

Vortex-like solitons and Painlevé integrability

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$$\begin{aligned} E = & \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{\Omega} \left(B - \frac{\Omega}{2} (1 - \bar{\phi} \phi) \right)^2 + \right. \\ & \left. + |D_1 \phi + iD_2 \phi|^2 + B - i(\partial_1(\bar{\phi} D_2 \phi) - \partial_2(\bar{\phi} D_1 \phi)) \right] dx^2 \geq \pi N \end{aligned}$$

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where

$$N = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int B dx^2$$

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- Non-integrable in general
- Exact solutions on hyperbolic surfaces (constant negative curvature).
[\[Witten77, Manton&Rink2010\]](#)

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- Coefficient of the resonance \Rightarrow differential equation for Ω

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- Modified Taubes equation $\Delta_0 h + \frac{\Omega}{G^2} (1 - e^h) = 0$
- Consider $G(|\phi|)^2 = |\phi|^q$.

- Define $\chi = e^h$ to get rid of the log-singularities

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Possible solutions $(m, n) = (3, 6), (4, 4), (6, 3)$.

Integrable cases

- Boundary conditions: given z_0

$$|\phi(z)| \sim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |z - z_0|^N$$
$$\sim_{z \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

Reminder

$$\Delta_0 h + \Omega e^{-\frac{q}{2}h} \left(1 - e^h\right) = 0$$
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Remark: $q = 1$ and $4/3$ were found in [Dunajski2012].

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Consider $q = \frac{2}{3}$:

$$\begin{aligned} h = -3u &\sim_{r \rightarrow 0} \ln \left[\left(1 - \alpha_N r^{\frac{2}{3}(3-N)} \right)^6 \beta_N r^{2N} \right] \\ &\sim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \left\{ 1 + 2 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{9} (6 - 2N) \right] \right\} K_0(r) \end{aligned}$$

where α_N, β_N are constants, $N = 1, 2$ and $K_0(r) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2r}} e^{-r}$.

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$$\Delta_0 h + \underbrace{\Omega e^{-\frac{q}{2}h}}_{\tilde{\Omega}} \left(1 - e^h\right) = 0$$

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- $e^{\frac{q}{2}h} \sim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^{qN} \Rightarrow \tilde{\Omega}$ has a conical singularity at the origin

$$\tilde{g} \sim_{r \rightarrow 0} dR^2 + R^2 (1 - qN/2)^2 d\theta^2,$$

where $R = r^{1-qN/2}$.

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Possible construction of vortices on the universal cover
[Contatto,Dorigoni2015].

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