

# Geometric Quantisation

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- ▶ In classical mechanics, the space of all possible states of a system is given by *phase space*,  $M$ .
- ▶ “*State*” means not just the *position* but also the *momentum* (of a particle).

### Example

For a particle of unit mass, energy function  $E : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :

$$E(x, p) = \frac{p^2}{2} + V(x).$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = p = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}.$$

## Quantum Mechanics

- ▶ Still have phase space  $M$  and energy  $E$ , but replaces states with *wavefunctions*.
- ▶ Classical energy function  $E : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  now becomes an operator  $\hat{E} : M \rightarrow M$ .

*Question*

For a phase space  $M$ , what is  $\mathcal{Q}(M)$ ?

- ▶ Phase space  $M$  represents the position and momentum of a system, with energy function  $E : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .
- ▶ Quantisation  $\mathcal{Q}(M)$  should then represent the wavefunctions  $\psi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , with operators  $\hat{E} : M \rightarrow M$ .

- ▶  $M = \mathbb{R}^6 \cong \mathbb{C}^3$  via  $(x_j, p_j) \rightsquigarrow z_j = p_j + ix_j \in \mathbb{C}^3$ .
- ▶ Energy function and operator:

$$\phi(z) = \frac{\|z\|^2}{2} \rightsquigarrow \hat{Q}(\phi) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \left( q_j \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} - p_j \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \right).$$

- ▶  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , get level-set  $E_k := \phi^{-1}(k) \cong S^5 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^6$ .
- ▶ Each  $E_k$  has an  $S^1$ -symmetry:

$$e^{i\theta} \cdot (z_1, \dots, z_n) = (e^{i\theta} z_1, \dots, e^{i\theta} z_n) \rightsquigarrow \phi(e^{i\theta} \cdot z) = \phi(z) = k.$$

- ▶ “Identify” the  $S^1$ -symmetries of  $S^5$ , i.e. consider points in the same orbit as identical.

*Fact*

On  $E_k$ , eigenvectors for  $\hat{Q}(\phi)$  are *homogeneous* polynomials in 3 variables of *degree*  $k$ :

$$\mathcal{Q}(E_k) \cong \{z_1^{n_1} z_2^{n_2} z_3^{n_3} : n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = k\},$$

$$\dim \mathcal{Q}(E_k) = \#(k \cdot \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2).$$

### Half-Spaces and Hyperplanes



#### Before Edinburgh

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