

ϕ^4

SG / Bosonization

Disorder - related.

无序: Brown motion

1905 Einstein.

1957 Anderson Localization J. phys. F. 5. 965 (1975)

1975 Edward / Anderson \Rightarrow spin Glass.

CuMn Alloy $\chi \propto \frac{1}{T-T_0}$ Curie-Weiss law.

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j \quad p(J_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \delta(J_{ij}) & \text{classical} \\ \text{Gaussian} & \text{random} \end{cases}$$

随机经典

无序多体模型 Reptatrick $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{spin glasses} \\ \text{polymer} \end{array} \right.$

Sir Sam Edwards 1928-2015

Edwards model

kpz model $\left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \rho \nabla^2 \phi + \dots \right]$

无序 \Rightarrow

$z =$

1) $z =$

2)

P. de Gennes

$$+ B(\nabla^2 \phi)^2$$

sherington, kirkpatrick, PRL, 1975 sk model

严格可解 model, $\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$ 问题: $S(T=0) < 0$

Parisi \Rightarrow Reptatrick sys breaking (RSB) 1979-1983

① $\hat{H} =$

$z =$

sachdev, ye, 1993, PRL, $\hat{H} = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$

$$\chi \propto \frac{1}{T \ln(T)} \quad \chi \propto \ln(\omega)$$

完全随机项

2015, kitaev, KITP, $\hat{H} = -\sum_{ijkl} J_{ijkl} \tau_i \tau_j \tau_k \tau_l$

$$r = c \tau c^\dagger \quad \text{or} \quad r = i(c - c^\dagger)$$

2016. PRD Mardacenn, stardford.

Remarks on Sachdev - Ye - kitaev model



DATE: _____
 => 占 | 高温超导 strange metal

Blackhole

Hawking entropy

gravity

有关

关键知识: 1) Replica trick

2) RSB

$$X = \frac{1}{N}(X_1 + \dots + X_N)$$

3) 无序 => 中心极限定理 / 大数律 $\rightarrow \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$

无序 => 平均 => 平均是什么的平均?

$$Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H}) = e^{-\beta F}$$

$$1) \bar{Z} = \int \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H}) \cdot P(\beta) d\beta = e^{-\beta \bar{F}} \neq e^{-\beta F} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G = \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \\ S = \end{array} \right.$$

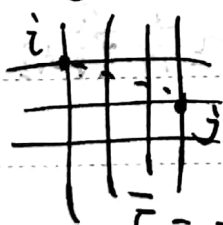
$$2) F = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln Z, \quad \bar{F} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\bar{Z}) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left(\int P(\beta) d\beta \right), \quad \bar{F} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_V \\ S \end{array} \right.$$

P. de Gennes. $\ln Z = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{Z^n - 1}{n}$ Parisi

$$+ B(\nabla^2 \phi)^2 \quad \text{则 } \bar{F} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{Z^n - 1}{n} P(\beta) d\beta \quad (Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H}))$$

① $\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j, \quad \sigma_i = \pm 1$. n 份 copy 有相同无序 J_{ij}

$$Z = \text{Tr} e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j}$$



$$Z^n = \text{Tr} e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta \sum_{ij} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n J_{ij} \sigma_i^\alpha \sigma_j^\alpha}$$

eg: $Z = \int e^{-x^2} dx \Leftrightarrow Z^n = \int e^{-(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)} dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$$\bar{F} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{Z^n - 1}{n}$$

$$\bar{Z}^n = \text{Tr} \left(e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sigma_i^\alpha \sigma_j^\alpha} \right) P(J_{ij}) dJ_{ij}$$

假设 $\int \text{Tr} = \text{Tr}(\int)$ (是否可换, 相变点附近可能不对)



$$\bar{x}^n = \text{Tr} \left[\int e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta \sum_{i,j} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^d b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha \right) J_{ij}} P(U_{ij}) dJ_{ij} \right]$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left[\int e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta \left(\sum_{i,j} b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha \right) J_{ij}} P(U_{ij}) dJ_{ij} \right]$$

假设分布 $P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

eg: $\int e^{-Ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}} \quad \text{令 } A = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\int P(U_{ij}) e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta X_{ij} J_{ij}} dJ_{ij} \quad X_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^d b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{J_{ij}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \beta X_{ij} J_{ij}} dJ_{ij}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{1}{2} (J_{ij}^2 - \beta X_{ij} J_{ij})} dJ_{ij}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(J_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \beta X_{ij})^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 X_{ij}^2} dJ_{ij}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 X_{ij}^2}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 \left(\sum_{\alpha} b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha \right)^2}$$

则 $\bar{x}^n = \text{Tr} \frac{1}{Z} e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 \left(\sum_{\alpha} b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha \right)^2}$

$$= \text{Tr} e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 \sum_{i,j} \left(\sum_{\alpha} b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha \right)^2}$$

$$= \text{Tr} e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 \sum_{i,j} \sum_{\alpha} b_i^\alpha b_j^\alpha \sum_{\beta} b_i^\beta b_j^\beta}$$

$$= \text{Tr} e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 \sum_{\alpha} \left(\sum_i b_i^\alpha \right) \left(\sum_j b_j^\alpha \right)}$$

$$= \text{Tr} e^{\frac{1}{8} \beta^2 \sum_{\alpha} \left(\sum_i b_i^\alpha \right)^2}$$

$$\left(\sum_i X_i \right)^2 = \sum_i X_i^2$$

典型特点

- 1) 只与i格点有关
- 2) $X \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_i X_i$

② $H = -\frac{J}{2N} \sum_i b_i b_j + h \sum_i b_i$

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H}) = \int e^{\frac{1}{2} \frac{J\beta}{N} \left(\sum_i b_i \right)^2 + \beta h \left(\sum_i b_i \right)}$$

$$2^N \int P(m) e^{\frac{1}{2} \frac{J\beta}{N} m^2 + \beta h m} dm \quad - \text{d积分}$$

$$m = \sum_i b_i \quad m \approx N(0, N6^2)$$



定义 $\sum_{i=1}^N \delta_i^\alpha \delta_i^\beta = m^{\alpha\beta} \approx N(\dots)$

$$\int P(m) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{I\beta}{N} m^2} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi A}} \int e^{-\frac{m^2}{2A} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{I\beta}{N} m^2} dm$$

$$\begin{cases} \int e^{-\epsilon m^2} dm \rightarrow \text{finite} \\ \int e^{+\epsilon m^2} dm \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

* 类似相变

几次变换:

① $\ln Z = \frac{Z^{n-1}}{n}$

② $\int \text{Tr}(\dots) dJ_{ij} \quad \text{Tr}(\int P(J_{ij}) dJ_{ij})$

③ $\overline{\overline{X}} \leftrightarrow \overline{X}(\overline{X})$ 大数定理 / 中心极限定理

Hilbert 空间 \Rightarrow 简单

问题: 实用主义

SK model
Parisi

Quenched disorder
Annealed disorder

无序 概率随机过程 \Rightarrow 核心: 中心极限 / 大数定理

Brown 运动 \rightarrow Black-shoes eq \rightarrow Anderson localization 单体

相互作用 Edwards - Anderson, Shrington - Kirkpatrick eq (sk)

Sachdev, Ye, Kitaev 2015 \Rightarrow SYK model $\chi \propto (\tau - \theta)^{-1}$

Heisenberg model $\hat{H} = \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \quad \ln Z = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (\frac{Z^n - 1}{n})$

$$H = \sum_{ijkl} J_{ijkl} \Gamma_i \Gamma_j \Gamma_k \Gamma_l \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \langle J \rangle = 0 \\ \langle J_\alpha J_\beta \rangle \propto \delta_{\alpha\beta} (\frac{1}{N}) \end{cases} \quad \Sigma J = J \Sigma$$

Many body localization / Random matrix

KPZ eq (Nobel 2019) 随机微分方程

