

Correlation-function structure in square-gradient models of the liquid-gas interface: Exact results and reliable approximations

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In a recent article, we described how the microscopic structure of density-density correlations in the fluid interfacial region, for systems with short-ranged forces, can be understood by considering the resonances of the local structure factor occurring at specific parallel wave vectors q [Nat. Phys. **15**, 287 (2019)]. Here we investigate this further by comparing approximations for the local structure factor and pair correlation function against three new examples of analytically solvable models within square-gradient theory. Our analysis further demonstrates that these approximations describe the pair correlation function and structure factor across the whole spectrum of wave vectors, encapsulating the crossover from the Goldstone mode divergence (at small q) to bulklike behavior (at larger q). As shown, these approximations are exact for some square-gradient model potentials and never more than a few percent inaccurate for the others. Additionally, we show that they describe very accurately the correlation function structure for a model describing an interface near a tricritical point. In this case, there are no analytical solutions for the correlation functions, but the approximations are nearly indistinguishable from the numerical solutions of the Ornstein-Zernike equation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The nature of density-density correlations at the liquid-gas interface has attracted enormous attention since Buff, Lovett, and Stilinger showed that, at long wavelengths, these correlations can be understood using a mesoscopic description where the area of the interface is resisted by the surface tension [1–8]. This capillary wave model of the interface, which regards it as a drum skin under tension, is an excellent description of the interfacial region for wavelengths much larger than the bulk liquid correlation length and has been successfully used to understand fundamental interfacial phase transitions such as roughening and wetting [9–11]. However, the question of how density-density correlations behave at shorter length scales, comparable with the bulk correlation length, has proved considerably more difficult to answer [12–26]. For instance, plausible attempts to extend the capillary wave description by introducing a scale-dependent surface tension have run into numerous difficulties and have failed to connect with detailed simulation studies of the pair correlation function G and its integral, the structure factor S [21]. In recent articles [24,27], we have shown that the properties of the pair correlation function and structure factor can be determined directly using the formalism of density functional theory (DFT), without having to resort to extended mesoscopic theories. Indeed, we showed that this approach quantitatively explains the results of the largest simulation study of correlation functions near the liquid-gas interface in a system with truncated Lennard-Jones interactions, which as mentioned above are not consistent with mesoscopic approaches. In particular, we showed that the higher wave-vector behavior of the structure factor is determined by a hierarchy

of resonances occurring at specific values of the wave vector q , which makes further precise the connection between the structure factor S and the underlying pair correlation function G . The existence of these resonances constrains strongly the structure of these two functions, allowing us to put forward a family of robust approximations for G and S across all wave vectors. The purpose of the present paper is to further check the validity of these approximations for a number of models, including some which are analytically solvable.

Our paper is arranged as follows: In the first section, we recall the basics of the DFT formalism, focusing on square-gradient theory. This includes a discussion of known properties of the local structure factor and, in particular, the general relation between the structure factor and pair correlation function determined by the resonances. In the following section, we present exact analytical results for a number of models, which, in Sec. III, are compared with the aforementioned approximations. We also report results for correlation function structure for interfaces near a tricritical point. A summary and conclusions finish the paper.

II. FORMALISM

A. DFT and square-gradient theory

Within DFT, the equilibrium density profile, surface tension, and correlation functions are obtained from the grand potential functional $\Omega[\rho] = F[\rho] - \int d\mathbf{r} [\mu - V(\mathbf{r})]\rho(\mathbf{r})$, where $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ is the density distribution, μ is the chemical potential, and $V(\mathbf{r})$ is the external potential [5]. The equilibrium density profile is obtained from minimization

of $\Omega[\rho]$,

$$\frac{\delta\Omega[\rho]}{\delta\rho(\mathbf{r})} = 0, \quad (1)$$

while the direct correlation function of the inhomogeneous fluid

$$C(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{1}{k_B T} \frac{\delta^2 F[\rho]}{\delta\rho(\mathbf{r})\delta\rho(\mathbf{r}')} \quad (2)$$

is obtained as the second derivative of the intrinsic Helmholtz free-energy functional $F[\rho]$, which must be evaluated at the equilibrium fluid density. Hereafter, we use units in which $k_B T = 1$. From $C(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$, we can then determine the equilibrium density-density correlation function $G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})$ via the solution of the Ornstein-Zernike (OZ) equation

$$\int d\mathbf{r}'' C(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'') G(\mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r}') = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'). \quad (3)$$

Consider the mean-field square-gradient theory based on the model grand potential functional [5]

$$\Omega[\rho] = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{f}{2} (\nabla\rho)^2 + \Delta\phi(\rho) \right], \quad (4)$$

where, for simplicity, we set $f = 1$, since this does not appear in our final results. This is the simplest microscopic theory of the interfacial region, applicable to systems with short-ranged forces. This theory does not account for packing effects at the molecular scale, although such effects are relatively minor for a free liquid-gas interface. Also, being mean-field in nature, this theory does not account for the capillary-wave induced broadening of the liquid-gas interface. In three dimensions, however, this broadening is extremely weak since the interfacial width is anticipated to increase as $\sqrt{\ln \bar{A}}$. Consequently, the density profiles predicted by this theory will be, at least qualitatively, similar to those seen in simulation studies of systems with, say, truncated Lennard-Jones forces. The merit of the model is that it accounts for both bulk and interfacial behavior. Finally, the square-gradient theory is not applicable to systems with long-ranged dispersion forces, which produce an algebraic (as opposed to an exponential) decay of the density profile and also introduce nonanalytic wave-vector dependence in the correlation factor structure factor, directly related to the 2D Fourier transform of the long-ranged intermolecular potential.

Below the critical temperature T_c , the bulk free-energy density $\phi(\rho)$ has a standard double-well structure describing the coexistence of liquid and gas phases with densities ρ_l and ρ_g , respectively, for which $\phi(\rho_l) = \phi(\rho_g)$. The shifted potential $\Delta\phi(\rho) \equiv \phi(\rho) - \phi(\rho_b)$ simply subtracts a bulk contribution. The second derivatives of the potential $\phi''(\rho_b) = \kappa_b^2$ then determine the inverse correlation length $\kappa_b \equiv 1/\xi_b$ of the bulk liquid ($b = l$) or gas ($b = g$) phase. These characterize the exponential decay of the bulk pair correlation function $G_b(r)$ (where r is the intermolecular separation), the three-dimensional Fourier transform of which identifies the bulk factor

$$S_b(q) = \frac{S_b(0)}{1 + \xi_b^2 q^2}, \quad (5)$$

where $S_b(0) = [\Delta\phi''(\rho_b)]^{-1}$ is the bulk compressibility. It is also convenient to introduce the 2D Fourier transform of $G_b(r)$ along the x - y plane, which is determined as

$$G_b(z; q) = \frac{1}{2\kappa_q} e^{-\kappa_q z}, \quad (6)$$

where $\kappa_q \equiv \sqrt{\kappa_b^2 + q^2}$. As we are going to concentrate on systems with an Ising symmetry, we drop the subscript b hereafter, except for $S_b(q)$ and $G_b(z; q)$, in order to emphasize that these are bulk functions.

We suppose that a planar interface of macroscopic area separates the bulk phases near the $z = 0$ plane. The equilibrium density profile $\rho(z)$ is determined by (1) and satisfies the Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\frac{d^2\rho}{dz^2} = \Delta\phi'(\rho), \quad (7)$$

subject to boundary conditions $\rho(\infty) = \rho_l$ and $\rho(-\infty) = \rho_g$. This has the first integral determining that

$$\rho'(z) = \sqrt{2\Delta\phi} \quad (8)$$

and leads to the famous van der Waals formula for the surface tension

$$\sigma = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \rho'(z)^2, \quad (9)$$

where more generally there is a prefactor f , which, recall, we have set to 1. For this model, the direct correlation function reduces to

$$C(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \{-\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 + \phi''(\rho(\mathbf{r}))\} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'), \quad (10)$$

and, therefore, its 2D Fourier transform along the interface is the δ -function operator

$$C(z, z'; q) = \{-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \phi''(\rho(z))\} \delta(z - z'). \quad (11)$$

Thus, the OZ equation for the 2D Fourier transform of the density-density correlation function G reduces to the differential equation

$$\{-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \phi''(\rho(z))\} G(z, z'; q) = \delta(z - z'). \quad (12)$$

The local structure factor is defined as the integral

$$S(z; q) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz' G(z, z'; q) \quad (13)$$

and, therefore, satisfies

$$\{-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \phi''(\rho(z))\} S(z; q) = 1. \quad (14)$$

B. Five properties of S and G

1. Wertheim-Weeks Goldstone mode

In the limit of $q \rightarrow 0$, the structure factor necessarily has a Goldstone mode divergence

$$S(z; q) = \frac{\Delta\rho \rho'(z)}{\sigma q^2} + \dots, \quad (15)$$

where $\Delta\rho \equiv \rho_l - \rho_g$, and the higher-order terms are of order q^0 . This result, which is consistent with an exact sum-rule analysis due to Wertheim-Weeks [3] and the expectations

of capillary-wave theory [4,24], follows directly from the spectral expansion of the two-point function

$$G(z, z'q) = \sum_n \frac{\psi_n^*(z) \psi_n(z')}{E_n + q^2} \quad (16)$$

as first shown by Evans [5]. Here the eigenfunctions satisfy the Schrödinger-like equation

$$\{-\partial_z^2 + \Delta\phi''(\rho(z))\} \psi_n(z) = E_n \psi_n(z). \quad (17)$$

The low- q divergence (15) then follows from noting that the normalized ground state $\psi_0(z) \propto \rho'(z)$ has zero energy ($E_0 = 0$) by virtue of the Euler-Lagrange equation (7); that is, the pair correlation function must contain the small q divergence

$$G(z, z'; q) = \frac{\rho'(z) \rho'(z')}{\sigma q^2} + \dots, \quad (18)$$

integration of which gives (15).

2. Integral sum rule

Multiplying Eq. (14) by $\rho'(z)$ and integrating over all z , we find

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \rho'(z) \{-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \Delta\phi''(\rho(z))\} S(z; q) = \Delta\rho, \quad (19)$$

which, on using the Euler-Lagrange equation (7), reduces to

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \rho'(z) S(z; q) = \frac{\Delta\rho}{q^2}, \quad (20)$$

which, more generally, contains a factor f in the denominator. Thus, any complicated wave-vector dependence present in $S(z; q)$ can be eliminated by taking a weighted integral over the interfacial region, leaving only a pure Goldstone mode. This result can also be obtained from the spectral expansion (16), noting that $\rho'(z)$ is proportional to the lowest-order eigenfunction $\psi_0(z)$.

3. Large z decay

At fixed q , the structure factor either side of the interface decays towards its bulk liquid or gas value as $z \rightarrow |\infty|$ according to

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \frac{\Delta\rho \rho'(z)}{\sigma_1 q^2 (1 + \xi^2 q^2)} + \dots, \quad (21)$$

where the higher-order terms are of order $O(e^{-\kappa_q |z|}, e^{-2\kappa |z|})$ and decay faster than $\rho'(z) \propto e^{-\kappa |z|}$ [24]. The surface tension-like coefficient appearing in the denominator of (21) [referred to as $\sigma_b(0)$ in Ref. [24]] is given by

$$\sigma_1 = \kappa \Delta\rho \frac{\Delta\phi''(\rho_b)}{|\Delta\phi'''(\rho_b)|} \quad (22)$$

and is determined entirely by the appropriate bulk liquid or gas quantities. Thus, in the absence of a perfect Ising symmetry, where we the correlation lengths ξ_l and ξ_g appearing in (21) are different, the coefficient σ_1 is also *different* on either side of the interface. In addition, even if Ising symmetry is present, the coefficient σ_1 is not equal to the surface tension in general, although intriguingly this is true for the standard quartic potential (see below). The crucial insight from the result (21) is that the whole wave-vector dependence of the

leading-order exponentially decaying term is related directly to the bulk structure factor. Indeed, it arises explicitly from the combination $S_b(q) S_b(i\sqrt{\kappa_b^2 - q^2}) \propto 1/q^2 (1 + \xi^2 q^2)$ [24].

4. Resonances

The asymptotic expression (21) appears to contain a Goldstone mode divergence as $q \rightarrow 0$ but is not consistent with the Wertheim-Weeks result (15) since in general $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma$. This discrepancy is explained by noting that, in the limit $q \rightarrow 0$, the terms of order $O(e^{-\kappa_q |z|})$ appearing in $S(z; q)$ must also be included, in order to capture the full divergence correctly. These themselves can be related to a hierarchy of resonances that occur at specific wave vectors $q = \sqrt{3}\kappa, \sqrt{8}\kappa, \sqrt{15}\kappa, \dots$. Provided the potential $\phi(\rho)$ has an analytic expansion about the bulk density, these determine that the local structure factor throughout the interfacial region can be written as [27]

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \frac{\Delta\rho \rho'(z)}{\sigma_1 q^2 (1 + \xi^2 q^2)} + \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho'(0)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_n} \times \frac{G(0, z; q) - G(0, z; \sqrt{n^2 - 1}\kappa)}{(1 + \xi^2 q^2)(1 - \frac{\xi^2 q^2}{n^2 - 1})}, \quad (23)$$

where, we emphasize again, the bulk correlation length ξ is the same in the liquid and gas phases for systems with an Ising symmetry. In this expression, the origin $z = 0$ is chosen to be at the point where $\rho'(z)$ is maximum. The resonances are weighted by generalized surface tension-like coefficients σ_n , which can be determined from the pair correlation function, satisfying the relation

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_3} + \dots \quad (24)$$

This ensures that, in the limit $q \rightarrow 0$, the local structure factor exhibits the required Goldstone mode divergence. It is also straightforward to show that the expression (23) satisfies the integral sum rule (20). As mentioned above, while the value of all the coefficients σ_n can be determined, they are not needed in the most important application of the theory discussed next.

5. Reliable approximations

The additional relation between S and G provided by the resonances [Eq. (23)] constrains strongly the properties of both functions and provides a scheme for classifying different model potentials according to the presence (or absence) of specific resonances. It also leads to new classes of fully integrable models for which the density profile, surface tension, and correlation functions can be determined analytically. These will be discussed in the following section. Perhaps more importantly, it also points towards a very robust approximation applicable to all potentials for the structure factor at the origin. To this end, let us suppose that $G(0, 0; q) \approx \rho'(0)^2 / \sigma q^2 + \mathcal{C}$, containing the Goldstone mode and an unknown correction term which we approximate as a constant \mathcal{C} . Substitution into (23) leads to

$$\frac{S(0; q)}{S_b(q)} \approx 1 + \frac{\Delta\rho \rho'(0)}{\sigma q^2 S_b(0)}, \quad (25)$$

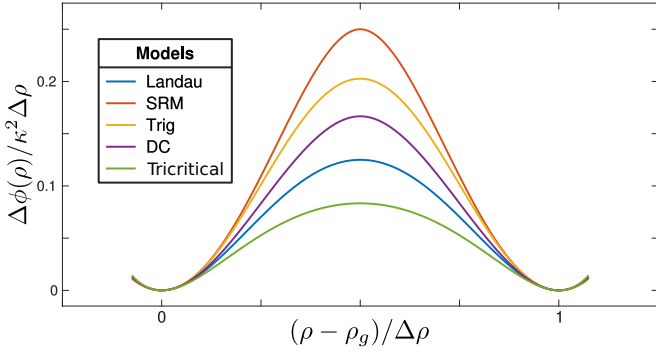


FIG. 1. Potentials $\Delta\phi(\rho)$ for the five models considered here: Landau quartic potential [Eq. (27)], single-resonance model for $n = 2$ (SRM) [Eq. (43)], trigonometric model [Eq. (64)], double-cubic (DC) model [Eq. (71)], and tricritical or Fisk-Widom model [Eq. (94)].

which is independent of the constant \mathcal{C} [27]. Indeed, this expression is the exact result for the quartic Landau potential [24].

Similarly, an analysis of the correlation function structure for different model potentials reveals that the pair correlation function at the origin is always well approximated by

$$\frac{G(0, 0; q)}{G_b(0; q)} \approx 1 + \frac{\rho'(0)^2}{\sigma q^2 G_b(0; 0)}, \quad (26)$$

which is also the exact result for the quartic Landau potential [20]. Thus, at the origin (and only at the origin), the approximate rule of factoring out a bulk background *and* a multiplicative correction to the Goldstone mode describes accurately the pair correlation function and structure factor over the whole range of wave vectors. In the next section, we test these approximations against examples of fully integrable model potentials, only some of which have been reported recently [27].

III. FULLY INTEGRABLE MODELS

A. Landau quartic potential (a model with no resonances)

Before we discuss new examples of analytically solvable square-gradient theories, we recall the results for the Landau quartic potential [2,20]:

$$\phi(\rho) = -\frac{t}{2}(\rho - \rho_c)^2 + \frac{u}{4}(\rho - \rho_c)^4. \quad (27)$$

Here $\rho_c = (\rho_l + \rho_g)/2$ is the critical density, $t \propto T_c - T$, and $u > 0$ is a positive constant. We can also write this as

$$\Delta\phi(\rho) = \frac{\kappa^2}{2} \frac{(\rho - \rho_l)^2 (\rho - \rho_g)^2}{\Delta\rho^2}, \quad (28)$$

where the dependence on the correlation length is explicit (see Fig. 1). The solution of the Euler-Lagrange equation (7) leads to the celebrated result for the profile [5,7]

$$\rho(z) = \rho_c + \frac{\Delta\rho}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right) \quad (29)$$

and, via (9), to the surface tension

$$\sigma = \frac{\kappa \Delta\rho^2}{6}. \quad (30)$$

The OZ equation (14) reads

$$\left[-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \kappa^2 - \frac{3\kappa^2}{2} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right)\right] S(z; q) = 1, \quad (31)$$

which has the solution [20]

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \frac{\Delta\rho \rho'(z)}{\sigma q^2 (1 + \xi^2 q^2)}. \quad (32)$$

A remarkable feature of the quartic potential is that the coefficient σ_1 describing the asymptotic decay of $S(z; q)$ [Eq. (22)] is identical to the surface tension

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\kappa \Delta\rho^2}{6} \quad (33)$$

with all other coefficients $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \dots = \sigma_n = \infty$, implying that the resonances are absent. It also follows that the approximation (25) for the local structure factor $S(0; q)$ is exact.

For this model, the OZ equation for the pair correlation function (12) is

$$\left[-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \kappa^2 - \frac{3\kappa^2}{2} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right)\right] G(z, z'; q) = \delta(z - z'), \quad (34)$$

which, ordering the positions $z > z'$, has the solution [2]

$$G(z, z'; q) = \alpha(q) \psi_-(z; q) \psi_+(z'; q), \quad (35)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_-(z; q) &= e^{-\kappa q z} \left[\tanh^2\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right) + 2\xi \kappa q \tanh\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right) + 1 + \frac{4}{3} q^2 \xi^2 \right], \\ \psi_+(z; q) &= e^{\kappa q z} \left[\tanh^2\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right) - 2\xi \kappa q \tanh\left(\frac{\kappa z}{2}\right) + 1 + \frac{4}{3} q^2 \xi^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

and

$$\alpha(q) = \frac{3\kappa^2}{8\kappa_q q^2 (1 + \frac{4}{3} q^2 \xi^2)}. \quad (37)$$

When both positions are at the origin, the expression for the pair correlation function simplifies to

$$G(0, 0; q) = \frac{3 + 4 q^2 \xi^2}{8 q^2 \xi^2 \kappa_q}, \quad (38)$$

which can be rewritten as

$$G(0, 0; q) = \frac{1}{2\kappa_q} + \frac{\rho'(0)^2}{\sigma q^2 \sqrt{1 + q^2 \xi^2}}, \quad (39)$$

showing that the approximation (26) is exact.

B. A model with a single resonance

The quartic potential (27) is a special example of a model that generates no resonances in $S(z; q)$. The natural generalization of this is the class of models which generate just a single resonance occurring at, say, $q = \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \kappa$, that is, models for which $\sigma_n = \sigma$ at one specific value of n , with all other weights $\sigma_m = \infty$ for $m \neq n$. In this case, the structure factor would have the form

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho'(0)} \frac{G(0, z; q) - G(0, z; \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \kappa)}{(1 + q^2 \xi^2)(1 - \frac{q^2 \xi^2}{n^2 - 1})} \quad (40)$$

for that particular value of n we have chosen [27]. Substituting this expression into the OZ equation (14) for $S(z; q)$ determines that it is indeed a solution, provided that the two-point function satisfies [27]

$$G(0, z; \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \kappa) \propto \phi''(\rho(z)) - \kappa^2. \quad (41)$$

It follows that the potentials $\phi(\rho)$ that display single resonances satisfy the nonlinear fourth-order equation

$$2\Delta\phi\phi'''' + \phi'\phi'''' = (\phi'' - \kappa^2)[\phi'' + \kappa^2(n^2 - 1)] \quad (42)$$

with boundary conditions $\Delta\phi(\rho_l) = \phi'(\rho_l) = \phi'(\rho_c) = 0$ and $\phi''(\rho_l) = \kappa^2$.

For $n = 1$, the solution of (42) recovers the Landau quartic potential, and Eq. (40) reduces to (32), as can be seen directly by analytic continuation and taking the limit $n \rightarrow 1$.

For $n = 2$, solution of (42) leads to

$$\Delta\phi(\rho) = \begin{cases} \frac{\kappa^2}{2}(\rho - \rho_g)^2 \left[1 - 2 \frac{(\rho - \rho_g)^2}{\Delta\rho^2}\right] & \text{for } \rho_g \leq \rho \leq \rho_c \\ \frac{\kappa^2}{2}(\rho - \rho_l)^2 \left[1 - 2 \frac{(\rho - \rho_l)^2}{\Delta\rho^2}\right] & \text{for } \rho_c \leq \rho \leq \rho_l \end{cases}, \quad (43)$$

which is continuous and differentiable at $\rho = \rho_c$ (see Fig. 1). For this model potential, the local structure factor has the form

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho'(0)} \frac{G(0, z; q) - G(0, z; \sqrt{3}\kappa)}{(1 + q^2 \xi^2)(1 - \frac{q^2 \xi^2}{3})} \quad (44)$$

showing a single resonance at $q = \sqrt{3}\kappa$ together with a Goldstone mode divergence as $q \rightarrow 0$ arising implicitly from the singularity in the two-point function. This then further reduces to

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \sqrt{8}\xi \frac{G(0, z; q) - G(0, z; \sqrt{3}\kappa)}{(1 + q^2 \xi^2)(1 - \frac{q^2 \xi^2}{3})} \quad (45)$$

on using the result $\rho'(0) = \kappa \Delta\rho / \sqrt{8}$, which follows from (8).

The density profile and surface tension for the potential (43) can be determined analytically. For example, direct integration of (8) yields

$$\rho(z) = \rho_b \mp \Delta\rho \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})e^{-\kappa|z|}}{3 + 2\sqrt{2} + e^{-2\kappa|z|}} \quad (46)$$

with the minus (plus) sign applying on the liquid (gas) side of the interface, while for the surface tension we find

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) \kappa \Delta\rho^2, \quad (47)$$

which follows from (9).

We can continue further and determine results for both the pair correlation function and structure factor at the resonant wave vector. From (41), it follows that the pair correlation function must be given by

$$G(0, z; \sqrt{3}\kappa) = \frac{\kappa^2 - \phi''(\rho(z))}{2\rho'(0)\Delta\phi''''(\rho_c)}, \quad (48)$$

where the value of the amplitude follows from simply applying the boundary condition $\partial_z G(0, z = 0^+; q) = -1/2$. Substituting the potential (43) and density profile (46), this yields explicitly

$$G(0, z; \sqrt{3}\kappa) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\kappa} \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \frac{e^{-2\kappa|z|}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{3+2\sqrt{2}} e^{-2\kappa|z|}\right)^2}. \quad (49)$$

Integration of the pair correlation function then determines that, exactly at the resonant wave vector, the local structure at the interface takes the value

$$S(0; \sqrt{3}\kappa) = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4 + 3\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \xi^2. \quad (50)$$

Thus, even at this relatively large wave vector, the structure factor at the interface is still nearly double its bulk value $S_b(\sqrt{3}\kappa) = \xi^2/4$.

The above results for $G(0, z; \sqrt{3}\kappa)$ and $S(0; \sqrt{3}\kappa)$ are strongly suggestive that the single-resonance model for $n = 2$ is fully integrable. Indeed, this is the case. Consider, for example, the OZ equation for $G(z, z'; q)$, which reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \{-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \kappa^2 - 6\kappa^2 \operatorname{sech}^2[\kappa(|z| - z_0)]\} \\ & \times G(z, z'; q) = \delta(z - z'), \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

where $e^{2\kappa z_0} = 1/(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$ or, equivalently, $\tanh(\kappa z_0) = -\sqrt{2}/2$. The similarity with the OZ equation for the Landau quartic potential (34) suggests that we could try to find a similar solution. In particular, we seek solutions of (51) which are an exponential $e^{\pm\kappa_q z}$ multiplied by a polynomial in $\tanh(\kappa(|z| - z_0))$ (which turns out to be of second order). This leads to the full analytical solution for the pair correlation function. If $z \geq z' \geq 0$ (i.e., both positions are on the liquid side), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} G(z, z'; q) &= \alpha(q) \psi_-(z; q) \psi_+(z'; q) \\ &+ \beta(q) \psi_-(z; q) \psi_-(z'; q), \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

while, if $z \geq 0 \geq z'$ (i.e., they are on opposite sides of the interface),

$$G(z, z'; q) = \gamma(q) \bar{\psi}_+(z'; q) \psi_-(z; q), \quad (53)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_-(z; q) &= e^{-\kappa_q z} \left\{ \tanh^2[\kappa(z - z_0)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \xi \kappa_q \tanh[\kappa(z - z_0)] + \frac{1}{3} q^2 \xi^2 \right\}, \\ \psi_+(z; q) &= e^{\kappa_q z} \left\{ \tanh^2[\kappa(z - z_0)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \xi \kappa_q \tanh[\kappa(z - z_0)] + \frac{1}{3} q^2 \xi^2 \right\}, \\ \bar{\psi}_+(z; q) &= e^{\kappa_q z} \left\{ \tanh^2[\kappa(z + z_0)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \xi \kappa_q \tanh[\kappa(z + z_0)] + \frac{1}{3} q^2 \xi^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

The amplitudes of the pair correlation function are determined by

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(q) &= \frac{9}{2q^2\xi^2(q^2\xi^2 - 3)\kappa_q}, \\ \beta(q) &= \frac{-3\alpha(q)}{(3 + \sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q)(3 + 2\xi^2q^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q)}, \\ \gamma(q) &= \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{\xi q^2(3 + \sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q)(3 + 2\xi^2q^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q)}.\end{aligned}\quad (55)$$

When both positions are at the origin, the expression for the pair correlation function simplifies to

$$G(0, 0; q) = \frac{3 + 2q^2\xi^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q}{2\xi q^2(3\sqrt{2} + 2\xi\kappa_q)},\quad (56)$$

which will be compared with the approximation (26) below.

Integration of $G(z, z'; q)$ [Eqs. (52) and (53)] over z' determines the local structure factor $S(z; q)$. However, this can be obtained much more easily by substituting $G(0, z; q)$ into expression (45), which clearly shows the resonance at $q = \sqrt{3}\kappa$. Substituting (56) into (45), at $z = 0$, determines the exact value for the structure at the origin

$$S(0; q) = \frac{6 + 2\xi^2q^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q}{q^2(2 + 2\xi^2q^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\xi\kappa_q)},\quad (57)$$

which, at fixed q , is the maximum value of $S(z; q)$ in the interfacial region.

Finally, we mention that the potentials $\phi(\rho)$ obtained from solving (42) can be determined for other values of n , although their Taylor's expansions about each bulk density no longer truncate. However, it can be shown that these have a scaling form $\Delta\phi(\rho) = \frac{\kappa^2}{2}(\rho - \rho_l)^2 W(x)$, where $x \equiv \alpha((\rho - \rho_l)/\Delta\rho)^n$, and the scaling function $W(x)$ has the expansion

$$\begin{aligned}W(x) &= 1 + x - \frac{(n^2 - 4)}{4}x^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{(n^2 - 1)(n^2 - 4)}{48n^4}x^3 + \dots,\end{aligned}\quad (58)$$

which is valid for $n \geq 1$. The value of the pure number α can then be determined from the condition that $\phi'(\rho_c) = 0$. The potential $\Delta\phi(\rho)$ truncates at quartic order for $n = 1$ and $n = 2$, consistent with the explicit results discussed above. In the limit of $n \rightarrow \infty$, the single-resonance potential approaches the shape of a simple double parabola,

$$\Delta\phi(\rho) = \begin{cases} \frac{\kappa^2}{2}(\rho - \rho_l)^2 & \text{for } \rho > \rho_c, \\ \frac{\kappa^2}{2}(\rho - \rho_g)^2 & \text{for } \rho < \rho_c, \end{cases}\quad (59)$$

and the relation between $S(z; q)$ and $G(0, z; q)$ simplifies to

$$S(z; q) = S_b(q) + \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho'(0)} \frac{G(0, z; q)}{1 + q^2\xi^2},\quad (60)$$

which, like the result (32) for the Landau quartic potential, does not display any resonance. These, however, are the only models (together with piece-wise combinations of them) for which resonances are entirely absent.

1. Lower bound for $S(0; q)$

Using the spectral expansion (16), we note that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{G(0, 0; q) - G(0, 0; \sqrt{n^2 - 1}\kappa)}{1 - \frac{q^2\xi^2}{n^2 - 1}} \\ = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\psi_m(0)|^2}{(E_m + q^2)\left(\frac{E_m\xi^2}{n^2 - 1} + 1\right)},\end{aligned}\quad (61)$$

where the sum contains only even eigenstates, since all odd eigenfunctions vanish at the origin. Using only the ground-state contribution, we observe that

$$\frac{G(0, 0; q) - G(0, 0; \sqrt{n^2 - 1}\kappa)}{1 - \frac{q^2\xi^2}{n^2 - 1}} > \frac{\rho'(0)^2}{\sigma q^2},\quad (62)$$

and substitution into (40) leads to

$$\frac{S(0; q)}{S_b(q)} > 1 + \frac{\Delta\rho \rho'(0)}{\sigma q^2 S_b(0)},\quad (63)$$

showing that, for all single-resonance models, the approximation (25) is, in fact, a lower bound for $S(0; q)$.

C. Trigonometric model (a model with infinitely many resonances)

While the previous models contained one resonance, or none at all, we present here a model that contains an infinite number of resonances. These occur at values $q = \sqrt{n^2 - 1}\kappa$ but only for even values of n , with the odd values missing, since $\sigma_1 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_5 = \dots = \infty$. The potential is given by

$$\Delta\phi(\rho) = \frac{\kappa^2 \Delta\rho^2}{2\pi^2} \sin^2 \left[\frac{\pi(\rho - \rho_g)}{\Delta\rho} \right]\quad (64)$$

for $\rho_g \leq \rho \leq \rho_l$ (see Fig. 1). The absence of odd terms in the Taylor's expansion of this potential about ρ_g leads to the absence of the odd resonances. Solution of the Euler-Lagrange equation (7) determines that the density profile is given by

$$\rho(z) = \rho_g + \frac{2\Delta\rho}{\pi} \arctan e^{\kappa z},\quad (65)$$

leading to a surface tension

$$\sigma = \frac{2\kappa \Delta\rho^2}{\pi^2}.\quad (66)$$

For this model, the OZ equation (12) becomes

$$\left[-\partial_z^2 + q^2 + \kappa^2 - 2\kappa^2 \operatorname{sech}^2(\kappa z) \right] G(z, z'; q) = \delta(z - z')\quad (67)$$

and has a similar solution to the Landau quartic potential. Ordering the positions so that $z \geq z'$, we find that

$$G(z, z'; q) = \frac{e^{-\kappa_q(z-z')}}{2\xi^2q^2\kappa_q} [\xi\kappa_q + \tanh(\kappa z)][\xi\kappa_q - \tanh(\kappa z')],\quad (68)$$

which, at the origin, takes the value

$$G(0, 0; q) = \frac{\kappa_q}{2q^2}.\quad (69)$$

Setting $z' = 0$ and integrating (68) over z determines the value of the local structure factor at the origin:

$$S(0; q) = \frac{1}{q^2} \left[1 + \int_0^\infty dt e^{-\sqrt{1+\xi^2 q^2} t} \tanh(t) \right]. \quad (70)$$

Although this integral does not have an analytic solution for all q , it can be evaluated exactly at the resonances. For example, $S(0, \sqrt{3}\kappa) = (\frac{1}{2} + \log 2)\xi^2/3$, and $S(0, \sqrt{8}\kappa) = (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16})\xi^2$.

D. Double-cubic model (a model with all resonances)

Our final example of an integrable system corresponds to the potential for the double-cubic model, given by

$$\Delta\phi(\rho) = \begin{cases} \frac{\kappa^2}{2} (\rho - \rho_l)^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho - \rho_l}{\Delta\rho}\right) & \text{for } \rho > \rho_c \\ \frac{\kappa^2}{2} (\rho - \rho_g)^2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho - \rho_g}{\Delta\rho}\right) & \text{for } \rho < \rho_c \end{cases}, \quad (71)$$

which satisfies $\phi'(\rho_c) = 0$, as required (see Fig. 1). Unlike the previous models, this contains all resonances. The density profile follows from solution of the Euler-Lagrange equation (7):

$$\rho(z) = \begin{cases} \rho_l - \frac{3}{4} \Delta\rho \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\kappa(z-z_0)}{2} & \text{for } z > 0 \\ \rho_g + \frac{3}{4} \Delta\rho \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\kappa(z+z_0)}{2} & \text{for } z < 0 \end{cases} \quad (72)$$

with $e^{\kappa z_0} = (\sqrt{3} - 1)/(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ or, equivalently, $\tanh(-\kappa z_0/2) = 1/\sqrt{3}$. The surface tension, given by (9), evaluates as

$$\sigma = \frac{9 - 2\sqrt{3}}{30} \kappa \Delta\rho^2, \quad (73)$$

which is smaller than the value of σ_1 determined by (22), $\sigma_1 = \kappa \Delta\rho^2/4$.

The OZ equation for the pair correlation function reads

$$\left(-\partial_z^2 + \kappa^2 + q^2 - 3\kappa^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{|z| - z_0}{2} \right) \times G(z, z'; q) = \delta(z - z'), \quad (74)$$

which can be solved using the same methods described above. If $z \geq z' \geq 0$, we find that

$$G(z, z'; q) = \alpha(q) \psi_-(z; q) \psi_+(z'; q) + \beta(q) \psi_-(z; q) \psi_-(z'; q), \quad (75)$$

while, if $z \geq 0 \geq z'$,

$$G(z, z'; q) = \gamma(q) \bar{\psi}_+(z'; q) \psi_-(z; q), \quad (76)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_-(z; q) &= e^{-\kappa q z} \left[\tau^3 + 2\xi \kappa_q \tau^2 + \left(1 + \frac{8}{5} \xi^2 q^2\right) \tau + \frac{8}{15} \xi^3 \kappa_q q^2 \right], \\ \psi_+(z; q) &= e^{\kappa q z} \left[\tau^3 - 2\xi \kappa_q \tau^2 + \left(1 + \frac{8}{5} \xi^2 q^2\right) \tau - \frac{8}{15} \xi^3 \kappa_q q^2 \right], \\ \bar{\psi}_+(z; q) &= e^{\kappa q z} \left[\bar{\tau}^3 - 2\xi \kappa_q \bar{\tau}^2 + \left(1 + \frac{8}{5} \xi^2 q^2\right) \bar{\tau} - \frac{8}{15} \xi^3 \kappa_q q^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

and

$$\tau = \tanh \frac{\kappa(z-z_0)}{2}, \quad \bar{\tau} = \tanh \frac{\kappa(z+z_0)}{2}, \quad \kappa_q = \sqrt{\kappa^2 + q^2}. \quad (78)$$

The amplitudes of the pair correlation function are determined by

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(q) &= \frac{225}{\xi^2 q^2 \kappa_q (5 - 4\xi^2 q^2)(3 + 4\xi^2 q^2)}, \\ \beta(q) &= \frac{225(5 + 4\xi^2 q^2)}{4\xi^2 q^2 \kappa_q (5 - 4\xi^2 q^2)(3 + 4\xi^2 q^2) \epsilon(q)}, \\ \gamma(q) &= -\frac{225}{8\xi q^2 \epsilon(q)}, \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(q) &= \left(5 + 4\xi^2 q^2 + \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \xi \kappa_q \right) \\ &\times \left[\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \xi^2 q^2 + \xi \kappa_q (5 + 4\xi^2 q^2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

is a smooth monotonically increasing function of q that displays no divergences.

With one position at the origin, the pair correlation function on the liquid side ($z \geq 0$) reduces to

$$G(0, z; q) = \frac{\tau^3 + 2\xi \kappa_q \tau^2 + \left(1 + \frac{8}{5} \xi^2 q^2\right) \tau + \frac{8}{15} \xi^3 q^2 \kappa_q}{4\xi q^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{15} \xi \kappa_q + \frac{4}{15} \xi^2 q^2\right)} \times e^{-\kappa_q z}, \quad (81)$$

so that

$$G(0, 0; q) = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{5} \xi^2 q^2 + 2\xi \kappa_q + \frac{8}{5} \xi^3 q^2 \kappa_q}{4\xi q^2 \left(1 + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \xi \kappa_q + \frac{4}{5} \xi^2 q^2\right)}. \quad (82)$$

Integration of $G(0, z; q)$ determines $S(0; q)$ exactly:

$$S(0; q) = \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{15} \xi^2 q^2 + \sqrt{\frac{1+\xi^2 q^2}{3}} - \frac{1}{5} q^2 \xi J(q)}{q^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{\frac{1+\xi^2 q^2}{3}} + \frac{4}{15} \xi^2 q^2\right)}, \quad (83)$$

where

$$J(q) = \int_0^\infty dz e^{-\sqrt{\kappa^2 + q^2} z} \tanh \left[\frac{\kappa(z-z_0)}{2} \right] \quad (84)$$

is itself a hypergeometric function. Again, this integral cannot be solved analytically, except at the resonances.

IV. COMPARISON WITH APPROXIMATIONS

These analytical results allow us to test the robustness of the approximations (25) and (26). Let us consider the models one by one.

1. Landau quartic model

In this case, as mentioned above, both approximations recover the exact results.

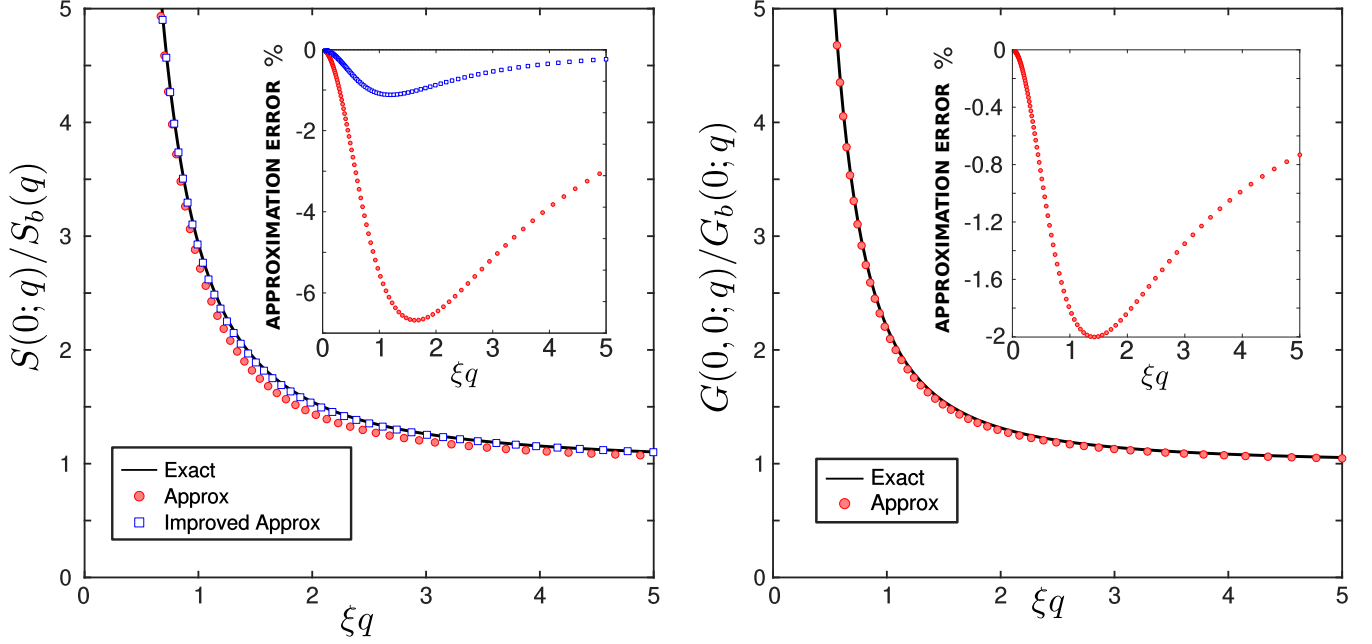


FIG. 2. Comparison of the exact expressions (57) and (56) for $S(0; q)$ and $G(0, 0; q)$ with the general approximations (25) and (26), respectively, for a model with a single resonance at $q = \sqrt{3}\kappa$ [Eq. (43)]. Percentage errors are shown in the insets. For the local structure factor, $S(0; q)$, comparison is also made with the improved approximation (87). See text for details.

2. Single-resonance model $n = 2$

In order to compare the exact result for $G(0, 0; q)$ [Eq. (56)] with the approximation (26), we can rewrite the former as

$$\frac{G(0, 0; q)}{G_b(0; q)} = 1 + \frac{\rho'(0)^2}{\sigma q^2 G_b(0; 0)} \mathcal{C}(q), \quad (85)$$

where the correction term $\mathcal{C}(q)$ would be 1 if the approximation was exact. Instead, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}(q) &= \frac{2 + 3\sqrt{2} + (3 + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{1 + \xi^2 q^2}}{3 + 3\sqrt{2} + (2 + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{1 + \xi^2 q^2}} \\ &\approx 1 + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 5}{14} \xi^2 q^2 + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

which is a smooth function that ranges between 1, for $q = 0$, and $(4 - \sqrt{2})/2 \approx 1.293$, for $q \rightarrow \infty$. For example, at the resonance, we have $\mathcal{C}(\sqrt{3}\kappa) = (8 + 5\sqrt{2})/(7 + 5\sqrt{2}) \approx 1.071$. Note, however, that the term containing the correction $\mathcal{C}(q)$ in (85) becomes progressively less important as q increases, indicating that the approximation (26) is very robust over the whole range of wave vectors.

We now turn our attention to the local structure factor $S(0; q)$. We have already noted that the approximation (25) is a lower bound for all single-resonance models. It also contains the correct Goldstone mode divergences as $q \rightarrow 0$, and the correct bulk limit as $q \rightarrow \infty$, remaining an accurate approximation over the whole range of wave vectors. For example, at the resonance, the inequality (63) implies that $S(0; \sqrt{3}\kappa) = 0.414 \xi^2 > 0.386 \xi^2$ implying that the lower bound on the RHS is only 7% off the exact result. Recall that the approximation (25) is obtained by substituting $G(0, 0; q) \approx \rho'(0)^2/\sigma q^2 + \mathcal{C}$ into the general result (23). For

the single-resonance model, however, we know that all σ_n are infinite except for $\sigma_2 = \sigma$. We can, therefore, substitute the improved approximation (26) into (45) to obtain

$$S(0; q) \approx S_b(q) \mathcal{A}(q) + \frac{\Delta \rho \rho'(0)}{\sigma q^2 (1 + \xi^2 q^2)} \mathcal{B}(q), \quad (87)$$

where

$$\mathcal{A}(q) = 1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}(2 + \sqrt{1 + q^2 \xi^2})\sqrt{1 + q^2 \xi^2}} \quad (88)$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}(q) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}q^2 \xi^2 + \frac{1}{12}q^4 \xi^4}{(1 + \frac{1}{6}q^2 \xi^2 \sqrt{1 + q^2 \xi^2})\sqrt{1 + q^2 \xi^2}}. \quad (89)$$

Figure 2 shows the comparison between the exact results and the approximations discussed here.

3. Trigonometric model

For this model, as with the Landau quartic potential, the approximation (26) for $G(0, 0; q)$ is exact, and it recovers the analytical result (69) identically. In fact, within this model, there is a remarkably simple result for the pair correlation function even away from the interface. Setting $z = z'$ in (68), we find that

$$G(z, z; q) = \frac{1}{2\kappa q} \left[1 + \frac{\text{sech}^2(\kappa z)}{q^2 \xi^2} \right], \quad (90)$$

which can be rewritten

$$G(z, z; q) = \frac{1}{2\kappa q} + \frac{\rho'(z)^2}{\sigma q^2 \sqrt{1 + q^2 \xi^2}} \quad (91)$$

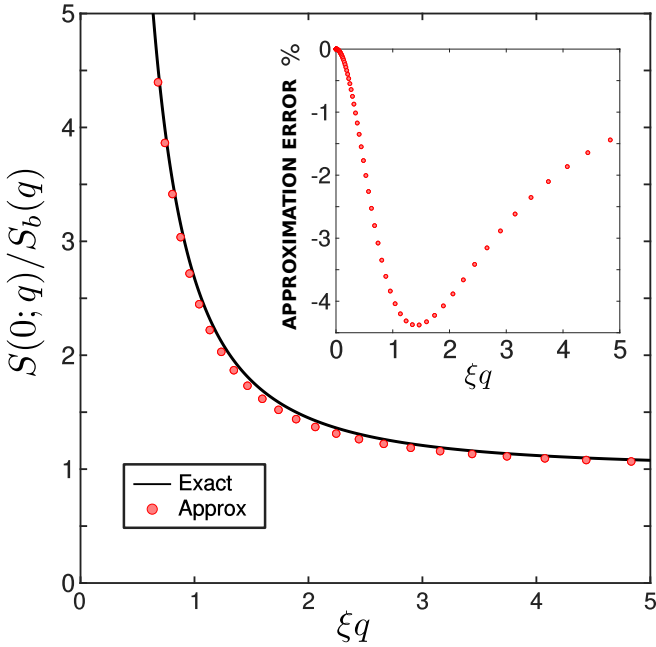


FIG. 3. Comparison of the exact expression (70) for $S(0; q)$ with the general approximation (25) for the trigonometric model [Eq. (64)]. Percentage errors are shown in the inset. For this model, the approximation (26) for $G(0, 0; q)$ recovers the exact analytical result.

or, equivalently,

$$\frac{G(z, z; q)}{G_b(0; q)} = 1 + \frac{\rho'(z)^2}{\sigma q^2 G_b(0; 0)}. \tag{92}$$

The pair correlation function $G(z, z; q)$ takes its maximum value at the origin [where $\rho'(z)$ is maximum], and expression (92) is therefore equivalent to (26). As $|z|$ increases, the Goldstone mode contribution decreases, and $G(z, z; q)$ approaches its bulk limit $G_b(0; q)$.

The approximation for $S(0; q)$ is not exact but again remains accurate over the whole range of vectors. For example, at the first resonance, $S(0; \sqrt{3}\kappa) = 0.3906 \xi^2$, while the approximation (25) yields $S(0; \sqrt{3}\kappa) \approx 0.3803 \xi^2$ (see Fig. 3).

4. Double-cubic model

Following our analysis of the single-resonance model, we rewrite the result in the form (85), allowing for a correction term $\mathcal{C}(q)$, which evaluates as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}(q) &= (9 - 2\sqrt{3}) \frac{1 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sqrt{1 + \xi^2 q^2} + \frac{4}{3}\xi^2 q^2}{5 + 4\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1 + \xi^2 q^2} + 4\xi^2 q^2} \\ &\approx 1 + \frac{39\sqrt{2} - 66}{115} \xi^2 q^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{93}$$

This correction term is even smaller than for the single-resonance model. It ranges between 1, for $q = 0$, and $(9 - 2\sqrt{3})/5 \approx 1.107$, for $q \rightarrow \infty$, and, at the first resonance, $\mathcal{C}(\sqrt{3}\kappa) \approx 1.024$. This reflects the fact that the coefficient of q^2 in the small q expansion is near negligible, taking the value $0.01348 \xi^2$. As shown in Fig. 4, the maximum relative error is only about -0.6% for $G(0, 0; q)$.

The approximation for the local structure factor at the origin (25) is also accurate: It is exact in the limits $q \rightarrow 0$ and $q \rightarrow \infty$, with a maximum relative error of about -2.5% (see Fig. 4).

5. Tricritical model

As a final test of (25) and (26), we turn attention to the model potential

$$\phi(\rho) = -\frac{t}{2}(\rho - \rho_c)^2 + \frac{u}{6}(\rho - \rho_c)^6 \tag{94}$$

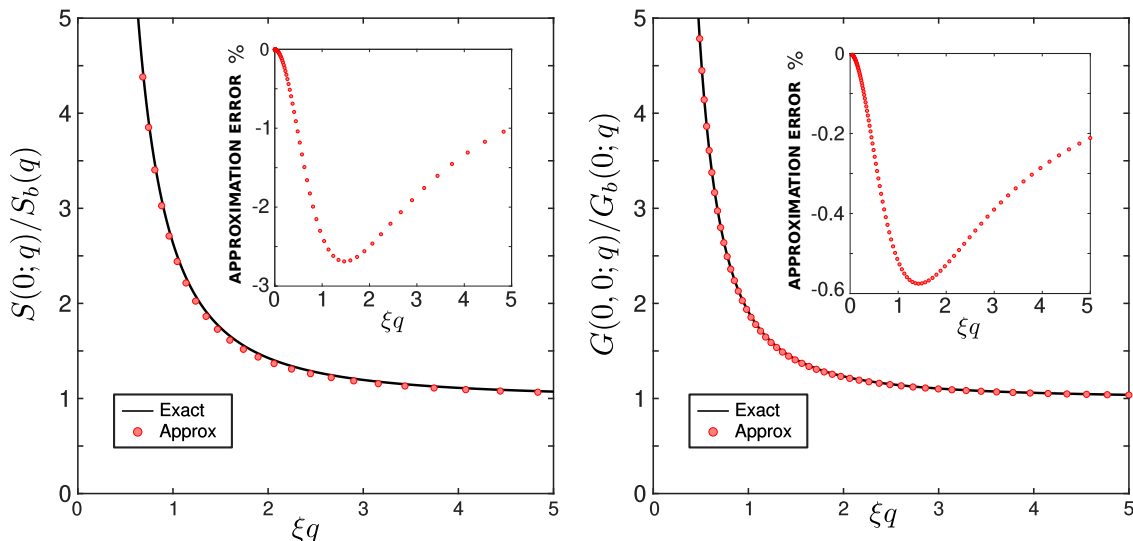


FIG. 4. Comparison of the exact expressions (57) for $S(0; q)$ and (56) for $G(0, 0; q)$ with the general approximations (25) and (26) for the double-cubic model [Eq. (71)]. Percentage errors are shown in the insets.

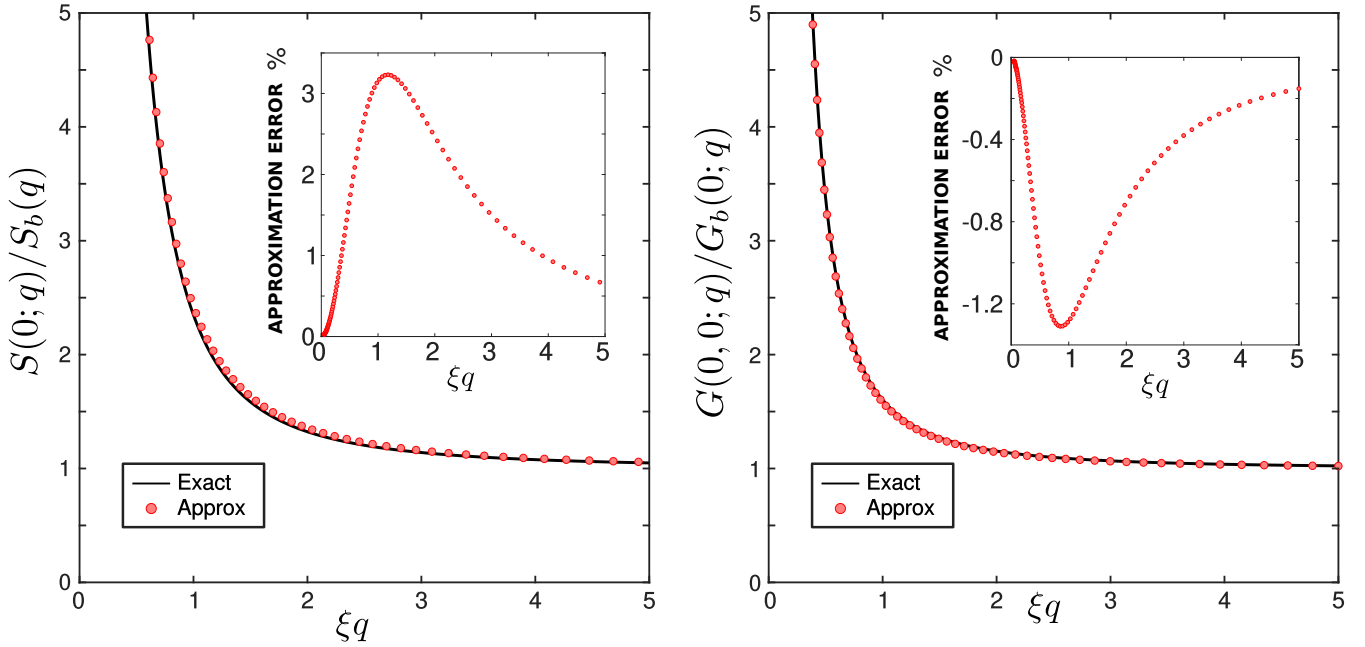


FIG. 5. Comparison of the general approximations (25) and (26) for $S(0; q)$ and $G(0, 0; q)$ with the results obtained from solving numerically the OZ equations (14) and (12) for the tricritical model [Eq. (94)]. Percentage errors are shown in the insets.

or, equivalently,

$$\Delta\phi(\rho) = \frac{\kappa^2}{2}(\rho - \rho_l)^2 \left[1 + \frac{10}{3} \frac{\rho - \rho_l}{\Delta\rho} + 5 \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_l}{\Delta\rho} \right)^2 + 4 \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_l}{\Delta\rho} \right)^3 + \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_l}{\Delta\rho} \right)^4 \right], \quad (95)$$

describing the approach to a bulk tricritical point, occurring at $t = 0$ (see Fig. 1) [7]. The upper critical dimension for bulk tricriticality is $d^* = 3$, and the mean-field predictions $\Delta\rho \propto t^{\frac{1}{4}}$ and $\kappa \propto t^{\frac{1}{2}}$ remain valid in three dimensions up to minor corrections. From (22), it follows that

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\kappa \Delta\rho^2}{10}, \quad (96)$$

which is smaller than the surface tension $\sigma \approx \kappa \Delta\rho^2/7$, obtained from numerical integration of (9). Clearly, both σ_1 and σ vanish $\propto t$ approaching the tricritical point but with different amplitudes. This means that the remaining weights σ_n/σ do not vanish as $t \rightarrow 0$, implying that the resonances are fully present, in contrast to the standard quartic potential describing the approach to bulk criticality (27). Figure 5 compares the approximations (25) and (26) for $S(0; q)$ and $G(0, 0; q)$ with those obtained from numerical solution of the OZ equations (14) and (12) and, again, demonstrates their extraordinary accuracy and utility over the whole range of wave vectors. For example, the approximate expression for $G(0, 0; q)/G_b(q)$, which, recall, is exact at low and high q , is only 1% inaccurate, at worst, and is barely indistinguishable from the exact numerical result. Finally, we note that, on simply replacing t with $t^{\frac{4}{3}}$, the same potential (94) can be viewed as a phenomenological Fisk-Widom model describing the approach to a bulk critical point with the rational

approximations for the three-dimensional critical singularities $\Delta\rho \propto t^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $\kappa \propto t^{\frac{2}{3}}$, and $\sigma \propto t^{\frac{4}{3}}$ [28].

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have used square-gradient theory to test the robustness of approximations for the microscopic structure factor $S(0; q)$ and pair correlation function $G(0, 0; q)$ at the liquid-gas interface, which emerge from an analysis of the resonances occurring in the tails of $S(z; q)$. Comparison with analytical and numerical results obtained from solution of the OZ equation shows the remarkable accuracy of these approximations, which are indeed exact for several model potentials $\phi(\rho)$. A summary is given in Table I. While the results presented here are specific to simple square-gradient theory, almost identical results apply to the more microscopic Sullivan model of the interfacial region [27]. These results demonstrate further that for systems with short-ranged forces one can essentially determine analytically the microscopic correlation function structure in the interfacial region, in both density-functional theory and simulation studies, without

TABLE I. Summary of the maximum relative errors of the approximations (25) for $S(0; q)$ and (26) for $G(0, 0; q)$, when compared with the exact results for the five models shown in Figs. 2 to 5.

Model	$S(0; q)$	$G(0, 0; q)$
Landau quartic	Exact	Exact
Single-resonance model	-6.7%	-2.0%
Trigonometric	-4.4%	Exact
Double-cubic	-2.7%	-0.58%
Tricritical	3.2%	-1.3%

resorting to mesoscopic concepts such as a wave-vector-dependent surface tension.

To finish our paper, we make several remarks. First, we have tested if it is possible to improve upon the approximation (25) for $S(0; q)$, which, recall, arises when we approximate $G(0, 0; q) \approx \rho'(0)^2/\sigma q^2 + C$ in the resonant expansion (23). For example, one may attempt to do this by using the better approximation (26) for the pair correlation function, and substitute it into the general result (23). Indeed, we showed that this is possible for the single-resonance model where we know *a priori* that $\sigma_2 = \sigma$. However, in general, the values of the coefficients σ_n for $n \geq 2$ are not known and it is necessary to make further approximations. We may, for instance, include only the first resonance at $q = \sqrt{3}\kappa$ and set $1/\sigma_2 = 1/\sigma - 1/\sigma_1$ to ensure that the correct Goldstone mode divergence is recovered identically in the limit $q \rightarrow 0$. We have investigated this and shown that this improves the accuracy only for some model potentials. For the double-cubic model, it reduces the maximum error in $S(0; q)$ from -6.7% to about 0.088% . However, the same approximation does not significantly improve the accuracy of $S(0; q)$ for the trigonometric model and worsens it for the tricritical potential. We must conclude, therefore, that the simple approximation (25) is the most robust across all model potentials.

Second, we note that there are further examples of fully integrable square-gradient theories for which the pair correlation function $G(0, 0; q)$ can be determined analytically. Indeed, there is an infinite class of these, corresponding to models for which the density profile satisfies $\rho'(z) \propto \text{sech}^N(\kappa z/N)$. The values $N = 1$ and $N = 2$ correspond, respectively, to the trigonometric and Landau quartic potentials, where, recall, the result (26) for $G(0, 0; q)$ is exact. The pair correlation function $G(z, z'; q)$ for all these models can be determined exactly and is of the same form (35). Here the function $\psi(z; q) = e^{-\kappa q z} P(y)$, where $P(y)$ is a Jacobi poly-

nomial of degree N in $y = \tanh(\kappa z/N)$. For $N > 2$, the result (26) is no longer exact but can be recast in the form (85), including a small correction term $C(q)$. For example, for $N = 3$, we find $C(q) = (1 + \frac{6}{5}q^2\xi^2)(1 + \frac{9}{8}q^2\xi^2)$, which makes a near-negligible correction to the very accurate approximation (26). These generalized integrable models correspond to potentials $\phi(\rho)$, which, except for $N = 1, 2$, do not have an analytic expansion about the bulk densities and have density profiles whose expansions are not analytic in $X = e^{-\kappa z}$. Thus, although these models lie outside the classification of potentials for which the resonant expansion (23) applies, the unexpected agreement further testifies to the robustness of the approximation (26).

Finally, we mention that here we have considered only model systems that display an Ising symmetry. Of course, more generally, a certain degree of asymmetry is to be expected, and the liquid and gas phases are characterized by distinct bulk correlation lengths. For the local structure factor, this issue is not difficult to address and has been discussed in Ref. [27], where it was shown that the approximation (25) generalizes in a straightforward manner. Indeed, this was used to capture the local structure factor for the Sullivan model near perfectly using an accurate Carnahan-Starling equation of state. The integrable models described here provide a means of studying how the result (26) for the pair correlation function generalizes when liquid-gas asymmetry is allowed for and will be discussed in a following paper.

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