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Field theoretical approach to the glass transition

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1 Introduction

There are some theories which try to understand the glass transition. Amongst them Mode-Coupling Theory (MCT) is one of remarkable approaches which is regarded as the rst-principle equations derived from Liouville or Langevin equation. MCT can capture the characteristics of the relaxation of the time correlation function in glass transition and uncover the feature of \( \alpha \)-relaxation regime and the \( \beta \)-relaxation regime.

On the other hand, it is known that there are some serious failures in MCT. Indeed, the critical temperature \( T_c \) for the glass transition predicted by MCT higher than the observed glass transition point \( T_g \). It is more serious that MCT predicts a virtual transition so-called ergodic-nonergodic transition under \( T_c \), which has not been observed in any experiments [1].

There are some reasons that MCT makes failures. The derivation of the MCT equation includes a crude approximation, the decoupling approximation. To overcome this difficulty we would have to start from the reliable basic equations using controllable approximation. The most systematic approach to describe the glass transition is the field theoretical approach in which we can avoid adopting some uncontrollable approximations.

2 Field theoretical approach with FDR-preserving

When we calculate the Langevin equation, we should keep in mind that the equation must satisfy the Fluctuation-Dissipation Relations (FDR). On the contrary to Langevin
equation with the white noise, it is known that FDR cannot be satisfied in each order of the perturbative expansion in usual approaches. Therefore, it is difficult to construct the FDR preserving field theory [2].

Recently, Andreanov et al. [3] (ABL) have developed the FDR preserving field theoretical approach to the glass transition by the introduction of some new variables and some relations of time reversal symmetry. Their approach makes FDR preservation in each loop possible. Furthermore, Kim and Kawasaki [4] refine ABL and succeed in obtaining the MCT equation from the Dean-Kawasaki equation [5, 6].

Dean-Kawasaki equation, however, does not include the momentum conservation, which might be related to the defects of MCT. Indeed, Das and Mazenko [7] have suggested that the set of Langevin equations including the momentum conservation law leads to the cutoff mechanism which destroys the ergodic-nonergodic transition. We also indicate that the momentum conservation can cause some heterogeneous motion of particles when the density is enough high.

In this poster we demonstrate that we can construct a FDR-preserving field theory starting from Das-Mazenko equation instead of Dean-Kawasaki equation. We have derived closed equations for two-point correlation functions under the systematic approximation. The emergence of the cutoff mechanism will be discussed in the poster session, if possible.

References