



QUANTUM-CLASSICAL CORRESPONDENCE  
FOR RESONANCES ON VECTOR BUNDLES

Benjamin Küster

joint work with Tobias Weich, arXiv:1710.04625

Séminaire Problèmes Spectraux en Physique Mathématique

Institut Henri Poincaré, 7 January 2019

# Outline

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  - 1.1 Basic questions in scalar case
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$\mathcal{M}$  compact connected Riemannian manifold, no boundary  
*configuration space* of a point particle

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$T^*\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{M}$  cotangent bundle, *phase space*

$T^*\mathcal{M} \supset S^*\mathcal{M}$  cosphere bundle, *momentum = 1*

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*correspondence principle* for  $X$  and  $\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}$

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How to compare the "classical" operator

$$X : C^\infty(S^*\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow C^\infty(S^*\mathcal{M})$$

with the "quantum operator"

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{M}} : C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) ?$$

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Pushforward  $\pi_* : C^\infty(S^*\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathcal{M})$  (fiber integration)

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# Motivation: “Trivial” example

$$\mathcal{M} := S^1 = \mathbb{R}/(2\pi\mathbb{Z}) = \{e^{i\phi} : \phi \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

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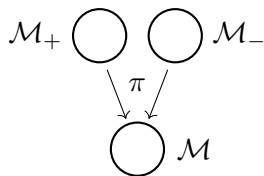
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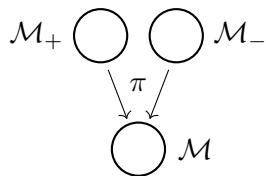
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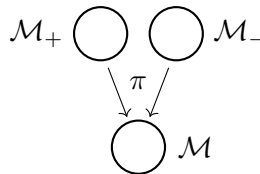
$$C^\infty(S^*\mathcal{M}) = C^\infty(\mathcal{M}_+) \oplus C^\infty(\mathcal{M}_-)$$

$$X = \pm \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \text{ on } C^\infty(\mathcal{M}_\pm)$$

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$$X(e^{ik\phi}, e^{-ik\phi}) = ik(e^{ik\phi}, e^{-ik\phi})$$

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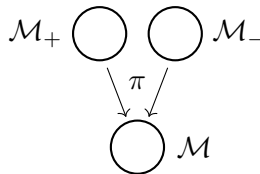
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$$\pi_*(e^{ik\phi}, e^{-ik\phi}) = e^{ik\phi} + e^{-ik\phi} = 2 \cos(k\phi) \in \text{Eig}(\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}, k^2)$$

$$\pi_*(e^{ik\phi}, -e^{-ik\phi}) = e^{ik\phi} - e^{-ik\phi} = 2i \sin(k\phi) \in \text{Eig}(\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}, k^2)$$



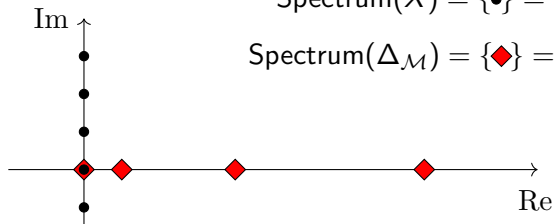
# Spectra of $\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}$ and $X$ for $\mathcal{M} = S^1$

Pushfwd  $\pi_* : C^\infty(S^*\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathcal{M})$  induces isomorphisms

$$\text{Eig}(X, ik) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\pi_*} \text{Eig}(\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}, k^2), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Spectrum}(X) = \{\bullet\} = i\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Spectrum}(\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}) = \{\blacklozenge\} = \{k^2\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0}$$



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# General situation: The Anosov condition

$\dim \mathcal{M} > 1 \implies X$  not elliptic. Require additional condition

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The geodesic flow  $\varphi_t : S^*\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S^*\mathcal{M}$  is *Anosov* if there is a flow-invariant decomposition

$$T(S^*\mathcal{M}) = E_0 \oplus E_+ \oplus E_-, \quad E_0 = \text{span}(X),$$

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s.t.  $E_{\pm}$  are continuous and there are  $\lambda, C > 0$  with

$$\|D\varphi_{\pm t}v\| \leq Ce^{-\lambda t}\|v\| \quad \forall v \in E_{\pm}, t \geq 0.$$

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An Anosov flow is *chaotic* with positive and negative Lyapunov exponents in  $E_+$  and  $E_-$ , respectively

# The Anosov condition

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## Theorem (Anosov, Anosov-Sinai 1967)

*If  $\mathcal{M}$  has strictly negative sectional curvatures, the geodesic flow  $\varphi_t$  on  $S^*\mathcal{M}$  is Anosov.*

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Example: Compact hyperbolic manifolds

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{n+1}/\Gamma$$

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$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{n+1}/\Gamma = \Gamma \backslash \mathrm{SO}(n+1, 1)_0 / \mathrm{SO}(n+1),$$

$\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SO}(n+1, 1)_0$  discrete, torsion-free, cocompact

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# Classical resonances and resonant states

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From now on, assume  $\varphi_t$  Anosov

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Theorem (Liverani 2004)

*There are Hilbert spaces  $\subset \mathcal{D}'(S^*\mathcal{M})$  in which  $X$  has discr. spectrum consisting of eigenvalues of finite multiplicities*

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Eigenvectors  $\in \mathcal{D}'(S^*\mathcal{M})$ : *resonant states*

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Spectral invariant of *chaotic* dynamical system  $(S^*\mathcal{M}, \varphi_t)$

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# Resonance distribution for pinched curvature

Theorem (Faure-Tsujii 2013)

For pinched sectional curvature

$$-\frac{1}{C} > \kappa > -C \sim -1 :$$

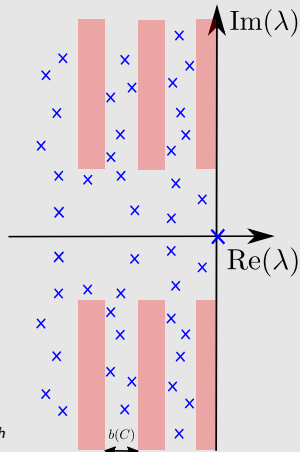


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# Classical resonances on hyperbolic manifolds

Theorem (Dyatlov, Faure, Guillarmou 2013)

*For  $\kappa = -1$ , i.e.,  $\mathcal{M}$  hyperbolic:*

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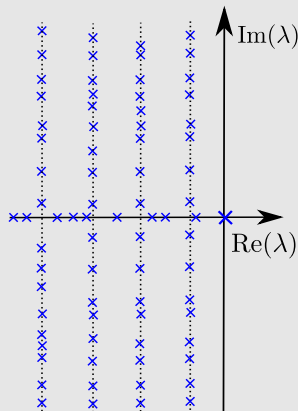


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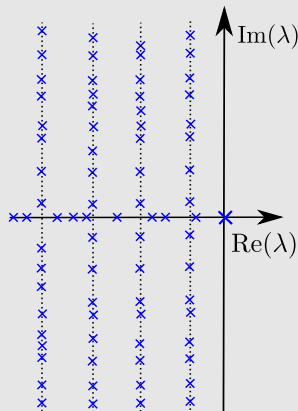


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Proof involves resonant states on [vector bundles](#)

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# Classical resonances on vector bundles

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V} & & \mathcal{W} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S^*\mathcal{M} & & \mathcal{M} \end{array}$$

complex v.b. with connections  $\nabla^{\mathcal{V}}, \nabla^{\mathcal{W}}$

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$$\Delta_{\mathcal{W}} := \Delta_{\nabla^{\mathcal{W}}, \nabla^{\text{L.C.}}} : \Gamma^{\infty}(\mathcal{W}) \rightarrow \Gamma^{\infty}(\mathcal{W}) \quad \text{Bochner Laplacian}$$

$$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{V}} := \nabla_{\mathcal{X}}^{\mathcal{V}} : \Gamma^{\infty}(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \Gamma^{\infty}(\mathcal{V}) \quad \text{covariant derivative}$$

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## Lemma (Definition)

For  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ , the set of *resonant states on  $\mathcal{V}$*  is

$$\text{Res}(X_{\mathcal{V}}, \lambda) = \{s \in \mathcal{D}'(S^*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}) : X_{\mathcal{V}} s = \lambda s, \text{WF}(s) \subset E_+^*\}.$$

If  $\text{Res}(X_{\mathcal{V}}, \lambda) \neq \{0\}$ ,  $\lambda$  is called *classical resonance on  $\mathcal{V}$* .

# Examples of interesting vector bundles

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{n+1}/\Gamma = \Gamma \backslash \mathrm{SO}(n+1, 1)_0 / \mathrm{SO}(n+1),$$

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$$\mathcal{V} = \Lambda^k T^*(S^*\mathcal{M}) \quad \text{or} \quad \mathcal{V} = \otimes_{s, \mathrm{tr}=0}^k T_{S^\perp}^*(S^*\mathcal{M})$$

$$\text{or } \mathcal{V} = \Lambda^k E_\pm^* \quad (\text{here } E_\pm^* \text{ are smooth})$$

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# Examples of interesting vector bundles

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{n+1}/\Gamma = \Gamma \backslash \mathrm{SO}(n+1, 1)_0 / \mathrm{SO}(n+1),$$

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More generally, for  $\mathcal{M} = \Gamma \backslash G/K$  Riem. loc. symm. of rk. 1,

$\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}_\tau$  for unitary rep.  $\tau$  of certain subgroup  $M \subset K$

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# Band structure result

For  $\mathcal{M} = \Gamma \backslash G/K$  cpt. Riem. loc. symm. of rk. one,  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}_T$ :

Theorem (T. Weich, B.K., arXiv:1710.04625 (v2 2018))

*The classical resonances on  $\mathcal{V}$  outside of the real axis lie in exact lines.*

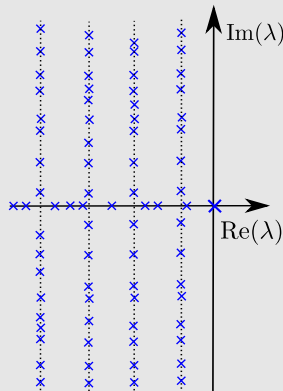


Image source: T. Weich

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*Trivial 1-dim.  $\tau$  gives scalar result for all compact Riemannian locally symmetric spaces of rank one*

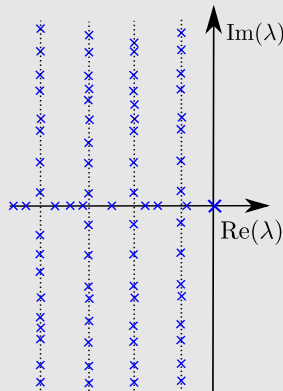


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# First band resonant states and pushforwards

Special role played by **first band resonant states**

$$\text{Res}^0(X_{\mathcal{V}}, \lambda) \subset \text{Res}(X_{\mathcal{V}}, \lambda)$$

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$$\text{Res}^0(X_{\mathcal{V}}, \lambda) = \left\{ s \in \mathcal{D}'(S^*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}) : X_{\mathcal{V}} s = \lambda s, \right. \\ \left. \nabla_Y s = 0 \forall Y \in \Gamma(E_-) \right\}$$

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Want to find a bundle  $\mathcal{W}$  over  $\mathcal{M}$  and a pushforward

$$\pi_* : \mathcal{D}'(S^*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{W}) \quad \text{to ask}$$

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# Examples of compatible bundles

When  $\mathcal{V}$  is a subbundle of  $\otimes^k T^*(S^*\mathcal{M})$ , for example

$$\mathcal{V}_1 = \Lambda^k T^*(S^*\mathcal{M}), \quad \mathcal{V}_2 = \Lambda^k E_{\pm}^*, \quad \mathcal{V}_3 = \otimes_{s, \text{tr}=0}^k T_{S^\perp}^*(S^*\mathcal{M})$$

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Then there is a natural pushforward

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# Tensor bundles on hyperbolic manifolds

For  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{n+1}/\Gamma = \Gamma \backslash \mathrm{SO}(n+1, 1)_0 / \mathrm{SO}(n+1)$ :

Theorem (Dyatlov, Faure, Guillarmou 2013)

For all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  outside a discrete set  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}$ , there is an iso.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_* : \mathrm{Res}^0(X_{\otimes_{s, \mathrm{tr}=0}^k T_{S^\perp}^*}^*(S^*\mathcal{M}), \lambda) \\ \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Eig}(\Delta_{\otimes_{s, \mathrm{tr}=0}^k T^*\mathcal{M}, \mu(\lambda)}) \cap \ker \mathrm{div} \end{aligned}$$

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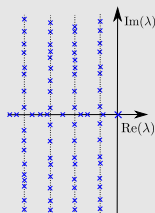
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Moreover,

$$\mathrm{Res}^0(X_{\otimes_{s, \mathrm{tr}=0}^k T_{S^\perp}^*}^*(S^*\mathcal{M}), \lambda) \cong \underbrace{\mathrm{Res}^m(X, \lambda - m)}_{m\text{-th band}}$$





# Result for general associated bundles

For  $\mathcal{M} = \Gamma \backslash G / K$  cpt. Riem. loc. symm. of rk. one,  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}_\tau$ ,  
 $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_\sigma$  for appropriate irreducible rep.  $\tau$  and  $\sigma$ :

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Benjamin Küster

joint work with  
Tobias Weich,  
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*for some differential operators  $D_1, \dots, D_N$ .*

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# Classical resonances and topology

For  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{n+1}/\Gamma = \Gamma \backslash \mathrm{SO}(n+1, 1)_0 / \mathrm{SO}(n+1)$ :

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One has

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathrm{Res}^0(X_{\Lambda^p E_+^*}, 0) = \begin{cases} b_p(\mathcal{M}), & p \neq \frac{n}{2}, \\ 2 b_p(\mathcal{M}), & p = \frac{n}{2}, \end{cases}$$

where  $b_p(\mathcal{M}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^p(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{C})$  is the  $p$ -th Betti number.

Similar result proved by Dyatlov and Zworski in dimension 2 and *variable negative curvature*

Usual Sobolev spaces:  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$m_s : T^*\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \xi \mapsto (1 + \|\xi\|^2)^{-s/2}$$

growth-/symbol function.

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Analytic Fredholm theory  $\implies$  spectrum( $\Delta$ ) discrete in  $\mathbb{C}$

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# Anisotropic Sobolev spaces

Faure-Sjöstrand 2011:  $\exists m \in C^\infty(T^*(S^*\mathcal{M}), [-1, 1]) :$

$$\chi m \leq 0, \quad m \equiv \pm 1 \text{ near } E_\pm^* \subset T^*(S^*\mathcal{M})$$

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# Resonances as poles of the resolvent

Theorem (Liverani 2005 / Faure-Sjöstrand 2011)

*For  $C_0 > 0$  we find  $s > 0$  such that  $X - \lambda : D_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$  is for  $\text{Re } \lambda > -C_0$  a Fredholm operator*

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$$(X - \lambda)^{-1} : H_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$$

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$$(X - \lambda)^{-1} : H_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$$

*exists for  $\text{Re } \lambda > C_1$ . The holomorphic resolvent map*

$$\mathbb{C} \supset \{\text{Re } \lambda > C_1\} \ni \lambda \rightarrow (X - \lambda)^{-1} : H_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$$

*has a meromorphic continuation to  $\{-C_0 < \text{Re } \lambda\} \subset \mathbb{C}$  with poles of finite ranks.*

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# Resonances as poles of the resolvent

Theorem (Liverani 2005 / Faure-Sjöstrand 2011)

*For  $C_0 > 0$  we find  $s > 0$  such that  $X - \lambda : D_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$  is for  $\text{Re } \lambda > -C_0$  a Fredholm operator and  $\exists C_1 > 0$  such that*

$$(X - \lambda)^{-1} : H_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$$

*exists for  $\text{Re } \lambda > C_1$ . The holomorphic resolvent map*

$$\mathbb{C} \supset \{\text{Re } \lambda > C_1\} \ni \lambda \rightarrow (X - \lambda)^{-1} : H_{\text{an}}^s \rightarrow H_{\text{an}}^s$$

*has a meromorphic continuation to  $\{-C_0 < \text{Re } \lambda\} \subset \mathbb{C}$  with poles of finite ranks. Poles (with rank) and residues are independent of the choices of  $s$  and  $C_0$ .*

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Poles are classical resonances, residues are eigenspaces with resonant states  $\in H_{\text{an}}^s \subset \mathcal{D}'(S^*\mathcal{M})$

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