

# Infinite volume continuum random cluster model

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# 1 Finite volume CRCM

# Definition

- $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$
- parameters :  $R > 0$ ,  $q > 0$  and  $z > 0$
- $\pi_\Lambda^z$  the distribution of a Poisson point process on  $\Lambda$  with intensity  $z > 0$ .

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## Definition

The finite volume CRCM on  $\Lambda$  is defined by

$$P_\Lambda^{z,R}(d\gamma) = \frac{1}{Z_\Lambda} q^{N_{cc}(\gamma)} \pi_\Lambda^z(d\gamma),$$

where  $N_{cc}(\gamma)$  is the number of connected components in

$$\bigcup_{x \in \gamma} B(x, R).$$

# Motivations

- Statistical Physics : Gray representation of the Widom-Rowlinson model (Chayes, Chayes and Kotecký 95)
- Stochastic geometry : for modelling germ-grain structures (Helisova, Möller 2008)

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The setting of our work :

- Random radii :  $R$  is random and follow the distribution  $Q$  on  $\mathbb{R}^+$
- Infinite volume version (DLR equations)
- Phase transition phenomena

## 2 Results



# DLR equations

## Definition

Let  $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . The local modification of  $N_{cc}$  in  $\Lambda$  is defined by

$$N_{cc}^{\Lambda}(\gamma) = \lim_{\Delta \uparrow \mathbb{R}^d} N_{cc}(\gamma_{\Lambda}) - N_{cc}(\gamma_{\Lambda \setminus \Delta})$$

# DLR equations

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## Definition (DLR equations)

A probability measure  $P$  on the set of infinite configurations is a CRCM if for any bounded  $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

$$P(d\gamma_\Lambda | \gamma_{\Lambda^c}) = \frac{1}{Z_\Lambda(\gamma_{\Lambda^c})} q^{N_{cc}^\Lambda(\gamma)} \pi_\Lambda^{z, Q}(d\gamma_\Lambda).$$

# Existence results

## Theorem (Der.-Houdebert)

- *If there exists  $R_0 > 0$  such that  $Q([0, R_0]) = 1$ , then for any  $z > 0$  and any  $q > 0$  it exists at least one CRCM.*
- *If  $\int_0^{+\infty} R^d Q(dR) < +\infty$ , then for any  $z > 0$  and any  $q \geq 1$  it exists at least one CRCM.*

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Ingredients for the proof :

- entropy tightness tool  $\mapsto$  accumulation point
- Burton and Keane argument  $\mapsto$  uniqueness of the infinite connected component
- fine study of Gibbs kernels  $\mapsto$  DLR equations

# Phase transition results

## Corollary

*In the setting  $\int_0^{+\infty} R^d Q(dR) < +\infty$ , the Widom-Rowlinson model exhibits a phase transition. There exists  $0 < z_0 < z_1 < \infty$ , such that*

- *for  $z < z_0$ , the WR model is unique.*
- *for  $z > z_1$ , the WR model is not unique.*

### 3 An extreme regime

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Question : Is there exist different CRCM from  $\pi^{z,Q}$  ?

# Result

## Theorem (Der.-Houdebert)

*For any integer  $q \geq 2$ , there exists  $z_0 > 0$  such that for any  $z < z_0$ , there exists a CRCM different from  $\pi^{z, Q}$ .*

# Result

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## Conjecture

*For any  $q > 1$ , there exists  $z_1 > 0$  such that for any  $z > z_1$ , there exists an unique CRCM which is simply  $\pi^{z, Q}$ .*

We proved the conjecture for  $d = 1$ . The general case is in progress...

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$$\text{Specific entropy : } I(Q) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\Lambda_n|} I(P_{\Lambda_n} | \pi_{\Lambda_n}^{\otimes q})$$

### Lemma

*For any monochromatic probability measure  $Q$*

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### Lemma

*For  $z$  small enough*

$$I(P) < (q - 1)z.$$