

The constructive method

for the elliptic solid-on-solid model with domain walls and a reflecting end

Mix and match: choose your favourite example

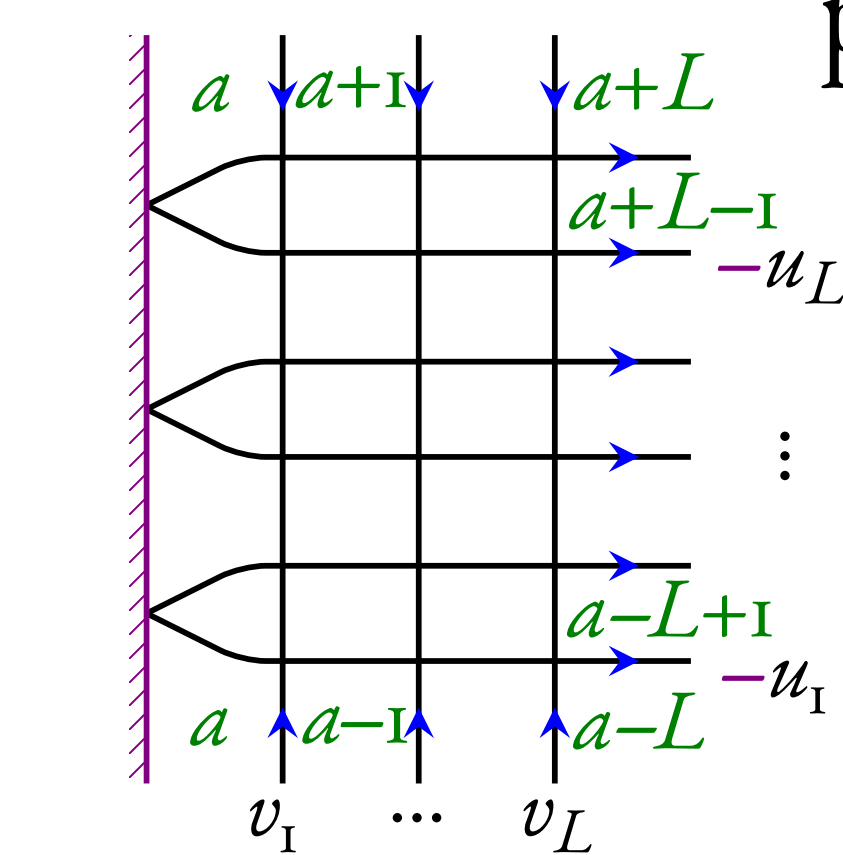
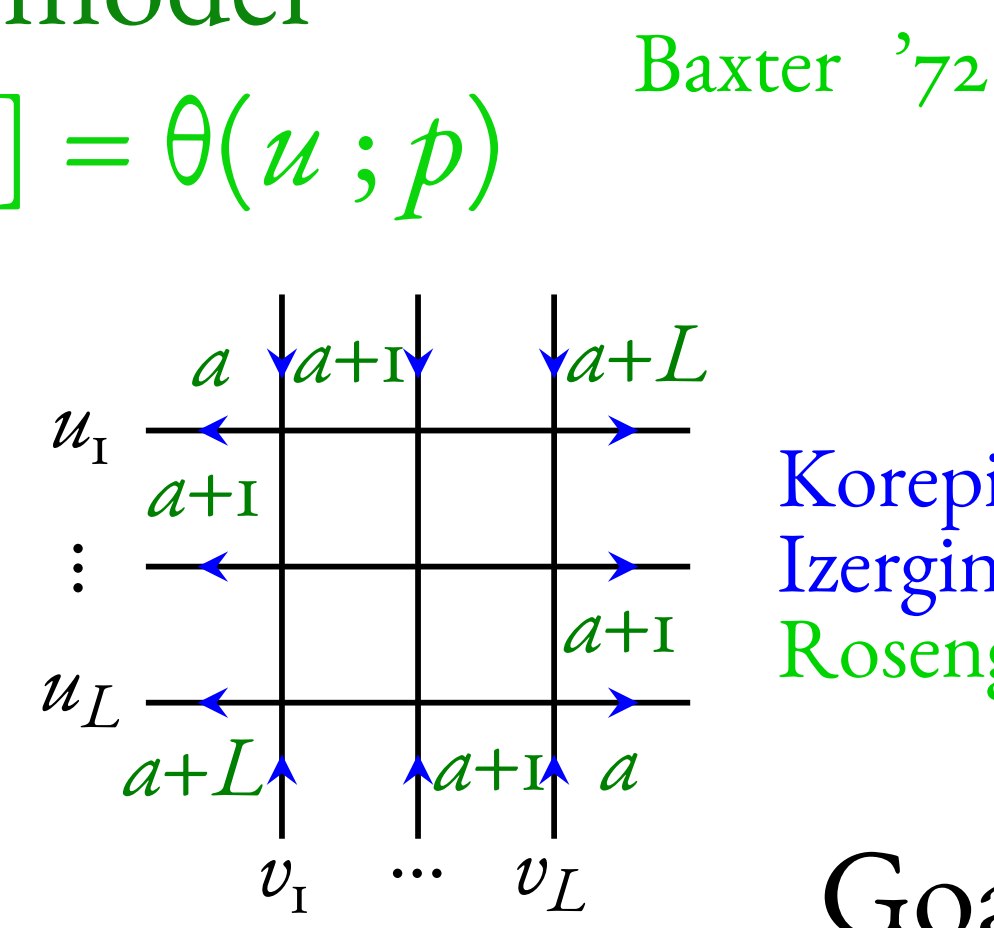
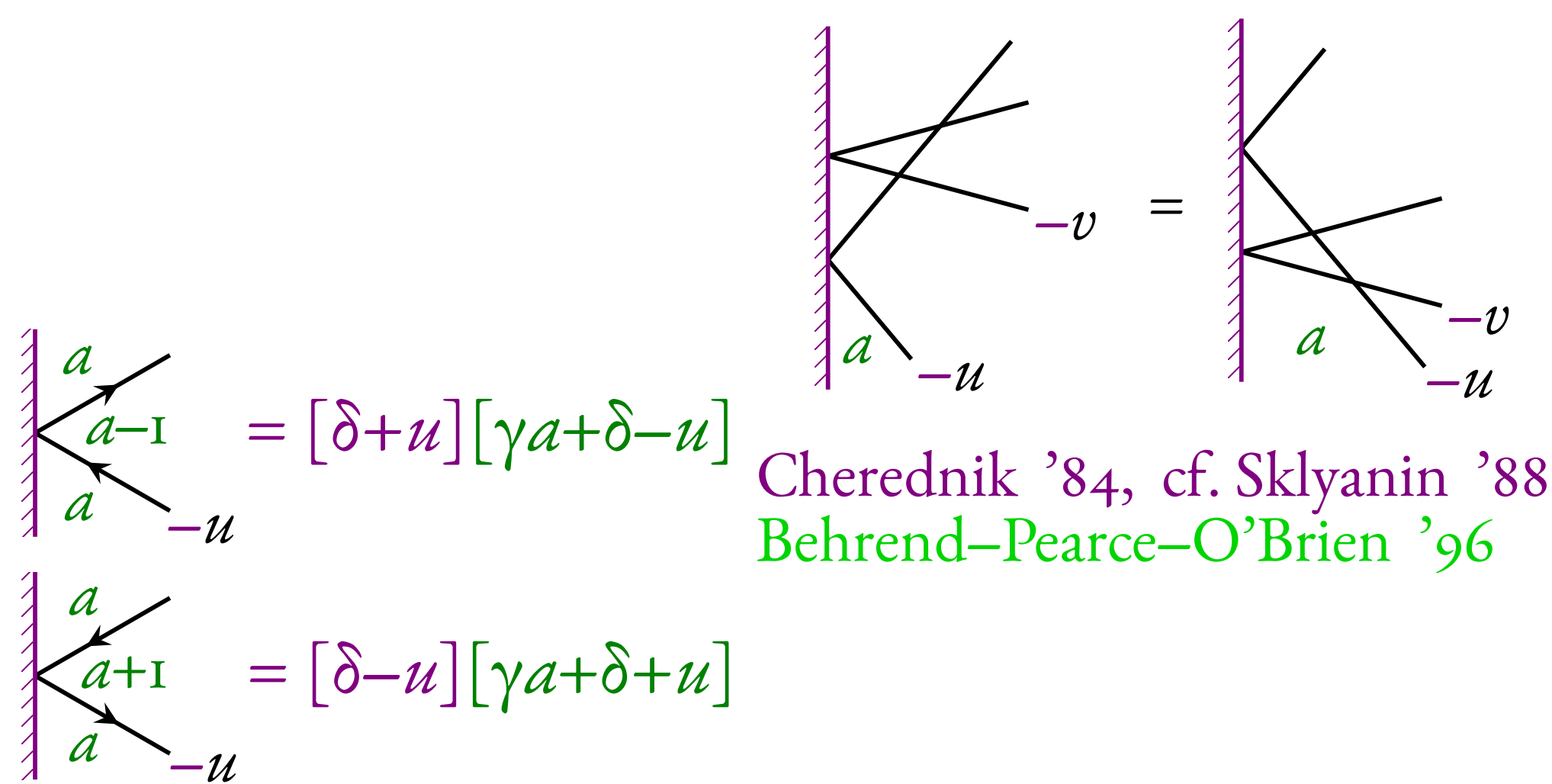
Six-vertex model, $[u] = \sin u$

option: upgrade to solid-on-solid (height) model

option: upgrade to elliptic case, $[u] = \theta(u; p)$

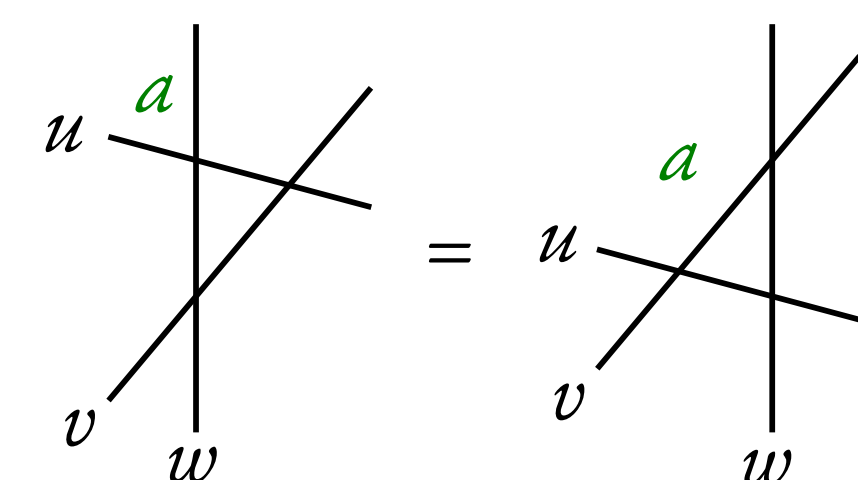
with domain-wall boundary conditions

option: include one reflecting end



Goal: compute the partition function Z_L

Tsuchiya '98
Filali-Kitanine '10
Filali '11



Yang-Baxter
Gervais-Neveu '86
Felder '95

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ v \end{array} = u-v \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ v \end{array}$$

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ a-1 \\ | \\ a-2 \end{array} = [u+\gamma][\gamma a]$$

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ a+1 \\ | \\ a+2 \end{array} = [u+\gamma][\gamma a]$$

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ a-1 \\ | \\ a \end{array} = [u][\gamma(a-1)]$$

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ a+1 \\ | \\ a \end{array} = [u][\gamma(a+1)]$$

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ a-1 \\ | \\ a \end{array} = [\gamma][\gamma a + u]$$

$$u \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ a+1 \\ | \\ a \end{array} = [\gamma][\gamma a - u]$$

The constructive method

- contains the Korepin–Izergin approach
- provides a *recipe* for constructing the solution
- can be made rigorous, cf. the six-vertex model with DWBCs
- extends to the elliptic SOS model with DWBCs and a reflecting end

Korepin's characterization

There exists a unique $\{Z_L\}_{L \geq 1}$ such that

- recursion in L : $Z_L|_{u_L=v_L-\gamma} = \text{factor} \times Z_{L-1}^*$
- initial condition: $Z_{L=1} = [\gamma][\gamma a - u]$
- symmetric function in u_i *
- symmetric function in v_j
- crossing symmetry*
- in certain function space
- certain degree in variables*

Korepin '82
Tsuchiya '98
Rosengren '09
Filali-Kitanine '10
Filali '11

*JL '16

*Galleas '12

*JL '15

*JL '15 '16

Constructive method

Galleas '10 '11 '12 '13
Galleas-JL '14
JL '15 '16

There exists a unique $\{Z_L\}_{L \geq 1}$ such that

- linear functional equation at fixed L :
 $Z_L = \sum_i (\text{explicit coeff})_i \times Z_L|_{\text{omit } u_i, \text{ include } u_0}$
- fixed value at some point for each Z_L
- in certain function space

e.g. trigonometric polynomials

higher-order theta functions

Galleas '11

Izergin's solution

$$Z_L \sim \frac{\det_{i,j}([\gamma]/[u_i - v_j][u_i - v_j + \gamma])}{\det_{i,j}(1/[u_i - v_j])}$$

Izergin '87
Tsuchiya '98
Rosengren '09
Filali-Kitanine '10
Filali '11

cf. JL '16

Get solution in form of sum over permutations

cf. Baxter '87

more info?

- arXiv:1510.00342
- PhD thesis '16
- upcoming review
- julesl@chalmers.se

Jules Lamers