

A Brief Tour of Metaplectic-c Prequantization

Jennifer Vaughan
`jennifer.vaughan@umanitoba.ca`

University of Manitoba

CMS Winter Meeting
December 9, 2019

Preliminary Definitions

Let (M^{2n}, ω) be a symplectic manifold.

Let (V^{2n}, Ω) be a symplectic vector space, with symplectic group $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$. The metaplectic group $\mathrm{Mp}(V)$ is the connected double cover of $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$.

We view the symplectic frame bundle $\mathrm{Sp}(M, \omega)$ as a principal $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$ bundle over M .

Reminder of Kostant-Souriau Quantization

The Kostant-Souriau quantization procedure with half-form correction requires that (M, ω) admit two objects:

- A **prequantization circle bundle**

$$(Y, \gamma) \rightarrow (M, \omega)$$

- A **metaplectic structure**, which is a principal $\text{Mp}(V)$ bundle over M that is compatible with the symplectic frame bundle.

The metaplectic structure and a choice of polarization F give rise to the **half-form bundle** $\bigwedge^{1/2} F$, which is a complex line bundle over M .

Key idea: metaplectic-c quantization replaces the prequantization circle bundle and metaplectic structure with a single object.

Origins: Hess (1981), Robinson and Rawnsley (1989)

Metaplectic-c Prequantization

The metaplectic-c group is

$$\mathrm{Mp}^c(V) = \mathrm{Mp}(V) \times_{\mathbb{Z}_2} U(1).$$

It is a circle extension of $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$:

$$1 \longrightarrow U(1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mp}^c(V) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(V) \longrightarrow 1$$

A **metaplectic-c prequantization** for (M, ω) is a triple (P, Σ, γ) , where:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (P, \gamma) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma} & \mathrm{Sp}(M, \omega) \\ \downarrow \Pi & \swarrow & \\ (M, \omega) & & \end{array}$$

- P is a principal $\mathrm{Mp}^c(V)$ bundle over M ;
- Σ is an equivariant map from P to $\mathrm{Sp}(M, \omega)$;
- γ is a $\mathfrak{u}(1)$ -valued one-form on P , analogous to a connection one-form on a circle bundle.

Now that we have metaplectic-c prequantizations...

what can we do with them?

(M, ω) admits a prequantization circle bundle and a metaplectic structure if the two cohomology classes $\left[\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\omega\right]$ and $\frac{1}{2}c_1(TM)$ are both integral.

(M, ω) admits a metaplectic-c prequantization if their sum is integral. So metaplectic-c prequantization applies to a larger class of symplectic manifolds.

Infinitesimal Metaplectic-c Quantomorphisms

Given a prequantization circle bundle $(Y, \gamma) \rightarrow (M, \omega)$, let $\mathcal{Q}(Y, \gamma)$ be the Lie algebra of **infinitesimal quantomorphisms**: that is, the vector fields on Y that preserve the connection γ .

Then $C^\infty(M)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(Y, \gamma)$ are isomorphic Lie algebras.

Metaplectic-c analog:

Definition. Given a metaplectic-c prequantization $(P, \gamma) \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \text{Sp}(M, \omega) \rightarrow (M, \omega)$, an **infinitesimal metaplectic-c quantomorphism** is a vector field ζ on P that preserves γ and that satisfies $\Sigma_*\zeta = \widetilde{\Pi}_*\zeta$.

Theorem. Let $\mathcal{Q}(P, \Sigma, \gamma)$ be the Lie algebra of infinitesimal metaplectic-c quantomorphisms. Then $\mathcal{Q}(P, \Sigma, \gamma)$ and $C^\infty(M)$ are isomorphic Lie algebras.

Quantized Energy Levels (1)

Consider $H \in C^\infty(M)$, which we interpret as an energy function. What are its quantized energy levels?

Let E be a regular value of H , and let $S = H^{-1}(E)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (P, \gamma) & \xleftarrow{\supset} & (P^S, \gamma^S) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (P_S, \gamma_S) \\ \downarrow \Sigma & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Sp}(M, \omega) & \xleftarrow{\supset} & \mathrm{Sp}(M, \omega; S) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Sp}(TS/TS^\perp) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (M, \omega) & \xleftarrow{\supset} & S & \xrightarrow{=} & S \end{array}$$

Construction due to Robinson (1990).

Let H have Hamiltonian vector field ξ_H on M . There is a natural lift to $\tilde{\xi}_H$ on $\mathrm{Sp}(M, \omega)$, which then descends to $\mathrm{Sp}(TS/TS^\perp)$.

Quantized Energy Levels (2)

Definition. The regular value E of H is a **quantized energy level** for the system (M, ω, H) if the connection one-form γ_S on P_S has trivial holonomy over all closed orbits of $\tilde{\xi}_H$ on $\text{Sp}(TS/TS^\perp)$.

Theorem (Dynamical Invariance). Let $H_1, H_2 \in C^\infty(M)$ be such that

$$H_1^{-1}(E_1) = H_2^{-1}(E_2)$$

for regular values E_1, E_2 of H_1 and H_2 . Then E_1 is a quantized energy level for (M, ω, H_1) if and only if E_2 is a quantized energy level for (M, ω, H_2) .

Quantized Energy Levels (3)

Examples.

- The n -dimensional harmonic oscillator: $M = \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, Cartesian coordinates (q, p) , $\omega = \sum_{j=1}^n dq_j \wedge dp_j$, $H = \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2)$.

Quantized energy levels:

$$E_N = \hbar \left(N + \frac{n}{2} \right), \quad N \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad E_N > 0.$$

- The hydrogen atom: $M = \dot{\mathbb{R}}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$, $\omega = \sum_{j=1}^3 dq_j \wedge dp_j$,

$H = \frac{1}{2m_e} p^2 - \frac{k}{|q|}$, $m_e, k > 0$. Negative quantized energy levels:

$$E_N = -\frac{m_e k^2}{2\hbar^2 N^2}, \quad N \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Quantized Energy Levels (4)

Consider k Poisson-commuting functions $H = (H_1, \dots, H_k)$, and a regular level set $S = H^{-1}(E)$ where $E \in \mathbb{R}^k$.

There is an analogous construction of

$$(P_S, \gamma_S) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(TS/TS^\perp) \rightarrow S$$

Definition. The regular value E is a **quantized energy level** for (M, ω, H) if γ_S has trivial holonomy over all curves in $\mathrm{Sp}(TS/TS^\perp)$ with tangent vectors in the span of $\tilde{\xi}_{H_1}, \dots, \tilde{\xi}_{H_k}$.

This definition satisfies a generalized dynamical invariance property.

In the special case $k = n$, it is equivalent to a Bohr-Sommerfeld condition.

Equivariant Metaplectic-c Prequantizations (1)

Let (M, ω) have a Hamiltonian G -action with momentum map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$. Each $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ generates vector fields ξ_M on M and $\tilde{\xi}_M$ on $\text{Sp}(M, \omega)$.

A metaplectic-c prequantization $(P, \Sigma, \gamma) \rightarrow (M, \omega)$ is **equivariant** if there is a G -action on P , lifting that on $\text{Sp}(M, \omega)$, such that for all $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$,

$$\gamma(\xi_P) = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \Pi^* \Phi^\xi.$$

For Hamiltonian torus actions:

Fact. Let (M, ω) have an effective Hamiltonian T^k action with momentum map Φ and a fixed point z . Given a metaplectic-c prequantization $(P, \Sigma, \gamma) \rightarrow (M, \omega)$, it is always possible to shift the momentum map Φ such that (P, Σ, γ) is equivariant.

Equivariant Metaplectic-c Prequantizations (2)

Fix a Delzant polytope

$$\Delta = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n^*} : \langle x, v_j \rangle \leq \lambda_j, 1 \leq j \leq N\}$$

where v_j are primitive outward-pointing normals to the N facets and λ_j are real numbers.

Define $\pi_* : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by $\pi_* e_j = v_j$.

Let $K = \ker \pi$, and let d be the dimension of K . Short exact sequences:

$$1 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{i} T^N \xrightarrow{\pi} T^n \rightarrow 1$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{k} \xrightarrow{i_*} \mathbb{R}^N \xrightarrow{\pi_*} \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n^*} \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \mathbb{R}^{N^*} \xrightarrow{i^*} \mathfrak{k}^* \rightarrow 0$$

Let $\nu = i^*(-\lambda + \frac{\hbar}{2}\mathbf{1}) \in \mathfrak{k}^*$.

Equivariant Metaplectic-c Prequantizations (3)

Let $M = \mathbb{R}^{2N}$, with the standard action of T^N . The Delzant construction...

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K \subset T^N & & (M, \omega) & \longleftarrow & Z \xrightarrow{=} Z \xrightarrow[\rho]{/K, \xi_M} (M_0, \omega_0) \\
 & \swarrow \Psi & \downarrow \Phi & & \downarrow = \\
 \mathfrak{k} & \longleftarrow & (\mathbb{R}^N)^* & & \Psi^{-1}(\nu)
 \end{array}$$

Equivariant Metaplectic-c Prequantizations (3)

...extends to a metaplectic-c equivariant Delzant construction...

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 K \subset T^N & & (P, \gamma) & \longleftarrow & (P^Z, \gamma^Z) & \longrightarrow & (P_Z, \gamma_Z) & \xrightarrow{\hat{p}} & (P_0, \gamma_0) \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & \text{Sp}(M, \omega) & \longleftarrow & \text{Sp}(M, \omega; Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sp}(TZ/TZ^\perp) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}} & \text{Sp}(M_0, \omega_0) \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 K \subset T^N & & (M, \omega) & \longleftarrow & Z & \xrightarrow{=} & Z & \xrightarrow{p} & (M_0, \omega_0) \\
 & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow = & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathfrak{k} & \xleftarrow{i^*} & (\mathbb{R}^N)^* & & \Psi^{-1}(\nu) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

ψ is a map from (M, ω) to \mathfrak{k} .

...when $i^* \left(-\lambda + \frac{\hbar}{2} \mathbf{1}\right) \in \hbar \mathbb{Z}^{d^*}$.