



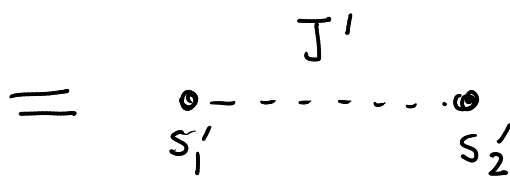
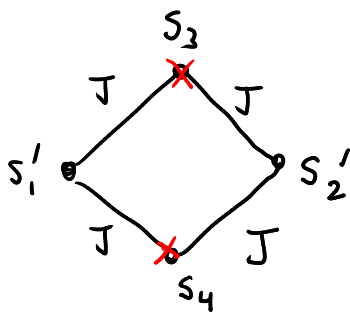
$b = 2 = \text{length rescaling}$

$d = 2 = \text{dimension}$

$$Z = \sum_{\vec{s}} e^{-\beta H_{\vec{s}}} = \sum_{\vec{s}'} \sum_{\vec{s}^{\text{doc}}} e^{-\beta H_{\vec{s}}} \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{\vec{s}'} e^{-\beta H_{\vec{s}'}}$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{s}'} \left[\sum_{s_3, s_4} e^{J s_1' s_3 + J s_1' s_4 + J s_2' s_3 + J s_2' s_4} \right]$$

- [one term per ]
- []



$$-\beta H_{\vec{s}} = J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j + G B \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ bonds} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{addit.} \\ \text{const. per bond} \end{array}$$

note: $G = 0$
in orig. system
but $G \neq 0$
does not
change physics

$$-\beta H_{\vec{s}'} = J' \sum_{\langle i'j' \rangle} s_{i'} s_{j'} + G' B'$$

$$B' = b^{-d} B = \frac{1}{4} B$$

for $Z = Z'$ to be true:

$$\sum_{\substack{s_3 = \pm 1 \\ s_4 = \pm 1}} e^{J s_1' s_3 + J s_1' s_4 + J s_2' s_3 + J s_2' s_4 + 4G} = e^{J' s_1' s_2' + G'}$$

must be true for every possible s_1', s_2'

$$s_1' = 1, s_2' = 1 : e^{4J+4G} + 2e^{4G} + e^{-4J+4G} = e^{J'+G'}$$

$$s_1' = 1, s_2' = -1 : 4e^{4G} = e^{-J'+G'}$$

(same equ's) \Rightarrow 2 indep. equ's for 2 unknowns: J', G'

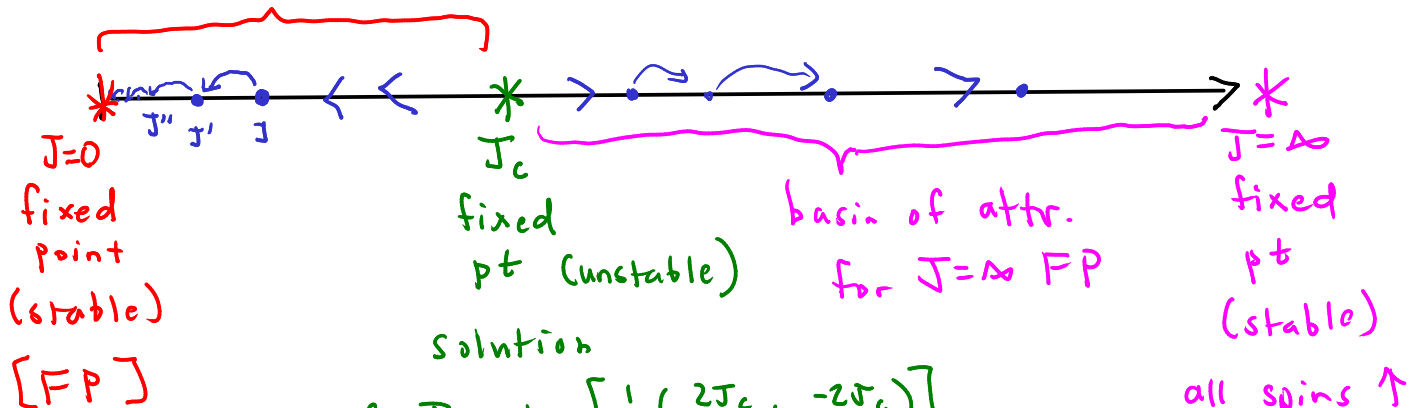
$$\Rightarrow J' = \log \left[\frac{1}{2} (e^{2J} + e^{-2J}) \right]$$

$$G' = 4G + \log \left[2 (e^{2J} + e^{-2J}) \right]$$

$J \rightarrow J' \rightarrow J'' \rightarrow \dots$

RG flow for J parameter

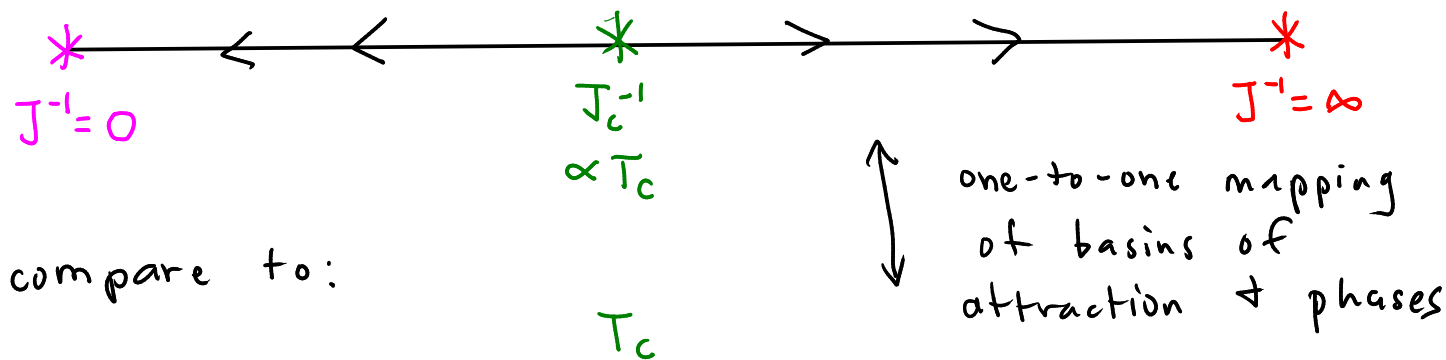
basin of attraction for $J=0$ FP



solution of $J_c = \log \left[\frac{1}{2} (e^{2J_c} + e^{-2J_c}) \right]$

$$J_c \approx 0.609$$

$$J = \frac{j}{k_B T} \quad T \propto J^{-1}$$



compare to:

ordered phase $M(J, 0_{\pm}) \neq 0$

disordered phase $M(J, 0_{\pm}) = 0$

boundaries b/t phases get their own FP

Zoom in around $T_c \propto J_c^{-1}$:

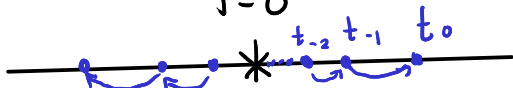
$$J = \frac{j}{k_B T}$$

$$t = \frac{T - T_c}{T_c} \quad \text{small}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= J_c \\ T &= T_c \\ t &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{J_c - J}{J} \approx \frac{J_c - J}{J_c}$$

$$\equiv b^y$$



$$J'(J) \approx J_c + \left. \frac{\partial J'}{\partial J} \right|_{J_c} (J - J_c) + \dots$$

$$J'(J_c) = J_c$$



$$J' - J_c = b^y (J - J_c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \log_b \left. \frac{\partial J'}{\partial J} \right|_{J_c} \\ &= .747 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow t' = b^y t \quad \text{near crit. FP}$$

$$t_0 = b^y t_{-1} = b^{2y} t_{-2} = \dots = b^{ny} t_{-n}$$

observables in system: deriv. of $\frac{1}{B} \ln Z$ or $\frac{1}{N} \ln Z$

example: spin-spin corr: $U = \frac{1}{B} \left\langle - \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j \right\rangle$

$$f(t) \equiv \frac{1}{B} \ln Z(t) \stackrel{\text{near } T=T_c}{=} - \frac{\partial}{\partial J} \left[\frac{1}{B} \ln Z \right]$$

free energy per bond

$$\propto \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t)$$

specific heat

$$C = \left. \frac{dU}{dT} \right|_{H=0} \propto \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} f(t)$$

consider $Z(t)$ under RG:

$$\ln Z(t_0) = \ln Z(t_{-1}) = \dots = \ln Z(t_{-n})$$

$$\frac{1}{B_0} \ln Z(t_0) = \frac{1}{B_0} \ln Z(t_{-n})$$

$$B_n = b^{nd} B_0 = 4^n B_0$$

$$\uparrow \text{ \# bonds in sys. at } t=t_0 = b^{nd} \frac{1}{B_n} \ln Z(t_{-n})$$

in limit when ∞ sized sys.

$$f(t_0) = b^{nd} f\left(\overbrace{t_{-n}}^t\right)$$

for any n

$$t_0 = b^{ny} t_{-n} = b^{ny} t$$

$$n = \frac{1}{y} \log_b \left(\frac{t_0}{t}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{B_n} \ln Z(t_{-n}) = f(t_{-n})$$

$$\frac{1}{B_0} \ln Z(t_0) = f(t_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t_0) = \left(\frac{t_0}{t}\right)^{\frac{d}{y}} f(t) \quad \text{scaling relation for small } t$$