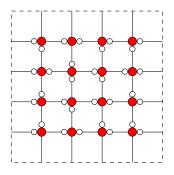
# Calcul de l'entropie résiduelle de la glace carrée

Silvère Gangloff

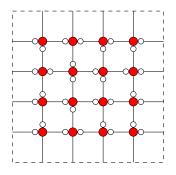
LIP, ENS Lyon

October 4, 2018

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

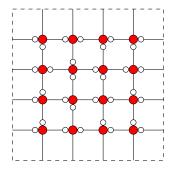


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Valeur de l'entropie?

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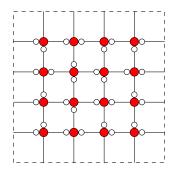
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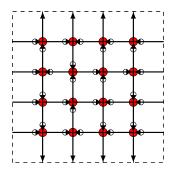
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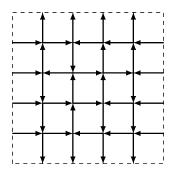
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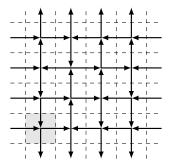
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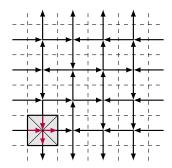
But de l'exposé: 'calcul' de la l'entropie de la glace.



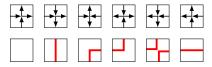




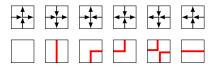


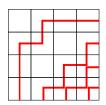


### Représentation par courbes discrètes [Folklore]:

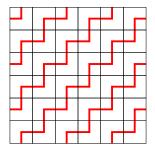


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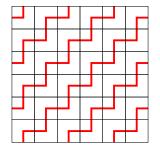




## Condition toroïdale [Lieb, Preuve Duminil-Copin et al.]:

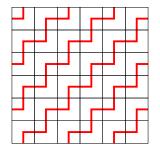


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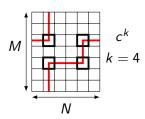
Suffisant: compter les motifs valides sur un tore

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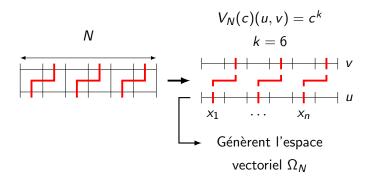


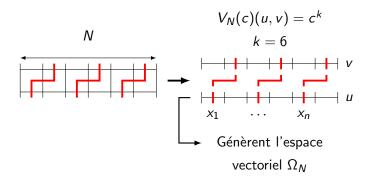
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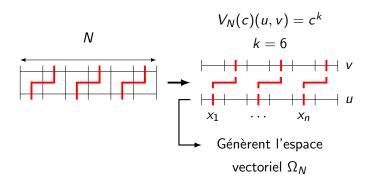
$$P_{N,M}(c) = \sum_{\text{motifs}} c^{k(\text{motif})}$$

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





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

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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.

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

## Argument de Yang<sup>2</sup>:

Identification en  $c = \sqrt{2}$ .

" Now all the eigenstates of H are known. It is easily seen that the solution above is the ground state [1].", Yang<sup>2</sup>

[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  $\mathbb{C}$ )

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3 Perron-Frobenius: simplification de l'ansatz?

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