

• Exercise 10 •

(1)

The static Vortex configuration, discussed during the Lecture, has energy

$$E = \int d^2x \left[\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger (D_\mu \phi) + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\phi^\dagger \phi - q^2)^2 \right]$$

with $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ie A_\mu$. Take the ansatz discussed in the Lecture,

$$\begin{aligned} A_\mu &= -\epsilon_{\mu\nu} \hat{x}_\nu \frac{A(r)}{r} \\ \phi &= e^{im\sigma} f(r) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \\ \sigma = \text{Arctan}[x_2/x_1] \\ \hat{x}_\nu = \frac{x_\nu}{r} \end{cases}$$

and plug it in the energy, show that it gives

$$E/2\pi = \int dr \left\{ \frac{1}{2r} (A')^2 + r(f')^2 + \left(A - \frac{nr}{e} \right)^2 \frac{e^2 f^2}{r} + \frac{\lambda}{2} r (f^2 - q^2)^2 \right\}$$

from the above formula, derive the conditions

(2)

under which the energy is finite, show that they coincides with the ones found during the lecture. As last step, use E to compute the equations of motion for the functions f and A .

Hint: Use the formulas

$$\partial_\mu x = \hat{x}_\mu ; \quad \partial_\mu \hat{x}_\nu = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\delta_{\mu\nu} - \hat{x}_\mu \hat{x}_\nu)$$

$$\partial_\mu \sigma = -\epsilon_{\mu\nu} \frac{\hat{x}_\nu}{\alpha}$$