Yangians in Deformed Super Yang-Mills Theories

Jay N. Ihry

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3255

Abstract: We discuss the integrability structure of deformed, four-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theories using Yangians. We employ a recent procedure by Beisert and Roiban that generalizes the beta deformation of Lunin and Maldacena to produce $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal gauge theories, which have the superalgebra $SU(2, 2|1) \times U(1)^2$. The deformed theories, including those with the more general twist, were shown to have retained their integrable structure. Here we examine the Yangian algebra of these deformed theories. In a five field subsector, we compute the two cases of $SU(2) \times U(1)^3$ and $SU(2|1) \times U(1)^2$ as residual symmetries of $SU(2, 2|1) \times U(1)^2$. We compute a twisted coproduct for these theories, and show that only for the residual symmetry do we retain the standard coproduct. The twisted coproduct thus provides a method for symmetry breaking. However, the full Yangian structure of $SU(2|3)$ is manifest in our subsector, albeit with twisted coproducts, and provides for the integrability of the theory.

Keywords: Duality in Gauge Field Theories, AdS-CFT Correspondence, Extended Supersymmetry, Integrable Field Theories.
1. Introduction

With the advent of the AdS/CFT correspondence, there has been much interest in conformal field theories. In the mid 1990’s $\mathcal{N} = 1$ conformal field theories were constructed by exactly marginal deformations [1]. These $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theories have the same particle content as the original $\mathcal{N} = 4$ theory. The $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory was broken to a $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal theory by the addition of the classical marginal deformation with the superpotential

$$\mathcal{W} = i\hbar \text{Tr} \left( e^{i\pi \beta} \Phi_1 \Phi_2 \Phi_3 - e^{-i\pi \beta} \Phi_1 \Phi_3 \Phi_2 \right) + \frac{i\hbar'}{3} \text{Tr} \left( \Phi_1^2 + \Phi_2^2 + \Phi_3^2 \right). \quad (1.1)$$

The condition for an exact marginal deformation, is that the parameters must obey

$$|h|^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{N^2} (q - \bar{q})^2 \right) + |h'|^2 \frac{N^2 - 4}{2N^2} = g^2, \quad (1.2)$$

where $h$, $h'$, and $q = e^{i\pi \beta}$ are the deformation parameters and $g$ is the Yang-Mills coupling constant. The large $N$ limit simplifies this condition, and if we set $h' = 0$ as is commonly done, then $h = g$ is the requirement for a marginal deformation. We will consider real $\beta$.

Lunin and Maldacena incorporated this deformation via a star product [2] to find an $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal Yang-Mills theory with global U(1) symmetries. They found
the gravity dual of this theory through the AdS/CFT correspondence. A three-parameter family of parameters replacing $\beta$ was given \cite{3}. Using Bethe ansatz techniques, it was found in \cite{1} that the one-loop corrections in the large $N$ limit of these deformed theories still provided an integrable spin chain Hamiltonian. More general deformed integrable theories were provided in \cite{6}. These correspond to multi-parameter, $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal theories with the Lagrangian

$$
\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left( \frac{1}{F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}} + (D^\mu \Phi^i)(D_\mu \Phi_i) - \frac{1}{2}[\Phi_i, \Phi_j] [\Phi^i, \Phi^j] C_{ij} + \frac{1}{4}[\Phi_i, \Phi^i][\Phi_j, \Phi^j] \right)
$$

$$
\lambda_A \sigma^\mu D_\mu \lambda^A - i(\lambda_4, \lambda_i) B_{4i} \Phi^i + [\lambda^4, \lambda^i] B_{4i} \Phi_i + \frac{i}{2} (\epsilon^{ijk} (\lambda_i B_{ij} \Phi_k + \epsilon_{ijk} [\lambda^i, \lambda^j] B_{ij} \Phi_k)) \right),
$$

where $B_{ij}$ and $C_{ij}$ are related, and describe the deformations. The gauge group is SU($N$). For these theories, amplitudes and the finiteness properties have been calculated \cite{8}-\cite{16}. Some further connections between integrability and deformed theories have been discussed in \cite{17}-\cite{19}.

In this paper, we compute the Yangian structure for such deformed theories. The ordinary symmetries are the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal algebra SU(2,2|1) with two global U(1) symmetries. Following \cite{6}, \cite{22}, \cite{23}, we will consider the one-loop dilatation operator, which we call the Hamiltonian, in a subsector of the full deformed theory. This subsector includes two complex fermions and three complex bosons, $\Phi_I = \{\psi_1, \psi_2; \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3\}$. We can express these fields as single particle states,

$$
\phi_a(i)|0\rangle = c^\dagger_a(i)c(i)|0\rangle, \quad \psi_\alpha(j)|0\rangle = a_\alpha(j)c_\alpha(j)|0\rangle,
$$

where $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 2$ and $1 \leq a, b \leq 3$ unless otherwise stated. Site indices $i, j$ run over the length of the chain, $1 \leq i, j \leq L$. The oscillator (field), $c^\dagger_a(i)$, is a remnant of the full PSU(2,2|4) theory \cite{22} and is included to ensure the fermionic and bosonic properties of this oscillator representation. The oscillator commutation relations are

$$
[a^\alpha(i), a_\beta^\dagger(j)] = \delta^\alpha_\beta \delta^i_j, \quad \{c^\alpha(i), c^\beta_\alpha(j)\} = \delta^\alpha_\beta \delta^i_j.
$$

2. The SU(2|3) Sector

We review the fields of this closed subsector and discuss its symmetry algebra. The five fields include two complex fermions and three complex bosons, $\Phi_I = \{\psi_1, \psi_2; \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3\}$. We will consider the one-loop dilatation operator, which we call the Hamiltonian, in a subsector of the full deformed theory. This subsector includes two complex fermions and three complex bosons, $\Phi_I = \{\psi_1, \psi_2; \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3\}$.
The twenty-four generators of the SU(2|3) superalgebra have the explicit representation, at tree level ($g = 0$),
\begin{align*}
R^a_b &= c^\dagger_b c^a - \frac{1}{3} \delta^a_b c^\dagger c^c, \\
L^\alpha_\beta &= a^\dagger_\beta a^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \delta^\alpha_\beta a^\gamma a^\gamma, \\
D &= c^\dagger c^c + \frac{3}{2} a^\dagger a^\gamma, \\
S^\gamma_c &= c^\dagger c^a^\gamma, \\
Q_{\gamma}c &= a^\dagger_c c^a^\gamma.
\end{align*}

The SU(2|3) Algebra

A single index basis for the symmetry generators of the ordinary SU(2|3) algebra is given in Appendix A. The symmetry generators for SU(3) and SU(2) carry indices \{1, \ldots, 8\} and \{9, 10, 11\}, respectively; the dilation generator has index 12, and the odd generators are labeled by \{13, \ldots, 24\}. A detailed analysis of the SU(2|3) algebra and resulting spin chain can be found in [22, 23]. The symmetry generators close the algebra
\begin{align*}
\{ J^A, J^B \} &= f^{ABC} J^C, \\
\{ J^A, Q^B \} &= f^{ABD} g_{DC} J^C, \\
\{ Q^A, J^B \} &= \alpha f^{AGD} f^{BHE} f^{CFK} f_{GJK} J^D J^E J^F.
\end{align*}

The SU(2|3) Yangian Algebra

An infinite-dimensional extension of the SU(2|3) algebra, called the Yangian [32, 31], has a tree level representation in terms of the ordinary generators
\begin{align*}
Q^A_0 &= - f^{ABC} \sum_{i < j} J^B_0 (i) J^C_0 (j).
\end{align*}

This representation takes into account the superalgebra properties of the Lie algebra [24]. The super Yangian algebra defining relations are
\begin{align*}
\{ J^A, J^B \} &= f^{ABC} J^C, \\
\{ J^A, Q^B \} &= f^{CBD} Q^C, \\
\{ Q^A, J^B \} &= \alpha f^{AGD} f^{BHE} f^{CFK} f_{GJK} J^D J^E J^F.
\end{align*}

The last is the Serre relation which holds because the generators $J^A$ are in a certain representation. The constant $\alpha$ depends on the choice of basis. Here $J^D J^E J^F$ is the totally symmetric product, with an additional minus sign for the exchange of two odd generators.

3. The Hamiltonian

A useful feature of this sector is the relationship between the quadratic Casimir and the two-site Hamiltonian. A Hamiltonian, of generic length $L$, was found in [22]1. The two-site Hamiltonian is
\begin{align*}
H_{12} &= (c^\dagger_a(1)c^\dagger_b(2) - c^\dagger_b(1)c^\dagger_a(2)) c^a(1) + (c^\dagger_a(1)a^\dagger_\alpha(2) + a^\dagger_\alpha(1)c^\dagger_a(2)) a^\alpha(2) c^a(1)
\end{align*}

\begin{footnote}
Length changing, for the SU(2|3) sector, is required for higher than one-loop order, but here we consider only one-loop, $O(g^2)$.
\end{footnote}
The single site quadratic Casimir acting on any two-particle state

\[ |\eta\rangle. \]

These two groups, symmetric and antisymmetric, make up two towers. Ordinary symmetry

anomolous dimension of that operator, \[ D,J \]

below.

2. These correspond to symmetric and antisymmetric two-particle states and are discussed

below.

The two-site quadratic Casimir is the operator, \[ g_{AB}J^A J^B = g_{AB} (J(1)^A + J(2)^A)(J^B(1) + J^B(2)). \]

And can be explicitly shown,

\[ g_{AB} J^A J^B = \frac{1}{4} D^2 + \frac{1}{2} L^\gamma_\delta L^\delta_\gamma - \frac{1}{2} R^c_a R^d_c - \frac{1}{4} [Q^\gamma, S^\gamma_c]. \]

The single site quadratic Casimir acting on any two-particle state \[ |\eta\rangle, \] is zero. So, \[ g_{AB} J^A (1) J^B(1) |\eta\rangle = g_{AB} J^A (2) J^B(2) |\eta\rangle = 0 \]

and the cross term piece is \[ 2 g_{AB} J^A(1) J^B(2) = H_{12}, \] where \[ H_{12} \] is given in (3.1). So the two-site Hamiltonian can be identified with the quadratic Casimir

\[ H_{12} |\eta\rangle = g_{AB} [J^A(1) + J^A(2)][J^B(1) + J^B(2)] |\eta\rangle, \]

when acting the states.

For calculations with Yangians it is useful to use eigenstates of the Hamiltonian. The two-particle eigenstates are symmetric or antisymmetric in the site indices. We define them as, \[ \Phi_I (\Phi_J(2)) = \Phi_I (1) \Phi_J (2) \pm \Phi_I (2) \Phi_J (1). \]

The explicit representation of the symmetric states is,

\[ |ab\rangle_+ = - \left( c^i_a (1) c^i_b (2) + c^i_b (1) c^i_a (2) \right) c^i_c (1) c^i_c (2) |0\rangle, \]

\[ |a\beta\rangle_+ = \left( c^i_a (1) a^i_\beta (2) - a^i_\beta (1) c^i_a (2) \right) c^i_c (1) c^i_c (2) |0\rangle, \]

\[ |a\beta\rangle_+ = \left( c^i_a (1) a^i_\beta (2) - a^i_\beta (1) a^i_a (2) \right) c^i_c (1) c^i_c (2) |0\rangle. \]

The representation of the antisymmetric states is

\[ |ab\rangle_- = - \left( c^i_a (1) c^i_b (2) - c^i_b (1) c^i_a (2) \right) c^i_c (1) c^i_c (2) |0\rangle, \]

\[ |a\beta\rangle_- = \left( c^i_a (1) a^i_\beta (2) + a^i_\beta (1) c^i_a (2) \right) c^i_c (1) c^i_c (2) |0\rangle, \]

\[ |a\beta\rangle_- = \left( a^i_a (1) a^i_\beta (2) + a^i_\beta (1) a^i_a (2) \right) c^i_c (1) c^i_c (2) |0\rangle. \]

These two groups, symmetric and antisymmetric, make up two towers. Ordinary symmetry

generators of SU(2|3), move one up and down in each tower, while Yangian generators move

from one tower to a linear combination in the other.

Commutation of the dilatation operator with the other symmetry generators gives the

anomolus dimension of that operator, \[ [D, J^A] = \text{dim} J^A J^A. \]

This relation holds for the Yangian, \[ [D, Q^A] = \text{dim} J^A Q^A. \]

Assuming these relations hold to all order of the Yang-Mills coupling, as discussed in (26), we expand the operators, \[ [D, Q^A] = [D_0 + g_\text{YM} D_2 + \cdots, Q^A_0 + g_\text{YM} Q^A_2 + g_\text{YM}^2 Q^A_2 + \cdots] \]

group in powers of the Yang-Mills coupling \[ g, \]

\[ (\text{dim} J^A)(Q^A_0 + g_\text{YM} Q^A_2 + g_\text{YM}^2 Q^A_2) + g_\text{YM} [D_2, Q^A_0] \approx (\text{dim} J^A) Q^A. \]

(3.6)
To find that \([D_2, Q_0^A] \) must be zero. In \( \text{PSU}(2, 2|4) \), an explicit check of the commutator gives the lattice derivative or ‘edge effects’ of the system, \([D_2, Q_0^A] = q^A \sim 0, q^A_L = J^A(1) − J^A(L) \). Our Yangian in \( \text{SU}(2|3) \), while not a subalgebra of the Yangian of \( \text{PSU}(2, 2|4) \), maintains this relation. To see this we introduce the identity,

\[
[g_{AB}J(1)^A J(2)^B, q^A_{12}] = 4Q^A_{12},
\]

where \( Q^A_{12} \) is the two-site version of the bare generator \( Q_0^A \). So we have \( \frac{1}{4} [H_{12}, q^A_{12}] = Q^A_{12} \), and the one-loop calculation becomes

\[
[H_{12}, Q^A_{12}] = \frac{1}{4} (H_{12}^2 q^A_{12} - 2H_{12} q^A_{12} H_{12} + q^A_{12} H_{12}^2). \tag{3.8}
\]

From the previous section, the Yangian acting on a tower moves it to the other tower (i.e. moves a symmetric state to an antisymmetric and vice versa). From Eq. \( 3.7 \), if the Yangian produces this type of movement so must the edge effect, \( q^A \). Recalling the values under the Hamiltonian of the two-particle states \( H_{12} |\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \rangle = 0, H_{12} |\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \rangle = 2 |\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \rangle \), we see the middle term vanishes under both symmetric and antisymmetric states. We find that

\[
[H_{12}, Q^A_{12}] |\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \rangle = q^A_{12} |\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \rangle \pm , \tag{3.9}
\]

which is the two-site version of the edge effect described above in the \( \text{SU}(2|3) \) sector.

4. The Deformed Hamiltonian

We turn to the twist deformation found in [7]. A second solution to the graded Yang-Baxter equation for the \( \text{SU}(2|3) \) sector was given

\[
\tilde{R} = \frac{1}{u + i} \left( ue^{-iB_{ij} T^{kl}_{ij}} + iP^{kl}_{ij} \right). \tag{4.1}
\]

This deformed R-matrix, is the conventional R-matrix solution to the Yang-Baxter equation with additional phases. The identity and projection operators are \( T^{kl}_{ij} = \delta_i^k \delta_j^l \) and \( P^{kl}_{ij} = \delta_i^l \delta_j^k \). The deformed monodromy matrix is defined

\[
\tilde{T}_{a_0 a_1 \ldots a_L}^{b_0 b_1 \ldots b_L} = \tilde{R}_{0a_0}^{b_0} \tilde{R}_{a_0 a_1}^{b_0 b_1} \ldots \tilde{R}_{b_0 b_2}^{a_0 b_2} \exp \left[ \frac{i\pi}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{L} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1, 1) \alpha_i \rangle + [\beta_i] \rangle \alpha_j \right], \tag{4.2}
\]

where the \( Z_2 \) graded set of states is denoted by the \( \{ \alpha_i \} \). Derived from the trace of the monodromy matrix, the deformed transfer matrix is \( \tilde{\mathcal{T}}(u) = (-)^{[\alpha]} \tilde{g}_{a}^{a}(u) \). Like the normal case, we find the deformed Hamiltonian is the logarithmic derivative of the deformed transfer matrix, \( \tilde{\mathcal{H}} = -i \left( \tilde{\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1} \frac{d}{du} \tilde{\mathcal{T}} \bigg|_{u=u^*} \). This is more closely examined for two-particle states in the following section.
4.1 Deformed Two-Site Hamiltonian

The two-site transfer matrix is \( \tilde{T} (u) = \tilde{R}_{00} \tilde{R}_{10} \exp [i \pi (\alpha_2 + [\beta_2] [\alpha_1])] \). Using normal procedures for calculating the Hamiltonian, we find the logarithmic derivative of the deformed transfer matrix and expand at \( u^* = 0 \),

\[
\tilde{H} = \left( \delta_1^1 \delta_2^2 - \delta_1^2 \delta_2^1 e^{-i B_{01} \alpha_2} \right) + \left( \delta_1^1 \delta_3^2 - \delta_1^2 \delta_3^1 e^{-i B_{02} \alpha_1} \right) = \left( \tilde{H}_{01}^\beta_{02} \right) + \left( \tilde{H}_{02}^\beta_{01} \right) \quad (4.3)
\]

Define the deformed two-site Hamiltonians, \( \tilde{H}_{12} \equiv \tilde{H}_{01}^\beta_{02} \) and \( \tilde{H}_{21} \equiv \tilde{H}_{02}^\beta_{01} \). Examining closer, we see a phase is obtained under interchange of two fields.

\[
\tilde{H}_{12} = \left( c^\dagger_a (1) c^\dagger_b (2) - e^{-i B_{ab}} c^\dagger_b (1) c^\dagger_a (2) \right) \delta^a (2) c^a (1) + \left( c^\dagger_a (1) a^\dagger_a (2) + e^{-i B_\alpha} a^\dagger_a (1) c^\dagger_a (2) \right) a^\alpha (2) c^a (1) + \left( a^\dagger_a (1) c^\dagger_a (2) + e^{-i B_\beta} c^\dagger_a (1) a^\dagger_a (2) \right) e^\beta (2) a^\alpha (1) + \left( a^\dagger_a (1) a^\dagger_b (2) + e^{-i B_{\alpha \beta}} a^\dagger_b (1) a^\dagger_a (2) \right) a^\beta (2) a^\alpha (1) \quad (4.4)
\]

The antisymmetric matrix \( B_{AB} \) is a matrix of phases formed from the charges of the Cartan generators of the original R symmetry SU(4) and is described in [7],

\[
B = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & -\gamma_3 & +\gamma_2 & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_2 - \gamma_3) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_2 + \gamma_3) \\
+\gamma_3 & 0 & -\gamma_1 & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_3 - \gamma_1) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_3 + \gamma_1) \\
-\gamma_2 & +\gamma_1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 - \gamma_2) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \\
\frac{1}{2} (\gamma_3 - \gamma_2) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} (\gamma_3 + \gamma_2) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_3) & \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_2 + \gamma_1) & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \quad (4.5)
\]

The deformation parameters \( \gamma_i \) are three real constants. The eigenstates of the deformed Hamiltonian are

\[
|a b\rangle_{\pm} = - \left( e^{i B_{ab}} / 2 c^\dagger_a (1) c^\dagger_b (2) + e^{-i B_{ab}} / 2 c^\dagger_b (1) c^\dagger_a (2) \right) c^\dagger_1 (1) c^\dagger_4 (2) |0\rangle ,
\]

\[
|a \beta\rangle_{\pm} = \left( e^{i B_{a \beta}} / 2 a^\dagger_a (1) a^\dagger_\beta (2) + e^{-i B_{a \beta}} / 2 a^\dagger_\beta (1) a^\dagger_a (2) \right) c^\dagger_4 (1) c^\dagger_4 (2) |0\rangle ,
\]

\[
|\alpha \beta\rangle_{\pm} = \left( e^{i B_{a \beta}} / 2 a^\dagger_a (1) a^\dagger_\beta (2) + e^{-i B_{a \beta}} / 2 a^\dagger_\beta (1) a^\dagger_a (2) \right) c^\dagger_4 (1) c^\dagger_4 (2) |0\rangle .
\]

As before, they have eigenvalues \( \tilde{H}_{21} |+\rangle = 0 |+\rangle \) and \( \tilde{H}_{21} |-\rangle = 2 |-\rangle \). Note that special cases of repeated fields will never receive phase corrections.

4.2 Case 1: \( \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 \)

Since we are interested in deformed theories that have \( \mathcal{N} = 1 \) superconformal symmetry, we first examine the case of phase deformations with all parameters equal, \( \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma \). The resultant nonzero phases are \( B_{13} = B_{21} = B_{32} = \gamma \) and give a residual SU(2) x U(1)\(^3\) symmetry. This is the beta deformation of Lunin and Maldacena [8, 9], but restricted to our five field subsector. So the nonzero commutation relations after deformation are just the SU(2) algebra

\[
[L^\alpha_\beta, L^\gamma_\delta] = \delta^\alpha_\delta L^\gamma_\beta - \delta^\gamma_\beta L^\alpha_\delta .
\]

\[\text{(4.7)}\]
The three U(1) generators are \( U_1 = \frac{3}{4} c_4^\dagger c_4 - \frac{1}{4} c_4^\dagger c_4^\dagger, U_2 = c_2^\dagger c_2^\dagger - c_3^\dagger c_3^\dagger, \) and \( U_3 = c_2^\dagger c_2^\dagger - c_1^\dagger c_1^\dagger. \) Two-particle eigenstates of the deformed Hamiltonian have a phase on the states with two SU(3) fields and no phase any of the additional states.

\[
\begin{align*}
|ab\rangle_\pm &= -\left( e^{iBab/2} c_a^\dagger (1)c_b^\dagger (2) \pm e^{-iBab/2} c_b^\dagger (1)c_a^\dagger (2) \right) c_1^\dagger (1)c_2^\dagger (2) |0\rangle, \\
|a\beta\rangle_\pm &= \left( c_a^\dagger (1)a^\dagger_\beta (2) \mp a_\beta^\dagger (1)c_a^\dagger (2) \right) c_3^\dagger (1)c_4^\dagger (2) |0\rangle, \\
|\alpha\beta\rangle_\pm &= \left( a^\dagger_\alpha (1)a^\dagger_\beta (2) \mp a_\beta^\dagger (1)a_\alpha^\dagger (2) \right) c_4^\dagger (1)c_4^\dagger (2) |0\rangle.
\end{align*}
\]

If we try to examine the one-loop quantity, \([\hat{H}, Q^A_0]\), using the Yangian from the undeformed SU(2|3) theory, we would find

\[
\begin{align*}
[\hat{H}, Q^A] |ab\rangle_\pm &= q^A |ab\rangle_\pm, \\
[\hat{H}, Q^A] |a\alpha\rangle_\pm &= q^A |a\alpha\rangle_\pm, \\
[\hat{H}, Q^A] |\alpha\beta\rangle_\pm &= q^A |\alpha\beta\rangle_\pm,
\end{align*}
\]

only for \( A = \{A|J^A \in SU(2) \times U(1)^3\}. \)

4.3 Case 2: \( \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = -\gamma_3 \)

Another \( \mathcal{N} = 1 \) superconformal theory, embedded differently in the original PSU(2,2|4) algebra, is given by \( \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = -\gamma_3 \). The nonzero elements of the antisymmetric matrix are \( B_{ab} : B_{12} = B_{13} = B_{23} = \gamma \) and \( B_{aa} : B_{1a} = -B_{2a} = \gamma. \) The residual symmetry is SU(2|1) \( \times \) U(1)\(^2\). This symmetry algebra has a richer structure containing a superalgebra containing \( \{L^\alpha_\beta, Q^3_\alpha, S^\alpha_3, R\} \) and the two U(1)s: \( R = a^\dagger_\alpha a^\gamma + 2c^\dagger c^\dagger, \) \( U_2 = c_2^\dagger c_2^\dagger - c_1^\dagger c_1^\dagger, \) \( U_3 = c_4^\dagger c_4^\dagger - c_2^\dagger c_2^\dagger \). The nonzero commutation relations for this form of the embedding are

\[
\begin{align*}
[L^\alpha_\beta, J_\gamma] &= \delta^\alpha_\beta J_\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \delta^\gamma_\beta J_\alpha, \\
[L^\alpha_\beta, J^\gamma] &= -\delta^\alpha_\beta J_\gamma + \frac{1}{2} \delta^\gamma_\beta J^\alpha, \\
[R, S^\alpha_3] &= S^\alpha_3, \\
[R, Q^3_\alpha] &= -Q^3_\alpha, \\
\{S^\alpha_3, Q^3_\beta\} &= L^\alpha_\beta + \frac{1}{2} \delta^\alpha_\beta R.
\end{align*}
\]

We could again try to compute with the tree level Yangian in the deformed theory, however we would find that unless we use \( Q^A \) with \( \{A \in SU(2|1) \times U(1)^2\} \) and restrict to eigenstates whose one particle fields lie in the fundamental representation of the residual symmetry, the standard form of the tree level Yangian \([2, 5]\) is not useful.

Therefore, we look for the appropriate form of the tree level Yangian from the deformed transfer matrix. In [31], a twisted R-matrix is derived via a Reshetikhin twist [24] leading to a deformed coproduct. Our deformed R-matrix is a supersymmetric version of this, as briefly mentioned in [5]. So we will use a twisted coproduct to compute the tree level Yangian.

5. Twisted Coproducts

We identify the deformed R-matrix in Eq. \([4, 1]\) with a multiparameter form \([29, 30]\). This requires a twisted coproduct on our generators. For an algebra \( \mathcal{A} \), a coproduct is

\[\text{For the remainder of this section, } 1 \leq a, b \leq 2, 1 \leq \alpha \beta \leq 2.\]
a homomorphic map $\Delta : A \to A$ which brings a single site representation into a double-site representation, a double-site into a triple-site, etc [31, 32]. Here, $A$ is the Yangian of SU(2|3). We forego our single index notation because this coproduct is dependent on the specifics of our generators and is easier to use with double indices. The twisted coproduct for the ordinary generators is

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta R^a_b &= K_{ab} \otimes R^a_b + R^a_b \otimes K_{ba}, \\
\Delta L^\alpha_\beta &= K_{\alpha\beta} \otimes L^\alpha_\beta + L^\alpha_\beta \otimes K_{\beta\alpha}, \\
\Delta Q^c_\gamma &= Q^c_\gamma \otimes Q^c_\gamma + Q^c_\gamma \otimes K_{\gamma c}, \\
\Delta S^\gamma_c &= K_{\gamma c} \otimes S^\gamma_c + S^\gamma_c \otimes K_{c\gamma}, \\
\Delta D &= 1 \otimes D + D \otimes 1.
\end{align*}
\]

(5.1)

As before, $1 \leq a, b \leq 3$ and $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 2$ and now $1 \leq I, J, K \leq 5$. The twisted coproducts depend on the antisymmetric parameters, $\alpha_{IJ} = -\alpha_{JI}$, which reside in $K_{IJ} = \exp \left[ \frac{i}{2} \sum_{K=1}^{5} (\alpha_{IK} - \alpha_{JK}) E_{KK} \right]$. So,

\[
\begin{align*}
K_{ab} &= e^{\frac{i}{2} (\alpha_{a\gamma} - \alpha_{b\gamma}) E_{\gamma\gamma} + \frac{i}{2} (\alpha_{ac} - \alpha_{bc}) E_{cc}} = K^{-1}_{ba}, \\
K_{\alpha\beta} &= e^{\frac{i}{2} (\alpha_{\alpha\gamma} - \alpha_{\beta\gamma}) E_{\gamma\gamma} + \frac{i}{2} (\alpha_{ac} - \alpha_{bc}) E_{cc}} = K^{-1}_{\beta\alpha}, \\
K_{\alpha\alpha} &= e^{\frac{i}{2} (\alpha_{\alpha\gamma} - \alpha_{\alpha\gamma}) E_{\gamma\gamma} + \frac{i}{2} (\alpha_{ac} - \alpha_{ac}) E_{cc}} = K^{-1}_{\alpha\alpha}.
\end{align*}
\]

(5.2)

The quadratic Casimir of the SU(2|3) algebra with this twisted coproduct is

\[
g_{AB} \Delta J^A \Delta J^B = \frac{1}{2} \Delta D \Delta D + \frac{1}{2} \Delta L^\gamma_\delta \Delta L^\delta_\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \Delta R^c_d \Delta R^d_c - \frac{1}{2} \Delta Q^c_\gamma \Delta S^\gamma_c.
\]

(5.3)

When we expand using the above coproducts, it can be shown the phase contributions cancel in the single site components of the Casimir. As argued previously, these components give zero when acting on the states. Just as important, if we examine the cross terms we retrieve the deformed Hamiltonian discussed in the previous section. So, acting on a two-particle state $|\eta\rangle$,

\[
g_{AB} \Delta J^A \Delta J^B |\eta\rangle = \tilde{H}_{12} |\eta\rangle,
\]

(5.4)

where $\tilde{H}_{12}$ is given by (5.4) if we relate the deformation parameters with those from before, $\alpha_{IJ} = B_{IJ}$. So, the deformed Hamiltonian commutes with all of the ordinary symmetry generators for arbitrary $B_{IJ}$,

\[
[\tilde{H}_{12}, J^A_{12} B] = 0,
\]

(5.5)

where we construct $J^A_{12} B$ with the coproduct in (5.1). An example two-site generator is, $R_{12}^a_b = R(1)^a_b K(2)_{ba} + K(1)_{ab} R(2)^a_b$. With this information we can begin to reconstruct the identities associated with the Yangian structure given in the previous section. To avoid confusion with the supercharge, $Q^a_\alpha$, we shall denote the Yangian generator $Q^A$, in two

\footnotesize

3A brief description can be found in Appendix B.

4Twisted coproducts can be generated from a deforming function, $F$, such that $\Delta^{(F)} = F \Delta^{(0)} F^{-1}$, where $\Delta^{(0)}$ is the standard coproduct [29, 32]. The standard coproduct corresponds to $K_{11} = 1$.

\normalsize
These coproducts are coassociative and quasi-cocommutative \([34]\), and satisfy \((2.8)\) in the double index basis. In the derivation of the above coproduct for the deformed traceless condition of the even generators. The parameter \(h\) is related to \(\alpha\) in the Serre relation \((2.8)\).

We can use the twisted identity

\[
\left[ \hat{H}_{12}, q_{12}^A_B \right] = 8h \hat{J}_{12}^A_B, \tag{5.7}
\]

where \(q_{12}^A_B = J_B^A \otimes K_B A - K_{AB} \otimes J_A^B\), and the \(\hat{J}_{12}\) are given by the \(h\) dependent terms in \((5.6)\). For example, the two-site tree level Yangian generator \(\hat{Q}_\alpha^a\) is given by

\[
\hat{Q}_1^a\alpha = \frac{1}{2}h (Q(1)\gamma \gamma K(1)\gamma a K(2)\gamma \gamma L(2)\gamma \alpha - K(1)\alpha a L(1)\gamma \alpha Q(2)\gamma a K(2)\alpha \gamma) + \frac{1}{2}h (R(1)\gamma a K(1)\gamma a K(2)\gamma a Q(2)\gamma a - K(1)\alpha a Q(1)\gamma a R(2)\gamma a K(2)\alpha a). \tag{5.8}
\]

Then on two-sites we can show

\[
\left[ \hat{H}_{12}, \hat{J}_{12}^A_B \right] = \frac{1}{2}h q_{12}^A_B, \tag{5.9}
\]

acting on all the eigenstates.

In order to promote \((5.5)\) and \((5.9)\) to \(L\) sites, we construct the \(L\)-site representation for \(J_B^A\) and \(\hat{J}_B^A\) using twisted coproducts with \((5.1)\) and \((5.6)\). We find

\[
\left[ \hat{H}, J_B^A \right] = 0, \tag{5.10}
\]
and
\[
[H, J^A_B] = \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} \left[ H_{i,i+1}, J_{i,i+1}^A_B \right] = \frac{1}{2} h \left( (J(1)^A_B K(2)_{BA} \cdots K(L)_{BA} - K(1)_{AB} \cdots K(L-1)_{AB} J(L)^A_B) \right)
\] (5.11)

If we examine an infinite length chain, which would resemble the worldsheet of the dual string theory, we can assume that surface terms at infinity can be dropped [26], and in that sense, \([H, J^A_B] = 0\). Thus, following the discussion in section 3, (5.11) provides a consistency check on the assumption that the SU(2|3) Yangian, with the twisted coproduct, holds to all orders in the Yang-Mills coupling constant.

Up to this point, the analysis in this section holds for arbitrary, antisymmetric \(\alpha_{IJ}\). We now illustrate the use of Yangians in these twisted theories in the two cases we examined earlier, in order to explain the residual symmetries.

Case 1: \(\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3\)

We examine the twisted coproducts of Case 1. Recall, the phase elements have the property \(B_{aa} = 0, B_{\alpha\beta} = 0\), and the \(B_{ab}\) sector contains some non-zero entries. We explicitly write the coproducts,
\[
K_{ab} = e^{\frac{i}{2}(\alpha_{ac} - \alpha_{bc})E_{cc}} = K_{ba}^{-1}, \quad K_{\alpha\beta} = 1 = K_{\beta\alpha}^{-1}, \quad K_{aa} = e^{\frac{i}{2}\alpha_{ac}E_{cc}} = K_{ac}^{-1}.
\] (5.12)

We examine the symmetry after using the twisted coproducts and find the residual SU(2) \(\times U(1)^3\) symmetry corresponds to an undeformed coproduct:

| Residual Symmetry | Remaining Symmetry |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| \(\Delta L^\alpha_{\beta} = 1 \otimes L^\alpha_{\beta} + L^\alpha_{\beta} \otimes 1\) | \(\Delta R^a_b = K_{ab} \otimes R^a_b + R^a_b \otimes K_{ba}\), |
| \(\Delta D = 1 \otimes D + D \otimes 1\) | \(\Delta Q^c_{\gamma} = K_{\gamma c} \otimes Q^c_{\gamma} + Q^c_{\gamma} \otimes K_{c\gamma}\), |
| \(\Delta R^c_{d} = 1 \otimes R^c_{d} + R^c_{d} \otimes 1\) | \(\Delta S^\gamma_{c} = K_{\gamma c} \otimes S^\gamma_{c} + S^\gamma_{c} \otimes K_{c\gamma}\). |

Using these definitions one could check for the two-particle eigenstates, \(|\pm\rangle\) listed in a previous section,
\[
[H_{12}, J_{12}^A_B] |\pm\rangle = \frac{1}{2} h q_{12}^A_B |\pm\rangle.
\] (5.14)

Case 2: \(\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = -\gamma_3\)

We consider the richer structure of case 2. From previous sections we saw a residual SU(2|1) \(\times U(1)^2\) symmetry. Recall, we have zero phase elements in the sectors \(\alpha_{\alpha\beta} = \alpha_{3\alpha} = 0\). The other phases, \(\alpha_{1\alpha} = -\alpha_{2\alpha}\) and \(\alpha_{12} = \alpha_{13} = -\alpha_{23}\). In this section, we label the fields \(\Phi_I = \{\phi_a, \phi_3, \psi_\alpha\}\), with the indices \(1 \leq a, b \leq 2\) and \(1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 2\). The twisted
coproducts, have deformation parameters
\[ K_{αβ} = 1 = K_{βα}^{-1}, \quad K_{3α} = 1 = K_{α3}, \quad K_{33} = 1, \]
\[ K_{ab} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(αaγ − αbγ)}E_{γγ} + \frac{1}{2}(αa3 − αb3)E_{33} + \frac{1}{2}(αac − αbc)E_{cc} = K_{ba}^{-1}, \]
\[ K_{a3} = e^{\frac{1}{2}αaE_{γγ} + \frac{1}{2}(αa3)E_{33} + \frac{1}{2}(αac)E_{cc}} = K_{a3}^{-1}, \]
\[ K_{aa} = e^{\frac{1}{2}αaE_{γγ} + \frac{1}{2}(αa3)E_{33} + \frac{1}{2}(αac)E_{cc}} = K_{aa}^{-1}. \]

We apply these parameters and find the residual SU(2|1) × U(1)^2 symmetry:

| Residual Symmetry | Remaining Symmetry |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| \(Δ L^αβ = 1 ⊗ L^αβ + L^αβ ⊗ 1\), \(Δ R^α_b = K_{ab} ⊗ R^α_b + R^α_b ⊗ K_{ba}\), | \(Δ Q^γ_3 = 1 ⊗ Q^γ_3 + Q^γ_3 ⊗ 1\), \(Δ Q^γ_γ = K_{γγ} ⊗ Q^γ_γ + Q^γ_γ ⊗ K_{γγ}\), |
| \(Δ S^γ_3 = 1 ⊗ S^γ_3 + S^γ_3 ⊗ 1\), \(Δ S^γ_c = K_{γc} ⊗ S^γ_c + S^γ_c ⊗ K_{γc}\), | \(Δ D = 1 ⊗ D + D ⊗ 1\), |
| \(Δ R^γ_c = 1 ⊗ R^γ_c + R^γ_c ⊗ 1\), | \(\hat{H}_2, \hat{J}^A_B \hat{J}^A_B \hat{±} = q_{12}^A B \hat{±}\). |

Again, one could directly compute, using the two-particle eigenstates in a previous section, to find \([\hat{H}_2, \hat{J}^A_B \hat{J}^A_B \hat{±} = q_{12}^A B \hat{±}\).

In both cases, since the coproducts for the remaining symmetries are non-standard and contain deformation parameters, these signal broken symmetries in the corresponding deformed gauge field theories.

6. Conclusion

We identified the Yangian structure for SU(2|3). Like the parent case of PSU(2, 2|4), we could check that the Yangian commutation relations hold to one-loop. Using the twisted R-matrix of the Yang-Baxter equation, supplied by Beisert and Roiban we computed the twisted coproducts using Reshetikhins formalism. This twisted coproduct left a residual symmetry.

We derived that the useful identities found in the undeformed theory all have a twisted analog. We explicitly calculated the twisted quadratic Casimir and showed, acting on two-particle states, the twisted Casimir is equivalent to the deformed Hamiltonian of the theory.

We go on to show the residual symmetries found above have a null phase, \(K_{AB} = 1\), corresponding to the standard, undeformed coproduct. All remaining symmetries have phases associated with their coproducts. So, in general to find a certain residual symmetry, one could start by assuming untwisted coproducts for the desired generators.

For chains of larger length, the twisted coproducts give a formalism that will maintain its ‘edge’ effects and therefore can be used to check the Yangian symmetry extrapolated to one-loop. Although higher loops in the SU(2|3) sector have dynamical lengths, our argument suggest this structure might survive to all orders, and therefore we expect to
find also the SU(2|3) Yangian symmetry with twisted coproducts in the worldsheet of the dual string theory.

Although the full SU(2|3) Yangian algebra is still present in the deformed theories, and is responsible for its integrability, the symmetries of the deformed field theories are the residual groups, due to the twisted coproducts. These subgroups SU(2)×U(1)^3 in Case 1, and SU(2|1)×U(1)^2 in Case 2 correspond to the unbroken subgroups of SU(2, 2|1)×U(1)^2 in the \( \mathcal{N} = 1 \) superconformal deformed gauge field theory, that survive in its SU(2|3) sector we consider in this paper.

The twisted coproduct has provided a mechanism for maintaining integrability in a theory while breaking some of its initial symmetry. This procedure might be useful in formulating integrable versions of even smaller symmetries, possibly \( \mathcal{N} = 0 \) Yang-Mills.

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A. Single Index Basis

It is sometimes convenient to choose a single index basis for the twenty-four generators of SU(2|3). The twelve even generators have the representation

\[
\begin{align*}
J^1 &= R^1_2 + R^2_1 \\
J^2 &= i(R^1_2 - R^2_1) \\
J^3 &= R^1_1 - R^2_2 \\
J^4 &= R^1_3 + R^3_1 \\
J^5 &= i(R^1_3 - R^3_1) \\
J^6 &= R^2_3 + R^3_2 \\
J^7 &= i(R^2_3 - R^3_2) \\
J^8 &= R^1_1 + R^2_2 - 2R^3_3 \\
J^9 &= L^1_2 + L^2_1 \\
J^{10} &= i(L^1_2 - L^2_1) \\
J^{11} &= L^1_1 - L^2_2 \\
J^{12} &= D \\
J^{13} &= S^1_1 + Q^1_1 \\
J^{14} &= i(S^1_1 - Q^1_1) \\
J^{15} &= S^1_2 + Q^2_2 \\
J^{16} &= i(S^1_2 - Q^2_2) \\
J^{17} &= S^1_3 + Q^3_2 \\
J^{18} &= i(S^1_3 - Q^3_2) \\
J^{19} &= S^2_1 + Q^1_2 \\
J^{20} &= i(S^2_1 + Q^1_2) \\
J^{21} &= S^2_2 + Q^2_1 \\
J^{22} &= i(S^2_2 + Q^2_1) \\
J^{23} &= S^2_3 + Q^3_1 \\
J^{24} &= i(S^2_3 + Q^3_1).
\end{align*}
\]
The metric is symmetric (and diagonal) in the even regions and antisymmetric in the odd regions.

\[ g(1)(1) = g(2)(2) = g(3)(3) = g(4)(4) = g(5)(5) = g(6)(6) = g(7)(7) = g(8)(8) = -\frac{i}{4}, \]

\[ g(0)(9) = g(10)(10) = g(11)(11) = \frac{i}{4}, \]

\[ -g(13)(14) = g(14)(13) = -g(15)(16) = g(16)(15) = \ldots = g(22)(21) = -g(23)(24) = g(24)(23) = \frac{i}{16}. \]

The SU(2|3) algebra obeys the commutation \([J^A, J^B] = f^{ABC} g_{CD} J^D\). The structure constants are totally antisymmetric with an additional minus sign under the interchange of two odd indices.

\[ f^{(1)(2)(3)} = -f^{(9)(10)(11)} = -8i \]

\[ f^{(1)(4)(7)} = f^{(1)(6)(5)} = f^{(2)(4)(7)} = f^{(2)(5)(7)} = f^{(3)(4)(5)} = f^{(3)(7)(6)} = -4i \]

\[ f^{(4)(5)(8)} = f^{(6)(7)(8)} = -12i \]

\[ f^{(1)(13)(15)} = f^{(1)(14)(16)} = f^{(1)(19)(21)} = f^{(1)(20)(22)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(2)(13)(16)} = -f^{(2)(14)(15)} = f^{(2)(19)(22)} = -f^{(2)(20)(21)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(3)(13)(19)} = f^{(3)(14)(14)} = -f^{(3)(15)(15)} = -f^{(3)(16)(16)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(3)(19)(19)} = f^{(3)(20)(20)} = -f^{(3)(21)(21)} = -f^{(3)(22)(22)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(4)(13)(17)} = f^{(4)(14)(18)} = f^{(4)(19)(23)} = f^{(4)(20)(24)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(5)(13)(18)} = f^{(5)(14)(17)} = f^{(5)(19)(24)} = f^{(5)(20)(23)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(6)(15)(17)} = f^{(6)(16)(18)} = f^{(6)(21)(23)} = f^{(6)(22)(24)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(7)(15)(18)} = -f^{(7)(16)(17)} = f^{(7)(21)(24)} = -f^{(7)(22)(23)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(8)(13)(13)} = f^{(8)(14)(14)} = f^{(8)(15)(15)} = f^{(8)(16)(16)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(8)(19)(19)} = f^{(8)(20)(20)} = f^{(8)(21)(21)} = f^{(8)(22)(22)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(8)(17)(17)} = f^{(8)(18)(18)} = f^{(8)(23)(23)} = f^{(8)(24)(24)} = 8 \]

\[ f^{(9)(13)(19)} = f^{(9)(14)(20)} = f^{(9)(15)(21)} = f^{(9)(16)(22)} = f^{(9)(17)(23)} = f^{(9)(18)(24)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(10)(13)(20)} = -f^{(10)(14)(19)} = f^{(10)(15)(22)} = -f^{(10)(16)(21)} = f^{(10)(17)(24)} = -f^{(10)(18)(23)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(11)(13)(13)} = f^{(11)(14)(14)} = f^{(11)(15)(15)} = f^{(11)(16)(16)} = f^{(11)(17)(17)} = f^{(11)(18)(18)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(11)(19)(19)} = f^{(11)(20)(20)} = f^{(11)(21)(21)} = f^{(11)(22)(22)} = f^{(11)(23)(23)} = f^{(11)(24)(24)} = 4 \]

\[ f^{(12)(13)(13)} = f^{(12)(14)(14)} = f^{(12)(15)(15)} = f^{(12)(16)(16)} = f^{(12)(17)(17)} = f^{(12)(18)(18)} = 2 \]

\[ f^{(12)(19)(19)} = f^{(12)(20)(20)} = f^{(12)(21)(21)} = f^{(12)(22)(22)} = f^{(12)(23)(23)} = f^{(12)(24)(24)} = 2. \]

\[ (A.4) \]

B. Double Index Basis

The generators can be written in a double index notation \([33, 30]\). For a general super-algebra, we can define matrices \((E_{AB})_{ij} = \delta_{Ai}\delta_{Bj}\) which satisfy \([E_{AB}, E_{CD}] = \delta_{CB}E_{AD} - \]

\[ -\delta_{AB}E_{CD}. \]
\( \delta_{AD} E_{CB} \). For SU(2|3),

\[
[R^a_{\cdot b} , R^c_{\cdot d}] = \delta^c_b R^a_{\cdot d} - \delta^a_b R^c_{\cdot d}, \quad [R^a_{\cdot b} , Q^c_{\cdot c}] = -\delta^c_b Q^a_{\cdot c} + \frac{1}{3} \delta^a_b Q^c_{\cdot c}, \quad [R^a_{\cdot b} , S^\gamma_{\cdot c}] = \delta^a_c S^\gamma_{\cdot b} - \frac{1}{3} \delta^a_b S^\gamma_{\cdot c},
\]

\[
[L^\alpha_{\cdot \beta} , L^\gamma_{\cdot \delta}] = \delta^\alpha_\delta L^\gamma_{\cdot \beta} - \delta^\beta_\delta L^\gamma_{\cdot \alpha}, \quad [L^\alpha_{\cdot \beta} , Q^c_{\cdot c}] = \delta^\alpha_\beta Q^c_{\cdot c} - \frac{1}{2} \delta^c_\beta Q^c_{\cdot \gamma}, \quad [L^\alpha_{\cdot \beta} , S^\gamma_{\cdot c}] = -\delta^\beta_\gamma S^\alpha_{\cdot c} + \frac{1}{2} \delta^\alpha_\gamma S^\beta_{\cdot c},
\]

\[Q^a_{\cdot a} , S^\beta_{\cdot b} \} = \delta^a_\beta R^a_{\cdot b} + \delta^\beta_a L^\gamma_{\cdot b} + \frac{1}{3} \delta^a_b \delta^\gamma_\beta D, \quad [D , Q^a_{\cdot a}] = +\frac{1}{2} Q^a_{\cdot a}, \quad [D , S^\alpha_{\cdot a}] = -\frac{1}{2} S^\alpha_{\cdot a}.
\]

We transform between our SU(2|3) generators and the general matrices defined above by

\[
R^a_{\cdot b} = E_{ba} - \frac{1}{3} \delta^a_b E_{cc}, \quad L^\alpha_{\cdot \beta} = E_{\beta\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \delta^\alpha_\beta E_{\gamma\gamma}, \quad S^\gamma_{\cdot c} = E_{cc}, \quad Q^c_{\cdot \gamma} = E_{c\gamma}, \quad D = E_{cc} + \frac{3}{2} E_{\gamma\gamma},
\]

where repeated indices are summed over.

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