

THE RENORMALIZATION GROUP IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IDEAS IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS. HERE I WILL ONLY ATTEMPT TO GIVE A FLAVOR OF THE BIG IDEA — YOU WILL HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPLORE THIS FURTHER DURING THE REST OF YOUR GRADUATE CAREERS.

WHERE WE WERE LAST TIME & IN CLASS

ED'S ARE POPPING UP EVERYWHERE.

WE'RE CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC, THOUGH, SINCE WE SEEM TO BE ABLE TO PACKAGE THEM ALL INTO COUNTER TERMS.

Where did the counter terms come from?

WHEN WE WROTE ORIGINAL \mathcal{L} ("BARE" \mathcal{L} ... but this is a forbidden phrase!), WE WROTE IT IN TERMS OF BARE PARAMETERS.

IN DOING SO, WE ASSUMED WE COULD TREAT ASYMPTOTIC STATES LIKE FREE PARTICLES \Rightarrow INTERACTION VERTICES AS IF THEY "LITERALLY" REPRESENTED THE PHYSICAL INTERACTION.

↓
THE COST OF TRYING TO CRAM AN INTERACTING THEORY'S PROPAGATING STATES INTO A FREE THEORY LAGRANGIAN \Rightarrow INFINITIES.

BARE MASS IS NOT A SENSIBLE OR "FAMILIAR" OBJECT — IT IS CERTAINLY NOT CLASSICAL. IT IS A FREE \mathcal{L} PARAM. THAT IS SUPPOSED TO ACCOUNT FOR A QUANTUM, (SELF) INTERACTING STATE.

WE FOUND THAT WE COULDN'T KEEP OUR FREE \mathcal{L} NORMAIZED WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY SATISFYING THE REN. CONDITIONS.

- 1. PROP. HAS ~~POLE~~ \in [PHYS] MASS } analytic requirements
- 2. PROP HAS RESIDUE = 1 THESE } \rightarrow REN. COND.

\Rightarrow HAD TO SPLIT OUR \mathcal{L} INTO A "PHYSICAL" PART
AND COUNTER-TERMS

↑

LEFT-OVER PIECES

↑
CORRECTLY NORMAIZED.
THE \mathcal{L} THAT WE THOUGHT
WE WERE WRITING ORIGINALLY

↑
turns out they're really handy for eating divergences ... but of course, they HAD to.

STILL SOME UNGERING UNCERTAINTIES

1. WHAT IS THE MEANING ? SIGNIFICANCE OF Λ ?

↑
cutoff of our theory.
... but why?

↑ what about dm-reg?

still feels like we just
magically got rid of a 'problem'
and there were no consequences

2. WHAT'S UP WI NON-RENORMALIZABLE THEORIES?

↳ Why does Csaba say that physicists in the 60's
didn't know what they were doing?

→ What is an EFT \Rightarrow what does it have to
do with RENORMALIZATION?

→ Why are all of our theories renormalizable?
(if non-ren theories are 'not so bad')

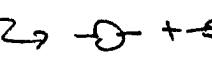
↑
claim in class: non-renormalizable couplings
are dimensionful and one should expect
them to go like g/Λ^n , ie suppressed
by the theory's cutoff. → Why?

3. A MORE PRACTICAL QUESTION THAT CAME UP ON THE HW:

↳ EVEN IF THE CT'S REMOVE α 'S
WE ARE LEFT WITH THINGS LIKE LOGARITHMS

eg:  $\sim \lambda^2 \log \Lambda^2/p^2$

 $\sim \lambda^2 \log \Lambda^2/m^2$

\rightsquigarrow  $\sim \lambda^2 \log m^2/p^2$

↑
DEPENDS ON
SCALE Q WHICH
THEORY IS PROBED.

FOR $p \ll m^2$, LOG IS LARGE! \rightsquigarrow NONPERTURBATIVE?

REMARKABLY (or not - if you already know statistical physics!), ALL OF THESE ISSUES ARE INTIMATELY RELATED UNDER THE RENORMALIZATION GROUP (RG)

- NOT A GROUP except in the most trivial, stupid sense
- OPERATION ON THE THEORY THAT DETERMINES ~~THEORY~~ A TRAJECTORY IN THEORY SPACE; 1-PARAMETER FAMILY OF THEORIES THAT ARE IDENTIFIED (in a loose sense!)

Refs: → good winter break reading

"BABY SAMPLES": 0812.3578 = RG + PRESHMAN & M "RENORMALIZATION FOR 1ST GRADERS" - YUVAL

PEDAGOGICAL: Ann. Phys. 132 383 (1981) "DIM ANALYSIS IN FIXED TIME"
 WTY's LECTURE NOTES ON RG
 + hep-th/0212049 TIM HEDWIG'S LECTURE NOTES — hard to find

TEXTBOOKS: Cheng & Li — A BIT OUTDATED
 Weinberg Vol I — SEE LATER CHAPTERS; EFT IN VOL II
 Peskin - 10, 12, 13 (not my favorite ref)
 Zee - INTUITIVE, BUT WEAK
 + comments

2 → SEE ALSO STATISTICAL PHYSICS TEXTBOOKS
 (I think Kardar is good)

CLASSIC ARTICLES: Wilson & FOGUT: RG & THE ϵ EXPANSION
 Les Houches: METHODS IN FIELD THEORY
 Polchinski: Nucl. Phys. B231 269 (1984)

COLEMAN: WHY DILATATION GENERATORS DON'T GENERATE DILATATIONS, & Aspects of Symmetry.

Main Idea

PHYSICS IS INDEPENDENT OF THE REGULATOR

↳ have to say this carefully. In the LAND CUTOFF REGULARIZATION SCHEME, the regulator is the scale @ which they breaks down, eg scale of new physics.

↳ btw: needn't be the scale of new particles
eg. ~~STRONG COUPLING~~. PION + NUCLEON THEORY BREAKS DOWN AROUND Λ_{QCD}

[why's APPROPRIATE]

$$\frac{d}{d\Lambda} (\text{Diagram}) = 0$$

(eg $\frac{d}{d\Lambda} (-\bullet)^{-1} = 0$)

$$\frac{d}{d\Lambda} (\text{1PI}) = 0$$

Why $(-\bullet)^{-1}$? Why 1PI?

DETAILS. WE WON'T WORRY ABOUT THEM NOW.

[[BUT: $(-\bullet)^{-1}$ is the θ in the 1PI COUPLINGS IS THE AMP. GREEN'S FUNCTION, SEE LECTURES NEXT WEEK.]]

$$(-\bullet)^{-1} = p^2 - M_0^2 - \frac{\Gamma(p^2)}{\text{loop}} \quad \text{loop} + \text{bubble} + \dots$$

[depends on λ_0, M_0, Λ
from the non-familiar loop cases
you've done.]

$$\text{In fact, } \text{loop} \sim \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{16\pi^2} \left(\Lambda^2 - M_0^2 \ln \frac{\Lambda^2}{M_0^2} + \dots \right)$$

IF $\frac{d}{d\Lambda} (-\bullet)^{-1} = 0$, THEN THE BARE COUPLINGS MUST DEPEND ON Λ IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY CANCEL THE EXPLICIT Λ -DEPENDENCE OF THE PHYSICAL OBJECT.

YOU ALREADY KNOW THIS : $M_0^2 = m^2 + \delta_{M^2}$

IN ϕ^3 :

$$\text{---} \bigcirc \text{---} + \text{---} \otimes \text{---}$$

$$\lambda^2 \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2}$$

$$\frac{-\lambda^2 \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{m^2}}{\Lambda}$$

\downarrow depends on Λ , gives M_0^2
its Λ -DEPENDENCE.

BUT WE CAN SAY THIS IN A DIFFERENT WAY

\downarrow CIRCLAN-SYMMETRIC

$$\boxed{\Lambda \frac{d}{d\Lambda} (-\otimes)^{-1} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda} + \boxed{\frac{\partial M_0^2}{\partial \Lambda}} + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \Lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_0} \right) (-\otimes)^{-1} = 0}$$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$\text{WRITE } \Lambda \frac{d}{d\Lambda} = \frac{d}{d \log \Lambda}$$

tells us about how M^2 varies w/ Λ

FOR DIMENSIONS

so because: $\Delta \sim -\frac{1}{2} \underline{\underline{\frac{\lambda_0}{16\pi^2}}} \left[\Lambda^2 - M_0^2 \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{M_0^2} + \dots \right]$

$$\Lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda} (\Delta) \sim -\frac{\lambda_0}{16\pi^2} \left(\Lambda^2 - \frac{2M_0^2}{\Lambda} \right) + \dots$$

$$\Lambda \frac{\partial M_0^2}{\partial \Lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial M_0^2} (-\otimes)^{-1} = -\Lambda \frac{\partial M_0^2}{\partial \Lambda} + \dots \quad \text{from 'tree level' term}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Lambda \frac{\partial M_0^2}{\partial \Lambda} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{16\pi^2} (\Lambda^2 - M_0^2)} + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$$

\uparrow
"RG EQU"

\uparrow
(check this
by RESTORING t's
COUNTS loops.
(PREPARATORS come w/ t's))

LAST DETAILS

I'M NOT GOING TO GO INTO DETAIL ABOUT WHICH TERMS ARE OF THE SAME @ IN PERT THY, NOR WILL I GO THROUGH ANY DETAIL AT ALL, REALLY...

THIS IS ALL DONE VERY WELL IN, e.g. PESKIN.

WHAT IS MORE USEFUL IS TO TALK ABOUT INTERPRETATION.

WHAT'S IMPORTANT

$$\lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} (\text{physical}) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \frac{\partial (\text{BARE PARAM})}{\partial \lambda} \sim \frac{\lambda^{(2)}}{16\pi^2} (\dots)$$

↑ as func of $M_0^2, \lambda_0^2, \lambda$

$\approx: \lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} \gamma_p = 0$

WE END UP WI A SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL Eqs FOR THE UNPHYSICAL BARE PARAMETERS:

$$\frac{1}{Z_0} \frac{\partial Z_0}{\partial \lambda} = \gamma(\lambda_0)$$

"ANOMALOUS DIMENSION," some func
in STAR MECH: CRITICAL EXPONENT

$$\frac{1}{m_0^2} \frac{\partial m_0^2}{\partial \lambda} = \gamma_m(\lambda_0)$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} = \beta(\lambda_0) \quad \leftarrow \text{BETA FUNCTION: GIVES "RUNNING COUPLINGS"} \\ (\text{cf GRAND UNIFICATION})$$

BUT THESE ARE BARE COUPLINGS, SO WE DON'T REALLY CARE WHAT THEY DO.
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE RENORMALIZED COUPLINGS?
(physical)

naive: nothing. PHYSICAL PARAMS ARE PHYSICAL ... DON'T CHANGE ... RIGHT?

no: recall: $\square + \square \sim \lambda^2 \log M^2/p^2$

PHYSICAL 2PT FUNC DEPENDS ON ENERGY @ WHICH PROBED

WE CAN REPACKAGE THE RG Eqs INTO DIFF EQ ON PHYSICAL COUPLINGS

WHO GOING INTO DETAILS:

$$\frac{\mu}{Z} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mu} = \gamma(\lambda)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{m^2} \frac{\partial m^2}{\partial \mu} = \gamma_m(\lambda)$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial \lambda_i}{\partial \mu} = \beta_i(\lambda)$$

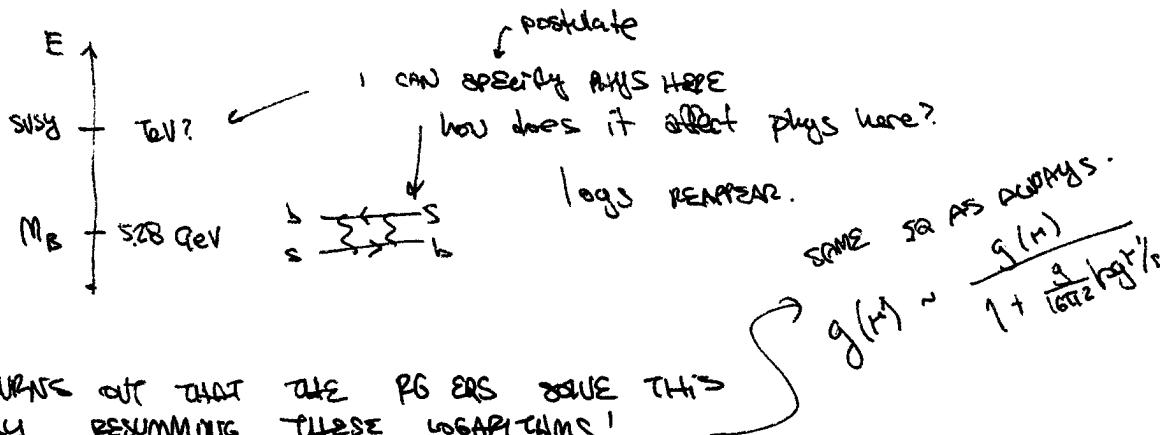
\uparrow CAUSE TOO MANY COUPLES.

μ : WOULD BE 1. BUT MORE GENERALLY WE USE A MASS-SCHEME.
SCHEME, e.g. DIM REG. THE SCHEMES + NEEDN'T BE TIED TO PHYSICAL SCALES: m^2 OR λ^2 .

SOLUTION TO THESE EQUATIONS IS A FLOW IN (Z, m, λ) SPACE
Heavy space.

WHAT YOU SEE IN DIM REG HOW: CHOOSEN $\mu^2 \sim p^2$
MAKES THE LOOP LOGS SMALL AND PERT. IT IS WELL BEHAVED.

BUT SOMETIMES THIS ISN'T GOOD ENOUGH.
e.g. FLAVOR PHYSICS.



Turns out that the RG ERS solve this by RESUMMING THESE LOGARITHMS!

INTUITION: WE DO RG TRANSFORMING INTEGTRALLY; PERTURBATIVE @ EACH STEP S.T. SMALL LOGS ARE REASSORSED INTO RUNNING COUPLING WHILE PERTURBATIVE.

TECHNIQUE: REALLY A RESUMMATION OF LOGS TO ALL ORDERS IN PERT. exp!!
SEE MY AT NOTES IN THE COURSE FOLDER.

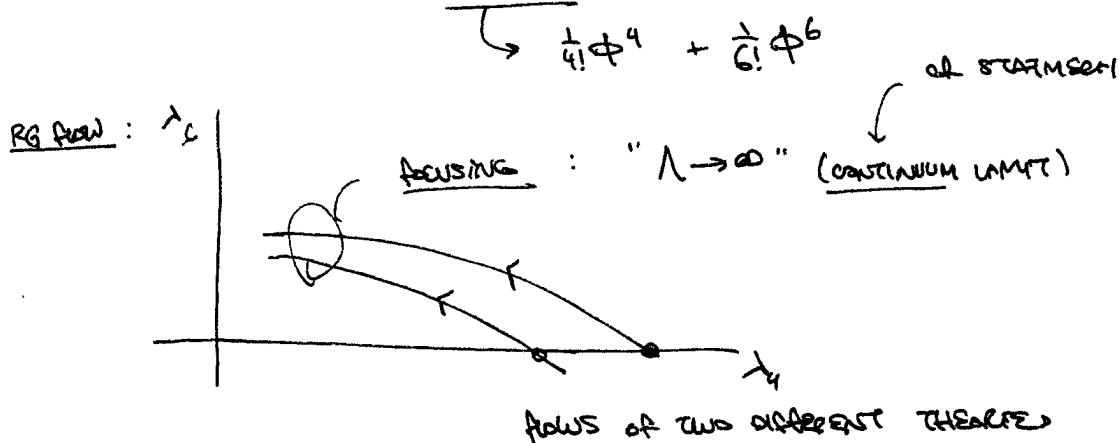
\hookrightarrow not a resummation of whole pert exp, just part of it!!

I'LL LEAVE DETAILS + PHILOSOPHIZING TO YOU & TO NEXT SEMESTER.

BUT: THIS IS A SYS OF DIFF EQU. SET BY REG. CONST.

LET ME GIVE A PICTURE... Slightly DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE
(POLCHINSKI - EXACT RENORMALIZATION GROUP)

CONSIDER THE FLOW IN THE λ_4, λ_6 PLANE



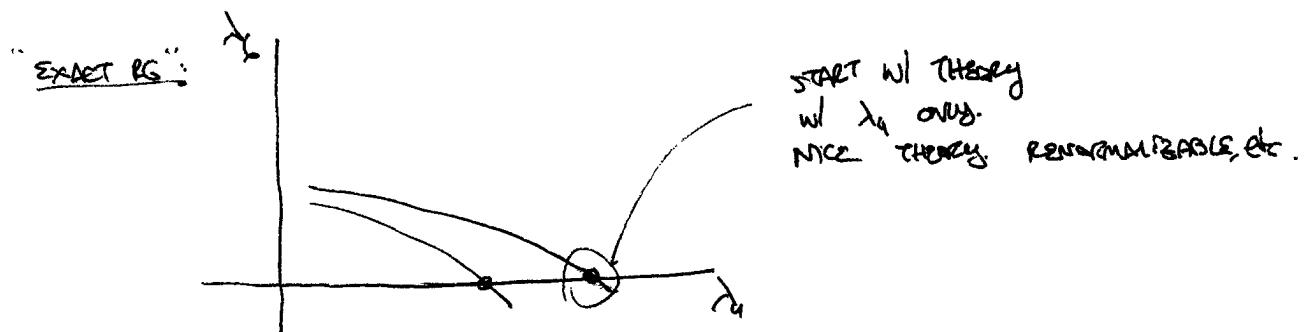
MEANING OF FLOW: AS I TAKE $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ ($\Leftrightarrow E$ SMALL)

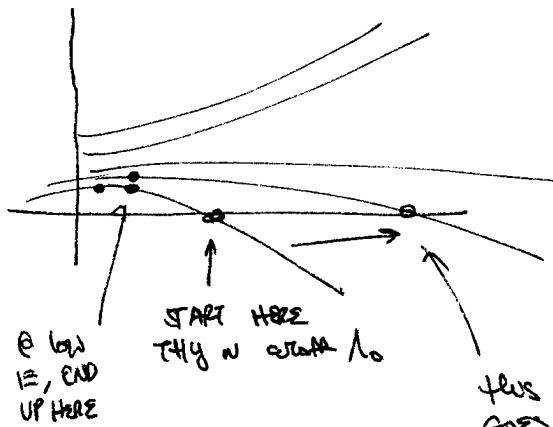
BY DM ANALYSIS
THE PARAMETRIC
DEPENDENCE IS E^2/Λ^2 .)

CRITICAL SURFACE: THE RG FLOW TAKES AN $\otimes n$ -DIM THEORY SPACE ($n \sim \infty$) AND PROJECTS IT DOWN TO LOWER DIMENSIONAL SPACE (FINITE).

→ You know this: WE ONLY CARE ABOUT RENORMALIZABLE THEORIES. NON RENORMALIZABLE THEORIES
@ HI E PROJECT DOWN TO REN. THEORIES
@ LOW ENERGIES.

→ WE CAN PARAMETERIZE DEVIATION FROM REN THY BY CONSIDERING SMALL PERT OFF THE CRITICAL SURFACE.

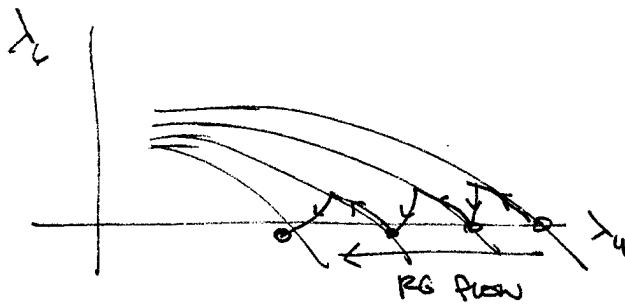




this is a theory that
GOES TO SAME fixed point
(ie very close to now & they)
BUT w/ A LARGER cutoff,
so it runs for a longer
time to get there.

Why do this: can talk about flow w/ in my ϕ^4 theory
w/o having to calculate loops w/ ϕ^6 int.

→ IT IS NOT TRUE THAT ϕ^6 TERM IS ZERO IN IR
→ ONLY THAT IT IS DETERMINED BY ϕ^4 TERM.



YET ANOTHER WAY of LOOKING AT IT

RG FLOW IS WHAT HAPPENS AS WE GO TO LOWER & LOWER ENERGIES. ↪
 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda \text{ goes to } \infty$

Wilsonian Picture : WE ARE "INTEGRATING OUT" UV PHYSICS

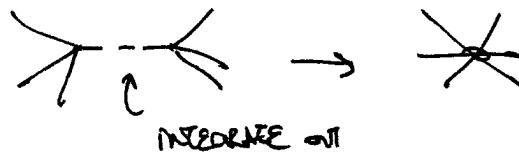
BETTER TECHNICAL REMARKS: YOU CAN SEE WHY THE WORLD PROJECT DOWN TO A SUBSPACE (of renormalizable couplings) IN THEORY SPACE. YOU'RE "THROWING AWAY" INFO.

BASIC IDEA: EACH MODE (of the continuum of momenta) IS A HARMONIC OSCILLATOR.

WE WANT TO "INTEGRATE OUT" THESE MODES.

↑
 reference to the path integral
 HEURISTICALLY: explicitly sum over them
 since they since they don't
 participate in low E obs.

BUT BASIC IDEA IS SAME AS OUR ϕ^4 THEORY:



→ This is done in order of REIN.

GOING FROM A THY WI MODES UP TO 1

→ THY WI MODES UP TO $\lambda' < \lambda$

→ SCALE TRANSFORMATION.

$$\text{RG: } S[\bar{z}(r)^{\mu} \phi; r, g(r)] = S[\bar{z}(r')^{\mu} \phi; r', g_i(r')]$$

CAN "UNDO" RS TRANSF w/ SCALE TRANSF
 BUT UNDER SCALE TRANSF g_i 's DON'T CHANGE.

↪ so new tag is NOT THE SAME

SO WHAT..:

- COUPLINGS CHANGE \rightarrow they can go from strong \leftrightarrow weak
 \hookrightarrow DIFFERENT PHASES.
- PARAMETERS CHANGE: CAN GENERATE NONTRIVIAL POTENTIAL

