Path Integral of Relativistic Coulomb System

H. Kleinert*

Institut für Theoretische Physik,
Freie Universität Berlin
Arnimallee 14, D - 14195 Berlin
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Abstract

The path integral of the relativistic Coulomb system is solved, and the wave functions are extracted from the resulting amplitude.
1) While the path integral of the nonrelativistic Coulomb system has been solved some 15 years ago [1] and further discussed by many authors [2] – [14], so that it has become textbook material [15], the relativistic problem has remained open. The purpose of this note is to fill this gap.

2) Consider first a relativistic free particle of mass $M$. If $x(\lambda)$ describes its orbit in $D$ spacetime dimensions in terms of some parameter $\lambda$, the classical action reads

$$A_{cl} = M c \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \sqrt{x'^2(\lambda)},$$

(1)

where $c$ is the light velocity. This action cannot be used to set up a path integral for the time evolution amplitude since it would not yield the well-known Green function of a Klein-Gordon field. An action which serves this purpose can be constructed with the help of an auxiliary fluctuating variable $\rho(\lambda)$ and reads [16]

$$A = \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \left[ \frac{M^2}{2\rho(\lambda)} x'^2(\lambda) + \frac{M c^2}{2} \rho(\lambda) \right].$$

(2)

Classically, this action coincides with the original $A_{cl}$ since it is extremal for

$$\rho(\lambda) = \sqrt{x'^2(\lambda)}/c.$$

(3)

Inserting this back into (2) we see that $A$ reduces to $A_{cl}$.

The action $A_{cl}$ is invariant under arbitrary reparametrizations

$$\lambda \rightarrow f(\lambda).$$

(4)

The action $A$ shares this invariance, if $\rho(\lambda)$ is simultaneously transformed as

$$\rho \rightarrow \rho/f'.$$

(5)

The action $A$ has the advantage of being quadratic in the orbital variable $x(\lambda)$. If the physical time is analytically continued to imaginary values so that the metric becomes euclidean, the action looks like that of a nonrelativistic particle moving as a function of a pseudotime $\lambda$ through a $D$-dimensional euclidean spacetime, with a mass depending on $\lambda$. 

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To set up a path integral, the action has to be pseudotime-sliced, say at \( \lambda_0 = \lambda_a, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_{N+1} = \lambda_b \). If \( \epsilon_n = \lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1} \) denotes the thickness of the \( n \)th slice, the sliced action reads

\[
A^N = \sum_{n=1}^{N+1} \left[ \frac{M}{2\rho_n \epsilon_n} (\Delta x_n)^2 + \frac{Mc^2}{2} \epsilon_n \rho_n \right],
\]

where \( \rho_n \equiv \rho(\lambda_n) \), \( \Delta x_n \equiv x_n - x_{n-1} \), and \( x_n \equiv x(\lambda_n) \). A path integral \( \int \!(D^Dx/\sqrt{\rho^D})e^{-A/\hbar} \) may be defined as the limit \( N \to \infty \) of the product of integrals

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar \epsilon_0 \rho_0 / Mc^2}} \prod_{n=1}^{N} \left[ \int \frac{d^Dx_n}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar \epsilon_n \rho_n / Mc^2}} \right] \exp \left( -\frac{1}{\hbar} A^N \right),
\]

This can immediately be evaluated, yielding

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar L/Mc^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{Mc}{2\hbar} \left( x_b - x_a \right)^2 / L - \frac{Mc}{2\hbar} L \right],
\]

where the quantity

\[
L \equiv c \sum_{n=1}^{N+1} \epsilon_n \rho_n
\]

has the continuum limit

\[
L = c \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \rho(\lambda).
\]

Classically, this is the reparametrization invariant length of a path, as is obvious after inserting (3).

If the amplitude (8) is multiplied by \( \lambda_C/2 \), where \( \lambda_C = \hbar / Mc \) is the Compton wavelength of the particle, an integral over all positive \( L \) yields the correct Klein-Gordon amplitude

\[
(x_b|x_a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} \left( \frac{Mc}{\hbar \sqrt{x^2}} \right)^{D/2-1} K_{D/2-1} \left( Mc \sqrt{x^2} / \hbar \right),
\]

where \( K_{\nu}(z) \) is the modified Bessel function.

The result does not depend on the choice of \( \rho(\lambda) \), this being a manifestation of the reparametrization invariance. We may therefore write the continuum version of the path integral for the relativistic free particle as
\[ (x_b|x_a) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_C \int_0^\infty dL \int \mathcal{D} \rho \Phi[\rho] \int \frac{\mathcal{D}^D x}{\sqrt{\rho^D}} e^{-A}, \quad (12) \]

where \( \Phi[\rho] \) denotes a convenient gauge-fixing functional, for instance \( \Phi[\rho] = \delta[\rho - 1] \) which fixes \( \rho(\lambda) \) to unity everywhere.

To understand the factor \( 1/\sqrt{\rho^D} \) in the measure of (12), we make use of the canonical form of the action (2),

\[ A[p, x] = \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \left[ -ipx' + \frac{\rho(\lambda)p^2}{2M} + \frac{Mc^2}{2} \rho(\lambda) \right]. \quad (13) \]

After pseudotime slicing, it reads

\[ A^N[p, x] = \sum_{n=1}^{N+1} \left[ -ip_n (x_n - x_{n-1}) + \rho_n \epsilon_n \frac{p_n^2}{2M} + \frac{Mc^2}{2} \epsilon_n \rho_n \right]. \quad (14) \]

At a fixed \( \rho(\lambda) \), the path integral has then the usual canonical measure:

\[ \int \mathcal{D}^D x \int \frac{\mathcal{D}^D p}{(2\pi \hbar)^D} e^{-A[p, x]/\hbar} \approx \prod_{n=1}^N \left[ \int d^D x_n \right] \prod_{n=1}^{N+1} \left[ \int \frac{d^D p_n}{(2\pi \hbar)^D} \right] e^{-A_N[p, x]/\hbar}. \quad (15) \]

By integrating out the momenta, we obtain (7) with the action (6).

4) The fixed-energy amplitude is related to (12) by a Laplace transformation:

\[ (x_b|x_a)_E \equiv -i \int_\mathbb{R}^D dx_0 e^{E(x_b^0-x_a^0)/\hbar} (x_b|x_a), \quad (16) \]

where \( x_0^0 \) denotes the temporal component and \( x \) the purely spatial part of the \( D \)-dimensional vector \( x \). The poles and cut of \((x_b|x_a)_E\) along the energy axis contain all information on the bound and continuous eigenstates of the system. The fixed-energy amplitude has the path integral representation

\[ (x_b|x_a)_E = \int_0^\infty dL \int \mathcal{D} \rho \Phi[\rho] \int \frac{\mathcal{D}^{D-1} x}{\sqrt{\rho^{D-1}}} e^{-A_E/\hbar}, \quad (17) \]

with the action

\[ A_E = \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \left[ \frac{M}{2\rho(\lambda)} x^2(\lambda) - \rho(\lambda) \frac{E^2}{2M} + \frac{Mc^2}{2} \rho(\lambda) \right]. \quad (18) \]

This is seen by writing the temporal part of the sliced \( D \)-dimensional action (3) in the canonical form (14). By integrating out the temporal coordinates \( x_n^0 \) in (15), we obtain
These remove \( N \) integrals over the momentum variables \( p_\alpha^0 \), leaving only a single integral over a common \( p^0 \). The Laplace transform \( \mathcal{L} \), finally, eliminates also this integral, making \( p^4 \) equal to \(-iE/c\). In the continuum limit, we thus obtain the action \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{int}} \).

The path integral \( \mathcal{L} \) forms the basis for studying relativistic particles in an external time-independent potential \( V(x) \). This is introduced into the path integral \( \mathcal{L} \) by simply substituting the energy \( E \) by \( E - V(x) \).

For an attractive Coulomb potential in \( D - 1 = 3 \) spatial dimensions, the above substitution changes the second term in the action \( \mathcal{L} \) to

\[
\mathcal{A}_{\text{int}} = -\int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \rho(\lambda) \frac{(E + e^2/|x|)^2}{2Mc^2}.
\]

The associated path integral is calculated with the help of a Duru-Kleinert transformation as follows:

First, we increase the three-dimensional configuration space in a trivial way by a dummy forth component \( x^4 \) (as in the nonrelativistic case). The additional variable \( x^4 \) is eliminated at the end by an integral \( \int dx_a^4/|x_a| = \int d\gamma_a \) (see Eqs. (13.114) and (13.121) in Ref. [15]). Then we perform a Kustaanheimo-Stiefel transformation \( dx^\mu = 2A(\mu)_{\nu} du^\nu \) (Eq. (13.100) in Ref. [15]). This changes \( x'^0 \) into \( 4\bar{u}^2\bar{u}'^2 \), with the vector symbol indicating the four-vector nature of \( \bar{u} \). The transformed action reads

\[
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_E = \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} d\lambda \left\{ \frac{4M}{2\rho(\lambda)} \bar{u}'^2(\lambda) + \frac{\rho(\lambda)}{2Mc^2\bar{u}^2} \left[ (M^2c^4 - E^2)\bar{u}^2 - 2Ee^2 - \frac{e^4}{\bar{u}^2} \right] \right\}.
\]

We now choose the gauge \( \rho(\lambda) = 1 \), and go from \( \lambda \) to a new parameter \( s \) via the time transformation \( d\lambda = fds \) with \( f = \bar{u}^2 \). This leads to the Duru-Kleinert-transformed action

\[
\mathcal{A}^{\text{DK}}_E = \int_{\lambda_a}^{\lambda_b} ds \left\{ \frac{4M}{2} \bar{u}'^2(s) + \frac{1}{2Mc^2} \left[ (M^2c^4 - E^2) \bar{u}^2 - 2Ee^2 - \frac{e^4}{\bar{u}^2} \right] \right\}.
\]

It describes a particle of mass \( \mu = 4M \) moving as a function of the “pseudotime” \( s \) in a harmonic oscillator potential of frequency

\[
\omega = \frac{1}{2Mc} \sqrt{M^2c^4 - E^2}.
\]
The oscillator possesses an additional attractive potential \(-e^4/2Mc^2\bar{u}^2\) which is conveniently parametrized in the form of a centrifugal barrier
\[
V_{\text{extra}} = \hbar^2 l_{\text{extra}}^2 / 2\mu\bar{u}^2,
\] (23)
whose squared angular momentum has the negative value
\[
l_{\text{extra}}^2 \equiv -4\alpha^2,
\] (24)
where \(\alpha\) denotes the feinstructure constant \(\alpha \equiv e^2/\hbar c \approx 1/137\). In addition, there is also a trivial constant potential
\[
V_{\text{const}} = -E / Mc^2 e^2.
\] (25)
If we ignore, for a moment, the centrifugal barrier \(V_{\text{extra}}\), the solution of the path integral can immediately be written down (compare Eq. (13.121) in Ref. [15])
\[
(x_b|x_a)_E = -i \frac{\hbar}{2Mc} \frac{1}{16} \int_0^\infty dL \, e^{\varepsilon_1 L / Mc^2 h} \int_0^{4\pi} d\gamma a (\vec{u}_b L | \vec{u}_a 0),
\] (26)
where \((\vec{u}_b L | \vec{u}_a 0)\) is the time evolution amplitude of the four-dimensional harmonic oscillator.

There are no time-slicing corrections for the same reason as in the three-dimensional case. This is ensured by the affine connection of the Kustaanheimo-Stiefel transformation satisfying
\[
\Gamma^\mu_{\lambda\sigma} = g^{\mu\rho} e_i^\lambda \partial_\mu e^i_\sigma = 0
\] (27)
(see the discussion in Section 13.6 of Ref. [15]).

A \(\gamma_\sigma\)-integration leads to
\[
(x_b|x_a)_E = -i \frac{\hbar}{2Mc} \frac{M\kappa}{\pi\hbar} \int_0^1 d\theta^{-\nu} \frac{\theta^{-\nu}}{(1-\theta)^2} I_0 \left( \frac{2\sqrt{\rho}}{1-\theta} \sqrt{(r_b r_a + x_b x_a)/2} \right) \times \exp \left[ -\kappa \frac{1+\theta}{1-\theta} (r_b + r_a) \right],
\] (28)
with the variable
\[
\rho \equiv e^{-2\omega L},
\] (29)
and the parameters
\[ \nu = \frac{e^2}{2 \omega \hbar MC^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{M^2c^4/E^2 - 1}}, \]
\[ \kappa = \frac{\mu \omega}{2 \hbar} = \frac{1}{\hbar c} \sqrt{M^2c^4 - E^2} = \frac{E \alpha}{\hbar c \nu}. \]
\[ (30) \]

We now use the well-known expansion
\[ I_0(z \cos(\theta/2)) = \frac{2}{z} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l + 1) P_l(\cos \theta) I_{2l+1}(z) \]
\[ (31) \]
and obtain the partial wave decomposition
\[ (x_b|x_a)_{E} = \frac{1}{r_b r_a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (r_b|r_a)_{E,l} \frac{2l + 1}{4\pi} P_l(\cos \theta) \]
\[ = \frac{1}{r_b r_a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (r_b|r_a)_{E,l} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} Y_{lm}(\hat{x}_b) Y_{lm}^{*}(\hat{x}_a), \]
\[ (32) \]
with the usual notation for Legendre polynomials and spherical harmonics. The radial amplitude is, therefore,
\[ (r_b|r_a)_{E,l} = -i \frac{\hbar}{2Mc} \sqrt{r_b r_a} \frac{2M}{\hbar} \int_{0}^{\infty} dy \frac{1}{\sinh y} e^{2\nu y} \]
\[ \times \exp \left[ -\kappa \coth y (r_b + r_a) \right] I_{2l+1} \left( \frac{2\kappa \sqrt{r_b r_a}}{1} \right). \]
\[ (33) \]

At this place, the additional centrifugal barrier \[ (33) \] is incorporated via the replacement
\[ 2l + 1 \rightarrow 2\tilde{l} + 1 \equiv \sqrt{(2l + 1)^2 + l^2_{\text{extra}}}. \]
\[ (34) \]
(as in Eqs. (8.146) and (14.237) in Ref. [15]). The integration over \( y \) yields
\[ (r_b|r_a)_{E,l} = -i \frac{\hbar}{2Mc \hbar \kappa} \frac{M \Gamma(-\nu + \tilde{l} + 1)}{(2l + 1)!} W_{\nu,\tilde{l}+1/2} (2\kappa r_b) M_{\nu,\tilde{l}+1/2} (2\kappa r_a) \]
\[ (35) \]
(compare Eq. (9.52) in Ref. [13]).

This fixed-energy amplitude has poles in the Gamma function whenever \( \nu - \tilde{l} - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \). They determine the bound-state energies of the Coulomb system. Subsequent formulas can be simplified by introducing the small positive \( l \)-dependent parameter
\[ \delta_l \equiv l - \tilde{l} = l + 1/2 - \sqrt{(l + 1/2)^2 - \alpha^2} \approx \frac{\alpha^2}{2l + 1} + O(\alpha^4). \]
\[ (36) \]
With it, the pole positions are given by $\nu = \tilde{n}_l \equiv n - \delta_l$, with $n = l + 1, l + 2, l + 3, \ldots$, and the bound state energies become:

$$E_{nl} = \pm Mc^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{(n - \delta_l)^2} \right]^{-1/2} \approx \pm Mc^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2n^2} - \frac{\alpha^4}{n^3} \left( \frac{1}{2l + 1} - \frac{3}{8n} \right) + O(\alpha^6) \right].$$ (37)

Note the appearance of the plus-minus sign as a characteristic property of energies in relativistic quantum mechanics. A correct interpretation of the negative energies as positive energies of antiparticles is straightforward within quantum field theory; it will not be discussed here.

To find the wave functions, we approximate near the poles $\nu \approx \tilde{n}_l$:

$$\Gamma(-\nu + \tilde{l} + 1) \approx -\frac{(-)^{n_r}}{n_r!} \frac{1}{\nu - \tilde{n}_l},$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu - \tilde{n}_l} \approx \frac{2 \hbar^2 \kappa^2}{\tilde{n}_l 2M} \left( \frac{E}{Mc^2} \right)^2 \frac{2Mc^2}{E^2 - E_{nl}^2},$$

$$\kappa \approx \frac{E}{Mc^2} \frac{1}{\bar{a}_H \tilde{n}_l},$$ (38)

with the radial quantum number $n_r = n - l - 1$. In analogy with a corresponding nonrelativistic equation (Eq. (13.203) in Ref. [13]), the last equation can be rewritten as

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{\bar{a}_H \nu},$$ (39)

where

$$\bar{a}_H \equiv a_H \frac{Mc^2}{E}$$ (40)

denotes a modified energy-dependent Bohr radius. Instead of being $1/\alpha \approx 137$ times the Compton wave length of the electron $\hbar/Mc$, the modified Bohr radius which sets the length scale of relativistic bound states involves the energy $E$ instead of the rest energy $Mc^2$.

With the above parameters, the positive-energy poles in the Gamma function can be written as

$$-i\Gamma(-\nu + \tilde{l} + 1) \frac{M}{\hbar \kappa} \approx (-)^{n_r} \frac{1}{\tilde{n}_l^2 n_r ! \bar{a}_H} \left( \frac{E}{Mc^2} \right)^2 \frac{2Mc^2 i \hbar}{E^2 - E_{nl}^2}.$$ (41)
Using this behavior and a property of the Whittaker functions (see Eq. (9.73) in Ref. [15]), we write the contribution of the bound states to the spectral representation of the fixed-energy amplitude as

\[
(r_b | r_a)_{E,l} = \frac{\hbar}{Mc} \sum_{n=l+1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{E}{Mc^2} \right)^2 \frac{2Mc^2 \hbar}{E^2 - E_{nl}^2} R_{nl}(r_b) R_{nl}(r_a) + \ldots .
\] (42)

A comparison between the pole terms in (35) and (42) renders the radial wave functions

\[
R_{nl}(r) = \frac{1}{\tilde{a}_H^{1/2} \tilde{n}_l} \frac{1}{(2l + 1)!} \sqrt{\frac{(\tilde{n}_l + \tilde{l})!}{(n - l - 1)!}} \times (2r/\tilde{n}_l \tilde{a}_H)^{\tilde{l}+1} e^{-r/\tilde{n}_l \tilde{a}_H} M(-n + l + 1, 2\tilde{l} + 2, 2r/\tilde{n}_l \tilde{a}_H)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\tilde{a}_H^{1/2} \tilde{n}_l} \sqrt{\frac{(n - l - 1)!}{(\tilde{n} + \tilde{l})!}} e^{-r/\tilde{n}_l \tilde{a}_H} (2r/\tilde{n}_l \tilde{a}_H)^{\tilde{l}+1} L_{\tilde{n}_l-l-1}^{\tilde{2}l+1}(2r/\tilde{n}_l \tilde{a}_H).
\] (43)

The properly normalized total wave functions are

\[
\psi_{nlm}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{r} R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}).
\] (44)

The continuous wave functions are obtained in the same way as in the non-relativistic case (see Eqs. (13.211)–(13.219) in Ref. [15]).

This concludes the solution of the path integral of the relativistic Coulomb system.
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