

OPERS FOR HIGHER STATES OF QUANTUM KdV MODELS

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ABSTRACT. We study the ODE/IM correspondence for all states of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model, where $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the affinization of a simply-laced simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . We construct quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers as an explicit realization of the class of opers introduced by Feigin and Frenkel [20], which are defined by fixing the singularity structure at 0 and ∞ , and by allowing a finite number of additional singular terms with trivial monodromy. We prove that the generalised monodromy data of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers satisfy the Bethe Ansatz equations of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model. The trivial monodromy conditions are equivalent to a complete system of algebraic equations for the additional singularities.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present paper is to explicitly construct and then study a class of opers, introduced by Feigin and Frenkel [20], corresponding to higher states of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model, where $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the untwisted affinization of a simply-laced simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . The work is the natural continuation of our previous papers in collaboration with Daniele Valeri on the ODE/IM correspondence for the ground state of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model, where we developed an effective method to construct solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations as generalised monodromy data of affine opers [41, 42].

The quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model arises as the quantisation of the second Hamiltonian structure of the Drinfeld-Sokolov hierarchy [6, 4, 18] – equivalently Toda field theory [19] – as well as the continuous (conformal) limit of XXZ-like lattice models whose underlying symmetry is $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ [13]. Both the lattice models and the quantum field theories carry the structure of quantum integrability (the quantum inverse

scattering), so that each state is characterised by a solution of the (nested) Bethe Ansatz equations, which in turn furnishes all the physical observables of the theory.

In a ground-breaking series of papers Dorey and Tateo [15], followed by Bazhanov, Lukyanov, and Zamolodchikov [7], discovered that the solution of the Bethe Ansatz equations of the ground state of quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$ -KdV (i.e. quantum KdV) admits a very simple and neat representation. Let indeed $\Psi(x, E)$ the unique subdominant solution as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ of the Schrödinger equation

$$-\psi''(x) + (x^{2\alpha} + \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} - E)\psi = 0, \quad (0.1)$$

with $\alpha > 0$, and $\text{Re } l > -1/2$. Then, $Q(E) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{-l-1}\Psi(x, E)$ is the required solution of the Bethe Ansatz equations, with the parameters α, l, E of the Schroedinger equation corresponding to the central charge c , the vacuum parameter, and the spectral parameter of the quantum model, see [8] for the precise identification.

Such a discovery, which was thereafter known as the ODE/IM correspondence, has been generalised to many more pairs of a quantum integrable model (solvable by the Bethe Ansatz) and a linear differential operator. Examples of these generalisations, which are conjectural but supported by strong numerical evidence and deep mathematical structures, include the correspondence between all higher states of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$ -KdV model and Schroedinger equation with 'monster potentials' [8], the correspondence between the ground state of massive deformations of the quantum KdV model, such as quantum Sine Gordon and quantum affine Toda theories, and the Lax operator of a dual classical theory [38, 5, 14], and the very recent discovery of the correspondence between an $O(3)$ non-linear Sigma model and a Schroedinger operator [3]. The appearance of the Thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz in relation with BPS spectra in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ Gauge theories [28], Donaldson-Thomas invariants [10], and in more general quantum mechanics equations [40, 27, 31], is also expected to be manifestations of the same phenomenon.

All these particular ODE/IM correspondences are strong evidences of the existence of an overarching ODE/IM correspondence, which can be informally stated as follows:

Given an integrable quantum field theory, and one state of that theory, there exists a differential operator whose generalised monodromy data provide the solution of Bethe Ansatz equations of the given state.

One can make the above conjecture much more precise for the case of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model. First of all, as discovered by Feigin and Frenkel [20], the differential operators on the ODE side of the correspondence are certain $L\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ opers, where $L\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the Langlands dual algebra of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. This implies that in the particular case under our analysis, namely when $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the untwisted affinization of a simply laced simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , we should consider operators with values in $L\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \cong \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$.

The complete ODE/IM correspondence for $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, with \mathfrak{g} simply laced, can be then described as follows. The quantum model is defined by the choice of the central charge c and the vacuum parameter $p \in \mathfrak{h}$ of the free field representation [6, 4, 33, 29]. Every state of the Fock space is associated to a set of rank \mathfrak{g} entire functions $Q^{(l)}(\lambda)$, $l = 1 \dots \text{rank } \mathfrak{g}$, of the spectral parameter λ – first introduced in [6], later generalized in [4, 33, 29], and finally settled in [26, 25] in the most general case – which solve the following Bethe Ansatz equations:

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\text{rank } \mathfrak{g}} e^{-2i\pi\beta_j C_{\ell_j}} \frac{Q^{(j)}(e^{i\pi C_{\ell_j}} \lambda^*)}{Q^{(j)}(e^{-i\pi C_{\ell_j}} \lambda^*)} = -1 \quad (0.2)$$

for every zero λ^* of $Q^{(l)}(\lambda)$. In the above formula, C_{ij} is the Cartan matrix of \mathfrak{g} , and the phases β_j as well as the relevant analytic properties of the functions Q 's depend on the parameters c and p – see [6, 7, 12, 41].

In order to define the ODE/IM correspondence, one needs the following data: a principal nilpotent element $f \in \mathfrak{g}$, a Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_+$ such that $f = \sum_i f_i \in \mathfrak{n}_-$ where f_i 's are the negative Chevalley generators of \mathfrak{g} , the dual Weyl vector $\rho^\vee \in \mathfrak{h}$, a highest root vector e_θ , the dual of the highest root $\theta^\vee \in \mathfrak{h}$, an arbitrary but fixed element of the Cartan subalgebra $r \in \mathfrak{h}$, an arbitrary but fixed real number $\hat{k} \in (0, 1)$, an arbitrary complex parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, and finally a possibly empty finite set J of pairs $(w_j, X(j)) \in \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathfrak{n}_+$, to be determined.

Given the above data, we say that a **quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV oper** is an oper admitting the following representation

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + \frac{r - \rho^\vee + f}{z} + (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta + \sum_{j \in J} \frac{-\theta^\vee + X(j)}{z - w_j}, \quad (0.3)$$

where in addition the regular singularities $\{(w_j, X(j))\}_{j \in J}$ have to be chosen so that the (0.3) has trivial monodromy at each w_j for every value of λ . These further conditions ensure that the residues $-\theta^\vee + X(j)$ belong to a $2h^\vee - 2$ dimensional subspace of \mathfrak{b}_+ , namely $\mathfrak{t} = \mathbb{C}\theta^\vee \oplus [\theta^\vee, \mathfrak{n}_+]$, which is strictly related to the \mathbb{Z} -gradation on \mathfrak{g} induced by the element θ^\vee , and carries a natural symplectic structure. The quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdVopers (0.3) provide an explicit realization of theopers proposed by Feigin and Frenkel in the paper [20] (see also [25]), which was the main inspiration of the present work.

How does one attach a solution of the Bethe Ansatz equations to the aboveopers? The method was derived in our previous papers on the ground state oper [41, 42], which build on previous progresses by [12, 43]. Given a quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV oper, a solution of the Bethe Ansatz equation is be constructed as follows, see Section 5. One considers the regular singularity at 0, and the irregular singularity at ∞ of (0.3). The generalised monodromy data of the oper are encoded in the connection matrix between these two singularities. This is obtained by expanding, in every fundamental representation of \mathfrak{g} , the subdominant solution at ∞ in the basis of eigensolution of the monodromy operator. These coefficients are the so-called Q functions, which satisfy the $Q\bar{Q}$ system, and hence and satisfy the Bethe Ansatz equations.

After having introduced the Q functions, the complete Feigin-Frenkel ODE/IM conjecture [20, Section 5] for the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model, with \mathfrak{g} simply-laced, can be restated as follows.

Conjecture 0.1. *To any state of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model there corresponds a unique quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV oper (0.3) whose Q functions coincide with the solution of Bethe Ansatz equations of the given state. Moreover, the level $N \in \mathbb{N}$ of a state coincides with the cardinality N of the set J of additional singularities of the corresponding oper. In particular, the ground state corresponds to the case $J = \emptyset$.*

In the present paper we address this correspondence, and – together with some side results which have their own independent interest in the theory ofopers – we provide strong evidence of its validity by proving the following statements:

Statement 1 The Q functions of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdVopers (0.3) are entire functions of λ , are invariant under Gauge transformations, and satisfy the Bethe Ansatz equations (0.2). This proves Conjecture 8.1 of Frenkel and Hernandez [25].

Statement 2 The quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers (0.3) are the most general opers whose Q functions solve Bethe Ansatz equations (0.2) .

Statement 3 The parameters $\{(w_j, X(j))\}_{j \in J}$ of the additional singularities of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers (0.3) are determined by a complete set of algebraic equations which are equivalent to the trivial monodromy conditions. In the particular case of a single additional singularity, and for generic values of the parameters \hat{k} and r , there are $\text{rank } \mathfrak{g}$ distinct quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers; this number coincides with the dimension of level 1 subspace of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model.

Remark 0.2. Conjecture 0.1 does not exactly coincide with the original conjecture by Feigin and Frenkel [20, Section 5], because the explicit construction of the Q functions as the coefficients of a connection problem was still unknown, in the general case, at the time when [20] was written. Indeed, this construction was later achieved in full generality in our previous papers [41, 42], where we proved that coefficients of the connection problem satisfy a system of relations which goes under the name of $Q\tilde{Q}$ system. The latter system was itself conjectured to hold by Dorey et al. [12] and further studied by Sun [43]. Remarkably, the same $Q\tilde{Q}$ system was then showed by Frenkel and Hernandez [25] to hold as a universal system of relations in the commutative Grothendieck ring $K_0(\mathcal{O})$ of the category \mathcal{O} of representations of the Borel subalgebra of the quantum affine algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, a category previously introduced by Hernandez and Jimbo in [29].

Summarising, the state-of-the-art of the ODE/IM conjecture for the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model is the following (see [25] for a thorough discussion of this point). We have a putative triangular diagram whose vertices are 1) the Quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers of Feigin and Frenkel, 2) the states of the Quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model, and 3) the solutions of the $Q\tilde{Q}$ system with the correct analytic properties. Two arrows are now well-defined. The first, from opers to solutions of the $Q\tilde{Q}$ system, is provided by the present work, the second, from states to solutions of the $Q\tilde{Q}$ system, is provided in [25]. The conjecture will then be proved when a third and bijective arrow, from the states of the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model to quantum opers, will be defined in such a way to make the diagram will be commutative.

Remark 0.3. In the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$ case the opers (0.3) were shown in [20] to coincide – up to a change of coordinates – to the Schrödinger operators with ‘monster potential’ studied by Bazhanov, Lukyanov, and Zamolodchikov [8]. Hence, in this case Conjecture 0.1 coincides with the one stated in [8].

Remark 0.4. The quantum KdV opers (0.3) can be either thought of as multivalued \mathfrak{g} opers, or as single valued – i.e. meromorphic – $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ opers [20, 25]. Both view points will be discussed in Section 4.

Organization of the paper. The paper is divided in three main parts.

- (1) A preamble collecting some preliminary material, on simple and affine Lie algebras, on opers and on singularities of opers; Sections 1,2,3.
- (2) The definition and analysis of quantum KdV opers, including the proof of statements 1,2 above; Sections 4,5,6.
- (3) The analysis of the trivial monodromy conditions for the quantum KdV opers, including the proof of Statement 3; Sections 7, 8,9,10, 11.

The preamble mostly consists of known material, but it contains a simple introduction to opers and their singularities which may be useful to the reader. Our approach to opers is intended to be suitable to computations and to make the paper self-contained and easily accessible.

The quantum KdVopers are axiomatically defined in Section 4, following Feigin and Frenkel [20]. The axioms fix the singularities' structure of theopers. They are meromorphicopers on the sphere such that 0 and ∞ are singularities with fixed coefficients, and all other possible singular points are regular and have trivial monodromy. To begin our analysis we drop the axiom on the trivial monodromy and deduce – after fixing an arbitrary transversal space of \mathfrak{g} – the canonical form of thoseopers which satisfy all other axioms; see Proposition 4.7. Such a canonical form does not coincide with (0.3), because in the canonical form a regular singularity is not a simple pole of the oper.

In Section 5, we study the generalised monodromy data of quantum KdV oper making use of their canonical form. We define the Q functions and prove that they satisfy the $Q\tilde{Q}$ relations and thus the Bethe Ansatz equations, see Theorem 5.14. This section is based on our previous work [41], as well as on a new approach to the monodromy representation of multivaluedopers.

In Section 6 we prove that the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdVopers are Gauge equivalent to a unique oper of the form (0.3), see Corollary 3.11. To this aim we introduce and study an extended Miura map. This is defined as the map that to an oper whose singularities are first order poles associates its canonical form. We prove that the extended Miura map, when appropriately restricted, is bijective.

The analysis of the trivial monodromy conditions for the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdVopers (0.3) is divided in the five remaining sections.

In sections 7 and 8 we study the Lie algebra grading induced by the element θ^\vee , and we write the trivial monodromy conditions as a system of equations on the Laurent coefficients of the oper at the singular point. One of these equations is linear and is equivalent to require that the elements $-\theta^\vee + X(j)$, for $j \in J$, belong to the $2h^\vee - 2$ dimensional symplectic subspace $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{b}_+$. We introduce a canonical basis for the symplectic form on \mathfrak{t} and use it in Section 9 to derive system (9.22), which is equivalent to the trivial monodromy conditions. This is a complete system of $(2h^\vee - 2)|J|$ algebraic equations in the $(2h^\vee - 2)|J|$ unknowns $\{(w_j, X(j))\}_{j \in J}$, which fixes the additional singularities and thus completely characterise the quantum KdVopers.

In Section 10 we specialise system (9.22) to the cases of the Lie algebras $A_n, n \geq 2$, $D_n, n \geq 4$, and E_6 (we omit to show our computations in the case E_7, E_8 due to their excessive length). By doing so we reduce (9.22) to a system of $2|J|$ algebraic equations in $2|J|$ unknowns. Finally, in Section 11 we deal with the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$, which was already considered in [8, 20, 21] and requires a separate study.

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1. AFFINE KAC–MOODY ALGEBRAS

1.1. Simple Lie algebras. Let \mathfrak{g} be a simply-laced simple Lie algebra of rank n , and let h^\vee be the dual Coxeter number of \mathfrak{g} ¹. Let \mathfrak{h} be a Cartan subalgebra and $\Delta \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the set of roots relative to \mathfrak{h} . The algebra \mathfrak{g} admits the roots space decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \quad (1.1)$$

where $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [h, x] = \alpha(h)x, h \in \mathfrak{h}\}$ is the root space corresponding to the root α . Set $I = \{1, \dots, n\}$. Fix a set of simple roots $\Pi = \{\alpha_i, i \in I\} \subset \Delta$, let $\Delta_+ \subset \Delta$ be the corresponding set of positive roots and $\Delta_- = \Delta \setminus \Delta_+$ the negative roots. For $\alpha = \sum_i m_i \alpha_i \in \Delta$ define its height as $\text{ht}(\alpha) = \sum_i m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\Pi^\vee = \{\alpha_i^\vee, i \in I\} \subset \mathfrak{h}$ be simple coroots, satisfying $\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_j \rangle = C_{ij}$ where $C = (C_{ij})_{i,j \in I}$ is the Cartan matrix of \mathfrak{g} . Let

$$Q = \bigoplus_{j \in I} \mathbb{Z} \alpha_j, \quad Q^\vee = \bigoplus_{j \in I} \mathbb{Z} \alpha_j^\vee$$

be respectively the root and the coroot lattice of \mathfrak{g} . Let \mathcal{W} be the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g} , namely the finite group generated by the simple reflections

$$\sigma_i(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j - C_{ij} \alpha_i, \quad i, j \in I.$$

The above action on \mathfrak{h}^* induces an action of \mathcal{W} on \mathfrak{h} , with simple reflections given by

$$\sigma_i(\alpha_j^\vee) = \alpha_j^\vee - C_{ji} \alpha_i^\vee, \quad i, j \in I.$$

Denote by $\{\omega_i, i \in I\}$ (resp. $\{\omega_i^\vee, i \in I\}$) the fundamental weights (resp. coweights) of \mathfrak{g} , defined by the relations

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{j \in I} C_{ji} \omega_j, \quad \alpha_i^\vee = \sum_{j \in I} C_{ji} \omega_j^\vee \quad i \in I.$$

Correspondingly, we denote by

$$P = \bigoplus_{j \in I} \mathbb{Z} \omega_j, \quad P^\vee = \bigoplus_{j \in I} \mathbb{Z} \omega_j^\vee \quad (1.2)$$

the weight and coweight lattices of \mathfrak{g} . For every $\omega \in P$, we denote by $L(\omega)$ the irreducible finite dimensional highest weight \mathfrak{g} -module with highest weight ω .

Let $\{e_i, f_i, i \in I\}$ be Chevalley generators of \mathfrak{g} , satisfying the relations

$$[\alpha_i^\vee, e_j] = C_{ij} e_j, \quad [\alpha_i^\vee, f_j] = -C_{ij} f_j, \quad [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij} \alpha_i^\vee \quad (1.3)$$

for $i, j \in I$. Let \mathfrak{n}_+ (resp. \mathfrak{n}_-) the nilpotent subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} generated by $\{e_i, i \in I\}$ (resp. $\{f_i, i \in I\}$), and recall the Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_+$. In addition, denote $\mathfrak{b}_+ = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_+$ the Borel subalgebra associated to the pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$. Let \mathcal{G} be the adjoint group of \mathfrak{g} , denote by \mathcal{B} the (maximal) solvable subgroup of \mathcal{G} whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{b}_+ , by \mathcal{H} the abelian torus with Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} and by \mathcal{N} the unipotent subgroup of \mathcal{G} whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{n}_+ . Then \mathcal{N} is a normal subgroup of

¹Since \mathfrak{g} is simply-laced, then $h^\vee = h$, the Coxeter number of \mathfrak{g} . We prefer to use h^\vee in place of h in view of the extension of the results of the present paper to a generic (simple) Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , in which case the dual Coxeter number appears.

\mathcal{B} and $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{N} \rtimes \mathcal{H}$. Consider the exponential map $\exp : \mathfrak{n}_+ \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$. Given $y \in \mathfrak{n}_+$, the adjoint action of $\exp(y) \in \mathcal{N}$ on \mathfrak{g} is given by

$$\exp(y).x = x + \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k!} (\text{ad}_y)^k x, \quad x \in \mathfrak{g},$$

where $\text{ad}_y x = [y, x]$. Define a bilinear non-degenerate symmetric form $(\cdot | \cdot)$ on \mathfrak{h} by the equations

$$(\alpha_i^\vee | \alpha_j^\vee) = C_{ij}, \quad i, j \in I \quad (1.4)$$

and introduce the induced isomorphism $\nu : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$ as

$$\langle h', \nu(h) \rangle = (h' | h), \quad h, h' \in \mathfrak{h}.$$

Note that in particular we have $\nu(\alpha_i^\vee) = \alpha_i$, $i \in I$, and the induced bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$ on \mathfrak{h}^* satisfies:

$$(\alpha_i | \alpha_j) = C_{ij}, \quad i, j \in I \quad (1.5)$$

follows. As proved in [32], there exists a (unique) nondegenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$ on \mathfrak{g} such that

$$(\mathfrak{h} | \mathfrak{h}) \text{ is defined by (1.4),} \quad (1.6a)$$

$$(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha | \mathfrak{h}) = 0, \quad \alpha \in \Delta, \quad (1.6b)$$

$$(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha | \mathfrak{g}_\beta) = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \in \Delta, \alpha \neq -\beta, \quad (1.6c)$$

$$[x, y] = (x | y) \nu^{-1}(\alpha), \quad x \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, y \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}, \alpha \in \Delta. \quad (1.6d)$$

We will consider this bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} from now on.

Let $\rho = \sum_{i \in I} \omega_i \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the Weyl vector, and denote

$$\rho^\vee = \nu^{-1}(\rho) = \sum_{i, j \in I} (C^{-1})^{ij} \alpha_j^\vee.$$

The *principal gradation* of \mathfrak{g} is defined as

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{i=-h^\vee+1}^{h^\vee-1} \mathfrak{g}^i, \quad \mathfrak{g}^i = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [\rho^\vee, x] = ix\}. \quad (1.7)$$

We denote by π^j the projection from \mathfrak{g} onto \mathfrak{g}^j :

$$\pi^j : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^j \quad (1.8)$$

The element

$$f = \sum_{i \in I} f_i, \quad (1.9)$$

is a principal nilpotent element. Clearly, $f \in \mathfrak{g}^{-1}$, and moreover one can prove [34] that f satisfies the following properties: $\text{Ker ad}_f \subseteq \mathfrak{n}_-$, $[f, \mathfrak{n}_+] \subset \mathfrak{b}_+$ and $\text{ad}_{\rho^\vee}[f, \mathfrak{n}_+] \subseteq [f, \mathfrak{n}_+]$. Since ρ^\vee is semisimple, it follows that there exists an ad_{ρ^\vee} -invariant subspace \mathfrak{s} of \mathfrak{b}_+ such that

$$\mathfrak{b}_+ = [f, \mathfrak{n}_+] \oplus \mathfrak{s}, \quad (1.10)$$

and since $(\text{Ker ad}_f)|_{\mathfrak{n}_+} = 0$, then $\dim \mathfrak{s} = \dim \mathfrak{b}_+ - \dim \mathfrak{n}_+ = n$. The choice of \mathfrak{s} is not unique, and as a possible choice of \mathfrak{s} one can always take $\mathfrak{s} = \text{Ker ad}_e$, where e is that unique element of \mathfrak{g} such that $\{f, 2\rho^\vee, e\}$ is an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple. However, in this paper we do not make this specific choice, and we consider an arbitrary subspace \mathfrak{s} satisfying (1.10). The affine subspace $f + \mathfrak{s}$ is known as transversal subspace; by a slight abuse of terminology, we also refer to the subspace \mathfrak{s} as a transversal subspace. The space $f + \mathfrak{s}$ has the property that every regular orbit of \mathcal{G} in \mathfrak{g} intersects $f + \mathfrak{s}$ in one and only one point. In addition, for every $x \in \mathfrak{b}_+$ there exist

a unique $a \in \mathcal{N}$ and a unique $s \in \mathfrak{s}$ such that $a.(f + s) = f + x$, where $a.$ denotes the adjoint action of \mathcal{N} on \mathfrak{g} . More precisely, the map

$$\mathcal{N} \times (f + \mathfrak{s}) \rightarrow f + \mathfrak{b}_+$$

provided by the adjoint action is an isomorphism of affine varieties. Last, we introduce the concept of exponents of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Decomposing (1.10) with respect to the principal gradation, one obtains a set of equations of the form $\mathfrak{g}^i = [f, \mathfrak{g}^{i+1}] \oplus \mathfrak{s}^i$, for $i = 0, \dots, h^\vee - 1$, where $\mathfrak{s}^i = \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{g}^i$ and $\mathfrak{g}^{h^\vee} = \{0\}$. Since $(\text{Ker ad}_f)|_{\mathfrak{n}_+} = 0$, then $\dim \mathfrak{s}^i = \dim \mathfrak{g}^i - \dim \mathfrak{g}^{i+1}$. If $\dim \mathfrak{s}^i > 0$, then i is said to be an exponent of \mathfrak{g} , and $\dim \mathfrak{s}^i$ is the multiplicity of the exponent i . Counting multiplicities, there are $n = \text{rank } \mathfrak{g}$ exponents, which we denote by d_1, \dots, d_n .

1.2. A basis for \mathfrak{g} . Let $\{e_i, \alpha_i^\vee, f_i, i \in I\} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be generators of \mathfrak{g} defined as above. Following [32] we define a basis for \mathfrak{g} as follows. For every pair of simple roots $\alpha_i, \alpha_j, i, j \in I$, let

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha_i, \alpha_j} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{C_{ij}} & i < j, \\ -1 & i = j, \\ 1 & i > j, \end{cases} \quad (1.11)$$

and extend this to a function $\varepsilon : Q \times Q \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ by bimultiplicativity:

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha+\beta, \gamma} = \varepsilon_{\alpha, \gamma} \varepsilon_{\beta, \gamma}, \quad \varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta+\gamma} = \varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta} \varepsilon_{\alpha, \gamma}, \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in Q. \quad (1.12)$$

Then, for $\alpha \in \Delta$ there exists nonzero $E_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}$, with $E_{\alpha_i} = e_i, E_{-\alpha_i} = -f_i, i \in I$, uniquely characterized by the relations

$$\begin{cases} [h, E_\alpha] = \langle h, \alpha \rangle E_\alpha, & h \in \mathfrak{h}, \alpha \in \Delta, \\ [E_\alpha, E_{-\alpha}] = -\nu^{-1}(\alpha), & \alpha \in \Delta, \\ [E_\alpha, E_\beta] = \varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta} E_{\alpha+\beta}, & \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \in \Delta, \\ [E_\alpha, E_\beta] = 0, & \alpha, \beta \in \Delta, \alpha + \beta \notin \Delta \cup \{0\}. \end{cases} \quad (1.13)$$

We clearly have the root space decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta} \mathbb{C} E_\alpha. \quad (1.14)$$

In addition, it follows from (1.6) and (1.13) that for $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta$ we have

$$(E_\alpha | \mathfrak{h}) = 0, \quad (E_\alpha | E_\beta) = -\delta_{\alpha, -\beta}, \quad (1.15)$$

where $(\cdot | \cdot)$ is the normalized invariant form defined in (1.6). The following result will be useful in Section 9.

Lemma 1.1. *For every $\beta, \gamma \in Q$, then*

- i) $\varepsilon_{\beta, -\gamma} = \varepsilon_{\beta, \gamma} = \varepsilon_{-\beta, \gamma}$,
- ii) $\varepsilon_{0, \beta} = \varepsilon_{\beta, 0} = 1$,
- iii) $\varepsilon_{\beta, \beta} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}(\beta | \beta)}$,
- iv) $\varepsilon_{\beta, \alpha} \varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta} = (-1)^{(\alpha | \beta)}$.

Proof. i) Let $\beta = \sum_j \beta^j \alpha_j, \gamma = \sum_j \gamma^j \alpha_j \in Q$. Then using (1.12) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\beta, -\gamma} &= \prod_{i, j=1}^n (\varepsilon_{\alpha_i, \alpha_j})^{-\beta^i \gamma^j} = \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\prod_{i < j} (-1)^{-\beta^i C_{ij} \gamma^j} (-1)^{-\beta^j \gamma^j} \right) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\prod_{i < j} (-1)^{\beta^i C_{ij} \gamma^j} (-1)^{\beta^j \gamma^j} \right) = \varepsilon_{\beta, \gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

ii) From point i) we get $\varepsilon_{0,\beta} = \varepsilon_{\gamma-\gamma,\beta} = \varepsilon_{\gamma,\beta}\varepsilon_{-\gamma,\beta} = (\varepsilon_{\gamma,\beta})^2 = 1$.

iii) Let $\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta^i \alpha_i \in Q$, so that $(\beta|\beta) = \sum_{i,j} \beta^i C_{ij} \beta^j = 2 \sum_j \left(\sum_{i<j} \beta^i C_{ij} \beta^j + (\beta^j)^2 \right)$, where in the last equality we used the relations $C_{ji} = C_{ij}$ and $C_{ii} = 2$. Thus we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i<j} \beta^i C_{ij} \beta^j + (\beta^j)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2}(\beta|\beta)$$

for every $\beta = \sum_i \beta^i \alpha_i \in Q$. We now compute $\varepsilon_{\beta,\beta}$. Using (1.11) and (1.12) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\beta,\beta} &= \prod_{i,j=1}^n (\varepsilon_{\alpha_i,\alpha_j})^{\beta_i \beta_j} = \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\prod_{i<j} (-1)^{\beta_i C_{ij} \beta_j} (-1)^{(\beta_j)^2} \right) \\ &= (-1)^{\sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{i<j} \beta_i C_{ij} \beta_j + (\beta_j)^2)} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}(\beta|\beta)}. \end{aligned}$$

iv) Replacing in iii) β with $\alpha + \beta$ and using (1.12) we get $\varepsilon_{\beta,\alpha} \varepsilon_{\alpha,\beta} = (-1)^{(\alpha|\beta)}$. \square

1.3. Affine Kac–Moody algebras. Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple Lie algebra, $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ a Cartan subalgebra, and fix a nondegenerate invariant bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$ on \mathfrak{g} as in (1.6). The untwisted affine Kac–Moody algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ associated to the simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} can be realized in terms of \mathfrak{g} as the space

$$\hat{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g}[\lambda, \lambda^{-1}] \oplus \mathbb{C}K \oplus \mathbb{C}d,$$

with the commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned} &[\lambda^m \otimes x \oplus aK \oplus bd, \lambda^n \otimes y \oplus a'K \oplus b'd] \\ &= (\lambda^{m+n} \otimes [x, y] - b'm \lambda^m \otimes x + bn \lambda^n \otimes y) \oplus m\delta_{m,-n}(x|y)K, \end{aligned}$$

where $a, b, a', b' \in \mathbb{C}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}$. Note that K is a central element, while d acts as the derivation $\lambda \partial_\lambda$. The Cartan subalgebra of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the finite dimensional subalgebra

$$\hat{\mathfrak{h}} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathbb{C}K \oplus \mathbb{C}d.$$

Let $\{e_i, f_i, i \in I\}$ be Chevalley generators of \mathfrak{g} , as above, and for $i \in I$ set $\hat{e}_i = 1 \otimes e_i$ and $\hat{f}_i = 1 \otimes f_i$. Moreover, let $e_\theta \in \mathfrak{g}_\theta$ (resp. $e_{-\theta} \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\theta}$) be a highest (resp. lowest) root vector for \mathfrak{g} and set $\hat{e}_0 = \lambda^{-1} \otimes e_{-\theta}$, $\hat{f}_0 = \lambda \otimes e_\theta$. Putting $\hat{I} = \{0, \dots, n\}$, then $\{\hat{e}_i, \hat{f}_i, i \in \hat{I}\}$ is a set of generators for $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. We denote by \hat{f} the element $\hat{f} = \sum_{i \in \hat{I}} \hat{f}_i$.

2. OPERS

In this Section we review the concept of \mathfrak{g} -opers and some of its basic theory. This is done in order to keep the paper as self-contained as possible and to fix the notation; consequently we follow a basic and purely algebraic approach, suitable to computations. For more details on the subject, including the geometric approach and the extension to more general groups and algebras, the reader may consult [16, 9, 23, 36] and references therein.

For any open and connected subset D of the Riemann sphere \mathbb{P}^1 , we call O_D the ring of regular functions on D , and K_D the field of meromorphic functions on it. Given a \mathbb{C} vector space V , we denote $V(O_D) = O_D \otimes V$ and $V(K_D) = K_D \otimes V$, namely the space of the regular/meromorphic functions on D with values in V . Opers are, locally, equivalence classes of differential operators modulo Gauge transformations. In this work we consider classes of meromorphic differential operators modulo meromorphic Gauge transformations.

The local operators under consideration belong to the classes $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D), \widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$, which we define below.

Definition 2.1. Let z be a local holomorphic coordinate on \mathbb{P}^1 that identifies \mathbb{P}^1 with $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, and let \mathcal{L} be a differential operator in z . We say that \mathcal{L} belongs to $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ if it is of the form [9]:

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \quad (2.1)$$

for some $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+(K_D)$. We say that \mathcal{L} belongs to $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ if it is of the form

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i f_i + b \quad (2.2)$$

where $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+(K_D)$, and $\psi_i \in K_D \setminus \{0\}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.

The local Gauge groups we consider are $\mathcal{N}(K_D), \mathcal{H}(K_D), \mathcal{B}(K_D)$, which we introduce below together with their actions on $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D), \widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$.

Definition 2.2. The unipotent Gauge group is the set

$$\mathcal{N}(K_D) = \{\exp y, y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D)\} \quad (2.3)$$

with the natural group structure inherited from \mathcal{N} . The (adjoint) action of $\mathcal{N}(K_D)$ on $\mathfrak{g}(K_D)$ is defined as

$$\exp(\text{ad } y).g = \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k!} (\text{ad}_y)^k g, \quad y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D), g \in \mathfrak{g}(K_D).$$

The adjoint action of $\mathcal{N}(K_D)$ on ∂_z is expressed by Dynkin's formula

$$\exp(\text{ad } y).\partial_z = \partial_z - \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{(k+1)!} (\text{ad}_y)^k \frac{dy}{dz}, \quad y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D), \quad (2.4)$$

which is equivalent to $N.\partial_z = \partial_z - \frac{dN}{dz} N^{-1}$, for $N = \exp y$.

Remark 2.3. Let us extend the algebra structure of $\mathfrak{n}_+(K_D)$ to the space $\mathfrak{n}_+(K_D) \oplus \mathbb{C}\partial_z$ by the formula $[\partial_z, y] = \frac{dy}{dz}$. Then formula (2.4) for the action of $\exp y$ on ∂_z coincides with the adjoint action according to the bracket of the extended algebra. Indeed,

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} (\text{ad}_y)^l \partial_z = \partial_z + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} \text{ad}_y^{l-1} [y, \partial_z] = \partial_z - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \text{ad}_y^k \frac{dy}{dz}.$$

Definition 2.4. We denote $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ the abelian multiplicative group generated by elements of the form φ^λ for $\varphi \in K_D \setminus \{0\}$ and $\lambda \in P^\vee$, the co-weight lattice (1.2). Since $\text{rank } P^\vee = n$ then $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ is isomorphic to $(K_D \setminus \{0\})^n$. The (adjoint) action of $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ on $\mathfrak{g}(K_D)$ is given by means of the root space decomposition (1.1): if $g = g_0 + \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} g_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}(K_D)$, with $g_0 \in \mathfrak{h}(K_D)$ and $g_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha(K_D)$ then

$$\varphi^{\text{ad } \lambda}.g = g_0 + \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} \varphi^{\alpha(\lambda)} g_\alpha.$$

The adjoint action of $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ on the operator ∂_z is given by

$$\varphi^{\text{ad } \lambda}.\partial_z = \partial_z - \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \lambda.$$

Finally, the action of $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ on $\mathfrak{n}_+(K_D)$ induces an action on $\mathcal{N}(K_D)$ as follows

$$\varphi^{\text{ad } \lambda}.\exp y = \exp(\varphi^{\text{ad } \lambda}.y), \quad y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D), \varphi \in K_D \setminus \{0\}.$$

Definition 2.5. Given the above action of $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ on $\mathcal{N}(K_D)$, we define $\mathcal{B}(K_D) = \mathcal{H}(K_D) \rtimes \mathcal{N}(K_D)$ as the semidirect product induced by it.

Summing up the previous definitions, we can explicitly write the free action of $\mathcal{N}(K_D)$ on $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ (and in particular on $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$) as

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\text{ad } y) \cdot (\partial_z + \sum_i \psi_i f_i + b) &= \partial_z + \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k!} (\text{ad } y)^k (\sum_i \psi_i f_i + b) \\ &\quad - \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{(k+1)!} (\text{ad } y)^k \frac{dy}{dz}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

with $y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D)$. Similarly, the action of $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$, and thus of $\mathcal{B}(K_D)$, on $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{\text{ad } \lambda} \cdot (\partial_z + \sum_i \psi_i f_i + b) &= \partial_z + \sum_i \varphi^{-\alpha_i(\lambda)} \psi_i f_i + \\ &\quad - \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \lambda + b_0 + \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} \varphi^{\alpha(\lambda)} b_{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

where $b = b_0 + \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} b_{\alpha}$, with $b_0 \in \mathfrak{h}(K_D)$ and $b_{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}(K_D)$. Formula (2.6) has two immediate consequences:

- (1) The only element in $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ that leaves the set $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ invariant is the identity
- (2) For any choice of the functions ψ_i , $i \in I$, there is a unique element in $\mathcal{H}(K_D)$ that maps $\mathcal{L} \in \widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ to an operator in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$; explicitly this is $\prod_j \psi_j(z)^{\omega_j^{\vee}}$ where ω_j^{\vee} , $j \in I$, are the fundamental co-weights.

It follows from the above that there is a bijection between the sets of equivalence classes $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)/\mathcal{N}(K_D)$ and $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)/\mathcal{B}(K_D)$.

Definition 2.6. Let D be an open, connected and simply-connected subset of \mathbb{P}^1 . The space of opers $\text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(D)$ is defined as $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)/\mathcal{N}(K_D) \cong \widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)/\mathcal{B}(K_D)$. We denote by $[\mathcal{L}]$ the equivalence class (i.e. the oper) of the operator \mathcal{L} .

Fixed a transversal space $f + \mathfrak{s}$, then each equivalence class of operators in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ admits a unique representative of the form $\partial_z + f + s$, with $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_D)$. The space of opers on a domain D of the Riemann sphere was essentially described (in the holomorphic case) in [16]; in the sequel we need a slightly extended version of that proposition, hence we review its proof too.

Definition 2.7. Let $f + \mathfrak{s}$ a transversal space. Given the splitting $\mathfrak{b}_+ = [f, \mathfrak{n}_+] \oplus \mathfrak{s}$, we denote $\Pi_f : \mathfrak{b}_+ \rightarrow [f, \mathfrak{n}_+]$ and $\Pi_{\mathfrak{s}} : \mathfrak{b}_+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{s}$ the respective projections.

Proposition 2.8 (cf. Proposition 6.1 in [16]). *Let $f + \mathfrak{s}$ be a transversal space. For every meromorphic differential operator $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$, there exists a unique meromorphic function $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_D)$ and a unique Gauge transform $N \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$ such that $N \cdot \mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + s$. Furthermore, the set of singular points of s is a subset of the set of singular points of b .*

Proof. We first prove the existence of the pair N, s , and then its uniqueness. We construct – by induction with respect to the principal gradation – the pair N, s as $N = N_{h^{\vee}-1} \cdots N_1$, with $N_i = \exp y^i$ and $y^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i(K_D)$ and $s = \sum_{i=1}^{h^{\vee}-1} s^i$, with $s^i \in \mathfrak{s}^i(K_D)$. Let $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$, and let $b = \sum_{i=0}^{h^{\vee}-1} b^i$, with $b^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i(K_D)$. Introduce $N_1 = \exp y^1$ with $y^1 \in \mathfrak{g}^1(K_D)$ and set $\mathcal{L}_1 = N_1 \mathcal{L}$. Due to (2.5) then $\mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_z + f + b^0 + [y^1, f] + \sum_{i=1}^{h^{\vee}-1} \bar{b}^i$, for certain $\bar{b}^i \in \mathfrak{g}^1(K_D)$. Note that $b^0 \in \mathfrak{h} \subseteq [f, \mathfrak{n}_+]$, and since Ker ad_f is trivial on \mathfrak{n}_+ , we take y^1 to be the unique solution of the equation $b^0 + [y^1, f] = 0$, so that \mathcal{L}_1 takes the form

$\mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_z + f + \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \bar{b}^i$. Note that by construction y^1 has at most the same singularities of b^0 , which is an element of \mathcal{L} . Since \mathcal{L}_1 is generated from \mathcal{L} by the iterated adjoint action of y^1 , then the set of singular points of \mathcal{L}_1 is contained in the set of singular point of \mathcal{L} . Now fix $j > 1$ and assume we found elements $N^l = \exp n^l$, $l = 1, \dots, j-1$ with $n^l \in \mathfrak{g}^l(K_D)$, as well as $s^l \in \mathfrak{s}^l(K_D)$, $l = 1, \dots, j-2$ such that

$$\mathcal{L}_{j-1} := N_{j-1} \cdots N_1 \cdot \mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + \sum_{l=1}^{j-2} s^l + \sum_{l=j-1}^{h^\vee-1} c^l,$$

for some $c^l \in \mathfrak{g}^l(K_D)$. Assume moreover that the set of singular points of \mathcal{L}_{j-1} is contained in S_b . Introduce $N_j = \exp y^j$ with $y^j \in \mathfrak{g}^j(K_D)$ and set $\mathcal{L}_j = N_j \mathcal{L}_{j-1}$. Using (2.5) we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}_j = \partial_z + f + \sum_{l=1}^{j-2} s^l + [y^j, f] + \bar{c}^{j-1} + \sum_{l=j}^{h^\vee-1} \bar{c}^l,$$

for some $\bar{c}^l \in \mathfrak{g}^l(K_D)$. We are interested in the term $[y^j, f] + \bar{c}^{j-1}$. Recalling the projection operators given in Definition 2.7, then we define $s^j = \Pi_{\mathfrak{s}}(\bar{c}^{j-1}) \in \mathfrak{s}^j(K_D)$, and we take y^j to be the unique solution of the equation $[y^j, f] + \bar{c}^{j-1} = 0$. Such a solution exists and is unique since $(\text{Ker ad}_f)|_{\mathfrak{n}_+} = 0$. Then, \mathcal{L}_j takes the form

$$\mathcal{L}_j = \partial_z + \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} s^l + \sum_{l=j}^{h^\vee-1} \bar{c}^l.$$

By construction, y^j has at most the same singularities of \bar{c}^{j-1} , which is an element of \mathfrak{L}_{j-1} . Since \mathcal{L}_j is generated by the action of y^j on \mathcal{L}_{j-1} , the singular locus of \mathcal{L}_j is a subset of the singular locus of \mathcal{L}_{j-1} . Iterating the above procedure, one obtains elements $N = N_{h^\vee-1} \cdots N_1$, with $N_j = \exp y^j$ and $y^j \in \mathfrak{g}^j(K_D)$, and $s = \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} s^i$ with $s^i \in \mathfrak{s}^i(K_D)$, so that $N \cdot \mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + s$, and the set of singular points of $N \cdot \mathcal{L}$ – namely the singular points of s – is contained in the set of singular points of \mathcal{L} , namely the singular points of b . Note incidentally that $s^i = 0$ if i is not an exponent of \mathfrak{g} .

The pair (N, s) constructed above is unique, because the action of $\mathcal{N}(K_D)$ on $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ is free, and if two operators of the form $\partial_z + f + s$, $\partial_z + f + s'$, with $s, s' \in \mathfrak{s}(K_D)$ are gauge equivalent then $s = s'$. We prove the latter statement as follows. Let the two operators be Gauge equivalent, by the transformation $M = \exp m, m \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D)$, then $m = 0$. Indeed suppose $m \neq 0$ and let $m^i \neq 0, m^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i(K_D)$ be the non-trivial term of m with lowest principal degree. Then $\Pi_f(\exp m(\partial_z + f + s) - \partial_z - f)$ has a non-trivial term of degree $i-1$, namely $[m^i, f]$, hence it is not zero. \square

As a corollary we have the following characterisation of opers

Proposition 2.9. *Let D be an open, connected, and simply connected subset of \mathbb{C} . After fixing a transversal space \mathfrak{s} , the set $\text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(D)$ can be identified with $\mathfrak{s}(K_D)$.*

Definition 2.10. We say that an operator $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ is in canonical form if it is of the form $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + s$ with $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_D)$. We also say that $\mathcal{L}_s = \partial_z + f + s$ with $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_D)$ is the canonical form of any element of $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ Gauge-equivalent to it.

2.1. Change of coordinates - Global theory. The global theory of opers was developed in [9, Section 3]; see also [23, Chapter 4] or [36, Section 6.1], which we follow. Here we just address the simplest aspect of the global theory, that is the coordinate transformation laws of opers. Let Σ be a Riemann surface (we will be

interested here in the case $\Sigma = \mathbb{CP}^1$ only), and D a chart on Σ with coordinate z . Let $\mathcal{L} \in \widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ be of the form

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + \sum_i \psi_i(z) f_i + b(z).$$

If $z = \varphi(x)$ is a local change of coordinates we define the transformed operator of \mathcal{L} as

$$\mathcal{L}^\varphi = \partial_x + \varphi'(x) \left(\sum_i \psi_i(\varphi(x)) f_i + b(\varphi(x)) \right). \quad (2.7)$$

thus considering $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ as a space of meromorphic connections on the trivial bundle $D \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D$. We note that if $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \exp n(z) \cdot \mathcal{L}$ then $(\tilde{\mathcal{L}})^\varphi = \exp n(\varphi(x)) \cdot \mathcal{L}^\varphi$, which implies that the transformation law is compatible with quotienting by the Gauge groups.

Hence, one can define a sheaf of (meromorphic) opers $\text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\Sigma)$ on the Riemann surface Σ as follows. For A a set, let $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an open covering of charts in Σ , with transition functions $\varphi_{\alpha,\beta}$ whenever $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$, and let $[\mathcal{L}_\alpha] \in \text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(U_\alpha) = \widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{U_\alpha})/\mathcal{B}(K_{U_\alpha})$ a collection of local sections of opers. An oper on Σ , namely an element on $\text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\Sigma)$, is then defined as $\{[\mathcal{L}_\alpha], \alpha \in A\}$, with the additional requirement that on each non-empty intersection $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ we have that $[\mathcal{L}_\alpha] = [\mathcal{L}_\beta^{\varphi_{\alpha,\beta}}] \in \text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$, where $\mathcal{L}_\beta^{\varphi_{\alpha,\beta}}$ is given by formula (2.7), with $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_\beta$ and $\varphi = \varphi_{\alpha,\beta}$.

Remark 2.11. For a given $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$, in general \mathcal{L}^φ belongs to $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\varphi^{-1}(D)})$ but not to $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\varphi^{-1}(D)})$. It is convenient to define, for any φ , an element $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\varphi^{-1}(D)})$ equivalent to \mathcal{L}^φ . We make the following choice:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \varphi'(x)^{\rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}^\varphi = \partial_x + f - \frac{\varphi''(x)}{\varphi'(x)} \rho^\vee + \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} (\varphi'(x))^{i+1} b^i(\varphi(x)) \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\varphi^{-1}(D)}), \quad (2.8)$$

where we have decomposed $b(z) = \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} b^i(z)$ according to the principal gradation. Hence $[\mathcal{L}^\varphi] = [\tilde{\mathcal{L}}] \in \text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\varphi^{-1}(D)})$.

In the present work, we deal with meromorphic opers on the sphere $\text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathbb{P}^1)$, whose space of global sections we characterise here. We cover \mathbb{P}^1 by two charts U_0, U_∞ with coordinates z, x and transition function $z = \frac{1}{x}$. Suppose that we are given an operator $\partial_z + f + b(z)$ in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(U_0)$ and one operator $\partial_x + f + \tilde{b}(x)$ in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(U_\infty)$. These are local sections of the same global oper if and only if $\partial_x + f + \tilde{b}(x)$ is gauge equivalent to the following operator

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f - \frac{2\rho^\vee}{x} + \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} \left(\frac{-1}{x^2} \right)^{i+1} b^i\left(\frac{1}{x}\right). \quad (2.9)$$

Hence the operator $\partial_z + f + b(z)$, defined locally on U_0 , can be extended to a global meromorphic oper on the sphere if and only if $b(z)$ admits a meromorphic continuation at infinity, i.e. $b(z)$ is a rational function. From this, it follows immediately that the space of global sections of meromorphic opers on the Riemann sphere $\text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{s}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$: an oper on the sphere is defined by the choice of a transversal space and of n arbitrary rational functions.

3. SINGULARITIES OF OPERS

In this section we address the theory of regular and irregular singularities for differential operators in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ as well as for opers in $[\mathcal{L}] \in \text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$. This theory was already addressed in the opers literature, see [9, 23, 24] among others. Here we both review known facts and include results from the literature of singularities of connections, in particular from [2, 1]. We will always point out below whenever our nomenclature deviates from the one commonly used in the opers literature.

Since we are both interested in single operators and in equivalence classes, we need to distinguish properties which are Gauge invariant and properties which are not. For example a singular point for an operator may be a regular point for a Gauge equivalent one, because we allow singular (meromorphic) Gauge transformations. Hence we start with the following

Definition 3.1. We say that a pole w of $b \in \mathfrak{b}^+(K_D)$ is a removable singularity of the differential operator $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ if there exists $N \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$ such that $N \cdot \mathcal{L}$ is regular at w ².

The theory of singular points begins with a dichotomy, the distinction between regular and irregular singular point. In order to define it, we need to introduce the concept of algebraic behaviour.

Definition 3.2. Let \mathbb{D} be the punctured disc of centre w . We say that a, possibly multivalued, function $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$, $n \geq 0$ has algebraic behaviour at $z = w$ if, fixed a closed sector S of opening less than 2π , the following estimate holds $|f(z)| = o(|z - w|^\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 3.3. A singularity $w \in D$ of the operator $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ is called regular if the following property holds for every finite dimensional module V of \mathfrak{g} : every local solution $y : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V$ of the linear equation $\mathcal{L} \cdot y = 0$ has algebraic behaviour at w . A singular point that is not regular is named irregular.

The above definition is clearly Gauge invariant. It is in practice a notoriously difficult task the one of establishing whether the singularity of a connection is regular or not, see e.g. [2, Chapter 5]. However, this problem can be easily solved for the class of operators belonging to $\widetilde{\text{op}}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$, as we show in Proposition 3.10 below. To this aim we start by introducing the concept of slope of the singular point [11], [24]³.

Definition 3.4. Let $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$. Let w be a singularity of $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+(K_D)$, and decompose $b = \sum_{i=0}^{h^V-1} b^i$ according to the principal gradation of \mathfrak{g} , with $b^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i(K_D)$. Let $\bar{b}^i(z - w)^{-\delta_i}$, with $\bar{b}^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$ and $\delta_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, be the most singular term of b^i in the Laurent expansion at $z = w$. Denote

$$\mu = \max\left\{1, \max_i \frac{\delta_i}{i+1}\right\}, \quad \bar{b} = \sum_{\frac{\delta_i}{i+1} = \mu} \bar{b}_i. \quad (3.1)$$

We call $\mu \in \mathbb{Q}$ the slope of the singularity w . The principal coefficient of the singularity is defined as $f - \rho^V + \bar{b}$ if $\mu = 1$, and as $f + \bar{b}$ if $\mu > 1$.

Definition 3.5. A pole $w \in D$ of $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+(K_D)$ is called a Fuchsian singular point of $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ if it has the slope $\mu = 1$. Equivalently, w is Fuchsian if $(z - w)^{i+1} b^i(z)$ is analytic at w for all i .

²Other authors define a removable singularity a regular singularity whose monodromy, in the adjoint representation, is trivial. However, in order to remove such a singularity one needs to consider meromorphic Gauge transformations which take values in the full adjoint group, see e.g. Proposition 8.3 below

³For computational convenience, our slope is equal to the slope defined in [24] +1.

Definition 3.6. What happens at ∞ ? Let $\bar{b}^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i(K_D)$, and assume $b^i(z) = O(z^{\delta_i})\bar{b}^i$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$. Define $\mu_\infty = \max_i \frac{\delta_i}{i+1}$. Letting $x = \frac{1}{z}$, we may choose as local representative of $[\mathcal{L}]$ at ∞ , the differential operator (2.9). The slope of the latter operator at $x = 0$ (i.e. the slope of \mathcal{L} at ∞) is $\max\{1, 2 + \mu_\infty\}$. Hence, we say that the singularity at ∞ is Fuchsian if and only if $\mu_\infty \leq -1$.

Remark 3.7. The authors of [9] use a different nomenclature: Equivalence classes ofopers with a Fuchsian singularity, with respect to the action of Gauge transformations regular at w , are called (≤ 1) -singular opers. We prefer to use the name Fuchsian, because in the case of \mathfrak{sl}_n opers, the definition coincides with the one of Fuchsian scalar ODEs, see Corollary 3.12 below.

The reason for the previous definition comes from the following observation. Let w be a singularity of \mathcal{L} , with slope μ . Introduce a branch of $(z - w)^\mu$, and let \widehat{K}_D be the finite extension of K_D obtained by adjoining $(z - w)^\mu$. The Gauge transform $(z - w)^{\mu \text{ ad } \rho^\vee} \in \mathcal{H}(\widehat{K}_D)$ has the following action on \mathcal{L} :

$$(z - w)^{\mu \text{ ad } \rho^\vee} \mathcal{L} = \partial_z - \frac{\mu \rho^\vee}{z - w} + \frac{f + \bar{b}}{(z - w)^\mu} + o((z - w)^{-\mu}), \quad (3.2)$$

where \bar{b} is given by (3.1). If the singularity w is Fuchsian (namely if $\mu = 1$), then \mathcal{L} is locally Gauge equivalent to a differential operator with a first order pole. Its associated connection is then Fuchsian (in the sense of connections) at w , hence the singularity is regular. We can also establish a partial converse of the above statement in case the function b takes values in any subset of $f + \mathfrak{b}$ whose only nilpotent is f ; this is proved in the lemma below together with other results that will be used in the sequel.

- Lemma 3.8.**
- (1) Let $\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ and w a pole of b . If the singularity w is Fuchsian then it is a regular singularity.
 - (2) Let $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathfrak{b}_+$ a vector subspace of \mathfrak{b}_+ that satisfies the following property: $f + m$ with $m \in \mathfrak{m}$ is nilpotent if and only if $m = 0$. Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ be of the form $\partial_z + f + m$, with $m \in \mathfrak{m}(K_D)$ singular at w . The singularity at w is regular if and only if it is Fuchsian.
 - (3) If $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}' \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ are two Gauge equivalent operators with a Fuchsian singularity at w , then the principal coefficient of \mathcal{L} at w is conjugated in \mathcal{N} to the principal coefficient of \mathcal{L}' at w .
 - (4) Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$, w a pole of b , and $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$ be a non-trivial irreducible representation of \mathfrak{g} such that all local solutions of the equation $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$ have algebraic growth. Then w is a regular singularity.

Proof. We can assume $w = 0$.

- (1) Due to (3.2), if 0 is Fuchsian then $z^{\rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}$ has a simple pole at 0. Hence in every representations every solution has algebraic growth, hence $z = 0$ is regular.
- (2) Because of (1), we just need to prove that not-Fuchsian implies irregular. Suppose then that $z = 0$ is not Fuchsian, so that $\mu > 1$. Due to (3.2), applying the gauge transform $z^{\mu \text{ ad } \rho^\vee}$ to \mathcal{L} then we get

$$\partial_z + z^{-\mu}(f + \bar{m}) + o(z^{-\mu}). \quad (3.3)$$

where $\bar{m} \in \mathfrak{m}$ is non-zero since $\mu > 1$ (cf. Definition 3.4). Since $\bar{m} \neq 0$, by hypothesis on \mathfrak{m} , we have that the principal coefficient $f + \bar{m}$ is not nilpotent. It follows that, fixed the adjoint representation, the operator (3.3) has a singularity with Poincaré rank greater than 1 and with a not-nilpotent principal coefficient, hence the singularity is irregular. See e.g. [44].

- (3) The proof is deferred to Lemma 6.4 (ii).
(4) After [2, Theorem 5.2], the operator \mathcal{L} can be brought – by means of a meromorphic Gauge transformation – into one of the two following forms:
(i) $\partial_z + \frac{A}{z} + O(z^{-1+\varepsilon})$, with $A \in \mathfrak{g}$,
(ii) $\partial_z + \frac{B}{z^r} + O(z^{-r+\varepsilon})$ with $r \in \mathbb{Q}$, $r > 1$, and $B \in \mathfrak{g}$ is not nilpotent.

Let V be a non-trivial \mathfrak{g} -module. Assuming we are in case (ii), then the matrix operator representing \mathcal{L} in V has a singularity at 0 of order $r > 1$ with a non nilpotent coefficient. It follows that in this case there exists at least one solution with non-algebraic behaviour. Then, all solutions (in any representation) are regular at 0 if and only if \mathcal{L} can be brought to the form (i). But this implies that 0 is a regular singularity. \square

As shown in Lemma (3.8), the subspaces of $f + \mathfrak{b}^+$ such that f is the only nilpotent play an important role in the study of regular singularities for operators in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$. Clearly $f + \mathfrak{h}$ is one example of such subspaces. Other examples are the transversal spaces $f + \mathfrak{s}$:

Proposition 3.9 (Kostant). *Let $f + \mathfrak{s}$ be a transversal space. Then f is the only nilpotent element in $f + \mathfrak{s}$.*

Proof. The proof of Kostant [35] follows the steps: Any transversal space is in bijection with regular orbits. The only nilpotent regular orbit is the principal nilpotent orbit. Since f is principal nilpotent, it is the only nilpotent element in the transversal space. \square

Combining the above lemma and proposition, we deduce that if an operator is in its canonical form then a singularity is regular if and only if it is Fuchsian.

Proposition 3.10. *Fix a transversal space $f + \mathfrak{s}$ and let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ be in canonical form $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + s$, $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_D)$. A point $w \in \mathbb{C}$ is a regular singular point of \mathcal{L} if and only if it is a not-removable Fuchsian singular point.*

Proof. Because of Proposition 3.9, \mathfrak{s} satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma 3.8(2), hence for an oper in canonical form a singular point is regular if and only if is Fuchsian. Moreover, since the singular locus of an operator in canonical form is a subset of the singular locus of any operator Gauge equivalent to it, then a singularity of an operator in canonical form cannot be removed. \square

The above proposition has a two immediate corollaries. The first is a characterisation of regular singularities for \mathfrak{g} opers.

Corollary 3.11. *Fix a transversal space $f + \mathfrak{s}$, let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ be its canonical form. All regular points of \mathcal{L} are regular points of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, and all regular singular points of \mathcal{L} are either regular points or not-removable Fuchsian singular points of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$.*

Proof. Let $N \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$ be the Gauge transformation mapping \mathcal{L} to its canonical form, namely $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}} = N.\mathcal{L}$. From Lemma 2.8 it follows that singular locus of N coincides with the singular locus of \mathcal{L} . Therefore if w is a regular point of \mathcal{L} , it is also a regular point of N , hence of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$. If else w is a regular singular point of \mathcal{L} , then w is either a regular point of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ or a regular singular point of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$; in the latter case, by virtue of Proposition 3.10, w is a Fuchsian not-removable singularity. \square

Another consequence is an algebraic proof of a well-known Theorem due to L. Fuchs

Corollary 3.12 (Fuchs). *Consider the scalar differential equation*

$$y^{(n)}(z) + a_2(z)y^{(n-2)} + \cdots + a_n(z)y(z) = 0 .$$

The singular point w is a regular singular point for the scalar equation if and only if $(z - w)^k a_k(z)$ is analytic at $z = w$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{g} = A_{n-1}$, let $V = \mathbb{C}^n$ by the standard representation, and choose as transversal space \mathfrak{s} the space of companion matrices. More precisely, \mathfrak{s} is the space of traceless matrices whose coefficients are all zero outside the first row. We can then choose a basis $\{s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}\}$ of \mathfrak{s} such that the scalar equation can be written in the matrix form $\mathcal{L}y = 0$, where $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + \sum_k (-1)^k a_{k+1}(z)s_k$. Suppose that w is a regular singular point, namely all solutions have algebraic growth. Then by Lemma 3.8(4), w is a regular singular point of the operator \mathcal{L} , and due to Proposition 3.10 it follows that w is a Fuchsian singularity if and only if $(z - w)^k a_k(z) = O(1)$, $\forall k$. Suppose now that $(z - w)^k a_k(z) = O(1)$, $\forall k$. Then by Proposition 3.10 w is a Fuchsian singularity of \mathcal{L} hence by Lemma 3.8(1) w is a regular singularity. \square

4. QUANTUM $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KDV OPERS

In this rest of the paper, we develop the following program

- (1) Following [20, 25], we introduce a class of \mathfrak{g} -opers⁴, for \mathfrak{g} simply laced, as the largest class of opers which can provide solutions to the Bethe Ansatz equations. We call them Quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV Opers.
- (2) We prove that these opers actually provide solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations.
- (3) We characterise these opers explicitly by means of the solution of a fully determined system of algebraic equations.

We recall that in the $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ case, the above program was addressed and solved in [8] by Bazhanov, Lukyanov, and Zamolodchikov. In this Section, following the proposal of Feigin and Frenkel [20, Section 5] (see also [25, Section 8]), we introduce the Quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV opers in the case \mathfrak{g} is simply laced⁵, and we give to these opers a first characterisation, which will be used to fully comply with the above program.

4.1. The ground state oper. The Quantum KdV opers are a suitable modification of the simplest opers proposed [20, Section 5], which we studied in our previous papers [41, 42] in collaboration with Daniele Valeri. These opers are expected to correspond to the ground state of the model. Explicitly, they have the form

$$\mathcal{L}(x, E) = \partial_x + f + \frac{\ell}{x} + (x^{Mh^\vee} - E)e_\theta, \quad (4.1)$$

for arbitrary $\ell \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $M > 0$. As observed in [25], after the change of variable

$$z = \varphi(x) = \left(\frac{1 - \hat{k}}{h^\vee} \right)^{h^\vee} x^{\frac{h^\vee}{1 - \hat{k}}}, \quad (4.2)$$

the operator (4.1) is Gauge equivalent to

$$\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z} + z^{1 - h^\vee} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta, \quad (4.3)$$

⁴More precisely, of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -opers, where $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the untwisted affine Kac-Moody algebra associated to the simply laced Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , see below

⁵The not simply laced case is, at the time of writing, not yet fully understood.

which is a form more convenient for the present work. In the above formula $0 < \hat{k} < 1$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $r \in \mathfrak{h}$ are defined by the relations

$$\ell = \frac{h^\vee}{1 - \hat{k}}(r - \rho^\vee) + \rho^\vee, \quad M = \frac{\hat{k}}{1 - \hat{k}}, \quad E = - \left(\frac{1 - \hat{k}}{h^\vee} \right)^{(1 - \hat{k})h^\vee} \lambda. \quad (4.4)$$

In order to avoid any ambiguity in the definition of the Quantum KdVopers, we fix a transversal space \mathfrak{s} and consider the canonical form of the ground-state oper.

Proposition 4.1. *The canonical form $\mathcal{L}_{G,\mathfrak{s}}$ of the ground state oper (4.3) is*

$$\mathcal{L}_{G,\mathfrak{s}}(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}} + z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta, \quad (4.5)$$

where $\bar{r} = \sum_i \bar{r}^{d_i}$, with $\bar{r}^{d_i} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, is the unique element in \mathfrak{s} such that the Lie algebra elements $f - \rho^\vee + r$ and $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ are conjugated.

Proof. The term $z^{1-h^\vee}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta$ is invariant under unipotent Gauge transformation. Hence, if $\bar{\mathcal{L}}$ is the canonical form of $\partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z}$ then $\mathcal{L}_{G,\mathfrak{s}} = \bar{\mathcal{L}} + z^{1-h^\vee}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})E_\theta$. The operator $\partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z}$ is regular in \mathbb{C}^* and has (at most) Fuchsian singularities at $z = 0, \infty$. Due to Proposition 3.10, this implies that its canonical form is regular in \mathbb{C}^* and has (at most) Fuchsian singularities at $0, \infty$. Hence it will take the form $\partial_z + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}}$ for some $\bar{r}^{d_i} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}$. From Lemma 3.8(2), the principal coefficients at 0 of an operator and of its canonical form are conjugated. Since the principal coefficient at 0 of (4.3) is $f - \rho^\vee + r$ and that of (4.5) is $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$, we deduce the thesis. \square

We notice here, as it will be important in the next Section, that in any finite dimensional representation the element $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ has the same spectrum as $f - \rho^\vee + r$, which in turn has the same spectrum as $-\rho^\vee + r$.

Remark 4.2. The operator (4.3) is not meromorphic on the Riemann sphere, because the term $\lambda z^{1-h^\vee-\hat{k}}e_\theta$ is multi-valued. However, the element $\lambda z^{1-h^\vee-\hat{k}}e_\theta$ is fixed by the action of the Gauge group $\mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, so that it perfectly makes sense to study which properties of $\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda)$ are preserved under the action of the meromorphic Gauge groups. Schematically, we have:

$$\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})/\mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1}) + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}e_\theta \cong \{\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1}) + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}e_\theta\}/\mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1}).$$

The above comment is consistent with the following fact [25]. Recalling the affine Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ introduced in Section 1, with $d = \lambda \partial_\lambda \in \hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ be the corresponding derivation. Then the oper $\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda)$ is Gauge equivalent, by means of the affine Gauge transformation z^{kd} , to the affine (i.e. $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -valued) meromorphic oper

$$\partial_z + \hat{f} + \frac{r + kd}{z} + z^{-h^\vee+1}e_\theta, \quad (4.6)$$

where $\hat{f} = \sum_{i \in \hat{I}} \hat{f}_i$ is the sum of the negative Chevalley generators of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. In the language of [36], the term $\frac{k}{z}$ is the twist function of the quasi-canonical normal form.

The construction of Bethe Ansatz solutions from $\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda)$ can be briefly summarised as follows. The oper $\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda)$ has two singular points, $z = 0$ and $z = \infty$. The point $z = 0$ is a Fuchsian singularity with principal coefficient $f - \rho^\vee + r$. The point $z = \infty$ is an irregular singularity, with slope $1 + \frac{1}{h^\vee}$ and principal term $f + e_\theta$. The *connection problem* between the two singular points is encoded in the

Q functions, which we prove to be solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equation for the quantum- \mathfrak{g} KdV model:

$$\prod_{j \in I} e^{-2i\pi\beta_j C_{\ell_j}} \frac{Q^{(j)}(e^{i\pi C_{\ell_j}} \lambda^*)}{Q^{(j)}(e^{-i\pi C_{\ell_j}} \lambda^*)} = -1, \quad i \in I \quad (4.7)$$

where λ^* is a zero of $Q^{(i)}(\lambda)$. As it was recalled in the Introduction, the quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model is specified by a choice of the vacuum parameter $p \in \mathfrak{h}$ and by the central charge c . These determine uniquely the phases β_j 's of the Bethe Ansatz equations, and the order of growth μ (that is, the asymptotic growth) of the solutions $Q^{(i)}$'s for large λ , see [12]. At the level of the oper (4.5) the phases β_j 's turn out to be linear functions of the element $r \in \mathfrak{h}$, and the growth-order is $\frac{1}{kh^\vee}$ [12, 41]. Hence the residue at 0 and the slope at ∞ fixes uniquely the quantum model.

The natural question is: can the oper $\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda)$ be modified in such a way that it still provides solutions of the same Bethe Ansatz equations, possibly corresponding to higher states of the same quantum model? The answer is yes, as we show in the sequel of the paper.

4.2. Higher states. First considerations. Without losing generality, the most general meromorphic deformation of the ground state oper can be written as

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = \mathcal{L}_{G,s}(z, \lambda) + s(z), \quad (4.8)$$

where $s(z)$ is an, a priori, arbitrary element of $\mathfrak{s}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$. We make four assumptions, equivalent to the ones given in [20, Section 5] (see also [25, Section 8.5]), on the above oper and we show that when these conditions are met solutions of the Bethe Ansatz can be obtained. We thus say that a Quantum $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV oper is an oper of the form (4.8), which satisfies the following assumptions:

Assumption 1. *The local structure of the solutions at 0 does not depend on $s(z)$.*

Assumption 2. *The local structure of the solutions at ∞ does not depend on $s(z)$.*

Assumption 3. *All additional singular points are regular and the corresponding principal coefficients are conjugated to the element $f - \rho^\vee - \theta^\vee$.*

Assumption 4. *All additional singular points have trivial monodromy for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.*

Remark 4.3. These assumptions deserve a brief explanation. The solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations (4.7) are obtained from \mathcal{L}_G by considering the connection problem between an irregular singularity at ∞ and a regular singularity at 0. Moreover, as recalled above, the phases β_j 's and the order of growth of their solutions $Q^{(i)}$'s are fixed uniquely by the residue at 0 and by the slope at ∞ . It follows from this that Assumptions 1 and 2 are necessary conditions to obtain solutions of the same Bethe Ansatz equations by the methods developed in [41].

Concerning Assumption 4, if $s \neq 0$, then $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)$ has additional singularities, and the connection problem from 0 to ∞ is only well defined if these additional singularities have trivial monodromy. In fact, in case of non-trivial monodromy, the connection problem depends on which path in the punctured \mathbb{C}^* one chooses to connect 0 to ∞ .

We finally discuss Assumption 3. If we assume that the additional singularity is regular, then the triviality of the monodromy (in any representation) implies that the principal coefficient must be conjugated to $f - \rho^\vee + h$, where h belongs to the co-root lattice of \mathfrak{g} , see Proposition 5. According to [20], the choice $h = -\theta^\vee$ is, for generic (r, \hat{k}) , a necessary condition for having trivial monodromy for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$,

because if h is a co-root different from ρ^\vee then the trivial monodromy condition is, generically, an overdetermined system for the local coefficients the singularity. In [8], following [17], the condition $h = -\theta^\vee$ was shown to be strictly necessary in the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$, and for opers satisfying Assumptions 1 and 2.

We remark that, for the sake of the ODE/IM correspondence, the existence of non-generic opers (i.e. with $h \neq -\theta^\vee$) may be actually immaterial. In fact, if the ODE/IM correspondence holds true, such non-generic opers, and Bethe Ansatz solutions attached to them, will not presumably correspond to a state of the generalised quantum KdV model. The same remark is valid also for the case of an additional monodromy-free irregular singularity; moreover, we are not aware of any result in the literature about this case and we will not pursue this possibility here.

We organize our analysis of Quantum KdV opers as follows. In the remaining part of the present section we classify the canonical form of opers of type (4.8) satisfying Assumption 1, 2 and 3. In Section 5 we construct solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations when the fourth postulate is met. In Section 6 we prove that the canonical form of the quantum KdV opers is Gauge equivalent to a form where all regular singularities are first order pole. The remaining sections of the paper are devoted to the analysis of Assumption 4, and thus to the complete classification of the Quantum-KdV opers.

4.3. The first three assumptions. We provide a more rigorous description of Assumption 1 and 2 by means of the following definition.

Definition 4.4. Let \mathcal{L} be given by (4.8), for some $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$. We say that s is subdominant with respect to $\mathcal{L}_{G,s}$ at 0 (resp. at ∞) if the slope and the principal coefficient of the singularities at 0 (resp. at ∞) of \mathcal{L} does not depend on s .

Lemma 4.5. Let $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, and write it as $s = \sum_{i=1}^n s^{d_i}$, with $s^{d_i} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$. Then s is subdominant with respect to $\mathcal{L}_{G,s}$ at 0 if and only if

$$s^{d_i}(z) = O(z^{-d_i}), \quad z \mapsto 0, \quad (4.9)$$

and it is subdominant with respect to $\mathcal{L}_{G,s}$ at ∞ if and only if

$$s^{d_i}(z) = O(z^{-d_i-1}), \quad z \mapsto \infty. \quad (4.10)$$

Proof. The slope at 0 of $\mathcal{L}_{G,s}$ is 1, thus s is subdominant at 0 if and only if $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{d_i+1} s^{d_i}(z) = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. The slope at ∞ of \mathcal{L}_G is $1 + \frac{1}{h^\vee}$. Let $s^{d_i}(z) = O(z^{-c_i})$, as $z \rightarrow \infty$. Then (cf. Definition 3.6), $s(z)$ is subdominant at ∞ if and only if $\frac{c_i}{d_i+1} > 1 - \frac{1}{h^\vee}$, $\forall i$. In other words $c_i > i + 1 - \frac{d_i+1}{h^\vee}$. Since $c_i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \leq d_i \leq h^\vee - 1$, the latter inequality is satisfied if and only if $c_i \geq d_i + 1$. \square

The rational functions $s^{d_i}(z)$ satisfying the conditions of the above lemma can be written using a partial fraction decomposition.

Lemma 4.6. Let f be a rational function such that

- (i) $z^i f(z)$ is regular at $z = 0$
- (ii) $z^{i+1} f(z)$ is regular at $z = \infty$
- (iii) f is regular in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \infty\}$ except for a finite (possibly empty) set of points $\{w_j, j \in J\}$, where f has a pole of order $m(j) \geq 1$.

Then there exist $x_l(j) \in \mathbb{C}$, with $j \in J$ and $0 \leq l \leq m(j) - 1$, such that

$$f(z) = z^{-i} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{l=0}^{m(j)-1} \frac{x_l(j)}{(z - w_j)^{m(j)-l}}.$$

Proof. Let $g(z) = z^i f(z)$. By hypotheses (i),(ii) g has poles only at $w_j, j \in I$. Since $g(\infty) = 0$, we can represent g as a simple partial fraction without polynomial terms: there exist $x_l(j) \in \mathbb{C}$, with $j \in J$ and $0 \leq l \leq m(j) - 1$, such that $g(z) = \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{l=0}^{m(j)-1} \frac{x_l(j)}{(z-w_j)^{m(j)-l}}$. \square

As a corollary, we can write explicitly the canonical form of an operator satisfying Assumptions 1, 2 and 3.

Proposition 4.7. *An operator $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)$ of the form (4.8) satisfies Assumptions 1, 2, 3 if and only if there exists a (possibly empty) arbitrary finite collection of non-zero mutually distinct complex numbers $\{w_j\}_{j \in J} \subset \mathbb{C}^*$ and a collection $s_l^{d_i}(j)$ of arbitrary elements of \mathfrak{s}^{d_i} , with $0 \leq l \leq d_i$ and $j \in J$, such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = & \partial_z + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}} + z^{-h^\vee+1} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) e_\theta + \\ & + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^n z^{-d_i} \sum_{l=0}^{d_i} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z-w_j)^{d_i+1-l}}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

where

- $\bar{r} = \sum_i \bar{r}^{d_i}$ is the unique element in \mathfrak{s} such that the Lie algebra elements $f - \rho^\vee + r$ and $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ are conjugated.
- The element $\bar{s} = \sum_i s_0^{d_i}(j)$ is independent of $j \in J$, and it is the unique element in \mathfrak{s} such that $f - \rho^\vee - \theta^\vee$ and $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{s}$ are conjugated.

Proof. Part of formula (4.11) was already obtained in Proposition 4.1, when considering the canonical form of the ground state oper $\mathcal{L}_G(z, \lambda)$. Due to Lemma 4.6, Assumptions 1, 2 are satisfied if and only if the function $s^{d_i}(z)$ is of the form

$$s^{d_i}(z) = z^{-d_i} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{l=0}^{m_i(j)-1} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z-w_j)^{m_i(j)-l}}, \quad (4.12)$$

for some $m(j) \in \mathbb{N}$, and $s_l^{d_i}(j) \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}$. For $j \in J$, the principal coefficient of w_j is given by $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{s}$, where $\bar{s} = \sum_i s_0^{d_i}(j)$. Assumption 3 states that for every $j \in J$ the additional singularity w_j has to be regular, and its principal coefficient $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{s}$ is conjugated to the element $f - \rho^\vee - \theta^\vee$. In particular, \bar{s} is independent of $j \in J$. Due to Proposition 3.10, a singular point w for an oper in canonical form is regular if and only if it is Fuchsian, from which it follows that in (4.12) we have $m_i(j) = d_i + 1$ for every i, j , proving the proposition. \square

5. CONSTRUCTING SOLUTIONS TO THE BETHE ANSATZ

In this section, adapting the techniques of [41], we construct solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations as coefficients of the central connection problem for operators \mathcal{L} of type (4.8) and satisfying Assumption 1, 2, 3 and 4. According to Proposition 4.7, we restrict our analysis to the subset of operators of the form (4.11) such that all additional singularities $\{w_j\}_{j \in J}$ have trivial monodromy. The latter condition implies that all solutions ψ of the differential equation $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$ are meromorphic functions on the universal cover of \mathbb{C}^* , whose (possible) singularities are pole singularities located at the lift of the points $w_j, j \in J$.

Definition 5.1. Let $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be the universal cover of \mathbb{C}^* , minus the lift of the points $w_j, j \in J$. If V is a \mathfrak{g} -module, and fixed $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, we consider solutions of $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)\psi(z, \lambda) = 0$ as analytic functions $\psi(\cdot, \lambda) : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow V$.

Remark 5.2. For sake of notation simplicity, we assume a branch cut on the negative real semi-axis and use the coordinate z of the base space for the first sheet of the covering. Whenever we write $f(e^{2\pi i}z)$ we mean that we evaluate the function f on the second sheet. This corresponds to the counter-clockwise analytic continuation of the function $f(z)$ along a simple Jordan curve encircling $z = 0$.

Definition 5.3. Let O_λ denote the ring of entire functions of the variable λ . If V is a \mathfrak{g} -module, we denote by $V(\lambda)$ the set of solutions of $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)\psi(z, \lambda) = 0$ which are entire functions of λ , i.e. they are analytic functions $\psi : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V$.

Lemma 5.4. $V(\lambda)$ is a free module over the ring O_λ , and its rank is the dimension of V . That is $V(\lambda) = V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} O_\lambda$.

Proof. In order to find an O_λ -basis of solutions it is sufficient to find a set $\{\psi_i(z, \lambda), i = 1, \dots, \dim V\}$ of elements in $V(\lambda)$ which is a \mathbb{C} -basis of solutions of $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)\psi(z, \lambda) = 0$ for every fixed λ . Let then $\{\psi_i, i = 1, \dots, \dim V\}$ be a basis of V . Fix a regular point z_0 and let $\psi_i(z, \lambda)$ be the solution of $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$ satisfying the Cauchy problem $\psi_i(z_0, \lambda) = \psi_i$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. The solutions $\psi_i(z, \lambda) \in V(\lambda)$ because the differential equation depends analytically on λ , and are – by construction – a basis of V for each fixed λ . \square

For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the following twisted operator and twisted solution:

$$\mathcal{L}^t(z, \lambda) = \mathcal{L}(e^{2i\pi t}z, e^{2i\pi t\hat{k}}\lambda) \quad (5.1)$$

$$\psi_t(z, \lambda) = e^{2i\pi t\rho^\vee} \psi(e^{2\pi it}z, e^{2\pi it\hat{k}}\lambda) \quad (5.2)$$

Applying the change of variable formula (2.8) to (4.11), we have that

$$\mathcal{L}^t(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + f + \sum_i \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}} + e^{-2\pi it} z^{1-h^\vee} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) e_\theta + \sum_{m=1}^n e^{2\pi it(d_m+1)} s^{d_m}(e^{2\pi it}z), \quad (5.3)$$

where

$$s^{d_m}(z) = z^{-d_m} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{l=0}^{d_m} \frac{s_l^{d_m}(j)}{(z - w_j)^{d_m+1-l}}. \quad (5.4)$$

By the same formula, it is straightforward to see that the twisted function $\psi_t(z, \lambda)$ is a solution of the twisted operator: $\mathcal{L}^t(z, \lambda)\psi_t(z, \lambda) = 0$. Note that when $t = 1$ then $\mathcal{L}^1(z, \lambda) = \mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)$, while in general $\psi_1(z, \lambda)$ is not equal to $\psi(z, \lambda)$. We define on $V(\lambda)$ the following O_λ -linear operator, the *monodromy operator*:

$$M : V(\lambda) \rightarrow V(\lambda), \quad M(\psi)(z, \lambda) = e^{2i\pi\rho^\vee} \psi(e^{2\pi i}z, e^{2\pi i\hat{k}}\lambda). \quad (5.5)$$

Remark 5.5. Since $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)$ is a multivalued function of z , the monodromy operator cannot be defined on solutions $\mathcal{L}(\psi(z)) = 0$ for fixed λ .

Remark 5.6. In the case of the ground state, we have

$$\mathcal{L}_{G,s}^t(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + f + \sum_i \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}} + e^{-2\pi it} z^{1-h^\vee} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) e_\theta.$$

Hence the the twist by t is tantamount to a change $e_\theta \rightarrow e^{-2\pi it}e_\theta$, which in turn can be interpreted as an automorphism of a Kac Moody algebra with a different loop variable than λ . This is the point of view that we used in our previous paper. We drop this interpretation in the present work, for it cannot be simply extended to the more general operators we are considering.

5.1. The n fundamental modules. Let ω_i be the i -th fundamental weight of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , and denote by $L(\omega_i)$ the i -th fundamental representation of \mathfrak{g} . Let the function $p : I \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ be defined inductively as follows: $p(1) = 0$, and $p(j) = p(i) + 1$ whenever $C_{ij} < 0$ (i.e. p alternates on the Dynkin diagram). Note that the principal coefficient at ∞ of (4.11) is given by $f + e_\theta$, where $f = \sum_{i \in I} f_i$ and $f_i, i \in I$, are fixed (negative) Chevalley generators of \mathfrak{g} . The highest root vector e_θ is defined up to a scalar multiple, and the spectrum of the principal coefficient $f + e_\theta$ in $L(\omega_i)$ – hence the asymptotic behaviour of solutions $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$ – depends on such a choice. We choose it according to the following Proposition.

Proposition 5.7. [41, Proposition 4.4] *One can choose the element e_θ in such a way that for every $i \in I$ the linear operator representing $f + (-1)^{p(i)}e_\theta$ in $L(\omega_i)$ has a unique eigenvalue $\lambda^{(i)}$ with maximal real part, which is furthermore real, positive, and simple. In fact, the array of eigenvalues $(\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(n)})$ can be characterised as the Perron-Frobenius eigenvector of the incidence matrix $B = 2\mathbb{1}_n - C$ of the Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} :*

$$\sum_j B_{ij} \lambda^{(j)} = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{h^\vee}\right) \lambda^{(i)}, \quad \lambda^{(1)} = 1, \quad B_{ij} = 2\delta_{i,j} - C_{ij}. \quad (5.6)$$

Note that due to the definition of $p(i)$, from (5.3) it follows that for $i \in I$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}(z, \lambda) = & \partial_z + f + \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_m}}{z^{d_m+1}} + (-1)^{p(i)} z^{1-h^\vee} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) e_\theta \\ & + \sum_{m=1}^n z^{-d_m} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{l=0}^{d_m} \frac{s_l^{d_m}(j)}{(z + (-1)^{p(i)+1} w_j)^{d_m+1-l}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

Definition 5.8. Fixed e_θ as in Proposition 5.7 above, for each $i \in I$ we set $V^i(\lambda)$ to be the O_λ -module of solutions of the differential equation

$$\mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}(z, \lambda) \psi(z, \lambda) = 0, \quad \psi(z, \lambda) : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L(\omega_i), \quad (5.8)$$

where $\mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}$ is given by (5.7).

5.2. The singularity at 0. In order to study the monodromy of solutions about $z = 0$, we address the local behaviour of solution in a neighbourhood of the singular point $z = 0$. Applying formula (4.11) to (5.7), we have that

$$z^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} = \partial_z + \frac{f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}}{z} + (-1)^{p(i)} e_\theta \lambda z^{-\hat{k}} + O(1), \quad (5.9)$$

where $\bar{r} = \sum_i \bar{r}^{d_i}$. Hence, $z = 0$ is a Fuchsian singular point, and the principal coefficient $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ is independent on the sign $p(i)$.

We remark again that the singularity at 0 is also a ramification point of the potential. If \hat{k} is rational, then the operator \mathcal{L} can be made single-valued by a change of variable, and the standard Frobenius method applies. This is the case we considered in [41]. If \hat{k} is irrational then the operator cannot be made single-valued by a change of variables. Therefore the standard theorems on Frobenius series do not apply. We develop below an appropriate modification of the Frobenius method in the case \hat{k} is irrational and satisfies a genericity assumption that implies that no logarithms are present in the local expansion at 0. Filling this gap, we also complete our previous works.

The local behaviour of the solutions at 0 depends on the spectrum of $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ in the representation we are considering. As we remarked earlier this element is conjugated to $f - \rho^\vee + r$, which has the same spectrum as $r - \rho^\vee \in \mathfrak{h}$. Recall the weight lattice P introduced in (1.2). If $P_{\omega_i} \subset P$ denotes the set of weights of the

representation $L(\omega_i)$, then the spectrum of $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ in this representation is the set $\{\omega(r - \rho^\vee), \omega \in P_{\omega_i}\}$. In order to proceed, we need to consider separately the case when $\hat{k} \in (0, 1)$ is rational and the case when it is irrational. First, we have

Definition 5.9. Let $i \in I$, and let $P_{\omega_i} \subset P$ be the weights of the fundamental representation $L(\omega_i)$. Moreover, put $T = \{a = n + m\hat{k} : n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, (n, m) \neq (0, 0)\} \subset \mathbb{C}$.

If \hat{k} is irrational then the pair $(r, \hat{k}) \in \mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$ is said to be generic if for every $i \in I$ and for every $\omega \in P_{\omega_i}$ the spectrum of the matrix representing $r - \rho^\vee - \omega(r - \rho^\vee)$ is contained in $\mathbb{C} \setminus T$.

If \hat{k} then $\hat{k} = \frac{p}{q}$, with $q > p \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that the pair $(r, \hat{k}) \in \mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$ is generic if for any $\omega \in P_{\omega_i}$, the spectrum of the matrix $q(r - \rho^\vee) - q\omega(r - \rho^\vee)$ does not belong to \mathbb{N}^* (the set of positive natural numbers).

We have the following result.

Proposition 5.10. Let $(r, \hat{k}) \in \mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$ be a generic pair. Let $(\omega(r - \rho^\vee), \chi_\omega)$ be an eigenpair composed of an eigenvalue and a corresponding eigenvector of $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ in $L(\omega_i)$. A unique solution $\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)$ in $V^i(\lambda)$ is determined by the expansion

$$\chi_\omega(z, \lambda) = z^{-\rho^\vee} z^{-\omega(r - \rho^\vee)} F(z, \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}), \quad (5.10)$$

where $F(z, w)$ is an $L(\omega_i)$ -valued analytic function in a neighbourhood of $(0, 0)$ such that $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} F(z, \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) = \chi_\omega$.

Proof. For the case of \hat{k} irrational the proof is in the Appendix.

The case of a rational \hat{k} was proven in [41, Section 5]. We sketch here the proof. Applying the transformation (2.7) with $z = \varphi(x) = x^q$ to the operator $z^{\rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}$ (5.9), one obtains

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \partial_x + q \frac{f - r - \rho^\vee}{x} + b(x).$$

where $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ is regular at 0. The latter differential operator admits the convergent Frobenius solution

$$\tilde{\chi}_\omega(x, \lambda) = x^{-q\omega(r - \rho^\vee)} (\chi_\omega + \sum_{j \geq 1} a_j x^j)$$

for any eigenpair $(\omega(r - \rho^\vee), \chi_\omega)$ of $f + r - \rho^\vee$ provided the genericity condition is satisfied. Hence the equation $\mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} \psi = 0$ admits the solution

$$\chi_\omega(z, \lambda) = z^{-\rho^\vee} \tilde{\chi}_\omega(z^{\frac{1}{q}}, \lambda) = z^{-\rho^\vee} z^{-\omega(r - \rho^\vee)} (\chi_\omega + \sum_{j \geq 1} a_j z^{\frac{j}{q}}).$$

Moreover, a closer inspection of the series $\chi_\omega + \sum_{j \geq 1} a_j z^{\frac{j}{q}}$ shows that it is of the required form; see [41] for details. \square

A direct computation shows that the solution $\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)$ of Proposition 5.10 is an eigenfunction of the monodromy operator (5.5). It follows from this that if $r + \rho^\vee - f$ is semi-simple (i.e. diagonalizable) then solutions of the form (5.10) are an eigenbasis of the monodromy operator in the module $V^i(\lambda)$, for $i \in I$. More precisely, we have:

Corollary 5.11. Let (r, \hat{k}) be a generic pair, and $\chi_\omega(\lambda, z)$ be the solution constructed in Proposition 5.10. Then

$$M(\chi_\omega)(z, \lambda) = e^{2\pi i \rho^\vee} \chi_\omega(e^{2\pi i} z, e^{2\pi i \hat{k}} \lambda) = e^{2\pi i \omega(\rho^\vee - r)} \chi_\omega(z, \lambda), \quad (5.11)$$

which means that $\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)$ is an eigenfunction of the monodromy operator.

Let moreover $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ be semisimple, and $\{\chi_\omega\}_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}}$ – taking into consideration weight multiplicities – be a basis of $L(\omega_i)$ made of eigenvectors of $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$. Then $\{\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)\}_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}}$ is a O_λ -basis of $V^i(\lambda)$.

Proof. The first part of the Lemma is a direct consequence of the Proposition. If $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ is semisimple, then it admits a basis of eigenvectors $\chi_\omega, \omega \in P_{\omega_i}$. It follows that $\{\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)\}_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}}$ is a \mathbb{C} basis of solutions for each fixed λ , and hence a O_λ -basis of $V^i(\lambda)$. \square

We finally consider the transformation of solutions of type (5.10) under Gauge transformations. These results will be useful later, to show that the Q -functions (which satisfy the Bethe Ansatz) are Gauge invariant. In other words the Q -functions are properties of the opers, and not just of the single differential operators.

Let $y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, so that $\exp(y) \in \mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, and denote $\bar{\mathcal{L}}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} = \exp(\text{ad } y) \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}$, and $\bar{\chi}_\omega = \exp(y) \cdot \chi_\omega$. By construction we have $\bar{\mathcal{L}}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} \bar{\chi}_\omega = 0$, and since y is meromorphic, applying the monodromy operator (5.5) on $\bar{\chi}_\omega$ and using (5.11) we get $M(\bar{\chi}_\omega) = e^{-2i\pi\omega(r-\rho^\vee)} \bar{\chi}_\omega$. Thus, solutions of type (5.10) satisfy the relation

$$M(\exp(y) \cdot \chi_\omega) = \exp(y) \cdot M(\chi_\omega), \quad y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_{\mathbb{P}^1}).$$

In addition, if $\{\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)\}_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}}$ is a O_λ -basis of solutions for the equation $\mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} \psi = 0$ (namely, a basis for the O_λ -module $V(\lambda)^i$ introduced in Definition 5.8), then $\{\exp(y) \cdot \chi_\omega(z, \lambda)\}_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}}$ is a O_λ -basis of solutions for the equation $\bar{\mathcal{L}}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} \psi = 0$.

5.3. The singularity at ∞ . Now we move to the analysis of the irregular singularity at ∞ . In order to compute the asymptotic behaviour of solutions around ∞ , we define the function $q(z, \lambda)$ as the truncated Puiseux series that coincides with $(z^{1-h^\vee} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}))^{\frac{1}{h^\vee}}$ up to a remainder $o(z^{-1})$:

$$q(z, \lambda) = z^{\frac{1}{h^\vee} - 1} \left(1 + \sum_{l=1}^{\lfloor \frac{1}{kh^\vee} \rfloor} c_l \lambda^l z^{-lk} \right). \quad (5.12)$$

Here c_l are the coefficients of the McLaurin expansion of $(1 - w)^{\frac{1}{h^\vee}}$ ⁶. If we apply the Gauge transformation $q(z, \lambda)^{-\text{ad } \rho^\vee}$ to the operator (5.7) we obtain

$$q(z, \lambda)^{-\text{ad } \rho^\vee} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + q(z, \lambda) \Lambda^i + O(z^{-1-\varepsilon}), \quad (5.13)$$

where $\Lambda^i = f + (-1)^{p(i)} e_\theta$ is (the image in the evaluation representation of) the cyclic element of the Kac-Moody algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$, and ε a positive real number.

The transformed operator (5.13) has Poincaré rank $\frac{1}{h^\vee}$ with semi-simple principal coefficient Λ^i , and a perturbation which is integrable at ∞ . It follows that the dominant part of the asymptotic expansion of the solutions near ∞ is fully characterised by the spectrum of the principal coefficient [44]. In particular, the subdominant behaviour as $z \rightarrow +\infty$ is dictated by the eigenvector with maximal real part. Indeed, we have the following proposition which is adapted from [41, Theorem 3.4].

Proposition 5.12. *Let $\psi^{(i)} \in L(\omega_i)$ be an eigenvector of $f + (-1)^{p(i)} e_\theta$ with the maximal eigenvalue $\lambda^{(i)}$, as defined in Proposition 5.7.*

(1) *For every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ there exists a unique solution $\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$ such that*

$$\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda) = e^{-\lambda^{(i)} S(z, \lambda)} q(z, \lambda)^{\rho^\vee} \left(\psi^{(i)} + o(1) \right), \quad (5.14)$$

⁶We remark that in the physical literature [8] the condition $\frac{1}{kh^\vee} < 1$, corresponding to $q(z, \lambda) = z^{-1 + \frac{1}{h^\vee}}$ is called the semiclassical region of parameters.

as $z \rightarrow +\infty$, where $S(z, \lambda) = \int^z q(w, \lambda) dw$.

(2) For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, if $\psi(\cdot, \lambda) : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L(\omega_i)$ is a solution of $\mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} \psi = 0$ then $\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda) = o(\psi(z, \lambda))$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$ unless $\psi(z, \lambda) = C\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$ for a $C \in \mathbb{C}$.

(3) $\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda) \in V^i(\lambda)$, i.e. it depends analytically on λ .

Proof. It follows from (5.13) and Proposition 5.7. The detailed proof can be found in [41, Theorem 3.4]. \square

By means of the characterization given in Theorem 5.12(2) above, we can define the subdominant solution $\Psi^{(i)}$ for any choice operator Gauge equivalent to $\mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}$. Let $\exp(y) \in \mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, and denote $\bar{\mathcal{L}}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} = \exp(\text{ad } y) \cdot \mathcal{L}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}}$. Then there is a unique (up to a scalar multiple) solution $\bar{\Psi}^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$ of $\bar{\mathcal{L}}^{\frac{p(i)}{2}} \psi = 0$, belonging to $V^i(\lambda)$, and satisfying Theorem 5.12(2). This is indeed $\exp(y)\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$.

5.4. The Ψ -system. The next, and main algebraic step, towards constructing solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations is the Ψ -system, derived in [41], which the reader should consult for all details.

Fix $i \in I$, and recall the definition of the incidence matrix $B = 2\mathbb{1}_n - C$. Then consider the \mathfrak{g} -modules $\bigwedge^2 L(\omega_i)$ and $\bigotimes_{j \in I} L(\omega_j)^{\otimes B_{ij}}$. These are, in general, not isomorphic. However, they have the same highest weight $\eta_i = \sum_j B_{ij} \omega_j$ and if we denote by ψ_ω a vector of $L(\omega_i)$ with weight $\omega \in P_{\omega_i}$, then the highest weight vector of $\bigwedge^2 L(\omega_i)$ is $\psi_{\omega_i} \wedge \psi_{\omega_i - \alpha_i}$, while the highest weight vector of $\bigotimes_{j \in I} L(\omega_j)^{\otimes B_{ij}}$ is $\bigotimes_{j \in I} \psi_{\omega_j}^{\otimes B_{ij}}$. Hence, for every $i \in I$, we have a well-defined homomorphisms of representations

$$m_i : \bigwedge^2 L(\omega_i) \rightarrow \bigotimes_{j \in I} L(\omega_j)^{\otimes B_{ij}}, \quad m_i(\psi_{\omega_i} \wedge \psi_{\omega_i - \alpha_i}) = \bigotimes_{j \in I} \psi_{\omega_j}^{\otimes B_{ij}}, \quad (5.15)$$

uniquely defined by requiring that it annihilates the (possibly trivial) submodule $U_i \subset \bigwedge^2 L(\omega_i)$ such that $\bigwedge^2 L(\omega_i) = L(\eta_i) \oplus U_i$.

Proposition 5.13. *Let $\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$ be the sub-dominant solution defined in Proposition 5.12, and $\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$ the same solution, twisted according to formula (5.2).*

We can choose a normalisation of the solutions $\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda)$'s in such a way that the following set of identities – known as Ψ -system – holds true:

$$m_i(\Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{(i)}(z, \lambda) \wedge \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(i)}(z, \lambda)) = \bigotimes_{j \in I} \Psi^{(j)}(z, \lambda)^{\otimes B_{ij}}, \quad i \in I, \quad (5.16)$$

where m_i is the morphism of \mathfrak{g} modules defined in (5.15).

Proof. It follows from Proposition 5.12. See [41, Theorem 3.6] for details. \square

5.5. The $Q\tilde{Q}$ system and the Bethe Ansatz. We are now in the position of proving the $Q\tilde{Q}$ system, which implies the Bethe Ansatz equations. We suppose that $r \in \mathfrak{h}$ is generic with respect to \hat{k} and $f + r - \rho^\vee$ is semisimple, so that, after Corollary 5.11, the set $\{\chi_\omega(z, \lambda)\}_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}}$ is a O_λ -basis of $V^i(\lambda)$ (weight-multiplicity is considered). Therefore we have the following decomposition

$$\Psi^{(i)}(z, \lambda) = \sum_{\omega \in P_{\omega_i}} Q_\omega(\lambda) \chi_\omega(z, \lambda), \quad i \in I, \quad (5.17)$$

where the coefficients $Q_\omega(\lambda)$ are entire functions of λ . Note that ω_i has multiplicity 1, as well as any weight of the form $\sigma(\omega_i)$ for all $\sigma \in \mathcal{W}$, where \mathcal{W} is the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g} ; in particular the weight $\omega_i - \alpha_i$ belongs to the \mathcal{W} orbit of ω_i .

We show that, as a direct consequence of the Ψ -system, they satisfy the $Q\tilde{Q}$ -system and thus the Bethe Ansatz equations.

Since after a Gauge transformation $N = e^{\text{ad } y}$, $y \in \mathfrak{n}^+(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, the solution $\Psi^{(i)}$ and the solutions χ_ω transforms as vectors, namely $\Psi^{(i)} \rightarrow e^y \Psi^{(i)}$, $\chi_\omega \rightarrow e^y \chi_\omega$, it follows immediately that the entire functions $Q_\omega(\lambda)$, $\omega \in P_{\omega_i}$, $i \in I$ are invariant under Gauge transformations. This shows that the solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations we construct are not just a properties of the operator $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, but of the oper $[\mathcal{L}] \in \text{Op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathbb{P}^1)$.

Theorem 5.14. *Suppose that the pair $(r, \hat{k}) \in \mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$ is generic, and $f + r - \rho^\vee$ is semisimple, so that the decomposition (5.17) holds. Fix an arbitrary element σ of the Weyl group \mathcal{W} of \mathfrak{g} , and for every $\ell \in I$ denote $Q_\sigma^{(\ell)} = Q_{\sigma(\omega_\ell)}$ and $\tilde{Q}_\sigma^{(\ell)} = Q_{\sigma(\omega_\ell - \alpha_\ell)}$.*

One can normalise the solutions $\chi_{\sigma(\omega_\ell)}, \chi_{\sigma(\omega_\ell - \alpha_\ell)}$, $\ell \in I$ so that the following identity – known as $Q\tilde{Q}$ -system – holds for every $\ell \in I$

$$\prod_{j \in I} \left(Q_\sigma^{(j)}(\lambda) \right)^{B_{\ell j}} = e^{i\pi\theta_\ell} Q_\sigma^{(\ell)}(e^{-\pi i \hat{k}} \lambda) \tilde{Q}_\sigma^{(\ell)}(e^{\pi i \hat{k}} \lambda) - e^{-i\pi\theta_\ell} Q_\sigma^{(\ell)}(e^{\pi i \hat{k}} \lambda) \tilde{Q}_\sigma^{(\ell)}(e^{-\pi i \hat{k}} \lambda), \quad (5.18)$$

where $\theta_\ell = \sigma(\alpha_\ell)(r - \rho^\vee)$.

Proof. It is a straightforward computation: plug the decomposition (5.17) and the expansion (5.10) into the Ψ -system (5.16). \square

Remark 5.15. The $Q\tilde{Q}$ -system, first obtained in [41, 42], was shown in [25] to be a universal system of relations in the commutative Grothendieck ring $K_0(\mathcal{O})$ of the category \mathcal{O} of representations of the Borel subalgebra of the quantum affine algebra $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$.

The Bethe Ansatz equation is a straightforward corollary of the $Q\tilde{Q}$ system.

Corollary 5.16. *Let (r, \hat{k}) be a generic pair. Let us assume that the functions $Q_\sigma^{(i)}(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{Q}_\sigma^{(i)}(\lambda)$ do not have common zeros. For any zero λ_i^* of $Q^{(i)}(\lambda)$, the following system of identities – known as \mathfrak{g} -Bethe Ansatz – holds*

$$\prod_{j=1}^n e^{-2i\pi\beta_j C_{\ell j}} \frac{Q_\sigma^{(j)}(e^{i\pi C_{\ell j}} \lambda_\ell^*)}{Q_\sigma^{(j)}(e^{-i\pi C_{\ell j}} \lambda_\ell^*)} = -1, \quad (5.19)$$

with $\beta_j = \sigma(\omega_j)(r - \rho^\vee)$.

Remark 5.17. What happens when (r, \hat{k}) is a non-generic pair? In that case in general the monodromy operator is not diagonalizable. Hence we can define the Q_σ^ℓ functions only for σ 's belonging to a proper subset of \mathcal{W} [41, 42]. The same phenomenon occurs also at the level of the quantum KdV model: for some values of (r, \hat{k}) not all Q functions can be defined. Hence the ODE/IM correspondence is expected to hold also for non-generic values of the parameters.

6. EXTENDED MIURA MAP FOR REGULAR SINGULARITIES

Due to Proposition 4.7, a \mathfrak{g} -oper $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)$ of type (4.8) satisfying Assumptions 1,2,3 takes the form (4.11). We decompose \mathcal{L} as

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = \mathcal{L}_s(z, \lambda) + z^{-h^\vee + 1} (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) e_\theta,$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}} + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^n z^{-d_i} \sum_{l=0}^{d_i} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z - w_j)^{d_i+1-l}}, \quad (6.1)$$

and the coefficients $\bar{r}^{d_i}, s_l^{d_i}(j) \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}$ satisfy the conditions of Proposition 4.7. The operator 6.1 is regular outside the Fuchsian singularities $0, \infty$, and $w_j, j \in J$. In this section we address the question of whether the operator $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is Gauge equivalent to an operator such that all additional singularities $w_j, j \in J$ are first order poles. In Theorem 6.21 below, we answer positively to this question, showing that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is Gauge equivalent to

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z} + \sum_{j \in J} \frac{1}{z - w_j} \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} \frac{X^i(j)}{z^i}, \quad (6.2)$$

where $r \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. More precisely, we prove that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is the canonical form of \mathcal{L}_1 and the induced map from the space of operators (6.2) to the space of operators (6.1) is surjective, and – modulo a (dotted) Weyl group action – injective. Since $z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-k})e_\theta$ is invariant under $\mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, it follows that the Quantum KdV opers can be uniquely written as

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = \mathcal{L}_1(z, \lambda) + z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-k})e_\theta. \quad (6.3)$$

The choice of the above form is motivated by the Bethe Ansatz equations. Indeed, according to Assumption 4 in order to construct solutions of the Bethe Ansatz equations, we need to impose on the additional singularities w_j the trivial-monodromy conditions, which will result in a complete set of algebraic equations for the coefficients of the operator. Even though the location of the poles is independent of the choice of the Gauge, all local coefficients of course do depend on this choice. For theoretical and practical reasons we have chosen to work in the Gauge where all additional singularities are first order poles. Indeed, this Gauge does not depend on the choice of a transversal space, and the computation of the trivial monodromy conditions turns out to be much simpler. The computation of the monodromy at $z = w_j$ for opers of type (6.3) will be made in Section 9, where we will also show that the coefficients $X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i$ actually take values in the (symplectic) vector space $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{b}_+$, which can be described as the orthogonal complement (with respect to the Killing form) of the subspace $\text{Ker ad } e_{-\theta}$, where $e_{-\theta}$ is a lowest root vector of \mathfrak{g} .

Remark 6.1. Applying z^{ρ^\vee} to \mathcal{L}_1 , we obtain

$$z^{\rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_z + \frac{f - \rho^\vee + r}{z} + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} \frac{X^i(j)}{z - w_j}.$$

The (connection associated to the) above operator is totally Fuchsian: it is meromorphic on the Riemann sphere and all its singularities are first order poles. Hence, we can conclude that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is Gauge equivalent to a totally fuchsian operator. We remark that the analysis of the similar question, namely whether a connection with only regular singularities is Gauge equivalent to a connection with only simple poles (i.e. a Fuchsian connection), is of primary importance in the theory of the Riemann-Hilbert problems and led to the negative solution of the Hilbert's 21st problem, see [1].

6.1. Local theory of a Fuchsian singularity. The operator $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ given by (6.1) is fixed by the choice of the coefficients

$$s_l^{d_i}(j) \in \mathbb{C}, \quad 0 \leq l \leq d_i, \quad i \in I, \quad (6.4)$$

namely by the choice of the singular coefficients of the Laurent expansion at any w_j . Similarly, the operator \mathcal{L}_1 given by (6.2) is fixed by the choice of

$$X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i, \quad i = 0 \dots h^\vee - 1. \quad (6.5)$$

Since the canonical form of \mathcal{L}_1 is \mathcal{L}_s , then the Gauge sending \mathcal{L}_1 to \mathcal{L}_s induces a map from the parameters (6.5) to the parameters (6.4). This map is the object of our study. Our method of analysis is based on the reduction of the global problem to a simpler local one. This is the problem of proving that an operator of the form

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \sum_{l=0}^i \frac{X_l^i}{x^{i+1-l}},$$

with given $X_l^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$, is Gauge equivalent to an operator with a first order pole

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} \frac{X^i}{x},$$

for some $X^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. In order to do so, we describe the local structure of both operators and Gauge transformations at a Fuchsian singular point. We first embed the space $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ into a Lie algebra and then proceed with the localization.

Definition 6.2. Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C} . We denote

$$\mathfrak{g}'(K_D) = \mathfrak{g}(K_D) \oplus \mathbb{C}\partial_z$$

the extension of $\mathfrak{g}(K_D)$ by the element ∂_z , with the relation $[\partial_z, p(z)] = \frac{dp}{dz}$.

It is clear that we have an injective map $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}'(K_D)$.

Definition 6.3. Let $w \in \mathbb{C}$ and set $x = z - w$. We denote

$$\mathfrak{g}'((x)) = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}((x)) \oplus \mathbb{C}\partial_x \quad (6.6)$$

the Lie algebra defined by the relations

$$[g_1 \otimes x^m, g_2 \otimes x^p] = [g_1, g_2] \otimes x^{m+p}, \quad [\partial_x, g \otimes x^m] = g \otimes mx^{m-1}$$

for $g_1, g_2, g \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $m, p \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The interpret the Lie algebra (6.6) as a localized version (at the point $x = z - w$) of operators in $\mathfrak{g}'(K_D)$, and in particular of operators in $\text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$. To make this statement more precise, we assign two different degrees for elements in $\mathfrak{g}'((x))$: the principal degree, given by

$$\deg \partial_x = 0, \quad \deg g^i \otimes x^j = i, \quad g^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i,$$

and the total degree, given by

$$\deg_x \partial_x = -1, \quad \deg_x g^i \otimes x^j = i + j, \quad g^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i.$$

For every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we denote $\mathfrak{g}^{\geq k}((x)) \subset \mathfrak{g}'((x))$ the subspace generated by elements with total degree greater than or equal to k . We also define the localized Gauge groups as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_{loc} &= \{\exp y : y \in \mathfrak{n}_+ \otimes \mathbb{C}((x))\}, \\ \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0} &= \{\exp y : y \in \mathfrak{n}_+ \otimes \mathbb{C}((x)) \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\geq 0}((x))\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $w \in D$, the localization map

$$Loc_w : \mathfrak{g}'(K_D) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}'((x)),$$

is defined by setting $Loc_w(\partial_z) = \partial_x$, and $Loc_w(g)$ to be the Laurent series at w of $g \in \mathfrak{g}(K_D)$. Fixed $w \in D$ the above map is an injective morphism of Lie algebras. We denote $Loc(g)$ as g_w , for $g \in \mathfrak{g}'(K_D)$. By definition, if we localise

$\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ at a point w we obtain an element \mathcal{L}_w of $\mathfrak{g}'((x))$, and if we localise a Gauge transformation $Y \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$ at a point w we obtain an element Y_w of \mathcal{N}_{loc} . Since the localisation map is a morphism then $(Y.\mathcal{L})_w = Y_w.\mathcal{L}_w$.

Lemma 6.4. (1) Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$. Then $w \in D$ is a Fuchsian singularity of \mathcal{L} if and only if $(\mathcal{L})_w \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$. If w is Fuchsian and $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}} = Y.\mathcal{L}$ is the canonical form of \mathcal{L} , with $Y \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$, then the localisation of Y at w belongs to $\mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$.

(2) If $\mathcal{L}, \widehat{\mathcal{L}} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$ are Gauge equivalent operators with a Fuchsian singularity at w , then the principal coefficients of the singularity are conjugated in \mathcal{N} .

Proof. (1) Let $\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + b \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_D)$. By definition of Fuchsian singularity, then $z = w$ is Fuchsian if and only if

$$(\mathcal{L})_w = \partial_x + f + \sum_{i \geq 0, m \geq 0} \frac{b_m^i}{x^{i+1-m}},$$

for some $b_m^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. But since each summand has total degree ≥ -1 , this is precisely the condition that $(\mathcal{L})_w \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$. Now let w be a Fuchsian singularity for \mathcal{L} , and let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}} = Y.\mathcal{L}$ be the canonical form of \mathcal{L} , for some $Y \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$. We want to prove that $Y_w \in \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$. Since w is Fuchsian for \mathcal{L} then $(\mathcal{L})_w \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$, and due to Corollary 3.11 w is Fuchsian also for $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, so that $(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}})_w \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$. Note that by construction we have $Y_w.\mathcal{L}_w = (Y.\mathcal{L})_w = (\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}})_w$, from which we infer that $Y_w.\mathcal{L}_w \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$. We prove that $Y_w \in \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$ by showing that if $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$, and $Y \notin \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$, then $Y.\overline{\mathcal{L}} \notin \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}$. Indeed, let $Y = \exp y$ with $y \in \mathfrak{n}_+(K_D)$. Since $Y \notin \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$, there exists a maximal $k > 0$ such that the projection of y into the subspace of total degree $-k$ is non zero. Let then $\frac{y^i}{x^{i+k}}$, with $0 \neq y^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$ be the term of y of total degree $-k$ and of lowest principal degree i . Then the projection of $\exp y.\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ onto the subspace of total degree $-k-1$ is non trivial, as $[f, \frac{y^i}{x^{i+k}}] \neq 0$ is the unique term in $\exp y.\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ with total degree $-k-1$ and principal degree $i-1$. Hence, $Y.\overline{\mathcal{L}} \notin \mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}$.

(2) It is enough to prove the statement when $\widehat{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is the canonical form of \mathcal{L} . Let $Y \in \mathcal{N}(K_D)$ be the Gauge transformation such that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}} = Y.\mathcal{L}$. Since w is Fuchsian, then due to part (1) we have that $Y_w \in \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$, and a direct calculation shows that $x^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee} Y_w$ is regular at $x = 0$. In other words, $x^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee} Y_w = \exp(\sum_{k \geq 0} y_k x^k)$, for some $y_k \in \mathfrak{n}^+$. Again using the fact that w is Fuchsian, we obtain (cf. equation (3.2)) that $x^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}_w = \partial_x + \frac{a}{x} + O(1)$ and $x^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee} (\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}})_w = \partial_x + \frac{b}{x} + O(1)$, where $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}$ are the principal coefficients of \mathcal{L} and $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ respectively. Since $(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{s}})_w = Y_w.\mathcal{L}_w$ and $x^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee} Y_w$ is regular at $x = 0$, we obtain the relation $b = \exp y_0.a$. \square

We now introduce three important classes of operators in $\mathfrak{g}^{\geq -1}((x))$.

Definition 6.5. We say that \mathcal{L} is a \mathfrak{g} -Bessel (or simply a Bessel) operator if

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} \sum_{l=0}^i \frac{X_l^i}{x^{i+1-l}}, \quad X_l^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i. \quad (6.7)$$

Given a transversal space \mathfrak{s} , we say that \mathcal{L} is a \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operator if

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=0}^{d_i} \frac{s_l^{d_i}}{x^{d_i+1-l}}, \quad s_l^{d_i} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}. \quad (6.8)$$

We denote by $V = V_{\mathfrak{s}}$ the affine vector space of \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operators. We say that \mathcal{L} is a 1-Bessel operator if

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + \frac{X}{x}, \quad X \in \mathfrak{b}_+. \quad (6.9)$$

We denote by U the affine vector space of 1-Bessel operators.

In the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$, Bessel operators coincide with the operators of the Bessel differential equation. As shown below, the canonical form of every Bessel operator is an \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operator.

Lemma 6.6. *Any Bessel operator (6.7) is Gauge equivalent to an \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operator (6.8). The corresponding Gauge transformation belongs to the finite dimensional subgroup $\overline{\mathcal{N}}_{loc} \subset \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$ generated by elements in $\mathfrak{n}_+((x))$ without regular terms*

$$\overline{\mathcal{N}}_{loc} = \left\{ \exp y : y = \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{y_j^i}{x^j}, y_j^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i \right\}.$$

Proof. A simple computation shows that the set of Bessel operators is invariant under the action of the group $\overline{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$. We can then prove the Lemma using the same steps as in the proof of Proposition 2.8. We factorize $Y \in \overline{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$ as follows: $Y = Y_{h^\vee-2} \dots Y_1 Y_0$ where $Y_j = Y_j^{h^\vee-1} \dots Y_j^{j+1}$ and $Y_j^i = \exp \frac{y_j^i}{x^{i-j}}$ for some $y_j^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. The transformation $Y_j^i = \exp \frac{y_j^i}{x^{i-j}}$ is then defined by recursively imposing that, after its application, the terms of the resulting operator with total degree $\leq j-1$ and principal degree $\leq i-1$ are in canonical form. \square

Due to the previous lemma, we have a well-defined map from Bessel operators to \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operators. We are interested in the restriction of this map to the class of 1-Bessel operators. Note that once further restricted to the class of 1-Bessel operators of the form $\partial_x + f + X^0/x$, with $X^0 \in \mathfrak{g}^0 = \mathfrak{h}$, then this map should be thought as a local version, at a regular singular point, of the so-called 'Miura map'. Bessel operators will play a prominent role later in this section, to obtain a normal form for Quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV opsers.

The space U of 1-Bessel operators (6.9) can be described by means of the graded affine space

$$U = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} U_i,$$

where

$$U_0 = \{ \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X^0 \mid X^0 \in \mathfrak{h} \}, \quad U_i = x^{-1}\mathfrak{g}^i, \quad i > 0.$$

Note that $\deg_x U_i = i-1$. In the sequel we will often identify U_i with \mathfrak{g}^i and $\bigoplus_{i \geq 1} U_i$ with \mathfrak{n}^+ . Similarly, the space V of \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operators (6.8) can be written as

$$V = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} V_i,$$

where

$$V_0 = \left\{ \partial_x + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{s^{d_i}}{x^{d_i+1}} \mid s^{d_i} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i} \right\}, \quad V_i = \left\{ \sum_{d_j \geq i} \frac{s^{d_j}}{x^{d_j+1-i}} \mid s^{d_j} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_j} \right\}, \quad i > 0.$$

Note that $\deg_x V_i = i-1$.

Lemma 6.7. *The space U of 1-Bessel operators and the space V of \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operators have the same dimension. More precisely, $\dim U = \dim V = \dim \mathfrak{b}_+ = (\frac{h^\vee}{2} + 1)n$.*

Proof. It is clear that $U \simeq \mathfrak{b}^+$, so in particular $\dim U = \dim \mathfrak{b}_+ = (\frac{h^\vee}{2} + 1)n$. We prove by induction on i that U_i and V_i have the same dimension. First, $U_0 \cong \mathfrak{h}$ and $V_0 \cong \mathfrak{s}$, so $\dim U_0 = \dim \mathfrak{h} = n = \dim \mathfrak{s} = \dim V_0$. Then, it is clear from the definition of V^i that $\dim V^i = \dim V^{i+1} + \dim \mathfrak{s}^i$, where $\mathfrak{s}^i = \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{g}^i$, and by definition of transversal space we have $\dim \mathfrak{s}^i = \dim \mathfrak{g}^i - \dim \mathfrak{g}^{i+1}$. Since $U^i \simeq \mathfrak{g}^i$, then we have $\dim V^i - \dim V^{i+1} = \dim \mathfrak{s}^i = \dim \mathfrak{g}^i - \dim \mathfrak{g}^{i+1} = \dim U^i - \dim U^{i+1}$. Hence $\dim U^i = \dim V^i$ implies $\dim U^{i+1} = \dim V^{i+1}$. \square

Definition 6.8. We denote as $\Phi : U \rightarrow V$ be the map that associates to any 1-Bessel operator its canonical form. We define Φ_i as the projection of Φ onto V_i , so that the decomposition $\Phi = \bigoplus_i \Phi_i$ holds true.

Remark 6.9. Let $\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X \in U$ be a 1-Bessel operator, with $X \in \mathfrak{b}_+$. Let $X = \sum_{i \geq 0} X^i$ be the decomposition of X according to the principal gradation, with $X^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. By abuse of notation, we write $\Phi(X^0, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1})$ to denote $\Phi(\mathcal{L})$.

After Lemma 6.6, the Gauge transformation N mapping a 1-Bessel operator to its canonical form belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$. In particular, $Y = \exp y$ with $y \in \mathfrak{g}^{\geq 0}$, that is a linear combination of terms of non-negative total degree. It follows from this that, for each i , the map Φ_i depends only on $\bigoplus_{j \leq i} U_j$. More precisely, we have

Lemma 6.10. *Let $\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X \in U$, with $X \in \mathfrak{b}_+$, be a 1-Bessel operator, and let $X = \sum_{i \geq 0} X^i$, with $X^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. The map $\Phi : U \rightarrow V$ which associates to \mathcal{L} its canonical form \mathcal{L}_s admits the triangular decomposition:*

$$\Phi(X^0, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} \Phi_i(X^0, \dots, X^i), \quad \Phi_i : \bigoplus_{j \leq i} U_j \rightarrow V_i. \quad (6.10)$$

In other words, the terms of total degree $i - 1$ in \mathcal{L}_s depend on the terms of total degree $\leq i - 1$ of \mathcal{L} only.

Proof. We prove the following equivalent statement: if $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}'$ up to terms of total order $\leq i - 1$, then the canonical form of \mathcal{L} coincides up to terms of total order $\leq i - 1$ with the canonical form of \mathcal{L}' .

Let \mathcal{L} be a 1-Bessel operator and $Y = Y_{h^\vee-2} \dots Y_0$ be the corresponding Gauge transformation – factorized as in the proof of Lemma 6.6 – mapping \mathcal{L} to its canonical form \mathcal{L}_s . If \mathcal{L}' coincides with \mathcal{L} for terms of total degree $\leq i - 1$, then the terms of total degree $\leq i - 1$ of $Y_i \dots Y_0 \mathcal{L}'$ and $Y_i \dots Y_0 \mathcal{L}$ are also the same. By construction, $Y_i \dots Y_0 \mathcal{L}$ coincides with its canonical form \mathcal{L}_s up to terms of total degree $\leq i - 1$. It follows that $Y_i \dots Y_0 \mathcal{L}'$ is in canonical form except that for terms of total degree $\geq i$. Hence, the transformation Y' mapping \mathcal{L}' to its canonical form can be factorised as $Y' = Y'_{h^\vee-2} \dots Y'_{i+1} Y_i \dots Y_0$ where $Y'_j = \exp y_j$, with $j \geq i + 1$, and $\deg_x y_j = j$. It follows that $Y_i \dots Y_0 \mathcal{L}'$ coincides with the canonical form of \mathcal{L}' up to terms of total degree $\leq i - 1$. \square

6.2. The maps $\Phi_i, i \geq 0$. In order to study the properties (in particular the surjectivity) of the map Φ , we first study the map Φ_0 , and then the maps $\Phi_i, i > 1$. We begin with the following

Lemma 6.11. *Let $f + \mathfrak{s}$ a transversal space and $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ an element of the Cartan subalgebra. Then $f + h + \mathfrak{s}$ is a transversal space too.*

Proof. Since \mathfrak{s} is transversal, every $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+$ can be written as $b = [f, m] + s$, for some $m \in \mathfrak{n}_+$ and $s \in \mathfrak{s}$. We prove that there exists an $y \in \mathfrak{n}^+$ such that $b = [f, y] + h + s$. Since $\text{ad } f|_{\mathfrak{g}^1} : \mathfrak{g}^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is invertible, we denote by $g \in \mathfrak{g}^1$ the unique element such that $[f, g] = h$. Setting $y = m - g$, then $b = [f, y] + h + s$. \square

We next prove that the map $\Phi_0 : U_0 \cong \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow V_0 \cong \mathfrak{s}$ is surjective and it is invariant under the shifted Weyl group \mathcal{W} action on \mathfrak{h} . The latter is defined as

$$\sigma \cdot h = \sigma(h - \rho^\vee) + \rho^\vee, \quad (6.11)$$

for $\sigma \in \mathcal{W}$ and $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ ⁷.

Lemma 6.12. *Let $\mathcal{L}_0 = \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X^0$ be a 1-Bessel operator, with $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$, and fix a transversal subspace \mathfrak{s} . Let $(s, y_0) \in \mathfrak{s} \times \mathfrak{n}_+$ be the unique pair of elements such that $\exp(y_0).(f - \rho^\vee + X^0) = f - \rho^\vee + s$.*

(1) *The canonical form of \mathcal{L}_0 is*

$$\mathcal{L}_s = \partial_x + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{s^{d_i}}{x^{d_i+1}},$$

where $s^{d_i} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}$ is the restriction of s to \mathfrak{s}^{d_i} .

(2) *Let $y_0 = \sum_i y_0^i$, with $y_0^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$, and let $Y_0 = \exp \sum_i \frac{y_0^i}{x^i} \in \overline{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$. Then*

$$\mathcal{L}_s = Y_0 \cdot \mathcal{L}_0. \text{ In particular, } \deg_x \sum_i \frac{y_0^i}{x^i} = 0.$$

(3) *The map*

$$\Phi_0 : U_0 \cong \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow V_0, \quad \Phi_0(X^0) = s$$

is surjective.

(4) *$\Phi_0(h) = \Phi_0(h')$ if and only if there exists $\sigma \in \mathcal{W}$ such that $\sigma \cdot h = h'$.*

Proof. A proof of (1) and (2) is already contained in the proof of Proposition 4.1. We give here another proof, more algebraic in nature. Fix $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$ and consider the operator $\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X^0$. Since $f - \rho^\vee + \mathfrak{s}$ is a transversal space then the map $\mathcal{N} \times \{f - \rho^\vee + \mathfrak{s}\} \rightarrow f + \mathfrak{b}^+$, $(Y, s) \mapsto Y.(f - \rho^\vee + s)$ is an isomorphism of affine varieties [35]; in particular given X^0 there exists a unique pair $(s, y_0) \in \mathfrak{s} \times \mathfrak{n}^+$ such that $\exp y_0.(f - \rho^\vee + X^0) = f - \rho^\vee + s$. Hence,

$$\exp y_0 \cdot \left(\partial_x + \frac{f - \rho^\vee + X^0}{x} \right) = \partial_x + \frac{f - \rho^\vee + s}{x}.$$

From this, it follows that the Gauge $Y_0 = x^{-\text{ad } \rho^\vee} \exp y_0 = \exp \sum_i \frac{y_0^i}{x^i}$ maps $\partial_x + f + x^{-1}X^0$ to $\partial_x + f + \sum_i x^{-d_i-1}s^{d_i}$, where s^{d_i} is the projection of s onto \mathfrak{s}^{d_i} .

(3,4) Recall that a transversal space is in bijection with the regular G orbits. Hence (3) Φ_0 is surjective if and only if every regular G orbit intersects the affine space $f + \mathfrak{h}$, and (4) $\Phi_0(h) = \Phi_0(h')$ if and only if $f - \rho^\vee + h$ and $f - \rho^\vee + h'$ belong to the same G orbit. It is proved in [35] that every regular G intersects $f + \mathfrak{h}$ and two elements $f + l, f + l', l, l' \in \mathfrak{h}$ belong to the same G orbit if and only if l and l' belong to the same W orbit. \square

We now turn our attention to the maps Φ_i , $i \geq 1$. For each $i \geq 1$, the map Φ_i is an affine function with respect to the variable X^i .

Lemma 6.13. *For $i \geq 1$, the map $\Phi_i : \bigoplus_{j \leq i} U_j \rightarrow V_i$ has the following structure*

$$\Phi_i(X^0, \dots, X^i) = A_i^{X^0}[X^i] + P_i(X^0, \dots, X^{i-1}) \quad (6.12)$$

where $A_i : \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^i \rightarrow V_i$ such that $(X^0, X^i) \mapsto A_i^{X^0}[X^i]$ is linear in X^i .

Proof. Let $\mathcal{L} \in U$ be a 1-Bessel operator, of the form $\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X$ with $X \in \mathfrak{b}_+$. Let $X = \sum_{i \geq 0} X^i$, with $X^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$ and for $i \geq 0$ denote

$$\mathcal{L}_i = \partial_x + f + \frac{1}{x} \sum_{j=0}^i X^j. \quad (6.13)$$

⁷The reader should confront the map Φ_0 with the map *res* considered in [9, 3.8.11-3.8.13], and the commutative diagram [22, (3.3)]

By Lemma 6.6, in order to reconstruct Φ_i it is enough to find a Gauge transformation Y_i such that $\Pi_f(Y_i\mathcal{L}_i)$ – the projection of $Y_i\mathcal{L}_i$ onto the space $[f, \mathfrak{n}_+]$ – is a linear combination of terms of total degree $\geq i$. Indeed, this condition is satisfied if and only if the operator $Y_i\mathcal{L}_i$ is canonical up to total degree $i - 1$, in which case the projection of $Y_i\mathcal{L}_i$ onto V_i coincides – by Lemma 6.6 – with the map Φ_i .

For $i = 0$, then $\mathcal{L}_0 = \partial_x + f + x^{-1}X^0$ with $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$, and the Gauge Y_0 was obtained in Lemma 6.12. We now construct Y_i recursively with respect to the total gradation as $Y_i = \exp y_i Y_{i-1}$, where

$$y_i(x) = \sum_{j=i}^{h^\vee-1} \frac{y_i^j}{x^{j-i}} \quad (6.14)$$

is an element of the loop algebra of total degree i . Notice that if we let \mathcal{L} vary as a function of the variables $X^0, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1}$, then the transformation Y_i is a function of X^0, \dots, X^i only. Since $\Phi_j(X^0, \dots, X^{j-1}) \in V_i$, each map Φ_i admits the decomposition

$$\Phi_j(X^0, \dots, X^{j-1}) = \sum_{\ell \geq j} \frac{\Phi_j^\ell}{x^{\ell+1-j}}, \quad (6.15)$$

for some $\Phi_j^\ell \in \mathfrak{s}^\ell$. Now assume that for $j \leq i - 1$ the Gauge Y_j and the maps $\Phi_j(X^0, \dots, X^j)$ have been obtained, so that by construction the projection $\Pi_f(Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_{i-1})$ contains elements of total degree $\geq i - 1$ only. By construction, the operator $Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_{i-1}$ has the form

$$Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_{i-1} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{j \leq i-1} \sum_{\ell \geq j} \frac{\Phi_j^\ell}{x^{\ell+1-j}} + \sum_{j \geq i-1} b_j(x),$$

where $b_j(x) = \sum_{l \geq 0} \frac{b_l^j}{x^{l-j}}$, with $b_l^j \in \mathfrak{g}^j$, is a remainder term of total degree $j \geq i - 1$. We now look for an element y_i of the form (6.14) such that $\Pi_f(\exp y_i Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_i)$ contains only elements of total degree $\geq i$, thus proving the induction step. Due to (6.13) we have

$$\exp y_i Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_i = \exp y_i Y_{i-1}(\mathcal{L}_{i-1} + x^{-1}X^i),$$

and since y_i is of total degree i , it follows that the terms of total degree $\leq i - 2$ are already in canonical form. This is equivalent to say that $\Pi_f(\exp y_i Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_i)$ contains elements of total degree $\geq i - 1$ only. It remains to consider the terms in $\exp y_i Y_{i-1}\mathcal{L}_i$ of total degree equal to $i - 1$. These are given by

$$b_{i-1}(x) + \frac{1}{x}Y_0.X^i + [y_i(x), \partial_x + f + \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{\Phi_0^\ell}{x^{\ell+1}}],$$

and the required condition is obtained imposing that the above quantity belongs to V_i . Due to the definition of the map Φ , this is equivalent to say that

$$\Phi_i(X^0, \dots, X^{i-1}) = b_{i-1}(x) + \frac{1}{x}Y_0.X^i + [y_i(x), \partial_x + f + \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{\Phi_0^\ell}{x^{\ell+1}}].$$

The above is a system of equations for the coefficients $\Phi_i^j \in \mathfrak{g}^j$, related to Φ_i by (6.15) and $y_i^j \in \mathfrak{g}^j$, related to $y_i(x)$ by (6.14). Applying the Gauge $x^{\text{ad } \rho^\vee}$ on both sides, we obtain the following set of equations in \mathfrak{g} :

$$\sum_{j \geq i} (\Phi_i^j + [f, y_i^{j+1}]) = \sum_{j \geq 0} b_{i-1}^j + \exp y_0.X^i + \sum_{j \geq i} (j - i)y_i^j - [\sum_{j \geq i} y_i^j, \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \Phi_0^\ell],$$

where $y_0 \in \mathfrak{n}_+$ is the element obtained in Lemma 6.12. Decomposing according to the principal gradation and projecting onto the subspaces $[f, \mathfrak{n}_+]$ and \mathfrak{s} , we obtain

the following system for the elements y_i^j and Φ_i^j , with $j \geq i$:

$$\Phi_i^j = \Pi_{\mathfrak{s}}((j-i)y^j + b_{i-1}^j + (\exp y_0.X^i)^j + \sum_{m+l=j} [y^m, \Phi_0^l]), \quad (6.16a)$$

$$[f, y^{j+1}] = \Pi_f((j-i)y^j + b_{i-1}^j + (\exp y_0.X^i)^j + \sum_{m+l=j} [y^m, \Phi_0^l]), \quad (6.16b)$$

where $(\exp y_0.X^i)^j$ denotes the projection of $\exp y_0.X^i$ onto \mathfrak{g}^j . The system has a unique solution since $(\text{Ker ad}_f) \cap \mathfrak{n}^+ = 0$.

We can now study how the map Φ_i depends on the variables X_0, \dots, X_i when we let \mathcal{L} vary, in order to prove the decomposition (6.12). By construction, the quantity b_{i-1}^j , depends on X^0, \dots, X^{i-1} only. In addition, since $\exp y_0$ and Φ_0 depend on X^0 only, then the quantity $\tilde{\Phi}_i^j := \Phi_i^j - \Pi_{\mathfrak{s}}(b_{i-1}^j)$ depend exclusively on X^0 and X^i . Moreover, it depends linearly on the variable X^i . Indeed, both $\tilde{\Phi}_i^j$ and y_i^{j+1} are linear in X^i , and at each subsequent steps $\tilde{\Phi}_i^j$ and y_i^j depend linearly on the previous $\tilde{\Phi}$'s and y 's. This proves the thesis. \square

We now consider the behaviour of the map $\Phi(X^0, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1})$ for fixed values of the first entry $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$.

Definition 6.14. Fixed $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$, we denote $\Phi^{X^0} : \mathfrak{n}^+ \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} V_i$, the map

$$(X^1, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1}) \mapsto \sum_{i \geq 1} \Phi_i(X^0, X^1, \dots, X^i),$$

so that the decomposition

$$\Phi(X^0, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1}) = \Phi_0(X^0) + \Phi^{X^0}(X^1, \dots, X^{h^\vee-1})$$

holds true.

Proposition 6.15. (1) The map Φ^{X^0} is injective if and only if it is surjective.
(2) If the map $\Phi^{X^0} : \mathfrak{n}_+ \rightarrow \sum_{i \geq 1} V_i$ fails to be surjective then there exists an $i \geq 2$ and a non-zero element $y \in \mathfrak{g}^i$ such that $[X_0, y] = y$.
(3) There exists an open and dense subset $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{h}$ such that the map Φ^{X^0} is surjective and injective for all $X^0 \in \mathcal{A}$

Proof. 1) Due to the triangular decomposition (6.10) and to Lemma 6.13, the map Φ^{X^0} is surjective if and only if $\Phi_i^{X^0}$ is surjective for all $i \geq 1$, which is equivalent to the condition $\det A_i^{X^0} \neq 0$ for all $i \geq 1$, which is equivalent to the condition Φ_i is injective for all $i \geq 1$, which is equivalent to the condition that Φ^{X^0} is injective.

2) Let U_{X^0} be the affine space $\partial_x + f + x^{-1}(X^0 + Y)$ with $Y \in \mathfrak{n}^+$. If Φ^{X^0} is not surjective, then by part (1) it is not injective. Hence, there exist operators $\mathcal{L}, \bar{\mathcal{L}} \in U_{X^0}$ and (due to Lemma 6.6) Gauge transformations $M, \bar{M} \in \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$ such that $M\mathcal{L} = \bar{M}\bar{\mathcal{L}}$. Thus, $Y = \bar{M}^{-1}M \in \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$ satisfies $Y\mathcal{L} = \bar{\mathcal{L}}$. Since $Y \in \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{loc}$, we take it to be of the form $Y = \exp \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{y_j^i}{x^j}$ with $y_j^i \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. Now let $I \geq 1$ the minimal index i such that $y_j^i \neq 0$ for at least one $1 \leq j \leq i$. Then, a direct calculation shows that the only term of principal degree $I-1$ in $\mathcal{L} - \bar{\mathcal{L}}$ is given by

$$q^I = \sum_j [f, \frac{y_j^I}{x^j}] \in \mathfrak{g}^{I-1}, \quad (6.17)$$

Since $\mathcal{L}, \bar{\mathcal{L}} \in U_{X^0}$, then they terms of total degree < 0 coincide, from which it follows that necessarily q^I is of total degree greater than 0. By looking at (6.17) we thus obtain that $q^I = O(\frac{1}{x})$, from which we deduce that $I \geq 2$ and $y_j^I = 0$ for

all $j \geq 2$. Collecting the terms of principal degree I in $\mathcal{L} - \overline{\mathcal{L}}$ according to formula (2.5), we get

$$\frac{[y_1^I, X_0]}{x^2} + \frac{y_1^I}{x^2}.$$

Since $Y\mathcal{L} = \overline{\mathcal{L}}$ belongs to U_{X_0} , the above term must vanish. Then, the non-zero element $y_1^I \in \mathfrak{g}^I$, $I \geq 2$, satisfies $[X_0, y_1^I] = y_1^I$.

3) Due to (2), the set of X^0 such that Φ^{X^0} is not bijective has positive codimension. □

The following result, which is of crucial importance in our construction, is a straightforward corollary of the previous Proposition.

Corollary 6.16. *The map $\Phi^{-\theta^\vee} : \mathfrak{n}_+ \rightarrow \sum_{i \geq 1} V_i$ is surjective.*

Proof. The spectrum of $\text{ad}_{-\theta^\vee}$ restricted to \mathfrak{n}^+ does not contain positive integers: indeed it is $\{0, -1, -2\}$ if $\mathfrak{g} \neq A_1$, and $\{0, -2\}$ otherwise. □

Example 6.17. The case $\mathfrak{g} = A_1$. In this case $\mathfrak{n}^+ = \mathfrak{g}^1$. Since \mathfrak{g}^j with $j \geq 2$ is empty, then - by Proposition 6.15(2)- the map Φ^{X^0} is bijective for every $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$.

Example 6.18. The case $\mathfrak{g} = A_2$. We have that $\mathfrak{n}^+ = \mathfrak{g}^1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}^2$, with $\mathfrak{g}^2 = \mathbb{C}e_\theta$. Given $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$, we show that the map $\Phi^{X^0} : \mathfrak{n}^+ \rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2$ fails to be surjective if and only if $[X^0, e_\theta] = e_\theta$. We deduce that, for this particular Lie algebra, the necessary condition described in Proposition 6.15 (2), for Φ^{X^0} not being injective, is also sufficient. Consider the Gauge $Y = \exp \frac{e_\theta}{x}$. If $\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + f + \frac{X^0 + X}{x}$, with $X \in \mathfrak{n}_+$ is a 1-Bessel operator, then $\overline{\mathcal{L}} = Y\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} + \frac{[f, e_\theta]}{x} + \frac{e_\theta + [e_\theta, X^0]}{x^2}$. So, $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ is a 1-Bessel operator (namely, it belongs to the domain of Φ_0) if and only if X^0 satisfies $[X^0, e_\theta] = e_\theta$. If this is the case, then $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \neq \mathcal{L}$ but $\Phi^{X^0}(\mathcal{L}) = \Phi^{X^0}(\overline{\mathcal{L}})$. Hence Φ^{X^0} is not injective, nor surjective.

6.3. Extended Miura map for Quantum-KdV opers. Building on the theory of Bessel operators described above, we address here the main topic of the present section. The problem is to find a Gauge transformation mapping the oper

$$\mathcal{L}_s = \partial_z + f + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}} + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^n z^{-d_i} \sum_{l=0}^{d_i} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z - w_j)^{d_i+1-l}}, \quad (6.18)$$

with $\bar{r}^{d_i}, s^{d_i}(j) \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_i}$, to an operator of the form

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z} + \sum_{j \in J} \frac{1}{z - w_j} \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee - 1} \frac{X^i(j)}{z^i}, \quad (6.19)$$

with $r \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i$. As a first step, we prove that the canonical form of the operator (6.19) is of type (6.18).

Lemma 6.19. *For an arbitrary choice of its parameters, the canonical form of the operator \mathcal{L}_1 is an operator of the form (6.18). Moreover, one has that $\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{r}^{d_i} = \Phi_0(r)$ and $\sum_i^n s_0^{d_i}(j) = \Phi_0(X^0(j))$, for $j \in J$.*

Proof. The operator \mathcal{L}_1 satisfies the following property: it is regular outside $0, \infty$ and $w_j, j \in J$, and these points are at most fuchsian singularities. From Corollary 3.11, the canonical form of \mathcal{L}_1 satisfies the same property. To prove the first part of the Lemma, it is then sufficient to show that any operator in canonical form with such a property is an operator of the form (6.18).

So let $\mathcal{L}_s = \partial_z + f + s$, for some $s \in \mathfrak{s}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$. From the definition of Fuchsian singularity it follows that if $0, \infty$ are Fuchsian then s must satisfy $s^{d_i} = O(z^{-d_i-1})$ as $z \rightarrow 0$, and $s^{d_i} = O(z^{-d_i-1})$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$. Now let

$$\bar{r}^{d_i} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{d_i+1} s^{d_i}(z), \quad \hat{s}(z) = s(z) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{r}^{d_i}}{z^{d_i+1}}.$$

One has that $\hat{s}(z) = O(z^{-d_i})$ as $z \rightarrow 0$, and $\hat{s}(z) = O(z^{-d_i+1})$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$. Due to Lemma 4.6, the function \hat{s} admits the decomposition

$$\hat{s}(z) = \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^n z^{-d_i} \sum_{l=0}^{m_i(j)} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z - w_j)^{m_i(j)+1-l}},$$

for some $m_i(j)$. Since w_j is Fuchsian for every $j \in J$, then $m_i(j) = d_i$. Hence, \mathcal{L}_s is of the form (6.18).

By Lemma 6.4(ii), the the principal coefficients of \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_s at any singularity must be conjugated; this is equivalent – see Lemma 6.12 – to the conditions $\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{r}^{d_i} = \Phi_0(r)$ and $\sum_i s_0^{d_i}(j) = \Phi_0(X^0(j))$. \square

Since the case J is empty was already addressed in Proposition 4.1, we suppose that $J = \{1, \dots, N\}$ for some $N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. The space of $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_s$ operators can be identified with the linear space of free coefficients in their defining formulas (6.18), (6.19). Because of the above Lemma, we have a (nonlinear) map between the two spaces, which satisfies the constraints $\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{r}^{d_i} = \Phi_0(r)$ and $\sum_i s_0^{d_i}(j) = \Phi_0(X^0(j)), j = 1, \dots, N$.

Definition 6.20. Let

$$U_N = \bigoplus_{j=1}^N \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \{X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i\}, \quad V_N = \bigoplus_{j=1}^N \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} V_i(j),$$

where $V_i(j) = \text{span}\{s_i^{d_l}(j) \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_l}, i \leq d_l \leq h^\vee-1\}$. For every $(r, X^0(1), \dots, X^0(N)) \in \mathfrak{h}^{\oplus N+1}$, we denote

$$F = F^{r, X^0(1), \dots, X^0(N)} : U_N \rightarrow V_N, \quad (6.20)$$

the map which associates to an operator (6.18) its canonical form.

Recall from the local theory that, fixed the part of total degree -1 by the choice of an element $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$, there is a map Φ^{X^0} from the space of 1-Bessel operators to the space of the corresponding \mathfrak{s} -Bessel operators. In the following theorem we prove that the map (6.20) is bijective if and only if, for every $j = 1, \dots, N$, $X^0(j)$ is such that the map $\Phi^{X^0(j)}$ is bijective. Due to Proposition 6.15, the latter conditions are verified in an open and dense subset of the parameters $X^0(j) \in \mathfrak{h}^{\oplus N}$. In particular they are verified, by Corollary 6.16, when $X^0(j) = -\theta^\vee$ for all $j = 1, \dots, N$, which is the case relevant for the Quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV opers.

Theorem 6.21. *The map $F^{r, X^0(1), \dots, X^0(N)}$ is bijective if and only if for every $j = 1, \dots, N$ the map $\Phi^{X^0(j)}$ is bijective.*

Proof. Fix $m \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, and consider the localisation at w_m of the operators \mathcal{L}_1 of type (6.18) and \mathcal{L}_s of type (6.19). We have

$$(\mathcal{L}_1)_{w_m} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{l, k \geq 0} \frac{u_k^l}{x^{1-k}}, \quad u_k^l \in \mathfrak{g}^l \quad (6.21)$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_s)_{w_m} = \partial_x + f + \sum_{l, k \geq 0} \frac{t_k^{d_l}}{x^{d_l+1-k}}, \quad t_k^{d_l} \in \mathfrak{s}^{d_l}. \quad (6.22)$$

The coefficients u_k^l appearing in (6.21) can be written in terms of the original variables of \mathcal{L}_1 as

$$u_0^i = \frac{X^i(m)}{w_m^i}, \quad u_{l-i}^l = \sum_{j \in J \setminus \{m\}} a_{i,l,j} X^l(j), \quad l = 0, \dots, i-1. \quad (6.23)$$

for some complex coefficients $a_{i,l,k}$. We define $\tilde{V}_i(m)$, $i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 2$, as the subspace of coefficients $t_k^{d_l}$ appearing in (6.22) which have total degree $i-1$ and principal degree at least i . Namely, we have

$$\tilde{V}_i(m) = \{t_k^{d_l}, d_l \geq i\}.$$

For each pair of indices m, i , the Gauge transformation $\mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_s = Y.\mathcal{L}_1$ from \mathcal{L}_1 to its canonical form \mathcal{L}_s induces a map $\overline{F}_i(m) : U_N \rightarrow \tilde{V}_i(m)$, obtained by first localizing the image operator $Y.\mathcal{L}_1$ at $z = w_m$ and then restricting to the terms in $\tilde{V}_i(m)$. As we prove below, the map $\overline{F}_i(m)$ admits the decomposition

$$\overline{F}_i(m) = A_i^{X^0(m)} \left(\frac{X^i(m)}{w_m^i} \right) + \overline{P}_{i,m}, \quad (6.24)$$

where for each $X^0 \in \mathfrak{h}$ the map $A_i^{X^0} : \mathfrak{g}^i \rightarrow \tilde{V}_i$, is linear and coincides with the map A_i defined in Lemma 6.13, while $\overline{P}_{i,m}$ is a function of the variables $X^l(m)$, with $l \leq i-1$, and $m \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

In order to prove the decomposition (6.24), we adapt the proof of Lemma 6.13 to the present case. Let $(Y)_{w_m}$ be the localization at $z = w_m$ of the Gauge transform Y mapping \mathcal{L}_1 to \mathcal{L}_s . We obtain $(Y)_{w_m} \in \mathcal{N}_{loc}^{\geq 0}$ as the direct limit $\varinjlim Y_i$, where Y_i maps a truncation of $(\mathcal{L}_1)_{w_m}$ to its canonical form, up to terms of high (enough) total and principal degrees in such a way that the functions $\overline{F}_i(m)$, with $i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 1$, are completely determined by the action of $Y_0, \dots, Y_{h^\vee - 2}$ only. This is done as follows. Let \mathcal{L}_i be the projection of $(\mathcal{L}_1)_{w_m}$ onto the subspace of total degree $\leq i-1$ and principal degree $\leq i$. Then from (6.21) we get

$$\mathcal{L}_i = \sum_{l=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^{l+i} \frac{u_m^l}{x^{l-k}}.$$

Then we look for Y_i such that $\Pi_f(Y_i \mathcal{L}_i)$ is a linear combination of terms of total degree $> i-1$, and moreover the terms of total degree equal to i have principal degree $\leq i$.

For $i = 0$ we choose the Gauge transformation $Y_0 = x^{-\rho^\vee} Y$, with $Y \in \mathcal{N}$, which maps $\partial_x + f + x^{-1} u_0^0$ to $\partial_x + f + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{t_0^{d_l}}{x^{d_l+1}}$. We then reconstruct Y_i recursively as follows. (1) We look for $y_i = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{y_i^{i+k}}{x^k}$, with $y_i^{i+k} \in \mathfrak{g}^{i+k}$ such that the projection

$$\Pi_f(\exp y_i Y_{i-1} \mathcal{L}_i)$$

only contains terms of total degree greater than i . Notice that y_i is non-trivial only if $i \leq h^\vee - 2$. (2) We obtain Y_i as $\exp y'_i \exp y_i Y_{i-1}$ where $y'_i = \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{p^k}{x^{k-i-1}}$, for some $p^k \in \mathfrak{g}^k$.

We implement (1) following the proof of Lemma 6.13, and we obtain a linear system for y_i^{i+k} and thus for $\overline{F}_i(m)$. This coincides with system (6.16) after we rename the variables $X^i \rightarrow y_0^i = \frac{X_0^i(m)}{w_m^i}$, $\Phi_i \rightarrow \overline{F}_i(m)$. In this system, the known terms b 's are shown, recursively, to depend on the coefficients u_k^l , $l \leq i-1$, $k \leq l$ of the local expansion of \mathcal{L}_1 ; after (6.23), these terms depend on $X^l(j)$, for $l \leq i-1$, and $j = 1, \dots, N$. Hence the same reasoning as in 6.13 after equation (6.16) proves the decomposition (6.24).

We now prove that the decomposition (6.24) implies the thesis. First we compute the coefficients $t_i^{d_i}$ spanning $\tilde{V}_i(m)$ in terms of the original coefficients of the oper \mathcal{L}_s . We have

$$t_i^{d_i} = \frac{s_i^{d_i}(m)}{w_m^{d_i}} + \sum_{0 \leq k \leq i-1} b_{i,l,k} s_k^{d_i}(m), \quad (6.25)$$

for some complex $b_{i,l,k}$. By above formulas, we have an invertible map

$$\bigoplus_{m=1}^N \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} V_i(m) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{m=1}^N \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \tilde{V}_i(m),$$

which associates to an oper of type (6.18) the totality of local coefficients belonging to the spaces $\tilde{V}_i(m)$'s. It follows that $F : U_N \rightarrow V_N$ is bijective if and only if the map

$$\bar{F} = \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \bar{F}_i(m) : U_N \rightarrow \bigoplus_{m=1}^N \bigoplus_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \tilde{V}_i(m)$$

is bijective. Due to the decomposition (6.24), one deduces recursively that \bar{F} is bijective if and only if the maps $\bar{F}_j(m)$ are bijective for every i (and m), if and only if the linear maps $A_i^{X^0(m)} : \mathfrak{g}^i \rightarrow \tilde{V}_i(m)$ are bijective for every m and i . After Lemma 6.13(ii), the linear maps $A_i^{X^0(m)} : \mathfrak{g}^i \rightarrow \tilde{V}_i(m)$ are bijective for every $m = 1, \dots, N$ and every $i = 1 \dots h^\vee - 1$ if and only if the maps $\Phi^{X^0(m)}$ are bijective for all $m = 1 \dots N$. \square

The main result of this section is a direct corollary of the previous theorem: any Quantum KdV oper can be uniquely written in the following form $\mathcal{L}_1 + z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta$ where \mathcal{L}_1 is as in (6.19) with $X^0(j) = -\theta^\vee$ for any $j \in J$.

Corollary 6.22. *Fix $(r, \hat{k}) \in \mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$. Any operator $\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda)$ satisfying Assumptions 1, 2, 3 defining the Quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV opers, with a (possibly empty) set $\{w_j, j \in J\}$ of additional poles, is Gauge equivalent to a unique operator of the form*

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \lambda) = \partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z} + \sum_{j \in J} \frac{1}{z - w_j} \left(-\theta^\vee + \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \frac{X^i(j)}{z^i} \right) + z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta, \quad (6.26)$$

for some $X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i$.

Proof. The case when J is empty was proved in Lemma 4.1. Here we suppose $J = \{1 \dots N\}$ with $N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. After Proposition 4.7, the Quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV opers satisfying the first Assumptions 1, 2, 3 are of the form $\mathcal{L}_s + z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta$, where \mathcal{L}_s is the oper (6.18) such that $\bar{r} = \Phi_0(r)$ and $\sum_i^n s_0^{d_i}(j) = \Phi_0(-\theta^\vee)$, for $j = 1, \dots, N$.

Due to Corollary 6.16, the map $\Phi^{-\theta^\vee}$ is bijective. It then follows from Theorem 6.21, that the operator \mathcal{L}_s is gauge equivalent to an operator of the form 6.19 with $X^0(j) = -\theta^\vee$ for $j = 1, \dots, N$. Since the term $z^{-h^\vee+1}(1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta$ is Gauge invariant under $\mathcal{N}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$, the thesis follows. \square

We remark that the operator (6.26) is Gauge equivalent to an operator where all regular singularities are simple poles. Indeed we have

$$z^{\rho^\vee} \mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_z + \frac{f - \rho^\vee + r}{z} + \sum_{j \in J} \frac{-\theta^\vee + X(j)}{z - w_j} + (1 + \lambda z^{-\hat{k}})e_\theta,$$

where $X(j) = \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee-1} X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{n}_+$ for $j = 1, \dots, N$.

7. THE GRADATION INDUCED BY THE HIGHEST ROOT

In order to proceed with our program, we have to impose on the operators (6.26) the trivial monodromy conditions at any additional singularity $w_j, j \in J$. These operators have locally, at any $w_j, j \in J$, the expansion

$$\partial_x + \frac{-\theta^\vee + \eta}{x} + O(1), \quad \eta \in \mathfrak{n}^+,$$

where θ^\vee is the dual to the highest root of the Lie algebra, $\theta^\vee = \nu^{-1}(\theta)$. As we will see in the next section, for an operator with a simple pole, the monodromy is computed by decomposing its coefficients in the eigenspaces of the adjoint action of the *residue* $-\theta^\vee + \eta$. As a necessary preliminary tool, we therefore devote this section to the study of the eigen-decomposition of \mathfrak{g} with respect to the adjoint action of $-\theta^\vee + \eta$ with $\eta \in \mathfrak{n}^+$.

The gradation induced by θ . We need the following lemma, which can be found in [30, Section 9].

Lemma 7.1. *Let α, β be nonproportional roots. Then*

- (i) *If $(\alpha|\beta) > 0$ then $\alpha - \beta$ is a root. If $(\alpha|\beta) < 0$ then $\alpha + \beta$ is a root.*
- (ii) *If \mathfrak{g} is simply-laced then $(\alpha|\beta) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$.*

Let $\theta \in \Delta$ be the highest root of \mathfrak{g} , and denote $\theta^\vee = \nu^{-1}(\theta) \in \mathfrak{h}$. We want to study the spectrum of $\text{ad } \theta^\vee$ in the adjoint representation. It is clear that for every $\alpha \in \Delta$, if $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ belongs to the root space of α then we have

$$[\theta^\vee, x] = (\theta|\alpha)x.$$

Now we can apply Lemma 7.1 (ii) to the case when one of the two roots is θ , the highest root. The only roots proportional to θ are $\pm\theta$, and we have $(\theta|\pm\theta) = \pm 2$. Due to the lemma, then $(\theta|\beta) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ for every $\beta \in \Delta \setminus \{-\theta, \theta\}$. The spectrum of $\text{ad } \theta^\vee$ in the adjoint representation is then given by

$$\sigma(\theta^\vee) = \begin{cases} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} & \text{if } \mathfrak{g} \neq \mathfrak{sl}_2 \\ \{-2, 0, 2\} & \text{if } \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2, \end{cases} \quad (7.1)$$

and we obtain a \mathbb{Z} -gradation of \mathfrak{g} as

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{i=-2}^2 \mathfrak{g}_i, \quad \mathfrak{g}_i = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [\theta^\vee, x] = ix\}, \quad (7.2)$$

which we call the *highest root gradation*. We denote

$$\pi_j : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_j \quad (7.3)$$

the natural projection from \mathfrak{g} onto the j -th component of the gradation, and we set

$$x_j = \pi_j(x), \quad x \in \mathfrak{g}. \quad (7.4)$$

We describe in more detail the structure of the gradation (7.2). Note that $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}_0$, and that \mathfrak{n}_+ uniquely decomposes as

$$\mathfrak{n}_+ = (\mathfrak{g}_0 \cap \mathfrak{n}_+) \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2. \quad (7.5)$$

Let $I_{\theta^\vee} = \{j \in I \mid \langle \theta^\vee, \alpha_j \rangle = 0\} \subset I$, and denote by $\mathfrak{g}[I_{\theta^\vee}]$ the semisimple Lie algebra generated by $\{e_i, f_i, i \in I_{\theta^\vee}\}$. Then, we have

$$\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{g}[I_{\theta^\vee}] \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I \setminus I_{\theta^\vee}} \mathbb{C}\alpha_i^\vee. \quad (7.6)$$

Remark 7.2. The set I_{θ^\vee} is depicted in Table 1 as the subset of white vertices in the Dynkin diagram. The subalgebra $\mathfrak{g}[I_{\theta^\vee}]$ is isomorphic to the semi-simple Lie algebra whose Dynkin diagram is obtained by the Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} , by removing the black vertices and all the edges to which they are connected. These subalgebras are explicitly computed in Table 2. Moreover, setting $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{u}$, with $\mathfrak{u} = \bigoplus_{i>0} \mathfrak{g}_i$, then \mathfrak{p} is a parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , with \mathfrak{g}_0 a reductive (Levi) subalgebra and \mathfrak{u} the nilradical of \mathfrak{p} .

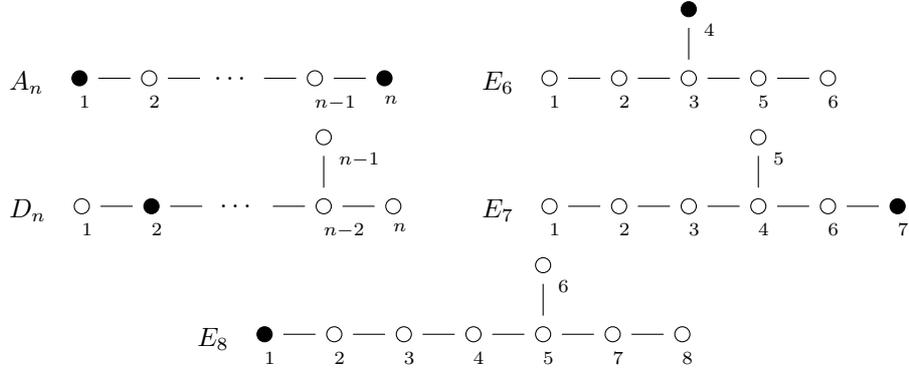


Table 1: Dynkin diagrams for simple Lie algebras of ADE type. White vertices correspond to roots perpendicular to θ^\vee .

\mathfrak{g}	h^\vee	$\mathfrak{g}[I_\theta]$	$\dim \mathfrak{g}[I_\theta]$	$I \setminus I_\theta$
A_n	$n + 1$	A_{n-2}	$n^2 - n$	$\{1, n\}$
D_4	6	$A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$	9	$\{2\}$
$D_n, n \geq 5$	$2n - 2$	$A_1 \oplus D_{n-2}$	$2n^2 - 9n + 13$	$\{2\}$
E_6	12	A_5	35	$\{4\}$
E_7	18	D_6	66	$\{7\}$
E_8	30	E_7	133	$\{1\}$

Table 2: The (dual) Coxeter number h^\vee , the semi-simple subalgebra $\mathfrak{g}[I_\theta]$, its dimension, and the set $I \setminus I_\theta$ for any simply-laced Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} .

The dimension of the graded components of (7.2) is computed in the following

Proposition 7.3. *Let \mathfrak{g} be simply laced, and consider the gradation (7.2). Then a) $\dim \mathfrak{g}_i = \dim \mathfrak{g}_{-i}$, $i = 0, 1, 2$. b) We have:*

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathfrak{g}_0 &= n(h^\vee + 1) - 4h^\vee + 6, \\ \dim \mathfrak{g}_1 &= 2(h^\vee - 2), \\ \dim \mathfrak{g}_2 &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\mathfrak{g}_2 = \mathfrak{g}^{h^\vee - 1}$ coincides with the root space of the highest root θ .

Proof. Part a) is obvious. For part b) we proceed as follows. The dimension of \mathfrak{g}_2 is computed by first noticing that the roots proportional to θ are $\pm\theta$, with $(\theta, \pm\theta) = \pm 2$, and then using Lemma 7.1 (ii) which implies that $\mathfrak{g}_2 = \mathfrak{g}^{h^\vee - 1}$, the root space of the highest root θ . In particular, $\dim \mathfrak{g}_2 = 1$. (Incidentally, the same argument shows that $\mathfrak{g}_{-2} = \mathfrak{g}^{1 - h^\vee}$, the root space of the lowest root $-\theta$, so that $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{-2} = 1$). To compute $\dim \mathfrak{g}_0$ note that due to (7.6) we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_0 = \dim \mathfrak{g}[I_{\theta^\vee}] + \#(I \setminus I_\theta)$. By looking in Table 2 at the values of h^\vee , $\dim \mathfrak{g}[I_{\theta^\vee}]$ and $\#(I \setminus I_\theta)$, one proves (case by case) that $\dim \mathfrak{g}_0 = n(h^\vee + 1) - 4h^\vee + 6$. Finally, using part a) we get $\dim \mathfrak{g} = \dim \mathfrak{g}_0 + 2\dim \mathfrak{g}_1 + 2\dim \mathfrak{g}_2$. Substituting the values of $\dim \mathfrak{g}_0$ and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_2$ just obtained, and recalling that dimension of the simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is given by $n(h + 1)$, where n is the rank and h the Coxeter number (with $h = h^\vee$ since \mathfrak{g} is simply laced), then the last identity becomes $n(h^\vee + 1) = n(h^\vee + 1) - 4h^\vee + 6 + 2\dim \mathfrak{g}_1 + 2$, which gives $\dim \mathfrak{g}_1 = 2(h^\vee - 2)$. \square

7.1. The gradation induced by $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta$. Later we will be interested in gradations of \mathfrak{g} induced by elements of the form $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta$, with $\eta \in \mathfrak{n}_+$. We begin by recalling the definition of Jordan-Chevalley decomposition.

Definition 7.4. Let $R \in \mathfrak{g}$. There exists a unique decomposition, named Jordan-Chevalley decomposition, of the following form $R = R_s + R_n$, with R_s semisimple, R_n nilpotent, and $[R_s, R_n] = 0$. We denote $\sigma(R) = \sigma(R_s)$ the spectrum of R in the adjoint representation.

The following lemma will be very useful.

Lemma 7.5. Let $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta$, with $\eta \in \mathfrak{n}_+$, and write $\eta = \eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2$ with $\eta_i \in \mathfrak{g}_i$. Then

- (1) $\sigma(R) = \sigma(\theta^\vee)$;
- (2) R is semisimple if and only if $\eta_0 = 0$;
- (3) If R is semisimple then

$$R = -e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)}\theta^\vee. \quad (7.7)$$

Proof. Let $\bar{\eta}_1 \in \mathfrak{g}$ satisfy $(\text{ad } \eta_0 - 1)\bar{\eta}_1 = \eta_1$, and $\bar{\eta}_2 \in \mathfrak{g}$ be such that $(\text{ad } \eta_0 - 2)\bar{\eta}_2 = \eta_2 + \frac{1}{2}[\bar{\eta}_1, \eta_1]$. Then $\bar{\eta}_i \in \mathfrak{g}_i \subset \mathfrak{n}_+$, $i = 1, 2$, and $[\bar{\eta}_1, \bar{\eta}_2] = 0$. Moreover, we have

$$e^{\text{ad}(\bar{\eta}_1 + \bar{\eta}_2)}R = -\theta^\vee + \eta_0.$$

Since θ^\vee is semisimple, η_0 is nilpotent and $[\theta^\vee, \eta_0] = 0$, then we obtain that

$$R_s = -e^{-\text{ad}(\bar{\eta}_1 + \bar{\eta}_2)}\theta^\vee, \quad R_n = e^{-\text{ad}(\bar{\eta}_1 + \bar{\eta}_2)}\eta_0 \quad (7.8)$$

are, respectively, the semisimple and nilpotent parts of the Jordan-Chevalley decomposition of R . From this, we obtain: (1) $\sigma(R) = \sigma(\theta^\vee)$, (2) R is semisimple if and only if $\eta_0 = 0$, (3) if R is semisimple so that $\eta_0 = 0$, we have $\bar{\eta}_1 = -\eta_1$ and $\bar{\eta}_2 = -\frac{\eta_2}{2}$, so that R_s given by (7.8) coincides with R given by (7.7). \square

Let us now consider the gradation

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{i \in \sigma(R)} \mathfrak{g}_i(R), \quad \mathfrak{g}_i(R) = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [R, x] = ix\}, \quad (7.9)$$

in case R is semi-simple. Note that due to (7.7), the gradation (7.9) is conjugated to the highest root gradation (7.2), namely

$$\mathfrak{g}_i(R) = \left\{ e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)}x \mid x \in \mathfrak{g}_{-i} \right\}. \quad (7.10)$$

For $j \in \sigma(R)$ we denote by π_j^R the natural projection from \mathfrak{g} onto $\mathfrak{g}_j(R)$. Note that from (7.10) we have that

$$\pi_j^R = e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)}\pi_{-j}e^{-\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)}.$$

We write this formula in a very explicit form that we will need in the following section, when dealing with trivial monodromy conditions. Let $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and denote by $x_i = \pi_i(x)$ the projection (7.3) of x onto \mathfrak{g}_i , then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_2^R(x) &= e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} x_{-2} & (7.11) \\
\pi_1^R(x) &= e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} (x_{-1} - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} x_{-2}) \\
\pi_0^R(x) &= e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} (x_0 - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} x_{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 x_{-2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} x_{-2}) \\
\pi_{-1}^R(x) &= e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} (x_1 - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} x_0 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 x_{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} x_{-1} - \frac{1}{6} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^3 x_{-2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} x_{-2}) \\
\pi_{-2}^R(x) &= x_2 - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} x_1 - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} x_0 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 x_0 - \frac{1}{6} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^3 x_{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} x_{-1} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{24} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^4 x_{-2} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ad}_{\eta_2}^2 x_{-2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 \text{ad}_{\eta_2} x_{-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

The above identities have been obtained by means of the following expansion:

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} &= 1 + \text{ad}_{\eta_1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}^2 \eta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ad}^2 \eta_2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} \text{ad}^3 \eta_1 + \frac{1}{4} \text{ad}^2 \eta_1 \text{ad}_{\eta_2} + \frac{1}{24} \text{ad}^4 \eta_1. & (7.12)
\end{aligned}$$

Remark 7.6. Note that $\mathfrak{g}_1(R) \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2(R) \subset \mathfrak{n}_+$, while $\mathfrak{g}_0(R) = \mathfrak{h}^R \oplus (\mathfrak{g}_0(R) \cap \mathfrak{n}_+)$, where \mathfrak{h}^R is the Cartan subalgebra conjugated to \mathfrak{h} under the automorphism $\exp(\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2))$.

7.2. A symplectic subspace. Consider the vector subspace

$$\mathfrak{t} = \mathbb{C}\theta^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2 \subset \mathfrak{g}, \quad (7.13)$$

which due to Proposition 7.3 is even dimensional, of dimension $\dim \mathfrak{t} = 2(h^\vee - 1)$. Note that we can write \mathfrak{t} as $\mathfrak{t} = \mathbb{C}\theta^\vee \oplus [\theta^\vee, \mathfrak{n}_+]$. Define on \mathfrak{t} the skew-symmetric bilinear form

$$\omega(x, y) = (E_{-\theta} | [x, y]), \quad x, y \in \mathfrak{t}, \quad (7.14)$$

where $(\cdot | \cdot)$ is the normalized invariant bilinear form (1.6) on \mathfrak{g} , and $E_{-\theta}$ is the lowest weight vector of \mathfrak{g} introduced in Section 1. The form (7.14) is also non-degenerate, therefore it defines a symplectic structure on \mathfrak{t} . We outline here two different approaches to prove this fact. The first approach is based on the fact [37] that $\mathfrak{t} = (\text{Ker ad } E_{-\theta})^\perp$, the orthogonal complement (with respect to $(\cdot | \cdot)$) of the vector subspace $\text{Ker ad } E_{-\theta}$. Therefore, \mathfrak{t} is a symplectic leaf of the ‘frozen’ Lie-Poisson structure [39], and (7.14) is nothing but the induced symplectic form on \mathfrak{t} .

For the second approach we present a canonical basis for (7.14), according to the following construction. Recall the root vectors E_α , $\alpha \in \Delta$, of \mathfrak{g} introduced in Section 1, satisfying the commutation relations (1.13). From (7.2) we have that $E_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_i$ if and only if $(\alpha | \theta) = i$, so that $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \langle E_\alpha, (\theta | \alpha) = 1 \rangle$ and $\mathfrak{g}_2 = \langle E_\theta \rangle$. In order to deal with elements in \mathfrak{t} , we define the set $\Theta \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ as

$$\Theta = \{0, \theta\} \cup \{\alpha \in \Delta \mid (\alpha | \theta) = 1\}. \quad (7.15)$$

Denoting $E_0 = \theta^\vee/2$ then $\{E_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Theta\}$ is a basis for \mathfrak{t} . Recall the bimultiplicative function $\varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta}$ introduced in Section 1.

Lemma 7.7. *If $\alpha \in \Theta$, then $\theta - \alpha \in \Theta$ and $\theta - \alpha \neq \alpha$. Moreover, $\varepsilon_{\alpha, \theta} = -\varepsilon_{\theta - \alpha, \theta}$.*

Proof. If α is equal to θ or 0 the only nontrivial assertion is the last, where due to Lemma 1.1 we have $\varepsilon_{0,\theta} = 1$ and $\varepsilon_{\theta,\theta} = -1$. Now let $\alpha \in \Theta$ with $(\alpha|\theta) = 1$. Then, due to Lemma 7.1(i) we have $\theta - \alpha \in \Delta$, and $(\theta - \alpha|\theta) = 1$, so that $\theta - \alpha \in \Theta$. Moreover, $\theta - \alpha = \alpha$ implies $\theta = 2\alpha$ for $\alpha \in \Delta$, which is impossible. Thus, $\theta - \alpha \neq \alpha$. Finally, due to Lemma 1.1, we have $\varepsilon_{\theta-\alpha,\theta} = \varepsilon_{\theta,\theta}\varepsilon_{-\alpha,\theta} = -\varepsilon_{\alpha,\theta}$. \square

The function ε takes values ± 1 . We introduce the subset

$$\tilde{\Theta} = \{\alpha \in \Theta \mid \varepsilon_{\theta,\alpha} = 1\} \subset \Theta, \quad (7.16)$$

and due to Lemma 7.7 we have $\Theta = \{\alpha, \theta - \alpha \mid \alpha \in \tilde{\Theta}\}$.

Proposition 7.8. *For $x, y \in \mathfrak{t}$, with $x = \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta} x^\alpha E_\alpha$ and $y = \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta} y^\alpha E_\alpha$ then (7.14) takes the form*

$$\omega(x, y) = - \sum_{\alpha \in \tilde{\Theta}} (x^\alpha y^{\theta-\alpha} - x^{\theta-\alpha} y^\alpha),$$

where $\tilde{\Theta}$ is given by (7.16). Thus, $\{E_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Theta\}$ is a canonical basis for \mathfrak{t} .

Proof. Let c be the coefficient of E_θ in the commutator $[X, Y]$. Due to (7.14) and (1.15) we have $\omega(X, Y) = -c$. An explicit computation gives

$$c = \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta} \varepsilon_{\theta,\alpha} x^\alpha y^{\theta-\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha \in \tilde{\Theta}} (x^\alpha y^{\theta-\alpha} - x^{\theta-\alpha} y^\alpha),$$

where in the last step we used Lemma 7.7. \square

The symplectic space \mathfrak{t} will play an important role in Section 9, when computing the trivial monodromy conditions for quantum-KdVopers.

Remark 7.9. In order to obtain a canonical basis for the form (7.14) we chose in the construction above $E_0 = \theta^\vee/2$. In the computations we will perform in Sections 9 and 10 it will be slightly more convenient to choose $E_0 = \theta^\vee$. We will point out our choice whenever required.

8. TRIVIAL MONODROMY AT A REGULAR SINGULAR POINT

In this Section – following [2] – we consider an arbitrary linear operator with a first order pole, and we derive necessary and sufficient conditions (on its Laurent series) to have trivial monodromy. We then specialize to the case of the localisation of a Quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV oper (6.26) at an additional singularity.

Let $x = 0$ be the singular point, and assume that the operator has the expansion

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + \sum_{k \geq 0} a^k x^k, \quad (8.1)$$

with $R, a^k \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Definition 8.1. We say that the operator (8.1) has trivial monodromy at $x = 0$ if, for any finite dimensional \mathfrak{g} -module V , the differential equation $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$, with $\psi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V$, has trivial monodromy

It is well known that the eigenvalues of the monodromy matrix are of the form $\exp 2i\pi\lambda$, where λ an eigenvalue of R . Since we look for conditions on \mathcal{L} such that the monodromy matrix is the identity in every representation, we must restrict to the case where R has integer eigenvalues in any finite-dimensional representation of \mathfrak{g} . For this reason, we assume that the semi-simple part R_s of R in the Jordan-Chevalley decomposition is conjugated to an element of the co-root lattice Q^\vee of

\mathfrak{g} . In fact, see Proposition 8.3(5), the operator (8.1) has trivial monodromy if and only if it has trivial monodromy in the adjoint representation and R_s is conjugated to an element of the co-root lattice.

Because of our assumption on R_s , we have the \mathbb{Z} -gradation

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{i \in \sigma(R)} \mathfrak{g}_i(R), \quad \mathfrak{g}_i(R) = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [R_s, x] = ix\}. \quad (8.2)$$

In order to compute the monodromy of \mathcal{L} at $x = 0$ we transform it into its *aligned* form. The following definition is adapted from [2].

Definition 8.2 ([2]). The operator (8.1) is said to be *aligned* (at $x = 0$) if $a^i \in \mathfrak{g}_{-i-1}(R)$ for $i \geq 0$.

Proposition 8.3 ([2]). Let \mathcal{L} be a connection with local expansion (8.1), such that R_s is conjugated to an element of the co-root lattice Q^\vee , and let $m = \max \sigma(R)$. Let moreover $G[[x]]_1$ be the sub-group of Gauge transformations of the form $G[[x]]_1 = \left\{ 1 + \sum_{i \geq 1} M_i x^i \mid M_i \in \mathfrak{g} \right\}$ and positive radius of convergence.

- (1) \mathcal{L} is equivalent to an aligned connection by a transformation in $G[[x]]_1$.
- (2) The monodromy of \mathcal{L} coincides with the monodromy of the aligned connection equivalent to it.
- (3) If $a^i \in \mathfrak{g}_{-i-1}(R)$ for $i = 0, \dots, m-1$, then \mathcal{L} is conjugated in $G[[x]]_1$ to the aligned connection $\partial_x + x^{-1}R + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a^i x^i$.
- (4) The monodromy of the connection \mathcal{L} depends only on the first $m+1$ coefficients of the expansion of \mathcal{L} at $x = 0$, namely R, a^0, \dots, a^{m-1} .
- (5) Let \mathcal{L} be aligned. The monodromy is trivial if and only if $R_n = 0$, and $a^k = 0$ for $k = 0, \dots, m-1$.

Proof. The proof can be found in [2, Section 3]. Here we just comment on part (5). Let \mathcal{L} be aligned, namely of the form

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a^k x^k, \quad a^k \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k-1}(R), \quad (8.3)$$

with $m \leq \max \sigma(R)$. Since R_s belongs to the co-root lattice, the Gauge transformation $x^{\text{ad } R_s}$ is single valued in any finite dimensional \mathfrak{g} -module. We have

$$x^{\text{ad } R_s} \mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R_n + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a^k}{x}, \quad (8.4)$$

and the monodromy of the above operator coincides with the monodromy of \mathcal{L} . We now prove that the element $R_n + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a^k$ is nilpotent. Indeed, by definition $R_n \in \mathfrak{g}_0(R)$, so that $\text{ad}_{R_n} : \mathfrak{g}_j(R) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_j(R)$, while by hypothesis $a_k \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k-1}(R)$, so that $\text{ad}_{a_k} : \mathfrak{g}_j(R) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_{j-k-1}(R)$, with $k \geq 0$. Suppose that $\lambda \neq 0$ is a non trivial eigenvalue of $R_n + \sum_{j=0}^m a^j$ with eigenvector $0 \neq y = \sum_k y_k$ and $y_k \in \mathfrak{g}_k(R)$. If K is the minimum integer such that $y_K \neq 0$, then y_K is an eigenvector of R_n with non-trivial eigenvalue λ , which is a contradiction, because R_n is nilpotent.

Now let V be a non-trivial finite dimensional \mathfrak{g} -module, let $\{\psi_i, i = 1, \dots, \dim V\}$ be a basis of V . Then the functions $\Psi_i = x^{-(R_n + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a^j)} \psi_i$, with $i = 1 \dots \dim V$, satisfy $(x^{\text{ad } R_s} \mathcal{L}) \Psi_i = 0$ and form a basis of solutions. The monodromy matrix is therefore given by

$$\mathcal{M} = \exp \left(-2i\pi \left(R_n + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a^j \right) \right).$$

Since $R_n + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a^j$ is nilpotent then the monodromy is trivial if and only if $R_n + \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a^j = 0$, from which the thesis follows.

□

Now let us consider what happens in the particular case of a quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV oper (6.26). Localising at w_j , we obtain a connection of the form (8.1) with $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta$, where $\eta = \sum_{i \geq 1} w_j^{-i} X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{n}^+$. Due to (7.5) we can write

$$R = -\theta^\vee + \eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2,$$

with $\eta_0 \in \mathfrak{g}_0 \cap \mathfrak{n}_+$, $\eta_1 \in \mathfrak{g}_1$ and $\eta_2 \in \mathfrak{g}_2$. We can then apply Lemma 7.5 from which we obtain that $\sigma(R) = \sigma(\theta^\vee)$. In particular, $\max \sigma(R) = 2$, so that according to Proposition 8.3(4), the monodromy of the quantum KdV oper at $z = w_j$ depends only on the first three terms of the Laurent expansion. In the next theorem we derive necessary and sufficient conditions for the trivial monodromy of an operator of the form

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + a + bx + O(x^2), \quad (8.5)$$

with $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2$ and $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Theorem 8.4. *The operator (8.5) has trivial monodromy at $x = 0$ if and only if*

$$\eta_0 = 0, \quad (8.6a)$$

$$\pi_{-1}^R(a) = 0, \quad (8.6b)$$

$$\pi_{-2}^R(b) = [\pi_{-2}^R(a), \pi_0^R(a)], \quad (8.6c)$$

where π_i^R denotes the projection of \mathfrak{g} onto $\mathfrak{g}_i(R) = \{x \in \mathfrak{g}, [-\theta^\vee + \eta_1 + \eta_2, x] = ix\}$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} be an operator of the form (8.5). Due to Proposition 8.3 the monodromy of \mathcal{L} coincides with the monodromy of its aligned form, and the residue R of \mathcal{L} coincides with the residue of the aligned operator. Moreover, again by Proposition 8.3, if an aligned oper has trivial monodromy then $R_n = 0$. It follows that if the monodromy of \mathcal{L} is trivial then $R_n = 0$. By Lemma 7.5, the element $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2$ is semisimple if and only if $\eta_0 = 0$. This proves condition (8.6a).

By Proposition 8.3, the operator (8.1) with $R = -\theta^\vee + \eta_1 + \eta_2$ is equivalent to an operator of the form

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_x + \frac{-\theta^\vee + \eta_1 + \eta_2}{x} + C^0 + C^1x + O(x^2), \quad C^i \in \mathfrak{g}_{-i-1}(R), \quad i = 0, 1, \quad (8.7)$$

by a transformation in $G[[x]]_1$, and the monodromy is trivial if and only if $C^0 = C^1 = 0$. The thesis is proved once we show that $C^0 = \pi_{-1}^R(a)$ and $C^1 = \pi_{-2}^R(b) - [\pi_{-2}^R(a), \pi_0^R(a)]$. In order to obtain C^0, C^1 we look for a Gauge transformation of the form $e^{x^2 T'} e^{xT} \in G[[x]]_1$, such that $e^{xT} \mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + C^0 + O(x)$, and $e^{x^2 T'} e^{xT} \mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + C^0 + C^1x + O(x^2)$. We have

$$e^{xT} \mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + D^0 + D^1x + \dots, \quad (8.8)$$

where

$$D^0 = a - T + [T, R] \quad (8.9)$$

$$D^1 = b + [T, a] + \frac{1}{2}[T, [T, R]]. \quad (8.10)$$

Now we look for a T such that D^0 is aligned, namely $D^0 = \pi_{-1}^R(D^0)$. Writing $T = \sum_i \pi_i^R(T)$, with $\pi_i^R(T) \in \mathfrak{g}_i(R)$, and choosing

$$\pi_{-1}^R(T) = 0, \quad \pi_j^R(T) = \frac{\pi_j^R(a)}{j+1}, \quad j \neq -1, \quad (8.11)$$

we get $D^0 = \pi_{-1}^R(a)$, which is aligned. Hence

$$C^0 = D^0 = \pi_{-1}^R(a). \quad (8.12)$$

This proves the second condition (8.6b). Inserting now (8.9), (8.12), and (8.6b), into (8.10) we obtain

$$D^1 = b + \frac{1}{2}[T, a]. \quad (8.13)$$

Now we look for a $T' \in \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\exp x^2 T' \exp x T \mathcal{L} = \partial_x + \frac{R}{x} + C^0 + C^1 x + O(x^2)$. By repeating the same steps as above, one shows that

$$C^1 = \pi_{-2}^R(D^1) = \pi_{-2}^R(b) + \frac{1}{2}\pi_{-2}^R([T, a]). \quad (8.14)$$

Since $\pi_{-2}^R[T, a] = \sum_{j \geq 0} [\pi_{-j}^R(T), \pi_{-2+j}(a)]$, and using (8.11) together with (8.6b), we obtain that

$$C^1 = \pi_{-2}^R(b) - [\pi_{-2}^R(a), \pi_0^R(a)],$$

from which the third condition (8.6c) follows. \square

Remark 8.5. The Quantum KdV opers (6.26) depend on two set of unknowns, the location of the poles $w_j, j \in J$ and the local coefficients $X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i, j \in J$. If $J = \{1 \dots N\}$, these are $(1 + \dim \mathfrak{n}_+)N = (1 + \frac{nh^\vee}{2})N$ variables. However, due to the previous theorem, the condition $\pi_0(X^i(j)) = 0$, holds for every $i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 1$ and $j = 1, \dots, N$, implying that

$$X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2, \quad i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, N.$$

The space $\mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2$ is a codimension 1 vector subspace of the symplectic space \mathfrak{t} introduced in the previous section. As a consequence, the number of non-trivial unknowns reduces to $N \dim \mathfrak{t} = 2N(h^\vee - 1)$. This fact represents a major advantage of working with the Gauge where all singularities are first order poles. Working for instance in a canonical Gauge \mathfrak{s} , then necessarily the singularities are higher order poles, and the total number of non-trivial unknowns we need to consider is again $(1 + \frac{nh^\vee}{2})N$ – a number which grows quadratically with n – rather than $2N(h^\vee - 1)$, which grows linearly.

The trivial monodromy conditions (8.6) for the operator (8.5) are written in terms of the gradation (7.9). This gradation depends on the coefficients η_1, η_2 , which are unknowns of our problem. In order to be able to derive an explicit system of equations for these unknowns, we write conditions (8.6) with respect to the fixed gradation (7.2), namely the gradation induced by the highest root. From here below we restrict to operators with local expansion (8.5) such that $a \in \mathfrak{f} + \mathfrak{b}_+$, $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+$, for this is the case of the Quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV oper (6.26). From now on $\mathfrak{g} \neq \mathfrak{sl}_2$, and the \mathfrak{sl}_2 case is treated in a separate section of the paper.

Lemma 8.6. *Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ be given by (8.5), with $a \in \mathfrak{f} + \mathfrak{b}^+$, $b \in \mathfrak{b}^+$. Moreover, for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ set $a_j = \pi_j(a)$, $b_j = \pi_j(b)$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, where π_j is the projection defined in (7.3). If \mathfrak{g} is not of type \mathfrak{sl}_2 , then $a_{-2} = b_{-2} = b_{-1} = 0$.*

Proof. We have $b \in \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2$, which implies that $b_{-1} = b_{-2} = 0$, while $a \in \mathfrak{f} + \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{-1} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2$, implying $a_{-2} = 0$. \square

We can now write the trivial monodromy conditions (8.6) in terms of the gradation (7.2).

Proposition 8.7. *Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{op}_{\mathfrak{g}}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ be given by (8.5), with $a \in f + \mathfrak{b}_+$, $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+$. If \mathfrak{g} is not of type \mathfrak{sl}_2 , then the trivial monodromy conditions (8.6) are equivalent to the following system of equations for $\eta \in \mathfrak{n}_+$, $a \in f + \mathfrak{b}_+$, $b \in \mathfrak{b}_+$:*

$$\eta_0 = 0 \quad (8.15a)$$

$$2a_1 - 2[\eta_1, a_0] + [\eta_1, [\eta_1, a_{-1}]] - [\eta_2, a_{-1}] = 0, \quad (8.15b)$$

$$2b_2 + [\eta_1, [\eta_1, b_0]] - 2[\eta_1, b_1] - [\eta_2, b_0] \\ - \left[2a_2 - [\eta_2, a_0] + \frac{1}{3}[\eta_1, [\eta_1, a_0]] + 2[\eta_2, a_{-1}] - 4a_1, a_0 - [\eta_1, a_{-1}] \right] = 0, \quad (8.15c)$$

where $\eta_i = \pi_i(\eta)$, $a_i = \pi_i(a)$, $b_i = \pi_i(b) \in \mathfrak{g}_i$.

Proof. Due to Lemma 8.6 we have $a_{-2} = 0$ and plugging $x = a$ in the relations (7.11) we get

$$\pi_2^R(a) = 0$$

$$\pi_1^R(a) = e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} a_{-1}$$

$$\pi_0^R(a) = e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} (a_0 - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} a_{-1})$$

$$\pi_{-1}^R(a) = e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} \left(a_1 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 a_{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} a_{-1} - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} a_0 \right)$$

$$\pi_{-2}^R(a) = a_2 - \frac{1}{6} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^3 a_{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 a_0 - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} a_0 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} a_{-1} - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} a_1.$$

On the other hand, after Lemma 8.6 we have $b_{-1} = b_{-2} = 0$, so that for $x = b$ the relations (7.11) become $\pi_2^R(b) = \pi_1^R(b) = 0$, and

$$\pi_0^R(b) = e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} b_0$$

$$\pi_{-1}^R(b) = e^{\text{ad}(\eta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_2)} (b_1 - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} b_0)$$

$$\pi_{-2}^R(b) = b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_1}^2 b_0 - \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_{\eta_2} b_0 - \text{ad}_{\eta_1} b_1.$$

Plugging these formulae into (8.6), one gets (8.15). \square

9. TRIVIAL MONODROMY FOR QUANTUM-KdV OPERS

In this section we address the final assumption, namely Assumption 4, on quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV opers: for any value of the loop algebra parameter λ , the monodromy at any regular non-zero singular point must be trivial. As a result, we completely characterise quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV opers by means of a system of rational equations, see Proposition 9.22.

We thus consider an oper of the form (6.26) such that the set J of additional singularities is non-empty, namely $J = \{1, \dots, N\}$, for some $N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Hence (6.26) reads

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + f + \frac{r}{z} + (z^{1-h^\vee} + \lambda z^k) E_\theta + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{z - w_j} \left(-\theta^\vee + \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee - 1} \frac{X^i(j)}{z^i} \right), \quad (9.1)$$

where we put, and use from now on for convenience,

$$k = 1 - h^\vee - \hat{k} \in (-h^\vee, 1 - h^\vee) \quad (9.2)$$

in place of $\hat{k} \in (0, 1)$. In formula (9.1), the quantities $r \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $k \in (-h^\vee, 1 - h^\vee)$ are given, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is arbitrary, while the non-zero pairwise distinct complex numbers

w_j , and the Lie algebra elements $X^i(j) \in \mathfrak{g}^i$ are to be determined by the trivial monodromy conditions.

For any fixed $\ell = 1, \dots, N$, the localization of \mathcal{L} at $z = w_\ell$ yields an expansion of the form (8.5). Indeed, using $x = z - w_\ell$ as local coordinate, we get

$$\partial_x + \frac{R(\ell)}{x} + a(\ell) + b(\ell)x + O(x^2), \quad (9.3)$$

where the coefficients $R(\ell) = -\theta^\vee + \eta(\ell)$ with $\eta(\ell) \in \mathfrak{n}_+$, $a(\ell) \in \mathfrak{f} + \mathfrak{b}_+$ and $b(\ell) \in \mathfrak{b}_+$ can be obtained from (9.1). Since \mathcal{L} is of type (8.5), the trivial monodromy conditions at $z = w_\ell$ are provided by Proposition 8.7. Imposing that those trivial monodromy conditions are fulfilled for any value of λ , and using the expression of $\eta(\ell), a(\ell), b(\ell)$ in terms of the coefficients of (9.1), we obtain below a complete set of equations for the unknowns $w_j, X^i(j), j = 1, \dots, N$.

9.1. Vector notation. In order to deal with all singularities $\{w_j, j = 1, \dots, N\}$ at once, it will be useful to consider the following construction. For every pair of vectors $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_N)$ and $\mathbf{v}' = (v'_1, \dots, v'_N)$ in \mathbb{C}^N , denote by $\mathbf{v} \circ \mathbf{v}'$ their Hadamard product:

$$\mathbf{v} \circ \mathbf{v}' = (v_1 v'_1, \dots, v_N v'_N) \in \mathbb{C}^N,$$

and extend the Lie algebra structure form \mathfrak{g} to the tensor product $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ by letting $[\mathbf{v} \otimes x, \mathbf{v}' \otimes y] = (\mathbf{v} \circ \mathbf{v}') \otimes [x, y]$, for $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}' \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and $x, y \in \mathfrak{g}$. Setting $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{C}^N$, then we have an injective homomorphism of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ given by $x \mapsto \mathbf{1} \otimes x, x \in \mathfrak{g}$. By abuse of notation we denote in the same way elements of \mathfrak{g} and their images in $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ under this homomorphism. The elements $X^i(j)$ appearing in (9.1) can now be written in the more compact form

$$X^i = (X^i(1), \dots, X^i(N)) \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}^i, \quad i = 0, \dots, h^\vee - 1. \quad (9.4)$$

Moreover, for the additional poles $w_j, j = 1, \dots, N$ denote

$$\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N) \in \mathbb{C}^N, \quad (9.5)$$

and for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ put $\mathbf{w}^s = (w_1^s, \dots, w_N^s) \in \mathbb{C}^N$. Let $\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbb{C}(w_1, \dots, w_N)$ be the field of fractions of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{w}] = \mathbb{C}[w_1, \dots, w_N]$. For $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, introduce the $N \times N$ matrices – with values in $\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})$ – given by

$$(A_i)_{\ell j} = \begin{cases} \frac{w_\ell}{w_\ell - w_j}, & \ell \neq j \\ -i & \ell = j \end{cases}, \quad (B_i)_{\ell j} = \begin{cases} (i + \frac{w_\ell}{w_\ell - w_j}) \frac{w_\ell}{w_\ell - w_j}, & \ell \neq j \\ -\frac{i(i+1)}{2} & \ell = j \end{cases}, \quad (9.6)$$

and define $A, B \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})}(\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g})$ as

$$A(\mathbf{v} \otimes x) = A_i(\mathbf{v}) \otimes x, \quad x \in \mathfrak{g}^i, \quad (9.7)$$

$$B(\mathbf{v} \otimes x) = B_i(\mathbf{v}) \otimes x, \quad x \in \mathfrak{g}^i \quad (9.8)$$

In addition, introduce $M, S, Y \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})}(\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g})$ as follows. For $X \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ let

$$M(X) = A(X) - A_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ X + [r, X], \quad (9.9a)$$

$$S(X) = 2B(X) - B_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ X + \frac{4}{3}kA(X) - \frac{k}{3}A_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ X + (1 + \frac{k}{3})[r, X], \quad (9.9b)$$

$$Y(X) = \frac{2}{3}k^2 X + \frac{2}{3}kA(X) + 2B(X) + (1 + \frac{k}{3})[r, X]. \quad (9.9c)$$

We can now express the trivial monodromy conditions for the operator (9.1). Recall that

$$\pi_0(f) = - \sum_{i \in I_\theta} E_{-\alpha_i}, \quad \pi_{-1}(f) = - \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\theta} E_{-\alpha_i} \quad (9.10)$$

are the projections (7.3) of the principal nilpotent element f with respect to the highest root gradation (7.2). The trivial monodromy conditions for the general case are expressed as follows:

Proposition 9.1. *Let $\text{rank } \mathfrak{g} > 1$. The operator (9.1) has trivial monodromy at $z = w_\ell$ for every $\ell = 1, \dots, N$ and every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) For $i = 0, \dots, h^\vee - 1$, the variables X^i belong to $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{t}^i$, where $\mathfrak{t} = \mathbb{C}\theta^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2 \subset \mathfrak{b}^+$ is the symplectic vector space defined in (7.13), and $\mathfrak{t}^i = \mathfrak{t} \cap \mathfrak{g}^i$.
- (2) the set of variables $\{\mathbf{w}\} \cup \{X^i \mid i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 1\}$ satisfies the following system of equations

$$[[X^1, \pi_{-1}(f)], E_\theta] = (k\mathbf{1} + \theta(r)\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1})) \otimes E_\theta, \quad (9.11a)$$

$$[X^{i+1}, \pi_0(f)] = M(X^i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=0}^i [X^s, [X^{i+1-s}, \pi_{-1}(f)]], \quad i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 2, \quad (9.11b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(1 - h^\vee - k)\mathbf{w} \otimes E_\theta + Y(X^{h^\vee - 1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee - 1} [X^{h^\vee - 1 - i}, S(X^i)] \\ = \frac{k}{3} \sum_{i=2}^{h^\vee - 2} [X^i, [X^{h^\vee - i}, \pi_0(f)]]. \end{aligned} \quad (9.11c)$$

Here, $X^0 = -\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee$, $E_\theta \in \mathfrak{g}$ is the highest root vector defined in §1.2, the operator $A_0 \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is given in (9.6) and $M, S, Y \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})}(\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g})$ are given in (9.9).

Proof. Recall that the monodromy about $z = w_\ell$ of an operator with expansion (9.3) is encoded in the quantities $R(\ell), a(\ell), b(\ell)$. These in turn can be expressed in terms of the variables $X^i, i = 1 \dots h^\vee - 1$. Defining $\mathbf{R} = (R(1), \dots, R(N))$, $\mathbf{a} = (a(1), \dots, a(N))$, $\mathbf{b} = (b(1), \dots, b(N))$ we have

$$\mathbf{R} = -\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee + \boldsymbol{\eta}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee - 1} \mathbf{w}^{-i} \circ X^i \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}. \quad (9.12)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{1} \otimes f + \mathbf{w}^{-1} \otimes r + (\mathbf{w}^{1-h^\vee} + \lambda \mathbf{w}^k) \otimes E_\theta + \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee - 1} \mathbf{w}^{-i-1} \circ A(X^i)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{w}^{-2} \otimes r + ((1 - h^\vee)\mathbf{w}^{-h^\vee} + k\lambda \mathbf{w}^{k-1}) \otimes E_\theta - \sum_{i=0}^{h^\vee - 1} \mathbf{w}^{-i-2} \circ B(X^i).$$

Note that the projections (7.3) onto the eigenspaces of ad_{θ^\vee} can be extended uniquely to $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ by the rule $\pi_i(\mathbf{v} \otimes x) = \mathbf{v} \otimes \pi_i(x)$, with $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. From (8.15), the trivial monodromy conditions at all points $w_j, j = 1, \dots, N$ can thus be written in the following compact form

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_0 = 0, \quad (9.13a)$$

$$2\mathbf{a}_1 - 2[\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_0] + [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_{-1}]] - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_{-1}] = 0, \quad (9.13b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\mathbf{b}_2 + [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{b}_0]] - 2[\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{b}_1] - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{b}_0] \\ = \left[2\mathbf{a}_2 - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_0] + \frac{1}{3}[\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_0] + 2[\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_{-1}] - 4\mathbf{a}_1], \mathbf{a}_0 - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_{-1}] \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9.13c)$$

Recall that by definition $X^i \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}^i$, and that $X^0 = -\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{t}^0$. Due to (9.13a) then from (9.12) we obtain $\pi_0(X^i) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 1$, and – by

the definition of \mathfrak{t} – this implies $X^i \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{t}^i$, proving part (1). In particular, we obtain:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-2} \mathbf{w}^{-i} \circ X^i, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \mathbf{w}^{1-h^\vee} \circ X^{h^\vee-1}.$$

To prove part (2), we consider (9.13b) and (9.13c). First, note that we have $\mathbf{a}_{-2} = 0$, while

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{-1} &= \mathbf{1} \otimes \pi_{-1}(f), \\ \mathbf{a}_0 &= \mathbf{1} \otimes \pi_0(f) + \mathbf{w}^{-1} \circ (\mathbf{1} \otimes r - A(\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee)), \\ \mathbf{a}_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-2} \mathbf{w}^{-i-1} \circ A(X^i), \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= (\mathbf{w}^{1-h^\vee} + \lambda \mathbf{w}^k) \otimes E_\theta + \mathbf{w}^{-h^\vee} \circ A(X^{h^\vee-1}). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $\mathbf{b}_{-2} = 0$, $\mathbf{b}_{-1} = 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_0 &= \mathbf{w}^{-2} \circ (-\mathbf{1} \otimes r + B(\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee)), \\ \mathbf{b}_1 &= - \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-2} \mathbf{w}^{-i-2} \circ B(X^i), \\ \mathbf{b}_2 &= ((1-h^\vee)\mathbf{w}^{-h^\vee} + k\lambda\mathbf{w}^{k-1}) \otimes E_\theta - \mathbf{w}^{-h^\vee-1} \circ B(X^{h^\vee-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Plugging the above quantities into (9.13b) we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-2} \mathbf{w}^{-i-1} \circ \left(-[X^{i+1}, \pi_0(f)] + M(X^i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=0}^i [X^s, [X^{i+1-s}, \pi_{-1}(f)]] \right) = 0.$$

Since for each $i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 2$ the element in the sum above which is multiplied by \mathbf{w}^{-i-1} belongs to $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}^i$, and since each component of $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ is different from zero, we get (9.11b). Now we consider (9.13c), which is linear with respect to λ . The vanishing of the coefficient of order 1 in λ reads

$$k\mathbf{w}^{-1} \otimes E_\theta = [\mathbf{1} \otimes E_\theta, \mathbf{a}_0 - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_{-1}]], \quad (9.14)$$

which is equivalent to (9.11a). Note that from (9.14) it follows that for every $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}_2 = \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}^{h^\vee-1}$ one has

$$[\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{a}_0 - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_{-1}]] = k\mathbf{w}^{-1} \circ \mathbf{Q}. \quad (9.15)$$

We now consider the vanishing of the coefficient of order zero in λ in (9.13c). Since the term $2\mathbf{a}_2 - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_0] + \frac{1}{3}[\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_0]] + 2[\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_{-1}] - 4\mathbf{a}_1$ belongs to $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g}_2$ then using (9.15) we get that (9.13c) can be written as $2\mathbf{b}_2 + [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{b}_0]] - 2[\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{b}_1] - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{b}_0] = k\mathbf{w}^{-1} \circ (2\mathbf{a}_2 - [\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_0] + \frac{1}{3}[\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \mathbf{a}_0]] + 2[\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \mathbf{a}_{-1}] - 4\mathbf{a}_1)$. By a direct computation, the latter identity is shown to be equivalent to (9.11c). Part (2) of the proposition is proved. \square

9.2. Trivial monodromy: system in $\mathbb{C}^{2N(h^\vee-1)}$. The trivial monodromy conditions (9.11) for the operator (9.1) are a system of equations in $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{n}^+$. Due to Proposition 9.1(1), the variables $X^i, i \geq 1$ defined in (9.4) belong to $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{t}^i$, where \mathfrak{t} is the symplectic vector space defined in (7.13) and $\mathfrak{t}^i = \mathfrak{t} \cap \mathfrak{g}^i$. As it was already remarked, this implies the the total number of non-trivial variables $\{\mathbf{w}, X^i\}$ is $2N(h^\vee - 1)$. By choosing an explicit basis of \mathfrak{t} , we now write the system (9.11) as an equivalent system in $\mathbb{C}^{2N(h^\vee-1)}$.

Recall the set $\Theta \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ defined in (7.15), and define

$$\Theta^i = \{\alpha \in \Theta \mid \text{ht}(\alpha) = i\}, \quad i = 0, \dots, h^\vee - 1. \quad (9.16)$$

Recall the root vectors $\{E_\alpha, \alpha \in \Delta\}$ of \mathfrak{g} defined in §1.2. For $\alpha \in \Theta$, introduce the variables $\mathbf{x}^\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^N$, and write X^i as

$$X^i = \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta^i} \mathbf{x}^\alpha \otimes E_\alpha, \quad i = 0, \dots, h^\vee - 1, \quad (9.17)$$

with $\mathbf{x}^0 = -\mathbf{1}$ and $E_0 = \theta^\vee$. Note that we always have $X^{h^\vee-1} = \mathbf{x}^\theta \otimes E_\theta$. For $\alpha \in \Theta$ define $M_\alpha, S_\alpha, Y_\alpha \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ as the unique linear operators satisfying the relations:

$$M_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) \otimes E_\alpha = M(\mathbf{v} \otimes E_\alpha), \quad (9.18a)$$

$$S_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) \otimes E_\alpha = S(\mathbf{v} \otimes E_\alpha), \quad (9.18b)$$

$$Y_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) \otimes E_\alpha = Y(\mathbf{v} \otimes E_\alpha), \quad (9.18c)$$

where $M, S, Y \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{w})}(\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathfrak{g})$ were introduced in (9.9). Explicitly, for $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ we have

$$M_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) = A_{\text{ht}(\alpha)}(\mathbf{v}) - A_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ \mathbf{v} + \alpha(r)\mathbf{v}, \quad (9.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) &= 2B_{\text{ht}(\alpha)}(\mathbf{v}) + \frac{4}{3}kA_{\text{ht}(\alpha)}(\mathbf{v}) - B_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ \mathbf{v} \\ &\quad - \frac{k}{3}A_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ \mathbf{v} + (1 + \frac{k}{3})\alpha(r)\mathbf{v}, \end{aligned} \quad (9.20)$$

$$Y_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{2}{3}k^2\mathbf{v} + \frac{2}{3}kA_{\text{ht}(\alpha)}(\mathbf{v}) + 2B_{\text{ht}(\alpha)}(\mathbf{v}) + (1 + \frac{k}{3})\alpha(r)\mathbf{v}. \quad (9.21)$$

with $\alpha \in \Theta$. Recall the bimultiplicative function $\epsilon_{\alpha, \beta}$ ($\alpha, \beta \in Q$) defined in (1.11), (1.12).

Proposition 9.2. *Let $\text{rank } \mathfrak{g} > 1$, and let A_0 be given by (9.6) and $M_\alpha, S_\alpha, Y_\alpha$ by (9.18). The trivial monodromy conditions (9.11) are equivalent to the following system of $2h^\vee - 2$ (\mathbb{C}^N -valued) equations in the $2h^\vee - 2$ (\mathbb{C}^N -valued) variables $\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}^\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Theta\}$:*

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \Theta^1} \mathbf{x}^\alpha = (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1}), \quad (9.22a)$$

for every $\alpha \in \Theta^i$, $i = 1, \dots, h^\vee - 3$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{j \in I_\theta: \\ \alpha + \alpha_j \in \Theta^{i+1}}} \epsilon_{\alpha, \alpha_j} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha + \alpha_j} &= M_\alpha(\mathbf{x}^\alpha) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta \in \Theta^1} (\alpha|\beta) \mathbf{x}^\alpha \circ \mathbf{x}^\beta \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{i-1} \sum_{\beta \in \Theta^s} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \Theta^s: \\ \alpha - \gamma \in \Delta \\ \alpha - \gamma + \beta \in \Delta}} \epsilon_{\alpha, \gamma} \epsilon_{\alpha, \beta} \epsilon_{\gamma, \beta} \mathbf{x}^\gamma \circ \mathbf{x}^{\alpha - \gamma + \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (9.22b)$$

for every $\alpha \in \Theta^{h^\vee-2}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\alpha, \alpha} \mathbf{x}^\theta &= 2M_\alpha(\mathbf{x}^\alpha) - \sum_{\beta \in \Theta^1} (\alpha|\beta) \mathbf{x}^\alpha \circ \mathbf{x}^\beta \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=1}^{h^\vee-3} \sum_{\beta \in \Theta^s} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \Theta^s: \\ \alpha - \gamma \in \Delta \\ \alpha - \gamma + \beta \in \Delta}} \epsilon_{\alpha, \gamma} \epsilon_{\alpha, \beta} \epsilon_{\gamma, \beta} \mathbf{x}^\gamma \circ \mathbf{x}^{\alpha - \gamma + \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (9.22c)$$

and finally

$$\begin{aligned}
2(k + h^\vee - 1)\mathbf{w} &= Y_\theta(\mathbf{x}^\theta) - \sum_{i=1}^{h^\vee-1} \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta^i} (\theta|\alpha)\epsilon_{\theta,\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\theta-\alpha} \circ S_\alpha(\mathbf{x}^\alpha) \\
&\quad - \frac{k}{3} \sum_{i=2}^{h^\vee-2} \sum_{j \in I_\theta} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \Theta^i \\ \theta-\gamma+\alpha_j \in \Delta}} \epsilon_{\theta,\gamma} \epsilon_{\theta,\alpha_j} \epsilon_{\gamma,\alpha_j} \mathbf{x}^{\theta-\gamma+\alpha_j} \circ \mathbf{x}^\gamma, \quad (9.22d)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{x}^0 = -\mathbf{1}$.

Proof. System (9.22) is obtained substituting (9.17) into (9.11) and using the commutation relations (1.13). \square

Remark 9.3. In the case $N = 1$ the system (9.22) greatly simplifies. The variables \mathbf{x}^α are scalars and the operators $M_\alpha, S_\alpha, Y_\alpha : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are just multiplication operators independent on the variable w :

$$\begin{aligned}
M_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) &= (\alpha(r) - \text{ht}(\alpha)) \mathbf{v}, \quad (9.23) \\
S_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) &= \left(\left(1 + \frac{k}{3}\right)\alpha(r) - (\text{ht}(\alpha) + 1 + \frac{4}{3}k) \text{ht}(\alpha) \right) \mathbf{v} \\
Y_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) &= \left(\frac{2}{3}k^2 + \left(1 + \frac{k}{3}\right)\alpha(r) - (\text{ht}(\alpha) + 1 + \frac{2}{3}k) \text{ht}(\alpha) \right) \mathbf{v}.
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that the system decouples: the first three equations are a subsystem for the x^α 's alone, and last equation yields the location of the pole w as an explicit function of the x^α 's.

Let $P_n(N)$ be the number of n -coloured partitions of N . The Fock space of the quantum $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -KdV model is generated by the action of $n = \text{rank } \mathfrak{g}$ free fields [33, 29]. Hence the number of the states of a given level N of the quantum theory is less or equal⁸ than $P_n(N)$ for arbitrary values of the parameters $(r, \hat{k}) \in \mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$ of the model, and it actually coincides with $P_n(N)$ for generic values of the parameters. According to Conjecture 0.1, the solutions of (9.22) are in bijections with the states of level N of quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV. Hence, the ODE/IM conjecture implies the following conjecture on the number of solutions of (9.22).

Conjecture 9.4. *The number of solutions of (9.22) is less or equal than $N!P_n(N)$. The set of parameters (r, \hat{k}) for which the number of solutions is $N!P_n(N)$ is a generic subset of $\mathfrak{h} \times (0, 1)$.*

10. EXPLICIT COMPUTATIONS

System (9.22), providing trivial monodromy conditions for the operator (9.1), is a system of $2N(h^\vee - 1)$ equations in $2N(h^\vee - 1)$ unknowns, which depends on the root structure of the algebra. In this section we provide an explicit presentation of this system in case $\mathfrak{g} = A_n, n \geq 2, D_n, n \geq 4$, and E_6 . We omit to show our computations in the case E_7, E_8 due to their excessive length⁹. In each case, we are able to reduce (9.22) to a system of $2N$ equations in $2N$ unknowns. Moreover, if $N = 1$, we further reduce it to a single degree n polynomial equation in one variable. This is consistent with the ODE/IM hypothesis – see Conjecture 9.4 – since the dimensions of the level 1 subspace of the quantum \mathfrak{g} -KdV model is equal to $\text{rank } \mathfrak{g} = n$, for generic values of the central charge and of the vacuum parameters.

⁸It may be less only if the Fock representation is not irreducible.

⁹We can furnish them to the interested reader upon request.

10.1. **The case** A_n , $n \geq 2$. For \mathfrak{g} of type A_n we have $h^\vee = n + 1$, $\theta = \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_i$, and $\dim \mathfrak{t} = 2n$. Since $I \setminus I_\theta = \{1, n\}$ then from (9.10) we get

$$\pi_0(f) = - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} E_{-\alpha_i}, \quad \pi_{-1}(f) = -E_{-\alpha_1} - E_{-\alpha_n}.$$

Defining

$$\beta_j = \sum_{i=n+1-j}^n \alpha_i, \quad \gamma_j = \sum_{i=1}^j \alpha_i, \quad j = 1, \dots, n-1 \quad (10.1)$$

then we get $\Theta = \{0, \theta\} \cup \{\beta_i, \gamma_i, i = 1, \dots, n-1\}$ and $\{E_\alpha, \alpha \in \Theta\}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{t} , with $E_0 = \theta^\vee$. Thus, (9.17) reads

$$X^i = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee & i = 0, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} \otimes E_{\beta_i} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} \otimes E_{\gamma_i} & i = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ \mathbf{x}^\theta \otimes E_\theta & i = n, \end{cases} \quad (10.2)$$

and system (9.22) takes the simpler form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} &= (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{i+1}} &= M_{\beta_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_i}, & i = 1, \dots, n-2, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{i+1}} &= -M_{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}, & i = 1, \dots, n-2, \\ \mathbf{x}^\theta &= 2M_{\beta_{n-1}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-1}}) + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{x}^{\beta_s} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-s}} - 2\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-1}} \\ &\quad - \mathbf{x}^\theta = 2M_{\gamma_{n-1}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-1}}) + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_s} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-s}} - 2\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-1}} \\ 2(n+k)\mathbf{w} &= Y_\theta(\mathbf{x}^\theta) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-i}} \circ S_{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-i}} \circ S_{\beta_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i})) \\ &\quad - 2S_\theta(\mathbf{x}^\theta) + \frac{2}{3}k \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-i}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{i+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

The above system can be further simplified as follows. Introduce the polynomial functions $P_i, \tilde{P}_i : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$, depending on the parameters $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and defined recursively by the relations

$$P_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}) = M_{\beta_i}(P_i(\mathbf{x})) - \mathbf{x} \circ P_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad (10.3a)$$

$$\tilde{P}_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}) = -M_{\gamma_i}(\tilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x})) + \mathbf{x} \circ \tilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad (10.3b)$$

for every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$, and with $P_0(\mathbf{x}) = -\mathbf{1}$, $\tilde{P}_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{1}$, and $\beta_0 = \gamma_0 = 0$.

Proposition 10.1. *Let \mathfrak{g} be of type A_n , $n \geq 2$. The operator (9.1) with X^i as in (10.2) has trivial monodromy at all w_ℓ , $\ell = 1, \dots, N$ for all values of λ if and only if:*

(1) The variables $\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}, \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ satisfy the system

$$\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} = (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1}), \quad (10.4a)$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^n P_s(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \tilde{P}_{n-s}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}) = 0 \quad (10.4b)$$

$$2(n+k)\mathbf{w} = Y_\theta(P_n(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) + \tilde{P}_n(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1})) + \frac{2}{3}k \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} P_{n-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \tilde{P}_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}) \\ + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(P_{n-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\gamma_i}(\tilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1})) - \tilde{P}_{n-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}) \circ S_{\beta_i}(P_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \right), \quad (10.4c)$$

where $\gamma_n = \beta_n = \theta$.

(2) The variables $\mathbf{x}^\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^N$, $\alpha \in \Theta$, are given in terms of $\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}, \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} &= P_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) & i &= 1, \dots, n-1, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} &= \tilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}) & i &= 1, \dots, n-1, \\ \mathbf{x}^\theta &= P_n(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) + \tilde{P}_n(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}), \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 10.2. Let $N = 1$. The system (10.4) admits, for generic values of $r \in \mathfrak{h}, k \in \mathbb{R}$, n solutions.

Proof. For $N = 1$, the recursion relations (10.3) can be explicitly solved. Indeed, in this case we have $\mathbf{x}^\alpha = x^\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ and the operator (9.19) reduces to the scalar operator $M_\alpha(x) = (\alpha(r) - \text{ht}(\alpha))x$, with $x \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha \in \Theta$. Noting that $\text{ht}(\beta_i) = \text{ht}(\gamma_i) = i$, then the polynomials

$$P_i(x) = (-1)^{i+1} \prod_{j=1}^i (x - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1), \quad (10.5a)$$

$$\tilde{P}_i(x) = \prod_{j=1}^i (x - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \quad (10.5b)$$

satisfy (10.3) with $P_0(x) = -1$ and $\tilde{P}_0(x) = 1$ (and $\beta_0 = \gamma_0 = 0$). Since the polynomials P, \tilde{P} do not depend on the pole w_1 , the system (10.4) splits into a subsystem for $x^{\beta_1}, x^{\gamma_1}$ and a linear equation for $\mathbf{w} = w_1$, the additional pole. Explicitly we have:

$$x^{\beta_1} + x^{\gamma_1} = k + \theta(r),$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^n (-1)^{s+1} \prod_{j=1}^s (x^{\beta_1} - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \prod_{j=1}^{n-s} (x^{\gamma_1} - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) = 0.$$

Substituting the first equation in the second, one obtain a polynomial equation for the variable x^{β_1} , which has – for generic values of r and k – n distinct solutions. Once a solution of the above system is chosen, the additional pole is given by

$$2(n+k)w_1 = \frac{2}{3}k(k+n) \left((-1)^{n+1} \prod_{j=1}^n (x^{\beta_1} - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) + \prod_{j=1}^n (x^{\gamma_1} - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \right) \\ + \frac{2}{3}k \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \left((-1)^{n-i+1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} (x^{\beta_1} - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \prod_{j=1}^{i+1} (x^{\gamma_1} - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \right) \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} m_{n,i,r,k} \left((-1)^{n-i+1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-i} (x^{\beta_1} - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \prod_{j=1}^i (x^{\gamma_1} - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) \right),$$

with $m_{n,i,r,k} = (1 + \frac{k}{3})(\gamma_i(r) - \beta_{n-i}(r)) + (n+1 + \frac{4}{3}k)(n-2i)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} x^{\beta_i} &= (-1)^{i+1} \prod_{j=1}^i (x^{\beta_1} - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1), \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ x^{\gamma_i} &= \prod_{j=1}^i (x^{\gamma_1} - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1), \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ x^\theta &= (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{j=1}^n (x^{\beta_1} - \beta_{j-1}(r) + j - 1) + \prod_{j=1}^n (x^{\gamma_1} - \gamma_{j-1}(r) + j - 1). \end{aligned}$$

□

10.2. The case D_n . For \mathfrak{g} of type D_n we have $h^\vee = 2n-2$, $\theta = \alpha_1 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} \alpha_i + \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n$, and $\dim \mathfrak{t} = 4n-6$. Since $I \setminus I_\theta = \{2\}$ then from (9.10) we get

$$\pi_0(f) = -E_{-\alpha_1} - \sum_{i=3}^n E_{-\alpha_i}, \quad \pi_{-1}(f) = -E_{-\alpha_2}.$$

Denoting the roots

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_j &= \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} \alpha_i, & j = 1, \dots, n-3, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{2n-j-3} \alpha_i + 2 \sum_{i=2n-j-2}^{n-2} \alpha_i + \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, & j = n-1, \dots, 2n-5, \end{cases} \\ \beta_{n-2}^+ &= \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \alpha_i, \quad \beta_{n-2}^- = \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} \alpha_i + \alpha_n, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_j &= \begin{cases} \sum_{i=2}^{j+1} \alpha_i, & j = 1, \dots, n-3, \\ \sum_{i=2}^{2n-j-3} \alpha_i + 2 \sum_{i=2n-j-2}^{n-2} \alpha_i + \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, & j = n-1, \dots, 2n-5, \end{cases} \\ \gamma_{n-2}^+ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \alpha_i + \alpha_n, \quad \gamma_{n-2}^- = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_i, \end{aligned}$$

then we have $\Theta = \{0, \beta_{n-2}^\pm, \gamma_{n-2}^\pm, \theta\} \cup \{\beta_j, \gamma_j, j = 1, \dots, \widehat{n-2}, \dots, 2n-5\}$. Thus, (9.17) reads

$$X^i = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee & i = 0, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \otimes E_{\gamma_1} & i = 1, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{i-1}} \otimes E_{\beta_{i-1}} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} \otimes E_{\gamma_i} & i = 2, \dots, n-3, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-3}} \otimes E_{\beta_{n-3}} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} \otimes E_{\beta_{n-2}^+} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} \otimes E_{\beta_{n-2}^-} & i = n-2 \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-1}} \otimes E_{\gamma_{n-1}} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} \otimes E_{\gamma_{n-2}^+} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-} \otimes E_{\gamma_{n-2}^-} & i = n-1 \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{i-1}} \otimes E_{\beta_{i-1}} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} \otimes E_{\gamma_i} & i = n, \dots, 2n-5, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{2n-5}} \otimes E_{\beta_{2n-5}} & i = 2n-4, \\ \mathbf{x}^\theta \otimes E_\theta & i = 2n-3. \end{cases} \quad (10.6)$$

and system (9.22) takes the form

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} &= (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1}), \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{i+1}} &= M_{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}, & i = 1, \dots, n-4, \\
-\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} &= M_{\beta_{i-1}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{i-1}}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{i-1}}, & i = 2, \dots, n-3, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-3}} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} &= M_{\gamma_{n-3}}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-3}}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-3}} \\
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-1}} &= M_{\beta_{n-2}^-}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} \\
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-1}} &= M_{\beta_{n-2}^+}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} \\
-\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-} &= M_{\beta_{n-3}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-3}}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-3}} \\
-\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-1}} &= M_{\gamma_{n-2}^+}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} \\
-\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-1}} &= M_{\gamma_{n-2}^-}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{i+1}} &= M_{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}, & i = n-1, \dots, 2n-6, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} &= M_{\beta_{i-1}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{i-1}}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{i-1}}, & i = n, \dots, 2n-5, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{2n-5}} &= M_{\gamma_{2n-5}}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-5}}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} + \sum_{s=1}^{n-4} \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{s+1}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-5-s}}, \\
\mathbf{x}^\theta &= 2M_{\beta_{2n-5}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{2n-5}}) + \sum_{s=2}^{n-3} \mathbf{x}^{\beta_s} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-4-s}} + \sum_{s=n-1}^{2n-5} \mathbf{x}^{\beta_s} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-4-s}} \\
&\quad - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-5}} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-}, \\
2(k + 2n - 3)\mathbf{w} &= Y_\theta(\mathbf{x}^\theta) + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} \circ S_{\gamma_{n-2}^+}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} \circ S_{\beta_{n-2}^+}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+}) \\
&\quad + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-} \circ S_{\gamma_{n-2}^-}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-} \circ S_{\beta_{n-2}^-}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-}) + \frac{2}{3}k\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, 2n-5 \\ i \neq n-2}} \left(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{2n-4-i}} \circ \left(S_{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}) - \frac{k}{3}\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} \right) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-4-i}} \circ S_{\beta_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i}) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{3}k(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^+} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^-}) \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{3}k(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^+} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^-}) \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-1}} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{3}k \sum_{i=2}^{n-3} (\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{2n-3-i}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{2n-3-i}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}).
\end{aligned}$$

The above system can be simplified as follows. For $\alpha \in \Theta$ and $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{C}^N$, denote by \widetilde{M}_α the operators

$$\widetilde{M}_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) = M_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) - (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{v} + 2A_0(\mathbf{1}) \circ \mathbf{v}, \quad (10.7)$$

and introduce the polynomials $P_i, \widetilde{P}_i : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ defined by the recursion relations

$$\begin{cases} \widetilde{P}_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}) = P_i(\mathbf{x}) - \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_i}(\widetilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x})) \\ P_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \circ \widetilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}) - M_{\beta_i}(P_i(\mathbf{x})), \end{cases} \quad i \geq 0, \quad (10.8)$$

with $P_0(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, $\widetilde{P}_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{1}$ and $\gamma_0 = \beta_0 = 0$. (In particular, from (10.8) we obtain $\widetilde{P}_1(\mathbf{x}) = (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1})$ and $P_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$.) Set

$$\widetilde{M}_\pm = M_{\beta_{n-2}^\pm}, \quad M_\pm = M_{\gamma_{n-2}^\pm},$$

and consider the rational functions $R_{\pm} : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$, depending parametrically on $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and given by:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\pm}(\mathbf{x}) &= [(M_+ + M_-)(\widetilde{M}_+ + \widetilde{M}_-) - 4\mathbf{x} \circ]^{-1} [(M_+ + M_-)\widetilde{M}_{\mp}(\widetilde{P}_{n-2}(\mathbf{x})) \\ &\quad - 2\mathbf{x} \circ \widetilde{P}_{n-2}(\mathbf{x}) \pm (M_+ + M_-)P_{n-2}(\mathbf{x})]. \\ \widetilde{R}_{\pm}(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{2}P_{n-2}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{1}{2}\widetilde{M}_{\mp}(R_{\mp}(\mathbf{x})) - \frac{1}{2}M_{\pm}(R_{\pm}(\mathbf{x})) \end{aligned} \quad ,$$

with $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^N$. Finally, introduce recursively the polynomials $J, \widetilde{J} : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ as

$$\begin{cases} \widetilde{J}_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}) = -J_i(\mathbf{x}) + \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_i}(\widetilde{J}_i(\mathbf{x})) \\ J_{i+1}(\mathbf{x}) = M_{\beta_i}(J_i(\mathbf{x})) - \mathbf{x} \circ \widetilde{J}_i(\mathbf{x}), \end{cases} \quad i \geq n-1, \quad (10.9)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{J}_{n-1}(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{2}P_{n-2}(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{1}{2}\widetilde{M}_+(R_+(\mathbf{x})) - \frac{1}{2}\widetilde{M}_-(R_-(\mathbf{x})) \\ J_{n-1}(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x} \circ (R_+(\mathbf{x}) + R_-(\mathbf{x})) - \frac{1}{2}M_+(\widetilde{R}_+(\mathbf{x})) - \frac{1}{2}M_-(\widetilde{R}_-(\mathbf{x})), \end{aligned}$$

and define $K : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ as:

$$\begin{aligned} K(\mathbf{x}) &= 2M_{\beta_{2n-5}}(J_{2n-5}(\mathbf{x})) - R_+(\mathbf{x}) \circ \widetilde{R}_+(\mathbf{x}) - R_-(\mathbf{x}) \circ \widetilde{R}_-(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=1}^{n-3} (J_{2n-4-s}(\mathbf{x}) \circ \widetilde{P}_s(\mathbf{x}) + P_s(\mathbf{x}) \circ \widetilde{J}_{2n-4-s}(\mathbf{x})). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 10.3. *Let \mathfrak{g} be of type D_n , $n \geq 4$. The operator (9.1) with X^i as in (10.6) has trivial monodromy at all w_ℓ , $\ell = 1, \dots, N$ for all values of λ if and only if:*

(1) *The variables $\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ satisfy the system*

$$\sum_{s=0}^{n-3} \widetilde{P}_s(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \widetilde{J}_{2n-4-s}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) = R_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ R_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \quad (10.10a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(k+2n-3)\mathbf{w} &= Y_\theta(K(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) + R_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\gamma_{n-2}^+}(\widetilde{R}_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \\ &\quad - \widetilde{R}_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\beta_{n-2}^+}(R_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) + R_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\gamma_{n-2}^-}(\widetilde{R}_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \\ &\quad - \widetilde{R}_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\beta_{n-2}^-}(R_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) + \frac{2}{3}k\widetilde{R}_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \widetilde{R}_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \left(J_{2n-4-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \left(S_{\gamma_i}(\widetilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) - \frac{k}{3}P_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \right) - \widetilde{J}_{2n-4-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\beta_i}(P_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=n-1}^{2n-5} \left(P_{2n-4-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \left(S_{\gamma_i}(\widetilde{J}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) - \frac{k}{3}J_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \right) - \widetilde{P}_{2n-4-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ S_{\beta_i}(J_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{3}k(R_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) + R_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \circ J_{n-1}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) - \frac{2}{3}k(\widetilde{R}_+(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) + \widetilde{R}_-(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1})) \circ \widetilde{J}_{n-1}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{3}k \sum_{i=2}^{n-3} \left(\widetilde{J}_{2n-3-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ P_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) - J_{2n-3-i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \circ \widetilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10.10b)$$

(2) The variables $\mathbf{x}^\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^N$, $\alpha \in \Theta$, are given in terms of \mathbf{x}^{β_1} as

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} &= \tilde{P}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) & i = 1, \dots, n-3, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} &= P_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) & i = 1, \dots, n-3, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{n-2}^\pm} &= R_\pm(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}), \\
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{n-2}^\pm} &= \tilde{R}_\pm(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}), \\
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} &= \tilde{J}_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) & i = n-1, \dots, 2n-5, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i} &= J_i(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}) & i = n-1, \dots, 2n-5, \\
\mathbf{x}^\theta &= K(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}).
\end{aligned}$$

Corollary 10.4. Let $N = 1$. The system (10.10) admits, for generic values of $r \in \mathfrak{h}, k \in \mathbb{R}$, n solutions.

Proof. Skeeth of the proof. The system (10.10) splits into an algebraic equation for the sole variable $\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} = x^{\beta_1}$, and a linear equation for $\mathbf{w} = w_1$. By recursively computing the degree of the functions $\tilde{P}_s, \tilde{J}, R_\pm$, one shows that (10.10a) is an equation of the form $(x-a)^{-1}\Pi_n(x^{\beta_1}) = 0$, where a is a complex number and Π_n a polynomial of degree n . The coefficients of Π_n , as well as the number a , depend on r, k , so that for generic values of these parameter the equation has exactly n solutions. \square

10.3. **The case E_6 .** For \mathfrak{g} of type E_6 we have $h^\vee = 12$, $\theta = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6$, and $\dim \mathfrak{t} = 22$. Since $I \setminus I_\theta = \{4\}$ then from (9.10) we get

$$\pi_0(f) = -E_{-\alpha_1} - E_{-\alpha_2} - E_{-\alpha_3} - E_{-\alpha_5} - E_{-\alpha_6}, \quad \pi_{-1}(f) = -E_{-\alpha_4}.$$

Denoting the roots:

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_1 &= \alpha_4 & \beta_1 &= \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \\
\gamma_2 &= \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 & \beta_2 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \\
\gamma_3 &= \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 & \beta_3 &= \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 \\
\gamma_4 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 & \beta_4 &= \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 \\
\gamma_5 &= \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 & \beta_5 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 \\
\gamma_6 &= \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 & \beta_6 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 \\
\gamma_7 &= \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 & \beta_7 &= \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 \\
\gamma_8 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 & \beta_8 &= \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 \\
\gamma_9 &= \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6 & \beta_9 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6 \\
\gamma_{10} &= \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6 & \beta_{10} &= \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6
\end{aligned}$$

then we have $\Theta = \{0, \theta\} \cup \{\beta_i, \gamma_i : i = 1, \dots, 10\}$. Thus, (9.17) reads

$$X^i = \begin{cases} -\mathbf{1} \otimes \theta^\vee & i = 0, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \otimes E_{\gamma_1} & i = 1, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \otimes E_{\beta_1} & i = 2, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \otimes E_{\gamma_2} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} \otimes E_{\gamma_3} & i = 3, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \otimes E_{\beta_2} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} \otimes E_{\beta_3} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} \otimes E_{\beta_4} & i = 4, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} \otimes E_{\gamma_4} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} \otimes E_{\gamma_5} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_6} \otimes E_{\gamma_6} & i = 5, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} \otimes E_{\beta_5} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_6} \otimes E_{\beta_6} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_7} \otimes E_{\beta_7} & i = 6, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_7} \otimes E_{\gamma_7} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_8} \otimes E_{\gamma_8} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_9} \otimes E_{\gamma_9} & i = 7, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_8} \otimes E_{\beta_8} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_9} \otimes E_{\beta_9} & i = 8, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{10}} \otimes E_{\gamma_{10}} & i = 9, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{10}} \otimes E_{\beta_{10}} & i = 10, \\ \mathbf{x}^\theta \otimes E_\theta & i = 11. \end{cases} \quad (10.11)$$

and introducing the operator

$$\widetilde{M}_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) = M_\alpha(\mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{v},$$

for $\alpha \in \Theta$ and $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{C}^N$, then system (9.22) takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} &= (k + \theta(r))\mathbf{1} - 2A_0(\mathbf{1}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} &= \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_1}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} &= \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_2}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} &= \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_3}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3}), \\ -\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_2}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_4}), \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_6} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_2}) + \widetilde{M}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_3}) + \widetilde{M}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_4}), \\ 2\mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} &= M_{\gamma_6}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_6}) - \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_4}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4}) + \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_5}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3}, \\ 2\mathbf{x}^{\beta_6} &= M_{\gamma_6}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_6}) + \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_4}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4}) + \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_5}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3}, \\ 2\mathbf{x}^{\beta_7} &= -M_{\gamma_6}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_6}) + \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_4}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4}) + \widetilde{M}_{\gamma_5}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3}, \\ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_8} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_5}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_7} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_5}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}) + M_{\beta_6}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_6}) + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4}, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_9} &= \widetilde{M}_{\beta_5}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}) - M_{\beta_7}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_7}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_8} &= -M_{\gamma_7}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_7}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3}, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_9} &= M_{\gamma_9}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_9}) + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5}, \\
M_{\gamma_9}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_9}) &= \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} \\
&\quad - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} - M_{\gamma_7}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_7}) - M_{\gamma_8}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_8}), \\
2\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{10}} &= M_{\beta_9}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_9}) - M_{\beta_8}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_8}) + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}, \\
M_{\beta_8}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_8}) &= -M_{\beta_9}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_9}) - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}, \\
\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{10}} &= M_{\gamma_{10}}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{10}}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5}, \\
\mathbf{x}^\theta &= M_{\beta_{10}}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{10}}) + \sum_{i=1}^5 (\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{11-i}} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{11-i}} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_i}), \\
2(k+11)\mathbf{w} &= Y_\theta(\mathbf{x}^\theta) + \sum_{i=1}^{11} (\mathbf{x}^{\beta_{11-i}} \circ S_{\gamma_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_i}) - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{11-i}} \circ S_{\beta_i}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_i})) \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{3}k \left(\mathbf{x}^{\beta_1} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_{10}} + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_{10}} \circ (\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_2}) + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_9} \circ (\mathbf{x}^{\beta_2} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_3}) \right. \\
&\quad \quad \left. + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_8} \circ (\mathbf{x}^{\beta_3} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_4}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_8} \circ (\mathbf{x}^{\gamma_5} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_6}) + \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_9} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_4} \right. \\
&\quad \quad \left. - \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_7} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\gamma_7} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_6} + \mathbf{x}^{\beta_6} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_7} - \mathbf{x}^{\beta_5} \circ \mathbf{x}^{\beta_7} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

11. THE \mathfrak{sl}_2 CASE.

The case when \mathfrak{g} is of type A_1 , namely the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$, requires a separate approach, essentially due to the fact that only in this case the spectrum of $\text{ad } \theta^\vee$ in the adjoint representation does not contain ± 1 , and it is thus given by

$$\sigma(\theta^\vee) = \{-2, 0, 2\}. \quad (11.1)$$

Since this case was already considered in [8] and in [20] (see also [21]), in this section we merely show that our approach is equivalent. To this aim we work with quantum KdV opers in the canonical form (4.11), which is actually simpler in this particular case. A simple computations shows that operator (4.11) reads

$$\mathcal{L}_s = \partial_z + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v(z) \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11.2)$$

with

$$v(z) = \frac{r_1(r_1 - 1)}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z} + \lambda z^k + \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\frac{2}{(z - w_j)^2} + \frac{s(j)}{z(z - w_j)} \right).$$

Here r_1 is an arbitrary complex number, $-2 < k = -\hat{k} - 1 < -1$, and $s(j), j = 1, \dots, N$ are free parameters to be determined. The equation $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$, in the first fundamental representation, can be written in the form of a second order differential equation

$$\psi''(z) = v(z)\psi(z). \quad (11.3)$$

It is well known that the operator (11.2) has trivial monodromy at w_j if and only if the Frobenius expansion of the dominant solution $\psi_- = (z - w_j)^{-1}(1 + O(z))$ of the latter equation does not contain logarithm terms. This condition imposes a

polynomial relation among the first few terms of the Laurent expansion of v at z_j . Indeed, denoting

$$v(z) = \frac{2}{(z-w_j)^2} + \frac{a(j)}{z-w_j} + b(j) + c(j)(z-w_j) + O((z-w_j)^2),$$

the trivial monodromy condition reads

$$-\frac{a(j)^3}{4} + a(j)b(j) - c(j) = 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, N. \quad (11.4)$$

We notice that the coefficients $b(j), c(j)$ are affine functions of λ . Since the equation (11.4) is required to hold for any λ , then we can separate $-\frac{a(j)^3}{4} + a(j)b(j) - c(j)$ into a constant part (in λ) and a linear part (in λ), and both parts vanish identically. The linear part reads

$$a(j)w_j^k - \frac{k}{w_j^{k-1}} = 0,$$

from which we deduce that $a(j) = \frac{w_j}{k}$; equivalently

$$s(j) = k. \quad (11.5)$$

After some algebraic manipulations, the constant part reads

$$\tilde{\Delta} - (k+1)w_\ell = \sum_{\substack{j=1, \dots, N \\ j \neq \ell}} \frac{w_\ell((k+2)^2 w_\ell^2 - k(2k+5)w_\ell w_j + k(k+1)w_j^2)}{(w_\ell - w_j)^3}, \quad (11.6)$$

with $\tilde{\Delta} = \frac{k^3}{4} + k(k+1) - (k+2)r_1(r_1-1)$. The latter system provides the position of the poles, and thus, together with (11.5), fully determines the \mathfrak{sl}_2 quantum KdV opers (11.2).

Remark 11.1. The operator (11.2) (with $r_1 = -\ell$), subject to the relations (11.5) and (11.6), was shown in [20, §5.5, §5.7] to coincide – after the change of coordinates $z = \left(\frac{k+2}{2}\right)^2 x^{\frac{2}{2+k}}$ – with the operator with ‘monster potential’ originally proposed in [8, equations(1,3)].

Remark 11.2. According to the general theory developed in Section 6, we can write operator in the the form (9.1). This reads

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_z + \begin{pmatrix} r_1/z & 1/z + \lambda z^k \\ 1 & -r_1/z \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{z-w_j} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & x^\theta(j)/z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11.7)$$

where $x^\theta(j) = k + 2r_1 - 2 \sum_{\ell \neq j} \frac{w_j}{w_j - w_\ell}$.

APPENDIX. FROBENIUS SOLUTIONS

Here we prove Proposition 5.10. We give full details in the case when the set of additional singularities $\{w_j\}_{j \in J}$ is empty (i.e. the ground state), omitting a few details of the general case to the reader. We recall the proposition for convenience of the reader.

Proposition. 5.10. Let \hat{k} be irrational and (r, \hat{k}) be a generic pair. Let $(\omega(r - \rho^\vee), \chi_\omega)$ be an eigenpair composed of an eigenvalue and a corresponding eigenvector of $f - \rho^\vee + \bar{r}$ in $L(\omega_i)$. A unique solution in $V^i(\lambda)$ is determined by the expansion

$$\chi_\omega(z, \lambda) = z^{-\rho^\vee} z^{-\omega(r - \rho^\vee)} F(z, \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}), \quad (11.8)$$

where $F(z, \zeta)$ is an $L(\omega_i)$ -valued function which satisfies $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} F(z, \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) = \chi_\omega$. The function $F(z, \zeta)$ is analytic in z at $z = 0$, and an entire function of ζ , and it admits an analytic extension to an analytic function on $(\mathbb{C} \setminus \{w_j\}_{j \in J}) \times \mathbb{C}$. In the case of the ground state, F is an entire functions of the two variables.

Proof. The matrix $r + f - \rho^\vee$ has the same spectrum as $f - \rho^\vee$, and due to the genericity assumption the eigenvalue $\omega(r - \rho^\vee)$ is simple. In order to study the equation $\mathcal{L}\psi = 0$, with \mathcal{L} given by (4.11), we first apply the gauge transform $z^{\text{ad} \rho^\vee}$, to get

$$\left(\partial_z + \frac{r - \rho^\vee + f}{z} + (1 - \lambda z^{-1 + \hat{k}}) e_\theta + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=0}^{d_i} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z - w_j)^{d_i + 1 - l}} \right) \bar{\psi}(z) = 0,$$

where $\bar{\psi}(z) = z^{\rho^\vee} \psi(z)$. To simplify our notation, we write

$$\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=0}^{d_i} \frac{s_l^{d_i}(j)}{(z - w_j)^{d_i + 1 - l}} = \sum_{k \geq 0} s_k z^k.$$

Note that the above power series has radius of convergence $\min_{j \in J} |w_j|$. We then look for a solution of the latter equation in the form of the Frobenius-like series

$$\bar{\psi}(z) = z^{-\omega(r - \rho^\vee)} (\psi_\omega + \sum_{m, n \in \mathbb{N}^2 \setminus (0,0)} c_{m,n} z^m (\lambda z^{-\hat{k}})^n). \quad (11.9)$$

Applying the operator \mathcal{L} to (11.9) we obtain the recursion

$$(r - \rho^\vee + f - \omega(r - \rho^\vee) + m - n\hat{k}) c_{m,n} + f_0 c_{m-1,n} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} s_k c_{m-1-k,n} - f_0 c_{m-1,n-1} = 0, \quad (11.10)$$

where $c_{0,0} := \psi_\omega$ and $c_{-1,n} = c_{m,-1} = 0$ for all m, n . It is readily seen that the recursion has a unique solution and that $c_{m,n} = 0$ if $n > m$. The latter identity implies that if the series converges then the function

$$F(z, \zeta) = \psi_\omega + \sum_{m, n \in \mathbb{N}^2 \setminus (0,0)} c_{m,n} z^m \zeta^n \quad (11.11)$$

satisfies $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} F(z, z^{-\hat{k}} \lambda) = \psi_\omega$.

We now address the convergence of the series in the case when $s_k = 0$ for every k , namely the ground state case, and omit the same discussion for the general case. We choose a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $L(\omega_i)$ such that $\|\psi_\omega\| = 1$ and denote by $\|\cdot\|$ also the corresponding operator norm. Because of the genericity condition on (r, \hat{k}) , the matrix $r - \rho^\vee + f - \omega(r - \rho^\vee) + m + n(\hat{k} - 1)$ is invertible. Since moreover $m - n\hat{k} > \hat{k}$, for all $m, n \neq (0,0)$, $m \geq n$, there exist $\rho, K < \infty$ such that

$$\|(\ell - \omega(\ell) + m - n\hat{k})^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\rho}{m - n\hat{k}}, \quad \|f_0\| \leq \frac{K}{\rho}.$$

Because of the above inequalities, we get

$$\|c_{m,n}\| \leq K \frac{\|c_{m-1,n}\| + \|c_{m-1,n-1}\|}{m - n\hat{k}},$$

and due to Lemma 11.3 below, we have that

$$\sum_{m,n \neq (0,0)} \|c_{m,n}\| |z|^m |w|^n \leq 1 - e^{K|z|(1+\frac{|w|}{1-k})}.$$

The latter estimate implies that $F(z, \zeta)$ given by (11.11) is an entire function of z, ζ . Substituting $\zeta = \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}$, we have

$$\sum_{m,n \neq (0,0)} \|c_{m,n}\| |z|^m |\lambda z^{-\hat{k}}|^n \leq 1 - e^{K(|z| + \frac{|\lambda||z|^{1-\hat{k}}}{k})},$$

from which it follows immediately that $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} F(z, \lambda z^{-\hat{k}}) = \psi_\omega$. \square

Lemma 11.3. *Let d be a real function of two integer variables $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ that satisfies the recursion*

$$d_{m,n} = K \frac{d_{m-1,n} + d_{m-1,n-1}}{m+nq}, \quad q > -1,$$

where, in the above formula $d_{-1,n} = 0, d_{m,-1} = 0$ for all m, n . Then

$$d_{m,n} = d_{0,0} \frac{K^m}{(1+q)^n (m-n)! n!}, \quad \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} d_{m,n} x^m y^n = d_{0,0} e^{Kx(1+\frac{y}{1+q})}. \quad (11.12)$$

In particular $d_{m,n} = 0$ if $n > m$.

Proof. We make the following change of basis in the \mathbb{Z}^2 lattice: $m' = m - n, n' = n$, to obtain the new recursion $d'_{m',n'} = K \frac{d'_{m'-1,n'} + d'_{m',n'-1}}{m'+n'(1+q)}$. It is easily seen that the recursion has the unique solution $d'_{m',n'} = d'_{0,0} \frac{K^{m'+n'}}{(1+q)^{n'} m'! n'!}$ and $\sum_{m',n'} d'_{m',n'} x^{m'} y^{n'} = d'_{0,0} e^{x + \frac{y}{1+q}}$. The thesis follows. \square

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