

Discussion date: 21 October 2015

Exercise 1: Ising model, mean-field theory and Ginzburg-Landau formalism.

The concept of spontaneous symmetry breaking is illustrated for the Ising model. You revise the model and how to solve it using mean-field theory, and we introduce the Ginzburg-Landau formalism.

We consider the Ising model for N spins $\sigma_i = \pm 1$, where nearest-neighbors $\langle i, j \rangle$ have an interaction J_{ij} , and including a magnetic field h_i . The Hamiltonian is given by

$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{\langle i, j \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j - \sum_i h_i \sigma_i. \quad (1)$$

1 First, we consider **free spins** without any interaction:

$$J_{ij} = 0, \quad h_i = 0. \quad (2)$$

- (a) What is the expectation value for a single spin, $m = \langle \sigma_i \rangle$? What is $\langle \sigma_i^2 \rangle - \langle \sigma_i \rangle^2$?
- (b) For the average magnetization $M = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \sigma_i$, what is $\langle M \rangle$? What is $\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2$?

2 Next, we include a **constant ferromagnetic** nearest-neighbor interaction:

$$J_{ij} = J > 0. \quad (3)$$

- (c) Now, what is $\langle \sigma_i \rangle$? What is $\langle \sigma_i^2 \rangle - \langle \sigma_i \rangle^2$?
- (d) What is $\langle M \rangle$?

Comment: The calculation of the correlation $\langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle$ is more involved and requires a nice trick. See if you can compute it!

3 Finally, we include a **constant magnetic field**:

$$h_i = H. \quad (4)$$

- (e) Using the mean-field approach, find the self-consistency equation for $m = \langle \sigma_i \rangle$. Analyze the self-consistency equation graphically. What is the critical temperature T_c below which a magnetization $m \neq 0$ is possible even for $H = 0$?
- (f) Find the free energy $F(T, H, m) = -k_B T \ln Z_N$.
Comment: The equilibrium condition $\frac{\partial F}{\partial m} = 0$ should reproduce the self-consistency equation.
- (g) Which of the three solutions below T_c actually minimizes the free energy? Expand F first for small m and H (small h_{eff}), and then additionally at $T \approx T_c$. Plot $F(m)$ for the different temperature regimes at $H = 0$ and discuss.
Comment: This is the Landau expansion.
- (h) Find an expression for $m(T)$ by minimizing the approximated $F(m)$, and plot your solution.