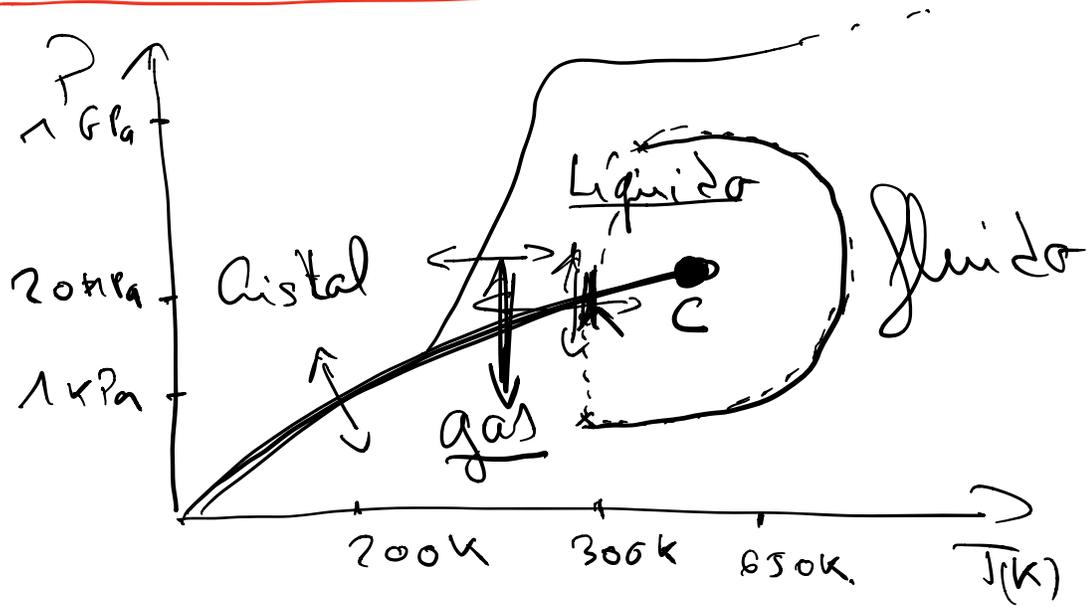
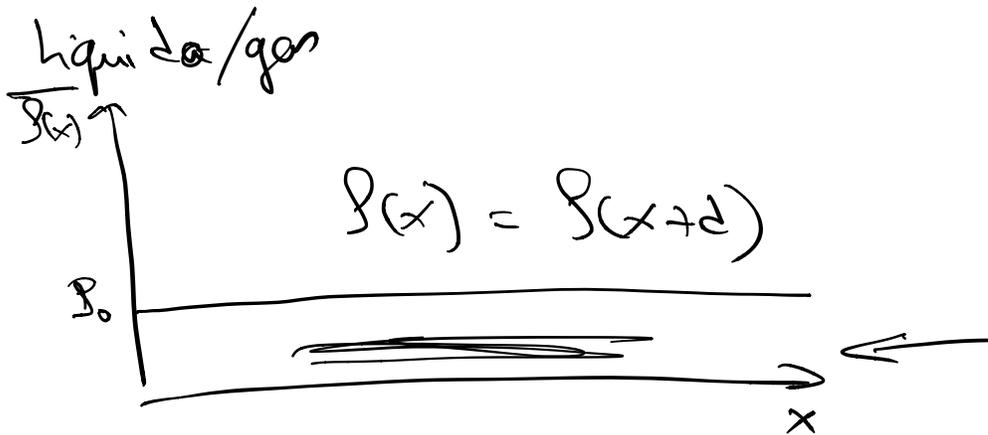


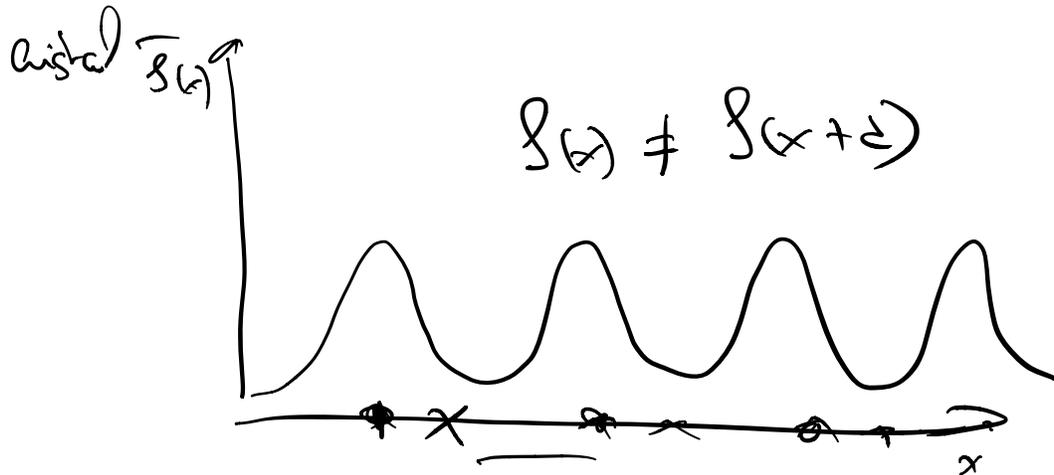
# I Introducción a las transiciones de fase y criticalidad

## 1) Ruptura espontánea de simetría



$\overline{P(\vec{r})}$  → promedio temporal.





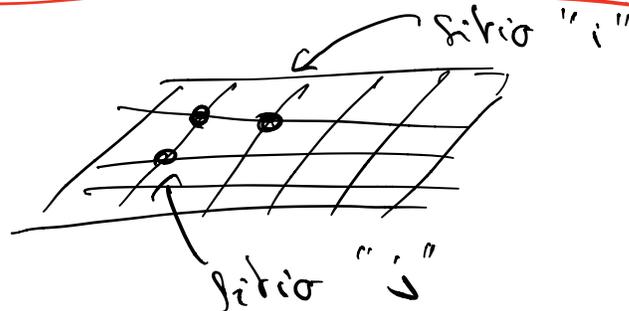
Hamiltoniano microscópico

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} V(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j)$$

→ Simetría: de traslación

$$\vec{r}_i \rightarrow \vec{r}_i + \vec{d} \quad \forall i$$

2] El Modelo de Ising



en cada sitio "i" → una variable  $\sigma_i = \pm 1$

$$H = - \sum_{i,j} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

Por ejemplo, espines  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$H = - \sum_{i,j} ( \cancel{\Delta_x \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x + \Delta_y \sigma_i^y \sigma_j^y} + \Delta_z \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z )$$

$$\Delta_z \gg \Delta_x, \Delta_y$$

→ se puede olvidar la parte en  $\Delta_x$  y  $\Delta_y$ .

$$\forall i \sigma_i^z \rightarrow \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$H = - \sum_{i,j} \underline{J_{ij}} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

Simetría  $\mathbb{Z}_2$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall i \sigma_i \rightarrow \sigma_i \\ \forall i \sigma_i \rightarrow -\sigma_i \end{array} \right.$$

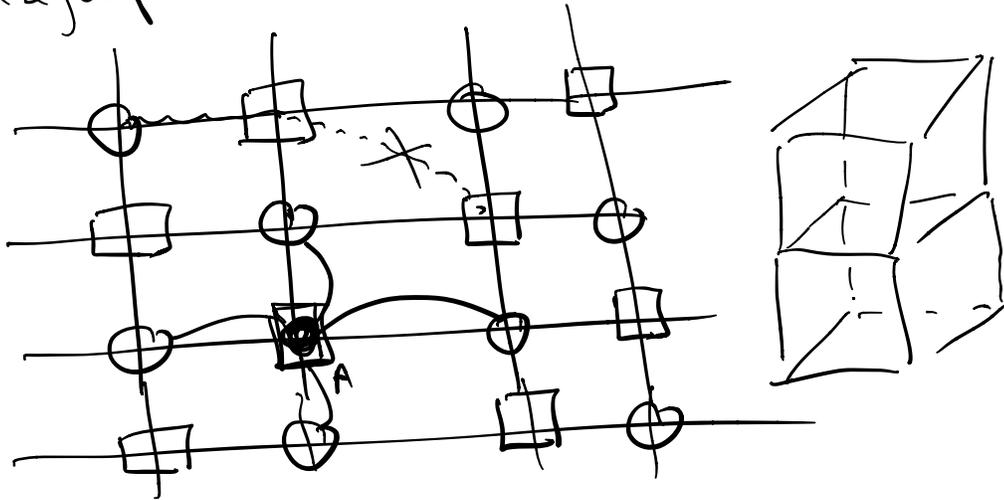
$$Z = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} e^{-\beta H} = e^{-\beta F} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

Noción de red bi-partita

una red  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Sub-red A} \\ \rightarrow \text{'' B} \end{cases}$

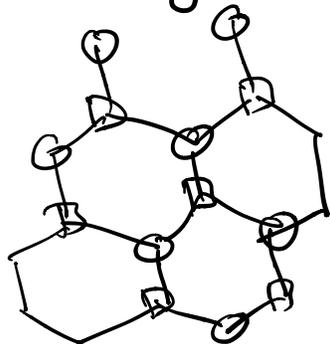
Cada sitio de A está conectado únicamente con sitios B.

Por ejemplo

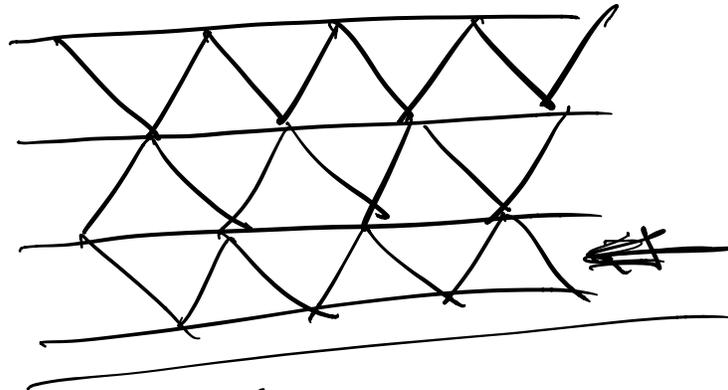


$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

red hexagonal



Contra-ejemplo

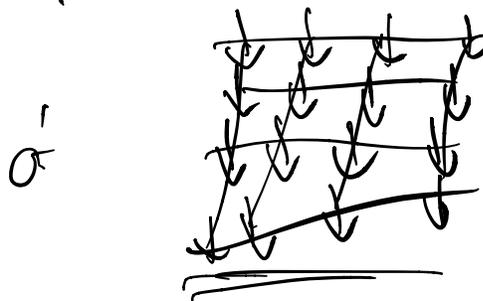
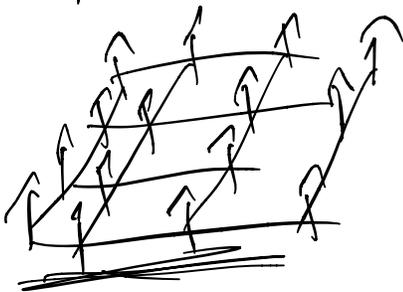


$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

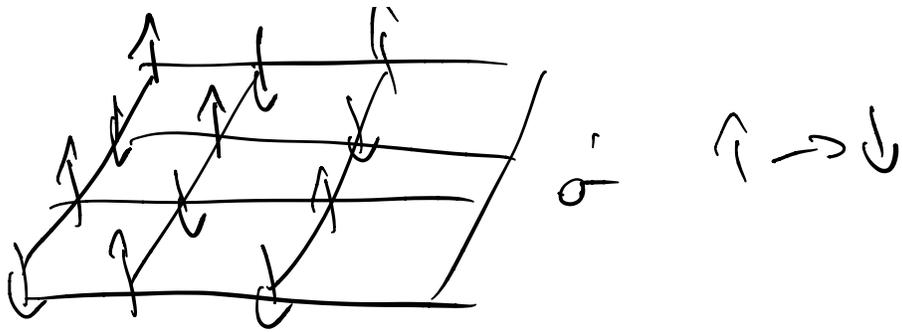
$$J > 0$$

Configuraciones de más baja energía?

$$\forall \sigma_i = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \forall \sigma_i = -1$$



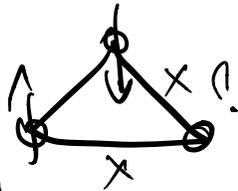
¿ $J < 0$ ?



A.F.

obs: Modelo A.F. en red no-bipartita?

→ frustración!



Por otra parte.

Para redes bi-partitas

$$Z_F \underset{(S \gg 0)}{\sim} \sum_{AF} \underset{(S < 0)}{AF}$$

$$\forall i \in A \quad \underline{\sigma_i} \rightarrow -\sigma_i$$

$$\frac{\sigma_i \sigma_j \rightarrow -\sigma_i \sigma_j}{\substack{i \in A \\ j \in B}}$$

→ "Campo magnético"

$$H(h) = - \sum_{i,j} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j - h \sum_i \sigma_i$$

↗  
o  $\sum_i h_i \sigma_i$

Se rompe explícitamente la simetría  $Z_2$

$$Z(h) = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} e^{-\beta H(h)}$$

Valores medios:

$$\rightarrow m_i = \langle \sigma_i \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \left\{ \sum_{\{\sigma_j\}} e^{-\beta H} \sigma_i \right\}$$

↑ Magnetización total

$$M(h) = \sum_i m_i = \frac{1}{Z} \left\{ \sum_{\{\sigma_j\}} e^{-\beta H(h)} \sum_i \sigma_i \right\}$$

$e_j$ :

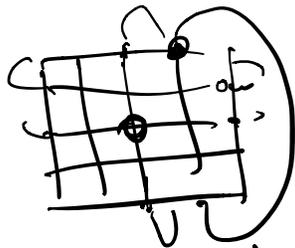
$$M(h) = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial h} \ln Z(h) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial h} F(h)$$

$\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$  |  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial h}$ : Susceptibilidad magnética

$$X(h) = \frac{\partial M(h)}{\partial h} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial h^2} \ln Z$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{Z(h)} \sum_{\{s_i\}} e^{-\beta H(h)} \frac{\sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j}{\left[ \frac{\sum_{i,j} e^{-\beta H(h)} \sigma_i \sigma_j}{Z(h)} \right]^2}$$

→ La idea de tomar condiciones de  
Borde Periódicas



→ todos los sitios se hacen equivalentes.

$$m_i = m \quad \forall i$$

$$M = N_m$$

$$g_j: \chi(h) = \beta \sum_{i,j} \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle - \beta N_m^2$$

$$= \beta \sum_{i,j} \left[ \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle - \langle \sigma_i \rangle \langle \sigma_j \rangle \right]$$

$$= \beta \left[ \langle \left( \sum_i \sigma_i \right)^2 \rangle - \langle \sum_i \sigma_i \rangle^2 \right]$$

Energía interna:

$$E = \frac{1}{Z(\eta)} \left\{ \sum_{\{s\}} e^{-\beta H(\eta)} H(\eta) \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z(\eta)$$

y el calor específico

$$C = \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial T} = -k_B \beta^2 \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial \beta}$$

$$= k_B \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} \ln Z(\eta)$$

funciones de correlación conexas:

$\forall i, j$

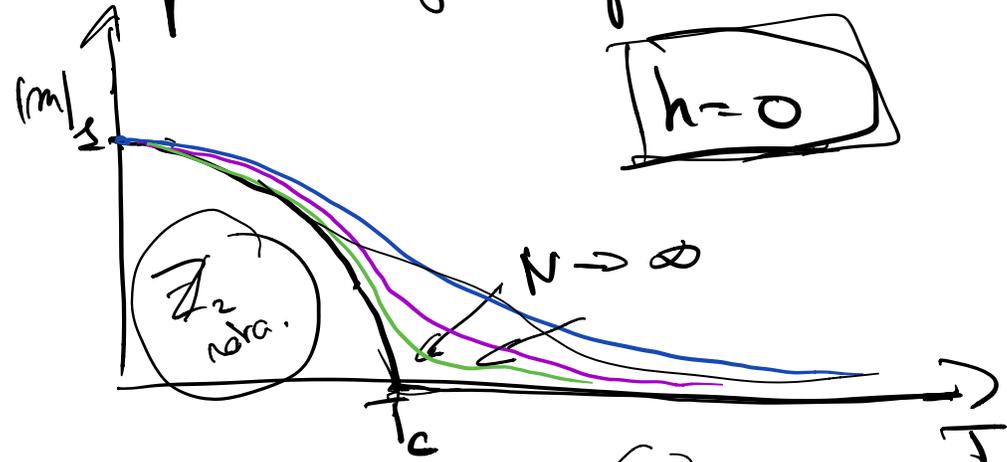
$$\langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle - \langle \sigma_i \rangle \langle \sigma_j \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle - \frac{m^2}{|i-j| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P}{|i-j|^{-2+\eta}}$$

$\xi$ : longitud de correlación.

distancia entre  $i$  y  $j$

Diagrama de fase para  $\leftrightarrow 2$ .



obs:  
N finita.

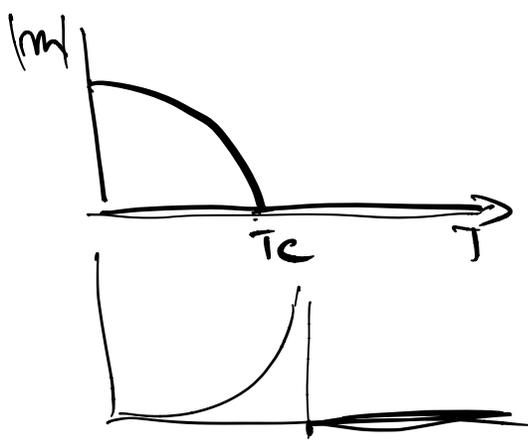
$$Z = \sum_{\{s_i\}} e^{-\beta H}$$

$$m = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial h} Z(h) \Big|_{h=0}$$

$$m(T) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} m \rightarrow -m$$

$\forall: G_i \rightarrow -G_i$

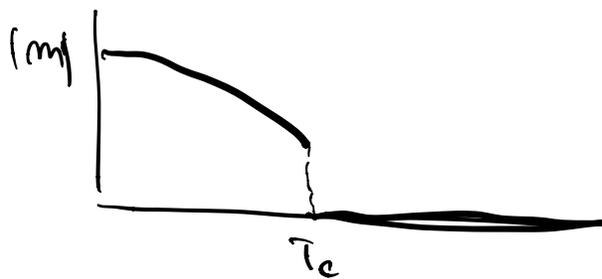
$$m \neq 0 \rightarrow Z_2 \text{ rota.}$$



Transición de 2do orden

$m(T)$  es continua

la 1ra derivada es discontinua



Transición de 1er orden.

$m(t)$  es continua.

Transiciones de  $m(t)$  de 1er orden

→ la primera derivada es discontinua.