

Abstract Submitted  
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**Polymer adsorption transition: Applications of the Wang-Landau and partition function zeros methods**<sup>1</sup> MARK TAYLOR, Dept. of Physics, Hiram College, JUTTA LUETTNER-STRATHMANN, Dept. of Physics, University of Akron — The Wang-Landau (WL) algorithm is a Monte Carlo simulation technique providing a direct computation of the density of states (and thus the partition function) of a many-body system. The partition function encodes all thermodynamic information about a system, and thus, its construction allows for an efficient determination of phase behavior. Here we describe the application of the WL approach to the adsorption transition of a flexible lattice chain tethered to an attractive surface. We compute the canonical partition function for chains up to length  $N=1024$  and analyze the zeros of these function in the complex inverse-temperature plane [1]. These zeros define a nearly closed circular region, centered on the origin, intersected near the positive real axis by two flaring tails. With increasing chain length the intersection point pinches down towards the positive real axis, dividing the real axis into two distinct regions or phases in accord with Yang-Lee theory. We apply finite size scaling theory for the leading partition function zeros to locate the adsorption transition in the thermodynamic limit and obtain values for the polymer crossover, order parameter, and specific heat exponents.

[1] M.P. Taylor, P.P. Aung, and W. Paul, Phys. Rev. E 88, 012604 (2013).

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