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ABSTRACT

In [Kelmer, *Scarring on invariant manifolds for perturbed quantized hyperbolic toral automorphisms*, Comm. Math. Phys. **276** (2007), 381–395] we introduced a family of symplectic maps of the torus whose quantization exhibits scarring on invariant co-isotropic submanifolds. The purpose of this note is to show that in contrast to other examples, where failure of quantum unique ergodicity is attributed to high multiplicities in the spectrum, for these examples the spectrum is (generically) simple.

1. Introduction

A significant problem in quantum chaos is to understand the behavior of eigenstates of classically chaotic systems in the semiclassical limit. In particular, one would like to classify the possible measures on phase space obtained as a quantum limit. For surfaces of negative curvature it is conjectured that the only possible limiting measure is the volume measure [RS94]. This is usually referred to as quantum unique ergodicity (QUE). The QUE conjecture has been proved for the case of compact arithmetic surfaces if one takes into account the arithmetic symmetries of the system [Lin06]. If we assume that the spectral multiplicities are bounded (which is believed to be true in this case), then this would imply this result for any basis of eigenfunctions on these arithmetic surfaces.

A similar situation also occurs for the quantized cat map. Here again, the quantized system exhibits arithmetic symmetries, and after taking these symmetries into account the only possible limiting measure is shown to be the volume measure [KR00]. However, here the multiplicities in the spectrum are far from being bounded, so we cannot deduce it for arbitrary eigenfunctions. Indeed, there is an explicit construction of a thin sequence of eigenstates of the propagator (without the symmetries) that become partially localized on periodic orbits [FND03]. Another violation of QUE is demonstrated for the Walsh quantized baker map on \mathbb{T}^2 [AN07]. Here there are limiting quantum measures supported on fractal subsets of the torus. In this example, again, the quantum propagator has very large degeneracies in the spectrum.

In [Kel10] another instance of scarring is presented for the quantization of certain linear maps of a multidimensional torus. In this construction there are limiting measures that localize on a co-isotropic invariant manifold (rather than on a periodic orbit). The spectrum of the propagator in these examples also has large multiplicities, however, in contrast to the cat map scars in [FND03], this latter type of scarring still occurs when taking the arithmetic symmetries

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into account. This might suggest that the scarring on co-isotropic manifolds is not due to the spectral degeneracies. Moreover, in [Kel07] it is shown that this phenomenon also occurs for certain nonlinear perturbations of these linear map. Since the parameter space for the perturbations is of infinite dimension, it is reasonable to expect that the perturbation would kill all of the spectral degeneracies.

In order to clarify this point, we will show here (on the simplest example of the construction in [Kel07]) that this is indeed the case. That is, that there are nonlinear symplectic maps on \mathbb{T}^4 that exhibit scarring on invariant manifolds and yet have a simple spectrum. We will consider maps of the form

$$\Phi_g \left(\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} B^t p + \nabla g(B^{-1}q) \\ B^{-1}q \end{pmatrix},$$

where $B \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is a fixed hyperbolic matrix and $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2)$ a smooth real valued function. For any choice of g (sufficiently small) this map is a symplectic map of Anosov type and hence a nice model for chaotic dynamics. Its quantization is a family of unitary operators, for each $N \in \mathbb{N}$ an operator $U_N(\Phi_g)$ acting on finite dimensional Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_N of dimension N^2 . The manifold $X_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset \mathbb{T}^4$ is invariant under the map Φ_g , and Lebesgue’s measure on X_0 is obtained as a limiting quantum measure. Nevertheless, we show that the propagator $U_N(\Phi_g)$ (generically) has a simple spectrum.

THEOREM 1. *There is an open and dense subset $\mathcal{C} \subseteq C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2)$ such that for any $g \in \mathcal{C}$ (and any N) the operator $U_N(\Phi_g)$ has a simple spectrum.*

Remark 1.1. We note that the maps Φ_g with $g \in \mathcal{C}$ can be considered generic only within the (small) family of perturbations $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2)$. If we consider the space of perturbation by all Hamiltonians $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^4)$ (not to mention the space of all symplectic maps), then these maps are in no way generic. (For generic maps, in the latter sense, we would not expect there to be scarring.) Hence, this result should not be viewed as a claim on generic quantum maps, but rather as the claim that there exists a quantum map with a simple spectrum that violates QUE.

2. Background

2.1 Classical dynamics

The classical dynamics is given by the iteration of the following symplectic map on \mathbb{T}^4 . Let $B \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ be hyperbolic with $\det(B) = -1$ (e.g., take $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$). Let $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2)$ be a smooth real-valued function on \mathbb{T}^2 . We will use the coordinates $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{T}^4$ with $p = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{T}^2$ and $q = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{T}^2$. We then consider the map

$$\Phi_g \left(\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} B^t p + \nabla g(B^{-1}q) \\ B^{-1}q \end{pmatrix}$$

where B^t is the transpose of B and $\nabla g = \begin{pmatrix} \partial g / \partial q_1 \\ \partial g / \partial q_2 \end{pmatrix}$ is the gradient of g .

This map is the composition of the linear map $A = \begin{pmatrix} B^t & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ and the Hamiltonian flow $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} p + T \nabla g(q) \\ q \end{pmatrix}$ evaluated at time $T = 1$, (we think of g as a Hamiltonian function on \mathbb{T}^4 that depends only the q coordinates). Since we assume B is hyperbolic then so is A , hence, by structural stability (assuming the Hamiltonian g is sufficiently small) the map Φ_g is Anosov.

2.2 Quantum dynamics

The procedure for quantizing linear maps and Hamiltonian flows (or maps) on the torus is described in [Kel07]. We briefly review this procedure specifically for the maps Φ_g defined above. The Hilbert space of quantum states is $\mathcal{H}_N = L^2[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$, and the semiclassical limit is achieved by taking $N \rightarrow \infty$. The quantization of the map Φ_g is a unitary operator $U_N(\Phi_g)$ acting on \mathcal{H}_N . For a general symplectic linear map, $A \in \text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, and a Hamiltonian, $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^4)$, the definition of this operator is complicated. However, for our specific choice of matrix of the form $A = \begin{pmatrix} B^t & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ and a Hamiltonian that depends only on the position coordinates the propagator is given by the following (simple) formula:

$$U_N(\Phi_g)\psi(Q) = e\left(Ng\left(\frac{Q}{N}\right)\right)\psi(BQ).$$

The map Φ_g is a special case of the maps considered in [Kel07] and in particular it exhibits scarring on an invariant manifold. In fact, for this map it is easy to see that the function $\psi_0 = N\delta_0 \in \mathcal{H}_N$ is an eigenfunction of $U_N(\Phi_g)$ with corresponding Wigner distribution being Lebesgue’s measure on X_0 .

3. Proof of Theorem 1

3.1 Spectrum

We can use the simple formula for the quantum propagator $U_N(\Phi_g)$ in order to explicitly compute the spectrum.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *The eigenvalues of $U_N(\Phi_g)$ are given by the flowing formula:*

$$\lambda_{\xi,j} = e\left(\frac{N}{T_\xi} \sum_{k=1}^{T_\xi} g\left(\frac{B^k \xi}{N}\right) + \frac{j}{T_\xi}\right),$$

where $\xi \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$ runs through representatives of B -orbits, T_ξ is the size of the corresponding orbit and for each ξ we take $1 \leq j \leq T_\xi$.

Proof. Let ψ be an eigenfunction with eigenvalue λ , then we have for all $Q \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$

$$U_N(\Phi_g)\psi(Q) = e\left(Ng\left(\frac{Q}{N}\right)\right)\psi(BQ) = \lambda\psi(Q)$$

or equivalently

$$\psi(BQ) = \lambda e\left(-Ng\left(\frac{Q}{N}\right)\right)\psi(Q).$$

Iterating this k times we get

$$\psi(B^k Q) = \lambda^k e\left(-N \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} g\left(\frac{B^j Q}{N}\right)\right)\psi(Q).$$

For any $\xi \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$ let $[\xi] \subset (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$ denote its orbit under B and let $T_\xi = \#\{[\xi]\}$ be its order. Then for any orbit $[\xi]$ either $\psi(Q) = 0$ for all $Q \in [\xi]$ or $\lambda^{T_\xi} = e(N \sum_{Q \in [\xi]} g(Q/N))$. We thus see that the only possible eigenvalues are of the form $\lambda_{\xi,j}$ as above.

It now remains to show that for any orbit $[\xi]$ and $1 \leq j \leq T_\xi$ there is a corresponding eigenfunction with eigenvalue $\lambda_{\xi,j}$ (since there are N^2 such pairs this would imply that these

are all the eigenvalues). For any pair $([\xi], j)$ define a function $\psi_{\xi,j}$ supported on $[\xi]$ and defined there by

$$\psi_{\xi,j}(B^k\xi) = \lambda_{\xi,j}^k e\left(-N \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} g\left(\frac{B^j\xi}{N}\right)\right).$$

Then for any $Q = B^k\xi \in [\xi]$ we have

$$\psi_{\xi,j}(BQ) = \psi_{\xi,j}(B^{k+1}\xi) = \lambda_{\xi,j} e\left(-Ng\left(\frac{Q}{N}\right)\right) \psi_{\xi,j}(Q),$$

so that indeed $\psi_{\xi,j}$ is an eigenfunction of $U_N(\Phi_g)$ with eigenvalue $\lambda_{\xi,j}$. □

3.2 Multiplicities

In order to show that there are no multiplicities we need to show that (for any value of N) the N^2 eigenvalues $\lambda_{\xi,j}$ are all different. In order to insure this we will take the function g from the following (dense) subset of functions.

For any $y \in \mathbb{C}^n$, any n -tuple $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ of distinct points in \mathbb{T}^2 and any $z \in \mathbb{C}$ let

$$\mathcal{C}(n, y, x, z) = \left\{ g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2) \mid \sum_{j=1}^n y_j g(x_j) \neq z \right\}.$$

For any given (n, y, x, z) , the set $\mathcal{C}(n, y, x, z)$ is open and dense in $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Consequently (by Baire’s category theorem) so is the countable intersection

$$\mathcal{C} = \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \bigcap_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \bigcap_{z \in \mathbb{Q}} \bigcap_{x \in (\mathbb{Q}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2)^n} \mathcal{C}(n, y, x, z),$$

(where the last intersection is over tuples of n distinct points in $\mathbb{Q}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$). The proof of Theorem 1 is now concluded with the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.2. *For any $g \in \mathcal{C}$ we have that $\lambda_{\xi,j} = \lambda_{\eta,k}$ if and only if $[\xi] = [\eta]$ and $j = k$.*

Proof. Assume $\lambda_{\xi,j} = \lambda_{\eta,k}$ then

$$e\left(\frac{N}{T_\xi} \sum_{n=1}^{T_\xi} g\left(\frac{B^n\xi}{N}\right) + \frac{j}{T_\xi} - \frac{N}{T_\eta} \sum_{m=1}^{T_\eta} g\left(\frac{B^m\eta}{N}\right) - \frac{k}{T_\eta}\right) = 1.$$

If $[\xi] = [\eta]$ then $e((j - k)/T_\xi) = 1$ implying that $j = k$ as well. Otherwise, the points

$$\left\{ \frac{B^n\xi}{N}, \frac{B^m\eta}{N} \mid 1 \leq n \leq T_\xi, 1 \leq m \leq T_\eta \right\}$$

are distinct rational points satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{T_\xi} T_\eta g\left(\frac{B^n\xi}{N}\right) - \sum_{m=1}^{T_\eta} T_\xi g\left(\frac{B^m\eta}{N}\right) \in \mathbb{Q},$$

in contradiction to the assumption that $g \in \mathcal{C}$. □

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