

Article

Short-range Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless phase characterization for the q -state clock model

Oscar A. Negrete^{1,3} , Patricio Vargas^{1,3,*} , Francisco J. Peña¹ , Gonzalo Saravia² and Eugenio E. Vogel^{2,3}

¹ Department of Physics, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso; Chile.

² Department of Physics, Universidad de La Frontera, Casilla 54-D, Temuco, Chile.

³ Center for the Development of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Chile.

* Correspondence: patricio.vargas@usm.cl

Abstract: Beyond the usual ferromagnetic and paramagnetic phases present in spin systems, the usual q -state clock model, presents an intermediate vortex state when the number of possible orientations q for the system is equal to 5 or larger. Such vortex states give rise to the Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless (BKT) phase present up to the XY model in the limit $q \rightarrow \infty$. Based on information theory, we present here an analysis of the classical order parameters plus new short-range parameters defined here. Thus, we show that even using the first nearest neighbors spin-spin correlations only, it is possible to distinguish the two transitions presented by this system for q greater than or equal to 5. Moreover, the appearance at relatively low temperature and disappearance of the BKT phase at a rather fix higher temperature is univocally determined by the short-range interactions recognized by the information content of classical and new parameters.

Keywords: q -state clock model; Entropy; Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless transition; ergodicity

1. Introduction

The idea of using simple, discrete, and finite models to understand complex phenomena is a fundamental part of statistical physics. In particular, this guiding idea has achieved particular success in the study of continuous phase transitions. For an infinite system, in the critical regime, the correlation length diverges, and the system becomes scale-invariant. The critical phenomena can then be described employing field theory in the long-wavelength limit, and their physical properties are governed by universal critical exponents [1–5]. Two famous examples are continuous Landau Ginzburg-type phase transitions [6–10], which are driven by topological defects (vortices). A simple model that exhibits many of these fascinating features is the so-called q -state clock model, which is a discretized XY [11–13] spin model defined on the square lattice. We have recently solved this model exactly for a very small system [14] and also on larger lattices up to square lattices 128x128 by Monte Carlo simulations, showing clearly the two-phase transitions and using two information theory approaches (mutability and diversity) and calculated in thermal equilibrium on the thermodynamic energy and magnetization variables as functions of temperature.

Moreover, the q -state clock model is one of many magnetic models to mimic the thermodynamics of some materials, and it can be viewed as a classical Heisenberg spins model with very strong planar anisotropy or the already mentioned discrete XY model. In its simplest form it consists of a system of N spins, \vec{S}_i at site i , on a lattice where the spins can have q equivalent possible orientations or “stations” in two dimensions (2D), which can be written as $\vec{S}_i = (\sin(2\pi n_i/q), \cos(2\pi n_i/q))$, where $n_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, q-1$. These spins are interacting with their nearest neighbors through an exchange energy J , so the Hamiltonian of this system can be written as follows.

$$E = - \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j, \quad (1)$$

where the sum runs over all pairs of nearest neighbors (i, j) . If $J > 0$ the system is ferromagnetic since the fundamental state is that all spins are aligned. The case $q = 2$ corresponds to the well-known Ising model which will not be of much attention in the present paper. If in addition there exists a uniaxial anisotropy K along an easy axis \hat{n} , and an external magnetic field, \vec{B} then the energy of the system can be written as

$$E = - \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j - K \sum_i (\hat{n} \cdot \vec{S}_i)^2 - \sum_i \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}_i. \quad (2)$$

For the present paper we will just consider the energy as given by Eq. (1).

A simulation in the canonical ensemble can be implemented to study properties as functions of temperature. One example is the magnetization that presents ferromagnetic ordering at low temperatures and paramagnetic disorder at very high temperatures. However, an intermediate phase arises for $q \geq 5$, giving rise to two-phase transitions [15–21]. The new ordering corresponds to the so-called Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless (BKT) phase where vortices dominate (VP) [22,23]. Thus, the low critical temperature corresponds to the transition between FP to VP, while the second transition at a higher critical temperature corresponds to the transition between the BKT phase (VP) to the usual disordered paramagnetic phase (PP). At values of $q < 5$, this system only exhibits a single transition from a ferromagnetic phase (FP) to a paramagnetic phase (PP). In this context, we highlight a particular work where through Monte Carlo simulations with nonconserved Glauber's dynamics, the existence of two different transition temperatures for a finite q -state clock model with $q \geq 5$ is confirmed [24]. In that work, the transition temperatures are quantified using two different cumulants (the first transition temperature uses the Binder cumulant [25,26], while the second is characterized using a new cumulant defined by the authors).

The descent of the critical temperature for the FP to BKT phase transition is simple to understand: as q grows, less energy is needed to change the next spin to the next possible station. If two adjacent spins differ in orientation in $\delta q = 1$ the extra energy per pair of spins is only $J2\pi^2/q^2$ which decreases as q^{-2} . So as q increases, the transition temperature FP to BKT decreases. The BKT phase at $T > T_{c1}$ is characterized by wave-like spin excitations and vortices since their energies are very close to that of the ground state. Therefore when $q \rightarrow \infty$ the FP to VP transition temperature $T_{c1} \rightarrow 0$. The characterization of the different phases can be achieved by calculating the specific heat, or the 2D order parameter, which is the spin thermal average in the X and Y directions [14,27]. One of the main purposes of this work is to show that both phase transitions can also be characterized by appropriate short-range order parameters defined below, using simple spin correlations up to second and third nearest neighbors.

In the present paper, we want to get deeper into the vorticity reached by the BKT phase by two different means: On the one hand, we fully invoke diversity as the most sensitive tool provided by information theory to achieve this goal (mutability and Shannon entropy agree with these results but produce less sharp transition curves). On the other hand, we will define new and more appropriate parameters to recognize the way vortices appear and disappear, establishing the way their presence marks both transitions.

This article is organized in the following way: Next Section describes the system. Section 3 covers the methodology from different points of view, including the definition of the new short-range order parameters. Section 4 is devoted to the presentation of the new results and their discussion. Section V condensates the main conclusions of this paper.

2. System

Let us consider a square lattice $L \times L = N$ with one magnetic unit or spin at each site i . These spins lay on the plane of the lattice and have q fixed possible orientations or stations at angles $k\pi/q$ with $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, q-1$.

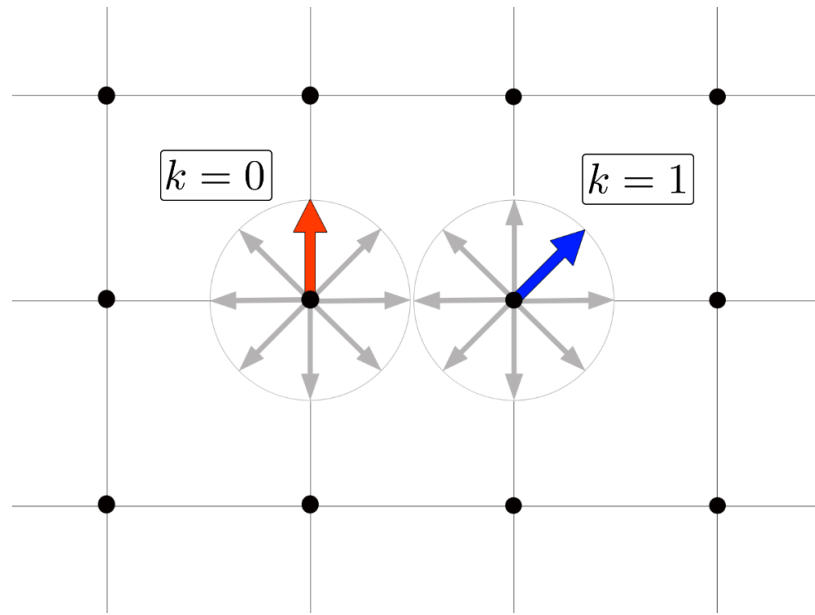


Figure 1. Two neighboring spins with orientations $k = 0$ and $k = 1$ interacting on a square lattice for $q=8$.

The Hamiltonian defining this interaction is given by Eq. (1) where we express energy in units of J ($J = 1$ unit of energy); temperature can also be expressed in the same scale (Boltzmann constant is dimensionless and equal the unity).

The lattice average of the spin configuration, equivalent to the magnetization per site m , is given by the following expression:

$$m = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N S_j$$

where $S_j = (\sin(2\pi n_j/q), \cos(2\pi n_j/q))$ with $0 \leq n_j \leq q-1$ is the value of the spin at site j at a given time t , and $N = L \times L$ is the total number of spins. In this particular case, m is a vector of two components, $m = (m_x, m_y)$.

The normalized absolute magnetization is defined by the following relation.

$$\langle |m| \rangle = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{k=1}^{N_c} \sqrt{m_{kx}^2 + m_{ky}^2} \quad (3)$$

where N_c is the number of configurations used to perform thermal averages for state properties.

This form of looking at the magnetization will recognize long-range magnetic correlations that include the BKT phase. However, if we want to detect the ergodicity breaking associated with the short-range ordering, we have to look at the magnetization along the natural q directions of the system. Let us define m_k as the normalized magnetization along the k -th direction only, namely, it presents the fraction of spins pointing along the k -th direction. If we start from a very low temperature, then the phase will be ferromagnetic along just one of these directions, κ say, while the magnetization along the other directions vanish. Namely, in the limit $T \rightarrow 0$, $m_k = 1.0$ for $k = \kappa$, while $m_k = 0.0$ otherwise. We say, κ is the dominant direction.

As T first increases, some spins deviate from the κ direction, and m_κ slightly weakens in favor of other directions. As T continues to increase, the *dominant* direction may shift to another different from κ , and the spontaneous magnetization direction of the system will be different. Thus, for instance, if the system was floating in the presence of

an external weak magnetic field, it will now realign its direction according to its new magnetization axis.

Let us define the *dominant magnetization axis* D at a given temperature T as the one that presents the highest fraction of spins pointing along the direction defined by this axis. Namely, among all the q directions at the time of observation, $m_D(T)$ represents the largest number of spins pointing in the direction $k = D$ at a given temperature.

3. Methodology

3.1. Calculations and Data Organization

All calculations are done for time series generated by Monte Carlo simulations on a square lattices of $N = L \times L$ sites; a standard Metropolis algorithm was used. Global properties like energy, specific heat and magnetization are faster and were done for $L = 128$ with 120000 MC steps for equilibration plus additional 120000 MC steps to generate the average value for each temperature (one MC step means $L \times L$ spin-flips attempts).

State oriented properties, such as spin-spin correlations, are slower and were done by employing 5×10^4 MCS for equilibrium, additional 10^4 MCS for measurements at intervals of 50 MCS are stored in a matrix file. These values will be later used to calculate average values, standard deviations, and the information recognition for the classical variables. In addition, short range spin-spin correlation defined below will also be calculated, requiring the storage of all spin orientations at any given instant. Such a task is slow and memory consuming which imposes a limit to the present calculations. So we restrict ourselves to $q = 2, \dots, 8$, $L = 32$, and 64, and with a Monte Carlo sequence initiated at low temperatures up to 3.0 in terms of J , with a ferromagnetic initial configuration.

3.2. Information recognizer

Data compressor wgzip was created to recognize repeated meaningful information in any data sequence. It is offered free of charge upon request by email (eugenio.vogel@ufrontera.cl). Actually, wgzip is less efficient than other compressors in terms of the final size achieved by the compressed file. However, compression done by wgzip is based on exact matching of data structures that correspond to properties of the system [28–36]. A high degree of compression is due to repetitive information characterizing a system that tends to preserve its properties within the time window under consideration. A very low degree of compression means that the system changes frequently and/or abruptly the properties represented by the data in the file; a chaotic system will be among the less compressible cases.

These considerations lead us to the definition of the information theory functions used here. Let us consider a vector file with ν entries for any of the possible variables as those generated by the MC calculations described above. Let $W(\nu)$ denote the size of this file in bytes. Then an appropriate compressor (like wgzip) is invoked to generate a compressed file of size $W^*(\nu)$; then the mutability $\mu(\nu)$ for this variable, for a sequence of ν entries, at the conditions this vector file was generated is given by:

$$\mu(\nu) = \frac{W^*(\nu)}{W(\nu)}. \quad (4)$$

Wgzip generates something similar to a histogram where each different exact value of the property defines a bean (within numeric precision that can be externally adjusted). There is a difference thought: the entries in the compressed files keep track of their relative positions in the original file thus providing dynamic information. Let $\lambda^*(\nu)$ be the number of beans (different number of values of these properties among ν entries) then the diversity $div(\nu)$ is defined as:

$$div(\nu) = \frac{\lambda^*(\nu)}{\nu}. \quad (5)$$

If the dynamic information is ignored and the beans are treated as those of a normal histogram then the number of entries n_j with value f_j within the compressed files allows us to define the probability $p_j(v)$ of visiting this j -th state within this time series of v values as

$$p_j(v) = \frac{n_j}{v}. \quad (6)$$

With this state probability we can calculate the Shannon entropy by its usual way:

$$h(v) = - \sum_j p_j(v) \ln(p_j(v)). \quad (7)$$

Information recognition is done on the vector files storing decimal information with 4 active digits and no truncation in the data recognition is performed. This feature can be improved if a precise determination of critical temperatures is needed [31]. Since in the present paper the main goals are methodological we do not proceed further in the refinement of the data recognition.

3.3. Short-range order parameters

We define short-order parameters to recognize the surge and disappearance of vortices in the system. Two-spin order parameter C_2^0 is intended to recognize that two neighboring spins possess the same orientation regardless of the k -th orientation among the q orientations of the system. C_2^+ (C_2^-) recognizes when the second spin along the direction of the spin of the former deviates from the first one in an angle $\theta = +\pi/4$ ($\theta = -\pi/4$) clockwise (counterclockwise). This is illustrated in Fig. 2. Three-spins parameters are defined in a similar way as illustrated in Fig. 3; first and second nearest neighbors are considered. C_3^0 intends to recognize three consecutive spins pointing along any of the q directions of the system, while C_3^+ and C_3^- recognize the continuation of the curling of the first pair through the third spin. Thus we go over the entire lattice, counting each couple or trio just once, adding unity to the corresponding parameter, and normalizing over the N number of different sets.

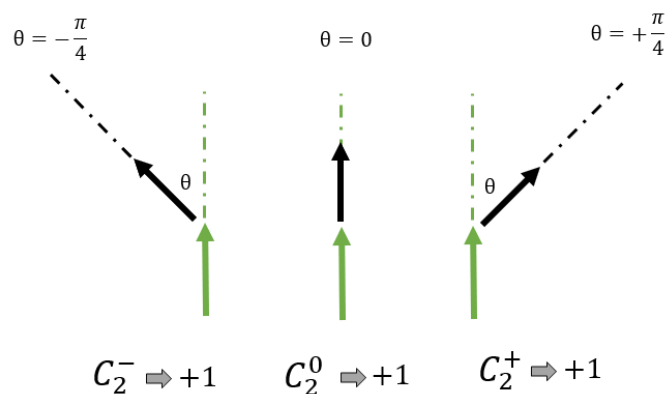


Figure 2. Graphical definition of two-spin parameters.

The procedure illustrated next is thought for a $Q = 8$ system, but it can be modified and adapted to other systems: i) Let us assume that calculations have stopped and we go through the lattice with the last state visited as a reference; ii) We go to sites sequentially; iii) Consider site i and look in the direction that points the spin \vec{S}_i to find next spin along this direction; iv) if that spin points in the same direction as \vec{S}_i , $\theta = 0$ and C_2^0 is incremented; if that spin points in a direction that deviated in an angle $+2\pi/q$ ($-2\pi/q$) with respect to \vec{S}_i then C_2^+ (C_2^-) is incremented. Namely, a still not normalized counter increases:

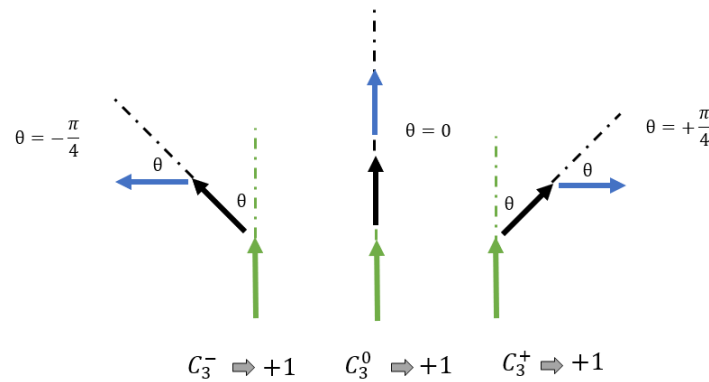


Figure 3. Graphical definition of three-spin parameters.

$$C_2^0 \rightarrow C_2^0 + 1 \quad (8)$$

Once the counting procedure finishes the counter is normalized to its final form:

$$C_2^0 \rightarrow \frac{C_2^0}{N} \quad (9)$$

and similarly for C_2^+ and C_2^- .

The definition of the three-spin parameters goes along the same way, requiring the same conditions along three consecutive spins and it is illustrated in Fig. 3.

It is convenient to define average values for the curling parameters in the form:

$$C_2^A = (C_2^+ + C_2^-)/2; \quad C_3^A = (C_3^+ + C_3^-)/2. \quad (10)$$

At the ferromagnetic initial state at very low temperature, it is obvious that C_2^0 as well as C_3^0 yield both 1.0, the same result of the normalized magnetization.

4. Results and Discussion

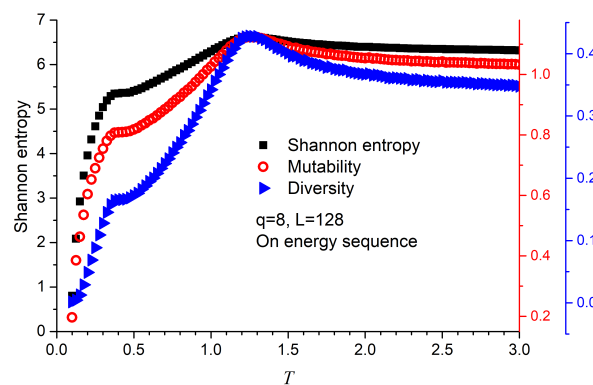


Figure 4. Information theory parameters as functions of temperature for $q=8$ and $L=128$. Each point corresponds to a measurement done on the energy sequence of 120000 instants after equilibrium. The scales for the three dimensionless parameters have been adapted to begin as similar values, coinciding in the maxima, stretching the same span for comparison purposes. The most external ordinate axis to the right corresponds to diversity.

The internal energy of the system can be obtained from MC simulations, as depicted in the methodology presented above. Then, its temperature derivative leads us to the

specific heat $C(T)$, whose results for different q values can be appreciated, for instance, in Fig. 1 of Ref. [14]. A clear maximum is observed in the $C(T)$ curves for $q \leq 4$, changing to two maxima for $q \geq 5$. A phase diagram offered as Fig. 7 in the same previous reference clarifies that this can be thought of as one phase transition originating in the loss of the FP to a PP for $q \leq 4$ and to a BKT phase (VP) for $q \geq 5$; the critical temperature associated to this phase transition decreases monotonously towards zero as $q \rightarrow \infty$. The second transition arises from the loss of the VP into a PP, and its critical temperature is rather independent of q at nearly 1.1. Such results are also confirmed by the changes in magnetization for the same MC simulations.

These previous results can also be obtained through information theory which is now complemented by including Shannon entropy as shown in Fig. 4 for $q = 8$ in a lattice with $L = 128$ (no significant differences are obtained for other L values). Although the three functions maximize at the precise temperatures, it is the diversity that reports the second maximum more sharply. For this reason, we stick to diversity only from now on. Fig. 5 render the diversity results for the energy series for $q = 2, 3, \dots, 8$, confirming both transitions and values of the critical temperatures. Additionally, Fig. 6 reports the diversity results for the magnetization series, confirming that the origin of these transitions is of magnetic nature. These are significant results since they fully incorporate information analysis as a tool for recognizing the FP-VP-PP transitions.

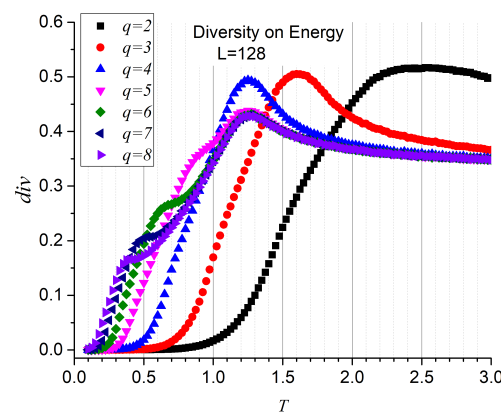


Figure 5. Diversity for energy series of 120000 instants as functions of temperature for $q=2, \dots, 8$, on an $L = 128$ lattice.

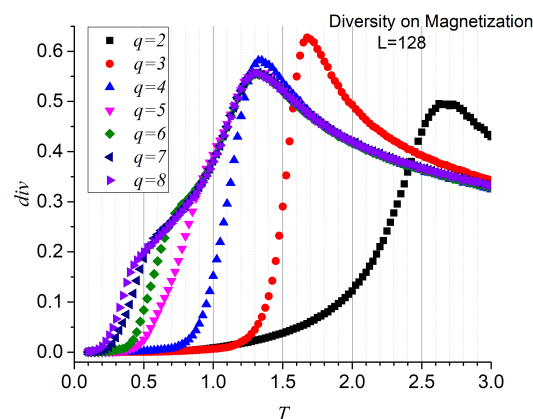


Figure 6. Diversity for magnetization series of 120000 instants as functions of temperature for $q=2, \dots, 8$, on an $L = 128$ lattice.

In spite of the recognition of the transition phases, there are no reports on the exact nature by which the BKT phase appears, evolves, and later disappears with temperature. It is only the fluctuations of energy and magnetization that reveals the change of state as a gross feature. We now turn our attention to the new parameters defined by Eqs. (8) and Figs. 2 and 3 to better characterize the short-range order implied by the VP (BKT phase). When applicable, we will prefer the case $q=8$ to illustrate the vortex state since it is a system where the BKT phase is clearly present and the eight orientations for the clock model are rather intuitive at $\pi/4$ angles between them.

Fig. 7 presents the variations of C_2 parameters as functions of temperature; a change in the curvature of the decaying magnetization in the form of a slight "swelling" can be appreciated. The lower curve with open symbols gives the average value C_2^A defined in Eq. 10 that presents a broad maximum at $T \approx 0.8$ (the same temperature at which C_2^0 presents the commented swelling). The inset presents separate results for (C_2^-) and C_2^+ showing that they give almost identical results (as they should since there is no anisotropy). The interpretation of these curves is direct: the system is initiated as ferromagnetic, so (C_2^-) and C_2^+ are both zero; slightly over $T = 0.2$ some spins randomly get enough energy to orient their magnetization to the next station at either side ($\pi/4$ or $-\pi/4$) and parameters (C_2^-) and C_2^+ begin to grow; the growth reaches maximum pace at around $T = 0.4$, and the abundance of these parameters tends to maximize near $T = 0.8$. From there on, energy is high enough, so excitations to larger angles are also possible, and the two-spin vortex parameters slowly decrease to their asymptotic limit for huge temperatures, which is typical for two-spin parameters at any angle, namely $1/q$ (0.125 in the scale of Fig. 7).

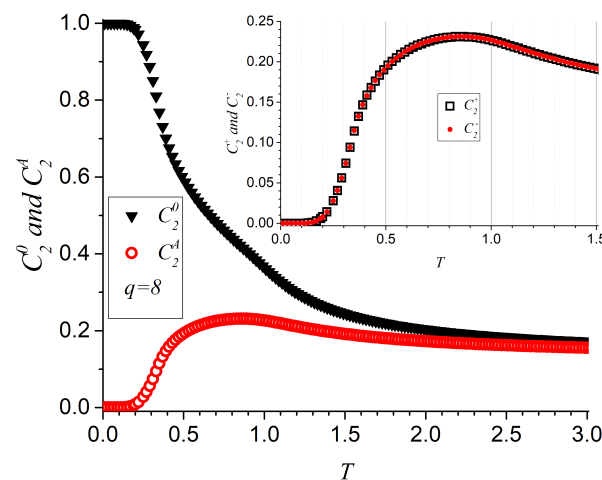


Figure 7. Two-spin parameters as functions of temperature for $q = 8$; $L = 64$ and after 10000 MC steps post equilibrium. The main body plot C_2^0 and C_2^A , while the inset plots C_2^+ and C_2^- separately.

The information content in the C_2 series is reported through the diversity of C_2^0 in Fig. 8 for $q = 3, 4, 5, 6$ and 8 which confirm previous findings by this additional method. Namely, for $q = 3$ just one peak is found just above $T = 1.5$; this maximum decreases to $T = 1.1$ for $q = 4$, while for $q = 5, q = 6$ and $q = 8$ the low temperature peak keeps on moving to lower temperatures while the high temperature peak sticks around $T \approx 1$. All of this in correspondence with previous gross feature results (Fig. 5 in particular). The inset of Fig. 8 reports on the average diversity of the curling two-spin parameters ($[C_A = (C_2^+ + C_2^-)/2]$) that maximizes nearly at $T = 0.4$ in agreement with the greatest slope in the inset of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 presents the descent of C_3^0 parameter as functions of temperature in a way similar to C_2^0 . The inset presents the divergence of C_3^0 that maximizes at the point of the

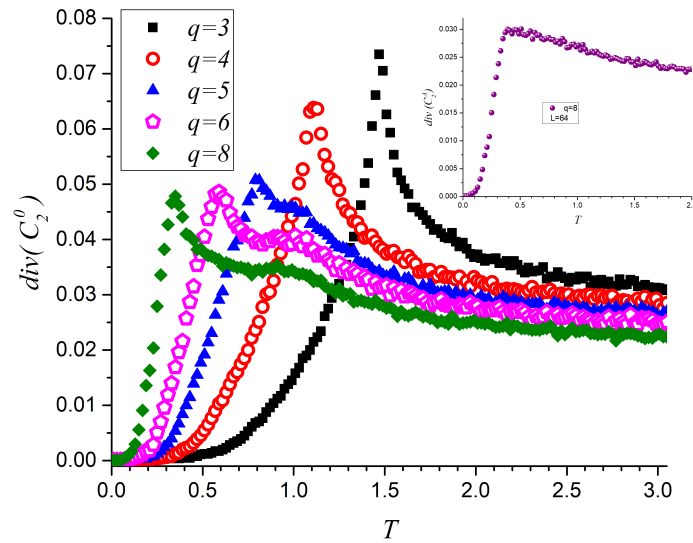


Figure 8. Diversity of C_2^0 for $q = 3, 4, 5, 6,$ and 8 . (C_2^7 is omitted for clarity). The inset presents the diversity of the average C_2^A parameter.

more pronounced descent of the parameter. Parameters C_3^+ and C_3^- (not shown) behave similarly to the corresponding two-spin parameters with two main differences: The amplitude of the curve is lower since they are less abundant, and the curve maximizes near 1.0 since spins need to be freer to articulate a series of two consecutive $\pi/4$ ($-\pi/4$) angles. The inset reports the diversity of C_3^0 maximizing at the same T C_2^0 did in the inset of Fig 8 evidencing that the vortices tend to all form once ergodicity is at least partly recovered. However, there is a noticeable difference between these two insets: a slight swelling just approaching $T = 1.0$ can be seen for $div(C_3^0)$ evidencing that the disappearance of three-spin vortices is more sensitive to T than the two-spin parameter; this effect will be noticed again after the next paragraph.

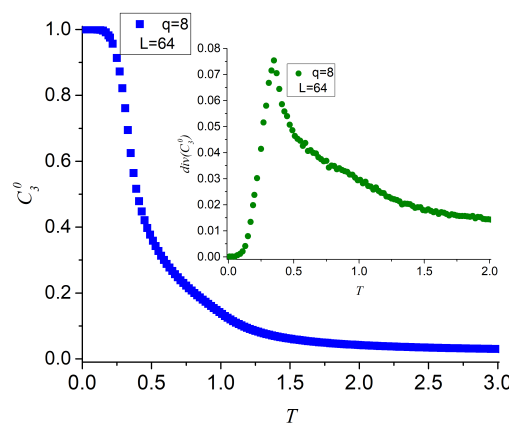


Figure 9. Three-spin parameter C_3^0 descending from a full ferromagnetic state to its asymptotic limit ($1/q^2$) with a slight swelling under $T = 1.0$ as a function of temperature for $q=8$. The inset presents the diversity of this parameter maximizing near 0.4 (as C_2 did) and a slight swelling near 1.0.

The descents of C_2^0 and C_3^0 resemble a bit like the magnetization curves for these systems. In Fig. 10 we do this comparison for $q = 8$. The four parameters presented in this figure measure similar properties but with subtle differences: C_2^0 measures the

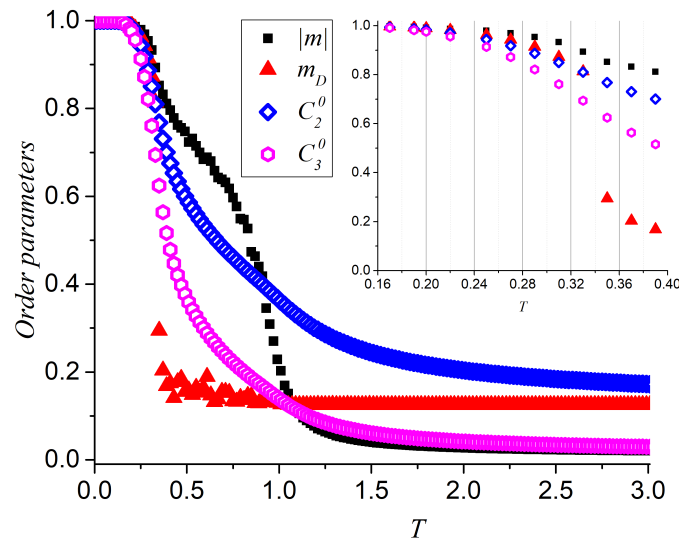


Figure 10. Order parameters C_2^0 , C_3^0 compared to the dominant magnetization m_D (along any of the 8 directions) and the absolute value of the normalized magnetization $|m|$ for $q = 8$. In the low temperature range (inset), we show the decrease of the ferromagnetic spin-spin correlation with temperature that occurs first for C_3^0 , then for C_2^0 , followed by m_D and closing with the absolute magnetization.

way in which the pairing of two parallel spins is gradually lost tending to its asymptotic value $1/8$; C_3^0 measures the way in which the pairing of three parallel spins is lost at lower temperatures than previous case tending to its asymptotic value of $1/64$ (first spin is a pivot and second and third spins have independent probabilities $1/8$ to point along the curling direction). The absolute magnetization curve given by Eq. 3 changes twice its slope evidencing the two changes of phase and tending asymptotically to zero. On the other hand, m_D measures the way the magnetization loses its dominant direction originated in the spontaneous ergodicity breaking associated to the FP-VP phase transition only, as defined at the end of Section 2. Thus, this figure offers a complete picture of the magnetization evolution of the system as T increases: at low-temperature, ergodicity is broken in favor of a ferromagnetic ordering along one dominant direction; then the FP is lost as drastically shown by the abrupt descent of m_D ; at T increases the absolute magnetization, C_2^0 and C_3^0 point to the presence of short magnetic ordering, with ergodicity recovering with the increase of T ; At a temperature in which the slightest short-range interaction is exceeded by the thermal fluctuations (this critical temperature is unique) the PP is finally reached and ergodicity is fully recovered. We observe in the low temperature range, that the decrease of the ferromagnetic spin-spin correlation occurs first for C_3^0 , then C_2^0 and finally the extended order parameters, i.e. the dominant magnetization and the absolute magnetization.

If careful attention is paid to Figs. 7 and 9 it can be noticed that C_2^0 and C_3^0 present changes of curvature. This is better analyzed by taking the temperature derivatives of these curves which is presented in Fig. 11, where they are compared to the specific heat of the same particular system ($q = 8$). It is clear that the derivatives of the spin parameters showing ferromagnetic alignments maximize at both transitions thus providing an additional argument and measurements to define these magnetic transitions. The low temperature maximum is more pronounced and agrees perfectly with the corresponding maximum of the specific heat. In the case of the highest transition temperature it is the temperature derivative of C_3^0 the one that is better defined in consonance with the better defined inset of Fig 8 as compared to the inset of Fig. 9.

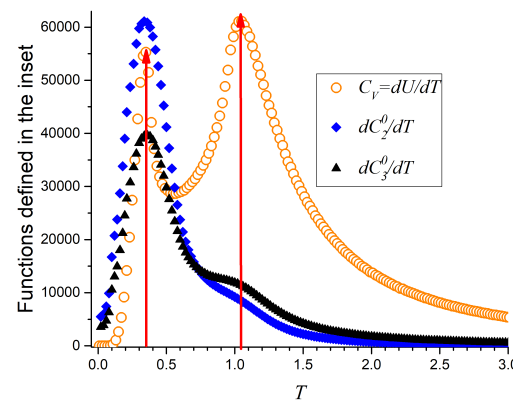


Figure 11. Temperature derivatives of variables E , C_2^0 and C_3^0 coinciding in point to both phase transitions for $q=8$ as an example.

5. Conclusions

Information content of the series corresponding to the classical variables internal energy and magnetization recognize the different phase transitions present in the clock model. Among the three investigated information theory techniques (Shannon entropy, mutability, and diversity), it is diversity the one that provides the sharpest curves with appropriate contrast to better recognize the transitions.

The new parameters defined here following the curling lines of the vortices give information on the short-range ordering achieved by the system. Thus the ferromagnetic phase is first lost to two-spin vortex parameters at $\pi/4$ just under $T = 0.4$, which is then complemented by the less frequent three-spin parameters with two consecutive twists of $\pi/4$. The complete BKT phase receives contributions from all possible n -spin vortex parameters rendering a composed critical temperature around $T = 1.1$ for the VP-PP transition.

Diversity of the time series confirms both transitions for $q \geq 5$ and just one transition for $q \leq 4$ in perfect agreement with the phase transitions already reported by Fig. 7 of reference [14].

C_3 parameters are more sensitive than C_2 parameters since the former actually measure the formation of three-spin vortices, while the former arise from the loss of the original ferromagnetic phase.

All q -clock systems have a similar critical temperature for the VP-PP phase transition since this is mainly due to the dissociation of correlation in the interaction of neighboring spins, thus affecting the C_2^+ and C_2^- parameters which are at the bases of more complex n -spin parameters.

Temperature derivatives of the new parameters are in perfect agreement with the temperature derivative of the internal energy (specific heat) further validating the new parameters as describing the phenomenon which can now be also explained in terms of short-range ordering. Finally, we can conclude that the spin-spin ferromagnetic correlation at first-nearest neighbors is able to recognize the two phase transitions, FP to VP and VP to PP confirming the same transition temperatures of the q -state clock model, for $q \geq 5$.

Author Contributions: : P.V. and E.E.V. conceived the idea and formulated the theory. O.A.N. built the computer program and edited the figures. G.S. wrote the mutability code. P.V. wrote the first version of the manuscript, which was then complemented by E.E.V. and discussed by all the authors in subsequent sessions. Figures were elaborated by G.S., O.A.N., F.J.P. and E.E.V. F.J.P. elaborated the basis for the bibliography used in this paper and contributed to the writing and edition of the final form. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments: P.V. acknowledges support from ANID Fondecyt grant No. 1210312, O.A.N. to ANID PIA/Basal grant No. AFB180001. E.E.V. acknowledges partial support from ANID Fondecyt grant No. 1190036 and ANID PIA/Basal grant AFB180001. F.J.P. acknowledges support from ANID Fondecyt, Iniciación en Investigación 2020 grant No. 11200032 and USM-DGIII.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Nobre, F. D.; Sherrington, D. The infinite-range clock spin glass model: an investigation of the relevance of reflection symmetry. *J. Phys. C Solid State Phys.* **1986**, *19*, L181.
2. Ilker, E.; Berker, A. N. High q -state clock spin glasses in three dimensions and the Lyapunov exponents of chaotic phases and chaotic phase boundaries. *Phys. Rev. E* **2013**, *87*, 032124.
3. Ilker, E.; Berker, A. N. Odd q -state clock spin-glass models in three dimensions, asymmetric phase diagrams, and multiple algebraically ordered phases. *Phys. Rev. E* **2014**, *90*, 062112.
4. Jose, J.V.; Kadanoff, L.P.; Kirkpatrick, S.; Nelson, D.R. Renormalization, vortices, and symmetry-breaking perturbations in the two-dimensional planar model. *Phys. Rev. B* **1977**, *16*, 1217–1241.
5. Borisenko, O.; Cortese, G.; Fiore, R.; Gravina, M.; Papa, A. Numerical study of the phase transitions in the two-dimensional Z(5) vector model. *Phys. Rev. E* **2011**, *83*, 041120.
6. Landau, L. D.; Lifshitz, E. M.; Pitaevskii, E. M. Statistical Physics. *Butterworth-Heinemann, New York*, **1999**.
7. Berezinskii, V.L. Destruction of Long-range Order in One-dimensional and Two-dimensional Systems having a Continuous Symmetry Group I. Classical Systems. *Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* **1971**, *59*, 907–920.
8. Kosterlitz, J.M.; Thouless, D.J. Long range order and metastability in two dimensional solids and superfluids. (Application of dislocation theory). *J. Phys. C Solid State Phys.* **1972**, *5*, L124.
9. Kosterlitz, J.M.; Thouless, D.J. Ordering, metastability and phase transitions in two-dimensional systems. *J. Phys. C Solid State Phys.* **1973**, *6*, 1181–1203.
10. Kosterlitz, J.M. The critical properties of the two-dimensional xy model. *J. Phys. C Solid State Phys.* **1974**, *7*, 1046–1060.
11. Cardy, J. L.; Ostlund, S. Random symmetry-breaking fields and the XY model. *Phys. Rev. B* **1982**, *25*, 6899.
12. Doussal, P. L.; Giamarchi, T. Replica Symmetry Breaking Instability in the 2D XY Model in a Random Field. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **1995**, *74*, 606.
13. Lupo, C.; Ricci-Tersenghi, F. Approximating the XY model on a random graph with a q -state clock model. *Phys. Rev. B* **2017**, *95*, 054433.
14. Negrete, O.A.; Vargas, P.; Peña, F.J.; Saravia, G.; Vogel, E.E. Entropy and Mutability for the q -State Clock Model in Small Systems. *Entropy* **2018**, *20*, 933.
15. Elitzur, S.; Pearson, R.B.; Shigemitsu, J. Phase structure of discrete Abelian spin and gauge systems. *Phys. Rev. D* **1979**, *19*, 3698–3714.
16. Cardy, J.L. General discrete planar models in two dimensions: Duality properties and phase diagrams. *J. Phys. A Math. Gen.* **1980**, *13*, 1507–1515.
17. Fröhlich, J.; Spencer, T. The Kosterlitz-Thouless transition in two-dimensional Abelian spin systems and the Coulomb gas. *Commun. Math. Phys.* **1981**, *81*, 527–602.
18. Ortiz, G.; Cobanera, E.; Nussinov, Z. Dualities and the phase diagram of the p -clock model. *Nucl. Phys. B* **2012**, *854*, 780–814.
19. Kumano, Y.; Hukushima, K.; Tomita, Y.; Oshikawa, M. Response to a twist in systems with Z_p symmetry: The two-dimensional p -state clock model. *Phys. Rev. B* **2013**, *88*, 104427.
20. Kim, D.H. Partition function zeros of the p -state clock model in the complex temperature plane. *Phys. Rev. E* **2017**, *96*, 052130.
21. Li, Z.Q.; Yang, L.P.; Xie, Z.Y.; Tu, H.H.; Liao, H. J. and Xiang, T. Critical properties of the two-dimensional q -state clock model. *Phys. Rev. E* **2020**, *101*, 060105(R).
22. Kenna, R. The XY Model and the Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless Phase Transition. *arXiv* **2005**, arXiv:cond- mat/0512356.
23. Jose, J.V. *40 Years of Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless Theory*; World Scientific: London, UK, **2013**.
24. Chatterjee, S.; Puri, S.; Paul, R. Ordering kinetics in the q -state clock model: Scaling properties and growth laws. *Phys. Rev. E* **2018**, *98*, 032109.
25. Binder, K. Finite size scaling analysis of ising model block distribution functions. *Z. Phys. B* **1981**, *119*, 119–140.
26. Binder, K. Applications of Monte Carlo methods to statistical physics. *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **1997**, *60*, 487–559.
27. Baek, S.K.; Minnhagen, P.; Kim, B. J. True and quasi-long-range order in the generalized q -state clock model. *Phys. Rev. E* **2009**, *80*, 060101 R.
28. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G.; Bachmann, F.; Fierro, B.; Fischer, J. Phase transitions in Edwards-Anderson model by means of information theory. *Physica A* **2009**, *388*, 4075–4082.
29. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G.; Cortez, L.V. Data compressor designed to improve recognition of magnetic phases. *Physica A* **2012**, *391*, 1591–1601.
30. Cortez, L.V.; Saravia, G.; Vogel, E.E. Phase diagram and reentrance for the 3D Edwards-Anderson model using information theory. *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **2014**, *372*, 173–180.
31. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G. Information theory applied to econophysics: stock market behaviors. *Eur. Phys. J. B* **2014**, *87*, 177.

-
32. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G; Astete, J.; Diaz, J.; Riadi, F. Information theory as a tool to improve individual pensions: The Chilean case. *Physica A* **424**, 2015, 372–382.
 33. Contreras, D.J.; Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G.; Stockins B. Derivation of a measure of systolic blood pressure mutability: a novel information theory-based metric from ambulatory blood pressure tests. *J. Amer. Soc. Hypertension* **10**, 2016, 217-223.
 34. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G; Pasten, D.; Munoz, V. Time-series analysis of earthquake sequences by means of information recognizer. *Tectonophysics* **712**, 2017, 723–728.
 35. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G; Ramirez-Pastor, A.J. Phase diagrams in a system of long rods on two-dimensional lattices by means of information theory. *Phys. Rev. E* **96**, 2017, 062133.
 36. Vogel, E.E.; Saravia, G; Kobe, S.; Schumann, R.; Schuster, R. A novel method to optimize electricity generation from wind energy. *Renewable Energy* **126**, 2018, 724–735.