

11. Studies on Holonomic Quantum Fields. VII

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In [1] we have constructed field operators $\varphi_F(x)$ and $\varphi^F(x)$, which satisfy a simple commutation relation with the auxiliary free fermi field $\psi(x)$ ((37) in [2]). This commutation relation implies a remarkable monodromy structure of the wave function $\langle \psi(x)\varphi_F(a_1)\cdots\varphi^F(a_n)\cdots\varphi_F(a_n) \rangle$. Namely, as a function of x it changes the sign when prolonged around each branch point a_μ ($\mu=1, \dots, n$).

The present note deals with the following three topics, extending the above mentioned results.

i) Construction of operators with arbitrary exponents of local monodromy.

ii) Construction of an $n(n-1)/2$ parameter family of wave functions with different global monodromy structures.

iii) Computation of global monodromy at degenerate fibers in the above family.

1. Let $\psi(u)$, $\psi^*(u)$ ($u>0$) and $\underset{\text{def}}{\psi^\dagger}(u)=\psi^*(-u)$, $\underset{\text{def}}{\psi^{\dagger*}}(u)=\psi(-u)$ ($u>0$)

denote annihilation and creation operators, respectively. They satisfy the following.

$$(1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} [\psi(u), \psi(u')]_+ & [\psi(u), \psi^*(u')]_+ \\ [\psi^*(u), \psi(u')]_+ & [\psi^*(u), \psi^*(u')]_+ \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi(u), \psi(u') \rangle & \langle \psi(u), \psi^*(u') \rangle \\ \langle \psi^*(u), \psi(u') \rangle & \langle \psi^*(u), \psi^*(u') \rangle \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\pi |u| \delta(u+u') \\ 2\pi |u| \delta(u+u') & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi(u)\psi(u') \rangle & \langle \psi(u)\psi^*(u') \rangle \\ \langle \psi^*(u)\psi(u') \rangle & \langle \psi^*(u)\psi^*(u') \rangle \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\pi u_+ \delta(u+u') \\ 2\pi u_+ \delta(u+u') & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We set

$$(3) \quad \psi_l(x) = \int \underline{du} (0+iu)^l e^{-im(x-u+x+u^{-1})} \psi(u), \\ \psi_l^*(x) = \int \underline{du} (0+iu)^l e^{-im(x-u+x+u^{-1})} \psi^*(u),$$

where $l \in \mathbb{C}$ and $(0+iu)^l = e^{\pm \pi i l/2} |u|^l$ if $u \geq 0$. We abbreviate $\psi_{\pm 1/2}(x)$ (resp. $\psi_{\pm 1/2}^*(x)$) to $\psi_{\pm}(x)$ (resp. $\psi_{\pm}^*(x)$) and set

$$\psi(x) = {}^t(\psi_+(x), \psi_-(x)), \quad \psi^*(x) = {}^t(\psi_+^*(x), \psi_-^*(x)).$$