

第二十一讲

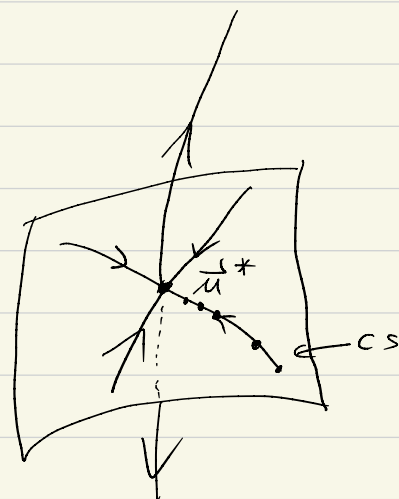
§ 不动点 (fixed point) 及其近邻

前面我们定义了重正化变换 $\vec{u}' = R_b \vec{u}$

若 $R_b \vec{u}^* = \vec{u}^*$, 则 \vec{u}^* 称为 fixed point, 不动点

• \vec{u}^* 的临界面: (critical surface)

在一个“子空间”中, 所有点 \vec{u} : $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} R_b \vec{u} = \vec{u}^*$



• 设 \vec{u} 在 \vec{u}^* 附近

$$\vec{u} = \vec{u}^* + \delta \vec{u}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{u}' = R_b \vec{u} &= R_b \vec{u}^* + R_b \delta \vec{u} \\ \vec{u}' &= \vec{u}^* + \delta \vec{u}' \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \delta \vec{u}' = R_b^L \delta \vec{u} + O((\delta \vec{u})^2)$$

其中: $(R_b^L)_{\alpha\beta} = \left(\frac{\partial \mu'_\alpha}{\partial \mu_\beta} \right)_{\vec{u} = \vec{u}^*}$ 是线性算符

有: $\delta \mu'_\alpha = \sum_{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \mu'_\alpha}{\partial \mu_\beta} \right)_{\vec{u} = \vec{u}^*} \delta \mu_\beta$

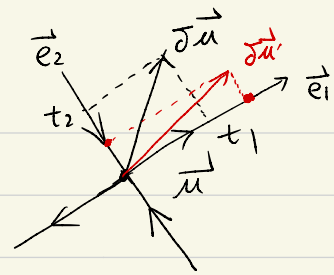
• 求解 R_b^L 的本征方程:

$$R_b^L \vec{e}_j = \rho_j(b) \vec{e}_j$$

$$\text{由 } R_b R_b \vec{e}_j = R_{b^2} \vec{e}_j$$

$$\therefore \rho_j(b) \rho_j(b) = \rho_j(b^2) \Rightarrow \text{本征值必为: } \rho_j(b) = b^{\gamma_j}, \gamma_j \text{ 为标度}$$

①



• 展开
$$\delta \vec{u} = \sum_j t_j \vec{e}_j$$

$$\delta \vec{u}' = R_b^L \delta \vec{u}$$

$$= R_b^L (t_1 \vec{e}_1 + t_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots) = \rho_1(b) t_1 \vec{e}_1 + \rho_2(b) t_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_j t_j' \vec{e}_j$$

其中 $t_j' = b^{\gamma_j} t_j$

- 当 $\gamma_j > 0$, t_j' 随 b 增大而增大, relevant
- 当 $\gamma_j < 0$, t_j' 增大而缩小 irrelevant
- $\gamma_j = 0$, t_j' 不变 \rightarrow 固定点或临界集 marginal

• 由 $\gamma_j < 0$ 的 \vec{e}_j 张成的子空间是 critical surface

\S R_b 大 b 行为与临界指数

$$P(T, h) \propto e^{-H/\Lambda}$$

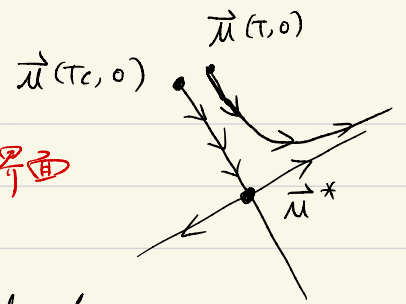
给定 T, h , 也就知道 \vec{u} , $\vec{u} = (a_2, a_4, c, h, \dots)$

RG 与临界现象的基本假定: $\vec{u}(T_c, 0)$ 在不动点 \vec{u}^* 的临界面上, 即

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} R_b \vec{u}(T_c, 0) = \vec{u}^*$$

• 当 $T \neq T_c$, $h \neq 0$ 时, $\vec{u}(T, h)$ 不在 critical surface 上

(2)



• 考虑 $h=0$. 对于足够小的 $T-T_c$, $\vec{\mu}(T)$ 非常接近临界面

- $R_b \vec{\mu}(T)$ 随 b 的增加靠近 $\vec{\mu}^*$.
- 但当 $b \rightarrow \infty$, $R_b \vec{\mu}(T, 0)$ 会远离 $\vec{\mu}^*$, $\therefore \vec{\mu}(T)$ 不在 critical surface
- 离开 $\vec{\mu}^*$ 依赖于 Y_j , 假设只有 $-Y_1 > 0$, 记为 Y_1

定义:
$$\delta \vec{\mu}(T) = \vec{\mu}(T) - \vec{\mu}^* = \sum_j t_j(T) \vec{e}_j$$

对于 b 足够大:
$$R_b \vec{\mu}(T) \approx \vec{\mu}^* + R_b^{-1} \delta \vec{\mu}(T) = \vec{\mu}^* + t_1 b^{Y_1} \vec{e}_1 + O(b^{Y_2})$$

$t_1(T)$ 是 T 的光滑函数, 当 $T=T_c$, $t_1(T)=0$, 故展开为

$$t_1(T) = A(T-T_c) + B(T-T_c)^2 + \dots \quad A \neq 0 \text{ 常数}$$

$$R_b \vec{\mu}(T) \approx \vec{\mu}^* + A(T-T_c) b^{Y_1} \vec{e}_1 + O(b^{Y_2})$$

定义 $\frac{1}{b} \equiv Y_1$, $\xi = |A(T-T_c)|^{-1/Y_1}$, 于是

$$R_b \vec{\mu}(T) = \vec{\mu}^* \pm \left(\frac{b}{\xi}\right)^{1/Y_1} \vec{e}_1 + O(b^{Y_2})$$

于是: RG 变换 将 $\xi \rightarrow \xi' = \xi/b$. 即 R_b 将 $T \rightarrow T'$, $A(T'-T_c)^{-1/Y_1} = \xi'$

• 现在考虑 $h \neq 0$, 我们知道标度变换使得:

$$h' = b^{\frac{1}{2}(d+2-\gamma)} h$$

假设(一般是) γ 小, 则 $Y_h = \frac{1}{2}(d+2-\gamma) > 0$, h' 随 b 增大而增大.

$$R_b \vec{\mu}(T, h) = \vec{\mu}^* \pm \left(\frac{b}{\xi}\right)^{1/Y_1} \vec{e}_1 + b^{Y_h} h \vec{e}_h + O(b^{Y_2})$$

b^{Y_h} 是 R_b 在 \vec{e}_h 方向的本征值.

(3)

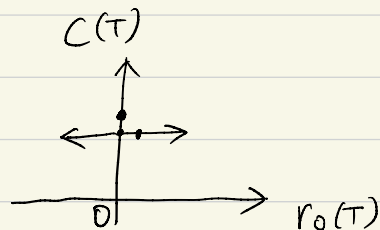
对于 $u=0$ 的 ϕ 子空间, 我们知道:

$$\vec{\mu}' = R_b \vec{\mu} = (r_0 b^{2y}, 0, c b^y)$$

① 若 $y=0$, 不动点为 $\vec{\mu}_G^* = (0, 0, c)$, c 任意

$$\text{对应 } S_G^* = \frac{c}{2} \int d^d x (\nabla \sigma)^2 = \sum_{k,i} -\frac{c k_i^2}{2L^d} |\sigma_{ik}|^2$$

称为 **高斯不动点**, 线性化.



$$R_b^L = \begin{pmatrix} b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \neq T_c, \quad \vec{\mu}(T) = \vec{\mu}^* + t_1 \vec{e}_1, \quad R_b \vec{\mu}(T) = \vec{\mu}^* + t_1 b^2 \vec{e}_1$$

$$t_1' = b^2 t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = 2, \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y=0 \rightarrow \text{平均场}$$

②. $y=2$. 另一个不动点 $\vec{\mu}_0^* = (r_0, 0, 0)$,

$$\text{当 } r_0 > 0, \quad \text{对应 } S_0^* = \frac{r_0}{2} \int d^d x \sigma^2, \quad e^{-S_0^*} = e^{-\frac{r_0}{2} \int d^d x \sigma^2}$$

高温不动点: 块自旋各自在 $\bar{\sigma}=0$ 涨落

当 $r_0 < 0$, 不动点应该在负或 $\vec{\mu}_{-0}^* = (-|r_0|, 0^+, 0)$,

$$e^{-S_{-0}^*} = e^{\frac{|r_0|}{2} \int d^d x \sigma^2 - u \int d^d x \sigma^4}$$

u 需要为 0^+ , 否则几率无法归一化. 每个块 $\bar{\sigma}$ 都倾向于增大
只要有 $c=0^+$, 就有自发破缺. \therefore 描述低温系统.

以上为 λ 有限, RG 使 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, 也是不动点

④

§ 高斯不动点附近的线性化 RG

设 $S = S_0 + S_1$, R_b 表示为 $\left(\int \delta\phi \equiv \int_{\frac{1}{b} < k < 1} \frac{\pi}{i} d\sigma_i \right)$

$$e^{-S' + AL^d} = \left[\int \delta\phi e^{-S_0 - S_1} \right]_{\text{rescale}} = \sigma_i b^{\frac{1}{2}(d+g)} \sigma_i b^k$$

$$= \left[\frac{\int \delta\phi e^{-S_0 - S_1}}{\int \delta\phi e^{-S_0}} \cdot \int \delta\phi e^{-S_0} \right]_{\text{rescale}}$$

$$= \left[e^{-\langle S_1 \rangle_0 + \frac{1}{2} \langle S_1^2 \rangle_0 - \langle S_1^3 \rangle_0 + \dots} \int \delta\phi e^{-S_0} \right]_{\text{rescale}}$$

其中 $\langle A \rangle_0 \equiv \frac{\int \delta\phi e^{-S_0} A}{\int \delta\phi e^{-S_0}}$, 积分平均.

现在取高斯不动点 $u_G^* = (0, 0, c)$ 对应的作用量 $S_G^* = \frac{c}{2} \int d^d x (\nabla\sigma)^2$ 为 S_0

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \left(r_0 \sigma^2 + \frac{u}{4} \sigma^4 \right)$$

我们计算 $\langle S_1 \rangle_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \left[r_0 \langle \sigma^2 \rangle_0 + \frac{u}{4} \langle \sigma^4 \rangle_0 \right]$

为此定义:

$$\phi_i(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{L^d} \sum_{\frac{1}{b} < k < 1} \sigma_i \vec{k} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_i(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{L^d} \sum_{k < 1/b} \sigma_i \vec{k} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\sigma_i(\vec{x}) = \tilde{\sigma}_i(\vec{x}) + \phi_i(\vec{x})$$

• 在 $\langle \cdot \rangle_0$ 的计算中只对 $\frac{1}{b} < k < 1$ 的 σ_i 积分, 因此 $\tilde{\sigma}$ 是不变的.

又由于 $\langle \phi(\vec{x}) \rangle_0 = 0$ (高斯), 有

$$\langle \sigma^2 \rangle_0 = \langle (\tilde{\sigma}^2 + 2\tilde{\sigma} \cdot \phi + \phi^2) \rangle_0 = \tilde{\sigma}^2 + \langle \phi^2 \rangle_0$$

利用 $e^{-S_G^*} = \prod_{k_i} e^{-\frac{c}{2L^d} k^2 |\sigma_{i\vec{k}}|^2}$

有 $\langle \sigma_{i\vec{k}} \sigma_{j\vec{k}'} \rangle_0 = \delta_{ij} \delta_{\vec{k}, -\vec{k}'} \langle |\sigma_{i\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle_0$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle_0 = \sum_i \langle \phi_i^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{L^{2d}} \sum_{\substack{\Lambda \\ b < k < 1}} \sum_i \langle \sigma_{i\vec{k}} \sigma_{i-\vec{k}} \rangle_0$$

$$= n \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{ck^2} = \frac{nk_d}{c} \int_b^1 dk \, k^{d-3}$$

其中 $k_d \equiv \frac{2^{-d+1} \pi^{-\frac{d}{2}}}{P(d/2)}$ 为 d 维空间单位球表面积除以 $(2\pi)^d$.

比如: $k_3 = \frac{2^{-2} \pi^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{P(\frac{3}{2})} = \frac{4\pi}{(2\pi)^3}$, $P(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2}$, $k_2 = \frac{2^{-1} \pi^{-1}}{P(1)=1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi)^2}$

再定义 $n_c \equiv \frac{nk_d L^{d-2}}{c(d-2)}$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle_0 = n_c (1 - b^{2-d})$$

下面计算 $\langle \sigma^4 \rangle_0$, 考虑到 $\langle \phi \rangle_0 = 0 = \langle \phi^3 \rangle_0$

$$\langle \sigma^4 \rangle_0 = \langle (\tilde{\sigma}^2 + 2\tilde{\sigma} \cdot \phi + \phi^2)^2 \rangle_0 = \tilde{\sigma}^4 + 2\tilde{\sigma}^2 \langle \phi^2 \rangle_0 + 4\langle (\phi \cdot \tilde{\sigma})^2 \rangle_0 + \langle \phi^4 \rangle_0$$

其中 $\langle (\phi \cdot \tilde{\sigma})^2 \rangle_0 = \sum_i \sum_j \tilde{\sigma}_i \tilde{\sigma}_j \langle \phi_i \phi_j \rangle_0$

$$= \sum_i \tilde{\sigma}_i^2 \langle \phi_i^2 \rangle_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{n} \frac{\langle \phi^2 \rangle_0}{n} = \tilde{\sigma}^2 \frac{\langle \phi^2 \rangle_0}{n}$$

$$\langle (\phi \cdot \tilde{\sigma})^2 \rangle_0 = \tilde{\sigma}^2 \frac{n_c}{n} (1 - b^{2-d})$$

类似地 $\langle \phi^4 \rangle_0 = (n^2 + 2n) \left(\frac{n_c}{n}\right)^2 (1 - b^{2-d})^2$

最后, $\langle S_1 \rangle_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \left[r_0 \langle \sigma^2 \rangle_0 + \frac{u}{4} \langle \sigma^4 \rangle_0 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \left[\tilde{r}_0 \tilde{\sigma}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha \tilde{\sigma}^4 \right] + \Delta A \cdot L^d$

$$\tilde{r}_0 = r_0 + u \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) \frac{n_c}{n} (1 - b^{2-d}), \quad \alpha = u, \quad \text{来自 } \tilde{\sigma}^4.$$

\uparrow 来自 $2\tilde{\sigma}^2 \langle \phi^2 \rangle_0$
 \uparrow 来自 $4\langle (\phi \cdot \tilde{\sigma})^2 \rangle_0$

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{2} r_0 n_c (1 - b^{2-d}) + \frac{1}{4} u (n^2 + 2n) \left(\frac{n_c}{n}\right)^2 (1 - b^{2-d})^2$$

忽略 $\frac{1}{2}(\langle S_1^2 \rangle_0 - \langle S_1 \rangle_0^2)$, 我们作第二步 rescale

$$\sigma_i \rightarrow b^{\frac{1}{2}(d+2\eta)} \sigma_{i, b^d} \quad \text{等效于} \quad \sigma_{i, x} \rightarrow b^{-\frac{1}{2}(d+2\eta)} \sigma_{i, x/b}$$

$$[\sigma(x)] = [\sigma_k] \cdot L^{-d}, \quad \int dx^d = b^d \int dx'^d, \quad \because x = b x'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle S_1 \rangle_{0, \text{rescale}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx'^d (r_0' \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{4} u' \sigma^4) + \Delta A L^d \\ &= S_1' + \Delta A L^d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中} \quad r_0' &= b^{2-\eta} [r_0 + u (\frac{n}{2} + 1) \frac{nc}{n} (1 - b^{2-d})] \\ u' &= b^{4-d-2\eta} u \end{aligned}$$

这就是 $\vec{\mu} = (r_0, u, c)$ 靠近 $\vec{\mu}_G^* = (0, 0, c)$ 的 R_b 公式.

当 $\eta=0$ 时, 其不动点 仍然是 $\vec{\mu}_G^*$, 在其附近线性化:

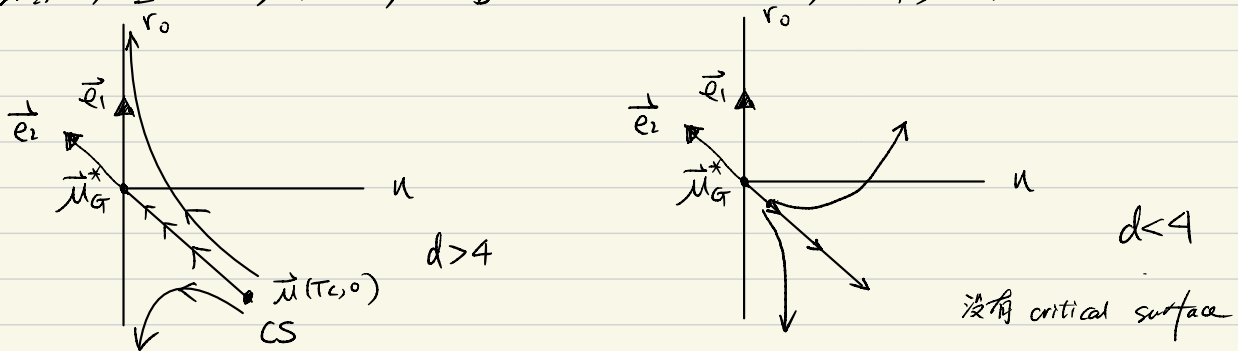
$$\begin{pmatrix} r_0' \\ u' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b^2 & (b^2 - b^{4-d}) B \\ 0 & b^{4-d} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_0 \\ u \end{pmatrix} \quad (R_b^L)_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial \mu_\alpha}{\partial \mu_\beta} \Big|_{\vec{\mu}^*}, \quad B = (\frac{n}{2} + 1) \frac{nc}{n}$$

$$\text{其特征矢为 } \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -B \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{对应特征值: } \lambda_1 = b^2, \quad \lambda_2 = b^{4-d} \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = 2 = \frac{1}{\nu}, \quad \gamma_2 = 4-d$$

根据基矢假设, 临界点 $\vec{\mu}(T_c, 0)$ 在临界面上, 只有 $\gamma_2 < 0$, R_b 才会把 $\vec{\mu}(T_c, 0)$ 变换到 $\vec{\mu}_G^*$, 临界行为才由 $\vec{\mu}_G^*$ 附近的 R_b^L 决定. 即 $d > 4$, $\vec{\mu}_G^*$ 稳定.

相反, 当 $d < 4$, $\gamma_2 > 0$, R_b 使得 $\vec{\mu}(T_c, 0)$ 离开 $\vec{\mu}_G^*$, 即 $\vec{\mu}_G^*$ 不决定临界性质.



在 $\vec{\mu}_G^*$ 邻域

$$\vec{\mu} = \vec{\mu}^* + t_1 \vec{e}_1 + u \vec{e}_2 + h \vec{e}_n$$

h 表外场, 平庸变换. $h' = h S^{\gamma_h}$
 $\gamma_h = 1 + \frac{d}{2}$