

Long Range Order in the Anisotropic Quantum Ferromagnetic Heisenberg Model

Tom Kennedy*

Department of Physics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA

Abstract. We study the anisotropic quantum mechanical ferromagnetic Heisenberg model. By anisotropic we mean that the x and y exchange constants are equal but smaller than the z exchange constant. We show that for any amount of anisotropy there is long range order in two or more dimensions at low enough temperature. We also develop a convergent low temperature expansion and use it to prove exponential decay of the truncated correlation functions.

1. Introduction

The Hamiltonian of the quantum mechanical ferromagnetic Heisenberg model is

$$- \sum_{\langle rs \rangle} (\alpha_x \sigma_r^x \sigma_s^x + \alpha_y \sigma_r^y \sigma_s^y + \alpha_z \sigma_r^z \sigma_s^z).$$

The isotropic Heisenberg model is obtained by taking $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = \alpha_z$. We will study the anisotropic case $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = \alpha$, $\alpha_z = 1$ with $\alpha < 1$. Our main result, Theorem 2.1, is that for two or more dimensions and any $\alpha < 1$, there is long range order (LRO) at sufficiently low temperature. By LRO we mean that $\langle \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z \rangle$ is bounded away from zero uniformly in i and j . We use free boundary conditions to define the Gibbs state $\langle \cdot \rangle$. We will also show that a polymer expansion for the model converges for sufficiently low temperature. This yields more detailed information than LRO, e.g., the truncated correlation functions decay exponentially (see Theorem 2.2).

Ginibre [8] and Robinson [12] proved the existence of LRO at low temperature for sufficiently small α . Kirkwood [9] and Thomas and Yin [14, 15] proved LRO at low temperature in similar models. Fröhlich and Lieb [6] showed that if reflection positivity is true for the model then there is LRO for any $\alpha < 1$. However, Speer [18] has shown that reflection positivity is not always true for the model. For the classical Heisenberg model Malyshev [10] proved the occurrence of LRO for any $\alpha < 1$. This result was improved by Bricmont and Fontaine [17].

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