

Modello di Ising e transizione ①

Para/ferro in transizione a campo medio (resume)

Il modello di Ising è definito come

$$H = - \frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j - \sum_i h_i \sigma_i \quad \sigma_i = \pm 1$$

$\uparrow$
somme 1 vicini

$\uparrow$
campo esterno

la termodinamica si ottiene dal potenziale termodinamico

$$F(h, T) \quad \text{per } h_i = h \quad \forall i$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
campo ext temperatura intensive

Simile a che $G(P, T)$

$\uparrow$
intensive

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_h = -S \quad \text{entropia}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} \right)_T = -M \quad \text{magnetizzazione totale}$$

la suscettività magnetica è definita come

$$\chi = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial h} \right)_T \quad \text{suscettività magnetica isoterma}$$

$$\chi = - \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial h^2} \right)_T$$

(2)

la meccanica statistica all'equilibrio

$$\mathcal{Z} = \text{tr}_{\{\sigma\}} e^{-\beta H}$$

$$F = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln \mathcal{Z} \quad \text{che è una f. di } h \text{ e } T \text{ se } h_i = h \quad \forall i$$

la magnetizzazione totale è

$$M = \sum_i \langle \sigma_i \rangle = \sum_i m_i \quad m_i = \langle \sigma_i \rangle \text{ magnetiz. locale}$$

se h è indipendente da i il sistema è
invariante - traslazione - reticolare

$$\hat{\sigma}_{i+R} = T_R \hat{\sigma}_i T_R^\dagger \quad T_R \text{ traslazione}$$

$$T_R H T_R^\dagger = -\frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} T_R \sigma_i \sigma_j T_R^\dagger - \sum_i \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{param}}}{h_i} T_R \hat{\sigma}_i T_R^\dagger$$

$T_R^\dagger T_R$

$$= -\frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \sigma_{i+R} \sigma_{j+R} - \sum_i h_i \sigma_{i+R}$$

se h indep da i

$$= -\frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle i'j' \rangle} \sigma_{i'} \sigma_{j'} - h \sum_i \sigma_i = H \quad [H, T_R] = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma_{i+R} \rangle = \langle T_R \sigma_i T_R^\dagger \rangle = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \text{tr} e^{-\beta H} T_R \sigma_i T_R^\dagger =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \text{tr} \underbrace{T_R^\dagger e^{-\beta H} T_R}_{[H, T_R]=0} \sigma_i = \langle \sigma_i \rangle$$

(3)

h indip i $\langle \sigma_i \rangle = m_i$ indep da i

$$\boxed{M = N m} \quad \boxed{\chi = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial h} \right)_T = N \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial h} \right)_T}$$

Sistemi omogenei (indip i)Teoria del Campo medio

$$H = - \frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j - \sum_i h_i \sigma_i$$

 $\Downarrow$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = - \sum_i h_i^{\text{loc}} \sigma_i \quad \text{Ham. c f. fettezze lineari in } \sigma$$

$$h_i^{\text{loc}} = J \sum_j^{(i)} \langle \sigma_j \rangle_{\text{eff}} + h_i \quad \text{Camp. locale MEDIO}$$

$$Z_{\text{eff}} = \text{tr}_{\{\sigma\}} e^{-\beta H_{\text{eff}}} = \prod_i 2 \cosh \beta h_i^{\text{loc}} \quad \text{fattorizzabile}$$

$$\langle \sigma_i \rangle_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\text{tr}_{\{\sigma\}} \left(\prod_{j \neq i} e^{\beta h_j^{\text{loc}} \sigma_j} \right) e^{\beta h_i^{\text{loc}} \sigma_i} \sigma_i}{\text{tr}_{\{\sigma\}} \left(\prod_{j \neq i} e^{\beta h_j^{\text{loc}} \sigma_j} \right) e^{\beta h_i^{\text{loc}} \sigma_i}} = \tanh \beta h_i^{\text{loc}}$$

$$\boxed{m_i = \tanh [\beta (J \sum_j^{(i)} m_j + h_i)]}$$

(equazione Curie Weiss)

Caso omogeneo $h_i = h$ indep i

(4)

$$m = \tanh[\beta(Jzm + h)]$$

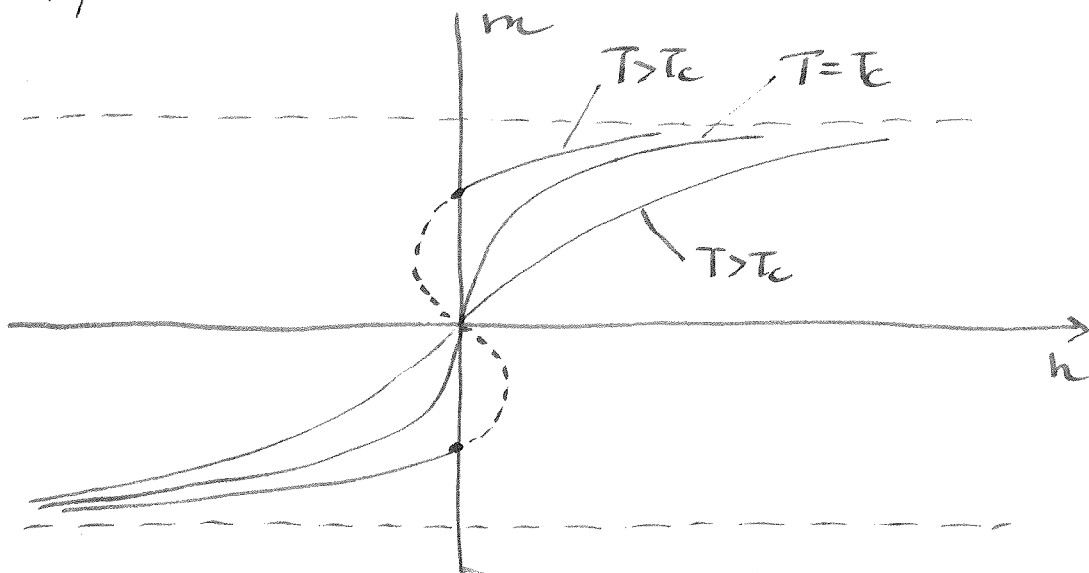
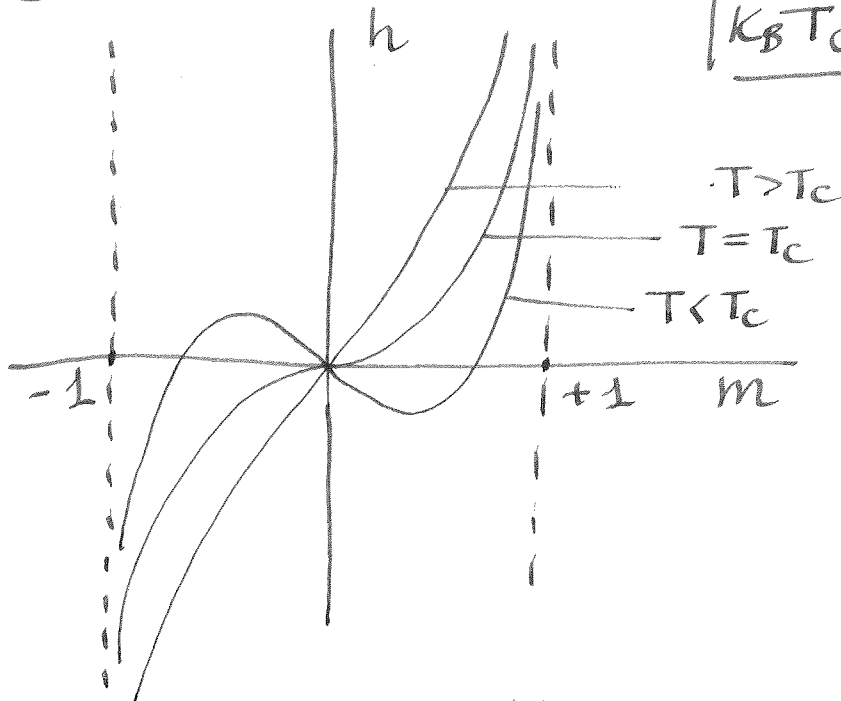
$z = \#$ primi vicini

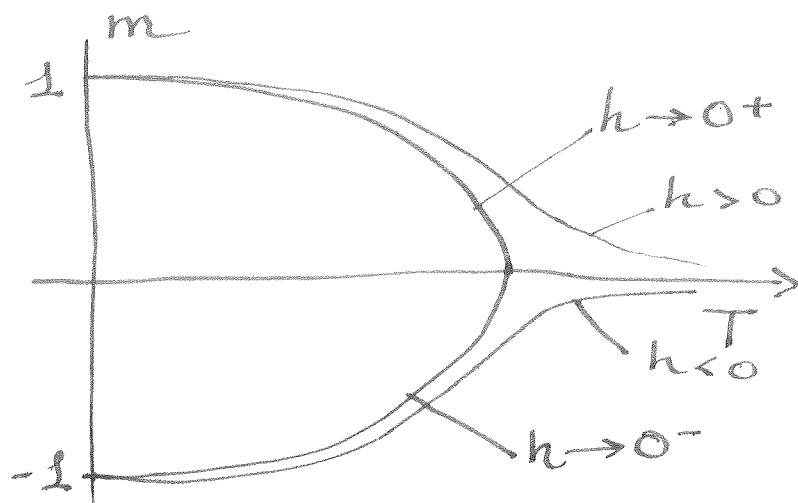
si può inserire

$$h = \frac{1}{\beta} \tanh^{-1}(m) - Jzm$$

$$\tanh^{-1}(m) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+m}{1-m}\right)$$

$$K_B T_c = zJ$$





soluzione per m piccolo

$$\tanh^{-1}(m) = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+m) - \ln(1-m)] \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[m - \frac{m^2}{2} + \frac{m^3}{3} - \left(-m - \frac{m^2}{2} - \frac{m^3}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$\approx m + \frac{m^3}{3}$$

$$\left[h \approx \frac{1}{\beta} \left(m + \frac{m^3}{3} \right) - Jz m \right] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{equazione di C.W.} \\ \text{per piccolo } m \end{array} \right.$$

per $h=0$

$$\left(m + \frac{m^3}{3} \right) - \beta Jz m = 0 \quad m \left[(1 - \beta Jz) + \frac{1}{3} m^2 \right] = 0$$

$m=0$ soluzione paramagnetica

$$m^2 = 3(\beta Jz - 1) \quad \beta Jz > 1 \quad T < T_c$$

$$\beta_c Jz = 1 \quad Jz = 1/\beta_c$$

$$m^2 = 3 \left(\frac{T_c}{T} - 1 \right)$$

$$m \sim (T_c - T)^\beta$$

$$\boxed{\beta_d = 1/2}$$

per $h \neq 0$ e $T > T_c$ deriva l'eq. di C.W.

$$1 \approx \left(\frac{1}{\beta} - Jz \right) \frac{\partial m}{\partial h} \quad \chi \approx N \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta Jz} \sim \frac{1}{(T - T_c)^\gamma}$$

esponente
critico

$$\boxed{\gamma_d = 1}$$