

Title: Goldstone Boson Counting in the Presence of Space-Time Symmetry Breaking, Non-Derivative Couplings and non-Fermi Liquid Behavior

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URL: <http://pirsa.org/17020011>

Abstract:

- Collective Phase Counting: INTERNAL SYM  
SPACE-TIME FERMIONS
- Non-derivative couplings: Non-Fermi Liq

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} \langle S^*(G) \rangle d\mu > d^4x e^{i\mu x}$$

$$= P_\mu f^*(P)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P^\mu f(P) \neq 0$$

Derivative Case: (Internal)

$X^A \equiv$  broken

$$\#N = \dim(G/H)$$

$H \equiv$  unbroken subgroup:  $T^A$  unbroken generators

$G \equiv$  full sym group

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- Goldstone Boson Counting: INTERNAL SYM  
 SPACE-TIME: "FRAMIDS"

$$\int d^4x \langle \psi^\dagger(x) \phi(x) \rangle e^{i p \cdot x} \\
 = P_\mu f^\mu(p^2) \\
 \downarrow \\
 p^\mu f(p^2) \neq 0$$

- NON-DERIVATIVE COUPLINGS: NON-FERMI LIQUID

Relativistic Case: (Internal)

$X^a \equiv$  broken

$$\#N = \dim(G/H)$$

$H \equiv$  unbroken subgroup:  $T^a$  unbroken generators

$G \equiv$  full sym. group:

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N.R. G.T:  $\langle 0 | [x_0, p_0] | 0 \rangle = \langle \delta 0 \rangle \neq 0$

$$= \sum_n \delta^3(p_n) \left[ e^{-iE_n t} \langle 0 | g | n \rangle \langle n | \sigma | 0 \rangle - e^{iE_n t} \langle 0 | \sigma | n \rangle \langle n | g | 0 \rangle \right]$$

Says nothing about spectral

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$G = \text{full sym. group}$

N.R. GB'S:  $\# \text{ C.B.} \leq \text{Dim}(G/H)$

$E \sim k$  TYPE I  
 $E \sim k^2$  TYPE II

Nambu

Nelson Chale

Hidaka

Brauer + Watanabe

Schaech et al

Murayama Watanabe Neeb et al,

$$\# \text{ C.B.} = \frac{\dim G}{H} - \frac{1}{2} \text{rank } \mathfrak{g}$$

$$\mathfrak{g} = \langle G/[X_i, X_j] \rangle$$

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$G = \text{full sym. group}$

N.R. GB's:  $\# \text{ C.B.} \leq \text{Dim}(G/H)$

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$$\# \text{ C.B.} = \frac{\dim G}{H} - \frac{1}{2} \text{rank } \rho$$

$$\rho = \langle G | [X_i, X_j] | 0 \rangle$$

$$[X, \bar{P}] = X$$

$\bar{P} \equiv$  unbroken  
translations

— How MANY Goldstn. IN General?

— when + How non-derivative Int. present.

Vishnavaiah + Watanabe.

$$[X, \bar{P}] = X$$

$\bar{P} \equiv$  unbroken  
translations

— How MANY Goldstn. IN General?

— When + How non-derivative Int. present.

Vishnavaati + Watanabe:  $[X, \vec{P}] \neq 0 \rightarrow$  non-deriv. capn



Translations

Vishnavaiah + Watanabe

$$[X, \vec{P}] \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{non-zero c.m.p.}$$

$$[H, X] \neq 0 \quad \text{No Goldstones.}$$

- why not complete (criteria)
- generalize to Relativistic case
- New constraints on Fermions at Unif.ity.

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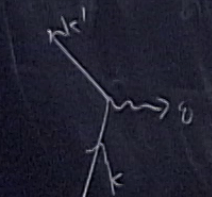
$G = \text{full sym. group}$

W+V proof

$$L = [\pi^a X^a, L(\psi's)]$$

$$\vec{q} = \vec{k} - \vec{k}$$

$$\langle \vec{k} | \pi | [\pi^a Q^a, H_0] | \vec{k}' \rangle = (E_{\vec{k}} - E_{\vec{k}'}) \langle \vec{k} | \pi^a Q^a | \vec{k}' \rangle$$



$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(\vec{q})}{\partial k} \langle \vec{k} | \pi^a Q^a | \vec{k}' \rangle$$

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$G = \text{full sym. group}$

W+V proof:

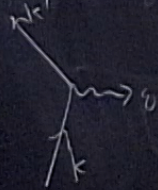
$$L = [\pi^a X^a, L(\psi's)]$$

$$\vec{q} = \vec{k} - \vec{k}'$$

Assume  $[X^a, P^a] \neq \Lambda^{ab}$

$$\langle k | [X^a, P^a] | k' \rangle = (k^a - k'^a) \langle k | X^a | k' \rangle \neq 0$$

$$\langle k | \pi | [\pi^a X^a, H_0] | k' \rangle = (E_k - E_{k'}) \langle k | \pi | \pi^a X^a | k' \rangle$$



$$\lim_{k \rightarrow k'} \frac{\partial E_{\vec{q}}}{\partial k} \langle k | \pi | \pi^a X^a | k' \rangle$$

Since  $k \rightarrow k'$

COSET CONSTRUCTION: C.C.W.Z

$$U = e^{i\pi^a X^a}$$

$$hU = U(D(h)\pi) \quad \text{Linear}$$

$$gU = U(\pi') h(g, \pi)$$

COSET CONSTRUCTION: C.C.W.Z

$g \in G$

$$U = e^{i\pi^a X^a}$$

$$U = e^{i\pi \cdot X} e^{i\bar{P} \cdot X}$$

$h \in H$

$$hV = U(D(h)\pi)$$

Linearly

$$MC = U^{-1} \partial_\mu U$$

$$gV = U(\pi') h(g, \pi)$$

$$= E_m^a \left( \bar{P}_a + \nabla_a \pi^b X_b + \underset{\uparrow}{A_a^B} t^B \right)$$

COSET CONSTRUCTION: C.C.W.Z

$g \in G$

$$U = e^{i\pi^a X^a}$$

$h \in H$

$$hV = U(D(h)\pi) \quad \text{Linearly}$$

$$gV = U(\pi^a) h(g, \pi)$$

$$U = e^{i\pi \cdot X} e^{i\bar{P} \cdot X}$$

$$MCI = U^{-1} \partial_\mu U$$

$$= \sum_m^a \left( \bar{P}_a + \nabla_a \pi^b X_b + A_a^B \right)$$

↑  
Building Blocks

COSET CONSTRUCTION: C.C.W.Z

$g \in G$

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$$U = e^{i\pi \cdot X} e^{i\bar{P} \cdot X}$$

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$$hV = U(D(h)\pi)$$

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Linearly

$$MC = U^{-1} \partial_\mu U$$

$$= E_m^a \left( \bar{P}_a + \nabla_a \pi^b X_b + A_a^B t^B \right)$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{-E}^2 d^4x$$

$$\int \sqrt{-E}^2 d^4x (\nabla_a \pi)^2 \dots$$

Building Blocks

$P =$  unbroken translations

— when + how non-zero in the presence

inverse Higgs:  $\boxed{\nabla_a \pi = 0}$  gauge fixed Non-Deriv couplings

$$\nabla_a \pi = 0 = d_a \pi + f(a)$$

$$[\nabla_a \pi = c \pi' + (\dots)]$$

$$e^{i\pi X} e^{i\bar{P}X} d_\mu e^{-i\bar{P}X} e^{-i\pi X} = e^{i\pi X} P_\mu e^{-i\pi X}$$

$R; P_\mu$

$$\frac{i}{2} \psi^\dagger \psi - \frac{i}{2} (\psi^\dagger)' \psi$$

$$\frac{i}{2} \psi^\dagger E^a_\mu d_\mu \psi + h.c.$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\eta^a, \theta^a$



$\Gamma$  = unbroken translations

— when + how non-zero in presence

inverse Higgs:  $\boxed{\nabla_a \pi = 0}$  gauge fixed Non-Deriv couplings

$$\nabla_a \pi = 0 = d_a \pi + f(\sigma^i)$$

$$[X, P] = X' \quad \left[ \nabla_a \pi = c \pi' + (\dots) \right]$$

$$e^{i\pi X} e^{i\bar{P} X} d_x e^{-i\bar{P} X} e^{-i\pi X} = e^{i\pi X} P_x e^{-i\pi X}$$

$R'; P_x$

$$\frac{i\gamma^+ \partial_0 \gamma - \frac{i}{2} (\partial_0 \gamma^+)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{i}{2} \gamma^+ E_a^0 d_a \gamma + h.c.$$

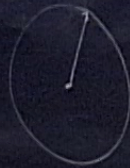
$\downarrow$   
 $\eta^a, \theta^a$

- NO INVERSE Higgs?

$$[k_i, P_j] = M \delta_{ij}, \quad [H, k_i] = i P_i$$

Fermi-Liquid:  $K^1$  broken 'Fermis' ( $He^3$ )

$$L = \int d^3p \ i(\psi^\dagger \partial_t \psi + h.c.) + \psi^\dagger(p) \psi(p) \epsilon(p) + \prod_{i=1}^4 \int d^3p_i \ g(p_i) \psi_1^\dagger \psi_2^\dagger \psi_3^\dagger \psi_4^\dagger \delta(\sum_i p_i)$$



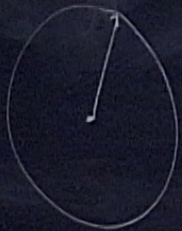
- NO INVERSE Higgs?

$$[k_i, P_j] = M \delta_{ij}, \quad [H, k_i] = -i P_i$$

Fermi-Liquid.  $k$  broken "Fermions" ( $He^3$ )

$$L = \int d^3p \, i(\psi^\dagger \partial_t \psi + \text{h.c.}) + \psi^\dagger(p) \psi(p) \epsilon(p) + \prod_{i=1}^4 \int d^3p_i \, g(p_i) \psi_1^\dagger \psi_2^\dagger \psi_3^\dagger \psi_4 \delta(\sum_i p_i)$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\frac{mv^2}{2}t - imv\bar{x}}$$



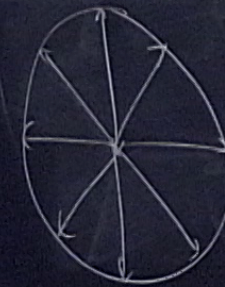
$k$

F.S scatt

B.C.S



F.S allowed



B.C.S

IMPOSSIBLE? Gellman?

$$[K_i, H] = iP_i$$

$$\int d^3k M \psi^\dagger \psi \partial_i \epsilon(k)$$

$$+ M \int d^3k \frac{\partial g}{\partial k_i} \psi_1^\dagger \psi_2^\dagger \psi_3^\dagger \psi_4^\dagger d^3k_i$$

$$= \int d^3k \psi_1^\dagger \psi_2^\dagger \psi_3^\dagger \psi_4^\dagger k_i d^3k$$

$$[L, H]$$

$$[H, X] \neq 0$$

No Goldstones.

- CAN'T satisfy simultaneously

$$[L, H] = 0$$

$$[K, H] = P,$$

~~xxx~~

P.t -  $MX_i$