

ادامہ مکٹ فیس راہ درس

۵) چہ ضروری در درس پیدہ کی بحرا و نظریہ میدانہ آماری یاد کرنا ہم فرستہ

☆ Phase

☆ Phase Transition

☆ Type of Phase Transition → Ehrenfest classification

According to the Discontinuity of  $n^{th}$  Derivative of free Energy with Respect External Parameter

$C = \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2}$

$P, V, T, E, H$  ← Independent Parameter

ناپیدہ ستلی

دقیقہ

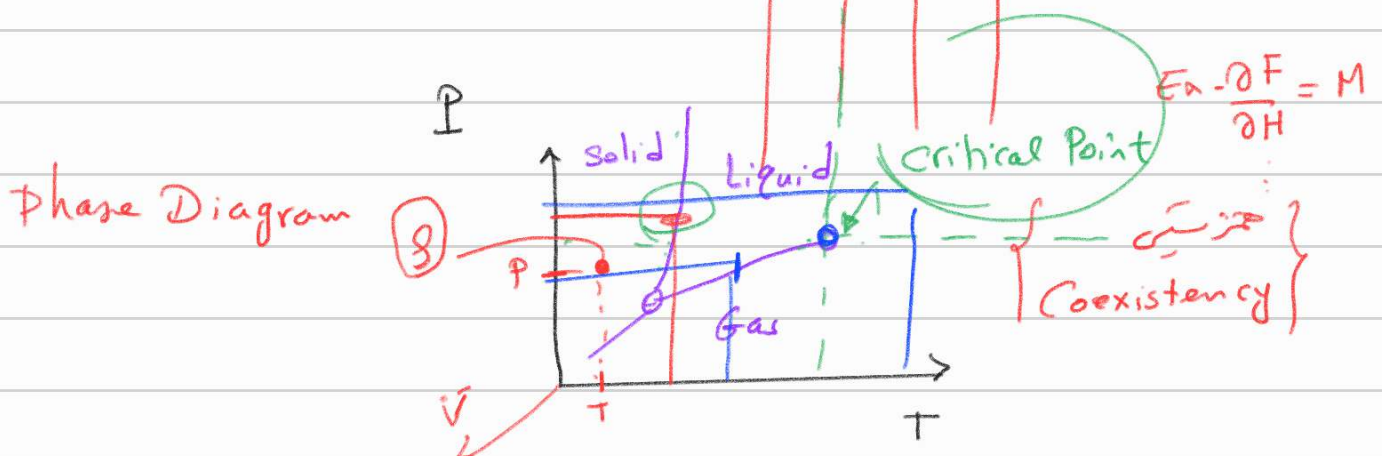
Bose-Einstein Condensate C

☆ Recall: Dependent and Independent Parameters

وابستہ                      مستقل

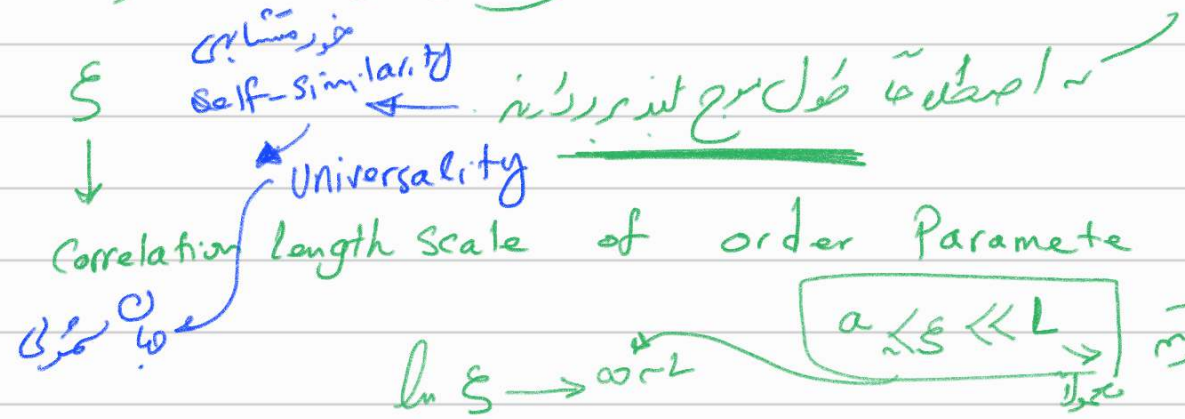
$T(\vec{r}, t) \rightarrow (1+4)$ -Dimensional field

x	y	z	t	T: temperature
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تندیر شدن طول همبندی در گذر فاز مرتبه دوم

این دسته از فرقی که برای ما اهمیت پیدا کند (در تئوری نظم محراب و خود نقطه بحرانی)



$\ln \xi \rightarrow \infty$   $a \ll \xi \ll L$  <sup>اندازه سیستم</sup>

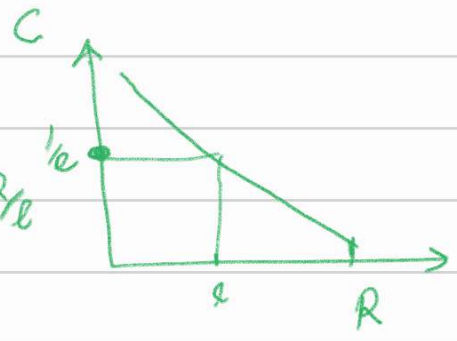
$T \rightarrow T_{critical} = T_c$   $t = \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}$   
 $h = \frac{H - H_c}{H_c}$

$K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

$\ln K \ll \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \ll \frac{2\pi}{a}$   
 $t \rightarrow 0$

$G(S_i, S_j)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $C_{ij}$

$\langle S_i \cdot S_j \rangle \sim \frac{1}{R^{\xi}}$   
 $= e^{-R/\xi}$

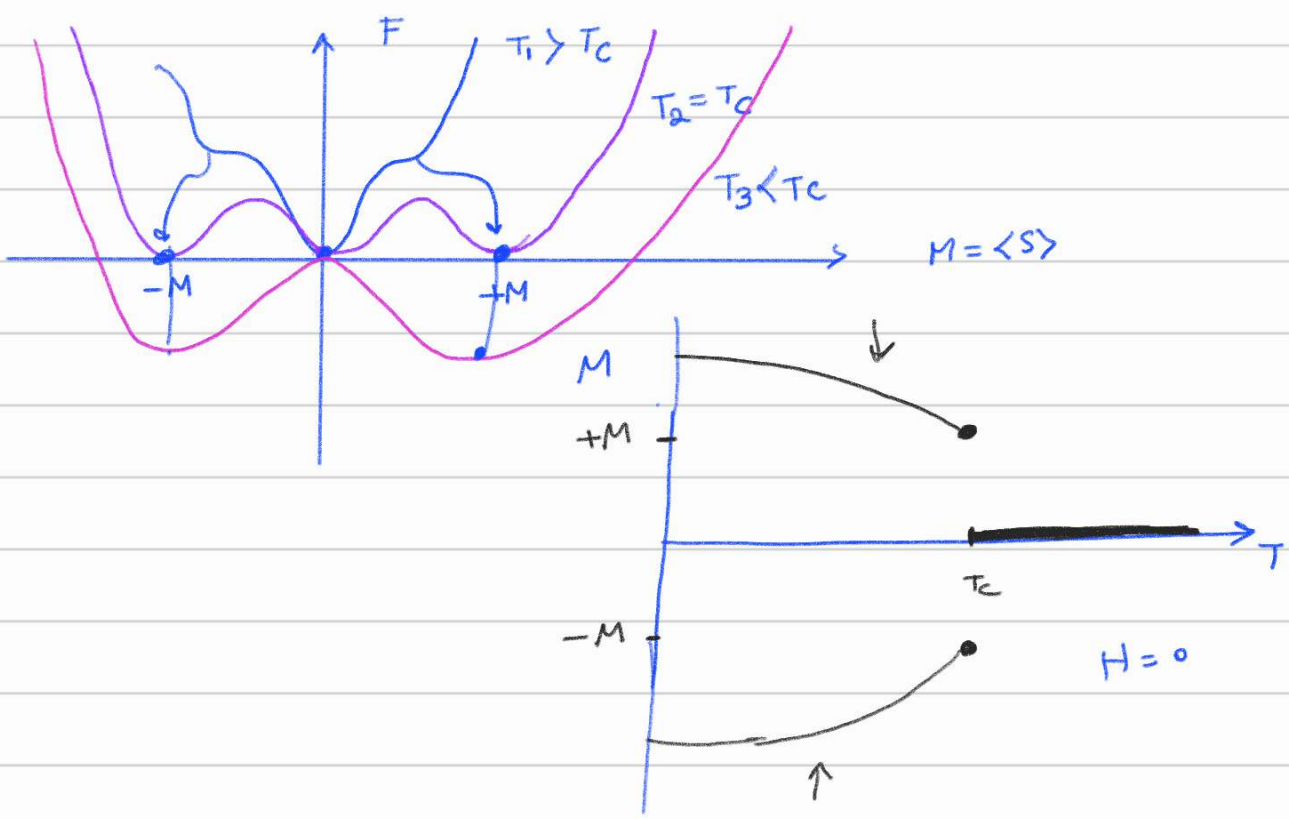


$\mathcal{H} = -\sum_{ij} J_{ij} S_i S_j$

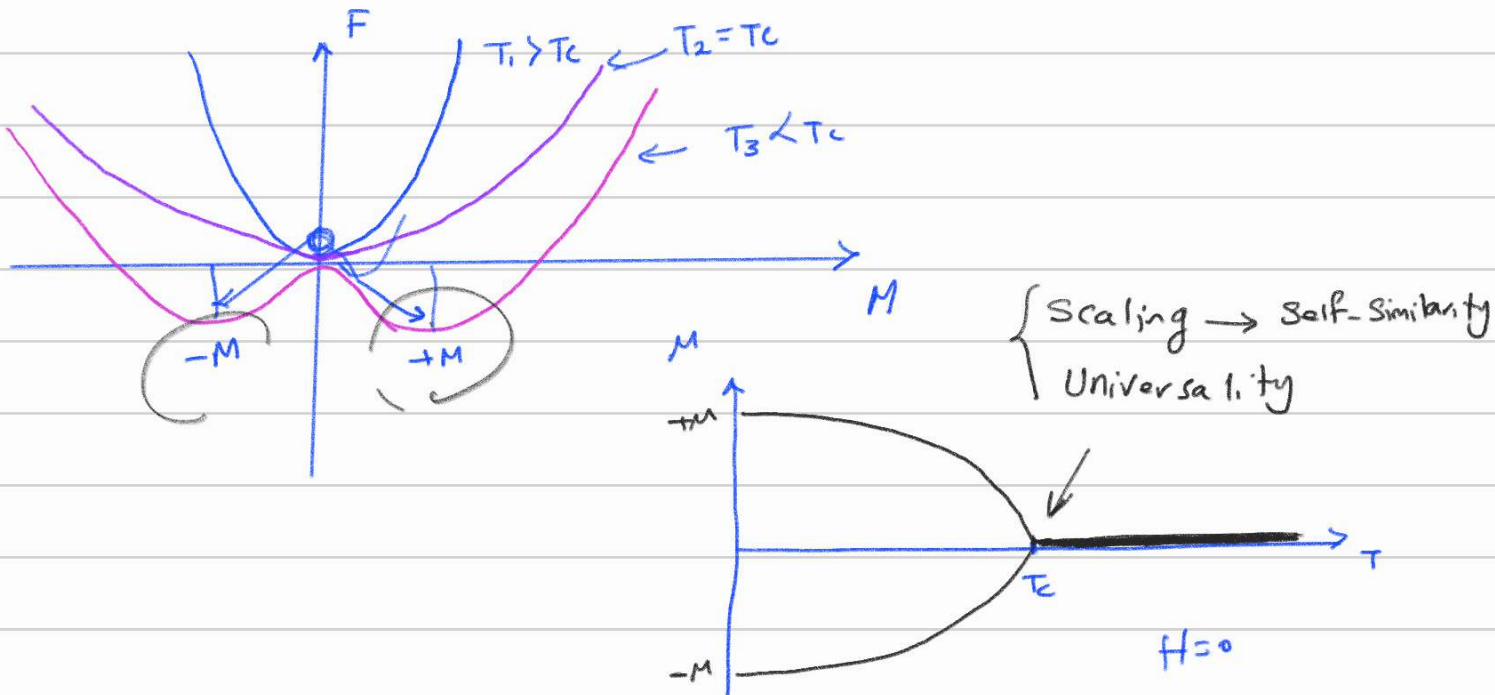
$J > 0 \rightarrow$  ferromagnetism  
 $J < 0 \rightarrow$  anti-ferromagnetism

$\left[ \frac{1}{r^6} + \frac{1}{r^{12}} \right]$

Ex: First order phase Transition

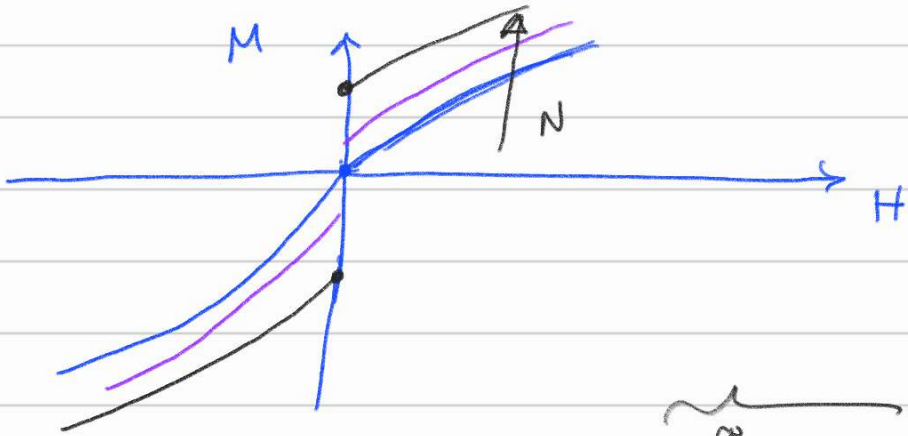


## Second order Phase Transition



☆ Why do a phase transition occur at all? ←

☆ Thermodynamical limit and phase transition



$$\underline{T < T_c}$$

$$\text{if } H=0 \quad M=0 \\ T < T_c$$

$E_x$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

$$\uparrow \quad x=1 \quad M = \langle S \rangle$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{H \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{N} \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial H} \right|_{T < T_c} = 0$$

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow 0} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial H} \right|_{T < T_c} \neq 0$$

☆ Spontaneous symmetry breaking

$$\star \quad \mathcal{H}(H, T, \{S\}) = \mathcal{H}(-H, T, \{-S\})$$

$Z_2$ -Symmetry

Time-Reversal

$$\mathcal{Z}(-H, T, J) = \mathcal{Z}(H, T, J)$$

$$F(-H, T, J) = F(H, T, J)$$

$$M(H) = -M(-H) \rightarrow M=0$$

☆ Scale Invariant behavior

★ Universality

★ Critical Exponents

$\frac{c}{\beta \Delta \alpha_i}$

★ Mean field Theory  $\leftrightarrow$  Ginzburg Criteria

★ Effective Theory

★  $\mathcal{H} = \sum_n K_n \Theta_n \rightarrow$  Dynamical degree of freedom  
↓  
Coupling constants

$\int_{\text{dis}}$

$$K_1 \equiv \bar{\sigma} \quad K_2 \equiv H$$

$$\Theta_1 = \sum_i s_i$$

$$\Theta_2 = \sum_{i,j} s_i s_j$$

$$[K] \rightarrow [K'] = R[K]$$

$\frac{c}{\beta \Delta \alpha_i}$

$$[K^*] = R[K^*] \rightarrow$$

★  $\beta$ -function  $\rightarrow$  fixed points

★ Real and Fourier Spaces. RG

★ Perturbative RG and Feynman Diagram

☆ Operator - Product - Expansion (OPE)