Advanced Quantum Field Theory

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Exercise Sheet 1

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Problem 1 - Properties of kinks

In the lecture we have seen that the solution for a Kink at rest centered in $x = x_0$ can be written as

$$\phi_k(x) = \frac{\mu}{g} \tanh\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2}}(x - x_0)\right),\tag{1}$$

with $\mu = v g$.

1. Explain how, by boosting this solution to a reference frame which moves with velocity β w.r.t. the kink one can get a corresponding solution for a moving Kink

$$\phi_k(x,\beta) = \frac{\mu}{g} \tanh\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(x-x_0-\beta t)}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\right).$$
(2)

- 2. Prove that (2) satisfies the equations of motion.
- 3. Calculate the classical energy and the classical momentum of the moving kink (2).
- 4. Show that for the moving kink the relativistic relation between energy, momentum and mass hold.

Problem 2 - Stability of the static kink solution

The stability of the static kink solution (1) follows from the properties of the solutions of the differential equation

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}\chi(x) = \omega^2 \chi(x), \qquad (3)$$

where

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}} = -\frac{d}{dx^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2}(\phi_k), \qquad V(\phi) = \frac{g^2}{4}(\phi^2 - v^2)^2,$$
(4)

and ϕ_k is the static kink solution (1).

- 1. Calculate explicitly the operator $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$.
- 2. Prove now that, in the two-dimensional model under study, the operator $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$ always admits one mode with zero eigenvalue, i.e. a zero mode

$$\mathcal{O}\chi_0(x) = 0. \tag{5}$$

3. Show that the solution for the zero mode appropriately normalised reads

$$\chi_0(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3\,m}{8}} \,\frac{1}{[\cosh\left(m\,x/2\right)]^2} \,. \tag{6}$$

- 4. Solve the differential equation (3) and find the spectrum of the operator $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$. Note that (3) is equivalent to a Schrödinger equation with a potential whose spectrum can be determined exactly.
- 5. Discuss the consequences of the spectrum determined in point 2. for the stability of the kink solution.