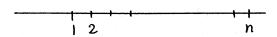
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chiral Potts model

Current Status of Chiral Potts Models

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統計物理の新しいモデルは幾何の問題を提起する.一次元 chain



の場合、N degrees に対してハミルトニアンの exact な形が知られている:

$$H = -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \{ \overline{\alpha}_{k} (X_{j})^{k} + \alpha_{k} (Z_{j} Z_{j+1}^{T})^{k} \}$$

ここに

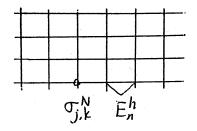
$$X_j = I_N \otimes \cdot \cdot \cdot \otimes X \otimes \cdot \cdot \cdot \otimes I_N,$$

X, Z は $N \times N$ 行列であり,

$$Z_{\ell,m} = \delta_{\ell,m} \omega^{\ell-1}, \quad \omega = e^{2\pi i/N}$$

$$X_{\ell,m} = \delta_{\ell,m+1} \mod N, \quad XZ = \omega ZX$$

次に二次元格子の相互作用のモデルを考える:

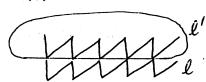


classical interraction は

$$\varepsilon = -\sum_{\substack{j,k}} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \{E_n^h(\sigma_{j,k}\sigma_{j,k+1}^*)^n + E_n^v(\sigma_{j,k}\sigma_{j+1,k}^*)^n\}$$
求めるものはこれを $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\sigma)$ としたときの分配函数

$$Z = \sum_{\{\sigma\}} \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{kT}\right)$$

である。いま格子を



のように書き、長さ L の添え字 ℓ , ℓ 'に対して $N \times N$ 行列 T の成分を

$$T_{\{\ell\},\{\ell'\}}=\prod W^v(\ell_j,\ell_{j}{}')\cdot W^h(\ell_j-\ell_{j+1}{}')$$
で定めると、 $\sigma=\omega^\ell$ のときは

$$Z = \operatorname{Tr} T^n$$

という量の

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\ln Z$$

 $\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\n o\infty}}\frac{1}{n}\ln Z$ を計算すればよい。[T(u),T(u')]=0という条件の下で

$$\frac{W^{h}(n)}{W^{h}(0)} = \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{d_{p}b_{q} - a_{p}c_{q}\omega^{j}}{b_{p}d_{q} - c_{p}a_{q}\omega^{j}} \right)
\frac{W^{v}(n)}{W^{v}(0)} = \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\omega a_{p}d_{q} - d_{p}a_{q}\omega^{j}}{c_{p}b_{q} - b_{p}c_{q}\omega^{j}} \right)
a^{N} + k'b^{N} = kd^{N},
k'a^{N} + b^{N} = kc^{N}
k'^{2} + k^{2} = 1
[T_{p,q}, T_{p,q}] = 0$$

 $q \rightarrow p$ のとき

$$a_q = a_p + pa$$
, $T_{p,q} \rightarrow I const + uH$, $[H, T_{p,q}] = 0$

よって Hamiltonian の係数として

$$\alpha_{n} = \exp(ik\Lambda - N)\varphi/N)/\sin(\pi n/N)$$

$$\overline{\alpha}_{n} = k\exp(i(2\Lambda - N)\overline{\varphi}/N)/\sin(\pi n/N)$$

$$\cos\varphi = k'\cos\overline{\varphi}$$

これが chiral Potts model の定義である.

 $N=2 \Rightarrow Ising model に帰着する.$

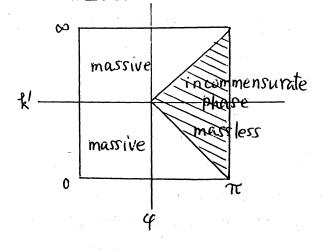
N = 3になると enormous differenceが生じる.

$$\varphi = \overline{\varphi} \ge U \tau$$

$$\langle X_{j} \rangle = (1 - k'^{2})^{1/2}$$

 $\langle X_{0}, X_{j} \rangle = \frac{e^{-|j|m}}{|j|} \frac{e^{i(j)\theta}}{|j|^{N()}}$

Star triangle equation:



R(a,b,c,d) = (b,wa,d,c)

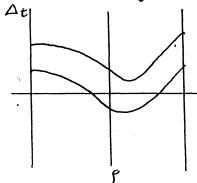
$$T_{p,q}T_{p,Rq}T_{p,R^2q}$$

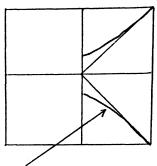
$$= e^{-ip} \{ f_{p,Rq}^n f_{Rq,p}^n T_{p,q} + f_{p,q}^n f_{q,p}^n T_{p,R^2q} + f_{p,Rq}^n f_{R^2q,0}^n T_{p,R^dq} \}$$
 $N=3$ のとき Riemann 面でパラメトライズされる.

super integrable case

$$\begin{split} \varphi &= \overline{\varphi} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \left(\eta \frac{a}{b} w^{-1}\right)^{n} \left(\eta \frac{a}{d} w^{2} - 1\right)^{n} \\ \eta &= \left(\frac{1+k'}{1-k'}\right)^{1/\sigma} \\ T_{p,q} &= \frac{1}{\left(\eta \frac{a}{d} \omega^{-1}\right)^{n} \left(\eta \frac{a}{d} \omega^{2} - 1\right)^{n}} \left(\eta \frac{a}{d}\right)^{\rho_{a}} \left(\frac{c^{2}}{d^{N}}\right)^{\rho_{2}} \\ &\times \prod_{\ell=1}^{m_{\rho}} \left(\frac{1+\omega V_{\ell} \eta^{2} a \, b/c \, d}{1+\omega V_{d}}\right) \prod_{\ell=1}^{m_{\rho}} \left(\frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{2 \, d^{2}} \pm \frac{\omega_{2} \left(a^{2} - b^{2}\right)}{\left(1+k'\right) d^{N}}\right) \\ m_{\rho} &= 0 \, \text{EUT} \\ E_{0} &= -\left(1+k'\right) \left\{F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{4k'}{\left(1+k'\right)^{2}}\right) + F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4k'}{\left(1+k'\right)^{2}}\right)\right\} \\ k' &= 1, \quad m_{\rho} = 1 \, \text{ O} \, \text{E} \, \text{SO} \, \delta \, \, E\left(\rho, k\right) \, \text{E} \, \text{Bidif} \\ \lim_{N \to \infty} \left\{E\left(\rho, k\right) - E_{0}\left(k'\right)\right\} \\ n &\to \infty \end{split}$$

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \{ E(\rho, k) - E_0(k') \}$ $= \sigma(1 - k') + \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 dt \left(\frac{\omega V}{1 + \omega t V} + \frac{\omega^2 V}{1 + \omega^2 t V} \right) \left(\frac{4k'}{t^3 - 1} - (1 - k')^2 \right)^{1/2}$ $\triangle t$





ground state ceases to be ground state here

$$\begin{split} t &= \frac{ab}{cd}, \quad t^N = \frac{(1-k'(\lambda+\lambda^{-1})+k'^2)}{k^2} \quad \text{hyper elliptic} \\ V(t,\lambda) V^{N-1}(\omega^j t,\lambda^{-1}) &= \sigma_j(t,\lambda), \\ \sigma_j(t,\lambda) &= \alpha(\lambda)\tau_j(t) + Z_j(t)\tau_{N,j}(\omega^j t), \\ \alpha(\lambda) &= \Big(\frac{k'(1-\lambda_p\lambda_q)^2}{k^2V_\rho^2}\lambda_q\Big)^n \\ Z(t) &= (t_\rho - t)^{2L}, \\ Z_1(t) &= Z(t)Z(\omega t)Z(\omega^{j+1}t), \\ \tau_2(t)\tau_2(\omega t)\tau_2(\omega^2 t) &= Z(\omega^2 t)\tau_2(t) + Z(t)\tau_2(\omega t) + Z(\omega t)\tau_2(\omega^2 t) \\ &+ \alpha(\lambda) + \alpha(\lambda^{-1}) \end{split}$$

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$$\alpha(\lambda^{\pm 1}) = h^{\pm}(t)h^{\pm}(\omega t)h^{\pm}(\omega^2 t),$$

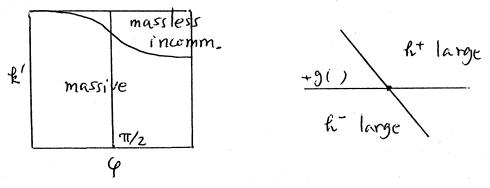
$$h^{+}(t)h^{-}(t) = Z(t)$$

$$h^{+}(t) = \left(\frac{(t_{\rho} - t)}{y\rho^{2}}\right)^{n} \exp \frac{n}{2\pi i} \int_{Ct} dt \frac{1}{t' - t} h\left(\frac{1 - \lambda' \lambda \rho}{1 - \lambda' \lambda \rho}\right)$$

$$\tau_{2}(t) = h^{+}(t) \frac{f(\omega t)}{f(\omega^{2} t)} + h^{-}(\omega t) \frac{f(t)}{f(\omega^{2} t)}$$

$$f(t) = \prod_{\ell=1}^{m_{\rho}} (V_{\ell}t+1), \quad n \to \infty.$$

 $\ell=1$ ℓ これが函数方程式の解である.多項式になって欲しい.極は打ち消すようにできる. V_ℓ の選び方に制限が付く.



参考文献

カイラル・ポッツ・モデル B.McCoy(三輪哲二訳) 数理科学 1990年 7月号 (同年 4月日本数学会岡山年会での講演)