

Bagchi, B. & Fring, A. (2009). Comment on "Non-Hermitian Quantum Mechanics with Minimal Length Uncertainty". *Symmetry, Integrability and Geometry: Methods and Applications (SIGMA)*, 5(089), doi: 10.3842/SIGMA.2009.089 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.3842/SIGMA.2009.089>>



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Original citation: Bagchi, B. & Fring, A. (2009). Comment on "Non-Hermitian Quantum Mechanics with Minimal Length Uncertainty". *Symmetry, Integrability and Geometry: Methods and Applications (SIGMA)*, 5(089), doi: 10.3842/SIGMA.2009.089 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.3842/SIGMA.2009.089>>

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Comment on “Non-Hermitian Quantum Mechanics with Minimal Length Uncertainty”^{*}

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Received August 18, 2009; Published online September 17, 2009

doi:10.3842/SIGMA.2009.089

Abstract. We demonstrate that the recent paper by Jana and Roy entitled “Non-Hermitian quantum mechanics with minimal length uncertainty” [*SIGMA* 5 (2009), 083, 7 pages, arXiv:0908.1755] contains various misconceptions. We compare with an analysis on the same topic carried out previously in our manuscript [arXiv:0907.5354]. In particular, we show that the metric operators computed for the deformed non-Hermitian Swanson models differs in both cases and is inconsistent in the former.

Key words: non-Hermitian Hamiltonians; deformed canonical commutation relations; minimal length

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 81Q10; 46C15; 81Q12

It is known for some time that the deformations of the standard canonical commutation relations between the position operator P and the momentum operator X will inevitably lead to a minimal length, that is a bound beyond which the localization of space-time events are no longer possible. In a recent manuscript [1] we investigated various limits of the q -deformation relations

$$[X, P] = i\hbar q^{f(N)} (\alpha\delta + \beta\gamma) + \frac{i\hbar(q^2 - 1)}{\alpha\delta + \beta\gamma} (\delta\gamma X^2 + \alpha\beta P^2 + i\alpha\delta XP - i\beta\gamma PX),$$

in conjunction with the constraint $4\alpha\gamma = (q^2 + 1)$, with $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{R}$ and f being an arbitrary function of the number operator N . One may consider various types of Hamiltonian systems, either Hermitian or non-Hermitian, and replace the original standard canonical variables (x_0, p_0) , obeying $[x_0, p_0] = i\hbar$, by (X, P) . It is crucial to note that even when the undeformed Hamiltonian is Hermitian $H(x_0, p_0) = H^\dagger(x_0, p_0)$ the deformed Hamiltonian is inevitably non-Hermitian $H(X, P) \neq H^\dagger(X, P)$ as a consequence of the fact that X and/or P are no longer Hermitian. Of course one may also deform Hamiltonians, which are already non-Hermitian when undeformed $H(x_0, p_0) \neq H^\dagger(x_0, p_0)$. In both cases a proper quantum mechanical description requires the re-definition of the metric to compensate for the introduction of non-Hermitian variables and in the latter an additional change due to the fact that the Hamiltonian was non-Hermitian in the first place.

In a certain limit, as specified in [1], X and P allow for a well-known representation of the form $X = (1 + \tau p_0^2)x_0$ and $P = p_0$, which in momentum space, i.e. $x_0 = i\hbar\partial_{p_0}$, corresponds to the one used by Jana and Roy [2], up to an irrelevant additional term $i\hbar\tilde{\gamma}P$. (Whenever constants with the same name but different meanings occur in [2] and [1] we dress the former with a tilde.)

^{*}This paper is a contribution to the Proceedings of the 5-th Microconference “Analytic and Algebraic Methods V”. The full collection is available at <http://www.emis.de/journals/SIGMA/Prague2009.html>

The additional term can simply be gauged away and has no physical significance. Jana and Roy have studied the non-Hermitian displaced harmonic oscillator and the Swanson model. As we have previously also investigated the latter in [1], we shall comment on the differences. The conventions in [2] are

$$H_{\text{JR}}(a, a^\dagger) = \omega a^\dagger a + \lambda a^2 + \tilde{\delta}(a^\dagger)^2 + \frac{\omega}{2}$$

with $\lambda \neq \tilde{\delta} \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a = (P - i\omega X)/\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}$, $a^\dagger = (P + i\omega X)/\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}$, whereas in [1] we used

$$H_{\text{BF}}(X, P) = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}X^2 + i\mu\{X, P\}$$

with $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ as a starting point. Setting $\hbar = m = 1$ it is easy to see that the models coincide when $\lambda = -\tilde{\delta}$ and $\mu = \tilde{\delta} - \lambda$. The Hamiltonians exhibit a “twofold” non-Hermiticity, one resulting from the fact that when $\lambda \neq \tilde{\delta}$ even the undeformed Hamiltonian is non-Hermitian and the other resulting from the replacement of the Hermitian variables (x_0, p_0) by (X, P) . The factor of the metric operator to compensate for the non-Hermiticity of X coincides in both cases, but the factor which is required due to the non-Hermitian nature of the undeformed case differs in both cases

$$\rho_{\text{BF}} = e^{2\mu P^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_{\text{JR}} = (1 + \tau P^2)^{\frac{\mu}{\omega^2 \tau}}.$$

We have made the above identifications such that $H_{\text{JR}}(a, a^\dagger) = H_{\text{BF}}(X, P)$ and replaced the deformation parameter β used in [2] by τ employed in [1]. It is well known that when given only a non-Hermitian Hamiltonian, the metric operator can not be uniquely determined. However, as argued in [1] with the specification of the observable X , which coincides in [2] and [1], the outcome is unique and we can therefore directly compare ρ_{BF} and ρ_{JR} . The limit $\tau \rightarrow 0$ reduces the deformed Hamiltonian $H_{\text{JR}} = H_{\text{BF}}$ to the standard Swanson Hamiltonian, such that ρ_{JR} and ρ_{BF} should acquire the form of a previously constructed metric operator. This is indeed the case for ρ_{BF} , but not for ρ_{JR} . In fact it is unclear how to carry out this limit for ρ_{JR} and we therefore conclude that the metric ρ_{JR} is incorrect.

References

- [1] Bagchi B., Fring A., Minimal length in quantum mechanics and non-Hermitian Hamiltonian systems, arXiv:0907.5354.
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