

# R.G. perturbativo en Teoría de Campos

$$S = \int d^D x \left[ \frac{t}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 + \underline{\mu \phi^4} + \mu_6 \phi^6 \dots \right]$$

Transformación de escala

$$\vec{r} = b \vec{r}', \quad \vec{q} \rightarrow b^{-1} \vec{q}'$$

$$\kappa = \kappa', \quad \phi = b^{\frac{D-2}{2}} \phi', \quad t = b^{-2} t'$$

$$\underline{\mu = b^{-(4+D)} \mu'}, \quad \mu_6 = b^{-6+2D} \mu'_6$$

$$\mu_8 = b^{-8+3D} \mu'_8$$

para  $\mu$  la dimensión crítica superior es  $D = 4$  (i.e.  $\mu^* D = 4$  en el punto de escala)

$$\text{si } D < 4 \quad \mu \nearrow \text{ con } b$$

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$$D > 4 \quad \mu \searrow \text{ con } b$$

Trabaja con  $\mu$  el parámetro  $4-D = \epsilon$

$\rightarrow$  esto es sin tomar en cuenta la fluctuación.

$$Z \text{ no } e^{-S} \text{ pero}$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-S}$$

$\rightarrow$  para hacer eso, pasamos a las variables de Fourier:

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-\int d^D \vec{n} \left[ \frac{\kappa}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{t}{2} \phi^2 \right]} - \mathcal{U}$$

donde  $\mathcal{U} = \underline{\underline{\mu \int d^D \vec{n} \phi^4}}$

Def:

$$m(\vec{q}) = \int d^D \vec{n} e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{n}} \phi(\vec{n})$$

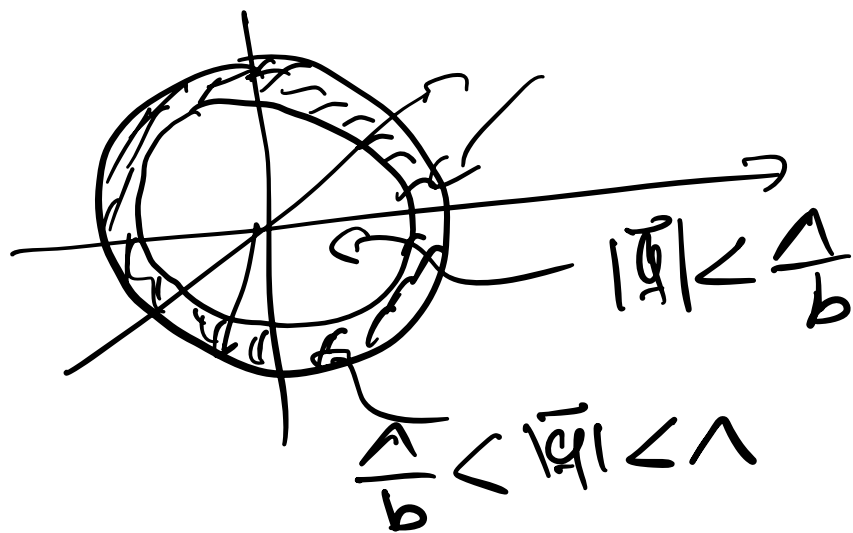
$$\phi(\vec{n}) = \int \frac{d^D \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^D} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{n}} m(\vec{q})$$

$$S_0 = \int \frac{d^D \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^D} \left( \frac{\kappa}{2} \vec{q}^2 + \frac{t}{2} \right) |m(\vec{q})|^2$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \mu \int \frac{d\vec{q}_1 d\vec{q}_2 d\vec{q}_3}{(2\pi)^{3D}} m(\vec{q}_1) m(\vec{q}_2) m(\vec{q}_3) m(-\vec{q}_1 - \vec{q}_2 - \vec{q}_3)$$

aquí  $\bar{q}$  tiene un cut-off inicial  
 que es  $\Lambda \sim \frac{1}{a_0}$   $a_0 =$  espacio del  
 la red original.

la idea del R.C.  
 es repensar



ejemplo

$$I = \int dx dy e^{\frac{f(x,y)}{\pi}}$$

$$= \int dx e^{f_{\text{eff}}(x)}$$

$$\text{dado } e^{f_{\text{eff}}(x)} = \int dy e^{f(x,y)}$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}(m(\vec{q})) = \int \mathcal{D}(m(\vec{q})) \mathcal{D}(\varphi)$$

$$m(\vec{q}) = \begin{cases} \tilde{m}(\vec{q}) & \text{es para } 0 < |\vec{q}| < \frac{\Lambda}{b} \\ \mathbb{V}(\vec{q}) & \text{" } \frac{\Lambda}{b} < |\vec{q}| < \Lambda \end{cases}$$

la idea es integrar sobre  $\varphi$   
 $\mathbb{V}(\vec{q})$  next más.

$$\hbar \mathcal{U} = 0$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}(\vec{v}) \mathcal{D}(\vec{v}_0) e^{-\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot (\vec{v} + \frac{1}{2}k\vec{v}^2) dt}$$

$$\times e^{-\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot (\vec{v} + \frac{1}{2}k\vec{v}^2) dt}$$

$$Z_0 = \int \mathcal{D}(\vec{v}_0) e^{-\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot (\vec{v} + \frac{1}{2}k\vec{v}^2) dt}$$

$$S F_0 = \ln Z_0$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_0} \int \mathcal{D}(\vec{v}_0) \mathcal{O} e^{-S}$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}(\vec{m}) \int \mathcal{D}(\vec{v}) e^{-S}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}(\vec{m}) e^{-S_{\text{eff}}(\vec{m})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{En Self } (m\bar{\varphi}) \\
 &= \int_{|\bar{\varphi}| < \frac{A}{b}} \frac{d\bar{\varphi}}{(2\pi)^D} \left[ \frac{1 + \nu \bar{\varphi}^2}{2} \right] |m\bar{\varphi}|^2 \\
 &\quad - \ln \langle e^{-u} \rangle_{\sigma}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{et } \ln \langle e^{-u} \rangle_{\sigma} \\
 &= - \langle u \rangle_{\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} (\langle u^2 \rangle_{\sigma} - \langle u \rangle_{\sigma}^2) \\
 &\quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle u[m, \sigma] \rangle_{\sigma} \\
 &= \mu \int \frac{d\bar{\varphi}_1 d\bar{\varphi}_2 d\bar{\varphi}_3}{(2\pi)^{3D}} (2\pi)^D \delta(\bar{\varphi}_1 + \bar{\varphi}_2 + \bar{\varphi}_3 + \bar{\varphi}_4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\langle m(\varphi_1) m(\varphi_2) m(\varphi_3) m(\varphi_4) \rangle$

puede ser  $\widehat{m}(\bar{\varphi}_1)$  o  $\widehat{m}(\bar{\varphi}_2)$

dependiendo de si  $q_1$  esta en el  
 $\Delta$  y  $n$  o en  $0$  y  $\frac{\Delta}{2}$

es fácil ver, por simetría, que solo  
los términos con  $m \neq 0$  por  $\sigma(\bar{\varphi})$   
son en realidad no-nulos.

\* 0 " $\sigma(\bar{\varphi})$ "  $\rightarrow$  4  $\widehat{m}(\bar{\varphi}) \rightarrow$  2  $\widehat{\varphi}(\bar{v})^2$

\* 4 " $\sigma(\bar{\varphi})$ "  $\rightarrow$  de que cubren  $\widehat{m}(\bar{\varphi})$   
 $\rightarrow$  no viene imbalances

\* 2  $\sigma(\bar{\varphi})$  y 2  $\widehat{m}(\bar{\varphi}) \rightarrow$  renormaliza  
el término  $\frac{1}{2} |m(\bar{\varphi})|^2$



$$\Rightarrow -12\mu \int \frac{d\vec{q}_1 \dots d\vec{q}_4}{(2\pi)^{4D}} (2\pi)^D \delta(\vec{q}_1 + \dots + \vec{q}_4)$$

$$(2\pi)^D \frac{\delta(\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2)}{t + k\vec{q}_1^2} \tilde{m}(\vec{q}_3) \tilde{m}(\vec{q}_4)$$

$$= -12\mu \int_{\frac{\Lambda}{b}}^{\Lambda} \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{t + k^2} \times \int_{q < \frac{\Lambda}{b}} \frac{d\vec{q}}{(2\pi)^D} |\tilde{m}(\vec{q})|^2$$

baja esta integración de los  $q(q)$

$$S_{eff} \approx S$$

$$\text{pero } t \rightarrow \tilde{t} = t + 12\mu \int_{\frac{\Lambda}{b}}^{\Lambda} \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{t + k^2}$$

+ el cambio de escala al orden "0"

$$t \rightarrow t' = b^2 t$$

$$t'_b = b^2 \left[ t + 12\mu \int_{\frac{\Delta}{b} < k < 1} \frac{d^D h}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{t + kh^2} \right]$$

$$\mu'_b = b^{4-D} \mu$$

also,  $b \approx (1 + d\ell)$

$$b^2 \approx (1 + 2d\ell)$$

$$b^4 \approx (1 + 4d\ell)$$

$$\Rightarrow t'_b \approx t + dt$$

$$\int \frac{d^D h}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{t + kh^2} \approx \frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{\Lambda^D}{t + k\Lambda^2} d\ell$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{b} < k < 1 \quad \int_{\Delta/b}^1 \frac{d^D h}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{t + kh^2} \approx \Lambda^D S_D d\ell$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{d\ell} = 2t + \frac{12\mu \frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^D} \wedge^D}{t + k\lambda^2}$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{d\ell} = (4-d)\mu$$

si se toma en cuenta los términos

$$\langle \mu^2 \rangle_0 - \langle \mu \rangle_0^2$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\ell} = 2t + \frac{12\mu \frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^D} \wedge^D}{t + k\lambda^2} - A\mu^2$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{d\ell} = (4-d)\mu - \frac{36 \frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^D} \wedge^D}{(t + k\lambda^2)^2} \mu^2$$

Punto fijo:  $(t^*, \mu^*)$

$$\frac{dt^*}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{d\mu^*}{dt} = 0$$

$$t^* = - \frac{6e^{\alpha} \frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^D} \Lambda^D}{t^* + k \Lambda^2} + \frac{A}{2} \mu^{\alpha 2}$$

$$\mu^* = \frac{(t^* + k \Lambda^2)^2}{36 \frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^4} \Lambda^D} \frac{(4-D)}{2}$$

$\epsilon = 4 - D$ , supongamos que  $D \approx 4$

$$\epsilon \ll 1$$

→ Desarrolla en potencias de  $\epsilon$

→ Encontrar el orden de  $\epsilon$

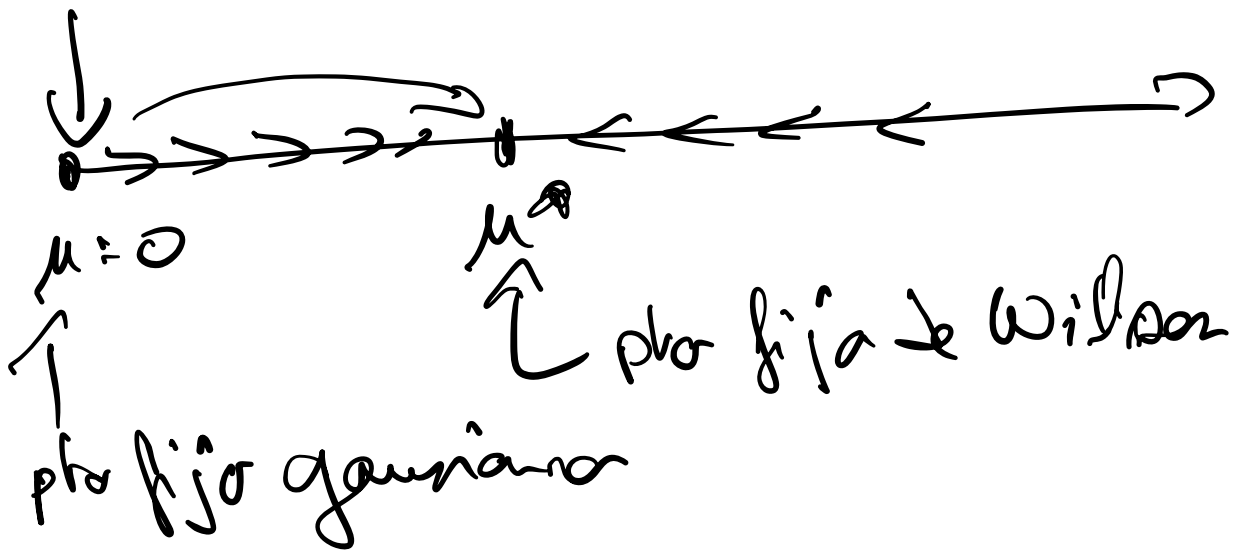
$$\mu^* \sim \epsilon, \quad t^* \sim \epsilon$$

$$t^d \ll \kappa \Lambda^2$$

$$t^d + \kappa \Lambda^2 \sim \kappa \Lambda^2$$

$$\frac{S_D}{(2\pi)^D} \sim \frac{S_4}{(2\pi)^4} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t^d = -\frac{\kappa \Lambda^2}{6} \epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \\ \mu^d = \frac{\kappa^2}{36 \frac{S_4}{(2\pi)^4}} \epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \end{array} \right.$$



$$t = t^0 + \delta t$$

$$\mu = \mu^0 + \delta \mu$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \delta t \\ \delta \mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} & * \\ \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) & -\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta t \\ \delta \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta t \sim (\delta t)^2 \quad \text{with}$$

$$\delta \mu \sim (\delta t)^{-1}$$

$$\delta t \sim \epsilon^{-2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad D = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D \approx \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

obs in jaremas  $D=3$  ( $\epsilon=1$ )

$$D_{D=3} = 0,58 \quad (\text{ALC. AMP, p. 963})$$

obs se generaliza para el modelo O(N)

$$S = \int d^D x \left[ \frac{k}{2} \sum_{\mu=1}^n (\nabla \phi_{\mu})^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{\mu=1}^n \phi_{\mu}^2 + u \left( \sum_{\mu=1}^n \phi_{\mu}^2 \right)^2 \right]$$

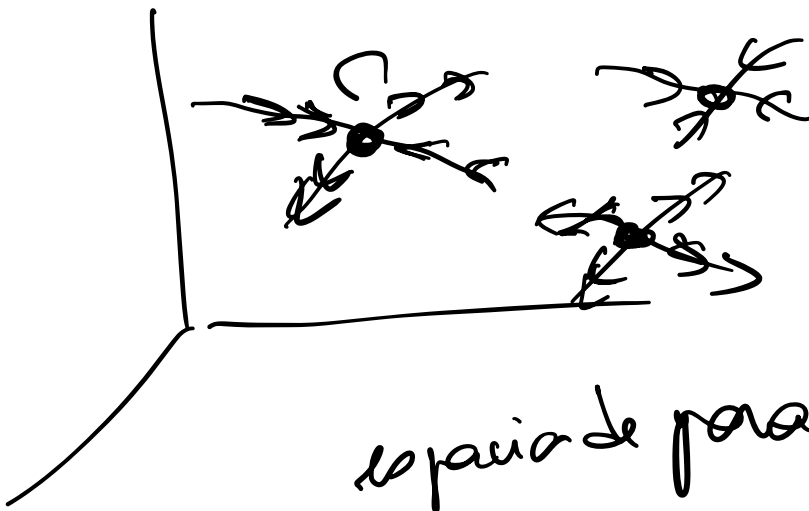
$$\frac{dt}{d\ell} = \underline{2t} + \frac{4u(n+2)k\Lambda^D}{t + k\Lambda^2} \cdot A u^2 \dots$$

$$\frac{du}{d\ell} = \underline{(u-d)u} - \frac{4(n+8)k\Lambda^D}{(t+k\Lambda^2)^2} u^2 \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u^* &= \frac{k^2}{4(n+8) \frac{3g}{(2\pi)^4}} \in t + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^4) \\ t^* &= -\frac{(n+2)}{2(n+8)} k \Lambda^2 \epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\gamma \mathcal{D} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{n+2}{n+8} \epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

3) Vecindad de perturbación



en cada punto crítico "C"  
se definen campos los campos  
perturbables de ese punto crítico

" $\Phi_i(\vec{A})$ " de dimensión de  
escala  $\chi_i$



Como  $C$  es arbitrario  $\rightarrow$  inv.  
 de escala,

$$\underline{\langle \Phi_i(\vec{x}) | \Phi_i(\vec{x}) \rangle} \sim \underline{\frac{1}{|\Lambda|^{2x_i}}}$$

Salinos de  $\mathbb{C}$  pueden

$$S = S_C + \int d^D \vec{x} g_i \Phi_i$$

$$[\Phi_i] \sim L^{-x_i}$$

$$[g_i] \sim L^{x_i - D}$$

$\rightarrow$  transformación de escala?

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L \rightarrow L' \text{ t.q. } L = bL' \\ g_i \rightarrow g_i' b^{x_i - D} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

si  $x_i > D$   $g_i' \searrow$  con b

si  $x_i < D$   $g_i' \nearrow$  con b

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si  $x_i > D$ , una perturbación en

$g_i$   $\phi_i$  nos aleja de C

$\uparrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  perturbación irrelevante

si  $x_i < D \rightarrow g_i' \nearrow$  con b

$\rightarrow$  se aleja de C.  $\rightarrow$  perturbación relevante.