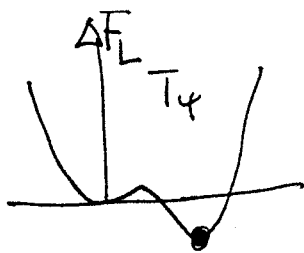
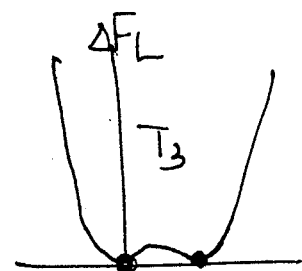
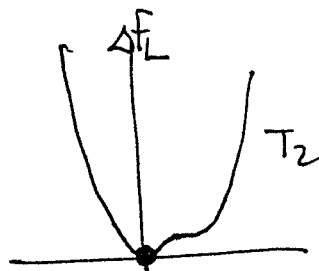
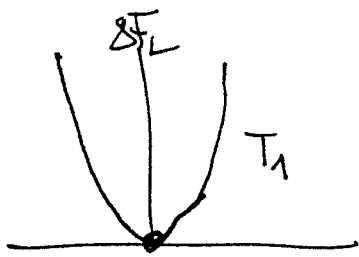


Eksamen Fag 74941 Fysikk og krit. ten.,
06.06.95 . Løsningsforslag

①

Oppgave I

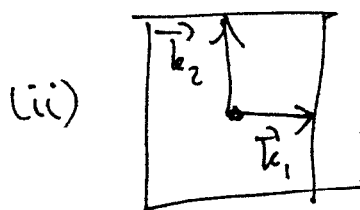
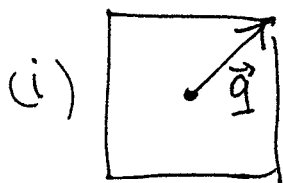
a
$$\Delta F_L = \frac{F}{2} \varphi^2 - \frac{c}{3!} \varphi^3 + \frac{u}{4!} \varphi^4$$



$$T_1 > T_2 > T_3 > T_4$$

Første ordens faseovergang ved $T = T_3$

b 1. Brillouin sone, kvadratisk gitter



De to mulige stjernene for kontinuerlig faseovergang

Høydsymmetripunktene π rundt Γ i BZ gir ekstremalpunkter for alle T

* I alle funksjoner over BZ, f.eks. ΔF_L .

(2)

c Translationsinvarians: $T_{\vec{R}} \Delta F_L = \Delta F_L$

(i) $T_{\vec{R}} \rho_{\vec{q}}^l = \left(e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}} \rho_{\vec{q}}^l \right) = (-1)^{ml} (-1)^{nl} \rho_{\vec{q}}^l = \rho_{\vec{q}}^l \Rightarrow l$ like tall

\uparrow vektor i direkte gitter

$$\Delta F = \frac{r}{2} \rho_{\vec{q}}^2 + \frac{u}{4!} \rho_{\vec{q}}^4 + \dots$$

$\uparrow = \rho_{-\vec{q}} \rho_{\vec{q}}$

I sing.

(ii) ~~$T_{\vec{R}} \rho_{\vec{k}_1}^l$~~ $T_{\vec{R}} \rho_{\vec{k}_1}^l = \left(e^{-i\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{R}} \rho_{\vec{k}_1}^l \right) = (-1)^{ml} \rho_{\vec{k}_1}^l$

\Rightarrow l like $\rho_{\vec{k}_2} = (-1)^{mp} \rho_{\vec{k}_2}$

\Rightarrow p like $\rho_{k_1} = \psi_1$
 $\rho_{k_2} = \psi_2$

Rotation over 90° : $k_1 \rightleftharpoons k_2$

$$\Delta F = \frac{r}{2} (\psi_1^2 + \psi_2^2) + \frac{u}{4!} (\psi_1^2 + \psi_2^2)^2 + \frac{v}{4!} (\psi_1^4 + \psi_2^4)$$

xy med kubisk anisotropi

Oppgave II

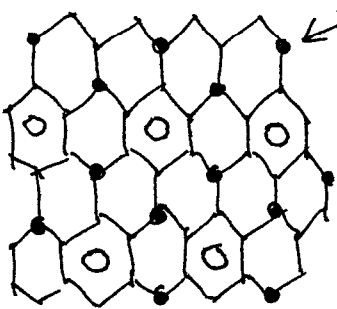
a A: Frastøting som "forbyr" nærmeste nabo, men er tilstrekkelig kontrollende til å tillate nest nærmeste nabo okkupasjon

B: Frastøting av noe lengre rekkevidde: Nærmeste og 2. nabo forbudt, 3. nabo tillatt.

b A: To ekvivalente undergitter: Ising U-klasse

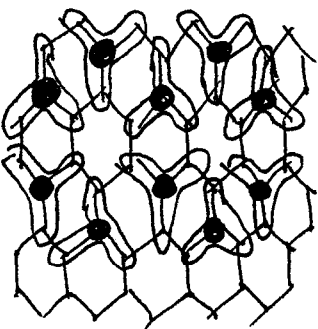
B: 4 ekvivalente undergitter: 4 tilst. Potts

Hvorfor 4?



← Dette valget er karakterisert ved "gitteret" av 0-er. 0-ene danner et skjevt 2x2 gitter, med 4 ekvivalente uavhengige muligheter. $q=4$.

c




• danner åpenbart et bilubegitter, som det under liggende

Id

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \end{matrix} : \begin{matrix} 3K & -3K \\ e + e & = x + x^{-3} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \uparrow & \downarrow \end{matrix} : \begin{matrix} K & -K \\ e + e & = x + x^{-1} \end{matrix}$$

 $\langle S_a \rangle_{s'} = s' \frac{x^3 + x^{-3} + 2(x + x^{-1}) - (x + x^{-1})}{x^3 + x^{-3} + 3(x + x^{-1})} \equiv s' \psi(x)$

$$x^3 + x^{-3} + 3x + 3x^{-1} = (x + x^{-1})^3$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3 + x^{-3}}{x + x^{-1}} + \frac{x + x^{-1}}{x + x^{-1}} \right) : (x + x^{-1}) = x^2 + x^{-2}$$

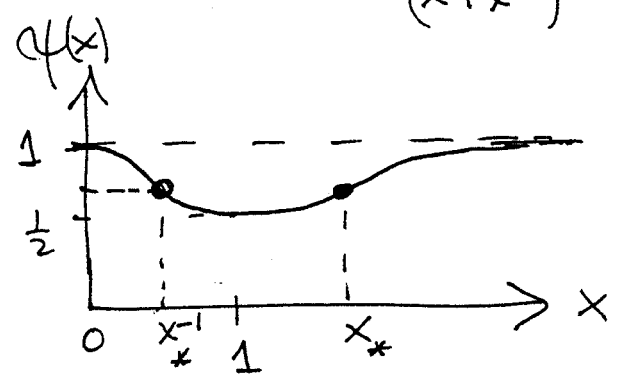
$$\frac{x^3 + x^{-3}}{x + x^{-1}} = \frac{x^3 + x^{-3}}{x + x^{-1}}$$


$\psi(x) = \frac{x^2 + x^{-2}}{(x + x^{-1})^2}$

$x \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 1$

$x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1$

$\psi(1) = \frac{1}{2}$



 $K s' s'_i = 2K \psi^2 s'_i s'_i$

$K' = 2K \psi^2$

Fikspunkt: $K_* = 2K_* \psi^2(x_*) \Rightarrow \psi(x_*) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

x_* og $\frac{1}{x_*}$ begge fikspunkter

Ising

$\Rightarrow K_*$ og $-K_*$ ferro & antiferrom. fikspunkter

4-tilskends Potts overgangen fungerer ikke som denne PG!