

# Non-analytic non-equilibrium field theories?

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### Classification of equilibrium phase transitions

- identify order parameter
- dimension + symmetry group = universality class

#### Ex: vector order parameter

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- $O(n)$
- $n = -2$  : loop erased random walk
  - $n = 0$  : polymers
  - $n = 1$  : uniaxial magnets, liquid-gas, binary mixtures, ...
  - $n = 2$  : planar magnets, Kosterlitz Thouless, ...
  - $n = 3$  : Heisenberg magnets, ...
  - $n \geq 4$  : transitions with increase of unit cell, ...

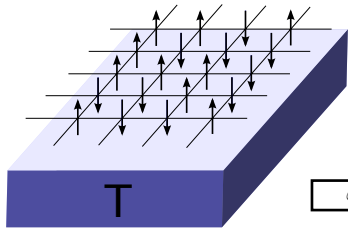
$U(1)$       superconductivity

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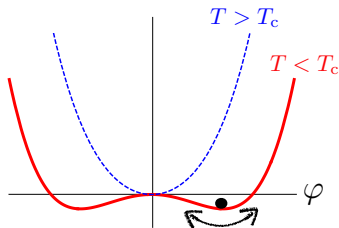
# Ginzburg-Landau's Effective Field Theory



ex:                      Ising Model                       $\mathbb{Z}_2$  symmetry                       $\lambda \varphi^4$  theory



$$\varphi(x) = \langle S_i \rangle_l$$



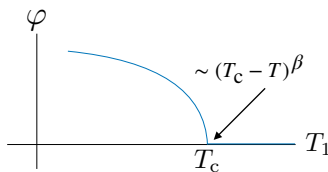
$$P\{S_i\} \sim e^{-H\{S_i\}/T}$$

$$P[\varphi] \sim e^{-\mathcal{F}[\varphi]}$$

$$H = - \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i S_j$$



$$\mathcal{F}[\varphi] = \int d^d x \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi)^2 + \mu \varphi^2 + \lambda \varphi^4 + \dots$$



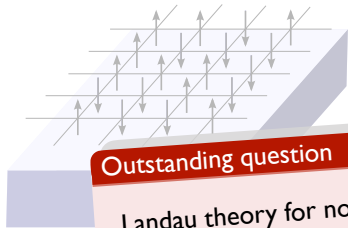
# Ginzburg-Landau's Effective Field Theory



ex: Ising Model

$\mathbb{Z}_2$  symmetry

$\lambda \varphi^4$  theory



## Outstanding question

Landau theory for non-equilibrium steady states (NESS) ?

$$P_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] \sim e^{-\mathcal{F}_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi]} \quad \mathcal{F}_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] = ?$$

$$P\{S_i\} \sim$$

$$H = - \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i S_j$$

Recipe for  $\mathcal{F}[\varphi]$

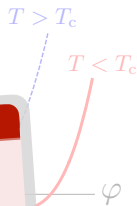
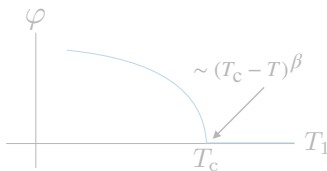
Locality

Symmetry

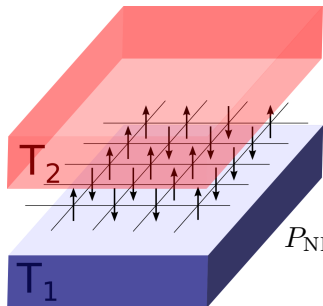
Analyticity

Stability

$$\mathcal{F}[\varphi] = \int d^d x \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi)^2 + \mu \varphi^2 + \lambda \varphi^4 + \dots$$

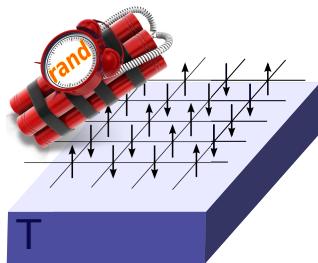


## 2-bath Ising Model

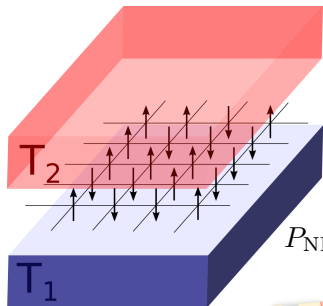


$$P_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] \sim e^{-\mathcal{F}_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi]}$$

## Stochastic Reheating



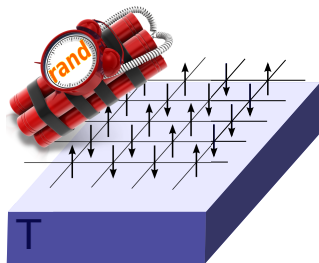
## 2-bath Ising Model



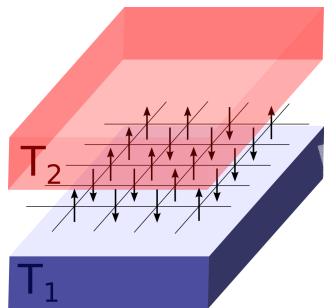
$$P_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] \sim e^{-\mathcal{F}_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi]}$$



## Stochastic Reheating



## 2-bath Ising Model



$$P_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] \sim e^{-\mathcal{F}_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi]}$$

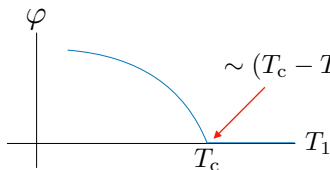
Self-consistent equation:

$$\varphi = \frac{\nu_1(2|\varphi|) + \nu_2(2|\varphi|)}{\nu_1(2|\varphi|) \coth(\varphi/T_1) + \nu_2(2|\varphi|) \coth(\varphi/T_2)}$$

hybridizations with baths

Non-equilibrium free energy

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] = \int d^d x \mu \varphi^2 + c_\alpha |\varphi|^\alpha + \lambda \varphi^4 + \dots$$



$\alpha \notin \mathbb{N}$   
low energy  
features of baths

$$\sim (T_c - T_1)^{1/\alpha}$$

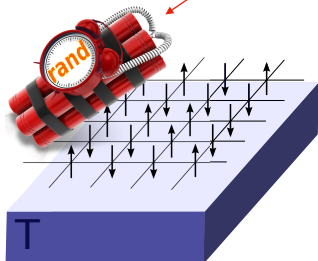
Do the non-analytic operators of the non-equilibrium Landau potential

1. survive away from the mean-field approximation?
2. survive in the infrared (IR)?
3. survive the fluctuations in low dimensions?



# Stochastic Reheating of the Ising Model

reset to infinite temperature with rate  $r$



## Renewal formula

$$P_{\text{NESS}}[\varphi] = r \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-rt} P_0([\varphi]; t)$$

quench from infinite temperature

Equilibrium

FIELD THEORY

## Model A relaxation dynamics

$$\eta \partial_t \varphi(x, t) = - \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{EQ}}[\varphi]}{\delta \varphi(x, t)} + \xi(x, t)$$

$$\varphi(x, 0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{EQ}}[\varphi] = \int d^d x \left( \frac{1}{2} \mu \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda \varphi^4 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \varphi)^2 + \dots \right)$$

MEAN FIELD

## Langevin relaxation dynamics

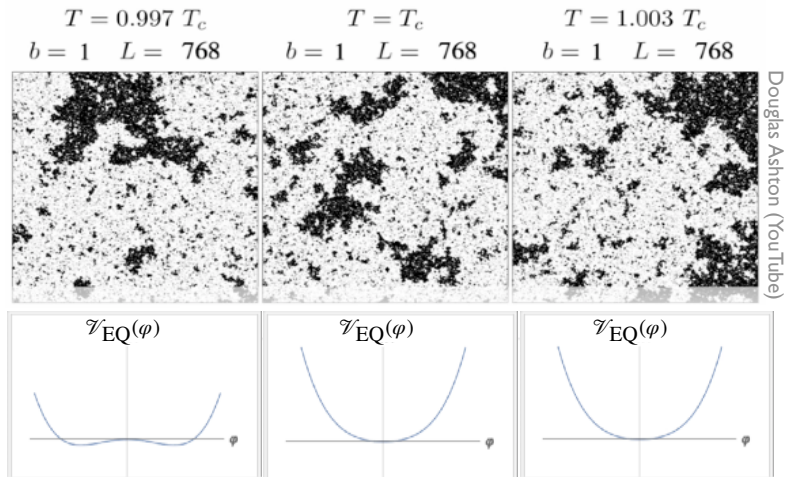
$$\eta \partial_t \varphi(t) = - \partial_{\varphi} \mathcal{V}_{\text{EQ}}(\varphi) + \xi(t)$$

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{EQ}}[\varphi] \sim \frac{1}{2} \mu \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda \varphi^4 + \dots$$



## Equilibrium RG flow



Douglas Ashton (YouTube)

Infrared fixed point in  $d > d_{uc}$

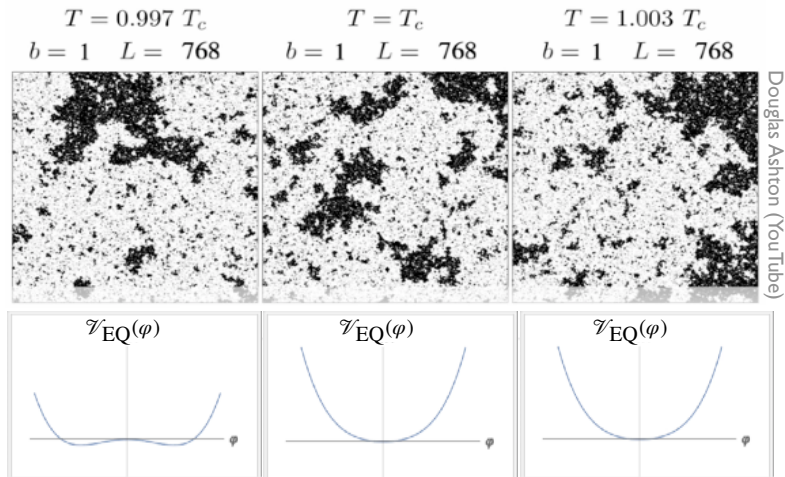
$$\mathcal{V}_{EQ}^*(\Phi) = -\frac{1}{2} \Phi^2$$

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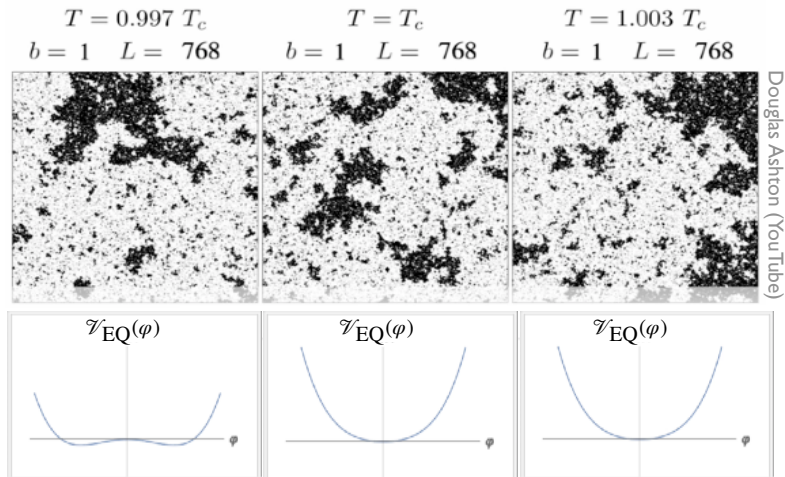
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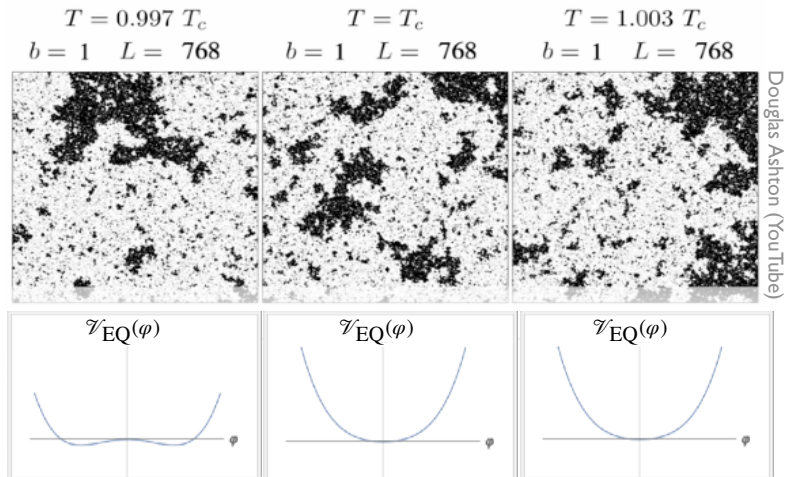
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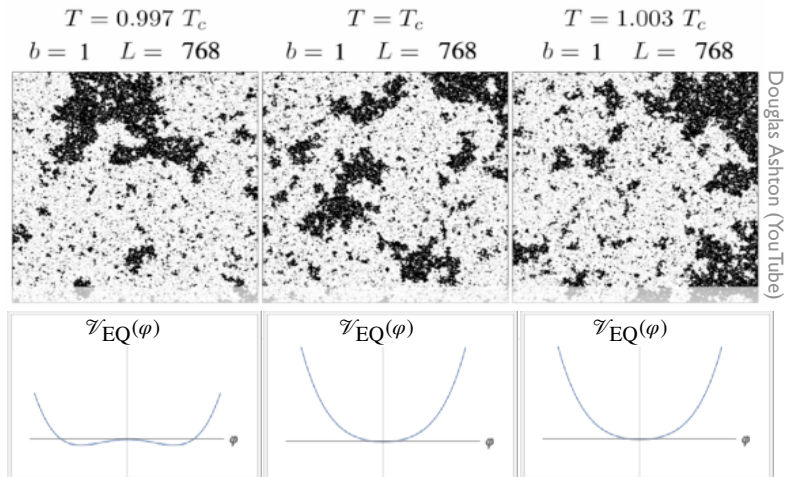
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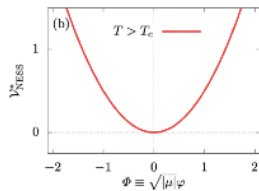
Non-equilibrium RG flow:  $d > d_{uc}$

$$T < T_c$$

$$T = T_c$$

$$T > T_c$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{NESS}}^*(\Phi) = +\frac{1}{2}\Phi^2$$

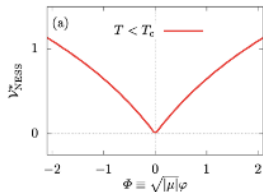


equilibrium universality

## Non-equilibrium RG flow: $d > d_{uc}$

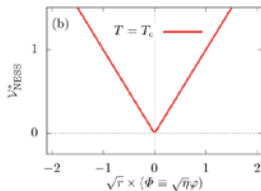
$$T < T_c$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{NESS}}^*(\Phi) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} |\Phi| - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi}\right) \Phi^2 + \frac{4/\pi - 1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}} |\Phi|^3 + \dots$$



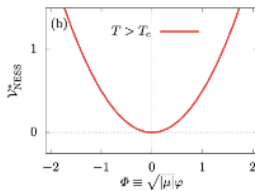
$$T = T_c$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{NESS}}^*(\Phi) = \sqrt{r} |\Phi|$$



$$T > T_c$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{NESS}}^*(\Phi) = +\frac{1}{2} \Phi^2$$



Non-analytic operators are IR relevant!

equilibrium universality

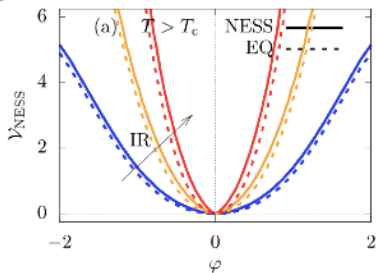


Non-equilibrium RG flow:  $d = 2 < d_{uc}$

$$T < T_c$$

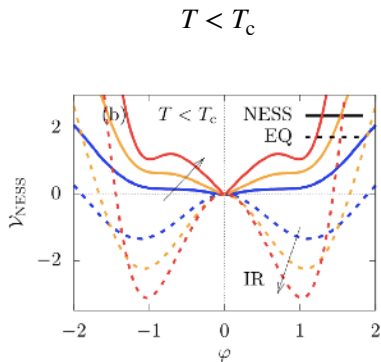
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MONTE CARLO



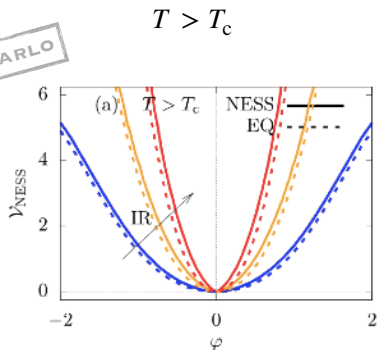
equilibrium universality

Non-equilibrium RG flow:  $d = 2 < d_{uc}$



Non-analytic operators are IR relevant!

MONTE CARLO



equilibrium universality

## Summary

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- 2 concrete examples with non-analytic operators in  $\mathcal{F}_{NESS}[\varphi]$
  - involve low-energy features of the environment  $\leftarrow$  universality?
  - RG analysis in the NESS
    - exact above  $d_{uc}$
    - numerics at  $d = 2$
- $\rightarrow$  non-analytic operators
- exist away from mean-field approximation
  - do survive fluctuations even below  $d_{uc}$
  - can be IR relevant