

# RG Methods in Statistical Field Theory:

## Quiz 3 Solution

Friday, October 13, 2006

A superfluid system can be described using an order parameter which is a complex quantum wavefunction  $\psi(\mathbf{x})$ . The Hamiltonian functional for a superfluid (in  $d = 3$  dimensions) is given by:

$$\mathcal{H} = \int d^3\mathbf{x} \left[ \frac{r}{2} |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 + u |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^4 + \frac{c}{2} (\nabla\psi) \cdot (\nabla\psi^*) \right],$$

where  $r$ ,  $u$ , and  $c$  are real constants. The mean-field solution which minimizes this Hamiltonian can be written as  $\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \psi_0$ , where  $\psi_0$  is a *real* number independent of position. Let us calculate the energy of phase fluctuations around this mean-field solution. Plug the following form of  $\psi(\mathbf{x})$  into the Hamiltonian:

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \psi_0 e^{i\theta(\mathbf{x})},$$

where  $\theta(\mathbf{x})$  is some small phase that varies over space. Show that the Hamiltonian can be written as:

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \int d^3\mathbf{x} \frac{\rho_s}{2} (\nabla\theta)^2.$$

Find  $\mathcal{H}_0$  and  $\rho_s$  in terms of  $r$ ,  $u$ ,  $c$ ,  $\psi_0$ , and  $V$ , the volume of the system.

**Answer:** Let us plug  $\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \psi_0 e^{i\theta(\mathbf{x})}$  into each term in the Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{2} |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 &= \frac{r}{2} \psi_0^2 \\ u |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^4 &= u \psi_0^4 \\ \frac{c}{2} (\nabla\psi) \cdot (\nabla\psi^*) &= \frac{c}{2} (i\psi_0 e^{i\theta(\mathbf{x})} \nabla\theta(\mathbf{x})) \cdot (-i\psi_0 e^{-i\theta(\mathbf{x})} \nabla\theta(\mathbf{x})) \\ &= \frac{c\psi_0^2}{2} (\nabla\theta(\mathbf{x}))^2 \end{aligned}$$

Putting this all together we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} &= \int d^3\mathbf{x} \left[ \frac{r}{2} \psi_0^2 + u \psi_0^4 + \frac{c\psi_0^2}{2} (\nabla\theta)^2 \right] \\ &= V \left( \frac{r}{2} \psi_0^2 + u \psi_0^4 \right) + \int d^3\mathbf{x} \frac{c\psi_0^2}{2} (\nabla\theta)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_0 &= V \left( \frac{r}{2} \psi_0^2 + u \psi_0^4 \right) \\ \rho_s &= c\psi_0^2 \end{aligned}$$