

# 活动标架系下 $O(3)$ 非线性 $\sigma$ 模型 Lax-pair 矩阵的 Poisson-Lie 结构

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在  $O(3)/O(2)$  对称空间上给出了非线性  $\sigma$  模型的 Poisson-Lie 括号, 用协变分解的方法讨论了活动标架与固定标架系的协变关系.

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## 一、引言

非线性  $\sigma$  模型是一种可积二维非超定域模型, 其相互作用不是靠对自由场拉氏量外加相互作用部分, 而是靠几何方法由流形度规所决定的联络与曲率引入<sup>[1]</sup>. 它在 Riemann 对称空间上正则结构已被 Maillet 等人在固定标架下详细地讨论过<sup>[2,3]</sup>, 它的 Lax-pair 空间分量  $L_1$  的 Poisson-Lie 括号是非超定域型的, 由依赖于场量的  $r$  和  $s$  矩阵来决定. 本文将用协变分解的方法在  $O(3)/O(2) \simeq S^2$  的对称空间上讨论非线性  $\sigma$  模型的 Lax-pair 空间分量  $L_1$  矩阵的 Poisson-Lie 括号, 得到的  $r$  和  $s$  矩阵可以清楚地看出除了流形联络以外不依赖于场量.

## 二、活动标架系的建立

$O(3)$   $\sigma$  模型的拉氏量为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$L = \frac{1}{8} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu N(x) \partial^\mu N(x)), \quad (1)$$

其中  $N(x) = N^a(x) \sigma_a$  ( $a = 1, 2, 3$ ),

$\sigma_a$  是三个 Pauli 矩阵:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$N(x)$  满足约束

$$N^2(x) = \sum_{a=1}^3 (N^a)^2 I - I, \quad (2)$$

$I$  是  $2 \times 2$  单位矩阵. 由(1)式和约束方程(2)式可以得到运动方程为

$$\partial_\mu K^\mu = 0, \quad K_\mu = -\frac{1}{2} N \partial_\mu N, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{其 Noether 流 } J_\mu = \text{Tr}(K_\mu G), \quad (4)$$

其中  $G = G^a \sigma_a$  ( $G^a$  是常数),

$K_\mu$  的 Poisson-Lie 括号为<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \{K_0(x) \otimes, K_0(y)\} &= -\frac{1}{2} [1 \otimes K_0, C] \delta(x-y), \\ \{K_0(x) \otimes, K_1(y)\} &= -\frac{1}{2} [1 \otimes K_1, C] \delta(x-y) + J(y) \delta'(x-y), \\ \{K_1(x) \otimes, K_1(y)\} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中  $C$  是 Casimir 算符, 其定义见下文. 经过简单的计算可知  $K_\mu$  与  $N(x)$  反对易:

$$[K_\mu, N]_+ = 0, \quad (6)$$

故可将  $K_\mu, N$  看成  $E^3$  中的活动标架, 场流形的法方向是  $N(x)$ . 由于  $N(x)$  取值在对称空间  $O(3)/O(2)$  上, 所以可引入局域规范变换  $g(x)$ , 使法向量  $N(x)$  变为与场量无关:

$$N(x) \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) N(x) g(x) = n = \sigma_3, \quad (7)$$

$n$  是对合自同构算子,  $n^2 = 1$ .  $g(x)$  具有  $U(1)$  规范自由度,  $g(x) \rightarrow g'(x) = g(x) g_0(x)$ , 只要  $g_0(x)$  满足  $g_0(x) \sigma_3 g_0^{-1}(x) = \sigma_3$ , 令

$$T_a = \frac{1}{2i} \sigma_a,$$

选取  $g(x) = \exp(\varphi T_3) \exp(\theta T_2)$ , 使得(7)式成立, 则  $K_\mu$  协变为

$$k_\mu = g^{-1}(x) K_\mu(x) g(x). \quad (8)$$

引入纯规范势  $a_\mu = g^{-1} \partial_\mu g$ , 则  $a_\mu$  可分解为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$a_\mu = k_\mu + h_\mu, \quad (9)$$

在固定标架系下,  $g = 1$ , 则

$$A_\mu = 0, \quad H_\mu = -K_\mu. \quad (10)$$

由(3), (8)–(10)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} k_\mu &= \frac{1}{2} n[n, a_\mu], \\ h_\mu &= \frac{1}{2} n[n, a_\mu]_+. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

现在用流形上的度规和联络来表示(11)式. 首先在  $O(3)/O(2) \simeq S^2$  流形上选正交标架  $e_1, e_2$ , 令  $e_3 = e_1 \times e_2$ , 流形上的线元

$$dx = e_1 \omega_1 + e_2 \omega_2 \quad (12)$$

其中  $\omega_i = \sqrt{g_{ij}} du^j$  ( $u^1 = \theta, u^2 = \varphi, g_{ij}$  是流形度规),  $u^1, u^2$  是流形上的坐标. 并有 Gauss-Weingarten 公式  $de_i = e_j \omega_{ji}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{12} = -\omega_{21} &= -\cos\theta d\varphi, & d\omega_{12} &= \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2, \\ \omega_{13} = -\omega_{31} &= \omega_1, & d\omega_1 &= -\omega_{12} \wedge \omega_2, \\ \omega_{23} = -\omega_{32} &= \omega_2, & d\omega_2 &= -\omega_1 \wedge \omega_{12}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

因为  $\omega_{ij}$  和  $\omega_k$  都是 1-形式, 所以可用  $\omega_k$  来展开  $\omega_{ij}$

$$\omega_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \omega_k,$$

其中  $\Gamma_{ij}^k$  称为联络,

$$\Gamma_{12}^1 = -\Gamma_{21}^1 = -\cot\theta,$$

选正交标架的  $e_a$ , 沿场量  $N(x) = (N_1, N_2, N_3)$ , 注意到  $N = N^a \sigma_a$ , 可将(7)式推广为

$$g^{-1} e_a^i \sigma_a g = \sigma_i. \quad (14)$$

微分(14)式可得

$$g^{-1} dg = \frac{1}{4} i \sigma^{abc} \omega_b \sigma_c. \quad (15)$$

把(15)式代入(11)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} k_\mu &= -\sqrt{g_{22}} \partial_\mu u^2 T_1 + \sqrt{g_{11}} \partial_\mu u^1 T_2, \\ h_\mu &= -\Gamma_{12}^1 \sqrt{g_{22}} \partial_\mu u^2 T_3, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中  $g_{11} = 1$ ,  $g_{22} = \sin^2\theta$ .  $g_{ij}$  的逆矩阵为  $g^{ij}$ ,  $g^{11} = 1$ ,  $g^{22} = 1/\sin^2\theta$ .

在  $S^2$  流形上, 非线性  $\sigma$  模型的作用量为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= - \int d^2x \text{Tr}(k_\mu \cdot k^\mu) \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \int d^2x g_{ij} \partial_\mu u^i \partial^\mu u^j, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

选  $\theta, \varphi$  为正则坐标, 由(17)式可知正则动量为  $\pi_\theta = \delta S / \delta(\partial^0 \theta) = g_{11} \partial_0 u^1 = \partial_0 \theta$ ,

$$\pi_\varphi = \delta S / \delta(\partial^0 \varphi) = g_{21} \partial_0 u^1 = \sin^2\theta \partial_0 \varphi. \quad (18)$$

$\theta(x)$ ,  $\varphi(x)$ ,  $\pi_\theta(x)$ ,  $\pi_\varphi(x)$  满足基本 Poisson 括号:

$$\{\theta(x), \pi_\theta(y)\} = \{\varphi(x), \pi_\varphi(y)\} = \delta(x - y), \quad (19)$$

其余为零. 把  $k_a$  用正则坐标和正则动量表示为

$$k_a = k_a^0 T_a = -\sqrt{g^{22}} \pi_\varphi T_1 + \sqrt{g^{11}} \pi_\theta T_2, \quad (20)$$

利用(19)式可计算  $k_\mu^a, h_\mu^a$  之间的 Poisson 括号:

$$\begin{aligned} \{k_a^0(x), k_b^0(y)\} &= h_a^0 \delta(x - y), \\ \{k_a^1(x), k_b^1(y)\} &= -\Gamma_{12}^1 k_a^1 \delta(x - y) + \delta^1(x - y), \\ \{k_a^0(x), k_b^1(y)\} &= h_a^1(x) \delta(x - y), \\ \{k_a^1(x), k_b^0(y)\} &= \delta^1(x - y), \\ \{h_a^1(x), k_b^0(y)\} &= -k_a^1 \delta(x - y) + \Gamma_{12}^1(y) \delta^1(x - y), \\ \{h_a^1(x), k_b^1(y)\} &= k_a^1 \delta(x - y). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

另一方面, 我们也可利用规范变换  $g(x)$  从固定标架系下得到  $k_\mu$  和  $h_\mu$  的 Poisson-Lie 括号. 由(8)–(10)式可知

$$\begin{aligned} k_\mu &= g^{-1} K_\mu g, \\ h_\mu &= g^{-1} H_\mu g + g^{-1} \partial_\mu g. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由(15)式可知

$$\begin{aligned} g^{-1} \partial_\theta g &= T_2, \\ g^{-1} \partial_\varphi g &= -\sqrt{g_{22}} T_1 - \Gamma_{12}^1 \sqrt{g_{22}} T_3. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

利用(5),(10),(20),(23)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \{k_0(x) \otimes, k_0(y)\} &= g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \{K_0 \otimes, K_0\} g \otimes g + [k_0 \otimes 1, g^{-1} \otimes 1 \{g \otimes, k_0\}] \\ &\quad + [1 \otimes k_0, 1 \otimes g^{-1} \{k_0 \otimes, g\}] = -\frac{1}{2} [1 \otimes h_0, C] \delta(x-y), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{k_0(x) \otimes, k_1(y)\} &= g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \{K_0 \otimes, K_1\} g \otimes g + [1 \otimes k_1, 1 \otimes g^{-1} \{k_0 \otimes, g\}] \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} [1 \otimes h_1, C] - [1 \otimes k_1, \Gamma_{12}^2 T_1 \otimes T_3] \right) \delta(x-y) \\ &\quad + j \delta'(x-y), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{k_0(x) \otimes, h_1(y)\} &= g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \{K_0 \otimes H_1\} g \otimes g + [1 \otimes h_1, 1 \otimes g^{-1} \{k_0 \otimes, g\}] \\ &\quad + \partial_y (1 \otimes g^{-1} \{k_0 \otimes, g\}) = -[1 \otimes k_1, j] \delta(x-y) \\ &\quad + \Gamma_{12}^2(x) T_1 \otimes T_3 \delta'(x-y), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中 Casimir 算符  $C = -2(T_1 \otimes T_1 + T_2 \otimes T_2 + T_3 \otimes T_3)$ , Schwinger 项  $j = T_1 \otimes T_1 + T_2 \otimes T_2$

### 三、Lax-pair 的 Poisson-Lie 括号

按照可积场论, 非线性  $\sigma$  模型的可积性是通过其运动方程可用 Lax-pair 的零曲率条件

$$\partial_\mu L_\nu - \partial_\nu L_\mu + [L_\mu, L_\nu] = 0$$

来表达, Lax-pair 的空间分量为<sup>[4]</sup>:

$$L_1(x, \lambda) = h_1(x) - (1 + \lambda^2)/(1 - \lambda^2) k_1(x) - 2\lambda/(1 - \lambda^2) k_0(x). \quad (27)$$

根据(21)式或者(24)–(26)式可计算  $L_1(x, \lambda)$  的 Poisson-Lie 括号:

$$\begin{aligned} \{L_1(x, \lambda) \otimes, L_1(y, \mu)\} &= \delta(x-y) \{ -2\lambda\mu / [(1 - \lambda^2)(1 - \mu^2)] [1 \otimes h_0, C] \\ &\quad + 2\lambda/(1 - \lambda^2) [1 \otimes k_1, j] - 2\mu/(1 - \mu^2) [k_1 \otimes 1, j] \\ &\quad + 2\mu(1 + \lambda^2) / [(1 - \lambda^2)(1 - \mu^2)] [[h_1 \otimes 1, j] + [k_1 \otimes 1, \Gamma_{12}^2 T_3 \otimes T_1]] \\ &\quad - 2\lambda(1 + \mu^2) / [(1 - \lambda^2)(1 - \mu^2)] [[1 \otimes h_1, j] + [1 \otimes k_1, \Gamma_{12}^2 T_1 \otimes T_3]] \} \\ &\quad + \delta'(x-y) \{ 2(\lambda + \mu)(1 + \lambda\mu) / [(1 - \lambda^2)(1 - \mu^2)] j \\ &\quad - 2\lambda/(1 - \lambda^2) \Gamma_{12}^2(x) T_1 \otimes T_3 - 2\mu/(1 - \mu^2) \Gamma_{12}^2(y) T_3 \otimes T_1 \}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

按照 Maillet 对非超定域模型的讨论, 上式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \{L_1(x, \lambda) \otimes, L_1(y, \mu)\} &= r'(x, \lambda, \mu) \delta(x-y) - [r(x, \lambda, \mu), L_1(x, \lambda) \otimes 1 \\ &\quad + 1 \otimes L_1(y, \mu)] \delta(x-y) + [s(x, \lambda, \mu), L_1(x, \lambda) \otimes 1 \\ &\quad - 1 \otimes L_1(y, \mu)] \delta(x-y) - (s(x, \lambda, \mu) \\ &\quad + s(y, \lambda, \mu)) \delta'(x-y). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

(28),(29)两式相比较可得

$$\begin{aligned} r(x, \lambda, \mu) &= -(\lambda - \mu)(1 + \lambda\mu)^2 / [(1 - \lambda^2)(1 - \mu^2)(1 - \lambda\mu)] j \\ &\quad + \lambda\mu / [(\lambda - \mu)(1 - \lambda\mu)] C + \Gamma_{12}^2(\lambda/(1 - \lambda^2) T_1 \otimes T_3 \\ &\quad - \mu/(1 - \mu^2) T_3 \otimes T_1), \\ s(x, \lambda, \mu) &= -(\lambda + \mu)(1 + \lambda\mu) / [(1 - \lambda^2)(1 - \mu^2)] j \\ &\quad + \Gamma_{12}^2(\lambda/(1 - \lambda^2) T_1 \otimes T_3 + \mu/(1 - \mu^2) T_3 \otimes T_1). \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

定义  $H_{12}^{(\pm)}(x; \lambda, \mu, \eta)\delta(x-y) = \{L_1(x, \lambda) \otimes, (r \pm s)_{23}(y; \mu, \eta)\}$ , 经过计算, 可以证明  $r$  和  $s$  矩阵满足下面的修正的杨-Baxter 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & [ (r+s)_{23}(x; \mu, \eta), (r+s)_{12}(x; \lambda, \mu) ] \\ & + [ (r+s)_{23}(x; \mu, \eta), (r+s)_{13}(x; \lambda, \eta) ] \\ & + [ (r+s)_{13}(x; \lambda, \eta), (r-s)_{12}(x; \lambda, \mu) ] \\ & + H_{12}^{(+)}(x; \lambda, \mu, \eta) - H_{12}^{(-)}(x; \mu, \lambda, \eta) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

#### 四、讨 论

现在把这个结果同 Forger 等人<sup>[3]</sup>在固定标架下得到的  $\bar{r}, \bar{s}$  矩阵进行比较. 在固定标架下

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r} &= \lambda\mu / [(1-\lambda\mu)(\lambda-\mu)]C \\ & - 2(1+\lambda\mu)(\lambda-\mu) / [(1-\lambda\mu)(1-\lambda^2)(1-\mu^2)]J(x), \\ \bar{s} &= -2(\lambda+\mu) / [(1-\lambda^2)(1-\mu^2)]J(x). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

当  $L_1$  矩阵作规范变换,

$$L_\mu^g = g^{-1}L_\mu g + g^{-1}\partial_\mu g$$

时,  $\bar{r}, \bar{s}$  矩阵将按以下规律变换:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r} &\rightarrow r^g = g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \cdot \bar{r} \cdot g \otimes g \\ & - \frac{1}{2} (1 \otimes g^{-1} \{L_1^g(x, \lambda) \otimes, g(y)\} + g^{-1} \otimes 1 \{g(x) \otimes, L_1^g(y, \mu)\}) \\ \bar{s} &\rightarrow s^g = g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \cdot \bar{s} \cdot g \otimes g \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \{1 \otimes g^{-1} \{L_1^g(x, \lambda) \otimes, g(y)\} - g^{-1} \otimes 1 \{g(x) \otimes, L_1^g(y, \mu)\}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

在  $\bar{r}, \bar{s}$  中,  $J(x)$  是协变的,  $C$  是不变的,

$$\begin{aligned} g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \cdot J(x) \cdot g \otimes g &= j, \\ g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \cdot C \cdot g \otimes g &= C, \\ 1 \otimes g^{-1} \{L_1(x, \lambda) \otimes, g(y)\} &= -2\lambda / (1-\lambda^2)(j + \Gamma_{12}^2 T_1 \otimes T_3) \delta(x-y), \\ g^{-1} \otimes 1 \{g(x) \otimes, L_1(y, \mu)\} &= 2\mu / (1-\mu^2)(j + \Gamma_{12}^2 T_3 \otimes T_1) \delta(x-y). \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

(34)式代入(33)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} r^g &= -(\lambda-\mu)(1+\lambda\mu)^2 / [(1-\lambda^2)(1-\mu^2)(1-\lambda\mu)]j \\ & + \lambda\mu / [(\lambda-\mu)(1-\lambda\mu)]C \\ & + \Gamma_{12}^2 [\lambda / (1-\lambda^2) T_1 \otimes T_3 - \mu / (1-\mu^2) T_3 \otimes T_1], \\ s^g &= -(\lambda+\mu)(1+\lambda\mu) / [(1-\lambda^2)(1-\mu^2)]j \\ & + \Gamma_{12}^2 [\lambda / (1-\lambda^2) T_1 \otimes T_3 + \mu / (1-\mu^2) T_3 \otimes T_1]. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

由(30),(35)两式可看出活动标架系的  $r, s$  矩阵和固定标架下的  $\bar{r}, \bar{s}$  矩阵通过(33)式的联系是一致的.

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## POISSON-LIE STRUCTURE OF LAX-PAIR MATRIX OF INTEGRABLE CLASSICAL NON-LINEAR SIGMA MODEL UNDER THE MOVING FRAME

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### ABSTRACT

We give out the Poisson-Lie brackets of non-linear  $\sigma$  model in  $O(3)/O(2)$  symmetric space. Covariant properties from fixed frame to moving frame are discussed, in the process the covariant decomposing methods are used. The  $r$ - $s$ -matrix independent of field except the connection of the space is found.

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