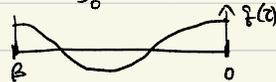


# 第八讲

回顾: 位置 & 动量,  $L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 q^2$   $D=0$

$$\langle q | e^{-iHt} | q' \rangle = \int_{q'}^q \mathcal{D}q(t) e^{iS(t)}, \quad S = \int_0^t L dt, \quad \delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m\ddot{q} = -m\omega^2 q}$$

• 对应温度  $T = \frac{1}{\beta} \Rightarrow Z = \int \mathcal{D}q(t) e^{-S}$ ,  $S = \int_0^\beta L dt$ ,  $L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 q^2$ ,  $\dot{q} \equiv \frac{dq}{dt}$   
 ↳ 量子统计.



$$\delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m\ddot{q} = m\omega^2 q} \leftarrow -V(q), \text{ 瞬子解 } \text{instanton}$$

• 对应  $H = \int_0^\beta dx \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi(x)}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2(x) \right]$  经典系统 (长波为  $\beta$  链), 温度为  $\beta$ ,  $d = D+1 = 1$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi(x) e^{-\beta H}, \quad \beta = m. \quad \cdot H \text{ 中没有“首项”动能了}$$

类似地: 场  $\varphi(\vec{x}, t) = \varphi(x)$ ,  $d = D+1$ ,  $x_0 = ct$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\partial \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4 \rightarrow T - V \quad \text{其中 } (\partial \varphi)^2 = \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^D \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \right)^2$$

$$S = \int d^d x L, \quad Z = \langle 0 | e^{-iHt} | 0 \rangle = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{iS(t)}$$

$$\delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \varphi + m^2 \varphi + \lambda \varphi^3 = 0}$$

•  $\lambda = 0$  时 KG 方程 即  $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_0^2} - \sum \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_i^2} + m^2 \varphi = 0$

•  $m = 0$  时, 退化或波动方程

• 若研究场的量子统计, 处于  $T = \frac{1}{\beta}$  的环境之中,

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-S(x)}$$

其中  $S = \int d^d x L$ ,  $\xrightarrow{T+V}$  对  $x_0$  积分从 0 到  $\beta$ .

$$L = + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} \right)^2 + \sum \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4$$

$$\delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_0^2} + \sum \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_i^2} = m^2 \varphi + \lambda \varphi^3}$$

• 以上统计对应一个经典系统的统计.  $d = D+1$  维空间, 将  $x_0$  维度视为空间

$$H = \int d^d x \left[ \sum \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4 \right]$$

$$= \int d^d x \left[ (\nabla \varphi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4 \right]$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-H}$$

□ 例 Ising model 的场论描述

### § 4.3 The saddle point and Domain Walls.

回到 Ising model 与 Landau-Ginzburg 自由能,  $Z = \int \mathcal{D}m(x) e^{-\beta F[m(x)]}$ .

$$F[m(x)] = \int d^d x \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2(T) m^2 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_4(T) m^4 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma(T) (\nabla m)^2 + \dots \right]$$

转 我们求助于 saddle point 方法: 假设  $Z$  由使 LG 自由能最小的位型 (路径) 主导

- 类似于路径积分中最小作用量给出经典路径.

考虑一个位型 (路径)  $m(x)$ , 附近的位型  $m(x) + \delta m(x)$  与之相比自由能的变化为

$$\delta F = \int d^d x \left[ \alpha_2 m \delta m + \alpha_4 m^3 \delta m + \sigma \nabla m \cdot \nabla \delta m \right] \underset{\int \delta(\nabla m)}{\stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} \int d^d x \left[ \alpha_2 m + \alpha_4 m^3 - \sigma \nabla^2 m \right] \delta m}$$

其在作泛函导数.

$$\frac{\delta F}{\delta m(x)} = \alpha_2 m(x) + \alpha_4 m^3(x) - \sigma \nabla^2 m(x)$$

注意此导数与位置  $x$  有关, 类似  $\delta S = 0$  ( $\sim \frac{\delta S}{\delta \varphi(x)} = 0$ ):

$$\left. \frac{\delta F}{\delta m} \right|_{m(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma \nabla^2 m = \alpha_2 m + \alpha_4 m^3} \quad \text{①} \quad \text{Euler-Lagrange Eq.}$$

( $\alpha_2$  类似 KG 方程中的  $m^2$ )

- 最简单的解:  $m(x) = m \Rightarrow$  回到 Landau MF theory:  $\alpha_2 m + \alpha_4 m^3 = 0$ , 设  $\alpha_2(T) \sim T - T_c$

1.  $T > T_c$ ,  $\alpha_2 > 0$ ,  $m_0 = 0$ .

2.  $T < T_c$ ,  $\alpha_2 < 0$ ,  $m_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_4}}$

$\Rightarrow$  平均场近似是 Landau-Ginzburg 理论与 saddle point 近似 (或经典场论) 的一个解

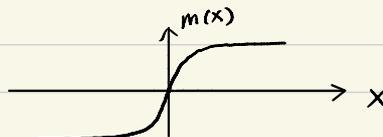
- Domain Walls.

但 ① 式包含了比平均场更多的内容; 即  $m(x)$  在空间怎样变化.

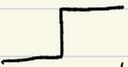
假设  $T < T_c$ , 有两个简并的基态:  $m(x) = m_0$  和  $m(x) = -m_0$ .

现在设想一半空间  $m(x) = m_0$ , 另一半空间  $m(x) = -m_0$ . 两个区域称为 domain (畴),

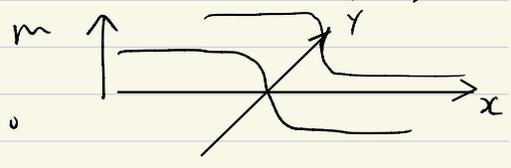
交界区域称为 domain wall (畴壁)



domain wall 会是什么样的? 公式①可以给我们答案. 相当于另外一种边界条件.

不会  因为这样  $\nabla m \rightarrow \infty$ . 自由能太高. } 折中  
也不会非常缓变, 因为不同于  $m_0$ ,  $-m_0$  的  $m(x)$  使自由能升高.

满足方程:  $\delta \frac{dm^2}{dx^2} = \alpha_2 m + \alpha_4 m^3$  (设 domain wall 垂直于  $x$  方向)



加上边界条件:  $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$  时  $m(x) \rightarrow \pm m_0$

解为  $m(x) = m_0 \tanh\left(\frac{x-X}{W}\right)$  ②  $\tanh x = \frac{e^{+x} - e^{-x}}{e^{+x} + e^{-x}}$

$X$  是 domain wall 的位置,  $W$  是其宽度:  $W = \sqrt{\frac{2\delta}{\alpha_2}}$

$\frac{d \tanh x}{dx} = 1 - \frac{e^{+x} - e^{-x}}{(e^{+x} + e^{-x})^2}$   
 $\frac{d^2 \tanh x}{dx^2} = -2 \tanh x \frac{1}{(e^{+x} + e^{-x})^2}$

$\alpha_4 m_0^2 \frac{2\delta}{W^2}$

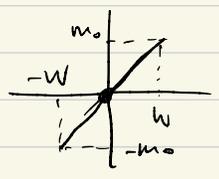
下面计算这种解的自由能代价 (cost, 比均匀斜升高多少). 将 ② 代入自由能表达式

$$\Delta F = \int dx \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 m^2 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_4 m^4 + \frac{1}{2} \delta (\sigma m)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 m_0^2 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_4 m_0^4 \right]$$

可得:  $\Delta F \sim L^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{\delta \alpha_2^3}{\alpha_4}} = F_{wall}$

估计: 在  $\frac{x-X}{W} < 1$  时,  $\tanh\left(\frac{x-X}{W}\right) \sim \frac{x-X}{W}$ , 即 domain wall 内.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \delta \left(\frac{dm}{dx}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta m_0^2}{W^2} \quad m_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_4}}$$



$$\Delta F \sim \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0^2 \delta}{W^2} \cdot 2W \times L^{d-1} \sim \delta \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_4}\right) \sqrt{\frac{-\alpha_2}{2\delta}} \cdot L^{d-1} = L^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{\delta \alpha_2^3}{2\alpha_4}}$$

在  $-W$  与  $W$  之间,  $\frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 m_0^2 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_4 m_0^4 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 \left(\frac{-\alpha_2}{\alpha_4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_4 \frac{\alpha_2^2}{\alpha_4^2} = -\frac{\alpha_2^2}{4\alpha_4}$

$$\text{乘上 } 2WL^{d-1} \Rightarrow -\frac{\alpha_2^2}{2\alpha_4} \sqrt{\frac{2\delta}{\alpha_2}} \cdot L^{d-1} = -L^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{2\alpha_4}}$$

最终  $\Delta F = 2L^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{\delta \alpha_2^3}{2\alpha_4}}$

- 靠近临界点时  $\alpha_2 \rightarrow 0, \Rightarrow W \rightarrow \infty, \Delta F \rightarrow 0$ .
- 有 domain wall 的位置是特定边界条件下的自由能最小解 (真空)

### §4.4 下临界维数

我们来解释为什么 Ising model 在一维没有相变。(朗道平均场失效)

假设  $\alpha_2(T) < 0$ , 此时由平均场 (saddle point 解) 应该有对称破缺件  $m = \pm m_0$

先设系统尺寸为  $L$ . 在左侧  $x = -\frac{L}{2}$  处, 固定  $m = m_0$ . 系统化平均会处于  $m(x) = m_0$  状态.

但是, 在  $x = X$  处出现一个 domain wall 的几率为

$$P(X) = \frac{e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{Z}$$

由于  $F_{wall} > 0$ , 此几率指很小, 在平均可忽略. 然而  $X$  可在  $[-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2}]$  之间任意位置, 因此

$$P[X \text{ 任意}] = \frac{e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{Z} \cdot \frac{L}{W} = \frac{e^{-\beta F_{wall} + \ln \frac{L}{W}}}{Z}$$

由于  $F_{wall} \sim L^d \sim \text{常数}$ . 因此  $L \rightarrow \infty$  时  $P$  将  $\rightarrow 1$ . 这是熵战胜能量消耗的例子  
简并度给出玻尔兹曼熵:  $S = \ln \frac{L}{W}$  ( $k_B = 1$ )

再: 偶数个 domain wall 让  $m(\frac{L}{2}) = m_0$ , 奇数个 domain wall 让  $m(\frac{L}{2}) = -m_0$ .

$$P[n \text{ walls}] = \frac{e^{-n\beta F_{wall}}}{Z} \cdot \frac{1}{W^n} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} dx_1 \int_{x_1}^{\frac{L}{2}} dx_2 \dots \int_{x_{n-1}}^{\frac{L}{2}} dx_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \left( \frac{L e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{W} \right)^n$$

$N = \frac{L}{W}$  个位置,  $\frac{L}{W} \gg n$ . 任选  $n$  个位置, 有多少种选法?

$$C_N^n = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!} \approx \frac{N^n}{n!}$$

左  $m_0$  右  $m_0$  的几率:

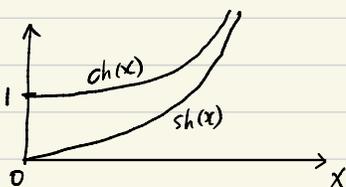
$$P[m_0 \rightarrow m_0] = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{n \text{ even}} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \frac{L e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{W} \right)^n = \frac{1}{Z} \cosh\left(\frac{L e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{W}\right)$$

相反,  $m_0$  左,  $-m_0$  右的几率:

$$P[m_0 \rightarrow -m_0] = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \frac{L e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{W} \right)^n = \frac{1}{Z} \sinh\left(\frac{L e^{-\beta F_{wall}}}{W}\right)$$

随着  $L \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $P[m_0 \rightarrow m_0] = P[m_0 \rightarrow -m_0]$  右也忘记左也边界.

$$\Rightarrow \langle m \rangle = 0.$$



★ 离若对称性  $\sim L$ -G 理论, 其下临界维数为  $d_c = 1$ .

机制: domain wall 大量出现, 破坏有序. 称为 domain wall to proliferate.