Quantum Gaudin model and classical KP hierarchy

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Abstract. This short note is a review of the intriguing connection between the quantum Gaudin model and the classical KP hierarchy recently established in [1]. We construct the generating function of integrals of motion for the quantum Gaudin model with twisted boundary conditions (the master $T$-operator) and show that it satisfies the bilinear identity and Hirota equations for the classical KP hierarchy. This implies that zeros of eigenvalues of the master $T$-operator in the spectral parameter have the same dynamics as the Calogero-Moser system of particles.

1. Introduction

In [1], a remarkable correspondence between the quantum Gaudin model and the classical Kadomtsev-Petviashvili (KP) hierarchy was established. It is a limiting case of the correspondence between quantum spin chains with the Yangian $Y(gl(N))$ symmetry algebra and the classical modified KP (mKP) hierarchy based on the construction of the master $T$-operator [2, 3]. The master $T$-operator was introduced in [2] (in a preliminary form, it previously appeared in [4]). It is a special generating function for commuting integrals of motion in the quantum model. In the Gaudin model case, any eigenvalue of the master $T$-operator appears to be the tau-function of the KP hierarchy, with polynomial dependence on the spectral parameter. Taking into account the well known story about dynamics of poles of rational solutions to soliton equations [5, 6, 7], this implies a link between the quantum Gaudin model [8] and the classical Calogero-Moser (CM) system of particles [9]. This link was also observed earlier in [10] using different arguments.

In this paper we present the results of [1] in a short compressed form. All proofs and technical details are omitted. Here we outline the results reviewed in the paper. Most of them can be obtained by a limiting procedure from the corresponding results for quantum spin chains proved in [2].

Using the matrix derivative operation, we construct commuting integrals of motion for the $gl(N)$ Gaudin model, with twisted boundary conditions and vector representations at the marked points in the quantum space, corresponding to arbitrary representations in the auxiliary space. The master $T$-operator is their generating function. It depends on an infinite number of auxiliary “time variables” $t = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, \ldots\}$, where $t_1$ can be identified with the spectral parameter $x$. The master $T$-operator satisfies the bilinear identity for the classical KP hierarchy and hence any of its eigenvalues is a KP tau-function [13, 14]. This is a development of earlier
studies [15, 16, 17] clarifying the role of the Hirota bilinear equations [18] in quantum integrable models.

Moreover, all eigenvalues of the master $T$-operator are polynomial tau-functions in $x = t_1$. Therefore, according to [6, 7], the dynamics of their roots in $t_i$ with $i > 1$ is given by equations of motion of the classical CM system of particles. The marked points $x_i$ in the Gaudin model (the inhomogeneities at the sites in the spin chain language) should be identified with initial coordinates of the CM particles while eigenvalues of the Gaudin Hamiltonians are proportional to their initial momenta. Eigenvalues of the Lax matrix for the CM model coincide with eigenvalues of the twist matrix (with certain multiplicities). Therefore, with fixed integrals of motion in the CM model determined by invariants of the twist matrix, there are finite number of solutions for the values of initial momenta which correspond to different eigenstates of the Hamiltonians $H_i$ of the KP hierarchy [19] and the coupling constant of the CM model becomes proportional to $\hbar^2$.

2. The quantum Gaudin model

Let $e_{ab}^\hbar$ be generators of the “$\hbar$-dependent version” of the universal enveloping algebra $U(gl(N))$ with the commutation relations $[e_{ab}^\hbar, e_{cd}^\hbar] = \hbar(\delta_{ac}e_{db}^\hbar - \delta_{bd}e_{ca}^\hbar)$. The parameter $\hbar$ will play the role of the Planck’s constant. Let $\pi_\lambda$ be the finite dimensional irreducible representation of $U(gl(N))$ with the highest weight $\lambda$. We identify $\lambda$ with the Young diagram $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_\ell)$ with $\ell = \ell(\lambda)$ non-zero rows, where $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \ldots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0$. For example, $\pi_{(1)}$ is the $N$-dimensional vector representation corresponding to the 1-box diagram $\lambda = (1)$. We have $\pi_{(1)}(e_{ab}^\hbar) = \hbar e_{ab}$, where $e_{ab}$ is the standard basis in the space of $N \times N$ matrices: the matrix $e_{ab}$ has only one non-zero element (equal to 1) at the place $ab$ and any $a, b$ because act non-trivially in different spaces. Similarly, for any matrix $g \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ we define $g^{(i)}$ acting in the tensor product $\mathcal{V} = (\mathbb{C}^N)^\otimes n$: $g^{(i)} = I^{(i-1)} \otimes g \otimes I^{(n-i)} \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})$. In this notation, $P_{ij} := \sum_{a,b} e_{ab}^{(i)} e_{ba}^{(j)}$ is the permutation operator of the $i$-th and $j$-th tensor factors in $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \ldots \otimes \mathbb{C}^N$.

Fix $n$ distinct numbers $x_i \in \mathbb{C}$ and a diagonal $N \times N$ matrix $g_0 = \text{diag}(k_1, \ldots, k_N)$. (We assume that the $k_i$’s are all distinct and non-zero.) We will call $g_0$ the twist matrix. The commuting Gaudin Hamiltonians are

$$H_i = \sum_{a=1}^N k_a e_{aa}^{h(i)} + \sum_{j \neq i}^N \sum_{a,b=1}^N \frac{e_{ab}^{h(i)} e_{ba}^{h(j)}}{x_i - x_j}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n. \quad (1)$$

The Hamiltonians of the quantum Gaudin model [8] with the Hilbert space $\mathcal{V} = (\mathbb{C}^N)^\otimes n$ are restrictions of the operators (1) to the $N$-dimensional vector representation:

$$H_i = \hbar \sum_{a=1}^N k_a e_{aa}^{(i)} + \hbar^2 \sum_{j \neq i}^N \frac{e_{ab}^{(i)} e_{ba}^{(j)}}{x_i - x_j} = \hbar g_0^{(i)} + \hbar^2 \sum_{j \neq i}^n P_{ij} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n. \quad (2)$$
It is easy to check that the operators

$$M_a = \sum_{l=1}^{n} e^{(l)}_{a a}$$

(3)

commute with the Gaudin Hamiltonians: $[H_i, M_a] = 0$. Therefore, common eigenstates of the Hamiltonians can be classified according to eigenvalues of the operators $M_a$. Let

$$\mathcal{V} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{n} V_i = \bigoplus_{m_1, \ldots, m_N} \mathcal{V}(\{m_a\})$$

be the decomposition of the Hilbert space of the Gaudin model $\mathcal{V}$ into the direct sum of eigenspaces for the operators $M_a$ with the eigenvalues $m_a \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $a = 1, \ldots, N$. Then the eigenstates of $H_i$’s are in the spaces $\mathcal{V}(\{m_a\})$. Clearly, $\sum_a M_a = nI^{\otimes n}$, and hence $\sum_a m_a = n$.

Note also that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} H_i = \sum_{a=1}^{N} k_a M_a$.

A more general family of commuting Gaudin Hamiltonians was discussed in [20, 21, 22]. In [1], it was shown that the $gl(N)$ Gaudin model with vector representations at the sites admits a very simple construction of the higher commuting Hamiltonians, which is a version of the one suggested in [23] for the spin chains of the XXX-type. The main technical tool is the matrix derivative.

Let $g$ be an element of the Lie algebra $gl(N)$ and $f$ be any function of $g$, with values in $\text{End}(L)$, where $L$ is the space of any representation of $gl(N)$. The matrix derivative is defined as follows:

$$df(g) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \sum_{ab} c_{ab} \otimes f(g + \varepsilon e_{ba}) \bigg|_{\varepsilon=0}.$$  

(4)

The right hand side belongs to $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}^N \otimes L)$. For example:

$$d(\text{tr} \, g)^k = k(\text{tr} \, g)^{k-1} I, \quad d \text{tr} \, g^k = kg^{k-1}, \quad dg^k = P \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} g^i \otimes g^{k-i-1} \quad \text{for} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$  

When the number of tensor factors is more than two another notation is more convenient. Let $V_i \cong \mathbb{C}^N$ be copies of $\mathbb{C}^N$ and $\mathcal{V} = V_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes V_n$ as before. Then, applying the matrix derivatives to a scalar function $f$ several times, we can embed the result into $\text{End}(\mathcal{V})$ according to the formulas

$$d_i f(g) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \sum_{ab} c_{ab}^{(i)} f(g + \varepsilon e_{ba}) \bigg|_{\varepsilon=0},$$

$$d_i d_j f(g) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_1} \sum_{a_2 b_2} \sum_{a_1 b_1} c_{a_2 b_2}^{(i)} c_{a_1 b_1}^{(j)} f(g + \varepsilon_1 e_{b_1 a_1} + \varepsilon_2 e_{b_2 a_2}) \bigg|_{\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0}$$

and so on. The lower indices of $d$ show in which tensor factors the resulting operator acts non-trivially.

Let $\chi_\lambda(g) = \text{tr}_{\pi_\lambda} g$ be the character of the representation $\pi_\lambda$ calculated for a matrix $g$. It is given in terms of the Schur polynomials $s_\lambda(y)$ of the variables $y = \{y_1, y_2, \ldots\}$, $y_k = \frac{1}{k} \text{tr} \, g^k$:

$$\chi_\lambda(g) = s_\lambda(y) = \frac{\det}{i,j=1,\ldots,d(\lambda)} h_{\lambda_i-i+j}(y)$$

(5)
Since $T$, these operators commute for different values of the parameters: 

$$\sum_{k} h_k(y) z^k,$$

where $\xi(y, z) := \sum_{k \geq 1} y_k z^k$. For example, $\chi(1)(g) = \text{tr} g$. It is convenient to set $h_k = 0$ at $k < 0$.

Let $p_1, \ldots, p_N$ be eigenvalues of $g$ realized as an element of $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. Then $y_k = \frac{1}{k} (p_k^k + \ldots + p_N^k)$ and $\chi_\lambda(g) = \frac{\det_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} (p_j^\lambda + N - i)}{\det_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} (p_j^{N-i})}$ (see [24]). This formula implies that $\chi_0(g) = s_0(y) = 1$. The characters form a special class of scalar functions on the space of $N \times N$ matrices which is of primary importance for us.

Now we are ready to construct the family of commuting operators for the Gaudin model:

$$T^G_\lambda(x) = \left(1 + \frac{\hbar d_n}{x - x_n}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{\hbar d_1}{x - x_1}\right) \chi_\lambda(g_0)$$

(7)

By the analogy with spin chains, we will call them Gaudin transfer-matrices. The first few are:

$T^G_0(x) = 1$, $T^G_{(1)}(x) = \text{tr} g_0 + \sum_i \frac{\hbar}{x - x_i}$ and

$$T^G_{(1)}(x) = \chi_{(1)}(g_0) + \text{tr} g_0 \sum_i \frac{\hbar}{x - x_i} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{\hbar^2}{(x - x_i)(x - x_j)} - \sum_i \frac{H_i}{x - x_i},$$

(8)

From the last formula we see that the Gaudin Hamiltonians $H_i$ belong to this family. For one-column diagrams, this construction agrees with Talalaev’s prescription [22]. At $n = 0$ the transfer matrix is just the character: $T^G_\lambda(n=0)(x) = \chi_\lambda(g_0)$.

In what follows, the normalization such that any Gaudin transfer matrix is a polynomial in $x$ will be more convenient. In the polynomial normalization, the Gaudin transfer matrices are introduced by the formula

$$T^G_\lambda(x) = (x - x_n + \hbar d_n) \cdots (x - x_1 + \hbar d_1) \chi_\lambda(g_0).$$

(9)

All these operators commute for any $x$ and $\lambda$.

3. The master $T$-operator and the KP hierarchy

Let $t = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots\}$ be an infinite set of “time parameters”. The master $T$-operator for the Gaudin model is the following generating function for the transfer-matrices $T^G_\lambda(x)$:

$$T^G(x, t) = \sum_\lambda T^G_\lambda(x) s_\lambda(t/\hbar).$$

(10)

These operators commute for different values of the parameters: $[T^G(x, t), T^G(x', t')] = 0$. Since $\sum_\lambda \chi_\lambda(g_0) s_\lambda(t/\hbar) = \exp(\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{k \geq 1} t_k \text{tr} g_0^k)$ (the Cauchy-Littlewoodn identity, see, e.g., [24]), we can define the master $T$-operator more explicitly as

$$T^G(x, t) = (x - x_n + \hbar d_n) \cdots (x - x_1 + \hbar d_1) \exp(\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{k \geq 1} t_k \text{tr} g_0^k).$$

(11)

Note that because $e^{-t \text{tr} g} e^{t \text{tr} g} = t$, the role of the variable $t_1$ is to shift $x \rightarrow x + t_1$, so that $e^{\Sigma x \text{tr} g_0} T^G(x, t)$ depends on $x, t_1$ only through their sum $x + t_1$. 


The master $T$-operator contains the complete information about the spectrum of all transfer-matrices. They can be restored from it according to the formula

$$T^G_x(x) = s_x(h\tilde{\partial})T^G(x, t)\bigg|_{t=0},$$

(12)

where $\tilde{\partial} = \{\partial_{t_1}, \frac{1}{2} \partial_{t_2}, \frac{1}{3} \partial_{t_3}, \ldots\}$. In particular,

$$T^G(1)(x) = h\partial_{t_1}T^G(x, t)\bigg|_{t=0}, \quad T^G(12)(x) = \frac{1}{2} (h^2\partial^2_{t_1} - h\partial_{t_2})T^G(x, t)\bigg|_{t=0}.$$  

(13)

For any $z \in \mathbb{C}$ we put $t \pm h[z^{-1}] := \{t_1 \pm h z^{-1}, t_2 \pm \frac{h}{2} z^{-2}, t_3 \pm \frac{h}{3} z^{-3}, \ldots\}$. As we shall see below, $T^G(x, t \pm h[z^{-1}])$ regarded as functions of $z$ with fixed $t$ play an important role. Here we only note that equation (12) implies that $T^G(x, 0 \pm h[z^{-1}])$ is the generating series for $T$-operators corresponding to the one-row and one-column diagrams:

$$T^G(x, h[z^{-1}]) = \sum_{s \geq 0} z^{-s}T^G_s(x), \quad T^G(x, -h[z^{-1}]) = \sum_{a=0}^{N} (-z)^{-a}T^G_{(1a)}(x).$$

(14)

The following theorem is the main result of [1].

**Theorem 3.1** The master $T$-operator (11) satisfies the bilinear identity for the $h$-dependent KP hierarchy [13, 14, 19]:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{\frac{1}{h}\xi(t-t',[z])} T^G(x, t - h[z^{-1}]) T^G(x, t' + h[z^{-1}]) dz = 0 \quad \text{for all } t, t'.$$

(15)

The integration contour is chosen in such a way that it encircles all singularities coming from the $T^G$’s and none of those coming from $e^{\frac{1}{h}\xi(t-t',[z])}$.

This means that each eigenvalue of the master $T$-operator is a tau-function of the KP hierarchy. The general bilinear identity (15) implies many bilinear functional relations for the master $T$-operator (the Hirota equations). Some of them are written explicitly in [1]. Equation (10) is the expansion of the tau-function in Schur polynomials [13, 25, 26].

As soon as the Gaudin model is linked to the KP hierarchy, it is tempting to ask about the role of the other standard ingredients of the KP theory. We will be mostly interested in the role of the other standard ingredients of the KP theory. We will be mostly interested in the role of the other standard ingredients of the KP theory. We will be mostly interested in the role of the other standard ingredients of the KP theory.
The pole ansatz for the BA function is
\[ \psi \text{ pole expansion of the linear problem (17) for the BA function} \]

Integrability of the Gaudin model implies that eigenvalues of the master
\[ T \]
operator in the polynomial normalization are polynomials in the spectral parameter \( x \) of degree \( n \):

\[ T^G(x, t) = e^{\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i \text{tr} g_i} + \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{i<j} \frac{\hbar^2}{(x-x_i)(x-x_j)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \frac{\hbar \dot{x}_i}{x-x_i}, \]

where \( \dot{x}_i = \partial_{t_2} x_i(t_2) \bigg|_{t_2=0} \). Comparing with the third equation in (8), we conclude that the initial velocities are proportional to eigenvalues of the Gaudin Hamiltonians:

\[ \hbar \dot{x}_i = -2H_i. \]

This unexpected connection between the quantum Gaudin model and the classical CM model was observed in [10] using different arguments.

Following [6], one can derive equations of motion for the \( t_k \)-dynamics of the \( x_i \)'s performing the pole expansion of the linear problem (17) for the BA function \( \psi \). It is convenient to denote \( t_2 = t \) and put all other times equal to 0 because they are irrelevant in this derivation. The pole ansatz for the BA function is

\[ \psi = e^{\frac{1}{\hbar} (xz + t_2 z)} \left( c_0(z) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{c_i(z, t)}{x-x_i(t)} \right), \]

where \( c_0(z) = \det(I - z^{-1}g_0) \). One should substitute it into the linear problem (17) with

\[ u = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\hbar^2}{(x-x_i)^2} \]

cancel all the poles at the points \( x_i \). This yields an overdetermined
system of equations for the coefficients $c_i$. Their compatibility implies the Lax representation for the CM model:

$$\dot{Y} = [T, Y],$$

(24)

where the $n \times n$ matrices $Y$, $T$ are given by

$$Y_{ik} = -p_i \delta_{ik} - \hbar \frac{1 - \delta_{ik}}{x_i - x_k}, \quad p_i := \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_i,$$

(25)

$$T_{ik} = -\delta_{ik} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{2\hbar}{(x_i - x_j)^2} + \frac{2\hbar(1 - \delta_{ik})}{(x_i - x_k)^2}.$$  

(26)

The equations of motion are:

$$\dot{x}_i = -8 \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\hbar^2}{(x_i - x_j)^3}.$$  

(27)

Set $X = X(t) = \text{diag}(x_1(t), \ldots, x_n(t))$. For the function $\psi$ itself we then have:

$$\psi = \det(I - z^{-1} g_0) e^{\frac{\hbar}{2}(x z + t x^2 + t y^3 + \ldots)} \left(1 - \hbar 1^t (x I - X)^{-1} (z I - Y)^{-1} 1\right),$$  

(28)

where $1 = (1, 1, \ldots, 1)^t$ is the $n$-component vector. As is well known (and easy to check), the matrices $X$, $Y$ satisfy the commutation relation

$$[X, Y] = \hbar (I - 1 \otimes 1^t)$$  

(29)

(here $1 \otimes 1^t$ is the $n \times n$ matrix of rank 1 with all entries equal to 1).

The matrix $Y$ is the Lax matrix for the CM model. As is seen from (24), the time evolution preserves its spectrum, i.e., the coefficients $J_k$ of the characteristic polynomial

$$\det(z I - Y(t)) = \sum_{k=0}^n J_k z^{n-k}$$  

(30)

are integrals of motion. The highest integral, $J_n$, was found explicitly in [27], where a recurrence procedure for finding all other integrals of motion was also suggested. In fact this procedure is equivalent to the following explicit expression for the characteristic polynomial:

$$\det(z I - Y(t)) = \exp\left(\sum_{i<j} \frac{\hbar^2 \partial p_i \partial p_j}{(x_i - x_j)^2}\right) \prod_{l=1}^n (z + p_l).$$  

(31)

Note that this expression is well-defined because the sum obtained after expansion of the exponential function in the r.h.s. contains a finite number of non-zero terms.

One can see that eigenvalues of the Lax matrix $Y$ are the same as eigenvalues of the twist matrix $g_0$ (with appropriate multiplicities). Indeed, let us compare expansions of (20) and (28) at large $x$. From (20) we have:

$$\psi(x, z) = \det(I - z^{-1} g_0) e^{\frac{\hbar}{2} x z} \left(1 - \frac{\hbar}{x} \sum_i \sum_a \frac{e^{(i)}_{aa}}{z - k_a} + O(x^{-2})\right).$$

Using the commutation relation (29) it is easy to check that for any $k \geq 0$ it holds $1^t Y^k 1 = \text{tr} Y^k$. Taking this into account, we can expand (28) at $t = 0$:

$$\psi(x, z) = \det(I - z^{-1} g_0) e^{\frac{\hbar}{2} x z} \left(1 - \frac{\hbar}{x} \text{tr} \frac{1}{z - Y_0} + O(x^{-2})\right),$$

7
where $Y_0 := Y(0)$. Therefore, we conclude that

$$\text{tr} \left( \frac{1}{zI - Y_0} \right) = \sum_i \sum_a \frac{e_{ia}^{(i)}}{z - k_a}$$

and, since $\text{tr} (zI - Y_0)^{-1} = \partial_z \log \det(zI - Y_0)$, we have

$$\det(zI - Y_0) = \prod_{a=1}^{N} (z - k_a)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} e_{ia}^{(i)}} = \prod_{a=1}^{N} (z - k_a)^{M_a}, \quad (32)$$

where $M_a$ is the operator (3). Hence we see that the $M_a$ is the “operator multiplicity” of the eigenvalue $k_a$. In the sector $\mathcal{V}(\{m_a\})$ the multiplicity becomes equal to $m_a$. This argument allows one to prove the following important statement:

**Theorem 4.1** The eigenvalues of the Lax matrix $Y$ of the CM model are numbers from the set $\{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_N\}$ (the eigenvalues of the twist matrix) with multiplicities $m_a \geq 0$ such that $m_1 + \ldots + m_N = n$, with the $m_a$’s being eigenvalues of the operators $M_a$.

The hamiltonian form of equations of motion (27) is

$$H_2 = \text{tr} Y^2 = \sum_i p_i^2 - \frac{2\hbar^2}{(x_i - x_j)^2}.$$  

This result can be extended to the whole hierarchy [7]:

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \partial_{k_i} x_i \\ \partial_{k_i} p_i \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \partial_{p_i} H_k \\ -\partial_{x_i} H_k \end{array} \right), \quad H_k = \text{tr} Y^k. \quad (34)$$

The $H_k$’s are higher integrals of motion for the CM model. They are known to be in involution [27, 28, 29]. This agrees with commutativity of the KP flows. The integrals $H_k$ are connected with the integrals $J_k$ introduces in (30) by Newton’s formula [24] $\sum_{k=0}^{n} J_{n-k} H_k = 0$ (we have set $H_0 = \text{tr} Y^0 = n$).

The results of [7] imply an explicit determinant representation of the tau-function. It is easy to adopt it for the master $T$-operator $T^G(x, t)$ (21). Let $X_0 = X(0)$ be the diagonal matrix $X_0 = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$, where $x_i = x_i(0)$ and $Y_0$ be the Lax matrix (25) at $t = 0$, with the diagonal elements being proportional to the Gaudin Hamiltonians $H_k = -\hbar p_i(0)$:

$$Y_0 = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} H_1 & h & h & h \\ h & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots \\ h & \hline & H_2 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ h & \hline & & H_n \end{array} \right). \quad (35)$$

**Theorem 4.2** The master $T$-operator for the Gaudin model is given by

$$T^G(x, t) = e^{\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{k \geq 1} t_k \text{tr} k^k} \det \left( xI - X_0 + \sum_{k \geq 1} k t_k Y_0^{k-1} \right). \quad (36)$$
It follows from the above arguments that eigenstates of the Gaudin Hamiltonians $H_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, can be found in the framework of the classical CM system with $n$ particles. Namely, the spectrum of $H_i$’s in the space $\mathcal{V}(\{ m_a \})$ is determined by the conditions

$$
\text{tr} \ Y^j_0 = \sum_{a=1}^{N} m_a k_a^j \quad \text{for all} \quad j \geq 1,
$$

i.e., given the initial coordinates $x_i$ and the action variables $H_j = \text{tr} \ Y^j_0$ one has to find possible values of the initial momenta $p_i = -\hbar H_i/\hbar$. Taking into account equations (30) and (31), we can represent the equations for $H_i$ in the form of the equality

$$
\exp \left( \hbar^4 \sum_{i<j} x^{-2}_{ij} \partial_{H_i} \partial_{H_j} \right) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (z - \hbar^{-1} H_i) = \prod_{a=1}^{N} (z - k_a)^{m_a} , \quad x_{ij} \equiv x_i - x_j
$$

which has to be satisfied identically in $z$. This identity is equivalent to $n$ algebraic equations for $n$ quantities $H_1, \ldots, H_n$.

We see that the eigenstates of the Gaudin Hamiltonians correspond to the intersection points of two Lagrangian submanifolds: one obtained by fixing the $x_i$’s and the other obtained by fixing the $H_i$’s, with values of the latter being determined by eigenvalues of the twist matrix. This purely classical prescription appears to be equivalent to the Bethe ansatz solution and solves the spectral problem for the quantum Gaudin Hamiltonians.

**Example.** Consider the vector $\mathbf{v}_a \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with components $(\mathbf{v}_a)_b = \delta_{ab}$. Since $P_{ij}(\mathbf{v}_a)^\otimes = (\mathbf{v}_a)^\otimes$, the vector $(\mathbf{v}_a)^\otimes$ is an eigenstate for the Gaudin Hamiltonians $H_i$ with the eigenvalues

$$
k_a + \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\hbar}{x_i - x_j}.
$$

It is also an eigenvector for the operators $M_b$ with eigenvalues $m_b = n \delta_{ab}$.

The matrix (35) in this case is the $n \times n$ Jordan block with the only eigenvector 1 with eigenvalue $k_a$ and $\text{tr} \ Y^j_0 = n k_a^j$.

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