

BOULDER 2017 I

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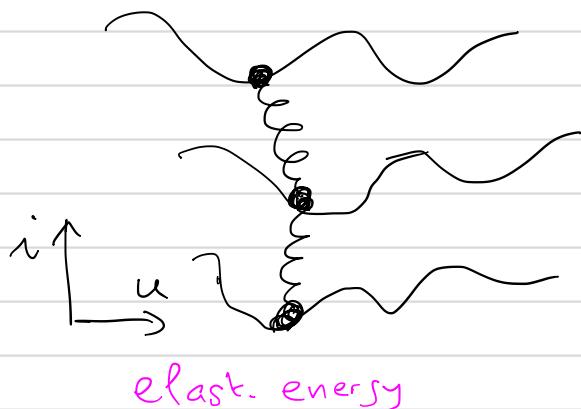
Particle  
1d

$$u \quad H = V(u)$$

$$\dot{m}u + \gamma \ddot{u} = -V'(u) + f$$

elastic  
line  
in RP  
(discrete)

$u_i$



$$\overline{V(u)V(u')} = R_o(u-u')$$

TInv  
gaussian SR or LR

$$\overline{V_i(u)V_j(u')} = \delta_{ij}R_o(u-u')$$

SR internal space

$$H = \sum_i \frac{c}{2} (u_{i+1} - u_i)^2 + V_i(u_i)$$

$$\gamma \partial_t u_i = -\frac{\delta H}{\delta u_i} = c(u_{i+1} + u_{i-1} - 2u_i) - V'_i(u_i) + f$$

$u_i \rightarrow u(x)$

general Continuum  
model of DES

$$H_V[u] = \frac{1}{2} \int d^d x c (\nabla_x u)^2 + V(x, u(x))$$

substrate, break TI, Coupler  
 $\neq \frac{\partial V}{\partial u}$   
struct. disorder

$$\overline{V(x,u)V(x',u')} = \delta^d(x-x')R_o(u-u')$$

pinning

deform. displacement  $u \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$1) u(x) \rightarrow \vec{u}(\vec{x}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \text{ internal}$$

$N=1$  interfaces  
 $d=1$  line

$$2) \frac{1}{2} \int_q C q^2 u_q u_{-q} \rightarrow |q|^\alpha u_q u_{-q}$$

$$\int_q = \int \frac{dq}{(2\pi)^d} \quad \text{quadratic form } N>1$$

$u=0$  GS

LR elasticity  
contact line  
magnets dipolar  
cracks

$$3) R_o(u) \text{ smooth } r_f \quad \begin{matrix} \text{important} \\ \text{(role pinning)} \end{matrix}$$

$R_o(u)$  SR random bond(RB) LR random field(RF)

$R_o(u) = R_o(u+a)$  lattice + disorder (RP)

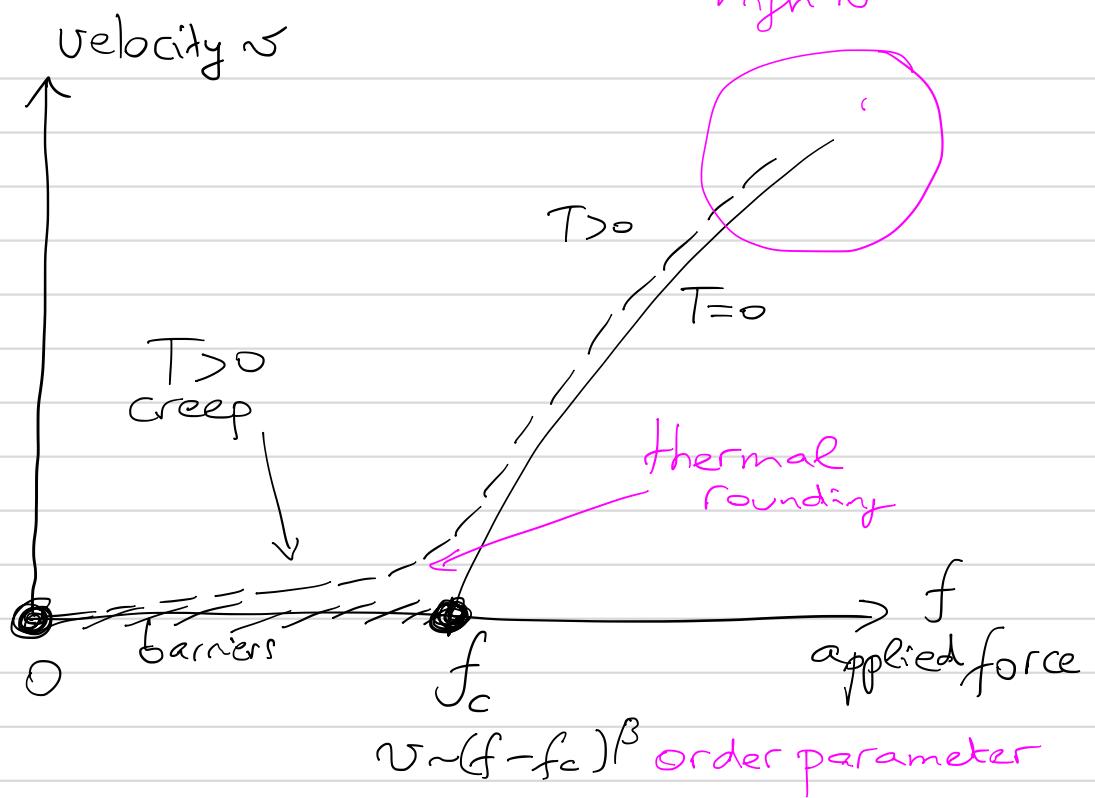
$$T=0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{statics} \\ \text{dyn} \end{matrix} \quad \min_u H = E_{\min} \quad u_{\min}(x)$$

$$\gamma \partial_t u(x,t) = c \nabla_x^2 u(x,t) + F(x, u(x,t)) + f$$

$$F(x, u) = -\partial_u V(x, u)$$

# phenomenology

pinning, depinning, creep



two  $T=0$  critical points

scale invariance

RG fixed points

FRG

statics  $f=0$

depinning  $f=f_c$

$T=0$   $u_{\min}$ ,  $T>0$

$$\zeta(d, N; \alpha, \frac{R_B}{R_F}, \dots)$$

$$\zeta_{\text{eq}}(d=1, N=1, SR) = 2/3$$

$T>0$

thermal activation

$$T \sim e^{-E_b/T}$$

Conjecture

$$\mu = \frac{d-2+2\beta_{\text{eq}}}{2-\beta_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$1) v \sim v_0 e^{-E_b/T} \text{ finite barrier}$$

$$2) E_b(f) \sim v_c (f_c/f)^\mu \quad f \rightarrow 0$$

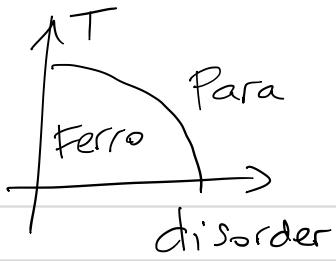
diverging  
barrier  
glass

$$\mu_{d=1} \approx 1/4$$

$$v \sim v_0 e^{-\frac{v_c}{T} (f_c/f)^\mu}$$

$I_{\text{Sing}}$

RB  $D=2,3$   
RF  $D=3$



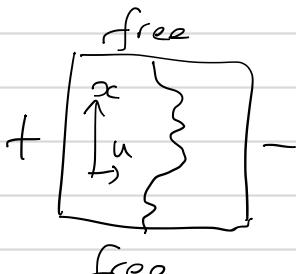
$$H = \sum_{c_{ij}} (J + \delta J_i) S_i S_j - h_i S_i$$

RB                                    RF

$$E_{DW} \sim 2J \text{ length}$$

$$\sim 2J \int \frac{dx}{a} \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)^2}$$

$$\sim c_0 t + \frac{J}{a} \int dx (\nabla_x u)^2$$



RB

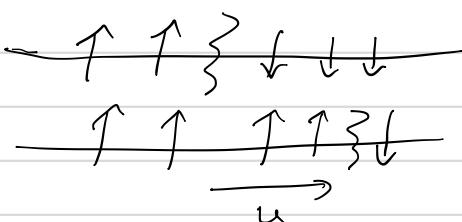
$$V(x, u) \simeq \frac{2}{a} \delta J(x, u)$$

$R_o$  SR

RF

$$D=0+1$$

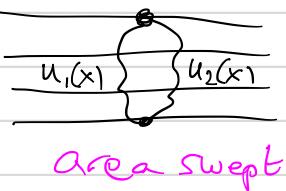
2 phases  
 $\neq$  energy



$$V(u) - V(0) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^u h_i$$

$$\overline{(V(u) - V(0))^2} \sim |u|$$

$$D=1$$



$$\Delta V = \sum_x V(x, u_1(x)) - V(x, u_2(x))$$

$$V(u, x) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^u h_{x,i}$$

$$\overline{V(u, x) V(u', x')} = \delta_{xx'} R_o(u - u')$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}u(x) e^{-H_v(u)}$$

$$\overline{Z^n} = \int \prod_{\alpha=1}^n \mathcal{D}u_\alpha(x) e^{-S[u^\alpha]}$$

$$S[u^\alpha] = \frac{1}{2T} \sum_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\nabla u_\alpha(x))^2 - \frac{1}{2T^2} \sum_{ab} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} R_o(u_a(x) - u_b(x))$$

$$R_o(u_a - u_b) \sim \frac{1}{2} \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{Larkin}}}{R''(0)} (u_a - u_b)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} R^{(4)}(0) (u_a - u_b)^4 + u_{ab}^6 + u_{ab}^8 + \dots$$

all relevant  $\Delta d_{\text{ue}} = 4$

$$u(x) \rightarrow x(t)$$

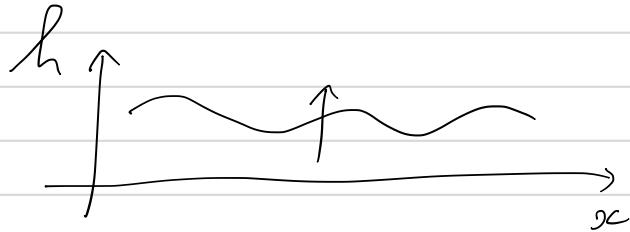
$$Z(x, t | 0, 0) = \int_{\substack{x(\tau)=x \\ x(0)=0}}^{\tau} Dx(\tau) e^{-\int_0^t \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{dx(\tau)}{d\tau} \right)^2 - V(x(\tau), \tau)}$$

$C=1$   
 $T=1$

$$\partial_t Z = \partial_x^2 Z - V(x, t) Z(x, t)$$

$$Z(x, t) = e^{h(x, t)}$$

$$\partial_t h = \partial_x^2 h + (\partial_x h)^2 - V(x, t)$$



growth interface  
+ noise

$$h(0, t) = vt + t^{1/3} \chi$$

$$P_{\text{stat}}(h) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int d\chi (\nabla h)^2} \quad h \sim x^{1/2}$$

$$u = -\partial_x h \quad \text{Burgers} \quad \partial_t u + \partial_x u^2 = \partial_x^2 u$$

$$h \sim x^{1/3} \quad -V(x, t)$$

$$h \sim t^\theta \quad \text{STS} \quad \theta = d-2+2 \} = 2 \} - 1$$

$$\text{FDT} \quad \theta/3 = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 1/3 \quad \beta = 2/3$$