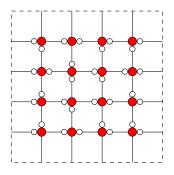
Calcul de l'entropie résiduelle de la glace carrée

Silvère Gangloff

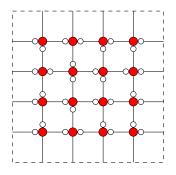
LIP, ENS Lyon

October 4, 2018

États stables de la glace carrée [Pauling-Lieb]:

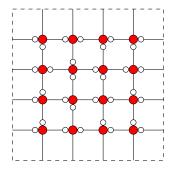


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Valeur de l'entropie?

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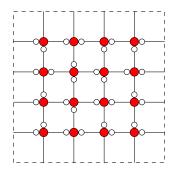
MC2: méthodes de calcul de l'entropie des SFT multidimensionnels.

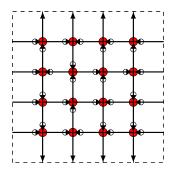
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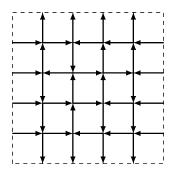
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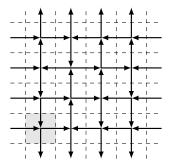
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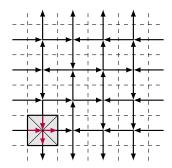
But de l'exposé: 'calcul' de la l'entropie de la glace.



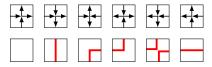




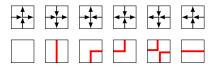


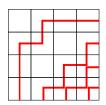


Représentation par courbes discrètes [Folklore]:

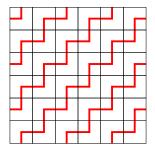


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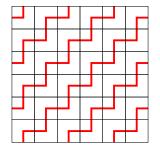




Condition toroïdale [Lieb, Preuve Duminil-Copin et al.]:

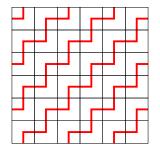


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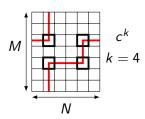
Suffisant: compter les motifs valides sur un tore

Fonction de partition: c > 0:

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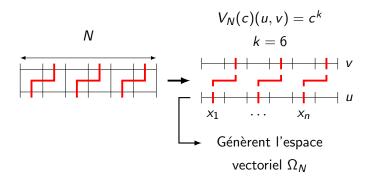


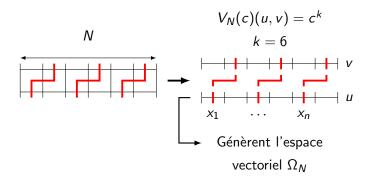
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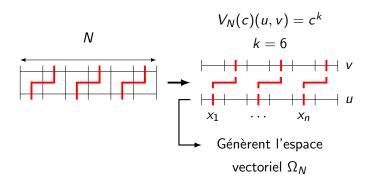
$$P_{N,M}(c) = \sum_{\text{motifs}} c^{k(\text{motif})}$$

$$P_{N,M}(c) = Tr(V_N(c)^M)$$





Entropie 'lestée' [Lieb]:



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$$h_c = \lim_{N \to M} \lim_{M \to M} \frac{\log(Tr(V_N(c)^M))}{M}$$
 et $h_1 = h_{top}$

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T.J. Baxter, Exactly solved models in statistical mechanics, 1982.

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Donc $\exists P$ inversible t.q. $\forall c > 0$,

$$V_N(c) = P \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \lambda_1(c) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \lambda_{2^N}(c) \end{array} \right) P^{-1}$$

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Perron-Frobenius [matrices symétriques irréductibles]: o.p.s. que $\lambda_1(c) = \lambda_{max}(V_N(c))$ pour tout c > 0.

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où
$$\Theta(0,0)$$
,

$$e^{-i\Theta(x,y)} = e^{i(x-y)} \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-iy} - 2\Delta}{e^{-ix} + e^{-iy} - 2\Delta},$$

et
$$\Delta = (2 - c^2)/2$$
,

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Remarque: $\lambda_n \neq 0$?, $\varphi_n \neq 0$?

Hypothèse: $\exists c \mapsto (p_j(c))_j$ analytique.

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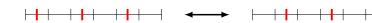
$$V_{N}(\infty) \equiv \lim_{c} \frac{1}{c^{N/2}} V_{N}(c).$$

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Donc
$$\lambda_{max}(V_N(\infty)) = 1$$

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C.N. Yang & C.P Yang, *One-Dimensional Chain of Anisotropic Spin-Spin Interactions. I.*, Physical Review, 1966.

Argument: point fixe sur:

$$\rho \mapsto x : \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \partial_1 \Theta(x, y) \rho(y) dy.$$

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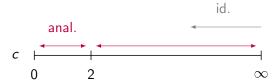
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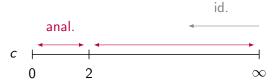
Problème: identification c > 2, on veut c = 1.





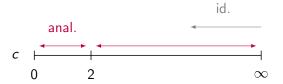


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[1] E.H. Lieb, T. Shultz, D. Mattis, *Two soluble models of an antiferromagnetic chain*, Annals of Physics, 1961.

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$$h_1 = (4/3)^{3/2}$$

(contours dans \mathbb{C})

Commentaires:

1 Extensions: eight-vertex model [Baxter], dimer model [Lieb]...



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Hard core model ? La glace cubique ?



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3 Perron-Frobenius: simplification de l'ansatz ?

"If all eignevectors are given by the Bethe ansatz and span the 2^N dimensional vectorial space (which is the case) [...]", Baxter.

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Relation de l'ansatz avec les Parafermonic observables [Duminil-Copin,Smirnov]?