



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS



SMR: 962/12

WORKSHOP ON QUANTUM DISSIPATION AND APPLICATIONS

(29 July - 9 August 1996)

*"Transport Properties of a Particle in
1-D Quantum Fluid"*

presented by:

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Transport properties of a particle
in 1-D quantum fluid

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Coll: Matthew P.A. Fisher

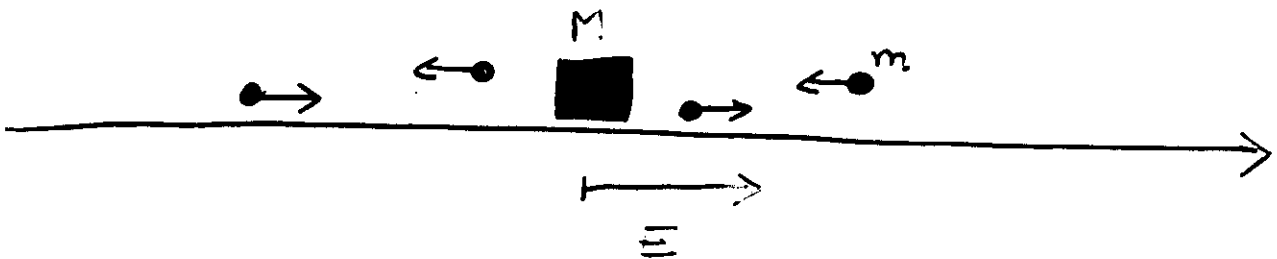
ITP, Sta Barbara

- 1D Systems :
 - Field theory.
 - Bethe ansatz.
 - Conformal field theory.
 - ⋮



Transport ??

Puzzle: Integrability!



Classical limit:

$$M \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\gamma\theta + eE$$

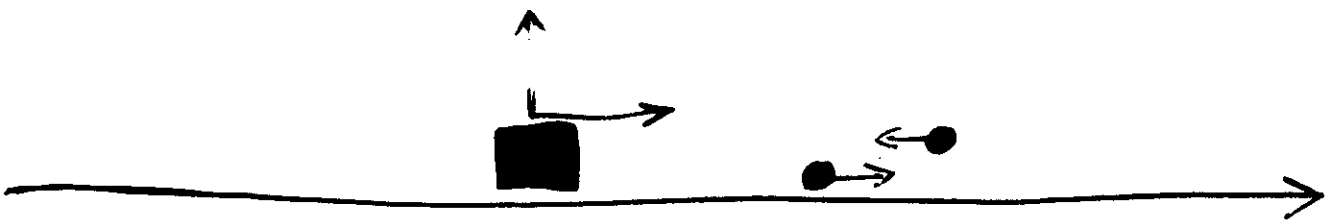
$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \langle \theta \rangle = \frac{eE}{\gamma} \quad \mu \propto \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

Quantum mechanics \Rightarrow Caldeira-Leggett ₂

General Problem:

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2M} + \sum_{i=1}^N U(X-x_i) + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{P_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i \neq j} V(x_i - x_j)$$

$$U = e^{iX \sum_{i=1}^N P_i} \begin{cases} P \rightarrow P - \sum_{i=1}^N P_i \\ X \rightarrow X \\ P_i \rightarrow P_i \\ x_i \rightarrow x_i + X \end{cases}$$



$$H' = U H U^{-1} = \frac{1}{2M} \left(P - \sum_{i=1}^N P_i \right)^2 \rightarrow \text{Recoil}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{P_i^2}{2m} + U(x_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} V(x_i - x_j)}_{\text{Quantum impurity problem}}$$

Quantum impurity problem

→ Kohn and Fisher

1-D interacting electronic gas
 \Rightarrow Luttinger liquid
 - Haldane

$$M \rightarrow \infty$$

$$T = 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Repulsive interactions} \Rightarrow t=0 \\ \text{Attractive interactions} \Rightarrow t=1 \end{array} \right.$

Partition function

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}P \mathcal{D}X \mathcal{D}x_i \mathcal{D}P_i \propto \int_0^\beta d\beta L$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2M} \left(P - \sum_i P_i \right)^2 + i \dot{X} P$$

$$+ \sum_i \left[\frac{P_i^2}{2m} - U(x_i) + i \dot{x}_i P_i \right] - \sum_{i \neq j} V(x_i - x_j)$$

Integrate out P

$$L = \frac{M \dot{X}^2}{2} + i \dot{X} \sum_i P_i + \sum_i \left(\frac{P_i^2}{2m} - U(x_i) + i \dot{x}_i P_i \right)$$

Recoil

$$+ \sum_{i \neq j} V(x_i - x_j)$$

Transport properties of a particle
in 1-D quantum fluids

Antonio H. Castro Neto

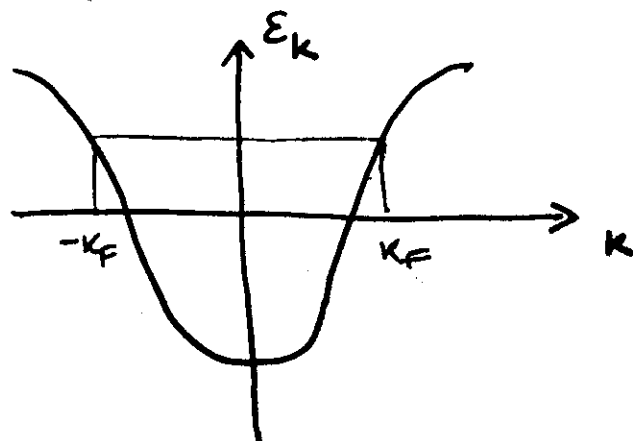
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iii:

Matthew Fisher

ITP, UCSB

Fubinger liquid problem. \rightarrow Bosonization



$$\Psi(x) = e^{i k_F x} \Psi_R(x) + e^{-i k_F x} \Psi_L(x)$$

$$\Psi_{R,L}(x) = \eta e^{i\sqrt{\pi}(\phi \pm \theta)}$$

$$H_{LL} = \frac{v_F}{2} \int dx \left(\frac{1}{g} (\partial_x \theta)^2 + g (\partial_x \phi)^2 \right)$$

$g < 1 \rightarrow$ Repulsive
 $g > 1 \rightarrow$ Attractive

$$N_R + N_L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \partial_x \theta \rightarrow \text{Density}$$

$$N_R - N_L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \partial_x \phi \rightarrow \text{Current}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Recall: } \dot{X} \sum_i F_i &= \dot{X} \int dx (N_R - N_L) k_F \\ &= \dot{X} \frac{k_F}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int dx \partial_x \phi \end{aligned}$$

$U(x_i) \quad ?$



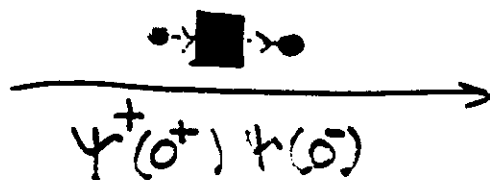
Weak link $\rightarrow t=0$ (opaque!)

$$\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\phi(\sigma^+, \tau) - \phi(\sigma, \tau))$$

Integrate over τ from $-\infty$ to ∞ except $\tau = x=0$. \rightarrow ...

$$S_0 = \sum_n \left\{ \frac{M\omega_n^2}{2} |X_n|^2 + \frac{2K_F\omega_n}{\sqrt{\pi}} X_n \Phi_n + g|\omega_n| |\Phi_n|^2 \right\}$$

Include transmission



$$S_T = -t \int d\tau \cos[\sqrt{\pi} \Phi(\tau)]$$

Extreme case $t=0$

Integrate out Φ_n !

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \sum_n \left(\frac{M\omega_n^2}{2} + \frac{K_F^2 |\omega_n|}{\pi g} \right) |X_n|^2$$

→ Caldeira - Leggett

$$\gamma = \frac{K_F^2}{\hbar g}$$



$t \neq 0$ → Non-linear problem!

Integrate out X_n !

$$S = \sum_n \left(\frac{2K_F^2}{\pi M} + g|\omega_n| \right) \Phi_n^2 - t \int dz \cos \pi \Phi$$

↑
Mass term.

✓

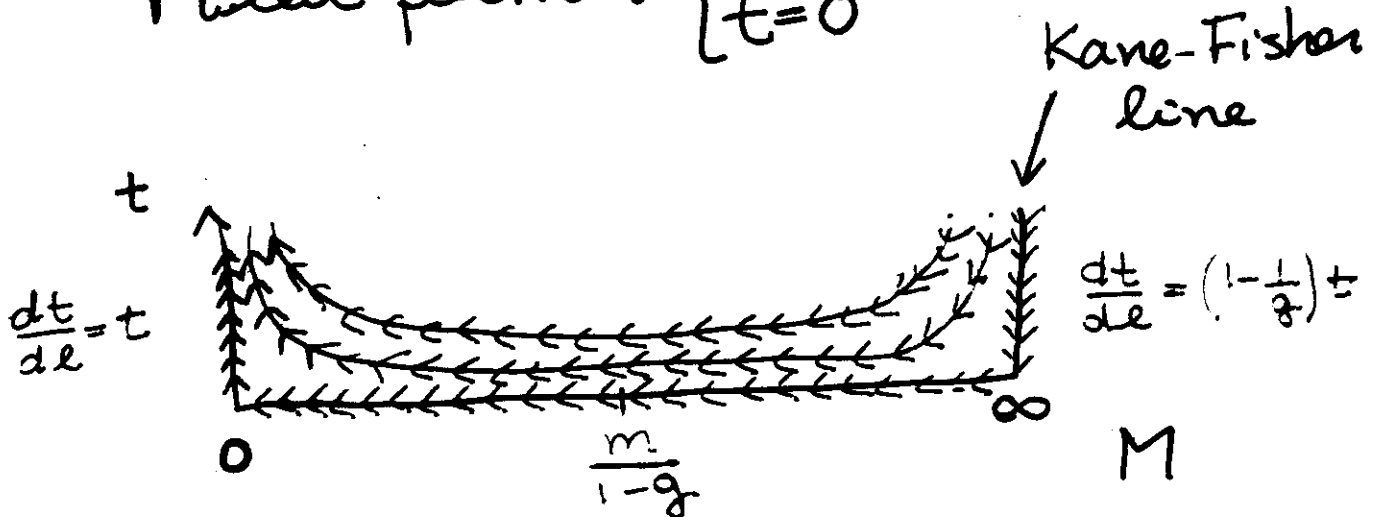
Renormalization group ($T=0$)

Integrates modes: $\Lambda/b < \omega < \Lambda$
 $b = e^{d\ell}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dM}{d\ell} = -M \\ \frac{dt}{d\ell} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{g + \frac{m}{M}}\right)t + \mathcal{O}(t^2) \end{cases}$$

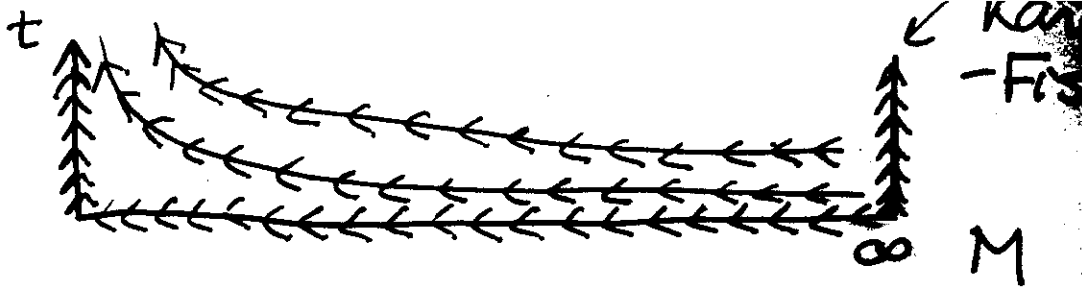
$\ell \rightarrow \infty \quad t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$ low energies

Fixed point: $\begin{cases} M=0 \\ t=0 \end{cases}$



$$g < 1$$

Repulsive



$g > 1$
Attractive

$T \neq 0 \rightarrow$ Flow is cut-off

$$e^{l^*} \sim \frac{\Lambda}{T} \quad \Lambda \sim E_F$$

$$M(l^*) = M_0 e^{-l^*} = \frac{m}{1-g}$$

$$T^* = \frac{1}{1-g} \frac{m}{M_0} T_F$$

\Rightarrow Below $T^* \rightarrow$ t grows

↓
Particle becomes
transparent!!!

$T > T^* \rightarrow$ t decreases $g < 1$

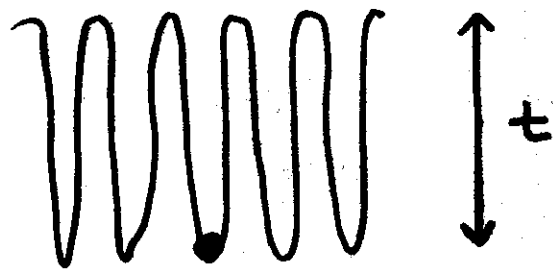
↓
Particle is opaque \rightarrow δ g

$$T < T^*$$

$$-t \cos 2\sqrt{\pi} \Phi$$

$$\searrow T=0$$

$$-t + 2\pi t \Phi^2$$



Symmetry is spontaneously broken!
 $\Phi \rightarrow \Phi + 2\pi$

$$S \approx \sum_n \left(\frac{M \omega_n^2}{2} |x_n|^2 + \frac{2K_F \omega_n}{\sqrt{\pi}} x_n \Phi_{-n} + (g |\omega_n| + 2\pi t) |\Phi_n|^2 \right)$$

Trace over Φ

$$S = \sum_n \left(\frac{M \omega_n^2}{2} |x_n|^2 + \frac{K_F^2 \omega_n^2}{\pi (g |\omega_n| + 2\pi t)} |x_n|^2 \right)$$

$\omega_n \gg 2\pi t/g \rightarrow$ Caldeira-Leggett &
 $T > T^*$

$\omega_n \ll 2\pi t/g \rightarrow \left(M + \frac{K_F^2}{2\pi^2 t} \right) \frac{|x_n|^2}{2} \quad T < T^*$

\Rightarrow Man renormalization!

$T \neq 0$? \rightarrow Symmetry is restored!

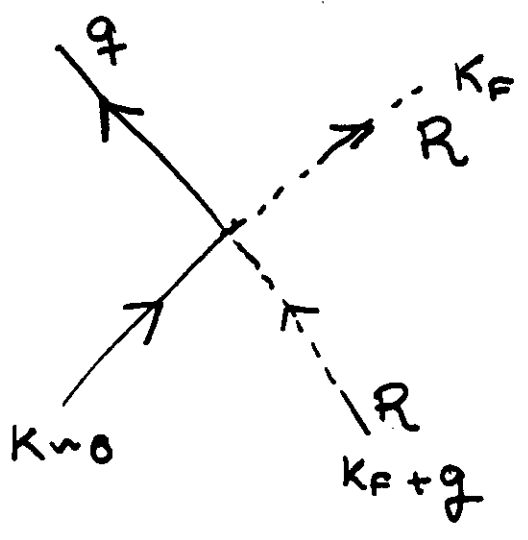
$T < T^*$ t grows



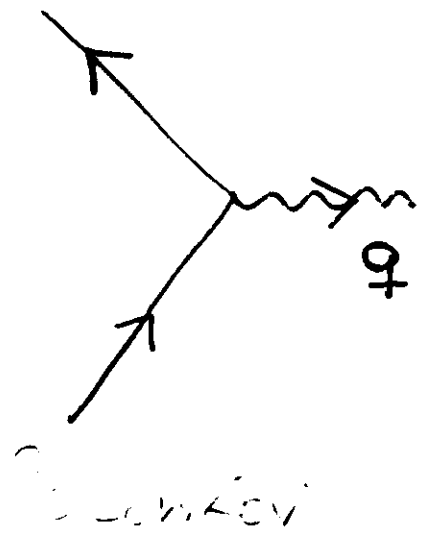
Particle becomes transparent



Weak coupling!



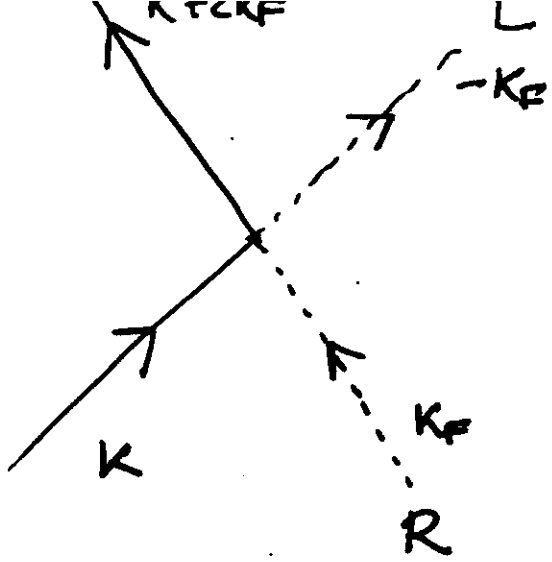
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\rightarrow Minimum energy

$$= \frac{4M}{m} T_F$$

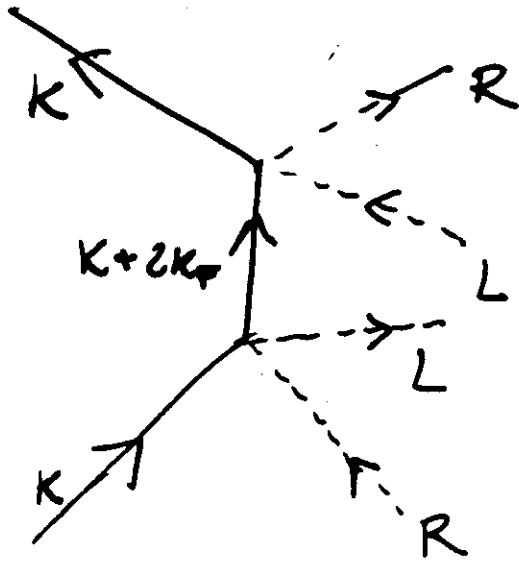
\rightarrow Frozen



Minimum energy

$$= \frac{m}{M} T_F$$

⇒ Frozen!



$$H_I = \int dx c^\dagger(x) c(x) \psi_R^\dagger \psi_R \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L$$

↓ Bosonize

$$\int dx c^\dagger(x) c(x) \{ (\partial_x \theta)^2 - (\partial_x \phi)^2 \}$$



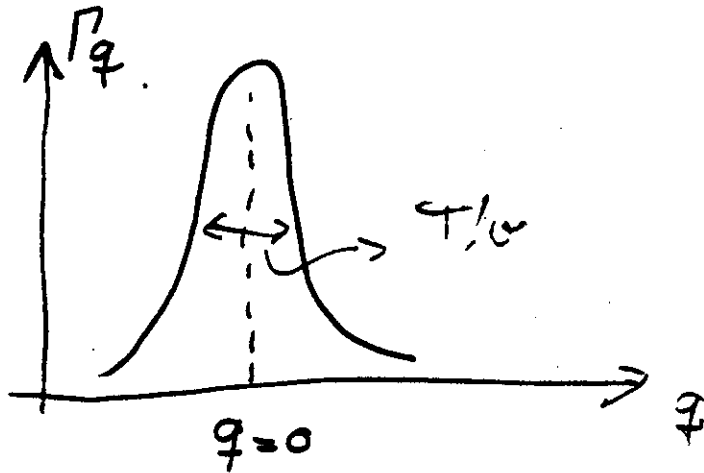
$\Gamma_{k \rightarrow k+q} \rightarrow$ Transition Probability

Fermi's Golden rule

Boltzmann Equation

$$\partial_t f(p,t) + E \partial_p f(p,t) = I(p,t)$$

$$I = \sum_k \{ f(k,t) \Gamma_{k \rightarrow p} - f(p,t) \Gamma_{p \rightarrow k} \}$$



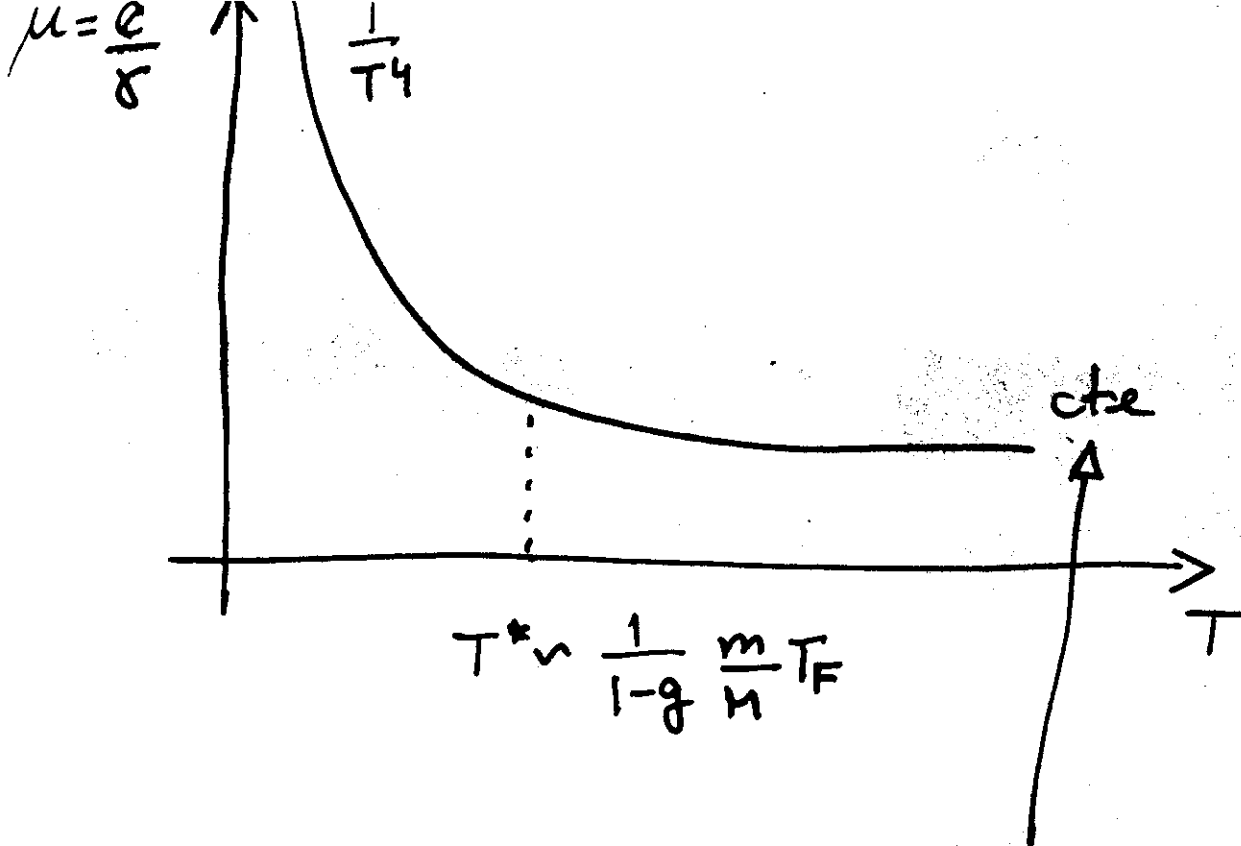
$$f(k) = e^{-\beta E_k} G(k)$$

$$I = \sum_q \Gamma_{p+q \rightarrow p} e^{-\beta E_{p+q}} [G(p+q) - G(p)]$$

$$\sim A \partial_p e^{-\beta E} \partial_p G + \frac{A}{2} e^{-\beta E} \partial_p^2 G$$

$$A = \sum_q q^2 \Gamma_q \sim T^5$$

$$\mu = \frac{\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle}{E} = \frac{1}{ME} \int dp p f(p) = \frac{T}{A} \sim \frac{1}{T^4}$$



With Amir Caldeira
TOMORROW!

- RG + Bosonization

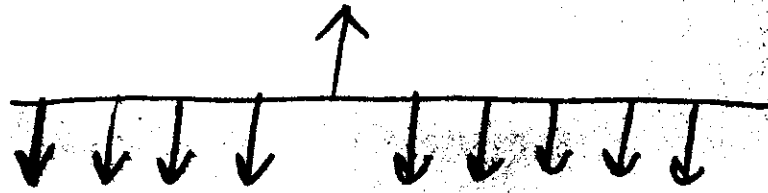
$T < T^* \Rightarrow$ Free particle +
Mass renormalization
 $\mu \sim \frac{1}{T^4}$

$T > T^* \Rightarrow$ Brownian Motion
Caldeira-Leggett

Strong-coupling \Rightarrow Soliton
Dynamics •

Puzzle :

- McGuire
 $M=m$
 $T=0 \Rightarrow$ Mass renormalization



- Castella, Zotos, Prelovsek

$M=m \rightarrow \mu(T) = \infty$ all T !!

- Charge stiffness !

↑ ?
mobility

- Fermi Golden's rule is violated ?
- Kubo formula ?

↑ ↓
?