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# 1

## Numerical results for the clock model

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We present results of scaling in bond dimension and system size with the CTMRG algorithm for the five- and six-state clock model.

Not finished yet.

### 1.1 Introduction

In the field of phase transitions and critical phenomena, the two-dimensional topological phase transition discovered by Kosterlitz and Thouless [1, 2] receives much attention. This phase transition is characterized not by an order parameter which indicates a breaking of symmetry, but by the proliferation of topological defects.

In the low-temperature phase, the two-point correlation functions decay with a power-law with varying exponent  $\eta(T)$ . At the transition, the correlation length diverges as

$$\xi \propto \exp(A|T - T_c|^{-1/2}), \quad (1.1)$$

with  $A$  a non-universal constant. Above the transition, the two-point correlators decay exponentially.

The XY model consists of planar rotors on the square lattice. It exhibits the Kosterlitz-Thouless (KT) phase transition and by the Mermin-Wagner-Hohenberg theorem the symmetry of the ground state is broken for all temperatures, due to the  $O(2)$  (planar rotational) symmetry of the potential [3, 4].

The  $q$ -state clock model possesses the discrete  $\mathbb{Z}_q$  symmetry and is an interpolation between the Ising model, which corresponds to  $q = 2$ , and the XY

model, which corresponds to  $q \rightarrow \infty$ . Its energy function is given by

$$H_q = - \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j), \quad (1.2)$$

with the spins taking the values

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi n}{q} \quad n \in \{0, \dots, q-1\}. \quad (1.3)$$

It has been proven that for high enough  $q$ , this model indeed exhibits a Kosterlitz-Thouless transition [5]. Furthermore, it has been proven that for  $q \geq 5$ , a general model with  $\mathbb{Z}_q$  symmetry (of which Eq. 1.2 is a special case) has three phases: a symmetry broken phase for  $T < T_1$ , an intermediate phase with power law decay of the correlation function, and a high-temperature phase with exponential decay of the correlation function for  $T > T_2$  [6].

In the Villain formulation of the potential [7], it has been proven that the transition at  $T_2$  is a BK-transition [8], and numerical results suggest that for a broad range of temperatures, the thermodynamic behaviour becomes identical to the XY model for high enough  $q$  [9].

Furthermore, in the Villain formulation it is known that [10, 11]

$$\eta(T_1) = \frac{4}{q^2}, \quad \eta(T_2) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad (1.4)$$

where  $\frac{\eta}{2} = \frac{\beta}{\nu}$ , the magnetization exponent in the finite-size regime.

For the cosine model in Eq. 1.2, the value  $q_c$  for which it first exhibits a BK-transition and critical indices are not precisely known, though it is generally accepted that  $q = 6$  exhibits two BK-transitions. The  $q = 5$  case is contested (see previous numerical results below).

In our simulations we will focus on the cases  $q = 5, 6$ , to (i) study the nature of the phase transition from a new perspective in the case of  $q = 5$  and (ii) compare the accuracy of finite- $m$  and finite- $N$  scaling within the CTMRG method to other established methods for both cases.

We briefly summarise previous numerical results, then present results from the CTMRG algorithm.

## 1.2 Previous numerical results

### 1.2.1 The $q = 5$ clock model

The general consensus is that the two transitions of the  $q = 5$  clock model with cosine potential are of the KT-type, though there are no rigorous results. It is also assumed that the critical indices are the same as those in the Villain formulation.

The disagreement about the nature of the phase transitions stems from numerical results for the helicity modulus [12].

Most notably, Baek and Minnhagen [13] claim that since the helicity modulus does not vanish in the high-temperature phase, the upper transition is not of the KT-type.

It was shown by Kumano et al. in [14], however, that the definition used by Baek and Minnhagen is not suitable for systems with a discrete symmetry. The correct discrete definition yields the expected result, namely that the helicity modulus does vanish and the three-phase KT-picture holds.

The conclusion of Kumano et al, which was obtained by a Monte Carlo study, was verified by Chatelain [15] using the TMRG algorithm [16] (see also ??). Chatelain also found that the critical indices match those of the Villain model (Eq. 1.4), implying the cosine model is in the same universality class as the Villain model.

After the rebuttal by Kumano et al., Baek et al. published another work [17] in which they again use the (in the eyes of Kumano et al.) wrong definition of the helicity modulus, yet calculated in a different way. Again they conclude the transition is not of the KT-type.

Meanwhile, Borisenko et al. [18] carried out a very detailed Monte Carlo study confirming the KT-picture, using Binder-cumulants to find the critical points and the magnetization and susceptibility to find the critical indices.

Brito et al. [19] conclude from a Monte Carlo study that while the transition is of KT-type, the resolution of their numerical method is not high enough to distinguish between  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .

Table 1.1 shows the results for the transition temperatures found by other authors.

### 1.2.2 The $q = 6$ clock model

Here, there is overwhelming consensus that both transitions are of the KT-type. The only exceptions are Lapilli et al. [9] and Hwang [20].

Lapilli et al. use the incorrect definition of the helicity modulus.

	$T_1$	$T_2$
Brito et al. <sup>1</sup> (2010) [19]	0.91	0.90
Borisenko et al. (2011) [18]	0.9056	0.9432
Kumano et al. (2013) [14]	0.908	0.944
Chatelain (2014) [15]	0.914	0.945

Table 1.1: Previous results for the transition temperatures for  $q = 5$ .

	$T_1$	$T_2$
Tomita and Okabe (2002) [21]	0.7014	0.9008
Hwang <sup>2</sup> (2009) [20]	0.632	0.997
Brito et al. (2010) [19]	0.68	0.90
Kumano et al. (2013) [14]	0.700	0.904
Krčmár et al. (2016) [22]	0.70	0.88

Table 1.2: Previous results for the transition temperatures for  $q = 6$ .

Hwang asserts that the transition is not of KT-type because the data, which was obtained from systems of rather small size ( $L \times L$ -systems with  $L = 20, \dots, 28$ ), also agrees with a power-law divergence of the correlation length. We will get back to this point.

The previous results for the transition temperatures are listed in Table 1.2.

### 1.3 Results

What are the results that really should be in there? Focus on  $q = 5, 6$ .

- show that scaling relation holds for magnetization and correlation length and calculate exponent. Should vary as  $\eta \propto T$  in the massless phase and probably (?)  $\eta(T_2) = 1/4$  and  $\eta(T_1) \propto 1/q^2$  or something.
- show that  $c = 1$  massless phase exists.

<sup>1</sup>These authors found  $T_1 > T_2$ , which is not an error in the text, but due to the low resolution of the methods used.

<sup>2</sup>To obtain these values, the author assumed an algebraic divergence of the correlation length.

- show that  $T^* - T_c$  is compatible with correlation length at essential singularity (but what about logarithmic corrections...?)
- data collapse in magnetization around Kosterlitz-transition

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