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Part I 统计力学复习

热力学:

$E(S, V, N): \quad dE = TdS - PdV + \mu dN$

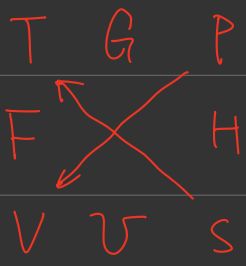
$\downarrow -TS$

$F(T, V, N): \quad dF = -SdT - PdV + \mu dN$

$\downarrow -\mu N$

$\Omega(T, V, \mu): \quad d\Omega = -SdT - PdV - Nd\mu$

勒让德变换



外微分:

exact: if $\exists \mu, s.t. \omega = d\mu$
恰当

closed: if $d\omega = 0$
闭

exact $\overset{V}{\Rightarrow}$ closed
 $\leftarrow$ locally.

dE 本身是 exact 的, 因为 E 是状态量.
即第一定律说
 $dE = dQ - dW + \mu dN$
这里 dQ, dW 均不恰当. $dW = PdV \Rightarrow \frac{dW}{P}$ 恰当,
 P 为积分为因子, 同样, 由克劳修斯熵公式 (热=前角)
 $\frac{dQ}{T} = dS$ 恰当, T 为积分为因子, 故

$dE = TdS - PdV + \mu dN$
 $\frac{dQ}{T} = dS$ 恰当, T 为积分为因子, 故
 $dE = TdS - PdV + \mu dN$
exact

$\overset{d}{\Rightarrow} 0 = (d \circ d)E = dT \wedge dS - dP \wedge dV + d\mu \wedge dN$
 $= -dS \wedge dT - dP \wedge dV + d\mu \wedge dN$
 $= d(-SdT - PdV + \mu dN) ?$

closed $\Rightarrow$ exact $\omega = dF$

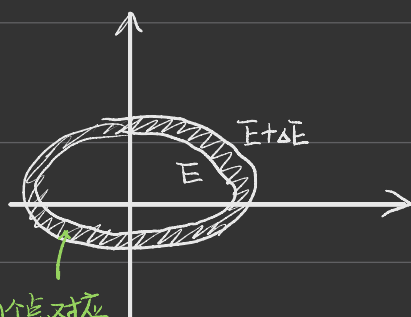
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统计力学

约束条件: E, V, N



Γ 空间一张曲面



每个点对应
一个微观态

各态历经假说

准各态历经假说

(林宗涵 P303~P304)

各态历经 $\Rightarrow$ 时间平均 = 系综平均

各态历经假说肯定是错的. 我看到有观点认为应当扔掉 $\langle \cdot \rangle$ 是时间平均这一想法. 认为观察到的就是系统平均本身

等概率原理: 对于处于平衡态下的孤立系, 各个可能的微观态等概率.

Q: 如何描述系统的状态?

A:

经典

量子

$6N$ 维相空间中 1 个点 (Gibbs) $\longleftrightarrow$ 整个系统的量子数 / 态

经典统计存在一系列不好讲清楚的问题, 我当初学统计力学是直接看 Kerson Huang.

用密度算符描述量子系统, 而上面对应原理只是一个 $T \rightarrow \infty$ 时的半经典近似 (WKB) 近似. 用对应原理来引入系综对本讨论班而言或许已足够. 更好的表述还是童心海上次来

配分函数: 讲用的密度算符理论. (两种等价, 一个是态的观点, 一个是 $\hat{\rho}$ 的观点)

微正则: $\Omega = \sum_s 1$, $P_s = \frac{1}{\Omega}$

正则: $Z_N = \sum_s e^{-\beta E_s}$, $P_s = \frac{1}{Z_N} e^{-\beta E_s}$

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正则: $Z_G = \sum_s e^{-\beta(E_s - \mu N_s)}$, $P_s = \frac{1}{Z_G} z^{N_s} e^{-\beta E_s}$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s(N)} e^{-\beta E_{s(N)}} e^{\beta \mu N}$$

$$\stackrel{z := e^{\beta \mu}}{=} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N Z_N$$

这块不打算讲

Z_G 与 $Z_{G,\vec{k}}$

$$Z_G = \sum_s e^{-\beta(E_s - \mu N_s)}$$

$$= \sum_{\{n_{\vec{k}}\}} e^{-\beta \sum_{\vec{k}} n_{\vec{k}} E_{\vec{k}} - \mu n_{\vec{k}}}$$

这个是对一个确定的 $\{n_{\vec{k}}\}$ 中的各个 $\vec{k}$ 求和

这个求和是对不同的 $\{n_{\vec{k}}\}$ (即微观态) 求和

$$= \sum_{\{n_{\vec{k}}\}} \prod_{\vec{k}} e^{-\beta n_{\vec{k}} (E_{\vec{k}} - \mu)}$$

近独立子系

$$f = \frac{1}{e^{\beta E + \delta}} \begin{cases} \delta = 0 & \text{Boltzmann} \\ \delta = -1 & \text{Bose} \\ \delta = 1 & \text{Fermion} \end{cases}$$

$T \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $f_s \rightarrow f$



另一种思路:

单粒子的态

将整个系统划分出若干子系统, 每个子系统是一个态, 态上可能有若干粒子.

这些子系统用 $\vec{k}$ 标记, 且它们是可区分且无相互作用的. 那么整个系统的配分函数便

可以写成子系统的配分函数之积.

$$Z = (\underbrace{\bigcirc + \bigcirc + \dots + \bigcirc}_{\text{态1}}) (\underbrace{\bigcirc + \bigcirc + \dots}_{\text{态2}}) \dots$$

$$= \prod_{\vec{k}} \sum_{n_{\vec{k}}} e^{-\beta n_{\vec{k}} (E_{\vec{k}} - \mu)}$$

$\vec{k}$ 态上可能的粒子数

各个括号中的项先乘起来

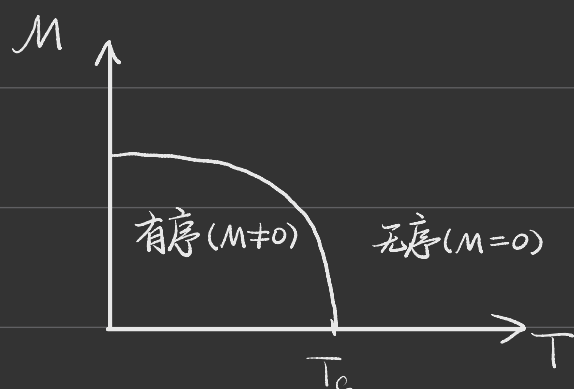
再相加就是 $\sum_{\{n_{\vec{k}}\}} \prod_{\vec{k}} e^{-\beta n_{\vec{k}} (E_{\vec{k}} - \mu)}$

单个态的配分函数 $Z_{G,\vec{k}} = \sum_{n_{\vec{k}}} e^{-\beta n_{\vec{k}} (E_{\vec{k}} - \mu)}$

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Part II 朗道相变

Order parameter (序参量)



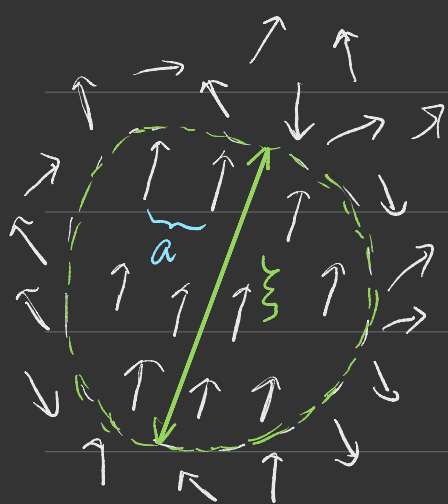
$$H = - \frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

具有 $SO(3)$ symm.

$T > T_c$, 无特殊方向, H 的对称性得到尊重. $SO(3)$

$T < T_c$, 自发磁化, 出现一个特殊方向 $\vec{S}_0$, 对称性自发破缺. $SO(2)$

Correlation functions



$$\langle \vec{S}_i \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & T > T_c \\ \vec{S}_0 & T < T_c \end{cases} \quad (\forall \vec{S}_i, \langle \vec{S}_i \rangle \text{ 均为 } \vec{S}_0, \text{ 是系统平移不变性的要求})$$

$$G^{(2)}(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) := \langle \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \rangle \quad \text{反应了对齐程度}$$

↓ 平移不变

$\vec{i} - \vec{j}$

↓ 旋转不变

$$r = |\vec{i} - \vec{j}|$$

$$G_c^{(2)}(r) := \langle (\vec{S}_i - \vec{S}_0) \cdot (\vec{S}_j - \vec{S}_0) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \rangle - |\vec{S}_0|^2 \quad \text{协方差.}$$

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期望值分别为 $E[X]$ 与 $E[Y]$ 的两个实随机变量 X 与 Y 之间的协方差 $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ 定义为:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])] \\ &= E[XY] - 2E[Y]E[X] + E[X]E[Y] \\ &= E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]\end{aligned}$$

相关系数

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

• correlation length:

QFT
↙

$$G_c^{(2)}(r) \simeq e^{-r/\xi} \quad r \gg a, \quad T \neq T_c$$

when $T = T_c$,

$$G_c^{(2)}(r) \simeq \frac{1}{r^{d-2+\eta}} \quad r \gg a, \quad T = T_c$$

合并为:

$$G_c^2(r) = \frac{1}{r^{d-2+\eta}} f\left(\frac{r}{\xi}\right)$$

• scale invariance
(标度不变性)

$$a \rightarrow a' = \lambda a$$

conformal transformation

$$\Rightarrow r \rightarrow r' = r/\lambda$$

$$a \rightarrow a' = \lambda(\vec{x})a$$

若 $\vec{S}$ 按 $\vec{S} \rightarrow \vec{S}' = \lambda^{(d-2+\eta)/2} \vec{S}$ 变化,

$$\text{则 } G_c^{(2)'} = \lambda^{d-2+\eta} G_c^{(2)}$$

$$= \left(\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}\right)^{d-2+\eta}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{d-2+\eta}} \quad \text{is invariant}$$

Critical exponents

Exponent	Definition	Condition
α	$C \sim T - T_c ^{-\alpha} \propto t ^{-\alpha} \quad B = 0$	
β	$M \sim (T_c - T)^{\beta} \propto t ^{\beta} \quad T < T_c, B = 0$	
γ	$\chi \sim T - T_c ^{-\gamma} \propto t ^{-\gamma} \quad B = 0$	
δ	$B \sim M ^{\delta}$	$T = T_c$
ν	$\xi \sim T - T_c ^{-\nu} \propto t ^{-\nu} \quad B = 0$	
η	$G_c^{(2)} \sim r^{-(d-2+\eta)}$	$T = T_c$

Table 1.1 Definition of the critical exponents.

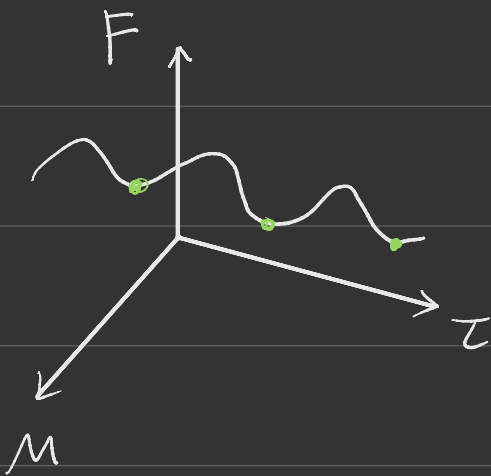
Scaling laws.

$\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma = 2;$ $\alpha + \beta\delta + \beta = 2;$ $\nu(2 - \eta) = \gamma;$ $\alpha + \nu d = 2,$

$t \equiv \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}$

Landau's theory (简化版)

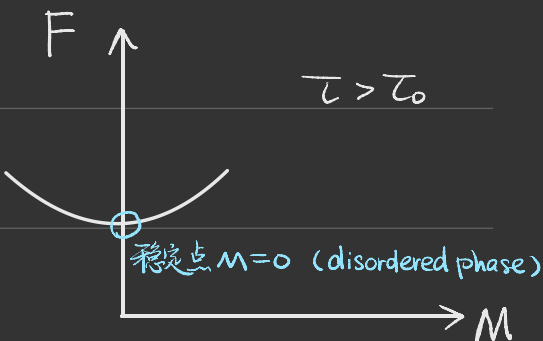
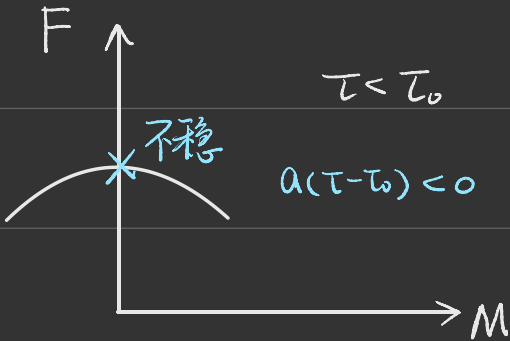
- 一阶: 有 latent heat, a finite correlation length, mixed-phase
- 二阶: 无 latent heat. the divergence of ξ



Assumption: F_L has Z_2 symm.

$F_L = F_0 + \frac{a}{2}(\tau - \tau_0)M^2 + \frac{b}{4}M^4 + \frac{c}{6}M^6 + \dots$

$\tau \equiv k_B T$



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τ_c :

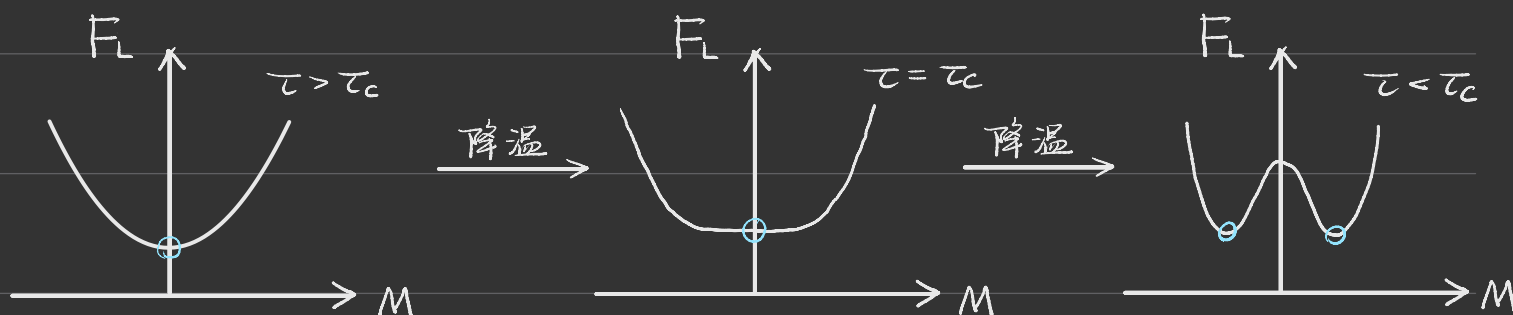
2nd order: $\tau_c = \tau_0$

1st order: $\tau_c > \tau_0$

• 2nd order phase transition ($b > 0$)

Drop M^6 term,

$$F_L = F_0 + \frac{a}{2}(\tau - \tau_0)M^2 + \frac{b}{4}M^4$$

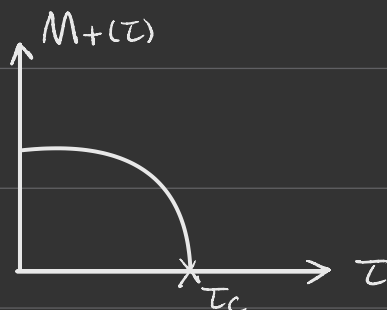


极值点: $\frac{\partial F_L}{\partial M} = 0 \Rightarrow M_0 = 0, M_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(\tau_0 - \tau)a}{b}} \propto (-t)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

critical temp.:

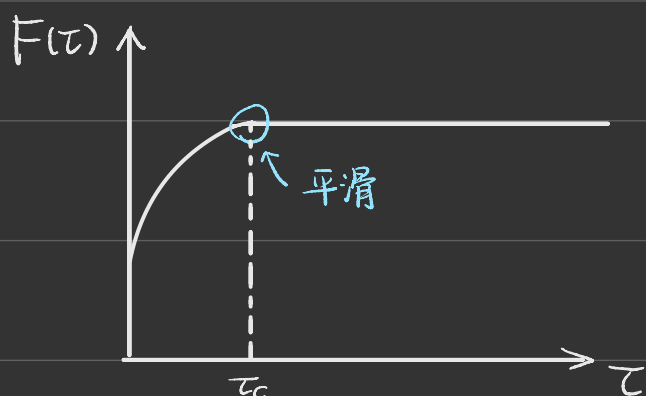
$$F_L(\tau_c, M_0) = F_L(\tau_c, M_+)$$

$\rightarrow \tau_c = \tau_0$



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$$F(\tau) = F_L(\tau, \mu)_{\min} = \begin{cases} F_0 & , \quad (\tau > \tau_c) \\ F_0 - \frac{a^2}{4b} (\tau_c - \tau)^2 & , \quad (\tau < \tau_c) \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad (\tau > \tau_c) \\ \frac{a^2}{2b} (\tau_c - \tau) & , \quad (\tau < \tau_c) \end{cases}$$

latent heat:

$$\sigma := \frac{S}{k_B} = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau}$$

$$L = \tau \Delta \sigma = \tau_c (\sigma(\tau_c^+) - \sigma(\tau_c^-))$$

$$= \tau_c (0 - 0) = 0$$

二阶相变无潜热

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \tau_c^-} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} = 0$$

Landau's theory 给出:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \gamma = 1, \quad \delta = 3, \quad \alpha = 0$$

Q: 为什么叫二阶相变?

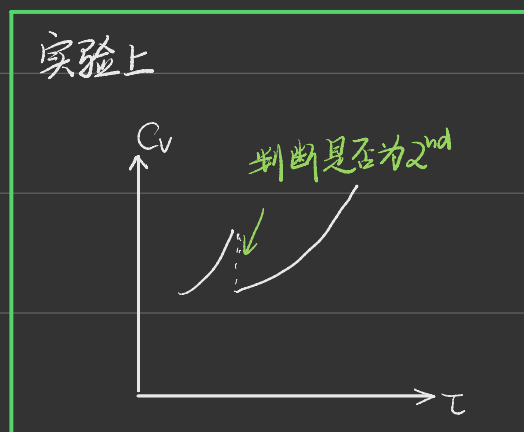
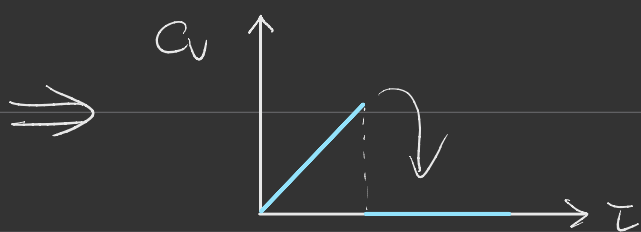
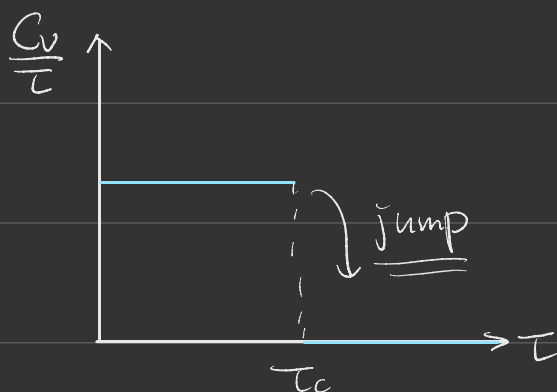
A:

可推广至化学势的二阶偏微分
发生实变 (未必是对 T 偏导)

一阶导 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau}$ 连续, 二阶导 $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \tau^2}$ 不连续.

$$\text{此外, } \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \tau^2} = - \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \tau} = - \frac{1}{\tau} \left(\tau \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \tau} \right) = - \frac{1}{\tau} C_V \Rightarrow C_V = - \tau \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \tau^2}$$

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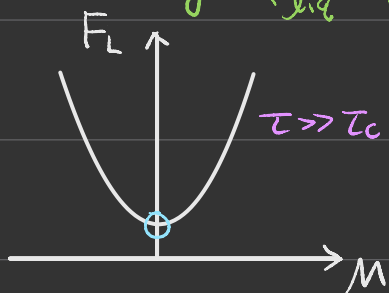


- 1st order phase transition ($b < 0$)

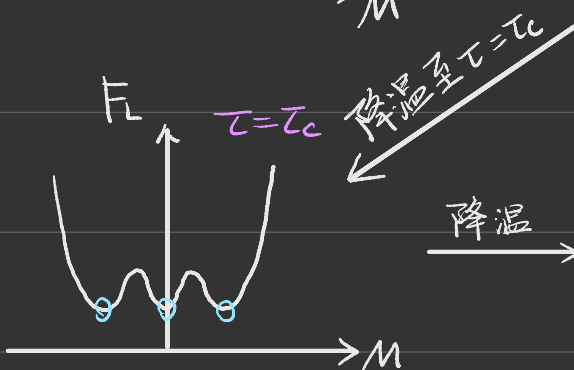
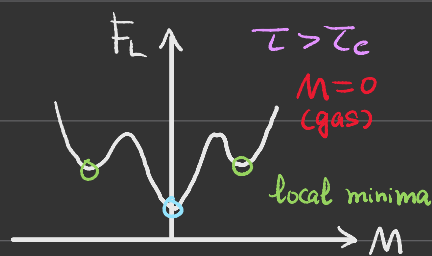
$$F_L(M) = F_0 + \frac{a}{2}(\tau - \tau_0)M^2 - \frac{|b|}{4}M^4 + \frac{c}{6}M^6$$

eg. $p_{liq} - p_{gas} \cong p_l$ (粒子数密度)

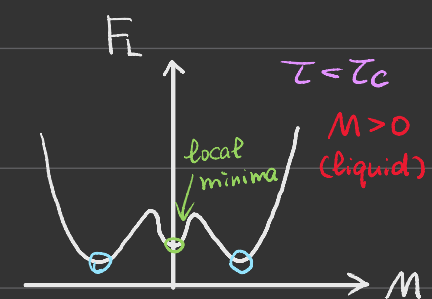
要加入 M^6 term, 否则会是不稳定的系统 ($M \rightarrow \pm\infty$ 时, $F_L \rightarrow -\infty$)



降温



降温



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极小值点: $\frac{\partial F_L}{\partial M} = 0 \Rightarrow a(\tau - \tau_0)M - |b|M^3 + cM^5 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow M_0 = 0, M_{\pm} = \pm \left(\frac{|b| + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac(\tau - \tau_0)}}{2c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

若是“-”，则对应两个极大值点

τ_c :

$$F_L(M_0, \tau_c) = F_L(M_+, \tau_c)$$

```
In[1]:= M =  
Solve[ $\frac{a}{2}(\tau - \tau_0)M^2 + \frac{b}{4}M^4 + \frac{c}{6}M^6 == 0$  /.  
解方程  
M ->  $\left( \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac(\tau - \tau_0)}}{2c} \right)^{1/2}, \tau]$   
Out[1]= {{ $\tau \rightarrow \tau_0$ }, { $\tau \rightarrow \frac{3b^2 + 16ac\tau_0}{16ac}$ }}
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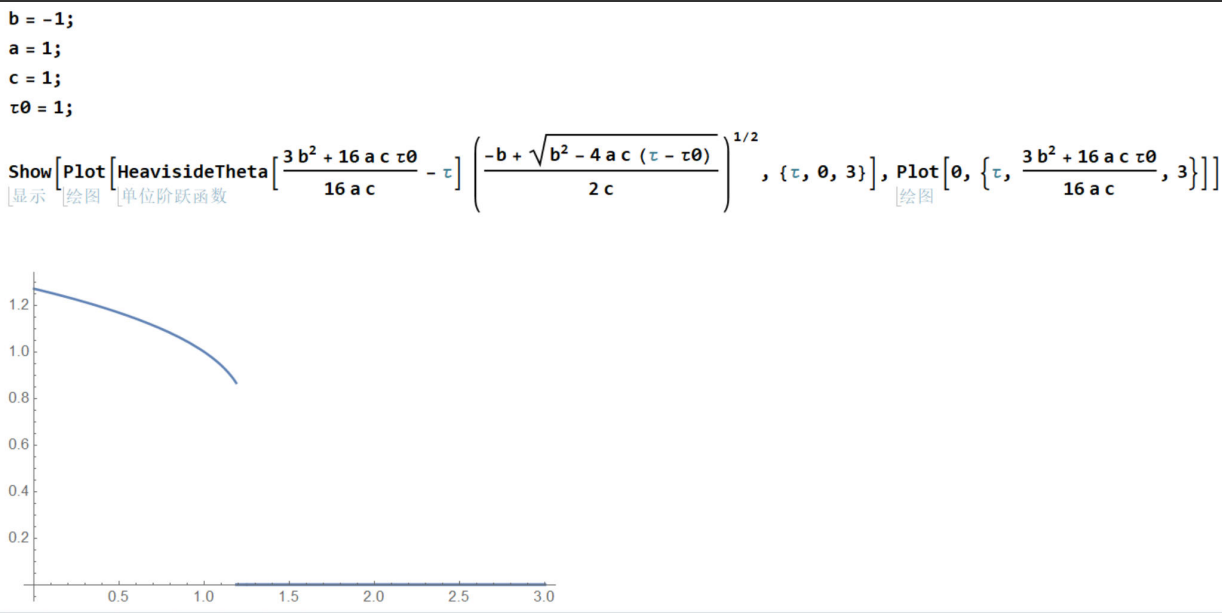
$\tau_c = \tau_0 + \frac{3b^2}{16ac} > \tau_0$,
降温时先经过 τ_c

由于我们假定系数 $b(T)$ 在温度 T_c 附近是负的，所以系统在发生一级相变时，它的序参量会从 $M = 0$ 跃变到 $M = M_0 = \sqrt{-3b(T_c)/4c(T_c)}$ 。同时我们看到，在一级相变发生时，二级相变还没有发生，因为这时的温度仍然高于二级相变的相变温度。

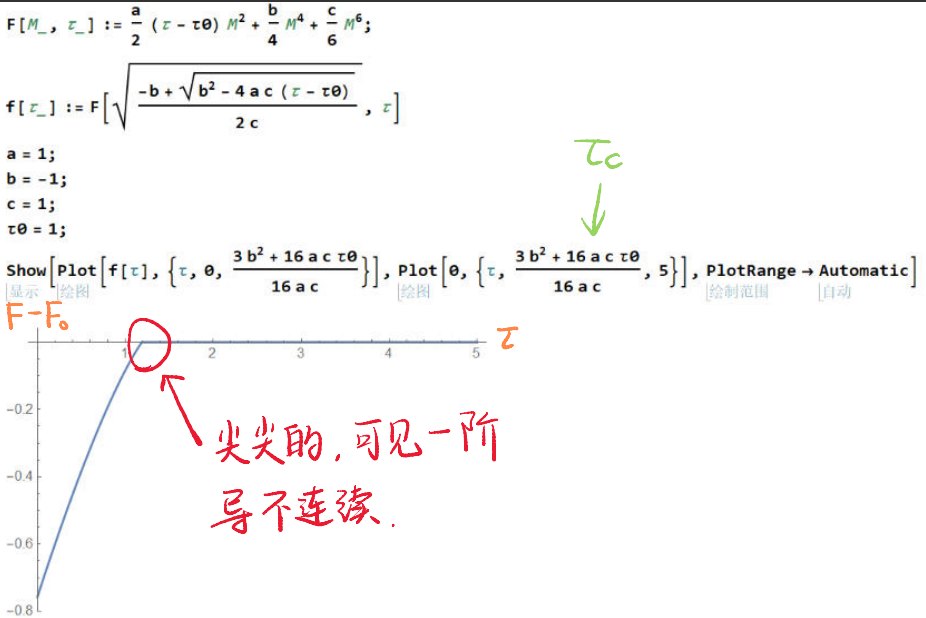
这个 M_0 指的是让 F_L 最小

的 M ，即 $\begin{cases} 0 & (\tau > \tau_c) \\ M_+ & (\tau < \tau_c) \end{cases}$

M的跃变



F(τ):



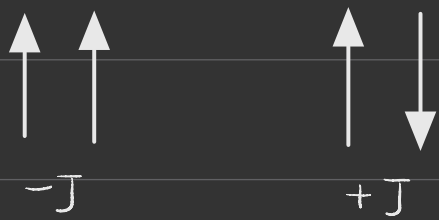
$$L = \tau \Delta \sigma$$
$$= -\tau_c \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} \Big|_{\tau_c^+} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} \Big|_{\tau_c^-} \right)$$
$$\neq 0$$

一阶相变有潜热

重点, 这部分就好, 虽然 Landau 相变是个唯象论, 但对 critical index 的预言很准 (甚至精确)

Part III Ising model

一维 Ising model



吸收 μ_0 的基础上, 又吸收了 μ_B (即 $\mu_0 \mu_B H$)

$E = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} s_i s_j - H \sum_{i=1}^N s_i$

$\nwarrow$ 相同的一对只计算一次

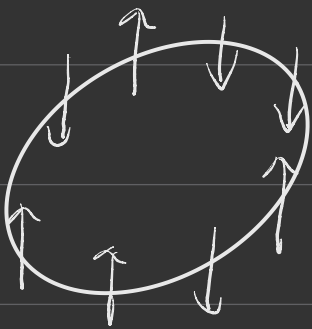
一维伊辛模型不存在相变.

加上外场的考虑

$E = -J \sum_{i=1}^N s_i s_{i+1} - H \sum_{i=1}^N s_i$

$= -J \sum_{loop} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} - H \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i \quad (\sigma_i = \pm 1, \sigma_2 = \pm 1, \dots)$

$\rightarrow$ 指 $\sigma_{N+1} = \sigma_1$



有外场时选用环形边界
($N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 自由边界与环形边界等价)

故

$Z = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} e^{\sum_{loop} (\beta J \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} + \beta H \sigma_i)}$

$\downarrow$ 写成更对称的形式

$= \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} e^{\sum_{loop} (\beta J \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} + \frac{\beta H}{2} (\sigma_i + \sigma_{i+1}))}$

$\swarrow$ 指数上相加化为相乘

$= \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_{loop} e^{\beta J \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} + \frac{\beta H}{2} (\sigma_i + \sigma_{i+1})}$

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把每一项拿出, 作为 σ_i 和 σ_{i+1} 的函数

$$\phi(\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}) = e^{\beta H \frac{\sigma_i + \sigma_{i+1}}{2} + \beta J \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}} = \begin{cases} e^{\beta H + \beta J} & (\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}) = (1, 1) \\ e^{-\beta J} & (\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}) = (1, -1) \\ e^{-\beta J} & (\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}) = (-1, 1) \\ e^{-\beta H + \beta J} & (\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}) = (-1, -1) \end{cases}$$

构造矩阵 $\Phi_{i, i+1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\beta H + \beta J} & e^{-\beta J} \\ e^{-\beta J} & e^{-\beta H + \beta J} \end{pmatrix}$

并选取表象:

$$\sigma_i = 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_i = -1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\phi(\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}) = \langle \sigma_i | \Phi_{i, i+1} | \sigma_{i+1} \rangle$$

则 $Z = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_{\text{loop}} \langle \sigma_i | \Phi_{i, i+1} | \sigma_{i+1} \rangle$

$$= \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \langle \sigma_1 | \Phi | \sigma_2 \rangle \langle \sigma_2 | \Phi | \sigma_3 \rangle \cdots \langle \sigma_{N-1} | \Phi | \sigma_N \rangle \langle \sigma_N | \Phi | \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma_1 = \pm 1} \langle \sigma_1 | \Phi \left(\underbrace{\sum_{\sigma_2 = \pm 1} |\sigma_2\rangle \langle \sigma_2|}_{\text{单位阵}} \right) \Phi \left(\underbrace{\sum_{\sigma_3 = \pm 1} |\sigma_3\rangle \langle \sigma_3|}_{\text{单位阵}} \right) \cdots \Phi | \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma_1 = \pm 1} \langle \sigma_1 | \Phi^N | \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$= \text{tr}(\Phi^N) = \lambda_1^N + \lambda_2^N$$

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$\mathbf{Z}^N$ 的迹是 $\mathbf{Z}$ 的本征值 λ_1, λ_2 的 N 次方的和。

下面求 λ_1 和 λ_2

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{\beta H + \beta J} - \lambda & e^{-\beta J} \\ e^{-\beta J} & e^{-\beta H + \beta J} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{e^{\beta H + \beta J} + e^{-\beta H + \beta J} \pm \sqrt{(e^{\beta H + \beta J} - e^{-\beta H + \beta J})^2 + 4(e^{-\beta J})^2}}{2}$$

较大的一根 λ_+ ，较小的一根 λ_-

故 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时， λ_+^N 的贡献主导，即 $Z \cong \lambda_+^N$

磁化强度

$$M = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial H / \mu_B} \right) \leftarrow \text{吸收的 } \mu_B \text{ 要补上}$$

$$= -N(-kT) \frac{\partial \ln \lambda_+}{\partial H} \mu_B$$

$$= N \mu_B kT \frac{\beta \sinh(\beta H)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(\beta H) + e^{-4\beta J}}}$$

$$= N \mu_B \frac{\sinh(\beta H)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(\beta H) + e^{-4\beta J}}}$$

和教材的 $\langle \sigma \rangle$ 只
差一个 $N \mu_B$

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考虑自发磁化: $H = \mu_B \mu_0 H_{\text{磁场强度}} = 0$

有限温度下,

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow 0, T > 0} M = 0$$

绝对零温时,

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow 0, T = 0} M = N \mu_B$$

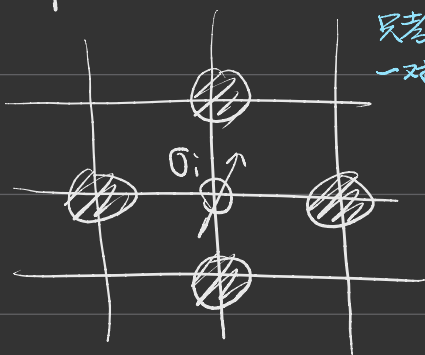
一维 Ising 模型只有在绝对零温时才为铁磁相, 在任意有限温度下都不会发生相变.

¹⁴所谓严格求解是指可以解析地计算出系统的配分函数(从而也可以得到所有热力学量)。一个里程碑性的成果是 Onsager 在 1944 年发表的关于二维易兴模型的严格解。这是人们得到的第一个非平庸的、有相互作用的统计模型的严格解。后来, 又有一大类二维的模型找到了严格解。但是这些求解的方法无法推广到高维模型。二维模型具有严格的可解性是得益于二维的共形群 (Conformal Group) 的无穷多的对称性造成的。

二维 Ising model (介绍 mean-field approximation)

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

N spin



$z=4$

只考虑相邻, 但每一对将被计入2次
☆:

$$m := \frac{1}{N} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i \right\rangle = \langle \sigma \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_i \sigma_j &= (\underbrace{\sigma_i - \langle \sigma \rangle}_{\delta \sigma_i} + \langle \sigma \rangle) (\underbrace{\sigma_j - \langle \sigma \rangle}_{\delta \sigma_j} + \langle \sigma \rangle) \\ &= \langle \sigma \rangle^2 + \langle \sigma \rangle (\delta \sigma_i + \delta \sigma_j) + \delta \sigma_i \delta \sigma_j \end{aligned}$$

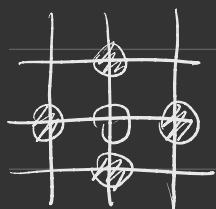
Assumption: drop $\delta \sigma_i \delta \sigma_j$ term

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mean-field approximation

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sigma_i \sigma_j &\cong \langle \sigma \rangle^2 + \langle \sigma \rangle (\sigma_i + \sigma_j - 2\langle \sigma \rangle) \\ &= \langle \sigma \rangle (\sigma_i + \sigma_j) - \langle \sigma \rangle^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &\cong -\frac{J}{2} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \left(\langle \sigma \rangle (\sigma_i + \sigma_j) - \langle \sigma \rangle^2 \right) - B \sum_i \sigma_i \\ &= +\frac{J}{2} \underbrace{Nz \langle \sigma \rangle^2} - \frac{J}{2} \langle \sigma \rangle \underbrace{(2z) \sum_i \sigma_i} - B \sum_i \sigma_i \end{aligned}$$



σ_i 在 $\langle i,j \rangle$ 的 i 取 i 时,
 j 有 z 个选择, 故被计入 z 次.
 当 i 取 i 的'邻居'时 (有 z 个邻居),
 又可取 $j=i$, 便又被计入 z 次, 共 $2z$ 次

$$= \frac{1}{2} NJz \langle \sigma \rangle^2 - (Jz \langle \sigma \rangle + B) \sum_i \sigma_i$$

$$Z_N = \sum_{\{ \sigma \}} e^{-\beta H_s}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \beta NJz \langle \sigma \rangle^2} \sum_{\{ \sigma \}} e^{\beta (Jz \langle \sigma \rangle + B) \sum_i \sigma_i} \quad (*)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} NJz \langle \sigma \rangle^2} \sum_{\{ \sigma \}} \prod_i e^{\beta (Jz \langle \sigma \rangle + B) \sigma_i}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} NJz \langle \sigma \rangle^2} \left(\sum_{\sigma=\pm 1} e^{\beta (Jz \langle \sigma \rangle + B) \sigma} \right)^N$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} NJz \langle \sigma \rangle^2} \left(2 \cosh (\beta Jz \langle \sigma \rangle + \beta B) \right)^N$$

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由(*):

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial Z_N}{\partial B} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \beta N J z \langle \sigma \rangle^2} \sum_{\{\sigma\}} \left(\sum_i \sigma_i \right) e^{\beta (J z \langle \sigma \rangle + B) \sum_i \sigma_i}$$

$$= \sum_s \left(\sum_i \sigma_i \right) e^{-\beta H_s}$$

$$= \sum_s \left(\sum_i \sigma_i \right) \frac{e^{-\beta H_s}}{Z_N} Z_N$$

$$= \sum_s \left(\sum_i \sigma_i \right) P_s Z_N$$

$$= \langle \sum_i \sigma_i \rangle Z_N$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \frac{1}{N} \langle \sum_i \sigma_i \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{N\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z_N}{\partial B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N\beta} N \frac{\sinh(\beta J z \langle \sigma \rangle + \beta B)}{\cosh(\beta J z \langle \sigma \rangle + \beta B)} \beta$$

$$= \tanh(\beta J z \underline{\langle \sigma \rangle} + \beta B)$$

若有自发磁化, 则应在 $B=0$ 时, $\underline{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \tanh(\beta J z \underline{\langle \sigma \rangle})$ 有非零解.

critical temp.: $T_c = \frac{1}{k_B} J z$

