

Wilsonの数値くりこみ群と  
ホログラフィックRG  
と似ているかも？

奥西巧一(新潟大理学部)

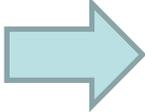
# 近藤効果

---

金属中の磁性不純物の問題

低温での電気抵抗の異常

自由電子 + 局在スピン

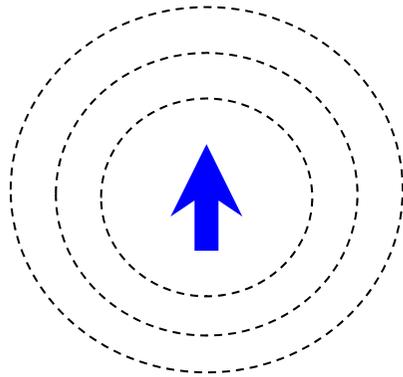
フェルミ面  もっとも簡単な本質的な多体問題

- 1964 近藤淳 2次摂動により電気抵抗のLog発散
- 1967 Mahan X線の吸収端異常の理論
- 1970 Anderson, Yuval, Hamann スケーリング
- 1975 Wilson 数値くり込み群  
山田-芳田 局所フェルミ流体
- 1980 Wiegman, Andrei, ベーテ仮設厳密解
- 1989 Affleck, Ludwig Boundary CFT

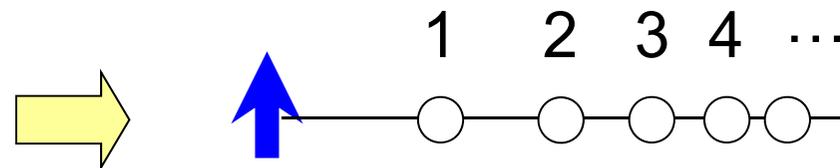
# Wilson's Numerical Renormalization Group(NRG)

---

Kondo impurity problem



1D quantum system with the boundary



$$H_{\Lambda}^N = \Lambda^N \left[ \sum_{n=1\sigma}^N \Lambda^{-n} (c_{n\sigma}^+ c_{n+1\sigma} + c_{n+1\sigma}^+ c_{n\sigma}) + \sigma_1 \cdot S_{imp} \right]$$

Add free electrons and project out the higher energy states

$$H_{\Lambda}^{N+1} = \Lambda H_{\Lambda}^N + \sum_{\sigma} t (c_{N\sigma}^+ c_{N+1\sigma} + c_{N+1\sigma}^+ c_{N\sigma})$$

$\Lambda(>1)$  is a cut off parameter, which controls the energy scale of the system.

$\Lambda$  itself comes from log-discretization of Fermi sea

# Wilson's NRG

Kondo model }  
 linear dispersion }  $\Rightarrow$  continuous model

s-wave+impurity

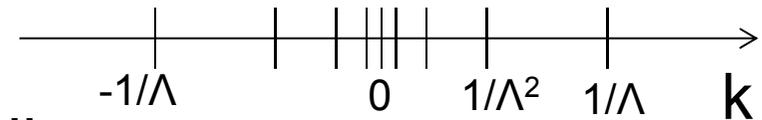
$$H = -i \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + JS \cdot \sigma_i \delta(x_i)$$

1

$$\int_{-1}^1 k c_{k\sigma}^+ c_{k\sigma} dk - J \int \vec{S} \cdot (c_{k\alpha}^+ \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} c_{k\beta}) dk$$

2

log-discretization  
discretize wave space into shell

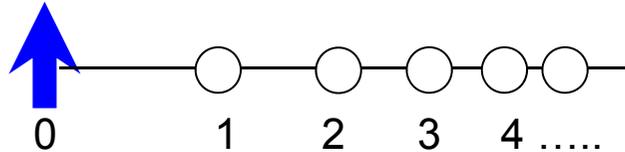


$$H_{\Lambda}^{N+1} = \Lambda H_{\Lambda}^N + t(c_{N\sigma}^+ c_{N+1\sigma} + c_{N+1\sigma}^+ c_{N\sigma})$$

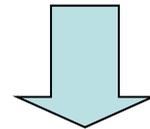
cutoff  $\Lambda$  due to discretization

3

Numerical RG: add electrons on a 1D lattice step by step



Omit higher energy states and reduce the dimension of Hamiltonian matrix.



add an electron → diagonalize Hamiltonian

RG iteration

↙ ↘  
keep lower energy states

# Real Space RG for 1D Quantum systems

---

## 1975: Wilson NRG for Kondo impurity problem

金属中の1不純物問題、**臨界系のみ**

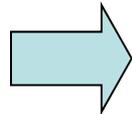
ブロックスピン変換      1次元系量子系では破綻

ブロック化により、エンタングルメントが切断！

## 1992: 密度行列くりこみ群(DMRG)

ギャップフル1次元系の基底状態探索に絶大な威力

ただし、



DMRGを単純にくりこみ群と解釈するのは問題！

## 2005: エンタングルメントくり込み(MERA)

Disentanglerでエンタングルメントの面積則を克服  
+ 計算可能なアルゴリズム

## Wilson NRG成功の背景は？ 普遍的な応用性はあるのか？

---

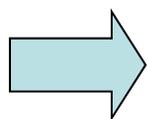
- エネルギースケールの選択性はどう理解できるのか  
高エネルギー状態の切断と離散化 $\Lambda$ の関係
- Gapful の系ではなにをやっているのか良く分からない。  
 $\Lambda$ とギャップのエネルギースケールの競合

カットオフとエネルギースケールの選択性の理解を深めたい

# log離散化のΛ 役割

---

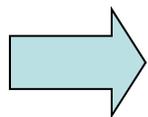
- そもそも臨界系である(不純物以外は自由電子)。



**赤外発散**

- マップされた1次元格子模型は、単に結合定数が  $\Lambda^n$  の非一様なタイトバインディング模型

$$H_{\Lambda}^N = \Lambda^N \left[ \sum_{n=1\sigma}^N \Lambda^{-n} (c_{n\sigma}^+ c_{n+1\sigma} + c_{n+1\sigma}^+ c_{n\sigma}) + \sigma_1 \cdot S_{imp} \right]$$



$$t_n \approx e^{-n \log \Lambda}$$

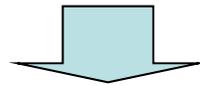
遠くを落としてしまう。

実効システムサイズ  $L \approx \frac{1}{\log \Lambda}$  の有限系

# free fermion problem

---

essence of Wilson NRG  $\Rightarrow$  bulk fermion part



Free fermion with exponentially deformed interaction

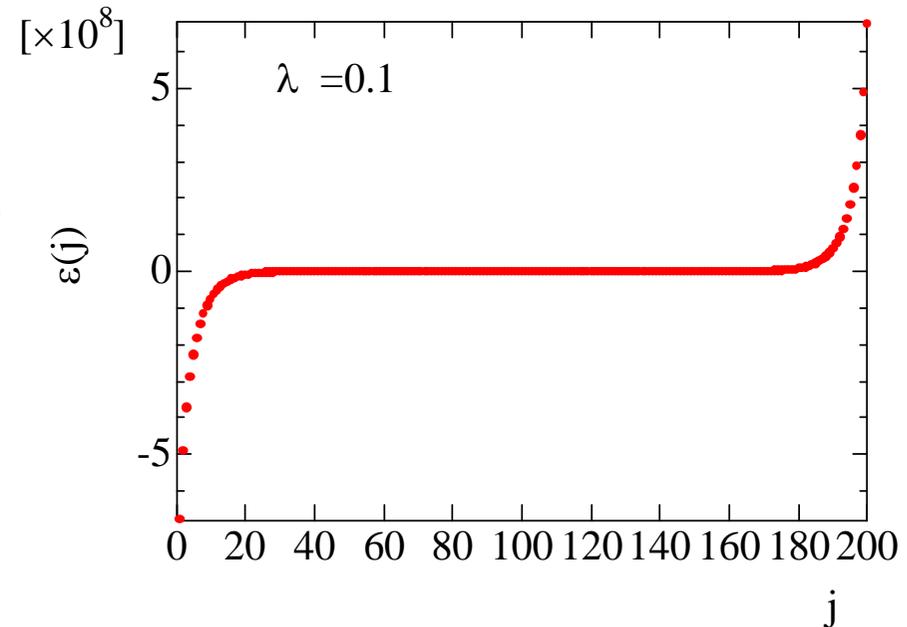
$$H_{\Lambda}^N = \sum_{n=1}^N e^{\lambda n} (c_n^+ c_{n+1} + c_{n+1}^+ c_n)$$

$$\Lambda = e^{\lambda}$$

1-body eigenvalue problem

$\lambda=0.1, N=200$

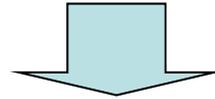
cf. if  $\lambda=0$ , then  $\varepsilon(j) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi j}{N+1}\right)$



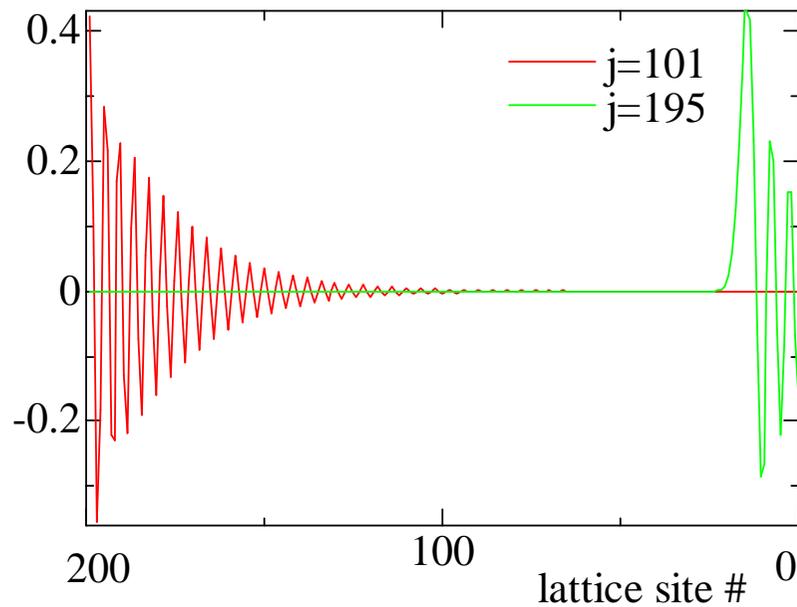


# wavefunction

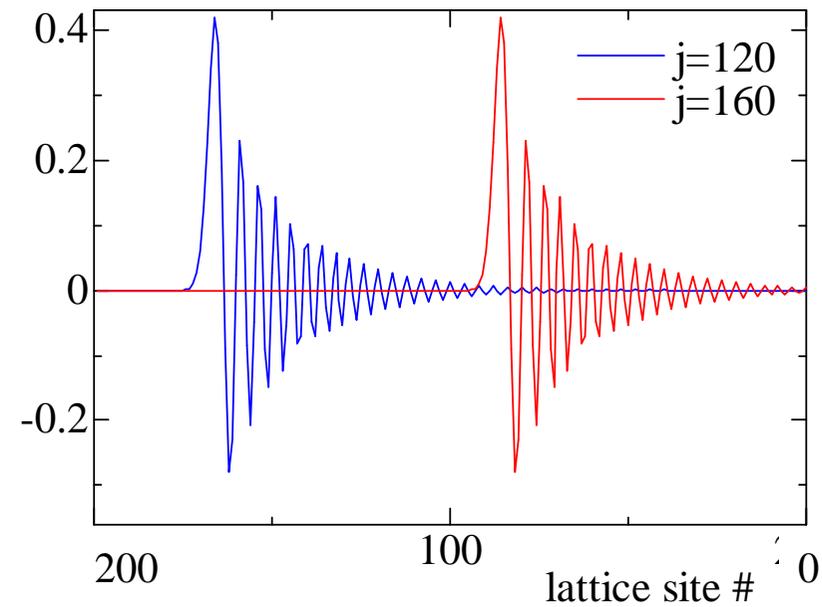
plane waves(uniform)



wave packets(exponential)



edge states



bulk states

translation = energy level shift

# Lattice translation

---

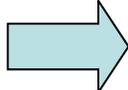
$T$  is the lattice translation( $n \rightarrow n+1$ ) operator  
for fermion operators

$$THT^{-1} = \sum_n e^{n\lambda} T(c_n^+ c_{n+1} + c_{n+1}^+ c_n) T^{-1} = e^{-\lambda} H$$

[# infinite sum of “n” is assumed]

if  $|\psi\rangle$  is an eigenstate of  $H$   $H|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} TH|\psi\rangle &= ET|\psi\rangle \Leftrightarrow THT^{-1}T|\psi\rangle = ET|\psi\rangle \\ &\Leftrightarrow H(T|\psi\rangle) = e^\lambda E(T|\psi\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

  $E' = e^{-\lambda} E$  is also an eigenvalue

Energy-scale-free nature can be also seen.

## wavefunction: “continuous” limit( $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ )

---

$$x = n\lambda \quad : \quad \phi(x - \lambda) + \phi(x + \lambda) = e^{-x} \phi(x)$$

$$\text{omit } O(\lambda^2) : \quad \lambda^2 \phi''(x) + (2 - e^{-x}) \phi(x) = 0$$

$$y = \exp(-x/2) : \quad \phi''(y) + \frac{1}{y} \phi''(y) + \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left( \frac{2}{y^2} - 1 \right) \phi(x) = 0$$

modified Bessel function with imaginary order

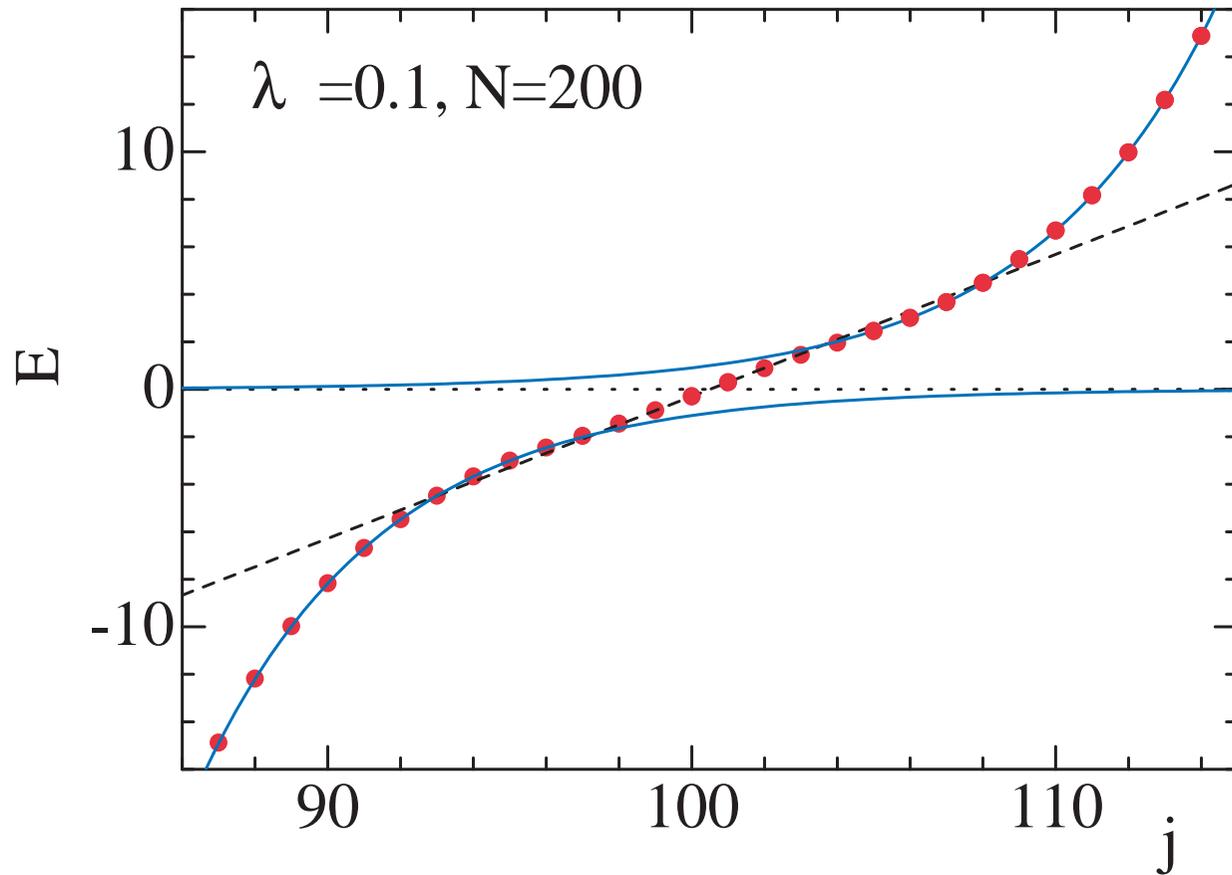
$$\phi(x) \sim K_{2ic}(ce^{-x/2}) \quad c = 2\sqrt{2}/\lambda$$

$$x \gg 1 \quad \phi(x) \sim \exp(-icx) \quad x \ll -1 \quad \phi(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2ce^{-x/2}}} \exp(-ce^{-x/2})$$

consistent with the numerical result

# edge state

---



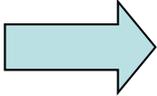
$E$  shows linear dependence with respect to  $j$   
near the Fermi surface. ( $E \sim 2$ )

# edge state

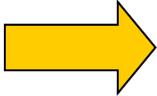
---

$$\phi(n) = e^{\pm i n \pi / 2} \eta(n) \quad \pm i[\eta(n-1) - \eta(n+1)] = e^{-\lambda n} \bar{E} \eta(n)$$

omit  $O(\lambda^2)$  :  $i2\lambda\eta'(x) \mp Ee^{-x}\eta(x) = 0$

  $\eta(x) \sim \exp(\pm i \frac{E}{2\lambda} e^{-x})$

This wavefunction is not permitted as a bulk wavefunction

 edge state of the lowest energy scale

$$E = \pi\gamma e^{-\lambda/2} q \quad \text{with the boundary condition}$$

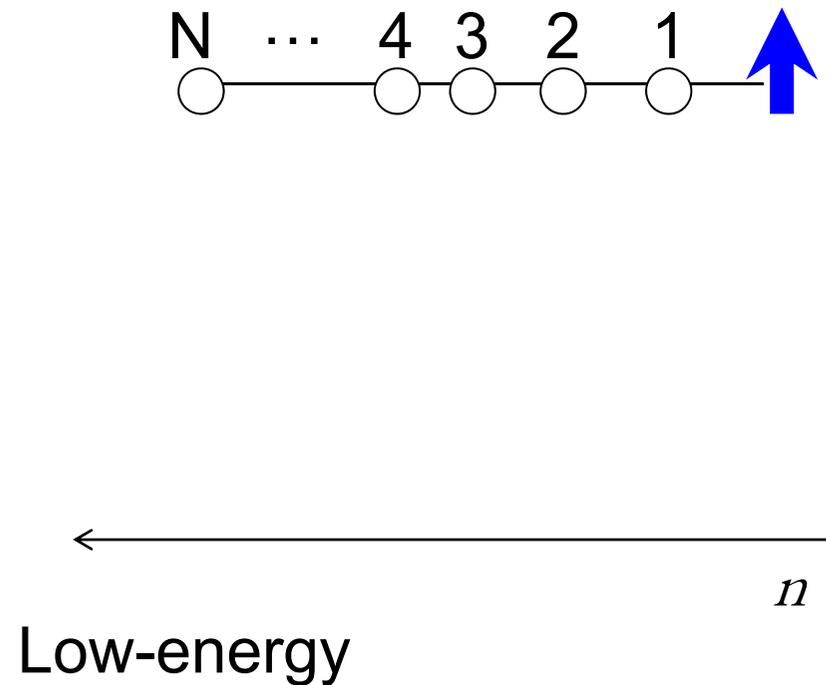
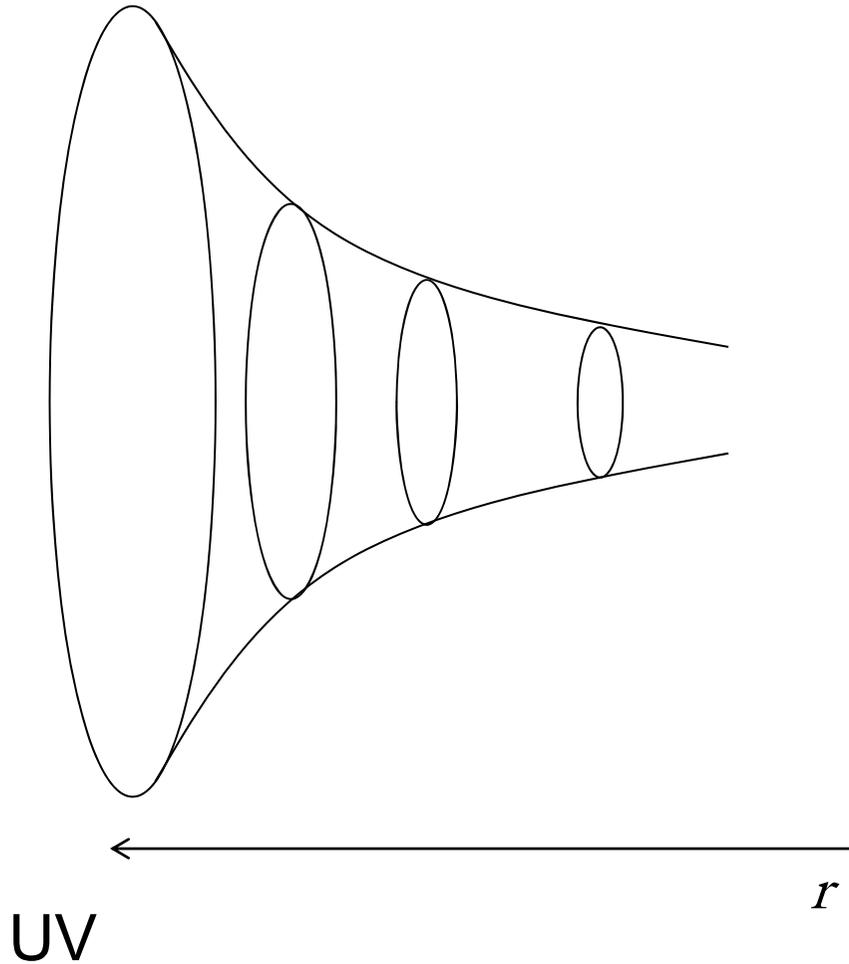
$$q = \pm 1/2, \pm 3/2, \dots \quad \psi(0) = 0, \psi(N+1) = 0$$

This edge state is eventually invisible for a practical  $\Lambda \sim 2$

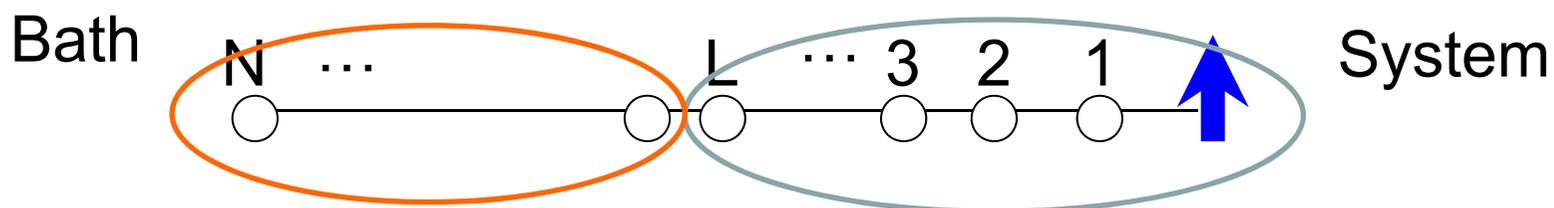
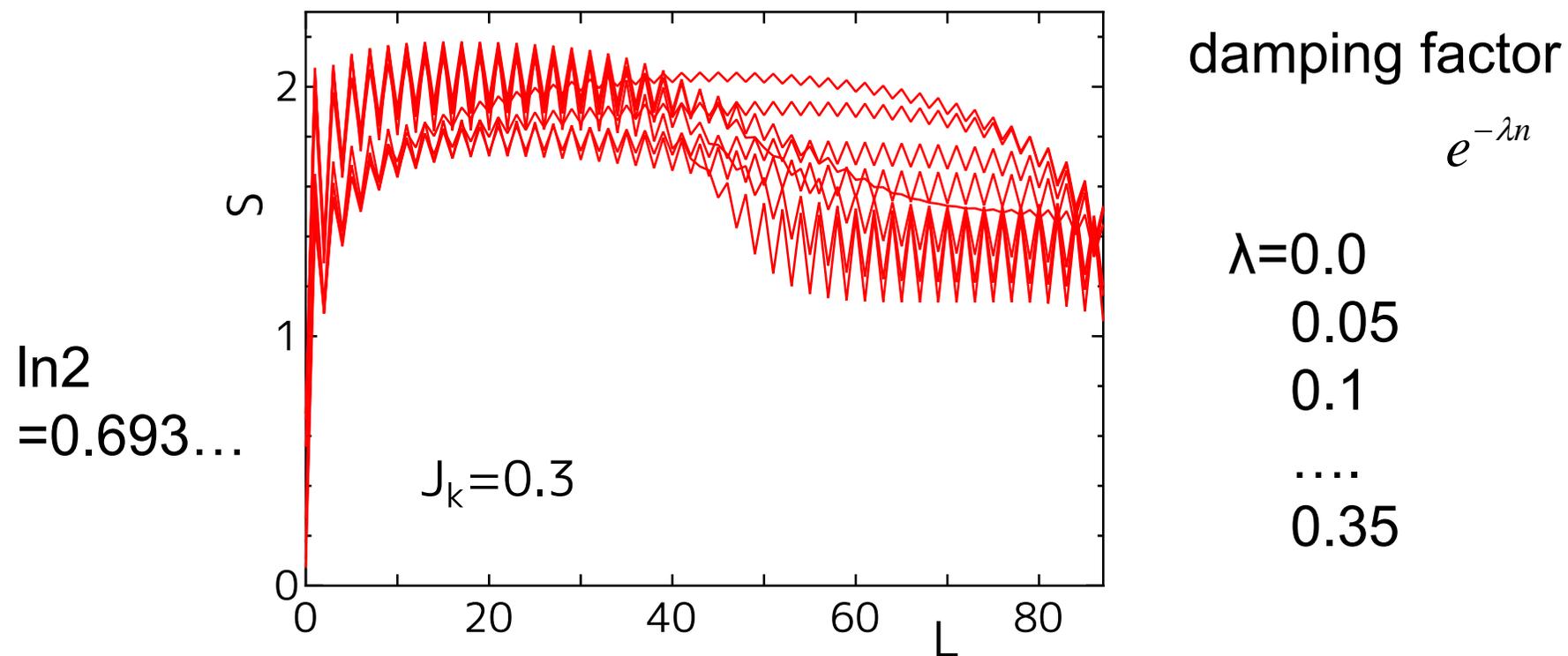
$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2} (dz^2 + dx^2 - dt^2)$$

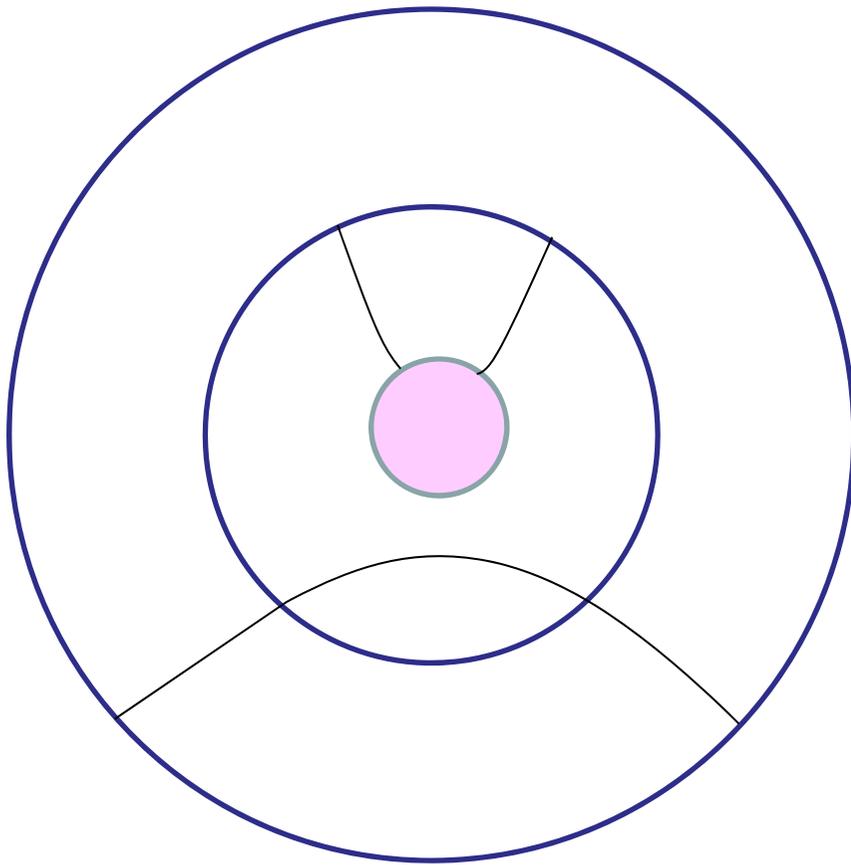
$$\cong R^2 (e^{2r} (dx^2 - dt^2) + dr^2)$$

$$H_{\Lambda}^N \approx e^{\lambda N} \left[ \sum_{n=1\sigma}^N e^{-\lambda n} (c_{n\sigma}^+ c_{n+1\sigma} + c_{n+1\sigma}^+ c_{n\sigma}) + \sigma_1 \cdot S_{imp} \right]$$

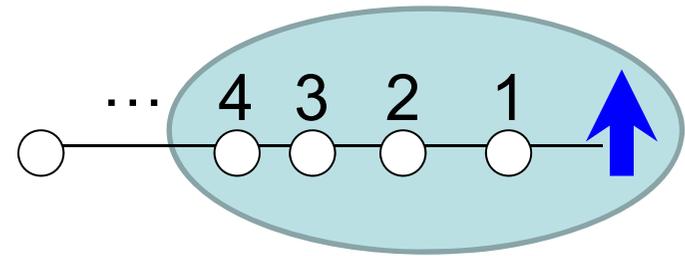


# Entanglement entropy





Black hole is screened  
in Lower energy scale  
entanglement entropy  $\Rightarrow$  Area law



Spin Singlet

Impurity spin is screened  
by the free electrons.

# まとめと展望

---

## Wilson NRG

指数関数的に変形された自由フェルミオンが  
スケールフリーな理論

格子の並進がエネルギースケールの選択に対応

エンタングルメントエントロピーとエネルギースケール

Horographic RGとの類似性

## 今後の展望

Wilsonの理論の場の理論化

AdS<sub>2</sub>時空の離散化？ 動径方向の理論？