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The quantum angular Calogero-Moser model

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ABSTRACT: The rational Calogero-Moser model of n one-dimensional quantum particles with inverse-square pairwise interactions (in a confining harmonic potential) is reduced along the radial coordinate of \mathbb{R}^n to the ‘angular Calogero-Moser model’ on the sphere S^{n-1} . We discuss the energy spectrum of this quantum system, its degeneracies and the eigenstates. The spectral flow with the coupling parameter yields isospectrality for integer increments. Decoupling the center of mass before effecting the spherical reduction produces a ‘relative angular Calogero-Moser model’, which is analyzed in parallel. We generalize our considerations to the Calogero-Moser models associated with Coxeter groups. Finally, we attach spin degrees of freedom to our particles and extend the results to the spin-Calogero system.

KEYWORDS: Integrable Equations in Physics, Integrable Field Theories

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1 Introduction and summary

The Calogero model [1] and its generalizations, called Calogero-Moser models, constitute the paradigm of integrable and solvable multi-particle systems in one space dimension (for reviews, see [2-4]). They have been applied to fluid mechanics, spin chains, gauge theory and string theory, and seemingly all their aspects have been thoroughly analyzed. Despite the long history of the subject [5], however, there still appear to be untrodden paths emanating. One of these, a codimension-one reduction of the rational Calogero-Moser model to an integrable system on a sphere, is the subject of this paper.

One may view n interacting particles in one dimension as a single particle in \mathbb{R}^n moving in a specific potential (and possibly seeing a nontrivial metric). Due to the conformal invariance of the rational Calogero-Moser model, with the dilatation operator generating a rescaling of the radial coordinate r in \mathbb{R}^n , a reduction of the model to S^{n-1} is natural.¹ Indeed, upon passing to polar coordinates in \mathbb{R}^n , all dependence on angular coordinates or momenta in the Hamiltonian H resides in a ‘deformed’ centrifugal barrier term. Its r^{-2} coefficient equals the quadratic Casimir of the conformal $sl(2)$ algebra (shifted by $\frac{3}{8}$) and defines the Hamiltonian H_Ω of a reduced Calogero-Moser system living on the sphere S^{n-1} , which we call the (rational) *angular Calogero-Moser model*. A variant of this reduction first separates the center of mass from the particles’ relative motion before applying the polar decomposition (then in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}), arriving at a *relative angular Calogero-Moser model* defined on S^{n-2} .

Various classical properties of these reduced models have already been investigated, such as their superintegrability [6, 7], their conserved charges [8, 9] or their angle-action variable representation [10, 11]. Intertwining relations for the quantum models were studied in [12].

¹Likewise, the translational symmetry of the model allows for a reduction to \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , which decouples the center of mass. We also treat this reduction and combine the two.

In the current paper, we deal with the fundamental properties of the quantum models and focus on energy spectra, their degeneracies and eigenstates. We render the energy spectra discrete by adding a (one-body) harmonic confining potential, a harmless modification which preserves integrability. It turns out that the energy levels are easy to obtain, while one has to work a bit harder for the eigenfunctions. We present two different ways to constructing them: firstly, by projecting the full model's eigenstates onto its radial-oscillator ground state and, secondly, by computing appropriate homogeneous symmetric polynomials with the help of Dunkl operators. At integer values for the Calogero-Moser coupling constant magic happens: the energy levels are those of a free particle on the sphere, but with degeneracies given by an effective angular momentum which gets diminished with growing coupling. We also extend this analysis to Calogero-Moser models associated with Coxeter groups [3].

The issue of degeneracies becomes richer when one attaches 'spin' variables to each particle. These so-called 'spin-Calogero models' [13] may equally be spherically reduced to obtain angular versions endowed with spin degrees of freedom. We present the calculation of their degeneracies.

Part of our results (for the relative model) can be discovered already in the appendices of the original Calogero paper [1] (see also [14, 15] for $n=3$). We include them here for a more modern exposition and their relation to the mathematical framework developed later.

2 The angular Calogero-Moser model

The prototypical integrable multi-particle system in one space dimension is the Calogero-Moser model, whose two-body interaction comes in a rational, trigonometric, hyperbolic or elliptic version. Here, we restrict ourselves to the rational model and include a common (one-body) harmonic confining potential in order to obtain a discrete energy spectrum in the quantum theory.

We parametrize the n -particle quantum phase space with coordinates x^i and momenta p_j , subject to the canonical commutation relations (setting $\hbar = 1$)

$$[x^i, p_j] = i \delta^i_j \quad \text{with } i, j = 1, \dots, n, \tag{2.1}$$

and introduce a radial coordinate r and momentum p_r via

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x^i)^2 = r^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2 = p_r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} L^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-3)}{4r^2} \tag{2.2}$$

with $L^2 = \sum_{i < j} (x^i p_j - x^j p_i)^2$ being the Laplacian on S^{n-1} . The quantum Hamiltonian

reads

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i p_i^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \sum_i (x^i)^2 + \sum_{i<j} \frac{g(g-1)}{(x^i-x^j)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} p_r^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} r^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-3)}{8r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} H_\Omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n} P^2 + \frac{n\omega^2}{2} X^2 + \tilde{H} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n} P^2 + \frac{n\omega^2}{2} X^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{p}_r^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \tilde{r}^2 + \frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{8\tilde{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}^2} \tilde{H}_\Omega,
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

where we introduced the center-of-mass coordinate and momentum

$$X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x^i \quad \text{and} \quad P = \sum_i p_i, \tag{2.4}$$

respectively, as well as a relative Hamiltonian \tilde{H} , radial coordinate \tilde{r} and momentum \tilde{p}_r via

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i<j} (x^i-x^j)^2 = \tilde{r}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i<j} (p_i-p_j)^2 = \tilde{p}_r^2 + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}^2} \tilde{L}^2 + \frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{4\tilde{r}^2}, \tag{2.5}$$

with \tilde{p}_r canonically conjugate to \tilde{r} and \tilde{L}^2 defined analogously to L^2 . A useful relation is $r^2 = nX^2 + \tilde{r}^2$.

The implicitly given operators H_Ω and \tilde{H}_Ω are named ‘angular Calogero-Moser Hamiltonian’ and ‘relative angular Calogero-Moser Hamiltonian’, since they define integrable submodels independent of the radial and relative radial degree of freedom, living on the spheres S^{n-1} and S^{n-2} , respectively. Their classical properties have been thoroughly investigated in [6–11]. In the present paper, we focus on their quantum features, in particular their energy spectrum and eigenstates. Explicitly, these Hamiltonians read

$$H_\Omega = \frac{1}{2} L^2 + r^2 \sum_{i<j} \frac{g(g-1)}{(x^i-x^j)^2} = \frac{1}{2} L^2 + \frac{g(g-1)}{2} \left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} \tan^2 \theta_\alpha \right), \tag{2.6}$$

$$\tilde{H}_\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{L}^2 + \tilde{r}^2 \sum_{i<j} \frac{g(g-1)}{(x^i-x^j)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{L}^2 + \frac{g(g-1)}{2} \left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} \tan^2 \tilde{\theta}_\alpha \right), \tag{2.7}$$

where the sum runs over the positive roots of A_{n-1} , and θ_α ($\tilde{\theta}_\alpha$) is the angle of the unit vector $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ($\tilde{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$) with the root α . Because L^2 (\tilde{L}^2) is the Laplacian on the sphere S^{n-1} (S^{n-2}), these Hamiltonians describe particle motion on that sphere in the presence of specific potentials, which become singular on the intersections with the Weyl chamber walls. These potentials are sometimes called ‘Higgs oscillators’ [16, 17]. Note that the frequency ω does not appear here. The confining potential only serves to render the full Calogero-Moser spectrum discrete and may be turned off when convenient. We will assume $g \geq 0$ without loss of generality.

On position wave functions, the momentum operators p_i are represented by $-i\partial_i$, hence

$$P \mapsto -i\partial_X \quad \text{and} \quad p_r \mapsto -i \left(\partial_r + \frac{n-1}{2r} \right), \quad \tilde{p}_r \mapsto -i \left(\partial_{\tilde{r}} + \frac{n-2}{2\tilde{r}} \right), \tag{2.8}$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} H &\mapsto -\frac{1}{2}\partial_r^2 - \frac{n-1}{2r}\partial_r + \frac{\omega^2}{2}r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}H_\Omega \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n}\partial_X^2 + \frac{n\omega^2}{2}X^2 - \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\tilde{r}}^2 - \frac{n-2}{2\tilde{r}}\partial_{\tilde{r}} + \frac{\omega^2}{2}\tilde{r}^2 + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}^2}\tilde{H}_\Omega, \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

Hence, on these wave functions, we can represent

$$\begin{aligned} H_\Omega &= r^2 H - \frac{\omega^2}{2}r^4 + \frac{1}{2}(r\partial_r + n-2)r\partial_r, \\ \tilde{H}_\Omega &= \tilde{r}^2 \tilde{H} - \frac{\omega^2}{2}\tilde{r}^4 + \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{r}\partial_{\tilde{r}} + n-3)\tilde{r}\partial_{\tilde{r}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

The standard similarity transformation (with $\theta \in S^{d-1}$ and $\tilde{\theta} \in S^{d-2}$)

$$\Psi(r, \theta) = r^{-\frac{n-1}{2}} u(r, \theta) \quad \text{or} \quad \tilde{\Psi}(X, \tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}) = \tilde{r}^{-\frac{n-2}{2}} \tilde{u}(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}) \chi(X) \quad (2.11)$$

removes the first-derivative term at the expense of a constant shift,

$$\begin{aligned} H &\mapsto -\frac{1}{2}\partial_r^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}r^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-3)}{8r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}H_\Omega \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n}\partial_X^2 + \frac{n\omega^2}{2}X^2 - \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\tilde{r}}^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}\tilde{r}^2 + \frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{8\tilde{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}^2}\tilde{H}_\Omega, \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

which amounts simply to

$$P \mapsto -i\partial_X \quad \text{and} \quad p_r \mapsto -i\partial_r, \quad \tilde{p}_r \mapsto -i\partial_{\tilde{r}} \quad (2.13)$$

in (2.3).

3 Energy spectra

In order to find the spectra of H_Ω and \tilde{H}_Ω , we define the following eigenvalue problems,

$$H u_k = E_k u_k, \quad \tilde{H} \tilde{u}_k = \tilde{E}_k \tilde{u}_k, \quad (3.1)$$

$$H_\Omega v_k = \varepsilon_k v_k, \quad \tilde{H}_\Omega \tilde{v}_k = \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \tilde{v}_k, \quad (3.2)$$

where k collectively counts the discrete eigenvalues.

The standard Calogero-Moser spectrum in the presence of a harmonic term is a classic result [1, 3, 4],

$$E_k = \omega \left(\frac{1}{2}g n(n-1) + \frac{n}{2} + k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + \dots + nk_n \right) \quad \text{with} \quad k_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.3)$$

Since the center-of-mass Hamiltonian is a standard harmonic oscillator,

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2n}\partial_X^2 + \frac{n\omega^2}{2}X^2 \right) \chi_k(X) = \omega \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \chi_k(X), \quad (3.4)$$

its contribution in (3.3) is identified with the k_1 term (and a constant $\frac{1}{2}\omega$). Hence, the relative Calogero-Moser spectrum must just lack the k_1 term,

$$\tilde{E}_k = \omega \left(\frac{1}{2}g n(n-1) + \frac{n-1}{2} + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + \dots + nk_n \right) \quad \text{with } k_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.5)$$

A simple trick reveals the spectra of H_Ω and \tilde{H}_Ω . According to (2.3), on any H_Ω eigenspace for eigenvalue ε_k , the full Calogero-Moser Hamiltonian reduces to

$$H|_{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{1}{2}p_r^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}r^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-3)}{8r^2} + \frac{\varepsilon_k}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2}p_r^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}r^2 + \frac{h(h-1)}{2r^2}, \quad (3.6)$$

reparametrizing

$$\varepsilon_k + \frac{1}{8}(n-1)(n-3) =: \frac{1}{2}h(h-1). \quad (3.7)$$

However, this is just the relative two-particle Calogero-Moser Hamiltonian \tilde{H} for $n=2$, as can be seen from (2.3) and (2.6) with

$$\tilde{L}^2 = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{1}{2}(x^1-x^2)^2 = \tilde{r}^2 \quad , \quad g \rightarrow h \quad (3.8)$$

and the tildes removed. Thus, we know from (3.5) that

$$\text{spec} \left(H|_{\varepsilon_k} \right) = \left\{ \omega \left(h + \frac{1}{2} + 2k_2 \right) \quad \text{with } k_2 = 0, 1, 2, \dots \right\}, \quad (3.9)$$

and comparing to (3.3) yields the identification

$$h = \frac{1}{2}g n(n-1) + \frac{n-1}{2} + k_1 + 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n =: q + \frac{n-1}{2}. \quad (3.10)$$

Note that the k_2 term has disappeared from h . From (3.7) we now read off that

$$\varepsilon_k = \frac{1}{2}h(h-1) - \frac{1}{8}(n-1)(n-3) = \frac{1}{2}q(q+n-2) \quad (3.11)$$

with

$$q = \frac{1}{2}g n(n-1) + k_1 + 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n. \quad (3.12)$$

We see that, while the full Calogero-Moser energy E_k depends linearly on the n quantum numbers $k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n$, the angular Calogero-Moser energy ε_k is independent of k_2 and depends quadratically on the remaining k_i via the combination q . For integer values of the coupling g , the angular energy spectrum (3.11) is that of a free particle with angular momentum q on the $(n-1)$ -sphere, but has a lower degeneracy as we shall see. Each time g is increased by one, q grows by $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$, so the lowest $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ energy levels disappear from the spectrum while the rest is reproduced, with a reduced degeneracy.

This story gets repeated for the relative angular Calogero-Moser energy. We have

$$\tilde{H}|_{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{p}_r^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}\tilde{r}^2 + \frac{\tilde{h}(\tilde{h}-1)}{2\tilde{r}^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{1}{2}\tilde{h}(\tilde{h}-1) = \tilde{\varepsilon}_k + \frac{1}{8}(n-2)(n-4), \quad (3.13)$$

and, hence, obtain from (3.5) the identification

$$\tilde{h} = \frac{1}{2}gn(n-1) + \frac{n-2}{2} + 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n =: \tilde{q} + \frac{n-2}{2}. \quad (3.14)$$

Both k_1 and k_2 are absent from \tilde{h} . From (3.13) we finally extract

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_k = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{h}(\tilde{h}-1) - \frac{1}{8}(n-2)(n-4) = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{q}(\tilde{q} + n - 3) \quad (3.15)$$

where

$$\tilde{q} = \frac{1}{2}gn(n-1) + 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n = q - k_1. \quad (3.16)$$

The relative angular Calogero-Moser energy depends quadratically only on the quantum numbers k_3, k_4, \dots, k_n of the full Calogero-Moser model. For comparison, we rewrite the full absolute and relative Calogero-Moser energies,

$$E_k = \omega\left(q + \frac{n}{2} + 2k_2\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{E}_k = \omega\left(\tilde{q} + \frac{n-1}{2} + 2k_2\right), \quad (3.17)$$

in terms of q and \tilde{q} , respectively.

To summarize, the center of mass and the (absolute or relative) radial degree of freedom in the Calogero-Moser model account for the k_1 and k_2 quantum numbers of the energy eigenstates. Setting them to zero provides the quantum numbers for the relative angular Calogero-Moser model, whose energy depends quadratically on the combination (3.16) in (3.15).

It is known that the energy eigenstates are uniquely characterized by the multiindex k . Let us define its level number $m(k)$ by

$$m = k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n \quad \text{for} \quad k = (k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, \dots, k_n). \quad (3.18)$$

Since only one branch of the quadratic functions (3.11) and (3.15) is relevant, the degeneracy of a given energy eigenvalue is given by the number $p_n(m)$ of partitions of m into integers not bigger than n . The only difference between the four models is that, in the relative cases, the ‘ones’ are excluded from the partitions, while for the angular models the ‘twos’ have to be omitted. Therefore, the respective degeneracies are given by

$$p_n(m), \quad p_n(m) - p_n(m-1), \quad p_n(m) - p_n(m-2), \quad p_n(m) - p_n(m-1) - p_n(m-2) + p_n(m-3). \quad (3.19)$$

We close this section by giving explicit formulae for the special cases of $n=2$ and $n=3$. In the two-particle system, our equations degenerate to $q = g+k_1$ and $\tilde{q} = g$, thus

$$E_k = \omega(g+1+k_1+2k_2), \quad \tilde{E}_k = \omega\left(g + \frac{1}{2} + 2k_2\right), \quad \varepsilon_k = \frac{1}{2}g^2, \quad \tilde{\varepsilon}_k = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{q}(\tilde{q}-1). \quad (3.20)$$

As the relative angular two-body Calogero-Moser system is empty, its energy reduces to a constant. For three particles, one has $q = 3g+k_1+3k_3$ and $\tilde{q} = 3g+3k_3$, and therefore

$$E_k = \omega\left(3g + \frac{3}{2} + k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3\right), \quad \tilde{E}_k = \omega(3g+1+2k_2+3k_3), \quad \varepsilon_k = \frac{1}{2}q(q+1), \quad \tilde{\varepsilon}_k = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{q}^2, \quad (3.21)$$

i.e. $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k = \frac{9}{2}(g+k_3)^2$, which is known from the Pöschl-Teller model. No simplifications appear to occur for $n \geq 4$.

4 Energy eigenstates

It is well known how to construct the energy eigenfunctions² $\Psi_k(x) = \langle x | k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n \rangle$ of the rational Calogero-Moser model with common harmonic potential, for any energy eigenstate $|k\rangle = |k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n\rangle$.

The ground-state wave function reads³

$$\Psi_0 = \Delta^g e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2} = \Delta^g e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega \tilde{r}^2} e^{-\frac{n}{2}\omega X^2} = \tilde{\Psi}_0(\tilde{x}) \chi_0(X) \quad \text{with} \quad \Delta = \prod_{i<j} (x^i - x^j) \quad (4.1)$$

and is annihilated by

$$A_\ell = I_\ell(p - i\omega x, x) \quad \text{for} \quad \ell = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n, \quad (4.2)$$

where $I_\ell(p, x)$ is the ℓ th-order conserved charge of the scattering Calogero-Moser model (without harmonic term), given by the matrix trace of the ℓ th power of the $n \times n$ matrix-valued Lax operator [3]. The creation operators

$$A_\ell^\dagger = I_\ell(p + i\omega x, x) \quad \text{for} \quad \ell = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (4.3)$$

commute with one another and help build all excited states,

$$|k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n\rangle = (A_1^\dagger)^{k_1} (A_2^\dagger)^{k_2} \dots (A_n^\dagger)^{k_n} |0, 0, \dots, 0\rangle. \quad (4.4)$$

Employing

$$(-\partial_i + \omega x^i) \Psi_0 = \left(2\omega x^i - g \sum_{j(\neq i)} (x^i - x^j)^{-1} \right) \Psi_0 \quad (4.5)$$

and some identities on partial fractions it is straightforward but cumbersome to compute any Ψ_k .

For illustration, the first three conserved charges take the form

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(p, x) &= \sum_i p_i = P, & I_2(p, x) &= \sum_i p_i^2 + 2g(g-1) \sum_{i<j} (x^i - x^j)^{-2} = 2H, \\ I_3(p, x) &= \sum_i p_i^3 + 3g(g-1) \sum_{i<j} (x^i - x^j)^{-2} (p_i + p_j), \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

and, therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} A_1^\dagger &= P + i\omega n X, & A_2^\dagger &= 2H + i\omega(x \cdot p + p \cdot x) - 2\omega^2 r^2, \\ A_3^\dagger &= \sum_i (p_i + i\omega x^i)^3 + 3g(g-1) \sum_{i<j} (x^i - x^j)^{-2} (p_i + p_j + i\omega x^i + i\omega x^j), \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

leading to

$$\Psi_{100\dots 0} = 2i\omega n X \Psi_0, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\Psi_{200\dots 0} = 2\omega n (1 - 2\omega n X^2) \Psi_0, \quad (4.9)$$

²Arguments x and p stand for $\{x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$ and $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$, respectively. Similarly for \tilde{x} and \tilde{p} .

³Here and below, we do not normalize states or wave functions. $k = 0$ means $k = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$.

$$\Psi_{300\dots 0} = 4i\omega^2 n^2 (3X - 2\omega n X^3) \Psi_0, \tag{4.10}$$

$$\Psi_{010\dots 0} = (2\omega g n(n-1) + 2\omega n - 4\omega^2 r^2) \Psi_0, \tag{4.11}$$

$$\Psi_{110\dots 0} = 4i\omega^2 n X (g n(n-1) + (n+2) - 2\omega r^2) \Psi_0, \tag{4.12}$$

$$\Psi_{001\dots 0} = (12i\omega^2 n [1+g(n-1)] X - 8i\omega^3 \sum_i (x^i)^3) \Psi_0. \tag{4.13}$$

An equivalent strategy makes use of the exchange-creation operators [18, 19]

$$a_i^\dagger = -i\mathcal{D}_i + i\omega x^i \quad \text{and} \quad a_i = -i\mathcal{D}_i - i\omega x^i, \tag{4.14}$$

constructed using Dunkl operators

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \partial_i + g \sum_{j(\neq i)} \frac{1 - s_{ij}}{x^i - x^j}, \tag{4.15}$$

which contain permutation operators s_{ij} , commute with each other and map polynomials to polynomials. Employing the totally symmetric Newton sums

$$B_\ell^\dagger = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger)^\ell, \tag{4.16}$$

we may alternatively write

$$\Psi_k(x) = \Delta^g (B_1^\dagger)^{k_1} (B_2^\dagger)^{k_2} \dots (B_n^\dagger)^{k_n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2}. \tag{4.17}$$

Each wave function is a totally symmetric polynomial of degree $m = \sum_i i k_i$ multiplying Ψ_0 . Due to the invariance under permutations of the coordinates x^i , the degeneracy at a given level m is much smaller than that of an n -dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator.

How can one extract from these full eigenfunctions the eigenfunctions $\tilde{\Psi}_k = \tilde{r}^{-\frac{n-2}{2}} \tilde{u}_k$, v_k and \tilde{v}_k of the other Hamiltonians? This task is rather straightforward for $\tilde{\Psi}_k$: for any given multiindex

$$k = (0, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n) \quad \text{with} \quad 2k_2 + 3k_3 + \dots + nk_n = m, \tag{4.18}$$

rewrite the corresponding Ψ_k in terms of X and \tilde{x} , then expand its X dependence into the harmonic-oscillator basis $\{\chi_{k'_1}\}$ of the center of mass,

$$\Psi_k(X, \tilde{x}) = \sum_{k'} c_k^{k'} \chi_{k'_1}(X) \tilde{\Psi}_{0k'_2k'_3\dots k'_n}(\tilde{x}) \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i k'_i = m. \tag{4.19}$$

In each term, the energy is split as

$$E = \omega \left(gn(n-1) + \frac{n}{2} + m \right) = \omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + k'_1 \right) + \omega \left(gn(n-1) + \frac{n-1}{2} + m - k'_1 \right). \tag{4.20}$$

The coefficient of χ_0 may be identified with $\tilde{\Psi}_k$; it lives in the relative eigenspace with $\tilde{E} = E - \frac{\omega}{2}$. This relative eigenspace is spanned by all $\tilde{\Psi}_{0,k_2,k_3,\dots,k_n}$ obtained from partitions (4.18). In other words, we select those Calogero-Moser states whose center-of-mass oscillator is not excited. The simplest example is $m=2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{010\dots 0} &= (2\omega g n(n-1) + 2\omega n - 4\omega^2 r^2) \Psi_0 \\ &= (2\omega g n(n-1) + 2\omega(n-1) - 4\omega^2 \tilde{r}^2) \Psi_0 + (2\omega - 4\omega^2 n X^2) \Psi_0 \\ &= \chi_0 \tilde{\Psi}_{010\dots 0} + \chi_2 \tilde{\Psi}_{000\dots 0} \end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

with $\chi_2 = 2\omega(1-2\omega nX^2)\chi_0$, thus

$$\tilde{\Psi}_{010\dots 0} \propto ((gn+1)(n-1) - 2\omega\tilde{r}^2) \tilde{\Psi}_0. \quad (4.22)$$

The situation is more involved for the eigenfunctions v_k , where now

$$k = (k_1, 0, k_3, k_4, \dots, k_n) \quad \text{with} \quad k_1 + 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n = m. \quad (4.23)$$

To derive these at a given energy level $E = \omega(gn(n-1) + \frac{n}{2} + m)$, we have to rewrite

$$\Psi_k(x) = r^{-\frac{n-1}{2}} u_k(r, \theta) \quad (4.24)$$

in terms of the radial (r) and angular ($\theta \in S^{d-1}$) coordinates. The r dependence of u_k has to be expanded in terms of the solutions of the following eigenvalue problem,

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\partial_r^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 r^2 + \frac{h(h-1)}{2r^2} \right) \rho_{k'_2}(r) = E_{k'_2} \rho_{k'_2}(r) \quad \text{with} \quad E_{k'_2} = \omega \left(h + \frac{1}{2} + 2k'_2 \right). \quad (4.25)$$

This is nothing but the (reduced) radial wave equation for the isotropic harmonic oscillator in n dimensions, with angular momentum $q = h - \frac{n-1}{2}$ and principal quantum number k'_2 . Hence, we know that

$$\rho_{k'_2}(r) \propto r^h e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2} F\left(-k'_2, h + \frac{1}{2}; \omega r^2\right) \propto r^h e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2} L_{k'_2}^{h-\frac{1}{2}}(\omega r^2), \quad (4.26)$$

involving the confluent hypergeometric function F or associated Laguerre polynomials L_n^α ,

$$F(-n, \beta; z) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(-1)^j n! \Gamma(\beta)}{(n-j)! j! \Gamma(\beta+j)} z^j \quad \text{or} \quad L_n^\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{n!} z^{-\alpha} e^z \frac{d^n}{dz^n} (e^{-z} z^{n+\alpha}). \quad (4.27)$$

In each term of the expansion

$$u_k(r, \theta) = \sum_{k'} d_k^{k'} \rho_{k'_2}(r) v_{k'_1 0 k'_3 k'_4 \dots k'_n}(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i k'_i = m, \quad (4.28)$$

the value of h belonging to $\rho_{k'_2}$ is fixed by the requirement

$$E_{k'_2} = E_k \quad \implies \quad h = \frac{1}{2}gn(n-1) + \frac{n-1}{2} + m - 2k'_2. \quad (4.29)$$

The coefficient of $\rho_0 = r^h e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2}$ may be identified with $v_k(\theta)$, which amounts to setting $d_k^{k'} = \delta_{kk'}$ for $k'_2=0$. In other words, v_k is the projection of u_k to its radial oscillator ground state (with the proper value of h). As a check, v_k should not depend nontrivially on ω . By collecting the v_k pertaining to all partitions of m in (4.23), we span the eigenspace of H_Ω to the energy

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}q(q+n-2) \quad \text{with} \quad q = \frac{1}{2}gn(n-1) + m. \quad (4.30)$$

Let us consider the first nontrivial example,

$$k = (2, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \quad \implies \quad m = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad k'_2 = 0, 1. \quad (4.31)$$

The task is to expand

$$u_{20\dots 0} = 2\omega n (1 - 2\omega n X^2) \Delta^g r^{\frac{n-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2} \quad (4.32)$$

into

$$\rho_0 = r^2 \rho \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_1 = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} g n (n-1) + \frac{n}{2} \right) - \omega r^2 \right) \rho \quad \text{with} \quad \rho = r^{\frac{1}{2} g n (n-1) + \frac{n-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega r^2} \quad (4.33)$$

as

$$u_{20\dots 0}(r, \theta) = \rho_0(r) v_{20\dots 0}(\theta) + \rho_1(r) v_{00\dots 0}(\theta), \quad (4.34)$$

where we are allowed to absorb expansion coefficients into the v_k . After splitting

$$X = r \hat{X} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta = r^{\frac{1}{2} n (n-1)} \hat{\Delta} \quad (4.35)$$

and matching powers of r , we read off that

$$2\omega n \hat{\Delta}^g = \left(\frac{1}{2} g n (n-1) + \frac{n}{2} \right) v_{00\dots 0} \quad \text{and} \quad -4\omega^2 n^2 \hat{X}^2 \hat{\Delta}^g = v_{20\dots 0} - \omega v_{00\dots 0} \quad (4.36)$$

and arrive at

$$v_{00\dots 0} \propto \hat{\Delta}^g \quad \text{and} \quad v_{20\dots 0} \propto \{1 - [g(n-1)+1] n^2 \hat{X}^2\} \hat{\Delta}^g. \quad (4.37)$$

Since only the first two modes are excited, the angular dependence above the ground state is expressed through \hat{X} alone. Hence, we may rotate our coordinate system such that only a single angle γ appears, $n\hat{X}^2 = \cos^2 \gamma$. Already for $m=3$, however, k_3 will be turned on, and the complexity increases noticeably.

A more elegant way to extract the angular wave functions makes use of the Dunkl operators (4.15). Since we do not need the normalizability of the radial wave functions, we put $\omega = 0$ in the following. To each angular eigenfunction $v_k(\theta)$, we may associate a homogeneous polynomial $h_k(x)$ of degree m via

$$v_k(\theta) = r^{-m} h_k(x) \hat{\Delta}^g \quad \implies \quad \Delta^g h_k(x) = r^{\frac{1}{2} g n (n-1) + m} v_k(\theta) = r^q v_k(\theta). \quad (4.38)$$

Comparing

$$\frac{1}{2} (r\partial_r + n-2) r\partial_r (r^q v_k) = \frac{1}{2} q(q+n-2) r^q v_k = \varepsilon_k r^q v_k = H_\Omega (r^q v_k) \quad (4.39)$$

to the first line of (2.10) at $\omega=0$, we learn that

$$H (r^q v_k) = H (\Delta^g h_k) = 0. \quad (4.40)$$

Introducing the gauged Calogero-Moser operator

$$L(g) = \sum_i \partial_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} \frac{2g}{x^i - x^j} (\partial_i - \partial_j), \quad (4.41)$$

which on symmetric functions agrees with $\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^2$, and employing the fact that

$$H \Delta^g = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta^g L(g), \tag{4.42}$$

it follows that $h_k(x)$ must be a ‘deformed’ harmonic polynomial,

$$L(g) h_k(x) = 0. \tag{4.43}$$

Fortunately, the construction of such homogeneous degree m polynomials is known [20]:⁴

$$\begin{aligned} h_k(x) &= r^{gn(n-1)+n-2+2m} (B_1^\dagger)^{k_1} (B_3^\dagger)^{k_3} \dots (B_n^\dagger)^{k_n} r^{-gn(n-1)-n+2} \\ &= r^{gn(n-1)+n-2+2m} (\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i)^{k_1} (\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^3)^{k_3} \dots (\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^n)^{k_n} r^{-gn(n-1)-n+2} \end{aligned} \tag{4.44}$$

generates all of them. It is easy to see that they are linearly independent. Note that, again, $k_2=0$, because the Dunkl operators commute and

$$\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^2 r^{-gn(n-1)-n+2} = 0, \tag{4.45}$$

as is easily checked.

For instance, direct computation at $m=2$ produces

$$\begin{aligned} h_{20\dots 0} &= r^{gn(n-1)+n+2} (\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i)^2 r^{-gn(n-1)-n+2} \\ &= r^{gn(n-1)+n+2} (\sum_i \partial_i)^2 r^{-gn(n-1)-n+2} \propto r^2 - [g(n-1)+1] n^2 X^2, \end{aligned} \tag{4.46}$$

which, using (4.38), yields $v_{20\dots 0}$ agreeing with (4.37). As a less trivial example at $m=3$, we also present

$$\begin{aligned} h_{0010\dots 0} &= r^{gn(n-1)+n+4} \sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^3 r^{-gn(n-1)-n+2} \\ &\propto 3[g(n-1)+1] r^2 n X - [gn(n-1)+n+2] \sum_i (x^i)^3 \end{aligned} \tag{4.47}$$

which yields

$$v_{0010\dots 0} \propto \{3[g(n-1)+1] n \widehat{X} - [gn(n-1)+n+2] \sum_i (\widehat{x}^i)^3\} \widehat{\Delta}^g. \tag{4.48}$$

The degeneracy of the energy $\varepsilon(q) = \frac{1}{2}q(q+n-2)$ with $q = \frac{1}{2}gn(n-1) + m$ is given by the dimension of the space of certain harmonic homogeneous polynomials of degree m . If all such polynomials are considered, they furnish the totally symmetric rank m representation of $SO(n)$, whose dimension is given by

$$d(m) = \binom{n+m-1}{n-1} - \binom{n+m-3}{n-1}, \tag{4.49}$$

where the subtracted term accounts for removing the trace parts. In our case, we are restricted to the subset of harmonic polynomials invariant under the action of the permutation group S_n , which reduces the dimension to

$$d_{\text{sym}}(m) = p_n(m) - p_n(m-2), \tag{4.50}$$

⁴For another method, see section 3 of [21].

as stated earlier. In the free theory ($g=0$), this is obvious since $m = q$. Surprising looks the fact that, for any integer coupling g , the degeneracy of the energy $\varepsilon(q)$ is given by the same formula but with a diminished ‘effective angular momentum’ $m = q - \frac{1}{2}gn(n-1)$.

This observation can also be explained with the help of intertwining operators $K(g)$. These intertwine two Calogero-Moser operators with couplings g and $g+1$ [22]:

$$K(g) L(g+1) = L(g) K(g), \tag{4.51}$$

where $K(g)$ is a differential operator which has the form

$$K(g) = \left[\prod_{i < j} (\mathcal{D}_i - \mathcal{D}_j) \right] \Delta \tag{4.52}$$

when acting on permutation-symmetric polynomials. We note that the kernel of $K(g)$ does not contain such polynomials. Indeed, let us suppose that there exists a permutation-symmetric polynomial f with $K(g)f = 0$. Then, for the inner product

$$(h', h) = h'(\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_n) h(x^1, \dots, x^n) \Big|_{x=0}, \tag{4.53}$$

we have that

$$0 = (K(g)f, h) = \left(\left[\prod_{i < j} (\mathcal{D}_i - \mathcal{D}_j) \right] \Delta f, h \right) = (\Delta f, \Delta h) \tag{4.54}$$

because the adjoint of \mathcal{D}_i is $\mathcal{D}_i^* = x^i$ [23]. Restricting h to permutation-symmetric polynomials, it follows that the inner product is degenerate on anti-invariants. However, for integer g , this contradicts the non-degeneracy of (\cdot, \cdot) and the equivariance of the Dunkl operators \mathcal{D}_i (see [23]).

The intertwining relation (4.51) means that $K(g)$ maps eigenfunctions of $L(g+1)$ to eigenfunctions of $L(g)$. By the above remark, eigenfunctions cannot be lost. Consequently, the operator $K(g)$ maps isomorphically the space spanned by deformed harmonic polynomials h_k with fixed m and coupling $g+1$ to the space spanned by deformed harmonic polynomials (4.44) with the same m and coupling g , and for any integer g these spaces have the same dimension.

Finally, the eigenstates \tilde{v}_k of the relative spherical Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_Ω are constructed by combining the methods outlined above. For

$$k = (0, 0, k_3, k_4, \dots, k_n) \quad \text{with} \quad 3k_3 + 4k_4 + \dots + nk_n = m, \tag{4.55}$$

the relative energy eigenfunctions $\tilde{\Psi}_k = \tilde{r}^{-\frac{n-2}{2}} \tilde{u}_k$ are expanded analogously to (4.28), dressing all equations with tildes and shifting h by $\frac{1}{2}$. The ground state of this system is

$$\tilde{v}_0(\theta) \propto \tilde{\Delta}^g \quad \text{where} \quad \tilde{\Delta}(\tilde{\theta}) = \tilde{r}^{-\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)} \Delta = (1 - n\hat{X}^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}n(n-1)} \hat{\Delta}(\theta). \tag{4.56}$$

Note that $\tilde{\theta} \neq \theta$. For small values of n , the function $\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{\Delta}_n$ is readily computed:

$$\tilde{\Delta}_2 = 1, \quad \tilde{\Delta}_3 = \cos 3\tilde{\phi}, \quad \tilde{\Delta}_4 = \sin^2\tilde{\theta} \cos^4\tilde{\theta} \cos 2\tilde{\phi} (\cos^2\tilde{\phi} \tan^2\tilde{\theta} - 1) (\sin^2\tilde{\phi} \tan^2\tilde{\theta} - 1). \tag{4.57}$$

The excited state wave functions may be obtained in the same fashion, either by projecting first to the center-of-mass ground state and then to the relative radial oscillator ground state, or by employing Dunkl operators, after projecting the Newton sums $\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^\ell$ onto the hyperplane given by $\sum_i x^i = 0$ and omitting any power of the first Newton sum. The degeneracies are further reduced in accord with the equations already presented.

5 Generalized angular models

Let $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Coxeter root system [24] with associated finite reflection group W . Let $g_\alpha = g(\alpha) \geq 0$ be a W -invariant multiplicity function on the set of roots $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathcal{R}$. Consider the corresponding Calogero-Moser Hamiltonian [3] (see also [25, 26] for rank two)

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i p_i^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \sum_i (x^i)^2 + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} \frac{g_\alpha (g_\alpha - 1) (\alpha \cdot x)}{2(\alpha \cdot x)^2}, \tag{5.1}$$

where \mathcal{R}_+ is a positive half of the root system \mathcal{R} and \cdot is the standard scalar product in \mathbb{R}^n . Our previous analysis can be extended to the corresponding angular Hamiltonian H_Ω given by (2.10).

Let $d_1=2, d_2, \dots, d_n$ be the degrees of basic homogeneous W -invariant polynomials $\sigma_1=r^2, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n$. Then the spectrum of the Hamiltonian (5.1) is given by [3]

$$E_k = \omega \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} g_\alpha + \frac{n}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i k_i \right) \quad \text{with} \quad k_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \tag{5.2}$$

The spectrum of H_Ω has the form

$$\varepsilon_k = \frac{1}{2} q (q + n - 2) \quad \text{with} \quad q = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} g_\alpha + m \quad \text{and} \quad m = \sum_{i=2}^n d_i k_i. \tag{5.3}$$

The corresponding eigenfunctions are given by $r^{-q} \Delta^g h_k(x)$, where

$$\Delta^g = \prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} (\alpha \cdot x)^{g_\alpha}, \tag{5.4}$$

$$h_k(x) = r^{2(q-1)+n} \sigma_2(\mathcal{D}_i)^{k_2} \sigma_3(\mathcal{D}_i)^{k_3} \dots \sigma_n(\mathcal{D}_i)^{k_n} r^{2(m-q+1)-n}, \tag{5.5}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \partial_i + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} \frac{g_\alpha \alpha_i}{\alpha \cdot x} (1 - s_\alpha), \tag{5.6}$$

and s_α is the orthogonal reflection about $\alpha \cdot x = 0$ (cf. [20]).

Let $S \subset \mathcal{R}$ be W -invariant. Consider the differential operator K which has the form

$$K = \left[\prod_{\alpha \in S \cap \mathcal{R}_+} \alpha \cdot \mathcal{D} \right] \left[\prod_{\alpha \in S \cap \mathcal{R}_+} \alpha \cdot x \right], \tag{5.7}$$

with $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_n)$ when acting on W -invariant functions. Let 1_S be a multiplicity function which takes value 1 on the roots from S and is zero otherwise. Then K satisfies the intertwining relation [22]

$$L(g) K = K L(g+1_S), \tag{5.8}$$

where $L(g)$ is the Calogero-Moser operator in the potential-free gauge:

$$L(g) = \sum_i \partial_i^2 + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} \frac{2g_\alpha}{\alpha \cdot x} (\alpha \cdot \partial). \tag{5.9}$$

Similarly to the type A analysis above, the operator K yields an isomorphism of the spaces spanned by deformed harmonic polynomials h_k at couplings g and $g+1_S$, and the degeneracies of the spectra of the operators H_Ω at integer couplings coincide.

Another approach to construct eigenfunctions is to use the exchange-creation operators and to separate the radial component. These operators have the form (4.14) where \mathcal{D}_i are now given by (5.6), and they satisfy the commutation relations

$$[a_i^\dagger, a_j^\dagger] = [a_i, a_j] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [a_i^\dagger, a_j] = -2\omega\delta_{ij} - 4\omega \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} \frac{\alpha_i \alpha_j g_\alpha}{\alpha \cdot \alpha} s_\alpha. \tag{5.10}$$

Therefore, on W -invariant functions, we have the operator coincidence

$$\mathcal{H} := \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^\dagger a_i + 2\omega \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+} g_\alpha s_\alpha = -L(g) + \omega^2 r^2 - \omega n. \tag{5.11}$$

This operator obeys the commutation relations (cf. [13, 27])

$$[\mathcal{H}, a_j^\dagger] = 2\omega a_j^\dagger \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathcal{H}, a_j] = -2\omega a_j. \tag{5.12}$$

Application of W -invariant combinations of the creation operators a_j^\dagger to the ground state leads to the energy eigenstates.

6 Angular spin-Calogero model

The Calogero model can be extended to a model with particles carrying internal degrees of freedom (which we shall call “spin”, although there is no notion of space rotations under which they transform) and interact through ferromagnetic or antiferromagnetic interactions. By reducing this model to radial and angular variables we can recover angular spin-Calogero models and obtain their wavefunctions.

The most straightforward way to obtain the spin-Calogero models is to start with the full exchange-Calogero model (not projected to spatially symmetric or antisymmetric states) and endow the particles with s internal states (spin), which we will view as being in the fundamental representation of $SU(s)$. The fundamental single-particle $SU(s)$ generators $\vec{S}_i = \{S_i^a\}$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$, $a = 1, \dots, s^2-1$) acting on the states of particle i span the set of all possible spin operators.

So far, spins do not participate in the dynamics, as the Hamiltonian does not involve any \vec{S}_i and has a trivial symmetry $SU(s)^n$. We now restrict our states to be totally symmetric (bosonic) or antisymmetric (fermionic) under full particle exchange, swapping both space and internal degrees of freedom. Calling s_{ij} and σ_{ij} the corresponding space and spin exchange operators, the total permutation operator is $P_{ij} = s_{ij}\sigma_{ij}$, and we impose

$$P_{ij}|\psi\rangle = s_{ij}\sigma_{ij}|\psi\rangle = \pm|\psi\rangle. \tag{6.1}$$

So on bosonic (fermionic) states $s_{ij} = \pm\sigma_{ij}$. Replacing all s_{ij} with $\pm\sigma_{ij}$ in the exchange-Calogero Hamiltonian we obtain the spin model

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i p_i^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \sum_i (x^i)^2 + \sum_{i<j} \frac{g(g \mp \sigma_{ij})}{(x^i - x^j)^2}. \tag{6.2}$$

On fundamental $SU(s)$ states the spin exchange operator can be expressed as

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j + \frac{1}{s} \right). \tag{6.3}$$

Hence, the Hamiltonian includes a (position-dependent) two-body spin coupling. Bosonic (fermionic) states give an (anti)ferromagnetic interaction respectively. The original $SU(s)^n$ symmetry is reduced to a global $SU(s)$, corresponding to $\vec{S} = \sum_i \vec{S}_i$, when restricted to the above states.

The reduction of the above model to radial and angular parts proceeds exactly as in the spinless model. The angular Hamiltonian H_Ω involves the corresponding spin interactions, while the radial part remains the same.

The spin-Calogero model has the same energy eigenvalues as the spinless model (as can be seen by applying exchange-creation operators on the ground state) but with different degeneracies. Each energy level can be characterized by its spin representation content, which is a direct sum of $SU(s)$ irreps. These spin degeneracies are the same as in the free ($g=0$) theory. Although their many-body state reconstruction is quite simple, their expression in terms of the bosonized quantum numbers k_i is a bit awkward.

For the bosonic model, the ground state is fully symmetric under both s_{ij} and σ_{ij} . Denoting by $[\ell]$ the ℓ -fold symmetric irrep of $SU(s)$ (with a single Young tableau row of length ℓ), the ground state carries the spin state $[n]$. The spin content of the energy level E_k corresponding to $k = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)$ can be expressed as

$$[c_1] \times [c_2 - c_1] \times \dots \times [c_r - c_{r-1}] \times [n - c_r] \tag{6.4}$$

where $c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_r$ are the indices (positions) i of all *nonvanishing* k_i . For example, $k = (1, 0, 2)$ has $r=2$ nonvanishing entries, in the positions $c_1 = 1$ and $c_2 = 3$. The above can be decomposed into $SU(s)$ irreps using standard Young tableau techniques.

The states of the antiferromagnetic spin model are harder to express, as they depend nontrivially on the spin of the vacuum. Denoting by $\{\ell\}$ the ℓ -fold antisymmetric irrep of $SU(s)$ (with a single Young tableau column of length ℓ), the vacuum carries the spin state $\{n \bmod(s)\}$. The expression for excited states in terms of the k_i are quite complicated and will not be reproduced here.

The corresponding spin states for the angular spin-Calogero model can be obtained in two ways: either by direct construction or by reduction from the full spin-Calogero model, as in the spinless case. We will present both methods and give the final result.

The construction of angular spin-Calogero states can be done similarly to the spinless case. Specifically, we can act on the ground state with any polynomial of the \mathcal{D}_i and create (the polynomial part of) excited states. The difference now is that these polynomials need

not be symmetric in the \mathcal{D}_i as we do not consider space-symmetric states. Instead, the full state, involving also spin degrees of freedom, must be subsequently (anti)symmetrized to give the corresponding bosonic (fermionic) spin state. We will, again, analyze the bosonic case.

Consider the monomial

$$\mathcal{D}_{i_1}^{b_1} \mathcal{D}_{i_2}^{b_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{i_n}^{b_n} \quad (6.5)$$

acting on the ground state, where i_1, \dots, i_n are all distinct, and b_i are defined in terms of the k_i via

$$b_i = \sum_{m=i}^n k_m. \quad (6.6)$$

It is clear that the total degree is $m = k_1 + 2k_2 + \dots + nk_n$. The b_i obey $b_i \geq b_{i+1}$ and are, essentially, bosonic single-particle excitation numbers. The total state has, now, to be symmetrized in positions and spins combined. Any particle index i appearing in a *unique* power of \mathcal{D}_i transforms in the fundamental of the symmetric group S_n under permutations and, combined with the spin states, will give a fundamental of $SU(s)$. Two indices i_a and i_{a+1} appearing with equal powers of \mathcal{D} (i.e., with $b_a = b_{a+1}$), however, are already symmetric and, therefore, transform as the two-symmetric irrep of the symmetric group under permutations. Combined with spin states they will give the $[2]$ irrep of $SU(s)$. Similarly, for $b_a = \dots = b_{a+\ell-1}$ we will obtain, upon symmetrization, the $[\ell]$ irrep of $SU(s)$, and so on for all indices. The remaining spin states, corresponding to indices that do not appear in the above monomial (i.e., for vanishing b_i) will be symmetrized among themselves and will produce $[n-r]$, where r is the number of nonvanishing b_i . The total spin state is the direct product of all the above symmetric states.

It is easy to see that this construction reproduces the *full* set of spin states of the spin-Calogero model as described previously.⁵ What is missed in the above analysis is the possibility that some of such states may vanish. And they do. As an example, consider \mathcal{D}_i^2 . Acting on the ground state would produce

$$[1] \times [n-1] = [n] + [n-1, 1] \quad (6.7)$$

where $[n-1, 1]$ refers to the Young tableau with rows of length $n-1$ and 1. Among these symmetrized states, however, are states where the index i is symmetrized separately, corresponding to $\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^2$. Those states would contribute the irrep $[n]$ in the spin states, but they actually vanish. Hence, the true spin state built from \mathcal{D}_i^2 is just $[n-1, 1]$. So the task of constructing all spin states of the angular model amounts to identifying all components that would be produced from the subset of states involving (powers of) $\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^2$ and eliminating them. Clearly the set of all such states at level m can be obtained by acting with the operator $\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^2$ times monomials of the form (6.5) of degree $m-2$. These states span the representation content of spin-Calogero states at level $m-2$, since $\sum_i \mathcal{D}_i^2$ is a singlet. Removing these states from the full set of states we obtain the simple and explicit result

$$S_\Omega(m) = S(m) - S(m-2) \quad (6.8)$$

⁵Note that equality of successive b_i means vanishing of the corresponding k_i .

where $S_{\Omega}(m)$ is the $SU(s)$ representation content of the angular spin-Calogero model at level m while $S(m)$ is the $SU(s)$ representation content of the full spin-Calogero model. This is analogous to the corresponding formula (4.50) for the degeneracies of the spinless model, where all spin “irreps” are the singlet. It is easy to see that, e.g., the above formula reproduces the reduction at level two due to \mathcal{D}_i^2 that we discussed above.

The same result is obtained using the reduction method. The states of the full spin-Calogero model can be produced by combining the states of the angular Hamiltonian with the radial part. The spectrum and degeneracy of the radial Hamiltonian are exactly the same as in the spinless case for each eigenvalue of the angular Hamiltonian, while the full spin content of the states is provided by the angular states. An analysis similar to the spinless case yields again the result (6.8). The first few spin states are listed below:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\Omega}(0) &= [n], \\
 S_{\Omega}(1) &= [1] \times [n-1], \\
 S_{\Omega}(2) &= [2] \times [n-2] + [1] \times [n-1] - [n], \\
 S_{\Omega}(3) &= [1] \times [1] \times [n-2] + [3] \times [n-3], \\
 S_{\Omega}(4) &= [1] \times [1] \times [n-2] + [1] \times [2] \times [n-3] + [4] \times [n-4].
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6.9}$$

Finally, we can produce a relative angular spin-Calogero model by separating the center-of-mass degrees of freedom from the full spin-Calogero model and then reducing to radial and angular parts, as in the spinless case. The analysis of the spectrum and states is similar to the one for the angular spin-Calogero model above and will not be repeated here. Using either direct construction or the reduction method, we obtain the representation content of states at level m for the bosonic (ferromagnetic) case as

$$\tilde{S}_{\Omega}(m) = S_{\Omega}(m) - S_{\Omega}(m-1) = S(m) - S(m-1) - S(m-2) + S(m-3)
 \tag{6.10}$$

again a result similar to (3.19) for the spinless case.

We conclude by mentioning that the spin-Calogero model can yield a corresponding spin chain model using the “freezing” trick: by driving the coupling constant g and frequency ω to infinity, the coordinates “freeze” in their classical equilibrium configuration and the spin degrees of freedom decouple [28]. The angular (reduced or not) spin-Calogero model in that limit gives rise to the same spin chain model, since the radial and center-of-mass coordinates belong to the decoupling kinematical degrees of freedom, and the angular Hamiltonian captures the full spin content of the model.

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