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# Quantum Symmetries and Lattice Regularisations

David Ridout





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#### Background

What are we studying? What does this mean? Advantages

#### Results

Past Work (Quantum Symmetries and *R*-Matrices) Present Work (*L*-matrices) Future Work (To be / Should be done)

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### What are we studying?

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# What are we studying?

• Want to systematically solve quantised integrable sigma models like those relevant to AdS/CFT.



Conclusions

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No systematic approach to integrable sigma models!

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# What are we studying?

• Want to systematically solve quantised integrable sigma models like those relevant to AdS/CFT.



- No systematic approach to integrable sigma models!
- Our approach:

Determine quantum symmetry of integrable sigma model, then construct a lattice regularisation.

Conclusions

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### What does this mean?

#### $\mathsf{SIGMA}\;\mathsf{MODEL}\;\;=\;\;\mathsf{FREE}\;\mathsf{MODEL}\;\;+\;\;\mathsf{PERTURBATIONS}$

Conclusions

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#### What does this mean?

#### SIGMA MODEL = FREE MODEL + PERTURBATIONS

• Integrable  $\Rightarrow$  infinitely many conserved quantities.

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### What does this mean?

# SIGMA MODEL = FREE MODEL + PERTURBATIONS (Easy!) $\sqrt{}$ (Hard!) ?

- Integrable  $\Rightarrow$  infinitely many conserved quantities.
- Trivial for free fields, highly non-trivial when perturbed.

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- Trivial for free fields, highly non-trivial when perturbed.
- Question: How many conserved quantities survive?
- Still infinitely many if perturbations generate (certain) quantum symmetry algebras.
- Derive and exploit these symmetries to compute the sigma model spectrum!

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#### What does this mean (cont.)?





Conclusions

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# What does this mean (cont.)?



• Once quantum symmetries are identified, compute:

- 1. *R*-matrix (integrability of quantum algebra).
- 2. L-matrix (integrability of quantum sigma model).
- 3. *T*-matrix (generator of conserved quantities).
- 4. Q-operators (generators of auxiliary conserved quantities).
- 5. Spectrum (oscillation frequencies of *T*-matrix).



Conclusions

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- 3. *T*-matrix (generator of conserved quantities).
- 4. Q-operators (generators of auxiliary conserved quantities).
- 5. Spectrum (oscillation frequencies of *T*-matrix).
- Programme called Quantum Inverse Scattering Method.
- But, suffers from usual infinities common to quantum field theory...

Conclusions

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# What does this mean (cont.)?

• Standard remedy is to regularise.

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# What does this mean (cont.)?

- Standard remedy is to regularise.
- Best regularisation is lattice discretisation!

Conclusions

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Conclusions

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# What does this mean (cont.)?

- Standard remedy is to regularise.
- Best regularisation is lattice discretisation!



Controls infinities — know how to deal with them in the continuum limit.

Conclusions

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#### Advantages

Conclusions

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#### Advantages

Advantages of our approach via quantum symmetries and lattice regularisation:

1. Systematic — no guesswork!

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#### Advantages

- 1. Systematic no guesswork!
- 2. Constructive exposes all aspects of integrability.

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#### **Advantages**

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- 3. Under full control we develop formalism for explicit computation.

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- 4. General applies to other integrable sigma models.

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#### Advantages

- 1. Systematic no guesswork!
- 2. Constructive exposes all aspects of integrability.
- 3. Under full control we develop formalism for explicit computation.
- 4. General applies to other integrable sigma models.
- Mathematically exciting combines modern algebra with classical analysis and suggests new directions for mathematical research.

Conclusions

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# Identifying Quantum Symmetries

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# Identifying Quantum Symmetries

• Quantum symmetries calculated algorithmically from sigma model.

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# Identifying Quantum Symmetries

- Quantum symmetries calculated algorithmically from sigma model.
- Implemented on computer.



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# Identifying Quantum Symmetries

- Quantum symmetries calculated algorithmically from sigma model.
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• Straight-forward to compute defining equations of quantum symmetry algebra, the *q*-Serre relations, up to order 7.

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# Identifying Quantum Symmetries

- Quantum symmetries calculated algorithmically from sigma model.
- Implemented on computer.



- Straight-forward to compute defining equations of quantum symmetry algebra, the *q*-Serre relations, up to order 7.
- Reproduces (known) symmetry of sine-Gordon model,

$$\mathcal{U}_{q}(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}(2)),$$

among others.

Conclusions

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# New Quantum Symmetries

Conclusions

# New Quantum Symmetries

#### Main Example 1

• Computed Serre relations of "sausage model".





Conclusions

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# New Quantum Symmetries

#### Main Example 1

• Computed Serre relations of "sausage model".



• Identified quantum symmetry algebra as  $\mathcal{U}_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{psl}}(2|2)).$ 



Conclusions

# New Quantum Symmetries

#### Main Example 1

• Computed Serre relations of "sausage model".



 Identified quantum symmetry algebra as Uq(pst(2|2)).



#### Main Example 2

 Computed Serre relations of "SS model".

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Conclusions

# New Quantum Symmetries

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• Computed Serre relations of "sausage model".



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#### Main Example 2

- Computed Serre relations of "SS model".
- Quantum symmetry algebra is of previously unknown type.



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#### Main Example 2

- Computed Serre relations of "SS model".
- Quantum symmetry algebra is of previously unknown type.



• Have determined full (Hopf) algebraic structure.

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# Computing *R*-matrices

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# Computing *R*-matrices

• *R*-matrix indicates (mathematical) integrability of quantum symmetry algebra.

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- *R*-matrix indicates (mathematical) integrability of quantum symmetry algebra.
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• Obtained families of *R*-matrices for symmetry algebras  $\mathcal{U}_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}(2))$  (sine-Gordon),  $\mathcal{U}_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}(3))$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}(4))$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}(2|1))$  and  $\mathcal{U}_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}(2|2))$  (sausage).

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- Currently working on *R*-matrices for *SS* model symmetry algebra.

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# Computing *L*-matrices

• *L*-matrix indicates (physical) integrability of quantised sigma model.

Conclusions

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# Computing *L*-matrices

- *L*-matrix indicates (physical) integrability of quantised sigma model.
- R-matrix computation is in principle finite.



Conclusions

# Computing *L*-matrices

- *L*-matrix indicates (physical) integrability of quantised sigma model.
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so have to be sneaky!

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• Use Yang-Baxter equation, *RLL* = *LLR*, plus Ansätze guided by form of sigma model perturbations.

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- Reproduced discretised *L*-matrices for sine-Gordon, sl(3)
  Toda theory and a perturbed "cigar" model.

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  Toda theory and a perturbed "cigar" model.
- Currently working on *L*-matrix for sausage.

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1. *R*-matrix for SS model.





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- 1. *R*-matrix for SS model.
- 2. L-matrix for sausage and SS models.



Conclusions

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- 1. *R*-matrix for SS model.
- 2. L-matrix for sausage and SS models.
- 3. Attack other sigma models:
  - GL(1|1) models.
  - "supersphere" models.
  - AdS/CFT models.



Conclusions

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- 4. Super-Toda theories (geometric Langlands).

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- 3. Attack other sigma models:
  - GL(1|1) models.
  - "supersphere" models.
  - AdS/CFT models.
- 4. Super-Toda theories (geometric Langlands).
- 5. Investigate and characterise further examples of quantum symmetry algebras.

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### Conclusions

• Can solve integrable sigma models, *eg.* the sausage model, in a systematic and constructive manner.



Conclusions

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- Can solve integrable sigma models, *eg.* the sausage model, in a systematic and constructive manner.
- Opens the door to systematic solution of other sigma models, eg. those relevant to AdS/CFT.



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- Suggests existence of new classes of quantum symmetry algebras which require mathematical characterisation and study, *eg.* that of the *SS*-model.



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- Opens the door to systematic solution of other sigma models, eg. those relevant to AdS/CFT.
- Suggests existence of new classes of quantum symmetry algebras which require mathematical characterisation and study, *eg.* that of the SS-model.
- Approach allows creation and study of many new families of integrable models and their lattice regularisations.