相变中的对称性破缺以及拓扑缺陷

Classification

序参量

- $\langle o \rangle = 0$,无序状态,高对称性
- $\langle o \rangle \neq 0$,有序状态,对称性破缺

Classification

相变

- 1st, o 不连续
- higher st, o 连续 $d^{n-1}o$ 不连续

经验上:对称性不变的一般是1st $(l \rightarrow s$ 例外)

critical point

2st: 关联长度发散

scale-invariant: 和体系大小无关

经典例子: 临界乳光

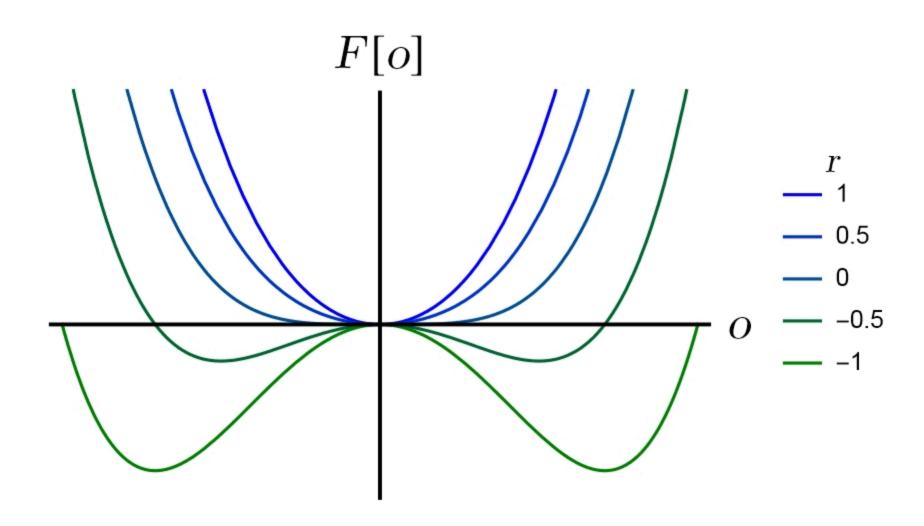
Landau theory

想法: free energy

展开

$$\mathcal{F}_{ ext{L}}[o,T]=\mathcal{F}[0,T]+rac{1}{2}r(T)o^2+rac{1}{4}u(T)o^4+\ldots$$

四阶实参量

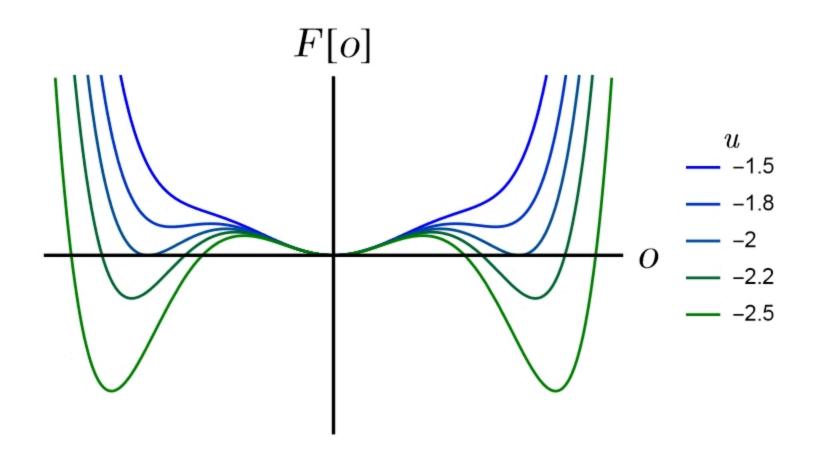


critical exponent

$$egin{split} r(T) &pprox r_0 rac{T-T_{
m c}}{T_{
m c}} \equiv r_0 t \ o(T) \propto (T-T_{
m c})^{rac{1}{2}} \end{split}$$

如果想找到1st...

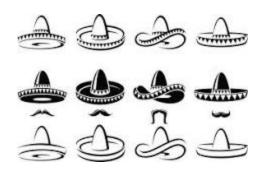
六阶实参量



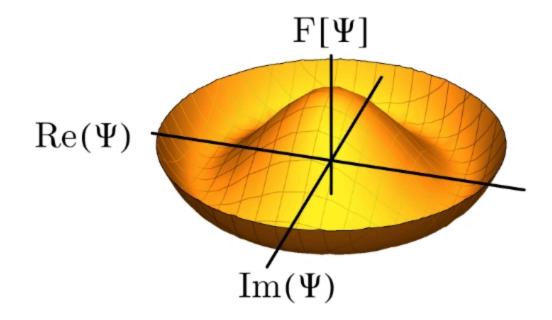
symmetry breaking in L Theory

- ullet \mathbb{Z}_2
- U(1)

$$\mathcal{F}_{ ext{L}}[\psi,T] = \mathcal{F}[0,T] + rac{1}{2}r(T)\psi^*\psi + rac{1}{4}u(T)(\psi^*\psi)^2$$



phase gauge $\Rightarrow \mathbb{U}(1)$



NGmode

Universality

相同的ssb带来相同的临界行为

- ullet Ising & l o s
- XYmodel & He4

与体系大小无关 scale-invariant

- 临界乳光
- 关联函数universal支持了重整化群...

不合理性

Example:

$$\mathcal{H} = J \sum_{i,\delta} \mathbf{S_i} \cdot \mathbf{S_{i+\delta}}$$

mean feild:

$$m = \left< (-1)^i \mathbf{S_i} \right>$$

算下去最低阶就是四阶实参数

topological defect

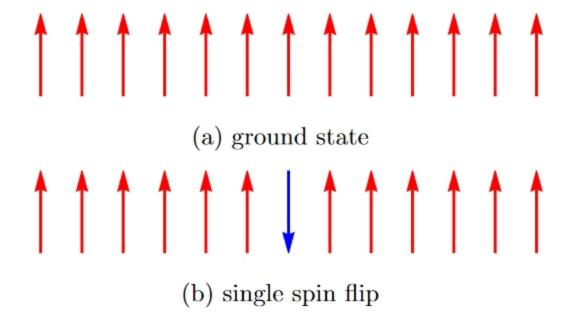
- 绕数 (wind number)
- 缺陷的维度不同

D-1	D-2	D-3	
domain wall	votrix	monopoles	

产生

- 不容易产生也不容易消失
- 单个缺陷需要更多H
- 成对、量子计算? ...

1D Ising Model



计算

按照Landau计算

全上全下两种minimal

 \mathbb{Z}_2 对称性自发破缺

实际上由于拓扑缺陷的自由能:

$$F_{
m domain\ wall}\,=2J-k_{
m B}T\ln N$$

足够大体系, domain wall 熵带来绝对小的自由能

外延和应用

- 同调群...
- Duality mapping 对偶映射 defect准粒子

 $\sinh 2K \cdot \sinh 2K' = 1$

两点不合理

- 超标度律不一定满足
- 忽略了局部体系的相的变化

补充

改进: Ginzburg-Landau

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{GL}}[o(\mathbf{x}),T] = \mathcal{F}[0,T] + \int \mathrm{d}^D x \left\{ rac{c^2}{2} [
abla o(\mathbf{x})]^2 + rac{r(T)}{2} [o(\mathbf{x})]^2 + rac{u(T)}{4} [o(\mathbf{x})]^4 + \ldots
ight\}$$

参考资料

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