

# Järuseglen, Ising-litanið

skodum litan sem lýsir

Järuseglen og styrir vaxlverkunina

Ising litanið, spamerá grúnd

$$S = -1, +1$$

Järusegubúvú

$$H = -\frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_i S_j - B \sum_i S_i$$

styrkur vaxlverkunar

summa yfir næstu granna



fjölenda (fjölsparna)

Hamilton virki

$$2^N - \text{ástand}$$

skodum meðal svúðs lausu  
áður en betri lausu er kynnt.

$$S_i S_j = S_i \langle S_j \rangle + \langle S_i \rangle S_j$$

$$- \langle S_i \rangle \langle S_j \rangle$$

$$+ \{S_i - \langle S_i \rangle\} \{S_j - \langle S_j \rangle\}$$

engin nálgun

$$\langle S_i \rangle = \langle S \rangle \quad \text{einsleittrí Kerti}$$

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$$H = -\frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \left[ \underbrace{s_i \langle s_j \rangle + \langle s_i \rangle s_j - \langle s_i \rangle \langle s_j \rangle}_{\text{tveir samstökunar lídir}} + \underbrace{(s_i - \langle s_i \rangle)(s_j - \langle s_j \rangle)}_{\text{fylgnilídir}} \right] - B \sum_i s_i$$

Setjum

$$H \approx -Jq \langle s \rangle \sum_i s_i + J \frac{q}{2} N \langle s \rangle^2 - B \sum_i s_i$$

q: fjöldi næsta granna

$$H \approx J \frac{q}{2} N \langle s \rangle^2 - (B_E + B) \sum_i s_i$$

með

$$B_E = qJ \langle s \rangle : \text{virka-spáinnara segulsviðid}$$

Notum nuna æð segjumur er skilgreind

$$\frac{M}{N} = \langle s \rangle \quad \text{og} \quad \frac{M}{N} = - \left. \frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial B} F(N, B, T, \langle s \rangle) \right|_{N, T, \langle s \rangle}$$

$$F(N, B, T, \langle s \rangle) = - kT \ln Z_N(B, T)$$

$$\rightarrow \langle s \rangle = \tanh \left\{ \beta (qJ \langle s \rangle + B) \right\}$$

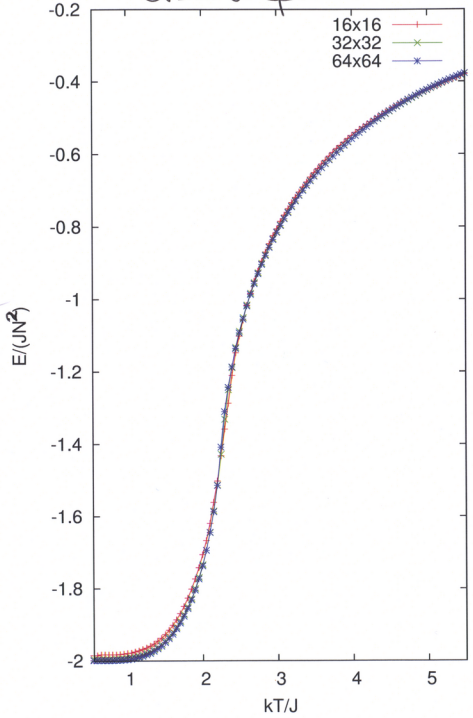
Samskarar niðurstaða og áður

Hér fylgja myndir úr Monte-Carlo reikningum fyrir Isinglíkanid í tveimur víddum án meðalsvísar æð jafna

N x N lotubundin grind

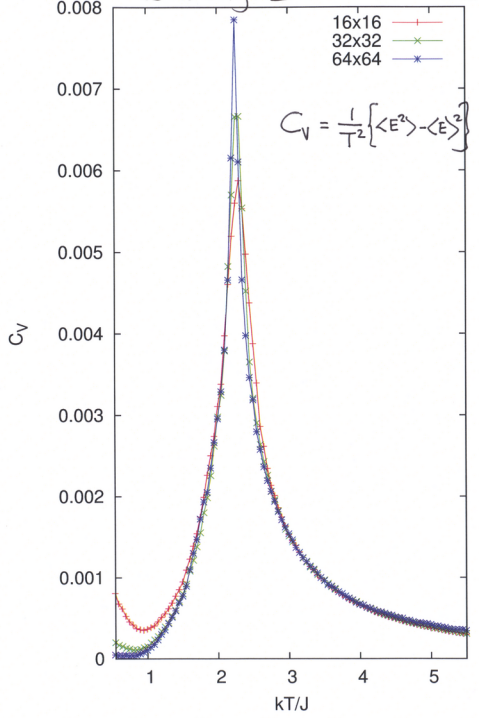
(10<sup>5</sup> spenna útskýring —)

Orbita  $\bar{\alpha}$  spina

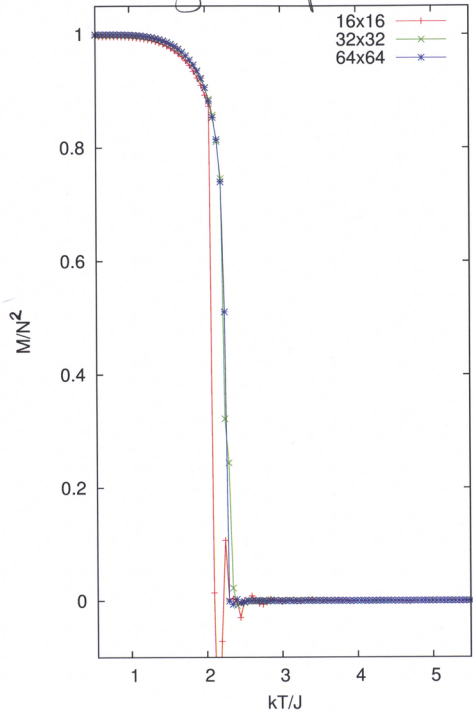


Ubranjeno

(4)

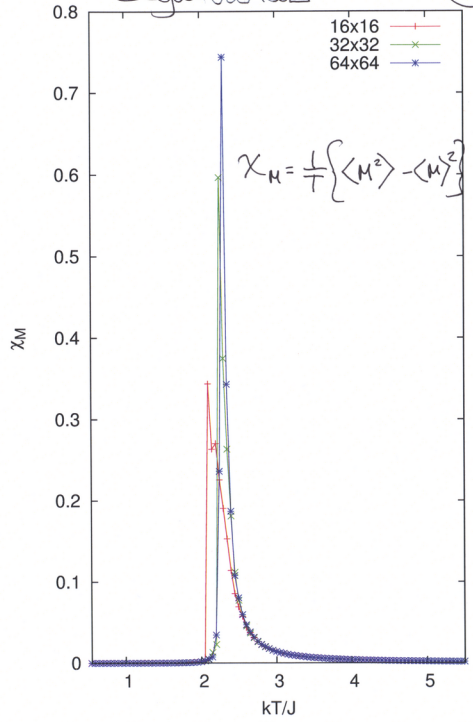


# Segmen $\bar{\alpha}$ spina

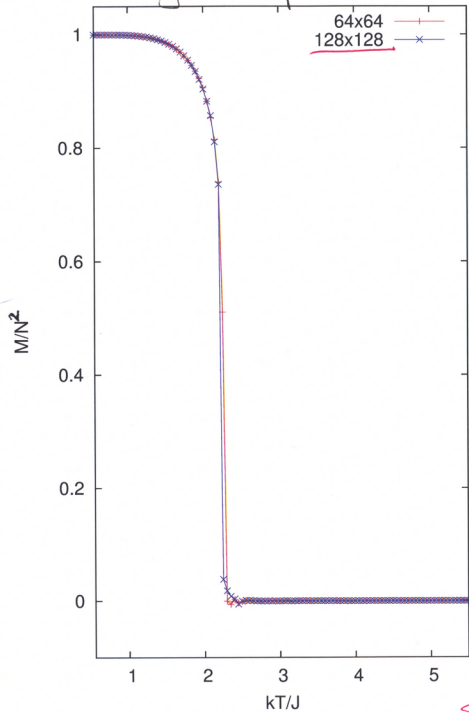


# Segmen $\chi_M$ total

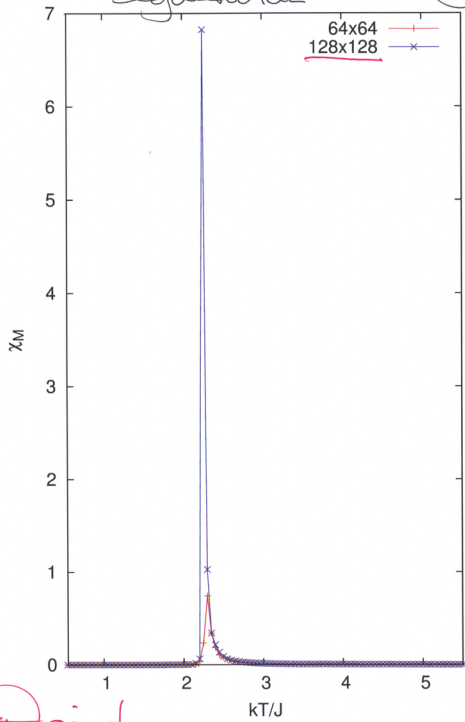
(5)



Segun a spura



Segun vidat



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Stokas grind

# Fræði Landau um fasabreytingar

Könnum kerfi sem lýst er  
með  $\xi$  og  $\tau$

$$L \rightarrow F = U - \tau \nabla \quad \text{lágmarkast}$$

finnum fasa stöðva (orderparameter)  $\xi$

t.d. segjum,  $N_0$  í  ${}^4\text{He}$  . . . . .

$$F_L(\xi, \tau) \equiv U(\xi, \tau) - \tau \nabla(\xi, \tau)$$

Í jafnvægi hefur fasa stöðva viss gildi

$$\xi = \xi_0(\tau)$$

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en við gefum ráð  
fyrir þú æð hann  
sé frjálst í  $F_L$

$\xi_0(\tau)$ , jafnvægis gildið  
er gildið sem gefur

lágmarkið á  $F_L$   
fyrir gefið  $\tau$

Þetta  $F$ -ið er sama  
og lág gildið

$$F(\tau) = F_L(\xi_0, \tau)$$

$$\leq F_L(\xi, \tau)$$

Samfall af  $\xi$  við fast  $\tau$  getur  $F_L$  haft fleiri en eitt laggildi. Það lögsta getur jafnvægisástandið.

Fyrsta stigs fasabreyting verður þegar annað lágmark verður lögst við breytingu á  $\tau$

$F_L$  er lúðanbgt

$$F_L(\xi, \tau) = g_0(\tau) + \frac{1}{2}g_2(\tau)\xi^2 + \frac{1}{4}g_4(\tau)\xi^4 + \frac{1}{6}g_6(\tau)\xi^6 + \dots$$

Allar upplýsingar um  $F_L$  eru í  $g_i$ , sem finnast í tilraunum. Það eru reitnadir samkvæmt einhverju líkani.

Einfaldasta fasabreytingin er þ.

$$g_2(\tau) = (\tau - \tau_0)\alpha$$

*skiptit um formsetki  
í  $\tau = \tau_0$*

og  $g_4(\tau) > 0$ , og hvar  $g_i$  eru hverfandi



pá vaxi

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$$F_L(\xi, \tau) = g_0(\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (\tau - \tau_0) \xi^2 + \frac{1}{4} g_4 \xi^4$$

Gætur ekki verið leitt við lágt hitastig því

$$\nabla = - \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} \right)_\xi$$

Finnum jafnvægisástandið

$$\left( \frac{\partial F_L}{\partial \xi} \right)_\tau = (\tau - \tau_0) \alpha \xi + g_4 \xi^3 = 0$$

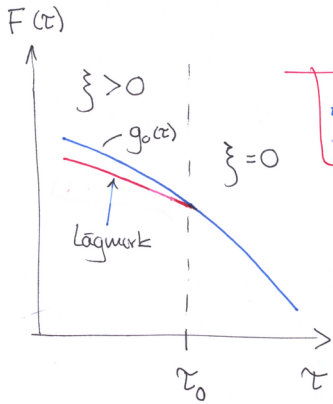
með roetur

$$\xi = 0, \quad \text{og} \quad \xi^2 = (\tau_0 - \tau) \frac{\alpha}{g_4}, \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha > 0 \\ g_4 > 0 \end{array}$$

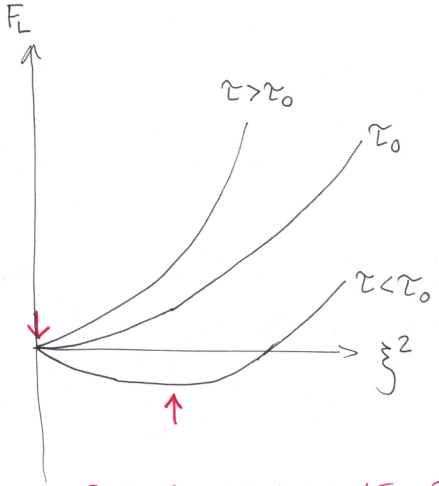
Rötin  $\xi = 0$  svarar til lágmarks  $F_L$  við  $\tau > \tau_0$  þ.  $F(\tau) = g_0(\tau)$

Rötin  $\xi^2 = (\tau_0 - \tau) \frac{\alpha}{g_4}$  svarar til lágmarks  $F_L$  fyrir  $\tau < \tau_0$

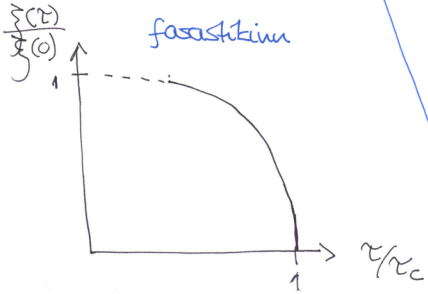
p.s. 
$$F(\tau) = g_0(\tau) - \frac{\alpha^2}{4g_4} (\tau - \tau_0)^2$$



Amorslags  
fasabreyting



fyrir  $\tau < \tau_0$  hefur laggildið  
færst til



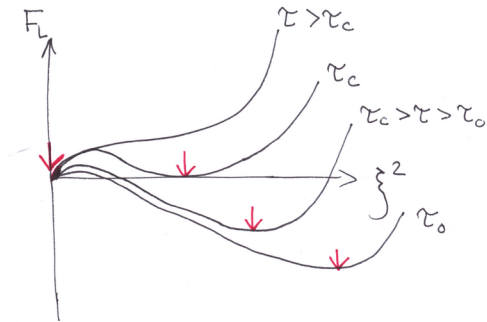
fasastikum

$\xi(z)$  fersamfellt í 0 þ.  $\tau \rightarrow \tau_0$   
 $-(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \tau})$  er samfellt í  $\tau = \tau_0$   
 engin "brotskurvurmi"

# Fjrstashtgs forabwrtung

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$$F_L(\xi, \tau) = g_0(\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha(\tau - \tau_0) \xi^2 - \frac{1}{4} |g_4(\tau)| \xi^4 + \frac{1}{6} g_6 \xi^6 + \dots$$



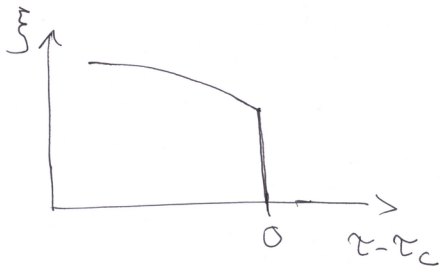
Roter  $\frac{\partial F_L}{\partial \xi} = 0$  oder

$\xi = 0$  oder roter

$$\alpha(\tau - \tau_0) - |g_4(\tau)| \xi^2 + g_6 \xi^4 = 0$$

fyrir  $T = T_c$  tekur  $F$  sama gildið fyrir  $\xi = 0$  og  $\xi \neq 0$

$T_c \neq T_0$  og  $\xi$  stækkur nær  $T \rightarrow T_c$



fyrsta stigs fasabreytingar geta sýnt haldni

heldni sýnt aldrei í annarsstigs fasabreytingum

Annarsstigs: Jarnsaglar afurðir

Fyrsta stigs: Náman, melmi Ferroelectric... vatn-gufa ís-vatn