

**Title:** Heun operator and Bethe ansatz

**Speakers:** Nicolas Crampé

**Collection/Series:** Mathematical Physics

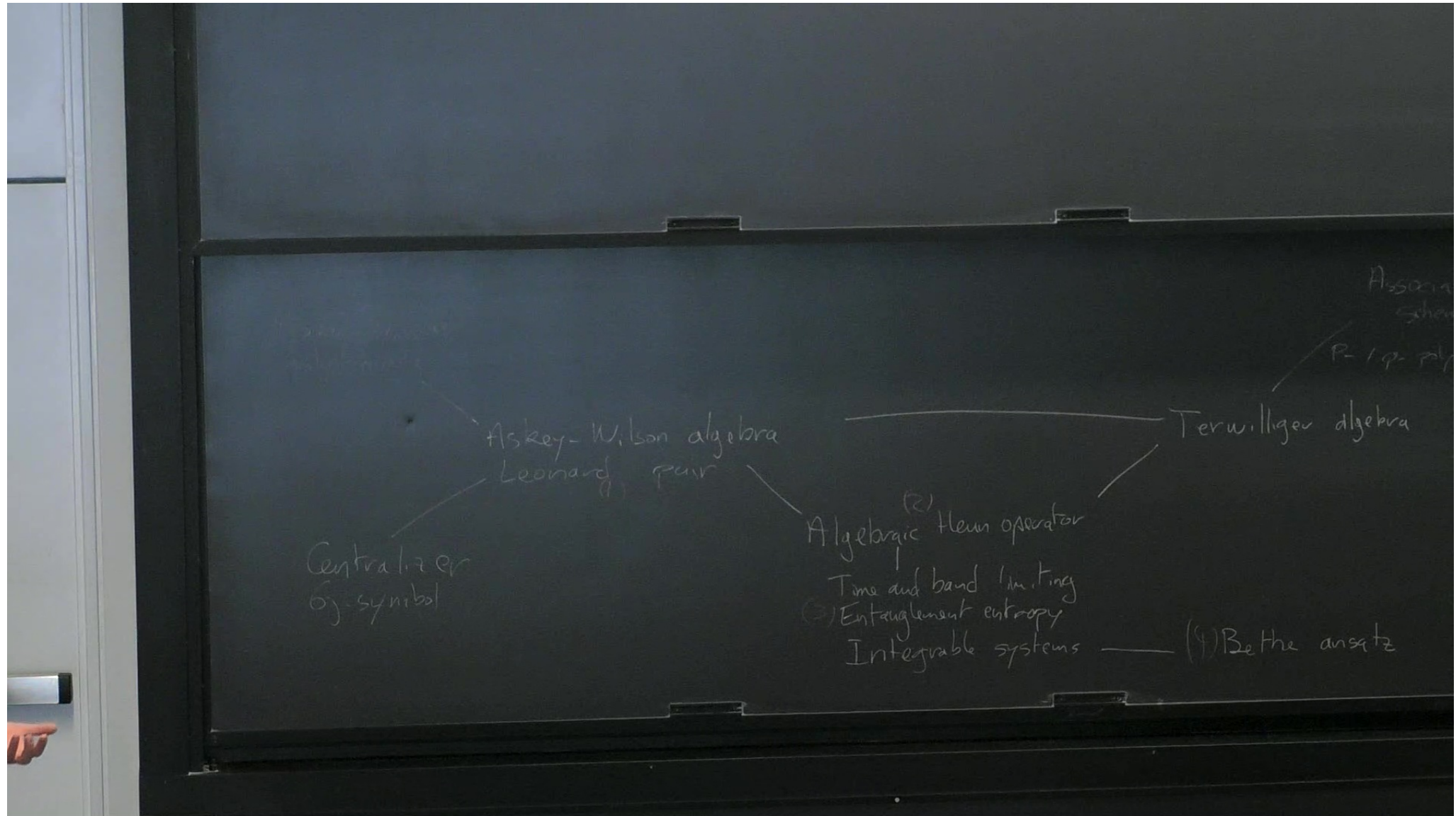
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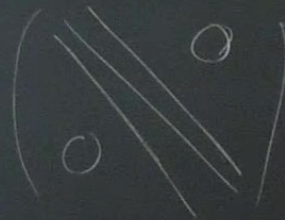
**URL:** <https://pirsa.org/25020049>

**Abstract:**

After an introduction to the notion of Leonard pairs, I explain their different uses. Then, I provide the definition of the associated Heun operator and how it allows us to simplify the computation of the quantum entanglement entropy. Finally, I show, in the simplest example, how the Bethe ansatz can be used to diagonalize the Heun operator.



Ham operator and Bethe ansatz



1) Leonard pair

$$(H, X) \in \text{End}(V) \quad V \text{ is finite}$$

(i)  $\exists \mathcal{B}$ ,  $H$  is diagonal and  $X$  is tridiagonal reducible

(ii)  $\exists \mathcal{B}^*$ ,  $X$  ——— and  $H$  ———



Example Lie algebra  $su(2) : J_1, J_2, J_3$

$$[J_1, J_2] = i J_3, \dots$$

spin  $s$  ( $s \in \mathbb{N}/2$ )

$$J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} +s & & & \\ & +s-1 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & -s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2s+1} & & \\ \sqrt{2s+1} & 0 & & \\ & & \sqrt{2s-1} & \\ & & & \dots \\ & & & & \sqrt{2s} \\ & & & & & \sqrt{2s} \\ & & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii)  $\exists B^*$ ,  $X$  is diagonal and  $X$  is tridiagonal irreducible  
 and  $H$  \_\_\_\_\_

2) Algebraic Heun operator;

$(H, X)$

$$T = r_0 \mathbb{1} + r_1 X + r_2 H + r_3 \{H, X\} + r_4 [H, X]$$

$$X = \hat{z}$$

$$H = x(x-1) \partial_x^2 + (x-a) \partial_x$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$+1$	$X$
$k$	$k$
$k$	$k^2$
$k^2$	$k$
$k^2$	$k^2$
$q^k$	$q^k$
$q^k + q^{-k}$	$q^k$
$q^k$	$q^k + q^{-k}$
$q^k + q^{-k}$	$q^k + q^{-k}$
$k + (-1)^k$	



(ii)  $\mathcal{B}^*$ ,  $X$  and  $H$  is diagonal and  $X$  is tridiagonal matrix

2) Algebraic Horn operation;

$(H, X)$

$$T = r_0 \mathbb{1} + r_1 X + r_2 H + r_3 \{H, X\} + r_4 [H, X]$$

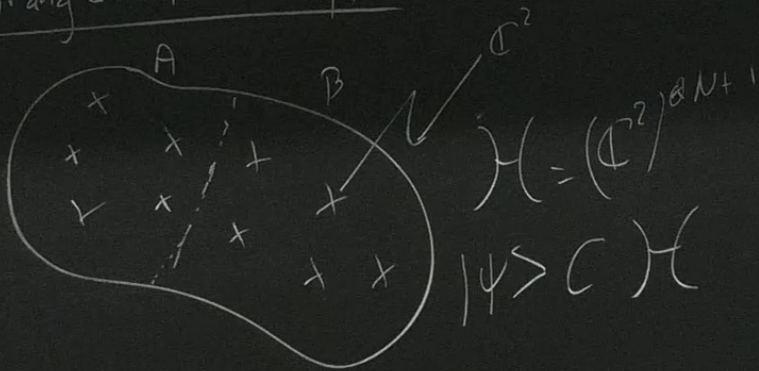
$$X = \hat{x}$$

$$H = x(x-1) \partial_x^2 + (x-a) \partial_x$$

Ex:  $T = \{J_1, J_3\}$

$s = \frac{7}{2}$  spectrum =  $\left\{ \pm \sqrt{63 \pm 12\sqrt{21}} \right\}$

3) Entanglement entropy



$$\rho = \text{tr}_B |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$

$$S = -\text{tr}_A \rho \ln \rho$$

$$c_n^+, c_n \quad ; \quad \begin{cases} \langle c_n^+, c_m \rangle = \delta_{nm} \\ \langle c_n, c_m \rangle = 0 \\ \langle c_n^+, c_m^+ \rangle = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \binom{N-1}{2n+1} (c_n^+ c_{n+1} + c_{n+1} c_n), |\psi\rangle \in C$$

to compute  $S \Rightarrow$  to compute the eigenvalues of  $C$

$$[T, C] = 0 \quad c_{nm} = \langle \psi | c_n^+ c_m | \psi \rangle \quad 0 \leq n, m \leq l$$



4) Pre the ansatz

a) idea

$$J_{\pm} = J_1 \pm iJ_2$$

$$\begin{cases} J_3 e_0 = s e_0, & (J_-)^n e_0 = e_n \\ J_+ e_0 = 0, & J_3 e_n = (s-n) e_n \end{cases}$$

$$C = J_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} \{S_+, S_-\} = s(s+1) \mathbb{1}$$

b) B.A. form  $T = \{J_1, J_3\}$

$$\begin{cases} S_3(x) := \tan(2x) J_3 \\ S_{\pm}(x, n) := \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} J_{\pm} + J_3 - n + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} S_-(x, n) S_-(y, n+1) = S_-(y, n) S_-(x, n+1) \\ [S_3(x), S_-(y, n)] = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2\sin(x+y)\sin(x-y)} \begin{pmatrix} S_-(y, n) \\ -S_-(x, n) \end{pmatrix} \\ [E(x, n), E(y, n)] = 0 \\ E(x, 0) = \{J_1, J_3\} + \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} C \end{cases}$$

$$t(x, n) = \cos(2x) \left( S_3(x)^2 + \frac{1}{2} S_+(x, -n+1) S_-(x, -n+1) + \frac{1}{2} S_-(x, n) S_+(x, n) - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$



(i)  $\{S^k, X, \dots\}$  is tridiagonal reducible  
 and  $H$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$V(\{z_1, \dots, z_{2s+1}\}) = S_-(z_1, 1) S_-(z_2, 2) \dots S_-(z_{2s+1}, 2s+1) e_0$$

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$$t(x, 0) V(\{z_1, \dots, z_{2s+1}\}) = \lambda(x, \{z\}) V(\{z\}) + \sum_{k=1}^{2s+1} f_b(x) \underbrace{U_k(\{z\})}_0 S_-(z_1, 1) \dots S(x, k) \dots S_-(z_{2s+1}, 2s+1) e_0$$

Bethe equations

(1)  $\int \mathbb{S}^*$ ,  $X$  ——— send  $H$  ——— is tridiagonal reducible

Multivariate HP polynomials  
 Askey-Wilson polynomials  
 Higher rank AW algebra  
 Askey-Wilson algebra  
 Leonard pair

Centralizer  
 $6j$ -symbol  
 $3nj$ -symbol

Algebraic Heun operator  
 Time and band limiting  
 Entanglement entropy  
 Integrable systems

Terwilliger algebra

$N$  sites  
 Bethe ansatz



(ii)  $\mathcal{B}^*$  is tridiagonal reducible

$P_n(x)$   $\sum_{x_0}^n \int -P_n(A) P_n(x) = \int_{x_0}^n$   
 $\lambda_n P_n(x) = A_n P_{n+1} - ( ) P_n + C_n P_{n-1}$   
 $\mu_n P_n(x) = B_n P_n(x+1) - P_n(x) R(x+1)$

