

Fermions and the spontaneous breaking of scale invariance

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Scale invariance

Consider a QFT with a mass M ...

- decompose $M = k \cdot m$
- fluctuations induce running: $\partial_t m = \beta(m)$
- RG fixed point: $\beta(m_*) = 0$
- M_* vanishes when $k \rightarrow 0$ for any **finite** m_*

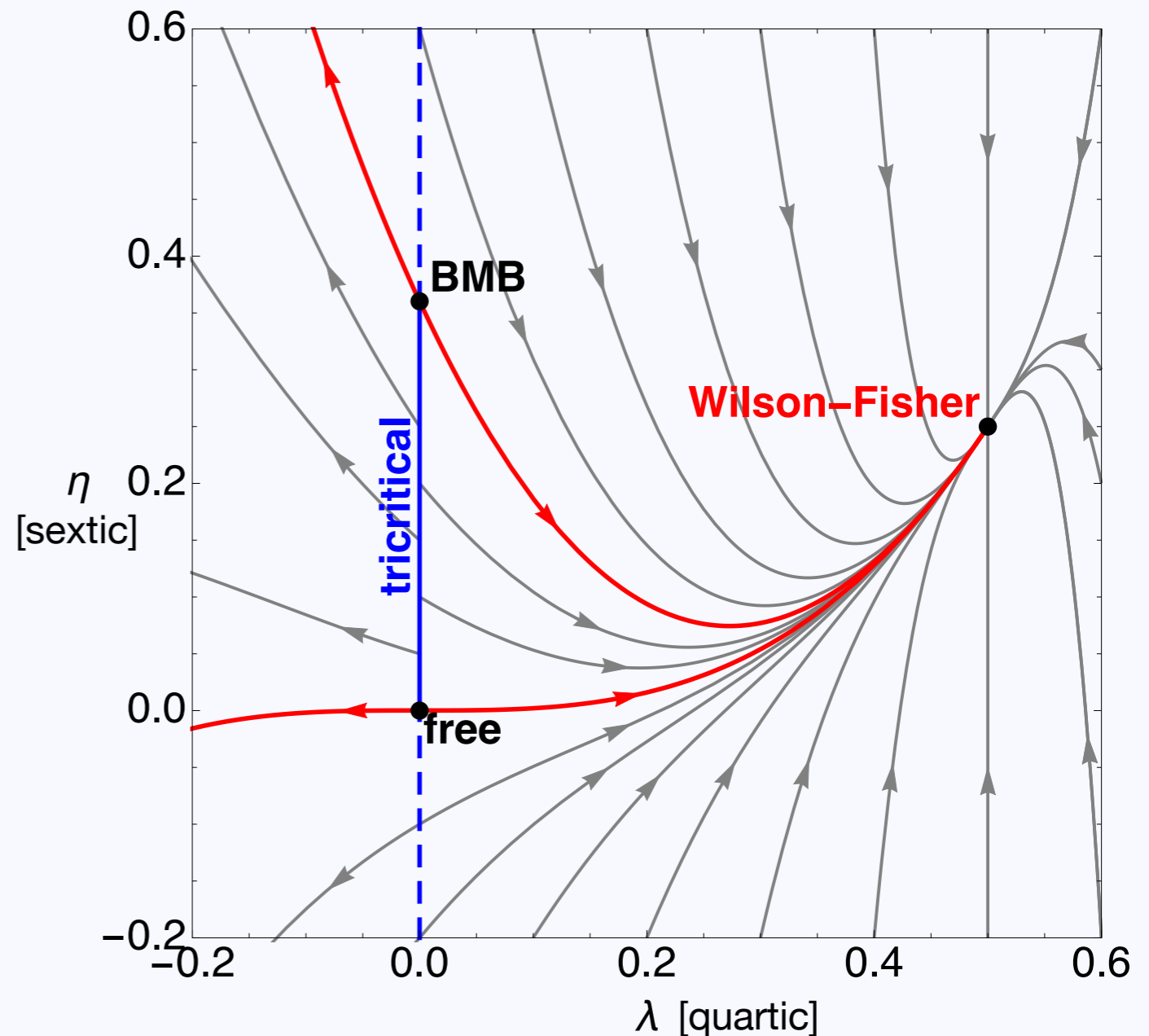
$$[t = \ln k/\Lambda]$$

Scalar field theory

- $O(N)$ -symmetric with classical ϕ^6 term in $d = 3$, $N \rightarrow \infty$
- effective action: $\Gamma_k = \int d^d x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 + U_k(\phi^2) \right\} \quad \left[\phi^2 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^N \phi_i \phi_i \right]$

- Phase structure:

- Wilson-Fisher (IR)
- *line of tricritical FPs (UV)*
- line ends at BMB FP



BMB phenomenon

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Spontaneous Breaking of Scale Invariance and the Ultraviolet Fixed Point in $O(N)$ -Symmetric (ϕ_3^6) Theory

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At large N , the $\eta\bar{\phi}^6$ theory is shown to possess a nontrivial ultraviolet fixed point. A new phase is found where asymptotic scale invariance is spontaneously broken and a dynamical mass is generated through dimensional transmutation. At the tricritical limit, the spontane-

see also:

[David, Kessler, Neuberger, PRL '85]
[Omid, Semenoff, Wijewardhana, 1605.00750]
[Litim, Marchais, Mati, 1702.05749]

SUSY:

[Bardeen, Higashijima, Moshe, Nucl.Phys.B '85]
[Heilmann et al., 1208.5389]

$O(N)$ plus Chern-Simons:

[Bardeen, Moshe, 1402.4196]

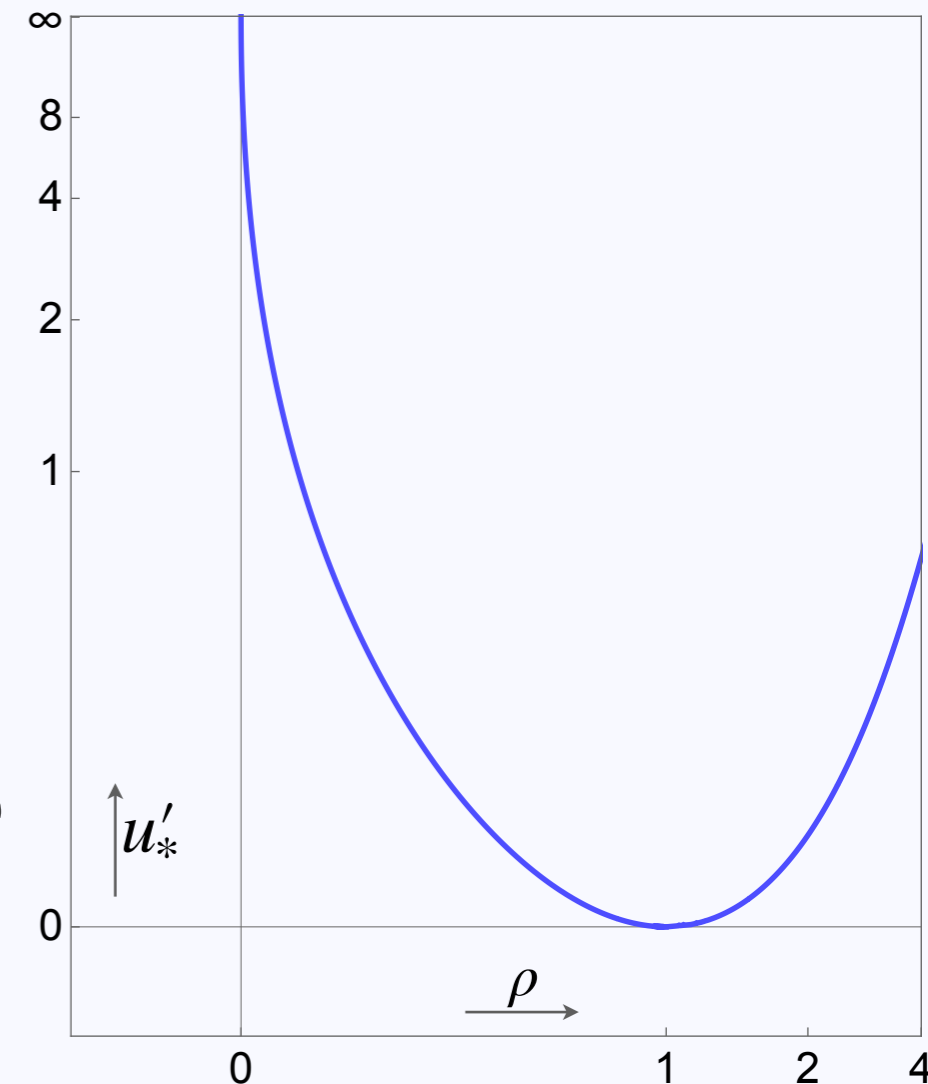
- pole in derivative of BMB effective potential

$$u'_* \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}}, \quad \rho \rightarrow 0^+$$

- but $u'_*(0) = m_*^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} k \cdot m_* \neq 0$

- *spontaneous breaking of scale invariance*

[dimensionless variables: $u \sim U_k, \rho \sim \phi^2$]



Gross-Neveu

- classical action in d euclidean dimensions $\left[a \in \{1, \dots, N_f\} \right]$

$$S = \int d^d x \left\{ \bar{\psi}_a \not{\partial} \psi_a + \frac{1}{2} G (\bar{\psi}_a \psi_a)^2 \right\}$$

- discrete “chiral” symmetry: $\psi \rightarrow \gamma^5 \psi$, $\bar{\psi} \rightarrow -\bar{\psi} \gamma^5$
- four-fermion coupling: $[G] = 2 - d$

- *asymptotically...* **free** in $d = 2$

[Gross, Neveu, PRD '74]

- safe** in $d = 3$

[Gawędzki, Kupiainen, Nucl.Phys.B '85]

[Rosenstein, Warr, Park, PRL '88]

[de Calan et al., PRL '91]

Gross-Neveu

- classical action in d euclidean dimensions $[a \in \{1, \dots, N_f\}]$

$$S = \int d^d x \left\{ \bar{\psi}_a \not{\partial} \psi_a + \frac{1}{2} G (\bar{\psi}_a \psi_a)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} H (\bar{\psi}_a \psi_a)^3 \right\}$$

- discrete “chiral” symmetry: $\psi \rightarrow \gamma^5 \psi$, $\bar{\psi} \rightarrow -\bar{\psi} \gamma^5$ $[H = 0]$

- four-fermion coupling: $[G] = 2 - d$

- *asymptotically...* **free** in $d = 2$

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- safe** in $d = 3$

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Phase structure

$$d = 3, N_f \rightarrow \infty$$

dimensionless couplings:

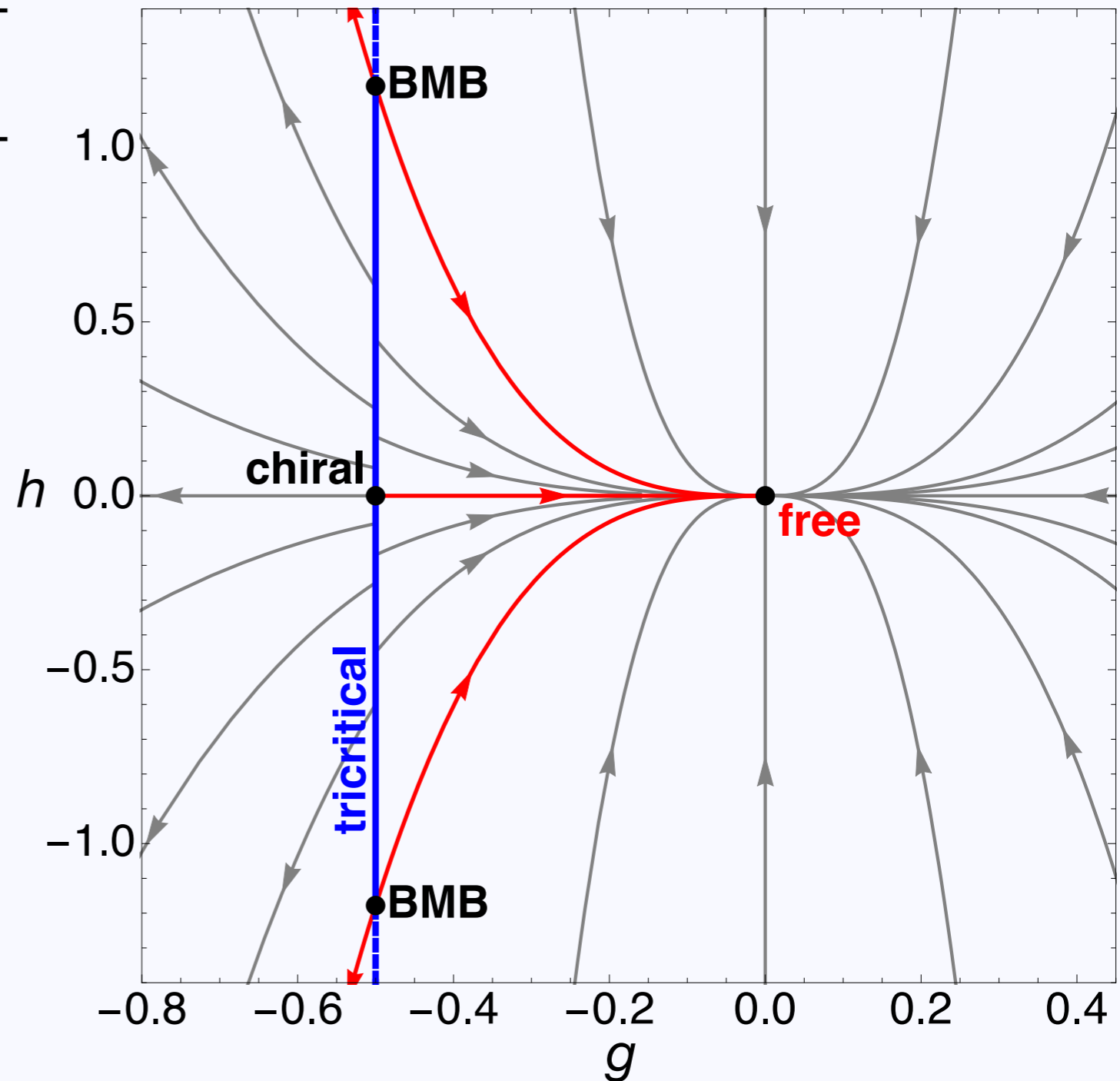
- $g \sim$ four-fermion
- $h \sim$ six-fermion

free in IR:

- Wilson-Fisher scaling

tricritical line in UV:

- chirally symmetric centre
- BMB-type endpoints
- free boson scaling



chiral FP well studied:

[Rosenstein, Warr, Park, PRL '89]

[de Calan et al., PRL '91]

[Braun, Gies, Scherer, 1011.1456]

[Jakovác, Patkós, 1306.2660]

[Jakovác, Patkós, Pósfay, 1406.3195]

[Ihrig, Mihaila, Scherer, 1806.04977]

BMB fixed point

- fermionic effective potential $V_k = V_k(\bar{\psi} \cdot \psi)$

$$v \sim V_k, z \sim \bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$v'(0) = m$$

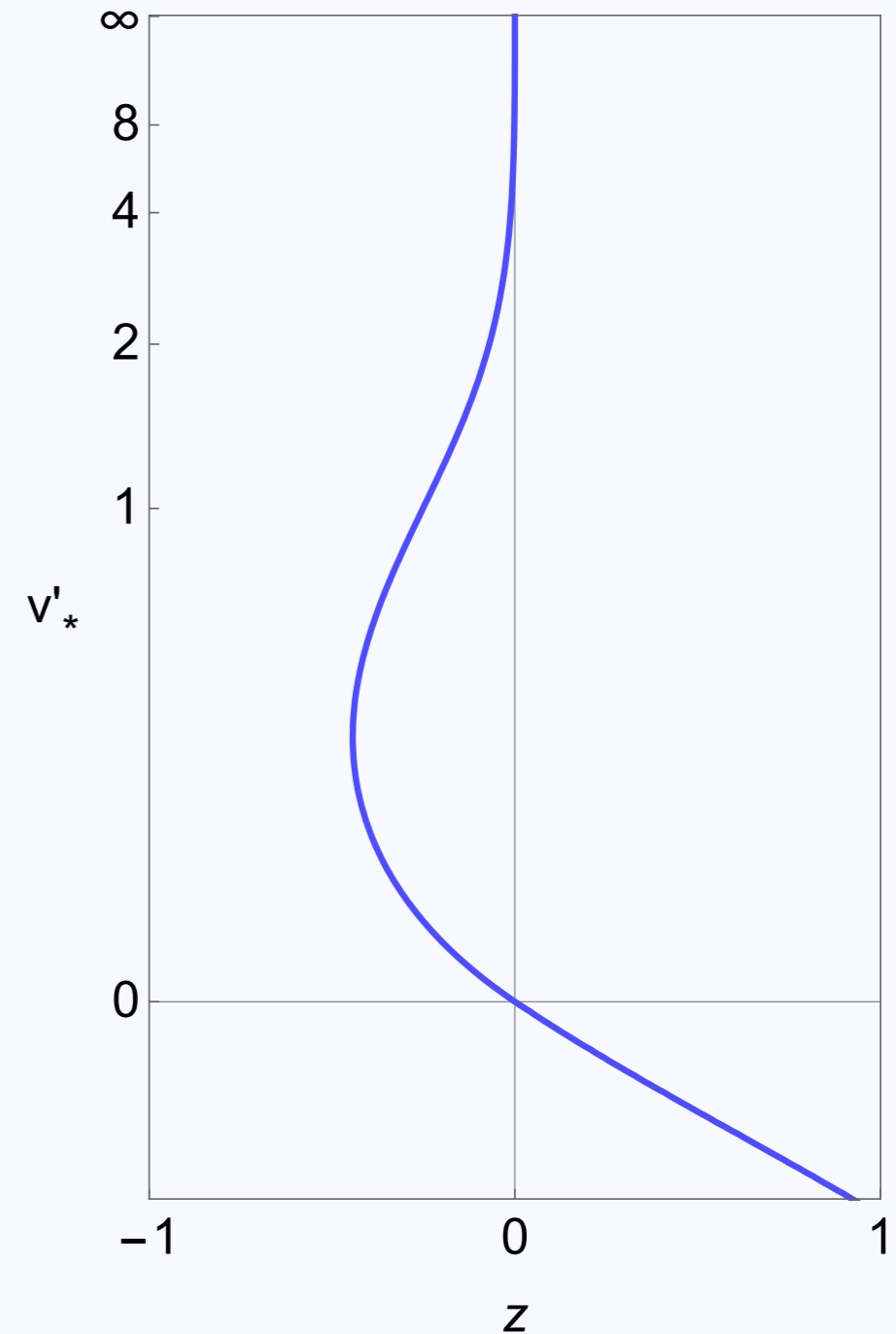
- derivative of BMB potential

$$v'_* \sim (-z)^{-1/3}, \quad z \rightarrow 0^-$$

- exponents ν , α violate hyperscaling law identically to scalar case

$$\downarrow$$
$$[d\nu = 2 - \alpha]$$

$$\nu_{\text{BMB}} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \alpha_{\text{BMB}} = \frac{2}{3}$$



O(N):

[Bander, Bardeen, Moshe, PRL '83]

[David, Kessler, Neuberger, PRL '85]

GN:

[CCH, Litim, 191X.XXXX]

Outlook

- explicit breaking of discrete symmetry leads to fermionic BMB phenomenon
- critical exponents consistent with boson-fermion duality
see, e.g.:
[Maldacena, Zhiboedov, 1204.3882]
[Aharony, Jain, Minwalla, 1808.03317]
- finite- N : what is the fate of the fermionic BMB?