

Title: PSI 2019/2020 - QFT III - Lecture 1

Speakers:

Collection: PSI 2019/2020 - QFT III

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QFT III

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Instantons + Anomalies

↑
trivial saddles of
idean functional integral

↑
quantum effects
that spoil classical
symmetries

Conformal Field Theory

QFT I + II

$$\sum_n a_n g^n$$

↑
small
parameter

↑
swapping
sums + integrals

QFT III

Instantons + Anomalies

non-trivial saddles of
Euclidean functional integral

quantum effects
that spoil classical
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Conformal Field Theory

In QFT I + II

$$e^{-A/g} + f(g) \quad g \rightarrow 0 \quad \sum_n a_n g^n$$

exact
quantity
of interest

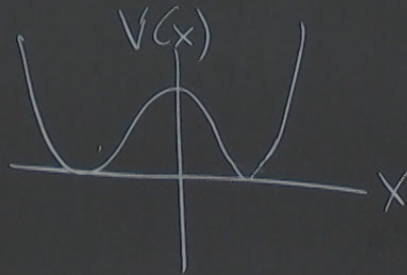
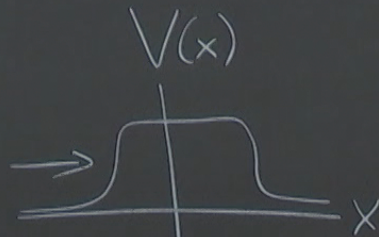
small
parameter

swapping
sums + integrals

$$Be^{-A/g} \ll g^N \text{ for all } N$$

invisible in perturbation

In QM:



$$T \propto e^{-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int \sqrt{2m(V-E)} dx}$$

↑
transmission coefficient

$$E_+ - E_- \propto e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} \int dx \sqrt{2V}}$$

↑ ↑
energies of two lowest states

can determine by finding $\psi(x)$

In QFT need $\Psi[\varphi(x)]$

↑
hard to find!

instantons easier for QFT

$$I(z) = \int_C g(w) e^{zf(w)} dw \underset{z \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \sum_{\substack{\text{relevant} \\ \text{saddles} \\ w_0}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{z}} \frac{e^{zf(w_0)}}{\sqrt{-f''(w_0)}} g(w_0)$$

generalization to QM + QFT?

For studying ground state can use instanton method

Outline

Instanton in QM - E_0 ^{← ground state} from Euclidean functional integral

Instantons in QFT - Decay of a metastable state in QFT
 - \ominus vacua (ground state of YM theory)

From Math for QFT

$$\langle \frac{I(z)}{g} \rangle = \int_C g(w) e^{z f(w)} dw \underset{z \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \sum_{\substack{\text{relevant} \\ \text{saddles} \\ w_0}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{z}} \frac{e^{z f(w_0)}}{\sqrt{-f''(w_0)}} g(w_0)$$

generalization to QM + QFT?

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of interest
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E_0 from Euclidean path integral

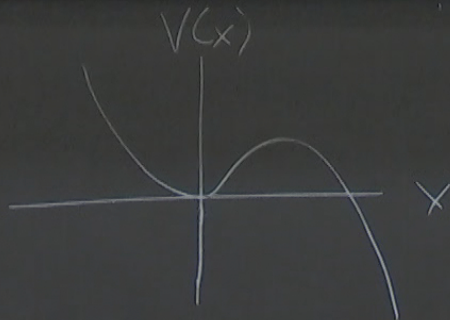
$$Z = \langle x_f | e^{-HT/\hbar} | x_i \rangle = \int_{x(-T/2) = x_i}^{x(T/2) = x_f} \mathcal{D}x(\tau) e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_E[x(\tau)]}$$

$$Z = \sum_n e^{-E_n T/\hbar} \langle x_f | n \rangle \langle n | x_i \rangle$$

\uparrow
 $H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle$

$$E_0 = -\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\hbar}{T} \ln Z$$

$\psi[x(\tau)]$



decay rate $\rightarrow \frac{\Gamma}{2} = |\text{Im} E_0|$

$P \propto e^{-iE_0 T/\hbar}$

instanton $\bar{x}(\tau)$ satisfies

\square

E_0 from Euclidean path integral

$$Z = \langle x_f | e^{-HT/\hbar} | x_i \rangle = \int_{x(-T/2)=x_i}^{x(T/2)=x_f} \mathcal{D}x(z) e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_E[x(z)]}$$

$$Z = \sum_n e^{-E_n T/\hbar} \langle x_f | n \rangle \langle n | x_i \rangle$$

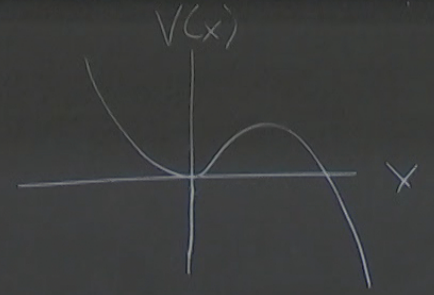
\uparrow
 $H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle$

$$E_0 = -\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\hbar}{T} \ln Z$$

$$S_E = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}(t)^2 + V(x(t)) \right)$$

$$S_E[X(\tau)]$$

$$(\dot{x})^2 + V(x(\tau))$$



decay rate $\rightarrow \frac{\Gamma}{2} = |\text{Im} E_0|$

$$P \propto e^{-iE_0 T / \hbar}$$

instanton $\bar{x}(\tau)$ satisfies
Euclidean EOM

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta \bar{x}(\tau)} = 0 = -\frac{d^2 \bar{x}}{d\tau^2} + V'(\bar{x})$$

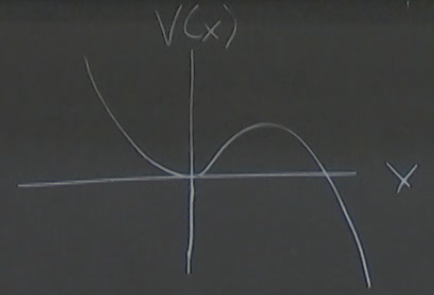
$$V' = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$Z = N (\det S''[\bar{x}])^{-1/2} e^{-S_E[\bar{x}]/\hbar}$$

↑
normalization

$$S_E[X(\tau)]$$

$$(\dot{x})^2 + V(x(\tau))$$



decay rate $\rightarrow \frac{\Gamma}{2} = |\text{Im} E_0|$

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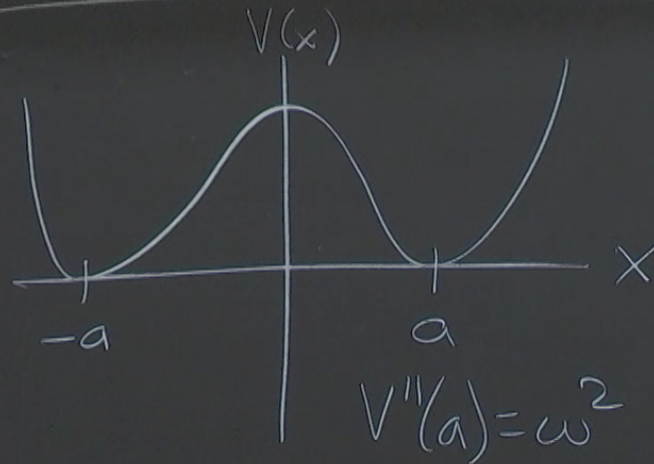
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$$Z = \sum_{\bar{x}} N (\det S''[\bar{x}])^{-1/2} e^{-S_E[\bar{x}]/\hbar}$$

↑
normalization

Double Well Potential



$$V(x) = V(-x)$$

entral

$$V(x) = V(-x)$$

$$\langle a | e^{-HT/\hbar} | -a \rangle$$

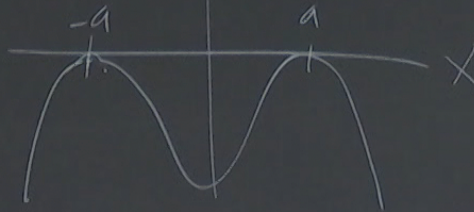
$$-\frac{d^2 \bar{x}}{dz^2} + V'(\bar{x}) = 0$$

$$\text{with } \bar{x} \left(\frac{\pm T}{2} \right) = \pm a$$

EOM for particle moving in potential $-V$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\bar{x}}{dz} \right)^2 - V(\bar{x})$$

↑
conserved
there is zero energy solution



$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dz} =$$

$$) = \pm a$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\bar{x}}{d\tau} \right)^2 - V(\bar{x})$$

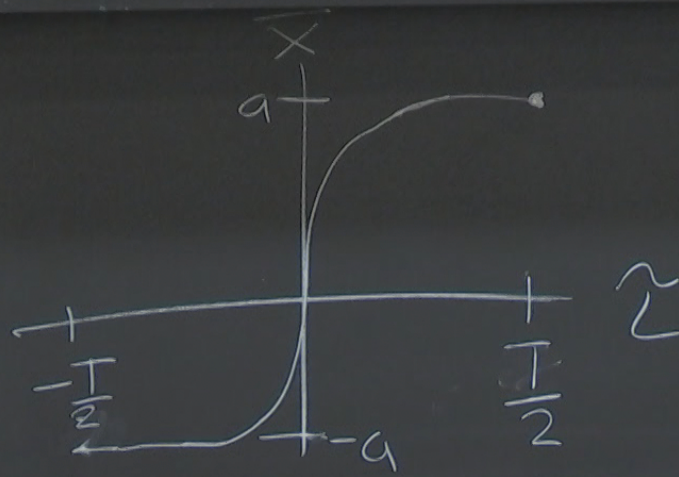
no energy solution

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{d\tau} = \sqrt{2V(\bar{x})}$$

$$\underset{\tau \text{ large}}{\approx} \left(2V(a) + (a-\bar{x})V'(a) + \frac{1}{2}(a-\bar{x})^2 \omega^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\approx (a-\bar{x})\omega$$

$$a-\bar{x} \approx e^{-\omega\tau}$$



localized in z
 \rightarrow instanton

$$z = z_1$$

\nwarrow family of solutions

anti-instantons = time reverse of instantons