



イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

크

# Triviality proof of mean-field $\varphi_4^4$ -theories

#### Pierre WANG

supervised by Pr. Christoph KOPPER

August 13th, 2024

#### Outline

Motivations

The flow equations in the mean field approximation for a  ${\cal O}(N)$  scalar theory

The trivial solution of the O(N)-model

Perspectives

#### **Motivations**

<ロト < 部 > < 言 > < 言 > 言 の Q () 3/15

#### **Motivations**

- \*\* Non asymptotically free renormalizable QFTs: Quantum electrodynamics (QED),  $\varphi_4^4$  theory (Higgs field with two components).
- **\*** Perturbation theory:
  - → Landau pole : divergence of the running coupling constant  $g(\lambda)$  at a certain energy.
  - → If  $\lambda_{\max} \longrightarrow +\infty$  and  $g(\lambda_{\max})$  fixed: finite result if  $g_{ren} = g(\lambda_{phys}) \xrightarrow[\lambda_{\max} \to +\infty]{} 0$ : **Theory = trivial**.
- \* Triviality of the  $\varphi_d^4$  theory in *d* dimensions:
  - → d > 4: Triviality of the continuum limit on a lattice, by Aizenman and Fröhlich in [1, 2].
  - → d = 4: Multi-scale analysis by Aizenman and Duminil-Copin in [3].

#### **Motivations**

- \*\* Triviality of the full Standard model : unsolved important question yet  $\longrightarrow$  mathematical status of the Standard model.
- \* Proofs of triviality : one or two-components scalar field.
- \*\* Another approach: the flow equations in the mean-field approximation in [4] by Kopper (2022) for a single component scalar field  $\longrightarrow$  can also be used to analyze the O(N)-vector model,  $N \ge 1$ .

## The flow equations in the mean field approximation for a O(N) scalar theory

## Flow equations in the mean field approximation (m.f.a.)

- \* Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , scalar product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^4, d^4x)$ .
- \*\* O(N)-vector model: theory with an O(N)-symmetry,  $\varphi : N$  scalar components  $\varphi_i$ .
- \* Mean field approximation: set all momenta to zero.
- $\# f_n^N(\lambda)$ : (rescaled) *n*-point function  $\longleftrightarrow$  physical contents of the theory.
- \* Flow equations (FEs) in the m.f.a. : system of differential equations.
- **∗** Boundary conditions  $\implies$   $f_n^N(λ)$  : solutions of the FEs.
- **\* Inductive scheme :** From  $f_2^N$ , construct  $f_4^N$  and so on...
- \* Study smooth solutions  $f_n^N$ .
- \*\* In [4], Kopper studied the case N = 1: choice of a bare interaction lagrangian  $\longrightarrow$  different types of solutions : asymptotically free solutions, trivial solution.
- \* In our paper [5] : improve some results of [4].

#### The trivial solution of the O(N)-model

#### **Construction of the trivial solution**

\* Start with this "bare" interaction lagrangian

$$L_0(\varphi) = \int d^4x \Big( a \varphi^2(x) + b \varphi^4(x) \Big) , \qquad (1)$$

with  $\varphi^2(x) := \sum_{1 \le i \le N} \varphi_i^2(x)$  and  $\varphi^4(x) = (\varphi^2(x))^2$ .

\* Fixed boundary conditions in m.f.a. (at bare level):

$$f_2^N(\lambda_{\max}) = 2(2\pi)^4 \lambda_{\max}^{-2} a, \quad f_4^N(\lambda_{\max}) = 4\pi^2 b, \quad f_n^N(\lambda_{\max}) = 0, \quad n \ge 6.$$
(2)

\* **Triviality** : Show that  $\lim_{\lambda_{\max} \to +\infty} f_4^N(\lambda_{phys}) = 0.$ 

- \*\* In [4] : construction of the trivial solution for small bare couplings for N = 1.
- **\* Idea**: ansatz of  $f_2^1(\lambda)$  implying triviality. The ansatz is well-defined using the FEs.
- \* Extend the construction of a trivial solution to large bare couplings for N = 1 (previous proofs : no assumption on the size of the bare coupling)
- \* Extend it to the O(N) vector model for N > 2 (previous proofs: restriction to one or two-components fields).

#### Perspectives

<ロト < 部 > < 目 > < 目 > 目 の Q (C) 11/15

#### **Future plans**

- \* Establish a relation with perturbation theory [6, 7] (in progress)
- Beyond the mean field approximation ? Very complicated for various reasons (symmetries, momenta dependence...)

#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

### Bibliography I

- [1] Michael Aizenman. "A geometric perspective on the scaling limits of critical Ising and  $\varphi_d^4$  models". In: Current Developments in Mathematics (2021).
- [2] Jürg Fröhlich. "On the triviality of  $\lambda \phi_4^4$  theories and the approach to the critical point in  $d \ge 4$  dimensions". In: *Nucl.Phys B* 200 (1982), pp. 281–296. ISSN: 0550-3213.
- [3] Michael Aizenman and Hugo Duminil-Copin. "Marginal triviality of the scaling limits of critical 4D Ising and  $\phi_4^4$  models". In: Annals of Mathematics 194.1 (July 2021).
- [4] Christoph Kopper. "Asymptotically Free Solutions of the Scalar Mean Field Flow Equations". In: Annales Henri Poincaré 23 (2022), pp. 3453–3492. ISSN: 1424-0637.

#### Bibliography II

- [5] Christoph Kopper and Pierre Wang. "Triviality proof for mean-field  $\varphi_4^4$ -theories". In: J. Math. Phys. (submitted).
- [6] Daniel J. Amit. Field Theory, The Renormalization Group and Critical Phenomena. McGraw-Hill, 1978.
- [7] Moshe Moshe and Jean Zinn-Justin. "Quantum field theory in the large N limit: a review". In: *Physics Reports* 385.3-6 (Oct. 2003), pp. 69–228.