

# Cooperativity

- Phase Transformations:

- many different kinds of phase transitions: dimension, microscopic origin...
- cooperativity (dominos' effect) play a key role

*Example:* para-ferromagnetic transition

- Magnetic dipoles partially align in an external magnetic field
- An aligned dipole generates additional field which adds to the external field:

$$\vec{B}_{\text{loc}} = \vec{B}_{\text{ext}} + \vec{B}_{\text{ind}}$$

- Linear response: magnetization proportional to local field

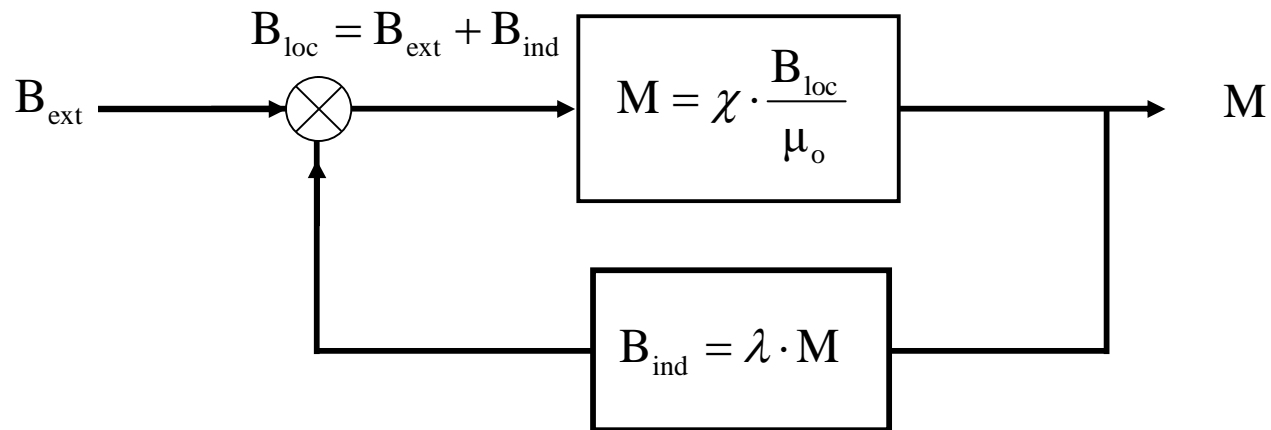
$$\vec{M} = \chi \cdot \frac{\vec{B}_{\text{loc}}}{\mu_0}$$

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- Linear response: magnetization proportional to local field



$$\chi_{\text{eff}} = \frac{M}{B_{\text{ext}}} = \frac{\chi/\mu_0}{1 - \lambda\chi/\mu_0}$$

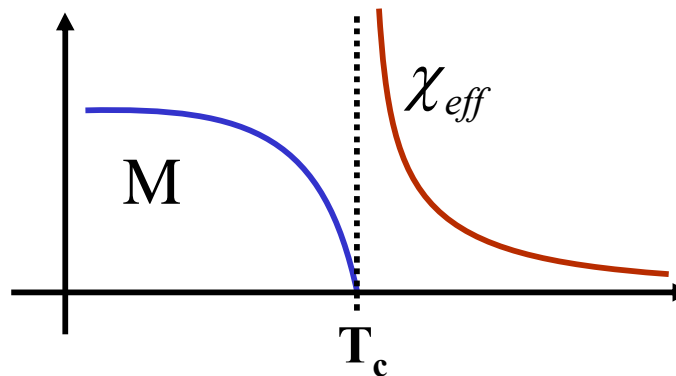
$M$  goes to infinity (divergence) if  $\lambda\chi/\mu_0 \rightarrow 1$

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- divergence of susceptibility at  $T_c$ :



- below  $T_c$ , ordering of dipoles exist “spontaneously” (without external field) preventing from infinite magnetization and infinite magnetic energy storage in the presence of an external field
- spontaneous magnetization in the low temperature phase is called an **order parameter**. *In the high temperature, the order parameter is zero.*

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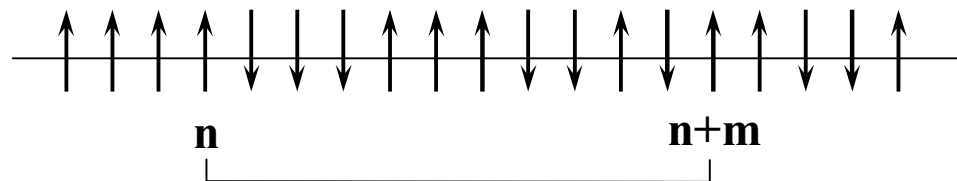
- order parameter fluctuations :

- **above  $T_c$**  : two dipoles at infinity from each other are uncorrelated, but for short or mean range, correlation between dipoles may exist “locally” in space and time and the net macroscopic magnetization still zero.

$$\langle \mu_n \mu_{n+m} \rangle = 0 \quad \text{if } n \neq m$$

- **below  $T_c$**  : correlation (or coherence) length of ordered phase is infinite and the net macroscopic magnetization is non zero.

$$\langle \mu_n \mu_{n+m} \rangle \neq 0 \quad \textit{pair correlation function}$$

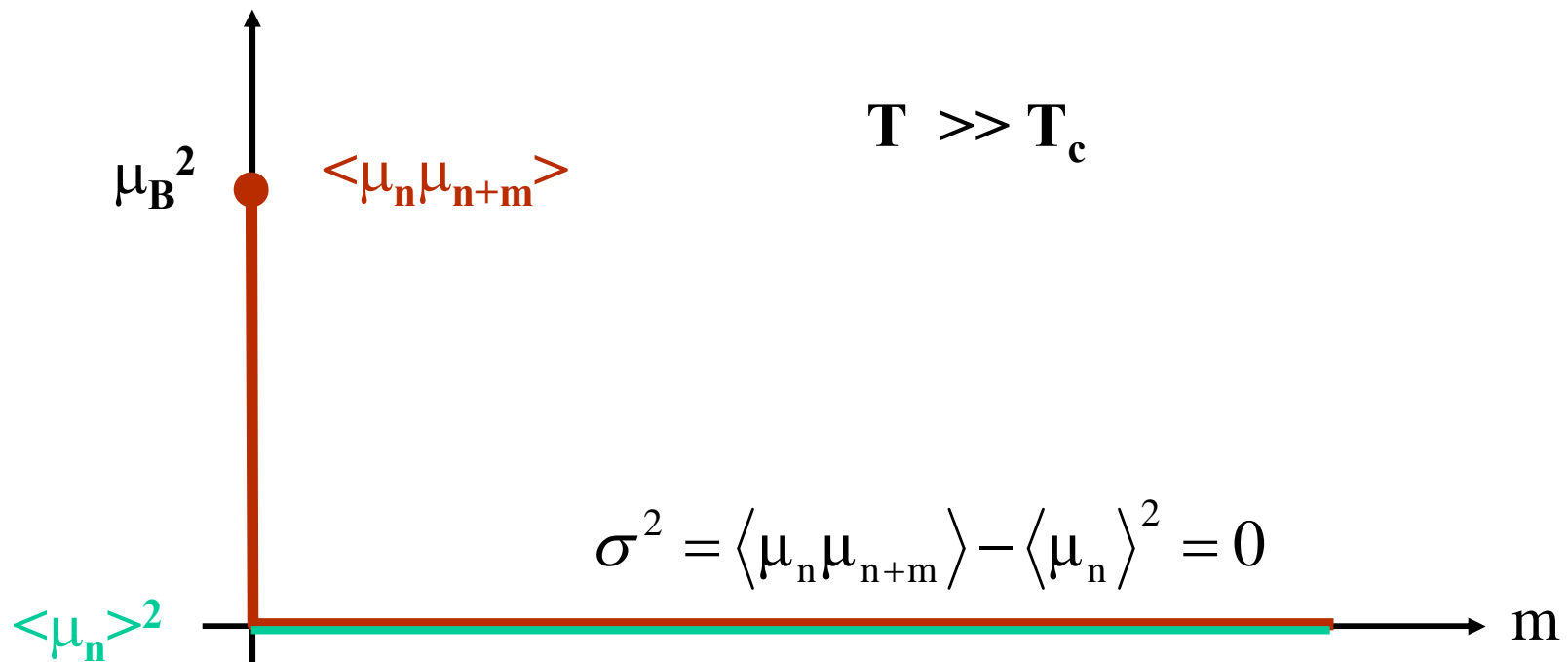


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- correlation length : the origin of “n” site doesn't matter (ergodicity)

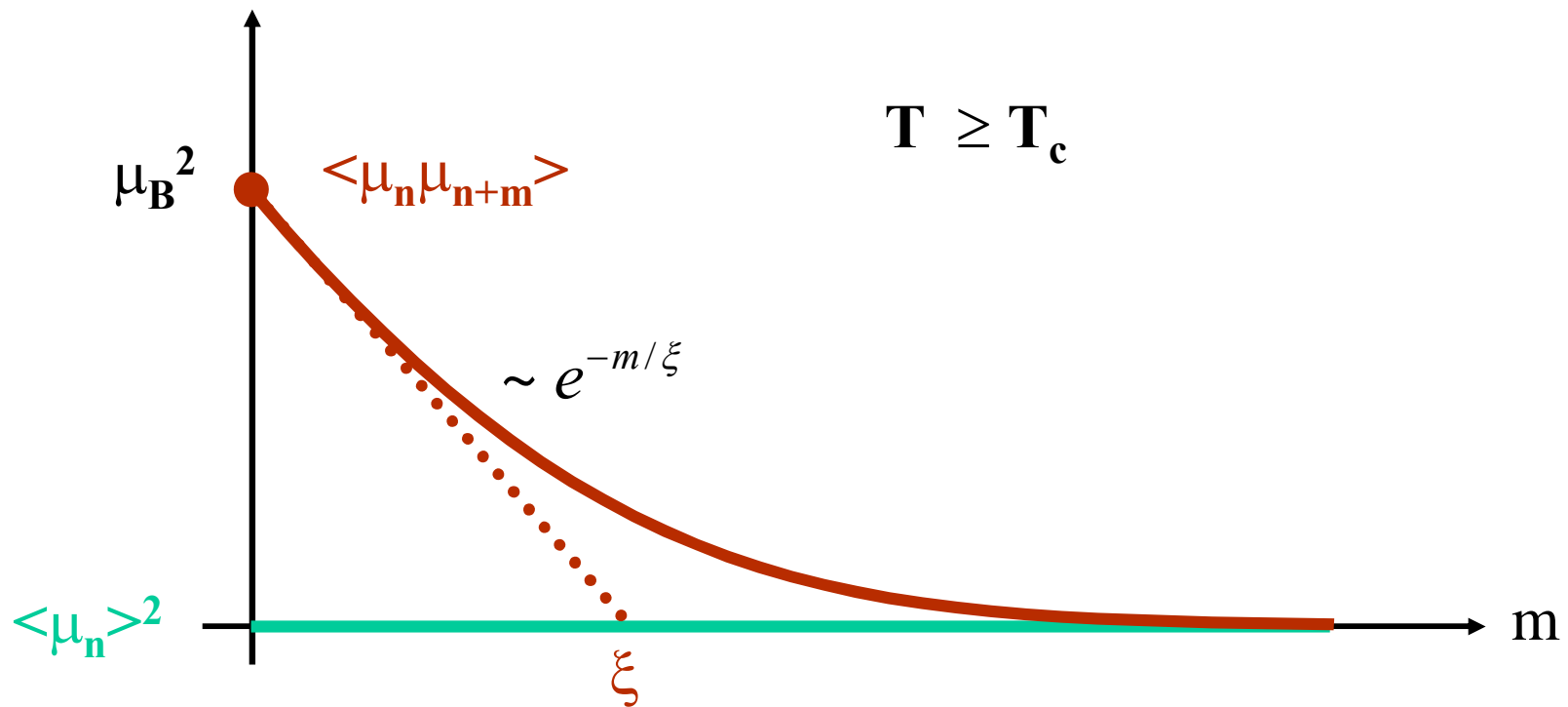


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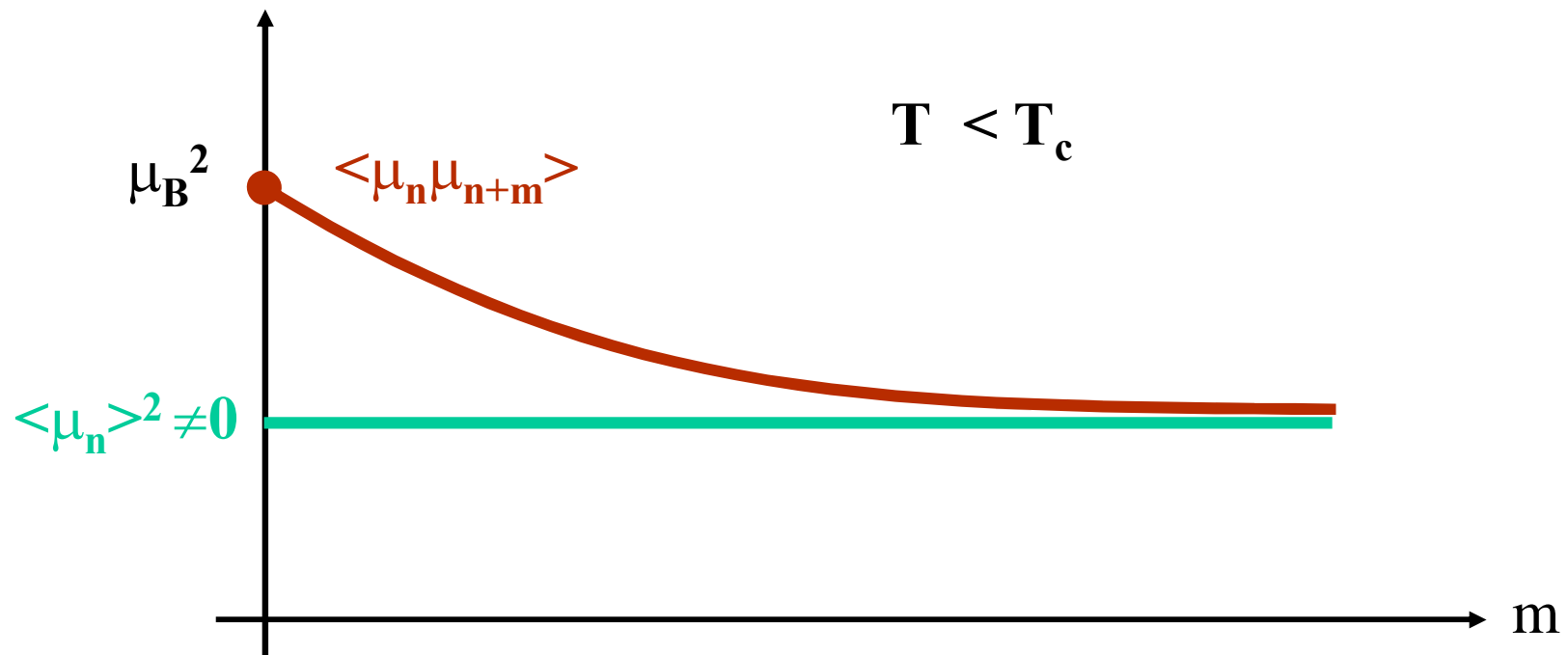
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