

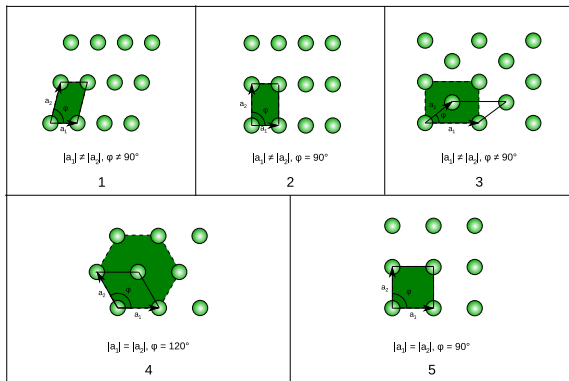
Quasicrystal Cooling

(Introductory talk)

Thomas Fernique
CNRS & Univ. Paris 13

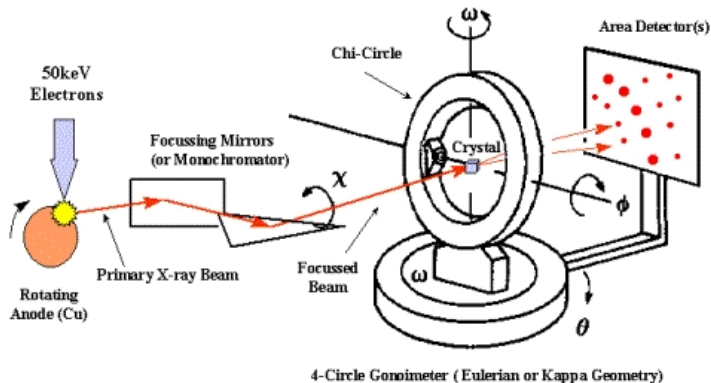
Univ. Roma 3, Januar 10th 2012

Quasicrystals



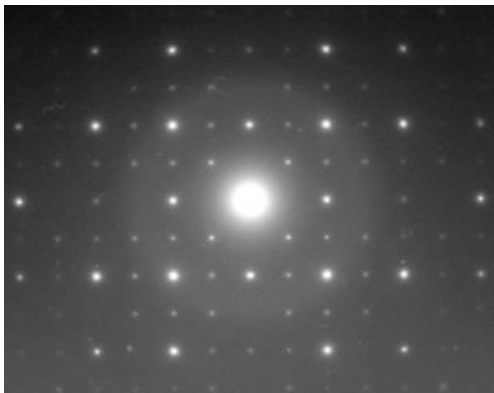
Crystal = ordered material = periodic structure (19th).

Quasicrystals



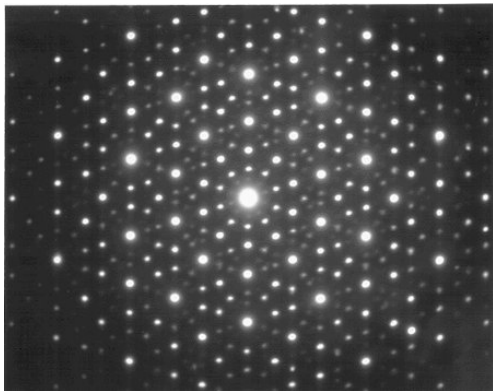
Examination by diffraction of X-rays (Von Laue, 1912).

Quasicrystals



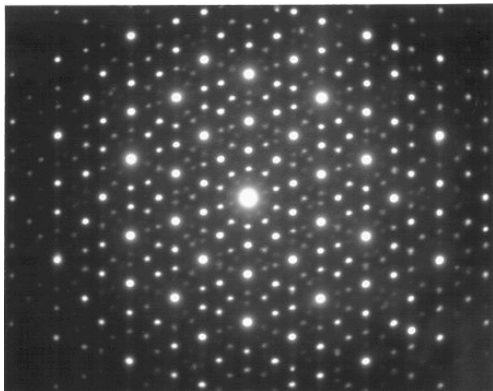
Physical effect: at least the symmetries of its causes (Curie, 1894).

Quasicrystals



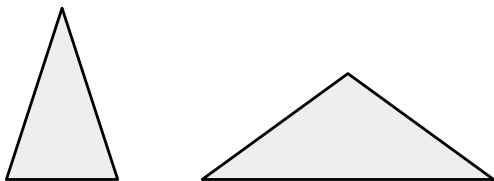
Discovering of non-periodic ordered materials (Shechtman, 1982).

Quasicrystals



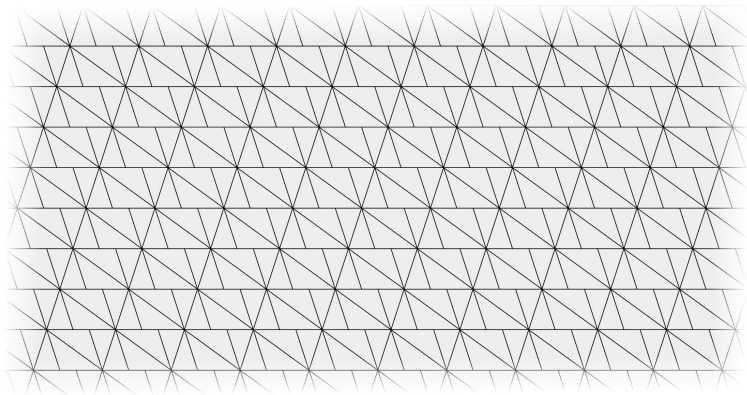
Crystal = ordered material = discrete diffraction (IUCr, 1992).

Aperiodicity



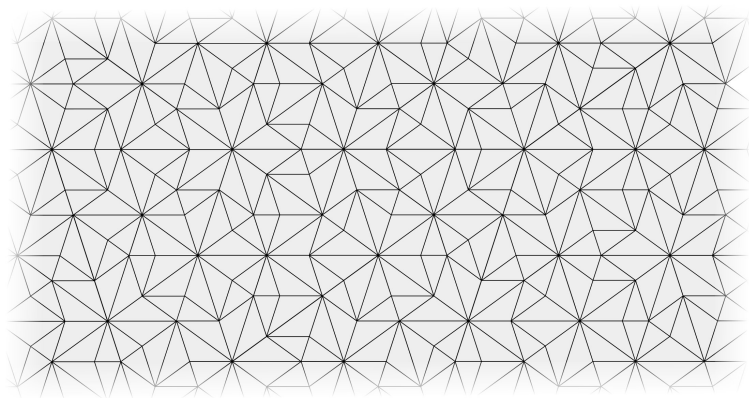
Tile set: finite set of compact homeomorphic to closed balls of \mathbb{R}^n .

Aperiodicity



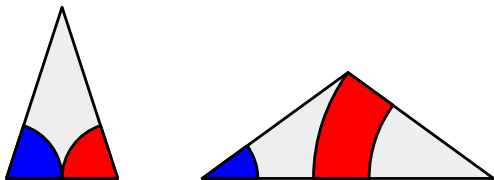
Tiling: covering of \mathbb{R}^n without overlap by isometric copies of tiles.

Aperiodicity



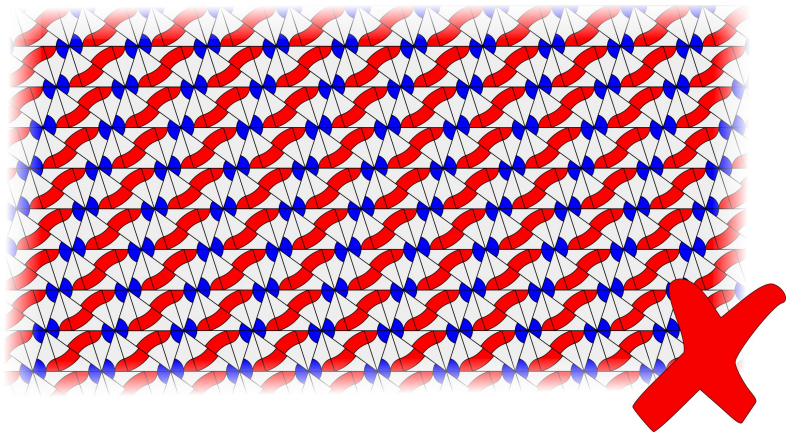
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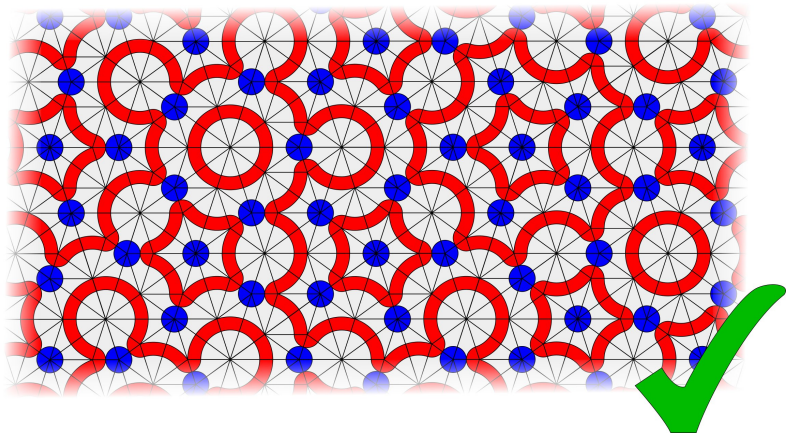
Local constraint: specification of the way tiles can be adjacent.

Aperiodicity



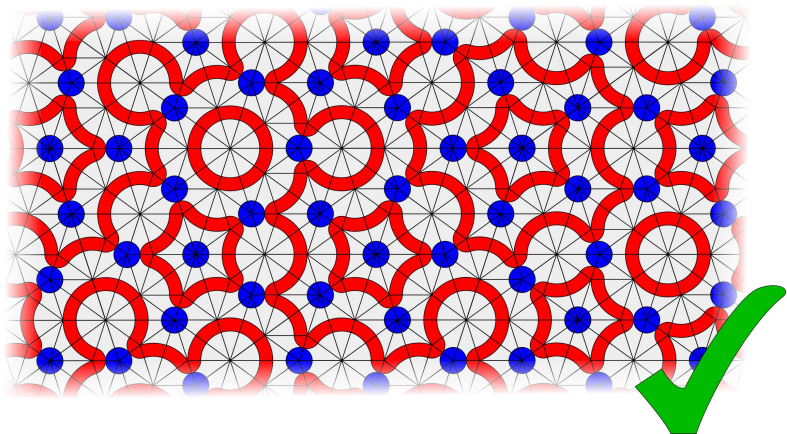
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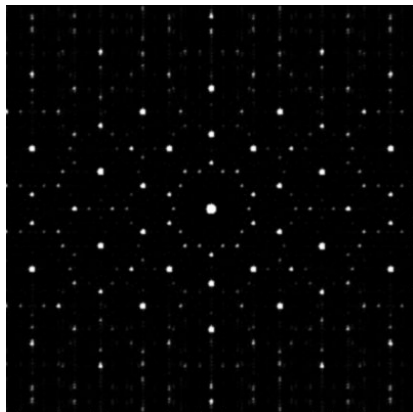
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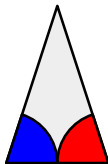
Aperiodic tile set: admits tilings of \mathbb{R}^n , but only non-periodic ones.

Aperiodicity



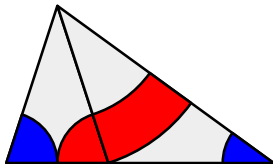
Tiles \sim atom clusters, local constraints \sim finite range interactions.

Energetically-driven growth



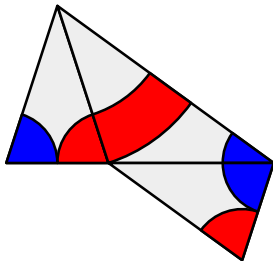
Randomly add one tile at time, with local constraint being satisfied.

Energetically-driven growth



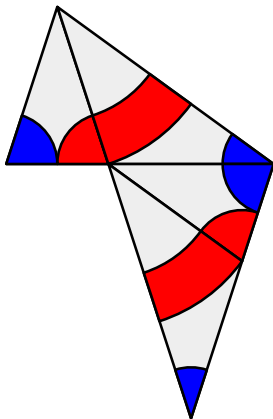
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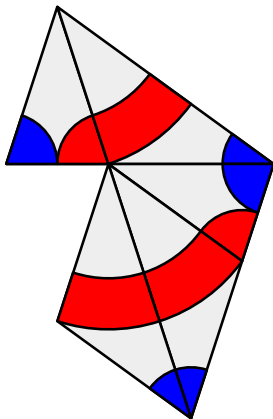
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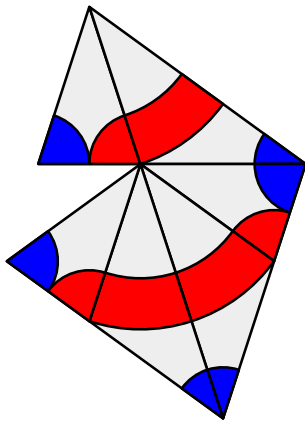
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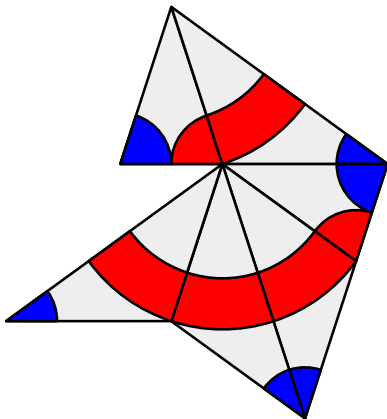
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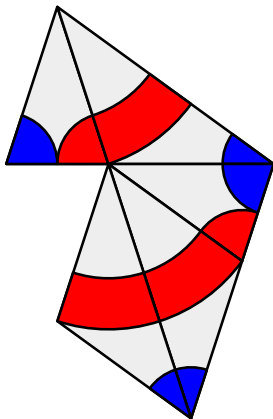
Often leads to *deceptions* (which can always be arbitrarily large).

Energetically-driven growth



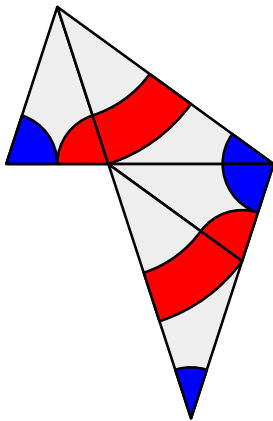
Connected with the intrinsic non-determinism of aperiodic tile sets.

Energetically-driven growth



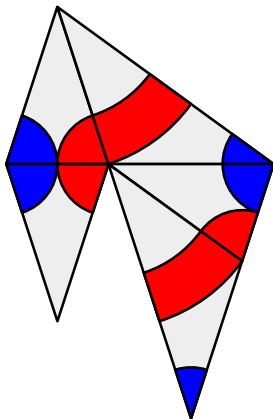
Endless backtracking (try yourself!) \rightsquigarrow Unrealistic growth.

Energetically-driven growth



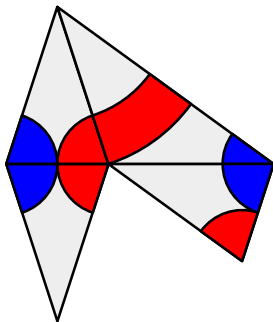
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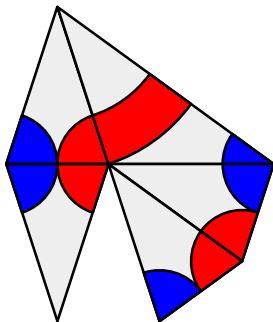
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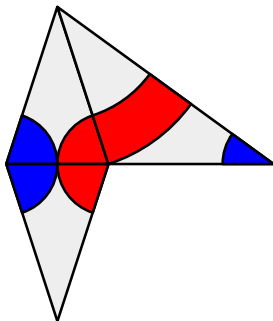
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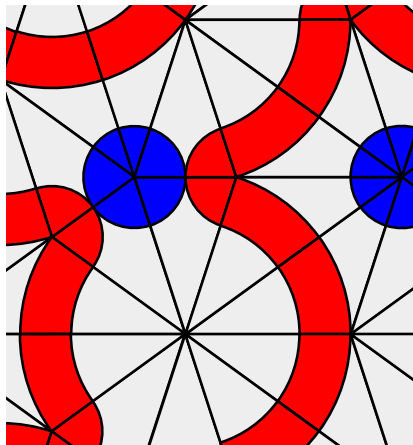
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A bit of thermodynamics

Thermodynamical principle

Stability at temperature $T \Leftrightarrow$ minimal free energy F

$$F = E - TS,$$

where E is the internal energy and S the entropy.

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In terms of tilings

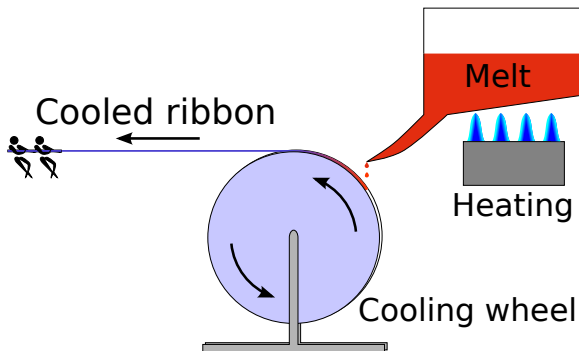
Given finitely many tiles and local constraints, the energy and the entropy of a finite tiling are defined by:

- ▶ $E :=$ number of violated local constraints;
- ▶ $S :=$ logarithm of the number of *congruent* tilings.

Example

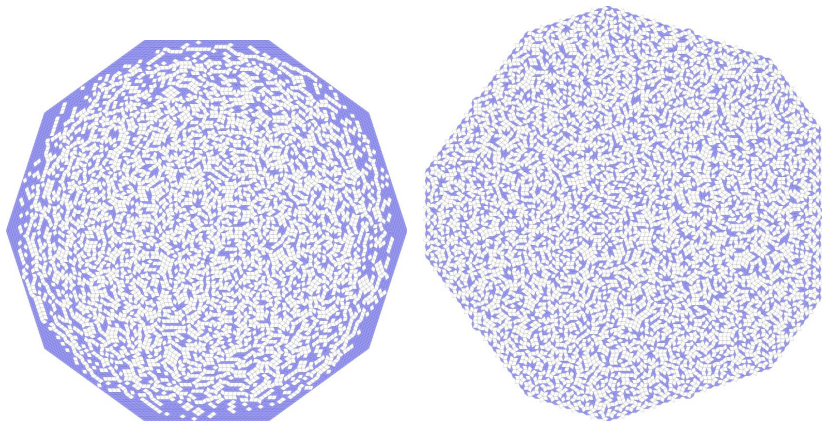
Most stable tilings of $\{a, b\}^N$ when $\{ab, ba\}$ are forbidden?

Random tilings



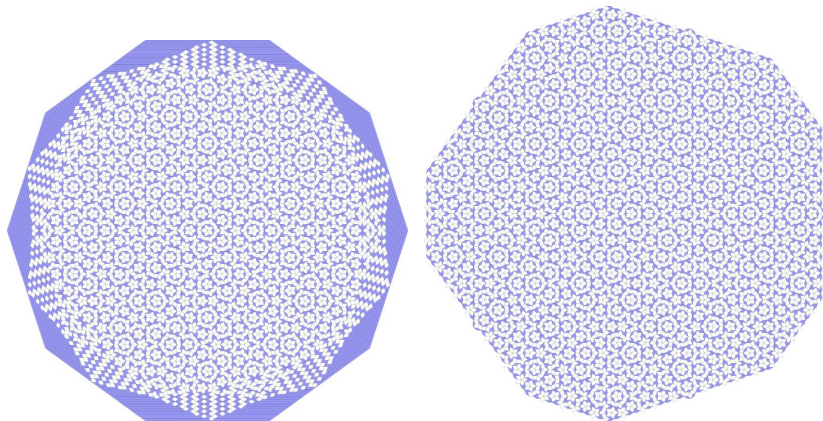
First quasicrystals have been obtained by *quenching*.

Random tilings



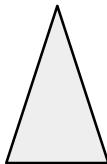
Which tilings do maximize the entropy? What is their *typical look*?

Random tilings



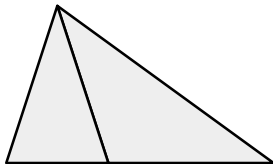
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Entropically-driven growth



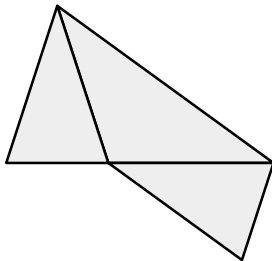
The growth can only be easier when local constraint are neglected!

Entropically-driven growth



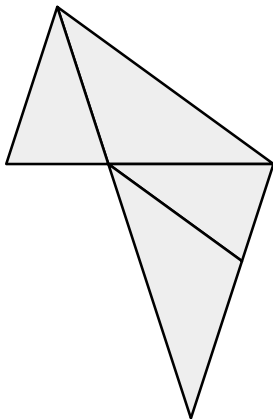
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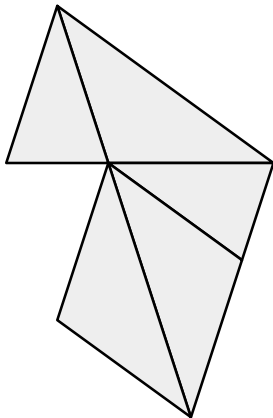
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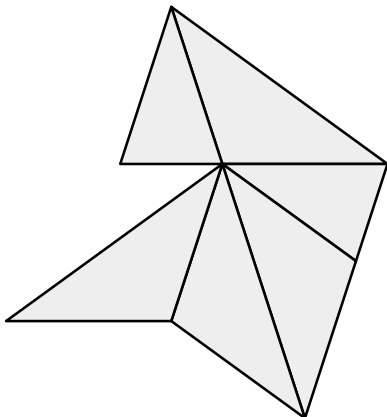
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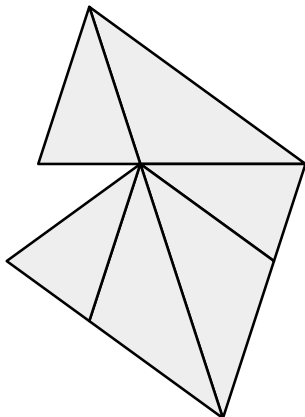
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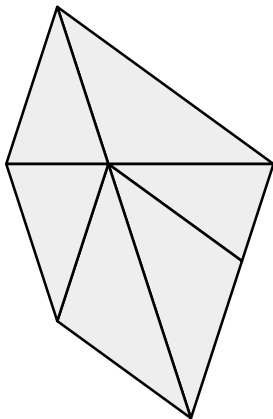
Deceptions (and backtracks) are still possible. . . but we have time!

Entropically-driven growth



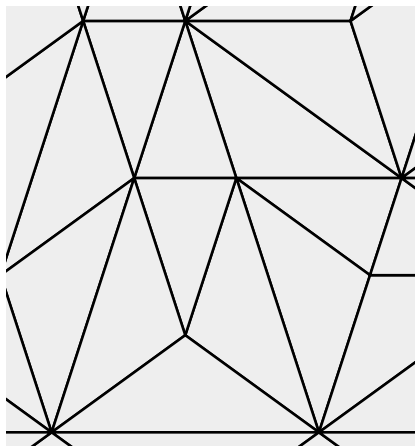
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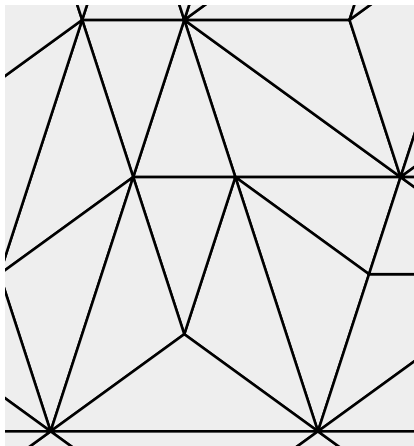
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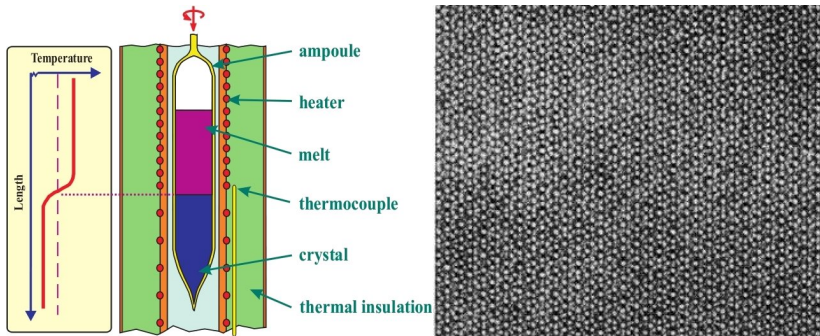
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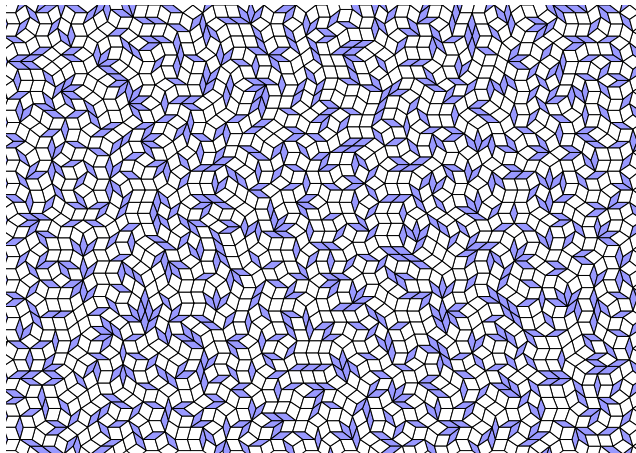
Does it yields S -maximizing tilings?

Cooling



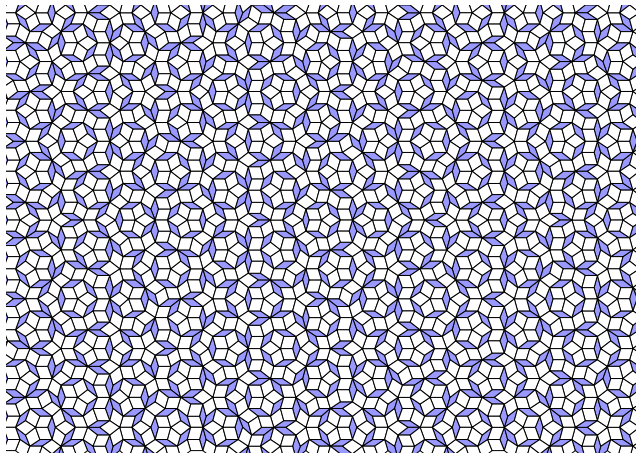
Recent quasicrystals: slow cooling produces quasiperfect structures.

Cooling



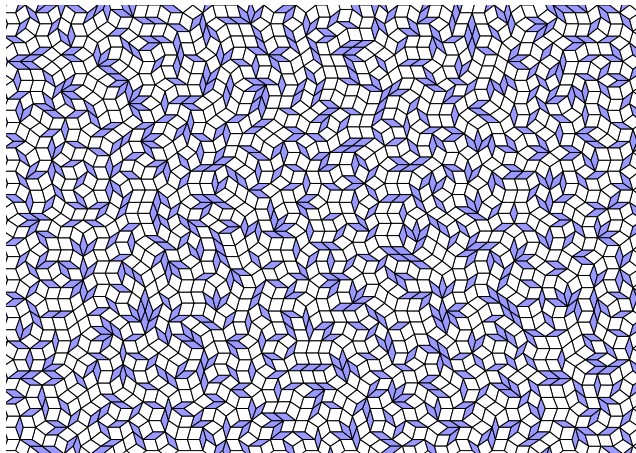
How S -maximizing tilings can transform into E -minimizing ones?

Cooling



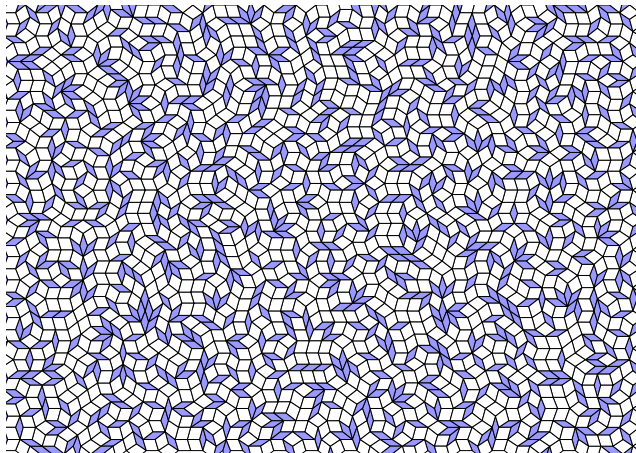
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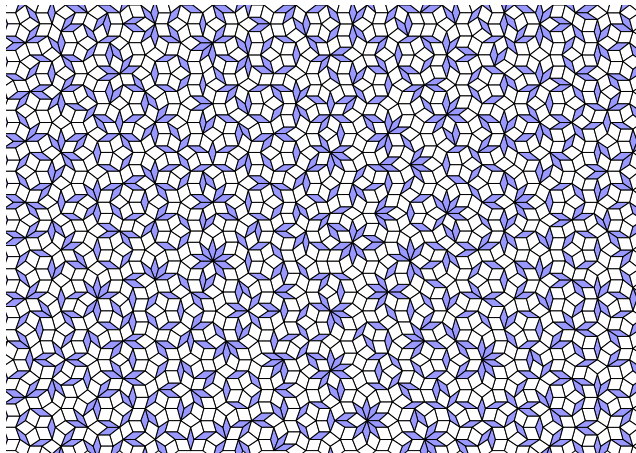
Model: local transformations performed with prob. $\exp(-\Delta E/T)$.

Cooling



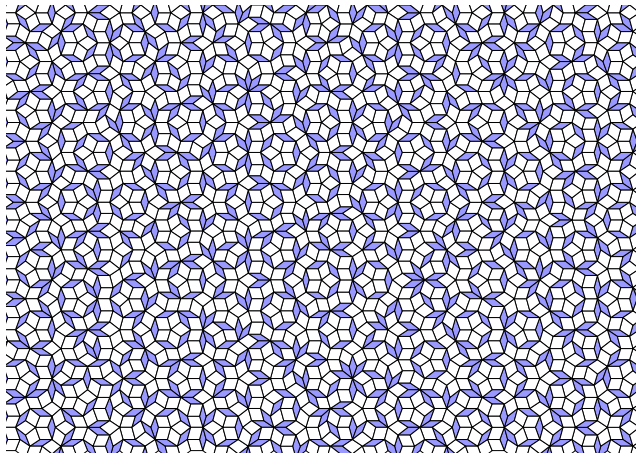
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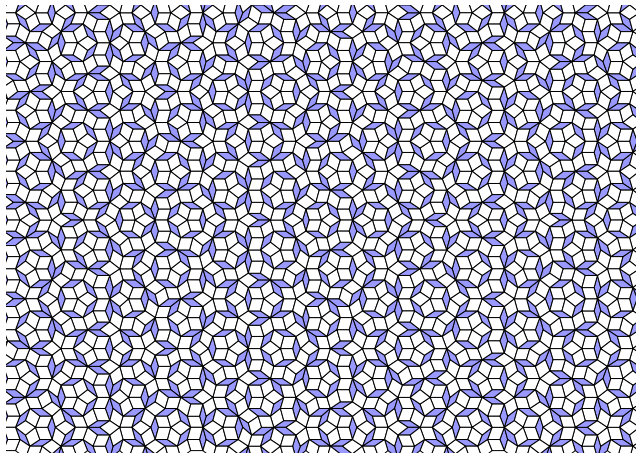
Ergodicity? Convergence rate? Optimal cooling schedule?

Cooling



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Ergodicity? Convergence rate? Optimal cooling schedule?

Thank you for your attention
and let us now turn towards precise specific cases!