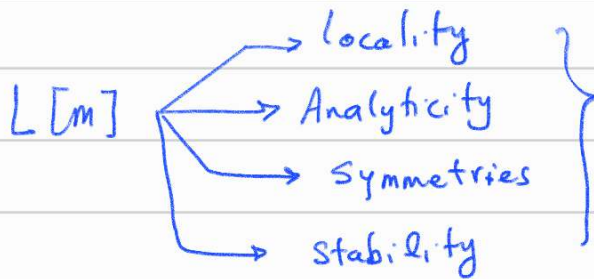


Beyond Zero approximation

$$Z = \sum_{\{s\}} \sum_{\{s'\}} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}_{\text{microscopic}}} \sum_{\{s''\}} W$$

$$e^{-\beta F} = Z = \int Dm e^{-\beta L[m]} \quad \text{Landau free Energy}$$

$F \neq L$ in General case



Phenomenologically
can be determined

$$L[m] = \int d^d x \mathcal{L}(m, \partial_x m, \dots)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_n \left\{ a_n(k) m^n + b_n(k) (\partial_x m)^n + \dots \right\}$$

a_n, b_n, c_n, \dots

تقریباً ایسے ہی کہ محضاً
نظر انتظامی کے بارے میں

عزت کریم

ازنیاع آرتھوڈوکس پیراڈوکس

Zeroth approximation

$$\left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial m} \right|_{m=m_0} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} [m] = [m]_0 + [\Delta m] \\ [\phi] = [\phi]_0 + [\psi] \\ [\eta] = [\eta]_0 + [\Delta \eta] \end{cases}$$

نوار لذارى ها مختلف
در جهت بيان

Perturbation

$$L[m] = L[m]_0 + \Delta m \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial m} \right|_{[m]=[m]_0} + \frac{(\Delta m)^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2} + \dots$$

$$L[\phi] = L[\phi]_0 + \psi \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} \right|_{[\phi]=[\phi]_0} + \frac{\psi^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \phi^2} + \dots$$

$$L[m] = L[m]_0 + \frac{(\Delta m)^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2} \Big|_{[m]=[m]_0} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta m^3)$$

$$Z = e^{-\beta F} = \int Dm e^{-\beta L[m]} = e^{-\beta L[m]_0} \int Dm e^{-\frac{\beta \Delta m^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2} + \dots}$$

تقریب مرتبه صفرم

سازماندهی مرتبه اول

$$\beta F = \beta L[m]_0 = a_0 + a_1 m_0^1 + a_2 m_0^2 + a_3 m_0^3 + a_4 m_0^4 + \dots$$

برای حالتی که طی تعیین می شود

$t > 0$ $m_0 = 0$ → حالت بحرانی می شود

$t < 0$ $m_0 \neq 0$ → حالت بحرانی می شود

شبه یک تابع گوسی است

$$e^{-x^2}$$

Gaussian approximation

Ex 1: $d=1, g=1 \rightarrow$ تک بعدی

$$Z = \int d\phi e^{-\beta L[\phi]} = \int d\phi e^{-\beta \int dx L[\phi, \dots]}$$

$\Delta\phi \equiv \phi \leftarrow dx$

$$L[\phi] = L[\phi]_0 + \frac{(\phi - \phi_0)^2}{2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \phi^2} \right|_{\phi = \phi_0} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta\phi^3)$$

$$Z = e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0} \int d\phi e^{-\frac{\beta \Delta\phi^2}{2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \phi^2} \right|_{\phi = \phi_0}}$$

$$\phi_0 = \phi_0$$

$$d\phi = d\Delta\phi$$

$$\simeq e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0} \int d\Delta\phi e^{-\frac{\beta \Delta\phi^2}{2\sigma^2} + \dots}$$

$(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sigma^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}$

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \frac{1}{\beta \left. \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \phi^2} \right|_{\phi = \phi_0}}$$

$$Z = e^{-\beta F} = e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0} (2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0 + \ln(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dots}$$

$$-\beta F = -\beta L[\phi]_0 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) + \dots$$

$$F = L[\phi]_0 - \frac{1}{2\beta} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\beta} \ln 2\pi + \dots$$

$$F = L[\phi]_0 + \frac{\beta}{2} \ln \left. \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \phi^2} \right|_{\phi = \phi_0} + \dots \rightarrow$$

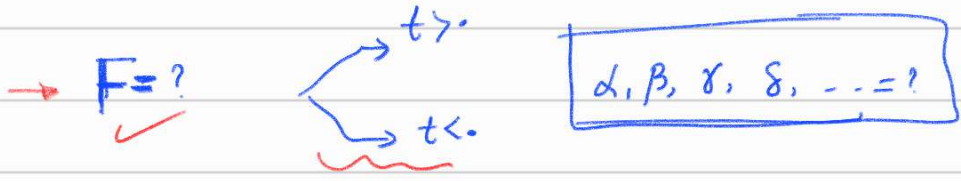
به تصدیق از شرایط ایجاد ایراد نکرد

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t > 0 \quad \phi_0 = 0 \\ t < 0 \quad \phi_0 \neq 0 \rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} \right|_{\phi = \phi_0} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

تک بعدی نمی تواند باشد

Ex2 d -Dimensional system
 ϕ -field $\phi \gg 1$
 Beyond Zeroth app.

$\phi^{(1)}$
 $\phi^{(2)}$
 $\phi^{(3)}$
 $\phi^{(4)}$
 $\phi^{(5)}$
 $\phi^{(6)}$
 $\phi^{(7)}$
 $\phi^{(8)}$
 $\phi^{(9)}$
 $\phi^{(10)}$
 $\phi^{(11)}$
 $\phi^{(12)}$
 $\phi^{(13)}$
 $\phi^{(14)}$
 $\phi^{(15)}$
 $\phi^{(16)}$
 $\phi^{(17)}$
 $\phi^{(18)}$
 $\phi^{(19)}$
 $\phi^{(20)}$



Recall: Multivariate Gaussian function

Mono-variate
 $\phi = 1$
 $f(\phi) = e^{-\frac{\phi^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Multi-variate
 $\phi \gg 1$
 $f([\phi]) = e^{-\frac{[\phi]^T \cdot \text{Cov}^{-1} \cdot [\phi]}{2}}$

$[\phi]^T \cdot [\phi_1 \dots \phi_\phi]$, $[\phi]$, $\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_\phi \end{bmatrix}$

$K^{-1} = \text{Cov} =$

$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$	$\langle \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$	\dots	$\langle \phi_1 \phi_\phi \rangle$
$\langle \phi_2 \phi_1 \rangle$	$\langle \phi_2 \phi_2 \rangle$	\dots	$\langle \phi_2 \phi_\phi \rangle$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$\langle \phi_\phi \phi_1 \rangle$	\dots	\dots	$\langle \phi_\phi \phi_\phi \rangle$

6×6

show interaction between Degree of freedoms

$\sigma_n^2 \equiv \langle \phi_n \phi_n \rangle$

$\langle (\phi_n - \bar{\phi}_n)(\phi_n - \bar{\phi}_n) \rangle = \sigma_n^2$

$\langle \phi_i \phi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ \rightarrow مدل بدون برهمکنش بین مدلهای مختلف

$$\int D\phi f([\phi]) = (2\pi)^{\phi/2} \sqrt{\text{Det}(\text{cov}^{-1})}$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-\beta L[\phi]} \quad , \quad [\phi] = [\phi]_0 + [\psi]$$

$$L[\phi] = L[\phi]_0 + [\psi]^T \frac{\delta L}{\delta [\phi]} \Big|_{[\phi]=[\phi]_0} + \frac{1}{2} [\psi]^T \frac{\delta^2 L}{\delta [\phi]^2} [\psi] + \dots$$

$$= L[\phi]_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \psi_i \underbrace{\frac{\delta^2 L}{\delta \phi_i \delta \phi_j}}_{K_{ij}^{-1}} \psi_j + \dots$$

$$K_{ij} \equiv \text{Cov}^{-1}$$

$$\psi' = R\psi$$

$$\Lambda = RKR^T \Rightarrow \sum_{ij} \psi_i K_{ij} \psi_j = \sum_i \psi_i'^2 \lambda_i$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{e}^{\beta F} = Z = e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0} \int \prod_{i=1}^g \frac{d\psi_i'}{\pi} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^g \psi_i'^2 \lambda_i}$$

$$= e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0} \prod_{i=1}^g \left[\int d\psi_i' e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} \psi_i'^2 \lambda_i} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0} \frac{(2\pi)^{g/2}}{\beta^{g/2} (\text{Det } \lambda)^{1/2}} = e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0 - \ln(\text{Det } \lambda \beta^{g/2}) + \ln(2\pi^{g/2})}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \ln \text{Det } \lambda &= \sum_i \ln \lambda_i \\ &= \text{Tr } \ln \lambda \end{aligned}}$$

$$F = L[\phi]_0 - \frac{1}{2} K_B^{-1} \sum_i \ln \frac{2\pi}{(\beta \lambda_i)}$$

$$F = L[\phi]_0 + \frac{1}{2} K_B^{-1} \text{Tr } \ln \lambda + \text{cts}$$

در تقریب لوسی

(A) $T > T_c$ ($t > 0$) $\rightarrow [\phi]_0 = 0$

رض $\phi(\vec{r}) = \phi_0 + \psi = \psi(r)$

$L[\phi] = \int d^d x [a_2 \phi^2 + a_4 \phi^4 + (\nabla \phi)^2 + a_0]$

$T > T_c$
 $(t > 0)$ $L[\phi] = \int d^d x [a_0 + a_2 \psi^2 + (\nabla \psi)^2]$

$L[\phi] = \underbrace{a_0 V^d}_{L[\phi]_0} + \int d^d x \psi(x) (a_2 - \nabla^2) \psi(x)$

$L[\phi] = L[\phi]_0 + \sum_{ij} K_{ij} \psi_i \psi_j$

$K_{ij} = 2(a_2 - \nabla^2) \delta_{ij}$

Continuum limit

$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \psi_i^T K_{ij} \psi_j$

For $T > T_c$ ($t > 0$) ($\phi_0 = 0$) $e^{-\beta F} = e^{-\beta L[\phi]_0 - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln K - cts}$

$F = k_B T \left[\beta L[\phi]_0 + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln K - cts \right]$

$F = k_B T \left[\beta a_0 V^d + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln (2(a_2 - \nabla^2)) - cts \right]$

$\psi \cdot e^{-iKx}$

$\text{Tr} \ln 2(a_2 - \nabla^2) = \int d^d k \langle K | \ln 2(a_2 - \nabla^2) | K \rangle$

مربع، (مربع)

$= \int d^d k \ln 2(a_2 + k^2)$

$|k| \leq a^{-1}$ unit cell

UV-Cutoff

$$F = K_B T \left[\beta a_2 \bar{V}^d + \frac{1}{2} \int_{|K| \leq \bar{a}'} d^d k \ln 2(a_2 + K^2) - cts \right]$$

$a_2 = t = \frac{(T - T_c)}{T_c}$

$$\rightarrow C_{s-T} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2} = -T \left[\int_{|K| \leq \bar{a}'} d^d k \frac{a_2'}{a_2 + K^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{|K| \leq \bar{a}'} d^d k \frac{a_2'^2}{(a_2 + K^2)^2} \right]$$

$$a_2 = t$$

$$I_1 \equiv \int d^d k \frac{1}{a_2 + K^2}$$

$$I_2 \equiv \int d^d k \frac{1}{(a_2 + K^2)^2}$$

$$I_1 = \int d^d k \frac{1}{\xi + K^2} \sim [\xi^{2-d}]$$

$$I_2 \sim [\xi^{4-d}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &\sim t \\ \xi &\sim t^{-1/2} \\ a_2 &\sim \xi^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

For $d=4$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 = \text{finite} \\ I_2 \sim \ln(\xi/a) \end{array} \right.$

For $2 < d < 4$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 = \text{f.n.ite} \\ I_2 \sim \xi^{4-d} \end{array} \right.$

$C(t>0) =$ المطوح
 ليست جابت تقريب صفر

$\chi = ?$

$$\int d^d x G(x) = K_B T \chi$$



Fourier - Transform

$$\bar{G}(K_{=0}) = K_B T \bar{\chi}(K_{=0})$$

$$\text{for } K^{-1} \text{ (فيلد)} \rightarrow G(x) = \frac{1}{2(a_2 - \nabla^2)} \rightarrow \bar{G}(K) = \frac{1}{2(a_2 + K^2)}$$

Static Response function

$K \rightarrow 0$
 $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\tilde{G}(0) = K_B T \tilde{\chi}(0) = \frac{1}{2a_2} = \frac{1}{2t} \sim t^{-1} \sim t^{-\gamma}$$

داسته زنا

$\gamma = 1$

(B)

$T < T_c$ ($t < 0$) $[\phi]_0 \neq 0$ $[\phi]_0^2 = -\frac{a_2}{2a_4}$ $a_4 \neq 0$

$[\phi] [\phi]_0 + [\psi]$

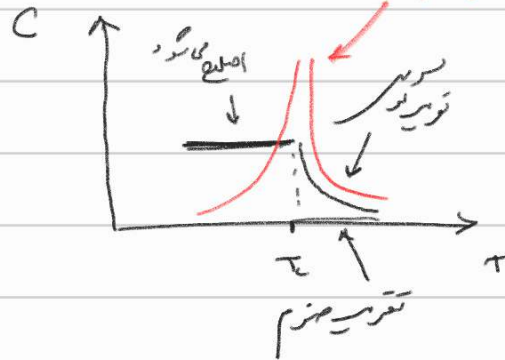
$$L[\psi] = L[\psi]_0 + \int dx \psi(x) [-2a_2 - \nabla^2] \psi(x)$$

$K_{zj} = 2(-2a_2 - \nabla^2) \delta_{zj}$

همه فرض می کنند که τ در آنجا ∞ می شود.

Exercise

$C = ?$
 $G = ? \rightarrow \chi_s = ?$



Dynamical critical behavior

(K, ω)
 \uparrow

Correlation function in Landau Theory.

Chapter 8
Goldenfeld
Section 6.3
Section 5-7

Section {6.3} Goldenfeld
{6.4}

Chapter 8 Goldenfeld

توضیحات تکمیلی در

Chapter 3 Kardar for

fluctuation

در چه بعد موضوع تحول زمانی انت و فز یا را بر نظر
 Slowing Down criticality کب خواهد .

چند نکته در خصوص Gaussian functional.

Point 1: $Z = \int Dm e^{-\beta L[m]}$

شان دارم

$$\sum_{\{S_i\}} \dots \{S_i, \dots, S_N\}$$

تعداد سایت S و البته S_i

اگر تعداد تصادفی بیشتر شود در نتیجه تعداد سایت ها هم افزایش می یابد و در نتیجه $N(d)$ بدست می آید

Point 2: $L[m] = \int d^d x L[m, \partial_x m, \dots]$

$$H = - \sum_{ij} J_{ij} S_i S_j - h \sum S_i$$

در چه بعد

$$H = - \int \frac{d^d x_i d^d x_j}{(\alpha)^d (\alpha)^d} J(x_i, x_j) S(x_i) S(x_j) - \int \frac{d^d x}{(\alpha)^d} h(x) S(x)$$

Point 3: Suppose that we have $g=2$ corresponds one-degree of freedom field

$$[O(n=1)] \quad m = m_{g=1} \quad \text{and} \quad m = m_0 + 4$$

$$L(m) = L(m_0) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial m} \Big|_{m=m_0} \left(4 + \frac{4^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2} \Big|_{m=m_0} + O(4^3) \right)$$

$$Z = \int Dm e^{-\beta [L(m_0) + \frac{\psi^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2} \Big|_{m=m_0} + \dots]}$$

$$= \int \underbrace{dm_1 dm_2 \dots dm_N}_{\text{تغیرات}} e^{-\beta L}$$

$$= e^{-\beta N L(m_0)} \left(\int dm e^{-\beta \frac{\psi^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2}} \right)^N$$

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \frac{1}{\beta \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial m^2}}$$

$$= e^{-\beta N L(m_0)} \left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^N \dots$$

$$= e^{-\beta N L(m_0) + \ln(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2})^N} \dots$$

$$e^{-\beta F} = e^{N[-\beta L(m_0) + \ln(\sigma) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi)] \dots}$$

$$F = \frac{F}{N} = L(m_0) - \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\sigma) + cts$$

$$f = L(m_0) - K_B T \ln(\sigma) + cts$$

Point 4: Infinite Number of degree of freedom

کچھ گولہ می کرنا۔ اپنے صورت و نظریہ گولہ دو نقطہ کے میان ϕ نسبت شادی ہوں $V \rightarrow \infty$
 یعنی حد تک دریا مکہ دستہ راہوں سے گزرتا ہوں $N \rightarrow \infty$ یعنی ϕ $\rightarrow \infty$
 تغیرات ہی بنائے ہوں

$$e^{-\beta F} = \int D\phi e^{-\beta L[\phi]}$$

$$L = \int dx \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla\phi)^2 + a\phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} b\phi^4 - h\phi \right]$$

Vector field ← $g \neq 1$ اگر دو نقطہ میں ایک میدان ہے

$$L = \int d^d x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla \vec{\phi})^2 + at \phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} b (\vec{\phi}^2)^2 - h \cdot \vec{\phi} \right]$$

$$\vec{\phi} = \phi_1 \hat{e}_1 + \phi_2 \hat{e}_2 + \dots + \phi_g \hat{e}_g$$

$$\vec{\phi} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^g \phi_\alpha \hat{e}_\alpha \rightarrow g\text{-vector field } \left[\begin{matrix} \phi_\alpha^{(d)} \\ \alpha \end{matrix} \right]$$

in d Dimension

بلع بندی کی صورت میں
 Transverse عرضی \sim x سے متعلقہ
 longitudinal طولی

$$\vec{\phi} = \underbrace{\phi_l \hat{e}_l}_{\text{بلع بندی کی صورت میں}} + \underbrace{\sum_{\alpha=2}^g \phi_\alpha^{(a)} \hat{e}_\alpha}_{\text{بلع بندی سے متعلقہ}} = \underbrace{\vec{\phi}}_{g\text{-vector field in } d\text{-Dimension}} (x \in \mathbb{R}^{(d)})$$

یعنی g کی صورت میں

جو d پر g کی حالت $g=1$ اور $d=2$

$$L = \int d^d x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 + at \phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} b \phi^4 - h \phi \right]$$

$$e^{-\beta F} = \int D\phi e^{-\beta \int d^d x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 + at \phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} b \phi^4 - h \phi \right]}$$

$\phi = \phi_0 + \psi$	for $t > 0$ $\phi_0 = 0$
	for $t < 0$ $\phi_0 \neq 0$

بلع بندی $\nabla \phi$ وجود رکھنے سے متعلقہ

$$\phi(x) = \frac{V^d}{(2\pi)^d} \int d^d k \phi(k) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$L = \int d^d x \left\{ \frac{V^{2d}}{(2\pi)^{2d}} \int d^d k \int d^d k' \left[\frac{1}{2} (-\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}') + at \right] \phi(k) \phi(k') \right\} e^{i(\vec{k} + \vec{k}') \cdot \vec{x}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{or } h=0, \phi^4 \text{ or } \phi^2 \\ \text{or } \phi^2 \end{array} \right\} + L[\phi_0]$$

$$\int \frac{V^d}{(2\pi)^d} d^d x e^{i(\vec{k} + \vec{k}') \cdot \vec{x}} = \delta_D(\vec{k} + \vec{k}') \quad \text{or}$$

$$L = \frac{V^d}{(2\pi)^d} \int d^d k \left[\frac{1}{2} k^2 + at \right] |\phi(k)|^2 + L[\phi_0]$$

$$e^{-\beta F} = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-\frac{\beta V^d}{(2\pi)^d} \int d^d k \left[\frac{1}{2} k^2 + at \right] |\phi(k)|^2} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\left\{ \int \mathcal{D}\phi(x) e^{-\int d^d x d^d x' \frac{K(x, x')}{2} \phi(x) \phi(x')} \right\} \quad \text{Gaussian functional Integral } \mathcal{N}_K$$

$$\sim [\text{Det}(K)]^{-1/2}$$

↑
Kernel.

$$e^{-\beta F} \cong e^{-\beta L[\phi_0]} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(\text{Det } K)}$$

$$\ln \text{Det}(K) = \sum_K \ln K(k) = V \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \ln(k^2 + 2at) \quad \xi^{-2}$$

$$\cong \frac{V^d}{(2\pi)^d} \int_{|\vec{k}| < \vec{a}'} d^d k \ln(k^2 + \xi^{-2})$$