

# Fluctuations of arctic curves and the Tracy-Widom distribution

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# 1. The six vertex model

## Basics

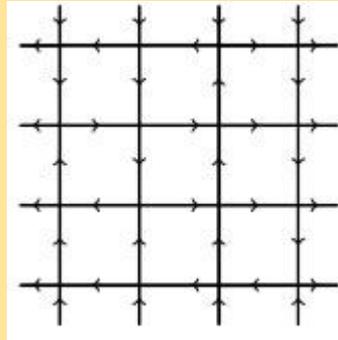
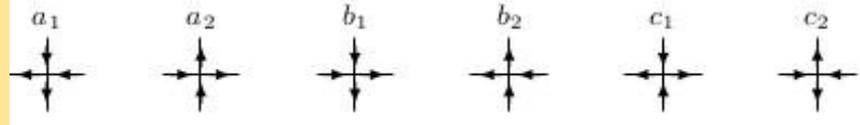
- Residual entropy of **ice** [Pauling '35]

- **Vertex weights**

$$W(a_i) = a, W(b_i) = b, W(c_i) = c$$

- Exact **free energy** on a square lattice with pbc [Lieb '67]
- Different kind of bcs (free and fixed)

## Six possible vertex (v) configurations



$$Z = \sum_{\text{conf}} \prod_v W(v)$$

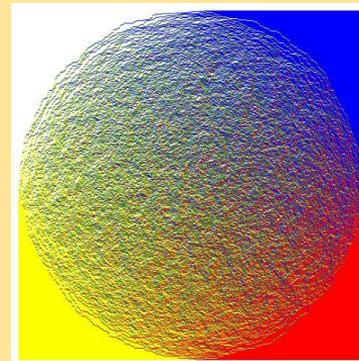
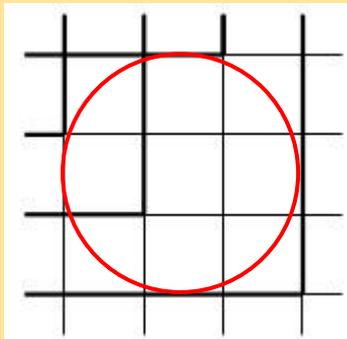
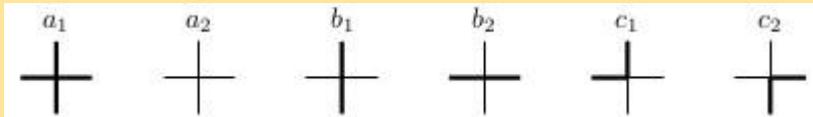
# 2. Domain wall boundary conditions

## Domain wall bcs [Korepin '82]

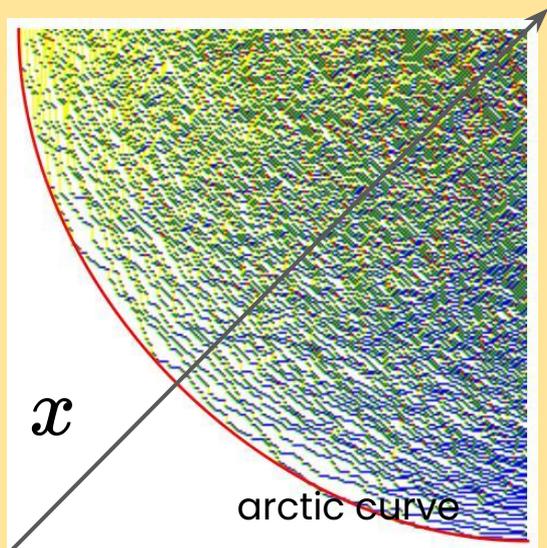
- Paths come in from the top and go out on the left
- Vertices fluctuate within **deterministic curves** [Jokush, Propp and Shor '98]-[Colomo and Pronko 2010] for  $N \rightarrow \infty$
- Define for later purposes

$$\Delta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

## Non-intersecting path interpretation



# 3. Boundary fluctuations



## Theorem [Johansson 2005]

Consider the first occurrence of a vertex different from the one on the frozen corner.

For  $\Delta = 0$  and  $N \rightarrow \infty$  one has:

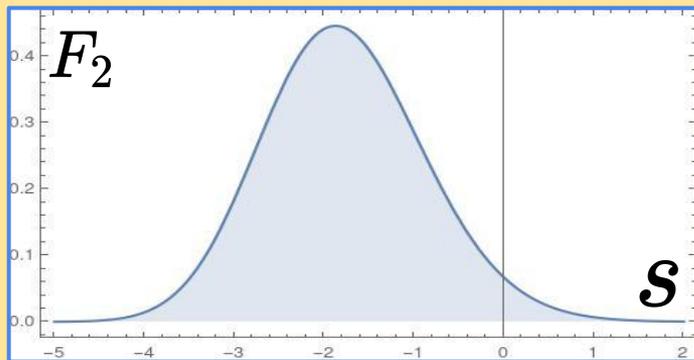
$$\text{Prob}(X) = F_2(-X) \text{ with } X = \frac{x - x_{ac}}{\beta N^{1/3}}$$

- **Purpose:** Test numerically universality of the **Tracy-Widom** distribution at  $\Delta \neq 0$

# 4. Tracy-Widom distribution

- Fluctuations of the **largest eigenvalue** of an  $N \times N$  Hermitian random matrix

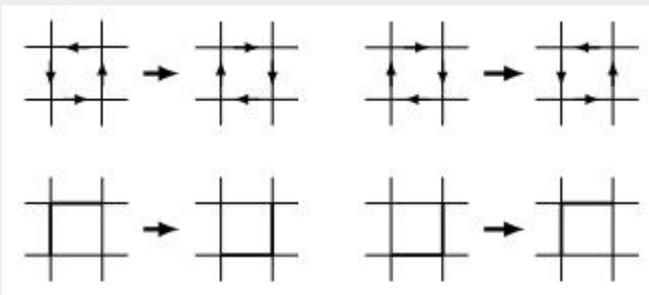
$$\text{Prob} \left( \frac{\lambda_{\max} - \sqrt{2N}}{\beta N^{1/6}} > s \right) = F_2(s)$$



- Vicious Random walkers, random permutations, KPZ equation (**Universality**, see [Deift 2006], also in *Quanta magazine* 2014)

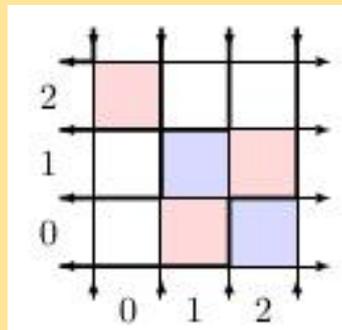
# 5. Monte Carlo algorithm

- **Local** Glauber dynamics



- Flip a vertex with probability

$$P(v) = \frac{\prod_{v' \in \text{plaquette}(v)} W(v')}{R}$$



- **Algorithm** proposed by [Allison, Reshetikhin 2006]
- Rejections for  $\Delta < -1$
- Density profiles, several bcs. [Lyberg, Korepin and V. 2016, 2018].
- **GPU** implementation [Keating, Sridhar 2018]

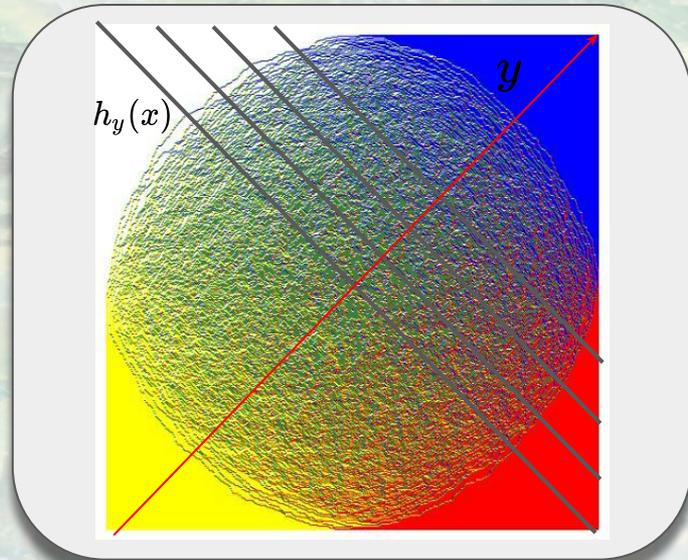
# 6. Method and Results [with I. Lyberg, V. Korepin, in prep.]

- Construct a normalized histogram  $h_y(x)$  for each  $y = 0, \dots, N_\ell$
- Linear change of variable (ensure same variance and mean)

$$f_y(x) = \alpha_y h_y(\alpha_y x + \gamma_y); \quad \alpha_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_0}; \quad \gamma_y = \frac{\mu_y}{\alpha_y}$$

- Define the average

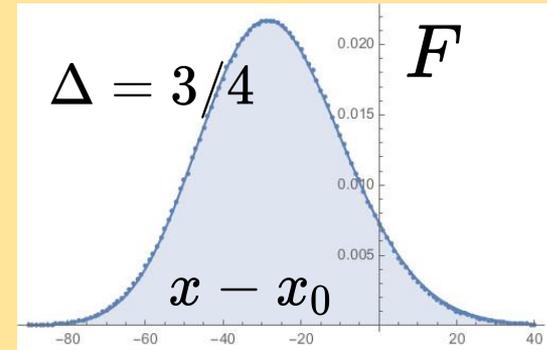
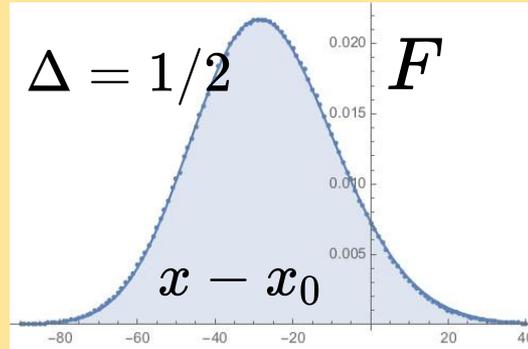
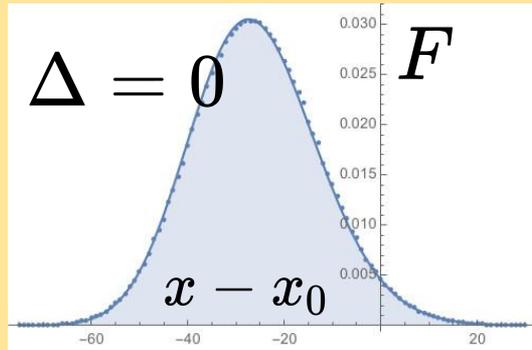
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{N_\ell + 1} \sum_y f_y(x)$$



**Claim:**  $F(x) \xrightarrow{N \gg 1} \frac{1}{\beta_N^{1/3}} F_2 \left( \frac{x-x_0}{\beta_N^{1/3}} \right)$  and moreover  $\beta_N = bN + O(1)$

# 7. Method and Results

[with I. Lyberg, V. Korepin in prep.]



$N \setminus \Delta$	0	1/2	3/4
64	1.81(1)	2.85(5)	4.50(5)
128	3.33(2)	5.33(3)	8.65(7)
256	6.33(4)	10.11(4)	16.8(6)

- Fitted values of  $\beta_N$

# 8. Conclusions, recap

- In the **six vertex model** with DWbc the case  $\Delta = 0$  maps to free fermions. Obtaining results away from this point is hard.
- Provided **numerical evidence** of the existence of Tracy–Widom scaling for fluctuations of the arctic curves for  $\Delta \neq 0$  (Universality)
- **Analytical approaches** (?)