Spectrum of quantum KdV hierarchy in the semiclassical limit

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Abstract: We employ semiclassical quantization to calculate spectrum of quantum KdV charges in the limit of large central charge $c$. Classically, KdV charges $Q_{2n-1}$ generate completely integrable dynamics on the co-adjoint orbit of the Virasoro algebra. They can be expressed in terms of action variables $I_k$, e.g. as a power series expansion. Quantum-mechanically this series becomes the expansion in $1/c$, while action variables become integer-valued quantum numbers $n_k$. Crucially, classical expression, which is homogeneous in $I_k$, acquires quantum corrections that include terms of subleading powers in $n_k$. At first two non-trivial orders in $1/c$ expansion these “quantum” terms can be fixed from the analytic form of $Q_{2n-1}$ acting on the primary states. In this way we find explicit expression for the spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ up to first three orders in $1/c$ expansion. We apply this result to study thermal expectation values of $Q_{2n-1}$ and free energy of the KdV Generalized Gibbs Ensemble.

Keywords: Conformal and W Symmetry, Conformal Field Models in String Theory, Integrable Field Theories

ArXiv ePrint: 2208.01062
1 Introduction

Conformal invariance in two dimensions is a very powerful tool which gives rise to many non-perturbative relations constraining dynamics of 2d CFTs. Among them is universality of stress-energy tensor sector [1], namely any correlation function which includes only stress-energy tensor and its descendants depends only on central charge $c$ but not on any
other details of the theory. An analytic form of all such correlators can in principle be found in a recursive form [2]. The stress-energy sector can be regarded as integrable, even if the whole theory is understood to be chaotic [3]. This can be justified formally by noting there is an infinite number of mutually commuting quantum KdV charges [4–6] — local charges $Q_{2n-1}$ of the form

$$Q_{2n-1} = {1 \over 2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} T_{2n}(\varphi) \, d\varphi, \quad (1.1)$$

where the densities $T_{2n}$ are appropriately regularized polynomials in stress-energy tensor $T(\varphi)$ and its derivatives. First charge

$$Q_1 = L_0 - {c \over 24} = {1 \over 2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} T \, d\varphi \quad (1.2)$$

is the CFT Hamiltonian. (Here and below we consider 2d CFT on a cylinder. Because of standard factorization into left and right-moving sectors we restrict the discussion to one sector only.) Interest in integrable structure of 2d CFT stress-energy sector has been reignited recently in the context of Eigenstate Thermalization Hypothesis (ETH) [7]. Following original works [8–16] it has been conjectured and confirmed in [17] that 2d CFTs exhibit generalized ETH with the local equilibrium being described by qKdV Generalized Gibbs Ensemble (GGE). Schematically the role of qKdV charges is as follows. The CFT Hamiltonian (1.2) is highly degenerate with all CFT descendant states of the form

$$|E\rangle = L_{-m_1} \ldots L_{-m_k} |\Delta\rangle, \quad \sum_{i=1}^k m_i = m \quad (1.3)$$

sharing the same energy $E = \Delta + m - c/24$. Since all $Q_{2n-1}$ commute, they can be simultaneously diagonalized giving rise to mathematically unique “integrable” basis of eigenstates. Unlike the energy eigenstates of the form (1.3), which fail the ETH, integrable eigenstates carry specific values of $Q_{2k-1}$-charges and obey generalized ETH. This novel role of qKdV symmetries motivates the question of “solving” integrable structure, i.e. evaluating spectrum of qKdV charges and finding integrable eigenstates, which would allow detailed studies of generalized ETH and qKdV GGE thermodynamics.

In certain sense the question of finding qKdV spectra can be regarded as solved: there is not one but two distinct ways to write an algebraic Bethe-ansatz reducing the problem of finding spectra to a bunch of algebraic equations [18, 19]. In practice complexity of these equations grows very rapidly with the level $m$ (1.3), making this approach useless in the context of ETH, at least so far. The ETH holds in thermodynamic limit, it may not and does not hold beyond that regime. Thermodynamic limit assumes the length of the spatial circle $L$ goes to infinity, with the energy density $E/L$ kept fixed. Using rescaling, one can always bring the circle to unit radius, the notations we use throughout the paper. The energy $E$ then must go to infinity as $L^2$ with $L \to \infty$ being an auxiliary parameter keeping track of corrections to various ETH-related identities. For any given primary state $|\Delta\rangle$ this essentially means the descendant level $m$ must be taken to infinity, i.e. we arrive exactly at the limit where algebraic Bethe equations become most difficult.
A progress was achieved by taking an additional limit of large central charge. In this case \( Q_{2k-1} \)-eigenstates, akin to (1.3), can be parametrized by a set of natural numbers, which can be conveniently combined into a Young tableau \([16]\). It is most convenient to use representation when \( n_k \geq 0 \) for \( k = 1, 2, \ldots \) counts the number of rows of length \( k \),

\[
|n_i\rangle \equiv |n_1, \ldots\rangle, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k n_k = m. \tag{1.4}
\]

We emphasize (1.4) are eigenstates of \( Q_{2n-1} \) and thus differ from (1.3). Corresponding eigenvalues at leading order were conjectured in \([22]\)

\[
Q_{2n-1}|n_i\rangle = Q_{2n-1}|n_i\rangle, \tag{1.5}
\]

\[
Q_{2n-1} = \hat{\Delta}^n + \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \xi_p^n \hat{\Delta}^{n-1-p} \tilde{c}^p \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{2p+1} n_k + \frac{\zeta(-2p-1)}{2} \right) + O(c^{n-2}),
\]

\[
\xi_p^n = \frac{(2n-1)!}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n+1)} \frac{\Gamma(p+3/2)\Gamma(n-p)}{2\Gamma(p+3/2)\Gamma(n-p)}, \quad \hat{\Delta} = \Delta - \hat{c}, \quad \tilde{c} = c - \frac{1}{24}. \tag{1.6}
\]

Here we assume the scaling when \( c \to \infty \) while \( \hat{\Delta}/\tilde{c} = h \) is kept fixed. No thermodynamic limit is assumed. This is the limit of holographic correspondence, when CFT is dual to semiclassical gravity. The holographic picture provides an easy derivation for the leading \( 1/c \) terms in (1.6) and provides interpretation for \( n_k \) as the boson occupation numbers of the boundary gravitons, see appendix A. From the mathematical point of view simplicity of eigenstates parametrization with help of Young tableaux as well as relatively simple form of (1.6) can be readily understood from the semiclassical quantization of the co-adjoint orbit of Virasoro algebra. Indeed, as is explained in \([20]\) in the large \( c \) limit Virasoro algebra can be understood in quasi-classical terms, as quantization of the Kirillov-Kostant-Souriau symplectic form. Because of U(1) symmetry semiclassical quantization of \( Q_1 \) is exact,

\[
Q_1 = \hat{\Delta} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k n_k - \frac{1}{24} \right) = \Delta + m - \frac{c}{24}, \tag{1.7}
\]

but for all higher \( Q_{2n-1}, n > 1 \) it is not. It is a perturbation series in \( 1/\tilde{c} \), which plays the effective role of Planck constant. In this paper we develop a perturbative scheme to obtain the spectrum of \( Q_{2n-1} \) as a series in \( 1/\tilde{c} \) expansion and calculate first two non-trivial terms. The result is summarized in (4.15).

In the strict \( c \to \infty \) limit when the problem becomes classical, CFT stress-tensor \( T \) can be substituted by an element of the co-adjoint orbit of Virasoro algebra \( \frac{2\pi}{c} u \), where \( u \) is a potential of an auxiliary periodic Schrödinger equation. Then quantum KdV charges (1.1) reduce to conventional KdV Hamiltonians of the periodic problem

\[
Q_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (u^n + \ldots) \, d\varphi, \tag{1.8}
\]

\(^1\)Appearance of \( n_k \) to parametrize the eigenstates can be understood from the Virasoro algebra, which in the large \( c \) limit reduces to a product of Heisenberg algebras, with \( n_k \) being the corresponding quantum numbers \([20, 21]\).

\(^2\)Since ref. \([22]\) was working in the regime of both large central charge and thermodynamic limit \( Q_1 \propto cL^2 \), it only conjectured the term linear in \( n_k \), as the \( n_k \)-independent term is \( 1/L^2 \) suppressed.
which we denote the same as the quantum ones, as it clear from the constant which, classical or quantum version, we had in mind. For the states with large but finite level $m$ number of non-zero $n_k$ will also be finite. At the classical level this corresponds to finite-zone potentials $u$, which form a finite-dimensional symplectic manifold equipped with the structure of a completely integrable system. Hamiltonians $Q_{2n-1}$ can be re-expressed in terms of the action variables $I_k$ and the orbit invariant $h$,

\[ Q_{2n-1} = h^n + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \xi_n^j h^{n-1-j} k^{2j+1} I_k + O(I^2) \]  

(1.9)

which at semiclassical level become integral quantum numbers $I_k \rightarrow n_k / \tilde{c}$. It is then easy to see that (1.9) becomes (1.6), up to an overall factor $\tilde{c}^n$ and certain corrections. At each power of $1/\tilde{c}$ classical expression $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$ predicts only leading power of $n_k$ while all subleading powers are “quantum corrections” which must be fixed separately.

At leading $1/\tilde{c}$ order quantum correction is just $n_k$-independent constant term proportional to $\zeta(-2p - 1)/2$, see (1.6). It can be fixed trivially by introducing Maslov index $I_k \rightarrow (n_k + 1/2)/\tilde{c}$, such that constant term can be formally rewritten as the vacuum energy of “quantum oscillators” with frequencies $\omega_k$ and occupation numbers $n_k$

\[ Q_{2n-1} = \hat{\Delta}^n + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (n_k + 1/2) \omega_k + O(\tilde{c}^n), \quad \omega_k = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \xi_n^j \Delta^{n-1-j} \tilde{c}^j k^{2p+1}. \]  

(1.10)

Unfortunately this simple trick fails beyond the leading order in $1/\tilde{c}$. At $1/\tilde{c}^2$ order one has to fix both constant and linear in $n_k$ terms, while simple $I_k \rightarrow (n_k + 1/2)/\tilde{c}$ substitution leads to incorrect results.

We propose and verify up to $1/\tilde{c}^2$ order that the subleading “quantum correction” terms can be unambiguously fixed starting from the analytic expression in terms of $1/\tilde{c}$ perturbative series of the eigenvalues $Q_{2n-1}^0$ of $Q_{2n-1}$ acting on the primary state $|\Delta\rangle$. For leading $1/\tilde{c}$ term this statement is trivial — taking all $n_k = 0$ yields the constant term, which is simply leading $1/\tilde{c}$ term in $Q_{2n-1}^0$. At the $1/\tilde{c}^2$ order this statement is more nuanced: naively $Q_{2n-1}^0$ only fixes the constant term with all $n_k = 0$, but we show linear in $n_k$ terms can be also fixed starting from $Q_{2n-1}^0$. As a result we obtain spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ up to first three orders in $1/c$ expansion, including the leading $\Delta^n$ term. We then apply the obtained result to evaluate thermal expectation values of $Q_{2n-1}$, free energy of the KdV Generalized Gibbs Ensemble, and the asymptotic expansion of the quantum transfer matrix acting on a primary state $|\Delta\rangle$, all at first few leading orders in $1/c$.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we discuss classic completely integrable system associated with the finite zone potentials and evaluate $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$ as a perturbative series in $I_k$. In section 3 we discuss analytic form of $Q_{2k-1}$ acting on primary states. These two pieces are combined in section 4 where we employ semiclassical quantization to obtain the spectrum of qKdV charges in the first three orders of $1/c$ expansion. We also perform consistency checks, confirming our result. Section 5 is devoted to applications of the obtained result. In section 5.1 we calculate thermal expectation values of $Q_{2n-1}$ and fix two leading orders in $1/c$ of the associated differential operator $D_n$

\[ \text{Tr}_{\Delta}(Q_{2k-1} q^{Q_1}) = D_n \chi_{\Delta}, \quad \chi_{\Delta} \equiv \text{Tr}_{\Delta}(q^{Q_1}). \]  

(1.11)
In section 5.2 we discussed KdV Generalized Gibbs Ensemble and calculate its free energy 
− \ln Z_{GGE},

\[ Z_{GGE} = \text{Tr} e^{-\sum_n \mu_{2n-1} Q_{2n-1}}, \tag{1.12} \]
at leading order in $1/c$. In section 5.3 we use the asymptotic expansion to calculate the quantum transfer matrix acting on a primary state at first two orders in $1/c$ expansion. We use analytic continuation to extend the validity beyond the asymptotic regime, but notice that certain non-perturbative terms are missing. We conclude with a discussion in section 6.

The paper also includes a number of appendices. Appendix A provides an easy derivation of (1.6) by quantizing boundary gravitons of semiclassical gravity in AdS$_3$. Appendix B evaluates $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$ at first two orders in $I_k$ by explicitly introducing normal coordinates at the origin of the co-adjoint orbit of the Virasoro algebra. Appendix C provides technical details concerning Novikov’s one-zone potentials. Appendix D develops the technique of dealing with the multi-zone potentials in the limit of the infinitesimally small zones. Finally, appendix E provides the details of calculating the spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ acting on primary states based on ODE/IM correspondence.

2 Calculation of $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$

In this section our goal is to find expression for $Q_{2n-1}$ in terms of the orbit invariant $h$ and action variables $I_k$, by expanding pertubatively up to cubic order in $I_k$,

\[ Q_{2n-1} = h^n + \sum_k f_k^{(n,1)} I_k + f_k^{(n,2)} I_k^2 + f_k^{(n,3)} I_k^3 + \sum_{k<\ell} f_{k,\ell}^{(n,2)} I_k I_\ell \tag{2.1} \]

+ $\sum_{k\neq\ell} f_{k,\ell}^{(n,3)} I_k^2 I_\ell + \sum_{k<\ell<p} f_{k,\ell,p}^{(n,3)} I_k I_\ell I_p + O(I^4)$.

Coefficients $f$ are $h$-dependent. First three $f_k^{(n,1)}, f_k^{(n,2)}, f_k^{(n,3)}$ will be found using one-zone potentials in section 2.2. Using two-zone potentials we will find $f_{k,\ell}^{(n,2)}$ and $f_{k,\ell}^{(n,3)}$ in section 2.3, while coefficient $f_{k,\ell,p}^{(n,3)}$ will be fixed using three-zone potentials in section 2.4.

An alternative brute-force derivation of (2.1) up to quadratic order in $I_k$ is given in the appendix B.

2.1 Finite zone potentials: an introduction

The starting point is the “Schrödinger” equation

\[ -\psi'' + u_{\frac{\varphi}{4}} \psi = \lambda \psi, \tag{2.2} \]

with the periodic real-valued potential $u(\varphi + 2\pi) = u(\varphi)$. For any real $\lambda$ there are two linearly-independent quasi-periodic solutions

\[ \psi_\pm(\varphi + 2\pi) = e^{\pm 2\pi i p(\lambda)} \psi_\pm(\varphi). \tag{2.3} \]

Here quasi-momentum $p(\lambda)$ could be either real or pure imaginary. Values of $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ for which $p(\lambda)$ is imaginary are called “forbidden zone.” At the end of forbidden zones
$p(\lambda)$ is integer or half-integer such that $\psi_{\pm}$ become periodic or antiperiodic and linearly dependent. Normally, for such $\lambda$, another linearly independent singular solution appears. Yet occasionally there are two linearly independent regular periodic or antiperiodic solutions for the same $\lambda$. In this case forbidden zone degenerates and disappears, with $p(\lambda)$ being real everyone in the vicinity of that point. We provide examples below.

A general potential $u$ would have an infinite number of forbidden zones, but there are special classes when only a finite number of forbidden zones are non-degenerate, Such $u$ are called finite zone potentials. They were introduced in a famous work [23] and often refereed to as Novikov potentials.

**Example: zero zone potential.** Let us consider a constant potential $u = 4\lambda_0 = Q_1$ with some real $Q_1$. A solution to (2.2) can be readily found

$$\psi_{\pm}(\varphi) = e^{\pm ip(\lambda)\varphi}, \quad p(\lambda) = \sqrt{\lambda - \lambda_0}. \quad (2.4)$$

For any $\lambda > Q_1/4$ quasi-momentum is real, i.e. there are no forbidden zones, except for $\lambda \in (-\infty; Q_1/4)$. The solutions (2.4) are linearly independent, including $\lambda = (Q_1 + k^2)/4$ for natural $k$, when $\psi_{\pm}$ are (anti)periodic. Values $\lambda = (Q_1 + k^2)/4$ mark the ends of degenerate forbidden zones.

**Example: “opening” a zone.** Let us now consider the potential $u = Q_1 + \epsilon \cos(k\varphi) + O(\epsilon^2)$ where $Q_1$ is a constant, $k$ is positive integer, and $\epsilon$ is some infinitesimal parameter. Using quantum mechanics perturbation theory we find at leading order that all eigenvalues of periodic and anti-periodic problems remain the same and double-degenerate, except for $\lambda_k$ which splits into

$$\lambda_k^\pm = \frac{Q_1 + k^2}{4} \pm \frac{\epsilon}{2}. \quad (2.5)$$

Hence now there are two forbidden zones, $(-\infty, Q_1/4)$ and $(\lambda_k^-, \lambda_k^+)$. Finite-zone potentials are characterized by the ends of non-degenerate zones $\lambda_i$. For the zero-zone potential above there is only one parameter $\lambda_0 = Q_1/4$. After one zone is opened, there are three parameters: “energy” of the ground state $\lambda_0$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_k^-$ and $\lambda_2 = \lambda_k^+$. In general an $m$-zone potential is characterized by

$$\lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \cdots < \lambda_{2m}, \quad (2.6)$$

with the forbidden zones $(-\infty, \lambda_0)$ and $(\lambda_{2i-1}, \lambda_{2i})$, $i = \overline{1, m}$. For each set $\{\lambda_i\}$ we can define a hyperelliptic curve

$$y^2 = \prod_{i=0}^{2m} (\lambda - \lambda_i), \quad (2.7)$$

while the quasi-momentum $p$ being fixed in terms of its differential

$$dp = \frac{\lambda^n + r_{m-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + r_0 d\lambda}{2y}, \quad p(\lambda_0) = 0. \quad (2.8)$$

The latter is defined in such a way that the integrals of $dp$ over $a$-cycles vanish

$$\oint_{a_i} dp = 2 \int_{\lambda_{2i-1}}^{\lambda_{2i}} dp = 0. \quad (2.9)$$
This fixes \( m \) coefficients \( r_0, \ldots, r_{m-1} \). Furthermore for the potential associated with \{\( \lambda_i \}\) to be \(2\pi\)-periodic we must additionally require integrals over \( b \)-cycles

\[
 w_i = \oint_{b_i} dp = 2 \int_{\lambda_{2i-1}}^{\lambda_{2i-2}} dp
\]

to be integer-valued

\[
 w_i = k_i - k_{i-1}.
\]

Here natural \( k_i \) satisfying \( k_{i+1} > k_i \), \( k_0 \equiv 0 \), label opened zones. These are additional \( m \) constrains, which reduce the total number of independent parameters \( \lambda_i \) to \( m + 1 \).

A given set \{\( \lambda_i \)\} which satisfies (2.9), (2.11), such that only \( m + 1 \) parameters are independent, defines periodic potential \( u(\varphi) \), but in a non-unique way. Individual potentials are labeled by points of the Jacobian of curve (2.7), with all of them sharing the same spectrum. In other words isospectral potentials form an \( m \)-dimensional torus, while full space of \( m \)-zone potentials is therefore \( 2m + 1 \) dimensional.

At this point we would like to make a connection with the Virasoro algebra. Consider Hill's equation, which is “Schrodinger” equation (2.2) with \( \lambda = 0 \),

\[
 -\psi'' + \frac{u}{4} \psi = 0. \tag{2.12}
\]

One can re-parametrize the circle going from \( \varphi \) to \( \tilde{\varphi}(\varphi) \) such that \( \tilde{\varphi}(\varphi + 2\pi) = \tilde{\varphi}(\varphi) + 2\pi \). Then wave-function and the potential also change accordingly

\[
 \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{\varphi}) = \psi(\varphi) \left(\frac{d\tilde{\varphi}}{d\varphi}\right)^{-1/2}, \tag{2.13}
\]

\[
 \tilde{u}(\tilde{\varphi}) = \left(\frac{d\tilde{\varphi}}{d\varphi}\right)^{-2} \left(u + 2(S\tilde{\varphi})(\varphi)\right), \tag{2.14}
\]

where Schwarzian derivative

\[
 (S\theta)(\varphi) \equiv \frac{\theta'''}{\theta''} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\theta''}{\theta'}\right)^2. \tag{2.15}
\]

From (2.14) it is clear that \( u \) is an element from the co-adjoint orbit of Virasoro algebra with the Schwarzian derivative term appearing because of central extension \([20]\). All potentials \( u(\varphi) \) related by circle reparametrizations, i.e. belonging to the same co-adjoint orbit share the same invariant — quasi-momentum at zero,

\[
 \psi(2\pi)/\psi(0) = e^{2\pi i p(0)}, \tag{2.16}
\]

which is evident from (2.13). In other words

\[
 -4p(0)^2 = h \tag{2.17}
\]

is the invariant of \( u \) characterizing the orbit itself. By choosing an appropriate \( \tilde{\varphi} \) the potential always\(^3\) can be brought to a constant form, in which case

\[
 \tilde{u}(\tilde{\varphi}) = h. \tag{2.18}
\]

\(^3\)An implicit assumption here is that \( u \) belongs to the regular orbit \( \text{diff}(S^1)/S^1 \), which upon quantization, becomes Verma module.
The co-adjoint orbit is a symplectic space equipped with the Kirillov-Kostant-Souriau bracket
\[ \frac{c}{24} \{ u(\varphi), u(\varphi') \} = -2\pi D\delta(\varphi - \varphi'), \quad D = \partial u + 2u\partial - 2\partial^3. \] (2.19)
Here, using linearity of symplectic form we introduce a formal parameter \( c \), which later will be identified with the CFT central charge. Any Hamiltonian flow defined by (2.19) leaves \( h \) invariant.

There is an infinite tower of the so-called KdV Hamiltonians \( Q_{2k-1} \), which can be defined recursively with help of Gelfand-Dikii polynomials \( R_n \),
\[ Q_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} R_n d\varphi, \quad \partial R_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} DR_n, \] (2.20)
\[ R_0 = 1, \quad R_1 = u, \quad R_2 = u^2 - \frac{4}{3}\partial^2 u, \quad R_3 = u^3 - 4u\partial^2 u - 2(\partial u)^2 + \frac{8}{5}\partial^4 u, \ldots \]
Their Hamiltonian flows generate isospectral deformations of \( u \)
\[ \delta u = \frac{c}{24} \{ Q_{2n-1}, u \} = (2n-1)\partial R_n, \] (2.21)
while they all remain in involution \( \{ Q_{2n-1}, Q_{2k-1} \} = 0 \).

We now consider a space of all \( m \)-zone potentials sharing the same \( h \). This is a 2\( m \)-dimensional subspace within the orbit parametrized by \( h \), which we will denote as \( F_m(h) \). The pullback of the symplectic form on this space is non-degenerate, hence it is also a symplectic manifold equipped with the Poisson bracket. Isospectral flows leave this manifold invariant. Upon restricting to \( F_m(h) \), only first \( n \) KdV Hamiltonians remain algebraically independent. The flows they generate move \( u \) along the Jacobian of (2.7), which is the Liouvillian torus of a completely integrable dynamical system defined by \( Q_{2n-1}, n \leq m \).

In other words the geometry of \( F_m(h) \) is a \( m \)-dimensional torus parametrized by angle variables fibered above a base parametrized by \( m \) variables \( Q_{2n-1} \). Alternatively, one can introduce \( m \) action variables \( I_k \) parameterizing the base and forming canonical conjugate pairs with angle variables.

In terms of \( dp \) (2.8) values of KdV charges are given by an expansion at infinity
\[ Q_{2n-1} = \frac{2\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(1/2)}{\Gamma(n+1/2)} \frac{4^n}{2\pi i} \int_\infty dp \lambda^{n-1/2}, \] (2.22)
while the action variables are
\[ I_k = \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{a_k}^{a_k} p \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{i\pi} \int_{a_k}^{a_k} dp \ln \lambda. \] (2.23)
Functional dependence of \( Q_{2n-1} \) for \( n > m \) on the first \( m \) ones readily follows from (2.22) and the form of \( dp \) (2.8).

Our task is conceptually trivial: we want to learn an explicit change of variables on the base of \( F_m(h) \) from \( Q_{2n-1} \) to \( I_k \). The expressions for \( Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k) \) is not available in the closed form, we therefore will find first few orders by expanding it in powers of \( I_k \). There is
one notable exception, using Riemann bilinear relation with two one-forms $dp$ and $pd\lambda/\lambda$ one can show in full generality
\begin{equation}
Q_1 = h + \sum_k k I_k.
\end{equation}

Our main approach will be based on parameterizing both $Q_{2n-1}$ and $I_k$ in terms of the spectral curve $i = [\tau, \bar{\tau}]$, with the infinitesimal $\lambda_{2i} - \lambda_{2i-1}$, and then re-expressing $Q_{2n-1}$ in terms of $I_k$. There is an alternative straightforward approach, to parametrize the potential $u(\varphi)$ in terms of its Fourier modes $u_\ell$, and then express both $Q_{2n-1}$ and $I_k$ in terms of $u_\ell$. We develop this method in the appendix B and confirm the expansion (2.1) up to second order in $I_k$.

### 2.2 One-zone potentials

Before we consider one-zone potential in detail, we revisit the zero-zone potential $u = Q_1 = 4\lambda_0$ and readily find differential
\begin{equation}
dp = \frac{d\lambda}{2\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \lambda_0}^2}
\end{equation}
to be defined on a Riemann sphere. This is the simplest possible case. In this case $p = \sqrt{\lambda - \lambda_0}$, $u(\varphi) = h = 4\lambda_0$ and the whole symplectic space $\mathcal{F}_0(h)$ shrinks to a point. All KdV Hamiltonians are fixed by $h$, $Q_{2n-1} = h^n$ with all action variables identically equal to zero.

Next, we consider the differential
\begin{equation}
dp = \frac{(\lambda - r)d\lambda}{2\sqrt{(\lambda - \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)}}
\end{equation}
parameterized by $\lambda_i, r_0$. It is defined on a torus — a Riemann curve of genus one. We assume that $\lambda_2, \lambda_1$ correspond to $k$-th zone. After satisfying (2.9) and (2.11), which requires evaluating elliptic integrals, we find one-parametric family
\begin{equation}
\lambda_2 = \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} \theta_4(\tau)^4, \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} \theta_4(\tau)^4, \quad r = \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} \theta_4(\tau)^4 \left(1 + 2 \frac{\partial \ln \theta_2^2(\tau)}{\partial \ln m}\right),
\end{equation}
where $m = \theta_3^2(\tau)/\theta_4^2(\tau)$ and $\tau = i\tau_2$ with positive $\tau_2$. In what follows we use $\theta_2 = \sum_0 q^{(n+1)/2}$, $\theta_3 = \sum_0 q^{n^2}$, $\theta_4 = \sum_0 (-1)^n q^{n^2}$.

To impose the orbit constraint $-4p(0)^2 = h$ it is more convenient to use the following trick. First we evaluate
\begin{equation}
Q_1 = 4(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - 8r,
\end{equation}
which expresses $\lambda_0$ in terms of $Q_1$ and $q$ expansion,
\begin{equation}
4\lambda_0 = Q_1 - k^2 \left(\theta_2^2 - 4\theta_4^2 \frac{\partial \ln \theta_2^2(\tau)}{\partial \ln m}\right) = Q_1 - 32 k^2 q^2 \left(1 + 2q^2 + 4q^4 + 4q^6 + \ldots\right),
\end{equation}

\footnote{Our definition of $q$ is aligned with Wolfram Mathematica. In this section $q$ denotes modular parameter of the genus one elliptic curve $y(\lambda)$. In section 5.1 we use $q$ to denote modular parameter of the CFT spacetime torus.}
After that it is straightforward to use (2.23) to evaluate action variable perturbatively in \( q \),

\[
I_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \frac{d\lambda (\lambda - r) \log \lambda}{\sqrt{(\lambda - \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n (\lambda_1 - \lambda_0)^{n+1}}{n \sqrt{\lambda_2 - \lambda_0} \lambda_0^n} \left[ F\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m\right) F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m\right) - F\left(\frac{\lambda_2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m\right) \right].
\]  

(2.30)

Here \( F \equiv 2F_1 \) is the hypergeometric function such that \( F\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m\right) = \theta_3^2 \).

An infinite sum over \( n \) above has to be evaluated individually for each term in \( q \) expansion. This gives \( I_k \) as a function of \( \lambda_0 \) and \( q \), \( I_k = \frac{32k^3 q^2}{k^2 + Q_1} + O(q^4) \), which with help of (2.29) can be expressed as a function of \( Q_1 \) and \( q \),

\[
I_k = \frac{32k^3}{k^2 + Q_1} q^2 + \frac{64k^3 (17k^4 + 12k^2 Q_1 + 3Q_1^2)}{(k^2 + Q_1)^3} q^4 + \frac{128k^3 (5k^2 + Q_1) (77k^6 + 69k^4 Q_1 + 27k^2 Q_1^2 + 3Q_1^3)}{(k^2 + Q_1)^5} q^6 + O(q^8).
\]  

(2.31)

At this point we use (2.24), which is exact, \( Q_1 = h + kI_k \). Using \( I_k \) given as a \( q \)-series expansion with \( Q_1 \)-dependent coefficients (2.31), with help of (2.24) we express \( Q_1 \) as a series in \( q \) with \( h \)-dependent coefficients by iteratively substituting \( Q_1 \) written as an \( h \)-dependent series in \( q \). Once we find \( Q_1 = Q_1(h, q) \), \( I_k \) can be deduced from (2.24),

\[
I_k = \frac{32k^3}{h + kI_k} q^2 + \frac{64 (3h^2 k^3 + 12hk^5 + k^7)}{(h + k^2)^3} q^4 + \frac{128k^3 (3h^4 + 42h^3 k^2 + 108hk^4 - 58hk^6 + k^8)}{(h + k^2)^5} q^6 + O(q^8).
\]  

(2.32)

At this point it is straightforward to re-express \( q \) as a \( h \)-dependent power series in \( I_k \), \( q^2 = \frac{h + k^2}{32k^3} I_k + O(I_k^2) \).

To obtain coefficients \( f^{(n,i)} \) (2.1) we act as follows. From the definition (2.22) we can find \( Q_{2n-1} \) as a polynomial in \( \lambda_i \) and \( r \). Using expressions for \( \lambda_i, r \) (2.27) and (2.29), where \( Q_1 \) is understood as a function of \( h, q \) we write \( Q_{2n-1} \) as an \( h \)-dependent power series in \( q \). After that it is straightforward to use \( q^2 = q^2(h, I_k) \) to re-express \( Q_{2n-1} \) as an \( h \)-dependent power series in \( I_k \),

\[
Q_{2n-1} = h^n + f_k^{(n,1)} I_k + f_k^{(n,2)} I_k^2 + f_k^{(n,3)} I_k^3 + O(I_k^4),
\]  

(2.33)
thus fixing $f^{(n,i)}$,

$$f_{k}^{(n,1)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}(2n-1)\Gamma(n+1)}{2\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} h^{n-1-j} k^{2j+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \xi_{j}^{n} h^{n-1-j} k^{2j+1},$$

$$f_{k}^{(n,2)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}(2n-1)\Gamma(n+1)(j(2n+1)-2n+2)}{16\Gamma(j+\frac{5}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} h^{n-1-j} k^{2j},$$

$$f_{k}^{(n,3)} = \frac{2n-1)(n-1)}{64k^{3}} h^{n} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}(2n-1)\Gamma(n+1)\lambda h^{n-1-j} k^{2j-1}}{1536\Gamma(j+\frac{5}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} + \frac{4j^{3}(2n+1)(2n+3)-2j^{2}(2n+1)(10n-21)-3j(2n+3)(10n-7)+36(n-1)(2n-1)}{64k^{3}}.$$

More technical details about the one-zone potential calculation can be found in appendix C.

### 2.3 Two-zone potentials

In case of two zones the differential

$$dp = \frac{(\lambda - r_{1})(\lambda - r_{2})d\lambda}{2\sqrt{\prod_{i=0}^{4}(\lambda - \lambda_{i})}}$$

depends on seven parameters subject to 4 constraints (2.9) and (2.11). Corresponding integrals cannot be evaluated analytically. We therefore proceed by expanding perturbatively, assuming both zones, and hence corresponding action variables, are small. We introduce two infinitesimal variables $\epsilon_{1}, \epsilon_{2}$ of the same order, such that $\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1}$ is of order $\epsilon_{1}$ and $\lambda_{4} - \lambda_{3}$ is of order $\epsilon_{2}$. Action variables are quadratic in $\epsilon_{i}$, $I_{k} \sim \epsilon_{1}^{2}$, $I_{\ell} \sim \epsilon_{2}^{2}$, where we assumed $(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2})$ and $(\lambda_{3}, \lambda_{4})$ correspond to $k$-th and $\ell$-zones respectively. Our goal is to find $Q_{2n-1}$ up to third order in the perturbative expansion in $I_{k}, I_{\ell}$. Hence in what follows we must expand all quantities in $\epsilon_{i}$ up to sixth order. The details of this calculation can be found in appendix D.

After satisfying (2.9) and (2.11) we find $\lambda_{i}$ for $i \geq 1$ and $r_{i}$ in terms of $\lambda_{0}$ and $\epsilon_{1}, \epsilon_{2}$, as a perturbative expansion in $\epsilon_{i}$. Then, we evaluate $I_{k}, h$ and $Q_{2n-1}$ also as function of $\lambda_{0}$ and $\epsilon_{1}, \epsilon_{2}$, similarly expanding in $\epsilon_{i}$ up to and including sixth order. By matching both sides of (2.1) we find coefficients $f_{k,\ell}^{(m,n)}$, yielding

$$f_{k,\ell}^{(n,2)} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}(2n-1)^{2}\Gamma(n+1)}{4\Gamma(n-j)\Gamma\left(j+\frac{3}{2}\right)} h^{n-1-j} \sum_{s=0}^{j-1} k^{2(j-s)-1}\ell^{2s+1},$$

$$f_{k,\ell}^{(n,3)} = \frac{\ell}{(k^{2}-\ell^{2})^{2}} \left( \frac{(2n-1)(n-1)}{4} h^{n} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}(2n-1)^{2}\Gamma(n+1)}{64\Gamma(n-j)\Gamma\left(j+\frac{5}{2}\right)} h^{n-1-j} q \right),$$

$$q = -4(2n+1)k^{2j+4} - \ell^{2j+4} + k^{2j+2}(3+2j)(j(2n+1) - 4n+5) + \ell^{2j+2}(3+2j)(3j+n+5) + k^{2j}\ell^{2}(3+2j)(j(2n+1) - 2n+2) + k^{2}\ell^{2j}(3+2j)(4n-1).$$
2.4 Three-zone potentials

Extending calculations of the previous section using the technique of appendix D to the three-zone case we can fix

\[
I_{k,ℓ,p}^{(n,3)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-3} \frac{\sqrt{π}(2n-1)^jΓ(n + 1)(n - 2 - j)}{8Γ(n - 1 - j)Γ(j + 2)} h^{n-3-j} k^{2j+1-2(s_1+s_2)} ℓ^{2s_1+1} p^{2s_2+1}.
\]

2.5 Consistency check

In case of an \(m\)-zone potential we can parametrize the differential \(dp\) with help of \(λ_0\) and \(ε_i\), \(1 ≤ i ≤ m\), cf. (D.1)–(D.6),

\[
λ_i = λ_0 + \ldots, \quad 1 ≤ i ≤ 2m,
\]

\[
r_i = λ_0 + \ldots, \quad 1 ≤ i ≤ m,
\]

where dots stand for \(ε_i\) but not \(λ_0\)-dependent terms. Similarly action variables \(I_k\), charges \(Q_{2n-1}\) and the orbit parameter \(h = -4p(0)^2\) will be some functions of \(λ_0\) and \(ε_i\). While dependence of \(I_k\) and \(h\) on \(λ_0\) is non-trivial, since \(Q_{2n-1}\) are the coefficients of \(1/λ\) expansion of \(p(λ)\) at infinity and \(λ_0\) is simply the shift of the argument of \(p(λ)\), we find

\[
Q_{2n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{Γ(n + 1)}{Γ(k + 1)Γ(n - k + 1)} (4λ_0)^{n-k} Q_{2k-1}^0.
\]

Here \(Q_{2k-1}^0\) are the charges evaluated with help of (2.22) taking \(λ_0 = 0\) in (2.41), (2.42). Assuming we know \(Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)\) where \(h = h(λ_0, ε_i)\) and \(I_k = I_k(λ_0, ε_i)\), one can introduce \(I_k^0 = I_k(0, ε_i)\) such that \(Q_{2k-1}^0 = Q_{2k-1}(0, I_k^0)\). Here first argument is zero simply because \(h(0, ε_i) = 0\). Then both sides of equation (2.43) become functions of \(λ_0\) and \(ε_i\), providing a non-trivial check.

There is an alternative way to use (2.43) to check the consistency of the perturbative expansion (2.1) with the coefficients found in the text. We can invert \(h = h(λ_0, ε_i)\) and \(I_k = I_k(λ_0, ε_i)\) to express both \(λ_0\) and \(I_k^0\) via \(h\) and \(I_k\),

\[
λ_0 = h + \sum k \frac{h I_k}{k} + \frac{h (h+5k^2) I_k^2}{8k^4} + \frac{h (5h^2+30hk^2+41k^4) I_k^3}{128k^7} + \sum_{k < ℓ} \frac{h I_k I_ℓ}{kℓ} \left( h^2 I_ℓ < h (k^4-4k^2(ℓ^2 + ℓ^4) - 5k^6 + 11k^4ℓ^2 - 5k^2ℓ^4) - \sum_{k < ℓ < p} \frac{h I_k I_ℓ I_p}{kℓp} + O(ℓ^4), \right)
\]

\[
I_k^0 = I_k + \frac{h I_k}{k^2} + \frac{h I_k^2 (h+5k^2)}{8k^5} + \frac{h I_k^3 (5h^2+30hk^2+41k^4)}{128k^8} - \sum_{ℓ ≠ k} \frac{h I_k I_ℓ (h+k^2)}{k^2(2ℓ^2 - ℓ^4)} + \sum_{ℓ ≠ k} \frac{h I_k I_ℓ^2 (2h^2 - k^4 + 2k^2(ℓ^2 + ℓ^4) + h k^2 (7k^4-4k^2ℓ^2+15ℓ^4) + k^4 (5k^4-10k^2ℓ^2+9ℓ^4))}{8k^5(2ℓ^2 - ℓ^4)^3} + \sum_{ℓ ≠ k} \frac{h I_k I_ℓ I_p (2h^2+3hk^2+k^4)}{k^2ℓp(k^2-ℓ^2)^2(k^2-p^2)} + O(ℓ^4).
\]
Now $Q_{2n-1}^0(0, I_k^0(h, I_k))$ is a function of $h, I_k$ and (2.43) provides a non-trivial check for the coefficients in (2.1).

This check also ensures that $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$ satisfy another identity

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \frac{\partial Q_{2n+1}}{\partial u_0} = Q_{2n-1}, \quad (2.44)$$

which follows from the properties of Gelfand-Dikii polynomials (2.20). Here $Q_{2n-1}[u(\varphi)]$ are understood as functionals of $u(\varphi)$ and the derivative is with respect to the zero Fourier mode of $u(\varphi)$, while all other Fourier modes are kept fixed. The shift of $u_0$ with all other modes intact is equivalent to a shift of the spectrum by a constant, hence

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u_0} \right)_{u_0} = 4 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_0} \right)_{\epsilon_0}. \quad (2.45)$$

Then (2.44) follows immediately from the right-hand-side of (2.43).

For an $m$-zone potential, all higher KdV charges $Q_{2n-1}$ are some functions of first $m+1$ charges. Thus for one-zone potentials $Q_5, Q_7, \ldots$ are functions of $Q_1, Q_3$, see e.g. section 2.4 of [24] for details. For the three-zone potentials higher $Q_{2n-1}$ would depend on $Q_1, Q_3, Q_5, Q_7$ in principle this provides additional consistency check for (2.1). In practice the dependence is so complicated, it doesn’t provide a useful check even for the one-zone case.

### 3 “Energies” of primary states via ODE/IM correspondence

In the previous section we found classical expression for $Q_{2n-1}$ in term of action variables $I_k$ and the orbit invariant $h$. Following the standard rules of semiclassical quantization $I_k$ should be promoted to an integer quantum number, while $h$ will become the dimension of the highest weight (primary) state $\Delta$, marking representation of the Virasoro algebra. It is easy to see, this naive receipt fails already for the values of $Q_{2n-1}$ on a primary state $|\Delta\rangle$.

Indeed, taking all $I_k$ to zero, we readily find $Q_{2n-1} = h^k$, which upon the naive quantization yields $Q_{2n-1}^0 = \Delta^n$ where

$$Q_{2n-1}|\Delta\rangle = Q_{2n-1}^0|\Delta\rangle. \quad (3.1)$$

This answer is missing $c$-dependent terms. Explicit values of $Q_{2n-1}^0$ for $n \leq 8$ were calculated in [25] via brute-force approach, using explicit expressions for $Q_{2n-1}$ in terms of free field representation. The pattern is clear, while $\Delta^n$ is indeed the leading term, full expression is a polynomial in both $\Delta$ and $c$ of order $n$.

There is no known receipt to obtain exact $Q_{2n-1}^0$ from the semiclassical quantization, hence our strategy will be the following. We will combine exact expression for $Q_{2n-1}^0$ in the large $c$ limit, which will be obtained in this section by a different method, with the classical result of section 2, to find spectrum of excited states in the large $c$ limit in next section.

To find $Q_{2n-1}^0$ we use ODE/IM correspondence, initiated in [18, 26] and more recently developed in [27] (also see [28]), which relates qKdV spectrum to solutions of an auxiliary Schrödinger equation

$$\partial_x^2 \Psi(x) + \left( E - x^{2n} - \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} \right) \Psi(x) = 0, \quad (3.2)$$





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where
\[
(l + 1/2)^2 = 4(\alpha + 1)\tilde{\Delta}, \quad \tilde{c} = -\frac{\alpha^2}{4(\alpha + 1)}.
\] (3.3)

Equation (3.2) can be solved using WKB approximation by systematically expanding in a small parameter. This leads to a quadratic ODE which can be solved iteratively. We delegate all details to appendix E and only write down iterative relation which defines coefficients \(c_k^{(n)}\) for \(n \geq 1, n \geq k \geq 0\),
\[
\sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{p=0}^{j} \sum_{q=0}^{n-j} \delta_{p+q,k} c_p^{(j)} c_q^{(n-j)} - 2 \left[ n - k - u - \frac{n-2}{2\alpha} \right] c_{k-1}^{(n-1)} + (2k-3n+4)c_k^{(n-1)} = 0,
\] (3.4)

and we formally assumed \(c_{-1}^{(n)} = c_{n+1}^{(n)} = 0\), \(u^2 = -\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}\), and the starting values are
\[
c_0^{(0)} = -\frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad c_0^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad c_1^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} - u.
\] (3.5)

Coefficients \(c_k^{(n)}\) determine values of \(Q_{2n-1}\) acting on primaries [27],
\[
Q_{2n-1}^0 = \frac{(2n-1)!\Gamma(n+1)}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(1-\frac{2n-1}{2\alpha})\Gamma(\alpha+1)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} c_k^{(2n)} \Gamma \left( k + \frac{3}{2} - 3n \right) \Gamma \left( 2n - k - 2n - 1 \right).
\] (3.6)

Although this is not obvious, \(Q_{2n-1}^0\) given by (3.6) is a polynomial in terms of \(\tilde{\Delta}\) and \(\tilde{c}\). After some algebra we find leading order expansion
\[
Q_{2n-1}^0 = \tilde{\Delta}^n + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(1)} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-j-1} \tilde{c}^j + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(2)} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-j-2} \tilde{c}^j + \sum_{j=0}^{n-3} \tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(3)} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-j-3} \tilde{c}^j + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{c}^{n-3}),
\] (3.7)

where
\[
\tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(1)} = \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(n+1)}{4\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} \zeta(-2j-1) = \xi_n \frac{\zeta(-2j-1)}{2},
\] (3.8)
\[
\tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(2)} = \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(n+1)}{24 \times 4\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j-1)} \times \left\{ -6\zeta(-2j-3)(2j+3-(2n-1)y_1(j+1))+3(2n-1)\zeta_2(j) \right\},
\] (3.9)
\[
\tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(3)} = \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(n+1)}{24^2 \times 4\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j-2)} \left\{ 6^2\zeta(-2j-5)(2j^2+7j+5)-(2n-1)r_{n,j} \right\},
\] (3.10)

Functions \(\zeta_2, \zeta_3, y_1, y_3\) are defined in the appendix E, where we also give values of \(p_j\) for \(0 \leq j \leq 17\).
4 Spectrum of quantum $Q_{2k-1}$

At this point we are ready to combine classical perturbative expression for $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$ (2.1) with the “energies” of primary state (3.7) to obtain $Q_{2n-1}$ up to first two non-trivial orders in $1/\hat{c}$ expansion.

The naive semi-classical quantization would map the co-adjoint orbit invariant $h$ and the actions variables $I_k$ on the classical side to dimension of the primary state $\Delta$ and the excited state quantum numbers $n_k$ correspondingly,

$$h \rightarrow \frac{24\Delta}{c}, \quad I_k \rightarrow \frac{24n_k}{c}. \quad (4.1)$$

Also classical charge $Q_{2n-1}$ should be rescaled by $(c/24)^n$. Starting from (2.1) this correctly reproduces full quantum spectrum of $Q_1$ and the leading $\Delta^n$ term in $Q_{2n-1}$. But it falls short of reproducing sub-leading terms even for the primary state (3.7). The relation between classical and quantum quantities (4.1) is only correct at the leading $c$ order. In [22] we observed that using $c-1$ as an expansion parameter leads to more elegant expressions. This is confirmed by (3.7), which looks most naturally if written in terms of $\tilde{\Delta}$ and $\tilde{c}$. We therefore propose the following quantization map, which agrees with the naive one at leading order,

$$h \rightarrow \frac{\tilde{\Delta}}{\tilde{c}}, \quad I_k \rightarrow \frac{n_k}{\tilde{c}}, \quad \tilde{\Delta} = \Delta - c, \quad \tilde{c} = \frac{c-1}{24}. \quad (4.2)$$

This does not solve the problem of reproducing subleading terms in $Q_{2n-1}^0$, but this can be fixed, at least at first subleading order, by introducing the Maslov index, $n_k \rightarrow \tilde{n}_k = n_k + 1/2$. We thus arrive at the following map,

$$Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k) \rightarrow Q_{2n-1} = \tilde{c}^n Q_{2n-1}(\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}, (n_k + 1/2)/\tilde{c}). \quad (4.3)$$

Infinite sums due to Maslov index contributing to “vacuum energy” should be regularized using zeta-function regularization. It is now straightforward to see that we immediately reproduce the leading $1/\tilde{c}$ term (3.8),

$$Q_{2n-1} = h^n + \sum_{k} j_{k}^{(n,1)}(h) I_k + O(f^2) \rightarrow Q_{2n-1} = \tilde{\Delta}^n + \tilde{c}^{-1} \sum_{k} j_{k}^{(n,1)}(\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}) \tilde{n}_k + O(\tilde{c}^{-2})$$

$$= \tilde{\Delta}^n + \sum_{k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \xi_k^{j} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-1-j} \tilde{c}^j k^{2j+1}(n_k + 1/2) + O(\tilde{c}^{-2})$$

$$= \tilde{\Delta}^n + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \xi_k^{j} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-1-j} \tilde{c}^j \left( \sum_{k} k^{2j+1} n_k + \frac{\zeta(-2j-1)}{2} \right) + O(\tilde{c}^{-2}) \quad (4.4)$$

In other words, at first sub-leading order $\tilde{c}^{-1}$ the quantization prescription (4.3) leads to (1.6) which passes all available tests: matches the spectrum of $Q_1, Q_3, Q_5, Q_7$ (see section 4.1 below) and thermal expectation values for $Q_9, \ldots, Q_{13}$ (see section 5.1 below) at the order $\tilde{c}^{-1}$.

There is another way to write (4.4). We can express $Q_{2n-1}$ as $Q_{2n-1}^0$ plus the terms from the classical $Q_{2n-1}$ (2.1) which non-trivially depend on $I_k$ using the substitution (4.2),
i.e. without the Maslov index,
\[ Q_{2n-1} = Q_{2n-1}^0 + \tilde{c}^{n-1} \sum_k f_k^{(n,1)}(\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}) n_k + O(\tilde{c}^{n-2}). \]  
(4.5)

At \( \tilde{c}^{n-1} \) order it is the same as (4.4).

To obtain the quantum spectrum at next order \( \tilde{c}^{n-2} \), we could try the prescription (4.3), apply the zeta-function regularization and notice that many but not all terms from (3.9) are reproduced. Thus, we see that the quantization (4.3) is exact only at leading 1/\( \tilde{c} \) order, at higher orders the expression obtained from the classical \( Q_{2n-1} \) has to be modified as well. Indeed, starting from the classical (2.1) and using substitution (4.2) we would find that terms contributing at the order \( \tilde{c}^{n-p} \) are homogeneous polynomials in \( n_k \) of order \( p \). This is very restrictive and obviously incorrect. We already saw that even at the first sub-leading order \( \tilde{c}^{n-1} \) the homogeneous (linear) in \( n_k \) terms have to be amended by a constant, i.e. \( (n_k)^0 \) term. This suggest the following “quantization rules”: to obtain the quantum spectrum \( Q_{2n-1} \) in 1/\( \tilde{c} \) expansion, one starts with the classical perturbation expression (2.1) and make the substitution (4.2), together with the overall rescaling by \( \tilde{c}^n \). As the order \( \tilde{c}^{n-p} \) this fixes leading, homogeneous in \( n_k \) terms of order \( p \). These terms should be amended by the sub-leading terms of order \( p-1, p-2, \ldots, 0 \) in \( n_k \). These terms should be regarded as quantum corrections and should be determined separately, they do not follow from the classical answer in any simple way. More explicitly,
\[
Q_{2n-1} = \tilde{\Delta}^n + \tilde{c}^{n-1} \sum_k g_k^{(1)}(\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}) + \tilde{c}^{n-2} \sum_{k_1,k_2} g_{k_1,k_2}^{(2)} n_{k_1} n_{k_2} + \tilde{c}^{n-3} \sum_{k_1,k_2,k_3} g_{k_1,k_2,k_3}^{(3)} n_{k_1} n_{k_2} n_{k_3} + \ldots
\]
(4.6)

Here \( g^{(p)} \) with different number of indexes denote different quantities. The leading terms \( g^{(p)}_{k_1,\ldots,k_p} \) are given by classical expressions (2.1) upon the substitution (4.2)
\[
g_k^{(1)} = f_k^{(n,1)}(\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}),
\]
(4.7)
\[
g_{k\ell}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} f_{k\ell}^{(n,2)}, \quad g_{kk}^{(2)} = f_k^{(n,2)},
\]
(4.8)
\[
g_{k\ell m}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{6} f_{k\ell m}^{(n,3)}, \quad g_{k\ell k}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{3} f_{k\ell k}^{(n,3)}, \quad g_{kkk}^{(3)} = f_k^{(n,3)},
\]
(4.9)
for \( k \neq \ell \neq m \) and \( g^{(p)} \) are given by (3.8), (3.9), (3.10). This is essentially the generalization of (4.5) to higher orders in 1/\( \tilde{c} \). Coefficients \( g_k^{(2)}, g_{k\ell k}^{(3)}, g_{kkk}^{(3)} \), etc. are quantum corrections and a priori not known.

To fix \( g_k^{(2)} \) we employ the following strategy, we will try to “salvage” the Maslov index quantization (4.3) by adding minimal possible terms subleading in powers of \( n_k \),
\[
Q_{2n-1} = \tilde{\Delta}^n + \tilde{c}^{n-1} \sum_k g_k^{(1)} n_k + \tilde{c}^{n-2} \sum_{k_1,k_2} g_{k_1,k_2}^{(2)} n_{k_1} n_{k_2} + \tilde{c}^{n-3} \sum_k g_k^{(2)} n_k + \tilde{c}^{m-2} \sum_{m} g_m^{(3)} n_m + \ldots
\]
(4.10)
We conjecture this is the full quantum spectrum of $\hat{g}^{(2)}$, and very simple 

$$\hat{g}^{(2)} = -\frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)\hat{\Delta}^{n-1}}{96\tilde{c}}. \quad (4.12)$$

This term is necessary to subtract $n_{k}$-independent $\hat{\Delta}^{n-1}\tilde{c}^{-1}$ term coming from $\sum_{k} \hat{g}^{(2)}_{k} n_{k}$ to match $Q_{2n-1}^{0}$ (3.7) which has no terms with the negative powers of $c$.

For convenience we give the full expression (4.10) explicitly

$$Q_{2n-1} = \hat{\Delta}^{n} + \sum_{k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n+1)}{2\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} \hat{\Delta}^{n-1-j} \tilde{c}^{j} \delta^{2j+1} \hat{n}_{k}$$

$$+ \sum_{k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n+1)(2nj+2n-3j-2)}{16\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} \hat{\Delta}^{n-j-1} \tilde{c}^{j} \delta^{2j+1} \hat{n}_{k}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)^{2}\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n+1)}{4\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} \hat{\Delta}^{n-j-1} \tilde{c}^{j-1} \sum_{s=0}^{j-1} \frac{\delta^{2(s-1)} \delta^{2s+1} \hat{n}_{k} \hat{n}_{l}}{\delta^{2j+1}} + O(c^{-3}).$$

We conjecture this is the full quantum spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ up to $c^{n-2}$ order and verify that it passes all available checks.

From here it is now straightforward to find $Q_{2n-1}$ in the representation (4.6). Coefficient

$$g_{k}^{(2)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n+1)}{8\Gamma(j+\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(n-j)} v(n, j, k) \hat{\Delta}^{n-j-1} \tilde{c}^{j-1}, \quad (4.14)$$

$$v(n, j, k) = (2n-1) \sum_{s=0}^{j-1} \zeta(2(s-j)+1) \delta^{2s+1} + ((2n-1)y_{1}(j) - 2j - 1) \delta^{2j+1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2}(2nj+2n-3j-2)\delta^{2j}.$$
At third order this rule should be amended by others, as suggested by a non-polynomial via zeta-function regularization and minimal possible algebra generators [4].

For $n=1$, the expansion reduces to (1.7) which is a simple check. A more sophisticated check is provided by $Q_3$, $Q_5$ and $Q_7$ which are known explicitly in terms of the Virasoro algebra generators [4]

$$Q_{2n-1} = Q_{2n-1}^0 + \sum_{k,j=0}^{n-1} \xi_n^k \Delta^{n-j-1} \delta^{2j+1} n_k$$

(4.15)

To summarize, we have found the (conjectured) spectrum of all qKdV charges at first two sub-leading orders in $1/c$ expansion (4.13), (4.15) and observed certain patterns which may help fix the spectrum at higher orders. Let us spell the step to find the next $1/c^3$ order, i.e. fix the terms of order $c^{n-3}$ in (4.6). The classical result for $Q_{2n-1}$ in terms of action variables $I_k$ was calculated up to cubic order in (2.36), (2.39), (2.40). “Energies” of primary states $Q_{2n-1}^0$ were also calculated to this order, see eq. (3.10). Thus $g_{k_1k_2k_3}^{(3)}$ and $g^{(3)}$ are known, and to find the spectrum one would only need to fix $\tilde{g}_{k_1k_2}^{(3)}$ and $g_k^{(3)}$. To do that one would need to find $\tilde{g}_{k_1k_2}^{(3)}$ and $g_k^{(3)}$ from the expansion (4.10) to reproduce (3.10) via zeta-function regularization and minimal possible $\tilde{g}^{(3)}$, which presumably will only include terms with negative powers of $\tilde{c}$. “Restoring” $\tilde{g}_{k_1k_2}^{(3)}$ and $g_k^{(3)}$ from $\tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(3)}$ is not a mathematically well-posed problem. We expect that all zeta-functions $\zeta(-2j-1)$ in $\tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(3)}$ lead to the sums $\sum_k k^{2j+1} n_k$ — the rule which successfully worked at second $1/c$ order.

At third order this rule should be amended by others, as suggested by a non-polynomial dependence on $k$ in (2.39). In practice, restoring $\tilde{g}_k^{(3)}$ from $\tilde{R}_{n,j}^{(3)}$ may require establishing the analytic form of coefficients $p_j$ in (3.10) and then reverse-engineering corresponding $k_1,k_2,k_3$-dependent sums. Once hypothetical $\tilde{g}_{k_1k_2}^{(3)}$ and $\tilde{g}_k^{(3)}$, and accordingly $g_{k_1k_2}^{(3)}$ and $g_k^{(3)}$ are fixed, a non-trivial set of checks is provided by the spectrum of $Q_3, Q_5, Q_7$ generated by computer algebra, as well as the requirement that thermal expectation values $\langle Q_{2n-1}\rangle_q$ discussed in section 5.1 must have certain modular properties.

### 4.1 Computer algebra check

For $n=1$ the expansion (4.15) reduces to (1.7) which is a simple check. A more sophisticated check is provided by $Q_3$, $Q_5$ and $Q_7$ which are known explicitly in terms of the Virasoro algebra generators [4]

$$Q_3 = \left( L_0^3 - \frac{c+2}{12} L_0 + \frac{c(5c+22)}{2990} \right) + \tilde{Q}_3. \quad (4.16)$$

$$\tilde{Q}_3 = 2 \sum_{k=1}^\infty L_{-k} L_k,$$

$$Q_5 = \left( L_0^3 - \frac{c+4}{8} L_0^2 + \frac{(c+2)(3c+20)}{576} L_0 - \frac{c(3c+14)(7c+68)}{290304} \right) + \tilde{Q}_5. \quad (4.17)$$

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\[
\tilde{Q}_5 = \sum_{k,l=0}^{\infty} L_{-k-1}L_k L_l + 2 \sum_{k=1, l=0}^{\infty} L_{-k}L_{k-1}L_l + \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty} L_{-k}L_{L-k} L_{L+l} + \\
+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{c+2}{6} n^2 - \frac{c}{4} - 1 \right) L_{-n}L_n - L_0^3, \tag{4.18}
\]

and \[29\]
\[
Q_7 = \sum_{k,l,m=1}^{\infty} L_{-k}L_{L-m} L_{L+k+l+m} + \sum_{k,l,m=0}^{\infty} L_{-k}L_{L-m} L_{L+k+l+m} + 3 \sum_{k=1, l,m=0}^{\infty} L_{-k}L_{L-k} L_{L+k+l} \\
+ \frac{8 + c}{3} \left[ \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty} (k + l) L_{-k}L_{L-k} L_{L+k} + \sum_{k,l=0}^{\infty} (k - l) L_{-k}L_{L-k} L_{L+k} \right] \\
+ \frac{8 + c}{3} \left[ \sum_{k,l=0}^{\infty} (k + l) L_{-k}L_{L-k} L_{L+k} + \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty} (k - l) L_{-k}L_{L-k} L_{L+k} \right] \\
+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{c^2 - c - 141}{90} n^4 - \frac{7c + 59}{18} n^2 \right) L_{-n}L_n - \left( \frac{1}{48} c^2 + \frac{53}{360} c + \frac{19}{90} \right) \tilde{Q}_5 \\
- \left( \frac{1}{6} c + 1 \right) \tilde{Q}_5 - \frac{c + 6}{6} L_0^3 + \frac{15c^2 + 194c + 568}{1440} L_0^2 \\
- \frac{(c + 2)(c + 10)(3c + 28)}{10368} L_0 + \frac{c(3c + 46)(25c^2 + 426c + 1400)}{24983200} \tag{4.19}
\]

Using computer algebra spectrum of \(Q_3, Q_5, Q_7\) for all descendants at a small levels \(m\) can be evaluated explicitly, as an expansion in powers of \(1/c\). The resulting expressions can be compared with the spectrum following from \((4.15)\), which we will write in terms of quantum numbers \(n_k\) packaged as follows

\[
m_{p,r} \equiv \sum_k k^p n_k^r, \quad m_p \equiv m_{p,1}, \quad m \equiv m_1, \quad h = \hat{\Delta}/\tilde{c}, \tag{4.20}
\]

\[
Q_3 = \hat{\Delta}^2 + \hat{\Delta} \left( 6 m_1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \tilde{c} \left( 4 m_3 + \frac{1}{60} \right) \\
+ \left( m_3 - \frac{3}{2} m_2 - \frac{1}{4} m_1 \right) - \frac{3}{2} m_{2,2} + 3 m_{1,2}^2 + \frac{3}{2} h(2m_1 - m_0 - m_{0,2}) + \frac{3}{320} + \mathcal{O}(1/\tilde{c}), \tag{4.21}
\]

and similarly

\[
Q_5 = \hat{\Delta}^3 + \left( 15m_1 - \frac{5}{8} \right) \hat{\Delta}^2 + \hat{\Delta} \tilde{c} \left( 20 m_3 + \frac{1}{12} \right) + \tilde{c}^2 \left( 8 m_5 - \frac{1}{63} \right) \\
+ \hat{\Delta} \left( \frac{5}{12} (-5m_1 - 42m_2 + 44m_3) - \frac{35}{2} m_{2,2} + 25 m_1^2 + \frac{15}{2} h(2m_1 - m_0 - m_{0,2}) + \frac{23}{192} \right) \\
+ \tilde{c} \left( \frac{1}{12} (m_1 - 10 m_3 - 12 m_4 + 64 m_5) - 10 m_{1,2} + 20 m_{1,3} - \frac{85}{6048} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{c}^0), \tag{4.22}
\]
We checked, these expressions are in agreement with the computer algebra generated spectrum for $m \leq 12$, which serves as a non-trivial consistency check of (4.15).

5 Miscellaneous results

Explicit expression for the spectrum of quantum $Q_{2n-1}$ in large c limit opens the opportunity to make progress in a number of adjacent directions. In this section we discuss several applications of our results.

5.1 Thermal expectation values of $Q_{2n-1}$

Our first application is toward thermal expectation value of $Q_{2n-1}$, i.e. averaged over the CFT Gibbs ensemble $\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_q \equiv \text{Tr}(q^{L_0-c/24}Q_{2n-1})$. This question appears naturally, though in a more complicated form, to calculate the averaged value of $Q_{2n-1}$ over the KdV Generalized Gibbs Ensemble (see section 5.2 below), if one wants to match the GGE though in a more complicated form, to calculate the averaged value of $\langle Q \rangle_{\text{GGE}}$ (5.1) on the torus, exhibits modular properties and can be represented as a covariant differential operator acting on the CFT torus partition function [30]. In fact, one can average $Q_{2n-1}$ over a particular Verma module, $\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_\Delta = \text{Tr}_\Delta(q^{L_0-c/24}Q_{2n-1})$, where sum goes over all Virasoro descendants of the primary state $\Delta$. This sum too is a modular object and can be evaluated with help of the same differential operator

$$\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_\Delta = D_n \chi_\Delta, \quad \chi_\Delta \equiv \text{Tr}_\Delta(q^{L_0-c/24}) = q^{\tilde{\Delta} - L_0}/\eta,$$  

(5.1)

$$D_n = D^n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P^j_n(c, q) D^{n-j-1}, \quad D^{n} = D_{2(n-1)} \cdots D_2 D_0,$$  

(5.2)

and $D_\tau = q \partial_q - \frac{c}{12} E_2$ is Serre derivative. Each $P^j_n$ is a degree $j$ polynomial in $c$ with each coefficient being a modular form of weight $2j + 2$,

$$P^j_n(c, q) = \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} P^{(k)}_{n,j} \tilde{c}^{j-k+1} E_{2j+2}^{(n,k)}(q).$$  

(5.3)
Here \( P_{n,j}^{(k)} \) are numerical coefficients and \( E_{2j+2}^{(n,k)} \) is some modular form, which is a linear combination of \( E_{2j}^{2a} E_0^{2b} \) with \( 4a + 6b = 2j + 2 \) for non-negative integer \( a, b \), normalized such that \( E_{2j+2}^{(n,j)} = 1 + O(q) \). For \( j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 \) there is a unique modular form of the weight \( 2(j+1) \) and therefore for these \( j \), independently of \( n \) and \( k \), \( E_{2j+2}^{(n,k)} = E_{2j+2} \) where

\[
E_{2n} = 1 + \frac{2}{\zeta(1-2n)}\sigma_{2n-1}, \quad \sigma_p = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^p q^k}{1-q^k}.
\]  
(5.4)

For instance, in the simplest case of \( Q_3 \) the operator \( D_2 \) is given by

\[
\langle Q_3 \rangle_\Delta = D_2 \chi_\Delta = \left[ D^2 + \frac{c}{1440} E_4 \right] \chi_\Delta.
\]  
(5.5)

In this case \( P_{2,1}^{(1)} = 1/60 \) and \( P_{2,1}^{(2)} = 1/1440 \). Explicit expressions for \( D_n \) for \( n \leq 7 \) were found in [30]. For higher \( n \) the modular form \( E_{2n+2}^{(n,j)} \) and coefficients \( P_{n,j}^{(k)} \) are not known.

Strictly speaking (5.1), (5.2) is an unproven ansatz proposed in [30]. We find it to be consistent with the large \( c \) spectrum of \( Q_{2n-1} \) (4.15) and fix two leading in \( c \) terms in \( P_{n,j}^{(1)} \). To compare with (5.1), we need to calculate \( \langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_\Delta \) starting from (4.15). Here the following straightforward identities will be helpful

\[
\langle \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k k^p \rangle_\Delta = \sigma_p \chi_\Delta, \quad \langle \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k^2 k^p \rangle_\Delta = (2q \partial_q \sigma_{p-1} - \sigma_p) \chi_\Delta,
\]  
(5.6)

\[
\langle \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k k^p \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} n_\ell \ell^p \rangle_\Delta = (q \partial_q \sigma_{p+p'-1} + \sigma_p \sigma_{p'}) \chi_\Delta,
\]  
(5.7)

where by \( n_k \) we mean the quantum numbers (1.4). Then (1.6) immediately yields

\[
\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_\Delta = \tilde{\Delta}^n \chi_\Delta + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-j} \tilde{c}^j \sigma_{2p+1} + \left( \frac{\zeta(-2p-1)}{2} \right) \chi_\Delta + O(\tilde{c}^{n-2}),
\]  
(5.8)

where we assumed the usual limit, \( h = \tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c} \) is kept fixed while \( \tilde{c} \to \infty \). Comparing this with (5.1), we immediately see that the leading \( \tilde{\Delta}^n \) term is coming from (we drop \( \chi_\Delta \) for simplicity)

\[
D^n \to (q \partial_q)^n \to \tilde{\Delta}^n.
\]  
(5.9)

Similarly we can trace origin of all \( \tilde{c}^{n-1} \) terms,

\[
D^n \to (q \partial_q)^n - \frac{n(n-1)}{12} E_2 (q \partial_q)^{n-1} \to \tilde{\Delta}^{n-1} n \left( \sigma_1 - \frac{1}{24} \right) - \tilde{\Delta}^{n-1} \frac{n(n-1)}{12} E_2 = - \frac{n(n-1)}{24} E_2,
\]

which agrees with (5.8), and

\[
P_{n,j}^{(1)} \tilde{c}^j E_{2j+2}^{(n+1)} D^{n-j-1} \to P_{n,j}^{(1)} \tilde{c}^j E_{2j+2}^{(n+1)} (q \partial_q)^{n-j-1} \to P_{n,j}^{(1)} \tilde{\Delta}^{n-j-1} \tilde{c}^j E_{2j+2}^{(n+1)},
\]  
(5.10)

for \( n - 1 \geq j > 0 \). From here immediately follows

\[
P_{n,j}^{(1)} = R_{n,j}, \quad E_{2j+2}^{(n+1)} = E_{2j+2}, \quad n - 1 \geq j \geq 1.
\]  
(5.11)
To fix $P_{n,j}^{(2)}$ it is convenient to take $q \to 0$ limit and compare $\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle$ with (3.7), yielding
\[
P_{n,1}^{(2)} = \tilde{R}_{n,0}^{(2)} - \frac{n(n - 1)(12n^2 - 16n - 1)}{3456} = \frac{n(n - 1)(12n^2 - 38n + 31)}{8640},
\]
\[
P_{n,j}^{(2)} = \tilde{R}_{n,j-1}^{(2)} + \frac{(n - j)(2(n - j) - 1)}{24} P_{n,j-1}^{(1)} , \quad n - 1 \geq j \geq 2.
\]
Evaluation of $E_{2j+2}^{(n,2)}$ is a more challenging task and requires first using (5.6), (5.7) and then combining pieces into modular forms to match (5.1), (5.2). We note, there are terms in (4.15) proportional to $\hat{\Delta}^{n-1} c^{-1}$, but (5.1) has no negative powers of $c$. Hence these terms must vanish after averaging, which follows from the identity $q \partial_q \sigma_{-1} - \sigma_1 = 0$ and serves as a consistency check. The final expression reads
\[
P_{n,j}^{(2)} E_{2j+2}^{(n,2)} = \frac{(2n-1)\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n+1)}{8 \Gamma(j+3/2) \Gamma(n-j)} \left( (2n-1) \zeta((-2j-1)/2) E_{2j+2} - (n-1-j) \zeta(-2j+1) D_{2j} E_{2j} + \frac{(2n-1)}{4} \sum_{s=1}^{j-2} \zeta(-2s-1) \zeta(-2(j-s)+1) E_{2s+2} E_{2(j-s)} \right).
\]
It is valid for $n - 1 \geq j \geq 2$. For $j = 1$, there is a unique modular form $E_{2j+2}^{(n,2)} = E_4$. Also, as was mentioned above $E_{2j+2}^{(n,2)} = E_{2j+2}$ for $j = 2, 3, 4, 6$, which can be checked straightforwardly. Because of the identities between modular forms there are other ways to write (5.12).

Explicit form of $Q_{2n-1}^0$ up to $c^{n-3}$ order allows us, in principle, to calculate $P_{n,j}^{(3)}$, although calculation of $E_{2j+2}^{(n,3)}$ would require first extending (4.15) to the next $1/c$ order. Given involved form of $P_{n,j}^{(2)}$ and $E_{n,j}^{(2)}$ we do not expect the answer to be simple.

### 5.2 Generalized Gibbs Ensemble

Spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ can help understand the qKdV generalized Gibbs ensemble (GGE)
\[
\rho_{\text{GGE}} = e^{-\sum_n \mu_{2n-1} Q_{2n-1}}, \quad Z_{\text{GGE}} = \text{Tr} \rho_{\text{GGE}},
\]
and corresponding (generalized) partition function and free energy. Earlier attempts to evaluate KdV generalized free energy include [15, 16, 22, 31]. The GGE describes local equilibrium in a state carrying specific values of qKdV charges. It is expected on general grounds that most initial states, upon equilibration, can be locally described by the GEE with the appropriate values of chemical potentials $\mu_{2n-1}$ [32]. From the mathematical point of view, it is of great interest to investigate modular properties of $Z_{\text{GGE}}$; generalizing modular invariance of the conventional torus partition function $\mu_{2n-1} = 0$, for $n > 1$.

The explicit spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ in the large $c$ limit allows in principle to calculate the generalized sum over a particular Verma module
\[
\text{Tr}_\Delta e^{-\sum_n \mu_{2n-1} Q_{2n-1}}
\]
in the “holographic limit”: \( h = \frac{\hat{\Delta}}{\hat{c}}, \ t_n := \mu_{2n-1}/\hat{c}^{n-1} \) fixed, \( \hat{c} \to \infty \), by expanding
the answer in powers of \( 1/c \). In practice sums of exponents of quadratic or higher order
expressions in \( n_k \)
\[
\sum_{n_k} e^{O(n^2)}
\]
(5.15)
can not be evaluated, and we restrict our analysis to first non-trivial \( 1/c \) order,
\[
\text{Tr}_\Delta e^{-\sum_n \mu_{2n-1} Q_{2n-1}} = e^{-\hat{c} \sum_n t_n h^n} e^{-\sum_n t_n \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} h^{n-1-p} \xi^p \zeta(-2p-1)/2} \prod_{k=1}^\infty \left( 1 - e^{-k \sum_n (2n-1) t_n h^{n-1} F_1(1, 1-n, 3/2, -k^2/h)} \right).
\]
From here generalized partition function can be evaluated using Cardy formula (we are
only writing explicitly the chiral part),
\[
Z_{\text{GGE}} = e^{f_0 + f_1 + O(1/\hat{c})},
\]
\[ f_0 = \sum_{n=1}^\infty (2n-1) t_n h^n, \] (5.16)
\[ f_1 = -\sum_{k=1}^\infty \ln (1 - e^{-\hat{c}}) - \sum_{n=2}^\infty t_n h^{n-1} \left( \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \xi^p h^{-p} \zeta(-2p-1)/2 - \frac{n}{24} \right), \] (5.17)
\[ \gamma(k) = k \sum_{n=1}^\infty (2n-1) t_n h^{n-1} F_1(1, 1-n, 3/2, -k^2/h). \] (5.18)
(5.19)
(5.20)
Here \( Z_{\text{GGE}} \) is understood to be a function of \( t_n := \mu_{2n-1}/\hat{c}^{n-1} \), while \( h \) is a function of \( t_n \) satisfying (5.18). For (5.16)–(5.20) to be valid, resulting \( \hat{\Delta} = \hat{c} h \) should be in the
regime of validity of Cardy formula. There are at least two limits when this assumption
is controllable. First, (5.16) is valid for any large \( c \) theory in the thermodynamic limit.
We introduce the spatial circle radius \( L \) (we kept \( L = 1 \) in the paper so far) and inverse
temperature \( \beta, \mu_1 = t_1 = \beta/L \). By taking \( L \to \infty \), while all other chemical potentials scale
as \( \mu_{2n-1} \propto t_n \sim L^{1-2n} \) to ensure that values of all \( Q_{2n-1} \propto L \) are extensive, we find the
saddle point value \( h \sim L^2 \) and \( f_0, f_1 \sim L \). (The scaling of \( f_1 \) follows by substituting the
sum over \( k \) in (5.19) by an integral over \( \kappa = k^2/h \).) In this limit second term in (5.19),
the sum over \( n \), is sub-extensive and can be neglected. We therefore arrive at the leading
(extensive) contribution to \( f_0 \) and \( f_1 \) found in [22].

Second case when (5.16)–(5.20) can be trusted is in holographic theories, i.e. large \( c \)
theories satisfying HKS sparseness condition [3]. From the holographic point of view \( f_0 \) is the
free energy of BTZ black hole in the Euclidean classical theory of gravity with the deformed
boundary conditions such that the dual CFT Hamiltonian is \( H = \sum_n \mu_{2n-1} Q_{2n-1} \) [17, 24, 33].
The leading correction \( f_1 \) can be interpreted as the one-loop contribution coming from
the boundary gravitons. Different solutions of (5.18) means Euclidean path integral could have
numerous BTZ saddles and the condition \( h(t_n) > 1/12 \) necessary for the validity of Cardy
formula would come automatically as the requirement of smoothness of bulk geometry.
It is possible to fine-tune chemical potentials \( t_n \) such that \( \gamma(k) \) (5.20) for some \( k \) will vanish. That will render \( f_1 \) divergent, indicating higher order \( 1/c \) corrects are necessary to make free energy finite. Schematically, the spectrum \( Q_{2n-1} \) is an expansion in \( n_k/c \). For the higher order corrections to contribute at the leading order, the quantum numbers \( n_k \) should be of order \( c \). In terms of the classical problem of section 2, action variables \( I_k \) should be of order one rather than infinitesimal. In other words, leading contribution would come from a non-trivial saddle when classical \( u(\varphi) \) is not a constant but some solitonic solution. Such saddles, describing black holes, which are geometrically different from the BTZ configurations, were constructed in [24] and it was shown that for certain parameters \( \mu_{2n-1} \) they give leading contribution to generalized free energy. We dubbed these configurations “KdV-charged” black holes to emphasize that higher KdV charges \( Q_{2n-1} \), even at leading order in \( c \), are different from \( Q^n \), unlike for BTZ configurations for which \( u(\varphi) = u_0 \) is a constant and \( Q_{2n-1} \sim u_0^n \).

Theoretical control over generalized free energy in the large \( c \) limit can be used to probe modular properties of \( Z_{GGE} \). The currents \( T_{2n} \) (1.1) have no anomalous dimension and therefore naively \( Z_{GGE} \) should be invariant under modular transformation \( t_1 \to t'_1 = (2\pi)^2/t_1 \) accompanied by

\[
\tau_n \to (-1)^n \left( \frac{2\pi}{t_1} \right)^{2n} \tau_n, \quad n > 1. \tag{5.21}
\]

This only holds to linear order in \( t_n, n > 1 \), i.e. at the level of thermal expectation values \( \langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_q \) discussed in section 5.1. At higher orders invariance is broken due to colliding \( T_{2n} \) [30]. To restore invariance of \( Z_{GGE} \), while working in the \( c \to \infty \) limit one may require \( f_0 \) given by (5.17), (5.18) to be invariant under the hypothetical transformation \( t_n \to t'_n(t_n, t_1) \), \( n > 1 \). More accurately, in addition to BTZ black holes described by (5.17), (5.18) we should include vacuum (thermal AdS) and KdV-charged black holes to the list of possible saddles. Given a non-trivial diagram of the Hawking-Page phase transitions, to match leading saddles, the hypothetical transformation \( t_n \to t'_n(t_n, t_1) \) should be very complicated, with numerous branches of continuity. This may indicate that in the presence of higher KdV charges modular invariance of \( Z_{GGE} \) is not mathematically natural. Similar conclusion is recently reached in [34], which evaluated \( Z_{GGE} \) explicitly in the case of \( c = 1/2 \) free fermion model. They found that to reproduce \( Z_{GGE} \) in the dual channel, one needs to sum over not one but three fermion Hilbert spaces, schematically \( Z_{GGE}(t_1, t_3) \propto Z_1(t'_1)Z_2(t'_1)Z_3(t'_1) \), a mathematical observation (conjecture), which so far has no physical interpretation. To summarize, failure to establish invariance of \( Z_{GGE}(t) \) under modular transformation supplemented by an appropriate map \( t_n \to t'_n \) in both infinite \( c \) limit and for \( c = 1/2 \) model may suggest that it is not mathematically natural and instead covariance of \( Z_{GGE}(t) \) under (5.21) should be investigated.

### 5.3 Transfer matrix

In the classical case, as follows from (2.22), charges \( Q_{2n-1} \) encode asymptotic expansion of the quasi-momentum \( p(\lambda) \). The quasi-momentum controls the eigenvalues \( e^{\pm \pi i p(\lambda)} \) of the monodromy matrix of the differential equation (2.2). Instead of \( p(\lambda) \) one can consider the
In case of the constant potential $u(\varphi) = h$ this becomes $T(\lambda) = 2 \cos(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda - h/4})$.

In quantum case $T(\lambda)$ becomes the transfer matrix, which is related to qKdV charges via an asymptotic expansion \[4\]

$$
\ln T = \kappa \mu^{1/2} 1 - \sum_n C_n \mu^{1/2-n} Q_{2n-1}, \quad \mu \to \infty,
$$

where

$$
\kappa = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi \right)}{\Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \left( \Gamma \left( 1 - \beta^2 \right) \right)^{1+\xi},
$$

$$
C_n = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (1 + \xi) \beta^{2n} \Gamma \left( \left( n - \frac{1}{2} \right)(1 + \xi) \right)}{\Gamma(n+1) \Gamma \left( 1 + \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \xi \right)} \left( \Gamma \left( 1 - \beta^2 \right) \right)^{-2(n-1)(1+\xi)},
$$

$$
\beta \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1 - c}{24}} - \sqrt{\frac{25 - c}{24}}, \quad \xi \equiv \frac{\beta^2}{1 - \beta^2}.
$$

Variable $\mu$ will become spectral parameter $-\lambda$ in the classical limit. The original paper \[4\] introduces another variable $\lambda$, defined as $\mu = \lambda^{2(1+\xi)}$. We use this definition in the reminder of this section.

We are interested in the limit $c \to \infty$, or $\beta \to 0$. Following \[4\] we introduce $p^2 = \beta^2 \Delta$ which remains finite in this limit finite, $p^2 \to -\Delta/4c = -h/4$. (This is, obviously, a different quantity from the quasi-momentum $p(\lambda)$ mentioned above.) We would like to find $T$ by summing the asymptotic expansion (5.23) while expanding it in powers of $\beta^2$ which corresponds to $1/c$ expansion. In principle we can use the spectrum (4.15) to calculate $\ln T$ acting on an excited state, but resort to a simpler calculation for $\ln T$ acting on a primary state. In this case $Q_{2n-1}$ in (5.23) should be substituted by $Q^0_{2n-1}$, which we expand in powers of $\beta^2 \propto 1/c$ (3.7). The calculation is tedious and we only give the final expression

$$
(\ln T)_{\text{asympt}}(\Delta) = 2\pi i \sqrt{p^2 - \lambda^2} \Phi(\lambda, p)(\Delta), \quad \Phi(\lambda, p) = 1 + \beta^2 \Psi - \frac{\beta^4}{48 \lambda^2 (p^2 - \lambda^2) \lambda} \left[ 3 \lambda^4 p^2 + 2 \pi^2 \lambda^4 (p^2 - \lambda^2)(4p^2 - 3\lambda^2) \right] 
$$

$$
+ \frac{\beta^4}{2\lambda^2} \left[ (2p^2 + \lambda^2) \lambda^2 - 2(p^2 - \lambda^2) \lambda^2 \frac{d \Psi}{d \lambda} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\beta^6),
$$

$$
\Psi(\lambda, p) = \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - p^2} \left[ \gamma + \frac{1}{2} \psi \left( 2\sqrt{p^2 - \lambda^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \psi \left( -2\sqrt{p^2 - \lambda^2} \right) \right].
$$

Here $\psi$ is the polygamma function.

Given analytic form of (5.27) it is tempting to extend its validity from the asymptotic regime $\lambda \to \infty$ to the vicinity of $\lambda = 0$. This is clearly wrong as even in the strict classical limit $\beta \to 0$ we do not recover correct classical expression for the trace of monodromy matrix simply from $e^{(\ln T)_{\text{asympt}}}$. Yet in the limit $\beta \to 0$ the correct answer is reproduced by
the following simple conjectural expression (we implicitly assume this is an eigenvalue of $T$ acting on $|\Delta\rangle$),

$$T_{\text{guess}}(\lambda, \beta, p) = e^{(\ln T)_{\text{asympt}}} + e^{-(\ln T)_{\text{asympt}}},$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.30)

and we would like to check if it could be valid beyond the strict $\beta = 0$ limit. To that end we expand (5.30) in powers of $\beta$ (amended by an expansion in $\lambda$), to find

$$T_{\text{guess}} = 2\cos\left(2\pi \sqrt{p^2 - \lambda^2}\right) + \beta^2 \left[\frac{2\pi \sin(2\pi p)}{p} \left(2\gamma + \psi(2p) + \psi(-2p)\right)\lambda^2 \right. \left. + \left(-\frac{2\pi^2 \cos(2\pi p)}{p^2}\left[2\gamma + \psi(2p) + \psi(-2p)\right]\right)\right] + O(\lambda^4) + O(\lambda^6) \right] + O(\beta^6).$$

Small $\lambda$ expansion of the actual $T$ is given in [4] in the explicit form in terms of the integrals of free field correlators. A comparison with $T_{\text{guess}}$ reveals that, besides the classical $\beta^0$ term, which matches the classical expression (5.22) for a constant potential $u = h$, only $\beta^2\lambda^2$ term coincides with, while $\beta^2\lambda^4$ and $\beta^4\lambda^2$ terms do not match the correct result. We thus conclude that the conjectural expression (5.30) is missing non-perturbative terms, which are not captured by the asymptotic expansion (5.23).

6 Discussion

In this paper we obtained spectrum of quantum KdV charges $Q_{2n-1}$ in first two non-trivial orders in $1/c$ expansion. Our result (4.13) and (4.15) is valid in the semiclassical limit of large central charge $c \to \infty$ with the ratio of $\Delta/c$ kept fixed. This limit is inspired by holographic correspondence, when CFT is dual to weakly coupled gravity. Accordingly, dynamics of stress-energy sector becomes semiclassical, with the leading (classical) contribution governed by integrable dynamics on the co-adjoint orbit of the Virasoro algebra. Under semiclassical quantization classical action variables $I_k$ are promoted to integer quantum numbers $n_k$, and the spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ looks most elegant in terms of variables $\tilde{\Delta}$ and $\tilde{c}$ (4.2). At each order in $1/\tilde{c}$ the quantum answer is a polynomial in $n_k$. Classical calculation fixes the leading term with the highest power of $n_k$, while all other terms should be regarded as “quantum corrections.” We have seen that semiclassical quantization, combined with the values of qKdV charges $Q_{2n-1}$ acting on primary states, is sufficient to completely fix these quantum corrections and obtain the spectrum of excited states at least in first two orders in $1/c$. We conjecture this quantization scheme can be extended to higher orders in $1/c$. We laid the groundwork for the next order $1/c^3$ by calculating classical $Q_{2n-1}(h, I_k)$ as well as “energies” on primary states $Q^0_{2n-1}$, albeit in the latter case not all terms are known analytically. To complete the job one would need to find analytic expressions for $Q^0_{2n-1}$ and develop a dictionary that maps each term to an infinite sum, yielding this term back via zeta-function regularization.
It is tempting to interpret quantization of $Q_{2n-1}$ holographically, as a semiclassical quantization of boundary gravitons in AdS$_3$. We develop this picture at first $1/c$ order in the appendix A, but holographic picture does not provide any immediate insight into “quantum corrections” appearing at higher orders in $1/c$.

The obtained spectrum has several immediate applications. First, in section 5.1 we calculated two leading terms in large $c$ expansion of the “thermal expectation values” $\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_{\Delta} \equiv \text{Tr}_{\Delta}(q^{L_0-c/24}Q_{2n-1})$, where sum goes over a particular Verma module, and compared them with the predictions of [30]. Covariance under modular transformation of $\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_{\Delta}$ in each order in $1/c$ serves as a non-trivial check of our main result (4.15). We also fixed two leading terms in the differential operator $D_n$ yielding thermal expectation values via $\langle Q_{2n-1} \rangle_{\Delta} = D_n \text{Tr}_{\Delta}(q^{L_0-c/24})$, see (5.11) and (5.12). Second, in section 5.2 we calculated first $1/c$ correction to generalized free energy of the qKdV Generalized Gibbs Ensemble

$$Z_{\text{GGE}} = \text{Tr} e^{-\sum_n \mu^{2n-1} Q_{2n-1}}. \quad (6.1)$$

The latter describes local equilibrium of a 2d CFT in a state carrying specific values of qKdV charges. It is of great interest to further investigate mathematical properties of $Z_{\text{GGE}}$, in particular covariance under modular transformation. Third, in section 5.3 using asymptotic expansion we calculated quantum transfer matrix acting on a primary state in first two non-trivial orders in $1/c$ expansion. Unfortunately the obtained expression is lacking terms non-perturbative in spectral parameter, which can not be fixed from the knowledge of spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ alone.

There are several potential applications of our results, which we hope to address in the future. The obtained spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ will be helpful to study generalized Eigenstate Thermalization Hypothesis of 2d CFTs [17] at the subleading order in $1/c$. We also expect the semiclassical quantization approach developed in this paper could be helpful in the context of Intermediate Long Wave hierarchy, which is closely related to qKdV problem. More generally, it would be interesting to bridge the gap between the semiclassical approach of this work with the Bethe ansatz approach of [19] by taking “holographic” limit $c \to \infty$ with fixed $h = \tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{c}$ of the appropriate Bethe ansatz equations.

Acknowledgments

We thank A. Gorsky, I. Krichever, A. Litvinov, N. Nekrasov, A. Okounkov, V. Pestun and A. Zamolodchikov for helpful discussions. AD, AK, and SS were supported by the National Science Foundation under Grants No. PHY-1720374 and PHY-2013812. AD is grateful to IHES and KITP for hospitality, where this work was partially done. The research at KITP was supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. PHY-1748958. The research at IHES was funded from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (QUASIFT grant agreement 677368). KP was supported by the RFBR grant 19-32-90173.
A Spectrum of linear perturbations from AdS$_3$

In the classical (infinite central charge) limit gravity in AdS$_3$ can be described in terms of two functions $u(t, \varphi)$ and $\tilde{u}(t, \varphi)$ living at the boundary and satisfying EOM, $\ddot{u} = \partial_{\varphi}u$ and $\ddot{\tilde{u}} = -\partial_{\varphi}\tilde{u}$. That is in the conventional case, when the dual CFT’s Hamiltonian is $H = Q_1 + Q_1 = L_0 + \tilde{L}_0 - c/12$. Should the Hamiltonian be chosen to be one of the higher qKdV charges, $H = Q_{2n-1} + Q_{2n-1}$, functions $u, \tilde{u}$ will be satisfying higher KdV equations

$$\ddot{u} = \frac{c}{24} \{Q_{2n-1}, \delta u\} = (2n - 1) \partial u_n,$$ (A.1)

and similarly for $\ddot{\tilde{u}}$ [24, 33, 35]. In this case the spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ is the spectrum of small fluctuations of $u$ above the constant backgroun $u = u_0$, that corresponds to unperturbed metric in AdS$_3$. In other words, to quantize $Q_{2n-1}$ we consider linearized EOM for small fluctuations $u = u_0 + \delta u$, where $\delta u \propto e^{i\epsilon t + ik\varphi}$ is a flat wave. We want to find energy $\epsilon$ of the flat wave which satisfies the equation of motion (A.1)

$$i\epsilon \partial u = (2n - 1) \partial \dot{R}_n.$$ (A.2)

For example in the case $n = 1$ we have $\epsilon_1 = k$, in case $n = 2$ we have $\epsilon_2 = 2u_0 n + \frac{4}{3} k^3$ and so on. In general we can get from (2.20)

$$\delta \partial R_{n+1} = \frac{n + 1}{2n + 1} \delta(\partial u + 2u \partial - 2\partial^3) R_n = \frac{n + 1}{2n + 1} (k R_n(u_0) + 2(u_0 + k^2) \delta \partial R_n).$$ (A.3)

Hence we find the following iterative relation for $\epsilon_n$

$$\epsilon_{n+1} = (2n - 1) \frac{n + 1}{2n + 1} \left[ 2(u_0 + k^2) \epsilon_n + k u_0^n \right],$$ (A.4)

where we have used that $R_n(u_0) = u_0^n$. Each $\epsilon_n$ is a polynomial of the form

$$\epsilon_n = \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \xi_p^p k^{2p+1} u_0^{n-1-p},$$ (A.5)

where $\xi_n^p$ satisfy

$$\xi_{n+1}^p = (2n - 1) \frac{2(n + 1)}{2n + 1} \left( \xi_n^p + \xi_n^{p-1} \right),$$ (A.6)

and we defined $\xi_n^{-1} \equiv 1/2$. The solution is easy to find, cf. (1.6),

$$\xi_n^p = \frac{(2n - 1) \Gamma(n + 1) \Gamma(1/2)}{2 \Gamma(2p + 3/2) \Gamma(n - p)}.$$ (A.7)

To match the spectrum of individual bosons $\epsilon_n(k, u_0)$ with the spectrum of quantum $Q_{2n-1}$ we need to restore powers of $\hat{c}$ and make the following identification

$$Q_{2n-1} = \hat{\Delta}^n + \hat{c}^{n-1} \sum_k \left( n_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \epsilon_n(k, u_0) + \ldots$$ (A.8)

where $n_k$ are boson occupation numbers of boundary gravitons and $u_0 = \hat{\Delta}/\hat{c}$. This reproduces the spectrum of $Q_{2n-1}$ at two first leading orders in $1/c$ and provides physical interpretation of $n_k$. Unfortunately the holographic picture provides no clear path to compute higher $1/c$ corrections to (A.8).
B Brute-force perturbative calculation

A straightforward but a laborious approach to evaluate $Q_{2n-1}$ in terms of action variables $I_k$ would be to use Fourier modes $u_k$ of $u$,

$$u(\varphi) = \sum_k u_k e^{ik\varphi}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

to parametrize the co-adjoint orbit of Virasoro algebra, i.e. the space of potentials $u$ sharing the same orbit invariant $h$ (2.17). To that end $u_0$ should be understood as a function of $u_k$ [20]. Then $Q_{2n-1}$ and $I_k$ can be expressed in terms of $u_k$, and consequently in terms of each other.

In terms of the Fourier modes the Poisson bracket is

$$\frac{i}{24} \{u_k, u_\ell\} = (k - \ell)u_{k+\ell} + 2k^3\delta_{k+\ell}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

This coincides with the Virasoro algebra upon $u_0$ is shifted by a constant. At this point we introduce the orbit invariant $h(u_k)$ and express it in terms of $u_k$ by expanding in power series

$$h = u_0 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} U_n, \quad U_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{p_1,\ldots,p_n\neq 0} h_{p_1,\ldots,p_n} u_{p_1} \cdots u_{p_n}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

After imposing $\frac{i}{24}\{h(u), u_k\} = 0$ for any $k$ we find

$$h_{p_1,p_2} = -\frac{p_1^2 + p_2^2 + 2h}{4(p_1^2 + h)(p_2^2 + h)},$$

$$h_{p_1,p_2,p_3} = \frac{p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 + 6h}{8(p_1^2 + h)(p_2^2 + h)(p_3^2 + h)},$$

$$h_{p_1,p_2,p_3,p_4} = \frac{15h^4 - 25h^3q_2 + h^2(13q_2^2 - 9q_4) + h(-3(q_3^2 + q_2^2) + 8q_2 q_4) + q_2^2 q_4 - q_2 q_3^2 - 4q_3^4}{\text{den}},$$

where

$$q_2 \equiv p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_3 + p_2 p_3 + p_1 p_4 + p_2 p_4 + p_3 p_4 = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_k p_k^2, \quad (\text{B.4})$$

$$q_3 \equiv p_1 p_2 p_3 + p_1 p_2 p_4 + p_1 p_3 p_4 + p_2 p_3 p_4 = \frac{1}{3} \sum_k p_k^3, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

$$q_4 \equiv p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_k p_k^4 + \frac{1}{2} q_2, \quad (\text{B.6})$$

$$\text{den} = [(p_1 + p_2)^2 + (p_3 + p_4)^2 + 2h][p_1(p_3 + p_4)^2 + (p_2 + p_4)^2 + 2h][p_1(p_4)^2 + (p_2 + p_3)^2 + 2h]$$

$$\times \prod_{k=1}^{4} (p_k^2 + h). \quad (\text{B.7})$$

Now we can get rid of $u_0 = h - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} U_n$ and express the Poisson brackets in terms of $u_k$, $k \neq 0$,

$$\frac{i}{24} \{u_k, u_\ell\} = \delta_{k+\ell}(2k) \left(k^2 + h - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} U_n \right) + (1 - \delta_{k+\ell})(k - \ell)u_{k+\ell}. \quad (\text{B.8})$$
Our next goal is to find symplectic form associated with the Poisson brackets
\[
\omega = \frac{c}{24} \sum_{k \neq 0, \ell \neq 0} \omega_{k, \ell} du_k \wedge du_\ell, \quad \omega_{k, \ell} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega_{k, \ell}^{(n)},
\]  
where \( \omega_{k, \ell}^{(n)} \) is an order \( n \) homogeneous polynomial in \( u_k \). We find, order by order in \( u_k \),
\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_{k, \ell}^{(0)} &= -\frac{1}{2k(k^2 + h)} \delta_{k+\ell}, \\
\omega_{k, \ell}^{(1)} &= -(1 - \delta_{k+\ell}) \frac{k - \ell}{4k\ell(k^2 + h)(\ell^2 + h)} u_{k-\ell}, \\
\omega_{k, \ell}^{(2)} &= -\frac{1}{8k\ell(k^2 + h)(\ell^2 + h)} \sum_{m \neq 0} \left[ \frac{k\delta_{k+\ell}}{m^2 + h} u_{m} u_{-m} \\
&\quad + (1 - \delta_{k-m})(1 - \delta_{\ell+m}) \frac{(k + m)(\ell - m)}{m(m^2 + h)} u_{-k+m} u_{-\ell-m} \right].
\end{align*}
\]

We now would like to introduce (rescaled) normal coordinates \( z_k \) near the origin \( u_k = 0 \) (which corresponds to constant \( u(\varphi) = h \)) such that
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{24}{c} \omega &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{-1}{2k(k^2 + h)} dz_k \wedge dz_{-k}, \\
&\quad i \frac{c}{24} \{z_k, z_{\ell}\} = \delta_{k+\ell}(2k)(k^2 + h).
\end{align*}
\]

We find
\[
\begin{align*}
z_k &= u_k + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p_1 + p_2 = k \neq 0} \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} + \frac{1}{24} \sum_{p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = k \neq 0} \frac{p_1 p_2 p_3}{p_1 p_2 p_3 + p_2 p_3 + p_3 p_1} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} u_{p_3} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\ell \neq 0, \pm k} \frac{2\ell^2 + h}{\ell^2(k^2 - \ell^2)(\ell^2 + h)} u_k u_{\ell} u_{-\ell} \frac{2k^4 - h^2 + h^2}{32k^4(k^2 + h)^2} u_k^2 u_{-k} + O(u^4).
\end{align*}
\]

This expression can be inverted
\[
\begin{align*}
u_k &= z_k - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p_1 + p_2 = k \neq 0} \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} z_{p_1} z_{p_2} + \frac{1}{24} \sum_{p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = k \neq 0} \frac{k^2}{p_1 p_2 p_3(k - p_1)(k - p_2)(k - p_3)} z_{p_1} z_{p_2} z_{p_3} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p_1 + p_2 = k \neq 0} \frac{h}{p_1 p_2(k - p_1)(k - p_2)[(p_1 - p_2)^2 + 4h]} z_{p_1} z_{p_2} z_k - \frac{h(5k^2 + h)}{32k^4(k^2 + h)^2} z_k^2 z_{-k} + O(z^4).
\end{align*}
\]

We are now ready to introduce action and angles variables \( I_k, \theta_k \) such that
\[
\frac{24}{c} \omega = \sum_k dI_k \wedge d\theta_k,
\]
\[
\frac{z_k}{\sqrt{2k(k^2 + h)}} = \sqrt{I_k} e^{-i\theta_k}.
\]
This leads to
\[ I_k = \frac{1}{2k(k^2 + h)}z_k z_{-k} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{2k(k^2 + h)}u_k u_{-k} + \frac{1}{8k(k^2 + h)} \sum_{p_1+p_2=k} \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} u_{-k} \]
\[ + \frac{1}{8k(k^2 + h)} \sum_{p_1+p_2=-k} \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} u_k + O(u^4). \]  

At this point we can go back to \( u_0 = h - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} U_n \) and represent it in terms of action variables (by expressing both sides as a series in \( z_k \)),
\[ Q_1 \equiv u_0 = h + \sum_{k=1} k I_k + O(z^5). \]  

This matches the exact relation (2.24) up to the fifth order in \( z_k \), reflecting the expansion order in (B.16).

To find \( Q_{2n-1} \) in terms of \( I_k \) we first write an iterative relation for the Fourier modes of Gelfand-Dikii polynomials, which satisfy (2.20),
\[ R_{n,k} \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\varphi e^{-ik\varphi} R_n, \]  
\[ R_{n+1,k} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \left[ 2(k^2 + u_0) R_{n,k} + Q_{2n-1} u_k + \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell \neq 0,k} (2k - \ell) u_\ell R_{n,k-\ell} \right], \quad (k \neq 0). \]

Then, using the relation between \( Q_{2n-1} \) and \( R_n \)
\[ R_{n,k} = \frac{1}{ik(2n-1)} \frac{c}{24} \{ Q_{2n-1}, u_k \} \]  
we find
\[ \frac{c}{24} \{ Q_{2n+1}, u_k \} = ik(n + 1) Q_{2n-1} u_k + \frac{2(n+1)(k^2 + u_0)}{2n-1} \frac{c}{24} \{ Q_{2n-1}, u_k \} \]
\[ + \frac{n+1}{2n-1} \sum_{\ell \neq 0,k} \frac{2k - \ell}{k - \ell} u_\ell \frac{c}{24} \{ Q_{2n-1}, u_{k-\ell} \}. \]  

We use the following ansatz for \( Q_{2n-1} \) in terms of \( u_k \),
\[ Q_{2n-1} = h^n + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{p_1+p_2=0} q_{p_1,p_2}^{(n)} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} + \frac{1}{3!} \sum_{p_1+p_2+p_3=0} q_{p_1,p_2,p_3}^{(n)} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} u_{p_3} \]
\[ + \frac{1}{4!} \sum_{p_1+p_2+p_3+p_4=0} q_{p_1,p_2,p_3,p_4}^{(n)} u_{p_1} u_{p_2} u_{p_3} u_{p_4} + O(u^5), \]  

\[-31-\]
and the iterative relation (B.22) becomes the iterative relation for \( q_{\ell}^{(n)} \) for \( i = 2, 3, 4, \)

\[
q_{k,-k}^{(n+1)} = \frac{2(n+1)(k^2+h)}{2n-1} q_{k,-k}^{(n)} + \frac{(n+1)h^n}{2(k^2+h)}, \tag{B.24}
\]

\[
q_{p_1,p_2,p_3}^{(n+1)} = \frac{2(n+1)(p_1^2 + p_2^2 + 3h)}{3(2n-1)} q_{p_1,p_2,p_3}^{(n)} - \frac{(n+1)h^n(p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 + 6h)}{8(p_1^2 + h)(p_2^2 + h)(p_3^2 + h)} - \frac{n+1}{3(2n-1)} \left( \frac{p_1 - p_2}{p_2} + \frac{p_1 - p_3}{p_3} \right) q_{p_1,-p_1}^{(n)} + \text{symmetric w.r.t. } p_1, p_2, p_3. \tag{B.25}
\]

These can be solved as follows

\[
q_{k,-k}^{(n)} = \frac{(h + k^2)^{n-2}(2n)!}{4(2n-3)!} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2m-1)!}{(2m)!} \left( \frac{h}{h + k^2} \right)^m, \tag{B.27}
\]

\[
q_{p_1,p_2,p_3}^{(n)} = \frac{(2n)!}{8(2n-3)!p_1 p_2 p_3} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2m-1)!}{(2m)!} h^m \times [p_1(p_1^2 + h)^{n-m-2} + p_2(p_2^2 + h)^{n-m-2} + p_3(p_3^2 + h)^{n-m-2}].
\]

Our goal would be to match (B.23) with the expansion

\[
Q_{2n-1} = h^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (f_k^{(n,1)} I_k + f_k^{(n,2)} I_k^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k, \ell = 1}^{n} f_k^{(n)} I_k I_\ell + \mathcal{O}(I^3), \tag{B.28}
\]

by expressing \( I_k \) in terms of \( u_k \) using (B.18). This leads to

\[
f_k^{(n,1)} = 2k(k^2 + h)q_{k,-k}^{(n)} \tag{B.29}
\]

and the relations for \( f_k^{(n,2)}, f_k^{(n)} \) in terms of \( q_{p_1,\ldots,p_4}^{(n)} \). To fix \( f_k^{(n,2)}, f_k^{(n)} \), we would not need \( q_{p_1,p_2,p_3,p_4}^{(n)} \) with arbitrary \( p_1, \ldots, p_4 \), but only \( q_{k,-k,-\ell,\ell}^{(n)} \), including the case of \( k = \ell \),

\[
q_{k,-k,-\ell,\ell}^{(n)} = \frac{f_k^{(n)}}{4k\ell(k^2 + h)(\ell^2 + h)} + \frac{1}{8k^2 \ell^2} \left( \frac{f_k^{(n,1)}}{(k+\ell)(\ell^2 + h)} + \frac{f_k^{(n,1)}}{(k-\ell)(\ell^2 + h)} \right)
- \frac{1}{4k^2 \ell^2(k^2 - \ell^2)(k^2 + h)(\ell^2 + h)} \left[ k(2\ell^2 + h)f_k^{(n,1)} - \ell(2k^2 + h)f_\ell^{(n,1)} \right], \tag{B.30}
\]

and

\[
q_{k,k,-k,-k}^{(n)} = \frac{f_k^{(n,2)}}{k^2(k^2 + h)^2} - \frac{(2k^4 - k^2 h + h^2)f_k^{(n,1)}}{8k^5(k^2 + h)^3} + \frac{f_{2k}^{(n,1)}}{16k^5(4k^2 + h)}. \tag{B.31}
\]

The iterative relation for \( q_{k,-k,-\ell,\ell}^{(n)} \) is cumbersome. Instead, it is more convenient to work directly with the iterative relation in terms of \( f_k^{(n,2)} \) and \( f_k^{(n)} \)

\[
f_k^{(n+1,2)} = \frac{2(n+1)(k^2 + h)}{2n-1} f_k^{(n,2)} + \frac{(n+1)(k^2 + h)}{2(2n-1)} [(4n-1)k^2 - 3h]q_{k,-k}^{(n)}, \tag{B.32}
\]
and
\[ f^{(n+1)}_{k,\ell} = \frac{2(n+1)(k^2+h)}{2n-1} f^{(n)}_{k,\ell} \]
\[ + \frac{2(n+1)(k^2+h)k\ell}{(2n-1)(k^2-\ell^2)} [2(k^2+h)^2 q^{(n)}_{k,\ell} + (\ell^2+h)(2k^2-\ell^2)n-k^2-\ell^2-2h)q^{(n)}_{\ell-k,\ell}] \]  

Once everything combined together we find
\[ f^{(n,1)}_k = \frac{(2n)!!k(h+k^2)^{n-1}}{2(2n-3)!!} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \left( \frac{h}{h+k^2} \right)^m, \]  
\[ f^{(n,2)}_k = -\frac{(2n)!!(h+k^2)^{n-2}}{16(2n-3)!!} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} (3h+k^2-4k^2m) \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2j-1)!!}{(2j)!!} \left( \frac{h}{h+k^2} \right)^j, \]  

and
\[ f^{(n)}_{k,\ell} = \frac{(2n)!!k\ell}{4(2n-3)!!(k^2-\ell^2)} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (n-1-j) \frac{(2j-1)!!h^j}{(2j)!!} [(h+k^2)^{n-j-1} - (h+\ell^2)^{n-j-1}] \]
\[ + \frac{(2n)!!k\ell}{4(2n-3)!!} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} m\frac{(2j-1)!!h^j}{(2j)!!} \]
\[ \times [(h+k^2)^{m-j-1} - (h+\ell^2)^{m-j-1}] \]  
\[ + (h+k^2)^{n-j-1} - (h+\ell^2)^{n-j-1} \]  
\[ (h+k^2)^{n-m-1} - (h+\ell^2)^{n-m-1}. \]

Although written in a different form, this result is in agreement with (2.34), (2.35), and (2.38).

C One-zone potentials: details

One-zone potentials \( u \) can be found from the condition \( \{ Q_3 + \alpha Q_1, u \} = 0 \) for some constant \( \alpha \). From here we immediately find, see section 2.4 of [24],
\[ \lambda_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{24} - \frac{k^2}{12} (\theta_3(\tau)^4 + \theta_4(\tau)^4), \]  
\[ \lambda_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{24} + \frac{k^2}{12} (\theta_2(\tau)^4 - \theta_4(\tau)^4), \]  
\[ \lambda_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{24} + \frac{k^2}{12} (\theta_2(\tau)^4 + \theta_3(\tau)^4). \]

Pertubatively, i.e. in the limit of small \( q = e^{i\pi\tau} \), corresponding potential is
\[ u = h + \frac{32k^4}{k^2 + h} q^2 - 16k^2 q \cos(k\varphi) - 32k^2 q^2 \cos(2k\varphi) + O(q^3). \]

There are useful relations involving Jacobi elliptic functions and hypergeometric function,
\[ m := \theta_4^2(\tau)/\theta_3^2(\tau), \quad F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right) = \theta_3(\tau)^2, \quad \frac{F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right)}{F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right)} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \log q, \]
\[ \frac{F\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right)}{F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right)} = 1 + 2 \frac{\partial \ln \theta_3^2(\tau)}{\partial \ln m} + 16 \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{q^{2n+1}}{(1-q^{2n+1})^2} + 2\theta_3(\tau)^4 - 2\theta_4(\tau)^4 \frac{F\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right)}{F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; m \right)} = 0. \]
We also list here more terms of the $q$-expansion of $I_k$,

$$
I_k = \frac{32k^3q^2}{h+k^2} + \frac{64q^4(3h^2k^3+12hk^5+k^7)}{(h+k^2)^3} + \frac{128k^3q^6(3h^4+42h^3k^2+108h^2k^4-58hk^6+k^8)}{(h+k^2)^3} + \frac{128k^3q^8(7h^6+156h^5k^2+1083h^4k^4+1232h^3k^6-4035h^2k^8+788hk^{10}+k^{12})}{(h+k^2)^4} + \mathcal{O}(q^{10}).
$$

With help of $Q_1 = h + k I_k$ immediately yields $Q_1$ as an $h$-dependent $q$ expansion. Together with (2.29) this yields $q$ expansion of $\lambda_0$,

$$
\lambda_0 = \frac{h}{4} - \frac{8hk^2}{k^2+h} q^2 - \frac{16hk^2(h^2-9k^4)}{(k^2+h)^3} q^4 - \frac{32hk^2(h^4+2h^3k^2-32h^2k^4-98hk^6+63k^8)}{(k^2+h)^5} q^6 + \mathcal{O}(q^7).
$$

The relation for $I_k$ in terms of $q$ can be solved for $q$ in terms of $I_k$ iteratively,

$$
q^2 = \frac{(h+k^2) I_k - (3h^2+12hk^2+k^4) I_k^2}{32k^3} - \frac{15h^3+87h^2k^2+105hk^4+k^6}{512k^6} I_k^3 - \frac{262144 k^{12}}{187h^4+1402h^3k^2+3012h^2k^4+1606hk^6+k^8} I_k^4 + \mathcal{O}(I_k^5).
$$

## D Perturbative calculation for finite-zone potentials

We start with the two-zone case and parametrize corresponding differential $dp$ with help of two infinitesimal parameters $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ and $\lambda_0$,

$$
\begin{align*}
\lambda_1 &= \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} + \epsilon_1 + a_1 \epsilon_1^2 + b_1 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 + c_1 \epsilon_2^2 + \ldots, \\
\lambda_2 &= \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} - a \epsilon_1 + a_2 \epsilon_1^2 + b_2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 + c_2 \epsilon_2^2 + \ldots, \\
\lambda_3 &= \lambda_0 + \frac{\ell^2}{4} + \epsilon_2 + a_3 \epsilon_1^2 + b_3 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 + c_3 \epsilon_2^2 + \ldots, \\
\lambda_4 &= \lambda_0 + \frac{\ell^2}{4} - b \epsilon_2 + a_4 \epsilon_1^2 + b_4 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 + c_4 \epsilon_2^2 + \ldots, \\
r_1 &= \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} + d_1 \epsilon_1^2 + e_1 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 + f_1 \epsilon_2^2 + \ldots, \\
r_2 &= \lambda_0 + \frac{\ell^2}{4} + d_2 \epsilon_1^2 + e_2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 + f_2 \epsilon_2^2 + \ldots
\end{align*}
$$

The parametrization is redundant, with different choices related by redefinitions of $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$. We assume $\epsilon_1 \sim \epsilon_2$ are of the same order and in what follows we refer to expansion in $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ simply as $\epsilon$ expansion. While keeping two-zone case in mind for concreteness, most of the discussion below applies to $m$-zone case with arbitrary $m$.

### D.1 $a$-cycles

To impose $a_1$-cycle constraint (2.9), we need to integrate from $\lambda_1$ to $\lambda_2$. By introducing $x$ via

$$
\lambda = \frac{\lambda_2 + \lambda_1}{2} + x \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{2},
$$

...
and then expanding in powers of $\epsilon$ we reduce the integral to standard integrals of the form

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx \ x^{2n}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(n + 1/2)}{\Gamma(n + 1)}. \quad (D.8)$$

Provided we want to find $Q_{2n-1}$ in terms of $I_k$ by expanding up to $p$-th power, we would need to keep $2p$ terms in $\epsilon$-expansion, up to and including $\epsilon^{2p}$. This method works for any $a$-cycle integral and any number of zones.

### D.2 $b$-cycles

We start with the $b_1$-cycle, which goes from $\lambda_0$ to $\lambda_1$, and introduce another variable $x$

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 - x(\lambda_1 - \lambda_0). \quad (D.9)$$

We can use the proximity of $\lambda_4$ to $\lambda_3$ to expand $\sqrt{(\lambda - \lambda_3)(\lambda - \lambda_4)}$ in $\epsilon$. Now the integral of interest reduced to a sum of integrals of the form

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx P(x)}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(16w + x)(x-c)}} \quad (D.10)$$

where $16w$ is a small parameter of order $\epsilon$,

$$16w = \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_0}, \quad (D.11)$$

$P(x)$ is some polynomial and $c = 1 - \ell^2/k^2$ (we assumed $\ell > k$). The integral (D.10) can be related to

$$J_n(c) := \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx \ x^n}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(16w + x)(x-c)}} \quad (D.12)$$

by differentiating over $c$. To evaluate it, it is helpful to first introduce the integral

$$I_n := \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx \ x^n}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(16w + x)}} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m(n)w^m + \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} b_m(n)w^m \ln w, \quad (D.13)$$

which can be expressed as formal series in $w$. Coefficients $a_m(n)$ for $n > m$ and $b_m(n)$ for any $n, m$ can be found analytically

$$a_m(n) = \frac{(-16)^m \Gamma \left( m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Gamma(n - m)}{\Gamma(m + 1) \Gamma \left( -m + n + \frac{1}{2} \right)}, \quad n > m, \quad (D.14)$$

$$b_m(n) = \frac{16^m (-1)^{n+1} \Gamma \left( m + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{\Gamma(m + 1) \Gamma(m - n + 1) \Gamma \left( -m + n + \frac{1}{2} \right)}. \quad (D.15)$$

To find $a_m(n)$ for $m \geq n$ we can use the iterative relation

$$I_n = (1 - 2n)(I_n - I_{n-1}) - \frac{1}{8} \partial_w(I_{n+1} - I_n), \quad (D.16)$$
which follows from the integration by parts, and \( a_m(0) \) which can be found directly from (D.13) since the corresponding integral can be evaluated analytically. For example we find the following iterative relation for \( a_n(n) \),

\[
a_{m+1}(m + 1) = \frac{(-1)^m 2^{2m + 3} \Gamma(2m + 1)}{\Gamma(m + 2)^2} - \frac{8(2m + 1)a_m(m)}{m + 1}, \quad a_0(0) = 0. \tag{D.17}
\]

So far we are interested only in first \( 2p \) powers of \( w \), we only need to worry about \( a_m(n) \) with \( m \leq 2p \). In our case \( p = 3 \) and we simply tabulate values of \( a_m(n) \) for \( 0 \leq m \leq 6 \) and \( m \geq n \) for convenience

\[
a_m(n) = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 8 & -84 & 2960 \\
8 & 1152 & -42040 & \frac{3}{4} \\
-84 & -104 & -16368 & \frac{3}{8} \\
2960 & -42040 & -69092 & \frac{4736}{3} \\
1152 & -104 & -68224 & \frac{4}{11} \\
-42040 & -104 & -11200656 & \frac{9}{8} \\
2960 & -104 & 7990904 & \frac{3}{5} \\
1152 & -104 & 4911456 & \frac{5}{9} \\
-42040 & -104 & 17549824 & \frac{15}{5} \\
2960 & -104 & 65468416 & \frac{5}{15} \\
1152 & -104 & 74166272 & \frac{15}{15}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Going back to (D.12), we can expand \( (x - c) \) in the denominator into power series in \( x \), thus reducing the integral to a sum of (D.13). Provided \( n > 2p \) and so far we are only interested in terms of order \( w^r \) and \( w^r \ln w \) with \( r \leq 2p \), only relevant contributions would come from \( a_m(n)w^m \) term in (D.13) with \( m < n \). Corresponding coefficients are known analytically, (D.14), and can be re-summed yielding,

\[
J_n(c) = -\sum_{m=0}^{2p} \frac{(-16)^m \omega^m \Gamma\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma(l - m) 2F_1\left(1, l - m; l - m + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{c}\right)}{c \Gamma(m + 1)} + O(w^{2p+1}).
\]

Here \( 2F_1 \) is regularized hypergeometric function and this expression is only valid for \( n > 2p \). To extend it to smaller \( n \) we use the iterative relation, which follows from the integration by parts,

\[
J_n = \frac{J_{n+1} - I_n}{c}. \tag{D.18}
\]

This completes technical preliminaries as now integral over \( b_1 \) cycle can be reduced to a number of integrals \( J_n \) and their derivatives, so far we are only interested in terms of order \( w^r \) with \( r \leq 2p \). Clearly, the approach above can be used to evaluate integrals over \( b_1 \) when there are more than two zones. In this case one would need to evaluate integrals

\[
\int_0^1 \frac{dx \, x^n}{\sqrt{x(1 - x)(16w + x)} \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} (x - c_i)}, \tag{D.19}
\]

where \( m \) is the number of zones. This can be reduced to (D.12) by noting

\[
\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{(x - c_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{\alpha_i}{x - c_i}, \tag{D.20}
\]

with the appropriate coefficients \( \alpha_i \).
To evaluate the integral over $b_2$-cycle from $\lambda_2$ to $\lambda_3$ is more challenging because in the $\epsilon \to 0$ limit there are singularities appearing at both boundaries. There is a straightforward but complicated way. By appropriately changing variables and expanding in $\epsilon$ all terms except for $\sqrt{(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)(\lambda - \lambda_3)(\lambda - \lambda_4)}$ we reduce the calculation to the integral

$$
\int_0^1 dx \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(16w + x)(1 + 16u - x)}}
$$

for positive small $w, u$. The indefinite integral of this kind can be evaluated analytically. Then the definite integral above can be integrated by expanding it powers of $w, u$ (which both are of order $\epsilon$), and keeping terms up to order $2p$. This is an involved exercise and instead one can use one of the following shortcuts.

In the particular case of two-zone potential, instead of evaluating integral over $b_2$, one can combine the integral over $b_1$ and $b_2$ such that the contour would enclose $\lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_3$. Now one can deform the contour to go from $\lambda_4$ to infinity, if necessary accompanied by a circle at infinity. At this point integrand can be expanded in $\epsilon$ such that brunch-cut from $\lambda_1$ to $\lambda_2$ disappears, yielding pole singularities at $\lambda = \lambda_0 + k^2/4$. At this point corresponding integral can be rewritten as

$$
\oint_{-16w}^{-\infty} dx \frac{P(x)}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(x+16w)(x-c)}}
$$

where $P(x)$ is some polynomial and $0 \leq c \leq 1$. We also emphasize that to render this integral finite, one may need to close the contour at infinity. This integral can be decomposed into a sum of integrals of the form

$$
\oint_{-16w}^{-\infty} dx \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(x+16w)}}
$$

and

$$
\oint_{-16w}^{-\infty} dx \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)(x+16w)(x-c)}}
$$

and its derivatives. First integral can be reduced to (D.13) by deforming the contour to go from $0$ to $1$. Last integral can be reduced to $J_0$ and $J_1$ with help of modular transformation mapping $\infty$ to $1$, $-16w$ to $0$, and $0$ to $-16w$.

$$
x \to \frac{x + 16w}{x - 1}.
$$

This shortcut works for two-zone case, but with more zones present it is not applicable. Nevertheless there is a very simple trick which make evaluation of $b_2$ and other $b$-cycles unnesessary. Indeed, to satisfy (2.9) and (2.10) for all cycles, it is sufficient to satisfy (2.9) for all cycles and (2.10) for $b_1$ and also impose that the expansion (D.1)–(D.6), and its generalizations for the case of more than two zones, is invariant under permutation of
indexes and \( k_i \) defined in (2.11). Say, for two zones we find

\[
\lambda_1 = \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} - \epsilon_1 + \frac{3\epsilon_1^2}{k^2} + \frac{4\epsilon_2 k^2}{\ell^2(k^2 - \ell^2)} + O(\epsilon^3),
\]

\( (D.26) \)

\[
\lambda_2 = \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} + \epsilon_1,
\]

\( (D.27) \)

\[
r_1 = \lambda_0 + \frac{k^2}{4} + \frac{\epsilon_1^2}{2k^2} + \frac{2\epsilon_2^2 k^2}{\ell^2(k^2 - \ell^2)} + O(\epsilon^3),
\]

\( (D.28) \)

and \( \lambda_{3,4}, r_2 \) related to \( \lambda_{1,2}, r_1 \) by the exchange \( \epsilon_1 \leftrightarrow \epsilon_2 \) and \( k \leftrightarrow \ell \). The same logic with the permutation symmetry works for any number of zones.

Above we only explicitly wrote terms up to \( \epsilon^2 \), while evaluating all terms up to \( \epsilon^6 \). The simple form of \( \lambda_2 \) above is a parametrization choice. With this choice taking \( \epsilon_2 = 0 \) does not close the second zone. One can check that taking

\[
\epsilon_2 = -\frac{2\ell \epsilon^2_1}{k^2(k^2 - \ell^2)} + \ldots
\]

\( (D.29) \)

such that \( \lambda_4 = \lambda_3 \) would make \( I_k \) discussed below vanish. Alternatively one could choose \( \epsilon_i \) to control the size of \( \lambda_{2i} - \lambda_{2i-1} \), but with this choice both all \( \lambda_i \) would depend on all \( \epsilon_i \).

D.3 Evaluation of \( I_k, h \) and \( Q_{2n-1} \)

Evaluation of action variables \( I_k \) as a perturbative series in \( \epsilon_i \) is straightforward. It is an integral over \( a \)-cycle and therefore can be evaluated along the lines discussed above. The only difference, in comparison with the discussion in subsection D.1, is the term \( \ln \lambda \), which needs to be expanded in powers of \( \epsilon \) yielding polynomials in \( x \) in the numerator of (D.8),

\[
I_k = \frac{2\epsilon_1}{k(\lambda_0 + k^2/4)} + O(\epsilon^3).
\]

\( (D.30) \)

Again, we only keep terms up to \( \epsilon^2 \) for simplicity.

Evaluation of \( h \) is also straightforward. To that end one needs to calculate \( p(0) \), given by an integral from 0 to \( \lambda_0 \). After expanding the integrand in powers of \( \epsilon \) it becomes the integral which can be evaluated in a closed form, yielding

\[
h/4 = \lambda_0 + \lambda_0 \left( \frac{2\epsilon_1^2}{k^2(\lambda_0 + k^2/4)} + \frac{2\epsilon_2^2}{\ell^2(\lambda_0 + \ell^2/4)} \right) + O(\epsilon^3).
\]

\( (D.31) \)

Finally, evaluation of \( Q_{2n-1} \) for any given \( n \) is also straightforward since \( \lambda_i \) are known explicitly. As a result we obtain \( I_k, h, Q_{2n-1} \) as functions of \( \lambda_0 \) and \( \epsilon_i \). One can then reverse-engineer coefficients in (2.1) such that it is satisfied.

E Spectrum of \( Q_{2n-1} \) acting on primaries

In this appendix we outlined calculation of \( Q_{2n}^0 \) (3.6) following [27]. Starting from the Schrödinger equation (3.2), one introduces the following change of variables

\[
\Psi(x) = E^{(l-3/2)/2} w^{(l-3/2)/4} y(w), \quad x = E^{1/2} x^2 w^{1/4},
\]

\( (E.1) \)
such that (3.2) becomes
\[- \epsilon^2 \partial^2_w y + Z(w)y = 0, \quad Z(w) = w, \quad \epsilon = E^{-\frac{n+1}{2n}}. \tag{E.2}\]

Taking \(\epsilon\) as a formal small parameter this equation can be solved via WKB expansion,
\[y(w) = e^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}S(w)}, \quad -\epsilon S'' - S'^2 + Z = 0, \quad S(w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^n S_n. \tag{E.3}\]

The resulting Riccati equation can be rewritten as the iterative relation to find \(S'_n\) with \(S'_0 = -\sqrt{Z[w]}\). It is more convenient for what follows to make another change of variables \(z = w^{\alpha/(l+1/2)}\) and introduce the polynomial ansatz
\[S'_n = \frac{\alpha}{2l+1} z^{1-l+1/2} \tilde{S}_n, \quad \tilde{S}_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k^{(n)} z^{-k+(n-1)(1-1/2\alpha)(1-z)^{k-(3n-1)/2}} \tag{E.4}\]

The Ricatti equation rewritten in terms of \(c_k^{(n)}\) gives rise to (3.4), which can be used together with (3.5), to iteratively find \(c_k^{(n)}\). The first few \(c_k^{(n)}\) read
\[c_0^{(2)} = \frac{5}{8} \alpha, \quad c_1^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4} (2\alpha - 1), \quad c_2^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{8\alpha} (4u^2\alpha^2 - 1). \tag{E.5}\]
\[c_0^{(3)} = -\frac{15\alpha^2}{8}, \quad c_1^{(3)} = -\frac{9\alpha^2}{4} + \frac{9\alpha}{8}, \quad c_2^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} (u^2 - 1) + \frac{3\alpha}{4} - \frac{3}{8}, \quad c_3^{(3)} = -\frac{1}{8\alpha} (4u^2\alpha^2 - 1). \tag{E.6}\]

To obtain \(Q_{2n-1}^0\) one needs to integrate \(\tilde{S}_{2n}(w(z))\) over a Pochhammer contour \(\gamma_P\),
\[Q_{2n-1}^0 = (-1)^n \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{3}{2} - n - \frac{2n-1}{2\alpha} \right) (2n-1)\Gamma(n+1) \tilde{I}_{2n-1}(\alpha, i)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{2n-1}{2\alpha} \right) 4^n (\alpha + 1)^n} \tag{E.7}\]
\[\tilde{I}_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2 \left( 1 - e^{-2\pi i (2n-1)/\alpha} \right)} \int_{\gamma_P} dz \tilde{S}_{2n}(z). \tag{E.8}\]

This integral can be evaluated using,
\[(1 - e^{2\pi i a})(1 - e^{2\pi i b})B(a, b) = \int_{\gamma_P} dz z^{a-1}(1-z)^{b-1}, \tag{E.9}\]

where \(B(a,b)\) is the Euler beta function. Combining everything together yields (3.6).

Evaluating \(Q_{2n-1}^0\) explicitly, using computer algebra to solve for \(c_k^{(n)}\) iteratively, for small and moderate \(n\) is an easy task. To obtain \(1/c\) expansion of \(\lambda_{2n-1}^0\) for arbitrary \(n\) requires knowing corresponding \(c_k^{(n)}\) in \(1/c\) expansion, i.e. in the limit of large \(\alpha\). This proved to be a difficult task. We obtained first three non-trivial terms of \(\lambda_{2n-1}^0\) in \(1/c\) expansion (3.7), with the first two terms (3.8), (3.9) in closed analytical form. Functions \(y_i\)
and $\zeta_i$ there are defined as follows

\begin{align}
y_1(j) &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{j} \frac{1}{2\ell + 1}, \\
y_2(j) &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{j} \frac{1}{(2\ell + 1)^2}, \\
\zeta_2(j) &= \sum_{j_1+j_2=j} \zeta(-2j_1-1)\zeta(-2j_2-1), \\
\zeta_3(j) &= \sum_{j_1+j_2+j_3=j} \zeta(-2j_1-1)\zeta(-2j_2-1)\zeta(-2j_3-1),
\end{align}

where sum goes only over non-negative $j_1, j_2, j_3$. Third term (3.10) was fixed up to one coefficient $p_j$, with the first several values for $0 \leq j \leq 17$ given below

\begin{align}
p_j &= \left( \begin{array}{cccccccc}
31 & 103 & 783 & 868487 & 505639 & 394694297 & 68117454019 & 4929720750223 \\
224 & 5760 & 21120 & 748800 & 1008000 & 13708800 & 321753600 & 2540160000 \\
1992321378256 & 48745030162337923 & 618684597383137 & 744273781872435019 & \\
918806400 & 16765056000 & 134534400 & 8778369600 & \\
1420749127340184137 & 4663700018927407368821 & 19827795307778046100039 & \\
788237049600 & 1065512448000 & 164670105600 & \\
2186983686271983430638469 & 31428771773709445918185916879 & \\
587058612940800 & 24404109649920 & \\
4187283526052269558397574465940213 & \\
84663488093184000 & & \ldots
\end{array} \right).
\end{align}

\begin{center}
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\end{center}

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