

Modèle simple de transition gaz-Liquide

- ① au site $x \in \Lambda$, $n_x \in \{0, 1\}$ est le nombre de particule, donc le nombre total de particules est

$$N(m) = \sum_{x \in \Lambda} n_x$$

- ② En un site donné, $\phi_x \in \{-1, 1\}$ et $n_x \in \{0, 1\}$.

On peut proposer la formule simple :

$$\phi_x = 2n_x - 1$$

ainsi $\begin{cases} n_x = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_x = -1 \\ n_x = 1 \Rightarrow \phi_x = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f_x = 2m_x - 1 \Leftrightarrow m_x = \frac{1}{2} f_x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{k T_{\text{gas}}} E_{\text{GC}}(n) = \frac{1}{k T_{\text{gas}}} \left(\sum_{x \sim y} (-m_x m_y) - \mu \sum_x m_x \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k T_{\text{gas}}} \left(\sum_{x \sim y} - \left(\frac{1}{2} f_x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} f_y + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \mu \sum_x \left(\frac{1}{2} f_x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k T_{\text{gas}}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{x \sim y} f_x f_y - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{x \sim y} f_x - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{x \sim y} f_y \right.$$

$$\left. - \sum_{x \sim y} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \sum_x f_x - \sum_x \frac{1}{2} \mu \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k T_{\text{gas}}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{x \sim y} f_x f_y - (2 + \frac{\mu}{2}) \sum_x f_x \right.$$

$$\left. - (4 + \frac{\mu}{2}) |A| \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k(4 T_{\text{gas}})} \left(\sum_{x \sim y} f_x f_y - 4(2 + \frac{\mu}{2}) \sum_x f_x \right.$$

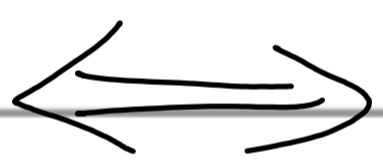
$$\left. - \frac{1}{k T_{\text{gas}}} (4 + \frac{\mu}{2}) |A| \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_B T_{\text{Ising}}} E_{\text{Ising}}(f) + C$$

avec $T_{\text{Ising}} = 4 T_{\text{gaz}}$

$$B = 4 \left(2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \right) = 8 + 2\mu$$

$$C = - \frac{1}{k_B T_{\text{gaz}}} \left(4 + \frac{\mu}{2} \right) |A|$$



$$T_{\text{gaz}} = \frac{1}{4} T_{\text{Ising}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{B-8}{2} = \frac{1}{2} B - 4$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad g(m) = \frac{1}{|\Lambda|} N(m) = \frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \sum_{x \in \Lambda} n_x$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \sum_{x \in \Lambda} \left(\frac{1}{2} f_x + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \sum_{x \in \Lambda} f_x \right) + \frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \underbrace{\left(\sum_x \frac{1}{2} \right)}_{\frac{1}{2} |\Lambda|}$$

$$g(m) = \frac{1}{2} M(f) + \frac{1}{2}$$

On a $P_{\text{gas}}(m) = \frac{1}{Z_g} e^{-\frac{1}{kT_g} E_{\text{GC}}(m)} = \frac{1}{Z_{\mp}} e^{-\frac{1}{kT_{\mp}} E_{\mp}(f)}$

$$= P_{\text{Dirig}}(f)$$

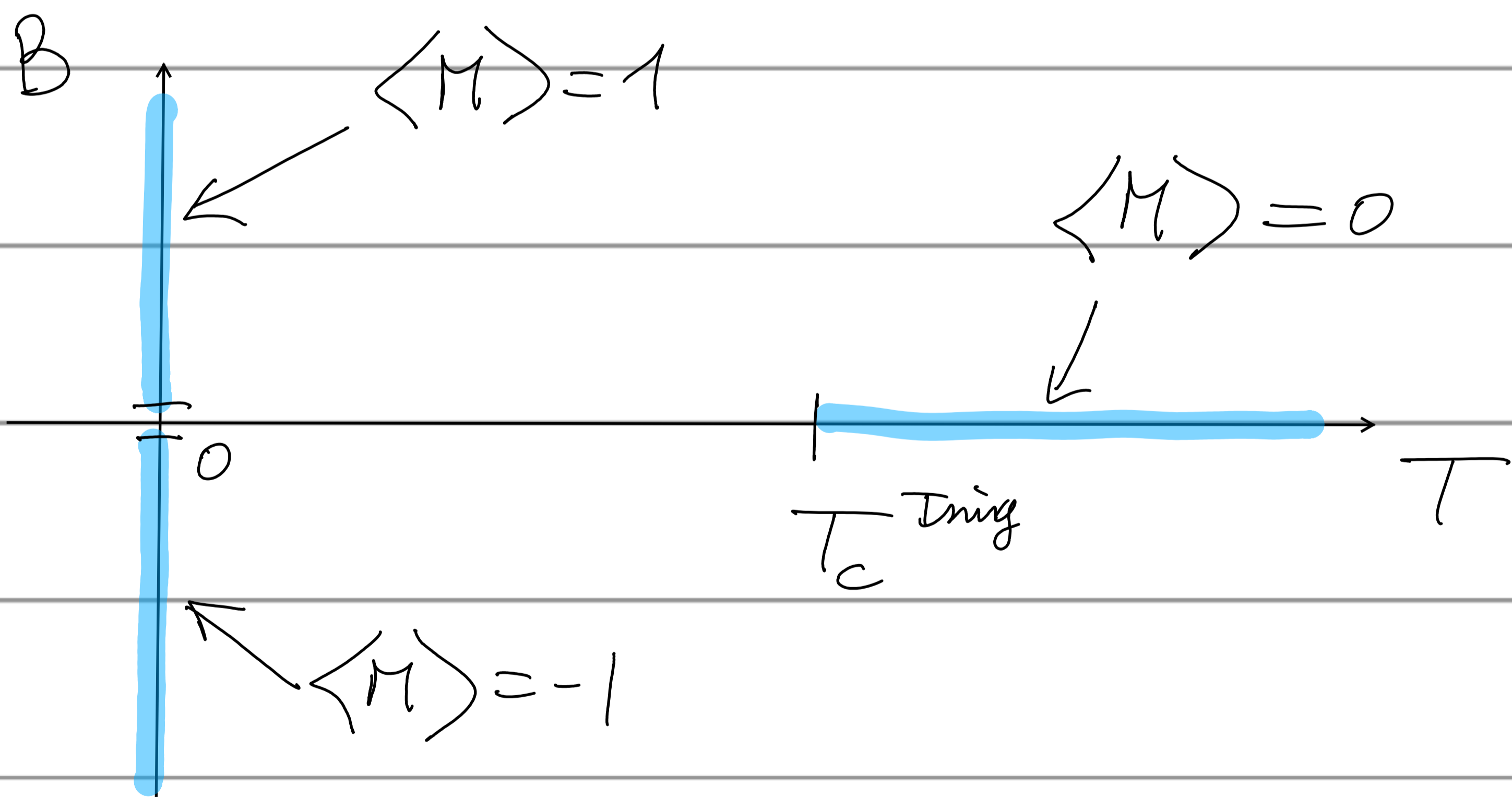
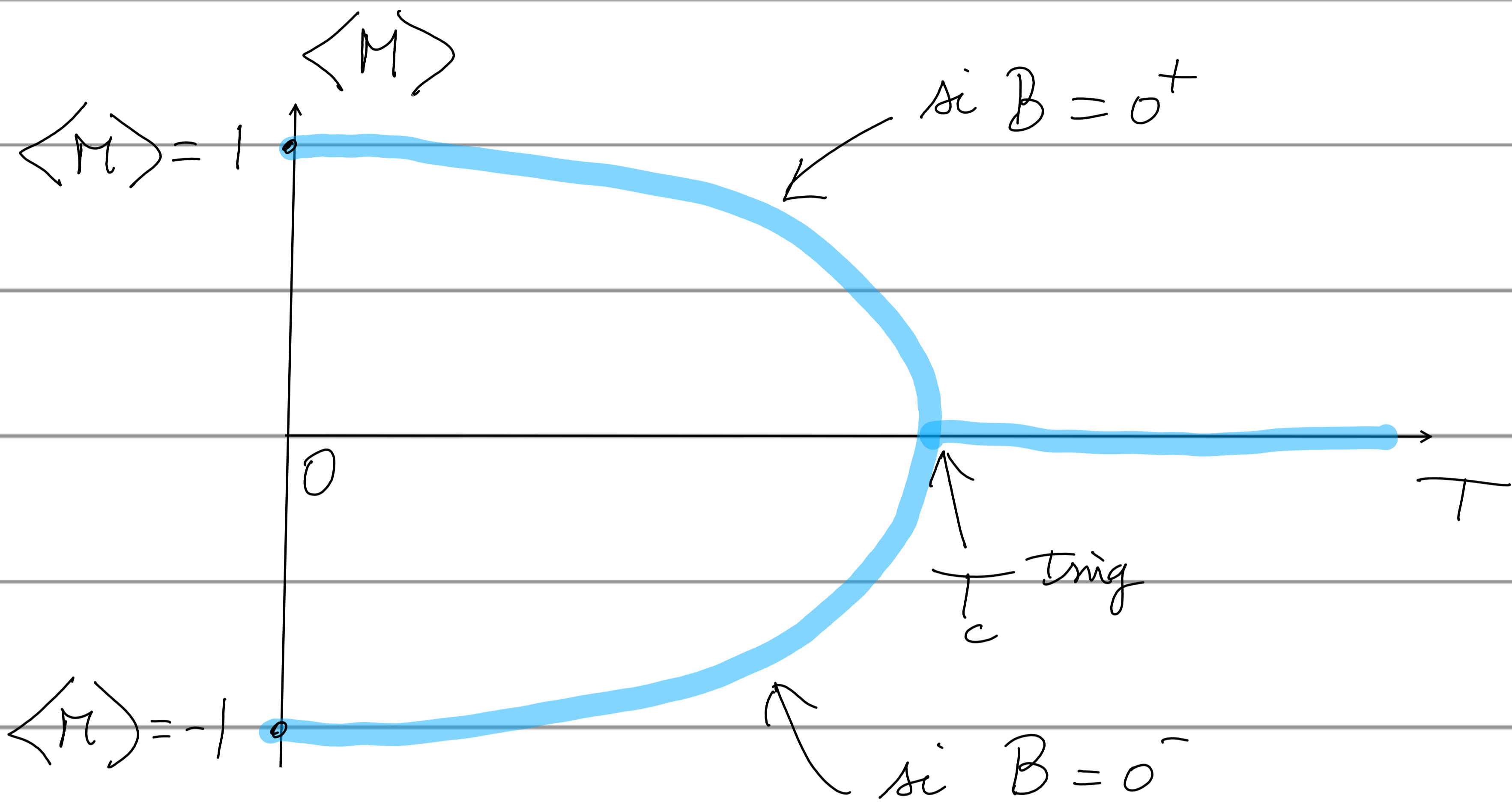
donc

$$\langle g \rangle = \sum_m P_{\text{gas}}(m) g(m) = \sum_f P_{\mp}(f) \left(\frac{1}{2} M(f) + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\langle g \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle M \rangle + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{car } \sum_f P_{\mp}(f) = 1$$

⑤ Pour le modèle d'Ising (van ceus)

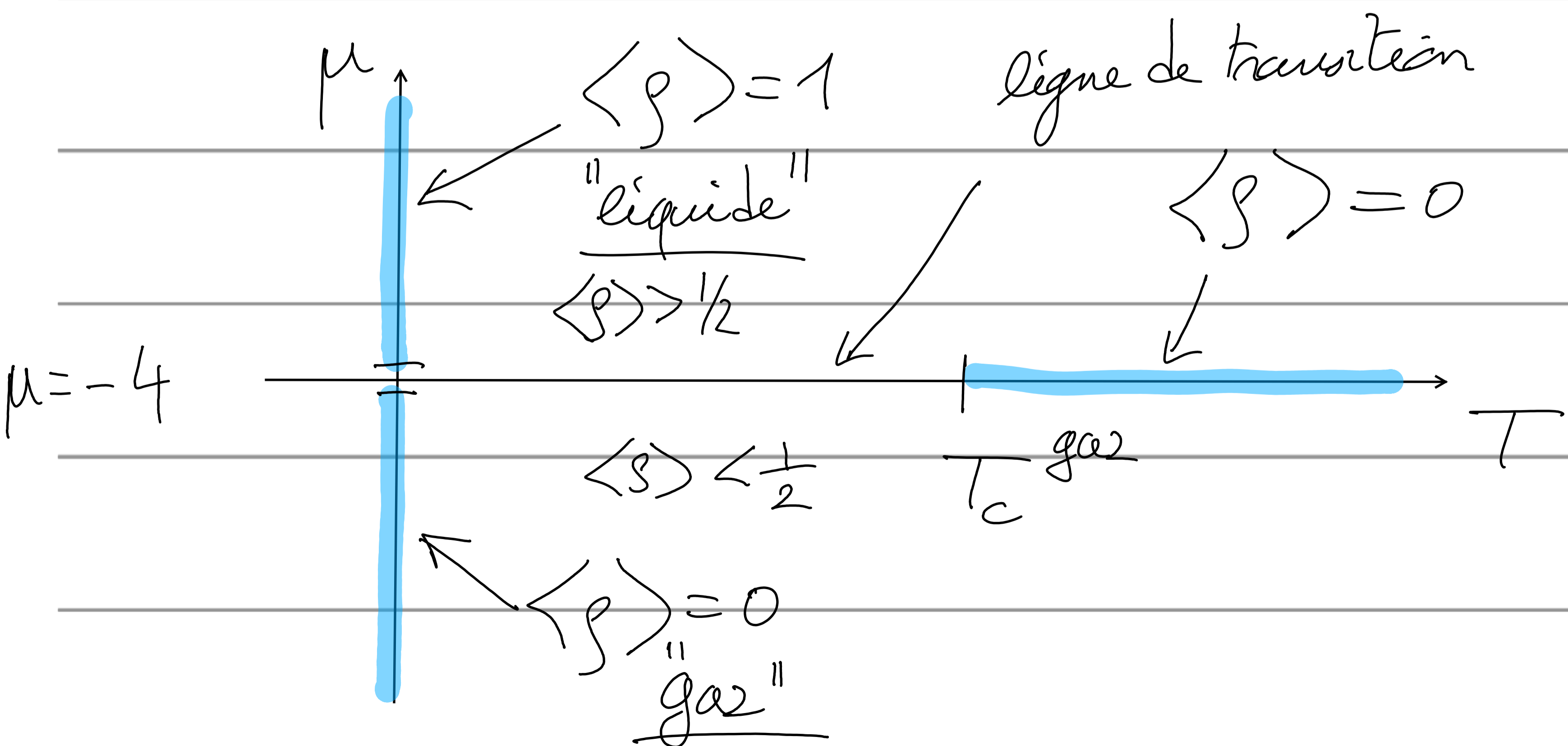
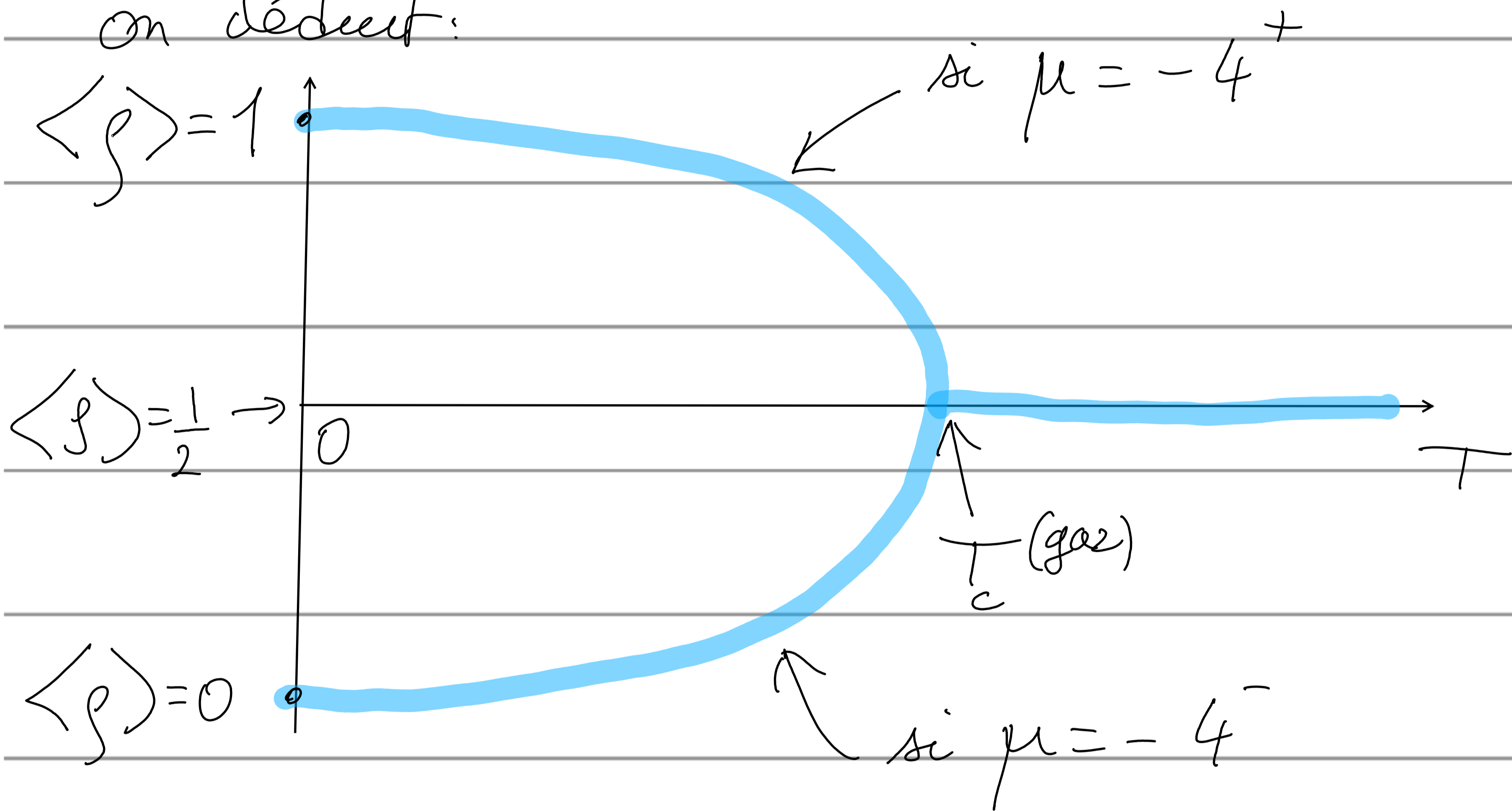


⑥ Pour le modèle de gaz,

d'après la formule $\mu = \frac{B - \beta}{2}$

et $\langle \rho \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle M \rangle + \frac{1}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } \langle M \rangle = 1 \\ 0 & \text{si } \langle M \rangle = -1 \end{cases}$

on déduit:



Remarque : dans ce modèle on observe

la densité moyenne $\langle \rho \rangle (T, \mu)$

appelée "paramètre d'ordre".