

Wigner distributions and quantum mechanics on Lie groups: the case of the regular representation

N. Mukunda*

Centre for Theoretical Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560 012, India

and

Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur, Bangalore 560 064, India

Arvind^{† ‡}

Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar 143005, India

S. Chaturvedi[§]

School of Physics, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 500 046, India

R.Simon**

The Institute of Mathematical Sciences, C. I. T. Campus, Chennai 600 113, India

(February 1, 2008)

Abstract

We consider the problem of setting up the Wigner distribution for states of a quantum system whose configuration space is a Lie group. The basic proper-

*email: nmukunda@cts.iisc.ernet.in

†Present Address: Department of Physics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA 15213 USA

‡email: xarvind@andrew.cmu.edu

§e-mail: scsp@uohyd.ernet.in

**email: simon@imsc.res.in

ties of Wigner distributions in the familiar Cartesian case are systematically generalised to accommodate new features which arise when the configuration space changes from n -dimensional Euclidean space \mathcal{R}^n to a Lie group G . The notion of canonical momentum is carefully analysed, and the meanings of marginal probability distributions and their recovery from the Wigner distribution are clarified. For the case of compact G an explicit definition of the Wigner distribution is proposed, possessing all the required properties. Geodesic curves in G which help introduce a notion of the ‘mid point’ of two group elements play a central role in the construction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The method of Wigner distributions [1] as a description of states of quantum mechanical systems appeared in 1932, quite early in the history of quantum mechanics. For systems whose kinematics is based upon a set of Heisenberg canonical commutation relations, it gives a way of describing both pure and mixed states in a classical phase space setting, at the level of density operators. Thus it must be sharply distinguished in mathematical structure from the Hilbert space state vector or wave function description of states, which highlights the superposition principle of quantum mechanics. In the Wigner distribution language, this principle is not obvious or manifest, but is somewhat hidden in the formalism. On the other hand, the formation of convex classical statistical mixtures of general states to generate new states becomes much more obvious. Somewhat later it was appreciated that the Wigner distribution way of describing quantum mechanical states is dual to, or is naturally accompanied by, the Weyl ordering rule [2] - a convention by which one can set up a one-to-one correspondence between operators in quantum theory (in the case of the Heisenberg commutation relations) and c-number dynamical phase space variables for the comparison classical system. Thus expectation values for general quantum dynamical variables in general quantum states can be faithfully expressed in the full operator-state

vector language, or equally well in a completely c-number classical phase space language. In this general scheme, the group $Sp(2n, R)$ of linear canonical transformations for n Cartesian degrees of freedom, and the related two-fold covering group $Mp(2n)$, play prominent roles [3].

An important property of the Wigner distribution for a general quantum state is that while it is a real function on the classical phase space, it is not always pointwise nonnegative. Therefore it is usually called a quasi probability distribution, and can not be interpreted as a phase space probability density in the sense of classical statistical mechanics. However, the Wigner distribution does have the attractive property that the marginal distributions, obtained by integrating away either the momentum or the position variables, do reproduce the correct nonnegative position space and momentum space probability distributions respectively as specified by quantum mechanics. This recovery or reproducibility of correct marginal distributions is of course maintained even after unitary action by any $Mp(2n)$ element.

There have been several attempts [4]- [15] over the years to generalise the method of Wigner distributions to handle quantum mechanical situations where the basic kinematics is defined, not by Heisenberg type canonical commutation relations, but by some Lie group which acts as the covariance group of the system of interest. (As will become clear in the sequel, the traditional case is also governed by a group, namely the Abelian group \mathcal{R}^n of translations in n -dimensional Euclidean space). A commonly studied group is $SU(2)$, in the context of spin systems as well as two-level atoms. One of the important early efforts at providing a general group theoretical setting for the Wigner distribution is due to Stratonovich [16]. In this context we should also mention the comprehensive monograph of Dubin et al [17]. It seems to us, however, that in most of these attempts the requirement that certain marginal probability distributions be recovered in a natural way from the Wigner distribution corresponding to a general quantum state, which as mentioned above is an important feature of the usual Cartesian case, is not discussed in a satisfactory manner; in some of these works this important aspect is not considered at all.

The aim of the present paper is to develop from first principles the basic features of quantum kinematics for a system whose configuration space is a general non Abelian Lie group G rather than a Cartesian space \mathcal{R}^n , and then set up a corresponding Wigner distribution formalism which respects the requirement that natural marginal probability distributions are reproduced in a simple manner. This involves several extensions or modifications of the familiar formalism in the Cartesian case. The role of Schrödinger wave functions is of course now played by complex square integrable functions on G , and after normalisation each such wave function determines a probability distribution over G . The meaning and definition of canonical momentum variables, and determination of the momentum space probability distribution for a given state, are however nontrivial questions in which the many structural features associated with G play important roles. In particular for a non Abelian G canonical momenta in quantum theory become non commuting operators, leading to deep changes in the meaning of momentum eigenstates, momentum eigenvalues and momentum space etc.. It is here that the unitary representation theory of G plays an important role. We show that all these features can be properly taken into account, and a fully satisfactory Wigner distribution can be set up as a function of carefully chosen arguments. This turns out to have simple transformation properties under G action and also to reproduce the marginal ‘position’ and ‘momentum’ space probability distributions properly.

It needs to be emphasised that our interest in developing a Wigner distribution formalism for systems whose configuration space is a non Abelian group is not purely academic. In fact, there many familiar systems which fall in this category. A general rigid body which has the group $SO(3)$ as its configuration space is a case in point. Another well studied example in this category is the relativistic spherical top [18] whose configuration space is the non compact group $SO(3, 1)$.

The material of this paper is arranged as follows. In Section II we recall the main definitions and properties of Wigner distributions in the Cartesian situation. We emphasise several familiar features in this case: the possibility of use of the classical phase space as the domain of definition of Wigner distributions; the roles of the groups $Sp(2n, R)$ and $Mp(2n)$;

the reality but in general loss of pointwise positivity of Wigner distributions; and the recovery of the coordinate space and momentum space probability distributions for a given state by integrating over half the arguments of the Wigner distribution. Section III describes briefly the properties of Wigner distributions in the angle-angular momentum case [19]. This brings out some new features, namely loss of the classical phase space as the domain of definition of Wigner distributions, and absence of replacements for the groups $Sp(2n, R)$ and $Mp(2n)$, which indicate the type of changes we should expect in the case of a general Lie group. Section IV analyses in some detail the classical phase space that goes with a non Abelian Lie group G as configuration space. Both global intrinsic and local coordinate based descriptions are given, and the associated classical Poisson Bracket relations are developed and described in several ways. In particular a careful analysis of the concept of classical canonical momenta in this case is provided. The transition to quantum mechanics, based on Schrödinger wave functions over G , is then outlined. It is emphasised that a naive generalisation of the usual canonical Heisenberg commutation relations is not possible, and all the concepts of position operators, momentum operators and their commutation relations have to be treated with care. A brief Section V indicates the kinds of new features we may expect to appear, based on the results and discussions of Sections III and IV. In Section VI we pose the main problem of defining Wigner distributions in a suitable way, with suitable choice of arguments, subject to the main requirements already mentioned above: reasonable transformation laws under G action, recovery of marginal probability distributions, and capturing the full information contained in a general pure or mixed quantum state. We propose a solution to this problem, possessing all the desired properties. We find that our solution uses in an essential and interesting manner the concept and properties of geodesics in G leading to the notion of a ‘mid point’ of two group elements, a key ingredient in our construction. For definiteness we confine ourselves to the case of compact G . Section VII shows how the known results of Sections II and III, for Cartesian quantum mechanics and for the angle angular- momentum pair, are easily recovered from the general case. They correspond actually to the choices $G = \mathcal{R}^n$ and $G = SO(2)$, which are both Abelian and

respectively non compact and compact. The case of $G = SU(2)$ is then briefly considered, giving adequate background details so that the structure of the Wigner distribution can be easily appreciated. Some of the important differences compared to the Cartesian case, as well as to earlier approaches, are mentioned. Section VIII contains some concluding remarks. We have included two appendices. Appendix A recollects basic results from the theory of the regular representation of G in the compact case, based essentially on the Peter-Weyl theorem. In addition certain useful operator structures are set up, which help us understand better the construction of Wigner distributions in Section VI. Appendix B discusses the question of completeness of the information content in the Wigner distribution set up in Section VI, and generalisations of the Weyl exponential operators to the non Abelian Lie group case.

II. THE WIGNER DISTRIBUTION IN THE CARTESIAN CASE

It is useful to recall briefly the usual definition and the basic properties of the Wigner distribution in the case of Cartesian quantum mechanics, and to highlight those important features which are likely to need generalisation when we later take up the treatment of quantum mechanics on a general Lie group.

We consider a quantum system whose kinematics is based on $2n$ hermitian irreducible Cartesian position and momentum operators $\hat{q}_r, \hat{p}_r, r = 1, 2, \dots, n$, obeying the standard Heisenberg commutation relations

$$[\hat{q}_r, \hat{p}_s] = i\hbar\delta_{rs}, \quad [\hat{q}_r, \hat{q}_s] = [\hat{p}_r, \hat{p}_s] = 0, \quad r, s = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (2.1)$$

It is useful to express these relations more compactly by defining a $2n$ -dimensional column vector with hermitian operator entries,

$$\hat{\xi} = (\hat{\xi}_a) = (\hat{q}_1 \dots \hat{q}_n \hat{p}_1 \dots \hat{p}_n)^T, \quad a = 1, 2, \dots, 2n, \quad (2.2)$$

and a real antisymmetric nondegenerate $2n$ dimensional symplectic metric matrix β as

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 1_{n \times n} \\ -1_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.3)$$

Then eqn. (2.1) can be written as

$$[\hat{\xi}_a, \hat{\xi}_b] = i\hbar\beta_{ab} \quad (2.4)$$

These commutation relations and the hermiticity properties are preserved when we subject the operators $\hat{\xi}_a$ to a real linear transformation by any matrix of the symplectic group $Sp(2n, R)$:

$$Sp(2n, R) = \{S = 2n \times 2n \text{ real matrix } |S\beta S^T = \beta\}; \quad (2.5a)$$

$$S \in Sp(2n, R) : \hat{\xi}_a \rightarrow \hat{\xi}'_a = S_{ab}\hat{\xi}_b,$$

$$[\hat{\xi}'_a, \hat{\xi}'_b] = i\hbar\beta_{ab}. \quad (2.5b)$$

On account of the Stone-von Neumann theorem, such linear transformations must be unitarily induced; i.e., for each $S \in Sp(2n, R)$, there exists a unitary operator $\bar{U}(S)$, determined upto a phase, such that

$$\hat{\xi}'_a = S_{ab}\hat{\xi}_b = \bar{U}(S)^{-1}\hat{\xi}_a\bar{U}(S). \quad (2.6)$$

These unitary operators give a unitary representation of $Sp(2n, R)$ upto phases which cannot be totally eliminated, but can at best be reduced to a sign ambiguity:

$$S', S \in Sp(2n, R) : \bar{U}(S')\bar{U}(S) = \pm\bar{U}(S'S). \quad (2.7)$$

This situation may be expressed by the statement that one is actually dealing here with a true representation of the group $Mp(2n)$ which is a double cover of $Sp(2n, R)$. These objects will be seen to play important roles in the theory of Wigner distributions in the present case.

Vectors in the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} on which the $\hat{\xi}_a$ are irreducibly represented may be described by their Schrödinger wave functions in the usual manner:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H} : \psi(\underline{q}) &= \langle \underline{q} | \psi \rangle, \\ \langle \underline{q}' | \underline{q} \rangle &= \delta^{(n)}(\underline{q}' - \underline{q}), \\ \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \|\psi\|^2 &= \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q |\psi(\underline{q})|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

The (ideal) kets $|\underline{q}\rangle$ are simultaneous eigenvectors of the n commuting position operators $\hat{q}_r, r = 1, \dots, n$. Alternatively we may describe them by their momentum space wave functions $\tilde{\psi}(\underline{p})$ by taking the overlap with simultaneous eigenvectors of the commuting momentum operators $\hat{p}_r, r = 1, \dots, n$:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\psi}(\underline{p}) &= \langle \underline{p} | \psi \rangle = \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} \frac{d^n q}{(2\pi\hbar)^{n/2}} \psi(\underline{q}) \exp(-i \underline{p} \cdot \underline{q}/\hbar), \\ \langle \underline{q} | \underline{p} \rangle &= (2\pi\hbar)^{-n/2} \exp(i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{p}/\hbar), \\ \langle \psi | \psi \rangle &= \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n p |\tilde{\psi}(\underline{p})|^2.\end{aligned}\tag{2.9}$$

Given a pure state $|\psi\rangle$ of the above quantum system, the corresponding Wigner distribution is a function $W(\underline{q}, \underline{p})$ of $2n$ classical real variables, ie., a function on \mathcal{R}^{2n} . In analogy with eqn.(2.2) we assemble the arguments $q_1 \dots q_n p_1 \dots p_n$ into a real $2n$ -component column vector $\xi = (\xi_a) = (q_1 \dots q_n p_1 \dots p_n)^T$, and then $W(\xi)$ is defined by a partial Fourier transformation:

$$W(\xi) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q' \psi\left(\underline{q} - \frac{1}{2}\underline{q}'\right) \psi\left(\underline{q} + \frac{1}{2}\underline{q}'\right)^* \exp\left(i \underline{p} \cdot \underline{q}'/\hbar\right).\tag{2.10}$$

Here the dependence of $W(\xi)$ on ψ is left implicit. For a general mixed state we define $W(\xi)$ through the configuration space matrix elements of the density operator $\hat{\rho}$:

$$W(\xi) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q' \left\langle \underline{q} - \frac{1}{2}\underline{q}' | \hat{\rho} | \underline{q} + \frac{1}{2}\underline{q}' \right\rangle \exp\left(i \underline{p} \cdot \underline{q}'/\hbar\right),\tag{2.11}$$

once again leaving the dependence on $\hat{\rho}$ implicit. It is clear by construction that $W(\xi)$ is a real phase space function. The recovery of the proper nonnegative marginal probability distributions is demonstrated by

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n p W(\xi) &= |\psi(\underline{q})|^2, \\ \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q W(\xi) &= |\tilde{\psi}(\underline{p})|^2.\end{aligned}\tag{2.12}$$

On the other hand if $W(\xi)$ and $W'(\xi)$ correspond respectively to $\hat{\rho}$ and $\hat{\rho}'$, it is easily shown that

$$\mathrm{Tr}(\hat{\rho}'\hat{\rho}) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{2n}} d^{2n}\xi W'(\xi)W(\xi) \geq 0. \quad (2.13)$$

But since it is easy to construct cases where the trace on the left hand side actually vanishes, we can expect that in general $W(\xi)$ becomes negative in some regions of \mathcal{R}^{2n} . Indeed, the simplest explicit example showing this is the expression for the Wigner function for the first excited state of the harmonic oscillator in one dimension. Taking $n = 1$ and setting $\hbar = 1$ for simplicity, we have

$$\psi(q) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^{1/4}} q e^{-q^2/2} \longrightarrow W(\xi) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(q^2 + p^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-q^2 - p^2}. \quad (2.14)$$

In this context it is interesting to recall the following two results (again in one dimension) as indicative of the characteristic features of Wigner distributions:

(i) Hudson [20] For a pure state $\psi(q)$ the Wigner function is pointwise nonnegative if and only if $\psi(q)$ (and hence $W(\xi)$ as well) is a (complex) Gaussian.

(ii) Folland-Sitaram [21] If $W(\xi)$ has compact support in \mathcal{R}^2 , it must vanish identically.

Under the unitary action of $Mp(2n)$ on $\hat{\rho}$, $W(\xi)$ experiences a simple point transformation:

$$\hat{\rho}' = \bar{U}(S)\hat{\rho}\bar{U}(S)^{-1} \iff W'(\xi) = W(S^{-1}\xi), S \in Sp(2n, R). \quad (2.15)$$

Thus we have covariance under the group $Sp(2n, R)$ which is the maximal linear homogeneous group mixing q 's and p 's. This combined with the results of eqn.(2.12) shows that we recover the correct marginal probability distributions by integrating over half the variables in $W(\xi)$ even after action by any $Sp(2n, R)$ transformation.

The sense in which the definitions (2.10, 2.11) of the Wigner distribution are dual to the Weyl ordering rule is as follows. The latter rule associates with each elementary classical exponential to a corresponding elementary operator exponential,

$$\exp(i \underline{\lambda} \cdot \underline{q} - i \underline{\mu} \cdot \underline{p}) \longrightarrow \exp \left(i \underline{\lambda} \cdot \hat{\underline{q}} - i \underline{\mu} \cdot \hat{\underline{p}} \right), \quad (2.16)$$

where $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\mu}$ are arbitrary real vectors in \mathcal{R}^n ; and this is then extended by linearity and Fourier transformation to general classical functions, say

$$f(\underline{q}, \underline{p}) \equiv f(\xi) \longrightarrow \widehat{F} \quad (2.17)$$

Then the dual relationship is expressed by the equality of two ways of computing quantum expectation values:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} \left(\widehat{\rho} \exp \left(i \underline{\Delta} \cdot \widehat{\underline{q}} - i \underline{\mu} \cdot \widehat{\underline{p}} \right) \right) &= (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{2n}} d^{2n}\xi W(\xi) \exp(i \underline{\Delta} \cdot \underline{q} - i \underline{\mu} \cdot \underline{p}), \\ \text{Tr} \left(\widehat{\rho} \widehat{F} \right) &= (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{2n}} d^{2n}\xi W(\xi) f(\xi). \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

The definition (2.10) gives $W(\xi)$ for a given pure state $\psi(\underline{q})$. By polarisation we can obtain a sesquilinear expression: for any two pure states ψ, φ we can set up a (generally complex) Wigner distribution

$$W_{\psi, \varphi}(\xi) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q' \psi \left(\underline{q} - \frac{1}{2} \underline{q}' \right) \varphi \left(\underline{q} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{q}' \right)^* \exp \left(i \underline{p} \cdot \underline{q}' / \hbar \right), \quad (2.19)$$

linear in ψ and anti-linear in φ . Under complex conjugation we have

$$W_{\psi, \varphi}(\xi)^* = W_{\varphi, \psi}(\xi), \quad (2.20)$$

and both the formula (2.13) and the $Mp(2n)$ covariance law (2.15) can be easily extended for such objects. For some purposes such expressions may be useful, but we do not make much use of them.

While all of the foregoing is quite familiar, it is useful to make the following additional remarks. It is characteristic of the Heisenberg commutation relations (2.1) that even after quantisation, ie., within quantum mechanics, the possible (sets of simultaneous) eigenvalues of the (commuting) momenta \widehat{p}_r by themselves do not suffer any quantisation. Thus a general set of eigenvalues $p_r, r = 1, \dots, n$ for \widehat{p}_r determines a general point in \mathcal{R}^n , just as the eigenvalues q_r of the position operators \widehat{q}_r do. It is ultimately this that allows us to describe quantum states for such systems via Wigner distributions over the classical phase space $T^*\mathcal{R}^n \simeq \mathcal{R}^{2n}$, a general point $(\underline{q}, \underline{p})$ of which is made up of (non simultaneous) eigenvalue sets $\underline{q}, \underline{p}$ for the (non commuting) operator sets $\widehat{q}_r, \widehat{p}_r$. The appearance and use of the classical phase space here is not as a result of taking the classical or semiclassical limit

of the quantum theory, but is a way of expressing the exact content of the quantum theory in a fully c-number language. The role and relevance of the groups $Sp(2n, R)$, $Mp(2n)$ in Cartesian quantum mechanics can really be traced back to these facts; it makes sense to form canonical linear combinations of Cartesian \hat{q} 's and \hat{p} 's. The importance of these remarks is seen from a comparison with the case of an angle-angular momentum pair [19], and the proper way to set up Wigner distributions in that case. We recall this briefly in the next Section, emphasising the differences compared to the Cartesian situation.

III. THE WIGNER DISTRIBUTION IN THE ANGLE-ANGULAR MOMENTUM CASE

For a classical angle variable $\theta \in (-\pi, \pi)$, the configuration space Q is the circle S^1 ; so at the classical level the phase space or cotangent bundle is the cylinder $T^*S^1 \simeq S^1 \times \mathcal{R}$. This contains, in addition to the coordinate θ , a generalised momentum, p_θ say, which can be any real number: $p_\theta \in \mathcal{R}$. Now in the quantum situation we have an angle operator $\hat{\theta}$ with eigenvalues $\theta \in (-\pi, \pi)$, and a conjugate angular momentum operator \widehat{M} whose eigenvalues are quantised and are $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$, ie., $m \in \mathcal{Z}$ and not $m \in \mathcal{R}$. It is unnatural in this case to write down a commutation relation between $\hat{\theta}$ and \widehat{M} ; rather their mutual relationship is best expressed through these eigenvalue and eigenvector statements:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}|\theta\rangle &= \theta|\theta\rangle, \theta \in (-\pi, \pi), \\ \langle\theta'|\theta\rangle &= \delta(\theta' - \theta); \end{aligned} \tag{3.1a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{M}|m\rangle &= m \hbar|m\rangle, m \in \mathcal{Z}, \\ \langle m'|m\rangle &= \delta_{m'm}; \end{aligned} \tag{3.1b}$$

$$\langle\theta|m\rangle = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \cdot \exp(i m \theta); \tag{3.1c}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta |\theta\rangle\langle\theta| = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{Z}} |m\rangle\langle m| = 1. \tag{3.1d}$$

The Hilbert space \mathcal{H} relevant here is $L^2(-\pi, \pi) \simeq \ell^2$. Now we define the bounded unitary exponentials (Weyl exponentials)

$$\begin{aligned}
U(n) &= \exp(i n \widehat{\theta}), n \in \mathcal{Z}, \\
V(\tau) &= \exp(-i \tau \widehat{M}), \tau \in (-\pi, \pi).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

(We do not need to define the more general $U(\sigma), V(\tau)$ for $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{R}$). In contrast to the Cartesian case where both \hat{q} and \hat{p} are unbounded, here only \widehat{M} is unbounded. Then, for a given pure state $|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$ with wavefunction $\psi(\theta) = \langle \theta | \psi \rangle$, the Wigner distribution is a real function $W(\theta, m)$ of an angle θ and an integer m defined as follows:

$$W(\theta, m) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\tau \psi(\theta + \tau/2) \psi(\theta - \tau/2)^* e^{-im\tau}, \tag{3.3}$$

the arguments of ψ and ψ^* always being in the range $(-\pi, \pi)$ via shifts of amounts $\pm 2\pi$. We note that the pair (θ, m) is not a point in the classical phase space T^*S^1 , just because the ‘‘momentum’’ eigenvalue m is quantised. The definition (3.3) reproduces the marginals correctly:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta W(\theta, m) &= |\langle m | \psi \rangle|^2, \\
\sum_{m \in \mathcal{Z}} W(\theta, m) &= |\langle \theta | \psi \rangle|^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

There is an accompanying dual Weyl operator correspondence as well: it takes elementary classical exponentials on $S^1 \times \mathcal{Z}$ into specific products of the U 's and V 's of eqn.(3.2):

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp(i n \theta - i \tau m) &\longrightarrow U(n)V(\tau)e^{-in\tau/2} = V(\tau)U(n)e^{in\tau/2}, \\
n \in \mathcal{Z}, \tau \in (-\pi, \pi);
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5a}$$

$$\langle \psi | U(n)V(\tau)e^{-in\tau/2} | \psi \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \sum_{m \in \mathcal{Z}} W(\theta, m) e^{i(n\theta - \tau m)}. \tag{3.5b}$$

(The operator exponentials in (3.5a) cannot be combined into single exponentials). It is the case that the operators $U(n)V(\tau)e^{-in\tau/2}$ for all $n \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $\tau \in (-\pi, \pi)$ do form a complete (trace orthonormal) basis for all operators on \mathcal{H} ; and what the Weyl rule here does is to place any operator \widehat{F} on \mathcal{H} in correspondence with a classical function $f(\theta, m)$ on $S^1 \times \mathcal{Z}$, not on $T^*S^1 \simeq S^1 \times \mathcal{R}$.

One appreciates that here a certain amount of ‘quantisation’ is already incorporated into the ‘classical phase space’ structure, before the Wigner distribution can be defined in a reasonable way. There is also no room for the groups $Sp(2, R)$ and $Mp(2)$. These characteristic differences compared to the Cartesian case will get magnified in the case of a general Lie group.

The replacements for Eqns.(2.11, 13) of the Cartesian case turn out to be as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} W(\theta, m) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \langle \theta + \tau/2 | \hat{\rho} | \theta - \tau/2 \rangle e^{-im\tau}; \\ \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}' \hat{\rho}) &= \sum_{m \in \mathcal{Z}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta W'(\theta, m) W(\theta, m). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Thus from the latter we can see again that in general $W(\theta, m)$, though real, can become negative for some arguments.

In concluding this Section, we mention one interesting case which has no Cartesian analogue. Since \widehat{M} has a discrete spectrum, its eigenvectors are normalisable, and in that case we find:

$$|\psi \rangle = |m_0 \rangle \quad : \quad W(\theta, m) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \delta_{m, m_0}. \quad (3.7)$$

Clearly both of eqns.(3.4) are satisfied.

IV. CLASSICAL AND QUANTUM MECHANICS ON PHASE SPACE OF A LIE GROUP

As a preliminary step towards setting up the Wigner distribution formalism for quantum systems with kinematics based on a general Lie group, we first briefly recall the important features of the corresponding classical situation [22].

Let G be a connected Lie group of dimension n , and let us regard it as the configuration space Q of a classical dynamical system. Then the generalised coordinate for the system is a variable element $g \in G$. The corresponding phase space T^*Q is the cotangent bundle T^*G . We can describe T^*G in intrinsic purely geometric terms, which has the advantage of being

globally well defined. However from the point of view of facilitating practical calculations in any particular case, and so as to avoid being too cryptic, it is also useful to develop local coordinate based descriptions of T^*G . We outline the former first, and then turn to the latter.

Intrinsic descriptions of T^*G

As is well known, every Lie group is a parallelizable differentiable manifold. Therefore, if we denote the Lie algebra of G by \underline{G} , and the dual to \underline{G} by \underline{G}^* , it turns out that T^*G is essentially the Cartesian product $G \times \underline{G}^*$. This equivalence can be established in two equally good ways, neither of which is preferred. For definiteness we identify \underline{G} and \underline{G}^* as the tangent and cotangent spaces to G at the identity e :

$$\underline{G} = T_e G, \underline{G}^* = T_e^* G. \quad (4.1)$$

The Lie group G automatically brings with it the set of left translations L_g and the set of right translations R_g . These are mutually commuting realisations of G by mappings of G onto itself. Their definitions and main properties are:

$$\begin{aligned} L_g &: g' \in G \rightarrow g g' \in G, \\ L_{g_1} \circ L_{g_2} &= L_{g_1 g_2}; \\ R_g &: g' \in G \rightarrow g' g^{-1} \in G, \\ R_{g_1} \circ R_{g_2} &= R_{g_1 g_2}; \\ L_{g_1} \circ R_{g_2} &= R_{g_2} \circ L_{g_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

The corresponding tangent maps and pull backs act as nonsingular linear transformations on the tangent and cotangent spaces respectively at general points of G , according to the following scheme:

$$\begin{aligned} (L_g)_* &: T_{g'} G \rightarrow T_{g g'} G, \\ (R_g)_* &: T_{g'} G \rightarrow T_{g' g^{-1}} G; \end{aligned} \quad (4.3a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_g^* &: T_{g'}^* G \rightarrow T_{g^{-1} g'}^* G, \\ R_g^* &: T_{g'}^* G \rightarrow T_{g' g}^* G. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3b)$$

Now introduce dual bases $\{e_r\}, \{e^r\}, r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ for $T_e G, T_e^* G$:

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{G} = T_e G &= \text{Sp}\{e_r\}, \underline{G}^* = T_e^* G = \text{Sp}\{e^r\}, \\ \langle e^r, e_s \rangle &= \delta_s^r, r, s = 1, 2, \dots, n.\end{aligned}\tag{4.4}$$

By applying the tangent maps to $\{e_r\}$ at e , we obtain two sets of bases at each $T_g G$, in fact two bases for general vector fields on G :

$$\begin{aligned}X_r(g) &= (R_{g^{-1}})_*(e_r), \\ \tilde{X}_r(g) &= (L_g)_*(-e_r); \\ T_g G &= \text{Sp}\{X_r(g)\} = \text{Sp}\{\tilde{X}_r(g)\}.\end{aligned}\tag{4.5}$$

(The negative sign in the second line is to secure common commutation relations in eqn.(4.6) below). The vector fields $\{X_r\}$ are right invariant and are the generators of the left translations L_g , while the vector fields $\{\tilde{X}_r\}$ are left invariant and generate the right translations R_g . Each set obeys the commutation relations (commutators among vector fields!) characterising the Lie algebra \underline{G} of G and involving structure constants f_{rs}^t :

$$\begin{aligned}[X_r, X_s] &= f_{rs}^t X_t, \\ [\tilde{X}_r, \tilde{X}_s] &= f_{rs}^t \tilde{X}_t, \\ [X_r, \tilde{X}_s] &= 0.\end{aligned}\tag{4.6}$$

We naturally have two dual bases for the cotangent spaces $T_g^* G$:

$$\begin{aligned}T_g^* G &= \text{Sp}\{\theta^r(g)\} = \text{Sp}\{\tilde{\theta}^r(g)\}, \\ \langle \theta^r(g), X_s(g) \rangle &= \langle \tilde{\theta}^r(g), \tilde{X}_s(g) \rangle = \delta_s^r, \\ \theta^r(g) &= R_g^*(e^r), \\ \tilde{\theta}^r(g) &= L_{g^{-1}}^*(-e^r).\end{aligned}\tag{4.7}$$

In terms of these forms, the commutation relations (4.6) appear as the Maurer-Cartan relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
d\theta^r + \frac{1}{2}f_{st}{}^r\theta^s \wedge \theta^t &= 0, \\
d\tilde{\theta}^r + \frac{1}{2}f_{st}{}^r\tilde{\theta}^s \wedge \tilde{\theta}^t &= 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

At each $g \in G$ the two sets of objects are related by the $n \times n$ matrices $\mathcal{D}(g) = (\mathcal{D}_s^r(g))$ of the adjoint representation of G (superscript = row, subscript = column index):

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{X}_r(g) &= -\mathcal{D}_r^s(g)X_s(g), \\
\theta^r(g) &= -\mathcal{D}_s^r(g)\tilde{\theta}^s(g).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

The important point is that all these maps, objects and relationships are globally well defined.

With this geometric preparation, we can easily see in two ways why the phase space T^*G is essentially the product $G \times \underline{G}^*$. A general ‘point’ in T^*G is a pair (g, ω) where $g \in G$ and $\omega \in T_g^*G$. But we can expand ω in either of the two bases $\{\theta^r(g)\}, \{\tilde{\theta}^r(g)\}$ for T_g^*G , and use the expansion coefficients to synthesise elements in $T_e^*G = \underline{G}^*$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega = \omega_r\theta^r(g) &= R_g^*(\omega_re^r) \in T_g^*G \iff \\
\omega_0 &= \omega_re^r \in \underline{G}^*;
\end{aligned} \tag{4.10a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega = -\tilde{\omega}_r\tilde{\theta}^r(g) &= L_{g^{-1}}^*(\tilde{\omega}_re^r) \in T_g^*G \iff \\
\tilde{\omega}_0 &= \tilde{\omega}_re^r \in \underline{G}^*.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.10b}$$

Each of these ways of setting up correspondences gives a globally well-defined method of identifying T^*G with $G \times \underline{G}^*$. For given $\omega \in T_g^*G, \omega_0$ and $\tilde{\omega}_0$ are related by the coadjoint representation of G , since

$$\tilde{\omega}_r = \mathcal{D}_r^s(g)\omega_s. \tag{4.11}$$

The above development displays the structure of the classical phase space T^*G in an intrinsic and globally well defined manner; in particular it brings out the fact that as a bundle over the base G, T^*G is trivial. (In contrast, for example, T^*S^2 is nontrivial!). Now,

as stated earlier, we link up to local coordinate based descriptions more suited to practical computations and statements of Poisson Bracket relations.

Local coordinate descriptions of T^*G

In general the elements of a Lie group G cannot be described with the help of coordinates in a globally smooth manner. In particular this is so if G is compact. One has to work with charts or locally defined coordinates, with well-defined transition rules in overlaps etc. For simplicity we will work within a single chart over some open neighbourhood of the identity; the setting up of a suitable notation to handle a collection of charts is in principle quite straightforward but is omitted.

Let the element $g \in G$ be labelled by n real independent continuous coordinates $q^r, r = 1, 2, \dots, n$; as a convention we set $q^r = 0$ at e . These q 's are numerical generalised coordinates; especially in case G is compact, each of them is expected to be an angle type variable. To the set of coordinates q^r corresponds the element $g(q) \in G$. We identify the basis elements e_r, e^r for T_eG and T_e^*G , eqn.(4.4), as

$$e_r = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q^r} \right)_0, e^r = (dq^r)_0. \quad (4.12)$$

For practical convenience it is often useful to work with some faithful matrix representation of G . This has nothing to do with quantisation per se, but is just a convenient way of handling G less abstractly than otherwise. In this sense let $A(q)$ be some faithful matrix representation of G ; we identify its generator matrices and commutation relations by

$$\begin{aligned} A(\delta q) &\simeq 1 - i \delta q^r T_r, \\ [T_r, T_s] &= i f_{rs}{}^t T_t. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

The product of two elements $A(q'), A(q)$ is written as

$$A(q')A(q) = A(f(q'; q)), \quad (4.14)$$

where the n functions $f^r(q'; q)$ of $2n$ real arguments each express the composition law in G . Certain important auxiliary functions play an important role; their definitions and some properties are summarised here:

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_s^r(q) &= \left(\frac{\partial f^r}{\partial q'^s}(q'; q) \right)_{q'=0}, \\ \tilde{\eta}_s^r(q) &= \left(\frac{\partial f^r}{\partial q'^s}(q; q') \right)_{q'=0};\end{aligned}\tag{4.15a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\xi_s^r(q)) &= (\eta_s^r(q))^{-1}, \\ (\tilde{\xi}_s^r(q)) &= (\tilde{\eta}_s^r(q))^{-1};\end{aligned}\tag{4.15b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(\delta q; q) &\simeq q + \eta(q)\delta q, \\ f(q; \delta q) &\simeq q + \tilde{\eta}(q)\delta q;\end{aligned}\tag{4.15c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_s^r(q) \frac{\partial A(q)}{\partial q^r} &= -i T_s A(q), \\ \tilde{\eta}_s^r(q) \frac{\partial A(q)}{\partial q^r} &= -i A(q) T_s.\end{aligned}\tag{4.15d}$$

(For matrix operations here, superscripts (subscripts) are row (column) indices). The vector fields and one forms in eqns.(4.5, 4.7) have the following local expressions:

$$\begin{aligned}X_r &= \eta_r^s(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial q^s}, \tilde{X}_r = -\tilde{\eta}_r^s(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial q^s}; \\ \theta^r &= \xi_s^r(q) dq^s, \tilde{\theta}^r = -\tilde{\xi}_s^r(q) dq^s;\end{aligned}\tag{4.16}$$

and the adjoint representation matrices $\mathcal{D}(g)$ are given by the product

$$\mathcal{D}(g(q)) = \xi(q)\tilde{\eta}(q).\tag{4.17}$$

In the sense of classical canonical mechanics when we go to T^*G we have (local) canonically conjugate momentum variables $p_r, r = 1, 2, \dots, n$; and the basic classical Poisson Bracket (PB) relations are

$$\{q^r, p_s\} = \delta_s^r, \{q^r, q^s\} = \{p_r, p_s\} = 0.\tag{4.18}$$

As for the ranges of these variables, while the structure of G determines the nature of the q^r , it is generally assumed that each p_r ranges independently over the entire real line \mathcal{R} . In other words, $T_g^*G \simeq \mathcal{R}^n$ at each $g \in G$.

While both the coordinates q^r and the momenta p_r have so far a local character, it is possible to replace the latter by certain q -dependent linear combinations which are then globally well-defined. They express the structure of the phase space T^*G in a much more natural way. We get a clue to their definitions by noticing, upon combining the PB relations

$$\{A(q), p_r\} = \frac{\partial A(q)}{\partial q^r} \quad (4.19)$$

with eqn.(4.15d), that

$$\begin{aligned} \{A(q), \eta_s^r(q)p_r\} &= -i T_s A(q), \\ \{A(q), -\tilde{\eta}_s^r(q)p_r\} &= i A(q)T_s. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

These relations lead us to define generalised canonical momentum like variables J_r, \tilde{J}_r as follows:

$$J_r = \eta_r^s(q)p_s, \tilde{J}_r = -\tilde{\eta}_r^s(q)p_s. \quad (4.21)$$

The connection between the two sets is

$$\tilde{J}_r = -\mathcal{D}_r^s(g(q))J_s; \quad (4.22)$$

and, consistent with eqns. (4.13, 4.15d), their P.B. relations are

$$\begin{aligned} \{J_r, J_s\} &= f_{rs}{}^t J_t, \\ \{\tilde{J}_r, \tilde{J}_s\} &= f_{rs}{}^t \tilde{J}_t, \\ \{J_r, \tilde{J}_s\} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

The complete coordinate-based description of the basic PB relations obtaining on T^*G can now be given in many equally good ways, and we list all of them (allowing for some repetition):

$$\{q^r, q^s\} = 0; \quad (4.24a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{q^r, J_s\} &= \eta_s^r(q), \\
\{q^r, \tilde{J}_s\} &= -\tilde{\eta}_s^r(q), \\
\{A(q), J_r\} &= -i T_r A(q), \\
\{A(q), \tilde{J}_r\} &= i A(q) T_r;
\end{aligned} \tag{4.24b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{J_r, J_s\} &= f_{rs}{}^t J_t, \\
\{J_r, \tilde{J}_s\} &= 0, \\
\{\tilde{J}_r, \tilde{J}_s\} &= f_{rs}{}^t \tilde{J}_t.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.24c}$$

It is thus best to view the set of J_r (or \tilde{J}_r) as the covariant momentum canonically conjugate to the group element $g \in G$ as a generalised coordinate.

At this point, in the present framework, we recognise that the Lie group underlying the kinematic structure of Cartesian quantum mechanics for n degrees of freedom, expressed by the Heisenberg commutation relations (2.1, 2.3), is the Abelian translation group $G = \mathcal{R}^n$ in n real dimensions. In this case, the coordinates $q^r, r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ denoting an element of \mathcal{R}^n are globally well-defined, and $T^*G = T^*\mathcal{R}^n \simeq \mathcal{R}^{2n}$, corresponding to the Cartesian phase space q 's and p 's. Due to the group being Abelian, the structure constants vanish; the $n \times n$ matrices $\eta(q), \xi(q), \tilde{\eta}(q), \tilde{\xi}(q)$ of eqn.(4.15a, 4.15b) all reduce to the identity matrix; the momenta J_r and \tilde{J}_r essentially coincide as $J_r = -\tilde{J}_r = p_r$; and the P.B. relations (4.24) reduce to the familiar classical forms for which the Heisenberg relations (2.1) are the quantised version. We have no difficulty in principle in postulating quantum kinematics through these commutation relations.

However the angle-angular momentum case briefly described in Section III corresponds to the group $G = U(1) \simeq SO(2)$ which is of course also Abelian. But one immediately sees new features emerging. For instance, the angle variable θ is not a globally well-defined coordinate over G . It is also not very satisfactory, due to operator domain problems, to postulate simple minded Heisenberg type commutation relations between $\hat{\theta}$ and its canonical conjugate \hat{M}

in the quantum case. This is over and above the fact that now \widehat{M} is quantised. Thus in the $G = SO(2)$ case, it is better to base the treatment on the set of relations for operators, eigenvalues and eigenvectors collected in eqns.(3.1).

Turning to a general Lie group G where the classical P.B. structure on T^*G is conveyed by any of the forms given in eqns.(4.24), it should be evident that we should not base the quantum kinematics on a naive set of commutation relations for operator forms of the group coordinates q^r and the ‘momenta’ J_r, \tilde{J}_r . Rather, while the latter can be satisfactorily handled (and this just involves the representation theory of G), the treatment of the abstract group element g as a ‘coordinate operator’ after quantisation has to be handled somewhat differently.

Quantum kinematics for the Lie group case

We now motivate the forms of the replacements for the Heisenberg canonical commutation relations (2.1, 2.4) when we consider a quantum system whose configuration space Q is a Lie group G . Just as we identified $G = \mathcal{R}^n$ for n dimensional Cartesian quantum mechanics, where we know that the Schrödinger wave functions are complex valued square integrable functions on \mathcal{R}^n , we should now expect that the Schrödinger wave functions should be complex valued square integrable (in a suitable sense) functions on G . The question now is: with what algebraic operator relations do we replace the earlier canonical $\hat{q} - \hat{p}$ commutation relations?

If we try to avoid the use of (local) coordinates for group elements, in the interests of being as intrinsic as possible, we might be tempted to imagine the following: upon quantisation, the classical generalised coordinate $g \in G$ is replaced by an “operator \hat{g} ” for which the possible “eigenvalues” are the classical abstract group elements! However this seems excessively formal. A more reasonable strategy would be to first set up a classical commutative algebra \mathcal{A} , say, of all smooth, i.e., C^∞ , real valued functions $f(g)$ on G :

$$\begin{aligned} g \in G &\rightarrow f(g) \in \mathcal{R} : f \in \mathcal{A}; \\ f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{A} &\Rightarrow c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2, f_1 f_2 \in \mathcal{A}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.25}$$

Here the c 's are real numbers, and the above choice of functions $f \in \mathcal{A}$ captures the differentiable manifold structure of G . The left and right translations L_g, R_g of eqn.(4.2) now act on \mathcal{A} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Left action : } g' \in G : f(g) &\rightarrow f(g'^{-1}g); \\ \text{Right action : } g' \in G : f(g) &\rightarrow f(gg'). \end{aligned} \tag{4.26}$$

Upon quantisation we ask for an Abelian operator algebra $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$, say, consisting of hermitian operators such that in a natural way we ensure

$$\begin{aligned} f \in \mathcal{A} &\rightarrow \hat{f} \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}; \\ f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{A} &\Rightarrow c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2 \rightarrow c_1 \hat{f}_1 + c_2 \hat{f}_2, \\ f_1 f_2 &\rightarrow \hat{f}_1 \hat{f}_2. \end{aligned} \tag{4.27}$$

This is the replacement for the $\hat{q}-\hat{q}$ part of the canonical relations (2.1), and is the quantised version of the PB relations $\{q^r, q^s\} = 0$ in eqn.(4.24a), in a globally well-defined form.

Turning to the quantisation of the remaining PB relations in eqns.(4.24b, 4.24c), we can work either with finite group elements or with infinitesimal generators. In the former, we ask for unitary operator families $V(g), \tilde{V}(g)$ realising the left and right translation groups on G , and producing on $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ the effects implied by eqn. (4.26):

$$\begin{aligned} f(g) \in \mathcal{A} &\rightarrow \hat{f} \in \hat{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow \\ f(g'^{-1}g) &\rightarrow V(g') \hat{f} V(g')^{-1}, \\ f(gg') &\rightarrow \tilde{V}(g') \hat{f} \tilde{V}(g')^{-1}, g' \in G; \end{aligned} \tag{4.28a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(g_1)V(g_2) &= V(g_1g_2), \\ \tilde{V}(g_1)\tilde{V}(g_2) &= \tilde{V}(g_1g_2); \end{aligned} \tag{4.28b}$$

$$V(g_1)\tilde{V}(g_2) = \tilde{V}(g_2)V(g_1). \tag{4.28c}$$

The operator relations (4.28a) are the quantised and finite forms of the PB relations in (4.24b) involving $\{q^r \text{ or } A(q), J_s \text{ or } \tilde{J}_s\}$; while the operator relations (4.28b, 4.28c) are the integrated forms of the result of quantising the PB relations (4.24c) keeping track of course of the global connectivity properties of G . The latter can also be expressed at the generator level. If the generators of $V(g), \tilde{V}(g)$ are $\hat{J}_r, \tilde{\hat{J}}_r$ respectively, we require them to be hermitian and to obey

$$\begin{aligned}
[\hat{J}_r, \hat{J}_s] &= i f_{rs}{}^t \hat{J}_t, \\
[\tilde{\hat{J}}_r, \tilde{\hat{J}}_s] &= i f_{rs}{}^t \tilde{\hat{J}}_t, \\
[\hat{J}_r, \tilde{\hat{J}}_s] &= 0, \\
\tilde{\hat{J}}_r &= -\mathcal{D}_r^s(g) \hat{J}_s.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.29}$$

In comparison to the canonical commutation relations (2.1), we see that eqn.(4.28a) correspond to the $\hat{q} - \hat{p}$ part, and eqns. (4.28b, 4.28c, 4.29) correspond to the $\hat{p} - \hat{p}$ part, respectively. Thus the complete set of algebraic relations expressing quantum kinematics for quantum mechanics on a Lie group as configuration space are eqns. (4.27, 4.28a–4.28c, 4.29). These have to be realised irreducibly on a suitable Hilbert space.

A clarifying remark may be made at this point. If we were looking only for a unitary representation (UR) or unitary irreducible representation (UIR) of G , the only commutation relations to be satisfied would be those among the hermitian generators, \hat{J}_r say, of such a UR or UIR. But these comprise only a part - the $\hat{p} - \hat{p}$ part - of the complete set of algebraic relations developed above; and do not include the operators in $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ which represent smooth functions on G and which capture the notion of position operator in this case. Conversely, a single UIR of G on some Hilbert space, over which the \hat{J}_r act irreducibly, is here the analogue of a single simultaneous (ideal) eigenvector of all the (commuting) momenta \hat{p}_r . The latter is always one dimensional because \mathcal{R}^n is Abelian - there is just one (ideal) eigenvector $|p\rangle$ of the \hat{p}_r for given eigenvalues p_r . With a general non Abelian Lie group G , the analogue of a “momentum eigenstate” is a (finite or infinite dimensional) UIR of G .

A natural representation of all the algebraic relations imposed above is via the regular

representation of G . We will hereafter always assume that there is a unique (upto a factor) left and right translation invariant volume element dg on G , the Haar measure, which in the compact case will be normalised so that G has total volume unity:

$$\begin{aligned} f \in \mathcal{A} : \int_G dg f(g) &= \int_G dg f(g'^{-1}g) = \int_G dg f(gg'); \\ \int_G dg &= 1 \text{ if } G \text{ compact} \end{aligned} \quad (4.30)$$

In local coordinates q^r for G , apart from a normalisation factor, this volume element involves the determinants of the matrices $\xi(q)$, $\tilde{\xi}(q)$ defined in (4.15b) :

$$dg = \det(\xi(q))d^n q = \det(\tilde{\xi}(q))d^n q \quad (4.31)$$

Then the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} = L^2(G)$ is defined, in the ‘‘Schrödinger representation’’, as

$$\mathcal{H} = \left\{ \psi(g) \in \mathcal{C} \mid \|\psi\|^2 = \int_G dg |\psi(g)|^2 < \infty \right\} \quad (4.32)$$

On this space the required operators $\hat{f} \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}, V(g'), \tilde{V}(g')$ are easily defined :

$$\begin{aligned} f(g) \in \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \hat{f} \in \hat{\mathcal{A}} : (\hat{f}\psi)(g) &= f(g)\psi(g); \\ (V(g')\psi)(g) &= \psi(g'^{-1}g), \\ (\tilde{V}(g')\psi)(g) &= \psi(gg'). \end{aligned} \quad (4.33)$$

This is indeed an irreducible representation of the complete algebraic system as is shown in Appendix A.

In local coordinates if we write $\psi(g)$ as $\psi(q)$, the generators \hat{J}_r, \tilde{J}_r are immediately obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{J}_r &= -i \eta_r^s(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial q^s}, \\ \tilde{J}_r &= i \tilde{\eta}_r^s(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial q^s}, \\ V(\delta q) &\simeq 1 - i \delta q^r \hat{J}_r, \tilde{V}(\delta q) \simeq 1 - i \delta q^r \tilde{J}_r. \end{aligned} \quad (4.34)$$

Thus these generators are essentially the vector fields X_r, \tilde{X}_r defined earlier in eqns. (4.5, 4.16), but now interpreted as hermitian operators on $L^2(G)$.

It is for the elements $|\psi\rangle$ in the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} of eqn.(4.32) that we wish to set up a Wigner distribution formalism with natural properties.

V. NEW FEATURES TO BE ACCOMMODATED

For Cartesian quantum mechanics we have the well-known Stone-von Neumann theorem which states that upto unitary equivalence there is only one irreducible representation of hermitian operators \hat{q}_r, \hat{p}_r obeying the Heisenberg relations (2.1). This irreducible representation is of course describable in many ways - position representation with \hat{q}_r diagonal; momentum representation with \hat{p}_r diagonal; Fock basis; coherent states etc.. When \mathcal{R}^n here is replaced by a general Lie group G , we have already appreciated that the basic building block for the quantum theory is not a UIR of G , but an irreducible representation of the entire algebraic system consisting of $\hat{\mathcal{A}}, V(\cdot)$ and $\tilde{V}(\cdot)$. A single UIR of G is too small to support the action of a group element as a generalised coordinate. To achieve this many UIR's of G have to be put together in a careful manner.

As for UIR's of G , we recall several familiar facts. If G is compact, every UIR is finite dimensional. If G is non compact simple, then every nontrivial UIR is infinite dimensional; every finite dimensional representation is non unitary; and in addition there are infinite dimensional non unitary representations.

We will for the most part and for definiteness consider the case of a compact simple Lie group G . A natural irreducible representation of the entire algebraic structure we are interested in is given, as we have seen, by the regular representation. The main features and auxiliary operators associated with it, and some notations, are given in Appendix A.

In passing we mention the fact that while for compact G every UIR is 'seen' in the regular representation, in the non compact case there are UIR's (the exceptional series) not contained in the regular representation.

One last general comment is important before proceeding. As we have seen in general the 'momenta' of our problems are non commuting operators. This is a genuine new feature

absent in Cartesian quantum mechanics, and it has significant consequences. We have seen hints of this in the angle-angular momentum case in Section III, even though there was only one momentum \widehat{M} involved. For general G , the momenta $\widehat{J}_r, \widetilde{J}_r$ cannot all be simultaneously diagonal and their spectra undergo quantisation. Therefore the space of arguments of the Wigner distribution has to be carefully chosen; it is definitely not a function on the classical phase space T^*G in general. By the same token, there are in general no analogues to the groups $Sp(2n, R), Mp(2n)$ which are so important in the Cartesian case.

VI. THE WIGNER DISTRIBUTION IN THE REGULAR REPRESENTATION

Let $|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H} = L^2(G)$ be a normalised state vector. The corresponding “position space” probability density is a probability distribution on the group G given by (cf.eqn.(A.5)).

$$|\psi(g)|^2 = |\langle g|\psi\rangle|^2. \quad (6.1)$$

The complementary “momentum space” probability distribution is (assuming G to be compact) a discrete set of probabilities indexed by the quantum numbers JMN and given by (cf.eqn.(A.14)):

$$|\psi_{JMN}|^2 = |\langle JMN|\psi\rangle|^2. \quad (6.2)$$

The common normalisation states that

$$\|\psi\|^2 = \int_G dg |\psi(g)|^2 = \sum_{JMN} |\psi_{JMN}|^2 = 1. \quad (6.3)$$

At first glance we might suppose that, given $|\psi\rangle$, the corresponding Wigner distribution $W(\dots)$ should be a real function with g and JMN (coordinates and quantised momenta) as arguments, bilinear in ψ (more precisely involving one ψ factor and one ψ^* factor), such that integration over g yields $|\psi_{JMN}|^2$ while summation over JMN yields $|\psi(g)|^2$. This would be a natural way in which the marginals (6.1,6.2) are reproduced. However we should also require covariance under both (left and right) actions by G on ψ : the choice of the

arguments in $W(\dots)$ should allow for a natural linear transformation law under each of the changes $\psi(g) \rightarrow \psi(g_1^{-1}g)$ and $\psi(g) \rightarrow \psi(gg_2)$ in ψ . Now the ‘momentum space’ amplitudes ψ_{JMN} of ψ transform linearly as follows (cf. eqn.(A.14)).

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi'\rangle &= V(g_1)|\psi\rangle, \psi'(g) = \psi(g_1^{-1}g) : \\
\psi'_{JMN} &= \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g_1)^* \psi_{JM'N}; \\
|\psi''\rangle &= \tilde{V}(g_2)|\psi\rangle, \psi''(g) = \psi(gg_2) : \\
\psi''_{JMN} &= \sum_{N'} \mathcal{D}_{N'N}^J(g_2^{-1})^* \psi_{JM'N'}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.4}$$

Thus in each case there is a linear mixing of the components ψ_{JMN} for fixed J at the ψ level. Remembering that $W(\dots)$ should involve the bilinear expressions $\psi\psi^*$, a little reflection shows that it would be too narrow to imagine that the Wigner distribution should be some real function $W(g; JMN)$: there would be too few momentum space arguments to support the changes (6.4) in ψ in a reasonable manner.

There is another way in which this situation could be described. As we have already pointed out in Section V, an essential new feature is that now the analogue of the single momentum eigenket $|\underline{p}\rangle$ in Cartesian quantum mechanics is a multidimensional object, an entire UIR of G ; actually in the regular representation even more since both \hat{J} 's and $\tilde{\hat{J}}$'s have to be represented. In this sense, with a general Lie group G different from \mathcal{R}^n , there is a genuine asymmetry between positions and momenta. While the analogue of ‘position eigenstate’ remains one dimensional, $|\underline{q}\rangle$ being replaced by $|g\rangle$, the momentum operators constitute the non commutative algebra of \hat{J} 's and $\tilde{\hat{J}}$'s, leading to the quantum numbers JMN where only J remains fixed. (Incidentally the first part of this statement is not in conflict with the fact that G itself may be non Abelian! In local coordinates q^r for G , the ideal ket $|g\rangle$ may be written as $|\underline{q}\rangle$, and all the q 's are simultaneously diagonal). Out of all the momentum operators, a complete commuting set consists of the (shared) Casimir operators formed out of the \hat{J} 's, and separately out of the $\tilde{\hat{J}}$'s, accounting for J in the set JMN ; a maximal commuting subset of the \hat{J} 's, supplying some of the labels in M ; a similar maximal commuting subset of the $\tilde{\hat{J}}$'s supplying the analogous labels in N ; and

further nonlinear mutually commuting expressions in \hat{J} 's (respectively $\hat{\tilde{J}}$'s) to account for the remaining labels in M (respectively N). The main point is that in the process of obtaining the marginal distribution (6.2) upon integrating the Wigner distribution with respect to its argument g , we should expect at first to get something like a density matrix within the J th subspace of momentum labels, and then upon going to the diagonal elements recover the probabilities $|\psi_{JMN}|^2$. The transformation laws (6.4) can already be written in a matrix form (at the level of ψ , not of the density matrix) thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{(J)} = (\psi_{JMN}) : |\psi\rangle &\rightarrow V(g_1)\tilde{V}(g_2)|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \\ \psi^{(J)} &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}^J(g_1)^* \psi^{(J)} \mathcal{D}^J(g_2^{-1})^* . \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

Since the individual probabilities $|\psi_{JMN}|^2$ do not transform linearly among themselves under such G actions, but do bring in 'off-diagonal' quantities, the structure of the Wigner distribution will inevitably reflect this fact.

Based on these considerations we now list the basic desired properties for the Wigner distribution $W(\dots)$ associated with a given normalised $|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$ (for simplicity the dependence of the former on the latter is left implicit) initially as:

$$\psi(g) \in \mathcal{H} \rightarrow W(g; JMN M'N'),$$

$$W(g; JMN M'N')^* = W(g; JM'N' MN); \quad (6.6a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G dg W(g; JMN MN) &= |\psi_{JMN}|^2, \\ \sum_{JMN} W(g; JMN MN) &= |\psi(g)|^2; \end{aligned} \quad (6.6b)$$

$$\psi'(g) = \psi(g_1^{-1}g) \rightarrow$$

$$W'(g; JMN M'N') = \sum_{M_1M'_1} \mathcal{D}_{MM_1}^J(g_1) \mathcal{D}_{M'M'_1}^J(g_1)^* W(g_1^{-1}g; JM_1N M'_1N'), \quad (6.6c)$$

$$\psi''(g) = \psi(gg_2) \rightarrow$$

$$W''(g; JMN M'N') = \sum_{N_1N'_1} W(gg_2; JMN_1M'N'_1) \mathcal{D}_{N_1N}^J(g_2^{-1}) \mathcal{D}_{N'_1N'}^J(g_2^{-1})^* . \quad (6.6d)$$

One can see that the covariance conditions (6.6c, 6.6d) are compatible with the transformation laws (6.4) for ψ_{JMN} and the requirement (6.6b) for reproduction of the marginals.

Actually one has little option but to extend the requirement in the first of eqn. (6.6b) to read:

$$\int_G dg W(g; JMN M'N') = \psi_{JMN}^* \psi_{JM'N'}. \quad (6.7)$$

Upon then setting $M' = M, N' = N$ here one recovers the true probabilities $|\psi_{JMN}|^2$. To all of the above we add a natural condition that W be of the general structure $\psi\psi^*$.

We now propose the following form for the Wigner distribution:

$$W(g; JMN M'N') = N_J \int_G dg' \int_G dg'' \delta(g^{-1}s(g', g'')) \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g') \psi(g')^* \mathcal{D}_{M'N'}^J(g'')^* \psi(g''). \quad (6.8)$$

This involves a group element $s(g', g'') \in G$ depending on two arguments also drawn from G , which must have suitable covariance and other properties. The set of conditions (6.6a – 6.6d, 6.7) now translates into a set of requirements on this function $s : G \times G \rightarrow G$ which are:

$$\begin{aligned} g', g'' \in G &\rightarrow s(g', g'') \in G; \\ s(g', g'') &= s(g'', g'); \\ s(g', g') &= g'; \\ s(g_1 g' g_2^{-1}, g_1 g'' g_2^{-1}) &= g_1 s(g', g'') g_2^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

Any choice of a function $s(g', g'')$ obeying these conditions leads to an acceptable definition of a Wigner distribution for quantum mechanics on a (compact) Lie group G

The second and third lines of eqn.(6.9) suggest that we view $s(g', g'')$ as a kind of symmetric square root of the product of two (generally non commuting) group elements $g', g'' \in G$. The covariance conditions in the last line help us simplify the problem to the choice of a suitable function $s_0(g')$ of a single argument drawn from G , obeying conditions that ensure (6.9):

$$s(e, g) = s_0(g),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s(g', g'') &= g' s_0(g'^{-1} g'') : \\
s_0(e) &= e; \\
s_0(g^{-1}) &= g^{-1} s_0(g); \\
s_0(g' g g'^{-1}) &= g' s_0(g) g'^{-1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.10}$$

It is a consequence of these conditions on $s_0(g)$ that

$$s_0(g) g = g s_0(g). \tag{6.11}$$

We now present a solution to the above problem in the case of a compact simple Lie group G . Any such group carries a unique Riemannian metric defined in terms of the structure constants, and possessing left and right translation invariances. We shall content ourselves with a local coordinate description and use the notations of eqn.(4.12 – 4.17). Admitting the over use of the letter g , at the identity the metric tensor has components

$$g_{rs}(0) = -f_{ru}{}^v f_{sv}{}^u, \tag{6.12}$$

the negative sign ensuring that the matrix $(g_{rs}(0))$ is positive definite. This tensor is checked to be invariant under the action by the adjoint representation:

$$\mathcal{D}_r^u(g) \mathcal{D}_s^v(g) g_{uv}(0) = g_{rs}(0). \tag{6.13}$$

At a general point $g(q) \in G$ we obtain $g_{rs}(q)$ by shifting $g_{rs}(0)$ as a tensor to $g(q)$ using either left or right translation; on account of (6.13) the two results are the same and we find:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{rs}(q) &= \xi^u{}_r(q) \xi^v{}_s(q) g_{uv}(0) \\
&= \tilde{\xi}^u{}_r(q) \tilde{\xi}^v{}_s(q) g_{uv}(0).
\end{aligned} \tag{6.14}$$

Geodesics in G are curves of minimum length with respect to the above Riemannian metric. As is well known, both left and right translations, L_g and R_g , applied pointwise map geodesics onto geodesics. Thus if $g(q(\sigma)) \in G$ is a solution to the variational problem

$$\delta \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} d\sigma \left(g_{rs}(q(\sigma)) \frac{dq^r(\sigma)}{d\sigma} \frac{dq^s(\sigma)}{d\sigma} \right)^{1/2} = 0, \tag{6.15}$$

where we assume an affine parametrisation is chosen so that

$$g_{rs}(q(\sigma)) \frac{dq^r(\sigma)}{d\sigma} \frac{dq^s(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = \text{constant}, \quad (6.16)$$

then both $L_{g_1}g(q(\sigma))$ and $R_{g_2}g(q(\sigma))$ are solutions to the same variational problem.

We now use geodesics in G to construct the function $s_0(g)$. It is a fact that for almost all $g \in G$ (ie., except for a set of measure zero), there is a unique geodesic (minimising the functional appearing in eqn.(6.15)) running from the identity e to g . We assume the affine parametrisation is normalised so that the geodesic passes through e at $\sigma = 0$ and through g at $\sigma = 1$:

$$g \in G : g(q(0)) = e, \quad g(q(1)) = g. \quad (6.17)$$

We then take $s_0(g)$ to be the half way point reached at $\sigma = 1/2$:

$$s_0(g) = g(q(1/2)). \quad (6.18)$$

It is a matter of easy verification that all the conditions (6.10) are indeed obeyed: one has to exploit the natural covariance and other properties of general geodesics. With this we have solved the problem of defining Wigner functions for quantum mechanics on a (compact) Lie group, possessing all the properties listed in eqn.(6.6a – 6.6d, 6.7). The fact that $s_0(g)$ is defined everywhere except possibly on a set of vanishing measure causes no problems in carrying out integrations over G , or in recovering the marginals.

It may be pointed out that for a general pair of elements $g', g'' \in G$ (except in cases amounting to a set of vanishing measure) there is a unique geodesic running from g' to g'' , normalised so that the affine parameter has values $\sigma = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ at start and at finish. This geodesic is the result of applying $L_{g'}$ to the geodesic from e to $g'^{-1}g''$, or equally well of applying $R_{g''^{-1}}$ to the one from e to $g''g'^{-1}$. In either view, $s(g', g'')$ is the mid point of this geodesic, reached at $\sigma = 1/2$. Moreover, geodesics passing through the identity e are one-parameter subgroups in G . If we define $s_0(g)$ in eqn.(6.18) to be the square root of the element g , we can write the general quantity $s(g', g'')$ in these suggestive ways:

$$\begin{aligned}
s(g', g'') &= g'(g'^{-1}g'')^{1/2} = g''(g''^{-1}g')^{1/2} \\
&= (g''g'^{-1})^{1/2}g' = (g'g''^{-1})^{1/2}g''.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.19}$$

The definition (6.8) of the Wigner distribution associated with a pure state $\psi(g)$ generalises to a mixed state with density operator $\hat{\rho}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
W(g; JMN M'N') &= N_J \int_G dg' \int_G dg'' \delta(g^{-1}s(g', g'')) \langle g'' | \hat{\rho} | g' \rangle \\
&\quad \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g') \mathcal{D}_{M'N'}^J(g'')^*, \\
\int dg W(g; JMN M'N') &= \langle JM'N' | \hat{\rho} | JMN \rangle, \\
\sum_{JMN} W(g; JMN MN) &= \langle g | \hat{\rho} | g \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{6.20}$$

We now verify that $W(g; JMN M'N')$ is a faithful representation of $\hat{\rho}$ in the sense that it contains complete information concerning $\hat{\rho}$. This will be shown by developing analogues to the previous eqns. (2.13, 3.6); in fact we will find two separate analogues.

The Wigner function in eq.(6.20) transforms according to eqns. (6.6c, 6.6d) under independent left and right translations. By setting $N = N'$ and then summing over N , we obtain, using (A.9), a slightly simpler function, \tilde{W} say, corresponding to the density operator $\hat{\rho}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{W}(g; JMM') &= \sum_N W(g; JMN M'N) \\
&= N_J \int_G dg' \int_G dg'' \delta(g^{-1}s(g', g'')) \langle g'' | \hat{\rho} | g' \rangle \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g'g''^{-1}).
\end{aligned} \tag{6.21}$$

This auxiliary function is invariant under right translations except for a change of argument $g \rightarrow gg_2$, while under left translations it transforms in a manner similar to eq.(6.6d). Now consider two density operators $\hat{\rho}_1$ and $\hat{\rho}_2$, with associated functions \tilde{W}_1 and \tilde{W}_2 . It can then be shown that we can obtain $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_1\hat{\rho}_2)$ from \tilde{W}_1 and \tilde{W}_2 by ‘summing’ over all the arguments:

$$\sum_{JMM'} N_J^{-1} \int dg \tilde{W}_1(g; JMM') \tilde{W}_2(g; JM'M) = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_1\hat{\rho}_2). \tag{6.22}$$

The proof is presented in Appendix B. Since any density operator $\hat{\rho}_1$ is fully determined by the traces of its products with all other density operators $\hat{\rho}_2$, we can see that even the simpler function $\tilde{W}(g; JMM')$ fully characterises $\hat{\rho}$.

Obviously another analogue to eqns.(2.13, 3.6) can be obtained by interchanging the roles of left and right translations in the above. If in place of (6.21) we define

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{W}(g; JNN') &= \sum_M W(g; JMN MN') \\ &= N_J \int_G dg' \int_G dg'' \delta(g^{-1}s(g', g'')) \langle g'' | \hat{\rho} | g' \rangle \mathcal{D}_{N'N}^J(g''^{-1}g'),\end{aligned}\quad (6.23)$$

then for two density operators $\hat{\rho}_1, \hat{\rho}_2$ we have

$$\sum_{JNN'} N_J^{-1} \int dg \tilde{W}_1(g; JNN') \tilde{W}_2(g; JN'N) = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_1 \hat{\rho}_2). \quad (6.24)$$

The conclusion we can draw, in interesting contrast to the Cartesian and Abelian cases, is this. In order to be able to recover the marginal probability distributions $\langle g | \hat{\rho} | g \rangle$, $\langle JMN | \hat{\rho} | JMN \rangle$ in natural ways and also to have simple transformation behaviours under both left and right translations on G , we need to define the Wigner distribution as in eq.(6.8, 6.20) with independent arguments $g J M N M' N'$. However, this object captures information contained in $\hat{\rho}$ in an over complete manner, since $\hat{\rho}$ is in fact completely determined in principle already by $\tilde{W}(g; JMM')$ (or $\tilde{W}(g; JNN')$). All this is traceable to the fact that for non Abelian G , the UIR's are in general multidimensional, so the concept of 'momentum eigenstate' is also a multidimensional set of vectors.

VII. RECOVERY OF THE CARTESIAN AND ANGLE-ANGULAR MOMENTUM CASES, AND THE $SU(2)$ CASE

We now indicate briefly how the known earlier results of Sections II, III can be immediately recovered from the definitions of the previous Section. The expression (6.8) for the Wigner distribution $W(g; JMN M'N')$ uses the function $s(g', g'')$ depending symmetrically on the group elements g', g'' , and is itself a group element obeying the conditions in (6.9). For the case of a compact simple Lie group G with nontrivial Cartan-Killing metric and associated geodesics, we have found a solution for $s(g', g'')$ in terms of the mid point rule. If however G is Abelian we can directly give an elementary solution for $s(g', g'')$ not using the geodesic construction at all.

For Cartesian quantum mechanics we have $G = \mathcal{R}^n$, which is Abelian. Consequently each UIR of G is one-dimensional and corresponds to a definite numerical momentum vector:

$$\underline{q} \in G \longrightarrow e^{i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{p}/\hbar}, \underline{p} \in \mathcal{R}^n. \quad (7.1)$$

We can regard the continuous vector $\underline{p} \in \mathcal{R}^n$ (actually dual to G , the space of characters) as the analogue of the label J of the previous section, and as each UIR is one dimensional there is no need and no room for the labels $M N M' N'$. If we present the usual definition (2.11) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} W(\underline{q}, \underline{p}) &= (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q' \int_{\mathcal{R}^n} d^n q'' \delta^{(n)}(\underline{q} - \underline{s}(q', q'')) \langle q'' | \hat{\rho} | q' \rangle \\ &\quad \exp(i\underline{q}' \cdot \underline{p}/\hbar) \exp(-i\underline{q}'' \cdot \underline{p}/\hbar) \\ \underline{s}(q', q'') &= \frac{1}{2}(q' + q''), \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

we see that all the conditions (6.9) are indeed obeyed and this familiar case is seen to be a special case of our general construction.

The key point is that our construction of the Wigner distribution only depends on finding the group element $s(g', g'')$. We may use the geodesic construction if it is available, but can use any other method if a metric on G and geodesics are not available.

Turning to the compact case $G = SO(2)$, this is again Abelian, so each UIR is one dimensional:

$$\theta \in G \longrightarrow e^{im\theta}, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (7.3)$$

We can now write the Wigner distribution (3.6) as

$$\begin{aligned} W(\theta, m) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta' \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta'' \delta(\theta - s(\theta', \theta'')) \langle \theta'' | \hat{\rho} | \theta' \rangle \\ &\quad \exp(im\theta') \exp(-im\theta''), \\ s(\theta', \theta'') &= \frac{1}{2}(\theta' + \theta'') \bmod 2\pi, \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

and again see that it falls into our general pattern.

Finally in this Section we present briefly the structure and some significant features of Wigner functions in the case $G = SU(2)$, in a sense the simplest yet archetypal compact non Abelian Lie group. Here the method of geodesics is essential for the construction. We recall very rapidly the basic definitions and notations concerning $SU(2)$, emphasizing the four dimensional geometric aspects available in this case

The defining representation of $SU(2)$ is via 2×2 unitary unimodular matrices, which leads immediately to the identification of the group manifold with S^3 , the real unit sphere in four dimensional Euclidean space \mathcal{R}^4 . We shall exploit this way of picturing $SU(2)$. We denote group elements in the abstract by a, b, a', b', \dots , these symbols also standing for points on S^3 :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= (a_\mu) \in S^3, \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3; \\ a_\mu a_\mu &= a_0^2 + \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} = 1 \end{aligned} \tag{7.5}$$

The ‘spatial’ part (a_1, a_2, a_3) of (a_μ) is denoted by \underline{a} . Inverses and products of group elements are denoted by a^{-1}, ab respectively. (The group element ab is to be carefully distinguished from the four vector inner product $a \cdot b$ which is a real number). Then in the defining representation the matrix corresponding to $a \in SU(2)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} u(a) &= a_0 \cdot I - i \underline{a} \cdot \underline{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ -\mu^* & \lambda^* \end{pmatrix}, \\ \lambda &= a_0 - ia_3, \mu = -(a_2 + ia_1). \end{aligned} \tag{7.6}$$

Here $\underline{\sigma} = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$ are the Pauli matrices. The inverse arises by reversing the sign of \underline{a} :

$$u(a)^{-1} = u(a^{-1}) = u(a_0, -\underline{a}) = a_0 \cdot I + i \underline{a} \cdot \underline{\sigma}. \tag{7.7}$$

The group multiplication law is subsumed in the description of left and right translations, each of which is realised by elements of $SO(4)$:

$$u(a)u(b) = u(ab) = u(L(a)b),$$

$$L(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 \\ a_1 & a_0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_2 & a_3 & a_0 & -a_1 \\ a_3 & -a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{pmatrix} \in SO(4); \quad (7.8a)$$

$$u(b)u(a^{-1}) = u(ba^{-1}) = u(R(a)b),$$

$$R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ -a_1 & a_0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ -a_2 & a_3 & a_0 & -a_1 \\ -a_3 & -a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{pmatrix} \in SO(4); \quad (7.8b)$$

$$L(a)L(b) = L(ab), \quad R(a)R(b) = R(ab);$$

$$L(a)R(b) = R(b)L(a). \quad (7.8c)$$

Each of these mutually commuting sets $\{L(a)\}, \{R(a)\}$ faithfully represents $SU(2)$ via $SO(4)$ matrices. The only common elements correspond to $a = (\pm 1, \underline{0})$ leading to the two matrices $Z_2 = \{\pm I\}$ within $SO(4)$. This leads to the familiar statement

$$SO(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)/Z_2. \quad (7.9)$$

We mention these details since the general covariance requirements in eqns.(6.6c, 6.6d) require them.

The relation to the Euler angles parametrisation is given by

$$u(a) = e^{-\frac{i}{2}\alpha\sigma_3} e^{-\frac{i}{2}\beta\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{i}{2}\gamma\sigma_3},$$

$$a_0 - ia_3 = \cos \beta/2 e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)/2},$$

$$a_2 + ia_1 = \sin \beta/2 e^{i(\gamma-\alpha)/2},$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \beta \leq \pi, \quad 0 \leq \gamma \leq 4\pi. \quad (7.10)$$

We can regard α, β, γ as angular coordinates over S^3 , though because of the occurrence of half angles they are not quite the natural generalisation of spherical polar angles from S^2 to

S^3 . The invariant line element $(ds)^2$ on S^3 , the invariant normalised volume element da on $SU(2)$, and the element of solid angle $d\Omega(a)$ on S^3 can all be easily worked out:

$$\begin{aligned} (ds)^2 &= da_\mu da_\mu = |d(a_0 - ia_3)|^2 + |d(a_2 + ia_1)|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}((d\alpha)^2 + (d\beta)^2 + (d\gamma)^2 + 2 \cos \beta d\alpha d\gamma); \end{aligned} \quad (7.11a)$$

$$da = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} d\Omega(a) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} d\alpha \sin \beta d\beta d\gamma. \quad (7.11b)$$

It is clear that the above line element on S^3 is the one induced from the Euclidean line element in \mathcal{R}^4 , hence the corresponding geodesics are ‘great circle arcs’. Such arcs are carried into one another by both left and right $SU(2)$ translations - the $SO(4)$ invariance of $(ds)^2$ along with eqn.(7.9) make this obvious. Therefore, if a, b are any two points of S^3 (any two elements of $SU(2)$) which are not diagonally opposite one another ($u(a) \neq -u(b)$), the (shorter) geodesic connecting them is the affinely parametrised curve

$$a(\theta) = a \cos \theta + (b - a \cdot b) \sin \theta / \sqrt{1 - (a \cdot b)^2},$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_0 = \cos^{-1}(a \cdot b) \in [0, \pi). \quad (7.12)$$

Along this geodesic we have $(ds)^2 = (d\theta)^2$, and the mid point is given by

$$a\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) = (a + b) / \sqrt{2(1 + a \cdot b)}. \quad (7.13)$$

which is geometrically obvious.

The Dirac delta function accompanying the volume element da on $SU(2)$ may be written as $\delta(a, b)$ involving two group elements, or in a more compact form as $\delta(a^{-1}b)$. Its properties are summarised by

$$\int_{SU(2)} db \delta(a, b) f(b) \equiv \int_{S^3} \frac{d\Omega(b)}{2\pi^2} \delta(a, b) f(b) = f(a),$$

$$\text{ie } \int_{S^3} d\Omega(b) \delta(a, b) f(b) = 2\pi^2 f(a). \quad (7.14)$$

for suitable test functions $f(b)$. We can equally well regard $\delta(a, b)$ as a delta function on $SU(2)$ or on S^3 . In terms of Euler angles we have:

$$a \rightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \gamma), \quad b \rightarrow (\alpha', \beta', \gamma') : \\ \delta(a, b) = 16\pi^2 \delta(\alpha' - \alpha) \delta(\beta' - \beta) \delta(\gamma' - \gamma) / \sin \beta. \quad (7.15)$$

The last item in this resume concerns the matrices $D_{mm'}^j(a)$ representing $SU(2)$ elements in the various UIR's. The ranges of the UIR label j and magnetic quantum numbers m, m' are, as usual, $j = 0, 1/2, 1, 3/2, \dots$, $m, m' = j, j-1, \dots, -j$. Then with canonical basis vectors $|jm\rangle$ in the j^{th} UIR and hermitian generators J_1, J_2, J_3 we have from the quantum theory of angular momentum [23]:

$$D_{mm'}^j(a) = \langle jm | e^{-i\alpha J_3} e^{-i\beta J_2} e^{-i\gamma J_3} | jm' \rangle \\ = e^{-im\alpha - im'\gamma} d_{mm'}^j(\beta), \\ d_{mm'}^j(\beta) = \langle jm | e^{-i\beta J_2} | jm' \rangle \\ = \sqrt{\frac{(j+m')!(j-m)!}{(j+m)!(j-m)!}} \left(\sin \frac{\beta}{2}\right)^{m'-m} \left(\cos \frac{\beta}{2}\right)^{m'+m} P_{j-m'}^{(m'-m, m'+m)}(\cos \beta), \quad (7.16)$$

where the P 's are the Jacobi polynomials. The orthogonality and completeness properties of these D -functions are:

$$\int_{SU(2)} da D_{mm'}^j(a)^* D_{m''m'''}^{j'}(a) = (2j+1)^{-1} \delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm''} \delta_{m'm'''}; \\ \sum_{j=0,1/2,1} \sum_{m,m'=-j}^j (2j+1) D_{mm'}^j(a) D_{mm'}^j(b)^* = \delta(a, b) = \delta(a^{-1}b). \quad (7.17)$$

With these details in place we can proceed to the definition of the Wigner function. The Hilbert space of Schrödinger wave functions is

$$\mathcal{H} = L^2(SU(2)) = \left\{ \psi(a) \in C | a \in SU(2), \right. \\ \left. \|\psi\|^2 = \int_{SU(2)} da |\psi(a)|^2 < \infty \right\}. \quad (7.18)$$

Given $\psi \in \mathcal{H}$, the corresponding Wigner function is obtained by specialising eqns.(6.8, 6.10, 6.18) to this case and using eqn.(7.13) above:

$$W(a; jmn m'n') = \frac{(2j+1)}{4\pi^4} \int_{S^3} d\Omega(a') \int_{S^3} d\Omega(a'') \delta\left(a, \frac{a' + a''}{\sqrt{2(1 + a' \cdot a'')}}\right) \times D_{mn}^j(a') \psi(a')^* D_{m'n'}^j(a'')^* \psi(a''). \quad (7.19)$$

The occurrence of the mid point of the geodesic from a' to a'' within the delta function is to be noted. We see immediately that the marginals are properly reproduced:

$$\int da W(a; jmn m'n') = \psi_{jm'n'} \psi_{jmn}^*,$$

$$\psi_{jmn} = \frac{\sqrt{2j+1}}{2\pi^2} \int d\Omega(a) D_{mn}^j(a)^* \psi(a); \quad (7.20a)$$

$$\sum_{jmn} W(a; jmn mn) = |\psi(a)|^2. \quad (7.20b)$$

Since the integrations involved in eqn.(7.19) are nontrivial, we limit ourselves to pointing out some qualitative features of the $SU(2)$ Wigner function (7.19) which distinguish it from the Cartesian case as well as from earlier treatments of this problem:

(a) The appearance of all the arguments $a jmn m'n'$ in the Wigner function is essential to be able to satisfy the covariance laws (6.6c, 6.6d) under independent left and right $SU(2)$ translations, and to reproduce the ‘configuration space’ and ‘momentum space’ marginal probability distributions as in eqn.(7.20). In this respect the situation is markedly different from earlier approaches to the $SU(2)$ Wigner function problem [4], where attention was limited to states within some fixed (finite dimensional) UIR of $SU(2)$ and the density matrix was expanded in the complete set of unit tensor operators within that UIR.

(b) If we consider as an idealised limit the case of $\psi(a)$ becoming a ‘position eigenstate’, the Wigner function simplifies as follows:

$$\psi(a) \rightarrow \delta(a, a^{(0)}) :$$

$$W(a; jmn m'n') = \frac{(2j+1)}{4\pi^4} \delta(a, a^{(0)}) D_{mn}^j(a^{(0)}) D_{m'n'}^j(a^{(0)})^*. \quad (7.21)$$

This retains a dependence on the ‘momentum variables’ $jmn m'n'$. This is in contrast to the (one-dimensional) Cartesian case where from eqn.(2.10) we find:

$$\psi(q) \rightarrow \delta(q - q_0) : W(q, p) = \frac{1}{h} \delta(q - q_0), \quad (7.22)$$

showing no p dependence.

(c) Similarly if we consider $\psi(a)$ to be a (normalised) linear combination of $D_{m_0 n_0}^{j_0}(a)$ over $m_0 n_0$ for some fixed j_0 , the Wigner function has a nontrivial dependence on all its arguments, and in particular is generally nonvanishing for $j \neq j_0$. In the Cartesian case, in contrast, we have, similar to eqn.(7.22):

$$\psi(q) \rightarrow \frac{1}{h^{1/2}} e^{ip_0 q} : W(q, p) = \frac{1}{h} \delta(p - p_0), \quad (7.23)$$

concentrated at $p = p_0$ and independent of q .

All these features can be attributed to the non Abelian nature of $SU(2)$.

VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We have discussed the problem of setting up Wigner distributions for the states of a quantum system whose configuration space is a general non Abelian Lie group G , and have given a complete solution for the case that G is compact. Many new features compared to the familiar Abelian case where $G = \mathcal{R}^n$ have appeared. For emphasis we repeat some of them here: while the classical phase space T^*G associated to G already brings in interesting structural aspects, in the quantum case the Wigner distribution is not a function defined on the classical T^*G . Instead it is a function of a ‘classical unquantised’ group element $g \in G$ playing the role of coordinate variable, and ‘quantised momenta’ consisting of labels $J M N M' N'$ associated with all the UIR’s of G . The analogues of the familiar Heisenberg canonical commutation relations are now much more intricate, and the ideas of ‘momentum eigenstates’ and ‘momentum eigenvalues’ have to be understood with some care. While the function $W(g; J M N M' N')$ associated with a given $\hat{\rho}$ transforms nicely under left and right group actions, and reproduces the marginal probability distributions satisfactorily, it describes $\hat{\rho}$ in an over complete manner.

The points of view of the present work suggest that we also consider quantum systems whose covariance group is a given Lie group G , even if G is not the configuration space. These arise naturally if the configuration space is a coset space G/H , where H is some Lie subgroup of G . In that case there is only one (say left) action of G on G/H , rather than two independent mutually commuting actions. Action by G remains significant, and we would like to set up Wigner distributions for wave functions belonging to $L^2(G/H)$. Such UR's of G are typically much smaller than the regular representation.

Going beyond coset space representations, we have yet other physically interesting cases typified for example by the Schwinger oscillator representation of $SU(2)$. Similar constructions are easily made for $SU(3)$ etc. [24]. These are not representations on spaces $L^2(G/H)$ for any choice of H ; yet because of their use in various physical problems it is worthwhile to be able to set up Wigner distributions for them too.

We intend to examine some of these problems elsewhere.

Appendix A: The Regular Representation and associated structures

We assemble here some familiar facts concerning the regular representation of a compact Lie group, to settle notations and as preparation for setting up further operator structures. We know that the Lie group G under consideration possesses a left and right translation and inversion invariant volume element, dg say, so that the integral of a (complex valued) function $f(g)$ over G has the properties

$$\int_G dg f(g) = \int_G dg \left(f(g^{-1}) \text{ or } f(g'g) \text{ or } f(gg') \right), \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where g' is any fixed element in G . For the compact case we normalise dg so that

$$\int_G dg = 1 \quad (\text{A.2})$$

With such a measure the carrier space for the unitary regular representation of G is the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} = L^2(G)$ defined as in eqn.(4.32):

$$\mathcal{H} = \{ \psi(g) \in \mathcal{C} \mid \|\psi\|^2 = \int_G dg |\psi(g)|^2 < \infty \} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

A Dirac delta function can be defined with suitable invariance properties:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G dg f(g) \delta(g) &= \int_G dg f(g) \delta(g^{-1}) = f(e), \\ \int_G dg f(g) \delta(gg'^{-1} \text{ or } g^{-1}g' \text{ or } g'^{-1}g \text{ or } g'g^{-1}) &= f(g'). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

We can introduce a convenient set of ideal basis vectors for \mathcal{H} such that the wave function $\psi(g)$ is the overlap of $|\psi\rangle$ with one of these:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(g) &= \langle g | \psi \rangle, \\ \langle g' | g \rangle &= \delta(g'g^{-1}), \\ \int_G dg |g\rangle \langle g| &= 1 \text{ on } \mathcal{H}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The group G can be unitarily represented on \mathcal{H} in two mutually commuting ways, by left or by right translations. We denote the corresponding operators by $V(g), \tilde{V}(g)$ and define them by:

$$\begin{aligned}
V(g')|g\rangle &= |g'g\rangle, \\
\tilde{V}(g')|g\rangle &= |gg'^{-1}\rangle.
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.6}$$

Both of them are unitary and obey the composition and commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned}
V(g_2)V(g_1) &= V(g_2g_1), \\
\tilde{V}(g_2)\tilde{V}(g_1) &= \tilde{V}(g_2g_1), \\
V(g_1)\tilde{V}(g_2) &= \tilde{V}(g_2)V(g_1).
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.7}$$

On wave functions the effects are as given in eqn.(4.33):

$$\begin{aligned}
(V(g')\psi)(g) &= \psi(g'^{-1}g), \\
(\tilde{V}(g')\psi)(g) &= \psi(gg').
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.8}$$

These are infinite dimensional reducible UR's of G ; and in the compact case, according to the Peter-Weyl theorem, each of them contains every UIR of G as often as its dimension. Motivated by the notations in the case of $SU(2)$, we shall use symbols J, J', J_1, J_2, \dots to label the various UIR's of G (some of which may not be faithful); so in fact J stands for several independent discrete or quantised labels, as many as the rank of G . Within the J th UIR, in some chosen orthonormal basis, we label rows and columns by indices $M, N, M'N', \dots$. Once again each of these stands for a collection of discrete labels: for instance the eigenvalues of as many commuting generators as the rank of G , plus further eigenvalues of chosen commuting nonlinear polynomials in the generators. In the J th UIR, we write $\mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)$ for the unitary representation matrices. These obey composition, orthogonality and completeness relations:

$$\sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g')\mathcal{D}_{M'N}^J(g) = \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g'g);
\tag{A.9}$$

$$\int_G dg \mathcal{D}_{M'N'}^J(g)^*\mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g) = \delta_{J'J}\delta_{M'M}\delta_{N'N}/N_J;
\tag{A.10}$$

$$\sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)\mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g')^* = \delta(g^{-1}g').
\tag{A.11}$$

Here N_J is the dimension of the J th UIR. With the help of these matrices we can introduce another orthonormal basis for \mathcal{H} which explicitly accomplishes the simultaneous reduction of both UR's $V(\cdot), \tilde{V}(\cdot)$ into irreducibles. These basis vectors and their main properties are:

$$\begin{aligned}
|JMN\rangle &= N_J^{1/2} \int_G dg \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g) |g\rangle, \\
\langle g|JMN\rangle &= N_J^{1/2} \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g); \\
\langle J'M'N'|JMN\rangle &= \delta_{J'J} \delta_{M'M} \delta_{N'N}; \\
\sum_{JMN} |JMN\rangle \langle JMN| &= 1 \text{ on } \mathcal{H}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.12}$$

Under action by $V(\cdot), \tilde{V}(\cdot)$ they transform among themselves conserving J :

$$\begin{aligned}
V(g)|JMN\rangle &= \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g^{-1}) |JM'N\rangle, \\
\tilde{V}(g)|JMN\rangle &= \sum_{N'} \mathcal{D}_{N'N}^J(g) |JMN'\rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.13}$$

Therefore in $|JMN\rangle$ the index N counts the multiplicity of occurrence of the J th UIR in the reduction of $V(\cdot)$, and the index M performs a similar function in the reduction of $\tilde{V}(\cdot)$.

A general $|\psi\rangle$ can be expanded in either basis and we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi\rangle &= \int_G dg \psi(g) |g\rangle = \sum_{JMN} \psi_{JMN} |JMN\rangle, \\
\psi_{JMN} &= \langle JMN|\psi\rangle = N_J^{1/2} \int_G dg \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)^* \psi(g), \\
\|\psi\|^2 &= \int_G dg |\psi(g)|^2 = \sum_{JMN} |\psi_{JMN}|^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.14}$$

Towards getting projections onto individual vectors $|JMN\rangle$ we set up the ‘Fourier components’ of $V(\cdot)$ and $\tilde{V}(\cdot)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{JMN} &= N_J \int_G dg \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g) V(g), \\
\tilde{P}_{JMN} &= N_J \int_G dg \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g^{-1}) \tilde{V}(g).
\end{aligned} \tag{A.15}$$

With respect to hermitian conjugation the indices get interchanged:

$$P_{JMN}^\dagger = P_{JNM}, \quad \tilde{P}_{JMN}^\dagger = \tilde{P}_{JNM}; \tag{A.16}$$

and their composition and multiplication laws are:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{J'M'N'}P_{JMN} &= \delta_{J'J}\delta_{N'M}P_{JM'N}, \\
\tilde{P}_{J'M'N'}\tilde{P}_{JMN} &= \delta_{J'J}\delta_{M'N}\tilde{P}_{JMN'}, \\
P_{JMN}\tilde{P}_{J'M'N'} &= \tilde{P}_{J'M'N'}P_{JMN}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.17}$$

Their actions on the two complementary bases for \mathcal{H} are immediate:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{J'M'N'}|JMN\rangle &= \delta_{J'J}\delta_{N'M}|JM'N\rangle, \\
\tilde{P}_{J'M'N'}|JMN\rangle &= \delta_{J'J}\delta_{M'N}|JMN'\rangle; \\
P_{JMN}|g\rangle &= N_J^{1/2} \sum_{N'} \mathcal{D}_{N'N}^J(g^{-1})|JMN'\rangle, \\
\tilde{P}_{JMN}|g\rangle &= N_J^{1/2} \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g^{-1})|JM'N\rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.18}$$

Therefore the projections onto $|JMN\rangle$ are

$$|JMN\rangle\langle JMN| = P_{JMM}\tilde{P}_{JNN}, \tag{A.19}$$

and we have the completeness identities

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_M P_{JMM} &= \sum_M \tilde{P}_{JMM}, \\
\sum_{JM} P_{JMM} &= \sum_{JM} \tilde{P}_{JMM} = 1 \text{ on } \mathcal{H}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.20}$$

Now we proceed to a construction of certain operators directly relevant to the Wigner distribution problem. Here we will be guided by analogy to what is done for the (one degree of freedom) $\hat{q} - \hat{p}$ pair and the $\hat{\theta} - \widehat{M}$ pair, as recounted in Sections II and III. In these cases we know that the unitary Weyl exponentials $U(\sigma) = \exp(i\sigma\hat{q})$, $V(\tau) = \exp(-i\tau\hat{p})$ and $U(n) = \exp(in\hat{\theta})$, $V(\tau) = \exp(-i\tau\widehat{M})$ play important roles. It is seen that it is natural here to regard $\sigma(n)$ as a typical eigenvalue of $\hat{p}(\widehat{M})$ and τ (in \mathcal{R} or in $(-\pi, \pi)$) as a typical eigenvalue of $\hat{q}(\hat{\theta})$. Now the operator $V(\tau)$ has been generalised in the Lie group situation to the two families $V(g), \tilde{V}(g)$. These are indeed exponentials of the ‘‘momentum operators’’: if the group element g is expressed as the exponential of an element in \underline{G} , then $V(g)$ and $\tilde{V}(g)$ are corresponding exponentials in their generators (4.34) obeying (4.29):

$$\begin{aligned}
g &= \exp(\tau^r e_r) : V(g) = \exp(-i \tau^r \widehat{J}_r), \\
\tilde{V}(g) &= \exp(-i \tau^r \widehat{\tilde{J}}_r).
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.21}$$

With τ^r as coordinates for g , these are precisely exponentials in momenta. To generalise $U(\sigma), U(n)$ we recall on the other hand that now a typical ‘‘momentum eigenvalue’’ is the collection of quantum numbers JMN associated with a subspace of \mathcal{H} supporting a UIR of the $\widehat{J}_r, \widehat{\tilde{J}}_r$. This suggests that the generalisation of $U(\sigma), U(n)$ must be an operator diagonal in the ‘‘coordinate’’ or $|g\rangle$ basis, and labelled by JMN : it must be a ‘function of the coordinates’ alone. Based on this reasoning, we define operators U_{JMN} by:

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{JMN}|g\rangle &= \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)|g\rangle \\
\langle g|U_{JMN} &= \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)\langle g|.
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.22}$$

Their adjoints are also diagonal in this basis:

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{JMN}^\dagger|g\rangle &= \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)^*|g\rangle, \\
\langle g|U_{JMN}^\dagger &= \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)^*\langle g|,
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.23}$$

and unitarity is expressed in a matrix sense:

$$\sum_M U_{JMN}^\dagger U_{JMN'} = \sum_M U_{JNM}^\dagger U_{JN'M} = \delta_{N'N} \cdot 1 \text{ on } \mathcal{H}
\tag{A.24}$$

Being simultaneously diagonal, the commutators vanish:

$$[U_{JMN}, U_{J'M'N'}] = [U_{JMN}, U_{J'M'N'}^\dagger] = 0.
\tag{A.25}$$

Completeness of the \mathcal{D} -functions $\mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)$ as expressed in eqn.(A.11) now means that the operators $\{U_{JMN}\}$ form a (linear) basis for the commutative algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$. In fact the map (4.27) from the classical algebra \mathcal{A} to the quantised $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$ can be made explicit:

$$\begin{aligned}
f \in \mathcal{A} : f(g) &= \sum_{JMN} f_{JMN} \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g) \longrightarrow \\
\hat{f} &= \sum_{JMN} f_{JMN} U_{JMN} \in \widehat{\mathcal{A}}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.26}$$

The relations connecting $\{U_{JMN}\}$ to $V(\cdot), \tilde{V}(\cdot)$ are easily worked out:

$$\begin{aligned} V(g)U_{JMN}V(g)^{-1} &= \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g^{-1})U_{JM'N}, \\ \tilde{V}(g)U_{JMN}\tilde{V}(g)^{-1} &= \sum_{N'} \mathcal{D}_{N'N}^J(g)U_{JMN'}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.27})$$

What remains are expressions for the product of two U 's, and the action of a U on $|JMN\rangle$. For both these, the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients for G have to be brought in.

Let the reduction of the direct product of the J th and J' th UIR's of G contain various UIR's J'' with various multiplicities. This means that we have a family of Clebsch-Gordan coefficients carrying three sets of $J - M$ labels and in addition a multiplicity index λ , say; and they obey two sets of unitarity conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{M, M'} C_{MM'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda*} C_{MM'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda'} &= \delta_{J''J'''} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta_{M''M'''}, \\ \sum_{J''\lambda M''} C_{MM'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda*} C_{NN'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda} &= \delta_{MN} \delta_{M'N'}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.28})$$

Using these coefficients the product of two \mathcal{D} -functions decomposes into a sum:

$$\mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g)\mathcal{D}_{M'N'}^{J'}(g) = \sum_{J''\lambda M''N''} C_{MM'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda*} C_{NN'N''}^{JJ'J''\lambda} \mathcal{D}_{M''N''}^{J''}(g). \quad (\text{A.29})$$

In all these relations the multiplicity index λ accompanying the “final” UIR J'' runs over as many values as the number of times J'' occurs in the product of J and J' ; and at each stage we have manifest unitary invariance under changes in the choice of λ 's. Combining eqns.(A.29) in turn with eqns.(A.12, A.22) we immediately get the results for the products of two U_{JMN} 's and the action of a U_{JMN} on a state $|J'M'N'\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{JMN}U_{J'M'N'} &= \sum_{J''\lambda M''N''} C_{MM'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda*} C_{NN'N''}^{JJ'J''\lambda} U_{J''M''N''}, \\ U_{JMN}|J'M'N'\rangle &= \sum_{J''\lambda M''N''} \sqrt{\frac{N_{J'}}{N_{J''}}} C_{MM'M''}^{JJ'J''\lambda*} C_{NN'N''}^{JJ'J''\lambda} |J''M''N''\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.30})$$

The unitary invariance with respect to λ is manifest.

Thus we have expressions (A.6, A.22) for the actions of $U \dots, V(\cdot), \tilde{V}(\cdot)$ on $|g\rangle$, and expressions (A.30, A.13) for their actions on $|JMN\rangle$.

Lastly we consider the question of setting up in a natural way a complete trace orthonormal set of operators on $\mathcal{H} = L^2(G)$, involving the U 's, V 's and \tilde{V} 's in a ‘‘symmetrical’’ manner. In the Cartesian case the phase space displacement operators

$$e^{i(\sigma\hat{q}-\tau\hat{p})} = e^{i\sigma\hat{q}}e^{-i\tau\hat{p}}e^{-i\sigma\tau/2} = e^{-i\tau\hat{p}}e^{i\sigma\hat{q}}e^{i\sigma\tau/2} \quad (\text{A.31})$$

give us such a system, and they are basic to the Weyl correspondence. Already in the $\hat{\theta} - \hat{M}$ case we know from eqn.(3.5a, 3.5b) that we have to work with the operators

$$e^{in\hat{\theta}}e^{-i\tau\hat{M}}e^{-in\tau/2} = e^{-i\tau\hat{M}}e^{in\hat{\theta}}e^{in\tau/2} \quad (\text{A.32})$$

which are again complete and trace orthonormal, but we can no longer write these as single exponentials. In the case of general G , this latter trend continues. Generalising from the known examples, we now define a family of operators labelled by $g \in G$ together with JMN , as follows:

$$\hat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN) = V(g)U_{JMN} = \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g^{-1})U_{JM'N}V(g). \quad (\text{A.33})$$

It is easy to show trace orthogonality : using eqns. (A.6, A.22),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} \left(\hat{\mathcal{D}}(g'; J'M'N')^\dagger \hat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN) \right) &= \int_G dg'' \langle g'' | U_{J'M'N'}^\dagger V(g')^{-1} V(g) U_{JMN} | g'' \rangle \\ &= \int_G dg'' \mathcal{D}_{M'N'}^{J'}(g'')^* \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g'') \langle g'' | V(g'^{-1}g) | g'' \rangle \\ &= \delta(g'^{-1}g) \delta_{J'J} \delta_{M'M} \delta_{N'N} / N_J. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.34})$$

As for completeness we begin with

$$\hat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN) | g' \rangle = \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g') | gg' \rangle, \quad (\text{A.35})$$

multiply both sides by $N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g'')^*$, sum on JMN and use eqn.(A.11) to get:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g'')^* \hat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN) | g' \rangle &= \delta(g''^{-1}g') | gg' \rangle \\ &= | gg'' \rangle \langle g'' | g' \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.36})$$

Peeling off $|g'\rangle$ and then replacing gg'' by g' we get:

$$|g'\rangle\langle g''| = \sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g'')^* \widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g'g''^{-1}; JMN). \quad (\text{A.37})$$

This shows, albeit in a somewhat formal manner, that any operator on \mathcal{H} can be linearly expanded in the set $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN)$. If in eqn.(A.33) we use $\tilde{V}(\cdot)$ in place of $V(\cdot)$ we get the alternative results:

$$\widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN) = \tilde{V}(g)U_{JMN} = \sum_{N'} \mathcal{D}_{N'N}^J(g)U_{JMN'}\tilde{V}(g); \quad (\text{A.38})$$

$$\text{Tr} \left(\widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g'; J'M'N')^\dagger \widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN) \right) = \delta(g'^{-1}g) \delta_{J'J} \delta_{M'M} \delta_{N'N} / N_J; \quad (\text{A.39})$$

$$|g'\rangle\langle g''| = \sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g'')^* \widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g''g'^{-1}; JMN). \quad (\text{A.40})$$

One can ask whether similar completeness statements can be developed for outer products of vectors of the form $|JMN\rangle\langle J'M'N'|$. This is indeed possible, but the expressions are somewhat unwieldy and involve the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients explicitly, so we omit them.

The results (A.38–A.40) prove that the representation of $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}, V(\cdot)$ and $\tilde{V}(\cdot)$ on $\mathcal{H} = L^2(G)$ is irreducible, since any operator on \mathcal{H} is expressible as a linear combination of the operators $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN)$ (or $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN)$).

Appendix B

Here we briefly outline the proofs for eqns.(6.22, 6.24) and also derive some useful relations similar in form to those known in the Cartesian and angle-angular momentum cases.

To prove (6.22), consider its LHS :

$$\sum_{JMM'} N_J^{-1} \int dg \tilde{W}_1(g; JMM') \tilde{W}_2(g; JM'M). \quad (\text{B.1})$$

On substituting for \tilde{W} using (6.21) and carrying out the summation over JMM' using (A.11), this expression becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \int dg \int dg'_1 \int dg''_1 \int dg'_2 \int dg''_2 \langle g''_1 | \hat{\rho}_1 | g'_1 \rangle \langle g''_2 | \hat{\rho}_2 | g'_2 \rangle \\ & \delta(g^{-1}s(g'_1, g''_1)) \delta(g^{-1}s(g'_2, g''_2)) \delta(g''_1 g'^{-1}_1 g''_2 g'^{-1}_2). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Using the fact that $\delta(gg') = \delta(g'g)$, the third delta function in the integrand can be written as $\delta(g''_1^{-1} g''_2 g'^{-1}_2 g''_1)$ or as $\delta((g''_2^{-1} g'_1)^{-1} g''_2^{-1} g''_1)$ which in turn implies that the integral vanishes unless $g''_1 = g'_2 \cdot h; g'_1 = g''_2 \cdot h, h \in G$. This, together with the other two delta functions implies that $h = e$. The three delta functions above are therefore equivalent to $\delta(g^{-1}s(g'_1, g''_1)) \delta(g''_1^{-1} g''_2) \delta(g''_2^{-1} g'_1)$. On carrying out the integrals in (B.2) with the help of these delta functions one obtains the RHS of (6.22).

A similar line of argument can be used to establish the relation (6.24). Next we show that, in analogy with the Cartesian and angle-angular momentum cases, the Wigner distribution in (6.20) corresponding to a density operator $\hat{\rho}$ can be written in the following compact form

$$W(g; JMN M'N') = \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho} \widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N')], \quad (\text{B.3})$$

where the ‘Wigner operator’ $\widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N')$ can be expressed in terms of operators related to $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JMN)$ as follows:

$$\widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N') = N_J \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1(g; JMN) \Delta \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1^\dagger(g; JM'N'). \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Here

$$\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1(g; JMN) = U_{JMN}V(g), \quad (\text{B.5})$$

$$= \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(g) \widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JM'N), \quad (\text{B.6})$$

$$\Delta = \int dg \sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(e)^* \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_0(g; JMN), \quad (\text{B.7})$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_0(g; JMN) = \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(s_0(g)) \widehat{\mathcal{D}}(g; JM'N), \quad (\text{B.8})$$

$$= \sum_{M'} \mathcal{D}_{MM'}^J(s_0(g^{-1})) \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1(g; JM'N). \quad (\text{B.9})$$

Note that the operator $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_0(g; JMN)$ introduced here can be regarded as the analogue of $e^{ip\hat{q}-iq\hat{p}} \equiv e^{-iq\hat{p}} e^{ip\hat{q}} e^{ipq/2}$ or of $e^{-i\tau\hat{M}} e^{in\hat{\theta}} e^{in\tau/2}$ in the angle-angular momentum case.

To show (B.3), we note that the RHS of (B.3) can be written as

$$\text{Tr}[\rho \widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N')] = \int dg_1 \int dg_2 \langle g_2 | \rho | g_1 \rangle \langle g_1 | \widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N') | g_2 \rangle. \quad (\text{B.10})$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle g_1 | \widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N') | g_2 \rangle = \\ & N_J \int dg_3 \int dg_4 \langle g_1 | \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1(g; JMN) | g_3 \rangle \langle g_3 | \Delta | g_4 \rangle \langle g_4 | \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1(g; JMN) | g_2 \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.11})$$

and from the definitions (B.5 – B.9) of the operators that occur here it can easily be shown that

$$\langle g_1 | \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_1(g; JMN) | g_2 \rangle = \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g_1) \delta(g_1(gg_2)^{-1}), \quad (\text{B.12})$$

$$\langle g_1 | \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_0(g; JMN) | g_2 \rangle = \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(s(g_1, g_2)) \delta(g_1(gg_2)^{-1}), \quad (\text{B.13})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g_1 | \Delta | g_2 \rangle &= \int dg \sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(e)^* \langle g_1 | \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_0(g; JMN) | g_2 \rangle, \\ &= \int dg \sum_{JMN} N_J \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(e)^* \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(s(g_1, g_2)) \delta(g_1(gg_2)^{-1}), \\ &= \delta(s(g_1, g_2)). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.14})$$

Using these in (B.11) one obtains

$$\langle g_1 | \widehat{W}(g; JMN, M'N') | g_2 \rangle = N_J \delta(g^{-1}s(g_1, g_2)) \mathcal{D}_{MN}^J(g_1) \mathcal{D}_{M'N'}^J(g_2)^*, \quad (\text{B.15})$$

which when substituted in (B.10) yields (B.3).

On setting $N = N'$ ($M = M'$) in (B.3) and summing over N (M) we obtain the following formulae for the ‘simpler’ Wigner distributions in terms of ‘simpler’ Wigner operators:

$$\tilde{W}(g; JMM') = \text{Tr}[\rho \widehat{W}(g; JMM')], \quad (\text{B.16})$$

$$\tilde{\tilde{W}}(g; JNN') = \text{Tr}[\rho \widehat{\tilde{W}}(g; JNN')], \quad (\text{B.17})$$

where

$$\widehat{W}(g; JMM') = \sum_N \widehat{W}(g; JMN M'N), \quad (\text{B.18})$$

$$\widehat{\tilde{W}}(g; JNN') = \sum_M \widehat{W}(g; JMN MN'). \quad (\text{B.19})$$

The relations (B.16) and (B.17) can be inverted with the help of (6.22) and (6.24) respectively to obtain

$$\hat{\rho} = \int dg \sum_{JMM'} \frac{1}{N_J} \tilde{W}(g; JMM') \widehat{W}(g; JM'M), \quad (\text{B.20})$$

$$\hat{\rho} = \int dg \sum_{JNN'} \frac{1}{N_J} \tilde{\tilde{W}}(g; JNN') \widehat{\tilde{W}}(g; JN'N). \quad (\text{B.21})$$

This can be seen as follows. Putting $\rho_1 \equiv \rho$ and $\rho_2 = |g_2 \rangle \langle g_1|$ in (6.22) and using (B.16) for the second Wigner distribution one obtains

$$\langle g_1 | \rho | g_2 \rangle = \int dg \sum_{JMM'} \frac{1}{N_J} \tilde{W}(g; JMM') \langle g_1 | \widehat{W}(g; JM'M) | g_2 \rangle, \quad (\text{B.22})$$

which on peeling off $\langle g_1 |$ and $|g_2 \rangle$ gives (B.20). Eqn.(B.21) can be derived in a similar fashion.

REFERENCES

- [1] E. P. Wigner, Phys. Rev. **40**, 749 (1932); For a comprehensive review see M. Hillery, R. F. O'Connell, M. O. Scully and E. P. Wigner, Phys. Rep. **106**, 121 (1984) and also Y. S. Kim and M. E. Noz, *Phase Space Picture of Quantum Mechanics*, (World Scientific, Singapore, 1991); W. P. Schleich *Quantum Optics in Phase Space*, (Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2001).
- [2] H. Weyl, Z. Phys. **46**, 1 (1927); *The Theory of Groups and Quantum Mechanics* (Dover, New York, 1950).
- [3] Arvind, B. Dutta, N. Mukunda and R. Simon, Pramana, J. Phys. **45**, 471 (1995).
- [4] G. S. Agarwal, Phys. Rev. A **24**, 2889 (1981); G. S. Agarwal, Phys. Rev. A **47**, 4608 (1993); J. P. Dowling, G. S. Agarwal and W. P. Schleich, Phys. Rev. A **49**, 4101 (1994).
- [5] J. C. Várilly and J. M. Gracia-Bondía, Ann. Phys. NY, **190** 107 (1989).
- [6] K. B. Wolf, Opt Commun. **132**, 343 (1996).
- [7] D. M. Kaplan and G. C. Summerfield, Phys. Rev. **187**, 639 (1969).
- [8] C. Fronsdal, Rep. Math. Phys. **15**, 111 (1979).
- [9] C. Moreno and P. Ortega-Navarro, Lett. Math. Phys. **7**, 181 (1983).
- [10] R. Gilmore, *Lecture Notes in Physics*, **278**, ed. Y. S. Kim and W. W. Zachary, (Springer, Berlin 1987), p 211; W-M. Zhang, D. H. Feng and R. Gilmore, Rev. Mod. Phys. **62**, 867 (1990).
- [11] W. K. Wootters, Ann. Phys. NY **176**, 1 (1987).
- [12] U. Leonhardt, Phys. Rev. Lett. **74**, 4101 (1995); U. Leonhardt, Phys. Rev. A **53**, 2998 (1996).
- [13] C. Brif and A. Mann, J. Phys. A **31**, L9 (1998); Phys.Rev. A **59**, 971 (1999).

- [14] N. M. Atakishiyev, S. M. Chumakov, and K. B. Wolf, *J. Math. Phys.* **39**, 6247 (1998); N. M. Nieto, N. M. Atakishiyev, S. M. Chumakov, and K. B. Wolf, *J. Phys. A* **16**, 3875 (1998); S. T. Ali, N. M. Atakishiyev, S. M. Chumakov, and K.B. Wolf, *Ann. Henri Poincare* **1**, 685 (2000); M. A. Alonso, G.S. Pogosyan, and K. B. Wolf, *J. Math. Phys.* **43**, 5857 (2002).
- [15] A.J. Bracken, D. Ellinas, and J.G. Wood, *Group theory and quasiprobability integrals of Wigner functions*, quant-ph/0304010.
- [16] R. L. Stratonovich, *Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* **31**, 1012 (1956) (Engl. Transl. *Sov. Phys.-JETP*, **4**, 891 (1957)).
- [17] D. A. Dubin, M. A. Hennings and T. B. Smith, *Mathematical aspects of Weyl quantization and Phase*, (World Scientific, Singapore, 2000).
- [18] A. J. Hanson and T. Regge, *Ann. Phys. (N.Y.)*, **87**, 498 (1974).
- [19] N. Mukunda, *Am. J. Phys.* **47**, 182 (1979).
- [20] R. L. Hudson, *Rep. Math.* **6**, 249 (1974).
- [21] G. B. Folland and A. Sitaram, *J. Fourier Anal. Appl.* **3** 207 (1997); A. J. E. M. Janssen, *J. Fourier Anal. Appl.* **4** 723 (1998); P. Jaming, *C. R. Acad. Sci* **237**, 249 (1998).
- [22] For general information on Lie groups and the differential geometric aspects, see L. S. Pontrjagin, *Topological Groups*, 2nd edition, (Gordon and Breach, New York, 1966); V. I. Arnold, *Mathematical Methods of Classical Mechanics*, (Springer, New York, 1978); R. Gilmore, *Lie Groups, Lie Algebras and some of their Applications*, (Wiley, New York, 1974); N. Mukunda in *Gravitation, Gauge Theories and the Early Universe*, Fundamental Theories of Physics Vol. **29**, ed. B. R. Iyer, N. Mukunda and C. V. Vishveshwara, (Kluwer, Dodrecht, 1989).
- [23] L. C. Biedenharn and J. D. Louck, *Angular Momentum in Quantum Physics*, Encyclope-

dia of Mathematics and its Applications, ed. Gian-Carlo Rota, Vol. 8, (Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1981), p. 49.

[24] S. Chaturvedi and N. Mukunda, J. Math. Phys. **43**, 5262, 5278 (2002).