

Title: PSI 2019/2020 - Statistical Mechanics (Vieira) - Lecture 6

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$$Z_{\text{Gaussian}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{\vec{x} \in \text{lattice}} dS(\vec{x}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{x}, \vec{x}'} S(\vec{x}) A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') S(\vec{x}')\right)$$

$A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \delta_{\vec{x}, \vec{x}'} + t \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=1}$

Gaussian Spin Models free energy
 Random Walk free energy

$$S(\vec{x}) = \int \prod_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} d\hat{S}_{\vec{q}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \hat{A}(\vec{q}) |\hat{S}_{\vec{q}}|^2\right) = \prod_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \int \frac{d\hat{S}_{\vec{q}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \hat{A}(\vec{q}) |\hat{S}_{\vec{q}}|^2\right)$$

$$S(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{x}} \hat{S}_{\vec{q}}$$

$\hat{A}(\vec{q}) = 1 + 2t \sum_{\mu} \cos q_{\mu}$

$L_{\vec{q}} = \frac{2\pi}{L}$, $q_{\mu} = -L/2, \dots, L/2$ etc.

$$= d^p \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{q}} \log(1 - 2t \sum_{\mu} \cos q_{\mu})\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{\vec{q}} t \text{length}\right)$$

cluster, $\frac{1}{2}$ for addition minus



$$S(\vec{x}) = \sum_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|_0} + t \sum_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|_1} \left[S(\vec{x}') = \int \prod d\hat{S}_q \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \hat{A}(\vec{q}) |\hat{S}_{\vec{q}}|^2\right) = \prod_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \underbrace{\sum(\vec{q})}_{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\hat{A}(\vec{q})}}}$$

Spin Models free energy
 Random Walk free energy

$\left(\sum t^{\text{length}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 ↓
 orientation matrix

$$S(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \hat{S}_{\vec{q}}$$

$\vec{q} = \frac{2\pi}{L} \vec{n}, n_x = -L/2, \dots, L/2$ etc

$$1 + 2t \sum_{\mu} \cos q_{\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle S(\vec{x}) S(\vec{y}) \rangle &= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}, \vec{q}'} \langle \hat{S}_{\vec{q}} \hat{S}_{\vec{q}'} \rangle e^{i\vec{q}\vec{x} + i\vec{q}'\vec{y}} \\
&= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \underbrace{\langle S_{\vec{q}+\vec{q}',0} S_{\vec{q}} S_{-\vec{q}} \rangle}_{\delta_{\vec{q}+\vec{q}',0}} \approx \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{1-2t \cos q_{\mu}} \approx \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2} \approx e^{-m|\vec{x}-\vec{y}|}
\end{aligned}$$

\leftarrow decay length
 $\sum_x \dots \frac{1}{L}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Gaussian}} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{\vec{x} \in \text{lattice}} dS(\vec{x}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{x}, \vec{x}'} S(\vec{x}) \left[A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|_0} + t \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|_1} \right] S(\vec{x}') \right) \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{L large} \\ \vec{x} = (N_1, N_2, \dots) \\ L_0 = L-1}}{=} \mathcal{N} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \log\left(1 - 2t \sum_{\mu} \cos q_{\mu}\right)\right) \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{Gaussian Spin Models free energy} \\ \text{Random Walks free energy}}}{=} \exp\left(\sum_{\text{length}} t \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{duality} \\ \text{orientation matrix}}}{=} \dots
 \end{aligned}$$



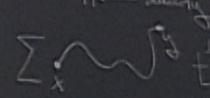
$$Z_{\text{Gaussian}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{\vec{x} \in \text{Lattice}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{x}, \vec{x}'} S(\vec{x}) \left[A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=1} + t \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=2} \right] S(\vec{x}') \right) = \prod_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \frac{Z(\vec{q})}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{A(\vec{q})}$$

$A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=1} + t \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=2}$
 tags $u=1$
 Gaussian Spin Models free energy over Random Walk free energy
 $S(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{x}} \hat{S}_{\vec{q}}$
 $1 + 2t \sum_{\vec{q}} \cos q_x$
 $\vec{q} = \frac{2\pi}{L} \vec{n}, n_x = -L/2, \dots, L/2$ dc
 $\exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{q}} \frac{1}{\cos q_x} \log(1 - 2t \sum_{\vec{q}} \cos q_x)\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{\vec{q}} t \frac{\text{length}}{\text{direction matter}}\right)$
 direction matter

$$\langle S(\vec{x}) S(\vec{y}) \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}, \vec{q}'} \langle \hat{S}_{\vec{q}} \hat{S}_{\vec{q}'} \rangle e^{i\vec{q}\vec{x} + i\vec{q}'\vec{y}}$$

$$\stackrel{\delta_{\vec{q}+\vec{q}',0}}{\approx} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \langle S_{\vec{q}} S_{-\vec{q}} \rangle$$

$$\int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{1-2t \cos q_\mu}$$



$$\sum_x \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2} \approx \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2}$$

$$\langle S_{q_1} S_{q_2} \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{Shift}} \langle S_{q_1} \rangle \times \exp(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{Z} \vec{q}_2) \stackrel{\approx 0}{\approx}$$

$$\int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2} \approx \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2}$$

$$\approx \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2} \approx \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2}$$

$$\int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} \frac{1}{m^2 + \vec{q}^2} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} (\vec{\partial}^2 + m^2) G = \delta(\vec{x}-\vec{y})$$



$$Z_{\text{Gaussian}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{\vec{x} \in \text{Lattice}} \frac{dS(\vec{x})}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{x}, \vec{x}'} S(\vec{x}) A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') S(\vec{x}')\right)$$

$A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=0} + t \delta_{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|=1}$
 (with $t = \tau \Delta x$)
 Gaussian Spin Models free energy, Random Walk free energy

$$S(\vec{x}) = \int_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \frac{d\hat{S}_{\vec{q}}}{\sqrt{N}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \hat{A}(\vec{q}) |\hat{S}_{\vec{q}}|^2\right) = \prod_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} \frac{Z(\vec{q})}{\sqrt{2\pi/A(\vec{q})}}$$

$\hat{A}(\vec{q}) = 1 + 2t \sum_{\vec{e}} \cos(\vec{q} \cdot \vec{e})$
 $S(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{BZ}} e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \hat{S}_{\vec{q}}$
 $\vec{q} = \frac{2\pi}{L} \vec{n}, \quad n_x = -L/2, \dots, L/2$

$$= \int d^d \vec{q} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{q}} \frac{1}{\cos^2} \log(1 - 2t \sum_{\vec{e}} \cos(\vec{q} \cdot \vec{e}))\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{\vec{q}} t \text{length} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

duality, orientation metric

Today (This week: Parisi, Feynman)

* Gaussian = RW

* High T expansions in gen models.

* Comments on Xy model.

$$Z = \int_{\vec{x}} \prod_{\vec{x}} du(S(\vec{x})) \exp\left(t \sum_{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x}' \rangle} S_{\vec{x}} S_{\vec{x}'}\right)$$

$$\int du(S) = \int dS e^{-S^2/2}$$

if $du(S) = dS (\delta(S+1) + \delta(S-1))$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{S=\pm 1}$$

$$Z = \int_{\vec{x}} \prod_{\vec{x}} du(S(\vec{x})) \exp\left(t \sum_{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x}' \rangle} S_{\vec{x}} S_{\vec{x}'}\right)$$

$$\int du(S) = \int \frac{dS}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-S^2/2}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} \int du(S) \frac{1}{2} = 1$

$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{S=\pm 1}$ if $du(S) = dS \left(\frac{\delta(S+1)}{2} + \frac{\delta(S-1)}{2} \right)$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \int_{\vec{x}} \prod_{\vec{x}} du(S(\vec{x})) \exp\left(t \sum_{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x}' \rangle} S_{\vec{x}} S_{\vec{x}'}\right)$$

high

$$\int du(S) = \int \frac{dS}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-S^2/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{S=\pm 1} \text{ if } du(S) = dS \left(\frac{\delta(S+1)}{2} + \frac{\delta(S-1)}{2} \right)$$

$$\int du(S) \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \int_{\vec{x}} \prod d\mu(S(\vec{x})) \exp\left(t \sum_{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x}' \rangle} S_{\vec{x}} S_{\vec{x}'}\right)$$

$\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x}' \rangle$
 $\langle i, j \rangle$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} d\mu(S) = \int \frac{dS}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-S^2/2}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{S=\pm 1}$ if $d\mu(S) = dS \left(\frac{\delta(S+1)}{2} + \frac{\delta(S-1)}{2} \right)$

$\int d\mu(S) \frac{1}{S} =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\vec{x}} \Pi d\mu(\vec{S}) \quad \prod_{\langle i,j \rangle} \exp(t S_i S_j) \\
 & \quad \uparrow \text{high } T, \text{ small } t \\
 & \sum_{n_{ij}=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!} (S_i S_j)^{n_{ij}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u(s) \uparrow = \downarrow$$

$$Z = \sum_{\{n_{ij} = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty\}} \int d\mu(s) \prod_{\langle ij \rangle} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!} (S_i S_j)^{n_{ij}}$$

$\sum_{\text{sticks}} \text{ (allowing more than 1 per link)}$

Gen: $\int_{\text{spins}} \rightarrow Z_{\text{sticks}} \prod_i S_i^{n_i}$

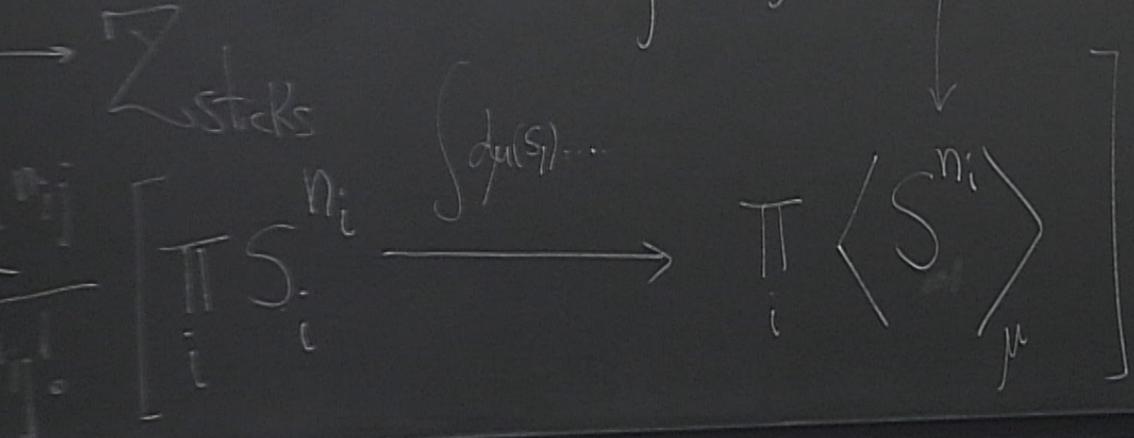
$\prod_{\langle ij \rangle} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!} \prod_i S_i^{n_i}$



$$n_i = \sum_j n_{ij}$$

$$\int \frac{du(s) S^{n_i}}{\int du(s) 1} \equiv M_{n_i}$$

Zustände



\sum sticks (allowing more than 1 per link)

$$\prod_{\langle ij \rangle} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!} \left[\prod_i S_i^{n_i} \right] \xrightarrow{\int ds_i} \prod_i \langle S_i^{n_i} \rangle_\mu$$

$$Z = \sum_{\text{config of } \pi \text{ sticks}} \Omega(\text{config})$$

stick between i & j

$$\sum_{\langle ij \rangle} n_{ij} = \pi$$

sticks leaving site i , $n_i = \sum_j n_{ij}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i n_i = \pi$$

in Gaussian model $M_n = (n-1)!!$ if n even
 $= 0$ if n is odd

$$\Omega = \prod_{\langle ij \rangle} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!} \prod_i M_i^{n_i} \langle S^n \rangle_\mu = \int_{n, \text{even}} \delta_{n, \text{even}} \dots$$

$$\frac{\int ds S^n e^{-S^2/2}}{\int ds e^{-S^2/2}}$$

$$Z = \sum_{\text{config}} \Omega(\text{config})$$

Config of Ω sticks

stick between i & j

$$\sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} n_{ij} = \Omega$$

$$\Omega = \prod_{\langle ij \rangle} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!}$$

$$\prod_i M_i^{n_i}$$

sticks leaving site i , $n_i = \sum_j n_{ij}$

$$\langle S^n \rangle_\mu$$

Ising

$\delta_{n, \text{even}}$

sticks

$$\int ds_i(s_i) \dots \left[\prod_i S_i^{n_i} \right]$$

$$n_{ij} = \sum_i$$

site i, $n_i = \sum_j n_{ij}$, $\frac{1}{2} \sum_i n_i = \sum$

Ising
 S_i
 n_i even

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$\frac{\int ds s^n e^{-s^2/2}}{\int ds e^{-s^2/2}}$$

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

$$\int dx e^{-ax^2/2} = \sqrt{2\pi/a}$$

$$-2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-ax^2/2} \right) \bigg|_{a=1} = \langle x^2 \rangle = -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \bigg|_{a=1} = \frac{1}{a^{3/2}} \bigg|_{a=1} = 1$$

* High T expansions in gen models.

* comments on XY model.

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle x^2 \rangle$$

$$\#^2 + \#$$

$$+ f(x)(2dt+1)$$

$$\Delta f \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial d^2} f$$

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

$$\langle x^4 \rangle = -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(-2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \right) \right) \bigg|_{a=1} = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{a^{5/2}} \bigg|_{a=1} = 3$$

$$\int dx e^{-ax^2/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{a}}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle x^4 \rangle = 3$$

$$\langle x^6 \rangle = 15$$

$$\langle x^8 \rangle = 105$$

$$\langle x^n \rangle = (n-1)!!$$

$$-2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \right) \bigg|_{a=1} = \langle x^2 \rangle = -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{a^{3/2}} \bigg|_{a=1} = 1$$

sticks (allowing more than 1 per link).

$$\langle ij \rangle \frac{n_{ij}!}{n_i! n_j!} \dots$$

$$Z = \sum_{\text{config of sticks}} \Omega(\text{config})$$

config of sticks

stick between i & j

$$\sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} n_{ij} = \sum$$

$$(n_i - 1)!!$$

sticks leaving site i , $n_i =$

$$\Omega = \prod_{\langle ij \rangle} \frac{t^{n_{ij}}}{n_{ij}!}$$

$$\prod_i M_i^{n_i}$$

$$\langle S^n \rangle_\mu$$

Ising

n , even

$$\langle X^6 \rangle = 5.3$$

$$\langle X^8 \rangle = 7.503$$

$X^n = \#$ Ways of contracting n endpoints

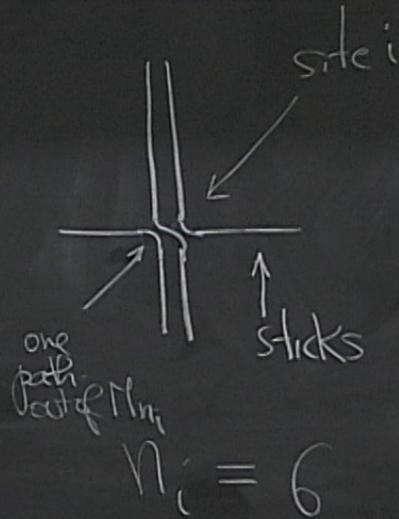
X^n

$= (n-1)!!$

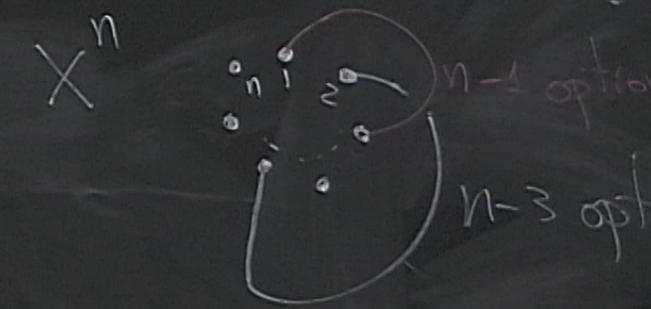
$1a = 1$

$$\frac{1}{n_j!} \prod_i (n_i - 1)!!$$

M_{n_i} for other models



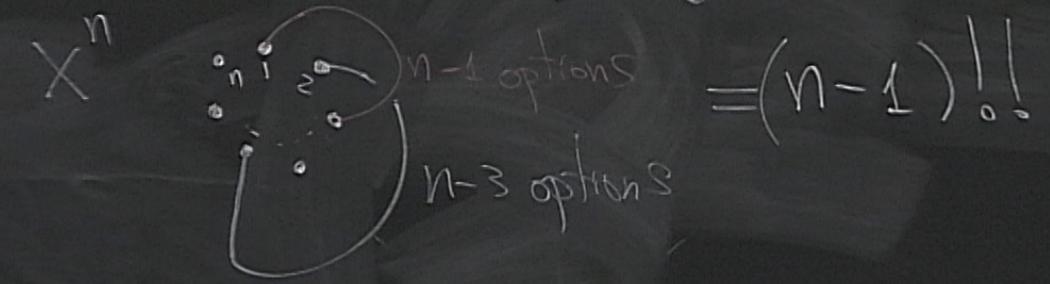
$$X^n = \# \text{ Ways}$$



$$\langle X^8 \rangle = 70503$$



$X^n = \#$ Ways of contracting n endpoints

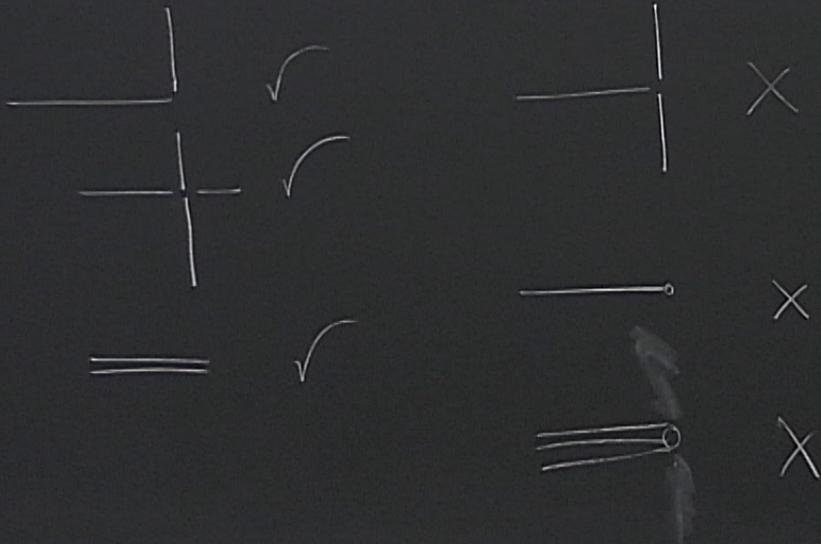


Why
 $\sum_{stick} \rightarrow \sum_{paths}$

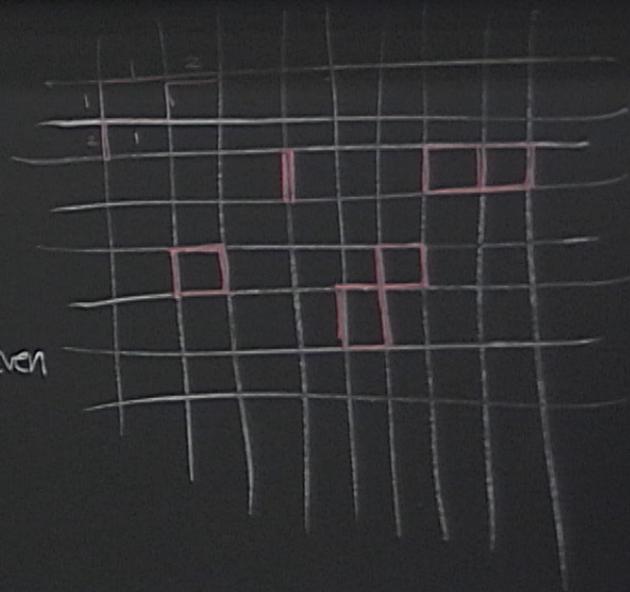
$$\begin{aligned}
 \underbrace{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{Gaussian}} &= \sum_{\text{config of sticks}} \underbrace{t^{\sum \text{length}}}_{\# \text{ sticks}} \prod_{\langle i, j \rangle} \frac{1}{n_{ij}!} \prod_i \underbrace{(n_i - 1)!!}_{M_{n_i} \text{ for other models}}
 \end{aligned}$$

goal $\rightarrow = \exp\left(\frac{1}{Z} \sum_{\text{config}} t^{\text{length}}\right)$

1) n_i odd $\rightarrow \Omega = 0$



\sum
Config
with n_i even



1) empty $\sigma = 0$, $\Omega = 1$, $\frac{1}{1!} = 1$

2) config:  $\frac{1}{1!} = 1$

$\Omega = t^4 \times 1$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

works.

3)  $\Omega = t^2 \times \frac{1}{2}$

 or 



$\Omega = t^8$

$\times 1$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (two loops)

$\times 1$ (susp)

$(\frac{1}{2} \times 2) \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 2)$

$\square^{\frac{1}{2}}$

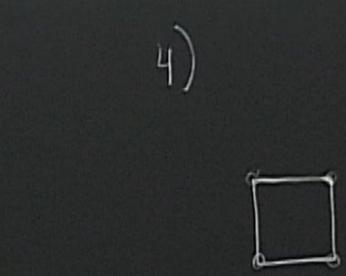
$\square^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\sum = \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + t^4 \square + \dots \right)$

$= \dots + \frac{1}{2!} \underbrace{\square^2}_2$

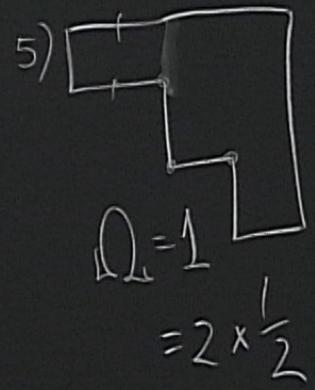
(Note: "cancels 1/2" points to the $\frac{1}{2!}$ term)

$\Omega = 1$ $\frac{1}{1!} = 1$
 $(1)!! = 1$
 M_2

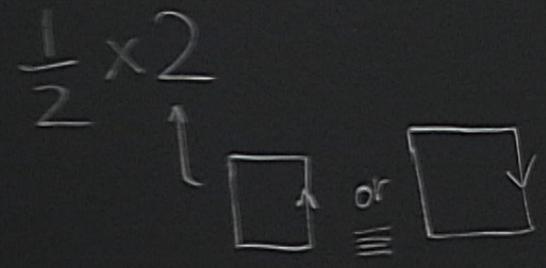


$n_i = 2 \text{ or } 0$
 $n_j = 0, 1$

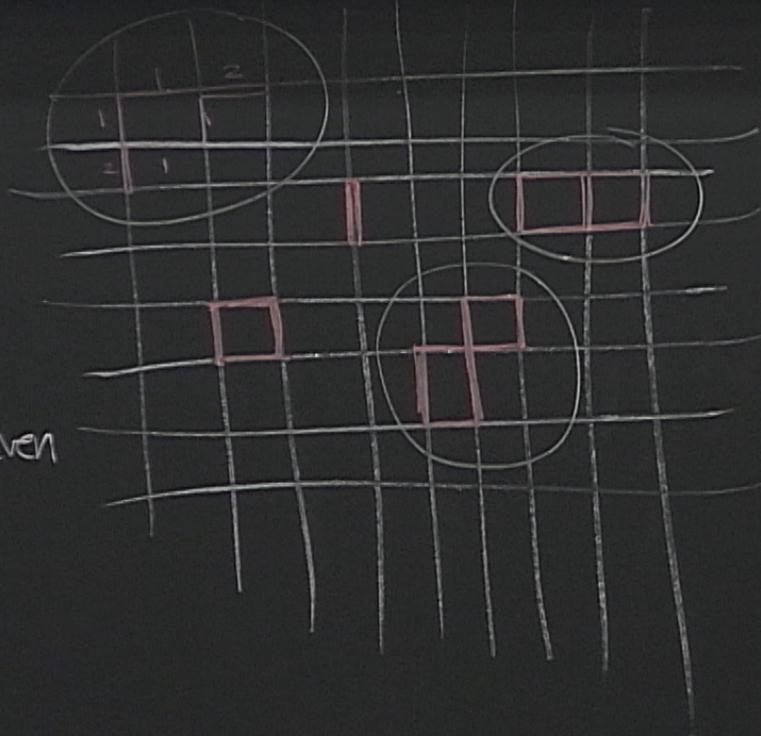
$\Omega = t^8 \times 1$



$Z = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + \dots\right)$
 $= \dots + \frac{1}{2!} \dots$



\sum
 Config
 with n_i even



$$= \exp \left(\sum t^{\text{length}} \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

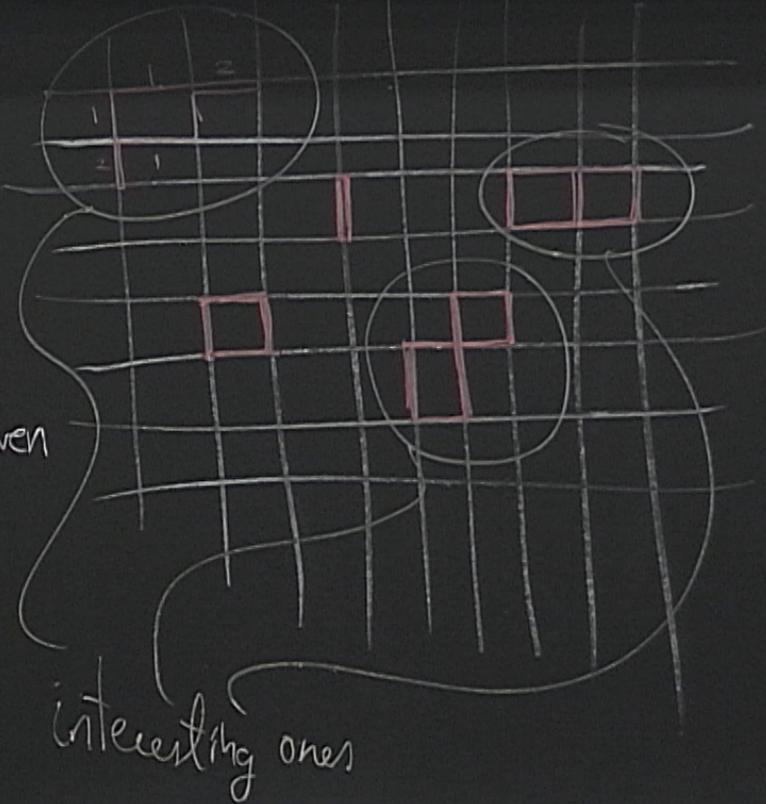
$$= 1 + \dots$$

X

X

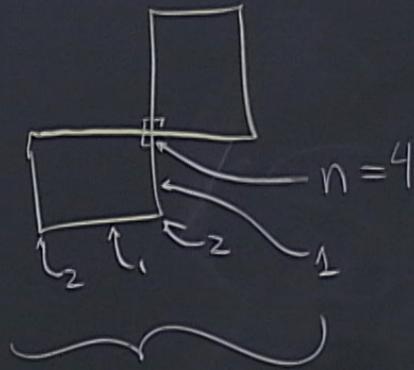
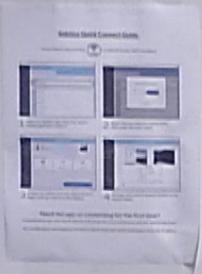
X

\sum
config
with n_i even



$$= \exp \left(\sum \right)$$

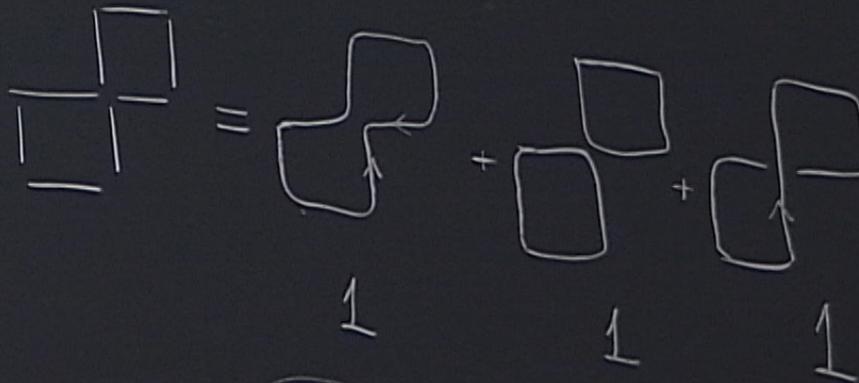
$$= 1 +$$



$$3!! = 3$$

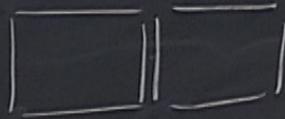
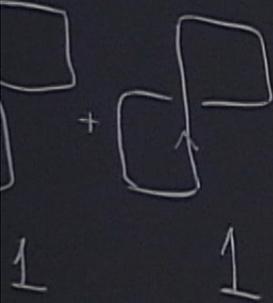
$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$R = t^8 \times 3$$



$$1 = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\Omega = \frac{8}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (3!!)^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

↑
 n_{ij}

$$\square \parallel \square = \square \square \perp + \square \square \perp + \square \square \perp$$

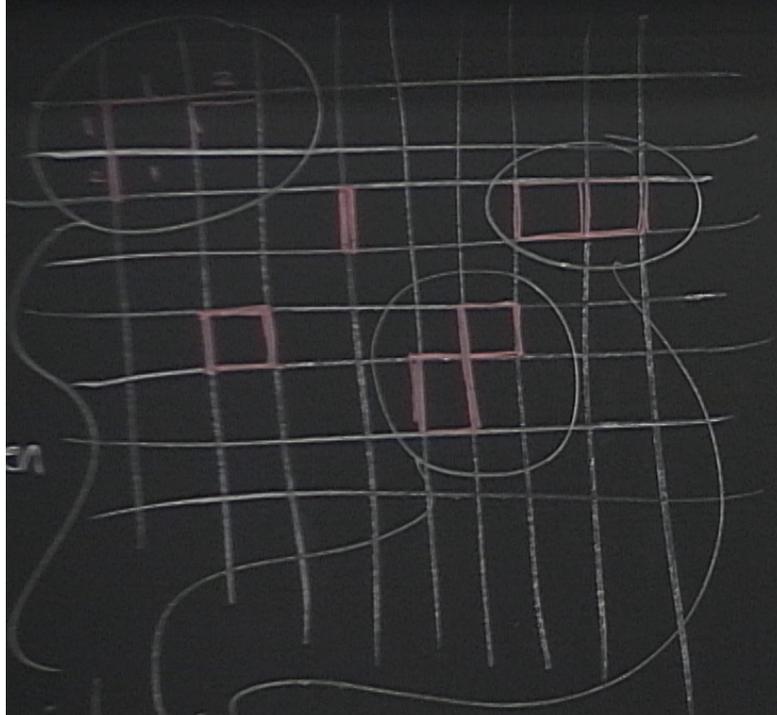
$$\Omega = t^8 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (3 \parallel) \overset{2}{=} \frac{g}{2}$$

$$\square \parallel \square = \square \perp + \square \perp + \square \perp$$

$$\square \parallel \square \overset{2}{=} \frac{g}{2}$$

$$\square \parallel \square = \Omega = t^6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \square \perp + \square \perp \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

stick

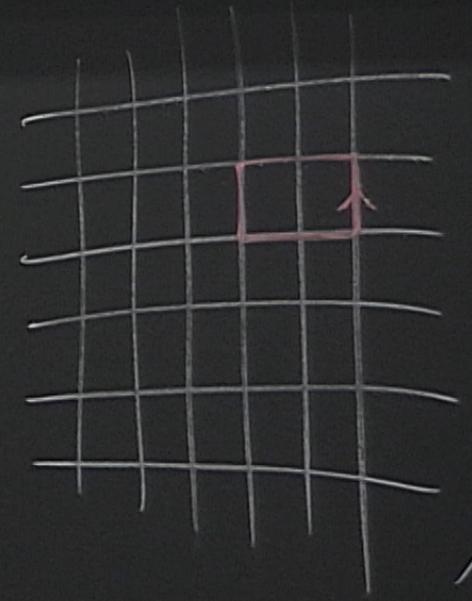


interesting ones

$$= \exp \left(\sum t^{\text{length}} \right)$$

↑
true

$$= 1 + \dots$$



$\langle X^n \rangle = \# \text{ Ways of contracting } n \text{ endpoints}$

$\langle X^n \rangle = (n-1)!!$

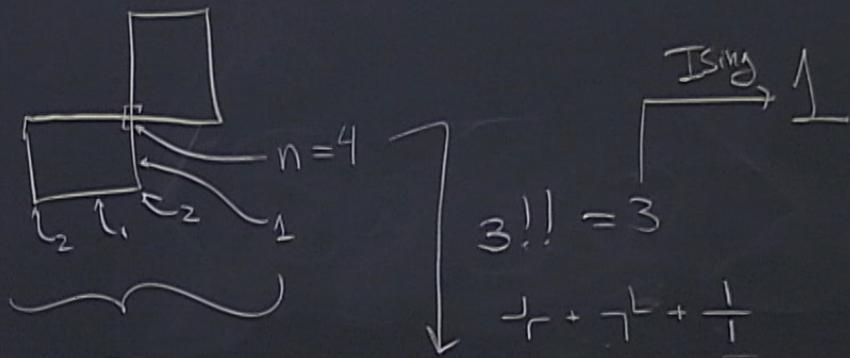
Why $\sum_{\text{stick}} \rightarrow \sum_{\text{paths}}$

$n-1$ options
 $n-3$ options

$n_i = 6$

site i
 sticks
 one path back of this

for other models



$$3!! = 3$$

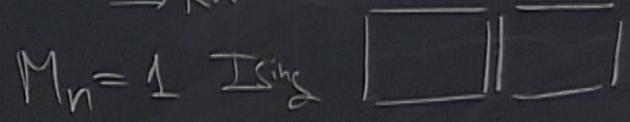
$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\Omega = t^8 \times 3$$



$$M_n = (n-1)!! \text{ Gamm}$$

\rightarrow RW



\rightarrow walks with windings

$$\Omega = t^8 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (3!!)$$

\uparrow
 n_{ij}

