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Form Factors of the Elementary Field in the Bullough-Dodd Model

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Abstract

We derive the recursive equations for the form factors of the local hermitian operators in the Bullough-Dodd model. At the self-dual point of the theory, the form factors of the fundamental field of the Bullough-Dodd model are equal to those of the fundamental field of the Sinh-Gordon model at a specific value of the coupling constant.

1 The Bullough-Dodd Model

The Bullough-Dodd (BD) model [1, 2] is an integrable quantum field theory defined by the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu\varphi)^2 - \frac{m_0^2}{6g^2} \left(2e^{g\varphi} + e^{-2g\varphi} \right) , \quad (1.1)$$

where m_0 is a bare mass parameter and g the coupling constant. This model belongs to the class of the Affine Toda Field Theories* [3] corresponding to the non-simply laced root system BC_1 with Coxeter number $h = 3$. The expansion of the exponential terms in (1.1) gives rise to the n -point interaction vertices

$$V(\varphi) = \frac{m_0^2}{6g^2} \left(2e^{g\varphi} + e^{-2g\varphi} \right) = \frac{m_0^2}{2g^2} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{g_k}{k!} \varphi^k , \quad (1.2)$$

where

$$g_k = \frac{m_0^2}{3} g^{k-2} \left[1 + (-1)^k 2^{k-1} \right] . \quad (1.3)$$

The infinite renormalization of the BD model reduces to a subtraction of the tadpole diagrams [4, 5], i.e. the bare mass m_0 renormalizes as

$$m_0^2 \rightarrow m_0^2 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\mu} \right)^{g^2/4\pi} \quad (1.4)$$

where Λ is a ultraviolet cut-off and μ a subtraction point. The coupling constant g does not renormalize.

It is interesting to note that although the BD model involves a non-simply laced algebra, it is not plagued by the difficulties which arise in the analysis of the non-simply laced Toda Field Theories [4, 5]. The reason essentially lies in the fact that only one field is involved in the interaction. Therefore, most of the formulae worked out for the simply-laced Toda Field Theories also apply to the BD model. For instance, the (finite) wave function and mass renormalization at order one-loop read

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 1 - \frac{g^2}{12} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) , \\ \delta m^2 &= m^2 \frac{g^2}{12\sqrt{3}} , \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

*Classically, this model can be obtained by a Z_2 folding of the simply-laced A_2 Affine Toda theory.

which coincide with the corresponding expressions obtained for the simply-laced Toda Field Theories [4, 5], once we substitute $h = 3$. However, as we will discuss later, the non-simply laced nature of the BD model manifests itself in a subtle way.

The spectrum of the model consists of a particle state A that appears as bound state of itself in the scattering process (fig. 1)

$$A \times A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \times A . \quad (1.6)$$

The bootstrap dynamics of the model is supported by an infinite set of local conserved charges \mathcal{Q}_s where s is an odd integer but multiple of 3

$$s = 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, \dots \quad (1.7)$$

The absence of spin s multiple of 3 is consistent with the bootstrap process (1.6) [6]. The integrability of the BD model implies the elasticity of the scattering processes [7]. The n -particle S -matrix then factorizes into $n(n - 1)/2$ two-particle scattering amplitudes, whose expression is given by [8]

$$S(\beta, B) = f_{\frac{2}{3}}(\beta) f_{\frac{B}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}(\beta) f_{-\frac{B}{3}}(\beta) , \quad (1.8)$$

where

$$f_x(\beta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2}(\beta + i\pi x)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2}(\beta - i\pi x)} , \quad (1.9)$$

and $B(g)$ is the following function of the coupling constant g

$$B(g) = \frac{g^2}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{g^2}{4\pi}} . \quad (1.10)$$

The S -matrix (1.8) is invariant under

$$B(g) \rightarrow 2 - B(g) , \quad (1.11)$$

i.e. under the weak-strong coupling constant duality

$$g \rightarrow \frac{4\pi}{g} . \quad (1.12)$$

The minimal part of the S -matrix (1.8), i.e. $f_{\frac{2}{3}}(\beta)$ coincides with the S -matrix of the Yang-Lee model [9]. For all values of g except for 0, ∞ and the self-dual point $g = \sqrt{4\pi}$,

the S -matrix possesses a simple pole at $\beta = 2\pi i/3$, that corresponds to the bound state in the s -channel of the particle A itself. The residue is related to the three-particle vertex on mass-shell (fig. 1)

$$\Gamma^2(B) = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi B}{6}\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi B}{6}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi B}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi B}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}. \quad (1.13)$$

Notice that $\Gamma(B)$ vanishes for $B = 0$ and $B = 2$ (which correspond to the free theory limits) but it also vanishes at the self-dual point $B = 1$ where the S -matrix reduces to

$$S(\beta, 1) = f_{-\frac{2}{3}}(\beta). \quad (1.14)$$

The vanishing of Γ at the self-dual point is the reminiscence of the non-simply laced nature of this theory. Indeed, the vanishing of the on-shell three-point vertex at a finite value of the coupling constant never occurs in any simply-laced Toda Field Theory but may occur for theories obtained as folding of simply-laced Toda Field Theories [10]. We will show later on that at the self-dual point the BD dynamically realizes an effective Z_2 symmetry and we will identify the BD model at the self-dual point with a specific point of the Sinh-Gordon model.

2 Form Factors

Correlation functions of the BD model may be computed exploiting the form factor approach [12-19]. The form factors (FF) are matrix elements of local operators between the vacuum and n -particle in-state

$$F_n^{\mathcal{O}}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}(0) | \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \rangle_{\text{in}}. \quad (2.1)$$

For local scalar operators $\mathcal{O}(x)$, relativistic invariance implies that F_n are functions of the difference of the rapidities. Except for the poles corresponding to the one-particle bound states in all sub-channels, we expect the form factors F_n to be analytic inside the strip $0 < \text{Im}\beta_{ij} < 2\pi$. In this paper we consider the form factors of the fundamental field $\varphi(x)$ of the BD model. Form factors of general operators of the BD model are analyzed in a forthcoming paper [20].

The form factors of the hermitian local scalar operator $\mathcal{O}(x)$ satisfy a set of functional equations, known as Watson's equations [11], which for integrable systems assume a particularly simple form

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_i, \beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_n) &= F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{i+1}, \beta_i, \dots, \beta_n) S(\beta_i - \beta_{i+1}) , \\ F_n(\beta_1 + 2\pi i, \dots, \beta_{n-1}, \beta_n) &= F_n(\beta_2, \dots, \beta_n, \beta_1) = \prod_{i=2}^n S(\beta_i - \beta_1) F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) . \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

In the case $n = 2$, eqs. (2.2) reduce to

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(\beta) &= F_2(-\beta) S_2(\beta) , \\ F_2(i\pi - \beta) &= F_2(i\pi + \beta) . \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

The general solution of Watson's equations can always be brought into the form [12]

$$F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = K_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \prod_{i < j} F_{\min}(\beta_{ij}) , \quad (2.4)$$

where $F_{\min}(\beta)$ has the properties that it satisfies (2.3), is analytic in $0 \leq \text{Im } \beta \leq \pi$, has no zeros and poles in $0 < \text{Im } \beta < \pi$, and converges to a constant value for large values of β . These requirements uniquely determine this function, up to a normalization. In the case of the BD model, $F_{\min}(\beta)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\min}(\beta, B) &= \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{7}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)} \right. \\ &\times \left. \frac{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 - \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{7}{6} + \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 + \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{B}{6} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)} \right|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

with $\hat{\beta} = i\pi - \beta$. $F_{\min}(\beta, B)$ has a simple zero at the threshold $\beta = 0$ (since $S(0, B) = -1$) and its asymptotic behaviour is given by

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} F_{\min}(\beta, B) = 1 . \quad (2.6)$$

It satisfies the functional equations

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\min}(i\pi + \beta) F_{\min}(\beta) &= \frac{\sinh \beta \left(\sinh \beta + \sinh \frac{i\pi}{3} \right)}{\left(\sinh \beta + \sinh \frac{i\pi B}{3} \right) \left(\sinh \beta + \sinh \frac{i\pi(1+B)}{3} \right)} \\ F_{\min}\left(\beta + \frac{i\pi}{3}\right) F_{\min}\left(\beta - \frac{i\pi}{3}\right) &= \frac{\cosh \beta + \cosh \frac{2i\pi}{3}}{\cosh \beta + \cosh \frac{i\pi(2+B)}{3}} F_{\min}(\beta) \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

which are quite useful in the derivation of the recursive equations for the form factors.

The remaining factors K_n in (2.4) then satisfy Watson's equations with $S_2 = 1$, which implies that they are completely symmetric, $2\pi i$ -periodic functions of the β_i . They must contain all the physical poles expected in the form factor under consideration and must satisfy a correct asymptotic behaviour for large value of β_i . From the LSZ-reduction [19], the form factors of the elementary field $\varphi(0)$ behave asymptotically as

$$F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \beta_i \rightarrow +\infty \quad \beta_{j \neq i} \text{ fixed } (n > 1) , \quad (2.8)$$

with the normalization given by

$$\langle 0 | \varphi(0) | \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} , \quad (2.9)$$

i.e. $\varphi(0)$ creates a one-particle state from the vacuum. Taking into account the bound state pole in the two-particle channel at $\beta_{ij} = 2\pi i/3$ and the one-particle pole in the three-particle channel at $\beta_{ij} = i\pi$, the general form factors can be parameterized as

$$F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = Q_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) \prod_{i < j} \frac{F_{\min}(\beta_{ij})}{(x_i + x_j)(\omega x_i + x_j)(\omega^{-1} x_i + x_j)} , \quad (2.10)$$

where we have introduced the variables

$$x_i = e^{\beta_i} , \quad \omega = e^{i\pi/3} . \quad (2.11)$$

The functions $Q_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ are symmetric polynomials[†] in the variables x_i . They can be expressed in terms of *elementary symmetric polynomial* $\sigma_k^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ which are generated by [21]

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (x + x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^n x^{n-k} \sigma_k^{(n)}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) . \quad (2.12)$$

As proved in [19], a convenient parametrization of the polynomials Q_n entering the form factors of the elementary field is given by

$$Q_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sigma_n^{(n)} P_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) , \quad (2.13)$$

where P_n are symmetric polynomials of total degree $n(3n - 5)/2$ and of degree $3n - 5$ in each variable x_i . The explicit determination of the symmetric polynomials P_n is achieved by means of the recursive equations satisfied by the form factors.

[†]The polynomial nature of the functions Q_n is dictated by the locality of the theory [13].

2.1 Pole Structure and Residue Equations for the Form Factors

The pole structure of the form factors induces a set of recursive equations for the F_n . The first kind of poles arises from kinematical poles located at $\beta_{ij} = i\pi$. The corresponding residues are computed by the LSZ reduction [14, 15] and give rise to a recursive equation between the n -particle and the $(n+2)$ -particle form factors

$$-i \lim_{\tilde{\beta} \rightarrow \beta} (\tilde{\beta} - \beta) F_{n+2}(\tilde{\beta} + i\pi, \beta, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n S(\beta - \beta_i) \right) F_n(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n). \quad (2.14)$$

For the BD model, using the parameterization (2.10) this equation becomes

$$(-1)^n Q_{n+2}(-x, x, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{F_{\min}(i\pi)} x^3 U(x, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) Q_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (2.15)$$

where

$$U(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = 2 \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_6=0}^n (-1)^{k_2+k_3+k_5} x^{6n-(k_1+\dots+k_6)} \sigma_{k_1}^{(n)} \sigma_{k_2}^{(n)} \dots \sigma_{k_6}^{(n)} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\times \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{3} [2(k_2 + k_4 - k_1 - k_3) + B(k_3 + k_6 - k_4 - k_5)] \right].$$

This equation establishes a recursive structure between the $(n+2)$ - and n -particle form factors.

The second type of poles in the F_n arises from the bound state singularity. The corresponding residue for the F_n is given by [14, 15]

$$-i \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon F_{n+1}(\beta + i\frac{\pi}{3} - \epsilon, \beta - i\frac{\pi}{3} + \epsilon, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-1}) = \Gamma(g) F_n(\beta, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-1}), \quad (2.17)$$

For the BD model, eq. (2.17) becomes

$$Q_{n+2}(\omega x, \omega^{-1}x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{F_{\min}(i\frac{2\pi}{3})} \Gamma(g) x^3 D(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) Q_{n+1}(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (2.18)$$

where

$$D(x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n (x + x_i)(x\omega^{2+B} + x_i)(x\omega^{-B-2} + x_i) \quad (2.19)$$

$$= \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_6=0}^n x^{3n-(k_1+k_2+k_6)} \omega^{(2+B)(k_2-k_3)} \sigma_{k_1}^{(n)} \sigma_{k_2}^{(n)} \sigma_{k_3}^{(n)}.$$

This equation establishes a recursive structure between the $(n + 2)$ - and $(n + 1)$ -particle form factors.

In this paper we mainly focalize our attention on the solution of the recursive equations at the self-dual point.

3 BD Model at the Self-Dual Point

The self-dual point of the BD model ($B = 1$, i.e. $g = \sqrt{4\pi}$) is a rather special point in the space of coupling constant. Indeed, at this point two zeros present in the S -matrix move simultaneously to the location of the pole and cancel it. Thus the S -matrix reduces to

$$S(\beta, B = 1) = f_{-\frac{2}{3}}(\beta) . \quad (3.1)$$

This S -matrix is equal to the S -matrix of the Sinh-Gordon model, defined by the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 - \frac{m_0^2}{\lambda^2} \cosh \lambda \varphi(x) , \quad (3.2)$$

at $\lambda = 2\sqrt{\pi}$ [8]. This equality has a far reaching consequences. In fact, as we are going to show, not only the scattering amplitudes of the two theories coincide but also the matrix elements of the fundamental field of the two theories are the same. This means, in particular, that all form factors of the elementary field $\varphi(x)$ with an even number of external legs vanish, whereas the odd ones coincide with those of the Sinh-Gordon theory at $\lambda = 2\sqrt{\pi}$. This identity between the two theories is a remarkable equivalence because, looking at their Lagrangian, the Sinh-Gordon model presents a Z_2 invariance while the BD model apparently not. Hence, in the BD model the Z_2 symmetry is dynamically implemented to the self-dual point.

3.1 Form Factors

Next to the one-particle matrix element (that fixes the normalization), the first non-trivial form factor of the elementary field $\varphi(0)$ is given by the matrix elements on two-particle

state. Its expression is

$$F_2(\beta_1, \beta_2) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(g)}{\cosh \beta_{12} + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{F_{\min}(\beta_{12})}{F_{\min}\left(\frac{2\pi i}{3}\right)} . \quad (3.3)$$

Going to the bound state pole, it correctly reduces to the one-particle form factor with the residue equal to the three-particle vertex on mass-shell

$$-i \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \frac{2\pi i}{3}} \left(\beta - \frac{2\pi i}{3} \right) F_2(\beta) = \frac{\Gamma(g)}{\sqrt{2}} . \quad (3.4)$$

It goes asymptotically to zero, due to the propagator left by the LSZ reduction. In terms of our parameterization (2.10), we have

$$Q_2(x_1, x_2) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{F_{\min}\left(\frac{2\pi i}{3}\right)} \Gamma(g) \sigma_1(x_1, x_2) \sigma_2(x_1, x_2) . \quad (3.5)$$

The important feature of the two-particle form factor of the renormalized field $\varphi(0)$ is its proportionality to the three-particle vertex $\Gamma(g)$. Therefore, at the self-dual point this form-factor is zero. The vanishing of F_2 implies that of all form factors with even number of external legs are zero

$$F_{2n} = 0 . \quad (3.6)$$

The proof is given by induction. An important quantity entering the proof is given by

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i \omega + x_j)(x_i \omega^{-1} + x_j) = \det \mathcal{A} = A^{(n)} , \quad (3.7)$$

where \mathcal{A} is a $(2n - 2) \times (2n - 2)$ -matrix with entries[‡]

$$\mathcal{A}_{ij} = \sigma_{3[\frac{j}{2}] - i + 1 + (-1)^{j+1}}^{(n)} \quad (3.8)$$

i.e. (suppressing the superscript (n))

$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 & \sigma_4 & \sigma_5 & \cdots \\ 1 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_3 & \sigma_4 & \cdots \\ 0 & 1 & \sigma_2 & \sigma_3 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} . \quad (3.9)$$

[‡] $[a]$ is the integer part of the real number a .

Let us consider initially the next form factor with even number of legs, i.e. F_4 . With our parametrization, it has to satisfy the following two recursive equations

$$Q_4(\omega x, \omega^{-1}x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \quad , \quad (3.10)$$

(since Γ is zero) and

$$Q_4(x, -x, x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \quad , \quad (3.11)$$

(since F_2 is zero). The general solution of eq.(3.10) is given in terms of $A^{(4)}$ times a symmetric polynomial $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_4$. This polynomial can be further factorized as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_4 = \sigma_4 \mathcal{S}_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \quad . \quad (3.12)$$

The total degree of \mathcal{S}_4 is 2 and degree 1 in each variable. The only possibility is

$$\mathcal{S}_4(x_1, \dots, x_4) = c \sigma_2^{(4)} \quad . \quad (3.13)$$

where c is a constant. But such \mathcal{S}_4 does not satisfy the second recursive equation (3.11) unless $c = 0$. Hence, in addition to F_2 , F_4 is also zero at the self-dual point. Using the same kind of argument we can prove that F_6 is also zero at the self-dual point and, in general, that all F_{2n} vanish.

Concerning the form factors of the elementary field with *odd* number of particles, they coincide with those of Sinh-Gordon at the “inverse Yang-Lee point” (in the notation of ref. [19]). In fact, at the self-dual point the minimal form factor F_{\min} reduces to the F_{\min} of the Sinh-Gordon model at the “inverse Yang-Lee point”, which was calculated in [19]. Then, using the kinematic residue equations for the F_{2n-1} and comparing it with the ones for Sinh-Gordon [19] we obtain that

$$Q_{2n-1}^{BD}(B = 1, x_1, \dots, x_{2n-1}) = Q_{2n-1}^{SG}\left(B = \frac{2}{3}, x_1, \dots, x_{2n-1}\right) A^{(2n-1)}(x_1, \dots, x_{2n-1}) \quad (3.14)$$

The factor $A^{(2n-1)}$ cancels the poles in the general parametrization (2.10). Thus, solely from the kinematic residue equation, we obtain that the form factors of the elementary field of the Bullough-Dodd model at the self-dual point coincides with the one of the Sinh-Gordon model at the ”inverse Yang-Lee point”. In order to finish our proof, we have to

consider eventual additional restrictions coming from the bound state residue equations. At the self-dual point they become

$$Q_{2n-1}(\omega x, \omega^{-1}x, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = 0 . \quad (3.15)$$

However this equations is always solved by (3.14), due to the property of the determinant $A^{(2n-1)}$.

Therefore we have established that in general

$$F_n^{BD}(B = 1, x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_n^{SG}\left(B = \frac{2}{3}, x_1, \dots, x_n\right) , \quad (3.16)$$

i.e. the BD model reduces at the self-dual point at the Sinh-Gordon model at the “inverse Yang-Lee point”.

4 Conclusions

We have derived the recursive equations satisfied by the form factors of local operators in the BD model. The non-simply laced nature of the model induces a peculiar analytic structure in the exact S -matrix of the model which, at the self-dual point, coincides with the S -matrix of the Sinh-Gordon model at the “inverse Yang-Lee point”. We have proved that the on mass-shell identity between the two theories extends also off-shell, i.e. the form factors of the elementary field of the BD model at the self-dual point coincide with those of the elementary field of the SG model at the “inverse Yang-Lee point”. A more detailed discussion of this equivalence, together with general solution of the recursive equations will be analyzed in [20].

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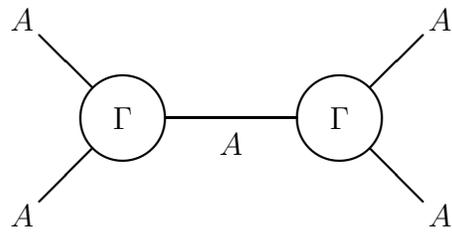


Figure 1. Bound state pole in the scattering amplitude.