The noncommutative sine-Gordon breather

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Abstract
As shown in [hep-th/0406065], there exists a noncommutative deformation of the sine-Gordon model which remains (classically) integrable but features a second scalar field. We employ the dressing method (adapted to the Moyal-deformed situation) for constructing the deformed kink-antikink and breather configurations. Explicit results and plots are presented for the leading noncommutativity correction to the breather. Its temporal periodicity is unchanged.
1 Introduction and summary

The sine-Gordon model is a paradigm for relativistic integrable models in 1+1 dimensions (e.g., see [1].) Its multi-soliton spectrum is well known and consists not only of multi-kink scattering configurations but also of bound states, the simplest of which is the so-called breather. It may be obtained formally by analytically continuing the kink-antikink configuration in its relative velocity variable, \( v \rightarrow iv \), and oscillates periodically in time.

A systematic procedure for deriving the integrability features of the sine-Gordon model relates it to the self-duality equations of SU(2) Yang-Mills theory in 2+2 dimensions [2]. In a light-cone gauge, these equations follow from the Nair-Schiff action [3]. A first and straightforward dimensional reduction produces Ward’s modified chiral sigma-model action for SU(2)-valued fields in 2+1 dimensions [4]. A second dimensional reduction then generates an abelian sigma model equivalent to the sine-Gordon theory. To arrive there, one must prescribe a particular dependence on one spatial coordinate (rather than trivial independence) and also algebraically restrict the field from SU(2) to a U(1) subgroup. The remaining phase \( \varphi(t, x) \) turns out to be ruled by the sine-Gordon equation, with the coupling or mass \( \alpha \) appearing as a parameter of the dimensional reduction.

For several years now the Moyal deformation of integrable field theories has been of some interest. In particular, the Ward model [5, 6, 7] and the sine-Gordon model [8, 9] have been generalized to the noncommutative realm. The key insight for the latter case was that the extension of SU(2) to U(2), necessary for implementing the Moyal deformation in the Yang-Mills theory, should be retained under the dimensional and algebraic reduction, so that the noncommutative sigma-model field takes its values in U(1)\( \times \)U(1) rather than U(1). The deformed sine-Gordon model so obtained [8] features two scalar fields (phases) \( \phi_+ \) and \( \phi_- \), whose noncommutative abelian WZW actions are coupled in a simple way. In the commutative limit, the average \( \varphi = \frac{1}{2}(\phi_++\phi_-) \) of these phases produces the standard sine-Gordon field while their difference \( \phi_+-\phi_- \) decouples as a free field.

Since the powerful techniques for constructing multi-soliton solutions in integrable models have been shown to survive the noncommutative deformation, it is straightforward (but may be tedious) to work out such configurations for the Moyal-deformed sine-Gordon model as well. The basic strategy was already outlined in [5] but has been applied only to the simple kink so far [8]. However, owing to the relativistic invariance, a one-kink configuration depends only on its single co-moving coordinate \( \eta(t, x) \), and so it cannot get deformed. Only multi-lumps with relative motion should be affected by noncommutativity. The first instances are the two-kink, kink-antikink and breather solutions.

In this letter we apply the Moyal deformation to the two latter cases. It is important to verify the effect of noncommutativity, since the tree-level computations of [8] had suggested that perhaps the entire Moyal deformation of the sine-Gordon model might be fictitious. Here, we demonstrate this not to be the case, by working out the first-order (in the noncommutativity parameter) correction to the ‘classical’ kink-antikink and breather configurations. It turns out that this leading correction affects only the would-be free field \( \phi_+-\phi_- \); the generalized sine-Gordon field \( \varphi \) gets modified at second order onwards, as does the energy density. Only the substantial calculational effort prevented us from evaluating higher orders, but we present the starting-point equations for doing so. As an exact result, the temporal periodicity of the breather is unchanged by the deformation.
2 The model

The integrable noncommutative sine-Gordon model introduced in [8] involves two \(U(1)\)-valued fields

\[ g_+(t, x) = e^{i \frac{1}{2} \phi_+(t, x)} \in U(1)_+ \quad \text{and} \quad g_-(t, x) = e^{i \frac{1}{2} \phi_-(t, x)} \in U(1)_- \tag{2.1} \]

and may be defined via its action

\[ S[g_+, g_-] = S_{wzw}[g_+] + S_{wzw}[g_-] + \alpha^2 \int dt \, dx \left( g_+^\dagger g_- + g_-^\dagger g_+ - 2 \right) \tag{2.2} \]

where \(S_{wzw}\) is the abelian WZW action

\[ S_{wzw}[g] = -\frac{1}{2} \int dt \, dx \left( \partial_t g^\dagger \partial_t g - \partial_x g^\dagger \partial_x g \right) - \int dt \, dx \int_0^1 d\lambda \, \hat{g}^\dagger \hat{g} \ast \hat{g}^\dagger \partial_\chi \hat{g} \ast \hat{g}^\dagger \partial_\lambda \hat{g} \tag{2.3} \]

with a homotopy path \(\hat{g}(\lambda)\) connecting \(\hat{g}(0) = 1\) and \(\hat{g}(1) = g\) and a Moyal star product

\[ (f_1 \ast f_2)(t, x) = f_1(t, x) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{2} \left( \partial_t \theta \partial_x - \partial_x \theta \partial_t \right) \right\} f_2(t, x) \quad \text{so that} \quad [t, x] = i \theta \quad . \tag{2.4} \]

In light-cone variables

\[ u := \frac{1}{2} (t + x) \quad , \quad v := \frac{1}{2} (t - x) \quad , \quad \partial_u = \partial_t + \partial_x \quad , \quad \partial_v = \partial_t - \partial_x \tag{2.5} \]

the corresponding equations of motion read

\[ \partial_v \left( g_+^\dagger \ast \partial_u g_+ + g_-^\dagger \ast \partial_u g_- \right) = 0 \quad , \]

\[ \partial_v \left( g_+^\dagger \ast \partial_u g_+ - g_-^\dagger \ast \partial_u g_- \right) = 2\alpha^2 \left( g_+^\dagger \ast g_- - g_-^\dagger \ast g_+ \right) \quad , \tag{2.6} \]

which in the commutative limit \(\theta \to 0\) simplifies to

\[ \partial_u \partial_v (\phi_+ - \phi_-) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_u \partial_v (\phi_+ + \phi_-) = -8\alpha^2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (\phi_+ + \phi_-) \quad . \tag{2.7} \]

Hence, the identification of the standard sine-Gordon field \(\varphi\) with mass \(2\alpha\) is made via

\[ \frac{1}{2} (\phi_+ + \phi_-) = \varphi + O(\theta) \quad \text{or} \quad g_+^\dagger \ast g_- = e^{i \varphi} + O(\theta) \quad . \tag{2.8} \]

For later use, we embed the \(U(1)\)-valued fields into \(U(2)\),

\[ G := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} g_+ + g_- & g_+ - g_- \\ g_- + g_+ & g_- - g_+ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\theta \to 0} e^{i \frac{1}{2} (\phi_+ - \phi_-)} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} & i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \\ i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} & \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad . \tag{2.9} \]
3 Dressing construction

The breather solution may be obtained from a kink-antikink configuration with relative velocity $2v$ by an analytic continuation $v \to iv$. The co-moving coordinates for the kink and antikink read

$$\eta_1 = +pu - \frac{1}{p}v = +\gamma(x-vt) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_2 = -\frac{1}{p}u + pv = -\gamma(x+vt) \quad (3.1)$$

respectively, where $p \in (0,1)$,

$$v = \frac{1-p^2}{1+p^2} > 0 \iff \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} = \frac{1}{2}(p + \frac{1}{p}) \quad (3.2)$$

A convenient way to construct the kink-antikink solution employs the dressing method. For the case at hand, it yields [5]

$$G = 1 - 2\left(1 + \frac{1+v}{v}P_2\right) * T_1 * \left[T_1^\dagger * (1-\sigma P_1) * T_1\right]^{-1} * T_1^\dagger$$

$$- 2\left(1 - \frac{1+v}{v}P_1\right) * T_2 * \left[T_2^\dagger * (1-\sigma P_2) * T_2\right]^{-1} * T_2^\dagger \quad (3.3)$$

where $\sigma = \frac{-4p^2}{(1-p^2)^2} = 1 - v^{-2}$ and we introduced hermitian projectors

$$P_1 = T_1 * (T_1^\dagger * T_1)_x^{-1} * T_1^\dagger \quad \text{and} \quad P_2 = T_2 * (T_2^\dagger * T_2)_x^{-1} * T_2^\dagger \quad (3.4)$$

based on $2 \times 1$ matrix-valued functions $T_1(\eta_1)$ and $T_2(\eta_2)$ related to the kink and antikink components of the configuration. The $T_i$ are determined only up to right (star-) multiplication with an arbitrary invertible function and may be taken as

$$T_1 = \left(\frac{1}{ie^{2\alpha \eta_1}}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad T_2 = \left(\frac{1}{-ie^{2\alpha \eta_2}}\right) \quad (3.5)$$

by a suitable choice of the coordinate origin. Note that we have dropped the star index on the exponentials since each one depends on a single coordinate combination only.

By inserting these $T_i$ into (3.4), the ensuing projectors into (3.3) one is in principle able to read off $g_{\pm}$ from (2.9) and extract the noncommutative breather configuration $\phi_{\pm}$.

4 Commutative breather

Before delving into the explicit computation, let us first retrieve the familiar commutative breather in the $\theta \to 0$ limit.

Since a coordinate rescaling modifies the coupling $\alpha$ we take the freedom to put $2\alpha = 1$ in the following. Dropping all stars, one first builds

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{2\eta_1}} \left(\frac{1}{ie^{\eta_1}} - ie^{\eta_1}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{2\eta_2}} \left(\frac{1}{ie^{\eta_2}} \ e^{2\eta_2}\right) \quad (4.1)$$
and thus

\[
[T_j^+(1-\sigma P_k)T_j]^{-1} = \frac{1 + e^{2\eta_k}}{(1-\sigma)(1-e^{\eta_1+\eta_2})^2 + (e^{\eta_1}+e^{\eta_2})^2} \quad \text{for} \quad (j,k) = (1,2) \text{ or } (2,1) \quad . \quad (4.2)
\]

Next, one obtains

\[
(1 + \frac{1-v}{v} P_2) T_1 T_1^2 = \frac{1}{1+e^{2\eta_1}} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1-v}{v} + e^{2\eta_1} & i\frac{1-v}{v} e^{\eta_1}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -ie^{\eta_1}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 + 4 e^{2\eta_1}
\end{pmatrix}
\quad ,
\]

\[
(1 - \frac{1+v}{v} P_1) T_2 T_2^1 = \frac{1}{1+e^{2\eta_1}} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1-v}{v} + e^{2\eta_1} & i\frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta_1}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & ie^{\eta_1}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 - 4 e^{2\eta_1}
\end{pmatrix}
\quad ,
\]

which combine to

\[
G = \frac{1}{v^{-2}(1-e^{\eta_1+\eta_2})^2 + (e^{\eta_1}+e^{\eta_2})^2} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{v^{-2}(1-e^{\eta_1+\eta_2})^2 - (e^{\eta_1}+e^{\eta_2})^2}{2iv^{-1}(e^{\eta_1}+e^{\eta_2})(1-e^{\eta_1+\eta_2})}
\frac{2iv^{-1}(e^{\eta_1}+e^{\eta_2})(1-e^{\eta_1+\eta_2})}{v^{-2}(1-e^{\eta_1+\eta_2})^2 - (e^{\eta_1}+e^{\eta_2})^2}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x} \begin{pmatrix}
\sinh^2 \gamma vt - v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x & 2iv \sinh \gamma vt \cosh \gamma x
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
2iv \sinh \gamma vt \cosh \gamma x & \sinh^2 \gamma vt - v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma
\end{pmatrix}
\quad (4.4)
\]

with the help of

\[
\eta_1 + \eta_2 = -2\gamma vt \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_1 - \eta_2 = 2\gamma x \quad . \quad (4.5)
\]

Comparing with (2.9) we learn that, with \(\phi_+ - \phi_- = 4\beta\),

\[
e^{i\beta} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\sinh^2 \gamma vt - v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x}{\sinh^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x} \quad \text{and} \quad e^{i\beta} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{2v \sinh \gamma vt \cosh \gamma x}{\sinh^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x} \quad , \quad (4.6)
\]

so that

\[
\tan \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}{1 + \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}} = \frac{2v \sinh \gamma vt \cosh \gamma x}{(e^{i\beta}+1) \sinh^2 \gamma vt + (e^{i\beta}-1) v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x}
\quad (4.7)
\]

analytically continues via \(v \to iv\) to

\[
\tan \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{2v \sin \tilde{\gamma} vt \cosh \tilde{\gamma} x}{(e^{i\beta}+1) \sin^2 \tilde{\gamma} vt + (e^{i\beta}-1) v^2 \cosh^2 \tilde{\gamma} x}
\quad (4.8)
\]

with \(\tilde{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\). Since \(\varphi\) is real we must have \(\beta=0\) or \(\beta=\pi\). The boundary condition \(\varphi \to 0\) for \(|x| \to \infty\) selects the second option,\(^1\) and we have recovered the celebrated breather configuration [1]

\[
-\bar{\varphi} = 4 \arctan \left\{ \frac{\sin \gamma vt}{v \cosh \gamma x} \right\} \quad . \quad (4.9)
\]

\(^1\)Alternatively, begin with \(\phi_+ = \phi_- = \varphi\) and shift \(\phi \to \phi \pm \pm 2\pi\), or else put \(\beta=0\) and shift \(\varphi \to \varphi + 2\pi\).
5 Noncommutative construction

When attempting to repeat the above computation in the Moyal-deformed case, one must account for the noncommutativity of the co-moving coordinates,
\[ [t, x]_* = i\theta \implies [\eta_1, \eta_2]_* = 2i\theta \gamma^2 v = 2i\theta \frac{v}{1-v} =: i\lambda \text{ ,} \]
which leads to the fundamental intertwining relation,
\[ e^{(a_1+b_1)\eta_1+(a_2+b_2)\eta_2} = e^{-\frac{i}{2}\lambda a\wedge b} e^{a_1\eta_1+a_2\eta_2} * e^{b_1\eta_1+b_2\eta_2} = e^{\frac{i}{2}(a_1\eta_1+a_2\eta_2)} * e^{b_1\eta_1+b_2\eta_2} * e^{\frac{i}{2}(a_1\eta_1+a_2\eta_2)} \] (5.2)
which (for \( f \) regular at zero) implies
\[ e^{a_1\eta_1+a_2\eta_2} * f(e^{b_1\eta_1+b_2\eta_2}) = f(e^{b_1\eta_1+b_2\eta_1+i\lambda a\wedge b}) * e^{a_1\eta_1+a_2\eta_2} \text{ .} \] (5.3)

Again, we put \( 2\alpha = 1 \) for convenience. The projectors (4.1) are unaffected by the deformation, but the star products become relevant when \( T_1 \) or \( P_1 \) meets \( T_2 \) or \( P_2 \). As a basic ingredient in (3.3), we first compute
\[ T_j^\dagger * (1 - \sigma P_k) * T_j = (1, -ie^{\eta j}) * \left[ (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1-\sigma + e^{2\eta k} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( -i\sigma e^{\eta k} \right) \left( 1+e^{2\eta k} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] * \left( 1, ie^{\eta j} \right) \]
\[ = (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} * (1-\sigma + e^{2\eta k}) * (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} * \sigma e^{\eta j+\eta k} e^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda} * (1+e^{2\eta k}+2i\lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (1+e^{2\eta k}+2\lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}} * \sigma e^{\eta j+\eta k} e^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda} * (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (1+e^{2\eta k}+2\lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}} * \left( e^{\eta j} + (1-\sigma)e^{2\eta j} + 2\eta k \right) * (1+e^{2\eta k}+2i\lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \]
\[ = (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} * \left[ (1-\sigma)(1-e^{\eta j+\eta k})^2 + (e^{\eta j+\eta k})^2 \right] * (1+e^{2\eta k})^{-\frac{1}{2}} + O(\lambda^2) \text{ .} \]

In the last step, we dropped terms of \( O(\lambda^2) \) in order to arrive at a manageable expression. Inserting the above into (3.3) and abbreviating
\[ N_k = T_k^\dagger T_k = 1 + e^{2\eta k} \quad \text{and} \quad D = (1-\sigma)(1-e^{\eta j+\eta k})^2 + (e^{\eta j+\eta k})^2 \text{ ,} \]
we find the matrix elements of \( G \) up to \( O(\lambda^2) \) (denoted by \( \sim \)),
\[ G_{11} \simeq 1 - 2N_2^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} + \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1-v}{v} e^{\eta j+\eta k} e^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda} \right] * N_2^\top * D^{-1} * N_2^\top \]
\[ - 2N_1^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} - \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1-v}{v} e^{\eta j+\eta k} e^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda} \right] * N_1^\top * D^{-1} * N_1^\top \text{ ,} \]
\[ G_{12} \simeq 2iN_2^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} + \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1-v}{v} e^{\eta j+\eta k} e^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda} \right] * N_2^\top * D^{-1} * N_2^\top * e^{\eta j} \]
\[ - 2iN_1^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} - \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1-v}{v} e^{\eta j+\eta k} e^{\frac{1}{2} \lambda} \right] * N_1^\top * D^{-1} * N_1^\top * e^{\eta j} \text{ ,} \]
\[ G_{21} \simeq -2iN_2^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} - \frac{1}{v} e^{\eta j} + \frac{1}{v} e^{\eta j+2\eta k+\lambda} \right] * N_2^\top * D^{-1} * N_2^\top \]
\[ + 2iN_1^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} + \frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta j} - \frac{1}{v} e^{2\eta j+\eta k+\lambda} \right] * N_1^\top * D^{-1} * N_1^\top \text{ ,} \]
\[ G_{22} \simeq 1 - 2N_2^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} - \frac{1-v}{v} e^{\eta j} + \frac{1}{v} e^{\eta j+2\eta k-\lambda} \right] * N_2^\top * D^{-1} * N_2^\top * e^{\eta j} \]
\[ - 2N_1^{-1} * \left[ e^{2\eta j} + \frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta j} - \frac{1}{v} e^{2\eta j+\eta k+\lambda} \right] * N_1^\top * D^{-1} * N_1^\top * e^{\eta j} \text{ .} \]
There is some pattern with respect to the interchange \(\eta_1 \leftrightarrow \eta_2\) and regarding sign flips of \(v\) and \(\lambda\), but no obvious symmetry under \(\theta \rightarrow -\theta\). We have chosen the positions of the \(N_k\) such that their arguments are not shifted. The equalities \(G_{11} = G_{22}\) and \(G_{12} = G_{21}\) are far from manifest. Note that, for the exact result, \(D\) is to be inverted with respect to star multiplication. However, since \(D^{-1} - D^{-1} = O(\lambda^2)\), we may take the ordinary inverse in (5.6)–(5.9). Finally, the commutative limit collapses \(G\) to (4.4), since all \(N_k\) factors cancel and disappear.

We can also employ the last equation of (3.3), which expresses \(G\) in terms of projectors only. After rescaling the projectors to

\[
\tilde{P}_1 = \frac{1+v}{v} P_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{P}_2 = -\frac{1+v}{v} P_2
\]

such that \(\tilde{P}_1 \ast \tilde{P}_2 = \sigma P_1 \ast P_2\), we rewrite

\[
G = 1 - 2 P_1 \ast [1 - \tilde{P}_2 \ast \tilde{P}_1]^{-1} \ast [1 + \tilde{P}_2] - 2 P_2 \ast [1 - \tilde{P}_1 \ast \tilde{P}_2]^{-1} \ast [1 + \tilde{P}_1]
\]

\[
= 1 - \frac{2v}{1+v} \left[ \tilde{P}_1 + \tilde{P}_1 \tilde{P}_2 + \tilde{P}_1 \tilde{P}_2 \tilde{P}_1 + \ldots \right] + \frac{2v}{1+v} \left[ \tilde{P}_2 + \tilde{P}_2 \tilde{P}_1 + \tilde{P}_2 \tilde{P}_1 \tilde{P}_2 + \ldots \right].
\]

In the last line, we have traded the notorious star inverses for formal geometric series,

\[
[1 - \tilde{P}_j \ast \tilde{P}_k]^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\tilde{P}_j \ast \tilde{P}_k]^n \ast \quad \text{with} \quad (j, k) = (1, 2) \text{ or } (2, 1),
\]

which may be truncated in an approximation for large velocities \(v \rightarrow 1\). In this way, \(G\) is given as a power series in words \(P_j \ast P_k \ast P_j \ast \ldots \ast P_\ell\). Remembering (3.4) and abbreviating also

\[
N_{jk} = T_j^\dagger \ast T_k = 1 - e^{\eta_j} \ast e^{\eta_k} = 1 - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2 \pm \frac{i}{2} \lambda},
\]

the ‘projector words’ simplify to

\[
P_j \ast P_k \ast P_j \ast \ldots \ast P_\ell = \left( \frac{1}{\pm i e^{\eta_1}} \right) N_{j \ast k}^{-1} \ast N_{k \ast j}^{-1} \ast \ldots \ast N_{\ell}^{-1} \left( 1 \pm i e^{\eta_\ell} \right)
\]

\[
= \left( e^{-\frac{i}{2} \eta_j} \right) \tilde{N}_{j \ast k}^{-1} \ast \tilde{N}_{k \ast j}^{-1} \ast \ldots \ast \tilde{N}_{\ell}^{-1} \left( e^{-\frac{i}{2} \eta_\ell} \pm i e^{\eta_\ell} \right),
\]

where the last line is a symmetric rewriting with

\[
\tilde{N}_k = e^{-\eta_k} + e^{\eta_k} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{N}_{j \ast k} = e^{-\frac{i}{2} \eta_j} e^{-\frac{i}{2} \eta_k} - e^{\frac{i}{2} \eta_j} e^{\frac{i}{2} \eta_k} = e^{\frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2}{\pm 2} (\eta_1 + \eta_2) - \frac{i}{2} (\eta_1 + \eta_2)}.
\]

Pulling all together, one arrives at

\[
G_{11} = 1 - 2 N_1^{-1} - 2 N_2^{-1} + 2 \frac{1+v}{v} N_1^{-1} \ast N_{12} \ast N_{21}^{-1} \ast N_1^{-1} + \ldots,
\]

\[
G_{12} = 2i N_1^{-1} e^{\eta_1} - 2i N_2^{-1} e^{\eta_2} + 2i \frac{1+v}{v} N_1^{-1} \ast N_{12} \ast N_{21}^{-1} \ast N_{12} \ast N_{21}^{-1} e^{\eta_1} + \ldots,
\]

\[
G_{21} = -2i e^{\eta_1} N_1^{-1} + 2i e^{\eta_2} N_2^{-1} + 2i \frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta_1} N_1^{-1} \ast N_{12} \ast N_{21}^{-1} + 2i \frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta_2} N_2^{-1} \ast N_{21} \ast N_{12}^{-1} \ast N_{21} \ast N_{12}^{-1} e^{\eta_2} + \ldots,
\]

\[
G_{22} = 1 - 2 e^{\eta_1} N_1^{-1} e^{\eta_2} - 2 e^{\eta_2} N_2^{-1} e^{\eta_1} - 2i \frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta_1} N_1^{-1} \ast N_{12} \ast N_{21}^{-1} e^{\eta_1} + 2i \frac{1+v}{v} e^{\eta_2} N_2^{-1} \ast N_{21} \ast N_{12}^{-1} e^{\eta_2} + \ldots
\]

with \(N_k\) and \(N_{jk}\) to be taken from (5.5) and (5.13), respectively. This is an exact result. No star-inverse needs to be taken, but we are left with infinite series, which may be summed in closed form only for \(\theta=0\).
6 Expanding in $\theta$

The task is to extract the deformed breather configuration

$$e^{\pm i \phi_{\pm}} = g_{\pm} = G_{11} \pm G_{21} = G_{11} \pm G_{12} =: G_{e} \pm G_{o}$$ (6.1)

from (5.6)–(5.9) or from (5.16), at least to subleading order in a $\theta$ expansion,

$$f = f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \lambda^{2} f^{(2)} + \ldots \simeq f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} \quad \text{for} \quad f \in \{G, g_{\pm}, \phi_{\pm}, \ldots\}$$ . (6.2)

Keeping $v$ fixed and noticing that $e^{h} = e^{h} + O(\lambda^{2})$ for any function $h$, we have

$$\phi_{\pm} \simeq \mp 2i \ln g_{\pm} \simeq \mp 2i \ln (g^{(0)}_{\pm} + \lambda g_{\pm}) \simeq \mp 2i \ln g^{(0)}_{\pm} + 2i\lambda g^{(1)}_{\pm}/g^{(0)}_{\pm} = \phi^{(0)}_{\pm} \mp 2i\lambda g^{(1)}_{\pm} e^{\mp i \phi^{(0)}_{\pm}}$$ (6.3)

and thus

$$\frac{1}{2} (\phi_{+} + \phi_{-}) \simeq \varphi + i\lambda g^{(1)}_{+} e^{-\frac{i}{2} \varphi} - i\lambda g^{(1)}_{-} e^{\frac{i}{2} \varphi} = \varphi + 2\lambda G^{(1)}_{e} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} + 2i\lambda G^{(1)}_{o} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \ ,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\phi_{+} - \phi_{-}) \simeq 2\pi + i\lambda g^{(1)}_{+} e^{-\frac{i}{2} \varphi} + i\lambda g^{(1)}_{-} e^{\frac{i}{2} \varphi} = 2\pi + 2\lambda G^{(1)}_{e} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} + 2\lambda G^{(1)}_{o} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$$ (6.4)

since $\phi^{(0)}_{\pm} = \varphi \pm 2\pi$. From (5.16) one learns that, in the $\lambda$ expansion, the even orders of $G_{e}$ and the odd orders of $G_{o}$ are real while the odd orders of $G_{e}$ and the even orders of $G_{o}$ are imaginary. Because (6.4) must be real equations for $G \in U(1) \times U(1)$, this implies that

$$G^{(1)}_{e} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} + i G^{(1)}_{o} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = 0 \implies \phi^{(1)}_{+} = -\phi^{(1)}_{-} = 2i G^{(1)}_{e} / \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = 2 G^{(1)}_{o} / \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \ ,$$ (6.5)

and so the sine-Gordon field $\frac{1}{2} (\phi_{+} + \phi_{-})$ gets deformed only at $O(\lambda^{2})$ while the orthogonal combination $\frac{1}{2} (\phi_{+} - \phi_{-})$ is turned on at $O(\lambda)$. Interestingly, the relation (6.5) is again the commutative one, thus

$$G \equiv \begin{pmatrix} G_{e} & G_{o} \\ G_{o} & G_{e} \end{pmatrix} \simeq e^{i\pi + i\lambda \chi} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} & i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \\ i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} & \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad \chi = i G^{(1)}_{e} / \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = G^{(1)}_{o} / \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \ .$$ (6.6)

For computing $\chi$ it suffices to look at any one of the $G$ matrix elements.

In order to expand $G$ to $O(\lambda)$ we need the first subleading term in multiple star products,

$$f_{1} * f_{2} * f_{3} * \ldots * f_{n} \simeq f_{1} f_{2} f_{3} \ldots f_{n} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \sum_{i<j} f_{1} \cdots (\partial_{1} f_{i}) \cdots (\partial_{j} f_{j}) \cdots f_{n} \ ,$$ (6.7)

where $(\partial_{1} f_{i}) (\partial_{j} f_{j}) \equiv \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial \eta_{1}} \frac{\partial f_{j}}{\partial \eta_{m}} - \frac{\partial f_{j}}{\partial \eta_{1}} \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial \eta_{m}}$. The products appearing in (5.6)–(5.9) take the forms

$$N_{2}^{-1} e^{h} * N_{2}^{1} * D^{-1} * N_{2}^{2} \simeq e^{h} D^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{h} D^{-2} (2D \partial_{1} h N_{2}^{1} - \partial_{1} D N_{2}^{1} - \partial_{1} h \partial_{2} D) \ ,$$ (6.8)

$$N_{1}^{-1} e^{h} * N_{1}^{2} * D^{-1} * N_{1}^{3} \simeq e^{h} D^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{h} D^{-2} (2D \partial_{2} h N_{1}^{2} - \partial_{2} D N_{1}^{2} - \partial_{2} h \partial_{1} D) \ ,$$ (6.9)

$$N_{2}^{-1} e^{h} * N_{2}^{1} * D^{-1} * N_{2}^{2} e^{h m} \simeq e^{h + m} D^{-1}$$ (6.10)

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{h + m} D^{-2} (2D \partial_{1} h N_{2}^{1} - \partial_{1} D N_{2}^{1} - \partial_{1} h \partial_{2} D + \partial_{2} D - \partial_{2} h) \ ,$$

$$N_{1}^{-1} e^{h} * N_{1}^{2} * D^{-1} * N_{1}^{3} e^{h m} \simeq e^{h + m} D^{-1}$$ (6.11)

$$- \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{h + m} D^{-2} (2D \partial_{2} h N_{1}^{2} - \partial_{2} D N_{1}^{2} - \partial_{2} h \partial_{1} D + \partial_{1} D - \partial_{1} h) \ ,$$
with \( h \) being linear in \( \eta_1 \) and \( \eta_2 \). Collecting all terms and noticing cancellations we obtain

\[
\begin{align*}
ivD^2G^{(1)}_{11} &= -\partial_1 D \frac{N_1}{N_2} - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2} (\partial_1 D (1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}) - \partial_2 D - D (1 - 2 \frac{N_1}{N_2})) + (1 \leftrightarrow 2), \\
D^2G^{(1)}_{12} &= e^{\eta_1 + 2\eta_2} (\partial_1 D (2 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}) + \partial_2 D - 2D) + e^{2\eta_1 + \eta_2} (\partial_1 D - 2D)(1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}) + (1 \leftrightarrow 2), \\
D^2G^{(1)}_{21} &= e^{\eta_1} (2D - \partial_1 D (\frac{N_1}{N_2} - 2\eta_2)) + e^{\eta_2} \partial_1 D (1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}) + (1 \leftrightarrow 2), \\
ivD^2G^{(1)}_{22} &= e^{2\eta_1 + 2\eta_2} (\partial_1 D - 2D)(2 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}) - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2} (\partial_1 D (1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}) + \partial_2 D - D) + (1 \leftrightarrow 2),
\end{align*}
\]

which further collapses to

\[
\begin{align*}
G^{(1)}_e &= -2iv e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2} (1 - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2})^2 - v^2 (e^{\eta_1} + e^{\eta_2}) \frac{1}{(1 - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2})^2 + v^2 (e^{\eta_1} + e^{\eta_2})^2} = -\frac{iv}{2} \frac{\sinh^2 \gamma vt - v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x}{[\sinh^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x]^2}, \\
G^{(1)}_o &= 4v^2 e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2} \frac{(e^{\eta_1} + e^{\eta_2}) (1 - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2})}{(1 - e^{\eta_1 + \eta_2})^2 + v^2 (e^{\eta_1} + e^{\eta_2})^2} = v^2 \frac{\sinh \gamma vt \cosh \gamma x}{[\sinh^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x]^2}.
\end{align*}
\]

Comparing to (4.4), we indeed confirm that \( G^{(1)} = i\chi G^{(0)} \), and hence

\[
g_{\pm} \simeq e^{i\pi + i\lambda \chi} e^{\pm \frac{v}{\gamma}x} \quad \text{with} \quad \chi = \frac{-v/2}{\sinh^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x}. \quad (6.14)
\]

It appears as if the sine-Gordon field gets deformed via \( \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \mp 2\lambda \chi \), but this is misleading.

This formula provides the explicit \( O(\theta) \) correction to the commutative kink-antikink configuration. To obtain the breather, we still must analytically continue \( v \rightarrow iv \), which yields

\[
\lambda \rightarrow 2\theta \frac{i\chi}{1 + \chi} =: i\bar{\lambda} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi \rightarrow i\frac{v/2}{\sin^2 \gamma vt + v^2 \cosh^2 \gamma x} =: i\bar{\chi}, \quad (6.15)
\]

so that the leading correction to \( G \) remains a phase factor. This is the main result of this letter. Clearly, \( \chi \) oscillates with twice the classical breather frequency \( \omega = \bar{\gamma} \). More generally, our construction shows that the deformed breather frequency does not depend on \( \theta \) at all. Below we illustrate the shapes of \( \bar{\varphi}(t,x) \) and \( \bar{\chi}(t,x) \) for a typical value of \( v \).

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Figure 1: Commutative breather $\varphi(t, x)$ for $v = 0.21$

Figure 2: Noncommutative correction $\chi(t, x)$ for $v = 0.21$