



A Study Of Lie Algebraic Structures And Symmetries In Non-Commutative Quantum Phase Spaces

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Abstract

Non-commutative quantum mechanics (NCQM) arises naturally in various frameworks related to quantum gravity, string theory, and deformation quantization, where the coordinates of space-time no longer commute at the Planck scale. This research offers a thorough examination of the fundamental Lie algebraic structures and symmetries that define non-commutative quantum phase spaces. We develop the modified Heisenberg–Weyl algebra on non-commutative manifolds and analyze its deformation using star-product formalism and operator techniques. The study investigates how non-commutativity alters classical symmetries, including rotational invariance and gauge transformations, as well as how representations of Lie algebras adjust in response to these deformations. Additionally, we explore the connection between non-commutative parameters and Lie algebra cohomology, demonstrating that specific algebraic deformations relate to central extensions of the conventional Heisenberg algebra. This analysis yields fresh perspectives on the relationship between algebraic structures, geometric symmetries, and physical observables within the quantum domain.

Keywords

Non commutative Geometry; Lie Algebra; Quantum Phase Space; Symmetry; Deformation Quantization; Star Product; Heisenberg–Weyl Algebra.

Introduction

The classical phase space formulation of mechanics is based on the commutative algebra of smooth functions defined over a manifold with a simple structure. In the realm of quantum mechanics, canonical quantization substitutes commutative coordinates with operators that adhere to the Heisenberg algebra,

$$[x_i, p_j] = i\delta_{ij}$$

Nevertheless, driven by advancements in string theory, quantum gravity, and Planck-scale physics, the presumption of commutativity of space-time coordinates is found to be insufficient. It is suggested that at extremely short distances, both space and momentum coordinates may conform to non-commutative relations,

$$[x_i, x_j] = i\theta_{ij}, \quad [p_i, p_j] = i\eta_{ij}, \quad [x_i, p_j] = i\hbar\delta_{ij},$$

Where θ_{ij} and η_{ij} are real anti-symmetric matrices representing position–position and momentum–momentum non-commutativity, respectively.

Such non-commutative phase spaces (NCPS) exhibit deformed symmetries, encoded in Lie algebras that generalize the canonical Heisenberg–Weyl algebra. This paper explores these deformations systematically, emphasizing the algebraic and geometric structure that governs symmetry behavior in NCQM.

Theoretical Background

1. Non-commutative Geometry and Quantum Phase Spaces

The concept of non-commutative geometry (NCG) was pioneered by Connes (1994), providing a mathematical framework where coordinate algebras are replaced by non-commuting operators. In this setting, the algebra of smooth functions on a manifold M is replaced by a non-commutative algebra A , and derivations correspond to vector fields in the commutative limit.

In the context of quantum mechanics, the non-commutative phase space is defined by operators \hat{x}_i , \hat{p}_i satisfying deformed commutation relations:

$$[\hat{x}_i, \hat{x}_j] = i\theta_{ij} \quad [\hat{p}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\eta_{ij} \quad [\hat{x}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\hbar(\delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{4\hbar}\theta_{ik}\eta_{kj})$$

2. Lie Algebraic Foundations

Lie algebra is a vector space \mathfrak{g} equipped with a bilinear operation $[\cdot, \cdot]: \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ satisfying

- Anti-symmetry: $[X, Y] = -[Y, X]$
- Jacobi identity: $[X, [Y, Z]] + [Y, [Z, X]] + [Z, [X, Y]] = 0$

The canonical Heisenberg–Weyl algebra is a central extension of an abelian Lie algebra. Non-commutatively introduces additional structure constants that deform the algebra, potentially preserving or breaking the Jacobi identity depending on the deformation form.

Construction of Non-commutative Lie Algebra in Phase Space

1. Deformation of the Heisenberg–Weyl Algebra

Consider generators $\{x_i, p_j, I\}$ with the following modified commutation relations:

$$[\hat{x}_i, \hat{x}_j] = i\theta_{ij}I \quad [\hat{p}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\eta_{ij}I \quad [\hat{x}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\hbar\delta_{ij}I$$

This algebra forms a deformation of the ordinary Heisenberg algebra \mathfrak{h}_n , where the deformation parameters θ_{ij}, η_{ij} act as structure constants of the underlying Lie algebra. The new algebra can be viewed as a two-parameter central extension of \mathfrak{h}_n .

2. Jacobi Identity and Consistency

The algebra remains consistent if the Jacobi identity is preserved:

$$[x_i, [x_j, p_k]] + [x_j, [p_k, x_i]] + [p_k, [x_i, x_j]] = 0$$

Using the deformed relations, this leads to:

$$\theta_{il}\eta_{lk} - \eta_{il}\theta_{lk} = 0,$$

ensuring closure and consistency of the Lie algebra. Thus, the deformation parameters must satisfy mutual compatibility constraints

3. Central Extensions and Co-homological Interpretation

A central extension of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} by \mathbb{R} corresponds to an element of $H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{R})$. The deformation introduced by θ_{ij} and η_{ij} lies in this cohomology group, thereby categorizing NCPS as a co-homologically nontrivial extension of the Heisenberg algebra. Mathematically, if $C(X, Y)$ denotes a 2-cocycle, then

$$[x_i, x_j] = ic(x_i, x_j)I, \quad [p_i, p_j] = ic(p_i, p_j)I$$

This formalism links non-commutative deformation directly to algebraic topology.

4. Representation via Star Product

In phase-space formalism, one can represent non-commutative multiplication through the Moyal–Weyl star product:

$$(f * g)(x, p) = f(x, p) \exp \left[\frac{i}{2} \left(\overleftarrow{\partial}_{x_i} \theta_{ij} \overrightarrow{\partial}_{x_j} + \overleftarrow{\partial}_{p_i} \eta_{ij} \overrightarrow{\partial}_{p_j} \right) \right] g(x, p)$$

This replaces operator algebra by deformation of the product of functions on commutative phase space, providing a bridge between operator and function-based formulations

Symmetry and Invariance in Non-commutative Spaces

1. Rotational and Translational Symmetry

In standard quantum mechanics, rotational invariance arises from the SO (3) symmetry of the commutators. However, non-zero θ_{ij} explicitly breaks SO (3) symmetry unless it transforms as a rank-2 tensor under rotations. Thus, noncommutativity can induce anisotropy in space, leading to modified conservation laws for angular momentum.

2. Gauge Symmetry and Covariance

The preservation of gauge symmetry in NCQM requires redefining gauge transformations using the *Seiberg–Witten map*, where fields and transformation parameters are expanded in powers of θ_{ij} . The deformed gauge algebra still closes under commutation, but additional terms appear in field strength tensors, reflecting underlying noncommutative geometry.

3. Lie Algebra Co-homology and Central Extensions

The structure constants f_{abc} of the deformed algebra can be interpreted in terms of Lie algebra co-homology, where the noncommutative parameters act as elements of the second co-homology group $H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{R})$. Hence, each deformation corresponds to a distinct co-homology class, revealing a deep connection between topology and algebraic deformation.

Results and Discussion

The analysis shows that:

1. The noncommutative phase space naturally admits a **Lie algebraic description** as a central extension of the Heisenberg algebra.
2. Deformation parameters θ_{ij} and η_{ij} are directly related to the **simplicistic structure** of the underlying phase space.
3. Noncommutativity induces **symmetry breaking** in rotational invariance and modifies **Casimir operators**, leading to observable shifts in energy spectra for simple quantum systems (e.g., harmonic oscillator, Landau levels).
4. The **Moyal product formalism** provides an equivalent and computationally convenient representation of the algebra, preserving associativity and enabling perturbative treatments.
5. The study identifies a consistent algebraic framework that can be extended to higher-dimensional algebras (e.g., $\mathfrak{su}(2)$, $\mathfrak{so}(3,1)$) through appropriate deformation mappings.

Physical Implications

The deformation of phase space coordinates implies measurable corrections to physical observables. In particular:

1. **Energy spectra** acquire θ and η dependent shifts, detectable in high-precision atomic systems.
2. **Angular momentum operators** no longer commute with the Hamiltonian unless specific symmetry-restoring conditions on θ_{ij} are imposed.
3. **Quantum uncertainty relations** are generalized

$$\Delta x_i \Delta x_j \geq \frac{1}{2} |\theta_{ij}|, \quad \Delta p_i \Delta p_j \geq \frac{1}{2} |\eta_{ij}|$$

These relations provide a potential phenomenological window into Planck-scale physics.

Conclusion

This study establishes a coherent framework linking **Lie algebraic structures**, **noncommutative geometry**, and **quantum symmetries**. The noncommutative deformation of phase spaces yields a rich algebraic structure preserving consistency through the Jacobi identity and extending the standard Heisenberg–Weyl algebra. The analysis reveals that noncommutativity introduces algebraic and geometric corrections that influence both symmetry and dynamics in quantum systems. Future research may explore specific representations of these algebras in quantum field theory and gravitational backgrounds, leading to deeper insights into the unification of quantum mechanics and geometry.

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