



西安交通大学

# 一维可积自旋链的精确解及其最新 进展

李广良

合作者：曹俊鹏、杨文力、  
石康杰、王玉鹏



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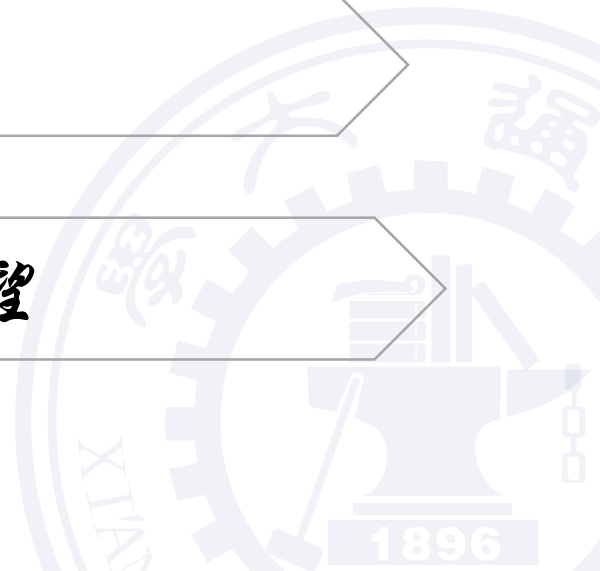
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01

# 量子可积模型



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# 量子可积模型

量子可积:

N自由度的量子定态系统, 具有N个独立且相互对易的力学量。

$$[L_i, L_j] = 0, (i, j = 1 \dots, N)$$

$$R_{12}(k_1 - k_2)R_{13}(k_1 - k_3)R_{23}(k_2 - k_3) = R_{23}(k_2 - k_3)R_{13}(k_1 - k_3)R_{12}(k_1 - k_2)$$

$$T(u) = R_{01}(u)R_{02} \cdots R_{0N}(u) \quad t(u) = \text{tr}_0(T_0(u))$$

$$[t(u), t(v)] = 0$$

$$t(u) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{(n)} u^n$$

$$[t^m, t^n] = 0$$

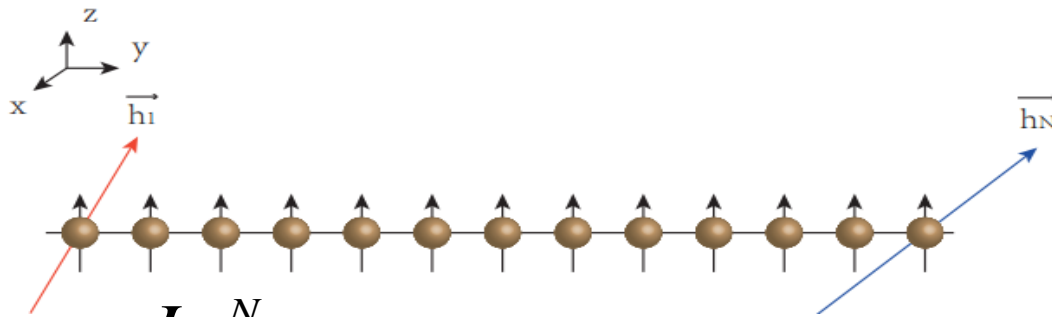
$$[H, t^n] = 0$$

Yang C N P.R.L, 1967, 19(23): 1312; Baxter R J Academic Press, 1982

# 一维自旋链模型

$$H = - \sum_{n=1}^N (\sigma_n^x \sigma_{n+1}^x + \sigma_n^y \sigma_{n+1}^y + \cosh \eta \sigma_n^z \sigma_{n+1}^z),$$

$$\sigma_{N+1}^x = \sigma_1^x, \quad \sigma_{N+1}^y = -\sigma_1^y, \quad \sigma_{N+1}^z = -\sigma_1^z.$$



$$H = \frac{J}{2} \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_j \cdot \sigma_{j+1} + h_1 \sigma_1^z + h_{Nz} \sigma_N^z + h_{Nx} \sigma_N^x$$



# 02

## 模型的精确求解



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## 精确解释和预测实验:

- (a) 二维Ising模型的精确解证明了热力学相变的存在;
- (b) 一维Hubbard模型的精确解解释了Mott绝缘体的概念;
- (c) 海森堡自旋链精确解给出的自旋子激发解释了低维强关联系统中分数电荷的产生原理;
- (d) 在凝聚态物理、统计物理、冷原子物理以及Ads/CFT领域扮演很重要的角色。

非线性强关联量子可积多体模型的精确解（严格解）已成为研究低维量子多体系统的一个非常好的出发点。

## (1) 坐标 Bethe Ansatz,

*Bethe H, Zeitschrift fur Physik 1931,71(205):13*

## (2) 代数 Bethe Ansatz ,

*Faddeev L et al. Soviet Physics Doklady:1978,243:902-904*

## (3) 解析 Bethe Ansatz,

*Baxter R J, Annals of Physics 1972,281:187-222; N. Yu. Reshetikhin, Theor. Math. Phys. 63 (1985) 555–569.*

## (4) 非对角 Bethe Ansatz,

*Y. Wang, W. -L. Yang, J. Cao and K. Shi, Off-Diagonal Bethe Ansatz for Exactly Solvable Models, Springer Press (2015)*





# 非对角 Bethe-Ansatz (ODBA)

2013年, 王玉鹏研究团队提出ODBA (摒弃参考态) :

$N$ 阶多项式需要 $N+1$ 个条件来确定, 如果可以找到足够的独立的定解条件, 则可以完全确定这个多项式。

$$\Lambda(u) = \Lambda_0 \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^N f(u - u_j) \right\}$$

$$T_0(u) = R_{0,N}(u - \theta_N) \cdots R_{0,1}(u - \theta_1)$$

$$t(u) = \text{tr}_0 T_0(u) \quad H = J \frac{\partial \ln t(u)}{\partial u} \Big|_{u=0, \{\theta_j=0\}} - \frac{NJ}{2}$$

$$t(\theta_j)t(\theta_j - 1) = a(\theta_j)d(\theta_j - 1), \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

$$a(u) = \prod_{j=1}^N (u - \theta_j + 1), \quad d(u) = \prod_{j=1}^N (u - \theta_j)$$

$$a(\theta_j - 1) = 0, \quad d(\theta_j) = 0$$



# 非对角 Bethe-Ansatz (ODBA)

$$\Lambda(u) = a(u) \frac{Q(u-1)}{Q(u)} + d(u) \frac{Q(u+1)}{Q(u)}$$

$$Q(u) = \prod_{j=1}^N (u - u_j)$$

非齐次 T-Q 关系:

$$t(u)|_{u \rightarrow \infty} = 2u^N \times id + \dots$$

$$\Lambda(u) = e^{i\phi} a(u) \frac{Q(u-1)}{Q(u)} + e^{-i\phi} d(u) \frac{Q(u+1)}{Q(u)} + 2(1 - \cos\phi) \frac{a(u)d(u)}{Q(u)}$$

第三项的加入是很重要的突破! 不仅仅可以解决 U(1) 对称破缺的模型, 对于 U(1) 对称性没有破缺的模型也适用!

$$e^{i\phi} a(u_j) Q(u_j - 1) + e^{-i\phi} d(u_j) Q(u_j + 1) + 2(1 - \cos\phi) a(u_j) d(u_j) = 0$$

# 取得的成果以及待解决的问题

(1) 反周期边界条件的XXZ模型被精确求解;

Cao J, Yang W L, Shi K, Wang Y. Off-diagonal Bethe Ansatz and exact solution of a topological spin ring[J]. Physical Review Letters, 2013, 111: 137201-137205.

(2) 任意边界的自旋-1/2XXX模型;

Cao J, Yang W L, Shi K, Wang Y. Off-diagonal Bethe Ansatz solution of the XXX spin chain with arbitrary boundary conditions[J]. Nuclear Physics B, 2013, 875(1): 152-165.

(3) 任意边界的Su(n)自旋链模型被精确求解;

Cao J, Yang W L, Shi K, Wang Y. Nested off-diagonal Bethe Ansatz and exact solutions of the su(n) spin chain with generic integrable boundaries[J]. Journal of High Energy Physics, 2014, 04: 143-171.

(4) 任意边界的Hubbard模型被精确求解;

Li Y Y, Cao J, Yang W L, Shi K, Wang Y. Exact solution of the one-dimensional Hubbard model with arbitrary boundary magnetic fields[J]. Nuclear Physics B, 2014, 879: 98-109.

(5) 奇数格点的XYZ自旋链模型被精确求解;

Cao J, Cui S, Yang W L, Shi K, Wang Y. Spin-1/2 XYZ model revisit: general solutions via off-diagonal Bethe Ansatz[J]. Nuclear Physics B, 2014, 886: 185-201.

待解决的问题: (1) 对于B、C、D可积模型, ODBA方法适不适用? 封闭<sup>1</sup>关系有什么规律? (2) 怎么寻找更多的定解条件?

03

最新进展



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# 最新进展

01

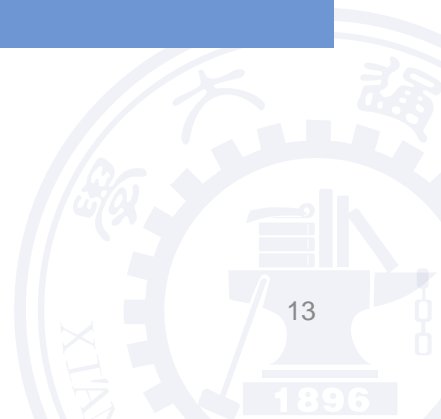
对于 $B_n$ 可积模型，为了得到算子封闭关系，需要引入旋量表示， $B_1$ 模型封闭关系需要3个， $B_2$ 模型封闭关系需要7个；

02

对于 $C_n$ 可积模型，不需要引入旋量表示， $C_2$ 模型封闭关系需要3个； $C_3$ 模型封闭关系需要5个；

03

对于 $D_n$ 可积模型，需要引入两种不等价的旋量表示， $D_3$ 模型封闭关系需要4个；



# B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$R^{vv}(u)_{kl}^{ij} = u(u + \frac{3}{2})\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + (u + \frac{3}{2})\delta_{il}\delta_{jk} - u\delta_{j\bar{i}}\delta_{k\bar{l}},$$

$$R_{12}^{vv}(u-v)R_{13}^{vv}(u)R_{23}^{vv}(v) = R_{23}^{vv}(v)R_{13}^{vv}(u)R_{12}^{vv}(u-v),$$

$$R_{12}^{sv}(u_1 - u_2)R_{13}^{sv}(u_1 - u_3)R_{23}^{vv}(u_2 - u_3) = R_{23}^{vv}(u_2 - u_3)R_{13}^{sv}(u_1 - u_3)R_{12}^{sv}(u_1 - u_2),$$

$$R_{12}^{ss}(u_1 - u_2)R_{13}^{sv}(u_1 - u_3)R_{23}^{sv}(u_2 - u_3) = R_{23}^{sv}(u_2 - u_3)R_{13}^{sv}(u_1 - u_3)R_{12}^{ss}(u_1 - u_2),$$

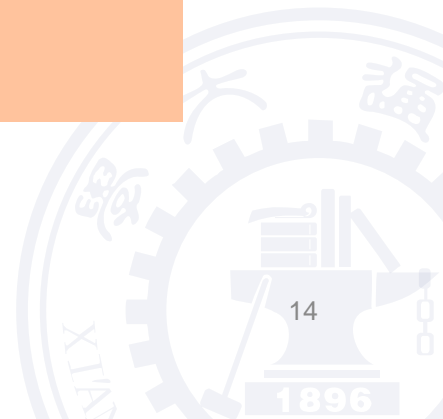
$$P_{23}^{ss(5)}R_{12}^{ss}(u + \frac{1}{2})R_{13}^{ss}(u)P_{23}^{ss(5)} = u(u + 1)(u + 2)R_{1[23]}^{sv}(u + \frac{1}{4}),$$

$$P_{12}^{ss(5)}R_{23}^{sv}(u)R_{13}^{sv}(u - \frac{1}{2})P_{12}^{ss(5)} = R_{[12]3}^{vv}(u - \frac{1}{4}),$$

$$R_{12}^{ss}(-\frac{1}{2}) = P_{12}^{ss(5)} \times S,$$

*M. J. Martins, P. B. Ramos, Nucl. Phys. B 500 (1997) 579.*

*D. Chicherin, S. Derkachov, A. P. Isaev, J. Phys. A 46 (2013) 485201.*



# B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$R_{12}^{vv}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = P_{12}^{vv(1)} \times S_1,$$

$$R_{12}^{sv}\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right) = P_{12}^{sv(4)} \times S_2,$$

$$R_{12}^{vv}(-1) = P_{12}^{vv(11)} \times S_3,$$

$$R_{12}^{vv}(-1)R_{13}^{vv}(-2)R_{23}^{vv}(-1) = P_{123}^{vv(15)} \times S_4,$$

$$R_{12}^{vv}(-1)R_{13}^{vv}(-2)R_{14}^{vv}(-3)R_{23}^{vv}(-1)R_{24}^{vv}(-2)R_{34}^{vv}(-1) = P_{1234}^{vv(16)} \times S_5,$$

$$P_{1234}^{vv(16)} = \sum_{i=1}^{16} |\phi_i^{(16)}\rangle \langle \phi_i^{(16)}|,$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi_1^{(16)}\rangle = & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} (|4123\rangle - |4132\rangle - |4213\rangle + |4231\rangle + |4312\rangle - |4321\rangle \\ & - |1423\rangle + |1432\rangle + |2413\rangle - |2431\rangle - |3412\rangle + |3421\rangle \\ & + |1243\rangle - |1342\rangle - |2143\rangle + |2341\rangle + |3142\rangle - |3241\rangle \\ & - |1234\rangle + |1324\rangle + |2134\rangle - |2314\rangle - |3124\rangle + |3214\rangle), \end{aligned}$$



# B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$P_{21}^{\text{vv}(1)} R_{13}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{23}^{\text{vv}}(u - \frac{3}{2}) P_{21}^{\text{vv}(1)} = a_1(u) e_1(u - \frac{3}{2}) P_{21}^{\text{vv}(1)},$$

$$P_{21}^{\text{sv}(4)} R_{13}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{23}^{\text{sv}}(u - \frac{5}{4}) P_{21}^{\text{sv}(4)} = \tilde{\rho}_0(u) R_{[12]3}^{\text{sv}}(u - \frac{1}{4}),$$

$$P_{21}^{\text{vv}(11)} R_{13}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{23}^{\text{vv}}(u - 1) P_{21}^{\text{vv}(11)} = \tilde{\rho}_0(u) R_{[12]3}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}}(u - \frac{1}{2}),$$

$$P_{321}^{\text{vv}(15)} R_{14}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{24}^{\text{vv}}(u - 1) R_{34}^{\text{vv}}(u - 2) P_{321}^{\text{vv}(15)} = \tilde{\rho}_0(u) \tilde{\rho}_0(u - 1) R_{[123]4}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}}(u - 1),$$

$$P_{\bar{1}2}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}(5)} R_{23}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{\bar{1}3}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}}(u - 1) P_{\bar{1}2}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}(5)} = \tilde{\rho}_0(u) R_{[\bar{1}2]3}^{\text{vv}}(u - \frac{1}{2}),$$

$$P_{\bar{1}2}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}(11)} R_{23}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{\bar{1}3}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}}(u - \frac{1}{2}) P_{\bar{1}2}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}(11)} = \tilde{\rho}_0(u) S_{\bar{\text{v}}} R_{[\bar{1}2]3}^{\bar{\text{v}}\text{v}}(u) S_{\bar{\text{v}}}^{-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{4321}^{\text{vv}(16)} R_{15}^{\text{vv}}(u) R_{25}^{\text{vv}}(u - 1) R_{35}^{\text{vv}}(u - 2) R_{45}^{\text{vv}}(u - 3) P_{4321}^{\text{vv}(16)} \\ = \tilde{\rho}_1(u) S_{1'2'} R_{1'5}^{\text{sv}}(u - \frac{1}{4}) R_{2'5}^{\text{sv}}(u - \frac{11}{4}) S_{1'2'}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



## B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$T_0^v(u) = R_{01}^{vv}(u - \theta_1)R_{02}^{vv}(u - \theta_2) \cdots R_{0N}^{vv}(u - \theta_N),$$

$$T_0^s(u) = R_{01}^{sv}(u - \theta_1)R_{02}^{sv}(u - \theta_2) \cdots R_{0N}^{sv}(u - \theta_N),$$

$$T_0^{\bar{v}}(u) = R_{01}^{\bar{v}v}(u - \theta_1)R_{02}^{\bar{v}v}(u - \theta_2) \cdots R_{0N}^{\bar{v}v}(u - \theta_N),$$

$$T_0^{\bar{v}}(u) = R_{01}^{\bar{v}v}(u - \theta_1)R_{02}^{\bar{v}v}(u - \theta_2) \cdots R_{0N}^{\bar{v}v}(u - \theta_N),$$

$$t^v(u) = \text{tr}_0 T_0^v(u),$$

$$t^s(u) = \text{tr}_0 T_0^s(u),$$

$$t^{\bar{v}}(u) = \text{tr}_0 T_0^{\bar{v}}(u),$$

$$t^{\bar{v}}(u) = \text{tr}_0 T_0^{\bar{v}}(u),$$



## B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$T_1^v(\theta_j)T_2^v(\theta_j - \frac{3}{2}) = P_{21}^{vv(1)}T_1^v(\theta_j)T_2^v(\theta_j - \frac{3}{2}),$$

$$T_1^v(\theta_j)T_2^v(\theta_j - 1) = P_{21}^{vv(11)}T_1^v(\theta_j)T_2^v(\theta_j - 1),$$

$$T_1^v(\theta_j)T_{\langle 23 \rangle}^v(\theta_j - 1) = P_{321}^{vv(15)}T_1^v(\theta_j)T_{\langle 23 \rangle}^v(\theta_j - 1),$$

$$T_1^v(\theta_j)T_{\langle 234 \rangle}^v(\theta_j - 1) = P_{4321}^{vv(16)}T_1^v(\theta_j)T_{\langle 234 \rangle}^v(\theta_j - 1),$$

$$T_2^v(\theta_j)T_{\bar{1}}^v(\theta_j - 1) = P_{\bar{1}2}^{\bar{v}v(5)}T_2^v(\theta_j)T_{\bar{1}}^v(\theta_j - 1),$$

$$T_2^v(\theta_j)T_{\bar{1}}^v(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2}) = P_{\bar{1}2}^{\bar{v}v(11)}T_2^v(\theta_j)T_{\bar{1}}^v(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2}),$$

$$T_2^v(\theta_j)T_1^s(\theta_j - \frac{5}{4}) = P_{12}^{sv(4)}T_2^v(\theta_j)T_1^s(\theta_j - \frac{5}{4}),$$



# B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$t^v(\theta_j)t^v(\theta_j - \frac{3}{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^N a_1(\theta_j - \theta_i)e_1(\theta_j - \theta_i - \frac{3}{2}),$$

$$t^v(\theta_j)t^v(\theta_j - 1) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2})$$

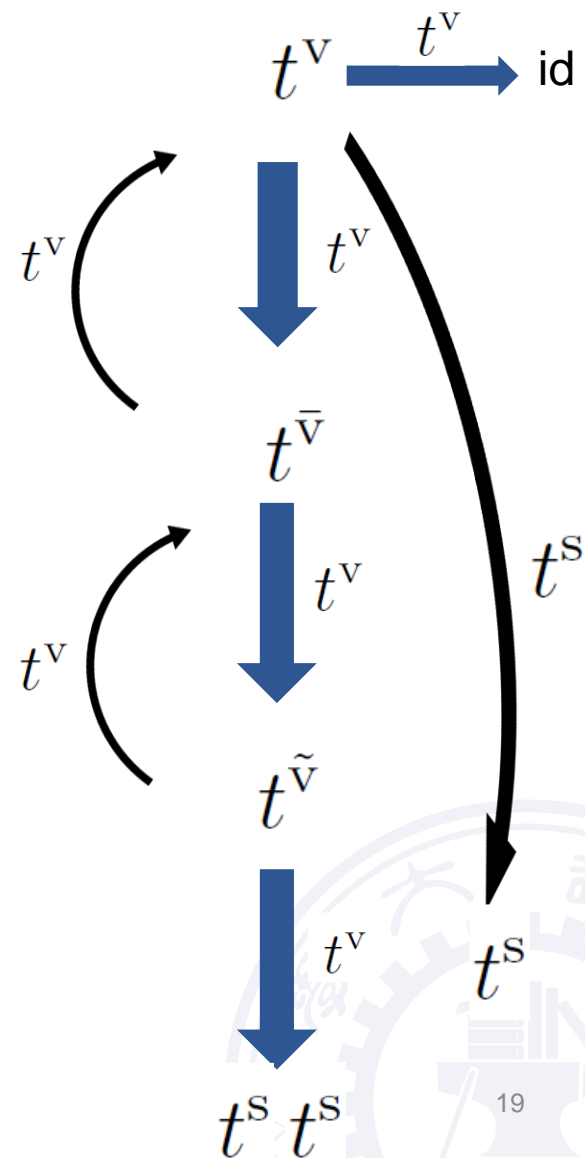
$$t^v(\theta_j)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - \frac{3}{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - 1)$$

$$t^v(\theta_j)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - 2) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)t^s(\theta_j - \frac{1}{4})t^s(\theta_j - \frac{11}{4})$$

$$t^v(\theta_j)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - 1) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)t^v(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2}),$$

$$t^v(\theta_j)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)t^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j),$$

$$t^v(\theta_j)t^s(\theta_j - \frac{5}{4}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)t^s(\theta_j - \frac{1}{4}),$$



# B2周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系

$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^v(\theta_j - \frac{3}{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^N a_1(\theta_j - \theta_i)e_1(\theta_j - \theta_i - \frac{3}{2}),$$

$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^v(\theta_j - 1) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2})$$

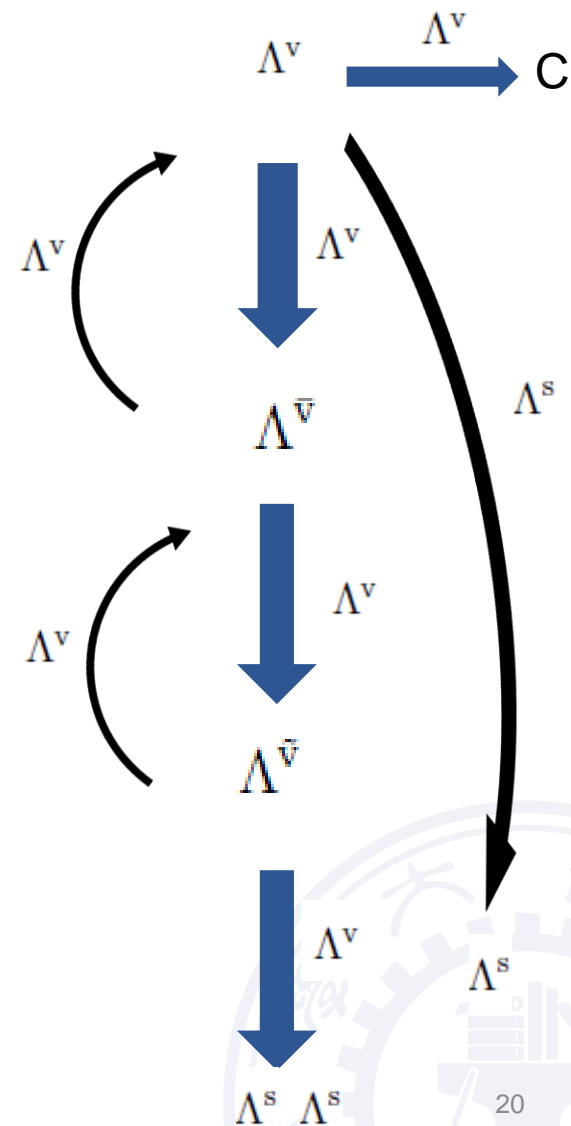
$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - \frac{3}{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - 1)$$

$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - 2) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)\Lambda^s(\theta_j - \frac{1}{4})\Lambda^s(\theta_j - \frac{11}{4})$$

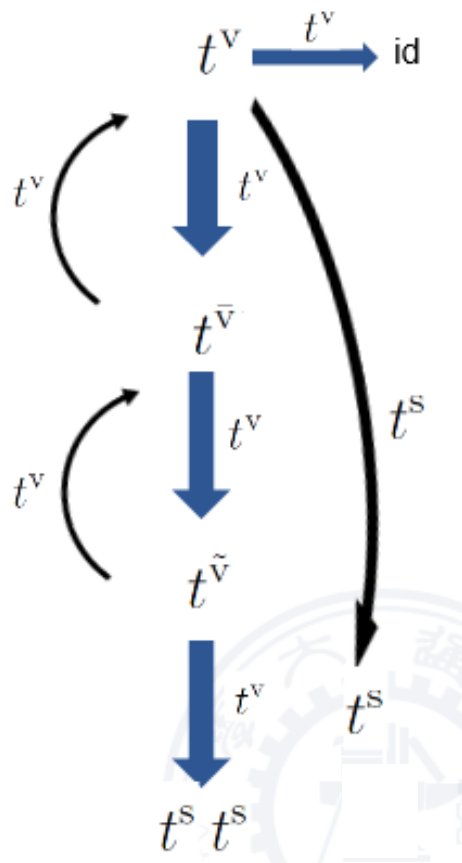
$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - 1) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)\Lambda^v(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2}),$$

$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j - \frac{1}{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)\Lambda^{\bar{v}}(\theta_j),$$

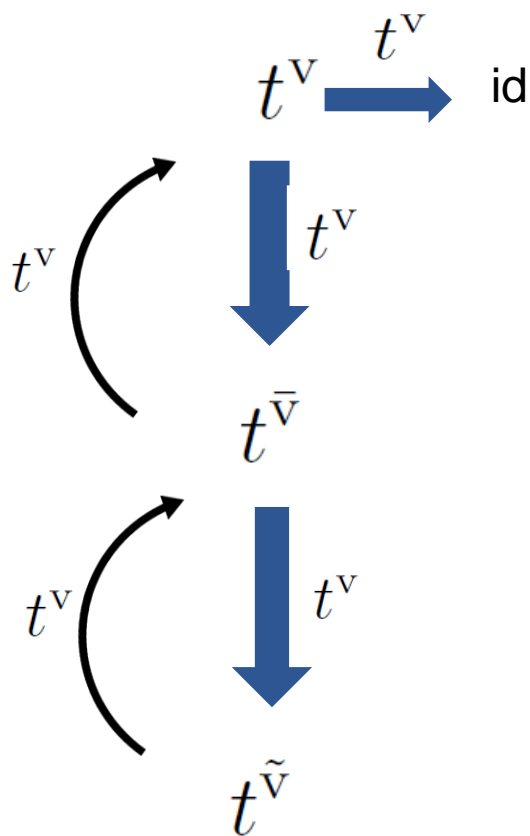
$$\Lambda^v(\theta_j)\Lambda^s(\theta_j - \frac{5}{4}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \tilde{\rho}_0(\theta_j - \theta_i)\Lambda^s(\theta_j - \frac{1}{4}),$$



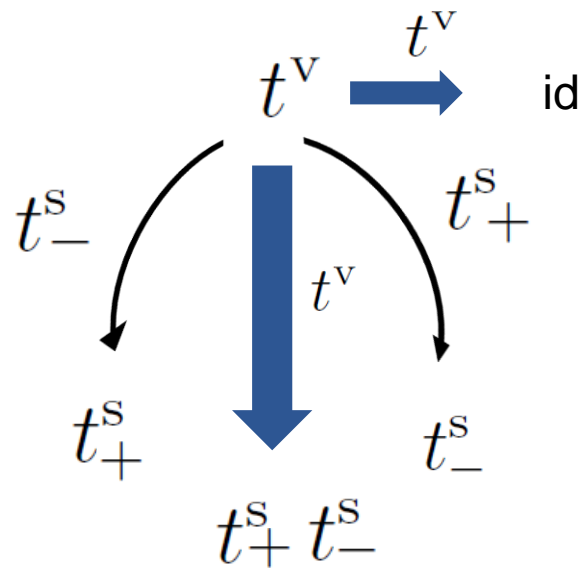
# B2, C3, D3 周期边界条件下的算子封闭关系



B2



C3



D3

Nuclear Physics B 946 (2019) 114719  
 JHEP 05 (2019) 067; [arXiv:2011.02746](https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.02746)  
 JHEP 12 (2019) 051



# 04

## 问题与展望



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# 问题与展望

## 存在的问题：

1.  $B_n$ 模型的封闭关系需要 $4n-1$ 个， $C_n$ 模型的封闭关系需要 $2n-1$ 个， $D_n$ 模型的封闭关系需要 $2n-2$ 个。阶数越高，需要的计算量越大；
2. 一些模型的封闭关系依然没有找到，例如D2模型；
3. 一般反射边界矩阵下T-Q关系。

## 未来工作方向：

1. 寻找Bethe根的规律；
2. 计算系统对应的本征态，计算关联函数和热力学性质；
3. 将ODBA应用到其它未求解的模型；



谢谢大家！