

RANDOM FIELD ISING MODEL (T=0)

$$H = -J \sum_{i,j} c_i s_i c_j s_j - \sum_i h_i c_i s_i - h \sum_i c_i s_i$$

J : ferromagnetic interaction

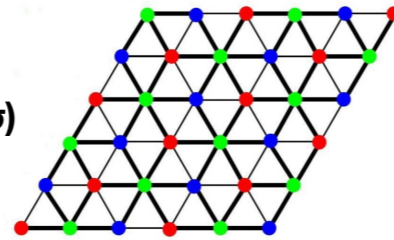
$s_i = \pm 1$ (Ising Spins)

h_i : random field from Gaussian dist $N(0, \sigma)$

c_i : 1/0 if site present/absent

h : external field

Dilute one sub lattice with c



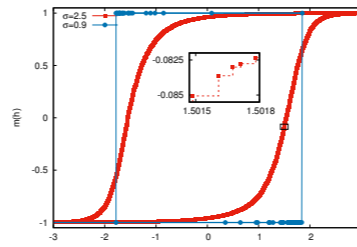
GLAUBER DYNAMICS

Make lower hysteresis loop:

Start from $h = -\infty$

$$s_i(t+1) = \text{sgn}[l_i(t)]; l_i = J \sum_j c_j s_j + h_i + h$$

$$\text{Magnetisation: } m(h, \sigma, c; t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i c_i s_i$$



CRITICALITY

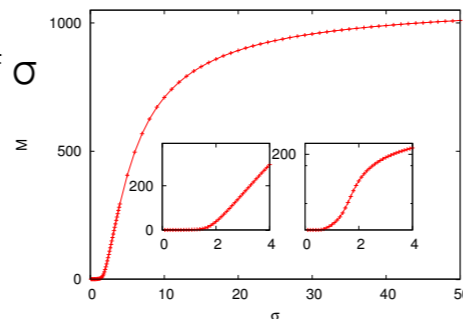
$\sigma < \sigma_c$ (Jumps in m-h curve) $\sigma > \sigma_c$ (Smooth m-h curve)

Check the presence of this critical σ_c

HOW? ...METASTABLE STATES COUNT

Total number of metastable states in going from $m=-1$ to $m=1$ as a function of σ

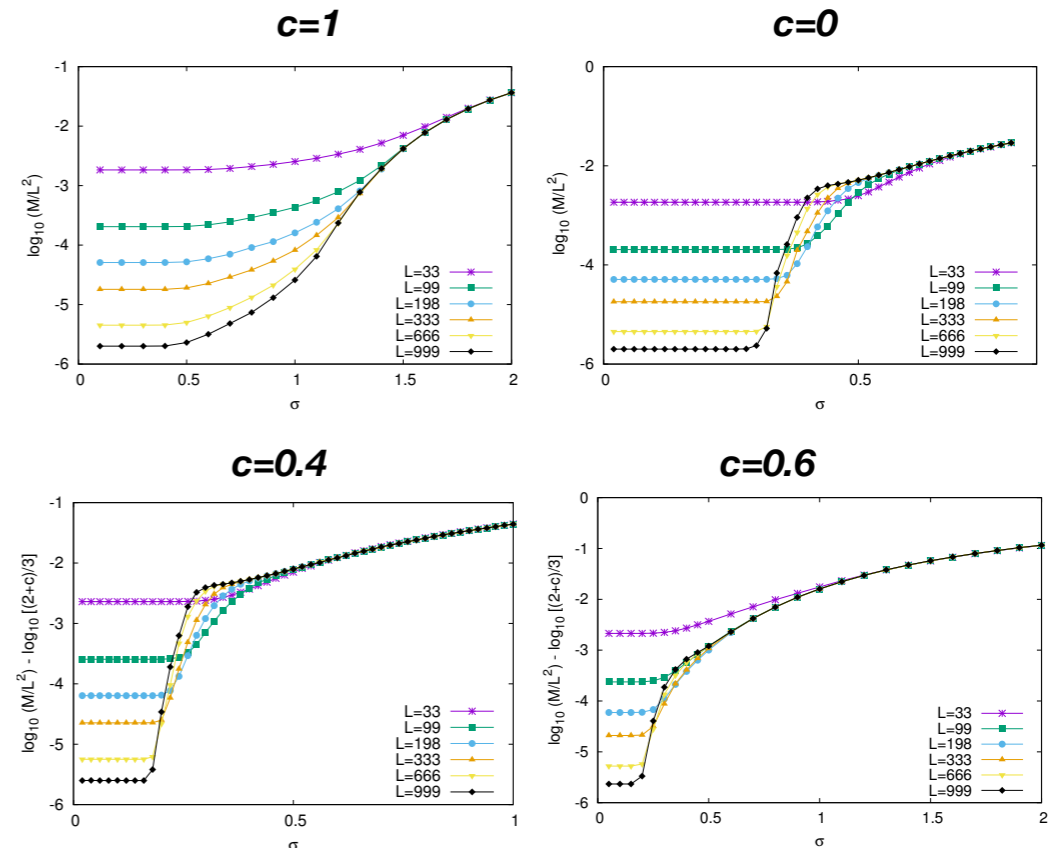
**Signature of criticality:
Inflexion point**



RESULTS:

C=1; TRIANGULAR LATTICE (z=6; σ_c PRESENT) [ref.2]

C=0; HONEYCOMB LATTICE (z=3; σ_c ABSENT) [ref.3]



$c \approx 0.6$ is the critical dilution

Need to understand why?

Interplay of random fields and geometric disorder

References:

1. JP SETHNA ET AL, PRL 70,3347 (1993)
2. DT & PS, PRE 88, 042138 (2013)
3. S SABHAPANDIT, D DHAR & PS, PRL88 (19), 197202 (2002)
4. DT & PS, PRE 99, 062136 (2019)