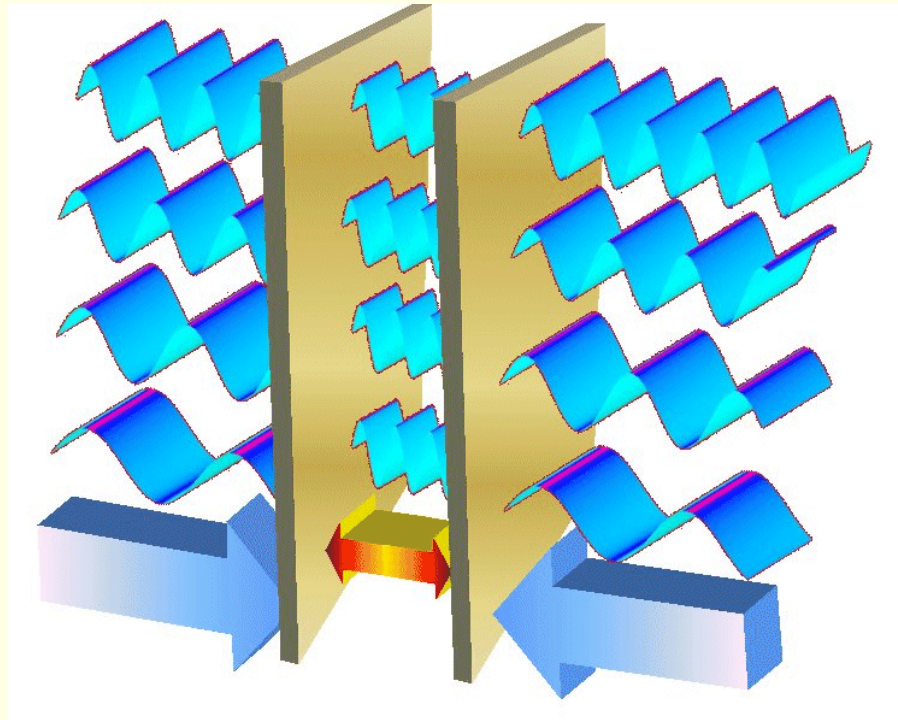


University of Miami, Miami, 19th of October, 2011

# Casimir effect and boundary quantum field theories

## Zoltán Bajnok,

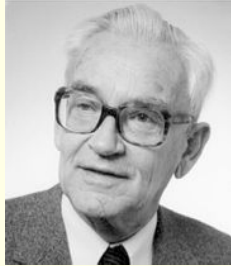
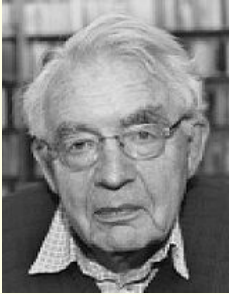
*Theoretical Physics Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest  
in collaboration with L. Palla and G. Takács*



$$\frac{F(L)}{A} = -\frac{dE_0(L)}{AdL} = -\frac{\hbar c \pi^2}{240L^4}$$

Planar Casimir energy  $E_0(L)$  from finite size effects in (*integrable*) boundary QFT

## Motivation: Casimir-Polder effect

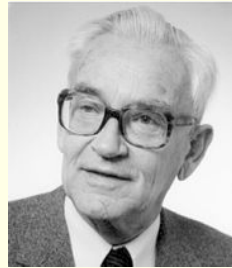


Hendrik Casimir    Dirk Polder  
colloidal solution: neutral atoms  
force not like Van der Waals

$$\frac{F(L)}{A} = -\frac{\hbar c \pi^2}{240 L^4}$$

not a theoretical curiosity!

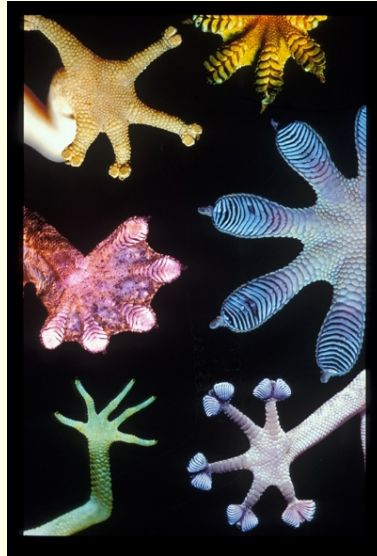
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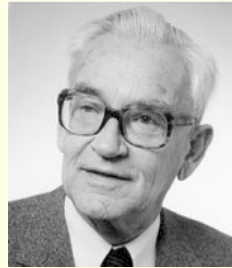
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Gecko legs

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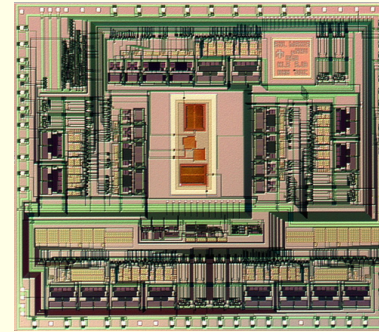
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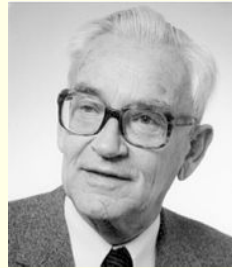


Gecko legs



Airbag trigger chip

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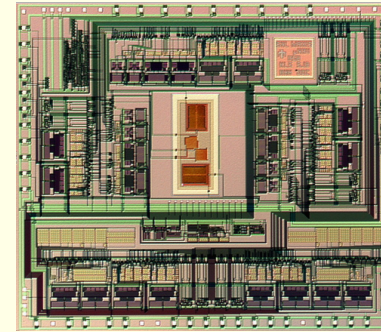
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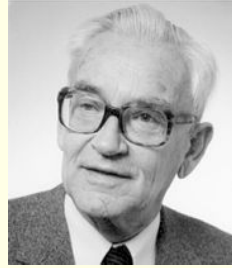


Airbag trigger chip



micromechanical  
device: pieces stick  
friction, levitation

# Motivation: Casimir-Polder effect



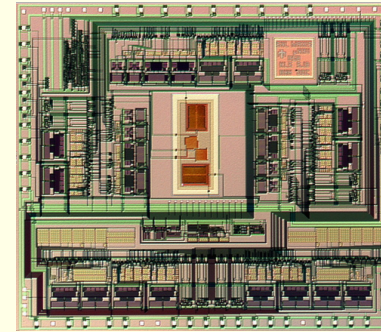
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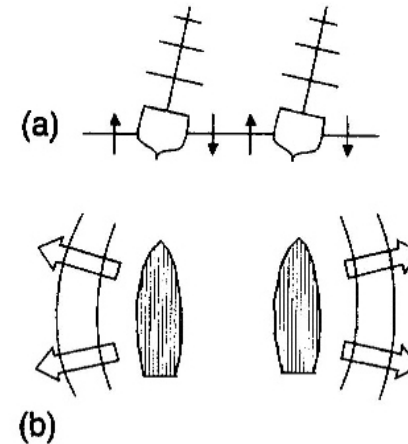
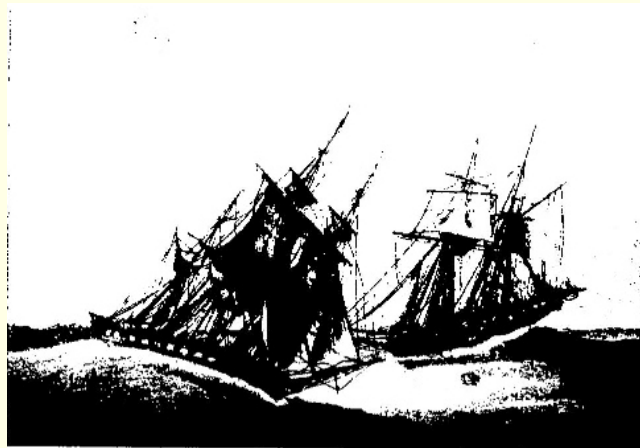


Airbag trigger chip



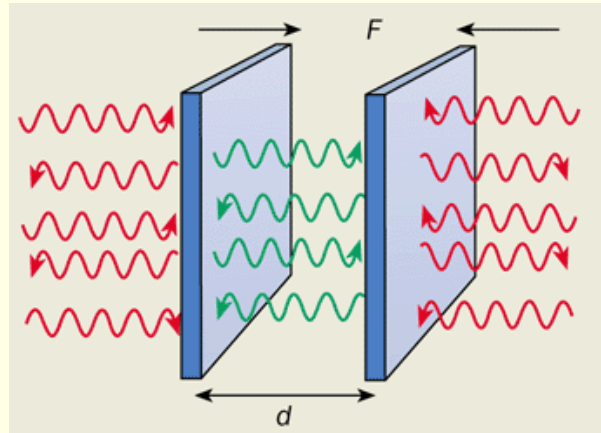
micromechanical  
device: pieces stick  
friction, levitation

Maritime analogy:



**Aim: understand/describe planar Casimir effect**

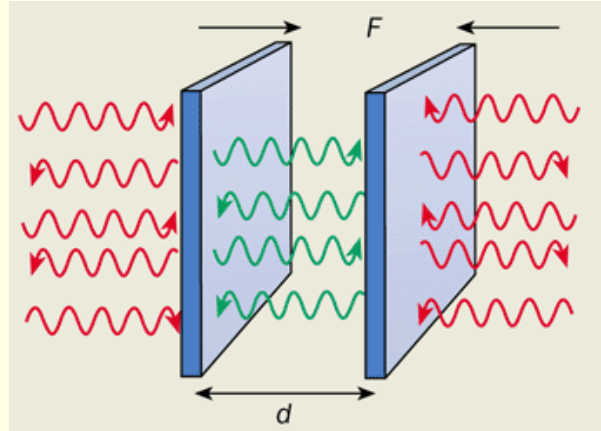
## Aim: understand/describe planar Casimir effect



Usual explanation: energy of the vacuum:  $E_0(L) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k(L,BC)} \omega(k) \propto \infty$



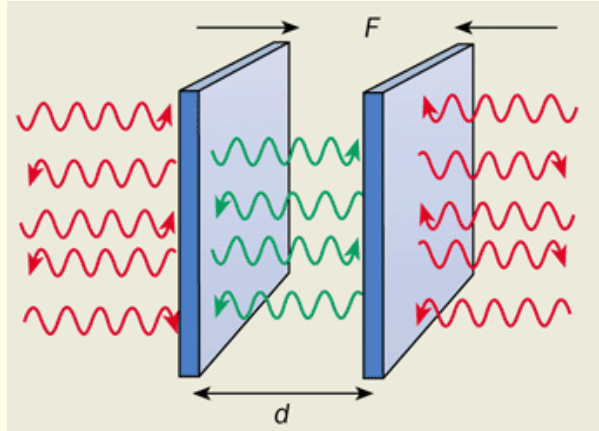
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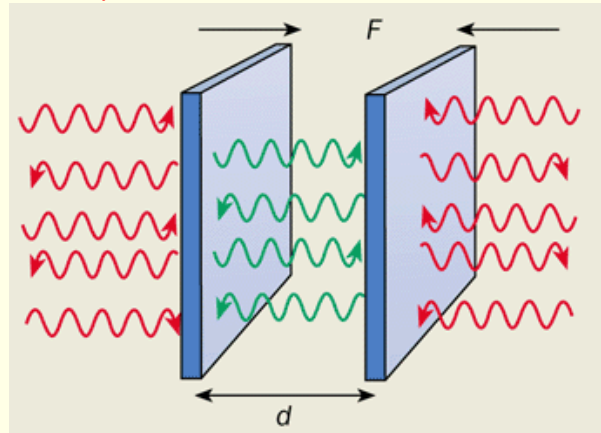
$$E_0(L) - E_0(\infty) - 2E_{plate} = \Delta E_0(L) \quad ; \quad \frac{\Delta E_0(L)}{A}$$

Lifshitz formula: QED, Parallel dielectric slabs ( $\epsilon_1, 1, \epsilon_2$ )

$$\Delta E_0(L)/A = \sum_{i=\parallel, \perp} \int_0^\infty \frac{d^2 q}{8\pi^2} d\zeta \log \left[ 1 - R_i^1(\zeta, q) R_i^2(\zeta, q) e^{-2L\sqrt{q^2 + \zeta^2}} \right]$$

$$R_\perp(\omega = \sqrt{q^2 + \zeta^2}, q) = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} - \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} + \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}} \quad R_\parallel(\omega, q) = \frac{\epsilon\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} - \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}}{\epsilon\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} + \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}}$$

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L

Physics can be understood in 1+1 D QFT



integrability helps to solve the problem even exactly  $\rightarrow$  large volume expansion in any D

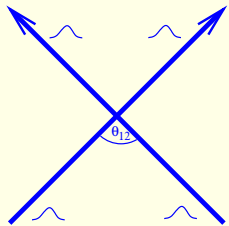
# Plan of talk

Cylinder

# Plan of talk

Cylinder

Infinite volume

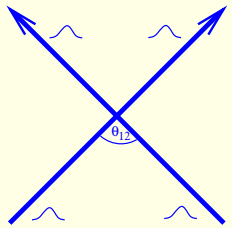


S-matrix

# Plan of talk

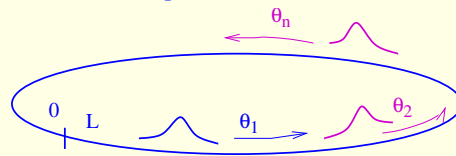
Cylinder

Infinite volume



S-matrix

Large volumes



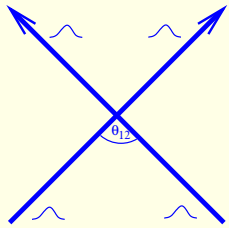
Bethe-Yang lines

# Plan of talk

Cylinder

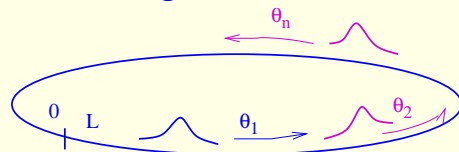
Lüscher correction

Infinite volume

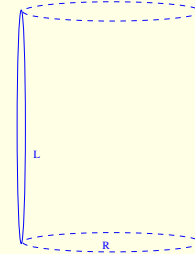
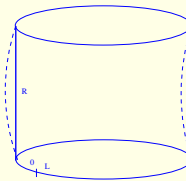


S-matrix

Large volumes



Bethe-Yang lines

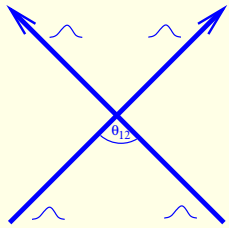


$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

# Plan of talk

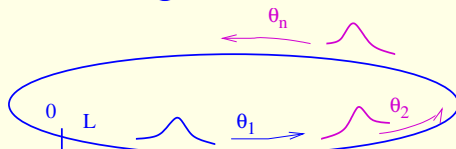
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



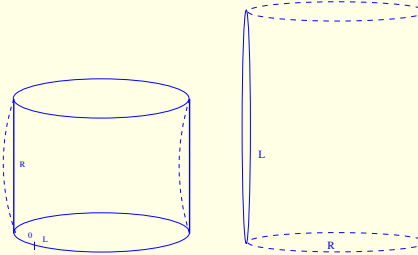
S-matrix

Large volumes



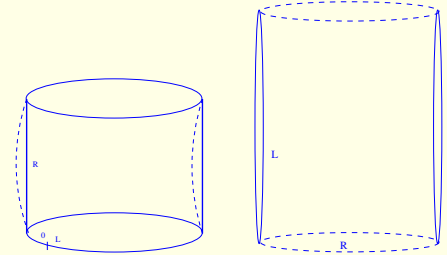
Bethe-Yang lines

Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

Exact groundstate



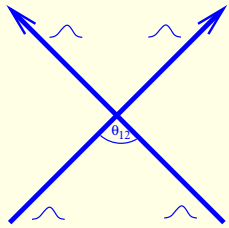
$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$



# Plan of talk

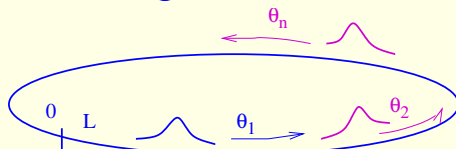
Cylinder

Infinite volume



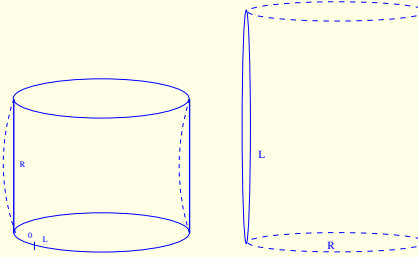
S-matrix

Large volumes



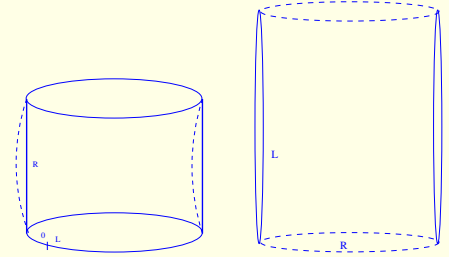
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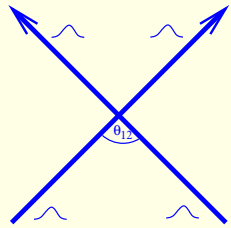
$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

Strip

# Plan of talk

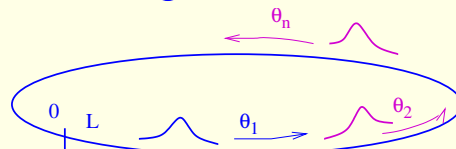
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



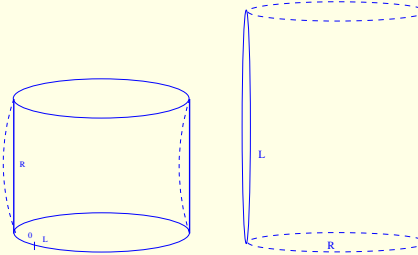
S-matrix

Large volumes



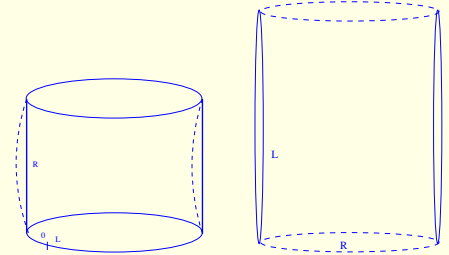
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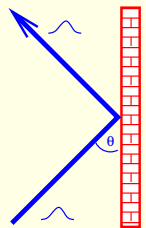
Exact groundstate



$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

## Strip

Semiinfinite volume

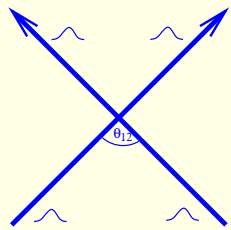


R-matrix

# Plan of talk

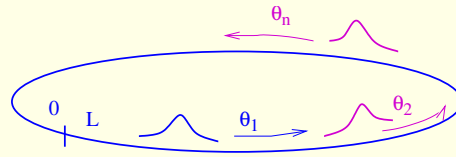
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



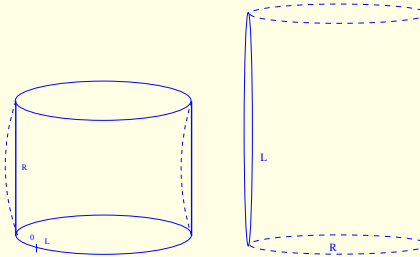
S-matrix

Large volumes



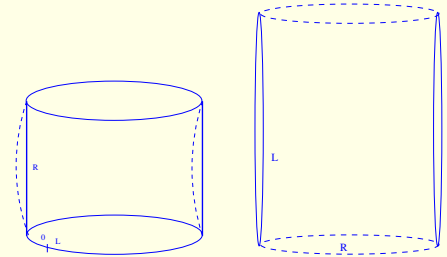
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Lüscher correction



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Exact groundstate

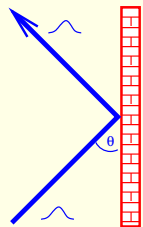


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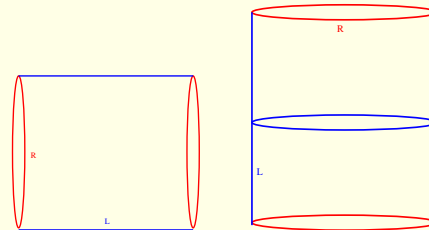
## Strip

Boundary Lüscher correction

Semiinfinite volume



R-matrix



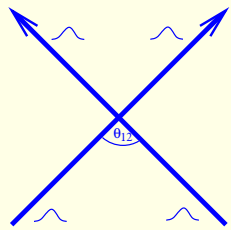
$$E_0(L) = - \int \frac{m d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh \theta K(\theta) \bar{K}(\theta) e^{-2mL \cosh(\theta)}$$

$$K(\theta) = R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

# Plan of talk

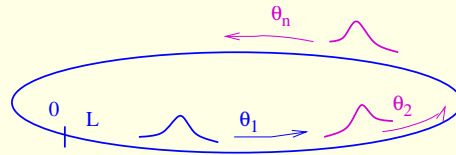
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



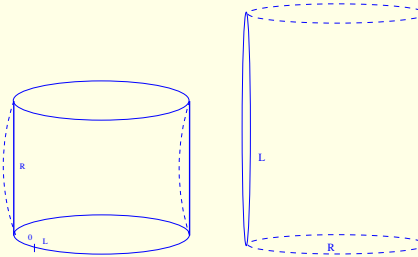
S-matrix

Large volumes



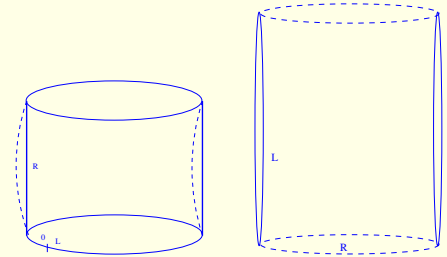
Bethe-Yang lines

Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

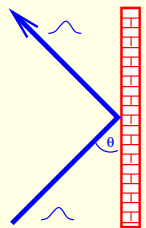
Exact groundstate



$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

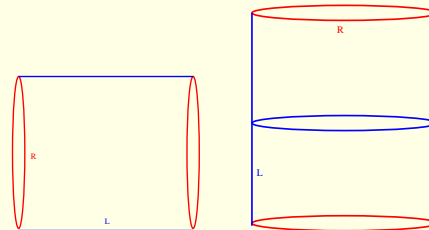
## Strip

Semiinfinite volume



R-matrix

Boundary Lüscher correction



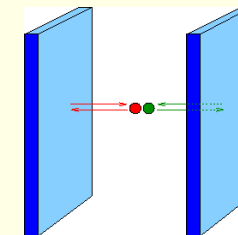
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Boundary TBA

$$E_0(L) = -\int \frac{m d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)})$$

Application



Casimir effect

## Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

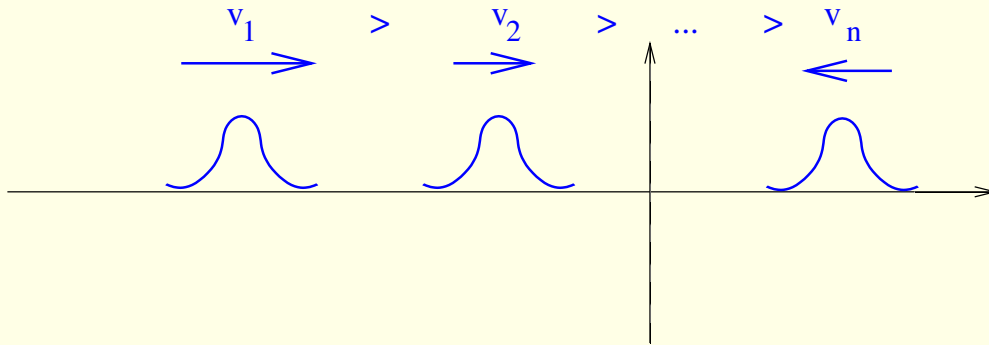
# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

Bulk multiparticle state: with  $n$  particles

$$E(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n) = \sum_i m \cosh \theta_i$$

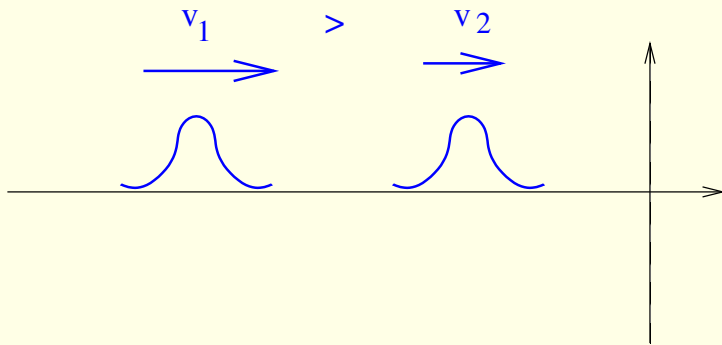


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

Bulk twoparticle state:

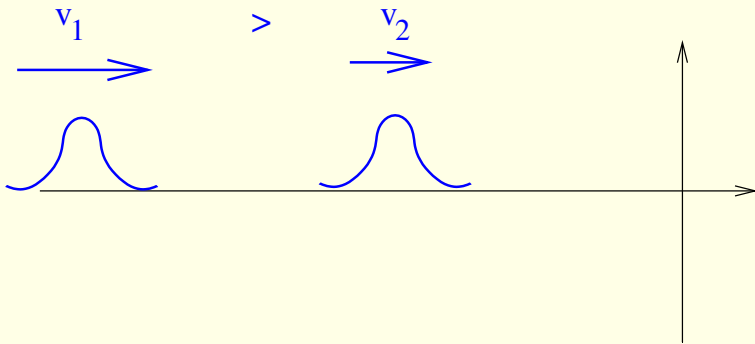


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



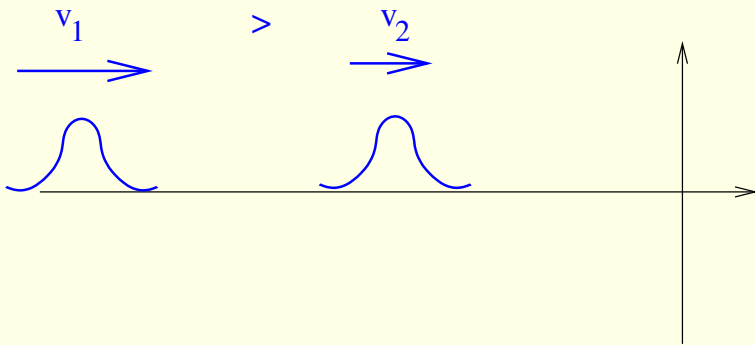


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

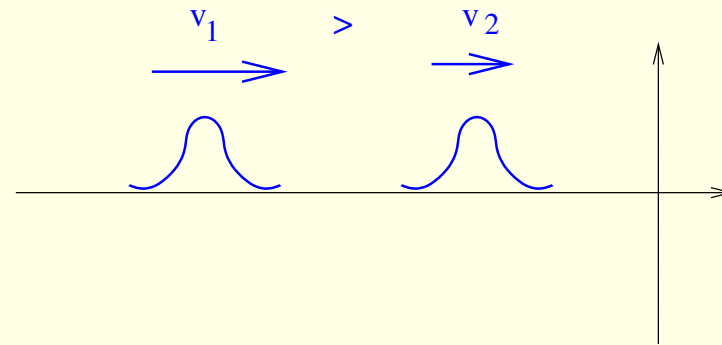
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Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



times develop

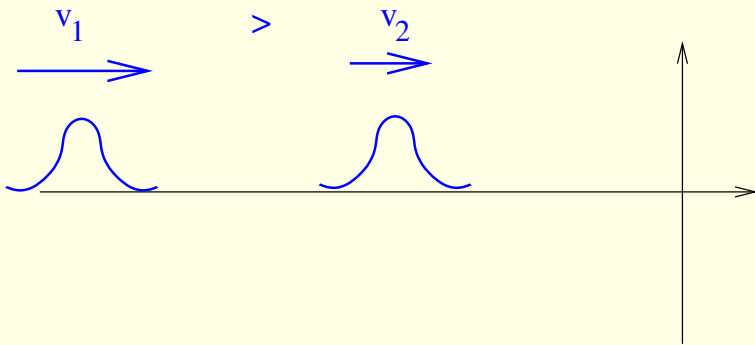


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

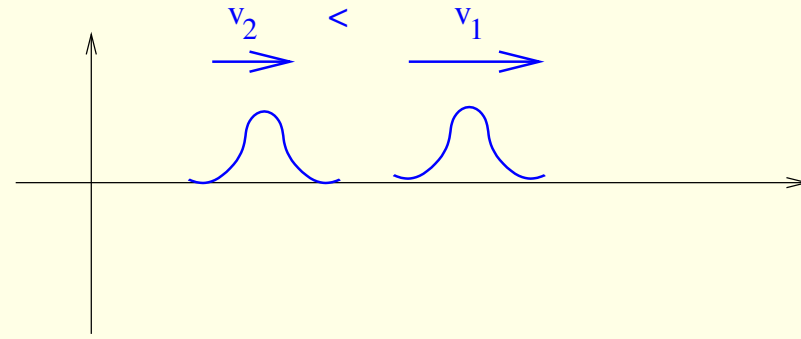
$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



times develop further

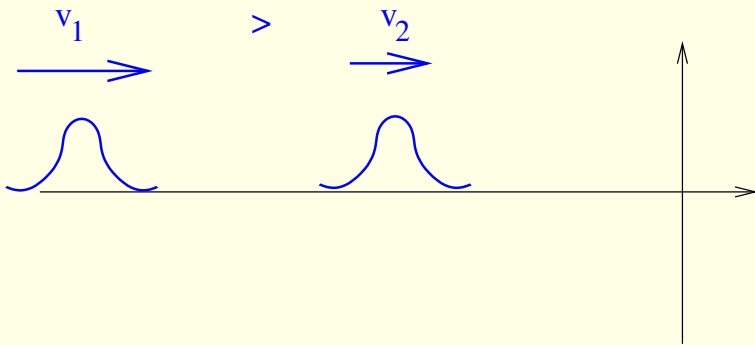


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

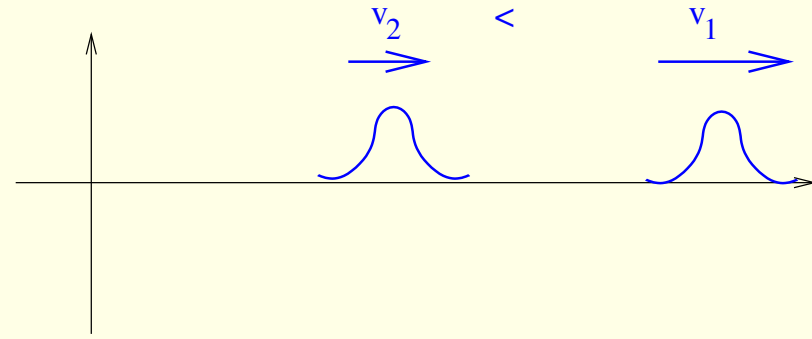
$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Bulk twoparticle out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$

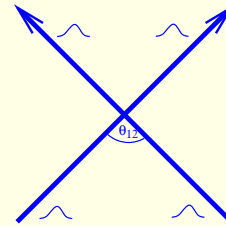
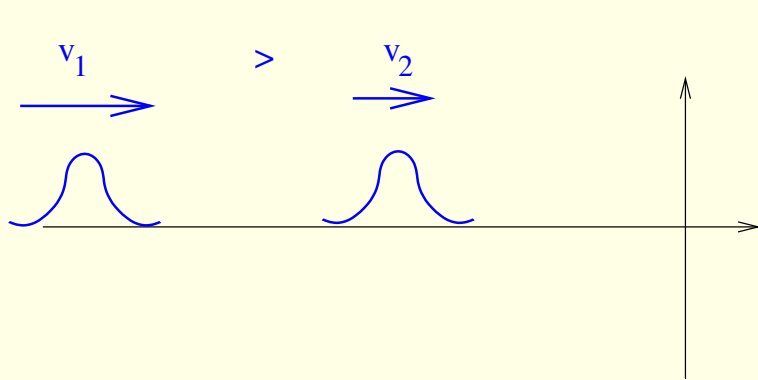


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

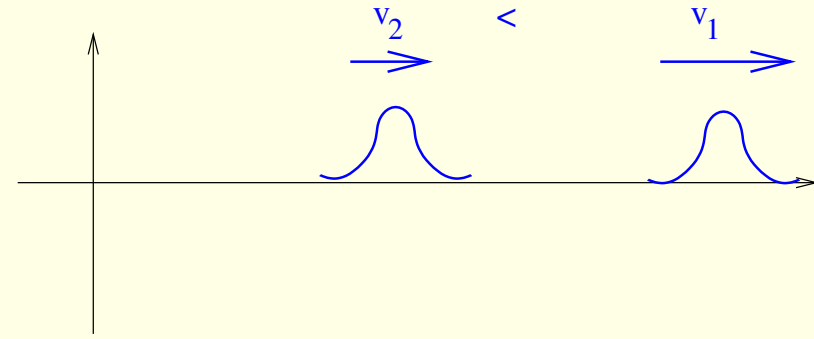
$$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$$

$$E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$$

Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Bulk twoparticle out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$

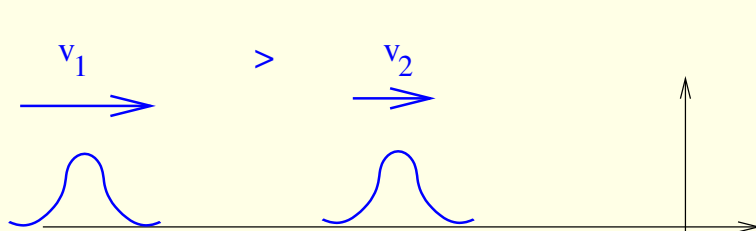


# Integrable field theory: Bootstrap

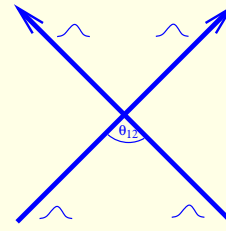
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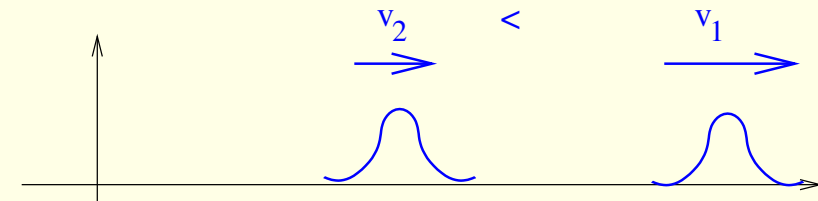
Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Free, noninteracting in particles



Bulk twoparticle out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



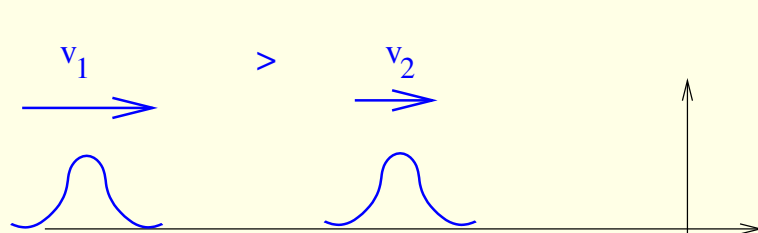
Free, noninteracting out particles

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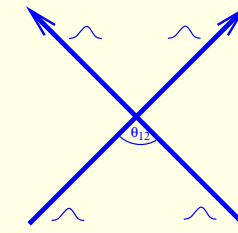
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Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

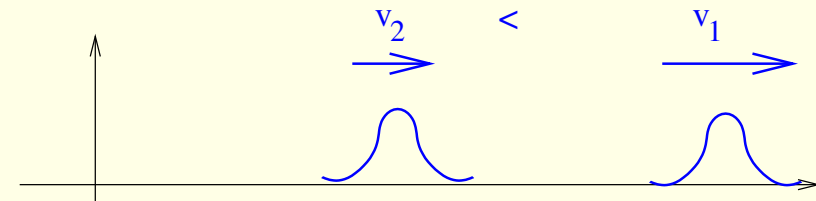


Free, noninteracting in particles



**S-matrix**

Bulk twoparticle out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free, noninteracting out particles

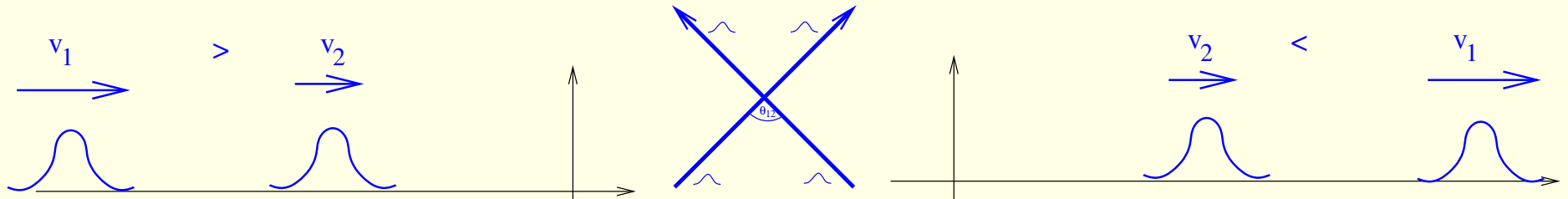
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Bulk twoparticle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

Bulk twoparticle out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free, noninteracting in particles

Free, noninteracting out particles

$$|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{in}$$

**S-matrix**

=

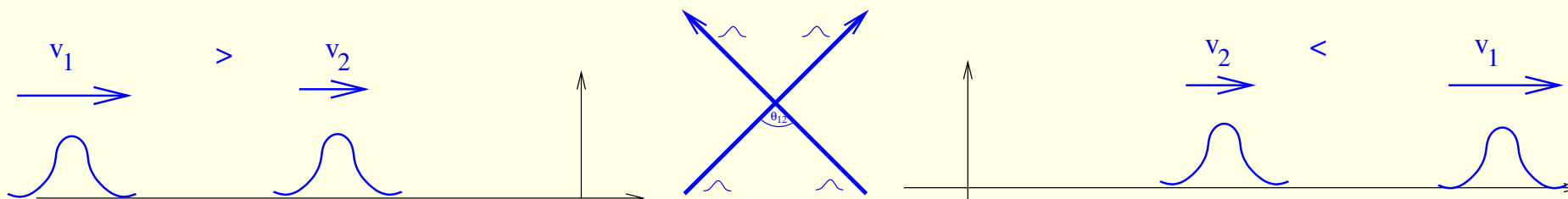
$$S(\theta_1 - \theta_2)|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{out}$$

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$p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$
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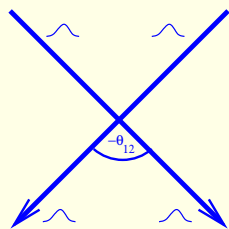
Free, noninteracting out particles

$$|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{in}$$

=

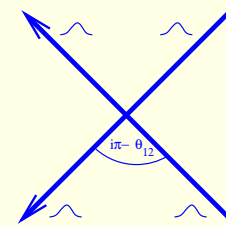
$$S(\theta_1 - \theta_2)|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{out}$$

**Unitarity**



$$S^{-1}(\theta_{12}) = S(\theta_{21})$$

**Crossing**



$$S(\theta_{12}) = S(i\pi - \theta_{12})$$



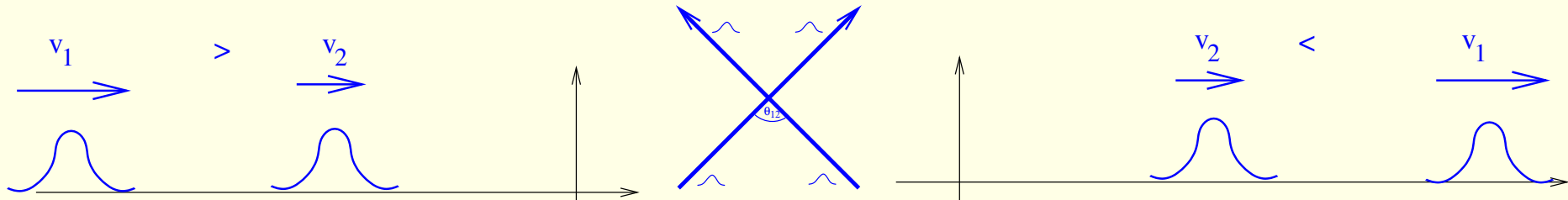
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Free, noninteracting in particles

S-matrix

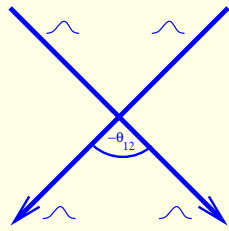
Free, noninteracting out particles

$$|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{in}$$

=

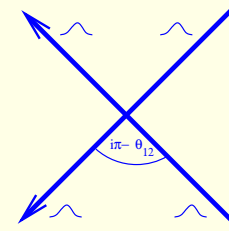
$$S(\theta_1 - \theta_2)|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{out}$$

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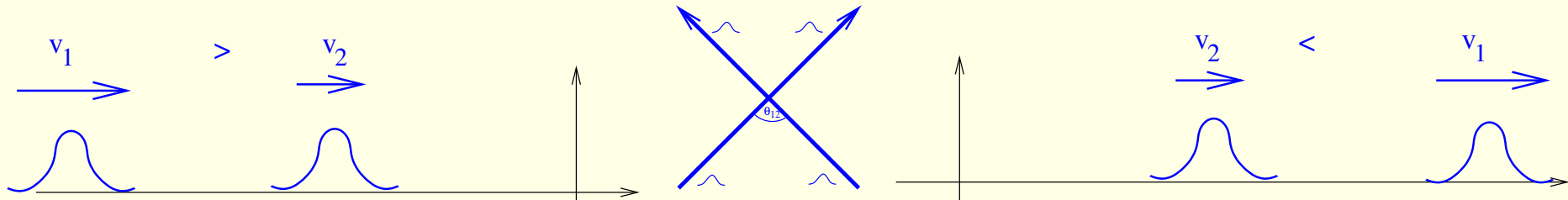
Integrability  $\rightarrow$  factorizability:  $|\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n\rangle = \prod_{i < j} S(\theta_i - \theta_j) |\theta_n, \theta_{n-1}, \dots, \theta_1\rangle$

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Free, noninteracting in particles

Free, noninteracting out particles

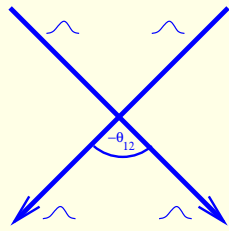
**S-matrix**

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=

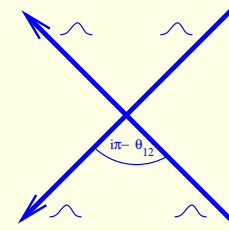
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Minimal solutions: free boson  $S = \pm 1$  sinh-Gordon  $S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p}$  , Lee-Yang  $p = -\frac{1}{3}$

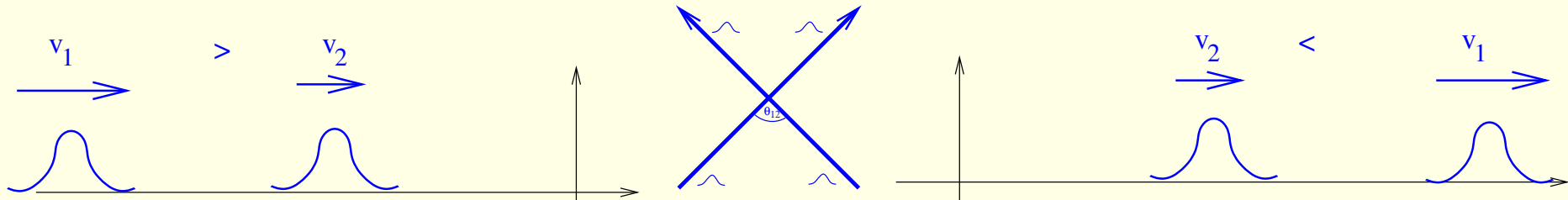
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Free, noninteracting out particles

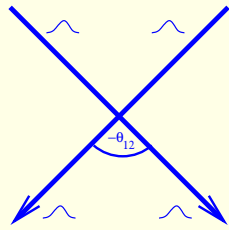
$$|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{in}$$

S-matrix

$$S(\theta_1 - \theta_2)|\theta_1, \theta_2\rangle^{out}$$

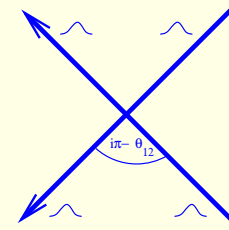
=

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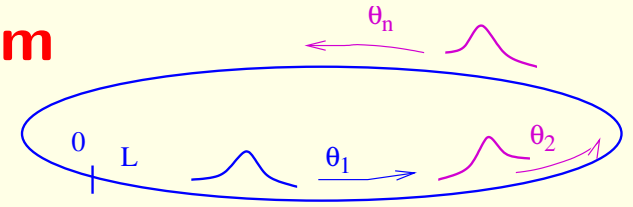
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Lagrangian:  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \quad p = \frac{b^2}{8\pi + b^2}$

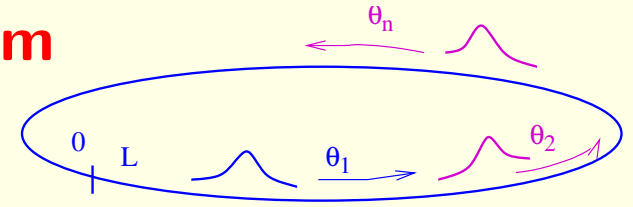
## Very large volume spectrum

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p}$$



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### Infinite volume

$$E(\theta) = m \cosh \theta$$

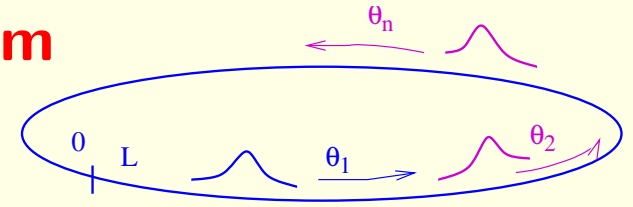
$$p(\theta) = m \sinh \theta$$

$$E(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \sum_i E(\theta_i)$$



# Very large volume spectrum

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p}$$



## Infinite volume

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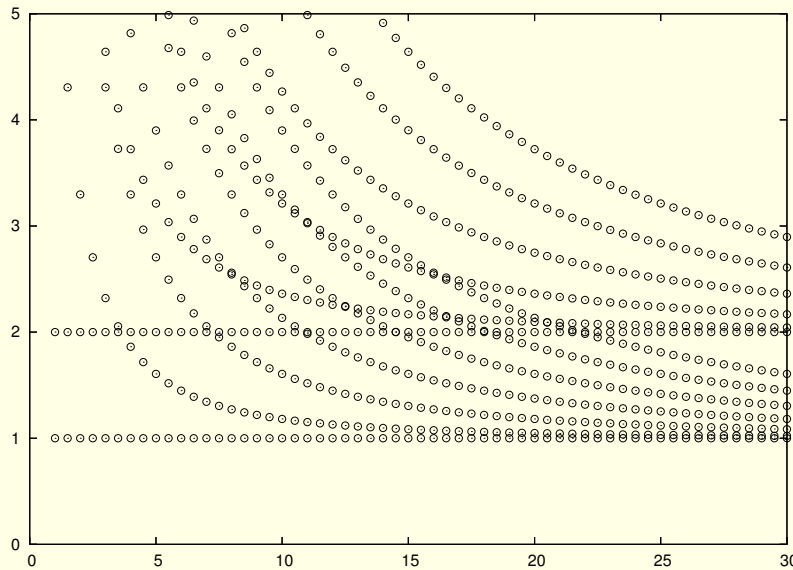
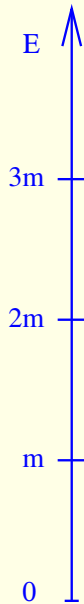
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## Finite volume: free particles

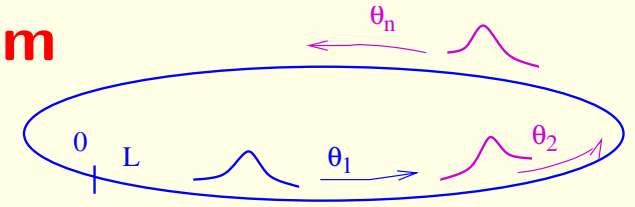
$$e^{ip(\theta)L} = 1 \text{ Quantization}$$

$$p(\theta) \rightarrow p(k) = \frac{2\pi k}{L}$$

$$|\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n\rangle \rightarrow |k_1, \dots, k_n\rangle$$



# Very large volume spectrum



$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p}$$

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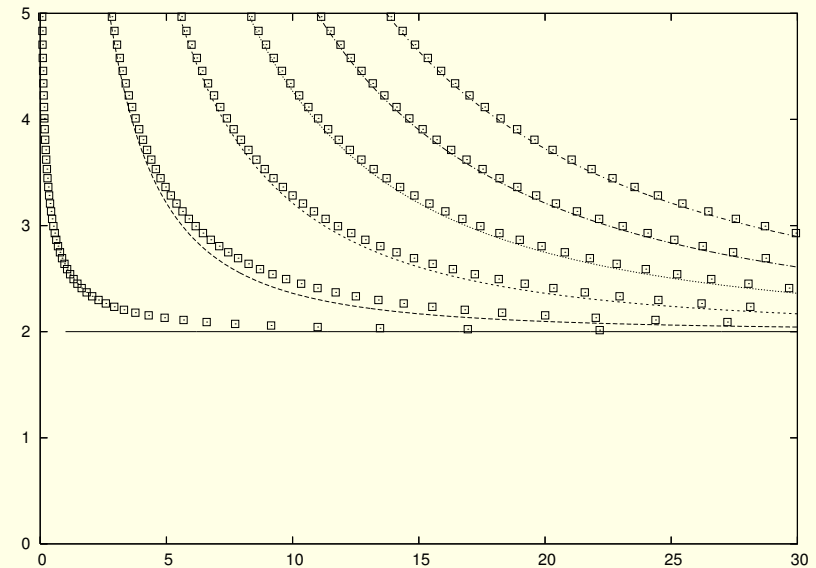
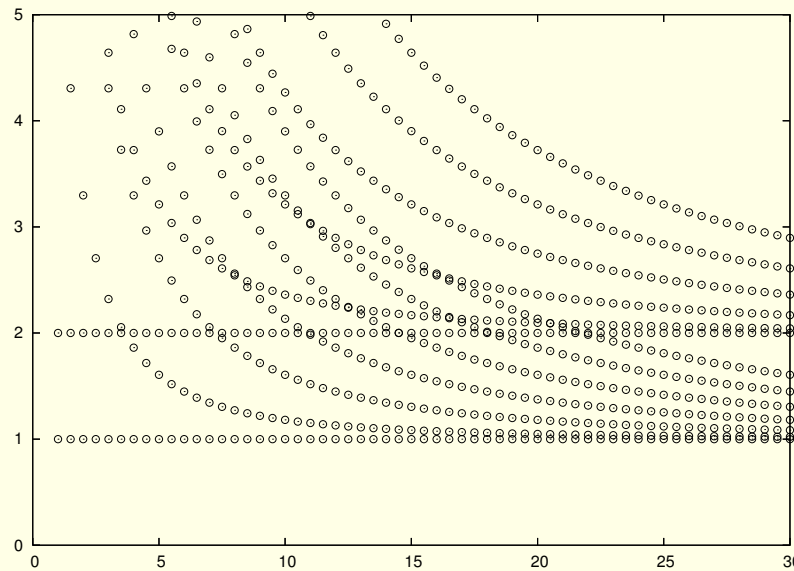
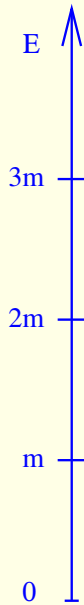
Very large volume, interacting particles

one particle  $e^{ip(\theta)L} = 1; \theta \rightarrow p(k) = \frac{2\pi k}{L}$

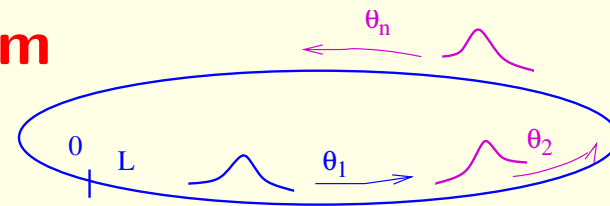
two particles  $e^{ip(\theta_1)L} S(\theta_{12}) = 1$

$$p(\theta_1)L + \varphi(\theta_{12}) = 2\pi n_1; \quad S = e^{i\varphi}$$

n particles  $p(\theta_i)L + \sum_j \varphi(\theta_{ij}) = 2\pi n_i$



# Very large volume spectrum



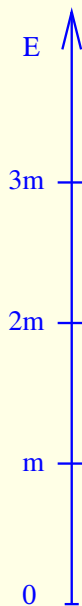
$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p}$$

Infinite volume

$$E(\theta) = m \cosh \theta$$

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$$E(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \sum_i E(\theta_i)$$

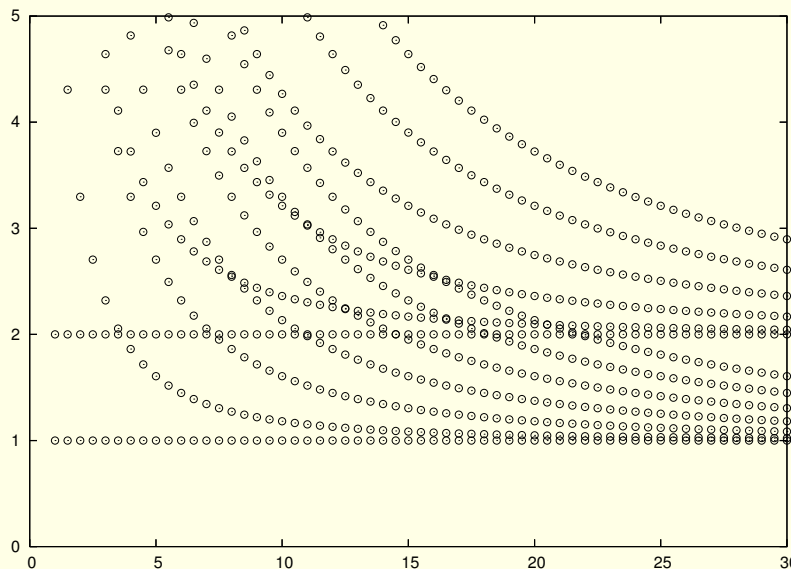


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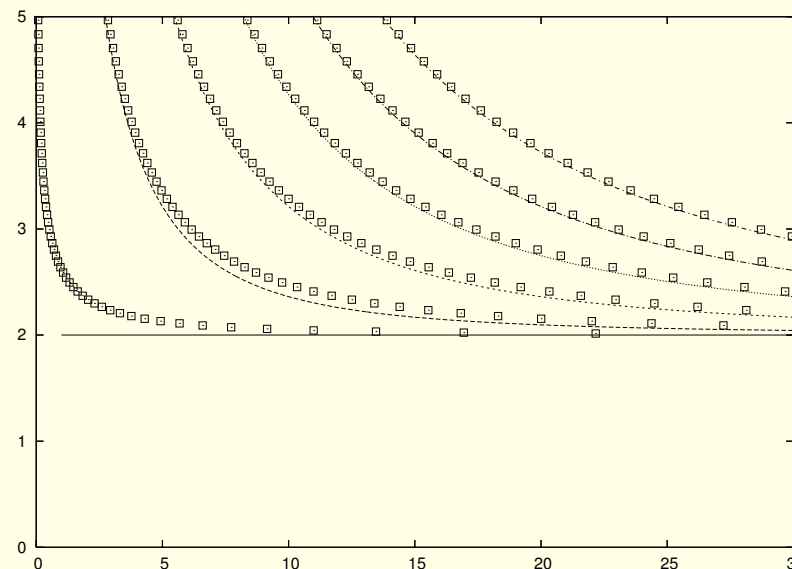
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$$\text{one particle } e^{ip(\theta)L} = 1; \theta \rightarrow p(k) = \frac{2\pi k}{L}$$

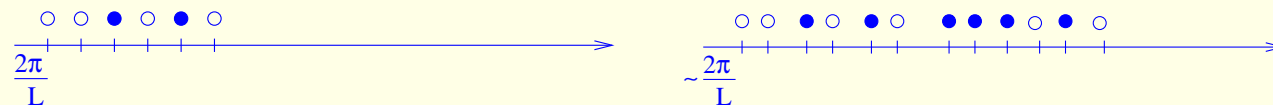
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$$p(\theta_1)L + \varphi(\theta_{12}) = 2\pi n_1; \quad S = e^{i\varphi}$$

$$n \text{ particles } p(\theta_i)L + \sum_j \varphi(\theta_{ij}) = 2\pi n_i$$



Momentum quantization  $S(0) = -1$



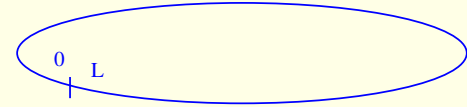


## Groundstate energy in finite volume

Groundstate energy  $E_0(L) =$

## Groundstate energy in finite volume

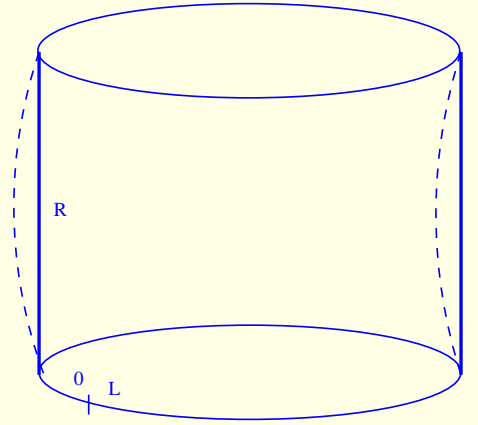
Groundstate energy  $E_0(L) =$



## Groundstate energy in finite volume

Groundstate energy  $E_0(L) =$

$$-\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log(\text{Tr}(e^{-H(L)R})) = -\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log(e^{-E_0(L)R})$$

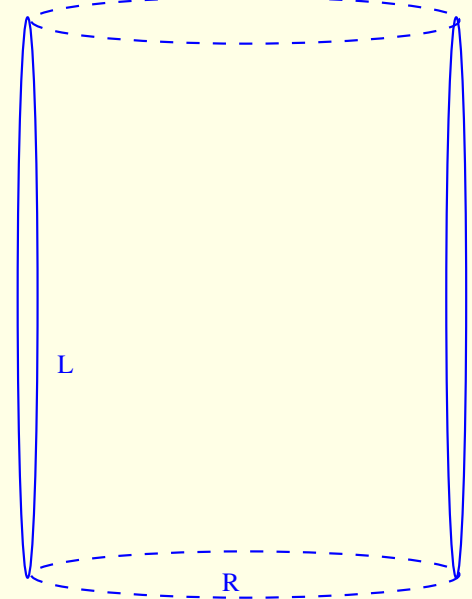
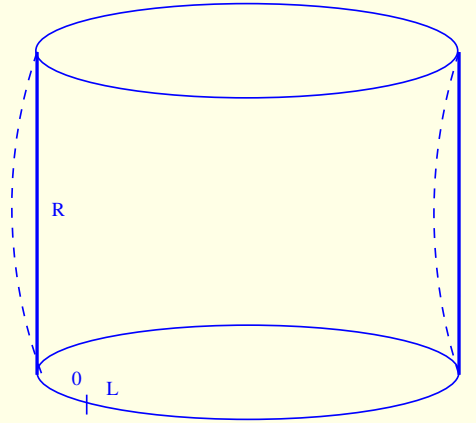


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## Groundstate energy in finite volume

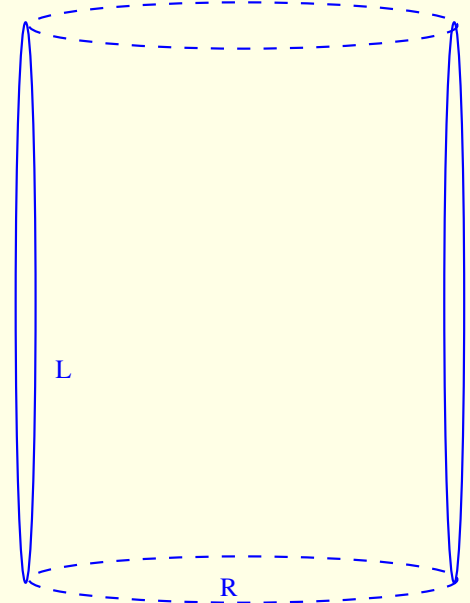
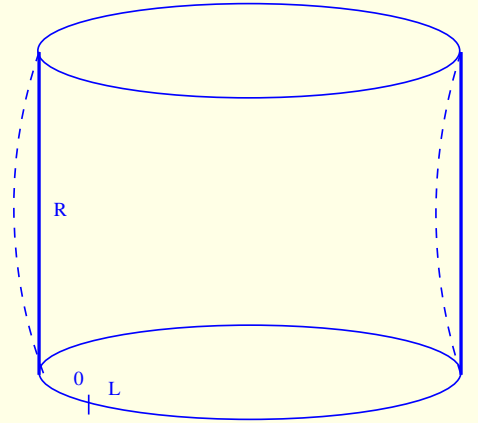
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Dominant contribution for large L: one particle term

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-H(R)L}) = 1 + \sum_k e^{-m \cosh \theta_k(R)L} + O(e^{-2mL})$$



## Groundstate energy in finite volume

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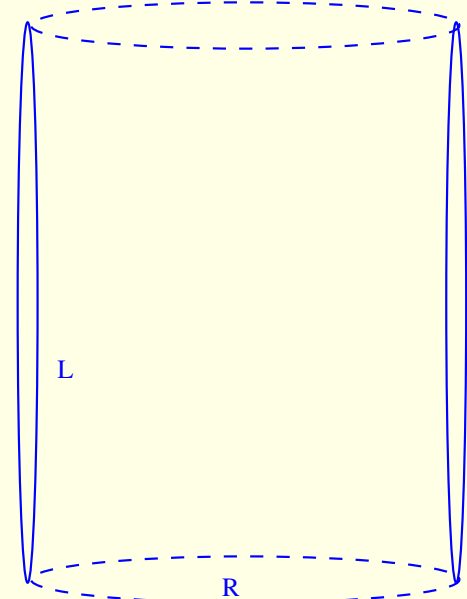
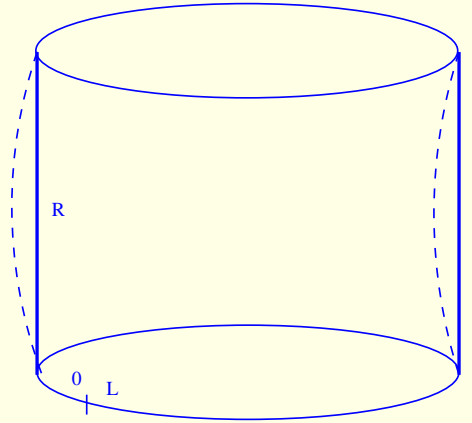
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Dominant contribution for large L: one particle term

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-H(R)L}) = 1 + \sum_k e^{-m \cosh \theta_k(R)L} + O(e^{-2mL})$$

one particle quantization  $m \sinh \theta = \frac{2\pi k}{R} \quad \sum_k \rightarrow \frac{Rm}{2\pi} \int d\theta \cosh \theta$

$$E_0(L) = -m \int d\theta \cosh \theta e^{-mL \cosh \theta} + O(e^{-2mL})$$



## Groundstate energy in finite volume

Groundstate energy  $E_0(L) =$

$$- \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log(\text{Tr}(e^{-H(L)R})) = - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log(e^{-E_0(L)R})$$

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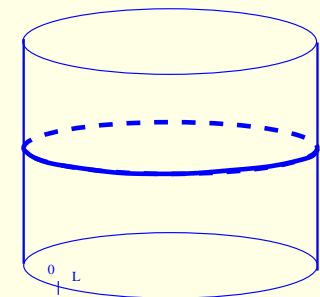
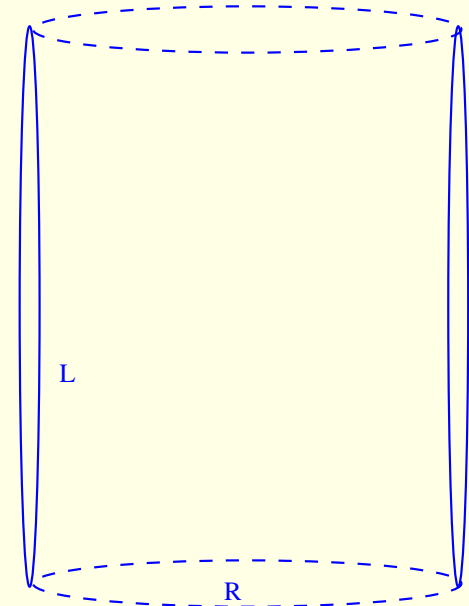
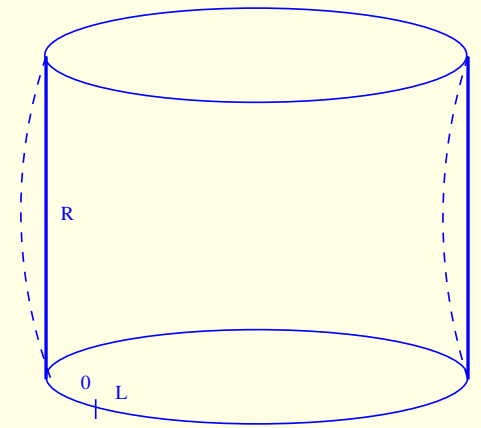
$$\text{one particle quantization } m \sinh \theta = \frac{2\pi k}{R} \quad \sum_k \rightarrow \frac{Rm}{2\pi} \int d\theta \cosh \theta$$

$$E_0(L) = -m \int d\theta \cosh \theta e^{-mL \cosh \theta} + O(e^{-2mL})$$

Ground state energy exactly: Al. Zamolodchikov '90

$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh(\theta) \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)})$$

$$\epsilon(\theta) = mL \cosh \theta - \int \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi} \varphi'(\theta - \theta') \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta')})$$



# Plan of talk

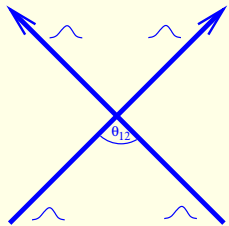
Cylinder



# Plan of talk

Cylinder

Infinite volume

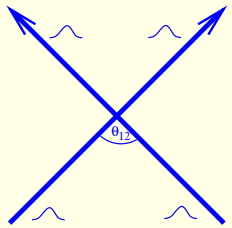


S-matrix

# Plan of talk

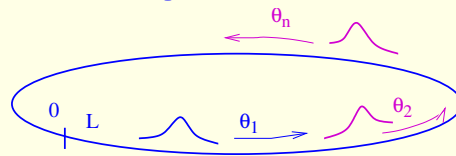
Cylinder

Infinite volume



S-matrix

Large volumes



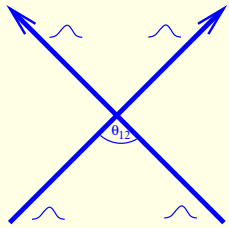
Bethe-Yang lines

# Plan of talk

Cylinder

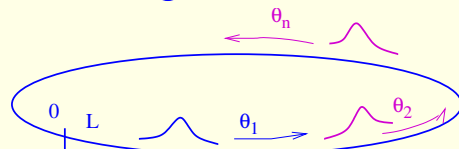
Lüscher correction

Infinite volume

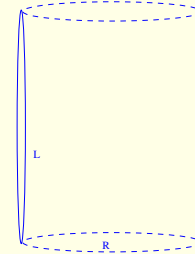
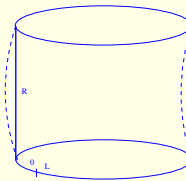


S-matrix

Large volumes



Bethe-Yang lines

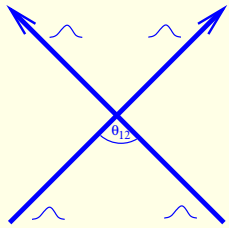


$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

# Plan of talk

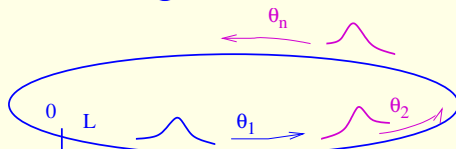
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



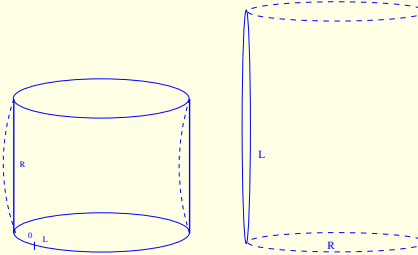
S-matrix

Large volumes



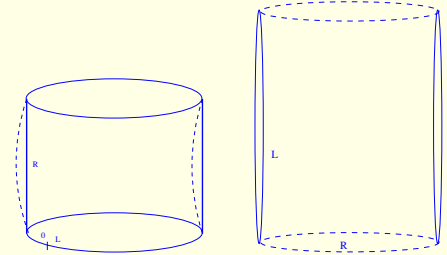
Bethe-Yang lines

Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

Exact groundstate

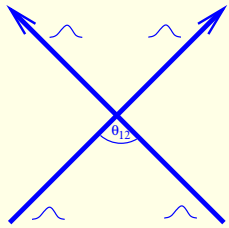


$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

# Plan of talk

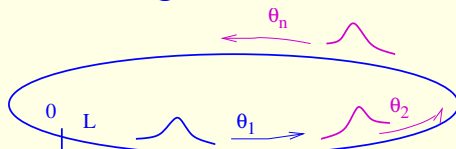
Cylinder

Infinite volume



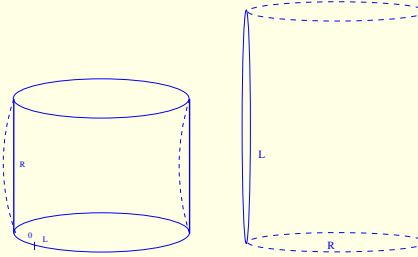
S-matrix

Large volumes



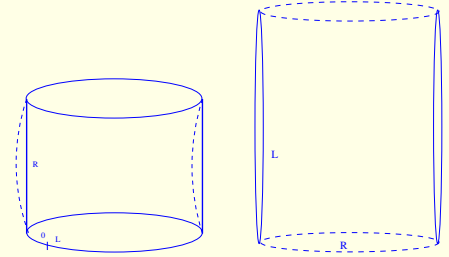
Bethe-Yang lines

Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

Exact groundstate



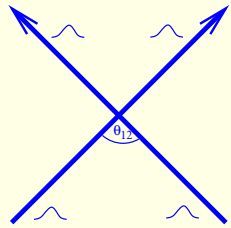
$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

Strip

# Plan of talk

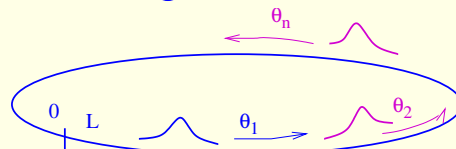
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



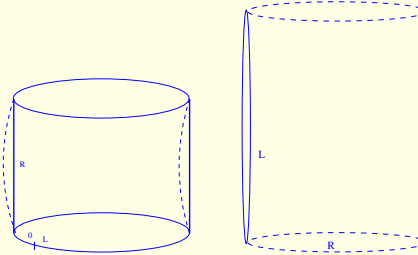
S-matrix

Large volumes



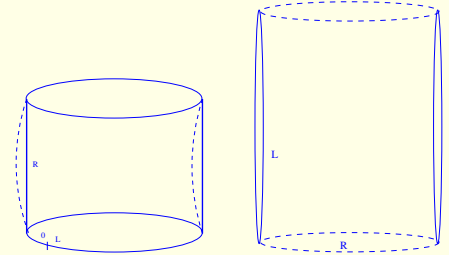
Bethe-Yang lines

Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

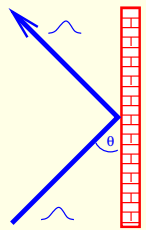
Exact groundstate



$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

## Strip

Semiinfinite volume

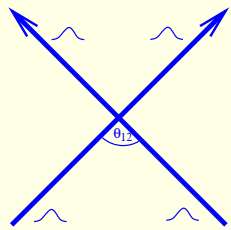


R-matrix

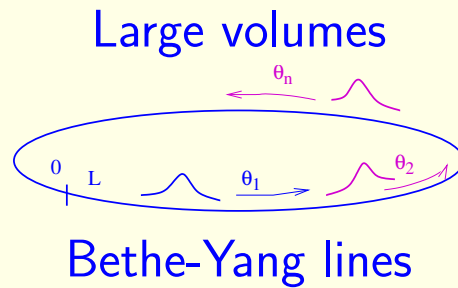
# Plan of talk

## Cylinder

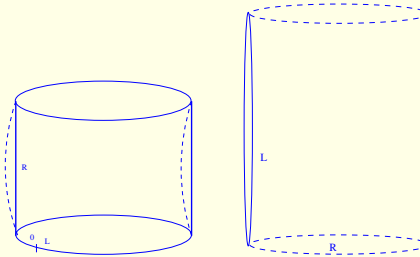
Infinite volume



S-matrix

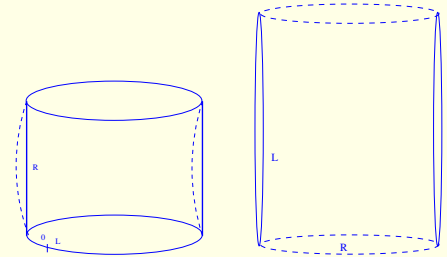


Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

Exact groundstate

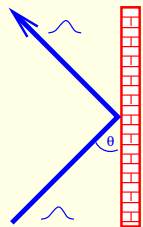


$$E_0(L) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

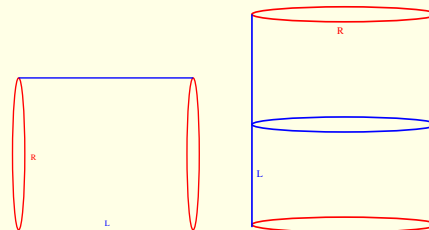
## Strip

Boundary Lüscher correction

Semiinfinite volume



R-matrix



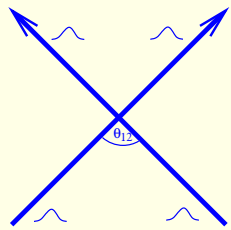
$$E_0(L) = - \int \frac{m d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh \theta K(\theta) \bar{K}(\theta) e^{-2mL \cosh(\theta)}$$

$$K(\theta) = R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

# Plan of talk

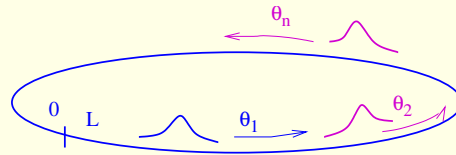
## Cylinder

Infinite volume



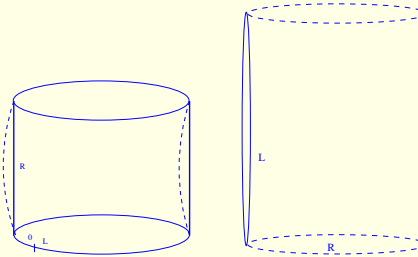
S-matrix

Large volumes



Bethe-Yang lines

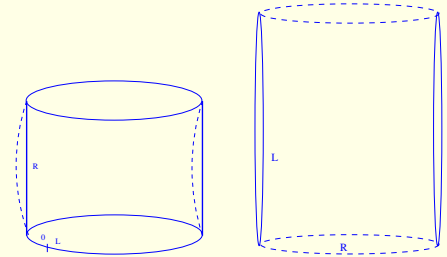
Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) =$$

$$-m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh \theta e^{-m \cosh(\theta)L}$$

Exact groundstate

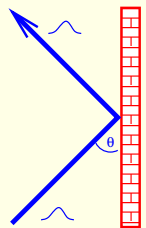


$$E_0(L) =$$

$$-\frac{m}{2\pi} \int \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)}) d\theta$$

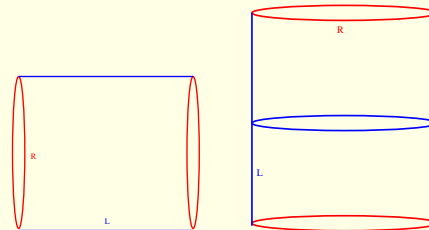
## Strip

Semiinfinite volume



R-matrix

Boundary Lüscher correction



$$E_0(L) =$$

$$-\int \frac{m d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh \theta K(\theta) \bar{K}(\theta) e^{-2mL \cosh(\theta)}$$

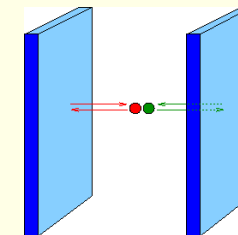
$$K(\theta) = R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

Boundary TBA

$$E_0(L) =$$

$$-\int \frac{m d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)})$$

Application



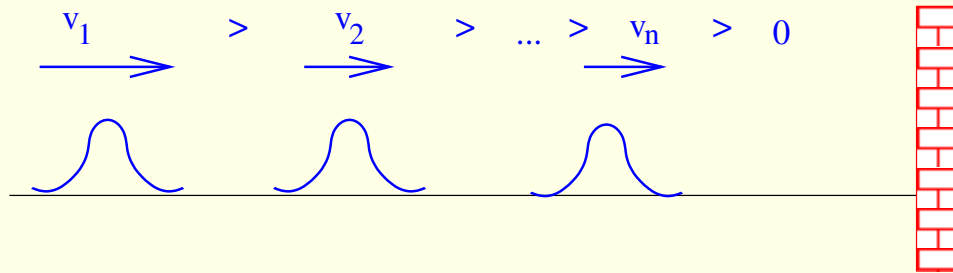
Casimir effect



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

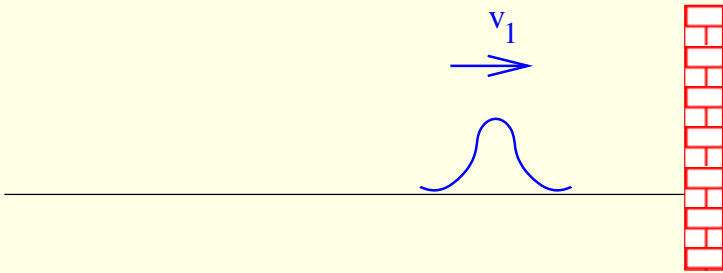
# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary multiparticle state: with  $n$  particles



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle state:



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

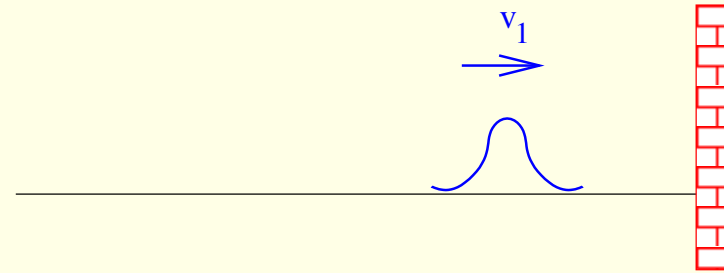
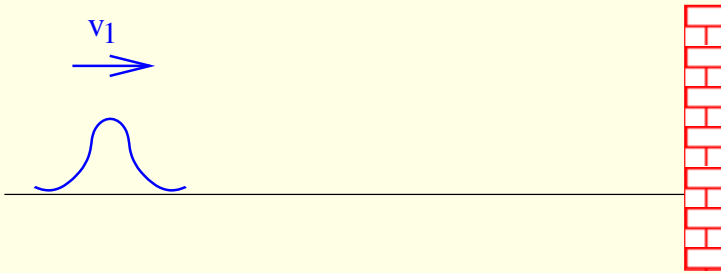
Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

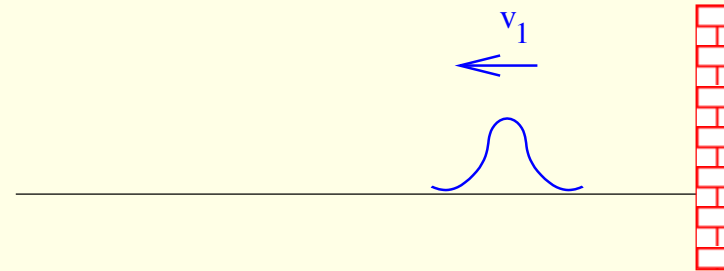
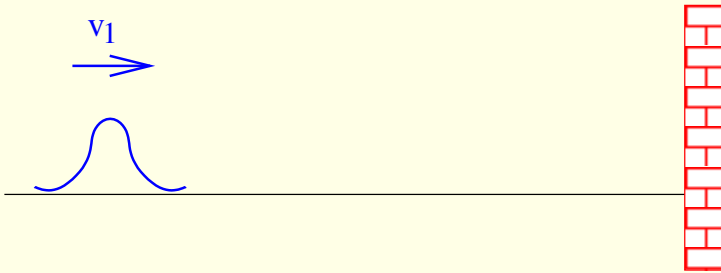
times develop



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

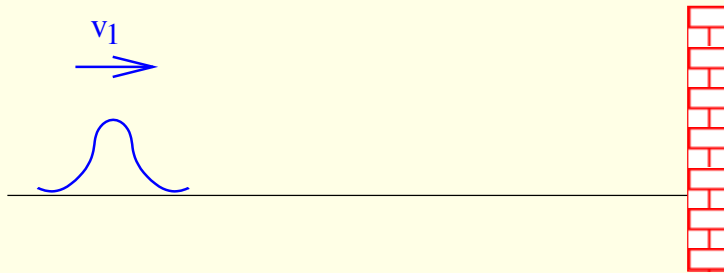
Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

times develop further

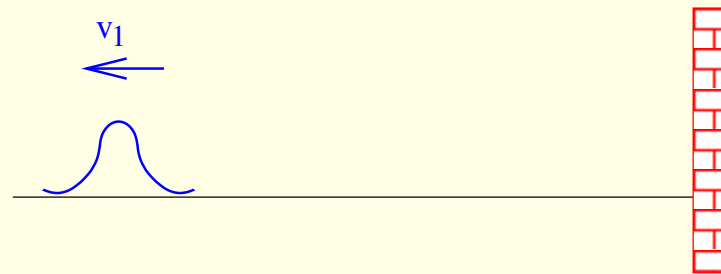


# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



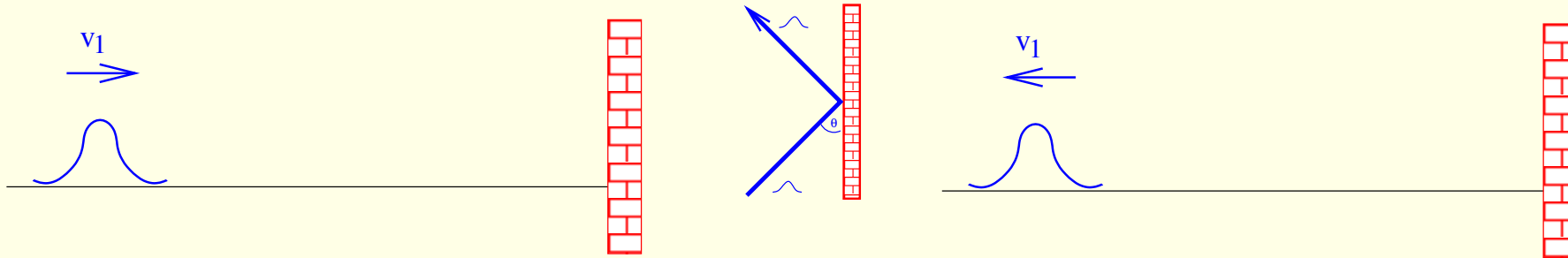
Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

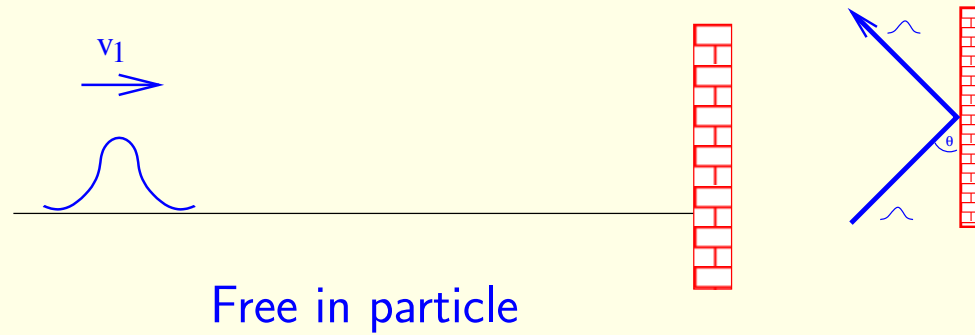
Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



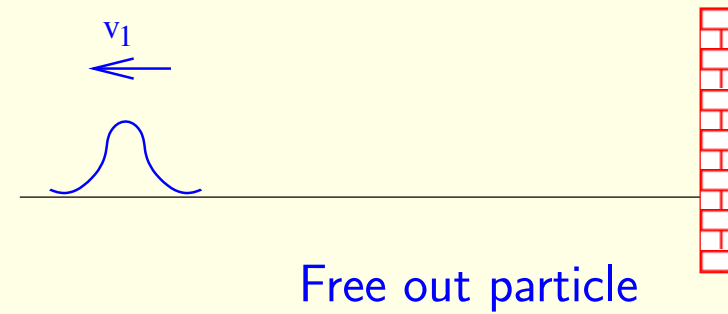


# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



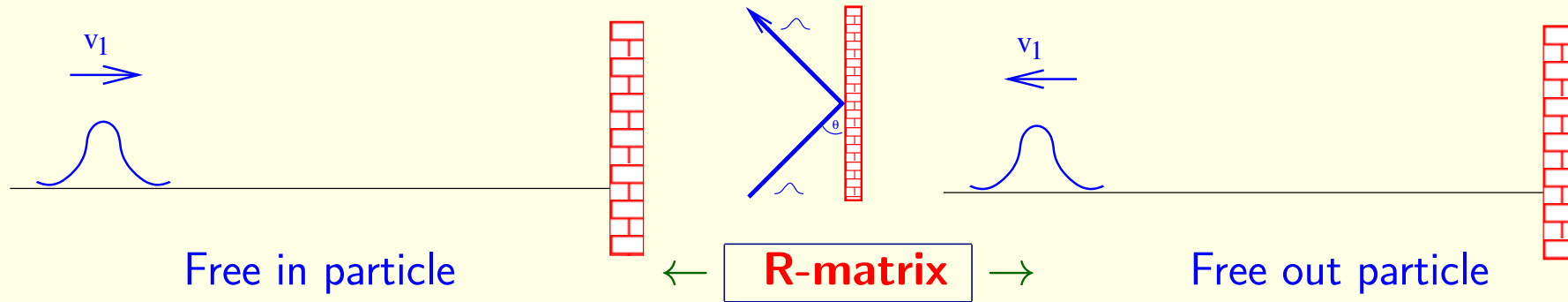
Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

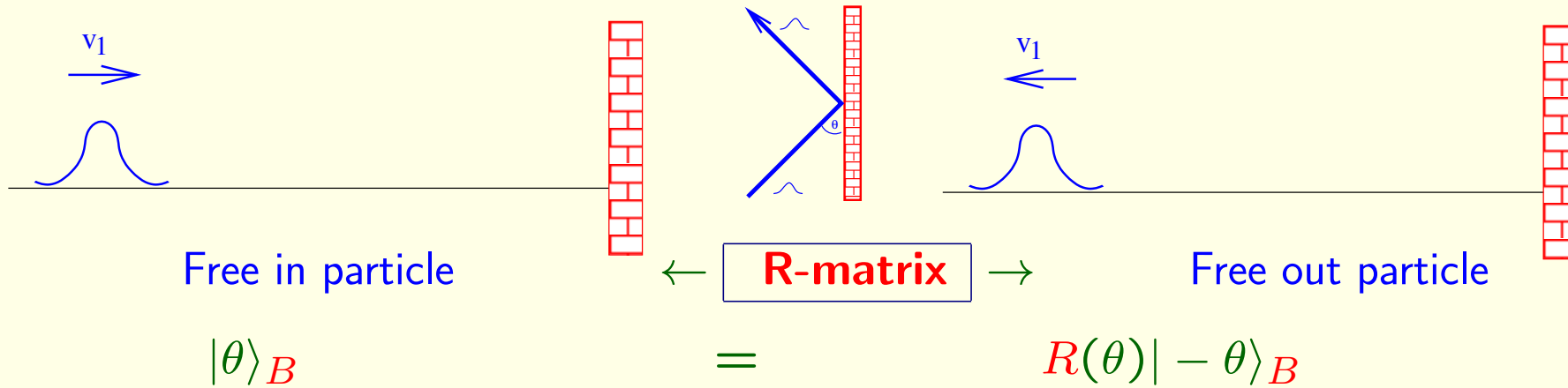
Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

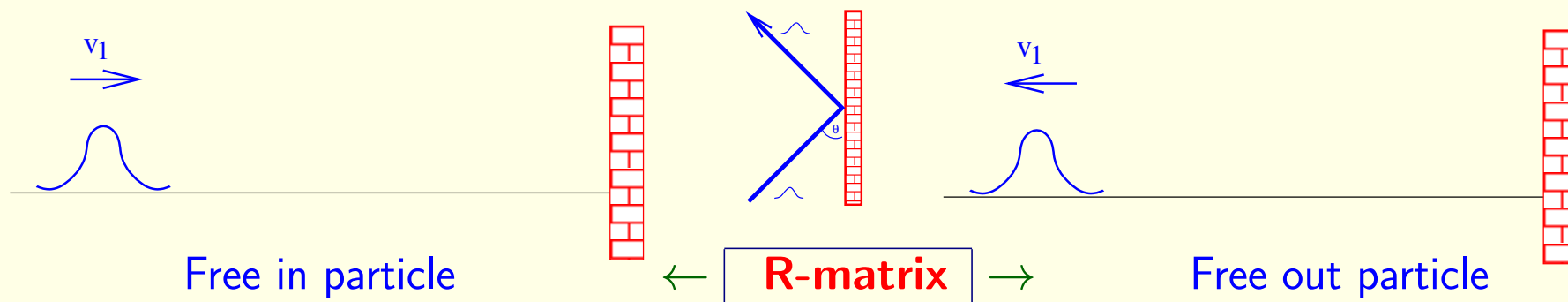
Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



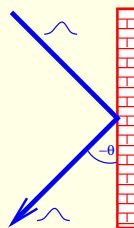
$$|\theta\rangle_B$$

=

$$R(\theta)|-\theta\rangle_B$$

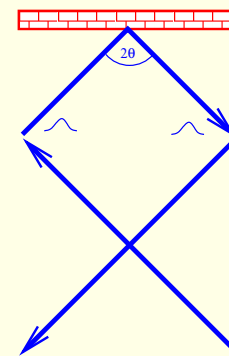
Unitarity

$$R^*(\theta) = R^{-1}(\theta) = R(-\theta)$$



Boundary crossing unitarity

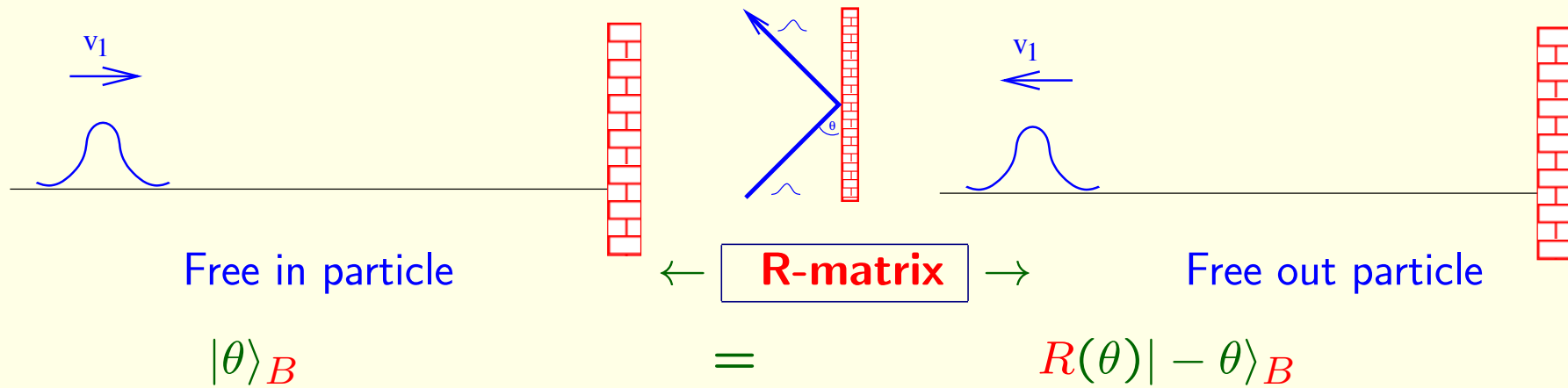
$$R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = S(2\theta)R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$



# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

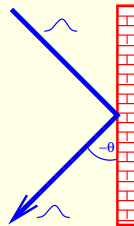
Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



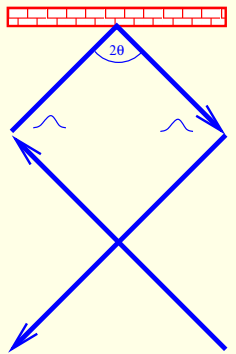
Unitarity

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Boundary crossing unitarity

$$R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = S(2\theta)R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

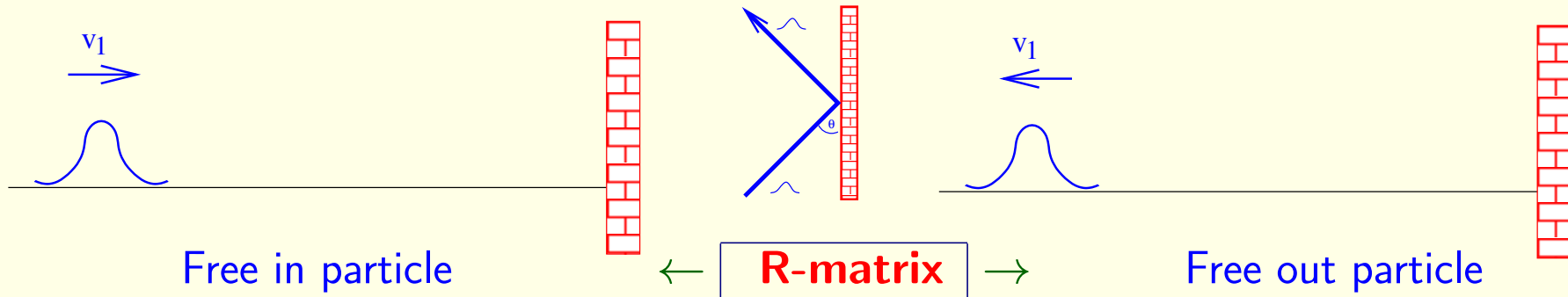


sinh-Gordon  $S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p} = [-p] = -(-p)(1+p); (p) = \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{i\pi p}{2}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{i\pi p}{2}\right)}$

# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free in particle

Free out particle

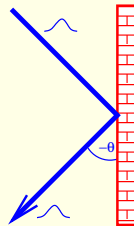
$$|\theta\rangle_B$$

=

$$R(\theta)|-\theta\rangle_B$$

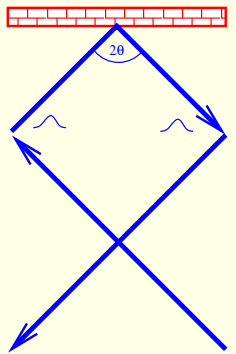
Unitarity

$$R^*(\theta) = R^{-1}(\theta) = R(-\theta)$$



Boundary crossing unitarity

$$R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = S(2\theta)R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$



sinh-Gordon  $S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p} = [-p] = -(-p)(1+p); (p) = \frac{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{i\pi p}{2})}{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{i\pi p}{2})}$

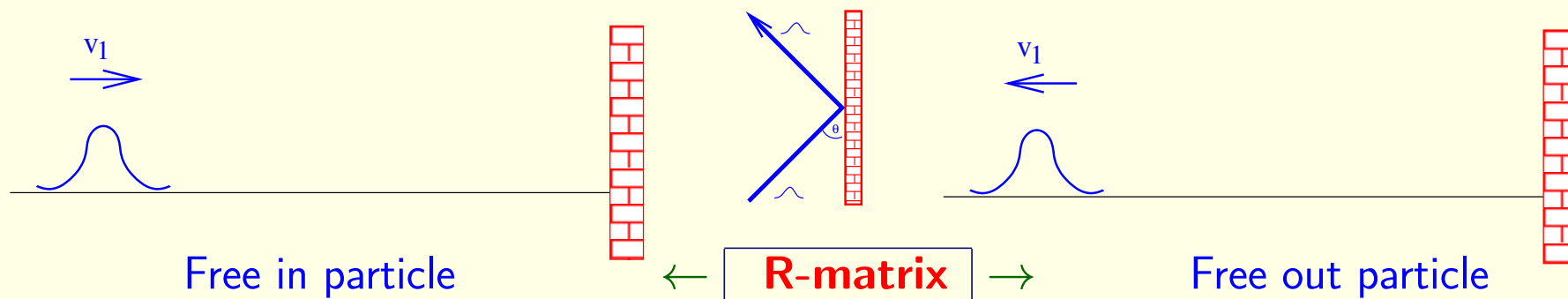
reflection factor  $R(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+p}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{p}{2}\right) \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\eta p}{\pi}\right] \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\Theta p}{\pi}\right]$

Ghoshal-Zamolodchikov '94

# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

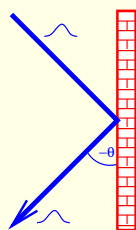
Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



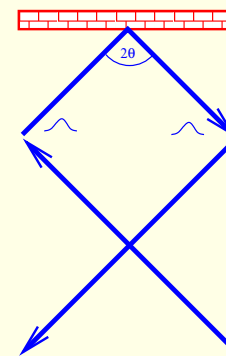
Unitarity

$$R^*(\theta) = R^{-1}(\theta) = R(-\theta)$$



Boundary crossing unitarity

$$R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = S(2\theta)R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$



sinh-Gordon  $S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p} = [-p] = -(-p)(1+p)$ ;  $(p) = \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{\theta + i\pi p}{2}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{\theta - i\pi p}{2}\right)}$

reflection factor  $R(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+p}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{p}{2}\right) \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\eta p}{\pi}\right] \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\Theta p}{\pi}\right]$

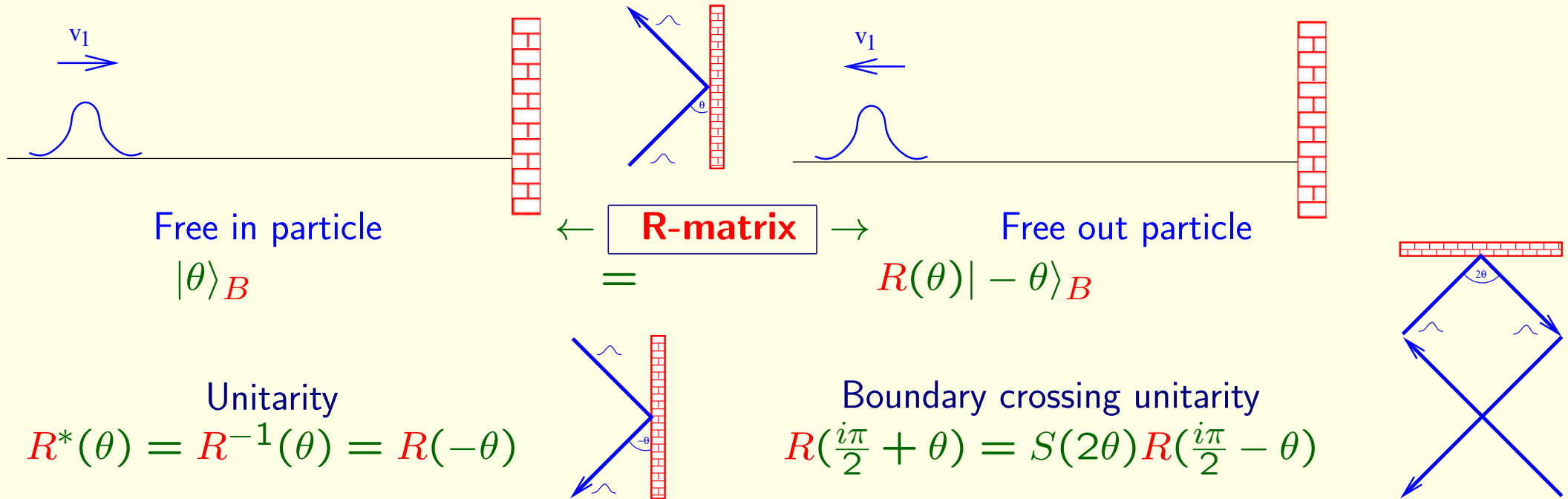
Ghoshal-Zamolodchikov '94

Lagrangian:  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) - \delta \left[ \mu_+^B e^{\frac{b}{2}\phi} + \mu_-^B e^{-\frac{b}{2}\phi} \right]$   $\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\sin b^2}} \cosh b^2(\eta \pm \Theta) = \mu_{\pm}^B$

# Integrable boundary field theory: Bootstrap

Boundary one particle in state:  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

Boundary one pt out state:  $t \rightarrow \infty$



sinh-Gordon  $S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p} = [-p] = -(-p)(1+p); (p) = \frac{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{i\pi p}{2})}{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{i\pi p}{2})}$

reflection factor  $R(\theta) = (\frac{1}{2}) \left(\frac{1+p}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{p}{2}\right) \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\eta p}{\pi}\right] \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\Theta p}{\pi}\right]$  Ghoshal-Zamolodchikov '94

Lagrangian:  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) - \delta \left[ \mu_+^B e^{\frac{b}{2}\phi} + \mu_-^B e^{-\frac{b}{2}\phi} \right]$   $\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\sin b^2}} \cosh b^2(\eta \pm \Theta) = \mu_{\pm}^B$

Integrability  $\rightarrow$  factorizability:  $|\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n\rangle_B = \prod_{i < j} S(\theta_i - \theta_j) S(\theta_i + \theta_j) \prod_i R(\theta_i) |-\theta_1, -\theta_2, \dots, -\theta_n\rangle_B$

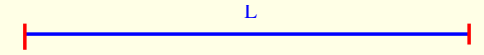


## Boundary Lüscher correction

Groundstate energy for large  $L$  from IR reflection:  $E_0(L) =$

## Boundary Lüscher correction

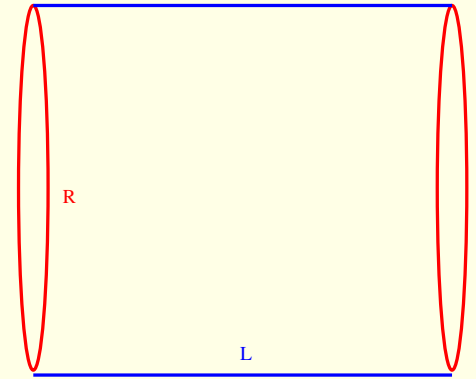
Groundstate energy for large  $L$  from IR reflection:  $E_0(L) =$



## Boundary Lüscher correction

Groundstate energy for large  $L$  from IR reflection:  $E_0(L) =$

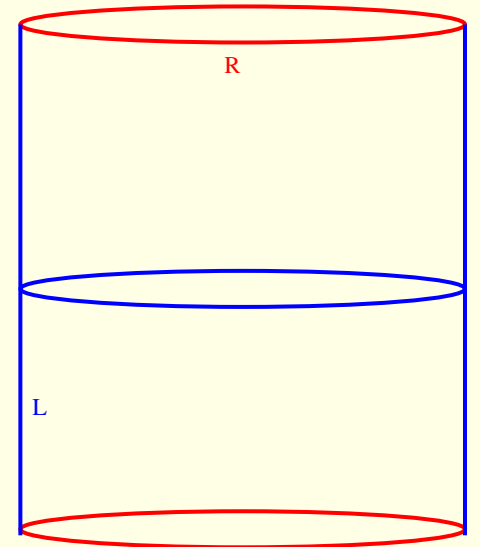
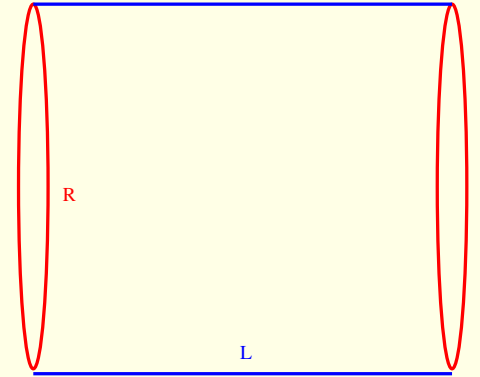
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## Boundary Lüscher correction

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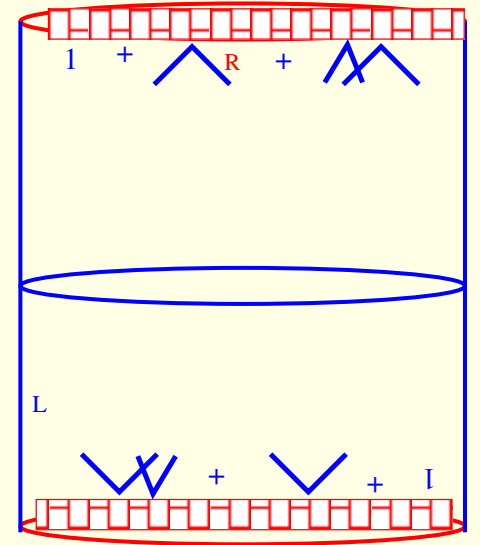
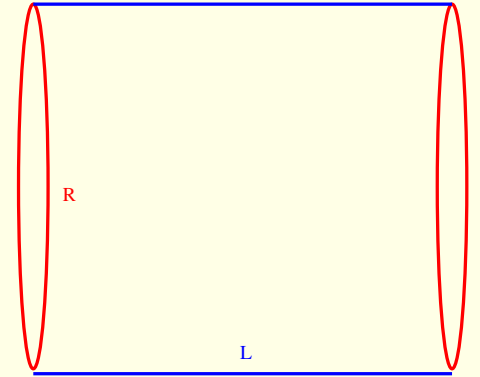


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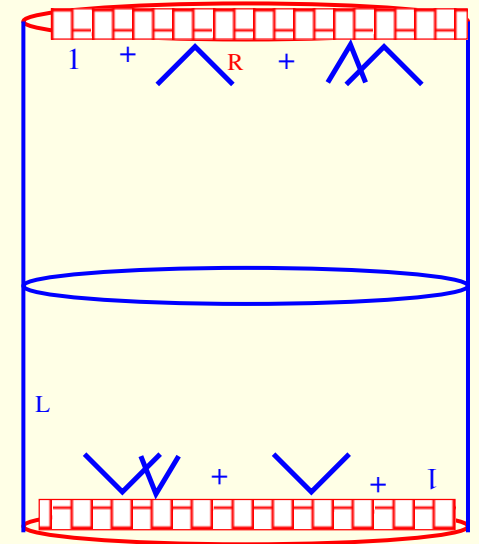
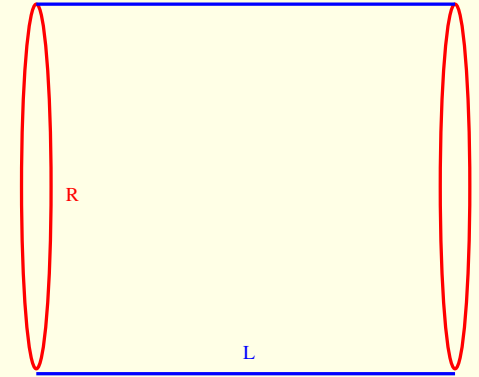
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Dominant contribution for large  $L$ : two particle term

$$\langle B | e^{-H(R)L} | B \rangle = 1 + \sum_k R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right) R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta\right) e^{-2m \cosh \theta_k L} + \dots$$



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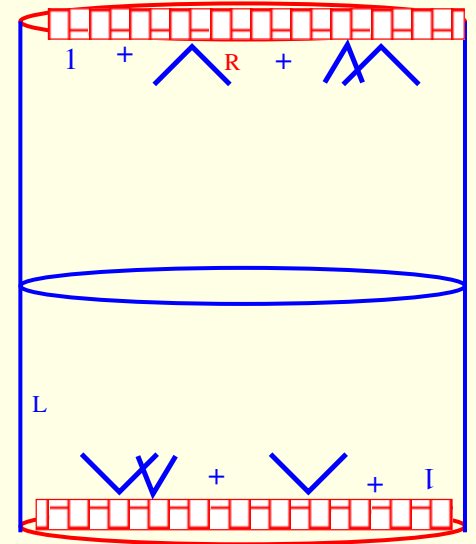
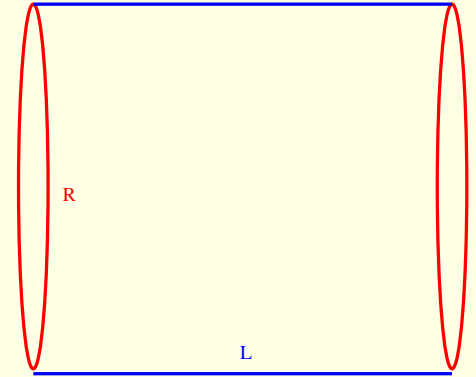
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# Boundary Lüscher correction

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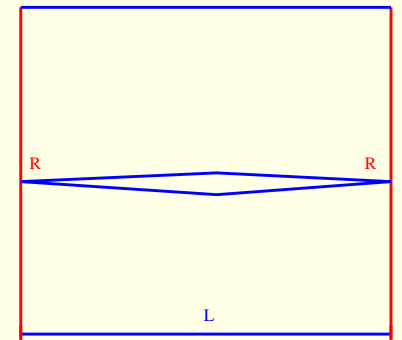
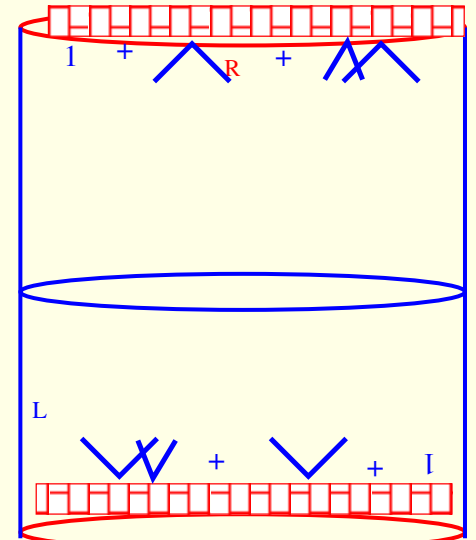
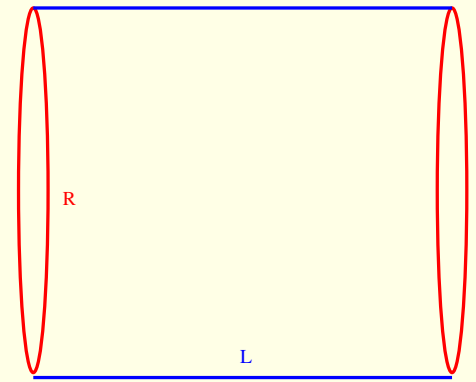
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Ground state energy exactly:  $E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh(\theta) \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)})$

$$\epsilon(\theta) = 2mL \cosh \theta - \log(R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta\right) R\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta\right))$$

$$- \int \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi} \varphi'(\theta - \theta') \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta')}) \text{ LeClair, Mussardo, Saleur, Skorik}$$





## Casimir effect: Boundary finite size effect

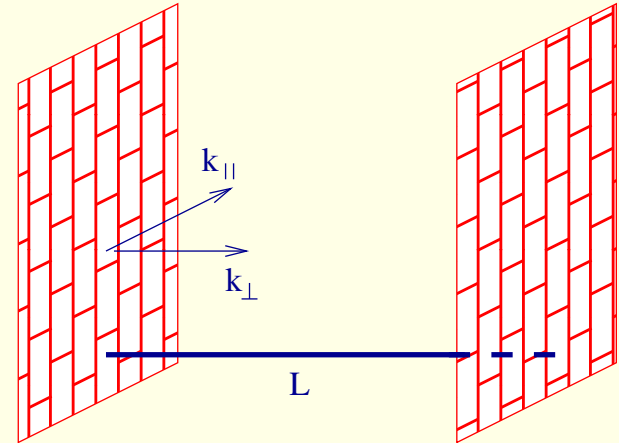
## Casimir effect: Boundary finite size effect

Extension to higher dimensions:  $\vec{k}_{\parallel}$  label

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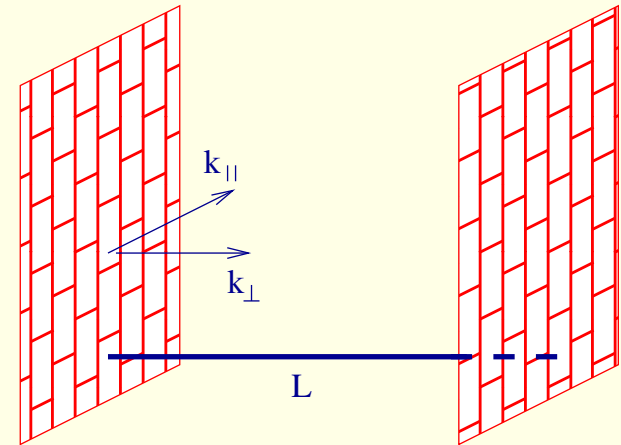
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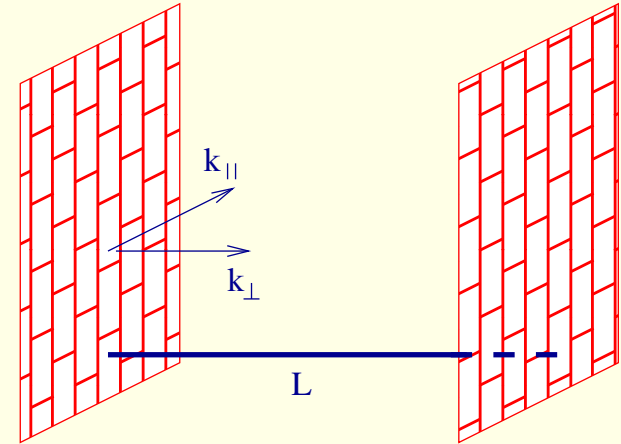
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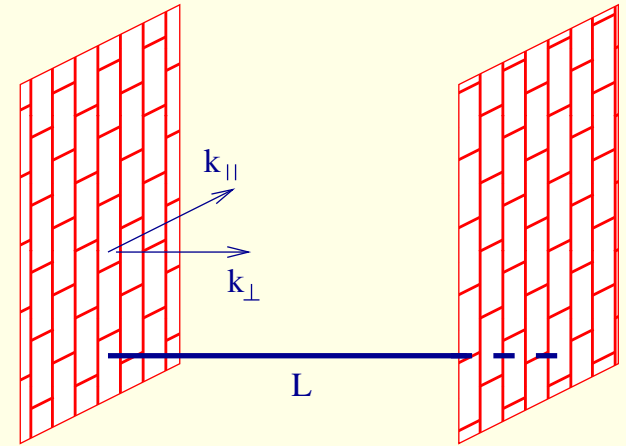
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QED: Parallel dielectric slabs ( $\epsilon_1, 1, \epsilon_2$ )

reflections  $E_{\parallel, \perp}, B_{\parallel, \perp} \longrightarrow R_{\parallel, \perp}$  look it up in Jackson:

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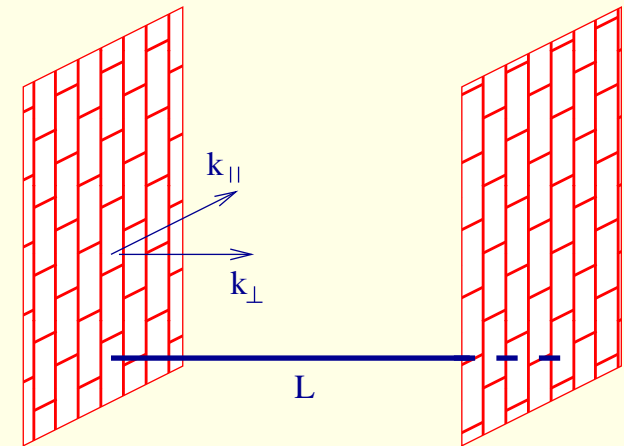
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Lifshitz  
formula

# Conclusion

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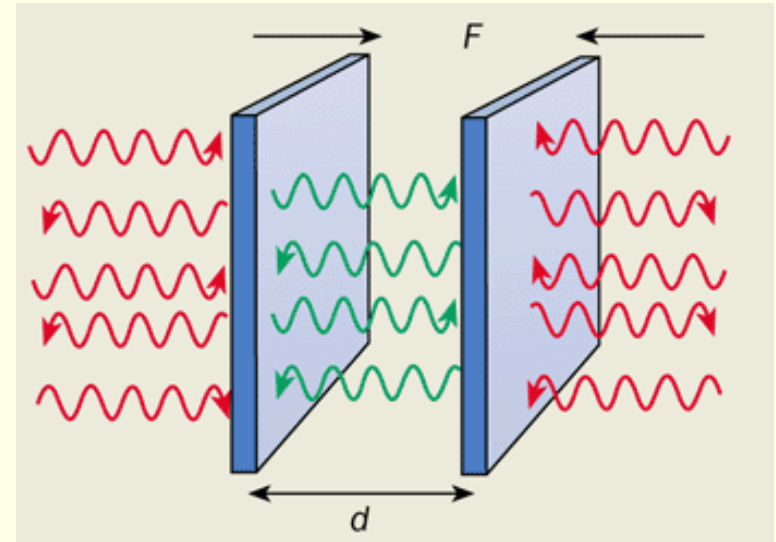
Usual derivation:

summing up zero frequencies

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Complicated finite volume problem

+ divergencies





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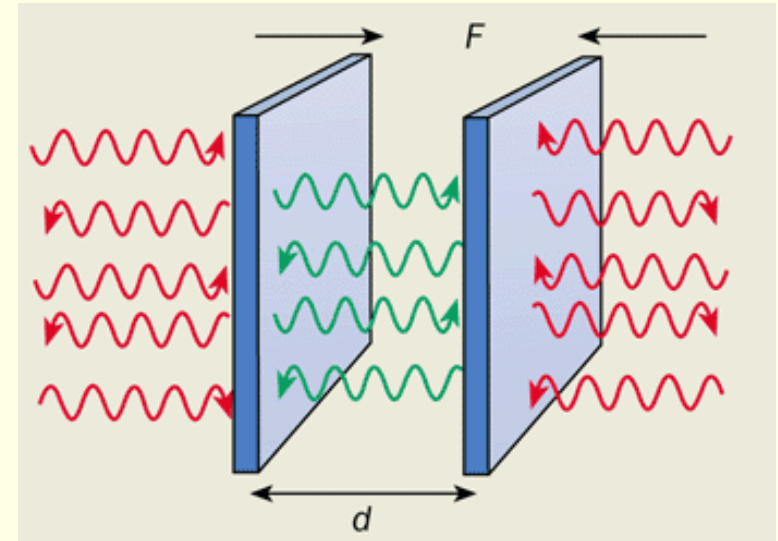
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Reflection factor of the IR degrees of freedom:

semi infinite settings,

easier to calculate,

no divergences

