

Title: Statistical Physics - Lecture 221125

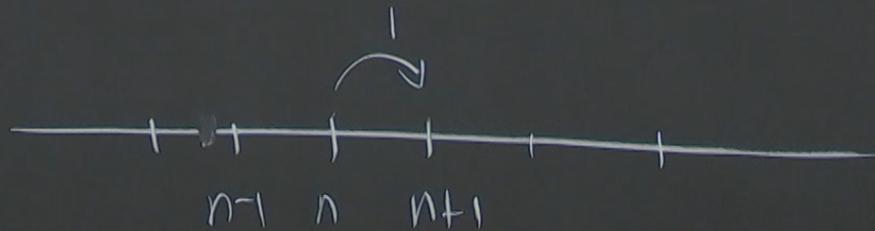
Speakers:

Collection: Statistical Physics (2022/2023)

Date: November 25, 2022 - 9:00 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/22110017>

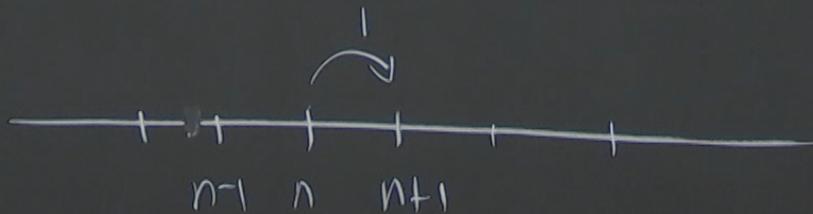
## Random Walk on the Line



$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \dot{P}_n(t) = P_{n-1} - 2P_n + P_{n+1} \right] e^{ikn}$$

$$P_k(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n(t) e^{ikn}$$

# Random Walk on the Line



$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \dot{P}_n(t) = P_{n-1} - 2P_n + P_{n+1} \right] e^{ikn}$$

$$P_k(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_n(t) e^{ikn} ; P_k(t=0) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1$$

$$\dot{P}_k(t) = (e^{ik} - 2 + e^{-ik}) P_k(t)$$

assume IC  $P_n(t=0) = \delta_{n,0}$

$$P_k(t) = P_k(t=0) e^{2t(\cos k - 1)}$$

$$P_k(t) = e^{2(\cos k - 1)t}$$

$$P_n(t) = I_n(2t) e^{-2t}$$

$$\dot{P}_k(t) = (e^{ik} - 2 + e^{-ik}) P_k(t)$$

assume IC  $P_n(t=0) = \delta_{n,0}$

$$P_k(t) = P_k(t=0) e^{2(\cos k - 1)t}$$

$$P_k(t) = e^{2(\cos k - 1)t}$$

$k \rightarrow 0 \quad P_k(t) \sim e^{-k^2 t}$

$$P_n(t) = I_n(2t) e^{-2t}$$

Solve by Laplace transform

$$\tilde{P}_n(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} P_n(t) dt$$

$$s\tilde{P}_n(s) - P_n(t=0) = \tilde{P}_{n-1}(s) - 2\tilde{P}_n(s) + \tilde{P}_{n+1}(s)$$

$$n \neq 0 \quad (s+2)P_n = P_{n-1} + P_{n+1}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{s+2} \quad P_n = a(P_{n-1} + P_{n+1})$$

$$n = 0 \quad (s+2)P_0 - 1 = 2P_1$$

try  $P_n = A$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda =$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{a}\lambda + 1 =$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$\lambda_+ > 1; 0 < \lambda_- < 1$   
reject

try  $P_n = A \lambda^n$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = a(1 + \lambda^2)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{a}\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\lambda_+ > 1; 0 < \lambda_- < 1$$

reject

$$P_n(s) = A \lambda_-^{|n|}$$

determine A:  $(s+2)A - 1 = 2A \lambda_-$

$$A = \frac{1}{(s+2-\lambda_-)}$$

$$P_n(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2-\lambda_-)} \lambda_-^n$$

$\tilde{P}_{n+1}(s)$

$$= 2A \lambda_-$$

$$\frac{s \rightarrow 0}{(t \rightarrow \infty)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2a} = \frac{s+2}{2} = 1 + s/2$$

$$\lambda_- \approx 1 + s/2 - \sqrt{1+s} - 1$$

$$\sim 1 - \sqrt{s}$$

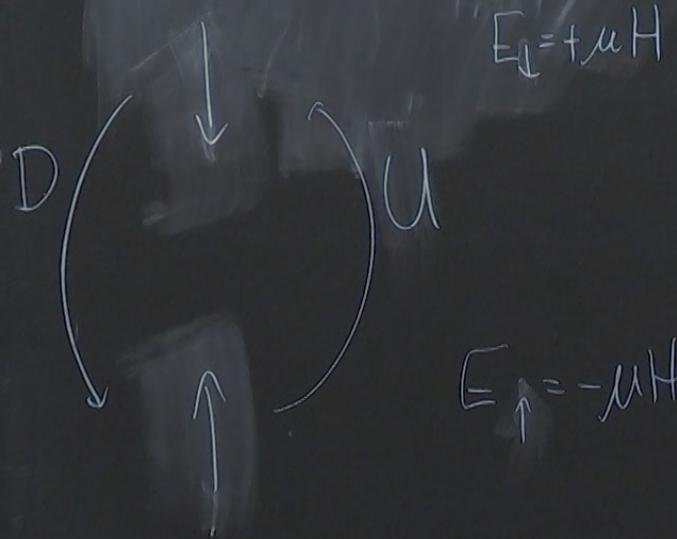
$$A = \frac{1}{s+2-2(1-\sqrt{s})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}}$$

$$P_n(s) \sim \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}} (1-\sqrt{s})^n$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}} e^{-n\sqrt{s}}$$

$$P_n(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} e^{-n^2/4t}$$

# Two State Spin System



$H \uparrow$

$$P_D \propto e^{-B\mu H}$$

$$P_U \propto e^{B\mu H}$$

$$P_U \gg P_D$$

ale Spin System

$$E_{\downarrow} = +\mu H$$

U

$$E_{\uparrow} = -\mu H$$

H ↑

$$\mathcal{H} = -\mu H$$

$$P_{\downarrow} \propto e^{-\beta \mu H}$$

$$P_{\uparrow} \propto e^{\beta \mu H}$$

$$P_{\uparrow} > P_{\downarrow}$$

$$\dot{P}_{\uparrow} = D P_{\downarrow} - U P_{\uparrow}$$

$$\dot{P}_{\downarrow} = U P_{\uparrow} - D P_{\downarrow}$$

$$\dot{P}_{\uparrow} + \dot{P}_{\downarrow} = 0$$

detailed balance

$$-UP_{\uparrow}$$

$$-DP_{\downarrow}$$

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detailed balance

$$DP_{\downarrow} = UP_{\uparrow}$$

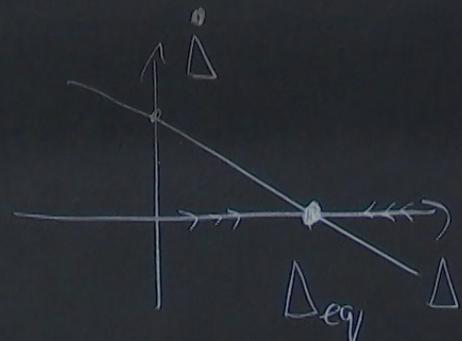
$$\frac{D}{U} = \frac{P_{\uparrow}}{P_{\downarrow}} = e^{2B\mu H}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 S = P_{\uparrow} + P_{\downarrow} = 1 & \dot{S} = 0 \\
 \Delta = P_{\uparrow} - P_{\downarrow}
 \end{cases}
 \begin{cases}
 P_{\uparrow} = (S + \Delta)/2 = (1 + \Delta)/2 \\
 P_{\downarrow} = (S - \Delta)/2 = (1 - \Delta)/2
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{\Delta} &= 2DP_{\downarrow} - 2UP_{\uparrow} \\
 &= 2D(1 - \Delta)/2 - 2U(1 + \Delta)/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\Delta} = (D - U) - (D + U)\Delta$$

$$\begin{cases}
 P_{\uparrow} = (S + \Delta)/2 = (1 + \Delta)/2 \\
 P_{\downarrow} = (S - \Delta)/2 = (1 - \Delta)/2
 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &P_{\downarrow} \\
 &- 2U(1 + \Delta)/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\Delta} = \underbrace{(D - U)}_{> 0} - (D + U)\Delta$$

$$\Delta(t) = \Delta_{eq} + (\Delta(0) - \Delta_{eq})e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\Delta_{eq} = \frac{D - U}{D + U} = \frac{e^{B_{MH}} - 1}{e^{2B_{MH}} + 1} = \tanh B_{MH}$$



$$-u) - (D+U)\Delta$$

$\approx$   
 $> 0$

$$\Delta(t) = \Delta_{eq} + (\Delta(s) - \Delta_{eq}) e^{-(D+U)t}$$

$$\frac{D-U}{D+U} = \frac{e^{2\beta u} - 1}{e^{2\beta u} + 1} = \tanh \beta u$$

# Spin Dynamics in the Ising Model

Assumption: single spin flip dynamics

$\{\tilde{s}\} = \{s\}$  with one spin flipped

Master Eqn 
$$\frac{dP(\{s\}, t)}{dt} = \sum_{\{\tilde{s}\}'} W(\{\tilde{s}\}' \rightarrow \{s\}) P(\{\tilde{s}\}', t) - \dots$$

Detailed balance: 
$$\frac{W(s' \rightarrow s)}{W(s \rightarrow s')} = \frac{P(s)}{P(s')} \quad \mathcal{H} = - \dots$$

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

$\{s'\} = \{s\}$  with one spin flipped

$$\frac{W(s \rightarrow s')}{W(s' \rightarrow s)}$$

$$W(\{s'\} \rightarrow \{s\}) P(\{s'\}, t) - W(\{s\} \rightarrow \{s'\}) P(\{s\}, t) = 0 \text{ in equilibrium}$$

$$= \frac{P(s)}{P(s')}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j$$

$$\frac{W(s \rightarrow s')}{W(s' \rightarrow s)} = \frac{P(s')}{P(s)} = \frac{e^{-BJ \sum s_i s'_i}}{e^{+BJ \sum s_i s'_i}} = \frac{1 - s_i \tanh(\beta B \sum s'_i)}{1 + s_i \tanh(\beta B \sum s'_i)}$$

trick for binary variable  $s$   $s_i = \pm 1$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{A s_i} &= \cosh A s_i + \sinh A s_i \\ &= \cosh A + s_i \sinh A \\ &= \cosh A (1 + s_i \tanh A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow W(s_i \rightarrow s'_i) = \frac{1}{2} [1 - s_i \tanh(\beta B \sum s'_i)]$$

$\square$   $s_i$  is aligned with  $s'_i$   $W \rightarrow 0$   
 $\square$   $s_i$  is antialigned  $W \rightarrow 1$

## Complete Graph

$$H = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j$$

$$W_i = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - s_i \tanh \frac{\beta}{N} \sum_j s_j \right)$$

$\approx M$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} (1 - s_i \tanh(\beta m))$$

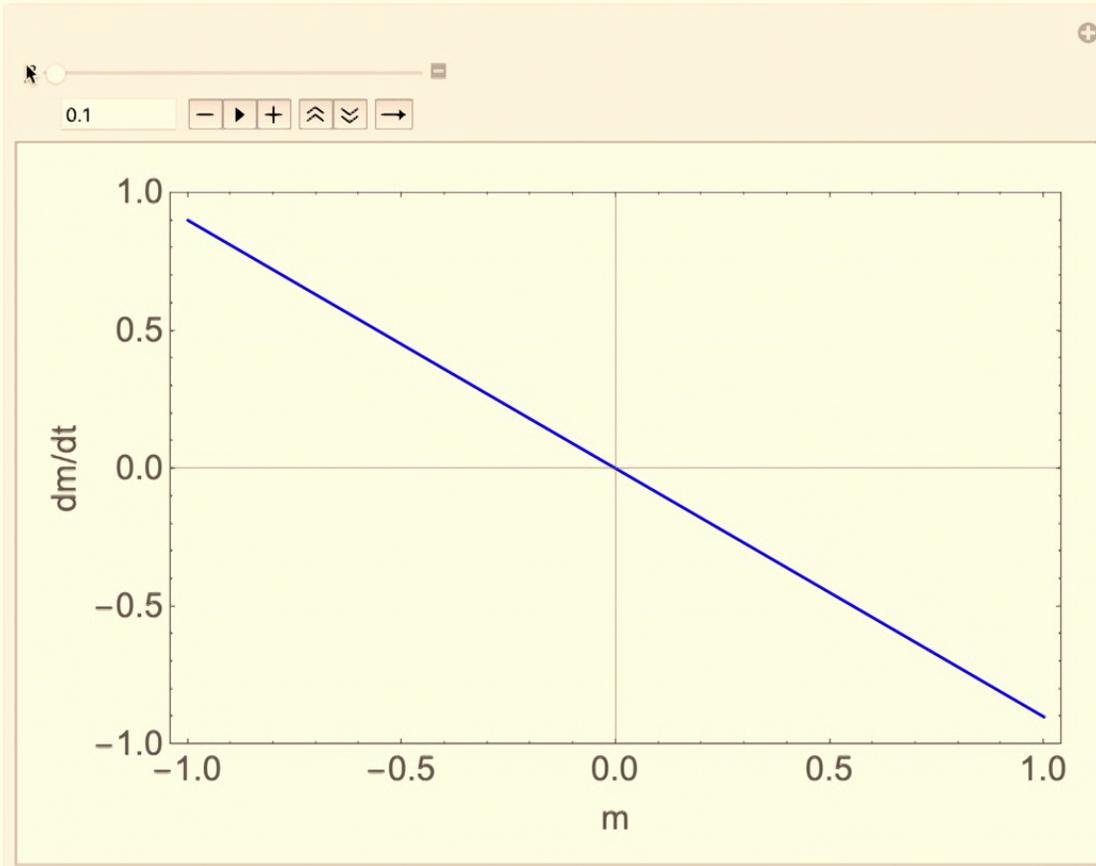
$$\dot{s}_i = -2s_i W_i$$

magnetization.nb

150%

```
Manipulate[Plot[-m + Tanh[β m], {m, -1, 1},  
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Out[ ]=

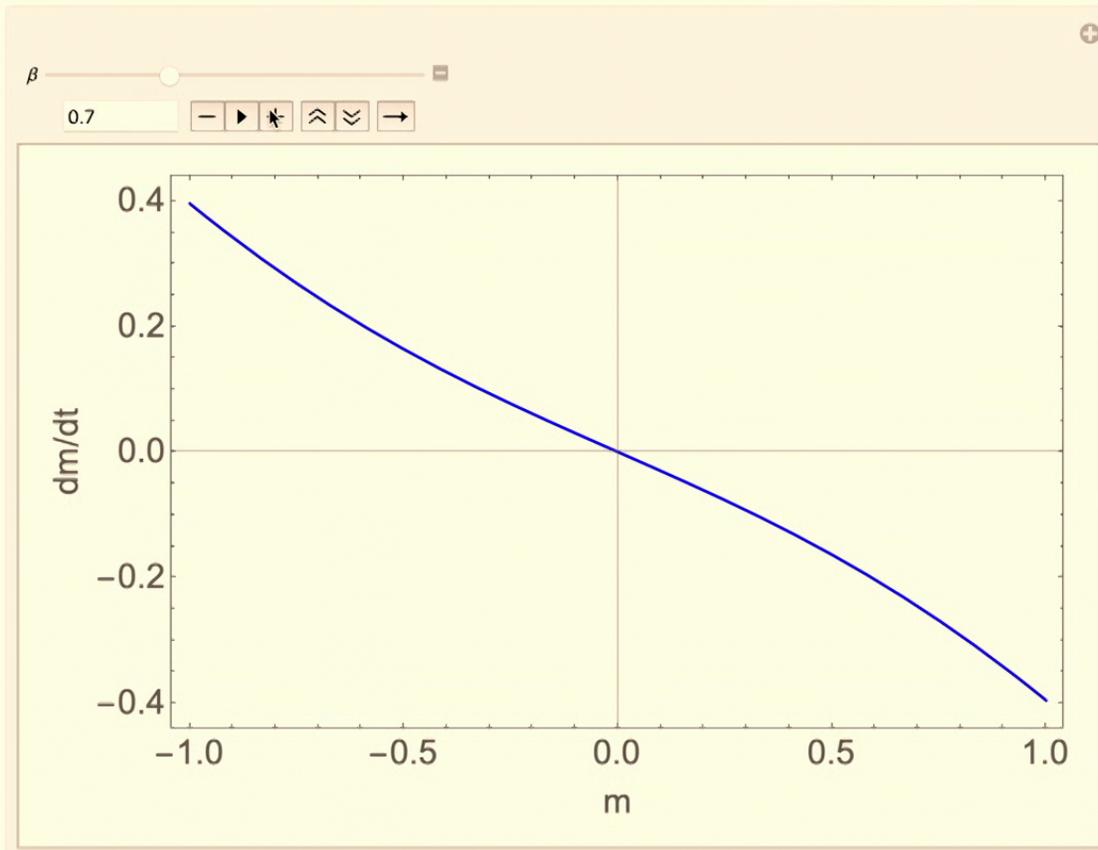


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PlotStyle → {Blue}, FrameLabel → {"m", "dm/dt"}], {β, .1, 2}]
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Out[ ]=



$$\sum_i (\dot{S}_i = -S_i + \tanh \beta m) / N$$

$$\dot{m} = -m + \tanh \beta m$$

$$m = \tanh(\beta J) m$$

