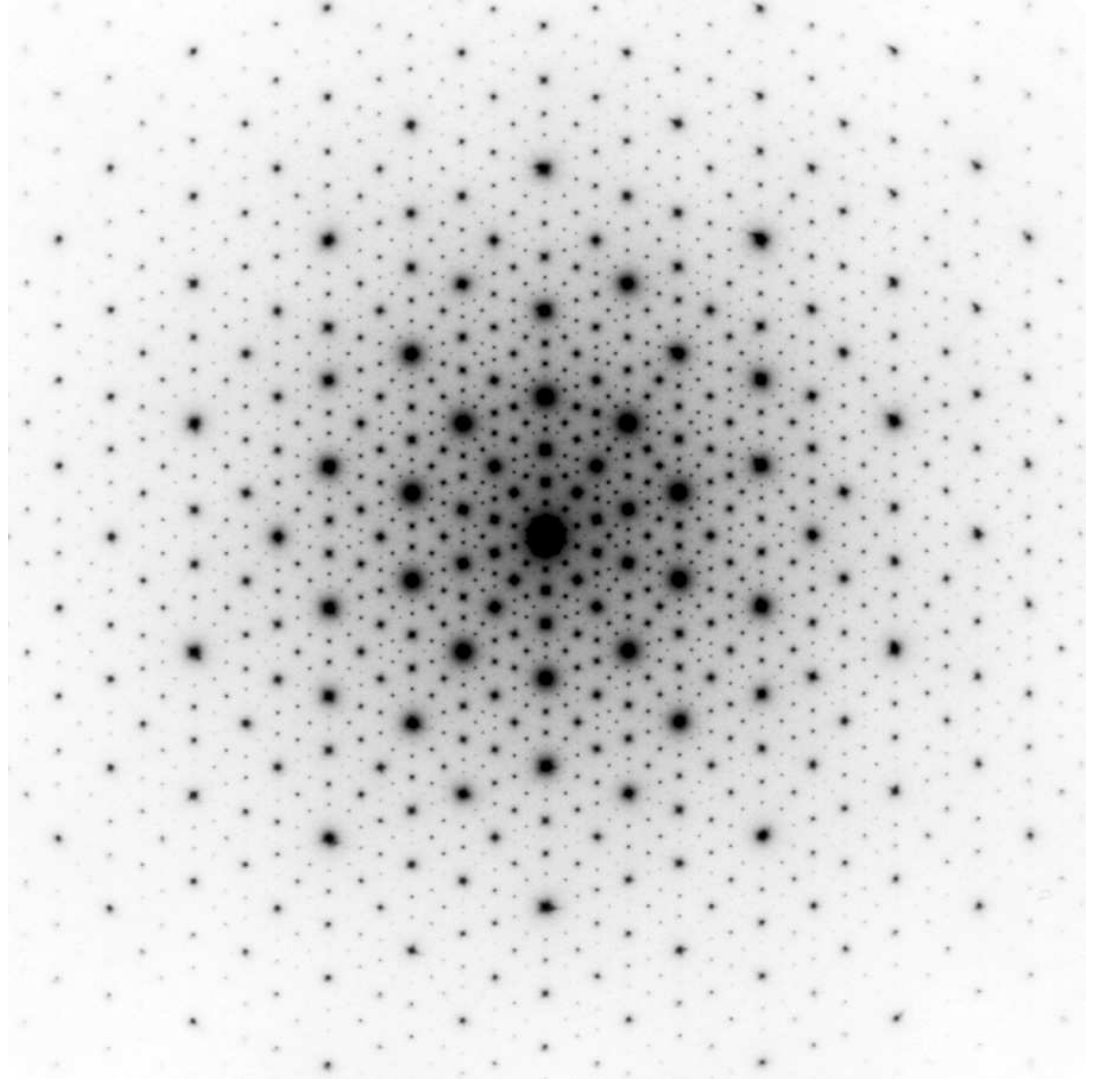
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(joint work with Michael Baake)

Menue

- Diffraction theory
- Homometry
- Coin tossing
- Rudin-Shapiro
 - sequence
 - autocorrelation
 - diffraction
- Bernoullisation
- Outlook



Diffraction theory

Setting: $\omega \leadsto \gamma = \omega \circledast \tilde{\omega} \leadsto \hat{\gamma} \not\leadsto \omega$

Dirac comb on \mathbb{Z} :

$$\omega = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} w(n) \delta_n \quad \leadsto \quad \gamma = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \eta(m) \delta_m$$

Autocorrelation coefficients:

$$\eta(m) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N w(n) w(n+m)$$

Homometry

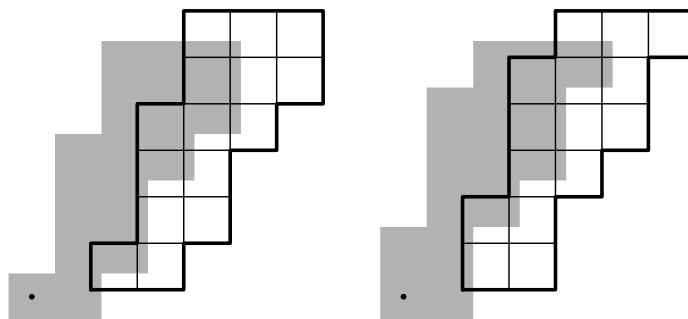
Problem: distinct structures with identical autocorrelation

Example 1: $\delta_{6\mathbb{Z}} * \sum_{j=0}^5 c_j \delta_j$

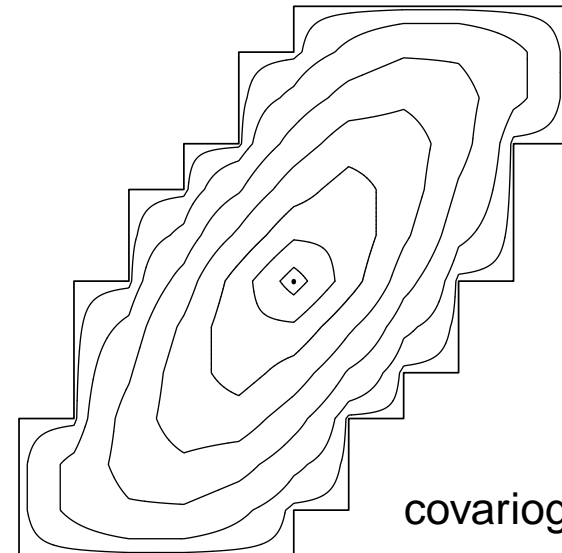
j	0	1	2	3	4	5
c_j	11	25	42	45	31	14
c_j	10	21	39	46	35	17

same correlations up to order 5 (Grünbaum & Moore)

Example 2: homometric models sets with distinct windows



windows



covariogram

Coin tossing sequence

Sequence: i.i.d. random variables $W_n \in \{\pm 1\}$
with probabilities p and $1-p$

Metric entropy: $H(p) = -p \log(p) - (1-p) \log(1-p)$

Autocorrelation: $\gamma_B = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \eta_B(m) \delta_m$ with

$$\eta_B(m) := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N W_n W_{n+m} \stackrel{(\text{a.s.})}{=} \begin{cases} 1, & m = 0 \\ (2p-1)^2, & m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

(strong law of large numbers)

Diffraction measure:

$$\widehat{\gamma_B} \stackrel{(\text{a.s.})}{=} (2p-1)^2 \delta_{\mathbb{Z}} + 4p(1-p) \lambda$$

Rudin-Shapiro sequence

Substitution: $\varrho : a \mapsto ac, b \mapsto dc, c \mapsto ab, d \mapsto db$

Fixed point: $b|a \xrightarrow{\varrho^2} dbab|acab \xrightarrow{\varrho^2} \dots \longrightarrow u = \varrho^2(u)$

Reduction: $\varphi : a, c \mapsto 1, b, d \mapsto -1, \quad \boxed{w := \varphi(u)}$



Alternative description: $w(-1) = -1, w(0) = 1, \text{ with}$

$$w(4n + \ell) = \begin{cases} w(n), & \text{for } \ell \in \{0, 1\} \\ (-1)^{n+\ell} w(n), & \text{for } \ell \in \{2, 3\} \end{cases}$$

Autocorrelation: $\gamma_{\text{RS}} = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \eta(m) \delta_m$

Rudin-Shapiro autocorrelation

Define: $\left. \begin{matrix} \eta(m) \\ \vartheta(m) \end{matrix} \right\} := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N w(n) w(n+m) \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ (-1)^n \end{matrix} \right.$

(all limits exist by Birkhoff's ergodic theorem)

Recursion: $\eta(0) = 1$, $\vartheta(0) = 0$, and

$$\eta(4m) = \frac{1+(-1)^m}{2} \eta(m), \quad \eta(4m+2) = 0,$$

$$\eta(4m+1) = \frac{1-(-1)^m}{4} \eta(m) + \frac{(-1)^m}{4} \vartheta(m) - \frac{1}{4} \vartheta(m+1),$$

$$\eta(4m+3) = \frac{1+(-1)^m}{4} \eta(m+1) - \frac{(-1)^m}{4} \vartheta(m) + \frac{1}{4} \vartheta(m+1),$$

$$\vartheta(4m) = 0, \quad \vartheta(4m+2) = \frac{(-1)^m}{2} \vartheta(m) + \frac{1}{2} \vartheta(m+1),$$

$$\vartheta(4m+1) = \frac{1-(-1)^m}{4} \eta(m) - \frac{(-1)^m}{4} \vartheta(m) + \frac{1}{4} \vartheta(m+1),$$

$$\vartheta(4m+3) = -\frac{1+(-1)^m}{4} \eta(m+1) - \frac{(-1)^m}{4} \vartheta(m) + \frac{1}{4} \vartheta(m+1).$$

Rudin-Shapiro diffraction

Unique solution: $\vartheta(1) = 0 \quad \curvearrowright \quad \vartheta(m) = 0 \text{ for all } m \in \mathbb{Z}$
and $\eta(m) = 0 \text{ for all } m \neq 0$

Theorem: $\boxed{\gamma_{\text{RS}} = \delta_0}$ and $\boxed{\widehat{\gamma_{\text{RS}}} = \lambda}$

\implies homometric with coin tossing for $p = \frac{1}{2}$,
but zero entropy !

General weights: h_{\pm} instead of ± 1 :

$$\boxed{\widehat{\gamma_h} = \left| \frac{h_+ + h_-}{2} \right|^2 \delta_{\mathbb{Z}} + \left| \frac{h_+ - h_-}{2} \right|^2 \lambda}$$

Bernoullisation

Sequence: $S \in \{\pm 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ (assumed ergodic)
with Dirac comb $\omega_S = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} S_n \delta_n$
and autocorrelation γ_S

Bernoullisation: $\omega := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} S_n W_n \delta_n \quad (W_n \in \{\pm 1\})$

Autocorrelation: $\gamma \stackrel{\text{(a.s.)}}{=} (2p - 1)^2 \gamma_S + 4p(1 - p) \delta_0$
(strong law of large numbers)

Application: Rudin-Shapiro, with $\gamma_S = \gamma_{\text{RS}} = \delta_0$

$\curvearrowright \gamma = \delta_0$ *independently* of p

\curvearrowright diffraction $\boxed{\hat{\gamma} \equiv \lambda}$

\curvearrowright homometric, irrespective of entropy

Outlook

- Diffraction as useful tool
- Continuous spectra accessible
- Homometry more difficult
- Insensitivity to entropy
- Generalisation beyond lattice systems
- Extension to higher dimension
- Lower rank entropy (Ledrappier)
- Randomness with interaction

References

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