

Spectral methods for coupled channels with a mass gap

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We develop a method to compute the vacuum polarization energy for coupled scalar fields with different masses scattering off a background potential in one space dimension. As an example we consider the vacuum polarization energy of a kinklike soliton built from two real scalar fields with different mass parameters.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many nonlinear field theories allow for localized field configurations that are stable due to their topological properties or, when they possess nontrivial conserved quantum numbers, because they are energetically favored over trivial configurations with the same quantum numbers. These configurations are frequently called solitons, even though strictly speaking they are merely solitary waves [1]. In specific cases, the energetical stabilization mechanism requires the inclusion of quantum corrections [2,3]. These so-called vacuum polarization energies (VPEs) emerge as the renormalized sums of the shifts of the zero point energies for the quantum fluctuations about the soliton. Of course, computing the VPE for a soliton configuration is also an interesting subject even before addressing the stabilization issue. In that calculation a major obstacle is the appearance of ultraviolet divergences which are characteristic for quantum field theories. Spectral methods [4] have proven efficient at handling these divergences, by computing the VPE from scattering data of the potential generated by the soliton and identifying the divergences from the corresponding Born series. The latter is then expressed as a series of Feynman diagrams that are regularized and renormalized by techniques common in perturbative quantum field theory. Still, the full calculation is exact and the Born approximation serves only as a mechanism for isolating potentially divergent contributions in a tractable form.

Spectral methods, i.e., the use of quantum scattering calculations, have a long history in the context of VPEs.

The foundation to this approach was formulated by Schwinger [5]. Early applications include the renowned work published in Ref. [6] and various examples compiled in Ref. [1]. In our treatment the Jost function is central, however, the VPE can also be computed from scattering formulations of the Green's functions [7,8]. Alternatively, the fluctuation determinant is directly computed (or estimated) within heat kernel methods [9] in conjunction with ζ -function renormalization [10] (for the present investigation the heat kernel calculations of Refs. [11,12] are particularly relevant), the world line formalism [13], derivative expansions [14], or the Gel'fand-Yaglom method [15]; just to name a few other techniques. Many of them have been motivated by research on the famous Casimir effect [16]. For further details (and many more references) on these calculations we refer to pertinent reviews and text books [4,17]. For the VPE of a single quantum fluctuation off smooth backgrounds in one space dimension these methods produce consistent results. This is mainly due to the fact that merely a single, local Feynman diagram must be renormalized. However, in higher-dimensional cases, the approximative character of some of these approaches causes deviations. Deviations between different approaches have also been observed for the VPE in one-dimensional models when unconventional field configurations¹ are involved as e.g., for the ϕ^6 model kink [18].

Here we extend the spectral method formalism to the multi-threshold case. We begin from $F(k)$, the Jost function, or in a multichannel scattering problem, the Jost determinant, where k is the momentum of the scattering wave function. Several analytic properties of $F(k)$ will be essential: (i) it must be analytic in the upper half complex k plane, (ii) it must have simple zeros for purely imaginary $k = i\kappa_i$ representing the bound state solutions, and (iii) its

¹For example, degenerate vacua with different curvatures.

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phase, i.e., the physical scattering phase shift must be antisymmetric for real k : $F(-k) = F^*(k)$. With mild conditions on the background potential these properties are well established even in problems with several *independent* momentum like variables k_1, k_2, \dots . That is, a Jost function can be constructed that reflects these properties as a function of k_1 with k_2, \dots fixed or, alternatively, as a function of k_2 with k_1, \dots fixed [19,20].

The situation changes drastically when the momentum variables are not independent as is the case when coupled particles with different masses scatter off a background potential. As a prototype example, we consider two particles with masses m_1 and m_2 . Since the background potential is static, the energy of the fluctuations is conserved. Using relativistic dispersion relations, the momenta are therefore related as

$$k_1^2 + m_1^2 = k_2^2 + m_2^2. \quad (1)$$

We adopt the convention $m_1 \leq m_2$ so that k_1 is real for the physical scattering process, and treat k_1 as the independent momentum variable. This choice induces a square root dependence of k_2 on k_1 which may lead to additional branch cuts in the complex k_1 plane. Within the gap, $k_1^2 < m_2^2 - m_1^2$, the second momentum variable becomes complex and, at least in the lower complex half plane, analytic properties are most likely lost. Within that gap it is also important to ensure that the wave function of the heavier particle decreases exponentially towards spatial infinity. In view of these obvious obstacles it is the main objective of the present investigation to establish a comprehensive scattering formalism for the VPE in this case, where we generalize Eq. (1) to complex momenta such that the above required properties of the Jost function $F(k_1)$ are maintained.

There are additional technical advantages of analytically continuing to complex momenta. Rotating the momentum integral over the phase shift onto the imaginary axis automatically includes the bound state contribution to the VPE and they need not be explicitly constructed. Nevertheless we will do so in certain cases to verify the analytic properties of $F(k_1)$. Additionally, at threshold, $k_2 = 0$, the phase shift typically exhibits cusps that are difficult to handle numerically. This problem is avoided on the imaginary axis, as is the one of numerically constructing a phase shift as a continuous function of k_1 from the phase of the determinant of the scattering matrix without 2π jumps. Furthermore, as we will discuss below, for $m_1 \neq m_2$ a consistent formulation of the no-tadpole renormalization condition is problematic when the VPE is formulated as an integral over real momenta.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we explain the problem and relate k_1 and k_2 such that the scattering problem is well defined along the real k_1 axis and an analytic continuation to the upper half complex k_1 plane is possible. In Sec. III, we then define the Jost determinant for a spatially symmetric potential and demonstrate the

necessary analytic properties of this determinant by numerical simulations. In Sec. IV we generalize this approach to a potential with mixed reflection symmetry similar to parity in the Dirac theory. In Sec. V we formulate the VPE in terms of an integral of the Jost determinant along the positive imaginary momentum axis. In Sec. VI we apply this spectral method to the soliton model with two real scalar fields proposed in Ref. [21] in Sec. VI to investigate whether the classical degeneracy of soliton configurations is broken by quantum corrections. Our results provide the exact one-loop VPEs, extending previous calculations that used the fluctuation spectrum to confirm stability of these solutions [22–26]. A short summary is given in Sec. VII. Technical issues are discussed in two appendixes. In Appendix A we verify the analytical structure of the Jost determinant by numerically simulating contour integrals and in Appendix B we investigate the VPE for the particular case of two uncoupled particles with a mass gap.

II. MULTI-THRESHOLD SCATTERING

We consider a field theory in one space dimension with two scalar fields Φ_1 and Φ_2 . We write the Lagrangian in terms of the field potential $U(\Phi_1, \Phi_2)$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 [\partial_\mu \Phi_i \partial^\mu \Phi_i - m_i^2 \Phi_i^2] - U(\Phi_1, \Phi_2), \quad (2)$$

and assume that the classical field equations produce a localized static solution $\Phi_{\text{sol}}(x) = (\Phi_{\text{sol},1}(x), \Phi_{\text{sol},2}(x))$. Fluctuating fields with frequency ω are then introduced as $\Phi(x, t) = \Phi_{\text{sol}}(x) + e^{-i\omega t}(\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x))$. For simplicity, the frequency dependence of the fluctuations $\phi_i(x)$ is not made explicit. To harmonic order these fluctuations are subject to the wave equation

$$-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} - V(x) \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where the diagonal momentum matrix arises from the dispersion $\omega^2 = k_1^2 + m_1^2 = k_2^2 + m_2^2$ and $V(x)$ is the 2×2 potential matrix that couples the two fluctuating fields via the soliton background

$$V_{ij}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U(\Phi_1, \Phi_2)}{\partial \Phi_i \partial \Phi_j} \Big|_{\Phi = \Phi_{\text{sol}}}. \quad (4)$$

At this point we assume $V(x) = V(-x)$, but we will also discuss a different scenario in Sec. IV. Note that for investigating the analytic properties of scattering data it is not necessary that the potential arises from a soliton model.

As mentioned in the Introduction, we take $k = k_1$ to be the independent momentum variable. Then the dependent momentum variable $k_2 = k_2(k)$ must have (at least) three important properties:

- (1) For any real k within the gap, $k^2 < m_2^2 - m_1^2$, the dependent momentum k_2 is imaginary with a *positive* imaginary part, so that $ik_2 \leq 0$ leads to a localized wave function in the closed channel.
- (2) For any real k outside the gap, $k^2 \geq m_2^2 - m_1^2$, the dependent momentum k_2 is also real and $k \rightarrow -k$ must imply $k_2 \rightarrow -k_2$. This will ensure $F(-k) = F^*(k)$.
- (3) If $\text{Im}(k) \geq 0$ then we must also have $\text{Im}(k_2) \geq 0$ such that both momenta are in their respective upper half complex planes.

Properties 1. and 2. seem contradictory because the first one does not allow for a sign change of k_2 while the second one requires it. We will now show that

$$k_2 = k_2(k) \equiv k \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{[k + i\epsilon]^2}} \quad \text{with } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \quad (5)$$

indeed possesses these properties. Property 2. is obvious because outside the gap the real part of the radical is positive and the $i\epsilon$ prescription that moves the pole into the lower half plane can be ignored. Within the gap, $k^2 < m_2^2 - m_1^2$, we expand in ϵ with careful attention to the sign of its coefficient, yielding

$$\begin{aligned} k_2(k) &= k \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{k^2} + i \text{sign}(k)\epsilon} \\ &= k i \text{sign}(k) \sqrt{\frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{k^2} - 1} \\ &= +i \sqrt{m_2^2 - m_1^2 - k^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

satisfying Property 1. above. Property 3. is established by introducing $k = s + it$ with real s and t in the relation between k and k_2 , generalizing Eq. (6)

$$k_2 = (s + it) \sqrt{1 - (m_2^2 - m_1^2) \frac{s^2 - t^2}{(s^2 + t^2)^2} + 2i \frac{st(m_2^2 - m_1^2)}{(s^2 + t^2)^2}}. \quad (7)$$

We define X and Y such that

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{1 - (m_2^2 - m_1^2) \frac{s^2 - t^2}{(s^2 + t^2)^2} + 2i \frac{st(m_2^2 - m_1^2)}{(s^2 + t^2)^2}} \\ &= (X + i \text{sign}(st)Y). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

The square root halves the phase of any complex number, i.e., it maps phases in $[-\pi, \pi]$ to $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, implying $X \geq 0$. Also the sign of the imaginary part does not change when taking the square root, so that $Y \geq 0$ as

well. From this it follows that $\text{Im}(k_2) = |s| \text{sign}(t)Y + tX \geq 0$ when $t \geq 0$, which is the third required property.

With these momentum variables, we are now prepared to parametrize the Jost solution as a matrix-valued function. Its columns contain the two functions ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 subject to specific boundary conditions: Outside the gap, the rows refer to the two independent boundary conditions of outgoing plane waves of the individual particles at positive spatial infinity. Inside the gap, the second boundary condition parametrizes a localized wave function in the closed channel. To this end we apply the differential operator from Eq. (3) to

$$F(k, x) = Z(k, x) \begin{pmatrix} e^{ikx} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{ik_2(k)x} \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

and obtain the second order differential equation for the coefficient matrix function

$$\begin{aligned} Z''(k, x) &= -2Z'(k, x)D(k) + M^2Z(k, x) - Z(k, x)M^2 \\ &\quad + V(x)Z(k, x), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where primes denote derivatives with respect to the spatial coordinate while

$$D(k) = ik \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{[k + i\epsilon]^2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

denote space-independent diagonal matrices. The boundary conditions then translate into $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Z(k, x) = \mathbb{1}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Z'(k, x) = 0$.

Since Eq. (3) is real, the physical scattering solutions are linear combinations of $F(k, x)$ and $F^*(k, x) = F(-k, x)$. With the assumption that $V(-x) = V(x)$ these solutions decouple into symmetric and antisymmetric channels

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_S(k, x) &= F(-k, x) + F(k, x)S_S(k) \quad \text{and} \\ \Phi_A(k, x) &= F(-k, x) - F(k, x)S_A(k), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where S_S and S_A are the scattering matrices that are obtained from the boundary conditions $\Phi'_S(k, 0) = 0$ and $\Phi_A(k, 0) = 0$ in the respective channels. For the VPE we merely require the sum of the eigenphase shifts given by the (logarithm of the) determinant of the scattering matrices. Hence we write²

²The arguments of the determinants on the right-hand sides differ from the physical scattering matrix by relative flux factors for the off-diagonal elements. In the determinant these factors cancel.

$$\begin{aligned}\det[S_S(k)] &= \det[F_S^{-1}(k)F_S(-k)] \quad \text{and} \\ \det[S_A(k)] &= \det[F_A^{-1}(k)F_A(-k)]\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

with the Jost matrices

$$\begin{aligned}F_S(k) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [Z'(k, x)D^{-1}(k) + Z(k, x)] \quad \text{and} \\ F_A(k) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Z(k, x).\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

In the symmetric channel, alternative definitions of the Jost matrix $F_S(k)$ with different factors of $D(k)$ lead to the same determinant of S_S , because $D^*(k) = D(-k)$. This ambiguity is removed by demanding that $F_S(k)$ be the unit matrix for $V \equiv 0$, which is equivalent to requiring $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F_S(k) = 1$. The factor of $D(k)$ as in Eq. (14) adds multiples of π to the phase shift when $k^2 \leq m_2^2 - m_1^2$. In Appendix B we show that these multiples of π produce the correct VPE for the specific case that the two particles are uncoupled, i.e., when the potential matrix V is diagonal.

III. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS FOR SYMMETRIC POTENTIAL MATRIX

In this section use a minimal example to show that the determinants of the matrices defined in Eq. (14), $\det[F_S(k)]$ and $\det[F_A(k)]$, have the following properties:

- (i) for real k , their real and imaginary parts are even and odd functions, respectively. This implies that their phases are odd (more precisely, the momentum derivatives of their phases are even),
- (ii) they have no singularities or branch cuts for $\text{Im}(k) \geq 0$,
- (iii) for a particular form of Levinson's theorem the phases at $k = 0$ can be used to count the number of bound states, and
- (iv) they have zeros along the positive imaginary axis $k = i\kappa_i$ corresponding to bound state energies

$\omega_i^2 = m_1^2 - \kappa_i^2$. (For strong enough attraction, ω_i^2 may be negative, indicating instability. For the models to be investigated in Sec. VI, this is not the case.) For decoupled channels, $V_{12} = 0$, bound states of the heavier particle yield zeros at imaginary k_2 . If these bound states have energy eigenvalues $m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 < m_2^2$, these zeros are on the real k axis. When $V_{12} \neq 0$, the heavier particle can decay into the lighter one and these bound states become *Feshbach resonances* [27].

While the first two items serve as tests for the properties established in the previous section, the latter two provide important information about the zeros of the Jost determinant. They are crucial when it comes to compute integrals involving the scattering phase shift, i.e., the logarithm of the Jost determinant, by means of Cauchy integral rules.

We will confirm these properties by numerical experiments using a specific, but generic potential matrix,

$$V(x) = V_0 \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{w^2}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad V_0 = \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} \\ v_{12} & v_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

which we can easily tune to have an arbitrary number of bound states by changing the width w and the entries of the constant symmetric matrix V_0 . In the numerical simulations we vary the parameter ϵ from Eq. (5) in the range $\epsilon \in [10^{-40}, 10^{-20}]$.

In Figs. 1 and 2 we show the Jost determinants and their phases for repulsive and attractive potentials, respectively. The phases are computed as

$$\delta(k) = -\text{Im} \log \det F(k) = \text{Im} \log \det F(-k).$$

The second equality gives the standard definition of the scattering phase shift [19] and is valid only if $\det F^*(k) = \det F(-k)$. The proper branch of the logarithm

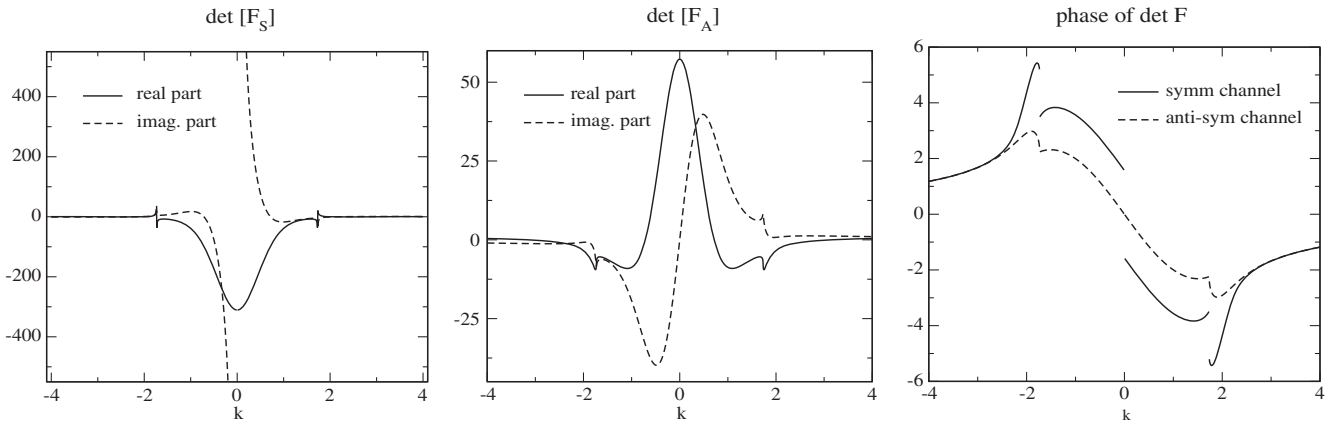
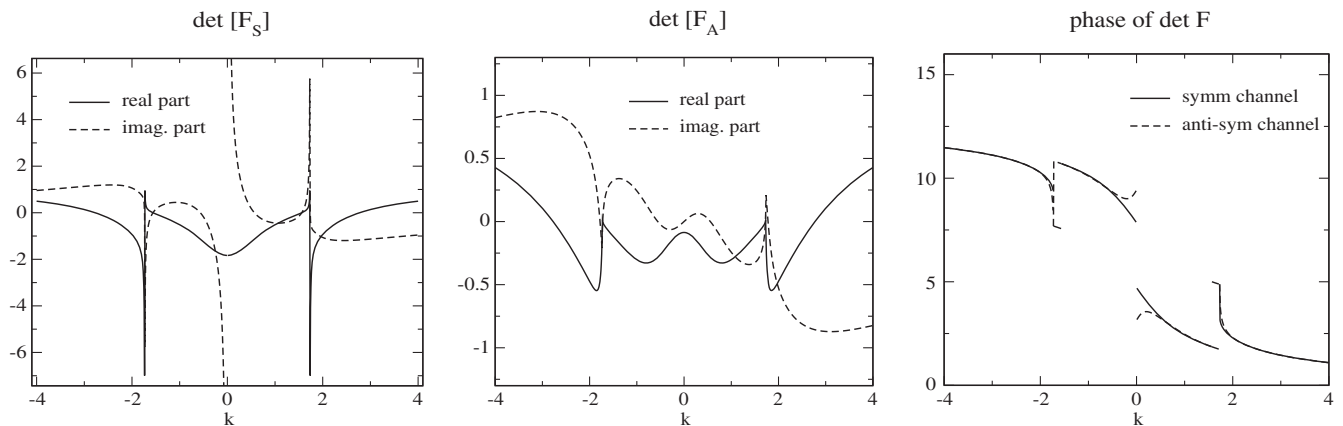


FIG. 1. The left and middle panels show the Jost determinants in the symmetric and antisymmetric channels for the potential, Eq. (15) with $v_{11} = 4.0$, $v_{22} = 1$, $v_{12} = 0.5$ and $w = 2.0$. The mass parameters are $m_1 = 1$ and $m_2 = 2$. The right panel shows their phases for the same set of parameters.

FIG. 2. Same as Fig. 1 with $V_0 \rightarrow -V_0$.

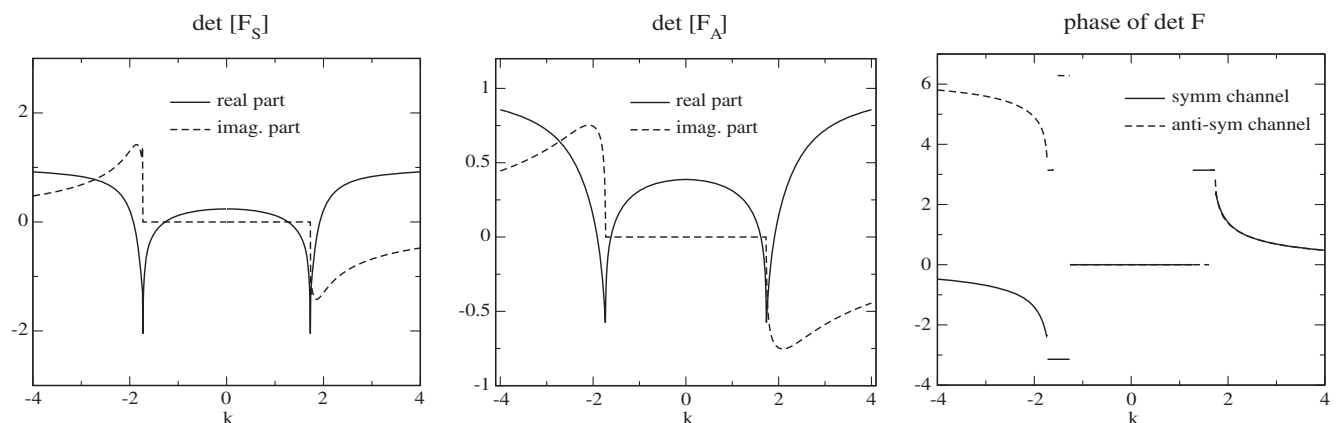
is determined by eliminating 2π jumps between neighboring points and imposing $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \delta(k) = 0$.

The real and imaginary parts of the Jost determinants are clearly even and odd functions of the single momentum variable k , respectively. Discontinuities or even singularities may occur at threshold $k^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$ and at $k = 0$, which combine with jumps in the phases when bound states exist as required by Levinson's theorem. For repulsive potentials, this theorem implies [28] $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \delta_S(k) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$. Hence the only phase without a jump is for a repulsive potential in the antisymmetric channel. Yet, that phase still exhibits threshold *cusps*. For the attractive potential we also observe rapid changes slightly below threshold. They reflect Feshbach resonances, also called bound states in the continuum [19]. In total, the Jost determinants defined in Eq. (14) combined with Eq. (5) have exactly the expected features describing physical scattering for real k . We have checked these results for other values of V_0 and w as well.

A particularly interesting case is that of a system with interactions only in the heavy particle channel. The phase shift is treated as a function of the lighter particle's momentum and therefore must vanish inside the gap, or

at least be a (piecewise constant) multiple of π . If it did not, the VPE would not be the simple sum of the two particles' VPEs when the potential matrix is diagonal. This property is verified in Fig. 3. This result relies crucially on including the kinematic factors exactly as in Eq. (14). Also, the jumps by π within the gap are significant for the VPE, as will be discussed in Appendix B.

For the parameters of Fig. 3, a close inspection of the symmetric channel reveals that the phase shift jumps from 0 to π at $k = 1.270$ and from π to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ at threshold. These jumps hamper the continuous construction of phase shifts. In the antisymmetric channel a jump occurs at $k = 1.615$, while this phase shift is continuous at threshold. Even though the imaginary parts of the Jost determinants are zero within the gap, the jumps at $k = 1.270$ and $k = 1.615$ result from sign changes of the real parts as can also be observed from Fig. 3. When the off-diagonal elements of V_0 are switched on, $\text{Im det } F \neq 0$ and $\text{det } F$ has no zeros along the real axis. At the same time, the bound states from the uncoupled situation turn into (sharp) Feshbach resonances corresponding to zeros in the lower half of the complex momentum plane. We will comment further on this point at the end of Appendix A.

FIG. 3. Real and imaginary parts and phases of the Jost determinants, Eq. (14), for $v_{11} = v_{12} = 0$, $v_{22} = -2$ and $w = 2$.

This discussion also reveals another interesting property of the phase shift related to Levinson's theorem. For single-channel scattering, this theorem states that the phase shift at zero momentum is π times the number of bound states in the antisymmetric channel. However, for the symmetric channel, the ratio between the phase shift at zero momentum and π equals the number of bound states minus $\frac{1}{2}$ [28]. For a two-channel problem one might therefore expect the phase shift at zero momentum to be π times the number of bound states minus 1. The right panels of Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show that this is not the case. Rather, the discontinuities that result from Levinson's theorem appear at the respective thresholds. This is evident for the uncoupled system, and persists when the off-diagonal elements of the potential matrix are switched on, though the jump is slightly smoothed out in that case.

To identify genuine bound states as well as Feshbach resonances independently from the Jost function calculation we diagonalize the Hamiltonian

$$H = -\mathbb{1} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \begin{pmatrix} m_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2^2 \end{pmatrix} + V(x) \quad (16)$$

associated with the field equation (3) in a discretized basis. The $2N$ basis wave functions in the symmetric channel are

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_n^{(0)}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2L}} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(p_n x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \\ \Phi_{n+N}^{(0)}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2L}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos(p_n x) \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

with $x \in [0, L]$, which is sufficient since the potential is symmetric. The discretized momenta p_n are determined such that $\Phi^{(0)}(L) = 0$. Replacing $\cos(px) \rightarrow \sin(qx)$ gives the basis wave functions in the antisymmetric channel, where we must also redefine the discretized momenta $p_n \rightarrow q_n$ in order to maintain $\Phi^{(0)}(L) = 0$. In general the eigenvalues ω^2 of H depend on L . However, this is not the case for bound states when L is sufficiently large, because their wave functions vanish at spatial infinity. Similarly the Feshbach resonances are associated with those eigenvalues in the continuum that do not vary when L is altered. For the parameters of Fig. 2 we observe bound state eigenvalues at $\omega^2 = -2.128$ and $\omega^2 = 0.603$ in the symmetric channel. They correspond to $\kappa = 1.768$ and $\kappa = 0.630$. This agrees with Levinson's theorem, since the phase shift at zero momentum equals $\frac{3\pi}{2}$. In the antisymmetric channel only a single eigenvalue at $\omega^2 = -0.513$ with $\kappa = 1.230$ occurs. Accordingly, the phase shift equals π at zero momentum. In the symmetric channel, a Feshbach resonance appears with the eigenvalue $\omega^2 = 3.435$, i.e., $k = 1.560$, causing the corresponding phase shift to be $\frac{\pi}{2}$ at threshold. The Feshbach resonance in the antisymmetric channel is just below threshold. It has the eigenvalue $\omega^2 = 3.968$, i.e.,

$k = 1.723$ and the phase shift jumps by π at threshold. Increasing the potential strength slowly moves this eigenvalue deeper into the gap, e.g., $v_{22} = 1.2$ yields the eigenvalue $\omega^2 = 3.922$, while the resonance disappears for $v_{22} = 0.6$ and the phase shift becomes continuous at threshold, though the typical cusps remain. We conclude that the Jost determinant as defined in Eq. (14) together with the definition of the dependent momentum variable, Eq. (5), possess all required properties for real momenta.

Finally, it is interesting to compute the ω^2 eigenvalues for the parameters of Fig. 3, i.e., the case when the lighter particle does not interact. We have observed bound states below m_2^2 at $\omega^2 = 2.613$ and $\omega^2 = 3.608$ in the symmetric and antisymmetric channels, respectively. These bound state energies correspond to momenta k_2 on the positive imaginary axis that relate to real k when $\omega^2 > m_1^2$. Hence at these values of k the phase shifts jump by π , as shown in the right panel of Fig. 3.

When the coupling to the lighter particle is switched on again, these bound states turn into Feshbach resonances because the heavier particle may decay into the lighter one. Then a key additional property of the Jost determinant is that its only zeros (simple zeros in single-channel scattering) are at purely imaginary bound state momenta $k = k_1 = i\kappa_i$. Therefore we consider the Jost determinant for real t defined via $k = it$, so that the differential equation, Eq. (3), is purely real (the $i\epsilon$ prescription can be omitted for $t > 0$) and so is the Jost determinant. In Fig. 4 we show the corresponding numerical results. The positions of the zeros of $\det F$ clearly agree with the above listed values for κ_i . In the symmetric channel the determinant diverges as $t \rightarrow 0$ because of D^{-1} in Eq. (14). This is actually the origin for the $\frac{\pi}{2}$ in Levinson's theorem. This divergence is not a serious problem here because the VPE is only sensitive to $t \geq m_1$. At large t the determinant approaches unity, though this asymptotic value is assumed only slowly. Without any bound states the Jost determinant is positive along the positive imaginary axis.

In Appendix A we present further numerical analysis of the Jost determinant using Cauchy integrals.

IV. SKEWED PARITY

So far we have studied the case of a completely symmetric potential matrix. For the model of Ref. [21], we will consider potential matrices symmetric under skewed parity,

$$V(-x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} V(x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

That is, diagonal and off-diagonal elements of the potential matrix are even and odd functions of the coordinate, respectively. Similar to the Dirac theory we introduce a parity operator

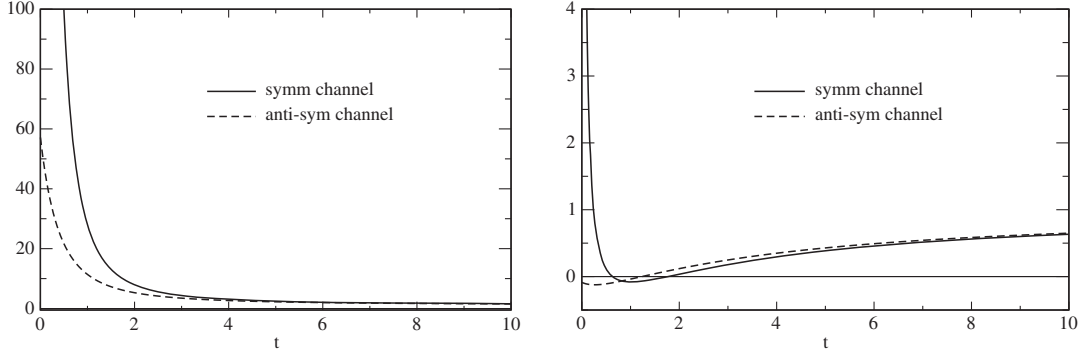


FIG. 4. The real Jost determinant for $k = it$. The left and right panels corresponds to the parameters of Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. Note the different scales for the vertical axes.

$$\hat{P}\Phi(x) = \hat{P} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x) \\ \phi_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(-x) \\ -\phi_2(-x) \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

that has eigenvalues $\lambda_p = \pm 1$. It is then convenient to define the projectors

$$P_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad P_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (20)$$

so that $\phi_1(x) = P_+\Phi(x)$ and $\phi_2(x) = P_-\Phi(x)$. In this notation the channel with $\lambda_p = 1$ has

$$P_+\partial_x\Phi_+(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad P_-\Phi_+(0) = 0,$$

while the $\lambda_p = -1$ channel has

$$P_-\partial_x\Phi_-(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad P_+\Phi_-(0) = 0.$$

The Jost matrices for the two parity channels can also be obtained from the solution of Eq. (10). Suitable projection yields

$$F_{\pm}(k) = [P_{\pm}F_S(k)D_{\mp}(k) + P_{\mp}F_A(k)D_{\pm}^{-1}(k)]. \quad (21)$$

The factor matrices

$$D_+(k) = \begin{pmatrix} ik & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad D_-(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & ik_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

with k_2 being again related to k via Eq. (5), ensure that $\lim_{|k| \rightarrow \infty} F_{\pm}(k) = 1$. Note that any right multiplication of $F(k, x)$ in Eq. (9) by a constant matrix is a solution to the field equation (10) and translates into a right multiplication of $Z(k, x)$ when this constant matrix is diagonal.³

In the positive parity channel the bound state energies, and eventually the position of the Feshbach resonances, are

³Various columns/rows of F_{\pm} may have different dimensions, but $\det(F_{\pm})$ has a well-defined dimension, as does the scattering matrix $S_{\pm} = F_{\pm}^* F_{\pm}^{-1}$.

obtained by diagonalizing the Hamiltonian, Eq. (16), with respect to the $2N$ basis states

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_n^{(0)}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2L}} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(p_n x) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \\ \Phi_{n+N}^{(0)}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2L}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin(q_n x) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Again the discretized momenta p_n and q_n are obtained from $\Phi^{(0)}(L) = 0$. The basis states in the negative parity channel are constructed by swapping upper and lower components.

Using the trial potential matrix

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= V_1(x) \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{w^2}\right) \quad \text{with} \\ V_1(x) &= \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12}x \\ v_{12}x & v_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

we have repeated the numerical experiments from Sec. III and Appendix A and established that the determinants defined by the matrices of Eq. (21) have the standard Jost function properties discussed in Sec. II.

V. FORMULATION OF VACUUM POLARIZATION ENERGY

Formally the VPE is the sum of the shifts of zero-point energies due to the interaction with the potential $V(x)$. It can be decomposed as [29]

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{vac}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} [\omega_i - m_1] \\ &+ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} [\omega(k) - m_1] \frac{d}{dk} \sum_s \delta_s(k) \Big|_{\text{ren}}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where the discrete sum is over the bound state energies (excluding Feshbach resonances) and k labels the

continuum scattering states with energy $\omega(k)$ such that $k = 0$ denotes the scattering threshold. According to the Krein formula [30] the derivative of the total phase shift,

$$\delta_s(k) = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \det S_s(k) = \frac{1}{2i} [\ln \det F_s(-k) - \ln \det F_s(k)] \quad (24)$$

in channel s gives the change in the density of scattering states. These channels can either be the symmetric and antisymmetric channels discussed in Secs. II and III, or the parity modes from the previous section. We note that Eq. (23) can also be derived from the energy-momentum tensor in field theory [8]. Finally the subscript ‘‘ren.’’ indicates that, as it stands, the integral diverges and requires regularization and renormalization. Working in one space dimension, the Born approximation

$$\delta^{(1)}(k) = -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^\infty dx V_{11}(x) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 - m_2^2 + m_1^2}} \int_0^\infty dx V_{22}(x) \quad (25)$$

is typically subtracted under the integral to impose the no-tadpole renormalization condition, which removes all terms linear in $V(x)$ from the VPE. While the pole at $k = 0$ is canceled by the factor $\omega(k) - m_1 \rightarrow \frac{k^2}{2m_1}$ as $k \rightarrow 0$, the singularity at threshold $k = \sqrt{m_2^2 - m_1^2}$ precludes a direct application of this prescription when different mass parameters are involved. Since

$$\Delta^{(1)}(k) = -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^\infty dx V_{11}(x) - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^\infty dx V_{22}(x) \quad (26)$$

has the same large k behavior as $\delta^{(1)}(k)$, it serves well as a helper function such that

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} [\omega_i - m_1] + \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} [\omega(k) - m_1] \times \frac{d}{dk} \left[\left(\sum_s \delta_s(k) \right) - \Delta^{(1)}(k) \right] \quad (27)$$

is finite. In contrast to $\delta^{(1)}(k)$ which has a square root branch cut, $\Delta^{(1)}(k)$ is analytic up the pole at $k = 0$ which is removed by the factor $\omega(k) - m_1$.

Although \tilde{E}_{vac} is finite, it does not obey the no-tadpole renormalization condition. By analytic continuation we will next obtain an integral expression for the VPE that allows us to replace $\Delta^{(1)}$ by $\delta^{(1)}$ and also avoids integrating over the various cusps (or even jumps) of the phase shift within the gap. In a first step we use Eq. (24), replace $\delta_s(k)$ by the odd function $\ln \det F_s(k)$ and express the VPE as a single integral along the whole real axis,

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} [\omega_i - m_1] - \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{dk}{4\pi i} [\omega(k) - m_1] \times \frac{d}{dk} \left[\left(\sum_s \ln \det F_s(k) \right) - \Delta^{(1)}(k) \right].$$

As numerically verified in Appendix A, $\frac{d}{dk} \ln \det F_s(k)$ has first order poles with unit residue exactly at those imaginary momenta that represent the bound state energies ω_i . When closing the contour in the upper half plane, these poles compensate the explicit contributions from the bound states, i.e., the first term in the above equation. The only contribution then comes from enclosing the branch cut along the imaginary axis ($t \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\sqrt{m_1^2 + (it + \epsilon)^2} - \sqrt{m_1^2 + (it - \epsilon)^2} = 2i \sqrt{t^2 - m_1^2} \quad \text{for } t \geq m_1,$$

yielding

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} = - \int_{m_1}^\infty \frac{dt}{2\pi} \sqrt{t^2 - m_1^2} \frac{d}{dt} \times \left[\left(\sum_s \ln \det F_s(it) \right) - \Delta^{(1)}(it) \right].$$

Finally we integrate by parts and obtain

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} = \int_{m_1}^\infty \frac{dt}{2\pi} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - m_1^2}} [\nu(t) - \Delta^{(1)}(t)]$$

where

$$\nu(t) \equiv \ln \det [F_+(it)F_-(it)] \quad (28)$$

denotes the summed exponentials of the Jost determinants. Without difficulty we can now restore the original no-tadpole scheme,

$$E_{\text{vac}} \equiv \int_{m_1}^\infty \frac{dt}{2\pi} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - m_1^2}} [\nu(t) - \nu^{(1)}(t)], \quad (29)$$

where we have replaced $\Delta^{(1)}(it)$ with

$$\nu^{(1)}(t) = \int_0^\infty dx \left[\frac{V_{11}(x)}{t} + \frac{V_{22}(x)}{\sqrt{t^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2}} \right]. \quad (30)$$

It is obvious that this subtraction fully removes the $\mathcal{O}(V)$ contribution to the VPE. Up to a factor of i it is the continuation of the Born approximation, Eq. (25), to the imaginary axis. Formally Eqs. (29)–(30) are standard [4], except for the second denominator in the Born approximation. It clearly reflects the infrared singularity at $k^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2$ above. Fortunately, that is not an issue when we integrate along the imaginary axis.

Without off-diagonal interactions ν and $\nu^{(1)}$ are the sums of the Jost functions for the two particles with the imaginary momentum variables t and $\sqrt{t^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2}$, respectively. Thus it is obvious that Eq. (29) is just the sum of the individual contributions, as it should be. This is also the case for the real momentum formulation, Eq. (27). However, the additivity is less obvious on the real axis because it requires careful consideration of the phase shift within the gap, as we will discuss in Appendix B.

VI. BAZEIA MODEL

The Bazeia model [21] generalizes the ϕ^4 kink model in one space and one time dimensions by introducing a second scalar field χ . Since the model admits various soliton solutions that are classically degenerate it is a prime candidate to apply the above developed method to compute the VPE and investigate whether this degeneracy is lifted by quantum corrections. In this section, we adopt the notation for the fields from the original paper [21], $(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) \rightarrow (\phi, \chi)$. The mass terms are included in the field potential, $U(\phi, \chi)$, in contrast to Eq. (2).

After appropriate rescaling of the fields and the coordinates the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \partial_\mu \chi \partial^\mu \chi] + U(\phi, \chi), \quad \text{with}$$

$$U(\phi, \chi) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi^2 - 1 + \frac{\mu}{2} \chi^2 \right]^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{2} \phi^2 \chi^2 \quad (31)$$

is characterized by the single parameter μ . The vacuum configuration is $\phi_{\text{vac}} = \pm 1$ and $\chi_{\text{vac}} = 0$ so that $m_\chi = \mu$

and $m_\phi = 2$. Subtracting the mass terms from $\partial^2 U$ yields the fluctuation potential matrix

$$V \equiv \partial^2 U - \begin{pmatrix} \mu^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu(1+\mu)(\phi^2-1) + \frac{3}{2}\mu^2\chi^2 & 2\mu(1+\mu)\chi\phi \\ 2\mu(1+\mu)\chi\phi & 6\phi^2 - 6 + \mu(\mu+1)\chi^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (32)$$

Later we will be interested solely in the case $\mu \leq 2$. Then χ is the lighter particle and hence plays the role of Φ_1 .

There is always the pure kink soliton

$$\phi^{(1)} = \tanh(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \chi^{(1)} = 0. \quad (33)$$

In addition, for $\mu \leq 1$ a second solution is

$$\phi^{(2)} = \tanh(\mu x) \quad \text{and} \quad \chi^{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2(1/\mu - 1)}}{\cosh(\mu x)}. \quad (34)$$

The construction of these solitons is described in Ref. [21]. For $\mu = 1$ the two solutions are identical. They are actually degenerate in classical mass, $E_{\text{cl}} = \frac{4}{3}$ since the model is defined such that E_{cl} can be uniquely determined from the asymptotic values of the fields. The specific cases of the fluctuation potential equation (32) for the two soliton solutions (33) and (34) are

$$V^{(1)} = \frac{-1}{\cosh^2(x)} \begin{pmatrix} \mu(1+\mu) & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (35)$$

$$V^{(2)} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2(x)} \begin{pmatrix} 2\mu - 4\mu^2 & 2(1+\mu)\sqrt{2\mu(1-\mu)} \sinh(\mu x) \\ 2(1+\mu)\sqrt{2\mu(1-\mu)} \sinh(\mu x) & -4 - 2\mu^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (36)$$

Since ϕ is the heavier particle, the translational zero mode wave function is odd in the upper component and even in the lower one. Hence this zero mode lives in the negative parity channel. However, we also observe a zero mode in the positive parity channel. This second zero mode can be used to construct a family of soliton solutions parametrized by $|\chi(0)| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu}}$. This family has already been found in the context of supersymmetric domain wall models [31]. Except for the particular cases $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\mu = 2$, which lead to the solitons discussed in Eqs. (37) and (38) below, these solitons can only be formulated numerically; we will provide a detailed discussion of their VPEs elsewhere [32].

For $\mu = 1$ the particles decouple and the heavier one is subject to the potential $v_{22}(x) = -6/\cosh^2(x)$ which is known to have a zero mode and a bound state, the so-called

shape mode, at $\omega^2 = 3$ (for $m_2 = 2$) [1]. This corresponds to the imaginary dependent momentum $k_2 = i$ and to the real independent momentum $k = \sqrt{2}$ since $m_1 = 1$ and $m_2 = 2$. This is a soliton example of a Feshbach resonance. Hence this state is not explicitly counted in the discrete sum in Eq. (23). Indeed for this real momentum the Jost determinant of the positive parity channel is zero and the phase shift jumps by π .

In Table I we list the numerical results for the VPEs of the two soliton solutions. For the simple diagonal case, Eq. (35), we agree with the heat kernel results: the top line in Table I is obtained by adding the $\sigma = 2$ and $\sigma = \mu$ entries of Table 4 in Ref. [11]. To our knowledge, there are no previous studies on the off-diagonal case, Eq. (36), in the literature.

TABLE I. Vacuum polarization energies for the Bazeia model as computed from Eq. (29).

μ	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Equation (33)	-1.333	-1.151	-0.985	-0.953	-0.922	-0.891	-0.860	-0.830	-0.799	-0.768	-0.737
Equation (34)	-0.985	-0.969	-0.960	-0.961	-0.976	-1.011	-1.085	-1.228	-1.540

Note that the $\mu = 2$ entry corresponds to $2 \times (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3}{\pi}) \sim -1.3326$, i.e., twice the ϕ^4 -kink vacuum polarization energy for quantum fluctuations with mass $m_2 = 2$. The case $\mu = 1$ is even more interesting not only because the two solitons are identical, but also because it is an application of our general method to the particular case of zero off-diagonal potential matrix elements, since $\chi \equiv 0$, but with an actual gap present (see also Appendix B). While $v_{11}(x) = -2/\cosh^2(x)$ is the potential for fluctuations off the sine-Gordon soliton with mass $m_1 = 1$, $v_{22}(x) = -6/\cosh^2(x)$ is the potential for fluctuations off the ϕ^4 kink with mass $m_2 = 2$. Indeed our numerical result equals the sum of these well-established VPEs [1,4], $(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3}{\pi}) - \frac{1}{\pi} \sim -0.9846$, providing verification of the threshold treatment in particular, since the shape mode of the ϕ^4 part has disappeared as a manifest bound state. The coupled channel formalism treats the two uncoupled particles in such a way that the shape mode of the heavier particle is no longer a zero of the Jost determinant on the imaginary k axis. As discussed earlier, this is a kinematical feature induced by relating the momenta between the heavier and lighter particles.

As mentioned, the two solitons are classically degenerate. Obviously including one-loop quantum corrections favors the second solution. The present conventions yield $E_{\text{cl}} = \frac{4}{3}$ suggesting that for small enough μ the soliton, Eq. (34) would unavoidably be destabilized by quantum corrections. These convenient conventions included scaling the fields by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$, where λ is the fourth order coupling constant when the coefficient of the quadratic order does not contain λ . However, in quantum field theory the scale of the field cannot be chosen freely; rather, it is dictated by the equal-time commutation relations. Though this is irrelevant when comparing various VPEs in a given model, it must be taken into consideration when combining classical and quantum contributions. When (re)introducing physical parameters, E_{cl} scales like $\frac{1}{\lambda}$, but E_{vac} does not depend on λ [1,4]. It is then clear that the occurrence of instability depends on the interaction strength.

Also note that for $\mu = 2$ the VPE is twice that of the ϕ^4 model kink even though it is the same soliton configuration. This is due to the addition of χ type quantum fluctuations. The case $\mu = 2$ is also interesting because there is an additional soliton solution

$$\phi^{(3)} = \frac{\sinh(2x)}{b + \cosh(2x)} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi^{(3)} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 1}}{b + \cosh(2x)} \quad (37)$$

with an arbitrary parameter $b > 1$. For $b = 1$ this becomes the standard kink configuration. The classical energy is the same for all allowed values of b . As already observed in the heat kernel calculation of Ref. [12], we find that also the VPE does not vary with b . Actually the Jost determinant itself turns out not to depend on b . The reason is simple: for $\mu = 2$ the transformation

$$\phi = \frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_2}{2}$$

decouples the potential, Eq. (31), into two ϕ^4 models for η_1 and η_2 [12]. The configuration of Eq. (37) corresponds to individual kinks for η_i separated by $\text{arcosh}(b)$. The solution $\eta_1 = \tanh(x)$ and $\eta_2(x) = 1$ translates into $\phi(x) = [\tanh(x) + 1]/2$ and $\chi(x) = [\tanh(x) - 1]/2$. This case is interesting because it induces the symmetric potential matrix

$$V(x) = \frac{-3}{\cosh^2(x)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

which has a zero eigenvalue. The vacuum polarization energy must then be computed from F_S and F_A defined in Eq. (14). It is reassuring that our numerical simulation yields $E_{\text{vac}} = -0.6625$, consistent with the known VPE of a single kink. But then, the case $\mu = 2$ is not a stringent litmus test for our approach because it does not exhibit a mass gap.

As mentioned, for $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$ yet another soliton solution is known analytically [31]

$$\phi^{(4)} = \frac{(1 - a^2) \sinh(x)}{a^2 + (1 - a^2) \cosh(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi^{(4)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + (1 - a^2) \cosh(x)}} \quad (38)$$

with $|a| < 1$. The case $a = 0$ reproduces the pure kink soliton. Though the case $|a| = 1$ solves the field equations, it is not a soliton [21] because it is not localized. Consequently, the corresponding potential matrix, Eq. (32), does not vanish at spatial infinity. Comparing the numerical results Tables I and II, we see that the limiting

TABLE II. Vacuum polarization energies for the soliton of Eq. (38) in the Bazeia model with $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$ as computed from Eq. (29).

a	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
Equation (38)	-0.830	-0.841	-0.878	-0.949	-1.089

case $a \rightarrow 1$ has an even lower VPE than the second soliton, Eq. (34), for $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$.

VII. CONCLUSION

We have generalized the spectral methods for computing the VPE of static solitons to models containing coupled fields with different mass parameters. This result is non-trivial endeavor because the spectral methods rely on the analytic properties of scattering data, most prominently the Jost function/determinant F , but different masses induce a nonanalytic relation between the momenta that describe the asymptotic behavior of the fields. Taking k to be the momentum associated with the smaller mass, the essential ingredient is to establish a relation, Eq. (5), between the two momenta that fulfills $F^*(k) = F(-k)$ for all real k and that preserves the analytic properties of $F(k)$ in the upper half complex momentum plane, $\text{Im}(k) \geq 0$. We have checked this relation by numerically verifying those properties for different potentials. The formulation of the VPE is then similar to the case without a mass gap. However, it is indispensable to consider momenta off the real axis because the no-tadpole renormalization condition would otherwise induce a singularity for models in one space dimension. Once the generalized spectral method is established, the computation of the VPE is numerically straightforward and does not require any further approximation or expansion. We have then applied this formalism to a soliton model with two real scalar fields to (i) verify that the approach is consistent and (ii) to show that the VPE, i.e., the quantum correction to the soliton mass, lifts the classical degeneracy.

There are many other soliton models in one space dimension to which the formalism can be applied. For example, the solitons constructed in Refs. [33,34] have different classical masses and it would be interesting to see whether the respective VPEs obey the same inequality.

Obviously the formalism is not constrained to one space dimension but can be applied in higher dimensions with cylindrical or spherical symmetry. A prime candidate for future investigation is the VPE of the 't Hooft-Polyakov monopole [35,36].

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APPENDIX A: CAUCHY INTEGRALS OF THE JOST DETERMINANT

To further analyze the analytic structure of the Jost determinant we take the potential model from Eq. (15) and consider contours parametrized by a complex center, k_0 and a radius R :

$$\mathcal{C}(\alpha): k = k_0 + Re^{i\varphi} \quad \text{with} \quad \varphi = 0 \dots \alpha, \quad (\text{A1})$$

which describe full circles when $\alpha = 2\pi$. For these contours we numerically compute the line integrals

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\det}(\alpha) &= \int_{\mathcal{C}(\alpha)} dk \det F(k) \quad \text{and} \\ I_{\log}(\alpha) &= \int_{\mathcal{C}(\alpha)} dk \frac{d}{dk} \ln \det F \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{C}(\alpha)} dk \frac{1}{\det F(k)} \frac{d}{dk} \det F(k). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

In Fig. 5 we show typical results for these contour integrals. For any considered contour (including paths composed of piece-wise linear sections) in the upper half complex plane we found results for $I_{\det}(\alpha)$ as in the left panel. Though there are some oscillations as function of α , the line integrals vanish when the circles are completed. When the contour enters the lower half plane, the integrals cannot be controlled numerically. Also the results from the middle and left panels are as expected for a well-behaved Jost determinant. The integral $I_{\log}(2\pi)$ counts the enclosed zeros in multiples of $2\pi i$. The contour of the middle figure encloses all bound states identified in Sec. III and thus we find $4\pi i$ and $2\pi i$ for the symmetric and antisymmetric channels, respectively. The higher bound state in the symmetric channel is not enclosed by the contour of the right panel. Hence in that case we obtain $2\pi i$ for both channels.

The zeros in the lower half complex momentum plane that correspond to Feshbach resonances cannot be identified by computing I_{\log} because the Jost determinant is not expected to be an analytic function in that regime. However, we can test whether the zeros of Fig. 3 unexpectedly moved to the upper half plane. To this end we consider a contour defined by the triangle⁴ $k = 1.0 + 0.0001i \rightarrow 2.0 + 0.0001i \rightarrow 1.5 + i \rightarrow 1.0 + 0.0001i$ for different values of the off-diagonal elements of V_0 , $v_{12} = 0.01$ and $v_{12} = 0.2$. In the vicinity of the Feshbach resonances and the threshold the

⁴A tiny offset into the upper half plane improves numerical stability.

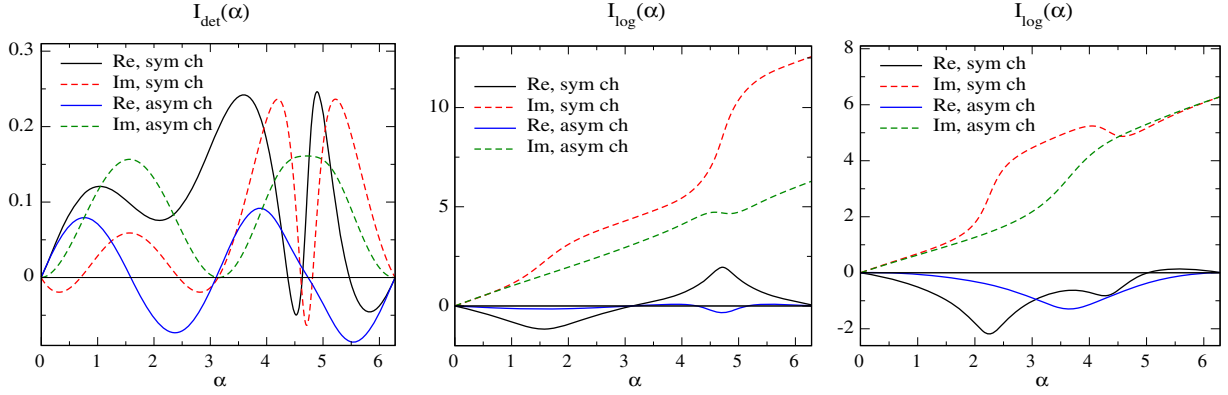


FIG. 5. Contour integrals $I_{\det}(\alpha)$ and $I_{\log}(\alpha)$ defined in Eq. (A2) for the model parameters of Fig. 2. The parameters for the line integral, Eq. (A1), are $k_0 = 1.2i$ and $R = 1$ (left and middle panel); $k_0 = 0.3 + 1.4i$ and $R = 0.6$ (right panel).

numerical integration requires tiny step sizes. In the end the numerical results for I_{\log} are indeed compatible with zero.

APPENDIX B: VPE FOR DECOUPLED PARTICLES

In this appendix we will show that \tilde{E}_{vac} , Eq. (27), is additive when the two particles decouple. Since Eq. (27) is constructed in terms of the lighter particle's momentum, it suffices to verify that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2} [\omega_i - m_2] \\ &+ \int_0^\infty \frac{dq}{2\pi} \left[\sqrt{q^2 + m_2^2} - m_2 \right] \frac{d}{dq} \bar{\delta}(q) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B1})$$

follows from Eq. (27) when $V(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v(x) \end{pmatrix}$ where $\bar{\delta}(q)$ is the phase shift for the scattering problem

$$q^2 \psi(x) = -\partial_x^2 \psi(x) + v(x) \psi(x),$$

with $\Delta^{(1)}(q)$, as defined in Eq. (26) with $V_{11}(x) = 0$ and $V_{22}(x) = v(x)$, subtracted.

Let n_0 and n_1 be the number⁵ of bound states with $\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2$ and $m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2$, respectively. As discussed after Eq. (14) and in the context of Fig. 3, each bound state with $\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2$ adds π to the phase in $0 \leq k \leq \bar{k} = \sqrt{m_2^2 - m_1^2}$ and each bound state with $m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2$ adds π from $k_i = \sqrt{\omega_i^2 - m_1^2}$ to \bar{k} . Hence the phase shift that enters Eq. (27) is

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\sum_s \delta_s(k) \right) - \Delta^{(1)}(k) \\ &= n_0 \pi [\theta(k) - \theta(k - \bar{k})] + \pi \sum_{m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2} [\theta(k - k_i) - \theta(k - \bar{k})] \\ &+ \theta(k - \bar{k}) \bar{\delta}(\sqrt{k^2 - \bar{k}^2}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B2})$$

where $\theta(k)$ is the Heaviside step function. The derivative with respect to the momentum k produces various Dirac- δ functions that yield discrete contributions in Eq. (27). Noting that $\omega(0) = m_1$ and $\omega(\bar{k}) = m_2$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} (\omega_i - m_1) - \frac{n_0}{2} (m_2 - m_1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2} (\omega_i - m_1) - \frac{n_1}{2} (m_2 - m_1) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\pi} (m_2 - m_1) \bar{\delta}(0) + \int_{\bar{k}}^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} \left[\sqrt{k^2 + m_1^2} - m_1 \right] \frac{d}{dk} \bar{\delta}(\sqrt{k^2 - \bar{k}^2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} (\omega_i - m_2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2} (\omega_i - m_2) + \int_{\bar{k}}^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} \left[\sqrt{k^2 + m_1^2} - m_2 \right] \frac{d}{dk} \bar{\delta}(\sqrt{k^2 - \bar{k}^2}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B3})$$

Changing the integration variable to q by $k = \sqrt{q^2 + \bar{k}^2}$ then yields indeed Eq. (B1).

⁵If threshold half-bound states are present n_0 and n_1 are half-integer and the corresponding contributions in the discrete sums are weighted by $\frac{1}{2}$.

Often the VPE is formulated via integrating Eq. (27) by parts [4]

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} (\omega_i - m_1) - \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} \frac{k}{\omega(k)} \left[\left(\sum_s \delta_s(k) \right) - \Delta^{(1)}(k) \right] \quad (\text{B4})$$

since this quantity is better accessible numerically. Substituting Eq. (B2) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{\text{vac}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} (\omega_i - m_1) - \frac{n_0}{2} \omega(k) \Big|_{k=0}^{k=\bar{k}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2} \omega(k) \Big|_{k=k_i}^{k=\bar{k}} - \int_{\bar{k}}^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} \frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2 + m_1^2}} \bar{\delta}(\sqrt{k^2 - \bar{k}^2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\omega_i^2 \leq m_1^2} (\omega_i - m_2) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m_1^2 < \omega_i^2 \leq m_2^2} (m_2 - \omega_i) - \int_0^\infty \frac{dq}{2\pi} \frac{q}{\sqrt{q^2 + m_2^2}} \bar{\delta}(q), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B5})$$

which is VPE in the form of Eq. (B4) for a single particle with mass m_2 .

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