

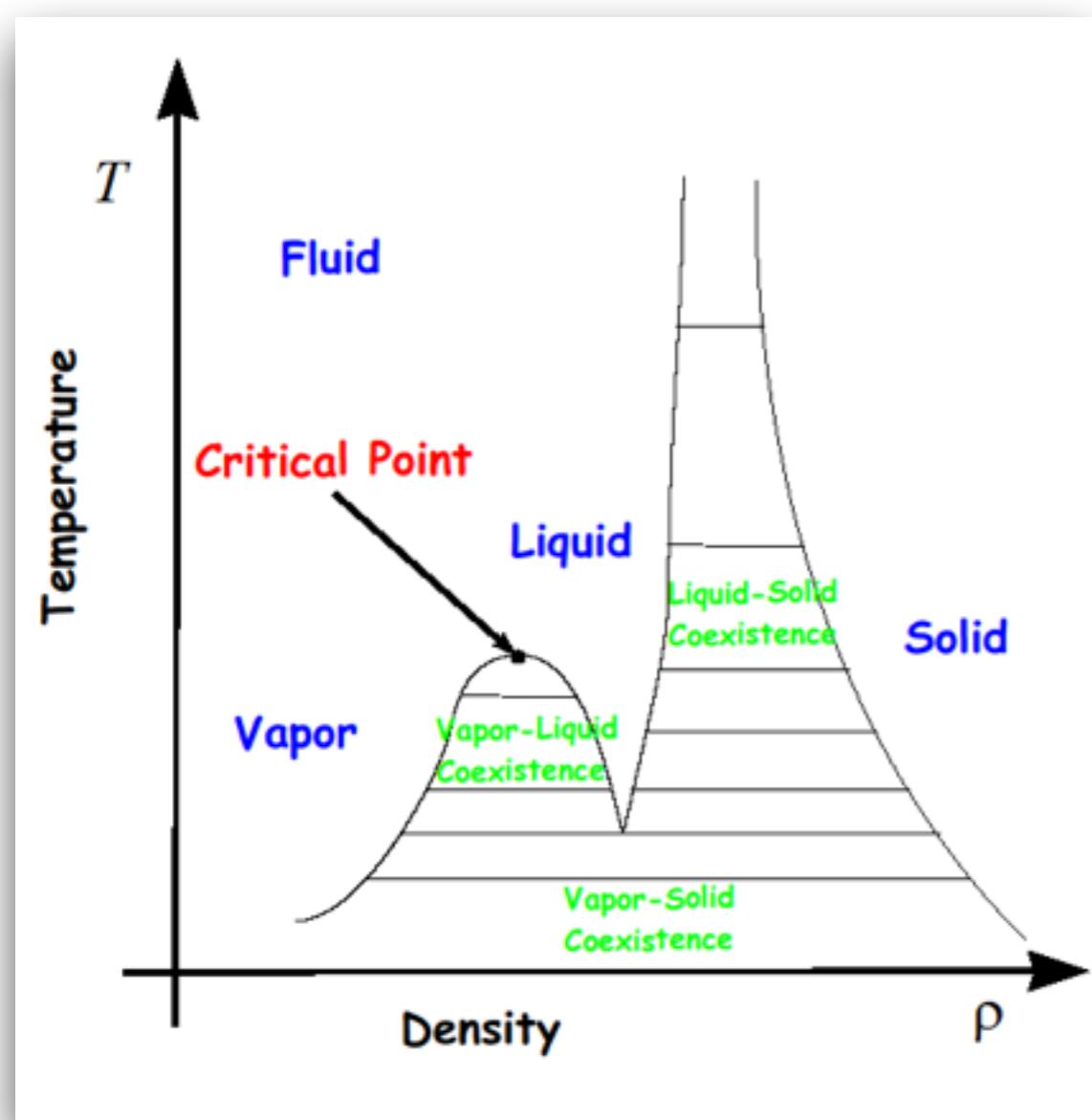
Transições de Fase

Transições de Fase

Transições de fase são caracterizadas por mudanças **descontínuas ou divergentes** em funções termodinâmicas quando um parâmetro externo é variado.

Ehrenfest	Fisher
Primeira Ordem Discontinuidade na primeira derivada da energia livre	Primeira Ordem ou Descontínua Calor Latente
Segunda Ordem Descontinuidade na segunda derivada	Contínua Susceptibilidade divergente Comprimento de correlação infinito Decaimento algébrico das correlações próximo à criticalidade
Terceira Ordem (?) Descontinuidade na terceira derivada	Transições topológicas (BKT) Todas derivadas contínuas

O que é uma fase termodinâmica?



From Michael E. Fisher and Charles Radin
(www.aimath.org/pastworkshops/phasetransition.html)

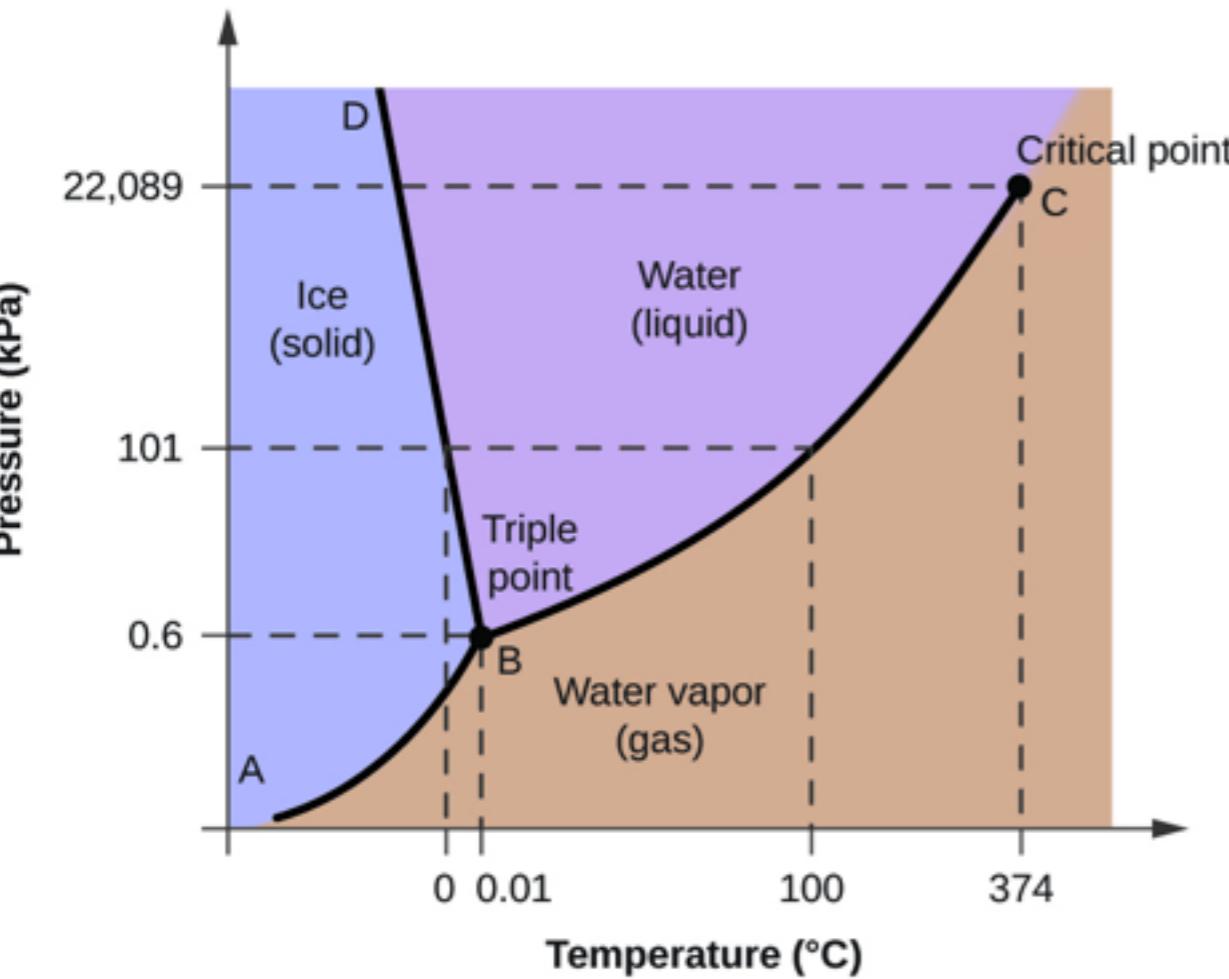
Wikipedia:

... a **phase** is a region of space (a **thermodynamic system**), throughout which all physical properties of a material are essentially uniform. Examples of physical properties include density, index of refraction, magnetization and chemical composition.

Uma definição melhor:

É uma região aberta e conectada no espaço de estados termodinâmicos onde uma quantidade termodinâmica (P , por exemplo) é uma função analítica de outras variáveis (T e ρ , por exemplo).

O que é uma Transição de Fase?

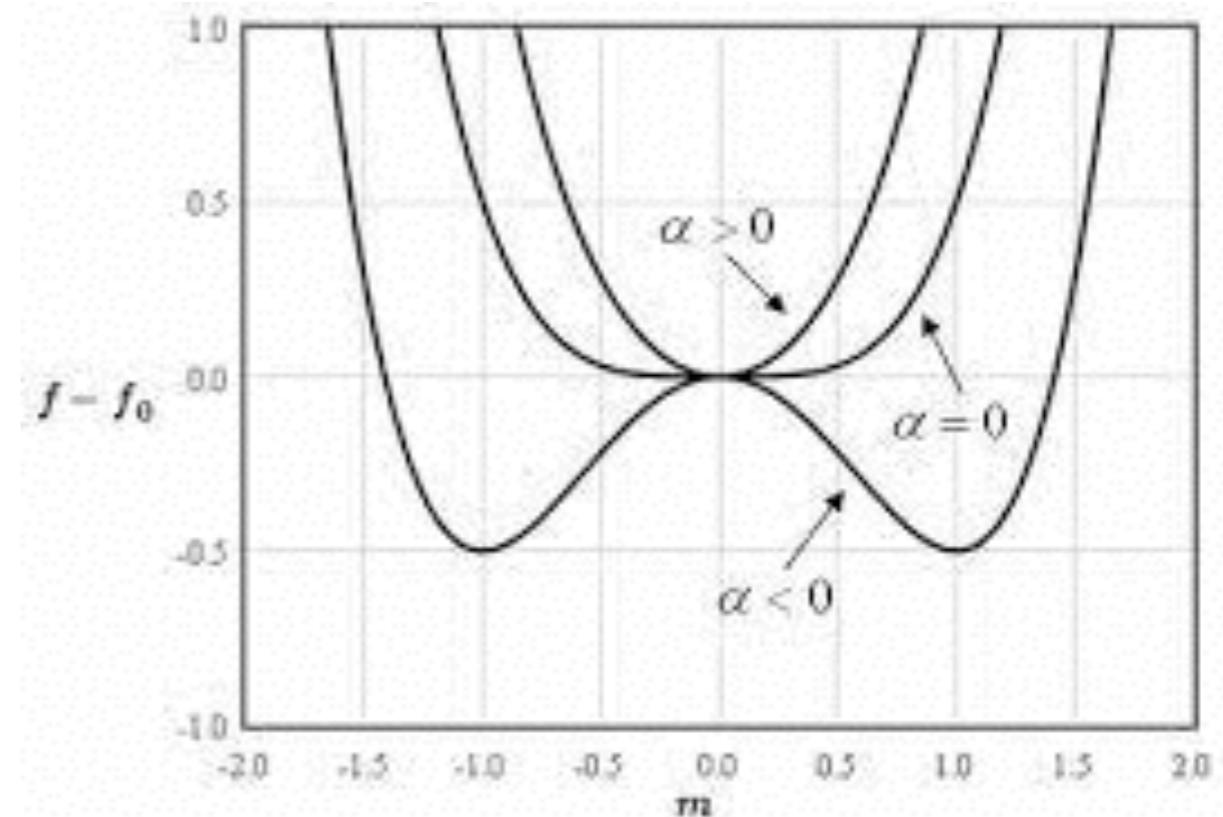
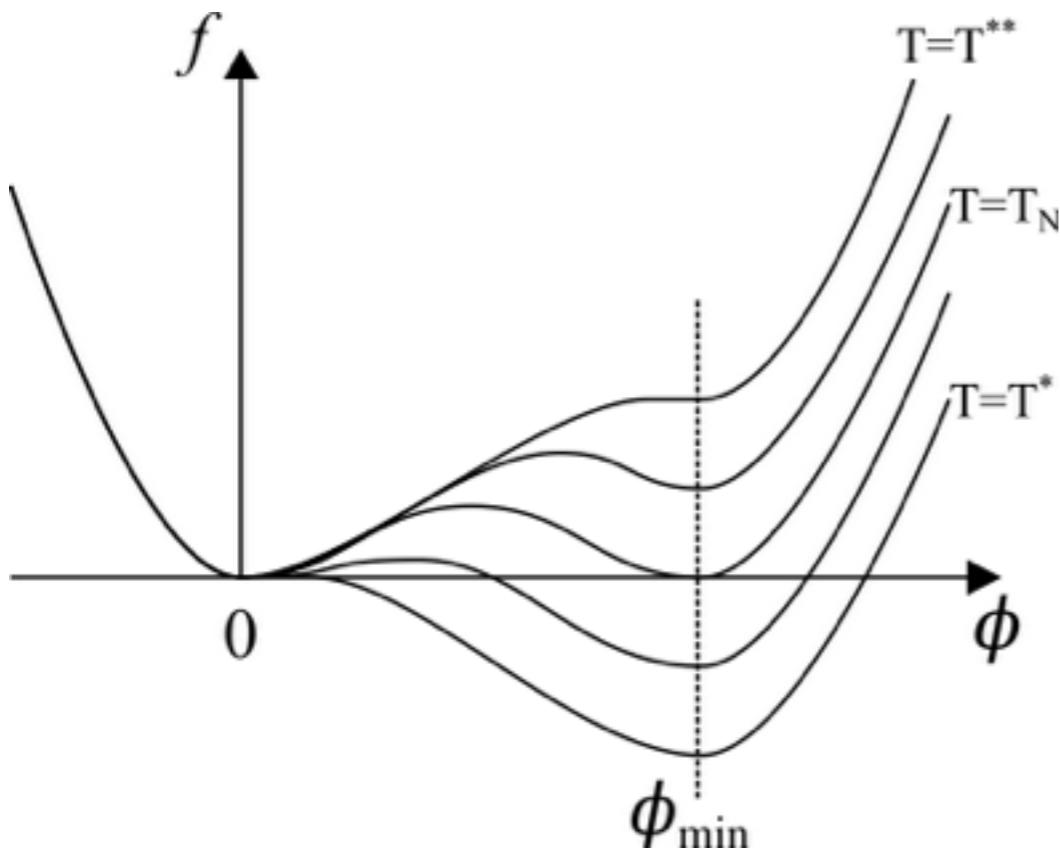


Transições de fase ocorrem ao cruzar limites de fases, implicando em um comportamento não analítico de quantidades termodinâmicas.

Como a energia livre fornece todas quantidades termodinâmicas, não analiticidades na energia livre são centrais no estudo de transições de fase.

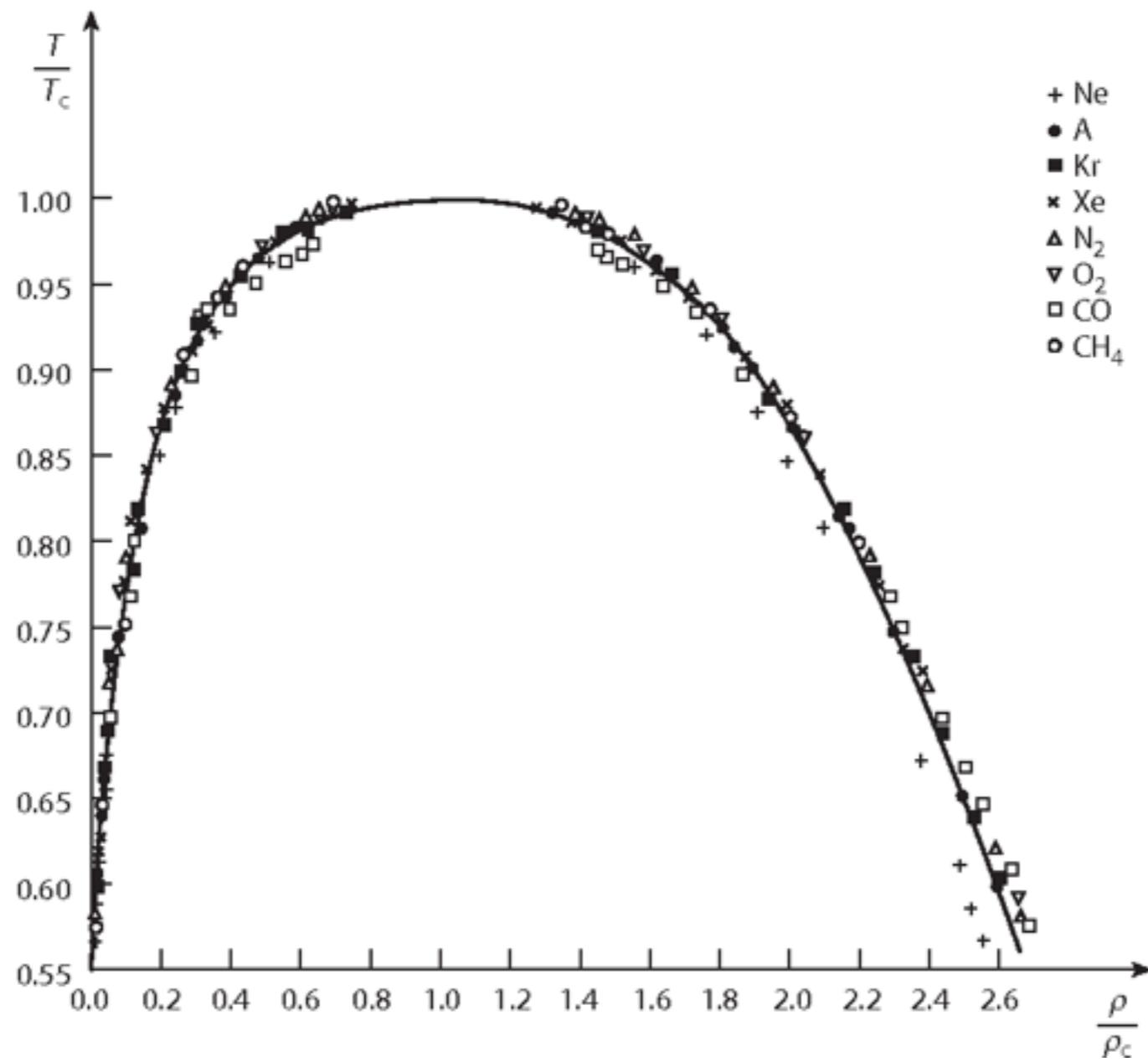
Papel da Energia Livre

$$F = U - TS$$



Universalidade

Transições de Fase surgem em classes de universalidade!



Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Mean-field model of imitation effects

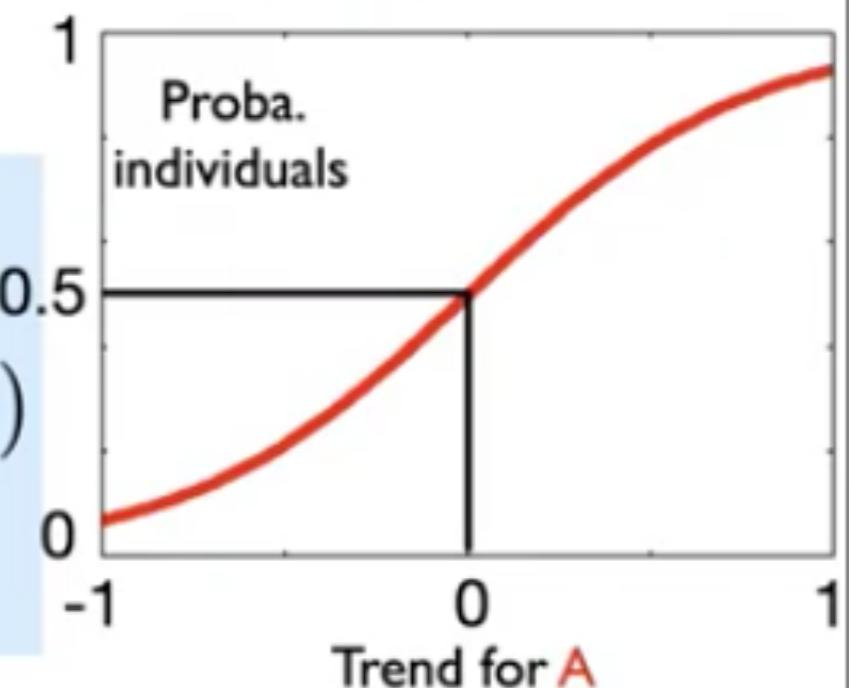
Binary vote: candidate A or B

$$S_i(t) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{choice A} \\ -1 & \text{choice B} \end{cases} \quad \text{N voters/individuals: } i=1, \dots, N$$

Individuals influenced by the global trend, or « mean-field »:

$$\mathbb{P}(i \text{ votes } A \text{ at time } t) = \mathbb{P}(S_i(t) = 1) \propto \exp\left(\frac{\text{trend}}{T}\right)$$

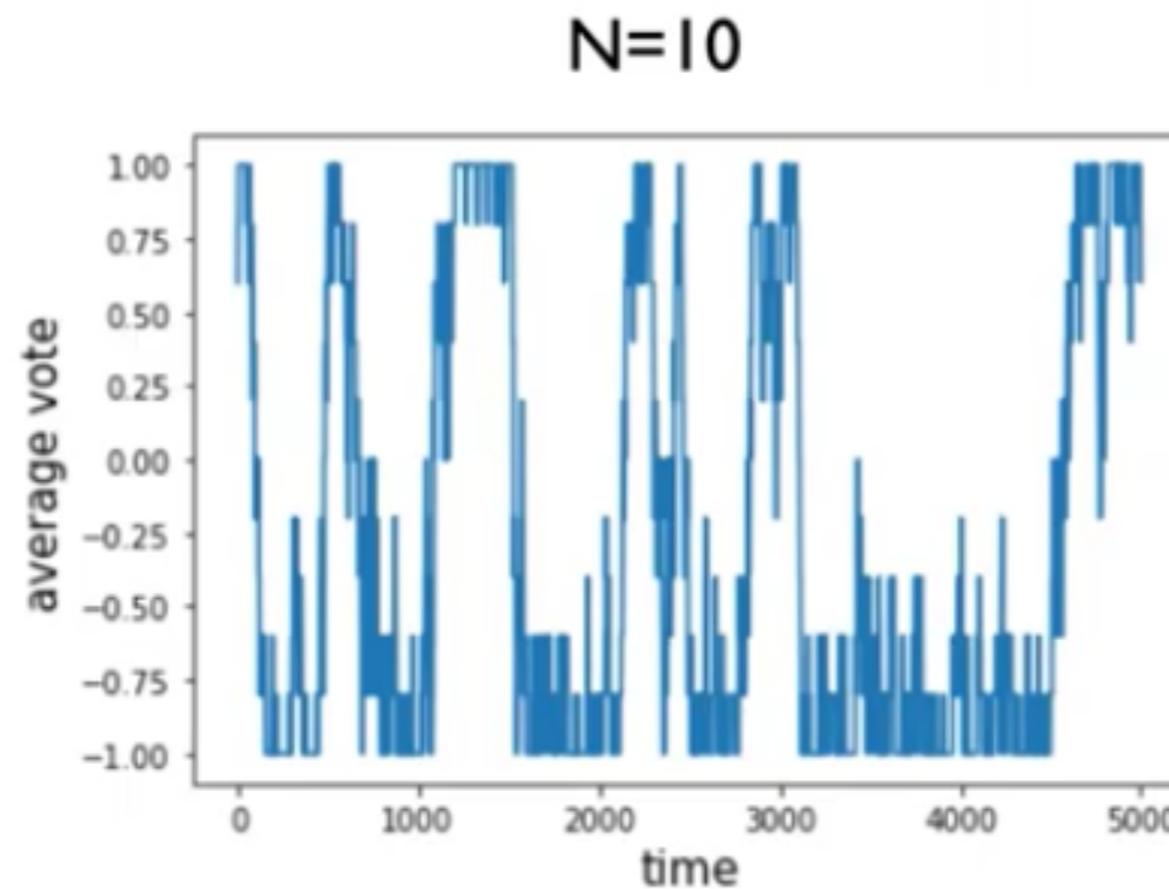
$$\text{trend} = \langle A \rangle - \langle B \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N S_j(t)$$



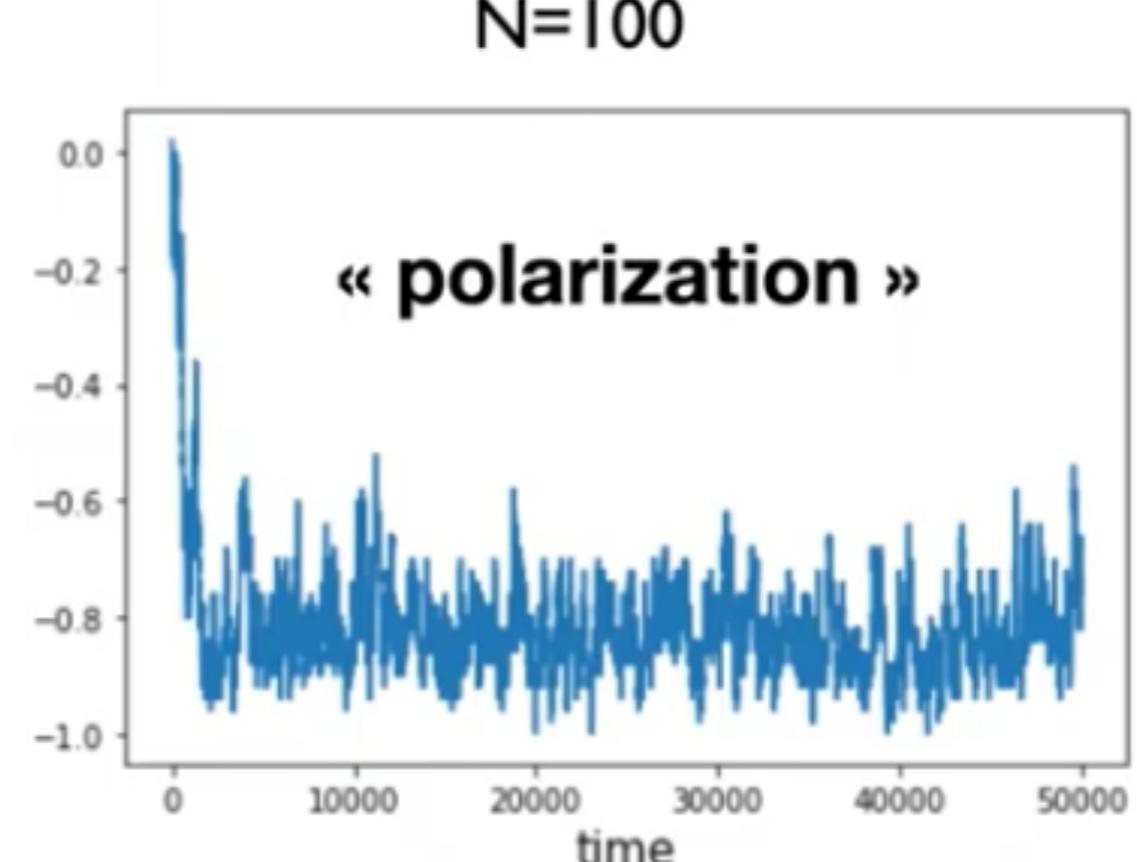
« Temperature » T = average independence of individuals w.r.t. the dominating trend

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

“More is different”



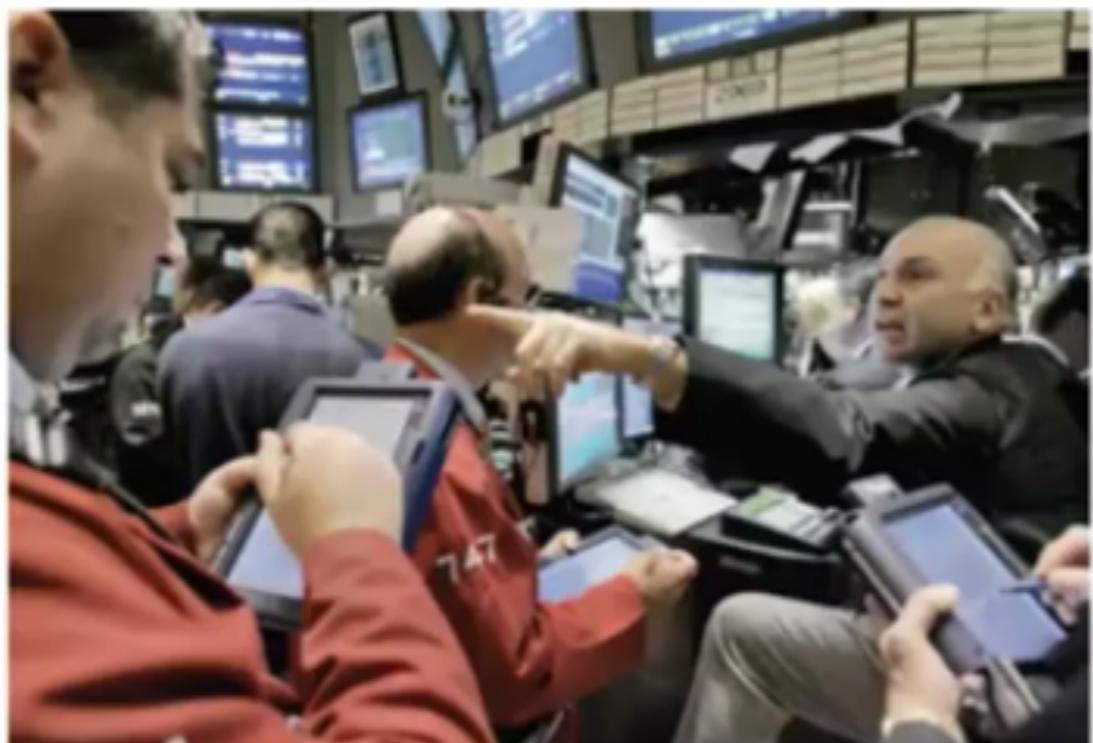
Same rule...



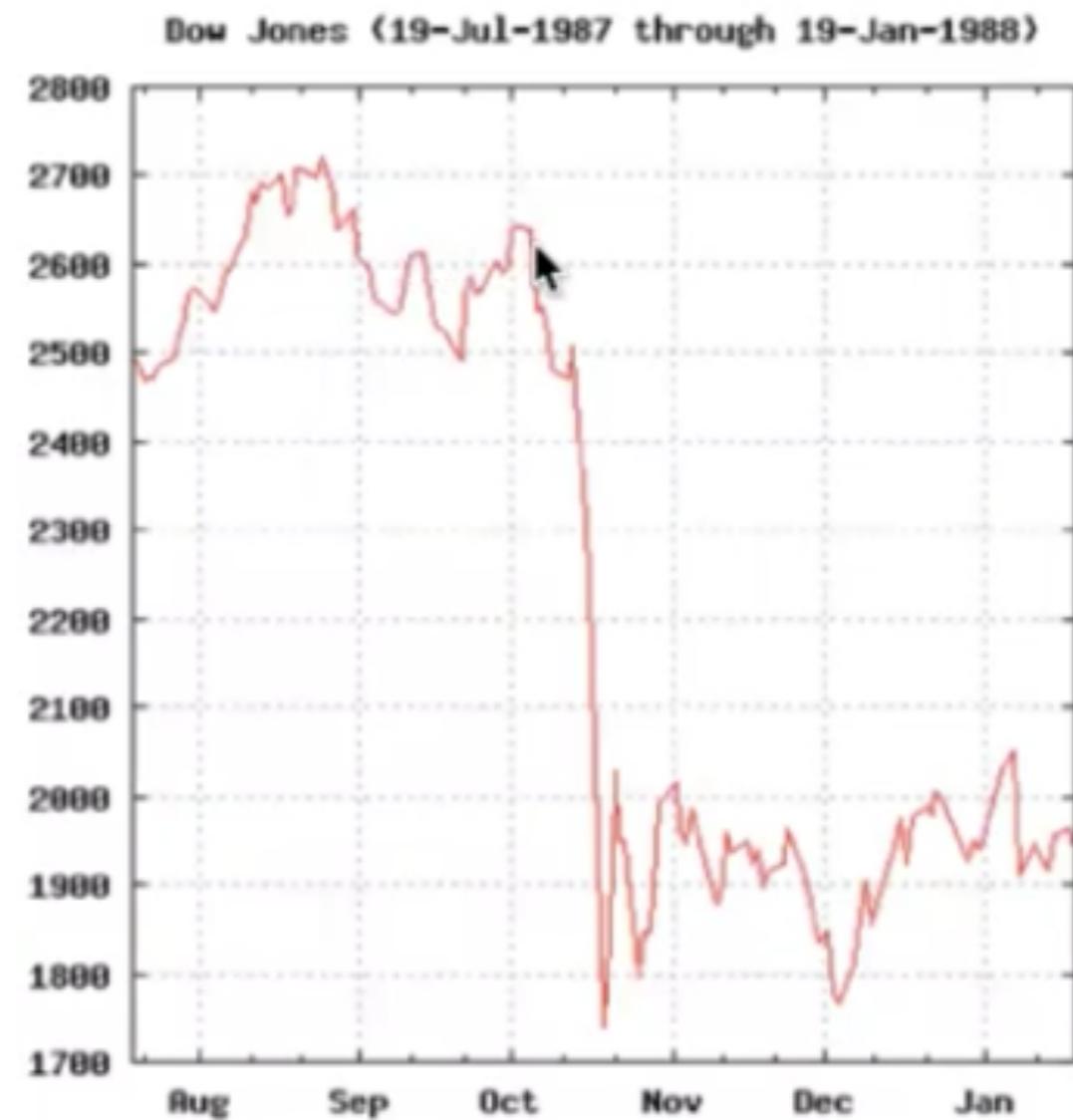
...but **spontaneous symmetry breaking** for large N!

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Imitation in finance can leads to troubles....

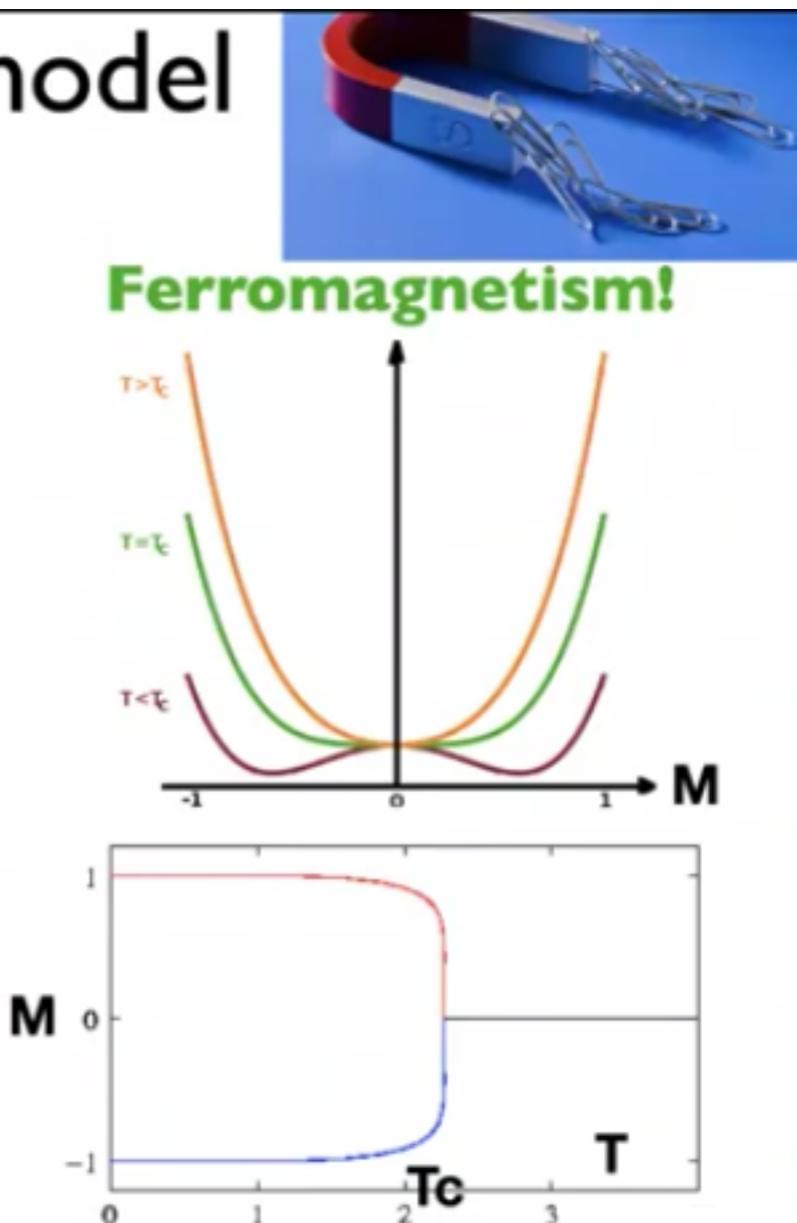
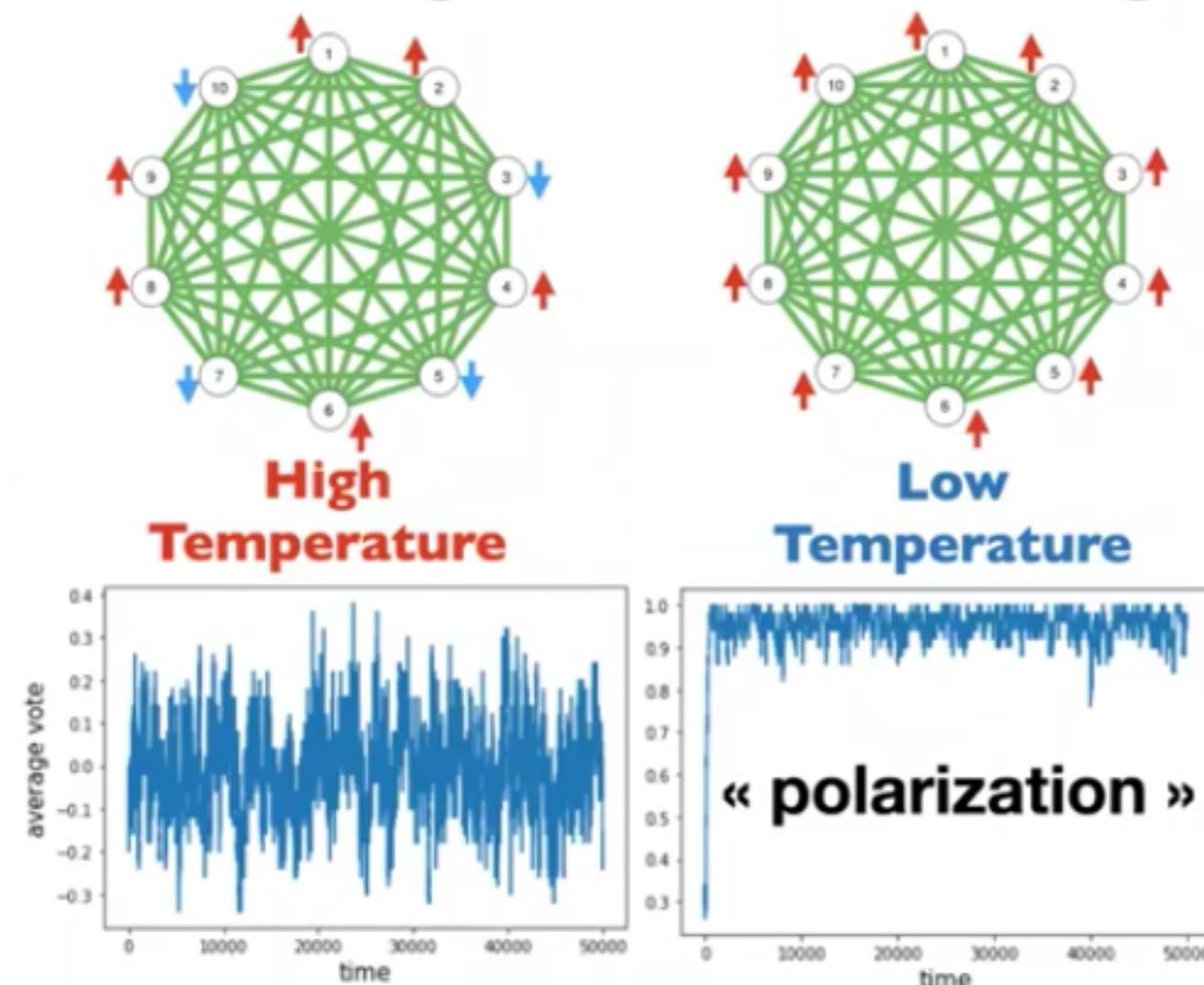


Options dynamics:
Amplification of small effects...
...and **crachs!**

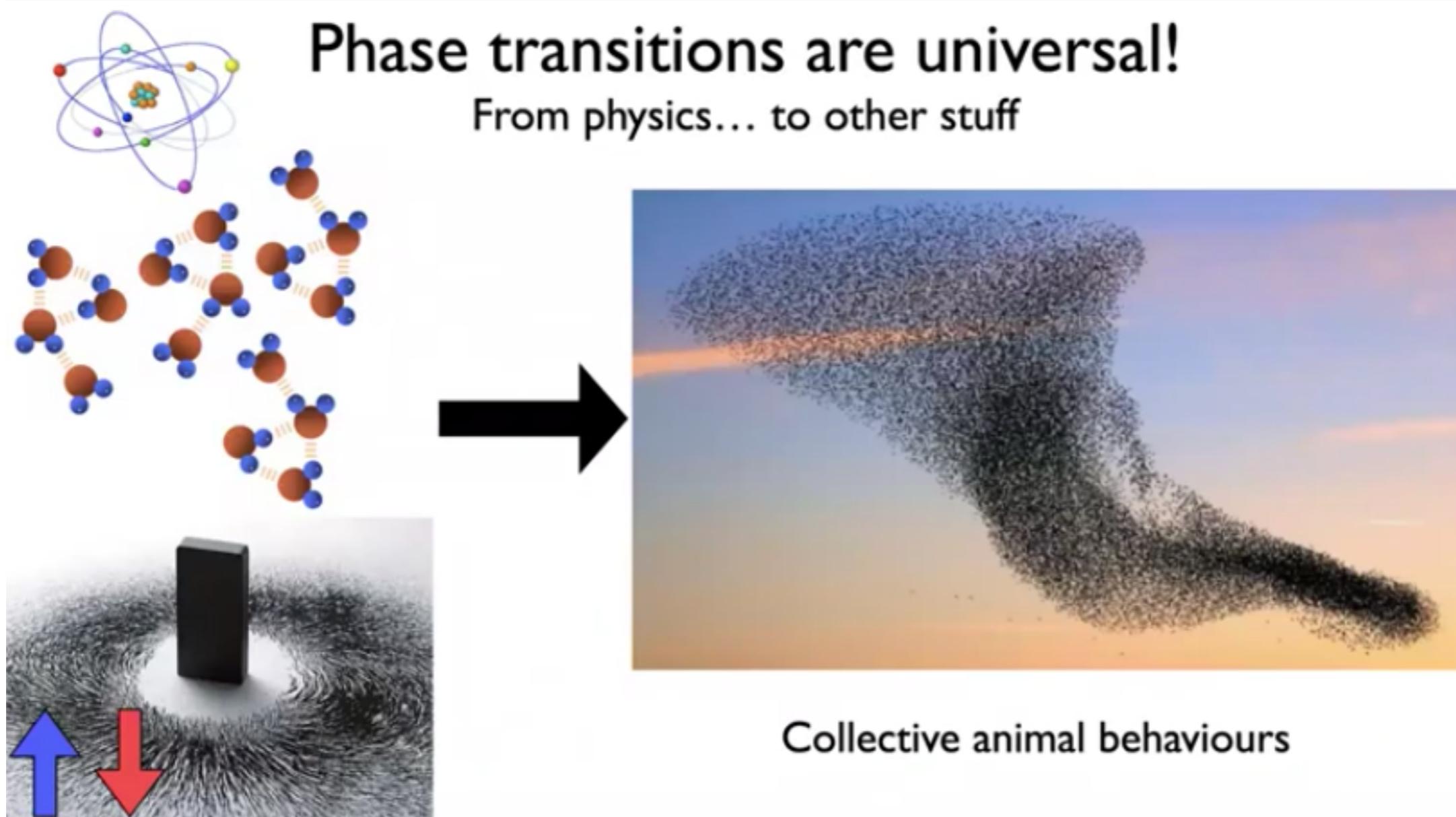


Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

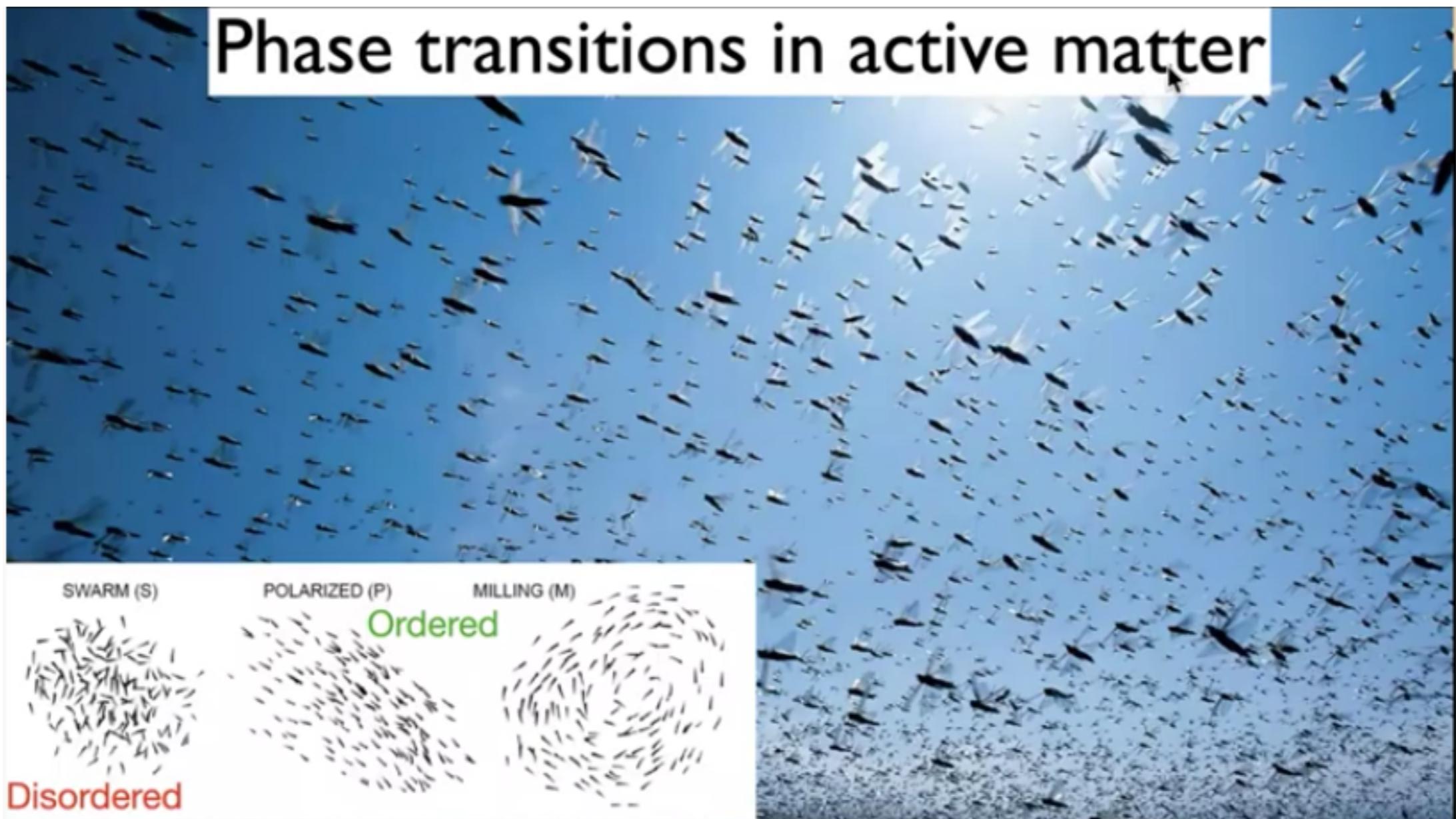
Ferromagnetism and Ising model



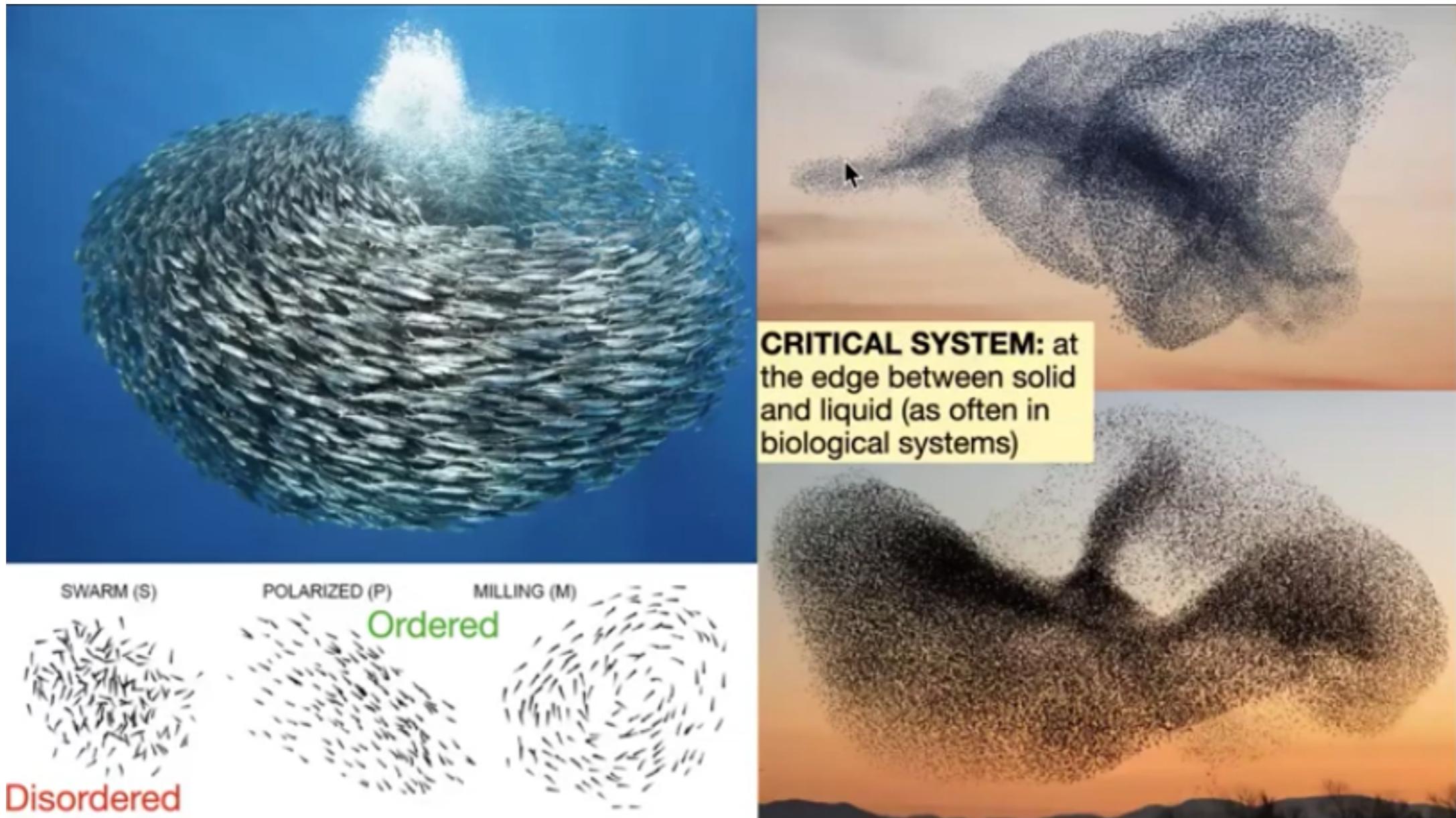
Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos



Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos



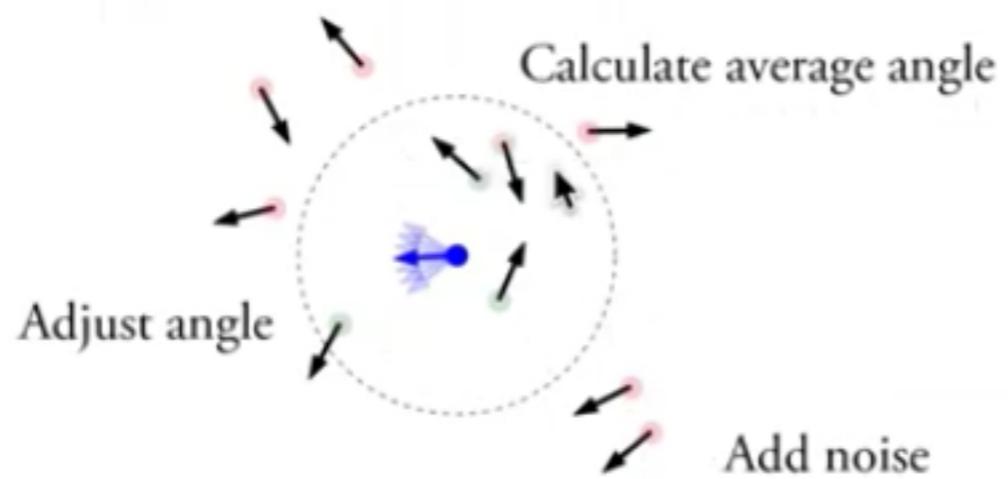
Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos



Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Vicsek model

Find nearest neighbours



New direction

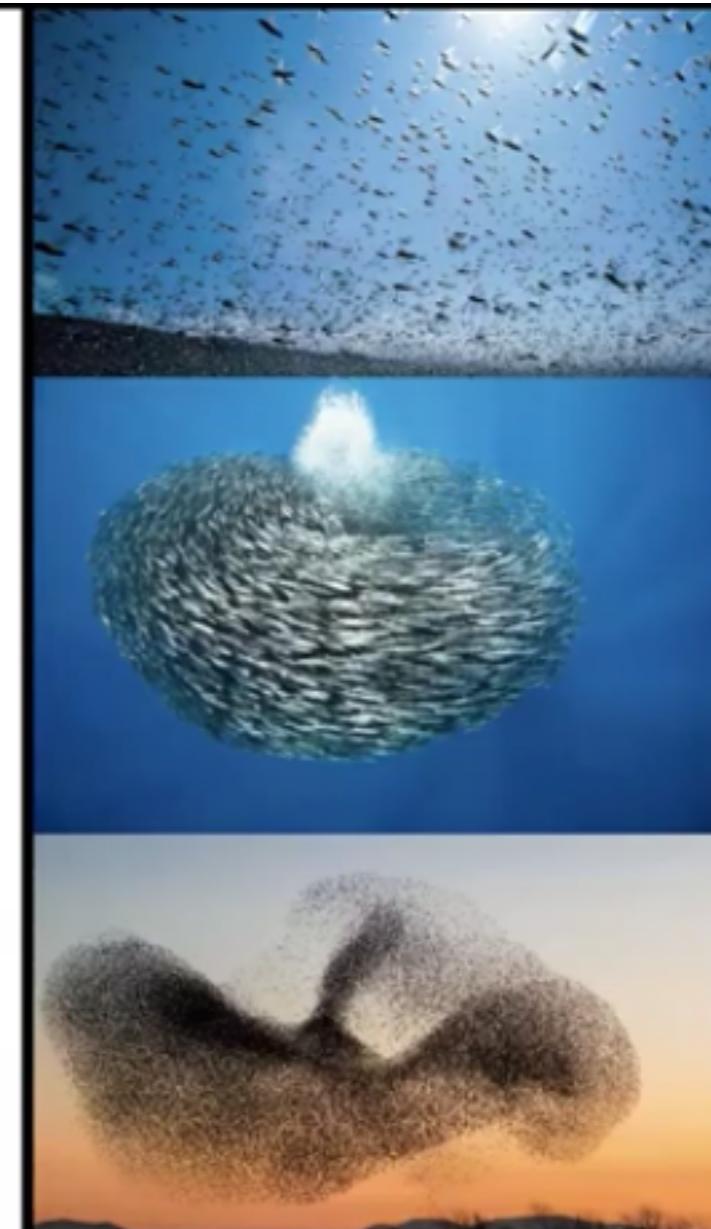
$$\theta_i(t + \Delta t) = \langle \theta_r \rangle(t) + \nu(\eta)$$

Average of direction
and neighbouring
directions

order

Noise term

disorder

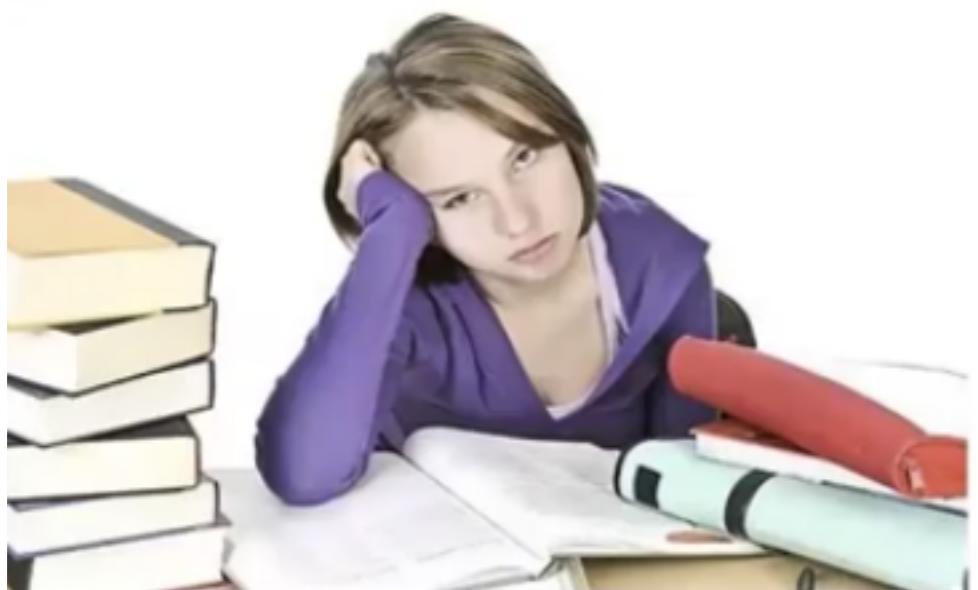


Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Phase transitions in
combinatorial optimisation



Why some problems are easy...

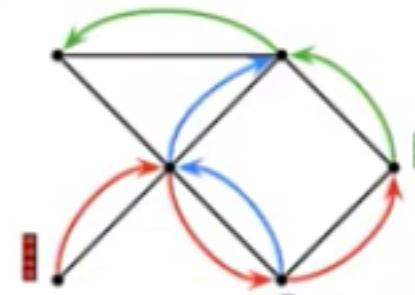
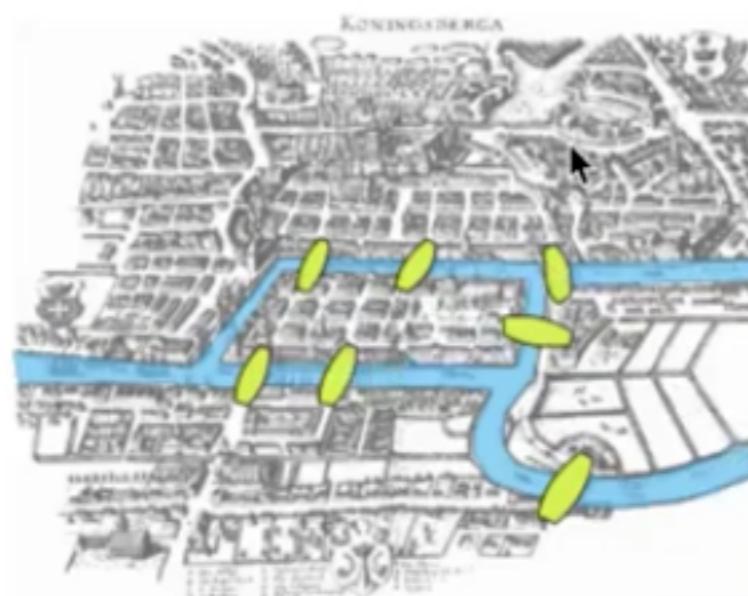


...while others are not at all?

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Theater mode (t)

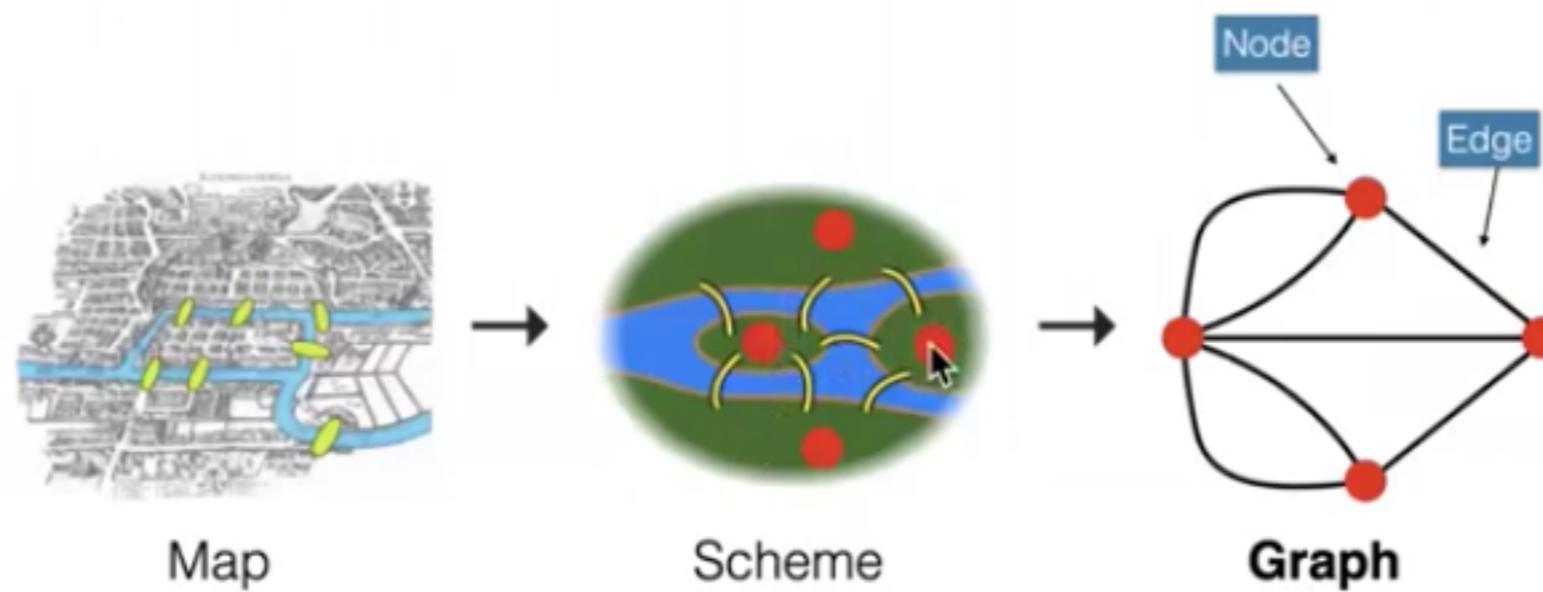
The seven bridges from Königsberg (1735) (or the father of combinatorial optimisation and graph theory)



Q: Can we find a path that crosses ALL bridges a SINGLE TIME?

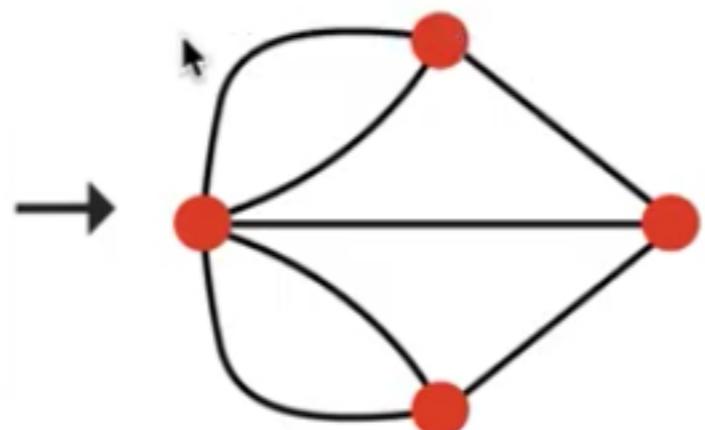
Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

The seven bridges from Königsberg (1735)



Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

The seven bridges from Königsberg (1735)



more than two nodes
have an odd
number of edges?

Q: Can we find a path that crosses
ALL bridges a SINGLE TIME?
=
Is there an Eulerian path?



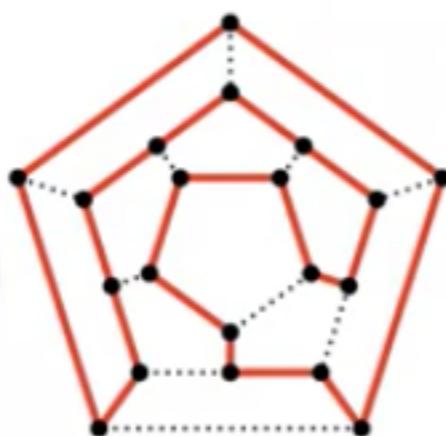
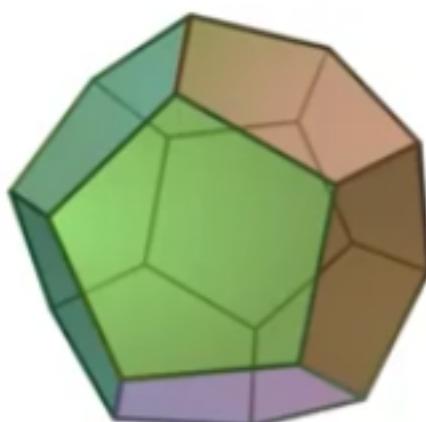
Theater mode (t)

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Hamiltonian path problem:

Can we find a path that encounters each NODE a SINGLE TIME ?

To the best of our knowledge, the best solution is just
to try all paths until finding one that works...



**But there are EXPONENTIALLY MANY
in the number of nodes N !!!!**

$$\exp(10) \sim 20\,000$$

$$\exp(20) \sim 500\,000\,000$$

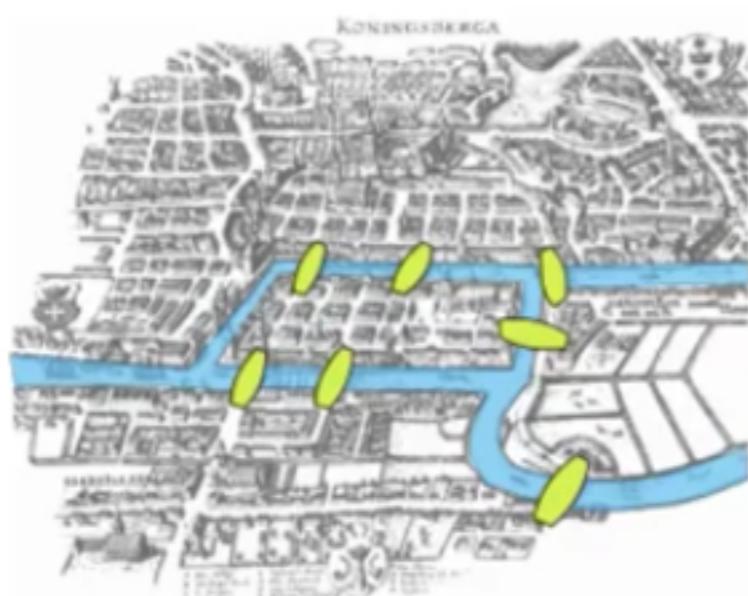
$$\exp(30) \sim 10^{13} = 10 \text{ thousands billions}$$

Even for $N < 50$, would take more than the age of the universe on a modern super-computer to test all paths...

Answering the question "Is there an Hamiltonian path?" is **HARD!**

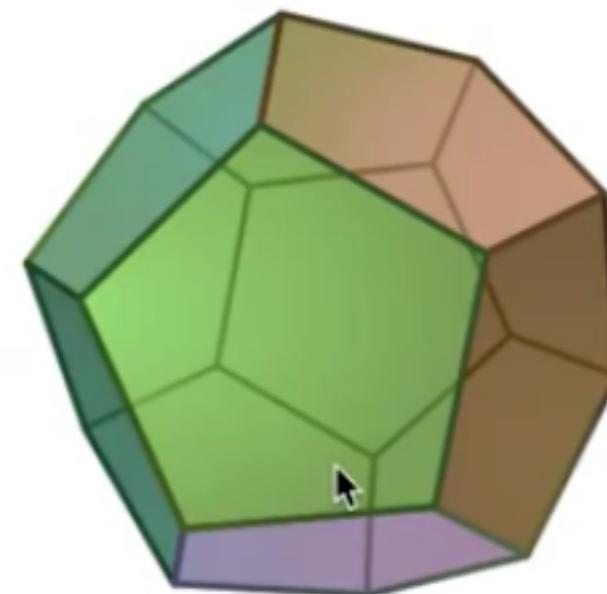
Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Eulerian paths:
Visit all edges once



P class

Hamiltonian paths:
Visit all nodes once



NP-complete class

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Are ALL NP-complete problems that HARD?

Hard in general... ...but sometimes not really !!!



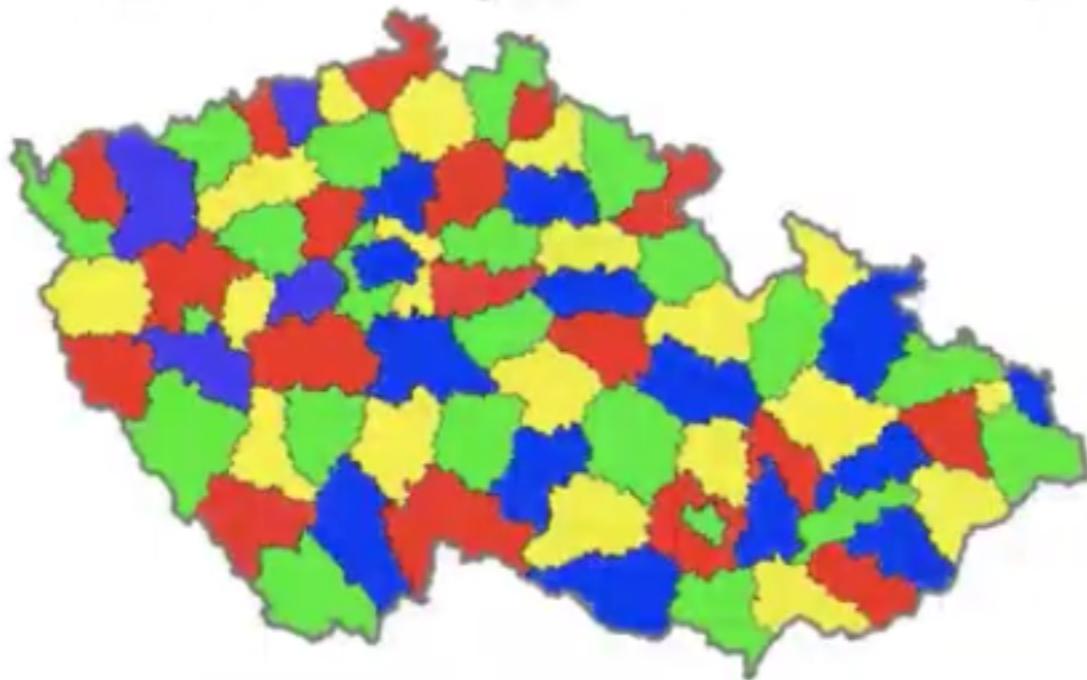
Something must happen in between to bridge
the complexity of these two extremes...

PHASE TRANSITIONS !

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

One of my favourites problem: colouring

(Np-complete problem)



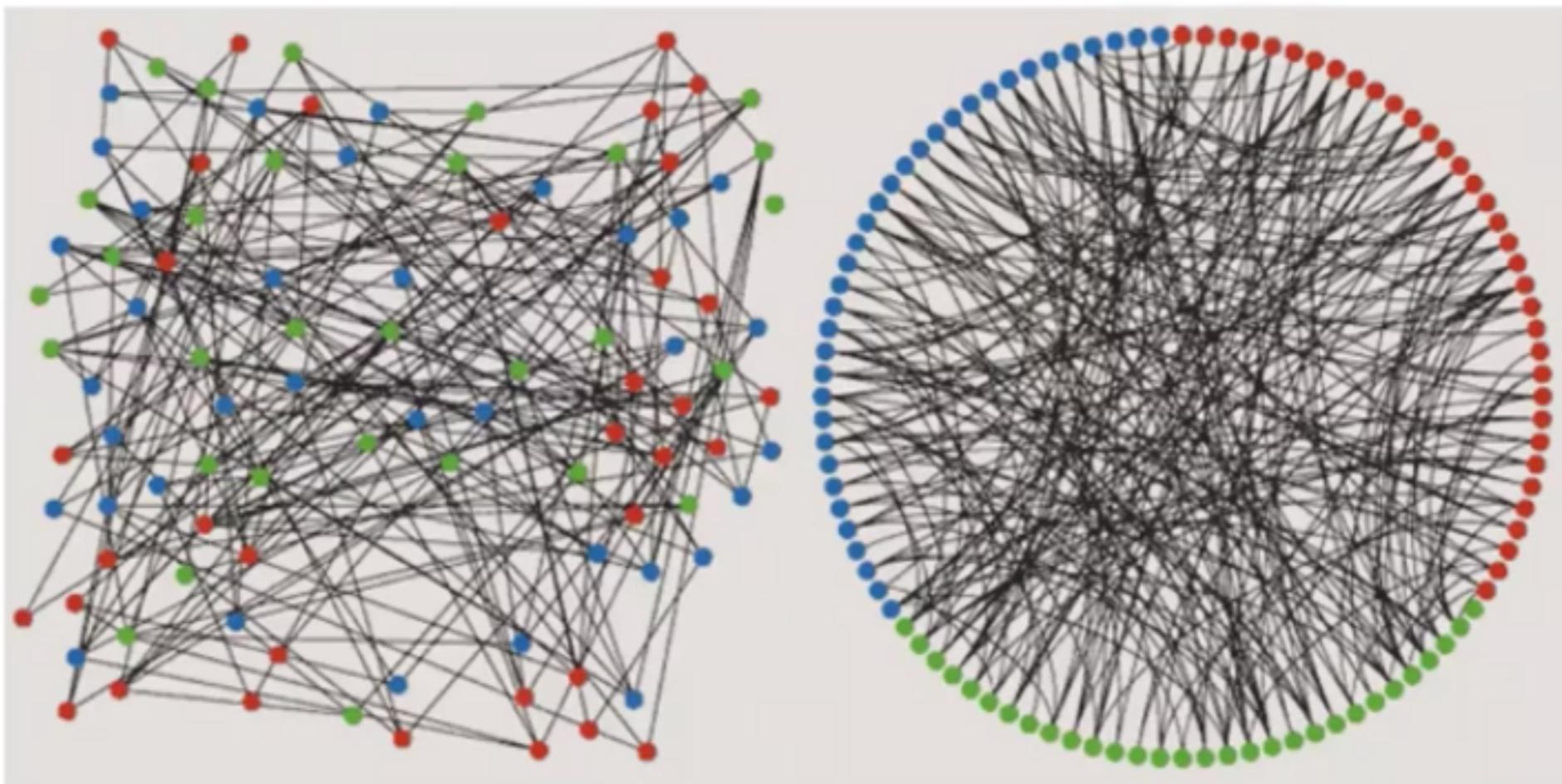
« Four colours are enough to properly colour any map »

Four colours theorem:

- **Conjecture 1852** (*Francis Guthrie*)
- **Proof 1976** (*Appel, Haken*)
- **Algorithm 1996** (*Robertson, Sanders, Seymour, Thomas*)

Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

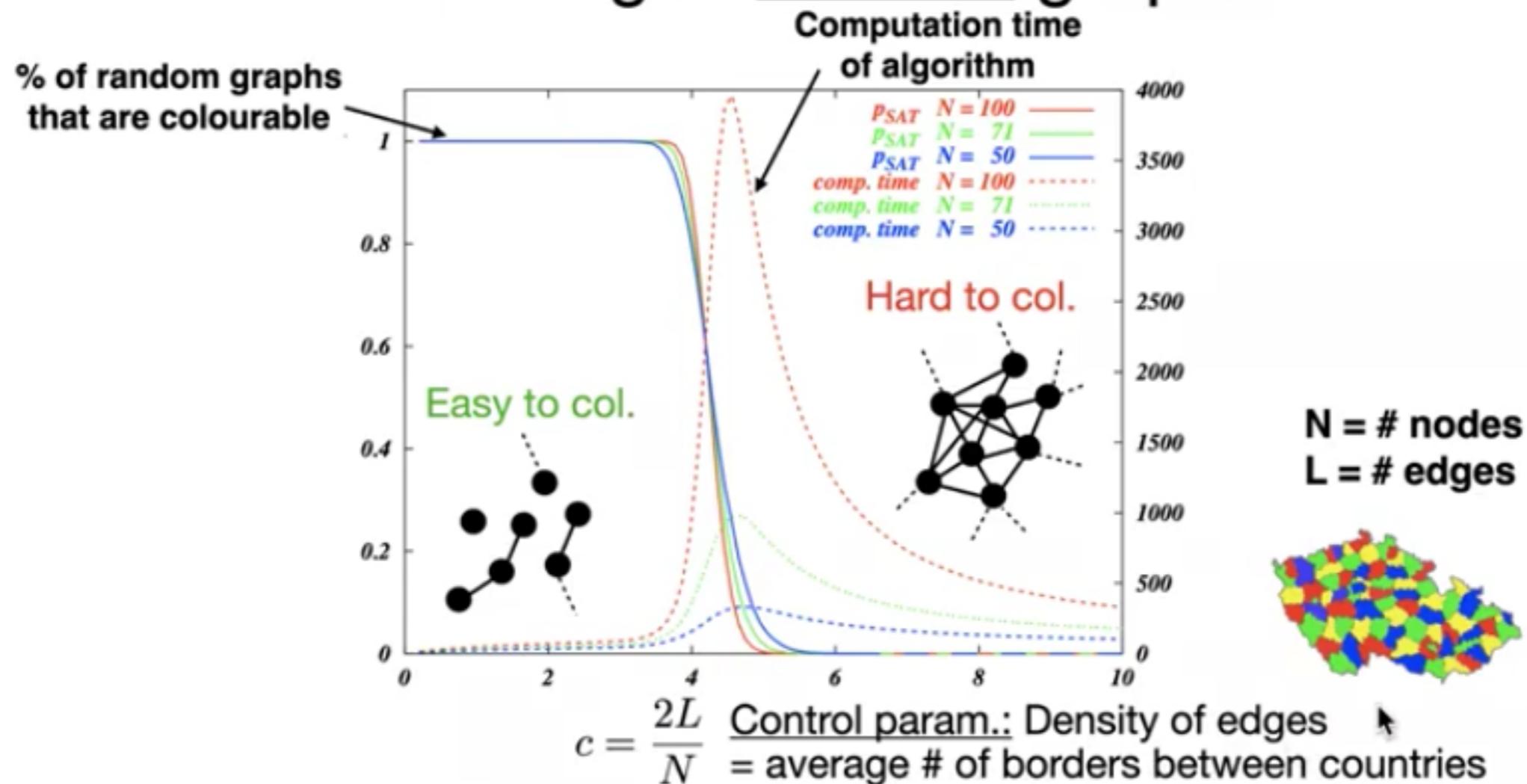
3-colouring of random graphs



A 3-colorable random graph with $N=100$ nodes and $L=218$ edges

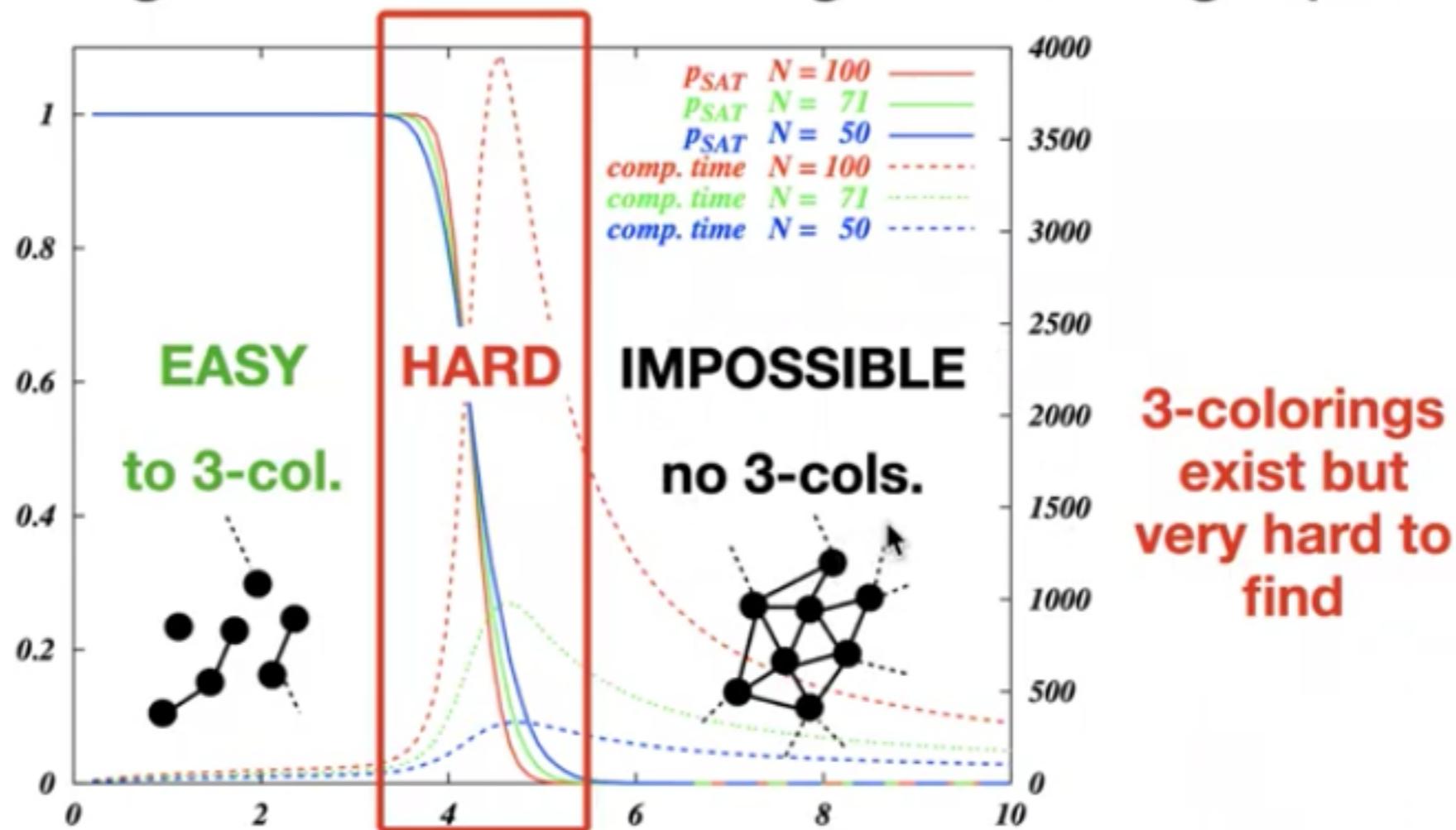
Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

3-colouring of random graphs



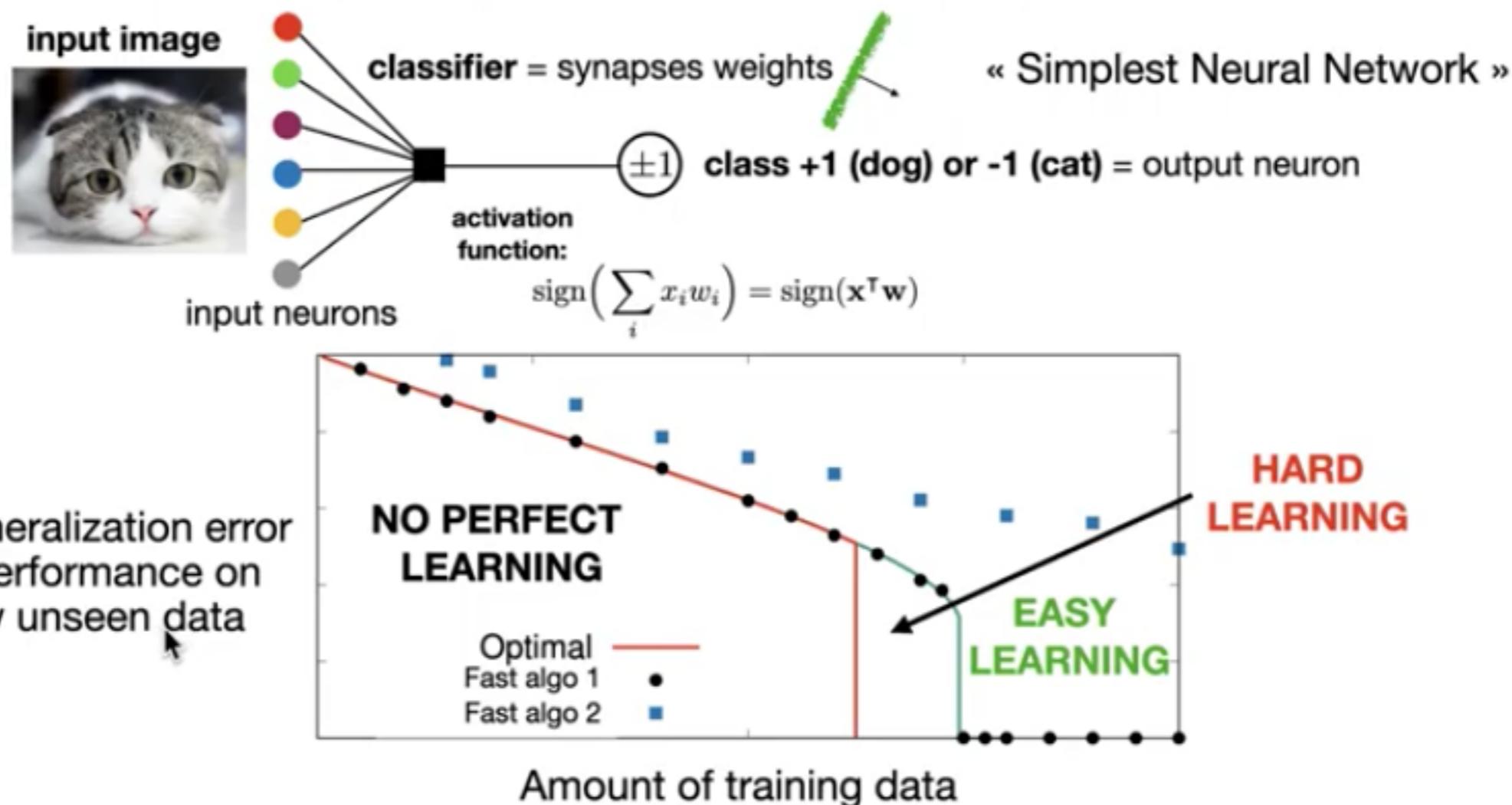
Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

Phase diagram of 3-colouring random graphs



Transições de Fase em Sistemas Complexos

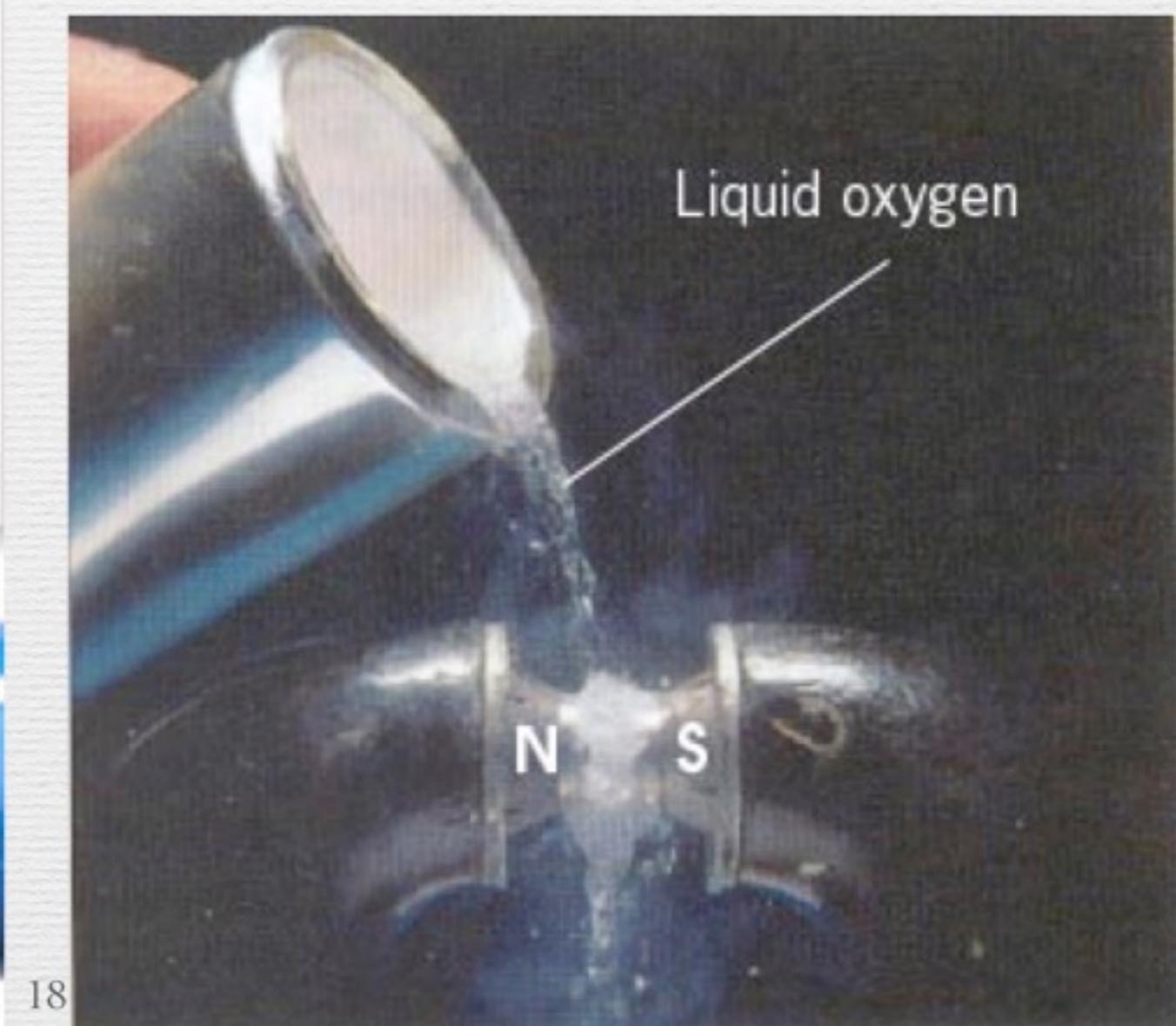
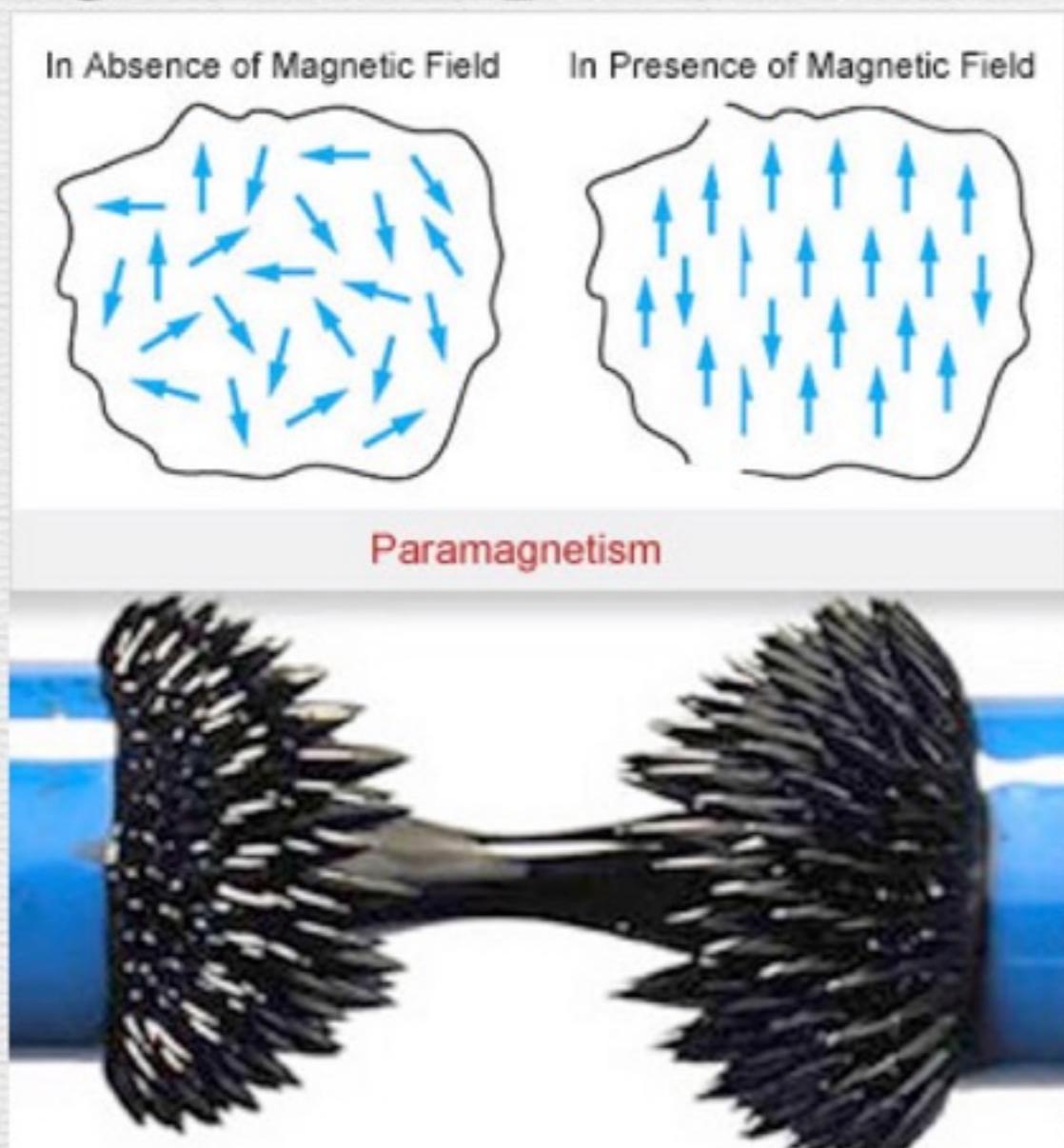
Perceptron learning for classification



Tipos de Materiais Magnéticos

Paramagnetismo: Presente em materiais com elétrons desemparelhados.

É caracterizado por uma fraca atração por campos magnéticos aplicados.



Tipos de Materiais Magnéticos

Ferromagnetismo: Presente em materiais com elétrons desemparelhados. **Fenômeno coletivo!!**

É caracterizado por uma atração ou repulsão MUITO forte por campos magnéticos aplicados.

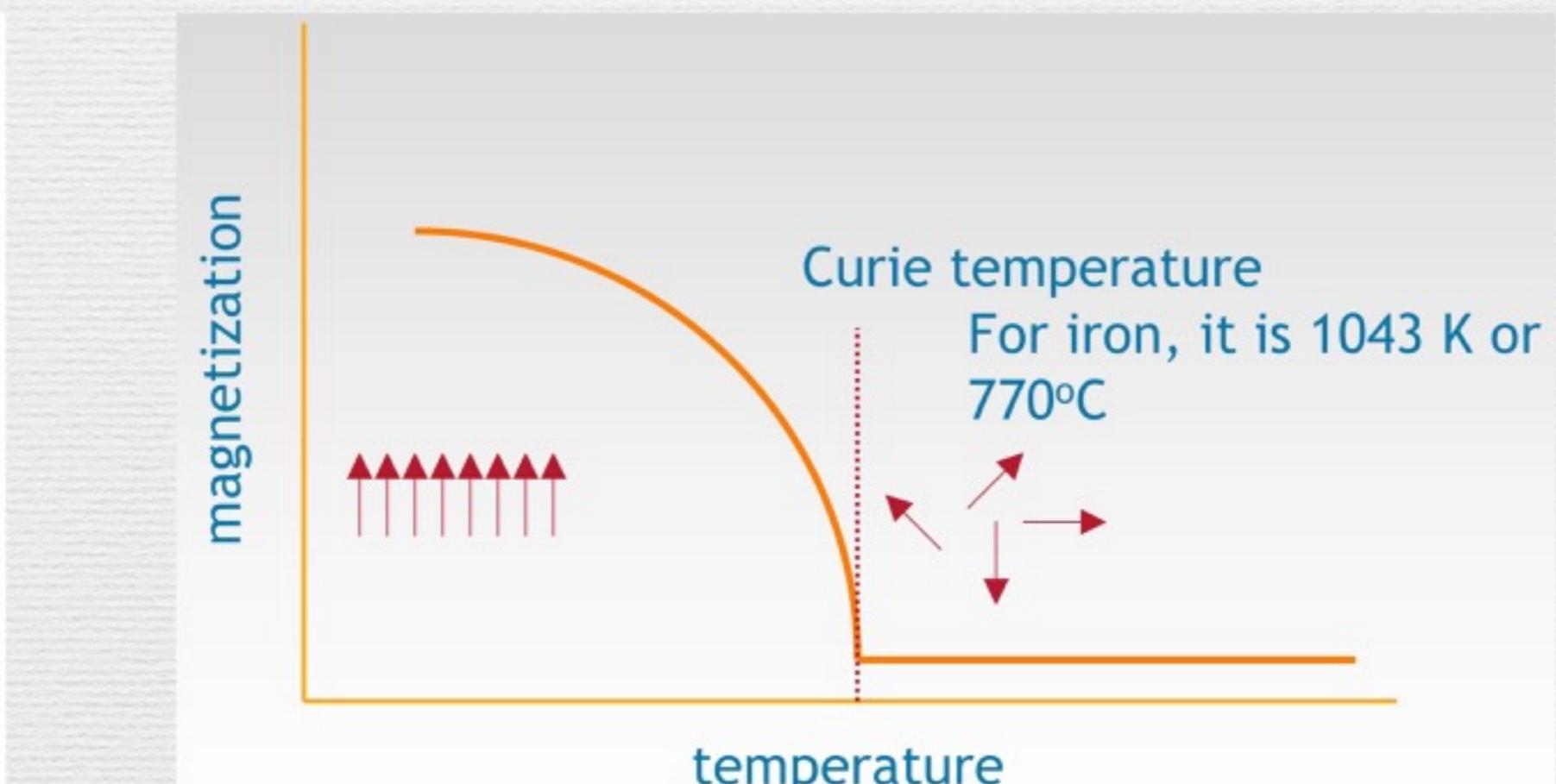
Ímãs permanentes são o maior exemplo.



Domains Before Magnetization

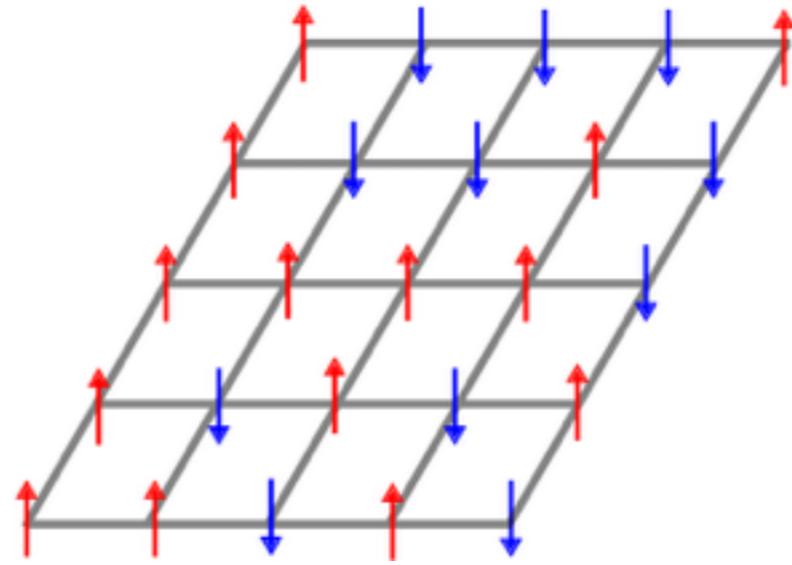


Domains After Magnetization



Modelo de Ising

- ✓ Proposto por Lenz (1920) para tentar descrever o ferromagnetismo



$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j; \quad \sigma_i = \pm 1$$

- ✓ Solução exata em 2D (Onsager, 1944)
- ✓ Transição contínua em

$$T_c = \frac{2}{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} \frac{J}{k_B} \approx 2.269 \frac{J}{k_B}$$