

# EKSAMEN VÅR 87

## FASEOVERGANGER OG KRITISKE FENOMENER

### LØSNINGSFORSLAG

#### Oppgave 1

a

Når temperaturen tenkes divergerer  $\Gamma_{\vec{k}}$  fort med  $\vec{k} \rightarrow \vec{q}$  der

$$\text{Max}_{\vec{k}} J_{\vec{k}} = J_{\vec{q}}$$

Siden  $m_{\vec{k}} = \frac{1}{\beta} \Gamma_{\vec{k}} h_{\vec{k}}$  betyr denne divergensen i den  $T$ -avhengige susceptibilitet  $\Gamma_{\vec{k}}$  en kontinuerlig faseovergang til en ordnet fase med ordningsparameter  $m_{\vec{k}}$ . [Dersom en 1.ordens faseovergang likevel har kommet den kontinuerlige i forkjøpet]

Overgangstemperaturen bestemmes av

$$k_B T_c = \frac{1}{v_0} (1 - m^2) J_{\vec{q}}$$

Siden  $m \neq 0$  (i allmenlighet) og  $m = m(T_c)$  er dette en ikke-linear likning for  $T_c$ . (Med  $m=0$  som for ferromagnet  $k_B T_c = \frac{1}{v_0} J_0$ ).

b

$$J_{\vec{k}} = v_0 \sum_i e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}_i} J(\vec{r}_i) = v_0 \{ 2J_1 \cos k_1 a + 2J_1 \cos k_2 a + 2J_2 \cos(k_1 + k_2) a + 2J_2 \cos(k_1 - k_2) a \}$$

der  $a$  er gitter-konstanten. Altså

$$J_{\vec{k}} / v_0 = 2J_1 (\cos k_1 a + \cos k_2 a) + 4J_2 \cos k_1 a \cos k_2 a$$

Ferromagnetisk ordning  $\vec{k} = 0$

$$(i) \quad J_0/\nu_0 = 4(J_1 + J_2)$$

Antiferromagnetisk ordning  $\vec{k} = (\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a})$

$$(ii) \quad J_{\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a}}/\nu_0 = -4J_1 + 4J_2$$

Lagdelt antiferrom. ordning  $\vec{k} = (0, \frac{\pi}{a})$  eller  $(\frac{\pi}{a}, 0)$

$$(iii) \quad J_{0, \frac{\pi}{a}}/\nu_0 = J_{\frac{\pi}{a}, 0}/\nu_0 = -4J_2$$

Ferromagnet när

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 + J_2 &> -J_1 + J_2 && \Rightarrow J_1 > 0 \\ \text{or} \quad J_1 + J_2 &> -J_2 && \Rightarrow J_2 > -\frac{1}{2}J_1 \end{aligned}$$

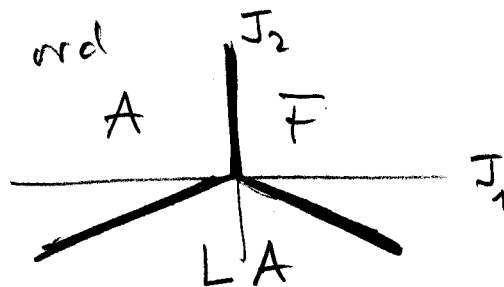
Antiferromagnet när

$$\begin{aligned} -J_1 + J_2 &> J_1 + J_2 && \Rightarrow J_1 < 0 \\ -J_1 + J_2 &> -J_2 && \Rightarrow J_2 > \frac{1}{2}J_1 \end{aligned}$$

Lagdelt antiferromagnet när

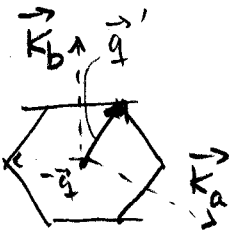
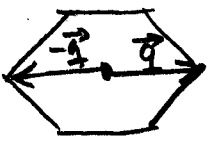
$$\begin{aligned} -J_2 &> J_1 + J_2 && \Rightarrow J_2 < -\frac{1}{2}J_1 \\ -J_2 &> -J_1 + J_2 && \Rightarrow J_2 < \frac{1}{2}J_1 \end{aligned}$$

Med andra ord



# Oppgave 2

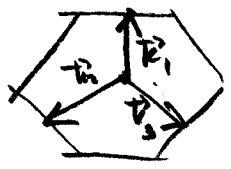
a



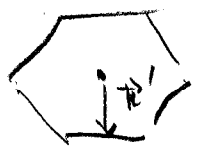
Stjernen består av  $\vec{q}$  og  $-\vec{q}$  siden vektormen til alle andre hjørner kan dannes av  $(\vec{q}, -\vec{q})$  pluss en vektor i det reiproke gitter

F.eks  $\vec{q}' = -\vec{q} + \vec{K}_a + \vec{K}_b$   
 Tilsvarende for andre symmetriop. p.  $\vec{q}$ .

b



Stjernen består av  $\{k_1, k_2, k_3\}$



F.eks:  $k' = k_1 - K_b$ .

c

$$P_{\vec{R}} = (2\pi)^2 \sum_i \psi_i \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}_i)$$

Diskret rotasjons symmetri  $\Rightarrow$  permutasjons symmetri  
 $(k_1, k_2, k_3) \Rightarrow$  perm. sym.  $(\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3)$ .

Translations symmetri (Trans. op.  $T_{\vec{R}}$ ,  $\vec{R}$  = res. gitt. vekt.)

$$T_{\vec{R}} P_{\vec{k}_i} = P_{\vec{k}_i} e^{-i\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{R}} \quad \text{forbuddt} \quad (\Leftrightarrow \text{ikke tilkatt for alle } \vec{R}_{\text{min}})$$

$$T_{\vec{R}} P_{\vec{k}_i}^2 = P_{\vec{k}_i}^2 e^{-2i\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{R}} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$T_{\vec{R}} P_{\vec{k}_1} P_{\vec{k}_2} P_{\vec{k}_3} = P_{\vec{k}_1} P_{\vec{k}_2} P_{\vec{k}_3} e^{-i(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3) \cdot \vec{R}} \quad \text{OK}$$

alle andre produkter av 3 p forbuddt.

$$T_{\vec{R}} P_{\vec{k}_i}^4 = P_{\vec{k}_i}^4 e^{-4i\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{R}} \quad \text{OK}$$

Siden  $\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3 = 0$ .

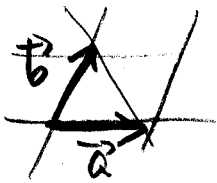
$$\Delta F(\vec{\psi}, T) = \frac{T}{2} \psi^2 - \frac{c}{3!} \psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_3 + \frac{u}{4!} \psi^4 + \frac{v}{4!} \sum_{i=1}^3 \psi_i^4$$

der  $\psi = |\vec{\psi}|$

Five teilstands Potts U-Klasse

d

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \rho(\vec{R}_{mm}) &= \int_{BZ} \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_{mm}} (2\pi)^2 \sum_i \psi_i \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}_i) \\ &= \sum_i \psi_i e^{-i\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{R}_{mm}} \end{aligned}$$



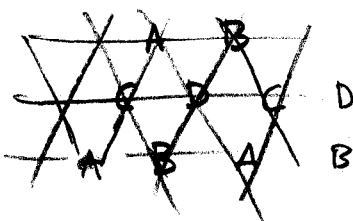
$$\vec{R}_{mm} = m\vec{a} + n\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{k}_1 = +\frac{1}{2}\vec{K}_b; \quad \vec{k}_2 = -\frac{1}{2}(\vec{K}_a + \vec{K}_b); \quad \vec{k}_3 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{K}_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \rho(\vec{R}_{mm}) &= \psi_1 e^{-i\frac{1}{2}\vec{K}_b(m\vec{a} + n\vec{b})} + \psi_2 e^{+i\frac{1}{2}(\vec{K}_a + \vec{K}_b)(m\vec{a} + n\vec{b})} \\ &\quad + \psi_3 e^{-i\frac{1}{2}\vec{K}_a(m\vec{a} + n\vec{b})} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\vec{K}_a \vec{a} = \vec{K}_b \vec{b} = 2\pi$  or  $\vec{K}_a \vec{b} = \vec{K}_b \vec{a} = 0$   
for dette

$$\delta \rho(\vec{R}_{mm}) = \psi_1 (-1)^m + \psi_2 (-1)^{m+n} + \psi_3 (-1)^m$$



$$\delta \rho_A = \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3$$

$$\delta \rho_B = \psi_1 - \psi_2 - \psi_3$$

$$\delta \rho_C = -\psi_1 - \psi_2 + \psi_3$$

$$\delta \rho_D = -\psi_1 + \psi_2 - \psi_3$$

$$\underline{\sum \delta \rho = 0}$$

$$\psi_1 = \psi_2 = \psi_3 = \psi_0$$

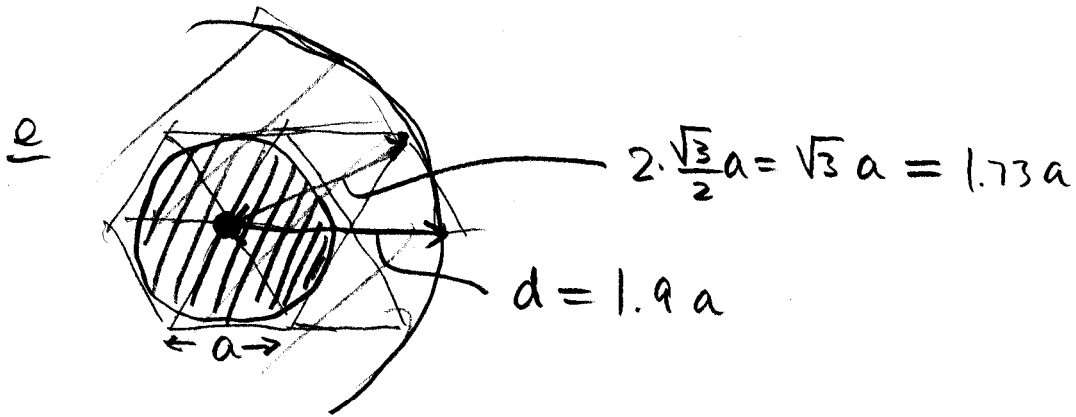
$$\text{or } \delta \rho_A = 3\psi_0$$

$$\delta \rho_B = -\psi_0$$

$$\delta \rho_C = -\psi_0$$

$$\delta \rho_D = -\psi_0$$

[For example.]



Siden  $d > a$  er "ferromagnetisk" orden umulig (Ising)

Siden  $d > \sqrt{3}a$  er  $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$  orden umulig (3-tilst. Potts)

Siden  $d < 2a$  er  $2 \times 2$  ord mulig (4 tilstands Potts)

Altså: Bare 4-tilstands Potts U-klasser med ordnet fase som funnet under pkt d. er mulig kontinuerlig overgang her

[Den oppgitte  $\delta_p(\vec{K}_{min})$  for stienen  $\{\vec{q}, -\vec{q}\}$  (3-tilstands Potts) gir forhøyet tetthet på etl av 3 undergrupper]

# Oppgave 3

a  $m(\vec{r}) = \text{konst.}$

$$\text{Lilovekt: } 0 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial m} = \tau m + \frac{u}{6} m^3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow m = 0$  (ustabil)

$$m_0^2 = -\frac{6\tau}{u}$$

$$m_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-6\tau}{u}}$$

$$m_0 \sim (-\tau)^\beta \quad \text{def. } \beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

b

↓ areal for grunnflatem

$$\delta \Delta F[m(x)] = A \int dx \left\{ g \frac{dm}{dx} \delta \frac{dm}{dx} + \frac{dF}{dm} \delta m \right\}$$

$$= A \int dx \left\{ -g \frac{d^2 m}{dx^2} + \frac{dF}{dm} \right\} \delta m = 0$$

deris integrerim  
 $\frac{dm}{dx} = 0$  nær  $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ , der  $m = \pm m_0$

Om vilkårlig variasjon rundt  $m(x)$  om gir minimal  $\Delta F \Rightarrow$

$$g \frac{d^2 m}{dx^2} = \frac{dF}{dm} ; m(x \rightarrow \pm \infty) = \pm m_0 \quad \text{qed.}$$

c

$$g \frac{d^2 m}{dx^2} = \tau m + \frac{u}{6} m^3$$

Med  $m(x) = m_0 + \delta m(x)$  utvikles i sine  $\delta m$  med  $x$  stor

$$-g \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \delta m(x) = \underbrace{\tau m_0 + \frac{u}{6} m_0^3}_{=0} - \tau \delta m(x) - \underbrace{\frac{u}{2} m_0^2}_{-3\tau} \delta m(x) + \dots$$

$$\approx = 2\tau \delta m(x) + \dots$$

Altså:

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\delta m(x)) = \frac{-2r}{g} \delta m(x) + \dots$$

$$\delta m(x) \approx e^{\pm \sqrt{\frac{-2r}{g}} x} + \text{konstantel.}$$

$$= e^{-x/\xi}$$

$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{g}{-2r}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2a(-\tau)}} \sim (-\tau)^{-\nu}; \nu = \frac{1}{2}$$

Den karakteristiske længden her er netop korrelationslængden fordi den udtrykker summen af tykkelse: Hvor langt propagerer signalet om et lite område før det dør.

[NB: Merk at  $\xi(r \leq 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \xi(r \geq 0)$  !]

1d

$$g \frac{d^2 m}{dx^2} = r m + \frac{u}{6} m^3 \Rightarrow g m' m'' = (r m + \frac{u}{6} m^3) m'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g (m')^2 = \frac{1}{2} r m^2 + \frac{u}{4!} m^4 + C \quad \leftarrow \text{konstant}$$

C bestemt av  $m = \pm m_0 \Rightarrow m' = 0$  (grænset.)

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} r m_0^2 + \frac{u}{4!} m_0^4 + C = -\frac{3r^2}{u} + \frac{3r^2}{2u} + C$$

$$C = \frac{3}{2} \frac{r^2}{u} = \frac{u}{24} m_0^4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} g (m')^2 = \frac{1}{2} r m^2 + \frac{u}{4!} m^4 + \frac{u}{4!} m_0^4$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{u}{24} m_0^4}_{-\frac{r}{4} \cdot m_0^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{12r}{u} \cdot \left(\frac{u}{-6r}\right) \left(\frac{m}{m_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m}{m_0}\right)^4 \right]$$

Med  $y = \frac{m}{m_0}$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = -\frac{\Gamma}{2g} (1-y^2)^2 \quad \text{ged.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = +\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma}{2g}} (1-y^2) = \frac{1}{2\zeta} (1-y^2)$$

↑  
Grenzwert

$$\frac{dy}{1-y^2} = \frac{dx}{2\zeta} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{1+y} + \frac{dy}{1-y} = \frac{dx}{\zeta}$$

$$\ln(1+y) - \ln(1-y) = \frac{x}{\zeta} + \text{const.}$$

Grenzwert:  $x=0 \quad m=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \Rightarrow \text{const.} = 0$

$$\frac{1+y}{1-y} = e^{x/\zeta}$$

$$1+y = e^{x/\zeta} - y e^{x/\zeta}$$

$$y = \frac{e^{x/\zeta} - 1}{e^{x/\zeta} + 1} = \tanh \frac{x}{2\zeta}$$

$$m(x) = m_0 \tanh \frac{x}{2\zeta}$$

e Bidrag til overflaten fri energi fra  $(\nabla m)^2$  og  $F(m)$  leddet av samme størrelsesorden  
[På den samme felthet]

$$\sigma \sim \int dx \left(\frac{dm}{dx}\right)^2 \sim \zeta \left(\frac{m_0}{\zeta}\right)^2 \sim \frac{m_0^2}{\zeta}$$

$$\uparrow \sim \frac{m_0}{\zeta}$$

$$\sigma \sim (-\tau) \cdot (-\tau)^{1/2} \sim (-\tau)^{3/2}$$

↓ klassisk

$\mu = \frac{\zeta}{2}$

∴  $\mu(\text{inom}) = 1.26$