

Temperatura de compensação em modelos de Ising em camadas (Parte 1)

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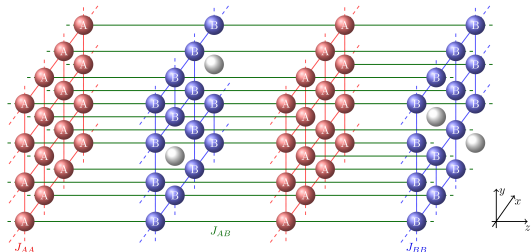
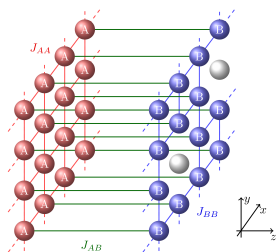
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- 3 Resultados e Discussão

- Materiais magnéticos em camadas têm sido amplamente estudados nas últimas décadas.
- Aplicações tecnológicas
 - Magnetoresistência gigante [Camley e Barnaś 1989].
 - Efeito magnetocalórico [Phan e Yu 2007].

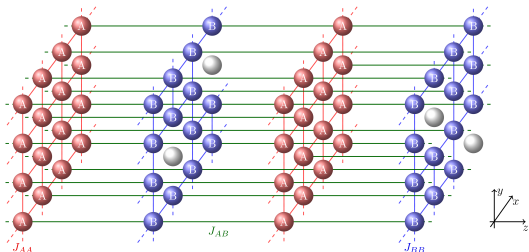
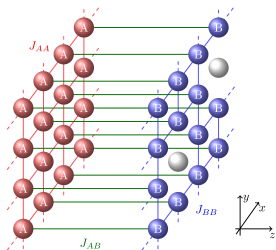
- Camadas monoatômicas de tipos **A** e **B** dispostas alternadamente
- Interação entre átomos **A-A** (J_{AA}): ferromagnética
- Interação entre átomos **B-B** (J_{BB}): ferromagnética
- Interação entre átomos **A-B** (J_{AB}): antiferromagnética
- Apenas camadas do tipo **B** apresentam diluição



Hamiltoniano (Ising)

$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in A \rangle} J_{AA} s_i s_j - \sum_{\langle i \in B, j \in B \rangle} J_{BB} s_i s_j \epsilon_i \epsilon_j$$

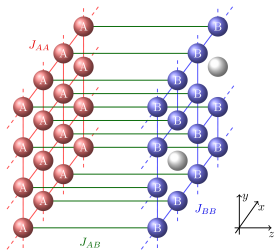
$$- \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in B \rangle} J_{AB} s_i s_j \epsilon_j$$



Hamiltoniano (Ising)

$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in A \rangle} J_{AA} s_i s_j - \sum_{\langle i \in B, j \in B \rangle} J_{BB} s_i s_j \epsilon_i \epsilon_j$$

$$- \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in B \rangle} J_{AB} s_i s_j \epsilon_j$$



- $s_i = \pm 1$
- $J_{AA}, J_{BB} > 0, J_{AB} < 0$
- $\epsilon_i = 1$ (sítio magnético)
- $\epsilon_i = 0$ (vacância)

- Solução analítica \rightarrow não existe
- Métodos aproximados:
 - Matriz de transferência
 - Grupo de renormalização
 - Aproximação de campo médio (CM/MFA)
 - Aproximação de campo efetivo (CE/EFA)
 - Aproximação de pares (AP)
 - Simulações de Monte Carlo (MC)

- Solução analítica → não existe
- Métodos aproximados:
 - Matriz de transferência
 - Grupo de renormalização
 - Aproximação de campo médio (CM/MFA) → seminário de hoje
 - Aproximação de campo efetivo (CE/EFA) → seminário de hoje
 - Aproximação de pares (AP)
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- Solução analítica → não existe
- Métodos aproximados:
 - Matriz de transferência
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 - Aproximação de campo médio (CM/MFA)
 - Aproximação de campo efetivo (CE/EFA)
 - Aproximação de pares (AP) → próximos seminários
[Balcerzak e Szałowski 2014, Szałowski e Balcerzak 2014]
 - Simulações de Monte Carlo (MC) → próximos seminários
[Diaz e Branco 2017][Diaz e Branco 2017]

Hamiltoniano

$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in A \rangle} J_{AA} s_i s_j - \sum_{\langle i \in B, j \in B \rangle} J_{BB} s_i s_j \epsilon_i \epsilon_j - \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in B \rangle} J_{AB} s_i s_j \epsilon_j$$

Identidade [Callen 1963, Callen 1985]

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \tanh(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda}) \rangle}$$

$$\Lambda = A, B; \beta_T \equiv (k_B T)^{-1}$$

$$E_{i \in A} = J_{AA} \sum_{\delta} s_{(i+\delta) \in A} + J_{AB} \sum_{\delta'} s_{(i+\delta') \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta')}$$

$$E_{i \in B} = J_{BB} \sum_{\delta} s_{(i+\delta) \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta)} + J_{AB} \sum_{\delta'} s_{(i+\delta') \in A}$$

Hamiltoniano

$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in A \rangle} J_{AA} s_i s_j - \sum_{\langle i \in B, j \in B \rangle} J_{BB} s_i s_j \epsilon_i \epsilon_j - \sum_{\langle i \in A, j \in B \rangle} J_{AB} s_i s_j \epsilon_j$$

Identidade [Callen 1963, Callen 1985]

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \tanh(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda}) \rangle} \approx \tanh \overline{\langle \beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda} \rangle} \leftarrow \text{campo médio}$$

$$\Lambda = A, B; \beta_T \equiv (k_B T)^{-1}$$

$$E_{i \in A} = J_{AA} \sum_{\delta} s_{(i+\delta) \in A} + J_{AB} \sum_{\delta'} s_{(i+\delta') \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta')}$$

$$E_{i \in B} = J_{BB} \sum_{\delta} s_{(i+\delta) \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta)} + J_{AB} \sum_{\delta'} s_{(i+\delta') \in A}$$

- Sistema bicamada

$$m_A = \tanh \left\{ \beta_T (4J_{AA}m_A + pJ_{AB}m_B) \right\}$$

$$m_B = \tanh \left\{ \beta_T (4pJ_{BB}m_B + J_{AB}m_A) \right\}$$

- Sistema multicamadas

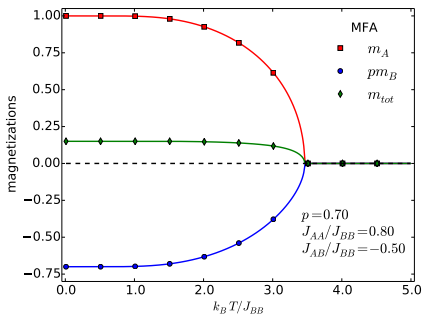
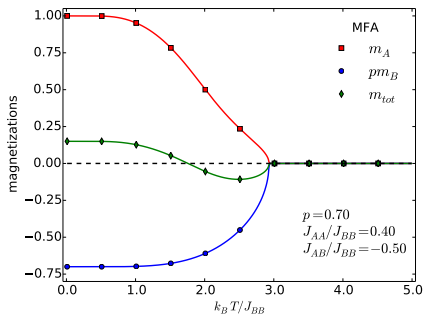
$$m_A = \tanh \left\{ \beta_T (4J_{AA}m_A + 2pJ_{AB}m_B) \right\}$$

$$m_B = \tanh \left\{ \beta_T (4pJ_{BB}m_B + 2J_{AB}m_A) \right\}$$

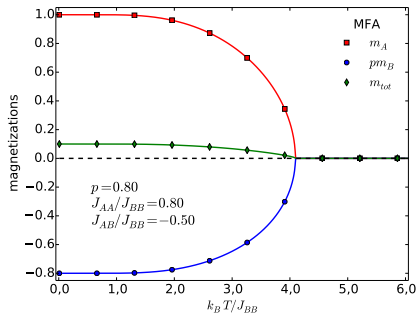
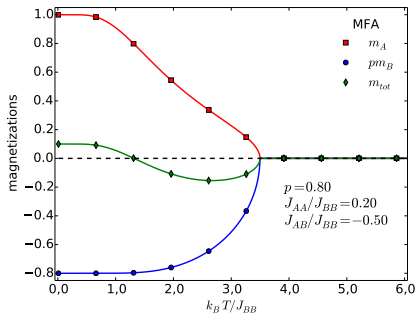
- Magnetização total

$$m_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2}(m_A + pm_B)$$

Sistema bicamada: campo médio



Sistema multicamadas: campo médio



Na aproximação de **campo efetivo**

[Honmura e Kaneyoshi 1979, Aguiar, Moreira e Engelsberg 1986],
usamos o operador diferencial

$$e^{\lambda D} f(x) = f(x + \lambda), \quad D \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x},$$

para reescrever a identidade de Callen como:

Identidade

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda} D) \rangle} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\Lambda = A, B; \beta_T \equiv (k_B T)^{-1}$$

$$E_{i \in A} = J_{AA} \sum_{\delta} s_{(i+\delta) \in A} + J_{AB} \sum_{\delta'} s_{(i+\delta') \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta')}$$

$$E_{i \in B} = J_{BB} \sum_{\delta} s_{(i+\delta) \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta)} + J_{AB} \sum_{\delta'} s_{(i+\delta') \in A}$$

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Identidade

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda} D) \rangle} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in A} D) &= \left\{ \prod_{\delta} \exp(\beta_T J_{AA} S_{(i+\delta) \in A} D) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \prod_{\delta'} \exp(\beta_T J_{AB} S_{(i+\delta') \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta')} D) \right\} \\ \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in B} D) &= \left\{ \prod_{\delta} \exp(\beta_T J_{BB} S_{(i+\delta) \in B} \epsilon_{(i+\delta)} D) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \prod_{\delta'} \exp(\beta_T J_{AB} S_{(i+\delta') \in A} D) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Identidade

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda} D) \rangle} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in A} D) &= \left\{ \prod_{\delta} \exp(\beta_T J_{AAS(i+\delta) \in A} D) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \prod_{\delta'} \exp(\beta_T J_{ABS(i+\delta') \in B} \epsilon(i+\delta') D) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in B} D) &= \left\{ \prod_{\delta} \exp(\beta_T J_{BBS(i+\delta) \in B} \epsilon(i+\delta) D) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \prod_{\delta'} \exp(\beta_T J_{ABS(i+\delta') \in A} D) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

- Identidades (válidas pois $s_i = \pm 1$ e $\epsilon_i = 0$ ou 1):
 - $e^{xs_i} = \cosh(x) + s_i \sinh(x)$
 - $e^{xs_i \epsilon_i} = 1 + \epsilon_i [\cosh(xs_i) + s_i \sinh(xs_i) - 1]$

Identidade

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda} D) \rangle} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\beta E_{i \in A} D) &= \Pi_\delta \left\{ \cosh(\beta_T J_{AA} D) + s_{(i+\delta) \in A} \sinh(\beta_T J_{AA} D) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \Pi_{\delta'} \left\{ 1 + \epsilon_{i+\delta'} \left[\cosh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) + s_{(i+\delta') \in B} \sinh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) - 1 \right] \right\} \\ \exp(\beta E_{i \in B} D) &= \Pi_\delta \left\{ 1 + \epsilon_{i+\delta} \left[\cosh(\beta_T J_{BB} D) + s_{(i+\delta) \in B} \sinh(\beta_T J_{BB} D) - 1 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad \times \Pi_{\delta'} \left\{ \cosh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) + s_{(i+\delta') \in A} \sinh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Identidade

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- Identidades: $\overline{\epsilon_i} = p$; $\overline{\{\prod_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i\}} = p^n$; $\overline{\{s_{i \in \Lambda}\}} = m_\Lambda$
- Aproximação: $\langle s_i s_j \cdots s_k \rangle = \langle s_i \rangle \langle s_j \rangle \cdots \langle s_k \rangle$

Identidade

$$m_\Lambda = \overline{\langle \exp(\beta_T E_{i \in \Lambda} D) \rangle} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle \exp(\beta E_{i \in A} D) \rangle} &= \Pi_\delta \left\{ \cosh(\beta_T J_{AA} D) + m_A \sinh(\beta_T J_{AA} D) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \Pi_{\delta'} \left\{ 1 + p \left[\cosh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) + m_B \sinh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) - 1 \right] \right\} \\ \overline{\langle \exp(\beta E_{i \in B} D) \rangle} &= \Pi_\delta \left\{ 1 + p \left[\cosh(\beta_T J_{BB} D) + m_B \sinh(\beta_T J_{BB} D) - 1 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad \times \Pi_{\delta'} \left\{ \cosh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) + m_A \sinh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle \exp(\beta E_{i \in B} D) \rangle} &= \Pi_\delta \left\{ 1 + p \left[\cosh(\beta_T J_{BB} D) + m_B \sinh(\beta_T J_{BB} D) - 1 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad \times \Pi_{\delta'} \left\{ \cosh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) + m_A \sinh(\beta_T J_{AB} D) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

- Identidade: $\cosh a + x \sinh a = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1+x)e^a + (1-x)e^{-a} \right]$

Sistema bicamada:

$$m_A = \frac{1}{2^5} \left\{ (1 + m_A) e^{\beta_T J_{AA} D} + (1 - m_A) e^{-\beta_T J_{AA} D} \right\}^4$$

$$\times \left\{ 2(1 - p) + p \left[(1 + m_B) e^{\beta_T J_{AB} D} + (1 - m_B) e^{-\beta_T J_{AB} D} \right] \right\} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$m_B = \frac{1}{2^5} \left\{ 2(1 - p) + p \left[(1 + m_B) e^{\beta_T J_{BB} D} + (1 - m_B) e^{-\beta_T J_{BB} D} \right] \right\}^4$$

$$\times \left\{ (1 + m_A) e^{\beta_T J_{AB} D} + (1 - m_A) e^{-\beta_T J_{AB} D} \right\} \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}$$

Magnetização total:

$$m_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} (m_A + p m_B)$$

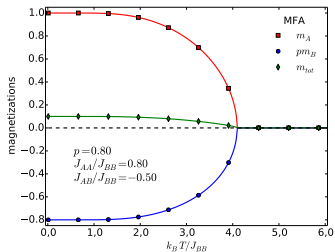
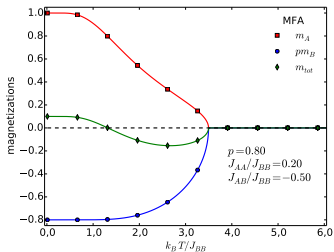
Sistema multicamadas:

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_A &= \frac{1}{2^6} \left\{ (1 + m_A) e^{\beta T J_{AA} D} + (1 - m_A) e^{-\beta T J_{AA} D} \right\}^4 \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ 2(1 - p) + p \left[(1 + m_B) e^{\beta T J_{AB} D} + (1 - m_B) e^{-\beta T J_{AB} D} \right] \right\}^2 \tanh x \Big|_{x=0} \\
 m_B &= \frac{1}{2^6} \left\{ 2(1 - p) + p \left[(1 + m_B) e^{\beta T J_{BB} D} + (1 - m_B) e^{-\beta T J_{BB} D} \right] \right\}^4 \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ (1 + m_A) e^{\beta T J_{AB} D} + (1 - m_A) e^{-\beta T J_{AB} D} \right\}^2 \tanh x \Big|_{x=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

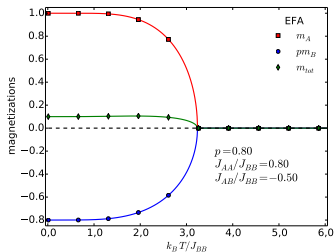
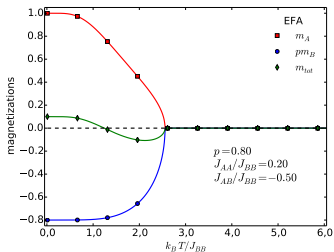
Magnetização total:

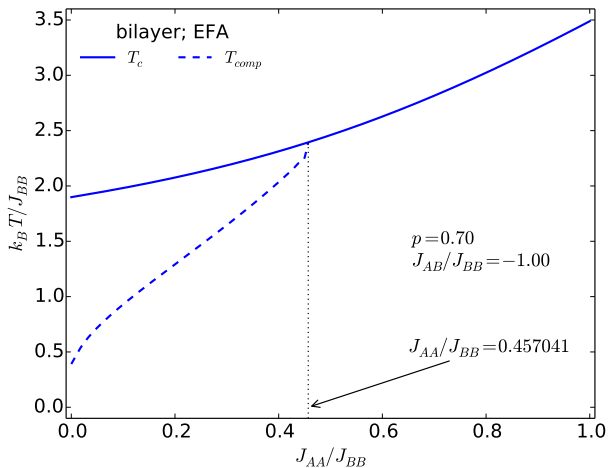
$$m_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} (m_A + p m_B)$$

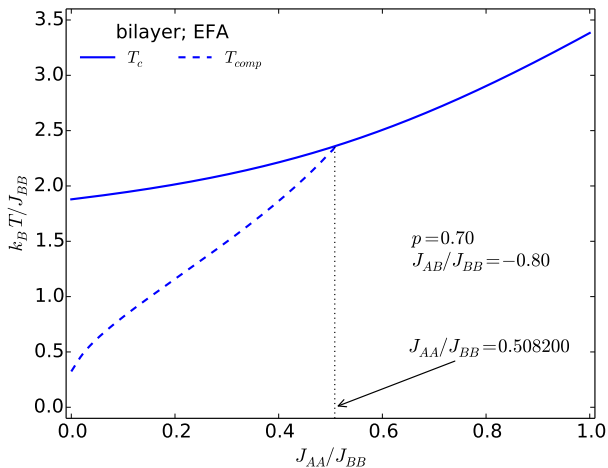
Sistema multicamadas: campo médio

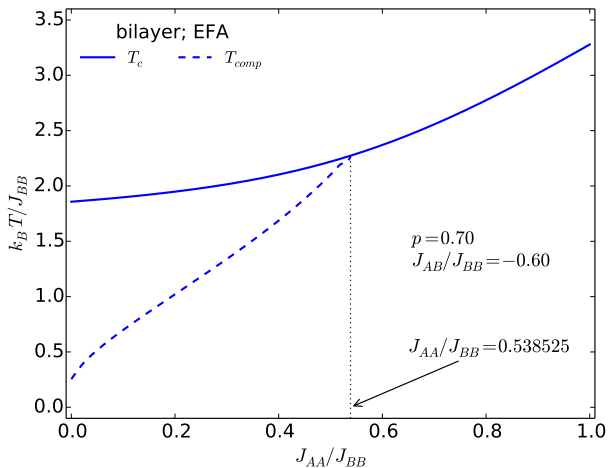


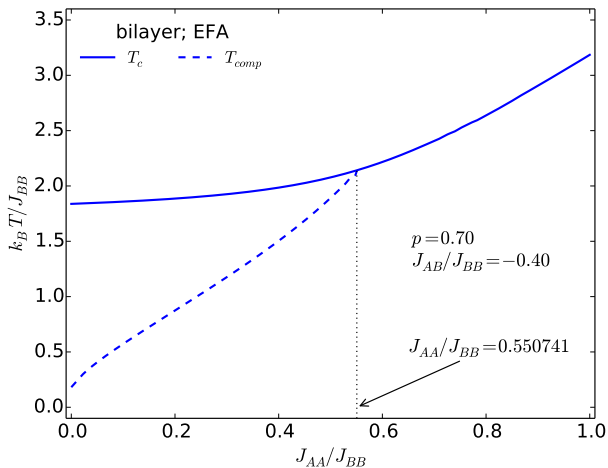
Sistema multicamadas: campo efetivo

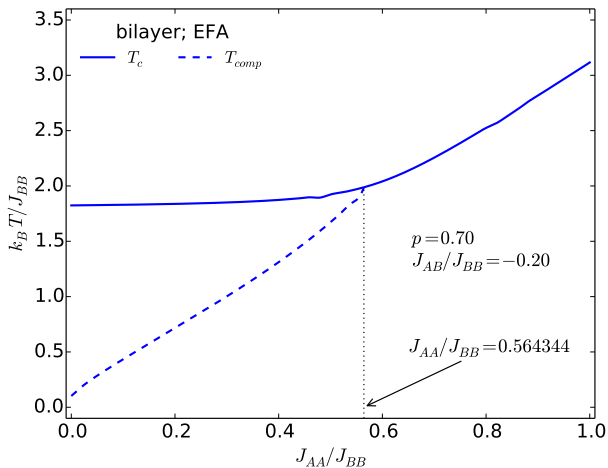


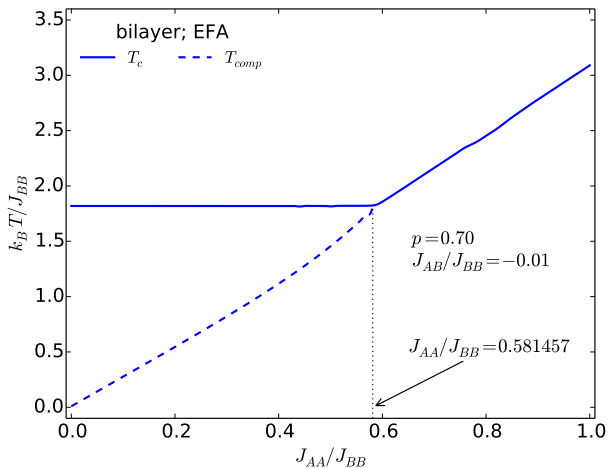
Sistema bicamada: $p = 0.7$; campo efetivo

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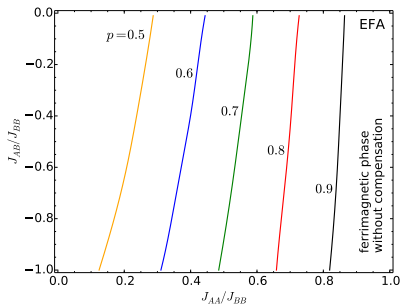
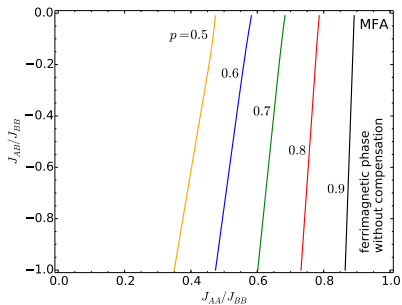
Sistema bicamada: $p = 0.7$; campo efetivo

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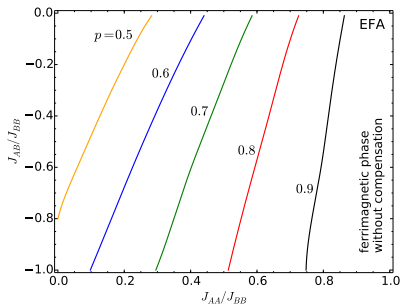
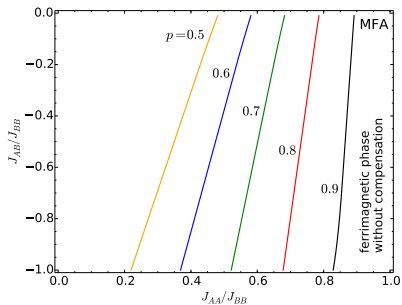
Sistema bicamada: $p = 0.7$; campo efetivo






Sistema bicamada: $p = 0.7$; campo efetivo






Sistema bicamada: campo médio/campo efetivo



Sistema multicamadas: campo médio/campo efetivo



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