Bethe equation of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model and eigenvalues of a finite-size transfer matrix of a chiral Potts model with alternating rapidities

Shi-shyr Roan

Institute of Mathematics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
E-mail: maroan@gate.sinica.edu.tw

Received 17 June 2008
Accepted 21 August 2008
Published 1 October 2008

Abstract. We establish the Bethe equation of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model in the $N$-state chiral Potts model (including the degenerate self-dual cases) with alternating vertical rapidities. The eigenvalues of a finite-size transfer matrix of the chiral Potts model are computed by use of functional relations. The significance of the ‘alternating superintegrable’ case of the chiral Potts model is discussed, and the degeneracy of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model found as in the homogeneous superintegrable chiral Potts model.

Keywords: algebraic structures of integrable models, quantum integrability (Bethe ansatz), solvable lattice models

ArXiv ePrint: 0805.1585
1. Introduction

The theory of the $N$-state chiral Potts model is a beautiful and important, but technically difficult, subject in solvable lattice models. The lack of difference property of rapidities inevitably causes a technical complexity in the study of the chiral Potts model, a nature which distinguishes the theory from other known solvable lattice models. Nevertheless, progress has been made on the chiral Potts transfer matrix in the past two decades. For examples, one can study the maximum eigenvalue and low lying excitations of the homogeneous chiral Potts model in the thermodynamic $L \to \infty$ limit [9, 10, 31], calculate the free energy and the interfacial tension [4, 12, 14], and also the eigenvalue spectrum was computed in the superintegrable case [1, 8, 11, 12]. Furthermore, the knowledge culminated in a recent proof of the order parameter by Baxter [16]. These results all rely on the technique of functional relations [17] about the transfer matrix and fusion matrices of the associated $\tau(2)$ model in the extended study of a chiral Potts model as a descendant of the six-vertex model found in [19]. The study is along the line of the $TQ$-relation method invented by Baxter in solving the eigenvalue problem of the eight-vertex model [5]–[7]. The $Q$ matrix of the $\tau(2)$ model considered is the chiral Potts transfer matrix. Through the functional-relation approach, the exact results about Onsager-algebra symmetry appearing in the homogeneous superintegrable chiral Potts model [34] can serve as a useful model case in the study of the symmetry of solvable lattice models, among which are the root-of-unity six-vertex, eight-vertex model [20]–[24], [35, 36, 38] and XXZ chains of higher spin [37, 39]. While in the functional-relation symmetry study of XXZ chains associated with the cyclic $U_q(sl_2)$ representations labeled by the parameter $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^*$ with $q^N = \zeta^N = 1$, these XXZ chains are equivalent to certain chiral Potts models.

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
with alternating superintegrable rapidities [40]. Furthermore, the Q-operator investigation of the five-parameter τ(2) family appearing in [19] has shown that the τ(2) model is indeed the same theory as the chiral Potts model of alternating rapidities when the degenerate forms are included [41]. This suggests the results in [1, 11, 12, 10, 31] about the eigenvalue spectrum could be better understood through a general setting of the chiral Potts model with alternating rapidities, including the degenerate cases. Indeed, after sorting out the technical details, one finds the functional relations in [17] about the chiral Potts model with alternating rapidities also valid in the degenerate cases (for details, see [41]). Note that, in the case of alternating rapidities, Baxter extended the study of chiral Potts models and functional relations to a general τ(2) model in [15], where the vertical rapidities are not necessarily required in the same curve. The Baxter ‘inhomogeneous’ model is more general than the τ(2) model in this work where we assume all rapidities in the same rapidity curve. For convenience, throughout this paper by the N-state chiral Potts model (CPM), we always mean the chiral Potts model with alternating rapidities and degenerate cases included, unless otherwise stated. The purpose of this paper is to compute the eigenvalue spectrum of the homogeneous CPM, except in the superintegrable case, is still unknown, to the best of the author’s knowledge. It is a challenge to obtain all the eigenvalues as they can be solved completely for the finite-size Ising model [7, 32]. In the present paper, we find an explicit formula of eigenvalues of the finite transfer matrix of the CPM by use of functional relations in [17] and the Bethe equation of the τ(2) matrix generalized as in [31]. We first obtain the τ(2) eigenvalues using the solutions of the Bethe equation established by the Wiener–Hopf splitting method in [31]. Those Bethe solutions are formed compatibly with the τ(2) relation in the CPM. We then find that the scheme in [10, 31] for the investigation of maximum eigenvalue and excitations of the large lattice limit in the homogeneous CPM can be extended to our study of solving all eigenvalues of the finite chiral Potts transfer matrix. Here, aside from the conceptual precision, technical accuracy is also needed for the correct expression of these eigenvalues and quantum numbers as the exact form is required to reproduce results in the homogeneous superintegrable CPM previously known in [1, 11, 12]. This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we recall some known results in the τ(2) model and CPM. In section 2.1, we first summarize some basic facts about the fusion relation of the τ(2) model (for more details, see, e.g., [37, 41]). Then we formulate various forms of rapidity parameters in the CPM and introduce the necessary notation for later use. In section 2.2, we recall briefly the main definitions of the chiral Potts transfer matrix and its relation to the τ(2) matrix in [1, 17]. In section 3, we discuss the Bethe equation of the τ(2) matrix in the CPM. Suggested by the τ(2)T relation in the CPM, we describe in section 3.1 a general mechanism of constructing τ(2) eigenvalues as solutions of the fusion relation. Then in section 3.2, we apply the Wiener–Hopf splitting technique in [31] to establish the Bethe equation of the τ(2) model. In section 4, we compute the eigenvalues of the finite transfer matrix in the CPM. Here we follow [10] and define the normalized chiral Potts transfer matrix with alternating rapidity parameters. First in section 4.1, we recall and address technical details about functional relations in terms of the normalized chiral Potts transfer matrix. Those formulae could be known to specialists as a straightforward extension of the homogeneous case [10]. However, the explicit formulae of the CPM (including the degenerate case) in the alternating rapidity case have not been previously published in the literature to the best of our knowledge.
Since the correct expressions will be needed in later discussions, we present a derivation of those relations here in spite of much of the result just paraphrasing the work of [10] in a slightly general form. In section 4.2, we derive the formula of eigenvalues of the finite chiral Potts normalized transfer matrix by use of functional relations and results in section 3.2 about Bethe solutions of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model. In section 4.3, we discuss the ‘alternating superintegrable’ case, where a simplification in the Bethe equation occurs, as well as the expression of eigenvalues of $\tau^{(j)}$ and the chiral Potts transfer matrix. The degeneracy of the $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix is found, and a comparison of the result with that in the homogeneous CPM is also given there. Finally we close in section 5 with some concluding remarks.

2. The $\tau^{(2)}$ model and the $N$-state chiral Potts model

In this paper, $\mathbb{C}^N$ denotes the vector space of $N$-cyclic vectors with the basis $|n\rangle$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}_N := \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$. We fix the $N$th root of unity $\omega = e^{2\pi i/N}$, and $X, Z$, the Weyl $\mathbb{C}^N$-operators:

$$X|n\rangle = |n+1\rangle, \quad Z|n\rangle = \omega^n|n\rangle \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}_N),$$

satisfying the relations $XZ = \omega^{-1}ZX$ and $X^N = Z^N = 1$.

2.1. The $\tau^{(2)}$ model

The $\tau^{(2)}$ model (also called the Baxter–Bazhanov–Stoganov model [26]–[28]) is the five-parameter family associated with the $L$ operators of $\mathbb{C}^2$-auxiliary, $\mathbb{C}^N$-quantum space with entries expressed by the Weyl operators $X, Z$:

$$L(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - t \frac{c}{b'c} X & (\frac{1}{b} - \omega \frac{a}{b'b} X)Z \\ -t(\frac{1}{b'} - \frac{a'}{b'b} X)Z^{-1} & -t \frac{1}{b'b} + \omega \frac{a'}{b'b} X \end{pmatrix},$$

satisfying the Yang–Baxter equation for the asymmetry six-vertex $R$ matrix. Here $t$ is the spectral variable, and $a, b, a', b', c$ are non-zero complex parameters. The monodromy matrix of the chain size $L$ is

$$\bigotimes_{\ell=1}^L L_\ell(t) = \begin{pmatrix} A_L(t) & B_L(t) \\ C_L(t) & D_L(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad L_\ell(t) = L(t) \text{ at site } \ell.$$

The $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix is the $\omega$-twisted trace of the above monodromy matrix:

$$\tau^{(2)}(t) = A_L(\omega t) + D_L(\omega t),$$

which form a commuting family of $\bigotimes L \mathbb{C}^N$ operators, commuting with the spin-shift operator, denoted again by $X := \prod_\ell X_\ell$ when no confusion could arise. The $\tau^{(2)}$ eigenfunction is a polynomial in $t$ of degree $L$, and its $X$ eigenvalue defines the charge $\omega Q$ with $Q \in \mathbb{Z}_N$. It is known that the quantum determinant of (2.2) is equal to $z(t)X$ where

$$z(t) = \left(\frac{\omega c(ab - t)(a'b' - t)}{(b'b)^2}\right)^L,$$
where the notion of a three-parameter subfamily of \( \tau^{(2)} \) models, denoted by \( \tau_{p,p'}^{(2)} \), appearing in the \( N \)-state chiral Potts model with alternating vertical rapidities \( p, p' \), whose coordinates \( (x, y, \mu) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \) satisfy either an algebraic curve relation for the parameter \( k' \):

\[
\mathfrak{m}_{k'}: \quad kx^N = 1 - k'\mu^{-N}, \quad ky^N = 1 - k'\mu^N, \quad (k' \neq \pm 1, 0, k'^2 + k^2 = 1)
\]  

(2.8)
Bethe equation of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model

(see, e.g., [17]) or the various degenerate $k' = \pm 1$ versions of the above curves, defined by one of the following equations ([41] (3.22) (3.25) (4.3)):

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathfrak{M}_1': & \quad x^N = 1 - \mu^{-N}, \quad y^N = 1 - \mu^N; \\
\mathfrak{M}_1''': & \quad x^N + y^N = 1, \quad \mu^N = 1; \\
\mathfrak{M}_1'''': & \quad x^N + y^N = 0, \quad \mu^N = \pm 1.
\end{align*}
\]

The genus of a rapidity curve in (2.8) (2.9) is $(N^3 - 2N^2 + 1), (N^3 - 3N^2 + 2)/2$, $(N^2 - 3N + 2)/2, 0$, respectively, and each is invariant under the automorphisms:

\[
\begin{align*}
R: & \quad (x, y, \mu) \mapsto (y, \omega x, \mu^{-1}), \quad T: (x, y, \mu) \mapsto (\omega x, \omega^{-1} y, \omega^{-1} \mu), \\
U: & \quad (x, y, \mu) \mapsto (\omega x, y, \mu), \quad U' (= R^2 U^{-1}): (x, y, \mu) \mapsto (x, \omega y, \mu).
\end{align*}
\]

We shall use $t, \lambda, x$ to denote the variables

\[ t = xy, \quad \lambda = \mu^N, \quad x = x^N. \tag{2.11} \]

By eliminating $\lambda$, a curve in (2.8) or (2.9) is reduced to a $xy$ curve correspondingly:

\[
\begin{align*}
x^N + y^N &= k(1 + x^N y^N), \quad x^N + y^N = x^N y^N, \quad x^N + y^N = 1, \\
x^N + y^N &= 0.
\end{align*}
\]

The quotient of the above $xy$ curve by the automorphism $T$ in (2.10) depends on the variables $t$ and $x$, which define a hyperelliptic curve $W$ of genus $N - 1, [(N - 1)/2], [(N - 1)/2]$ and 0, respectively:

\[
W = W_k: \quad t^N = \frac{(1 - k')\lambda(1 - k'\lambda^{-1})}{k^2}, \quad W_1': \quad t^N = (1 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda^{-1}), \\
W_1''': \quad t^N = x(1 - x), \quad W_1'''''': \quad t^N = -x^2. \tag{2.13}
\]

Hereafter in the case $W_1'''$, we shall consider only the odd $N$, as for even $N$ it consists of two rational irreducible components. We will use $\eta$ to denote the complex number

\[ \eta: = \left( 1 - \frac{k'}{1 + k'} \right)^{(1/N)}, \quad 4^{(1/N)}, \quad 4^{(-1/N)}, \quad 0, \tag{2.14} \]

respectively, for $W_k', W_1', W_1'''', W_1'''''$ in (2.13). The branched locus in the cases of $W_k'$ and $W_1'''$ is defined by $t^N = \eta^N$. For $W_1'$ and $W_1''''$, the branched value is $t^N = \eta^N$, while for odd $N$ there is another branched value with $t = 0, \infty$, respectively. We denote $t_0^+, t_0^-$ the following branched values:

\[ (t_0^+, t_0^-) := (\eta^{-1}, \eta) \quad \text{for } W_k' \text{ and } W_1'''', \quad \eta, \eta \omega \quad \text{for } W_1' \text{ and } W_1''''. \tag{2.15} \]

For later convenience, we shall use $(t, \sigma)$ to denote coordinates of $W$ in (2.13) together with the conjugate variable $\sigma^\dagger$ of $\sigma$:

\[
\begin{align*}
\sigma &= \lambda, \quad \sigma^\dagger = \lambda^{-1}, \quad (t, \lambda) \in W_k' \text{ or } W_1'; \\
\sigma &= x, \quad \sigma^\dagger = 1 - x, -x, \quad (t, x) \in W_1''' \text{ or } W_1''''' \text{ respectively.} \tag{2.16}
\end{align*}
\]

The interchange of $x^N$ and $y^N$ of an $xy$ curve in (2.12) induces the hyperelliptic involution of $W$ in (2.13): $(t, \sigma) \mapsto (t, \sigma^\dagger)$. Hereafter, the letters $p, q, \ldots$ will denote rapidities in a curve in (2.8) or (2.9), and we write their coordinates by $x_p, y_p, \mu_p, t_p, \lambda_p$ whenever it will

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
be necessary to specify the element p. The \( L \) operator of \( \tau^{(2)}_{p,p'}(t) \) in (2.1) is defined by the affine coordinates of \( p, p' \) in (2.8) or (2.9) with the parameters

\[
(a, b, a', b', c) = (x_p, y_p, x_{p'}, y_{p'}, \mu_p \mu_{p'})
\]  

(2.17)

(see [17] (3.44a), [41] (2.18) (3.23) (4.4)) and the spectral parameter \( t \) is related to the rapidity variable \( q \) in (2.8) or (2.9) by (2.11). The \( z(t) \) in (2.6) becomes

\[
z(t) = \left( \frac{\omega \mu_p \mu_{p'}(t_p - t)(t_{p'} - t)}{y_p^2 y_{p'}^2} \right)^L,
\]  

(2.18)

and \( u(t) \) in (2.6) is now expressed by \( u(t) = \alpha_q + \overline{\alpha}_q \), where \( \alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q \) are the eigenvalues of \( (L)^L \) in (2.5) ([17] (4.28) (4.29), [41] (2.26) and section 5):

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha_q &= \left( \frac{(t_p^N - t^N)(y_p^N - x^N)}{y_p^N y_p'^N (x_p^N - x^N)} \right)^L = \alpha(\sigma), \\
\overline{\alpha}_q &= \left( \frac{(t_{p'}^N - t^N)(y_{p'}^N - x^N)}{y_{p'}^N y_{p'}'^N (x_{p'}^N - y^N)} \right)^L = \alpha(\sigma^\dagger),
\end{align*}
\]  

(2.19)

with the variables \( \sigma, \sigma^\dagger \) in (2.16). Note that \( \alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q \) are related to \( z(t) \) by the equality

\[
\alpha_q \overline{\alpha}_q = z(t) z(\omega t) \cdots z(\omega^{N-1} t),
\]  

(2.20)

which is the connection between the determinant of \( \bigotimes_{\ell=1}^L L_{\ell} \) and quantum determinant of \( \bigotimes_{\ell=1}^L L_{\ell} : \det(\bigotimes_{\ell=1}^L L_{\ell}) = (\det q \bigotimes_{\ell=1}^L L_{\ell}) \). It is shown in [41] that one can always reduce a \( \tau^{(2)} \) model to a chiral Potts \( \tau^{(2)}_{p,p'} \) through a procedure of a special gauge transform and the rescaling of spectral parameters ([41] (2.21) and (2.22)):

\[
(a, b, a', b', c) \mapsto (\lambda \nu^{-1} a, \nu b, \nu a', \lambda \nu^{-1} b', c), \quad \nu, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*.
\]

Indeed, a \( \tau^{(2)} \) model whose parameters satisfy

\[
(c^N a'^N - b'^N)(c^N a^N - b^N)(a^N - b^N)(a^N - b'^N) \neq 0
\]

is equivalent to a \( \tau^{(2)}_{p,p'} \). The rest of the \( \tau^{(2)} \) models are either with the pseudovacuum state where the algebraic Bethe technique applies, or the ‘zero-temperature’ \( (k' = 0) \) limit of the CPM (see [41] (3.20) and section 4.2). For the rest of this paper, we shall only consider the \( \tau^{(2)} \) model with the above constraint and write

\[
\tau^{(2)}(t) = \tau^{(2)}_{p,p'}(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{C},
\]

with rapidities \( p, p' \) in a curve in (2.8) or (2.9).

### 2.2. The chiral Potts model and the degenerate self-dual model

Using the coordinates \( (x, y, \mu) \) of rapidities \( p, q \) in (2.8) or (2.9), one defines the Boltzmann weights of the CPM by

\[
\frac{W_{p,q}(n)}{W_{p,q}(0)} = \left( \frac{\mu_p}{\mu_q} \right)^n \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{y_p - \omega^j x_p}{y_p - \omega^j x_q}, \quad \frac{\overline{W}_{p,q}(n)}{\overline{W}_{p,q}(0)} = \left( \frac{\mu_p \mu_q}{\mu_p \mu_q} \right)^n \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega x_p - \omega^j x_q}{y_q - \omega^j y_p}.
\]  

(2.21)

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
The rapidity condition ensures the N-periodic property of the above Boltzmann weights for integers n. For convenience, we shall assume \( W_{p,q}(0) = \overline{W}_{p,q}(0) = 1 \) without loss of generality. Let \( \overline{W}_{pq}^f(n) \) be the Fourier transform of \( \overline{W}_{pq}(n) \) ([17] (2.22)–(2.24)):

\[
\overline{W}_{pq}^f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \omega^{nk} \overline{W}_{pq}(k), \quad \overline{W}_{pq}^f(0) = \prod_{j=1}^{n} y_q - \omega^j \mu_p \mu_q x_p q \tag{2.22}
\]

Denote

\[
g_p(q) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} W_{pq}(n) = \left( \frac{\mu_p}{\mu_q} \right)^{(N-1)N/2} \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{x_p - \omega^j y_q}{x_q - \omega^j y_p} \right)^j, \quad \overline{g}_p(q) = \det_N(\overline{W}_{pq}(i - j)) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \overline{W}_{pq}^f(n) = (\overline{W}_{pq}^f(0))^N \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{\mu_p \mu_q x_p - \omega^j y_q}{\mu_p \mu_q x_q - \omega^j y_p} \right)^j. \tag{2.23}
\]

Using (2.22), one finds the identity ([17] (2.44))

\[
\overline{g}_p(q) = N^{N/2} e^{i\pi((N-1)(N-2)/12)} \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{t_p - \omega^j t_q}{x_p - \omega^j x_q} \right)^j \tag{2.24}
\]

It is known [2, 3, 18, 25, 29, 30] that the Boltzmann weights in (2.21) satisfy the star–triangle relation

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \overline{W}_{qr}(j - n) W_{pr}(j - n) \overline{W}_{pq}(n - j') = R_{pqr} W_{pq}(j - j') \overline{W}_{pr}(j' - j'') W_{qr}(j - j''), \tag{2.25}
\]

where \( R_{pqr} = (f_{pq} f_{qr})/f_{pr} \) with \( f_{pq} = \overline{g}_p(q)^{1/N} g_p(q)^{1/N} \). On a lattice of horizontal size \( L \), the combined weights of intersections with vertical rapidities \( p, p' \) between two consecutive rows define the \( \otimes C^N \) operator, called the chiral Potts transfer matrix, commuting with the spin-shift operator \( X \):

\[
T_{p,p'}(q_{j},j'), \quad \hat{T}_{p,p'}(q_{j},j'). \tag{2.26}
\]

Here \( q \) is an arbitrary rapidity and \( j_{\ell}, j'_{\ell} \in \mathbb{Z}_N \) with the periodic condition imposed by defining \( L + 1 = 1 \). As in [17] (2.39)–(2.42), the operators in (2.26) are indeed single-valued in \( x_q \) and \( y_q \), \( T_{p,p'}(q) = T_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q) \), \( \hat{T}_{p,p'}(q) = \hat{T}_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q) \), satisfying the relations

\[
T_{p,p'}(\omega x_q, \omega^{-1} y_q) = \left( \frac{y_q - \omega x_q}{y_q - \omega^{-1} y_q} \right)^L X^{-1} T_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q),
\]

\[
\hat{T}_{p,p'}(\omega x_q, \omega^{-1} y_q) = \left( \frac{y_q - \omega x_q}{y_q - \omega^{-1} y_q} \right)^L X^{-1} \hat{T}_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q). \tag{2.27}
\]

1 The identity (2.24) is formula (2.44) in [17] where rapidities are in (2.8). The same equality holds also in the degenerate model with rapidities in (2.9).
The star–triangle relation (2.25) yields the commutative relation for rapidities $q$ and $r$:

$$T_{p,p'}(q)\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(r) = \left(\frac{f_{p'q}f_{pr}}{f_{pq}f_{p'r}}\right)^L T_{p,p'}(r)\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q),$$

(2.28)

$$\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q)T_{p,p'}(r) = \left(\frac{f_{pq}f_{p'r}}{f_{p'q}f_{pr}}\right)^L \widehat{T}_{p,p'}(r)T_{p,p'}(q).$$

The commuting family of $Q$ operators is defined by

$$Q_{p,p'}(q) = \widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q_0)^{-1}\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q) = \left(\frac{f_{pq}f_{p'q_0}}{f_{p'q}f_{pq_0}}\right)^L T_{p,p'}(q)T_{p,p'}(q_0)^{-1} \quad (q \in \mathbb{M}_{k'}),$$

where $q_0$ is an element in $\mathbb{M}_{k'}$ with non-singular $\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q_0)$ and $T_{p,p'}(q_0)$. Note that for $p \neq p'$, the commutativity of the $T_{p,p'}$ and $\widehat{T}_{p,p'}$ family fails in general. Nevertheless, one can still diagonalize the matrices $T_{p,p'}(q), \widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q)$ by using two invertible $q$-independent matrices $P_B, P_W$ so that both $P_W^{-1}T_{p,p'}(q)P_B, P_B^{-1}\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q)P_W$ are diagonalized ([17] (2.34)). For convenience, we shall refer to those diagonal entries as the ‘eigenvalues’ of $T_{p,p'}, \widehat{T}_{p,p'}$.

By (2.28), the diagonal forms of $T_{p,p'}, \widehat{T}_{p,p'}$ are related by ([17] (4.46)):

$$\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q) = \left(\frac{f_{pq}}{f_{p'q}}\right)^L T_{p,p'}(q)D,$$

(2.29)

where $D$ is a $q$-independent diagonal matrix.

The CPM transfer matrices in (2.26) are the $Q_R, Q_L$ operator of the $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix, satisfying the $\tau^{(2)}T$ relations ([17] (4.20) (4.21), [41]):

$$\tau^{(2)}(t_q)T_{p,p'}(Uq) = \left\{\frac{(y_p - \omega x_q)(t_p - t_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - x_q)}\right\}^L T_{p,p'}(q) + \left\{\frac{(y_{p'} - y_q)(t_p - \omega t_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - y_q)}\right\}^L T_{p,p'}(R^2q),$$

$$\widehat{T}_{p,p'}(Uq)\tau^{(2)}(t_q) = \left\{\frac{(y_{p'} - \omega x_q)(t_p - t_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - x_q)}\right\}^L \widehat{T}_{p,p'}(q) + \left\{\frac{(y_p - y_q)(t_p - \omega t_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - y_q)}\right\}^L \widehat{T}_{p,p'}(R^2q),$$

(2.30)

where $U, R$ are in (2.10). Using (2.27), one can write the first $\tau^{(2)}T$ relation in (2.30) in an equivalent form in terms of automorphisms $U$ or $U'$ ([17] (4.31)):

$$\tau^{(2)}(t_q)T_{p,p'}(Uq) = \varphi_qT_{p,p'}(q) + \varphi_{Uq}XT_{p,p'}(U^2q),$$

$$\tau^{(2)}(t_q)T_{p,p'}(U'q) = \varphi'_qXT_{p,p'}(q) + \varphi'_{U'q}T_{p,p'}(U'^2q),$$

(2.31)

where

$$\varphi_q(=\varphi_{p,p';q}) = \left\{\frac{(t_p - t_q)(y_p - \omega x_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - x_q)}\right\}^L,$$

$$\varphi'_q(=\varphi'_{p,p';q}) = \left\{\frac{\omega y_{p'}y_p(t_p - t_q)(x_p - x_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - x_q)}\right\}^L,$$

$$\varphi_{Uq} = \left\{\frac{\omega y_{p'}y_p(t_p - t_q)(x_p - x_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - x_q)}\right\}^L,$$

$$\varphi'_{U'q} = \left\{\frac{(t_p - t_q)(y_p - \omega x_q)}{y_py_{p'}(x_p - x_q)}\right\}^L.$$

(2.32)
Similarly, the second \( \tau^{(2)}T \) relation in (2.30) can be written equivalently as

\[
\tilde{T}_{p,p'}(Uq)\tau^{(2)}(t_q) = \varphi_{p';p,q}\tilde{T}_{p,p'}(q) + \varphi_{p';p,q}X\tilde{T}_{p,p'}(U^2q),
\]

and

\[
\tilde{T}_{p,p'}(U'q)\tau^{(2)}(t_q) = \varphi_{p';p,q}X\tilde{T}_{p,p'}(q) + \varphi_{p';p,q}\tilde{T}_{p,p'}(U'^2y_q).
\]

Using the \( \tau^{(2)}T \) relation (2.31) and the recursive fusion relation (2.6), one finds the \( \tau^{(j)}T \) relation ([17] (4.34)_{k=0}):

\[
\tau^{(j)}(t_q) = \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \varphi_{q',Uq} \cdots \varphi_{U^{m-1}q} \varphi_{U^{m+1}q} \varphi_{U^{m+2}q} \cdots \varphi_{U^{j-1}q} \times T_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q)T_{p,p'}(\omega^m x_q, y_q)^{-1}T_{p,p'}(\omega^{j+1} x_q, y_q)^{-1}X^{-m-1}.
\]

### 3. Bethe equation of the \( \tau^{(2)} \) model

In this section, we establish the Bethe equation of the \( \tau^{(2)} \) model by the Wiener–Hopf splitting method in [31].

#### 3.1. A general description of \( \tau^{(2)} \) eigenvalues

First we describe a mechanism of constructing \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \) as a general solution of equation (2.7). Let \( s \) be a (system of) variable (or variables) algebraically dependent of \( t \), so a base point corresponding to \( t = 0 \) and \( s \mapsto \phi(s) \) an order-\( N \) automorphism so that \( t \) can be expressed as a regular function of \( s \) with \( \phi(s) \) corresponding to \( \omega t \). Assume \( z(t) \) in (2.18) can be factored as the product of two \( s \) functions, \( H^+(s) \) and \( H^-(s) \), with respect to \( \alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q \) in (2.19), such that the following relations hold:

\[
z(t) = H^+(s)H^-(s), \quad H^+(s_0) = 1, \quad \alpha_q = H^+(s)H^+(\phi(s)) \cdots H^+(\phi^{N-1}(s)), \quad \overline{\alpha}_q = H^-(s)H^-(\phi(s)) \cdots H^-(\phi^{N-1}(s)).
\]

The above relations are consistent with (2.20). Note that (3.1) remains valid when replacing \( H^\pm(s) \) by \( \gamma^\pm H^\pm(s) \) with \( \gamma^N = 1 \). Using \( H^\pm(s) \) in (3.1), one can verify that an exact solution of (2.7) is given by

\[
\tau^{(2)}(t) = H^+(s)\frac{\Lambda(s)}{\Lambda(\phi(s))} + \omega^QH^-(\phi(s))\frac{\Lambda(\phi^2(s))}{\Lambda(\phi(s))},
\]

where \( \Lambda(s) \) is a function with the constraint that the function in the above right-hand side defines a \( t \) function (a condition automatically true in the case \( s = t \) and \( \phi(s) = \omega t \)).

Using (3.2) and the recursive fusion relation in (2.6), one finds the following expression of the \( \tau^{(j)} \) eigenvalue:

\[
\tau^{(j)}(t) = \omega^Q\Lambda(s)\Lambda(\phi^j(s)) \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \left( H^+(s)H^+(\phi(s)) \cdots H^+(\phi^{m-1}(s))H^-(\phi^m(s)) \right) \times H^-(\phi^{m+1}(s)) \cdots H^-(\phi^{j-1}(s))\Lambda(\phi^{m}(s))^{-1}\Lambda(\phi^{m+1}(s))^{-1}\omega^{-(m+1)Q}.
\]

\[\text{doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001}\]
In particular, by setting \( s = (x_q, y_q, \mu_q) \) for \( q \) being the rapidity in (2.8) or (2.9), and \( s_0 \) being the element whose \( x \) value equals 0, the relations (2.18) and (2.19) imply (3.1) holds for \((H^+(s), H^-(s)) = (\varphi_q, \overline{\varphi}_q)\) with \( \varphi_q, \overline{\varphi}_q \) in (2.32). The formula (3.2) (with \( \phi = U \) in (2.10)) is an equivalent form of \( \tau(2)T \) relation (2.31), where \( \Lambda(s) \) is a \( T_{p,p'} \) eigenvalue. The relation (3.3) is equivalent to a \( \tau(1)T \) relation (2.34). Similarly, the first relation in (2.33) is the same as (3.2) with \((H^+(s), H^-(s)) = (\varphi_{p',x_qy_q}, \overline{\varphi}_{p'q})\) and \( \phi = U \). One may consider another pair of functions, \( H^+(s) \) and \( H^+(s) \), an order-\( N \) automorphism \( \phi' \), and a base point \( s_0' \) with the relation

\[
\begin{align*}
\varpi(t) &= H^+(s_0)H^+(s), \quad H^+(s_0') = 1, \\
\alpha_q &= H^- (s) H^- (\phi'(s)) \cdots H^- (\phi'^N (s)), \quad \overline{\alpha}_q = H'^+(s) H'^+(\phi'(s)) \cdots H'^+(\phi'^N (s)).
\end{align*}
\]

(4.4)

Write the solutions of (2.7) in the form with the factor \( \omega^Q \) in front:

\[
\tau^{(2)}(t) = \omega^Q H^+(s) \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}(s)}{\mathcal{N}(\phi'(s))} \right) + H^+(\phi(s)) \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}(\phi^2(s))}{\mathcal{N}(\phi'(s))} \right).
\]

(3.5)

By setting \((H^-(s), H^+(s)) = (\varphi_{p',x_qy_q}, \overline{\varphi}_{p'q})\), one finds the other \( \tau^{(2)}T \) relation in (2.31) or (2.33) with \( s_0' \), the element with zero \( y \) coordinate, \( \phi' = U' \), and \( \Lambda(s) \) being an eigenvalue of \( T_{p,p'} \) or \( T_{p,p'} \). Note that one may interchange the functions \( H^\pm \) in (3.2), or \( H^\pm \) in (3.5), to form \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \). The resulting ones can be obtained from the previous ones by changing \( Q, \tau^2(t) \) to \( -Q, \omega^{-Q} \tau^2(t) \) and \( \phi^{-1}, \Lambda(\phi^{-2}(s)) \) to \( \phi, \Lambda(s) \). However, in order to identify \( Q \) with the charge of the eigenvalue \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \), we need only to consider the cases (3.2) and (3.5).

3.2. Bethe equation of the chiral Potts model with alternating vertical rapidities

In solving the eigenvalue problem of the \( \tau^{(2)} \) matrix, it will be convenient to choose the variable \( s = t \) with \( \phi(t) = \phi'(t) = \omega t \) in (3.2) and (3.5). In this section, we follow the method in [31] to construct the \( f \) functions \( h^\pm(t) \) as \( H^\pm \) and \( h'^\pm(t) \) as \( H'^\pm \) through the Wiener–Hopf splitting of \( \alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q \). With \( \Lambda(s) \) defined by

\[
\Lambda(t) = t^P_a F(t), \quad F(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \left( 1 + \omega v_j t \right) \quad (v_j N \neq v_{j'} N \text{ for } j \neq i),
\]

(3.6)

where \( P_a \) is an integer (3.2) is expressed by

\[
\tau^{(2)}(t) = \omega^{-P_a} h^+(t) \frac{F(t)}{F(\omega t)} + \omega^{Q+P_a} h^-(\omega t) \frac{F(\omega^2 t)}{F(\omega t)}.
\]

(3.7)

The regular-function condition of \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \) requires the roots of \( F(t) \) satisfy the Bethe equation

\[
\prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{v_i - \omega^{-1} v_j}{v_i - \omega v_j} = -\omega^{Q+2P_a} \frac{h^-(\omega^{-1} v_i^{-1})}{h^+(\omega^{-2} v_i^{-1})}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, J.
\]

(3.8)
By (3.3), the functions \( \tau^{(j)}(t) \) \((j \geq 2)\) are expressed by
\[
\tau^{(j)}(t) = \omega^{(j-1)(Q+P)} F(t) F(\omega^j t) \sum_{n=0}^{j-1} \frac{h^+(t) \cdots h^+(\omega^{n-1} t) h^- (\omega^n t) \cdots h^- (\omega^{j-1} t) \omega^{-n(2P+Q)} }{F(\omega^n t) F(\omega^{n+1} t)} ;
\]
\[
\tau^{(N)}(t) = \omega^{-Q-P} F(t)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{h^+(t) \cdots h^+(\omega^{n-1} t) h^- (\omega^n t) \cdots h^- (\omega^{N-1} t) \omega^{-n(2P+Q)} }{F(\omega^n t) F(\omega^{n+1} t)} .
\]
(3.9)

The Bethe equation (3.8) can also be characterized as the regular-function criterion of any one of the above \( \tau^{(j)}(t) \). Similarly, when using the expression (3.5) with \( H^{\tau}(s) = h^{\tau}(t) \), and \( L'(s) = t^{P} F'(t) \) with \( F'(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{J'} (1 + \omega v'_j t) \) as in (3.6),
\[
\tau^{(2)}(t) = \omega Q^{P} h^{0}(t) F'(t) F'/(\omega t) + \omega^{P} h^{+}(t) F'(\omega^{2} t) F'(\omega t),
\]
(3.10)

the Bethe equation takes the form
\[
\prod_{j=1}^{J'} (v'_i - \omega^{-1} v'_j) = -\omega Q^{2P} h^{+} (\omega^{-1} v'_j) / h^{-}(\omega^{-2} v'_j) , \quad i = 1, \ldots, J',
\]
(3.11)

with the \( \tau^{(j)} \) expression:
\[
\tau^{(j)}(t) = \omega^{(j-1)P} F'(t) F'(\omega^j t) \sum_{n=0}^{j-1} \frac{h^+(t) \cdots h^+(\omega^{n-1} t) h^- (\omega^n t) \cdots h^- (\omega^{j-1} t) \omega^{-n(2P+Q)} }{F(\omega^n t) F'(\omega^{n+1} t)} ;
\]
\[
\tau^{(N)}(t) = \omega^{-P} F'(t)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{h^+(t) \cdots h^+(\omega^{n-1} t) h^- (\omega^n t) \cdots h^- (\omega^{N-1} t) \omega^{-n(2P+Q)} }{F'(\omega^n t) F'(\omega^{n+1} t)} .
\]
(3.12)

Next we construct the functions \( h^{\pm}(t), h^{\tau}(t) \) in the Bethe equation (3.8) and (3.11) for a rapidity curve in (2.8) or (2.9). We write the functions in (2.19) in the form
\[
\alpha_q = \left( \frac{t^N_p - t^N}{y_p y_p^N} \right)^L \beta(\sigma_q)^L , \quad \alpha_q = \left( \frac{\mu^N_p \mu^N_p (t^N_p - t^N)}{y_p y_p^N} \right)^L \beta(\sigma_q)^{-L},
\]
(3.13)

where \( \beta(\sigma) \) is the following \( \sigma \) function for the variable \( \sigma \) in (2.16):
\[
\beta(\sigma) = \frac{1 - \lambda_p \lambda}{1 - \lambda_p \lambda^L} \quad \text{for} \ W_k' \ \text{and} \ W_1'; \quad \frac{1 - x_p - x}{x_p - x} \quad \text{for} \ W_1'';
\]
\[
\frac{-x_p - x}{x_p' - x} \quad \text{for} \ W_1''' .
\]
(3.14)

Let \( C_t \) be a contour in the plane circled clockwise around the interval between the elements, \( t_0^{+} \) and \( t_0^{-} \), defined in (2.15). With \( t \) outside the contour, we define the function
\[
e^+(t) = \exp \left[ \frac{L}{2N\pi i} \int_{C_t} \frac{dt'}{t' - t} \ln \beta(\sigma') \right],
\]
(3.15)

where \( \sigma, \sigma' \) are in the ‘positive’ sheet \( W^{+} \) of \( W \) in (2.13): \(|\lambda| < 1 \) for \( W_k' \) and \( W_1' \); \( \Re(x) < \frac{1}{2} \) for \( W_1'' \); and \( \Re(x) < 0 \) for \( W_1''' \). Note that outside the contour \( C_t \), the \( t \)
domain can be lifted to the hyperelliptic curve $W$ with the assigned $\sigma$ value, by which $\sigma$ can be regarded as a function of $t$, hence $e^+(t)$ coincides with the algebraic function

$$
\beta(\sigma)^{y/N} = \left(\frac{y_p^N - x_N^N}{x_p^N - x_N^N}\right)^{L/N} = \omega^{L} \mu_p^L \mu_p'^L \left(\frac{x_p^N - y_p^N}{y_p^N - y_N^N}\right)^{L/N}.
$$

(3.16)

More precisely, $e^+(t)$ is expressed by (3.16) with the values of $x$ and $y$ restricted on the positive region $W^+$ of $W$ in (2.13):

$W^+ := W^+_k: |1 - kx^N| \geq |k'|, |1 - k'y|^N \leq |k'|$; $W^{1+}_1: |1 - x^N| \geq 1, |1 - y^N| \leq 1$; $W^{1''+}_1$: $\text{Re}(1 - x^N) = \text{Re}(y^N) \geq \frac{1}{2}$; $W^{1'''}_1$: $-\text{Re}(x^N) = \text{Re}(y^N) \geq 0$.

(3.17)

In particular, when $t = 0$, one takes $x = 0$ with the corresponding $\sigma$ value being $k'$, 1, 1, 0, respectively. For later use, we denote the negative region $W^-$ of $W$ by reversing the inequality signs in (3.17). Let $e^-(t)$ be the function defined by formula (3.15) where $\sigma'$ is in the negative sheet $W^-$ of $W$, hence $e^-(t)$ is again expressed by (3.16). We may assume $e^\pm(\omega^N t) = e^\pm(t)$ by a suitable choice of phase factors. Note that $e^\pm(t)$ are indeed functions defined on the region $W^\pm$, and we shall also write

$$
e^\pm(t) = e^\pm(t, \sigma) \quad \text{for } (t, \sigma) \in W^\pm,
$$

whenever a clearer expression will be needed.

Using the function in (3.15), we define the function $h^\pm(t)$ in (3.7) through the Wiener–Hopf splitting of $\alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q$ as formula (24a, b) in [31]:

$$
h^+(t) = \left[\frac{t_p' - t}{y_p y_p'}\right]^L e^+(t) \gamma, \quad h^-(t) = \left[\frac{\omega \mu_p \mu_p'(t_p - t)}{y_p y_p'}\right]^L \frac{1}{e^+(t) \gamma},
$$

(3.18)

where $\gamma$ is a constant factor determined by the condition $h^+(0) = 1$. Indeed, the evaluation of the integral in (3.15) shows that $\gamma$ is an $N$th root of unity, $\gamma = \omega^P$, with

$$
\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{h^+(t)}{t^L} = \gamma \left(\frac{-1}{y_p y_p'}\right)^L, \quad \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{h^-(t)}{t^L} = \gamma^{-1} \left(\frac{-\omega \mu_p \mu_p'}{y_p y_p'}\right)^L.
$$

(3.19)

The expression (3.18) yields the condition (3.1) with $H^\pm = h^\pm(t)$:

$$
z(t) = h^+(t) h^-(t), \quad \alpha_q = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} h^+(\omega^j t), \quad \overline{\alpha}_q = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} h^-(\omega^j t), \quad h^+(0) = 1.
$$

(3.20)

Hence we can express $\tau^{(j)}(t)$ by (3.9) using $h^\pm(t)$ in (3.18) and the Bethe solution $F(t)$ for (3.8). One may use $e^-(t)$ to define the Wiener–Hopf splitting of $h^\mp$ of $\alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q$:

$$
h^-(t) = \left[\frac{t_p' - t}{y_p y_p'}\right]^L e^-(t) \gamma', \quad h^+(t) = \left[\frac{\omega \mu_p \mu_p'(t_p - t)}{y_p y_p'}\right]^L \frac{1}{e^-(t) \gamma'},
$$

(3.21)

where $\gamma' = \omega^{P'}$ is determined by the condition $h^+(0) = 1$. Then one has

$$
\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{h^-(t)}{t^L} = \gamma' \left(\frac{-1}{y_p y_p'}\right)^L (\mu_p^N \mu_p')^{L/N},
$$

(3.22)

$$
\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{h^+(t)}{t^L} = \gamma^{-1} \left(\frac{-\omega \mu_p \mu_p'}{y_p y_p'}\right)^L (\mu_p^N \mu_p')^{-L/N}.
$$

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
Using (3.16), one finds the algebraic-function expression of $h^\pm, h^{\mp}$:

\[
\left( \frac{(t_{p'} - t)^L}{y_p^N y_{p'}^N} \left( \frac{y_p^N - x_p^N}{x_p^N} \right)^{L/N} , \frac{(t_{p'} - t)^L}{y_p^N y_{p'}^N} \left( \frac{y_p^N - y_{p}^N}{x_p^N - y_{p}^N} \right)^{L/N} \right) = \begin{cases} 
(\gamma^{-1} h^+(t), \gamma h^-(t)) & \text{for } (t, \sigma) \in W^+; \\
(\gamma^{-1} h^{\mp}(t), \gamma' h^{\pm}(t)) & \text{for } (t, \sigma) \in W^-.
\end{cases}
\tag{3.23}
\]

Note that for the general $p$ and $p'$, the above expression holds only on a ‘half’ of the Riemann surface $W$, i.e. $W^+$ (or $W^-$), where $t$ can be considered as an algebraic function of $\sigma$ in the restricted domain, but not on the entire $W$ except the special alternating superintegrable case discussed later in section 4.3. Accordingly, the relation (3.7) (or (3.10)) is valid by regarding $t$ as a function of the variable $\sigma$, and it becomes the $t$-polynomial relation only in the alternating superintegrable case. The relation (3.4) holds with $H^\mp = h^{\pm}(t)$:

\[
z(t) = h^{\mp}(t) h^+(t), \quad \alpha_q = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} h^{\mp}(\omega^j t), \quad \overline{\alpha}_q = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} h^+(\omega^j t), \quad h^+(0) = 1, \tag{3.24}
\]

with the $\tau^{(j)}(t)$ expression (3.12) by using $h^{\pm}(t)$ in (3.22) and the Bethe solution $F'(t)$ of (3.11).

**Remark.** The Wiener–Hopf splittings (3.20) and (3.24) of $\alpha_q, \overline{\alpha}_q$ are related as follows. In the previous discussion, it is understood that the $t$ functions, $h^\pm(t)$ and $h^{\mp}(t)$, are indeed functions on one sheet of the hyperelliptic curve $W$:

\[
\begin{align*}
h^\pm(t) &= h^\pm(t, \sigma), \quad \tau^{(j)}(t) = \tau^{(j)}(t, \sigma) \quad (t, \sigma) \in W^+; \\
h^{\mp}(t) &= h^{\mp}(t, \sigma), \quad \tau^{(j)}(t) = \tau^{(j)}(t, \sigma) \quad (t, \sigma) \in W^-.
\end{align*}
\]

For convenience, we define $e^\pm(t)^* = e^\pm(t, \sigma)^*$ to be the function on $W^+$ by changing $x^N$ in $e^\pm(t)$ to $y^N$:

\[
e^\pm(t)^*(=e^\pm(t, \sigma)^*) = \left( \frac{y_p^N - y_{p}^N}{x_p^N - y_{p}^N} \right)^{L/N}, \quad (t, \sigma) \in W^+,
\]

and $h^\pm(t)^*, \tau^{(j)}(t)^*$ are the functions of $W^+$ by replacing $e^\pm(t)$ by $e^\pm(t)^*$ in (3.18) and (3.3), respectively. Using (3.16), one finds

\[
e^\pm(t)^* = e^\pm(t, \sigma) \left( \frac{\overline{\alpha}_q}{\alpha_q} \right)^{1/N} = e^\pm(t) \left( \frac{\overline{\alpha}_q}{\alpha_q} \right)^{1/N} (=e^\pm(t, \sigma^1)) = e^{-\pm}(t) \quad \text{for } (t, \sigma) \in W^+.
\]

Hence one obtains

\[
h^\pm(t)^* = h^\pm(t) \left( \frac{\overline{\alpha}_q}{\alpha_q} \right)^{1/N} = \gamma^{-1} h^{\pm}(t), \quad h^{\mp}(t)^* = h^{\mp}(t) \left( \frac{\overline{\alpha}_q}{\alpha_q} \right)^{-1/N} = \gamma' \gamma^{-1} h^{\mp}(t).
\]

\[\text{doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001}\]
For generic $p$ and $p'$, $\tau^{(j)}(t)^*$ is not a regular function, hence not equal to the $t$ polynomial $\tau^{(j)}(t)$. Indeed by (3.9), $\tau^{(j)}(t)^*$, ($j \geq 2$), is expressed by

$$
\tau^{(j)}(t)^* = \omega^{(j-1)(Q+P_a)} F(t) F(\omega^j t) 
\times \sum_{n=0}^{j-1} h^+ (\omega^{n-1} t) \ldots h^+ (\omega^{n-1} t) h^- (\omega^{n+1} t) \ldots h^- (\omega^{j-1} t) \omega^{-n(Q+2P_a)} F(\omega^j t) F(\omega^{n+1} t) 
\times \frac{(\alpha_q \mp \tau \omega^t)_{-j+1/N}}{\alpha_q}.
$$

By (3.8), the condition of $\tau^{(j)}(t)^*$ being regular at zeros of $F(\omega^j t)_{n \leq j}$ is the requirement of $(\alpha_q , \mp \tau / \omega^t)_{2/N} = 1$ when $t = -\omega^j \omega^{-1} \omega^t \omega^{-1} (1 \leq j \leq J)$. If the functions $\alpha_q$ and $\mp \tau / \omega^t$ are not equal, $\tau^{(j)}(t)^*$ is not finite for $t = t_p, t_{p'}$. Using the relation between $h^\pm(t)$ and $h^\mp(t)$, one concludes that the polynomials $F(t), F'(t)$ in (3.9) and (3.12) are not the same when $\alpha_q \neq \mp \tau / \omega^t$. Indeed by (3.8) and (3.11), $F(t) = F'(t)$ is provided by $h^\pm(\omega^t)^N / h^\pm(\omega^t)^N = h^\mp(\omega^t)^N$ equivalent to $\mp \tau / \omega^t = \pm \alpha_q$, which is the same conclusion for the polynomial condition of $\tau^{(j)}(t)^*$. In particular, when $\mp \tau / \omega^t = \alpha_q$, i.e. the alternating superintegrable case in section 4.3 by (3.12), one finds $\tau^{(j)}(t)^* = \tau^{(j)}(t)$ with $P_b \equiv Q + P_a + P_{p'} - P_{p}.$

4. Eigenvalues of the chiral Potts transfer matrix with alternating rapidities

In this section, we discuss the eigenvalue problem of the transfer matrices $T_{p,p'}, \hat{T}_{p,p'}$ in (2.26) for a rapidity curve in (2.8) or (2.9) by employing the functions $h^\pm(t), h^\mp(t)$ in (3.18) (3.21). As in the homogeneous CPM case [10], we normalize the transfer matrices by multiplying a power of $g_p(q)$ and $\overline{g}_p(q)$ in (2.23) to eliminate the factor appeared in formula (2.27). Note that $\mu_q^{(N(N-1))/2} g_p(q)$ is a function of $x_q$ and $y_q$ only, independent of $\mu_q$, whose value under the automorphism $T$ in (2.10) changes by

$$
\mu_q^{(N(N-1))/2} g_p(T q) = x_q^N y_q^N \left( \frac{y_p - \omega x_q}{y_p - y_q} \right)^N \mu_p^{(N(N-1))/2} g_p(q).
$$

The function $\overline{g}_p(q)$ also depends on $x_q$ and $y_q$ only, i.e. $\overline{g}_p(q) = \overline{g}_p(\overline{q})$ with $(x_q, y_q, \mu_q) = (x_q, y_q, \omega \mu_q),\overline{(x_q, y_q, \omega \mu_q)}$, which follows from $\overline{W}_{p,q}^f(0) = \overline{W}_{p,q}^f(1)$ and $\overline{W}_{p,q}^f(n) \overline{W}_{p,q}^f(0) = (\overline{W}_{p,q}^f(n + 1)) / (\overline{W}_{p,q}^f(1)).$ By (2.23), the relations, $\overline{W}_{p} T q(0) = (-y_p - \omega^{-1} y_q) / \mu_p \mu_q (x_p - x_q) \overline{W}_{p,q}^f(0)$ and $(\mu_p \mu_q)^N (x_p^N - x_q^N) = y_q^N - y_p^N$ in turn yield

$$
\overline{g}_p(T q) = x_q^N y_q^N \left( \frac{y_p - \omega^{-1} y_q}{x_p - x_q} \right)^N \overline{g}_p(q).
$$
By \( \mu_p \mu_p'(x_p^N - y_p^N)(x_{p'}^N - x_q^N) = (y_p^N - x_q^N)(y_p'^N - y_q'^N) \), the relations (4.1) and (4.2) imply
\[
\mu_q^{(N(N - 1))/2} g_p(Tq) \mathcal{T}_{p,p'}(Tq) = \left( \frac{(y_p - \omega x_q)(y_p' - \omega^{-1} y_q)}{\mu_p \mu_p'(\omega x_p - y_q)(x_{p'} - x_q)} \right)^N q^{(N(N - 1))/2} g_p(q) \mathcal{T}_{p,p'}(q) \omega^{N(N + 1)}.
\]
Comparing the factors in (2.27) and (4.3), we consider the normalized transfer matrices as in [10] section 2:
\[
V(q) := T_{p,p'}(q) \left( \mu_q^{(N(N - 1))/2} g_p(q) \mathcal{T}_{p,p'}(q) \right)^{(-L/N)},
\]
\[
\hat{V}(q) := \hat{T}_{p,p'}(q) \left( \mu_q^{(N(N - 1))/2} g_p(q) \mathcal{T}_{p,p'}(q) \right)^{(-L/N)}.
\]
By (2.29), the eigenvalues of \( V(q) \) and \( \hat{V}(q) \) are related by
\[
\hat{V}(q) = V(q) D,
\]
where \( D \) is a \( q \)-independent scale. By (2.27), the following relations hold (see, [10] (p 111)):
\[
V(\omega x_q, \omega^{-1} y_q) = \omega^{-L} X^{-1} V(x_q, y_q), \quad \hat{V}(\omega x_q, \omega^{-1} y_q) = \omega^{-L} X^{-1} \hat{V}(x_q, y_q),
\]
by which \( V(q) \), \( \hat{V}(q) \) depend on the values of \( (t_q, \sigma_q) \) in (2.16), up to an \( N \)th root of unity\(^2\). In particular, \( V(x_q, y_q)^N \) is a meromorphic function of \( (t_q, \sigma_q) \).

### 4.1. Functional relations of the chiral Potts model

The transfer chiral Potts matrix and the \( \tau^{(j)} \) matrix for rapidities in (2.8) are known to satisfy a set of functional relations [17], which again hold in the degenerate models with rapidities in (2.9) ([41] section 5). Among the functional relations are the fusion relation (2.6), \( \tau^{(2)} T \) relation (2.31), \( \tau^{(j)} T \) relation (2.34) and the \( T \bar{T} \) relation ([13] (13), [34] (15)):
\[
\frac{T_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q) \hat{T}_{p,p'}(y_q, \omega x_q)}{r_{p'}(q) h_{j,p,p'}(q)} = \tau^{(j)}(t_q) + \frac{z(t_q) \omega \cdots \omega(t_q)}{\alpha_q} \tau^{(N-j)}(\omega^j t_q) X^j,
\]
where
\[
r_{p'}(q) = \left( \frac{N(x_{p'} - x_q)(y_{p'} - y_q)(t_{p'} - t_q)}{(x_{p'}^N - x_q^N)(y_{p'}^N - y_q^N)(t_{p'} - t_q)} \right)^L,
\]
\[
h_{j,p,p'}(q) = \left( \prod_{m=1}^{j-1} \frac{y_p y_p'(x_{p'} - \omega^m x_q)}{(y_p - \omega^m x_q)(t_{p'} - \omega^m t_q)} \right)^L,
\]
z(\( t \)) and \( \alpha_q \) in (2.18) and (2.19), respectively. By (2.34) and (4.7), there follows the functional relation of the transfer matrix ([17] (4.40)):
\[
\hat{T}_{p,p'}(y_q, x_q) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} C_m(q) T_{p,p'}(\omega^m x_q, y_q)^{-1} T_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q) T_{p,p'}(\omega^m x_q, y_q)^{-1} X^{-m-1},
\]
\(^2\) More precisely, \( V(t_q, \sigma_q), \hat{V}(t_q, \sigma_q) \) are indeed meromorphic sections of an \( N \)th torsion line bundle associated with the \( N \)-fold covering \( x_y \) curve over \( W \) in (2.13).
where
\[ C_m(q) = \varphi(q) \cdots \varphi(U^{m-1}q) \varphi(U^{m+1}q) \cdots \varphi(U^{N-1}q) \left( \frac{N(y_p y_{p'})^{N-1}(y_p - x_q)(y_{p'} - y_q)}{(y_p^N - x_q^N)(y_{p'}^N - y_q^N)} \right)^L. \]

For the eigenvalue problem of the chiral Potts transfer matrix, it is convenient to express the functional relations in terms of the normalized operators (4.4). By (2.23), (2.24) and
\[ g_p(U q) \overline{g}_{p'}(U q) = \frac{(y_p - \omega x_q)^N(t_{p'} - t_q)^N(x_{p'}^N - x_q^N)}{(x_{p'}^N - x_q^N)(y_p^N - x_q^N)(t_{p'}^N - t_q^N)}; \]
\[ g_p(U' q) \overline{g}_{p'}(U' q) = \frac{(x_p - y_q)^N(t_{p'} - t_q)^N(y_{p'}^N - y_q^N)}{(y_{p'}^N - y_q^N)(x_p^N - y_q^N)(t_{p'}^N - t_q^N)}, \]
the \( \tau^{(2)}T \) relation (2.31) takes the form [(33) (35)]
\[ \tau^{(2)}(t_q)V(U q) = \left( \frac{(y_p^N - x_q^N)(t_{p'}^N - t_q^N)}{y_p^N y_{p'}^N(x_{p'}^N - x_q^N)} \right)^{L/N} (t_{p'} - t_q) \left( \frac{y_p^N y_{p'}^N(x_{p'}^N - x_q^N)}{(y_{p'}^N - x_q^N)(t_{p'}^N - t_q^N)} \right)^{L/N} \cdot \omega(t_q)^{L/N} \cdot \omega(t_{p'})^{L/N}. \]

Note that one can also derive the above relation using (2.33) and (4.5).

Denote
\[ r_j(t_q, \sigma_q) := \alpha_q X^{-j} \tau^{(j)}(t_q) + z(t_q) z(\omega t_q) \cdots z(\omega^{j-1} t_q) \tau^{(N-j)}(\omega^{j} t_q), \quad 0 \leq j \leq N, \] (4.9)
where the variables \( t, \sigma \) are in (2.16). By using (2.27), the \( TT \) relation (4.7) is the same as
\[ \Gamma_q^{(j)} T_{p,p'}(x_q, y_q) \overline{T}_{p,p'}(\omega^j y_q, x_q) = r_j(t_q, \sigma_q), \] (4.10)
where \( \Gamma_q^{(j)} \) is defined by
\[ \Gamma_q^{(j)} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_p^j \mu_{p'}^j (y_p^N - x_q^N)(y_{p'}^N - y_q^N)}{N y_p^N y_{p'}^{N+j-1} y^{N-j-1} y_{p'}^N (y_{p'} - y_q)(y_p - x_q)} \prod_{m=0}^{j-1} (t_{p'} - \omega^m t_q) \prod_{k=1}^{j} (t_{p'} - \omega^k y_q) \right\}^L. \]

Define
\[ \zeta(t) = \zeta_0^{-2L/N} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} z(\omega^k t)^{k/N}, \quad \zeta_0 := e^{(\pi(N-1)(N+4)/12).} \]

By (2.23) (2.24), the \( TT \) relation (4.10) becomes [(10) (8)]
\[ \alpha_q^{j/N} \zeta(\omega^j t_q) V(x_q, y_q) \overline{V}(\omega^j y_q, x_q) = r_j(t_q, \sigma_q), \quad \zeta(t_q) V(x_q, y_q) \overline{V}(y_q, x_q) = \tau^{(N)}(t_q), \] (4.11)

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
where the $j/N$th power of $\alpha_q$ in (2.19) carries the phase factor $\omega^{Lj}$. Hence we obtain

$$V^N(x_q, y_q) = \omega^{(-N(N+1)L)/2}S_0^{2L}\alpha(\sigma_q)^{-N}\alpha(\sigma^1_q)^{(-N+1)/2} \prod_{j=1}^{N} r_j(t_q, \sigma_q),$$

$$\left( \prod_{j=1}^{N} V(\omega^j x_q, y_q) \right) \left( \prod_{j=1}^{N} \tilde{V}(y_q, \omega^j x_q) \right) = S_0^{2L}\alpha(\sigma_q)^{(-N+1)/2}\alpha(\sigma^1_q)^{(-N+1)/2} \prod_{j=1}^{N} \tau^{(N)}(\omega^j t_q).$$

(4.12)

By formula (3) of [10], one finds

$$\prod_{j=0}^{N-1} T_{p,q}(\omega^j x_q, y_q) = C_s(y_q) \left( \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} (y_q - \omega^{j+1} x_p)^j (y_p' - \omega^j y_q)^j \right)^{-L}$$

for some $q$-independent constant $C$, and a matrix $s(y_q)$ of degree $N(N-1)L$ with $y_q$-rational-function entries, finite when both $x_q, y_q$ are finite. Hence

$$\prod_{j=0}^{N-1} V(\omega^j x_q, y_q) = \zeta_0^{L}\alpha(\sigma_q)^{-N+1/2}S(\sigma_q),$$

(4.13)

where the entries of matrix $S(\sigma_q)$ are $\sigma_q$-rational functions with the only possible pole at $\sigma = 0$ ([10] (4))\(^3\). Using (4.5), (4.6) and (4.11)–(4.13), one can express $V(x_q, y_q)$ in terms of $S, r^3$ and $\tau^{(N)}$:

$$V(x_q, y_q)^N = \zeta_0^{L}X^{(N(N+1))/2}\alpha(\sigma_q)^{-N}S(\sigma_q) \prod_{j=1}^{N} \frac{r_j(t_q, \sigma_q)}{\tau^{(N)}(\omega^j t_q)}$$

$$= \zeta_0^{L} \left( \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} z(\omega^k t)^{-k} \right) \alpha(\sigma^1)^{N}S(\sigma_q) \prod_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\tau^{(N)}(t_q)}{r_j(t_q, \sigma^1)}. \quad (4.14)$$

### 4.2. Eigenvalues of a finite-size transfer matrix $V(q)$ of the chiral Potts model

In this subsection, we compute the eigenvalue $V(x_q, y_q)$ using the Bethe solutions, $F(t_q)$ and $F'(t_q)$, of equations (3.8) and (3.11), where $h^\pm, R^\pm$ are defined in (3.18) and (3.21), respectively. By (2.23), the $\tau^{(2)}T$ relation (4.8) can be written as

$$\tau^{(2)}(t_q)V(Uq) = h^+(t_q)\left(\frac{t_q^N - t_q^N}{t_q' - t_q}\right)^{L/N}V(q) + h^-(\omega t_q)\left(\frac{t_q^N - \omega t_q^N}{t_q' - t_q}\right)^{L/N}XV(U^2 q),$$

$$\tau^{(2)}(t_q)V(U'q) = h^-(t_q)\left(\frac{t_q^N - t_q^N}{t_q' - t_q}\right)^{L/N}XV(q) + h^+(\omega t_q)\left(\frac{t_q^N - \omega t_q^N}{t_q' - t_q}\right)^{L/N}V(U^2 q). \quad (4.15)$$

\(^3\) For the rapidities in $\mathbb{H}^\nu$, $\sigma_q = \lambda_q$ by (2.16), and formula (4.13) here is the same as [10] (4) except the factor $\lambda_q^{-(N-1)L}/2$. The difference is due to the extra factor $\mu_q^{N(N-1)/2}$ of $V(q)$ in (4.4) we add in this paper.
Here the $N$th root-of-unity $\gamma$, $\gamma'$ in $h^+(t_q)$, $h^-(t_q)$ are absorbed in the $L/N$th power of $t_p^{N_j} - t_q^{N_j}$. By (4.6) and (4.15), the $(2^T)T$ relation can also be expressed by

$$
\tau^{(2)}(t_q)V(U'q) = h^+(t_q)(t_p^{N_j} - t_q^{N_j})^{L/N} \omega^P XV(q) + h^-(\omega t_q)(t_p^{N_j} - t_q^{N_j})^{L/N} \omega^{-P} V(U'^2q),
$$

$$
\tau^{(2)}(t_q)V(Uq) = h^-(t_q)(t_p^{N_j} - t_q^{N_j})^{L/N} \omega^{-P} V(q) + h^+(\omega t_q)(t_p^{N_j} - t_q^{N_j})^{L/N} \omega^P XV(U'^2q),
$$

where $\omega^P$ is some $N$th root of unity. Note that for generic $p$ and $p'$, the variables $q$ are restricted in $(t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^+$ for the first relations of (4.15) and (4.16), but with $(t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^-$ for the second ones there. By (3.9), $r_j(t, \sigma)$ in (4.9) and $\tau^{(N)}(t)$ are related by ([31] (30abc))

$$
\begin{align*}
    r_j(t, \sigma) &= \omega^{-j(Q+P_\sigma)}h^+(t) \cdots h^+(\omega^{j-1}t) \frac{F(t)}{F(\omega^{jt})} \tau^{(N)}(\omega^j t), \\
    r_j(t, \sigma') &= \omega^{jP_\sigma}h^-(t)h^-(\omega t) \cdots h^-(\omega^{j-1}t) \frac{F(\omega^{-jt})}{F(t)} \tau^{(N)}(t)
\end{align*}
$$

for $j = 1, \ldots, N$, where $(t, \sigma) \in W^+$. The product of formulae in (4.17), together with (3.20), yields

$$
\prod_{j=1}^N r_j(t, \sigma) = \omega^{(-N(N+1)(Q+P_\sigma))/2} \prod_{k=1}^{N(j)} \alpha_q F(t)^N \prod_{j=1}^N \tau^{(N)}(\omega^j t),
$$

$$
\prod_{j=1}^N r_j(t, \sigma') = \omega^{(N(N+1)P_\sigma)/2} \prod_{k=1}^{N(j)} \beta_q F(t)^N \prod_{j=1}^N \tau^{(N)}(t^N).$

Substituting either one of the above relations into (4.14), one finds the expression of $V(x_q, y_q)$:

$$
V(x_q, y_q) = \zeta_0^{L/N} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{F(t_q)}{(t_p^{N_q} - \omega^k t_q)^{L/N}} \left( \frac{S(\sigma_q) \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} (t_p^{N_q} - \omega^k t_q)^{kL}}{\prod_{k=1}^{N-1} h^{+(\omega^k t_q)^{kL}}(\prod_{j=1}^{N} F(\omega^{jt_q}))} \right)^{1/N} \omega^{(-(N(N+1)P_\sigma)/2).}
$$

By the properties of $S(\sigma)$ in (4.13) and $F(t)$ in (3.6), the analysis of power orders near points where $t = 0$ or $t = \infty$ with a finite $y$ value in turn yields the expression

$$
\left( \frac{S(\sigma_q) \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} (t_p^{N_q} - \omega^k t_q)^{kL}}{\prod_{k=1}^{N-1} h^{+(\omega^k t_q)^{kL}}(\prod_{j=1}^{N} F(\omega^{jt_q}))} \right)^{1/N} \omega^{(-(N(N+1)P_\sigma)/2)} = \chi_x \chi_y \eta \mu_q^{-P_\sigma} G(\sigma_q),
$$

where $P_x, P_y$ and $P_\sigma$ are integers with $P_\sigma \equiv 0 \pmod{N}$ and $G(\sigma_q)$ is an algebraic function of $\sigma_q$ with $(t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^+$ and a finite value except where $F(t_q) = 0$ or $\sigma = \sigma_{p}$. To avoid the ambiguity of assigning integers $P_x, P_y$ in the case $W''_1$ where $x_q$ differs from $y_q$ by a constant factor, for the rest of this subsection we shall assume the rapidity curve is not equal to $W''_1$, i.e. $W = W_{1}', W_{1}'$, $W_{1}''$. The integers $P_x, P_y, P_\sigma$ are chosen so that $G(0) \neq 0$ with $G(\sigma_q)$ taking non-zero values when $t_q = 0$ ($P_\sigma$ is defined to be zero in the case $W = W_{1}'$). Hence

$$
V(x_q, y_q) = \zeta_0^{L/N} \chi_x \chi_y \eta \mu_q^{-P_\sigma} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{F(t_q)}{(t_p^{N_q} - \omega^k t_q)^{kL}} (\prod_{j=1}^{N} G(\sigma_q)), \quad (t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^+.
$$

\[\text{doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001}\]
By the consistency of the Bethe relation (3.7) and \( \tau^{(2)} V \) relations (4.15) and (4.16), the integers \( P_x, P_y \) satisfy \( P_x \equiv P_a, P_y \equiv P_a + Q + P \) (mod \( N \)) where \( P \) is in (4.16). Similarly, by (3.12) one finds

\[
    r_j(t, \sigma) = \omega^{-jP_t}h_r(t) \cdots h_r(\omega^{j-1}t) \frac{F'(t)}{F'(\omega^j t)} \tau^{(N)}(\omega^j t),
\]

\[
    r_j(t, \sigma^\dag) = \omega^{j(P_t - Q)} \left( \prod_{k=0}^{j-1} h_r(\omega^k t) \right) \frac{F'(\omega^j t)}{F'(t)} \tau^{(N)}(t),
\]

for \((t, \sigma) \in W^-,\) which in turn yields

\[
    V(x_q, y_q) = \zeta_0 \frac{L/N}{x_q^{P_x} y_q^{P_y} \mu_q^{-P'_y}} \frac{F'(t_q)}{F(t_q) F'(t_q)} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{(t_{q'} - \omega^k t_q)^{kL/N}}{G'(\sigma_q)}, \quad (t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^-, \tag{4.21}
\]

where \( P'_x \equiv P_b - Q - P, P'_y \equiv P_b \) (mod \( N \)), and \( G'(\sigma) \) is defined by

\[
    \left( \frac{S(\sigma_q) \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} (t_{q'} - \omega^k t_q)^{kL}}{\prod_{k=1}^{N-1} h_r(\omega^k t_q)^k \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} F'(\omega^j t_q)} \right)^{1/N} \omega^{-(N+1)(P_b - Q)/2} = x_q^{P'_x} y_q^{P'_y} \mu_q^{-P'_y} G'(\sigma_q), \tag{4.22}
\]

such that \( G'(0^\dagger) \neq 0 \) and \( G'(\sigma_q) \) is non-zero when \( t_q = 0 \). Therefore one obtains

\[
    P_x + P'_y \equiv P_y + P'_x \equiv P_a + P_b. \tag{4.23}
\]

Note that (4.19) and (4.21) are valid on \( W^+ \) and \( W^- \), respectively, but the formulae are not true on the whole Riemann surface \( W \) in general when the vertical rapidities \( p, p' \) are arbitrary. One needs both relations, (4.19) and (4.21), for an equivalent expression of the \( N \)th TT relation in (4.11):

\[
    D y_q^{N_m} \mu_q^{-N_d} G(\sigma_q) G'(\sigma_q^\dagger) = t_q^{-P_x + P'_y} \frac{\tau^{(N)}(t_q)}{F(t_q) F'(t_q)} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{y_q^2 y_{q'}^2 (t_{q'} - \omega^k t_q)}{\omega \mu_p \mu_{p'} (t_p - \omega^k t_q)} \right)^{kL/N},
\]

\[
    D x_q^{-N_m} \frac{\mu_q^{-N_d} G(\sigma_q) G'(\sigma_q^\dagger)}{t_q^{-(P_x + P'_y)}} = \frac{\tau^{(N)}(t_q)}{F(t_q) F'(t_q)} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{y_q^2 y_{q'}^2 (t_{q'} - \omega^k t_q)}{\omega \mu_p \mu_{p'} (t_p - \omega^k t_q)} \right)^{kL/N},
\]

where \((t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^+\), and \( d, m \) are integers with \( N d := P_x - P_y \) and \( N m := P'_x + P'_y - (P_x + P'_y) \equiv 0 \) (mod \( N \)). One can also use the variable \((t_q, \sigma_q) \in W^-\) to express (4.23) by interchanging \( \sigma_q, x_q, \mu_q \) with \( \sigma_q^\dagger, y_q, \mu_q^{-1} \), respectively. The right-hand sides of (4.23) are algebraic functions of \( t \), invariant when replacing \( t \) by \( \omega t \), and they define the same function when \( m = 0 \). It is known that \( y_q^N \) is a never-vanishing function on \( W^+ \) when \( W = W_{k'} (|k'| < 1), \) \( W'_1, W''_1 \); while \( x_q^N \) is non-zero on \( W^+ \) when \( W = W_{k'} (|k'| > 1) \). Correspondingly, we denote the \( t \) function of the right-hand side in (4.23) by \( P(t) \). Then \( P(0) \neq 0 \), and \( P(t) \) is indeed a \( t^N \) function. In the case \( W'_1 \), one finds \( m = 0 \) in (4.23), where two relations define the same function \( P(t) \). By adjusting the integers \( P_x, P_b \), one may assume \( P_x = P_a, P'_y = P_b \) in the first relation of (4.23), or \( P_y = P_a + Q + P, P'_x = P_b - Q - P \) in the second one. Hence \( P(t) \) is expressed by

\[
    P(t) = t_q^{-P_x - P_b} \frac{\tau^{(N)}(t)}{F(t) F'(t)} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{y_q^2 y_{q'}^2 (t_{q'} - \omega^k t_q)}{\omega \mu_p \mu_{p'} (t_p - \omega^k t_q)} \right)^{kL/N}, \tag{4.24}
\]

\[\text{doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001} \]
with \( P(0) \neq 0 \). The above \( P(t) \) is related to the functions, \( G \) and \( G' \), by

\[
D_y y^m \mu^{-N_d} G(\sigma) G'(\sigma^\dagger) = P(t), \quad (t_q, \sigma_q) \in W_+ (|k'| < 1), W'_1, W''_1;
\]

\[
D_x x^{-N_m} \mu^{-N_d} G(\sigma) G'(\sigma^\dagger) = P(t), \quad (t_q, \sigma_q) \in W_+ (|k'| > 1), W'_1.
\] (4.25)

Note that \( d = 0 \) in the case \( W''_1 \) where \( P_p, P'_p \) are defined to be zero. In the case \( W = W'_k \) or \( W', \sigma_q = \mu^N_q \), and the limit of \( t_q \) in \( W' \) corresponds to the \( \infty \) limit of \( x_q^N \) with a finite \( y_q^N \) value. When \( t_q \to \infty \), one finds \( d \geq 0 \) in the first relation of (4.25) and \( d - m \geq 0 \) in the second one. Note that, as functions of \( W \), the \( t^N \) function \( P(t) \) in (4.24) can be decomposed as a product function: \( P(t) = G(\sigma) G'(\sigma^\dagger) \), where \( G(\sigma) \) is a \( \sigma \) function for \( \sigma \in \mathbb{C} \). However, the functions \( G'(\sigma), \mu^{-N_d} G'(\sigma^\dagger) \) in (4.23) cannot be expressed as \( G(\sigma), G(\sigma^\dagger) \) in general (for arbitrary \( p', p'' \)). Indeed, say, when \( m = 0 \), the relation (4.25) implies that there exists some factorization of \( P(t) = G(\sigma) G(\sigma^\dagger) \) such that \( G(\sigma) = G(\sigma) g(t, \sigma), \mu^{-N_d} G'(\sigma) = G(\sigma) g'(t, \sigma) \), where \( g(t, \sigma) \) and \( g'(t, \sigma) \) are never-vanishing functions on \( W', W'' \), respectively, such that \( D g(t, \sigma) g'(t, \sigma) = 1 \) for \( (t, \sigma) \in W' \).

For the rest of this subsection, we determine the quantum numbers \( P_a, P_b \) in the case of generic \( p \) and \( p' \). We leave the special, i.e. the alternating superintegrable (4.29), case in the next subsection. By the \( L \)-operator equation (2.1) with parameters in (2.17), the eigenvalue \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \) is a \( t \) polynomial of degree \( L \) with the leading and constant terms given by

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} \tau^{(2)}(t) = \left( \frac{-\omega}{y_p y'_p} \right)^L (1 + \omega^Q \mu^L_p \mu^L_{p')} - \tau^{(2)}(0) = 1 + \omega^Q z(0).
\] (4.26)

On the other hand, \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \) is expressed by (3.7) and (3.10), where \( F(t), F'(t) \) are the Bethe solutions of (3.8) and (3.11), respectively. Using (3.19), (3.22), (3.20) and (3.24), one obtains another expression of the leading and constant terms of \( \tau^{(2)}(t) \):

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\tau^{(2)}(t)}{t^L} = \left( \frac{-\omega}{y_p y'_p} \right)^L \left( \omega^{-P_a + P_\gamma - J - L} + \omega^Q \mu^L_p \mu^L_{p'} \right)
\]

\[
= \left( \frac{-\omega}{y_p y'_p} \right)^L \left( \omega^{Q - P_a + P_\gamma - P_{\tau} - L' \mu^L_p \mu^L_{p'}} + \omega^{P_a - P_\gamma + L' \mu^L_p \mu^L_{p'}} \right),
\]

\[
\tau^{(2)}(0) = \omega^{-P_a} + \omega^{Q + P_{\tau} - z(0)} = \omega^{-P_a} + \omega^{-P_{\tau} - z(0)}.
\] (4.27)

For generic \( p, p' \) in (2.17) when both \( z(0) \) and \( \mu^L_p \mu^L_{p'} \) not being \( N \)th roots of unity, the relations (4.26) and (4.27) imply the following constraints of the quantum numbers in (3.8) and (3.11):

\[
P_a \equiv P_b \equiv 0, \quad J \equiv P_\gamma - L, \quad J' \equiv P'_\gamma - L + r.
\] (4.28)

where \( r \) is the integer determined by \( \mu^L_p \mu^L_{p'} = (\mu^N_p \mu^N_{p'})^{L/N} \omega^{-r} \). In this situation, \( h^+(t) \) in (3.18) is defined only on \( W' \), while \( h^-(t) \) in (3.21) is defined only on \( W'' \). By the discussion in section 3.2, \( F(t) \) in (3.8) and \( F'(t) \) in (3.11) are different polynomials. The eigenvalues of the chiral Potts transfer matrix defined by (4.18) and (4.19) are in one-to-one correspondence with eigenvalues (3.7) of the \( \tau^{(2)} \) matrix obtained by the Bethe equation (3.8). Hence the \( \tau^{(2)} \) matrix is non-singular when the rapidity parameters \( p, p' \) in (2.17) of the \( L \) operator (2.1) are generic. The corresponding chiral Potts eigenvalues are expressed by (4.19) and (4.21), which satisfy the relation (4.15).
4.3. Eigenvalues $V(q)$ for the alternating superintegrable chiral Potts model

The alternating superintegrable case\(^4\) is when the vertical rapidities $p, p'$ in (2.17) satisfy one of the following equivalent relations:

$$x^N_p = y^N_p \iff y^N_p = x^N_p \iff \sigma_p = \sigma_{p'}^\dagger \iff \alpha_q^{1/L} = \bar{\alpha}_q^{1/L},$$

(4.29)

where the variables $\sigma, \sigma^\dagger$ are in (2.16), and $\alpha_q, \bar{\alpha}_q$ ($q \in W$) are functions in (2.19). When the rapidity curve is $\mathbb{M}_N$ in (2.8) or $\mathbb{M}'_1$ in (2.9), the above conditions are equivalent to $\lambda_p \lambda_{p'} = 1$. In the alternating superintegrable case, the function $\tau^{(N)}(t)/F(t)^2$ with the Bethe solution $F(t)$ of (3.8) is a $t$-polynomial: $\tau^{(N)}(t)/F(t)^2 \in \mathbb{C}[t]$. Indeed, by (3.9), $\tau^{(N)}(t)/F(t)^2$ is regular except for the zeros $t_0$’s of $F(t)$. By (3.20), the finite-valued condition of $\tau^{(N)}(t)/F(t)^2$ at $t_0$’s is equivalent to the vanishing of $(\bar{\alpha}_q/\alpha_q)h^+(\omega^{-1}t)F(\omega^{-1}t) + \omega^{(Q+2Pa)}h^-(t)F(\omega t)$ at $t_0$’s, which is the same as the Bethe condition (3.8) when $\alpha_q = \bar{\alpha}_q$. In this section, we discuss the alternating superintegrable case. Write

$$x_p = \omega^m y_p', \quad x_{p'} = \omega^{m'} y_p, \quad \mu_p \mu_{p'} = \omega^n \quad (m, m', n \in \mathbb{Z}),$$

(4.30)

and define the variable $t := \frac{t}{y_py_{p'}}$. Since $e^\pm(t) = 1$, the functions $h^\pm(t), h^\mp(t)$ in (3.18) and (3.21) are

$$h^+(t) = h^+(t) = (1 - \omega^{-m})^L, \quad h^-(t) = h^-(t) = \omega^{(1+m+m')L}(1 - \omega^{-m})^L;$$

$$h^+(-t) = h^+(t) = \omega(1+m+m')L(1 - \omega^{-m})^L, \quad h^+(t) = h^+(t) = (1 - \omega^{-m})^L,$$

(4.31)

with $P_\gamma = -m L$ and $P_{\gamma'} = (1 + m + n)L$. The above $t$ polynomials are considered as functions on $W$. Using the relation between $h^\pm$ and $h^\mp$, the expressions (3.7) and (3.10) for $\tau^{(2)}(t)$ are the same with $F(t) = F'(t)$ and $P_b - P_a \equiv Q + (1 + m + m' + n)L \pmod N$. The $\omega^P$ in (4.16) is given by $P = P_{\gamma'} - P_{\gamma}$. Write $F(t)$ in (3.6) as $F(t) = F(t) = \prod_{j=1}^J (1 + \omega v_j t)$ where $v_j = y_py_{p'} v_j$. Both (3.8) and (3.11) define the same Bethe equation:

$$\left(\frac{v_i + \omega^m}{v_i + \omega^{-m}}\right)^L = -\omega^{-P_b} \prod_{j=1}^J \frac{v_i - \omega v_j}{v_i - \omega^{-1} v_j}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, J. \quad (4.32)$$

Hence $\tau^{(j)}(t)$ in (3.9) and (3.12) is expressed by

$$\tau^{(j)}(t) = \omega^{(j-1)L} F(t) \omega^{jL} \left(\prod_{n=0}^{j-1} \frac{(1 - \omega^{-m}) \cdots (1 - \omega^{-m+n+1} t)(1 - \omega^{-m+n+1} t) \cdots (1 - \omega^{-m+j-1} t)}{F(\omega^m t) F(\omega^{m+1} t)}\right)^{\omega^{-n(\omega^P + P_b)}}. \quad (4.33)$$

In particular, one obtains the $t$ polynomial:

$$\frac{\tau^{(N)}(t)}{F(t)^2} = \omega^{-P_b} \frac{\prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(1 - \omega^{-m}) \cdots (1 - \omega^{-m+n+1} t)(1 - \omega^{-m+n+1} t) \cdots (1 - \omega^{-m+N-1} t)}{F(\omega^m t) F(\omega^{m+1} t)}\right)^{\omega^{-n(\omega^P + P_b)}}. \quad (4.33)$$

\(^4\) Here we use a slightly general notion of alternating superintegrability than that in [11] (6.1), [12] (14) or [17] section 6, where the alternating superintegrable CPM is when $x_p = y_p, y_{p'} = x_{p'}$. Our general setting includes one special case of XXZ chains associated with cyclic $U_q(sl_2)$ representations with both $q$ and the representation parameter $\chi$ being $N$th roots of unity [40].
Now (4.18) and (4.22) are defined on $W$ with $P_x = P'_{x}, P_y = P'_{y}$. The functions $G, G'$ (by a proper choice of phase factors) are related by

$$G(\sigma) = \mu^{Nd} G'(\sigma), \quad Nd := P_{\mu} - P'_{\mu}.$$ 

The eigenvalue in (4.19), equivalently (4.21), becomes

$$V(x_{q}, y_{q}) = \zeta^{L/N} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{F(t_{q})}{(t_{q} - \omega^{kL/N})} G(\sigma_{q}), \quad (t_{q}, \sigma_{q}) \in W; \quad (4.34)$$

where $G(\sigma)$ in (4.25) and the $t^{N}$ function $P(t)$ in (4.24) are expressed in the following form:

$$DG(\sigma) G(\sigma^t) = P(t), \quad (t, \sigma) \in W,$$

$$P(t) := Ct^{-P_{a} - P_{b}} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{1 - \omega^{-m'+kL}}{1 - \omega^{-m+kL}} \right)^{kL/N} \frac{\tau^{(N)}(t)}{F(t)^{2}}, \quad P(0) \neq 0, \quad (4.35)$$

with

$$C = \omega^{((m'-m-n-1)(N-1)L)/2} \left( y_{p} y_{p'} \right)^{-P_{a} - P_{b} + (N-1)L}.$$ 

The non-vanishing of $G(\sigma)$ and $G(\sigma^t)$ when $t_{q} = 0$ implies the integers $P_{a}, P_{b}$ satisfying

$$0 \leq P_{a} + P_{b} \leq N - 1, \quad P_{b} - P_{a} \equiv Q + (1 + m + m' + n)L \pmod{N}. \quad (4.36)$$

Note that the relations (4.34) and (4.35) are still valid when the rapidity curve is $W_{1}^{\prime\prime}$ in the alternating superintegrable case. By (4.26), (4.27) and $z(0) = \omega^{(1+m+m'+n)L}$, one finds

$$1 + \omega^{P_{b} - P_{a}} = \omega^{P_{b} - P_{a}}, \quad 1 + \omega^{Q+nL} = \omega^{P_{a} - m'L - J - L} + \omega^{Q + P_{a} + m'L + L + J + nL},$$

which imply

$$P_{a} \equiv 0 \text{ or } P_{b} \equiv 0, \quad J + P_{b} \equiv (m + n)L + Q, \quad (m + 2m')L \pmod{N}. \quad (4.37)$$

The parameters in the $L$ operator (2.1) of the $\tau^{(2)}$ models are equivalent to the alternating superintegrable case satisfy the relations $c^{N} = 1, a^{N} = b^{N}, a'^{N} = b^{N}$ ([41] (2.23)). These models are characterized by $\omega^{m}, \omega^{m'}, \omega^{n}$ in (4.30) with the $L$ operator

$$L(t) = \begin{pmatrix}
1 - \omega^{m't}X & (1 - \omega^{m+n+1}X)Z \\
-t(1 - \omega^{m'+n}X)Z^{-1} & -t + \omega^{m+m'+n+1}X
\end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.38)$$

The chiral Potts transfer matrix $T_{p,p'}(q)$ with $p, p'$ in (2.8) or (2.9) can be constructed from the $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix as a Baxter $Q$ operator (see [17, 19] or [41] section 3.1). For each $\tau^{(2)}$ eigenvalue, one associates the $t^{N}$ function $P(t)$ in (4.25). Each factor function $G(\sigma)$ of $P(t)$ gives rise to an eigenvalue (4.19) of $T_{p,p'}(q)$. Hence the degeneracy of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model occurs, with a power of 2 degenerate states for each $\tau^{(2)}$ eigenvalue. Note that the $Q$ operators of the same $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix in this context are distinct for different choices of rapidity curves. It is known [40] when $N$ is odd: $N = 2M + 1$, the $\tau^{(2)}$ model with $\omega^{m+m'+1} = \omega^{n} = 1$ is identified with XXZ chains associated with cyclic $U_{q}(sl_{2})$ representations with both $q$ and the representation parameter $\eta$ being $N$th roots of unity. In these cases, the $\tau^{(2)}$ degeneracy carries the $sl_{2}$-loop-algebra symmetry. In particular, when $m = m' = M$, the $\tau^{(2)}$ model is the spin-$(N - 1)/2$ XXZ chain, with the $Q$ operator identified with the homogeneous chiral Potts transfer matrix for $p = p'$: $(x_{p}, y_{p}, \mu_{p}) = (\omega^{M}, \eta^{1/2}, \eta^{1/2}, 1)$, where $\eta$ is in (2.14). In this case, the $sl_{2}$-loop-algebra symmetry of the XXZ chain inherits

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001

23
the Onsager-algebra symmetry induced from the Hamiltonian chain of the chiral Potts model [34].

The homogeneous superintegrable chiral Potts model is the case (4.29) when \( p = p' \notin W'' \) with the coordinates

\[
p = p': (x_p, y_p, \mu_p) = (\omega^m k, \eta^{1/2}, \omega^{k, \eta^{1/2}, \omega^{n/2}}),
\]

where \( \eta \) is in (2.14). The \( \tau'(N)(t), P(t) \) in (4.33) and (4.25), respectively, are polynomials expressed by

\[
\tau'(N)(t) = C^{-1} t^{P_a + P_b} F(t^2) P(t),
\]

\[
P(t) = C \omega^{-P_b} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(1 - t^N)^L(\omega^n t)^{-P_a + P_b}}{(1 - \omega^{-m} t)^L F(\omega^n t) F(\omega^{n+1} t)},
\]

where \( C = \omega^{-(n+1)(N-1)L/2} \omega^{k,\eta^{1/2}} - P_a - P_b + (N-1) L, \) and \( P_a, P_b \) are integers in (4.36) with \( m' = m \). Indeed, \( P(t) \) is a \( t^N \) polynomial which defines the evaluation polynomial of the Onsager-algebra symmetry in the homogeneous superintegrable chiral Potts model [34]. The homogeneous superintegrable CPM with rapidities in \( \mathfrak{w}_{\nu} \) and \( m = k = n = 0 \) has been discussed extensively in the literature, and the eigenvalues of the chiral Potts transfer matrix are given in \([1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]\)

\[
T(q) = N^L \frac{(\eta^{-1/2} x_q - 1)^L}{(\eta^{-N/2} x_q^N - 1)^L} x_q^P \mu_q P_a F(\eta^{-1} t_q) G(\lambda_q),
\]

where \( G(\lambda_q) \) satisfies \( G(\lambda_q) G(\lambda_q^{-1}) = P(t)/P(\eta) \). By (4.4), one finds

\[
V(x_q, y_q) = \frac{e^{(\pi N-N/2) L/12 N} N^{L/2} \eta^{-2P_a - P_b}}{\omega^{P_a} \omega^{P_b} F(\omega^N)} x_q^P \mu_q P_a F(\eta^{-1} t_q) \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} (1 - \omega^k \eta^{-1} t_q)^k L/N G(\lambda_q).
\]

Then the eigenvalue \( S(\lambda_q) \) in (4.13) is expressed by

\[
\left( \frac{S(\lambda_q)}{\prod_{k=1}^{N} F(\omega^k \eta^{-1} t_q)} \right)^{1/N} = \frac{N^L/2 \eta^{-2P_a - P_b}/2}{\omega^{P_a} + ((N-1)L) / 4 F(\omega^N)} x_q^P \mu_q F(\omega^N) G(\lambda_q) \omega^{(P_a(N-1))/2}.
\]

Hence \( G(\lambda_q) \) relates to \( G(\lambda_q) \) by

\[
G(\lambda_q) = e^{-\pi N-N/2) L/12 N} \eta^{-2(P_a - P_b + L(N-1))} \omega^{P_a} F(\omega^N) G(\lambda_q),
\]

so that (4.18), (4.19) and (4.34) hold. The evaluation polynomial \( P(t) \) is defined by (4.39) with \( m = k = n = 0 \). The relation (4.25) holds for \( D = (\omega^P F(\omega^N))/F(\eta) (= \omega^{L^P}) \), where \( P \) is the total momentum ([17] (4.49), [1] (2.24)) \(^5\). The quantum numbers, \( P_a, P_b \) and \( J \), are the integers in (4.36) (4.37), now expressed by

\[
(i) \quad 0 \leq P_a + P_b \leq N - 1, \quad P_b - P_a \equiv Q + L \quad (\text{mod} \ N),
\]

\[
(ii) \quad P_a \equiv 0 \text{ or } P_b \equiv 0, \quad J + P_b \equiv 0, \quad Q \quad (\text{mod} \ N).
\]

The above (i) is the condition [11] (6.16), [12] (24) for \( r = 0 \), and [1] (C.4) in the case \( N = 3 \). The condition (ii) could be known to the specialists as it is supported by the

\(^{5}\) Here we use the convention in [17], where the total momentum differs from that in [1] (2.24) or [34] (62) by a minus sign.
numerical studies for $N = 3$ in table I of [1], but it seems not to have appeared before in the literature to the best of the author’s knowledge. This novel constraint is consistent with the total momentum $\varepsilon^{P_L} = 1$ condition: $LP_b \equiv J(Q - 2P_b - J) \pmod{N}$ ([1] (C.3), [34] (63)), and it also agrees with the conclusion, $P_a \equiv 0$ or $P_b \equiv 0$, in the algebraic Bethe ansatz discussion of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model ([37] section 3.2).

5. Concluding remarks

In this work, we study the eigenvalue spectrum of a finite-size transfer matrix of the chiral Potts model with alternating rapidities by use of the functional relations in [17]. Here the rapidity curve is either $\tilde{w}_k$ in (2.8) [18], or a curve in (2.9) for the degenerate models, which include the self-dual solutions of the star–triangle relation (2.25) [2,3,25,30]. We first establish the Bethe equations, (3.8) and (3.11), of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model through the Wiener–Hopf splitting (3.18) (3.21) of $\alpha_q$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_q$ as in [31]. We express the $\tau^{(j)}$ eigenvalues by using the Bethe solution, then obtain the expression, (4.19) and (4.21) together with (4.25), of eigenvalues $V(x_q, y_q)$ of the finite transfer matrix in the CPM. The procedure enables one to solve the eigenvalue problem of the CPM of finite size. In the alternating superintegrable case (4.29), the $\tau^{(2)}$ models for all $k'$ are the same, produced by the $L$ operator (4.38) with a simple form of Bethe equation (4.32). As in the homogeneous superintegrable CPM [34], the degeneracy of the $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix occurs and the chiral Potts transfer matrix serves as a $Q$ operator of the $\tau^{(2)}$ matrix. The eigenvalues, (4.34) and (4.25), of the chiral Potts transfer matrix share a similar structure as those of the homogeneous superintegrable CPM in [1,11,12]. We find the derivation in this paper has enhanced our structural understanding about the nature of eigenvalues in the CPM. The explicit calculation will lead to some physical implications as compared with previous works in the homogeneous chiral Potts model in [1,8,31]. In this work, we study the CPM mainly from the aspect of the Hermitian quantum chain case as in [31]. The physics of the quantum spin chain Hamiltonian is different from the statistical model with the positive Boltzmann weight case, which was the main concern in [4,9,14] (see, e.g., [3]). These two cases overlap only in the critical limiting case of [25]. In this paper the issues about the peculiarities of those various physical regimes were not discussed. Here, just to keep things simple, we restrict our attention only to the mathematical aspect of the eigenvalue spectrum of the finite-size transfer matrix. We leave the physical discussion of our results, and possible generalizations, to future work.

Acknowledgments

The author is pleased to acknowledge the hospitality of the Laboratoire de Mathematiques et Physique Theorique, CNRS/UMR, University of Tours, France (2007, fall), and U C Berkeley, USA (2008, spring), where parts of this work were carried out. He wishes to thank Professor P Baseilhac and Professor S Kobayashi for their invitation. This work is supported in part by the National Science Council of Taiwan under grant no. NSC 96-2115-M-001-004.

References

[1] Albertini G, McCoy B M and Perk J H H, Eigenvalue spectrum of the superintegrable chiral Potts model, 1989 Integrable System in Quantum Field Theory and Statistical Mechanics (Adv. Stud. Pure Math. vol 19) (Boston, MA: Kinokuniya Academic, Academic Press) pp 1–55

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
Bethe equation of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model

[2] Au-Yang H, McCoy B M, Perk J H H and Tang S, Solvable models in statistical mechanics and Riemann surfaces of genus greater than one, 1988 Algebraic Analysis vol 1, ed M Kashiwara and T Kawai (San Diego, CA: Academic) pp 29–40

[3] Au-Yang H and Perk J H H, Onsager’s star–triangle equation: master key to integrability, 1989 Integrable System in Quantum Field Theory and Statistical Mechanics (Adv. Stud. Pure Math. vol 19) (Boston, MA: Kinokuniya Academic, Academic Press) pp 57–94

[4] Au-Yang H, Jin B Q and Perk J H H, Baxter’s solution for the free energy of the chiral Potts model, 2001 J. Stat. Phys. 102 471

[5] Baxter R J, Partition function of the eight vertex model, 1972 Ann. Phys., NY 70 193

[6] Baxter R J, Eight-vertex model in lattice statistic and one-dimensional anisotropic Heisenberg chain I: Some fundamental eigenvalues, II. Equivalence to a generalized ice-type lattice model, III. Eigenvalues of the transfer matrix and Hamiltonian, 1973 Ann. Phys., NY 76 1

[7] Baxter R J, 1982 Exactly solved models in statistical mechanics (New York: Academic)

[8] Baxter R J, Superintegrable chiral Potts model: thermodynamic properties, an ‘Inverse’ model, and a simple associated Hamiltonian, 1989 J. Stat. Phys. 57 1

[9] Baxter R J, Calculation of the eigenvalues of the transfer matrix of the chiral Potts model, 1991 Proc. 4th Asia-Pacific Physics Conf. (Seoul, 1990) vol 1 (Singapore: World Scientific) pp 42–58

[10] Baxter R J, Chiral Potts model: eigenvalues of the transfer matrix, 1990 Phys. Lett. A 146 110

[11] Baxter R J, Chiral Potts model with skewed boundary conditions, 1993 J. Stat. Phys. 73 461

[12] Baxter R J, Interfacial tension of the chiral Potts model, 1994 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 27 1837

[13] Baxter R J, The ‘inversion relation’ method for obtaining the free energy of the chiral Potts model, 2003 Physica A 322 407 [arXiv:cond-mat/0212075]

[14] Baxter R J, The Riemann surface of the chiral Potts model free energy function, 2003 J. Stat. Phys. 112 1 [arXiv:cond-mat/0212076]

[15] Baxter R J, Transfer matrix functional relation for the generalized $\tau_2(t_q)$ model, 2004 J. Stat. Phys. 117 1 [arXiv:cond-mat/0409493]

[16] Baxter R J, Derivation of the order parameter of the chiral Potts model, 2005 Phys. Rev. Lett. 94 130602 [arXiv:cond-mat/0501227]

[17] Baxter R J, Bazhanov V V and Perk J H H, Functional relations for transfer matrices of the chiral Potts model, 1990 Int. J. Mod. Phys. B 4 S03

[18] Baxter R J, Perk J H H and Au-Yang H, New solutions of the star–triangle relations for the chiral Potts model, 1988 Phys. Lett. A 128 138

[19] Bazhanov V V and Stroganov Yu G, Chiral Potts model as a descendant of the six-vertex model, 1990 J. Stat. Phys. 59 799

[20] Deguchi T, Fabricius K and McCoy B M, The $sl_2$ loop algebra symmetry for the six-vertex model at roots of unity, 2001 J. Stat. Phys. 102 701 [arXiv:cond-mat/9912141]

[21] Fabricius K and McCoy B M, Evaluation parameters and Bethe roots for the six vertex model at roots of unity, 2002 Progress in Mathematical Physics vol 23, ed M Kashiwara and T Miwa (Boston: Birkhäuser) pp 119–44 [arXiv:cond-mat/0108057]

[22] Fabricius K and McCoy B M, New developments in the eight vertex model, 2003 J. Stat. Phys. 111 323 [arXiv:cond-mat/0207177]

[23] Fabricius K and McCoy B M, Functional equations and fusion matrices for the eight vertex model, 2004 Publ. Revs Inst. Math. Sci. 40 905 [arXiv:cond-mat/0311122]

[24] Fabricius K, A new $Q$-operator in the eight-vertex model, 2007 J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. 40 4075 [arXiv:cond-mat/0610481v3]

[25] Fateev V A and Zamolodchikov A B, Self-dual solutions of the star–triangle relations in $Z_N$-models, 1982 Phys. Lett. A 92 37

[26] von Gehlen G, Iorgov N, Pakuliak S and Shadura V, Baxter–Bazhanov–Stroganov model: separation of variables and Baxter equation, 2006 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 39 7257 [arXiv:nlin.SI/0603028]

[27] von Gehlen G, Iorgov N, Pakuliak S, Shadura V and Tykhyy Yu, Form-factors in the Baxter–Bazhanov–Stroganov model I: Norms and matrix elements, 2007 J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. 40 14117 [arXiv:0708.3025]

[28] von Gehlen G, Iorgov N, Pakuliak S, Shadura V and Tykhyy Yu, Form-factors in the Baxter–Bazhanov–Stroganov model II: Ising model on the finite lattice, 2008 J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. 41 095003 [arXiv:0711.0457]

[29] Matveev V B and Sinnov A O, Some comments on the solvable chiral Potts model, 1990 Lett. Math. Phys. 19 179

doi:10.1088/1742-5468/2008/10/P10001
Bethe equation of the $\tau^{(2)}$ model

[30] McCoy B M, Perk J H H, Tang S and Sah C H, Commuting transfer matrices for the four-state self-dual chiral Potts model with a genus-three uniformizing Fermat curve, 1987 Phys. Lett. A 125 9
[31] McCoy B M and Roan S S, Excitation spectrum and phase structure of the chiral Potts model, 1990 Phys. Lett. A 150 347
[32] Onsager L, Crystal statistics. I. A two-dimensional model with an order–disorder transition, 1944 Phys. Rev. 65 117
[33] Roan S S, Chiral Potts rapidity curve descended from six-vertex model and symmetry group of rapidities, 2005 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 38 7483 [arXiv:cond-mat/0410011]
[34] Roan S S, The Onsager algebra symmetry of $\tau^{(j)}$-matrices in the superintegrable chiral Potts model, 2005 J. Stat. Mech. P09007 [arXiv:cond-mat/0505098]
[35] Roan S S, Bethe ansatz and symmetry in superintegrable chiral Potts model and root-of-unity six-vertex model, 2006 Nankai Tracts in Mathematics (Differential Geometry and Physics vol 10) ed M-L Go and W Zhang (Singapore: World Scientific) p 399-409 [arXiv:cond-mat/0511543]
[36] Roan S S, The Q-operator for root-of-unity symmetry in six vertex model, 2006 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 39 12303 [arXiv:cond-mat/0602375]
[37] Roan S S, Fusion operators in the generalized $\tau^{(2)}$-model and root-of-unity symmetry of the XXZ spin chain of higher spin, 2007 J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. 40 1481 [arXiv:cond-mat/0607258]
[38] Roan S S, The Q-operator and functional relations of the eight-vertex model at root-of-unity $\eta = 2mK/N$ for odd $N$, 2007 J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. 40 11019 [arXiv:cond-mat/0611316]
[39] Roan S S, On Q-operators of XXZ spin chain of higher spin, 2007 arXiv:cond-mat/0702271
[40] Roan S S, The transfer matrix of superintegrable chiral Potts model as the Q-operator of root-of-unity XXZ chain with cyclic representation of $U_q(sl_2)$, 2007 J. Stat. Mech. P09021 [arXiv:0705.2856]
[41] Roan S S, On the equivalent theory of the generalized $\tau^{(2)}$-model and the chiral Potts model with two alternating vertical rapidities, 2007 arXiv:0710.2764
[42] Tarasov V O, Cyclic monodromy matrices for the R-matrix of the six-vertex model and the chiral Potts model with fix spin boundary conditions, 1992 Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 7 (Suppl. 1B) 963