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SMR.762 - 57

Lecture III

SUMMER SCHOOL IN HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY

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CONFORMAL FIELD THEORY

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Please note: These are preliminary notes intended for internal distribution only.

LECTURE III /

correction to notes LECTURE II: $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$

$$G_1(x) = (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad G_2(x) = (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Multi-spinor formulation of $SU(2)$, wtw

OPE: $\phi^\alpha(z) \phi^\beta(\omega) = (-1)^q (z-\omega)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta} \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}(z-\omega)^2 T(\omega) + \dots \right)$

$$+ (-1)^q (z-\omega)^{\frac{1}{2}} (t_\alpha)^\beta \left(J^q(\omega) + \frac{i}{2}(z-\omega) \partial J^q(\omega) - \dots \right)$$

Modes: $\phi^\alpha(z) \chi_q(0) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} z^{m + \frac{q}{2}} \phi_{-m - \frac{q}{2} - \frac{1}{4}}^\alpha \chi_q(0)$

$$q = 0 (1) \Leftrightarrow j^3 = \text{integer (half-integer)}$$

Generalized commutation relation:

$$\sum_{\ell \geq 0} C_\ell^{(-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\phi_{-m - \frac{q+1}{2} - \ell + \frac{3}{4}}^\alpha \phi_{-n - \frac{q}{2} + \ell + \frac{3}{4}}^\beta - \binom{\alpha \beta}{m n} \right)$$

$$= (-1)^q \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta} \delta_{m+n+q-1}$$

where $(1-x)^\alpha = \sum_{\ell \geq 0} C_\ell^{(\alpha)} x^\ell$

From this, properties of N -spinon states follow.

Example: $q=0, n=m=1$

$$(\phi_{-\frac{3}{4}}^+ \phi_{-\frac{1}{4}}^- - \phi_{-\frac{1}{4}}^- \phi_{-\frac{3}{4}}^+) |0\rangle = \overset{\text{singlet}}{\cancel{\phi_{-\frac{3}{4}}^+ \phi_{-\frac{1}{4}}^-}} |0\rangle = 0,$$

(agrees with result from 4-point function)

Systematic approach:

look for symmetry structure compatible
with multi-spinon structure of the
Hilbert Space



Yangian $\Upsilon(sl_2)$

Origin: mathematical structure of
Haldane-Shastry spin chains
with inverse-square exchange.

Definition of $\mathfrak{h}(\mathfrak{g})$ (\mathfrak{g} is finite dim. lie algebra)

↓

Hopf algebra generated by Q_0^a, Q_1^a :

RELATIONS

$$(Y_1) \quad [Q_0^a, Q_0^b] = f^{abc} Q_0^c$$

$$(Y_2) \quad [Q_0^a, Q_1^b] = f^{abc} Q_1^c$$

$$(Y_3) \quad [Q_1^a, [Q_1^b, Q_0^c]] + (\text{anticic in } a, b, c)$$

$$= A^{abc, def} \{Q_0^d, Q_0^e, Q_0^f\}$$

$$(Y_4) \quad [[Q_1^a, Q_1^b], [Q_0^c, Q_1^d]] + [Q_1^c, Q_1^d], [Q_0^a, Q_1^b]]$$

$$= (A^{abp, qrs} f^{cdp} + A^{cdp, qrs} f^{abp}) \{Q_0^q, Q_0^r, Q_1^s\}$$

with $f^{abc} f^{def} = -2N \delta^{ab}$ ($\mathfrak{g} = su(N)$)

$$A^{abp, def} = \frac{h}{4} f^{acd} f^{bep} f^{bez} f^{cfz} f^{pgz}$$

COMULTIPLICATION

$$\Delta_{\pm}(Q_0^a) = Q_0^a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes Q_0^a$$

$$\Delta_{\pm}(Q_1^a) = Q_1^a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes Q_1^a \pm \frac{h}{2} f^{abc} Q_0^b \otimes Q_0^c$$

REMARKS

- 1) this is non-commutative
non-co-commutative
Hopf algebra, i.e. a quantum group
- 2) Structure related to Yang's R-matrix

$$R = (1 - u_2) + h P^{12}$$

hence the name 'Yangian'

- 3) for $h \rightarrow 0$ Yangian goes into half
to loop algebra on \mathfrak{g} : $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^+$

back to $\mathfrak{su}(2)$, WZW:

define $\begin{cases} Q_0^a = J_0^a \\ Q_i^a = \frac{i}{2} f_{bc}^a \sum_{m>0} j_{-m}^b j_m^c \end{cases}$

* these satisfy (Y1) .. (Y4),
hence generate Yangian $\mathfrak{Y}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$

* commutators with the Q 's are

$$H_1 = L_0, \quad H_2 = \sum_{m>0} m J_m^a J_m^a, \quad \text{etc.}$$

\Rightarrow can decompose each L_0 level in
irreps of $\mathcal{Y}(sl_2)$, each characterized
by values of H_2, H_3, \dots

precise content of these multiplets
fixed by representation theory of $\mathcal{Y}(sl_2)$
(Chari - Pressley)

multiplets can be described in terms
of multi-spinon states

EXAMPLE 2-spinon states: $(n_2 \geq n_1 \geq 0)$

$$\Phi_{n_2, n_1}^{t,a} = (t^a)_{\alpha\gamma} \phi_{-n_2 - \frac{3}{4}}^\alpha \phi_{-n_1 - \frac{1}{4}}^\gamma |0\rangle$$

$$\Phi_{n_2, n_1}^s = \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma} \phi_{-n_2 - \frac{3}{4}}^\alpha \phi_{-n_1 - \frac{1}{4}}^\gamma |0\rangle$$

At level $L_0=5$, $n_2+n_1=4$, have the following
multiplets of $\mathcal{Y}(sl_2)$

$$(4,0), \quad H_2 = 45 : \quad \Phi_{4,0}^{t,a} \quad \Phi_{4,0}^s$$

$$(3,1), \quad H_2 = 31 : \quad \Phi_{3,1}^{t,a} - \frac{1}{15} \Phi_{3,0}^{t,a} \quad \Phi_{3,1}^s + \frac{3}{15} \Phi_{3,0}^s$$

$$(2,2), \quad H_2 = 25 : \quad \Phi_{2,2}^{t,a} - \frac{1}{6} \Phi_{3,1}^{t,a} - \frac{11}{120} \Phi_{4,0}^{t,a}$$

GENERAL RESULT:

Yangian Highest Weight States are linear combinations of "fully polarized N-Spinor states"

$$\phi_{-\frac{2N-i}{5}-n_N}^+ \cdots \phi_{-\frac{3}{5}-n_2}^+ \phi_{-\frac{1}{5}-n_1}^+ |0\rangle$$

$$n_N \geq \dots \geq n_2 \geq n_1 \geq 0$$

They can be labelled by $\{n_N, \dots, n_2, n_1\}$

The L_0, H_2 eigenvalues are:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_0 = \frac{D^2}{5} + \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \\ H_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N 2(n_i + \frac{i-1}{2})(n_i + \frac{i}{2}) \end{array} \right.$$

The $SU(2)$ content for $\{n_N, \dots, n_2, n_1\}$ is

$$(\frac{1}{2}) \otimes (\frac{1}{2}) \otimes \dots \otimes (\frac{1}{2})$$

where $\otimes_{i+1} \otimes_i$ symmetrized iff $n_{i+1} = n_i$.

The union of all these multiplets is the full Hilbert space of the theory.

Application: new expressions for the Virasoro characters in this theory

$$\chi_{g^2}^{V_{in}} = q^{-\frac{j}{2}} \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots} q^{\frac{1}{2}(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + \dots - m_1 m_2 - m_2 m_3 - \dots)} \\ \times \left(\frac{1}{q} \right)_{m_1} \prod_{a \geq 2} \left[q^{\frac{1}{2}(m_{a-1} + m_{a+1} + d_{a,2j+1})} \right]_{m_a}$$

where $\begin{cases} m_2, m_4, \dots, m_{2j} \\ m_1, m_3, \dots, m_{2j} \end{cases}$ odd, rest even.

$$\left[\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \right]_q = \frac{(q)_a}{(q)_b (q)_{a-b}} \quad (q)_a = \prod_{m=1}^a (1-q^m)$$

In the sum, m_i is the number of spinons.

This formula first conjectured by Kedem et al.

About correlation functions: one may write down Ward Identity based on Yangian symmetry.
This takes over the role of the KZ equation!

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