

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ Supersymmetric $O(N)$ Model
in Two Dimensions
beyond the Leading Order of $1/N$ Expansion

修士論文発表会 (February 8th, 2001)

物理学専攻 素粒子論研究室

木村 哲士

Contents

1. Lagrangian and Symmetries
2. Absence of Broken Symmetries
3. Summary

New Point!

target 空間が**非コンパクト**な Kähler 多様体

拘束条件 (結合定数) が **F-term** にのみ入る

波動関数部分にしか発散がない (非繰り込み定理)

対称性の回復の仕方が,

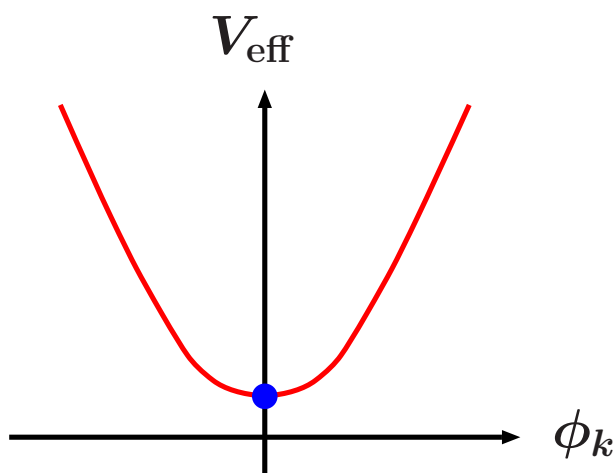
Bosonic $O(N)$ model, SUSY ($\mathcal{N} = 1$) $O(N)$ model

(結合定数が発散, ポテンシャルの最低点が $\phi_k = 0$)

CP^N model, Q^N model

(NG boson が**ゲージ場に吸収**)

とは異なる!



$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{m^2}{4\pi} \exp(4\pi \phi_k^2) .$$

漸近自由ではない

1. Lagrangian and Symmetries

$$\mathcal{L} = \int d^4\theta \Phi_k^* \Phi_k + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int d^2\theta \Phi_0 (\Phi_k^2 - a^2) + (\text{c.c.}) \right\} .$$

Φ_k : Dynamical Chiral Superfield, $O(N, C)$ ベクトル表現.

Φ_0 : Auxiliary Chiral Superfield, $O(N, C)$ 一重項.

a^2 : $= N/g^2$, 実定数, **F-term** 拘束を与える.

$$\textbf{F-term} \text{ 拘束条件} : \Phi_k^2 = a^2 , \quad \Phi_k^{*2} = a^2 ,$$

↓

$$(\text{Re}A_k)^2 - (\text{Im}A_k)^2 = a^2 , \quad (\text{Re}A_k)(\text{Im}A_k) = 0 ,$$

↓

定数 a^2 はゼロ, もしくは正の定数にできる.

R-Symmetry

$$\theta \Rightarrow e^{i\alpha}\theta .$$

Chiral $U(1)$ Symmetry

$$\theta \Rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_3}\theta .$$

Global $U(1)$ Symmetry ($a^2 = 0$ only)

$$\Phi_k \Rightarrow e^{i\alpha}\Phi_k , \quad \Phi_0 \Rightarrow e^{-2i\alpha}\Phi_0 .$$

Dilatation Symmetry

$$x \Rightarrow e^{-\alpha}x , \quad \theta \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha}\theta .$$

Lagrangian – component fields –

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \partial_m A_k^* \partial^m A_k + i \bar{\psi}_k \gamma^m \partial_m \psi_k \\ & + \frac{1}{2} F_0 (A_k^2 - a^2) + \frac{1}{2} F_0^* (A_k^{*2} - a^2) - A_0^* A_0 A_k^* A_k \\ & - A_k \bar{\psi}_0^c \psi_k - A_k^* \bar{\psi}_k^c \psi_0 - \frac{1}{2} A_0 \bar{\psi}_k^c \psi_k - \frac{1}{2} A_0^* \bar{\psi}_k \psi_k^c .\end{aligned}$$

A_0, ψ_0, F_0 だけの有効作用 S_{eff} と有効ポテンシャル V_{eff}

V_{eff} の最小点 ($V_{\text{eff}} = 0$) が 3 種類存在する:

$$\underline{a^2 = 0, \quad \langle A_0 \rangle = m \neq 0, \quad \langle A_k \rangle = 0 .}$$

**R -Symmetry, Global $U(1)$ Symmetry
Dilatation Symmetry が全て破れる?**

$$\underline{a^2 = 0, \quad \langle A_0 \rangle = 0, \quad \langle A_k \rangle = \phi_k \neq 0 .}$$

$O(N)$ Symmetry が破れる?

$$\underline{a^2 \neq 0, \quad \langle A_0 \rangle = 0, \quad \langle A_k \rangle = \phi_k \neq 0 .}$$

$O(N)$ Symmetry が破れる?

2. Absence of Broken Symmetries

紫外領域では

真空期待値が見えなくなり、対称性は回復する

R-Symmetry, Global U(1) Symmetry

赤外領域では

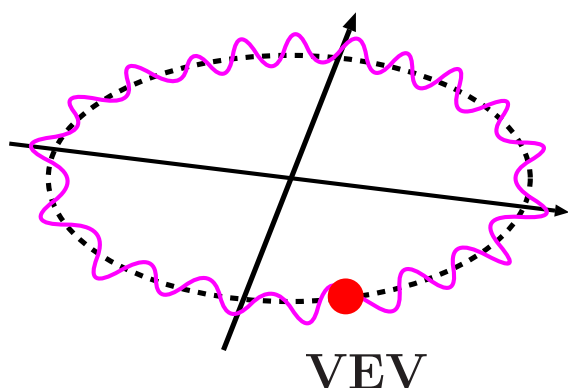
位相変換に対して不変でない相関関数は全てゼロ

$$A_0(x) = \rho(x) \exp(i\beta(x)) .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A_0^*(x) A_0(y) \rangle &= m^2 \langle e^{-i\beta(x)} e^{i\beta(y)} \rangle \\ &\sim m^2 |x - y|^{-2/N} \quad \text{for } |x - y| \rightarrow \infty . \end{aligned}$$

O(N) Symmetry も同様

$$\langle A_k(x) A_\ell(y) \rangle \sim \delta_{k\ell} |x - y|^{-1/N} .$$



赤外発散の寄与が大きく、
対称性の方向全体に揺らぐ

3. Summary

$a^2 = 0$ Lagrangian

R , Global $U(1)$, Dilatation が破れる?

$O(N)$ が破れる?

$a^2 \neq 0$ Lagrangian

$O(N)$ が破れる?

しかし

真空期待値を持つ場の再定義を行う

↓

変換に不変でない相関関数は**全てゼロ**

不変な相関関数は距離の負べきで減衰

↓

対称性は破れていない

(Bosonic $O(N)$ model 等とは異なる対処方法)

Effective Potential and Gap Equations

Strong Coupling Theory

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{eff}} &= \frac{N}{2} \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \log [(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2] \\
 &\quad - N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \log [-k^2 + m^2] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} f (\phi_i^2 + \phi_i^{*2}) + m^2 \phi_i^* \phi_i .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \phi_i (m^4 - f^2) ,$$

$$0 = \phi_i^* (m^4 - f^2) ,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 = 2m \left\{ \phi_i^* \phi_i + N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{-k^2 + m^2}{(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2} \right. \\
 \left. - N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{1}{-k^2 + m^2} \right\} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{2} (\phi_i^2 + \phi_i^{*2}) - N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{f}{(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2} .$$

Effective Potential and Gap Equations

Weak Coupling Theory

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{eff}} = & \frac{N}{2} \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \log [(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2] \\
 & - N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \log [-k^2 + m^2] \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} f e^{i\theta} (\phi_i^2 - a^2) - \frac{1}{2} f e^{-i\theta} (\phi_i^{*2} - a^2) + m^2 \phi_i^* \phi_i .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \phi_i (m^4 - f^2) = \phi_i^* (m^4 - f^2) ,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 = 2m \left\{ \phi_i^* \phi_i + N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{-k^2 + m^2}{(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2} \right. \\
 \left. - N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{1}{-k^2 + m^2} \right\} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{N}{g^2} = \phi_i^2 + f e^{-i\theta} N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{1}{(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2} ,$$

$$\frac{N}{g^2} = \phi_i^{*2} + f e^{i\theta} N \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 i} \frac{1}{(-k^2 + m^2)^2 - f^2} .$$

	$A_j(p)$	$\psi_j^{M_1}(p)$	$\psi_j^{M_2}(p)$	$A_0(p)$	$\psi_0(p)$	$F_0(p)$
$A_i^*(-p)$	$\delta_{ij}(p^2 + m^2)$	0	0	0	0	0
$\overline{\psi_i^{M_1}}(-p)$	0	$\frac{\delta_{ij}}{2}(\not{p} - m)$	0	0	0	0
$\overline{\psi_i^{M_2}}(-p)$	0	0	$\frac{\delta_{ij}}{2}(\not{p} + m)$	0	0	0
$\overline{\psi_0}(-p)$	0	0	0	$\frac{N}{4\pi m^2}p^2$	0	0
$\overline{\psi_0^c}(-p)$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{N}{4\pi m^2}\not{p}$	0
$F_0^*(-p)$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{N}{4\pi m^2}$

Two-point functions.

$$\psi_i^{M_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_i + \psi_i^c), \quad \psi_i^{M_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_i - \psi_i^c).$$

charge	Φ_i	A_i	ψ_i	F_i	Φ_i^\dagger	A_i^*	$\bar{\psi}_i$	F_i^*	Φ_0	A_0	ψ_0	F_0	Φ_0^\dagger	A_0^*	$\bar{\psi}_0$	F_0^*	θ	$\bar{\theta}$
R	0	0	-1	-2	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	-2	-2	-1	0	1	-1
$U(1)_A$	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
$U(1)_V$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	0	0
D	-	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	-	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$\Phi = A + \sqrt{2}\theta\psi + \theta\theta F$: Chiral superfield in two-dimensional spacetime.