

For $T=0$ $\lambda_+ = \lambda_- \rightarrow \xi = \infty$
 $H=0$ تنظيم تذبذب \leftarrow فاز منظم \leftarrow تنظيم \leftarrow تنظيم

For $T > 0$ $\lambda_+ > \lambda_- \rightarrow \xi = \text{عدد}$
 تنظيم كرتاه برداريم \rightarrow فاز منظم \leftarrow تنظيم

جواب ۱۷، ۱۸، ۱۹

$$\mathcal{H} = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j - H \sum_i s_i$$

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2-Dimensional Ising Model.

☆ Perturbative Method
 → low temperature $k_B T < J$
 → High temperature $k_B T > J$

1946 Lars Onsager $H=0$

$$* T_c = \frac{2J}{k_B \ln(2.1)}$$

Coordinate No

EX 1: High temperature $k_B T > J$

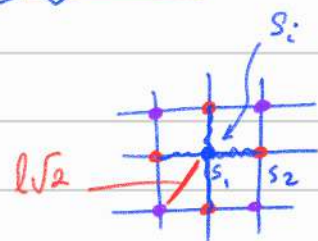
2-D

$H=0$

$$\mathcal{H} = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j \rightarrow Z = \sum_{\{s\}} e^{+\beta J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j}$$

$$Z = \sum_{\{s\}} \prod_{\text{link } \langle ij \rangle} e^{+\beta J s_i s_j}$$

$s_i = \pm 1$



Recall $e^{\beta J s_i s_j} = \cosh \beta J + s_i s_j \sinh \beta J$
 $= \cosh \beta J [1 + s_i s_j \tau]$

$\tau \equiv \tanh \beta J$ $\star \lim_{\beta J \rightarrow \infty} \tau \rightarrow 1$ \star
 $\lim_{\beta J \rightarrow 0} \tau \rightarrow 0$

$Z(\beta J) = \sum_{\{s\}} \prod_{\text{link}} \cosh \beta J (1 + s_i s_j \tau)$

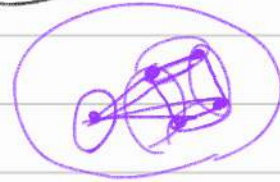
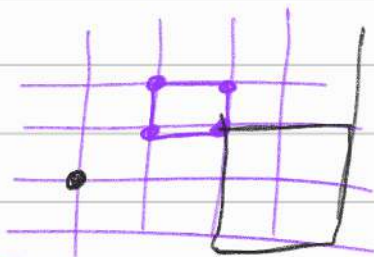
$Z = (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} 8N} \sum_{\{s\}} \prod_{\text{link}} (1 + s_i s_j \tau)$

فقدار لینک و جفت شدن
فقدار کل اسپین

$(1 + s_i s_j \tau) (1 - s_k s_l \tau) (1 + s_m s_n \tau)$

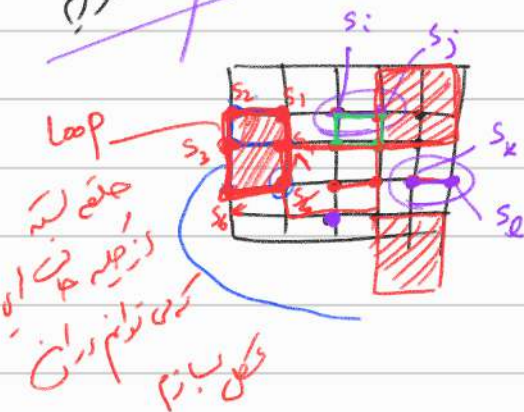
$Z(\beta J) = (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} 8N} \sum_{\{s\}} \left[1 + \tau \sum_{\text{link}} s_i s_j + \tau^2 \sum_{\text{link loop}} s_i s_j s_k s_l + \dots \right]$

$\sum_{s=\pm 1} 1 = 2$, $\sum_{s=\pm 1} s = 0$, $\sum_{\{s\}} 1 = 2^N$, $\sum_{\{s\}} s_i = 0$



$\{s\} = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N\}$
 $= \{s_1 = \pm 1, s_2 = \pm 1, \dots\}$

توزیع اسپین لینک و اسپین



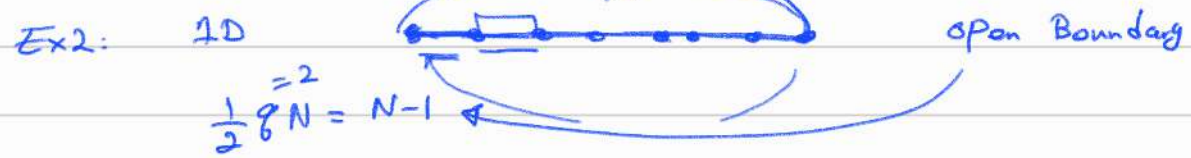
$\sum_{\text{link}} s_i s_j = +1$
 $\sum s_i s_j s_k s_l = 0$
 $\sum s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_5 s_6$

$$Z(\beta J) = (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} g N} 2^N \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} N_l \tau^l$$

تعداد حالت‌های l به نسبت 2^N

$$Z = (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} g N} 2^N Q_N(\tau)$$

$$Q_N(\tau) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} N_l \tau^l$$



$$Z = (\cosh \beta J)^{N-1} 2^N Q_N(\tau) = 2 (2 \cosh \beta J)^{N-1}$$

بر روی قفسه از طرفین

$$Q_N(\tau) = N_0 \tau^0 + N_1 \tau^1 + \dots = 1$$

↑
1

بزرگتر از βJ است
 $\frac{K_B T}{J} > 1$ $\beta J \ll 1$
 $\beta J \ll 1$ $J \dots$

EX3 Low Temperature

$\beta = 10^{-4} (0.0001) \ll 1$

$2T + V = 0$
Virial Theorem

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} - J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} U(r_i - r_j) + \frac{1}{2} K \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (r_i - r_j)^2$$

Free part E.F.B

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum I_i \omega_i^2 + \dots - H \sum s_i$$

$$F = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n [K] m^n = a_0 + a_1 m + a_2 m^2 + a_3 m^3 + a_4 m^4 + \dots$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 $F = a_0 + t m + t m^2 + a_3 m^3 + a_4 m^4$
 Coupling constants t, h, a_4, \dots

Order Parameter پارامتر

$$Z = \sum e^{-\beta H} \rightarrow P(\text{configuration}) = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z}$$

احتمال پیدایش حالتی از سیستم در لحظه t : P

$$H_s = -H \sum s_i - J \sum s_i s_j$$

$$e^{-\beta H} = e^{-\beta H \sum s_i - \beta J \sum s_i s_j}$$

تقسیم بندی $\beta J \rightarrow 0$

Ex 3: Low temperature $k_B T < J \rightarrow \beta J > 1$ D-Dim

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j + J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} 1 - J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} 1$$

$$= J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (1 - s_i s_j) - J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} 1$$

$$-J \frac{1}{2} 8N$$

$$H = J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (1 - s_i s_j) - \frac{1}{2} 8NJ$$

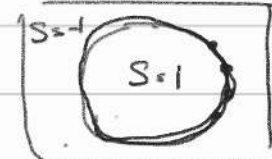
$$Z = e^{\frac{\beta 8NJ}{2}} \sum_{\{s_i\}} e^{-\beta J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (1 - s_i s_j)}$$

$1 = e^0 \leftarrow s_i = s_j$

$e^{-2\beta J} \leftarrow s_i = -s_j$

$$Z = e^{\frac{\beta 8NJ}{2}} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} N_l (e^{-2\beta J})^l$$

حالتی با l پیوند



$Q_N \equiv \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} N_l \tau^l$

$$Z = e^{\frac{\beta 8NJ}{2}} Q_N (e^{-2\beta J})$$

برای روشن شدن بیشتر موضوع مثال
Ex 6 را ببینید.

Ex 4 Periodic Boundary Condition 1D-Ising



High temperature

$$Z = 2^N (\cosh \beta J)^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} N_l \tau^l = 2^N (\cosh \beta J)^{N-1} [1 + 0 \times \tau + 0 \times \tau^2 + \dots + 1 \times \tau^N]$$

$$Z = 2^N (\cosh \beta J)^{N-1} \left(1 + (\tanh \beta J)^N \right)$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_0 = 1 \\ N_l = 1 \\ l = N \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نوع 1} \\ \text{نوع 2} \end{array} \right\}$

N_l تقسیم N جزیره

همه حالتها (کل سیستم) با هم N داریم

$$Z = 2^N [\cosh \beta J + \sinh \beta J]$$

چون N زوج عدد ازین به این نوعی
 با شرط مرزی تناوبی

Ex 5: 1D Ising model for $H \neq 0$ and Periodic Boundary Condition using Transfer matrix.

$Z = ?$, $\langle S \rangle = ?$

$$Z = -J \sum_{i=1}^N S_i S_{i+1} - H \sum_{i=1}^N S_i = -J \sum S_i S_{i+1} - \frac{H}{2} \sum (S_i + S_{i+1})$$

$$\langle S_i | \hat{T} | S_{i+1} \rangle = e^{-\beta [-J S_i S_{i+1} - \frac{H}{2} (S_i + S_{i+1})]}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\beta J + \beta H} & e^{-\beta J} \\ e^{-\beta J} & e^{\beta J - \beta H} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1} T U = \hat{T} \quad \hat{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_- \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(-e^{\beta J + (\beta - H)\beta} & e^{\beta J + (H + \beta)\beta} \right) & \sqrt{-4(-1 + e^{4\beta J}) + (-e^{\beta J + (\beta - H)\beta} - e^{\beta J + (H + \beta)\beta})^2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(-e^{\beta J + (\beta - H)\beta} & e^{\beta J + (H + \beta)\beta} \right) & \sqrt{-4(-1 + e^{4\beta J}) + (-e^{\beta J + (\beta - H)\beta} - e^{\beta J + (H + \beta)\beta})^2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \text{Tr}(\hat{T}^N) = \lambda_+^N + \lambda_-^N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle S \rangle &= \text{Tr}[\hat{S} \hat{T}^N] = \text{Tr}[\hat{S} U U^{-1} \hat{T}^N U U^{-1}] \\ &= \text{Tr}[\hat{S} U \hat{T}^N U^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle S \rangle = \frac{\sinh \beta H}{\sinh^2(\beta H) + e^{-4\beta J}}$$

که با $H \rightarrow 0$ نتایج قبلی سازگار است

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow 0} \langle S \rangle = 0$$

$\beta = \text{finite} (T \neq 0)$

نیازیست به نیک می کنیم که در آنزینت یک تغییر وقتی $H=0$ است در $T \neq 0$ نظم بلند در نذر یعنی

ماز نظم نذر یعنی $\langle S \rangle = 0$ در $T=0$ فقط نظم بلند در واقع حالت بدیهی است.

☆ توضیح کلی در خصوص Z در حالت $D=2$ و حلقه است ☆

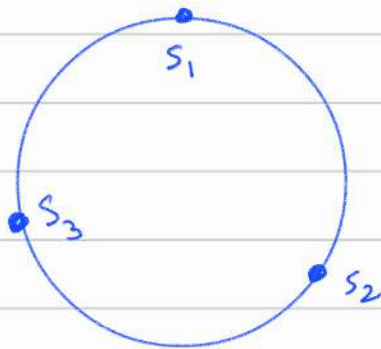
Ex 6:

$$Z = (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} \beta N} \sum_{\{s_i\}} \left[1 + \tau \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j + \tau^2 \sum_{\langle ijkl \rangle} s_i s_j s_k s_l + \dots \right]$$

$$= (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} \beta N} \left[\sum_{\{s_i\}} 1 + \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \dots \sum_{s_N=\pm 1} \tau \sum_{\text{link}} s_i s_j + \dots \right]$$

$$= (\cosh \beta J)^{\frac{1}{2} \beta N} \left[2^N + \dots \right]$$

فرض کنید $D=1$ و حالت تمام راسته را بنویسید $q=2$



به شکل اصلی تابع پارتیشن توجه کنید

$$Z = \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} e^{+\beta J [s_1 s_2 + s_2 s_3 + s_3 s_1]}$$

$$e^{\beta J s_i s_j} = \cosh \beta J [1 + s_i s_j \tau]$$

$$\tau \equiv \tanh \beta J$$

می دانیم

$$Z = \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} \left\{ \cosh \beta J [1 + s_1 s_2 \tau] \right\} \left\{ \cosh \beta J [1 + s_2 s_3 \tau] \right\} \times \left\{ \cosh \beta J [1 + s_3 s_1 \tau] \right\}$$

$$Z = (\cosh \beta J)^3 \sum_{s_1} \sum_{s_2} \sum_{s_3} (1 + \tau s_1 s_2) (1 + \tau s_2 s_3) (1 + \tau s_3 s_1)$$

$$= (\cosh \beta J)^3 \sum_{s_1} \sum_{s_2} \sum_{s_3} \left\{ 1 + \tau (s_1 s_2 + s_2 s_3 + s_3 s_1) + \tau^2 (s_1 s_2 s_3 + s_2 s_3 s_1 + s_3 s_1 s_2) + \tau^3 (s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1) \right\}$$

$$= (\cosh \beta J)^3 \left\{ \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} 1 + \tau \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} (s_1 s_2 + s_2 s_3 + s_3 s_1) \right.$$

$$+ \tau^2 \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} (s_1 s_2 s_3 + s_2 s_3 s_1 + s_3 s_1 s_2)$$

$$+ \tau^3 \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} (s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1) \left. \right\}$$

$$Z = (\cosh \beta J)^3 \left\{ 2 + A + B + C \right\}$$

$$A = \tau \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} \sum_{s_3=\pm 1} (s_1 s_2 + s_2 s_3 + s_3 s_1)$$

$$= \tau \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} \sum_{s_2=\pm 1} [s_1 s_2 + \cancel{s_2} - \cancel{s_2} + \cancel{s_1} - \cancel{s_1}]$$

$$= \tau \sum_{s_1=\pm 1} [s_1 - s_1] = 0$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{S_1 = \pm 1} \sum_{S_2 = \pm 1} \sum_{S_3 = \pm 1} [S_1 S_3 + S_2 S_1 + S_2 S_3] = 0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{S_1 = \pm 1} \sum_{S_2 = \pm 1} \sum_{S_3 = \pm 1} 1 = \tau^3 2^3 = 2^3 \tau^3$$

→ خطه لسه درام

س

$$\sum_3 (\cosh \beta J)^3 \left[2 + 2 \tau^3 \right]$$

$$\sum_3 = (\cosh^3 \beta J + \sinh^3 \beta J) 2^3$$

$$\sum_N = 2^N (\cosh^N \beta J + \sinh^N \beta J)$$

← Transfer matrix روش
پس از آنکه بودم