

# Summary of SI2510 Statistical Mechanics

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## **Abstract**

This is a summary of SI2510 Statistical Mechanics.

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# 1 Basic Concepts

**Phase Transitions** Landau introduced the concept that phase transitions are defined by spontaneous symmetry breaking.

**Order Parameters** An order parameter describes spontaneous symmetry breaking. It is zero in one phase and non-zero in another.

**Density Matrices** The probability distribution is of the form

$$p_n = \frac{1}{\sum_m P_m} P_n = \frac{1}{Z} P_n,$$

where the summation is performed over some set of states. We now introduce the density matrix

$$\rho = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_n P_n |n\rangle\langle n|,$$

yielding

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_n p_n O_{nn} = \sum_n \frac{1}{Z} P_n \langle n|O|n \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_n \sum_m P_n \langle n|m \rangle \langle m|O|n \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_n \sum_m \langle n|\rho|m \rangle \langle m|O|n \rangle = \text{tr}(O\rho).$$

As a side note,  $\rho$  takes the form

$$\rho = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta K},$$

where  $K$  is the Hamiltonian in the canonical ensemble and  $H - \mu N$  in the grand canonical ensemble. In these cases, the partition function  $Z$  may be computed according to

$$Z = \sum_m P_m = \sum_m e^{-\beta K_m} = \sum_m \langle m|e^{-\beta K}|m \rangle = \text{tr}(e^{-\beta K}).$$

**The Ising Model** The Ising model is a simple model of magnets. In this model, a magnet is a collection of interacting spins on a lattice under the influence of an external field. Its generalized coordinates are  $\sigma_i$ , which may take the values  $\pm 1$ , signifying a particular spin pointing up or down. The Hamiltonian is

$$\mathcal{H} = -J \sum_i \sum_{j=\text{nn}(i)} \sigma_i \sigma_j - h \sum_i \sigma_i.$$

The inner summation is carried out over the nearest neighbours of site  $i$  in the Ising model, but is generally a sum over the whole lattice. The order parameter defining its phase transition is  $m = \langle \sigma_i \rangle$ .

This model will be used to demonstrate core concepts in the course.