

玻色超共形 Toda 模型与 Dressing 变换

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摘 要

本文从玻色超共形 Toda 模型的经典 r 矩阵出发, 研究各种场量以及经典手征算子在 Dressing 变换下的性质, 并且得到相应的量子代数。

一、引 言

可积性的重要标志是存在 Yang-Baxter 方程, 即存在 r 矩阵。从 r 矩阵出发, 我们可以获得可积系“隐藏”的对称性——Dressing 对称性, 进而得到量子系统的量子群对称性^[1]。

通过 WZNW 模型的共形 Hamiltonian 约化, 可以得到一系列共形可积模型^[2], 例如通常的 Toda 模型。本文所研究的玻色超共形 Toda 模型^[3]就是在二阶约化下得到的一种共形可积模型, 它的动力学自由度比通常 Toda 系要多。从该模型的 r 矩阵出发, 得到各种场量在 Dressing 变换下的性质, 由经典手征算子满足的交换代数, 得到量子化后的二次代数。

二、模型的简述

设 \mathfrak{g} 是一个有限维半单李代数, 秩为 n , 在 \mathfrak{g} 上取定 Cartan-Weyl 基 $\{H_i, E_\alpha, F_\alpha\}$ 。我们考虑 \mathfrak{g} 的二阶主阶化, 由 Hamiltonian 约化, 可以得到如下的约化运动方程^[3]

$$\partial_-(\partial_+ B B^{-1}) + [B \phi_- B^{-1}, \phi_+] + [B \nu B^{-1}, \mu] = 0. \quad (2.1a)$$

$$\partial_+(B^{-1} \partial_- B) - [B^{-1} \phi_+ B, \phi_-] - [B^{-1} \mu B, \nu] = 0. \quad (2.1b)$$

$$\partial_+ \phi_- = B^{-1} \phi_+ B. \quad (2.1c)$$

$$\partial_- \phi_+ = B \phi_- B^{-1}. \quad (2.1d)$$

其中

$$B = \exp \Phi = \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \phi^i H_i \right), \quad \phi_+ = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i^+ F_i, \quad \phi_- = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i^- E_i,$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{sign}(i-j) [E_i, E_j], \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{sign}(j-i) [F_i, F_j],$$

$$\Phi_+ = [\mu, \psi_+], \quad \Phi_- = [\psi_-, \nu].$$

(2.1a, b) 可以视为零曲率方程, 即它们可以表达为如下线性方程组的相容性条件^[3]

$$\begin{cases} \partial_0 T = \frac{1}{2} A_0 T, \\ \partial_1 T = \frac{1}{2} A_1 T. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_+ &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_+ \Phi + e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sigma d \Phi} \Phi_+ + e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sigma d \Phi} \mu, \\ A_- &= - \left(\frac{1}{2} \partial_- \Phi + e^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma d \Phi} \Phi_- + e^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma d \Phi} \nu \right), \\ A_0 &= A_+ + A_-, \\ A_1 &= A_+ - A_-. \end{aligned}$$

由各场量的基本 Poisson 括号可以得到如下的正则 Poisson 括号^[3]

$$\{A_1(x) \otimes, A_1(y)\} = [\gamma^\pm, A_1(x) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes A_1(y)] \delta(x - y), \quad (2.3)$$

$$\gamma^+ = - \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \sum_{ij=1}^n (k^{-1})^{ij} H_i \otimes H_j + 2 \sum_{\alpha > 0} E_\alpha \otimes F_\alpha \right\},$$

$$\gamma^- = \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \sum_{ij=1}^n (k^{-1})^{ij} H_i \otimes H_j + 2 \sum_{\alpha > 0} F_\alpha \otimes E_\alpha \right\}.$$

由(2.3)式我们可以得到 transport 矩阵的 Poisson 括号

$$\{T(x) \otimes, T(x)\} = \frac{1}{2} [\gamma^\pm, T(x) \otimes T(x)],$$

$$T(x) = P \exp \int_0^x A_1(t) dt.$$

选择 \mathfrak{g} 的一个有限维不可约表示 ρ , 其最高权和次高权态分别为 $|\lambda_{\max}^\rho\rangle$ 和 $|\lambda_{\max}^\rho - \alpha^i\rangle$, 而且有

$$E_j |\lambda_{\max}^\rho - \alpha^i\rangle = \delta_{ij} |\lambda_{\max}^\rho\rangle,$$

其中 α^i 为李代数 \mathfrak{g} 的素根, 这样我们很容易得到手征算子

$$\xi(x) = \langle \lambda_{\max}^\rho | T_L(x), \quad \eta(x) = \sum_i \langle \lambda_{\max}^\rho - \alpha^i | e^{\psi_-(x)} T_L(x).$$

$$\xi(x) = T_R^{-1}(x) |\lambda_{\max}^\rho\rangle, \quad \bar{\eta}(x) = \sum_i T_R^{-1}(x) e^{\psi_-(x)} |\lambda_{\max}^\rho - \alpha^i\rangle.$$

其中

$$T(x) \equiv e^{-\frac{1}{2} \theta(x)} T_L(x) \equiv e^{\frac{1}{2} \theta(x)} T_R(x),$$

$$\partial_-(\xi(x)) = \partial_-(\eta(x)) = 0,$$

$$\partial_+(\xi(x)) = \partial_+(\bar{\eta}(x)) = 0.$$

它们的交换代数

$$\{\xi(x) \otimes, \xi(y)\} = - \frac{1}{2} \xi(x) \otimes \xi(y) [\gamma^+ \theta(x - y) + \gamma^- \theta(y - x)]. \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\{\xi(x) \otimes, \bar{\xi}(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (\xi(x) \otimes I) r^-(I \otimes \bar{\xi}(y)). \quad (2.4b)$$

$$\{\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes, \xi(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (I \otimes \xi(y)) r^+(\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes I). \quad (2.4c)$$

$$\{\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes, \bar{\xi}(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} [r^-\theta(x-y) + r^+\theta(y-x)] \bar{\xi}(x) \otimes \bar{\xi}(y). \quad (2.4d)$$

$$\{\eta(x) \otimes, \eta(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} \eta(x) \otimes \eta(y) [r^+\theta(x-y) + r^-\theta(y-x)]. \quad (2.4e)$$

$$\{\eta(x) \otimes, \bar{\eta}(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (\eta(x) \otimes I) r^-(I \otimes \bar{\eta}(y)). \quad (2.4f)$$

$$\{\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes, \eta(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (I \otimes \eta(y)) r^+(\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes I). \quad (2.4g)$$

$$\{\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes, \bar{\eta}(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} [r^-\theta(x-y) + r^+\theta(y-x)] \bar{\eta}(x) \otimes \bar{\eta}(y). \quad (2.4h)$$

$$\{\xi(x) \otimes, \eta(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} \xi(x) \otimes \eta(y) [r^+\theta(x-y) + r^-\theta(y-x)]. \quad (2.4i)$$

$$\{\eta(x) \otimes, \bar{\xi}(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} \eta(x) \otimes \bar{\xi}(y) [r^+\theta(x-y) + r^-\theta(y-x)]. \quad (2.4j)$$

$$\{\xi(x) \otimes, \bar{\eta}(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (\xi(x) \otimes I) r^-(I \otimes \bar{\eta}(y)). \quad (2.4k)$$

$$\{\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes, \xi(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (I \otimes \xi(y)) r^+(\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes I). \quad (2.4l)$$

$$\{\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes, \eta(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (I \otimes \eta(y)) r^+(\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes I). \quad (2.4m)$$

$$\{\eta(x) \otimes, \bar{\xi}(y)\} = \frac{1}{2} (\eta(x) \otimes I) r^-(I \otimes \bar{\xi}(y)). \quad (2.4n)$$

$$\{\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes, \bar{\eta}(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} [r^-\theta(x-y) + r^+\theta(y-x)] \bar{\xi}(x) \otimes \bar{\eta}(y). \quad (2.4o)$$

$$\{\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes, \bar{\xi}(y)\} = -\frac{1}{2} [r^-\theta(x-y) + r^+\theta(y-x)] \bar{\eta}(x) \otimes \bar{\xi}(y). \quad (2.4p)$$

三、Dressing 对称性

Dressing 变换是作用在 Lax 联络(线性化方程中的规范势 A_μ)的非定域规范变换, 它保持 A_μ 的形式不变, 即从系统的一组解到另一组解的变换, 同时它是相空间上的 Poisson-Lie 作用^[4].

先考虑 Dressing 变换对 transport 矩阵的作用

$$T \rightarrow T' = \Theta_\pm T g_\pm^{-1},$$

其中

$$\Theta_\pm^{-1} \Theta_\pm = T g T^{-1},$$

$$g^{-1}g_+ = g, \quad \partial_+g = \partial_-g = 0,$$

$$\Theta_+, g_+ \in B_+, \quad \Theta_-, g_- \in B_-.$$

B_{\pm} 是由 r^{\pm} 诱导出的对群的分解, 这里就是正负 Borel 子群. 对于主阶化, 我们还可以将 Θ_{\pm} 进一步地分解^[2]

$$\Theta_{\pm} = \exp\theta_{\pm}^{(0)} \exp\theta_{\pm}^{(\pm 1)} \dots \exp\theta_{\pm}^{(\pm m)}.$$

为了保证 A_{μ} 的形式不变, Θ_{\pm} 的零次分量必须满足

$$\theta_+^{(0)} + \theta_-^{(0)} = 0.$$

为了书写方便, 我们引入记号

$$\Theta_{\pm}^{(\pm k)} = \exp\theta_{\pm}^{(\pm k)} \cdot \exp\theta_{\pm}^{(\pm(k+1))} \dots \exp\theta_{\pm}^{(\pm m)}.$$

A_{\pm} 在 Dressing 变换下变为 A_{\pm}^g

$$A_{\pm} \rightarrow A_{\pm}^g = \partial_{\pm} \Theta_{\pm} \Theta_{\pm}^{-1} + \Theta_{\pm} A_{\pm} \Theta_{\pm}^{-1}. \quad (3.1)$$

这里我们先考虑 A_+ 部分, 为了保证 A_+ 的形式不变, 要求

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi^g = \phi + 2 \log \Theta_+^{(0)} = \phi - 2 \log \Theta_-^{(0)}, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\log \Theta_{\pm}^{(0)} = \theta_{\pm}^{(0)}.$$

我们很容易得到 $T_{L/R}$ 在 Dressing 变换下的性质

$$T_L \rightarrow T_L^g = e^{\frac{1}{2}\phi^g} T^g = e^{\frac{1}{2}\phi} \Theta_-^{[-1]} T g^{-1}. \quad (3.3a)$$

$$T_R^{-1} \rightarrow (T_R^g)^{-1} = g_+ T^{-1} \Theta_+^{-1[\pm]} e^{\frac{1}{2}\phi}. \quad (3.3b)$$

A_+^g 的一阶部分

$$(A_+^g)^{(1)} = (\partial \Theta_+ \Theta_+^{-1})^{(1)} + (\Theta_+ A_+ \Theta_+^{-1})^{(1)}$$

$$= e^{ad\theta_+^0} \left\{ \partial_+ \theta_+^{(1)} + \left[\theta_+^{(1)}, \frac{1}{2} \partial_+ \phi \right] + e^{-\frac{1}{2}ad\phi} \phi_+ \right\}.$$

由 A_+^g 的形式不变, 我们有

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}ad\phi^g} \phi_+^g = (A_+^g)^{(1)},$$

即

$$e^{-ad\phi^g} \phi_+^g = e^{-\frac{1}{2}ad\phi} \partial_+ \theta_+^{(1)} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}ad\phi} \left[\theta_+^{(1)}, \frac{1}{2} \partial_+ \phi \right] + e^{-ad\phi} \phi_+.$$

利用约化运动方程(2.1c), 并注意到 Dressing 变换保持运动方程形式不变, 我们可以得到

$$\phi_-^g = e^{-\frac{1}{2}ad\phi} \theta_+^{(1)} + \phi_-, \quad (3.4)$$

用同样的方法可以得到

$$\phi_+^g = \phi_+ - e^{\frac{1}{2}ad\phi} \theta_-^{(-1)}. \quad (3.5)$$

这样得到 Dressing 变换下各场量的变换性质(3.2)、(3.4)、(3.5). 将上述的变换性质应用到手征算子上, 就得到手征算子的变换性质

$$\xi_{(x)}^g = \langle \lambda_{m \times x}^{\rho} | T \xi = \xi(x) g^{-1}. \quad (3.6a)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_{(x)}^g = \langle T \bar{\xi} | \lambda_{m \times x}^{\rho} \rangle = g_+ \bar{\xi}(x). \quad (3.6b)$$

$$\eta^g(x) = \sum_i \langle \lambda_{m \times x}^{\rho} - \alpha^i | e^{\phi_+^g} T \xi$$

$$= \sum_i \langle \lambda_{m \times x}^{\rho} - \alpha^i | e^{\phi_+ - \frac{1}{2}ad\phi \theta_-^{(-1)}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\phi} \Theta_-^{[-1]} T g^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_i \langle \lambda_{\max}^i - \alpha^i | e^{\psi_+} e^{\frac{1}{2}\Phi} e^{-\theta^{(-1)}} \Theta^{[-1]} T g^{-1} \\
&= \sum_i \langle \lambda_{\max}^i - \alpha^i | e^{\psi_+} e^{\frac{1}{2}\Phi} \Theta^{[-2]} T g^{-1} \\
&= \eta(x) g^{-1}. \tag{3.6c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\eta}^s(x) = \sum_i (T k)^{-1} e^{\psi_-} | \lambda_{\max}^i - \alpha^i \rangle = g_+ \bar{\eta}(x). \tag{3.6d}$$

当在 Dressing 群 G_R 中引入如下的 Poisson 括号, 使得 G_R 对 $\xi, \bar{\xi}, \eta, \bar{\eta}$ 的作用为 Poisson-Lie 作用

$$\{g_+ \otimes, g_-\} = -\frac{1}{2} [\gamma^\pm, g_+ \otimes g_+]. \tag{3.7a}$$

$$\{g_- \otimes, g_-\} = -\frac{1}{2} [\gamma^\pm, g_- \otimes g_-]. \tag{3.7b}$$

$$\{g_- \otimes, g_+\} = -\frac{1}{2} [\gamma^-, g_- \otimes g_+]. \tag{3.7c}$$

$$\{g_+ \otimes, g_-\} = -\frac{1}{2} [\gamma^+, g_+ \otimes g_-]. \tag{3.7d}$$

对于 $g = g^{-1} g_+$, 我们有 Poisson 括号

$$\begin{aligned}
\{g \otimes, g\} &= -\frac{1}{2} \{ (g \otimes I) \gamma^+ (1 \otimes g) - (I \otimes g) \gamma^- (g \otimes I) \\
&\quad + (g \otimes g) \gamma^\pm + \gamma^\mp (g \otimes g) \}. \tag{3.7e}
\end{aligned}$$

下面我们验证 monodromy 矩阵 $T(L)$ 为 Poisson-Lie 作用的非阿贝尔 Hamiltonian. 为此, 经过繁长而直接的计算, 我们得到

$$\{\xi(x) \otimes, T(L)\} = -\frac{1}{2} (\xi(x) \otimes T(L)) \gamma^-. \tag{3.8a}$$

$$\{\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes, T(L)\} = \frac{1}{2} (I \otimes T(L)) \gamma^+ (\bar{\xi}(x) \otimes 1). \tag{3.8b}$$

$$\{\eta(x) \otimes, T(L)\} = -\frac{1}{2} (\eta(x) \otimes T(L)) \gamma^-. \tag{3.8c}$$

$$\{\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes, T(L)\} = \frac{1}{2} (I \otimes T(L)) \gamma^+ (\bar{\eta}(x) \otimes I). \tag{3.8d}$$

由 (3.8a—d), 我们可以得到

$$\delta_x \xi(x) = \text{tr}_2(I \otimes X T^{-1}(L)) \{\xi \otimes, T(L)\} = -\frac{1}{2} \xi(x) X_-.$$

$$\delta_x \bar{\xi}(x) = \text{tr}_2(I \otimes X T^{-1}(L)) \{\bar{\xi} \otimes, T(L)\} = \frac{1}{2} X_+ \bar{\xi}(x).$$

$$\delta_x \eta(x) = \text{tr}_2(I \otimes X T^{-1}(L)) \{\eta \otimes, T(L)\} = -\frac{1}{2} \eta(x) X_-.$$

$$\delta_x \bar{\eta}(x) = \text{tr}_2(I \otimes X T^{-1}(L)) \{\bar{\eta} \otimes, T(L)\} = \frac{1}{2} X_+ \bar{\eta}(x).$$

其中 tr_2 表示仅对第二空间求迹, $X_\pm = \text{tr}_2(I \otimes X) \gamma^\pm$ 这说明 monodromy 矩阵为 Dre-

ssing 群的非阿贝尔 Hamiltonian.

由于我们得到的 monodromy 矩阵的 Poisson 括号与 [4] 相同, 因此荷 $Q(T(L) = e^Q)$ 所生成的代数与 [4] 的相同, 它是 $U_q(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ 半经典极限.

四、量子化

通过量子化的过程, 我们将经典物理过渡到量子情形. (2.4a-p) 所表示的经典手征算子经过量子化得到如下的量子二次交换代数

$$\xi_1(x)\xi_2(y)[R_{12}^+\theta(x-y) + R_{12}^-\theta(y-x)] = \xi_2(y)\xi_1(x). \quad (4.1a)$$

$$\xi_1(x)R_{21}^+\xi_2(y) = \xi_2(y)\xi_1(x). \quad (4.1b)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_1(x)\xi_2(y) = \xi_2(y)R_{12}^+\bar{\xi}_1(x). \quad (4.1c)$$

$$[R_{12}^+\theta(y-x) + R_{12}^-\theta(x-y)]\bar{\xi}_1(x)\bar{\xi}_2(y) = \bar{\xi}_2(y)\bar{\xi}_1(x), \quad (4.1d)$$

$$\eta_1(x)\eta_2(y)[R_{12}^+\theta(x-y) + R_{12}^-\theta(y-x)] = \eta_2(y)\eta_1(x). \quad (4.1e)$$

$$\eta_1(x)R_{21}^+\eta_2(y) = \eta_2(y)\eta_1(x). \quad (4.1f)$$

$$\bar{\eta}_1(x)\eta_2(y) = \eta_2(y)R_{12}^+\bar{\eta}_1(x). \quad (4.1g)$$

$$[R_{12}^+\theta(y-x) + R_{12}^-\theta(x-y)]\bar{\eta}_1(x)\bar{\eta}_2(y) = \bar{\eta}_2(y)\bar{\eta}_1(x). \quad (4.1h)$$

$$\xi_1(x)\eta_2(y)[R_{12}^+\theta(x-y) + R_{12}^-\theta(y-x)] = \eta_2(y)\xi_1(x). \quad (4.1i)$$

$$\eta_1(x)\bar{\xi}_2(y)[R_{12}^+\theta(x-y) + R_{12}^-\theta(y-x)] = \bar{\xi}_2(y)\eta_1(x). \quad (4.1j)$$

$$\xi_1(x)R_{21}^+\bar{\eta}_2(y) = \bar{\eta}_2(y)\xi_1(x). \quad (4.1k)$$

$$\bar{\eta}_1(x)\bar{\xi}_2(y) = \bar{\xi}_2(y)R_{12}^+\bar{\eta}_1(x). \quad (4.1l)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_1(x)\eta_2(y) = \eta_2(y)R_{12}^+\bar{\xi}_1(x). \quad (4.1m)$$

$$\eta_1(x)R_{21}^+\bar{\xi}_2(y) = \bar{\xi}_2(y)\eta_1(x). \quad (4.1n)$$

$$[R_{12}^-\theta(x-y) + R_{12}^+\theta(y-x)]\bar{\xi}_1(x)\bar{\eta}_2(y) = \bar{\eta}_2(y)\bar{\xi}_1(x). \quad (4.1o)$$

$$[R_{12}^-\theta(x-y) + R_{12}^+\theta(y-x)]\bar{\eta}_1(x)\bar{\xi}_2(y) = \bar{\xi}_2(y)\bar{\eta}_1(x). \quad (4.1p)$$

其中

$$\xi_1(x) = \xi(x) \otimes 1, \quad \xi_2(x) = 1 \otimes \xi(x).$$

矩阵 R_{12}^\pm 是量子 Yang-Baxter 方程的解, 即满足

$$R_{12}^\pm R_{13}^\pm R_{23}^\pm = R_{23}^\pm R_{13}^\pm R_{12}^\pm, \quad R_{21}^\pm R_{12}^\pm = 1.$$

在经典极限情况下 $R_{12}^\pm \rightarrow 1 + \frac{i\hbar}{2} \gamma_{12}^\pm$.

由于 Dressing 群 G_R 对相空间的作用是 Poisson-Lie 作用, 我们必须在对相空间量子化的同时, 对 G_R 也进行量子化, 于是就得到量子群. 这里我们用 G^\pm 代表 \mathfrak{g}_\pm 量子化后的算子, 它满足

$$R_{12}^\pm G_1^+ G_2^+ = G_2^+ G_1^+ R_{12}^\pm. \quad (4.2a)$$

$$R_{12}^\pm G_1^- G_2^- = G_2^- G_1^- R_{12}^\pm. \quad (4.2b)$$

$$R_{12}^- G_1^- G_2^+ = G_2^+ G_1^- R_{12}^-. \quad (4.2c)$$

$$R_{12}^+ G_1^+ G_2^- = G_2^- G_1^+ R_{12}^+. \quad (4.2d)$$

当 G^- 中引入了 $S(\text{antipode})$, 我们将得到与经典量 $g = g^{-1}g_+$ 相对应的量子算子 $G =$

$S(G^-)G^+$, 它满足

$$R_{21}^+ G_1 R_{12}^+ G_2 = G_2 R_{21}^+ G_1 R_{12}^+. \quad (4.3)$$

G^\pm 中的余乘法为 $\Delta(G^\pm)_{ij} = \sum_k G_{ik}^\pm \otimes G_{kj}^\pm$.

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Bosonic Superconformal Toda Model and Dressing Transformation

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ABSTRACT

We show the dressing transformations of the basic field and the classical chiral operators in the Bosonic Superconformal Toda model. After quantization, we obtain the related quantum algebra.