

Classical integrable structure of Schrodinger sigma model

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1. Introduction and Conclusion

Our aim : Integrable deformations of AdS/CFT

Consider the **Schrodinger spacetimes**.

- 1-parameter deformation of AdS spaces
- gravity duals for non-relativistic CFTs

Consider the 3D Schrodinger spacetime:

$$ds^2 = L^2 [d\rho^2 - 2e^{-2\rho} du dv - C e^{-4\rho} dv^2]$$

Isometry : $SL(2, \mathbb{R})_L \times U(1)_R$

With $g = e^{2vT^+} e^{2\rho T^2} e^{2uT^-} \in SL(2, \mathbb{R})$

$$ds^2 = \frac{L^2}{2} [\text{tr}(J^2) - 2C \text{tr}(T^- J)^2] \quad J = g^{-1} dg$$

$SL(2, \mathbb{R})_L \times U(1)_R$ symmetry : $g' = g_L \cdot g \cdot e^{-T^- \delta u}$

Non-linear sigma model defined on 3D Schrodinger spacetime (Schrodinger sigma model)

Action

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \eta^{\mu\nu} [\text{tr}(J_\mu J_\nu) - 2C \text{tr}(T^- J_\mu) \text{tr}(T^- J_\nu)]$$

Boundary conditions : $g(t, x) \rightarrow g_\infty (= \text{const.})$, for $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

Hybrid integrable structure of Schrodinger sigma model

Global symm.	$SL(2, \mathbb{R})_L$	$U(1)_R$
Hidden symm.	Yangian	????
r -matrix	rational	deformed rational

2. Left description [I.K., K.Yoshida, 1109.0872]

$SL(2, \mathbb{R})_L$ current :

$$j_\mu^L = g J_\mu g^{-1} - 2C \text{tr}(T^- J_\mu) g T^- g^{-1} - \frac{\sqrt{C} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu (g T^- g^{-1})}{\text{topological term}}$$

The $SL(2, \mathbb{R})_L$ current satisfies the flatness condition: $[\partial_t - j_t^L, \partial_x - j_x^L] = 0$

FACT

flat and conserved current

→ infinite number of conserved charges

$$Q_{(0)}^L = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx j_t^L(x) \quad \text{cf. BIZZ construction}$$

$$Q_{(1)}^L = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \epsilon(x-y) [j_t^L(x), j_t^L(y)] - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx j_x^L(x)$$

$$Q_{(2)}^L, Q_{(3)}^L, \dots$$

→ They satisfy the defining relations of Yangian.

Left Lax pair, classical r -matrix

$$L_t^L(\lambda_L) = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_L^2} [j_t^L - \lambda_L j_x^L], \quad L_x^L(\lambda_L) = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_L^2} [j_x^L - \lambda_L j_t^L]$$

λ_L : spectral parameter

$$\rightarrow [\partial_t - L_t^L(\lambda_L), \partial_x - L_x^L(\lambda_L)] = 0$$

Poisson brackets of $L_x^L(\lambda_L)$ → rational r -matrix

Monodromy matrix

$$U^L(\lambda_L) = \text{P exp} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx L_x^L(x; \lambda_L) \right] \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} U^L(\lambda_L) = 0$$

Infinite dim. symm. can be obtained by expanding the monodromy matrix.

EX. Yangian algebra is obtained from $U^L(\lambda_L)$.

3. Right description

[I.K., K.Yoshida, 1109.0872;

I.K., T.Matsumoto, K.Yoshida, in progress]

$U(1)_R$ symm. Is enhanced with non-local currents:

$$\begin{cases} j_\mu^{R,-} = -J_\mu^- \\ j_\mu^{R,2} = -e^{\sqrt{C}x} \left(J_\mu^+ + \sqrt{C} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} J^{\nu,-} \right) \\ j_\mu^{R,+} = -e^{\sqrt{C}x} \left(J_\mu^+ + \sqrt{C} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} J^{\nu,2} + C J_\mu^- \right) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \chi(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \epsilon(x-y) j_t^{R,-}(y) \\ \partial^\mu \chi = -e^{\mu\nu} j_\nu^{R,-} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow Q^{R,-} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx j_t^{R,-}(x), \quad Q^{R,2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx j_t^{R,2}(x), \quad Q^{R,+} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx j_t^{R,+}(x)$$

Algebra of non-local charges (q -deformed Poincare symm.)

$$\{Q^{R,-}, Q^{R,2}\}_P = \frac{2}{\sqrt{C}} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} Q^{R,-}\right)$$

$$\{Q^{R,-}, Q^{R,+}\}_P = Q^{R,2}, \quad \{Q^{R,2}, Q^{R,+}\}_P = Q^{R,+} \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} Q^{R,-}\right)$$

Right Lax pair, classical r -matrix

$$L_t^R(\lambda_R) = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_R^2} \left[-T^+ (-J_t^- + \lambda_R J_x^-) + T^2 (-J_x^2 + \lambda_R J_t^2 + \sqrt{C} \lambda_R J_t^- - \sqrt{C} \lambda_R^2 J_x^-) \right. \\ \left. - T^- (-J_t^+ + \lambda_R J_x^+ + \sqrt{C} \lambda_R J_t^2 - \sqrt{C} \lambda_R^2 J_x^2 + C \lambda_R J_x^- - C \lambda_R^2 J_t^-) \right]$$

$$L_x^R(\lambda_R) = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_R^2} \left[-T^+ (-J_x^- + \lambda_R J_t^-) + T^2 (-J_x^2 + \lambda_R J_t^2 + \sqrt{C} \lambda_R J_x^- - \sqrt{C} \lambda_R^2 J_t^-) \right. \\ \left. - T^- (-J_x^+ + \lambda_R J_t^+ + \sqrt{C} \lambda_R J_x^2 - \sqrt{C} \lambda_R^2 J_t^2 + C \lambda_R J_t^- - C \lambda_R^2 J_x^-) \right]$$

λ_R : spectral parameter

→ null deformed rational r -matrix (\neq trigonometric)

Note With a certain gauge-transformation, $L_\mu^R(\lambda_R)$ can be written with a flat and conserved current j_μ :

$$L_t^R(\lambda_R) = G^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \lambda_R^2} [j_t - \lambda_R j_x] \right) G - G^{-1} \partial_t G$$

$$L_x^R(\lambda_R) = G^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \lambda_R^2} [j_x - \lambda_R j_t] \right) G - G^{-1} \partial_x G$$

$$G = e^{-\sqrt{C}T^2} \chi e^{-\sqrt{C}T^-} \xi \quad \xi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \epsilon(x-y) j_t^{R,2}(y)$$

A (non-local) flat and conserved current in right description:

$$j_\mu = -T^+ \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} e^{-\sqrt{C}x} \right) + T^2 \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \left(\xi e^{-\sqrt{C}x} \right) \\ - T^- \left[j_\mu^{R,+} + \frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \left(\xi^2 e^{-\sqrt{C}x} \right) \right]$$

Enhancement of q -deformed Poincare symmetry

BIZZ construction → Infinite number of conserved charges $Q_{(0)}, Q_{(1)}, \dots$

Note An expansion of $U^R(\lambda_R)$ also gives $Q_{(n)}$.

Note $Q_{(0)}$ contains the generators of q -deformed Poincare symm.

$$Q_{(0)}^- = \frac{2}{\sqrt{C}} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} Q^{R,-}\right), \quad Q_{(0)}^2 = \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} Q^{R,-}\right) Q^{R,2}$$

$$Q_{(0)}^+ = Q^{R,+} + \frac{\sqrt{C}}{4} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} Q^{R,-}\right) (Q^{R,2})^2$$

The algebra of $Q_{(n)}$ should be a 1-para. deformation of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ Yangian.

$C \rightarrow 0$ limit ↔ Yangian limit

Future works

- Algebra of enhanced q -deformed Poincare symmetry
- Left-Right duality [I.K., T.Matsumoto, K.Yoshida, 1203.3400]