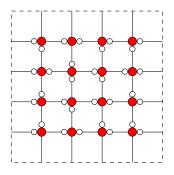
Calcul de l'entropie résiduelle de la glace carrée

Silvère Gangloff

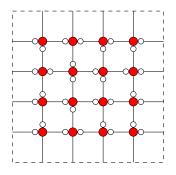
LIP, ENS Lyon

October 4, 2018

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

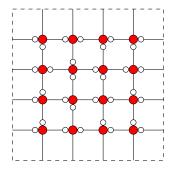


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Valeur de l'entropie?

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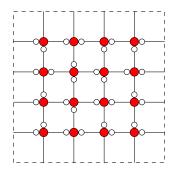
MC2: méthodes de calcul de l'entropie des SFT multidimensionnels.

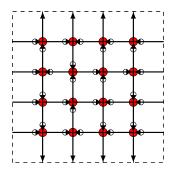
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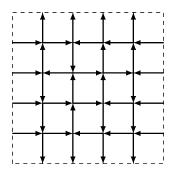
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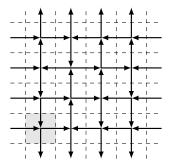
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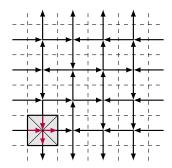
But de l'exposé: 'calcul' de la l'entropie de la glace.



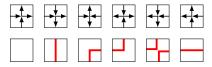




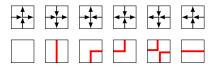


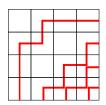


Représentation par courbes discrètes [Folklore]:

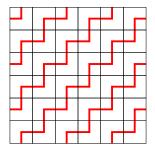


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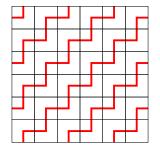




Condition toroïdale [Lieb, Preuve Duminil-Copin et al.]:

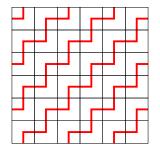


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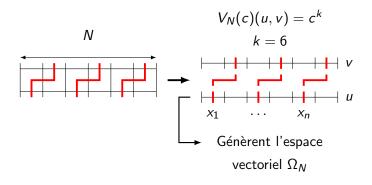


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Suffisant: compter les motifs valides sur un tore

Matrice de transfert [Lieb]:

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$$\Omega_N = \bigoplus_{k=0}^N \Omega_N^{(k)}, \quad k : \text{nombre de courbes}$$

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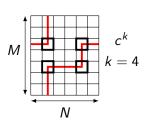
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$$c^{k}$$
 $k = 4$
 $P_{N,M}(c) = \sum_{\text{motifs}} c^{k \text{(motif)}}$
 $P_{N,M}(c) = Tr(V_{N}(c)^{M})$
 $h_{1} = h_{top}$

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

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

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

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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: $\Lambda_n(c) \neq 0$?, $\varphi_n(c) \neq 0$?

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

$$V_{N}(\infty) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Donc
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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: $(p_j)_j \mapsto j : \frac{2\pi}{N} \left(j - \frac{n+1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^n \Theta(p_i, p_j)$

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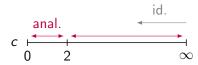
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Problème: identification c > 2, on veut c = 1.

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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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Intégrales contours dans \mathbb{C} :

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

Commentaires:

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



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Hard core model ? La glace cubique ?



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② Hard core model? La glace cubique?



3 Perron-Frobenius: simplification de l'ansatz?

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

1 Preuve de l'identification en $c = \sqrt{2}$?

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- 4 Transformation d'entropie par opérateurs ?

