

# 3D gluings of octahedra

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Joint work with V.Bonzom

RGP2016 - IHP

1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

2 – Bijection with hypermaps

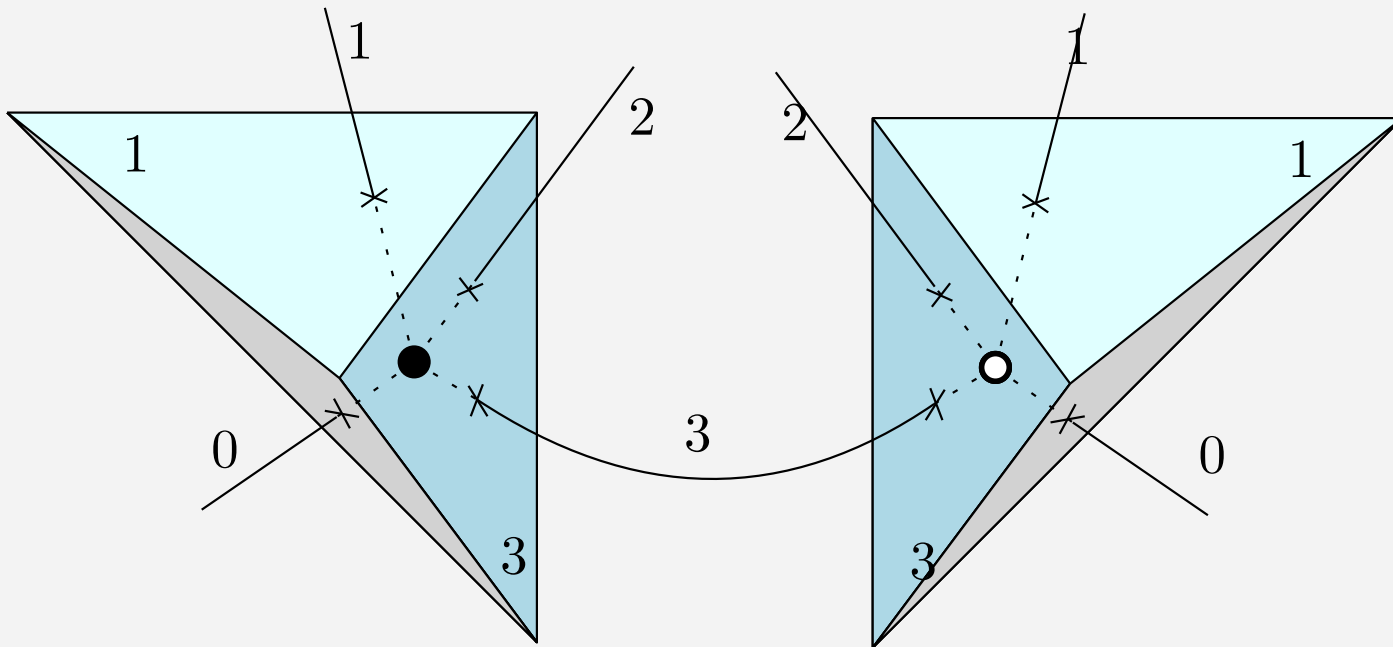
3 – Maximal gluings of octahedra

4 – Conclusions

# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

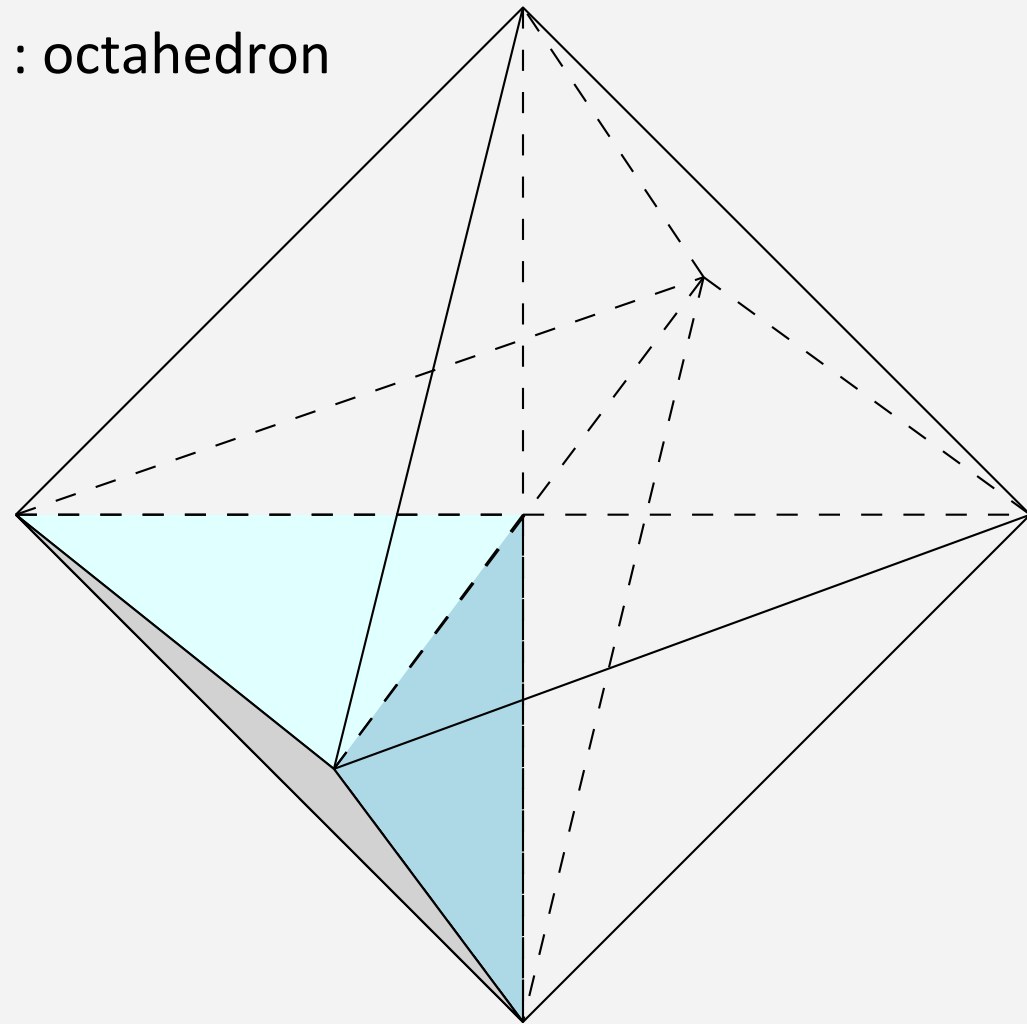
Tetrahedra are represented by 4-valent vertices

The contraction of a color- $i$  edge encodes the gluing of two color- $i$  faces in the *unique* possible way

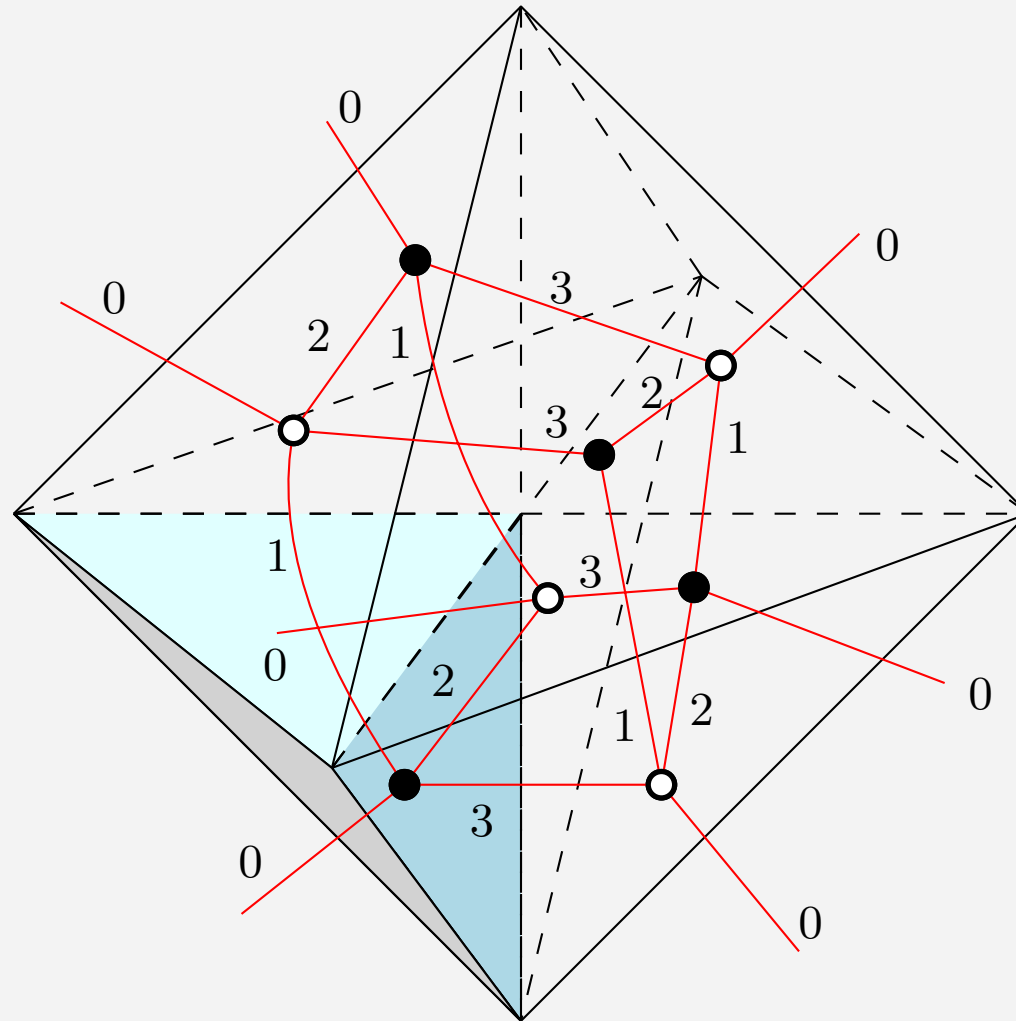


# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

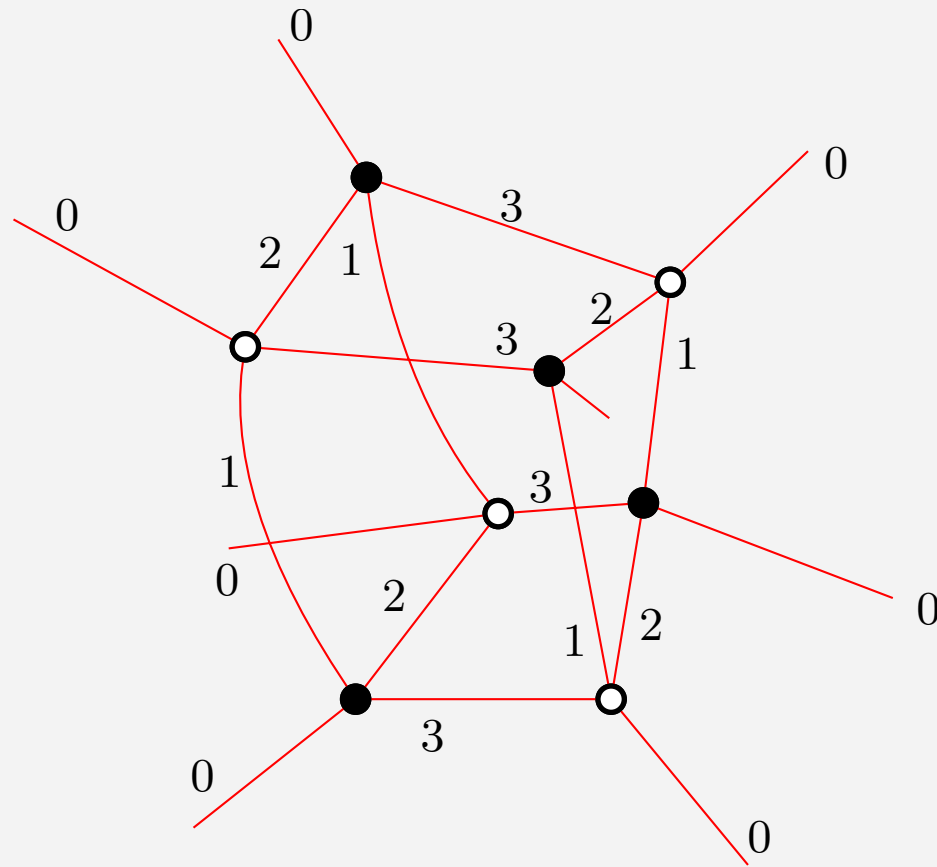
Building block : octahedron



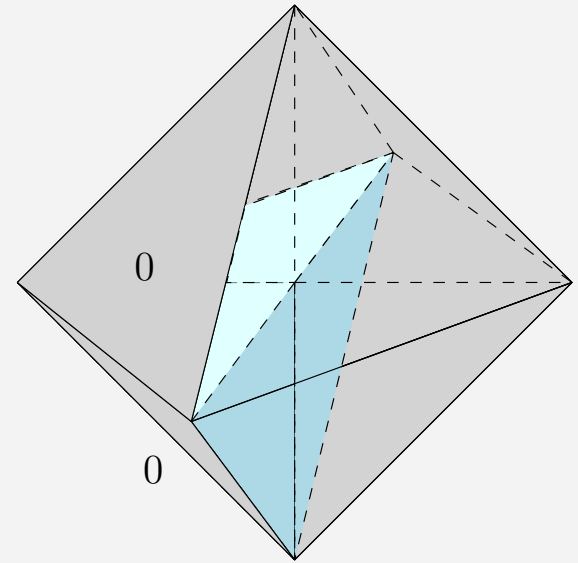
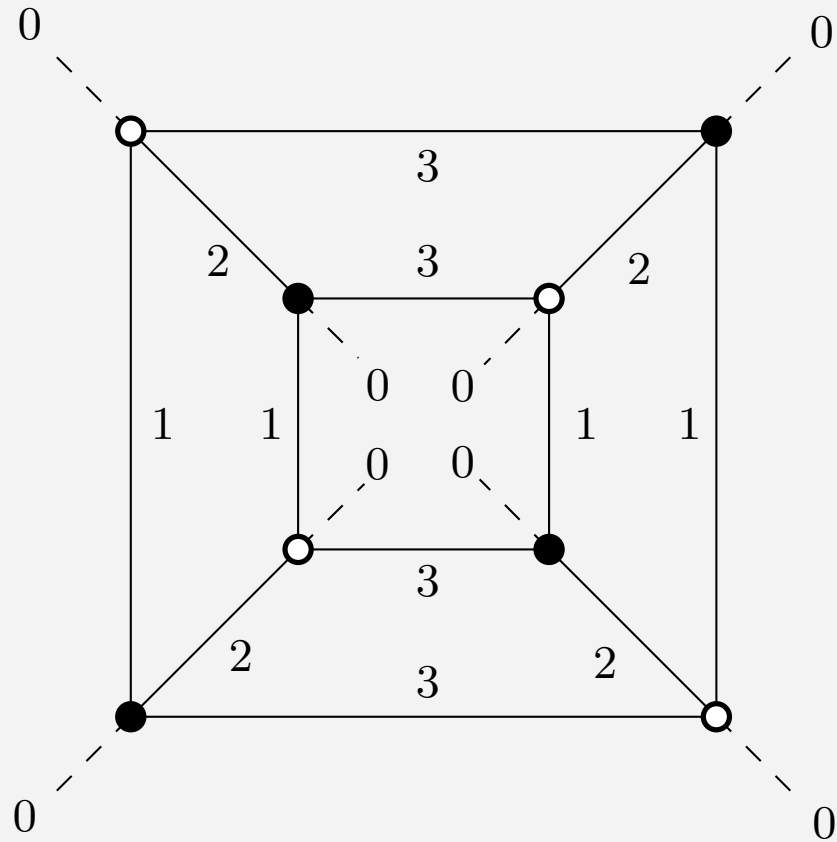
# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs



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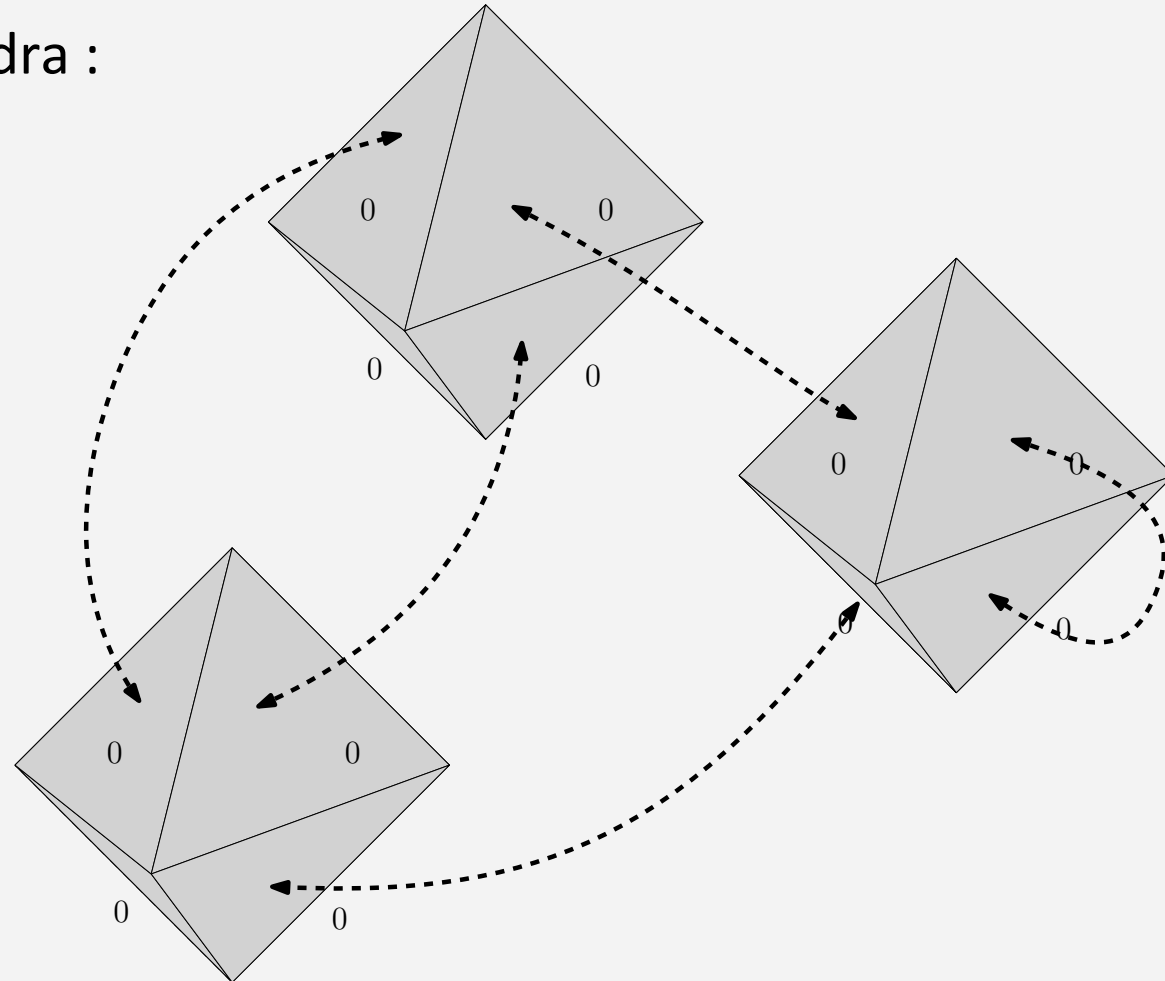
# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs



Building block in the dual picture

# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

Gluing of octahedra :

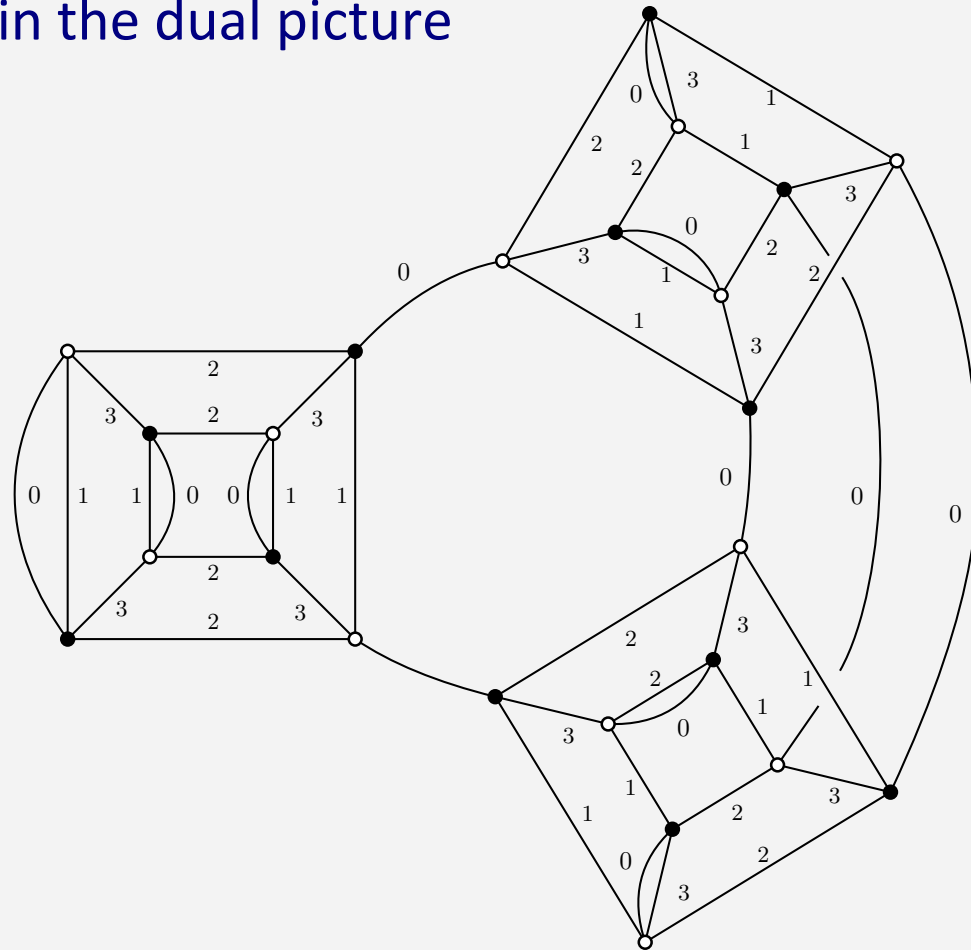


*Generalize 8-angulations in 3D*



# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

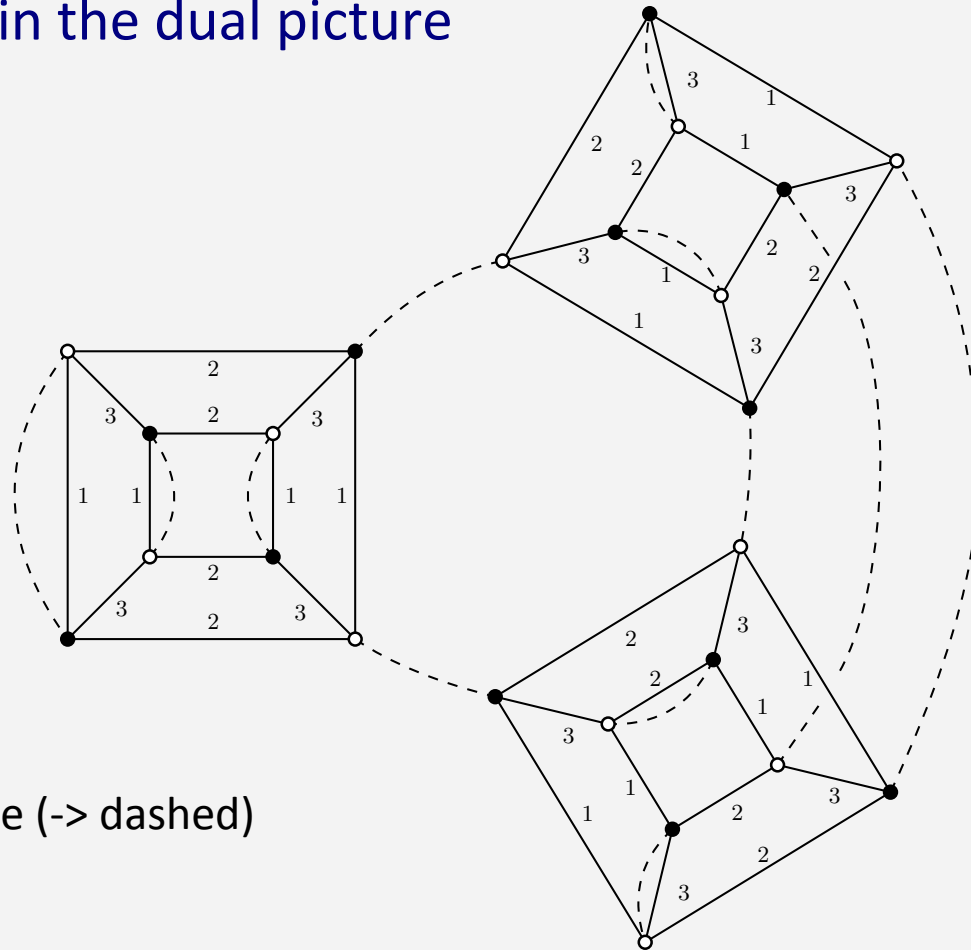
Gluing of octahedra in the dual picture



*Generalize 8-angulations in 3D*

# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

Gluing of octahedra in the dual picture



Color 0 plays a special role (-> dashed)

*Generalize 8-angulations in 3D*

# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

Any gluings of octahedra?

- Those with maximal number of edges at fixed number of octahedra
- Graphs that maximize the number of two-colored cycles at fixed number of octahedra.

Why?

- Large N limit of size N and rank 4 random tensor models

We are interested in the critical behavior of their generating function.

# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

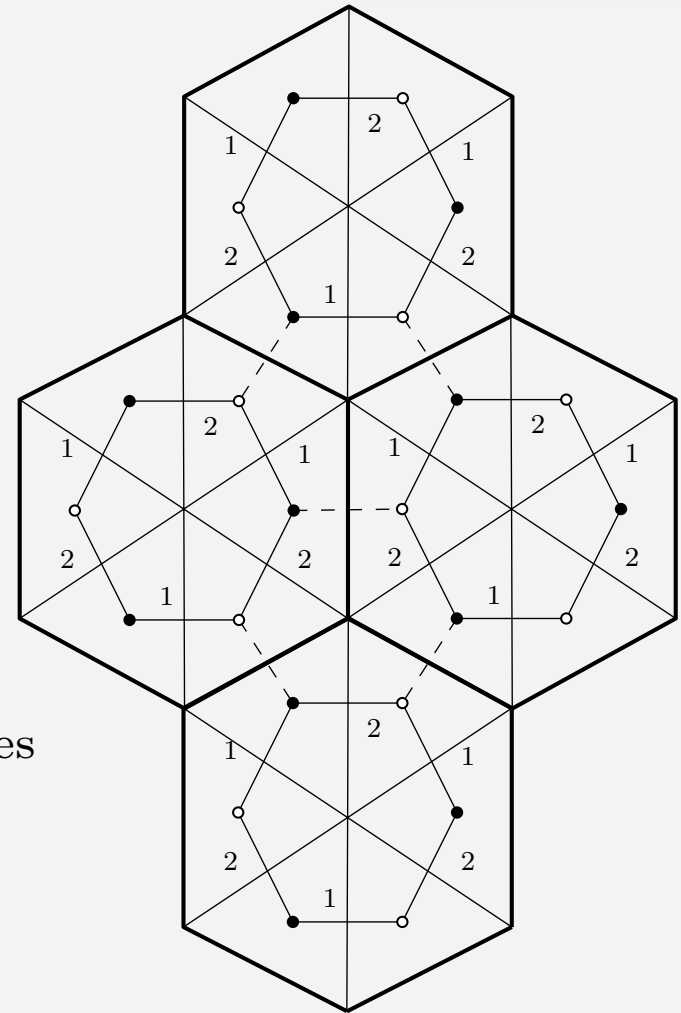
## Example 1 : p-angulation in 2D

Maximize the number of vertices at fixed number of p-angles

$$2N_{\text{edges}} = pN_{\text{p-angles}}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 - 2g = N_{\text{vertices}} - \frac{p-2}{2}N_{\text{p-angles}}$$

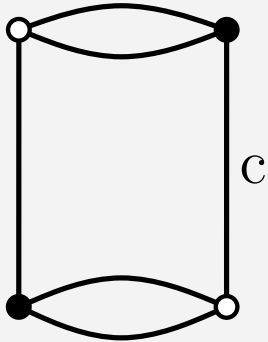
→ Selects planar p-angulations



hexangulation, locally

# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

## Example 2 : Quartic “melonic” building blocks in 3D

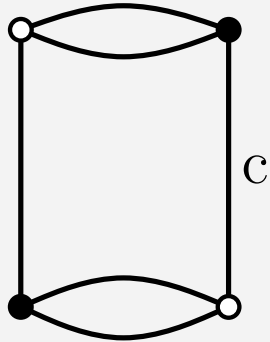


$$c = 1, 2, 3$$

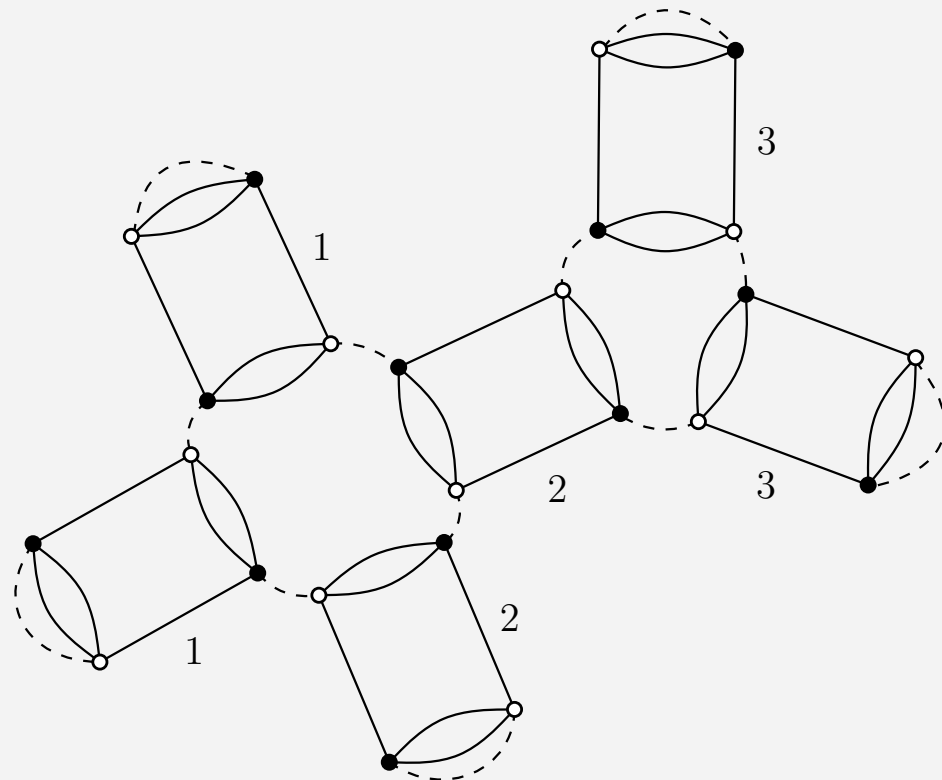
# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

## Example 2 : Quartic “melonic” building blocks in 3D

→ Maximizing graphs = “*melonic*”, e.g :

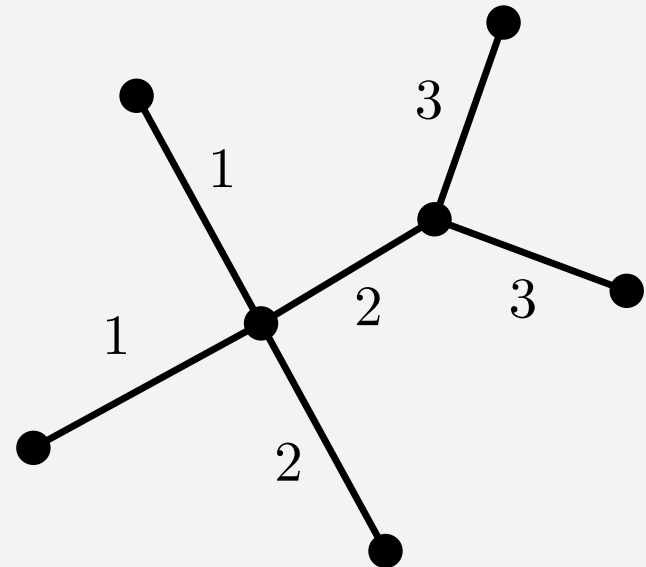
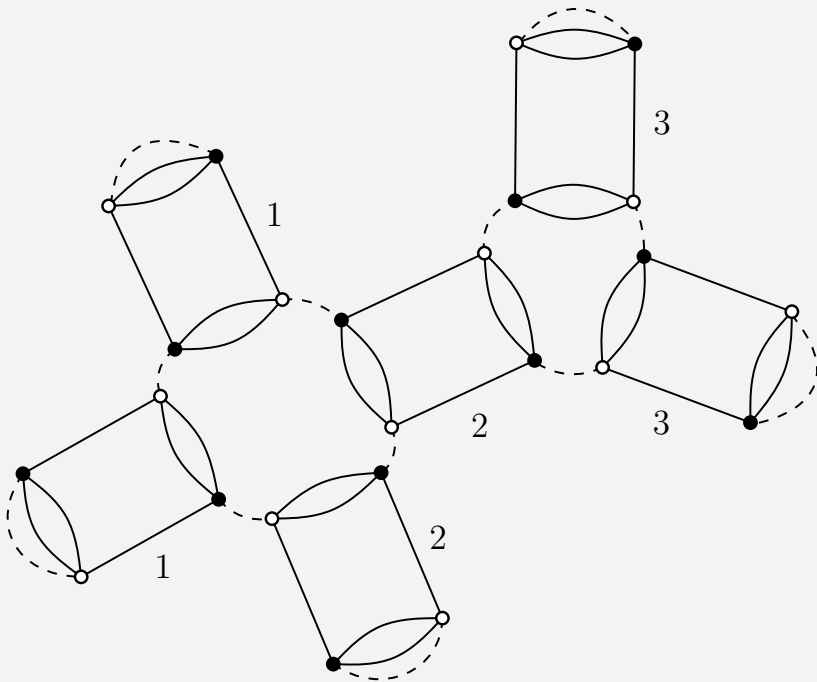


$$c = 1, 2, 3$$



# 1 – Colored triangulations and edge-colored graphs

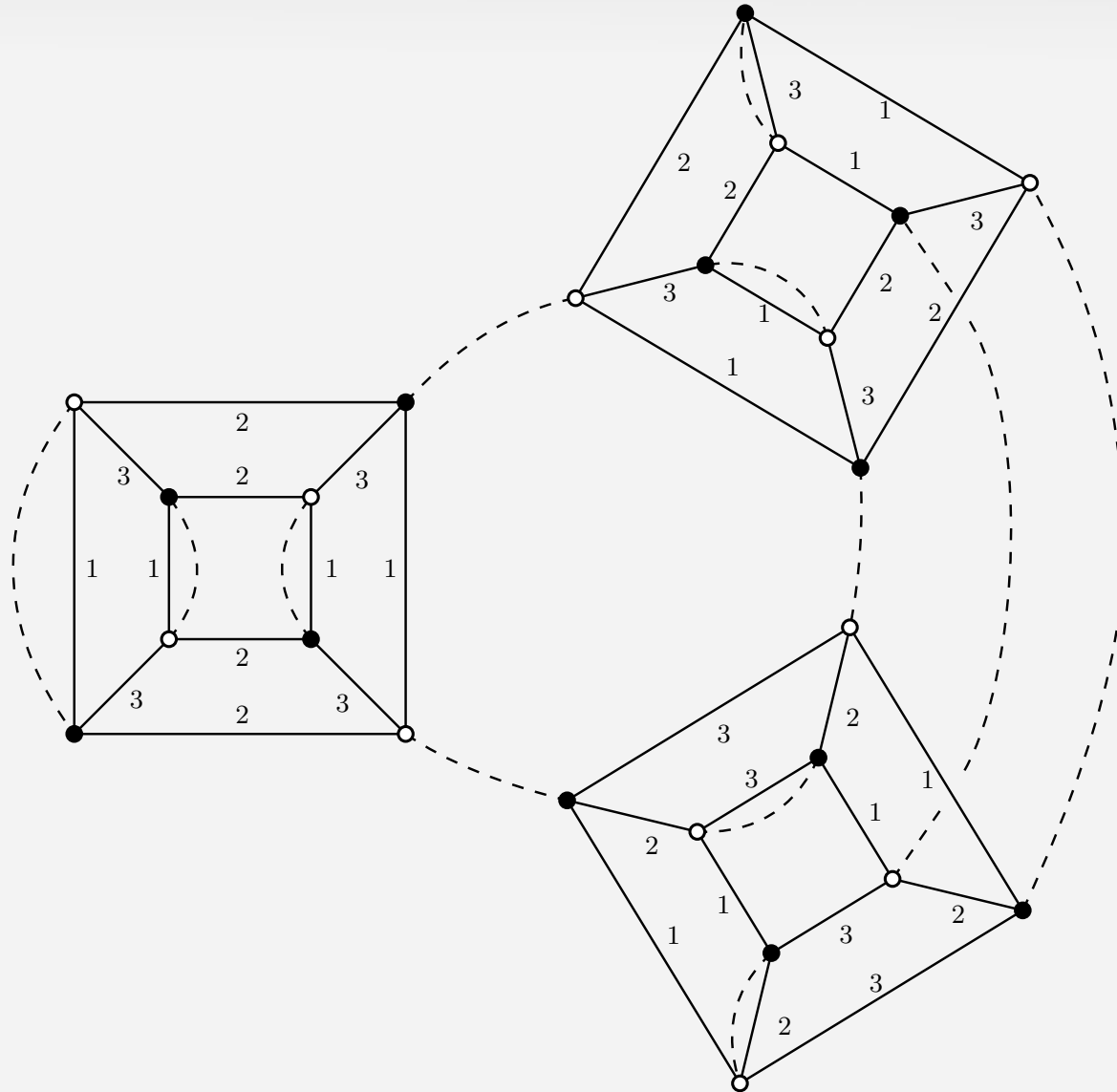
Maximizing graphs  $\leftrightarrow$  **plane trees** with colored edges



## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps



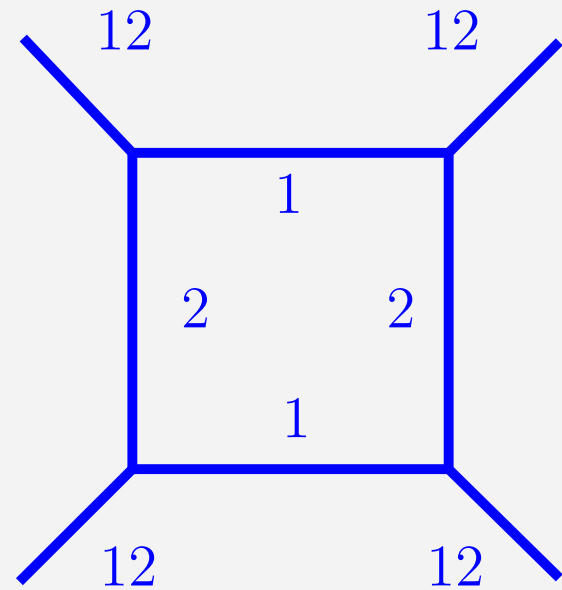
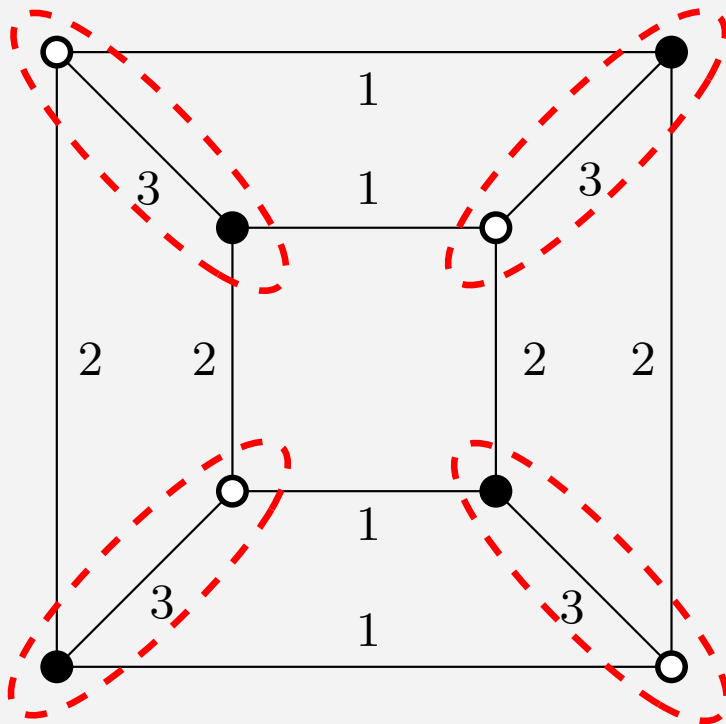
## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps



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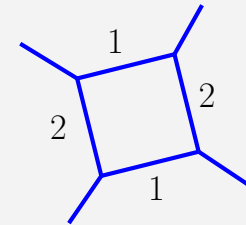
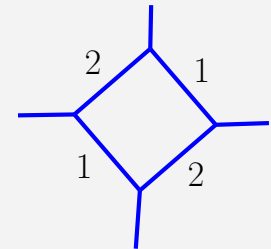
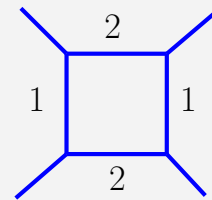
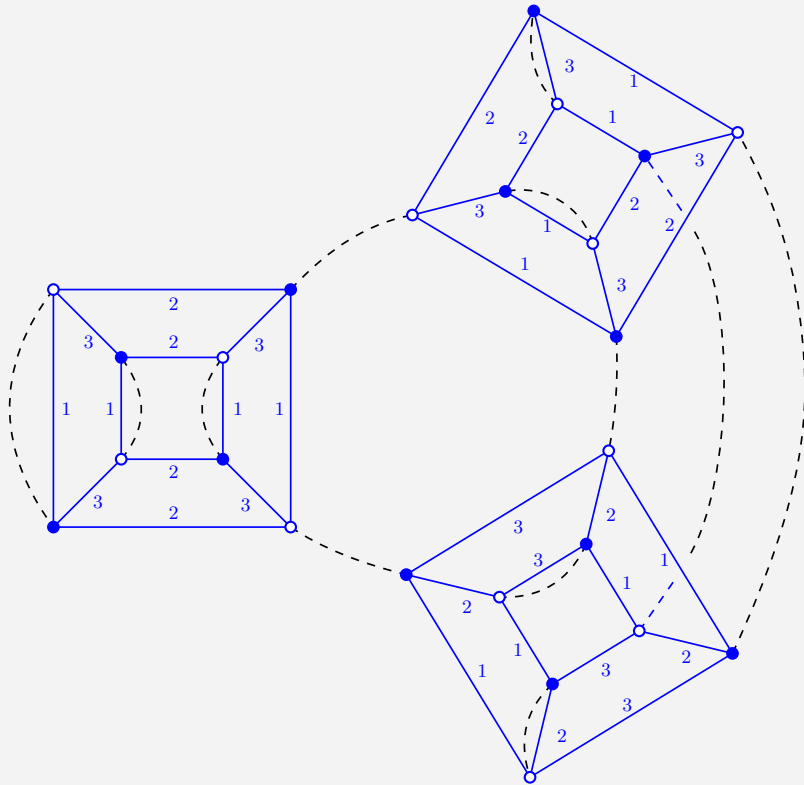
**Building block :**

Color 3 edge = half an edge, colored with colors 1 and 2



## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps

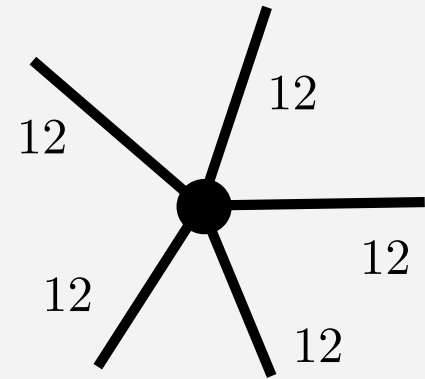
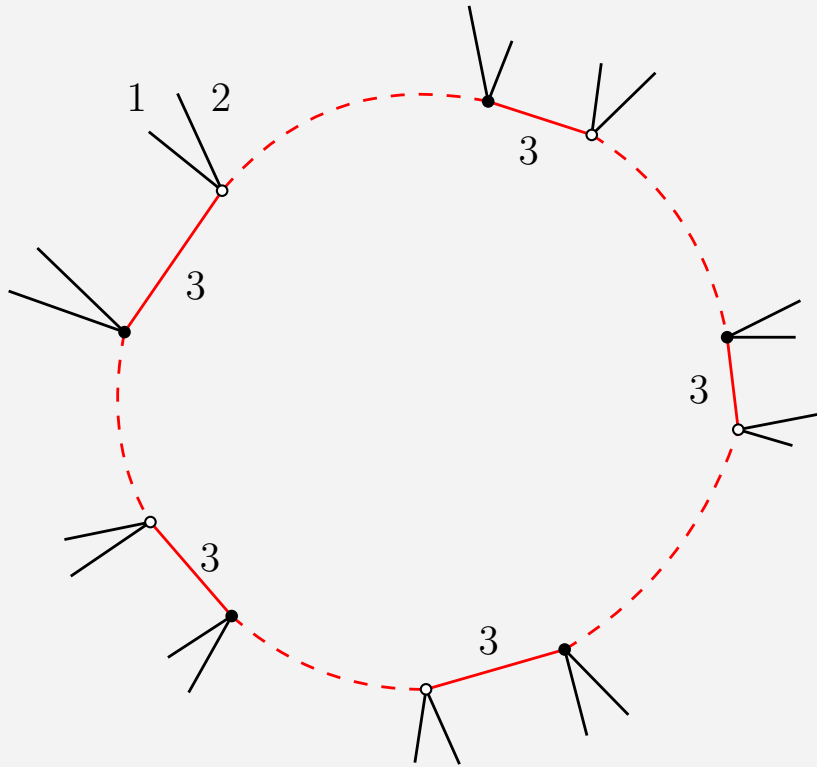
**Building block :**



## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps

### Glue building blocks together?

⇔ Cycles that alternate edges of color 0 and 3

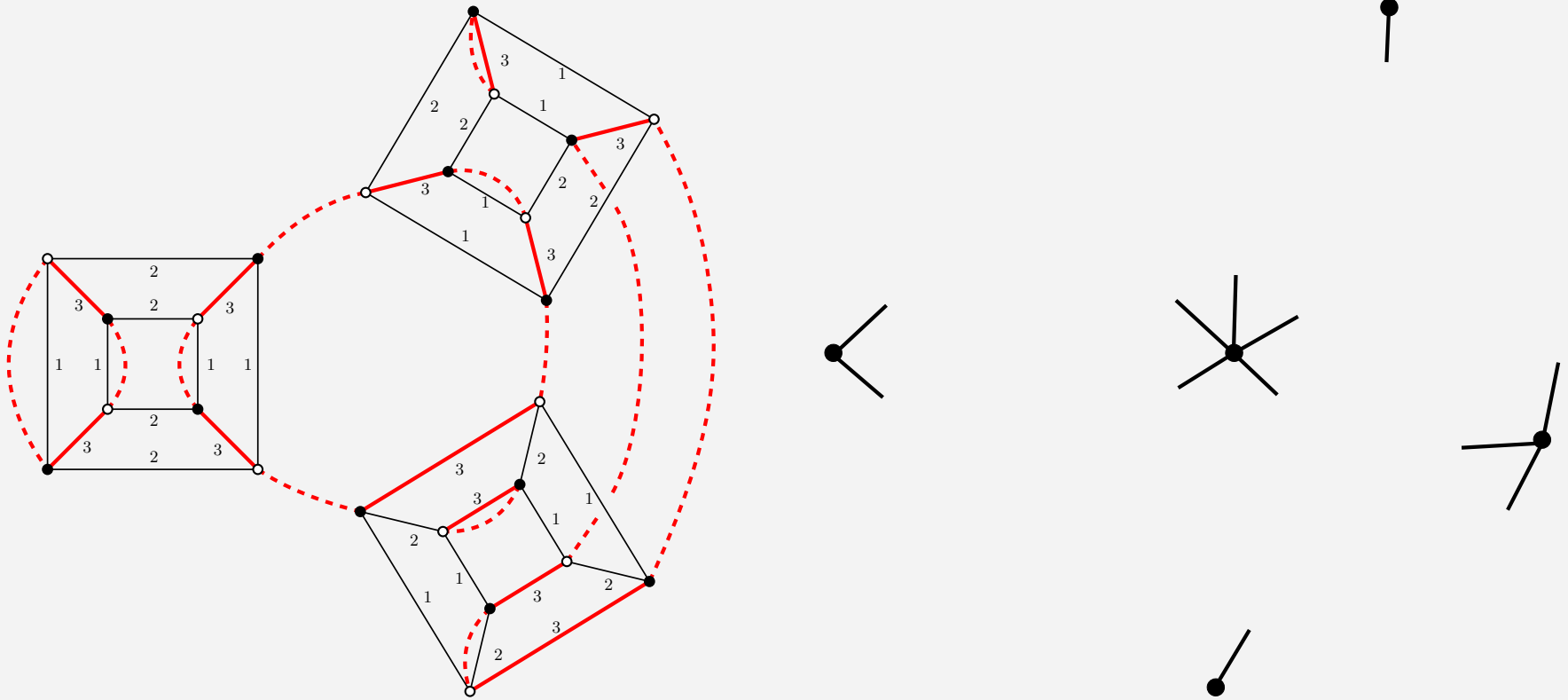


Color 3 edge = half an edge around a black vertex

## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps

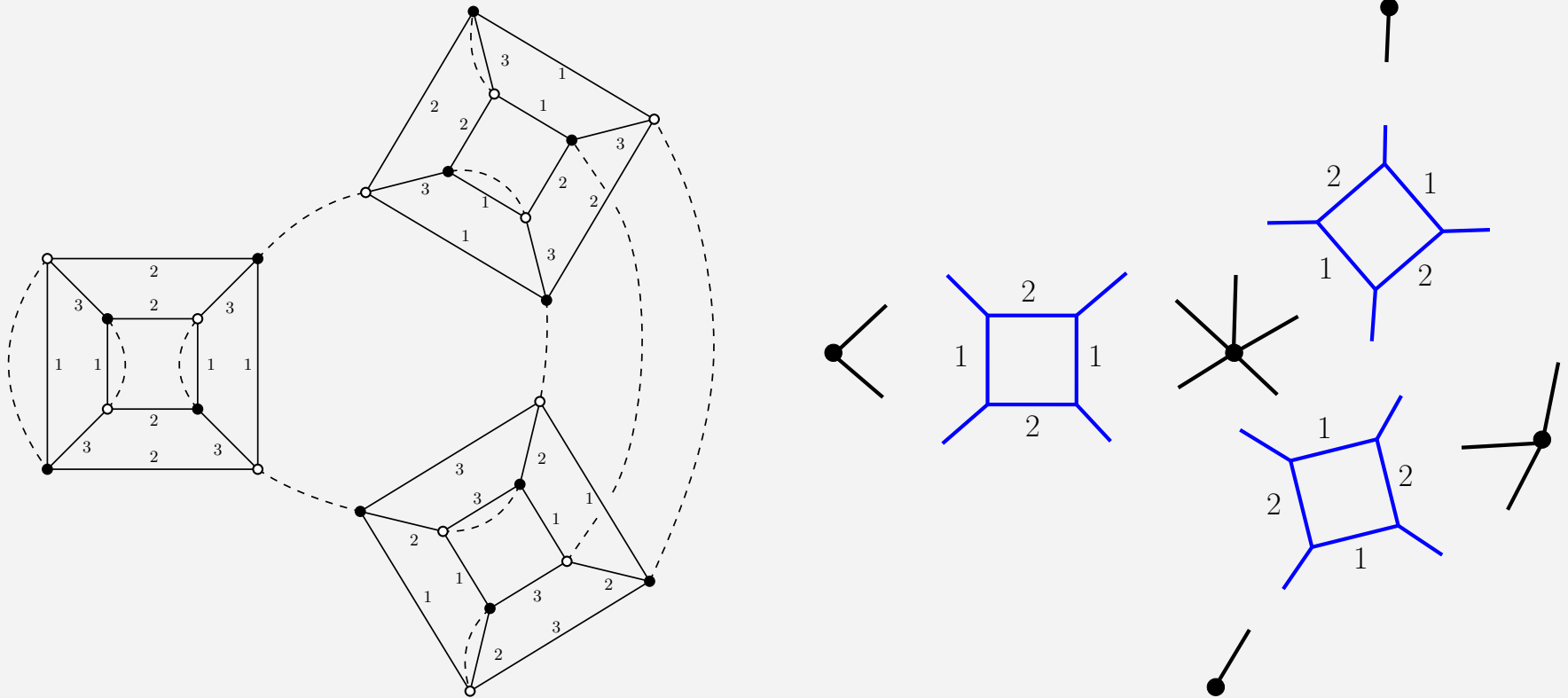
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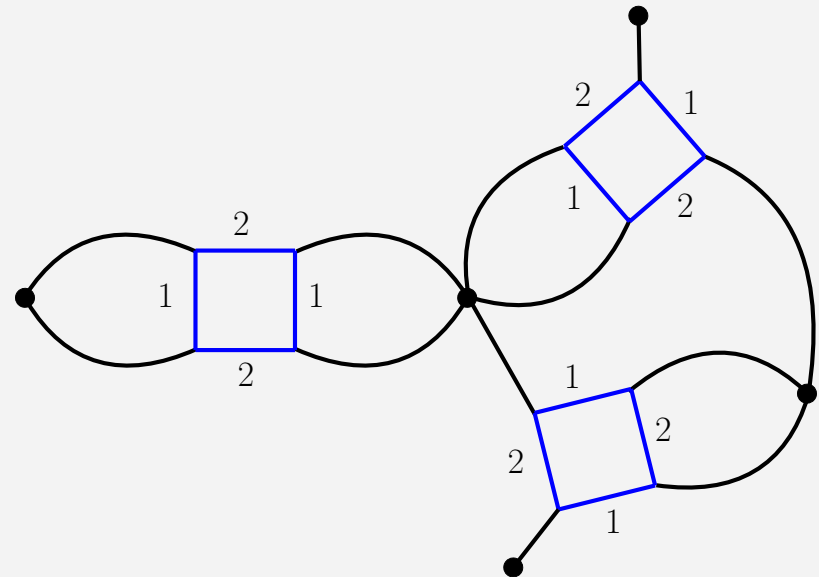
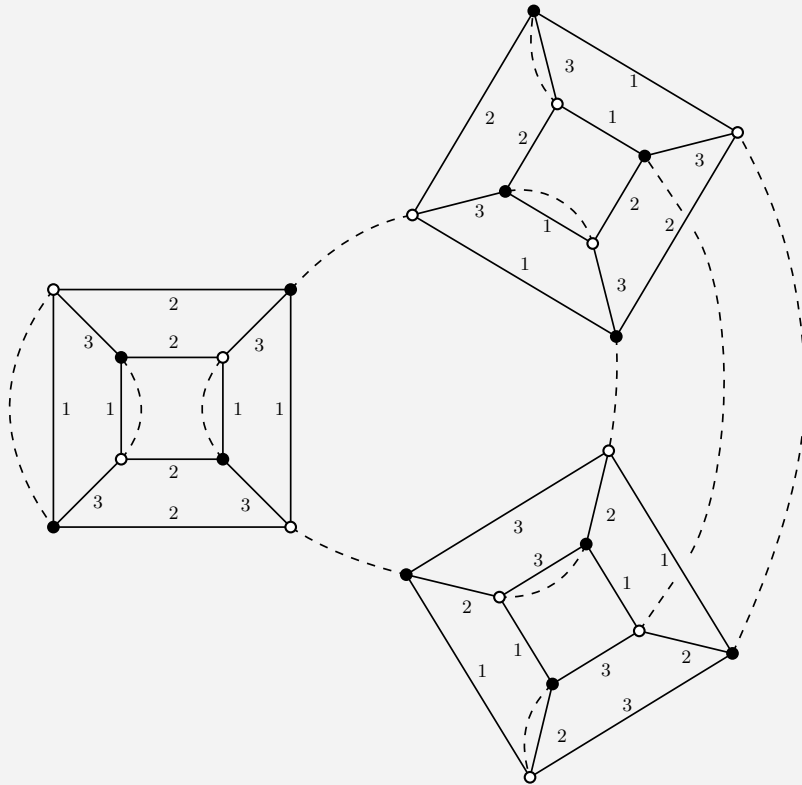
Color 3 edge = **two half edges** : *one* around a blue sector, *one* around a black vertex.



## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps

Color 3 edge = **two half edges** : *one* around a blue sector, *one* around a black vertex.

→ contract them to form **an edge**!

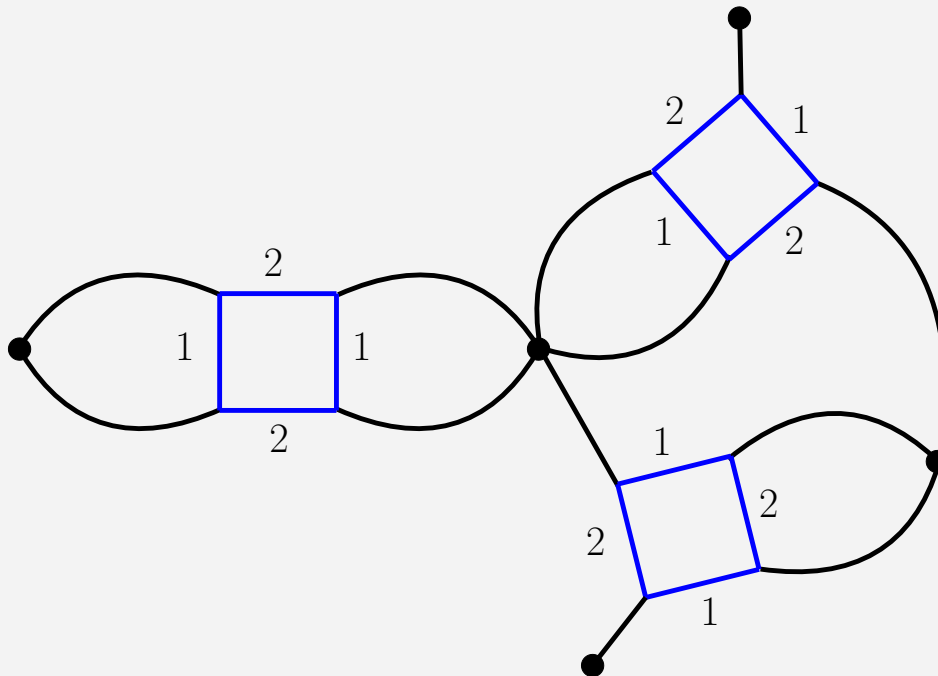


## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps

Edge in triangulation

<-> Two-colored cycle in graph

<-> Face around combinatorial map of single color



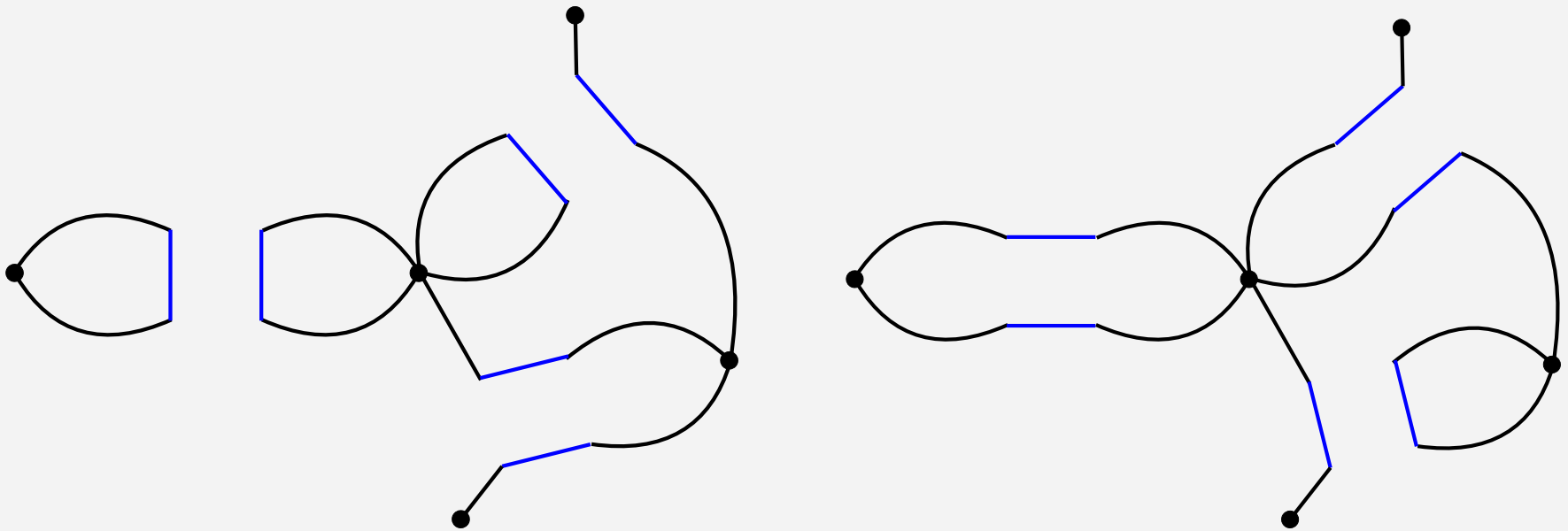


## 2 – Bijection with hypermaps

Edge in triangulation

<-> Two-colored cycle in graph

<-> Face around combinatorial map of single color



Color 1 : 5 faces

Color 3 : 5 faces

Color 2 : 3 faces

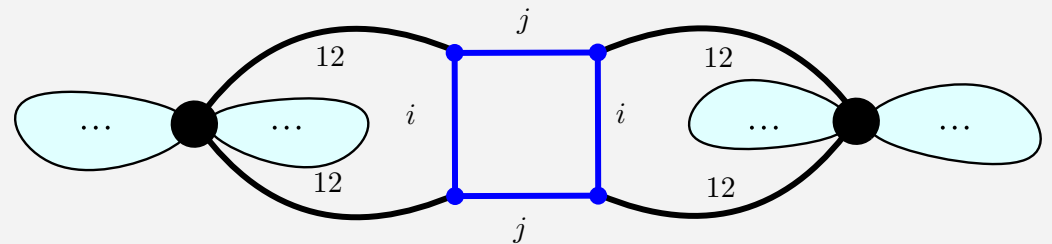
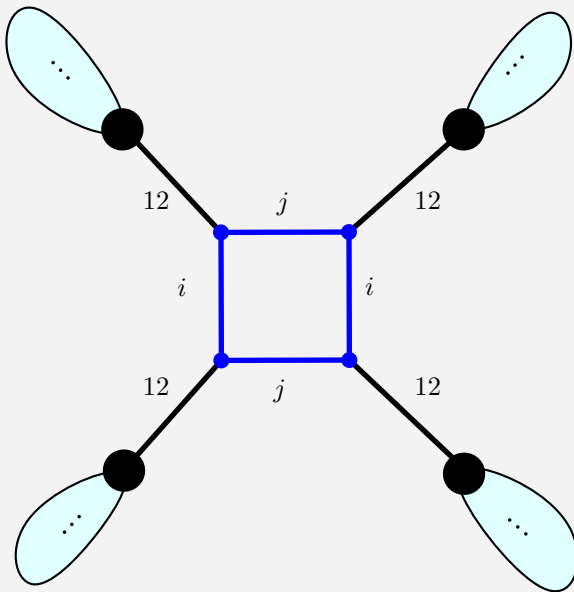
## 3 – Maximal gluings of octahedra

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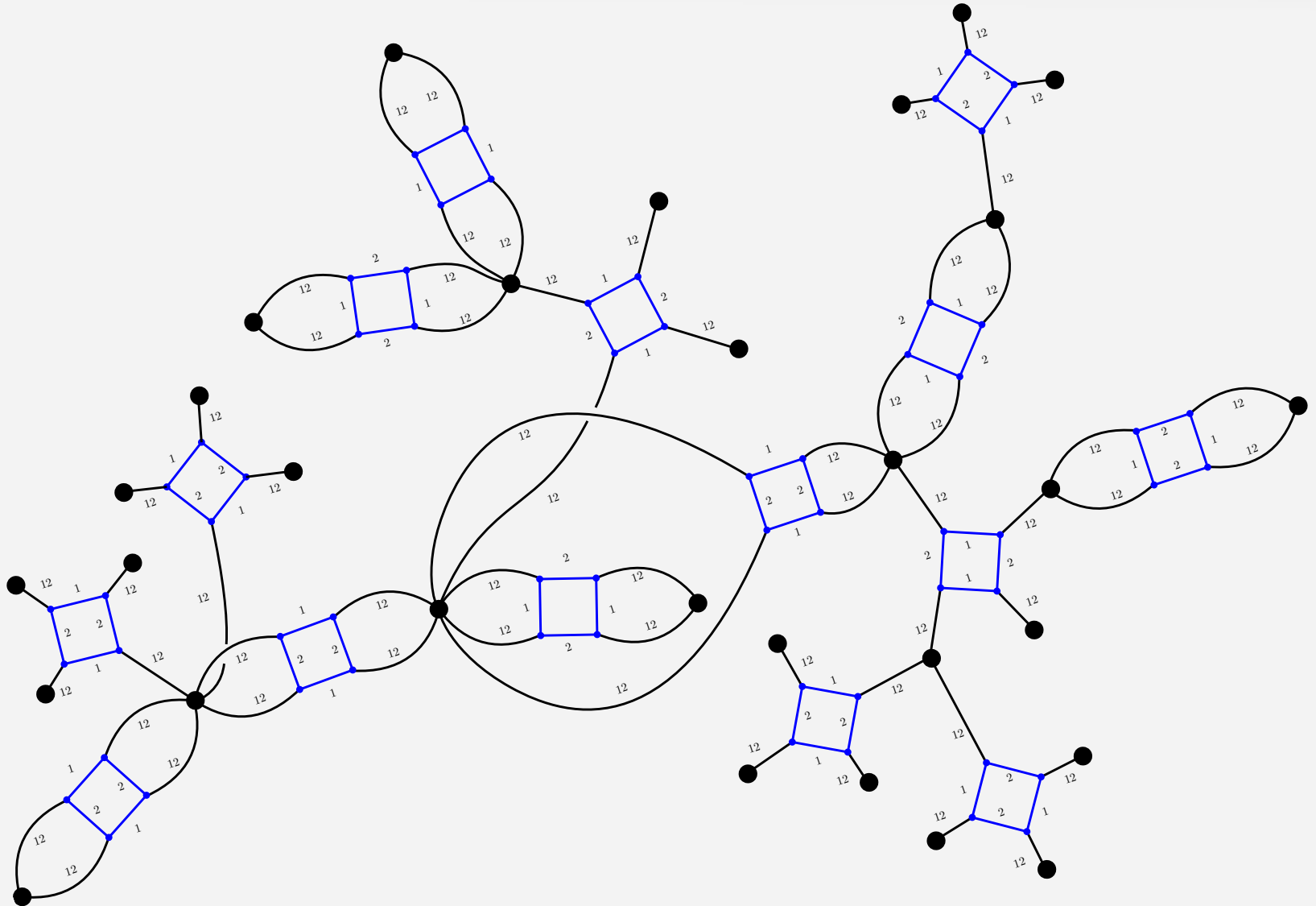
Maximizing maps :

→ Planar

→ Each blue sector locally s.t.



# 3 – Maximal gluings of octahedra



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Maximal triangulations verify

$$N_{\text{edges}} = 3 + 5N_{\text{octahedra}}$$

And 3D gluings of octahedra verify

$$3 + 5N_{\text{octahedra}} - N_{\text{edges}} \in \mathbb{N}$$

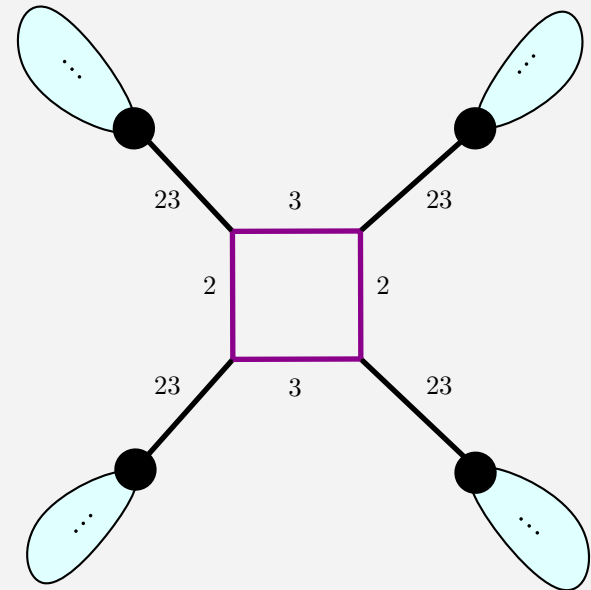
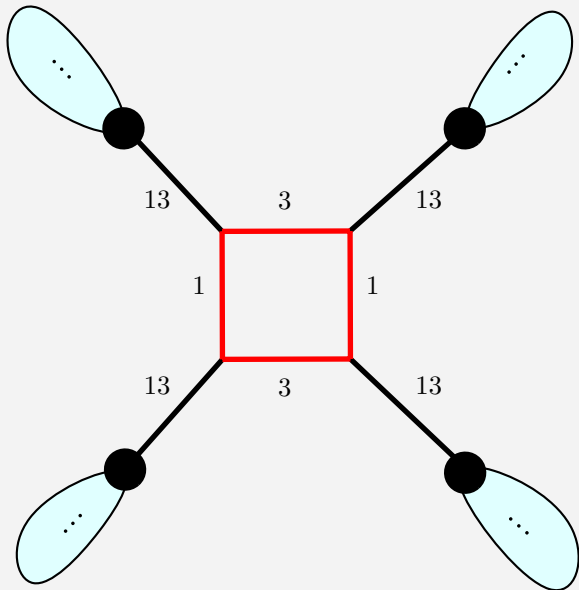
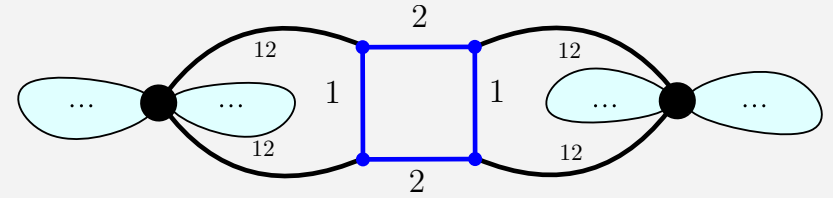
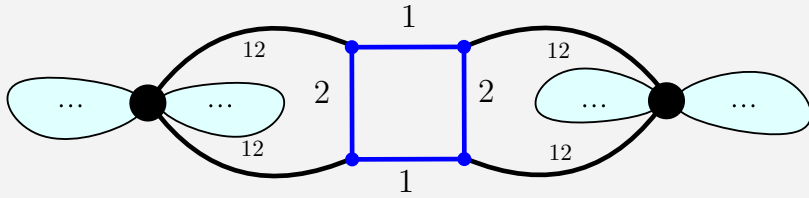
Compare with 2D gluings of p-gons

$$2 + \frac{p-2}{2}N_{p\text{-gons}} - N_{\text{vertices}} = 2g \in 2\mathbb{N}$$

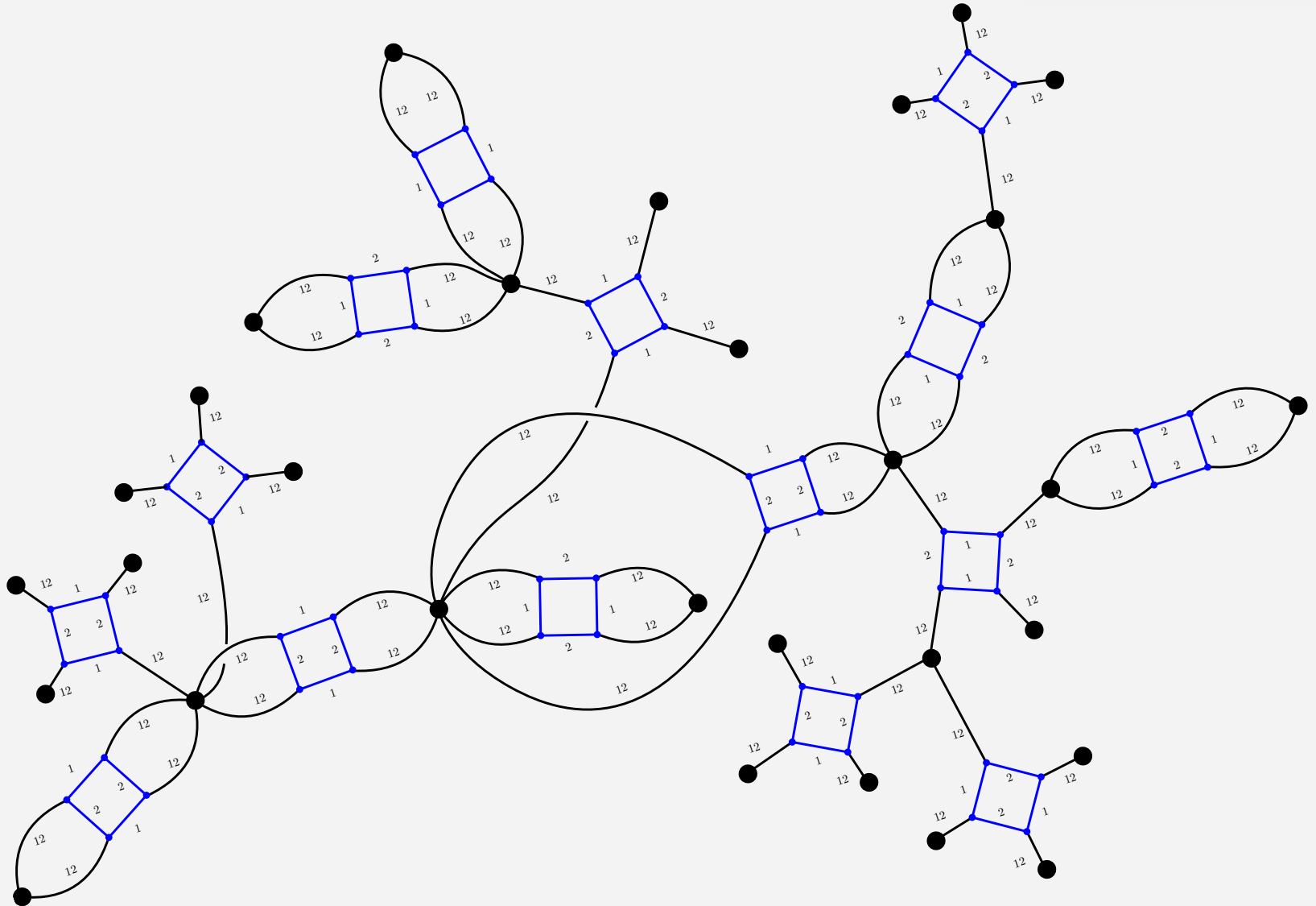
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Maximal triangulations are in bijection with a family of trees.

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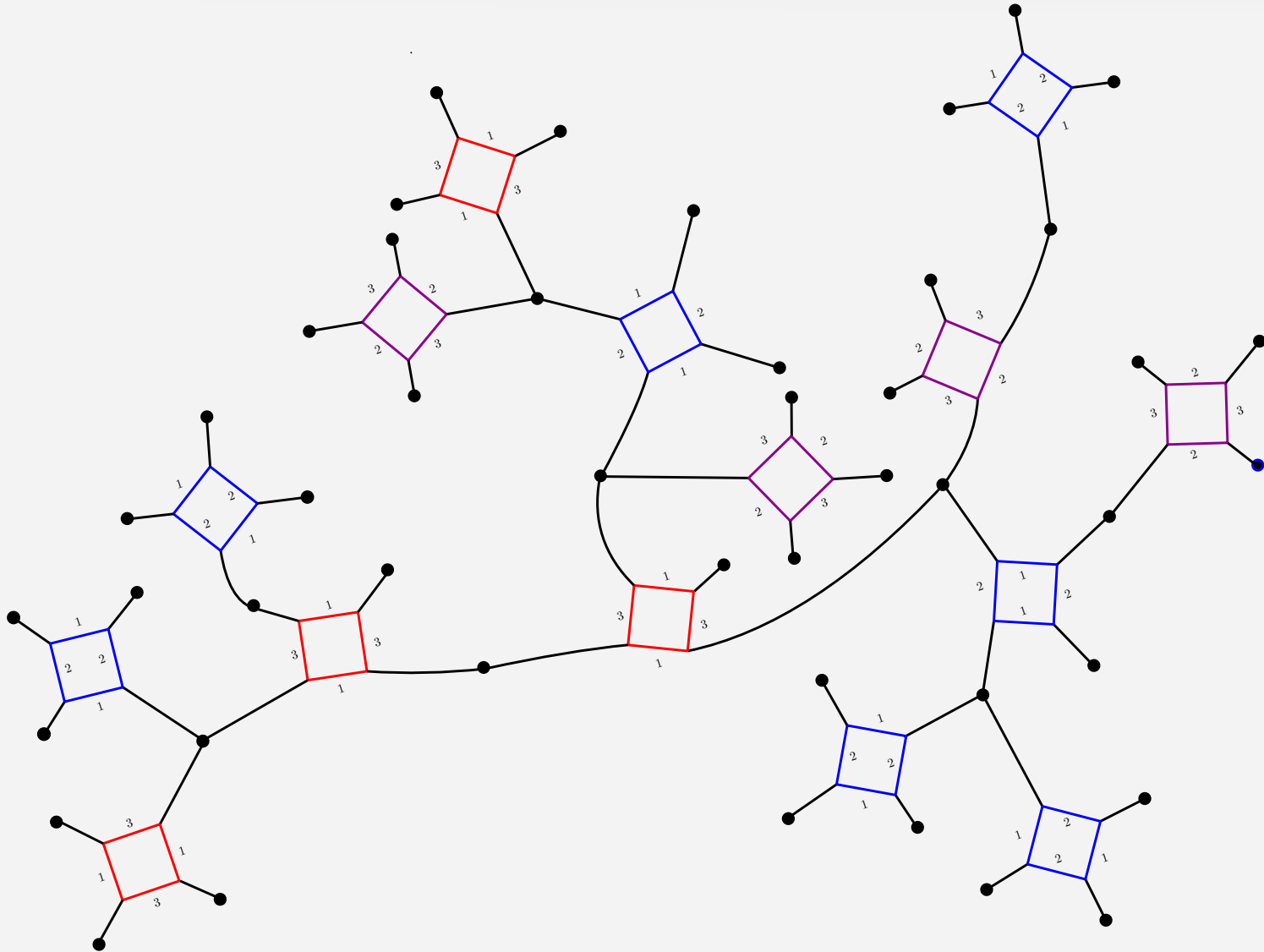


# 3 – Maximal gluings of octahedra





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## 3 – Maximal gluings of octahedra

Their two-point function is such that :

(= generating function of maximal maps with one marked corner)

$$G(z) = 1 + 3zG(z)^4 \quad \rightarrow \quad G(z) = \frac{4}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{2048}{243} \left( \frac{9}{256} - z \right)} + \dots$$

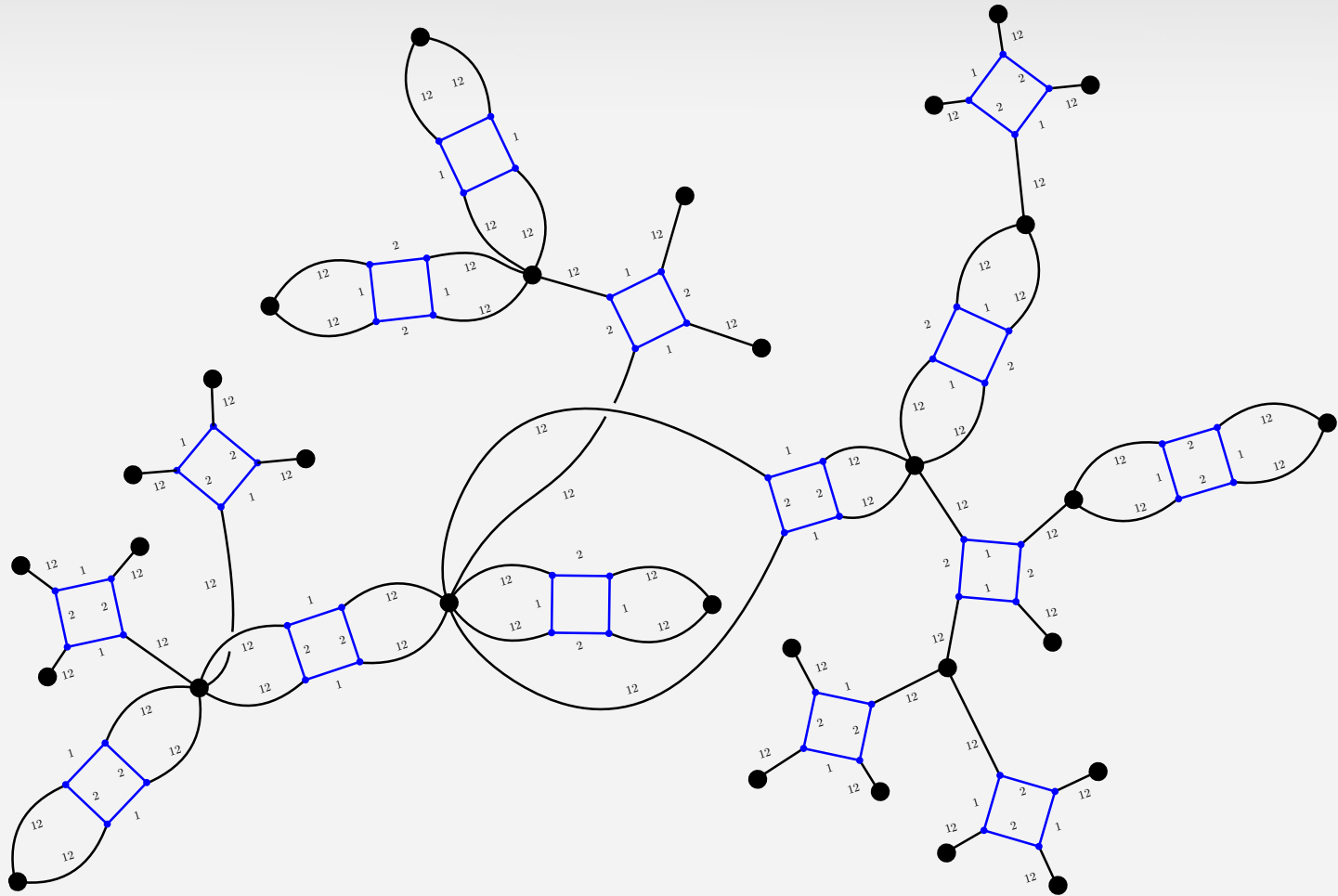
$$\rightarrow \quad z_c = \frac{9}{256} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

Maximal triangulations are shown to have the **topology of the 3-sphere**.

# Conclusions

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- Colored triangulations provide a good framework for combinatorics
- Bijection generalizes Tutte's bijection for 3D 8-angulations
- Precisely represent topologies by superposed hypermaps
- Identify and count maximal triangulations
- Are there building blocks that exhibit a "3D" critical behavior?



THANK YOU !!