

Existence of the Critical Point in ϕ^4 Field Theory*

Oliver A. McBryan** and Jay Rosen***

Department of Mathematics, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10021, USA

Abstract. We consider the ϕ^4 quantum field theory in two and three spacetime dimensions. In the single phase region the physical mass (inverse correlation length) $m(\sigma)$ decreases continuously to zero as the bare mass parameter σ approaches a critical value σ_c from above. In three dimensions the critical point σ_c is in the single phase region and the physical mass vanishes there, $m(\sigma_c)=0$.

A consequence of our results is that the critical exponent ν governing the approach to infinite correlations is bounded below (rigorously) by its classical value, $1/2$.

I. Introduction and Results

In this paper we show that in the single phase region, the physical mass of the $\lambda:\phi^4:_d+\sigma:\phi^2:_d$ quantum field theory, for space-time dimension $d=2, 3$, is a continuous increasing function of σ which assumes all strictly positive values. From the point of view of physics this is important since it ensures that by a suitable choice of coupling constants these theories can describe particles of any assigned mass; in short, the theory is mass renormalizable.

Let $\langle \cdot \rangle_\sigma$ denote expectations for the $\lambda:\phi^4:_d+\sigma:\phi^2:_d$ euclidean quantum field theory, obtained as a limit of expectations $\langle \cdot \rangle_{\sigma,L}$ for the half-Dirichlet theory in volume L , see [1, 2] for details. We fix the Wick ordering mass μ_0 throughout the paper. The long range order $\mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ and the energy gap $\mu(\sigma)$ are defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\sigma)^2 &= \lim_{|r| \rightarrow \infty} \langle \phi(0)\phi(r) \rangle_\sigma, \\ \mu(\sigma) &= - \lim_{|r| \rightarrow \infty} |r|^{-1} \ln \langle \phi(0)\phi(r) \rangle_\sigma. \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

The set $\Sigma \equiv \{\sigma | \mathcal{L}(\sigma)=0\}$ of zero long range order is the single phase region where these models are known to have a unique vacuum, see Simon [2]. By the GKS inequalities [2, 3, 4], $\mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ is decreasing in σ . Thus Σ is a proper right half-

* Supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant MPS74-13252

** Present address: Dept. of Mathematics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853, USA

*** Present address: Dept. of Mathematics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., USA