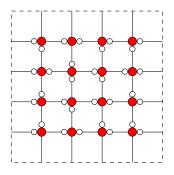
# Calcul de l'entropie résiduelle de la glace carrée

Silvère Gangloff

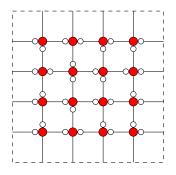
LIP, ENS Lyon

October 5, 2018

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

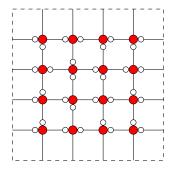


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Valeur de l'entropie?

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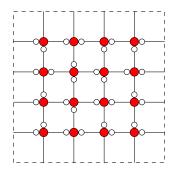
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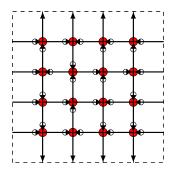
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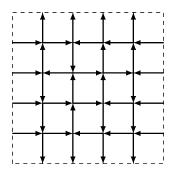
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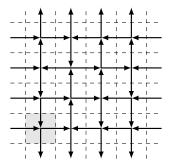
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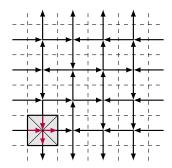
But de l'exposé: 'calcul' de la l'entropie de la glace.



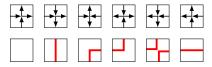




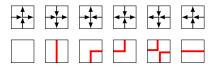


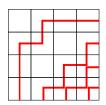


### Représentation par courbes discrètes [Folklore]:

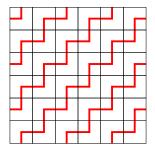


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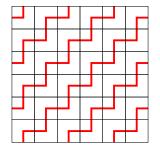




## Condition toroïdale [Lieb, Preuve Duminil-Copin et al.]:

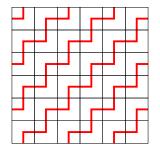


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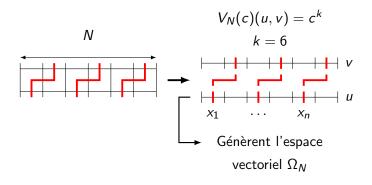


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Suffisant: compter les motifs valides sur un tore

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

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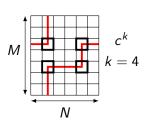
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$$P_{N,M}(c) = \sum_{\text{motifs}} c^{k(\text{motif})}$$
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T.J. Baxter, Exactly solved models in statistical mechanics, 1982.

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

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

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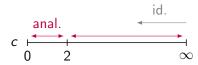
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Problème: identification c > 2, on veut c = 1.

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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  $\mathbb{C}$ :

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

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• 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 eigenvectors are given by the Bethe ansatz and span the 2<sup>N</sup> 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 ?

