Material for Week 13

Physics 4488/6562: Statistical Mechanics https://sethna.lassp.cornell.edu/Teaching/562/ Exercises due Mon. May 01 Last correction at December 22, 2022, 2:10 pm ©2023, James Sethna, all rights reserved

For Wednesday's pre-class question, do part (a) only. We'll do the other parts in class.

Monday

In-class question: 12.1 Ising self-similarity
In-class question: 12.15 Hearing chaos
In-class question: 12.14 Crackling noises
Wednesday
Read: Chapter 12, Sec. 12.1 (Universality)
Pre-class question: 12.7 Renormalization-group trajectories
In-class question: 12.7 Renormalization-group trajectories
Friday
Read: Chapter 12, Sec. 12.2 (Scale Invariance)
Pre-class question: 12.8 Superconductivity and the renormalization group
Monday
Read: Chapter 12, Sec. 12.3 (Examples of critical points)
Pre-class question: 12.16 Period doubling and the onset of chaos

Exercises for everyone

12.11 *RG* and the central limit theorem: long. (Mathematics) Remember random walks produce Gaussians? Here's an RG derivation.

Select one (4488) or two (6562)

- 12.9 Period doubling and the RG. Recommended if you haven't seen it. (Mathematics, Complexity, Computation, Dynamical systems) The onset of chaos and the RG. Hints at https://sethna.lassp.cornell.edu/StatMech/EOPCHintsAndMaterials.html
- 12.18 *Random walks and universal exponents.* If a wiggly polymer cannot cross itself, when can we view it as a random walk?
- 12.4 Bifurcation theory. (Dynamical systems) Universality classes for differential equations.
- 12.5 *Mean-field theory.* (Condensed-matter) Assuming a spin feels the average magnetization of its neighbors gives the correct exponents above four dimensions. See also 12.26 and 12.27.
- 12.26 *Ising mean field derivation.* and 12.27 Mean-field bound for the free energy (Mathematics), gives Gibbs, Bogoliubov, and Feynman's rigorous mean-field bound for the free energy.
- 12.28 Avalanche size distribution. Deriving the mean-field avalanche size distribution.
- 12.31 Singular corrections to scaling. Irrelevant directions in the RG lead to new exponents.