

Contents

Preface	vii
1 Overview	1
1.1 Orientation	1
1.2 An experiment – ballistic expansion	6
1.3 One dimension <i>versus</i> two or three dimensions	8
1.4 Quantum mechanics	12
1.5 The essence of the Bethe ansatz	12
1.6 A simple example – the $1/r^2$ potential	15
1.7 References and history	18
2 Integrability and Nondiffraction	27
2.1 What does it mean to say that a system is integrable?	27
2.2 Scattering without diffraction	30
2.3 Proof of integrability for the hyperbolic potential	36
2.3.1 The potentials	36
2.3.2 Proof of integrability	38
2.3.3 The asymptotic momenta are conserved	42
2.4 The δ -function potential	44
2.5 Adding periodic boundary conditions	45
2.6 This is not a low-density approximation	49
3 Techniques	53
3.1 Our fundamental equation	53
3.2 The ground state	54
3.3 Response of the ground state	61
3.4 Excitations near the ground state	64

3.5	Zero-temperature thermodynamics	68
3.6	Finite temperature thermodynamics	70
3.7	The inverse-square potential – an example	72
4	The Classical Limit	75
4.1	Classical diffraction – pictures from an exhibition	75
4.2	The classical limit	90
4.3	Classical system at zero temperature	93
4.4	The inverse-square limit – example 1	95
4.5	The Toda limit – example 2	97
4.6	Solitons and constant profile solutions	100
5	Groundstate Wavefunctions of Product Form	102
5.1	An ansatz for the ground state wavefunction	102
5.1.1	Motivation for the product form	103
5.1.2	An inverse problem	104
5.1.3	The trigonometric case	106
5.1.4	Details	108
5.2	Excited states for the trigonometric case	109
5.2.1	Summary	109
5.2.2	A transformation	110
5.2.3	Change of basis	111
5.2.4	Off-diagonal elements of H'	113
5.2.5	Energy eigenvalues	114
5.2.6	Validity of the asymptotic Bethe ansatz	115
5.2.7	An example	116
5.3	Ground state correlations for the trigonometric case	116
5.3.1	The normalization constant	116
5.3.2	Analogy with a classical plasma	118
5.3.3	Important correlation functions	119
5.3.4	Correlations for special values of λ	123
6	The Heisenberg-Ising Model	131
6.1	The model and its symmetries	131
6.1.1	The model	131
6.1.2	Rotational symmetry	132

6.1.3	Translational symmetry	132
6.1.4	Ground state in the thermodynamic limit	133
6.1.5	Other models	134
6.1.6	Quantum lattice gas	134
6.1.7	Statistics of the lattice gas	135
6.1.8	Twisted lattice gas	137
6.1.9	What we are going to find – a preview	138
6.2	Bethe's ansatz	143
6.2.1	The wavefunction	143
6.2.2	Well-separated particles	143
6.2.3	Near-neighbors	144
6.2.4	Two-body phase shift θ	145
6.2.5	Periodic boundary conditions	145
6.2.6	Twisted boundary conditions and recapitulation	146
6.3	The dilute limit $M \ll N$	146
6.3.1	$M = 0$	146
6.3.2	$M = 1$	146
6.3.3	$M = 2$	148
6.4	A change of variables	154
6.4.1	$\Delta < -1$, antiferromagnet	154
6.4.2	$1 > \Delta > -1$, paramagnet	155
6.4.3	$\Delta = -1$, Heisenberg antiferromagnet	155
6.5	The ground state	157
6.5.1	Preliminaries	157
6.5.2	Half-filled lattice	158
6.5.2.1	$\Delta = -\cosh \lambda < -1$, antiferromagnet	159
6.5.2.2	$1 > \Delta = -\cos \mu > -1$, paramagnet	160
6.5.2.3	$\Delta = -1$, Heisenberg antiferromagnet	161
6.6	Perturbations and excitations of the ground state	161
6.6.1	The general results	162
6.6.2	Half-filling	166
6.6.2.1	$\Delta < -1$, antiferromagnet	167
6.6.2.2	$1 > \Delta > -1$, paramagnet	168
6.6.2.3	$\Delta = -1$, Heisenberg antiferromagnet	168
6.7	Zero-temperature thermodynamics	170
6.7.1	Fundamental integral equation	170

6.5.2	Near half-filling	171
6.5.3	The function κ	172
6.5.4	Evaluation for the paramagnet	174
6.5.5	Evaluation for the antiferromagnet	177
6.5.6	What do our calculations really mean?	178
6.8	The low-density limit and complex solutions	180
6.5.1	M -strings	180
6.5.2	Dispersion relations	182
6.5.3	Boosting the bound states	184
6.9	Further results	186
7	Consistency	189
7.1	How can we show integrability?	189
7.1.1	The direct approach	189
7.1.2	The constructive approach	190
7.1.3	The indirect approach	192
7.2	How can we show non-integrability?	193
7.3	Consistency conditions	197
7.4	Solution to consistency conditions	205
7.4.1	Two components, conjugation symmetry	205
7.4.1.1	Consistency conditions	205
7.4.1.2	Necessary conditions for r and t	208
7.4.1.3	Bound states	210
7.4.2	Two components, different statistics	213
7.4.3	Three or more components	215
7.5	Periodic and twisted boundary conditions	217
7.6	Eigenvectors of the transfer matrix, two- components	220
7.6.1	The basic equations	220
7.6.2	The winding matrix and the transfer operator	222
7.6.3	Twisted boundary conditions	224
7.6.4	Properties of the winding matrix and the transfer operator	225
7.6.5	Eigenvalues	228
7.6.6	Explicit expressions for the equations	230
7.6.7	Solution to the general problem	231

7.7	Eigenvectors of the transfer matrix: multicomponent system	232
7.7.1	Basic equations	233
7.7.2	The winding matrix and the transfer operator	235
7.7.3	Properties of the winding matrix and the transfer operator	236
7.7.4	Eigenvalues	238
7.7.5	Summary of results	242
7.8	The constructive approach	242
8	Exchange Models	244
8.1	Hyperbolic exchange models	245
8.2	Integrability	246
8.3	The two-body phase shifts	248
8.4	The inverse-square exchange potential	249
8.5	The δ -function potential	253
8.5.1	The case F^2 – repulsive	254
8.5.2	The case B^2	256
8.5.3	The case F^2 – attractive	258
8.5.4	The case BF	261
9	The Sinh-Cosh Model	262
9.1	The sinh-cosh potential	262
9.2	Integrability	263
9.3	The two-body problem	265
9.4	Phase shifts	267
9.5	Spin waves	269
9.6	Solution and results for zero temperature and zero spin/charge	270
10	Exchange Lattice Systems by Freezing	275
10.1	Freezing continuum models to give lattice models	275
10.2	Review of the continuum exchange model	277
10.3	The limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$	279
10.4	The first order equation	280

10.5	The densities $\rho(x)$ and $e(x)$	282
10.6	Results for the nearest-neighbor model	284
10.7	Results for the hyperbolic model	286
10.8	The inverse-square lattice at finite temperature	289
11	The Hubbard Model	295
11.1	The model and its symmetries	295
11.1.1	The model	295
11.1.2	Other statistics	296
11.1.3	The phase diagram and symmetries	298
11.2	Bethe's ansatz	299
11.2.1	The wavefunction	299
11.2.2	Well-separated particles	300
11.2.3	Double occupancy	300
11.2.4	Two-body scattering amplitudes	302
11.2.5	A change of variables	303
11.3	The repulsive case	304
11.3.1	The fundamental equations	304
11.3.2	The ground state	305
11.4	The attractive case	308
11.4.1	The bound state	308
11.4.2	Consistency conditions and the scattering of pairs	312
11.4.3	A fluid of pairs	313
11.4.4	Ground state properties at the symmetric point	314
11.5	Excitations at the symmetric point	314
11.5.1	Ground state response	314
11.5.2	Holes and particles in the fluid of pairs	315
11.5.3	Unbound particles	316

A	Some Two-Body Problems	319
A.1	The two-body problem	319
A.2	The potential $v(r) = c\delta(r)$	324
A.3	The potential $v(r) = \lambda(\lambda - 1)/r^2$	326
A.4	The potential $v(r) = \lambda(\lambda - 1)/\sinh^2 r$	327
A.5	The potential $v(r) = -\lambda(\lambda - 1)/\cosh^2 r$	331
A.6	Combination potentials	336
B	Representations	338
B.1	The permutation group	338
B.2	The twisted permutation group	342
B.3	Two ways to write the Bethe ansatz	345
B.4	Two-body scattering	347
B.5	The consistency conditions	349
B.6	Representations	350
B.7	Twisted boundary conditions	353
B.8	Realizations	360
B.8.1	Lattice gases	360
B.8.2	Other realizations	363
B.8.3	Nearest-neighbor hopping	365
B.8.4	Periodic boundary conditions	368
	Bibliography	371
	Index	377