

# On the Spectral Problem for Anyons

Garth A. Baker<sup>1,\*</sup>, Geoff S. Canright<sup>\*\*</sup>, Shashikant B. Mulay<sup>1</sup>, and Carl Sundberg<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mathematics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1300, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, USA

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**Abstract.** We consider the spectral problem resulting from the Schrödinger equation for a quantum system of  $n \geq 2$  indistinguishable, spinless, hard-core particles on a domain in two dimensional Euclidian space. For particles obeying fractional statistics, and interacting via a repulsive hard core potential, we provide a rigorous framework for analysing the spectral problem with its multi-valued wave functions.

## 1. Introduction

Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , with boundary  $\partial\mathcal{M}$  which we assume to be smooth. The standard choice for the configuration space for a system of  $n$  indistinguishable particles constrained to the surface  $\mathcal{M}$ , and satisfying fractional statistics is the manifold

$$Q_n = (\mathcal{M}^n - \delta_n)/S_n. \quad (1.1)$$

Here  $\mathcal{M}^n$  denotes the  $n$ -fold cartesian product of  $\mathcal{M}$  with itself,  $\delta_n$  denotes the subset of points where two or more particle coordinates coincide (the diagonal) and  $S_n$  denotes the group of permutations on  $n$  symbols. The fundamental group of  $Q_n$ ,  $\pi_1(Q_n)$  is the  $n$ -braid group  $B_n(\mathcal{M})$  of  $\mathcal{M}$ .

Now let  $\chi: \pi_1(Q_n) \rightarrow U(1)$  be a finite, one dimensional, irreducible representation; clearly such a representation is a homomorphism onto the cyclic group of the roots of unity,  $U_m = \{\exp(2\pi ik/m), k = 0, 1, \dots, (m-1)\}$ , for some  $m \geq 1$ . Let  $\tilde{Q}_n^{[m]}$  be the  $m$ -fold covering space of  $Q_n$  associated with the representation  $U_m$ , with  $B_n(\mathcal{M})$  acting as deck transformations, and let  $\pi: \tilde{Q}_n^{[m]} \rightarrow Q_n$ , be the natural projection. It has been proposed, [10], that the space of admissible wave functions be a complex Hilbert space obtained from the class of smooth equivariant functions

$$C_{[m]}^\infty(\tilde{Q}_n^{[m]}) = \{\tilde{\psi}: \tilde{Q}_n^{[m]} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}: \tilde{\psi}(\gamma z, \gamma z^*) = \chi(\gamma)\tilde{\psi}(z, z^*), \text{ for all } \gamma \in B_n(\mathcal{M})\}. \quad (1.2)$$

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