

Convergence of Derivative Expansion in Supersymmetric QM

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Introduction

- if SUSY realized in nature \Rightarrow FRG appropriate nonperturbative tool (strong coupling phenomena, coll. condensation phenomena)
- completion of lattice studies (formulation manifest supersymmetric)
- advantage in studying QM: exact results known (E_0, E_{ex})
- single-well potential \Rightarrow easily treated over whole range of couplings
- double-well potential \Rightarrow allows for tunneling, described in terms of instantons \Rightarrow challenging



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$\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUSY QM

- **superfield:**

$$\Phi = \phi + \bar{\theta}\psi + \bar{\psi}\theta + \bar{\theta}\theta F$$

- **superpotential:**

$$W(\Phi) = W(\phi) + (\bar{\theta}\psi + \bar{\psi}\theta)W'(\phi) + \bar{\theta}\theta(FW'(\phi) - W''(\phi)\bar{\psi}\psi)$$

- **supercharges:**

$$Q = i\partial_{\bar{\theta}} + \theta\partial_{\tau}; \quad \bar{Q} = i\partial_{\theta} + \bar{\theta}\partial_{\tau}; \quad \{Q, \bar{Q}\} = 2i\partial_{\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{generate SUSY variations: } \delta_{\epsilon} = \bar{\epsilon}Q - \epsilon\bar{Q}$$

- **supercovariant derivatives:**

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- bare action:

$$S[\Phi] = \int d\tau d\theta d\bar{\theta} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \Phi K \Phi + iW(\Phi) \right]; \quad K = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{D}D - D\bar{D})$$

$$S[\phi, F, \psi, \bar{\psi}] = \int d\tau \left[\frac{1}{2} \dot{\phi}^2 - i\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{2} F^2 + iFW'(\phi) - iW''(\phi)\bar{\psi}\psi \right]$$

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bosonic potential Yukawa-interaction

- SUSY preserved: $E_0 = 0$, highest power of $W(\phi)$ even
- SUSY spont. broken: $E_0 > 0$, highest power of $W(\phi)$ odd



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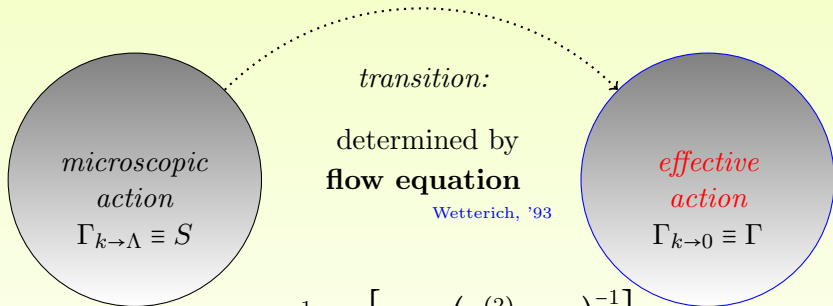
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I Formalism



$$\partial_k \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{STr} \left[\partial_k R_k \left(\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k \right)^{-1} \right]$$

Horikoshi et al., '98
Kapoyannis, Tetradis, '00
Zapalla, '01
Weyrauch, '06
Synatschke, Bergner, Gies, Wipf, '09

II Truncation Scheme

- derivative expansion in $(K)^n$, off-shell formulation
- truncation of Γ_k in NNLO:

$$\Gamma_k[\Phi] = \int d\tau d\theta d\bar{\theta} \left[iW_k - \frac{1}{2} Z_k K Z_k + \frac{i}{4} \Omega_k K^2 \Phi + \frac{i}{4} Y_k (K\Phi)^2 \right]$$

- general form of regulator functional:

$$\Delta S_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau d\theta d\bar{\theta} \Phi R_k(D, \bar{D}) \Phi$$

$$\text{with } R_k(D, \bar{D}) = ir_1(-\partial_\tau^2, k) + Z'_k(\bar{\Phi})^2 r_2(-\partial_\tau^2, k) K$$

\Rightarrow manifestly supersymmetric cutoff action ΔS_k ;
SUSY links regulators, e.g. $(p^2 r_2, r_2, p r_2) \leftrightarrow (\phi, F, \psi/\bar{\psi})$

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- $$\bullet \partial_k \Gamma_k |_{(\partial_\tau \Phi, \psi, \bar{\psi})=0} = \int d\tau \left[i \partial_k W'_k F + \frac{1}{2} \partial_k (Z'_k)^2 F^2 + \frac{i}{4} \partial_k Y'_k F^3 \right]$$
- $$\bullet \frac{\delta}{\delta Q^2} \frac{\delta^2 \partial_k \Gamma_k}{\delta(\delta\phi(Q)) \delta(\delta F(-Q))} \Big|_{\phi; (F, \psi, \bar{\psi}, \delta F, \delta\phi)=0} = \int d\tau \frac{i}{2} \left[\partial_k (\Omega'_k + Y_k) \right]$$

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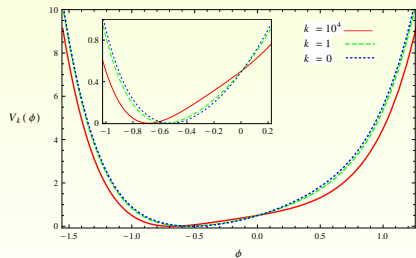
Effective Potential

- unbroken SUSY: UV initial conditions:

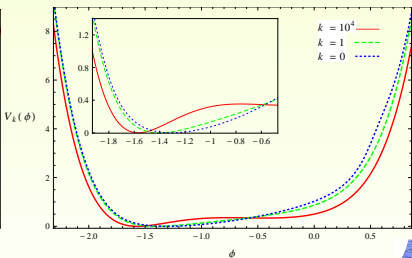
$$W'_\Lambda = e + m\phi + g\phi^2 + a\phi^3, \quad Z'_\Lambda(\phi) = 1, \quad Y_\Lambda = X_\Lambda = 0$$

- running scalar potential $V_k(\phi)$: EOM of F into $\Gamma_{k,\text{off}}$

$$V_k(\phi) = \frac{2}{27Y_k^2} \left(\sqrt{3W'_k Y_k + Z_k'^4} - Z_k'^2 \right) \left(6W'_k Y_k + Z_k'^4 - Z_k'^2 \sqrt{3W'_k Y_k + Z_k'^4} \right)$$



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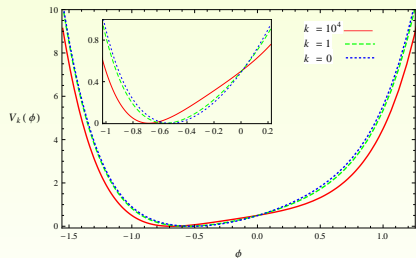
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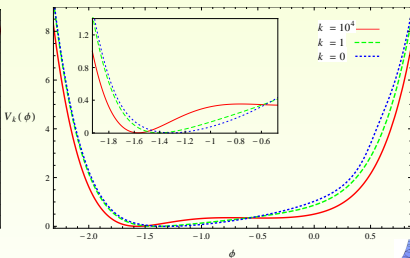
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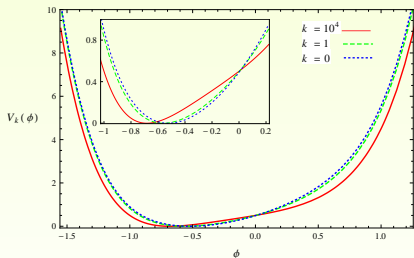
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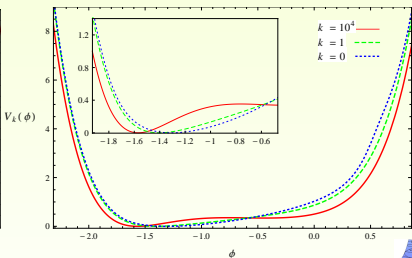
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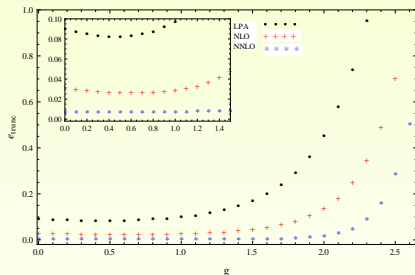
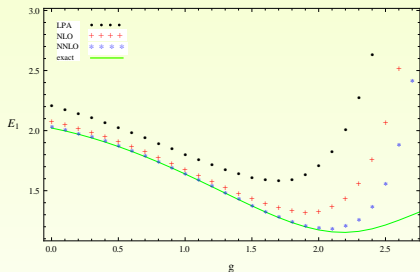
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Energy Gap

- energy gap $E_1 - E_0$: from pole of propagator at ϕ_{\min} :

$$E_1^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{X_k^2} \left(Z_k'^4 + X_k W_k'' - Z_k'^2 \sqrt{Z_k'^4 + 2X_k W_k''} \right) \Big|_{\phi = \phi_{\min}}$$

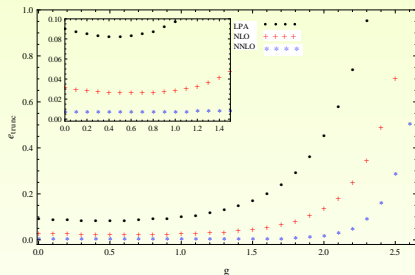
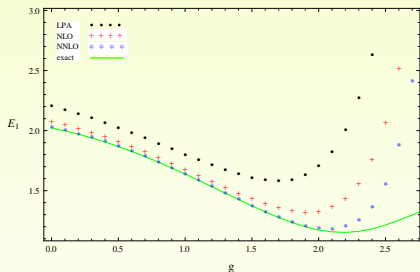


- breakdown of NNLO at $g \approx 2$ ($V_k \in \mathbb{C}$, generation of further (large) masses \leftrightarrow Heilmann et al., '12)

Energy Gap

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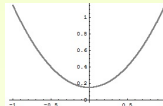
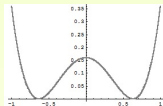
$$E_1^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{X_k^2} \left(Z_k'^4 + X_k W_k'' - Z_k'^2 \sqrt{Z_k'^4 + 2X_k W_k''} \right) \Big|_{\phi = \phi_{\min}}$$



- breakdown of NNLO at $g \approx 2$ ($V_k \in \mathbb{C}$, generation of further (large) masses \leftrightarrow Heilmann et al., '12)

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ Wess-Zumino model in $d = 3$

- Goal: analysis of Wilson-Fisher type fixed-point:
 SUSY/sp. broken $\mathbb{Z}_2 \Leftrightarrow$ sp. broken SUSY/ \mathbb{Z}_2

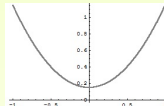
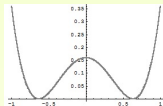


- derivation in Minkowski spacetime (\hookrightarrow Synatschke et al, '10) \Rightarrow
 Wick-rotation \Rightarrow similar flows as in QM
- adequate regulator functional:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_k[\Phi] &= \frac{1}{2} \int dz \Phi \left[2r_1 - Z'(\bar{\Phi})^2 r_2 K \right] \Phi \\ &\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = (k^2/p^2 - 1) \Theta(k^2/p^2 - 1) \\ &\Rightarrow \text{no BFA, choose } \bar{\Phi} = \bar{\phi} = \phi_0 \end{aligned}$$

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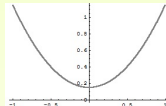
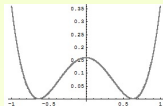


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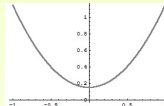
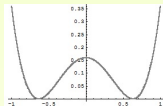


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Wilson-Fisher fixed point

- dimensionless quantities: $t = \ln(k/\Lambda)$, $\eta = -\frac{d}{dt} \ln(Z'^2(\phi_0))$
 $[\phi, W, Z', X, Y] = (\frac{1}{2}, 2, 0, -1, -\frac{3}{2}) \Rightarrow [\chi, w, z', x, y]$
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 $w'_* \sim \chi^{\frac{3-\eta}{1+\eta}}$, $z'_* \sim \chi^{-\frac{\eta}{1+\eta}}$, $x_* \sim \chi^{-2}$, $y_* \sim \chi^{-3}$ for $|\chi| \rightarrow \infty$
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 $\Theta_0 = 1/\nu_w = \frac{(d-\eta)}{2}$ (“interaction”-flows w' -independent)

	$w'_*(0)$	χ_0	η	Θ_0	Θ_1	Θ_2
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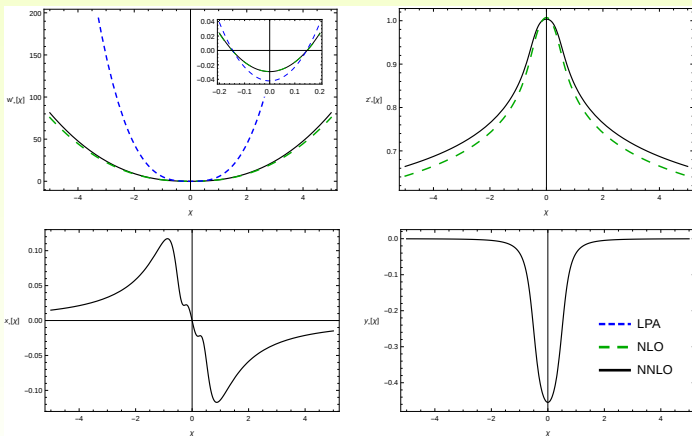
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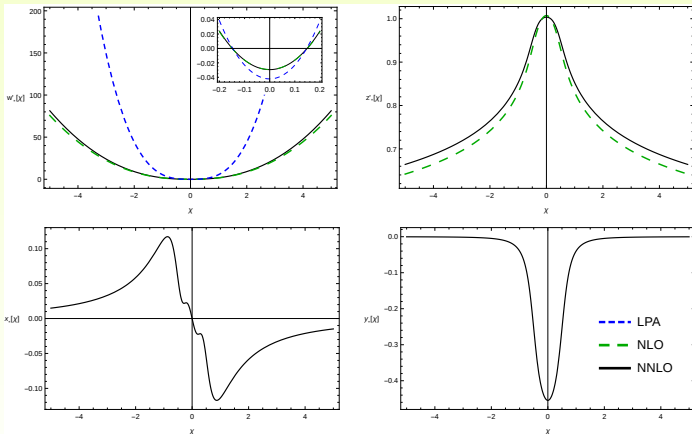
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References

- [1] 10.09.2014:
<http://fatalphysics.weebly.com/uploads/2/9/7/8/29780301/1297348orig.jpg>