

## Problem Set 6: Hyperscaling Relations

Due Thursday, April 6.

### 1. Relations Between Critical Exponents

As a result of the homogeneity of the free energy, in the Landau-Ginzburg theory of magnetization the singular part of the free energy near the critical point is of the form,

$$f(t, h) \approx t^{2-\alpha} g_f(h/t^\Delta),$$

for some critical exponent  $\alpha$ , gap exponent  $\Delta$  and function  $g_f(x)$ .

Consider the saddle point approximation in which,

$$f \simeq -\frac{t^2}{u} \quad \text{for } h = 0, \quad t < 0,$$

$$f \simeq -\frac{h^{4/3}}{u^{1/3}} \quad \text{for } h \neq 0, \quad t = 0.$$

a) Show that  $\alpha = 0$  and  $\Delta = 3/2$  in the saddle point approximation. The exponent  $\alpha$  is consistent with the definition of the critical exponent associated with the heat capacity,

$$C \sim -\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}.$$

b) The critical exponent  $\beta$  is defined by  $m(t, h = 0) \sim t^\beta$ , where the magnetization is given by,

$$m(t, h) \sim \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}.$$

Express  $\beta$  in terms of  $\alpha$  and  $\Delta$ .

c) As  $t \rightarrow 0$  the magnetization behaves as,

$$m(t \rightarrow 0, h) \sim t^\beta \left( \frac{h}{t^\Delta} \right)^\delta,$$

which defines the critical exponent  $\delta$ .

Express  $\delta$  in terms of  $\Delta$  and  $\beta$ .

the magnetic susceptibility:

$$\chi(t, h) \sim \frac{\partial m}{\partial h} \sim t^{-\gamma} \text{ if } h = 0.$$

Express  $\gamma$  in terms of  $\Delta$  and  $\alpha$ .

e) The correlation length also has homogeneous behavior near the critical point,

$$\xi(t, h) \sim t^{-\nu} g(h/t^\Delta),$$

for some exponent  $\nu$  and function  $g(x)$ , with the same gap exponent  $\Delta$ . The free energy scales with  $\xi$  as,

$$f(t, h) \sim \frac{\log Z}{L^d} \sim \xi^{-d}.$$

Derive the following hyperscaling relations:

Rushbrooke's identity:  $\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma = 2$ ;

Widom's identity:  $\delta - 1 = \gamma/\beta$ ;

Josephson's identity,  $2 - \alpha = d\nu$ .

f) In two dimensions the critical exponents can be calculated exactly, and it is found that with one degree of freedom:  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\beta = 1/8$ ,  $\gamma = 7/4$ ,  $\delta = 15$ ,  $\nu = 1$ ,  $\eta = 1/4$ . How do these exponents compare with the predictions of the hyperscaling relations?