

# Adiabatic Deformations of Quantum Hall Droplets

Blagoje Oblak  
(École Polytechnique)



arXiv:2212.12935

with B. Estienne

arXiv:2301.01726

with B. Lapierre, P. Moosavi,  
J.M. Stéphan, B. Estienne

# Adiabatic Deformations of Quantum Hall Droplets

Blagoje Oblak  
(École Polytechnique)



arXiv:2212.12935 with B. Estienne  
arXiv:2301.01726 with B. Lapierre, P. Moosavi,  
J.M. Stéphan, B. Estienne

See also talks by **Per Moosavi** and **Andrea Cappelli**

# Intro

# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys

# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys :

- ▶ General relativity (built-in gauge symmetry)

# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys :

- ▶ General relativity (built-in gauge symmetry)
- ▶ Hydrodynamics (fluid flows)

# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys :

- ▶ General relativity (built-in gauge symmetry)
- ▶ Hydrodynamics (fluid flows)
- ▶ Topological phases of matter (emergent gauge symmetry)

# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys :

- ▶ General relativity (built-in gauge symmetry)
- ▶ Hydrodynamics (fluid flows)
- ▶ Topological phases of matter (emergent gauge symmetry)

Find **observables** associated with diffeos ?



# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys :

- ▶ General relativity (built-in gauge symmetry)
- ▶ Hydrodynamics (fluid flows)
- ▶ Topological phases of matter (emergent gauge symmetry)

Find **observables** associated with diffeos...

...to prove **emergent diffeo invariance** in cond-mat ?

# MOTIVATION

**Diffeomorphisms** (smooth deformations) ubiquitous in phys :

- ▶ General relativity (built-in gauge symmetry)
- ▶ Hydrodynamics (fluid flows)
- ▶ Topological phases of matter (emergent gauge symmetry)

Find **observables** associated with diffeos...

...to prove **emergent diffeo invariance** in cond-mat ?

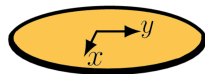
- ▶ We'll focus on quantum Hall droplets

# MOTIVATION

**quantum Hall droplets**

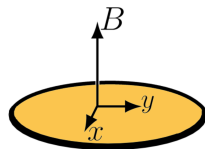
# MOTIVATION

## quantum Hall droplets



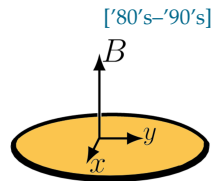
# MOTIVATION

## quantum Hall droplets



# MOTIVATION

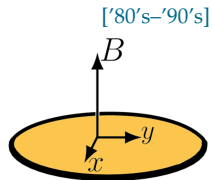
Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :



# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

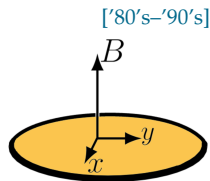
- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids



# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos

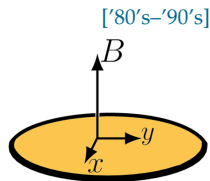




# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

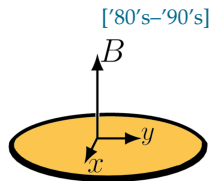
- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity

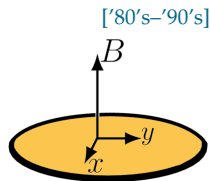


This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

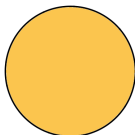
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



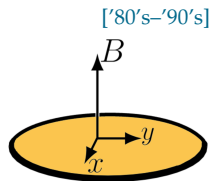
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



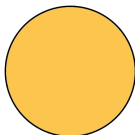
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



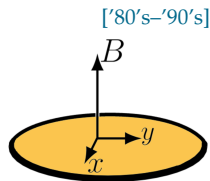
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



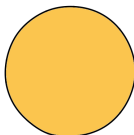
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



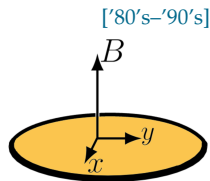
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



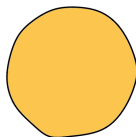
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



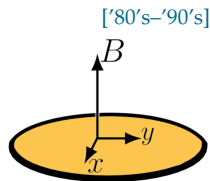
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



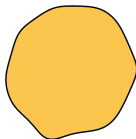
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



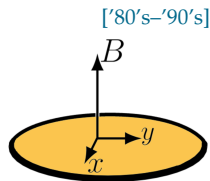
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



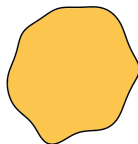
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

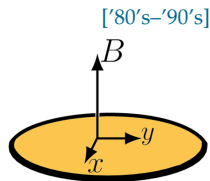




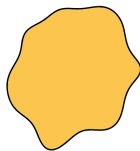
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



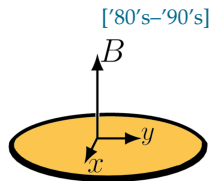
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



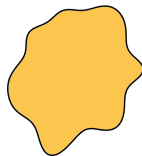
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



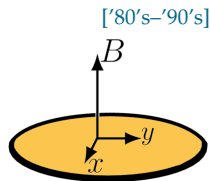
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



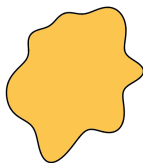
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



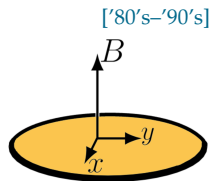
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



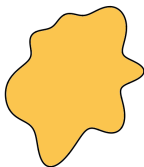
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



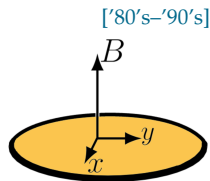
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



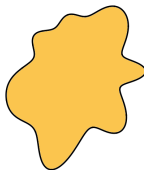
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



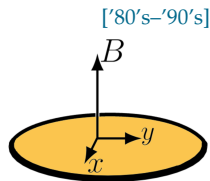
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



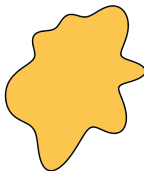
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



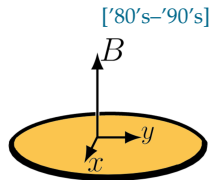
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



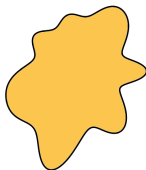
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



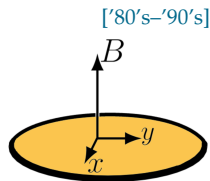
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



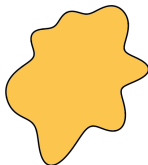
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

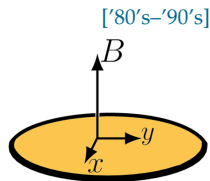




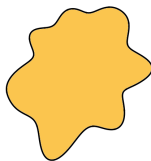
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



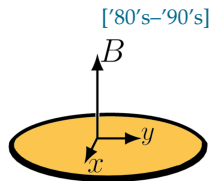
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



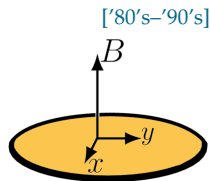
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



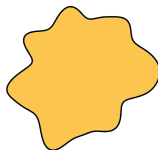
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



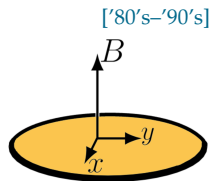
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



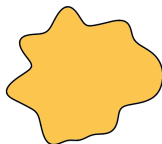
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



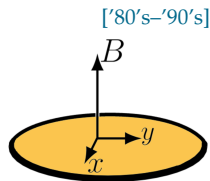
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



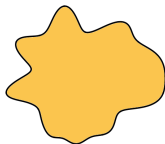
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



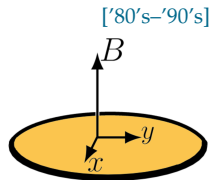
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



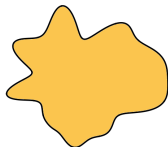
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



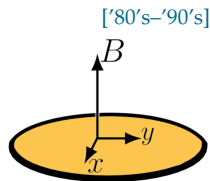
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



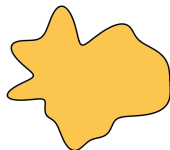
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



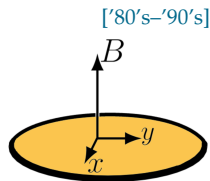
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



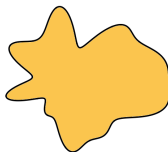
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

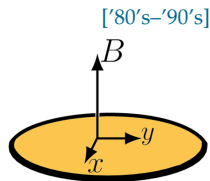




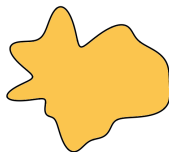
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



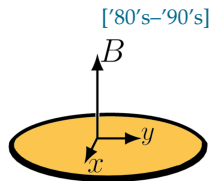
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



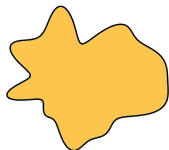
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



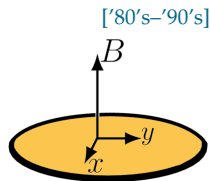
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



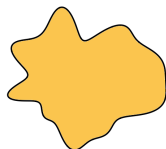
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



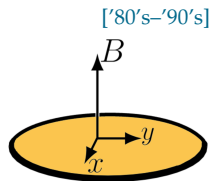
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



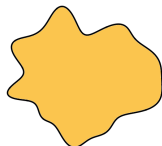
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



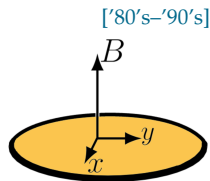
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



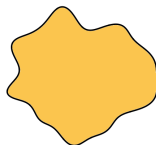
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



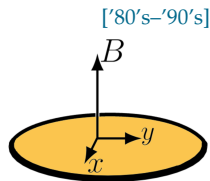
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



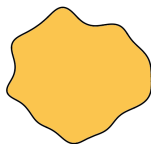
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



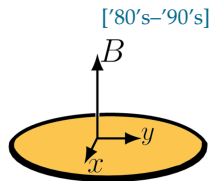
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



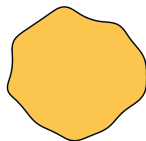
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



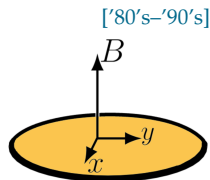
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



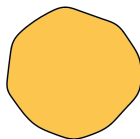
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

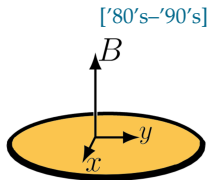




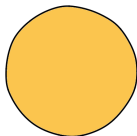
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



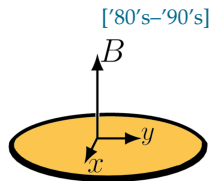
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



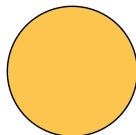
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



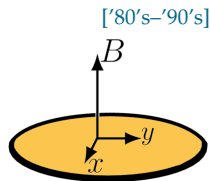
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



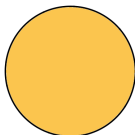
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



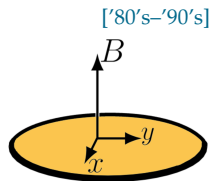
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



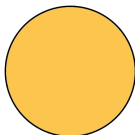
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



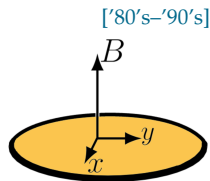
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



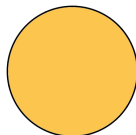
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



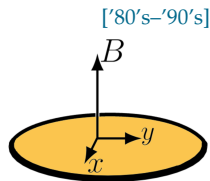
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



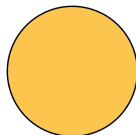
# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



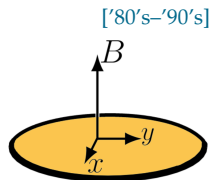
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**



# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity

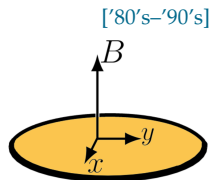


This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

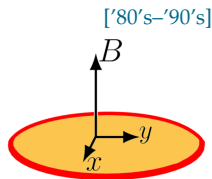
- ▶ Generalize Hall viscosity



# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



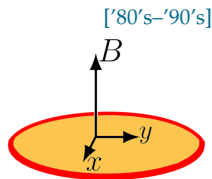
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

- ▶ Generalize Hall viscosity

# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



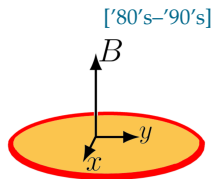
This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

- ▶ Generalize Hall viscosity
- ▶ Probe edge modes

# MOTIVATION

Diffeos are crucial for **quantum Hall droplets** :

- ▶ Incompressible quantum fluids
- ▶ Symmetry under area-preserving diffeos
- ▶ Linear response gives Hall viscosity



This talk : **Berry phases from adiabatic droplet deformations**

- ▶ Generalize Hall viscosity
- ▶ Probe edge modes
- ▶ Gauge symm in **bulk** but global symm on **edge** ?

# PLAN

## 1. Berry phases and 1D diffeos

## 2. 2D deformations of metric and potential

[BO, Estienne]

## 3. 2D deformations of potential alone

[BO, Lapierre, Moosavi, Stéphan, Estienne]

# PLAN

1. Berry phases and 1D diffeos
- 2. 2D deformations of metric and potential** [BO, Estienne]
3. 2D deformations of potential alone  
[BO, Lapierre, Moosavi, Stéphan, Estienne]

# PLAN

1. Berry phases and 1D diffeos
2. 2D deformations of metric and potential [BO, Estienne]
- 3. 2D deformations of potential alone**  
[BO, Lapierre, Moosavi, Stéphan, Estienne]

# 1. Berry phases from 1D diffeos

# 1. Berry phases from 1D diffeos

## A. Reminder on Berry phases



# 1. Berry phases from 1D diffeos

A. Reminder on Berry phases

B. Adiabatic diffeos in 1D

# 1. Berry phases from 1D diffeos

- A. Reminder on Berry phases
- B. Adiabatic diffeos in 1D
- C. Berry phases measure central charges

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$
- ▶ Vary parameters adiabatically and cyclically

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$
- ▶ Vary parameters adiabatically and cyclically  $\Rightarrow \mathbf{g}_t$

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$
- ▶ Vary parameters adiabatically and cyclically  $\Rightarrow g_t$
- ▶ Wave function picks

$$\text{phase} \quad \oint dt E - i \oint dt \langle \psi(g_t) | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \psi(g_t) \rangle$$



# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$
- ▶ Vary parameters adiabatically and cyclically  $\Rightarrow g_t$
- ▶ Wave function picks

$$\text{phase } \underbrace{\oint dt E}_{\text{Dynamical } \phi} - i \oint dt \langle \psi(g_t) | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \psi(g_t) \rangle$$

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$
- ▶ Vary parameters adiabatically and cyclically  $\Rightarrow g_t$
- ▶ Wave function picks

$$\text{phase} \quad \underbrace{\oint dt E}_{\text{Dynamical } \phi} - i \underbrace{\oint dt \langle \psi(g_t) | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \psi(g_t) \rangle}_{\text{Berry } \phi}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ IN GENERAL

Reminder on Berry  $\phi$  :

- ▶ Quantum system depending on **parameters**  $g$
- ▶ Parameter-dep. energy eigenstates  $|\psi(g)\rangle$
- ▶ Vary parameters adiabatically and cyclically  $\Rightarrow g_t$
- ▶ Wave function picks

$$\text{phase} \quad \underbrace{\oint dt E}_{\text{Dynamical } \phi} - i \underbrace{\oint dt \langle \psi(g_t) | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \psi(g_t) \rangle}_{\text{Berry } \phi}$$

What Berry phase is produced by sample diffeos ?

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

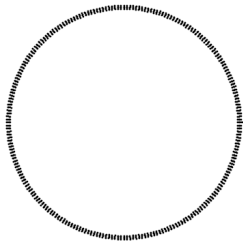
**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

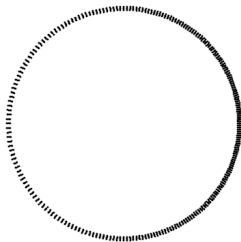
- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**

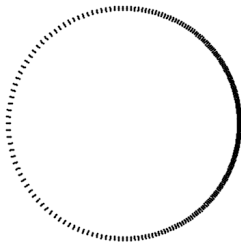




# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

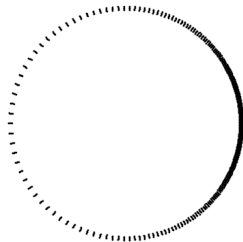
- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

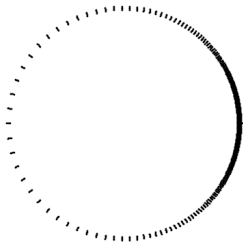
- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

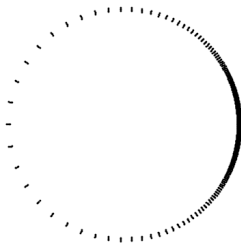
- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi)$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{(g^{-1})'(\varphi)} \psi(g^{-1}(\varphi))$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$

▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**

▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$

▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**

▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  $g_t(\varphi)$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$

▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**

▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  $g_t(\varphi)$

▶ Assume  $\psi(\varphi) \propto e^{ij\varphi}$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  $g_t(\varphi)$

- ▶ Assume  $\psi(\varphi) \propto e^{ij\varphi}$
- ▶ Berry phases ?

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  $g_t(\varphi)$

- ▶ Assume  $\psi(\varphi) \propto e^{ij\varphi}$
- ▶ Berry phases ?
- ▶ Berry =  $i \int dt \langle \psi | \mathcal{U}[g_t]^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{U}[g_t] | \psi \rangle$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  $g_t(\varphi)$

- ▶ Assume  $\psi(\varphi) \propto e^{ij\varphi}$
- ▶ Berry phases ?
- ▶ Berry =  $i \int dt \langle \psi | \mathcal{U}[g_t]^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{U}[g_t] | \psi \rangle = j \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  $g_t(\varphi)$

- ▶ Assume  $\psi(\varphi) \propto e^{ij\varphi}$
- ▶ Berry phases ?
- ▶ Berry =  $i \int dt \langle \psi | \mathcal{U}[g_t]^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{U}[g_t] | \psi \rangle = j \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 1D DIFFEOS

**Particle on circle**  $\Rightarrow$  position  $\varphi \sim \varphi + 2\pi$

- ▶ Wave function  $\psi(\varphi)$  on  $S^1$
- ▶ Let  $\varphi \mapsto g(\varphi)$  be a **diffeo**
- ▶ Unitary Diff  $S^1$  action :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\varphi) = \sqrt{\bar{g}'(\varphi)} \psi(\bar{g}(\varphi))$

Choose adiabatic, cyclic  **$g_t(\varphi)$**

- ▶ Assume  $\psi(\varphi) \propto e^{ij\varphi}$
- ▶ Berry phases ?
- ▶ Berry =  $i \int dt \langle \psi | \mathcal{U}[g_t]^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{U}[g_t] | \psi \rangle = j \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\int dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?
- ▶ 1D diffeos acquire **central charge**

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?
- ▶ 1D diffeos acquire **central charge**
- ▶ Extra term in Berry  $\phi$  :

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?
- ▶ 1D diffeos acquire **central charge**
- ▶ Extra term in Berry  $\phi$  :

$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ j + c \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right]$$

[Alekseev-Shatashvili 1989]  
[BO 2017]

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?
- ▶ 1D diffeos acquire **central charge**
- ▶ Extra term in Berry  $\phi$  :

$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ j + \mathbf{c} \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right]$$

[Alekseev-Shatashvili 1989]  
[BO 2017]

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?
- ▶ 1D diffeos acquire **central charge**
- ▶ Extra term in Berry  $\phi$  :

$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ j + c \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right]$$

[Alekseev-Shatashvili 1989]  
[BO 2017]

Questions :

- ▶ Analogue for **2D electron droplets** ?

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGES

For 1D quant mech : Berry =  $\oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} j$

- ▶ Adiabatic deformations of 1D **conformal field theory** ?
- ▶ 1D diffeos acquire **central charge**
- ▶ Extra term in Berry  $\phi$  :

$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt dx \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ j + c \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right]$$

[Alekseev-Shatashvili 1989]  
[BO 2017]

Questions :

- ▶ Analogue for **2D electron droplets** ?
- ▶ Measure edge central charge ?

## 2. Berry phases from 2D quantomorphisms



## 2. Berry phases from 2D quantomorphisms

### A. Area-preserving diffeos

## 2. Berry phases from 2D quantomorphisms

- A. Area-preserving diffeos
- B. Quantomorphisms

## 2. Berry phases from 2D quantomorphisms

- A. Area-preserving diffeos
- B. Quantomorphisms
- C. Berry  $\phi$  from quantomorphisms

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$(r^2, \varphi)$



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**

# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

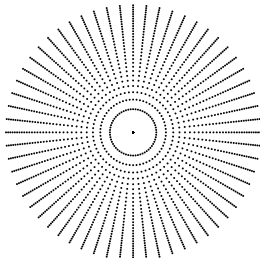
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

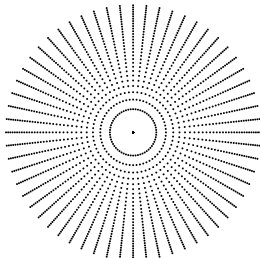
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

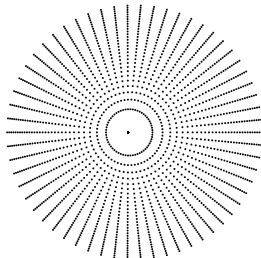
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

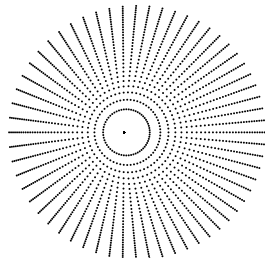
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

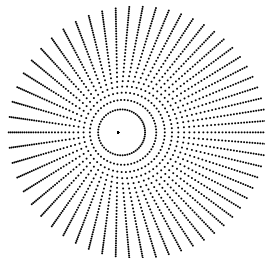
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**





# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

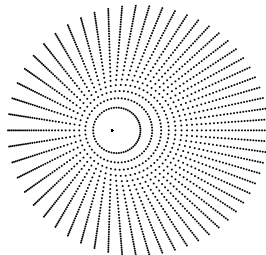
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

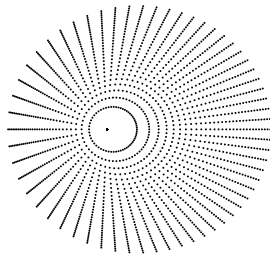
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

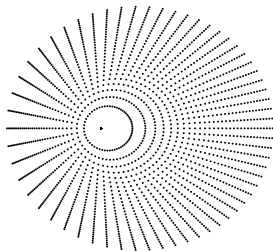
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

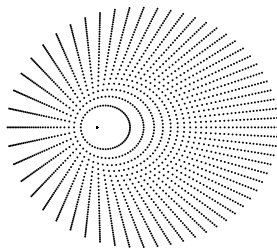
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

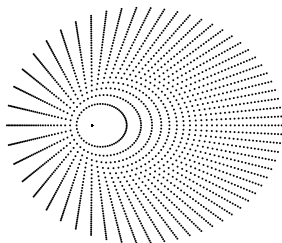
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

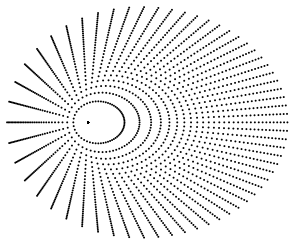
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

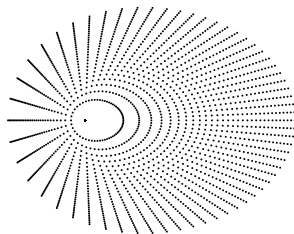
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

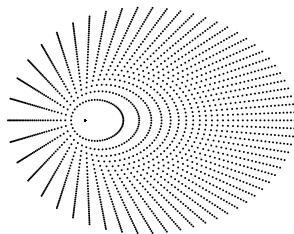
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**





# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

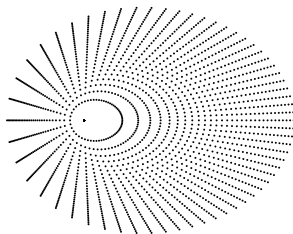
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

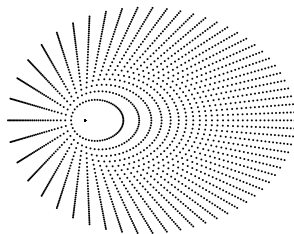
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

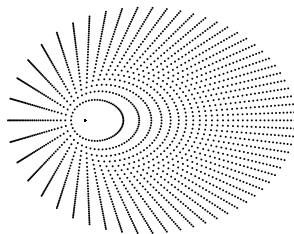
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

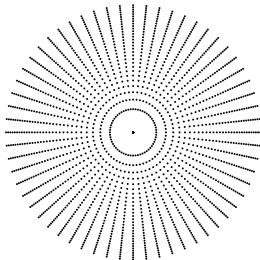
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

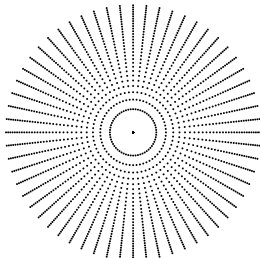
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

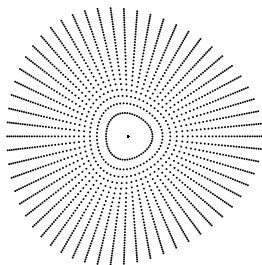
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

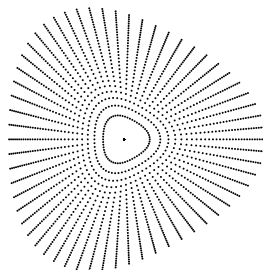
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

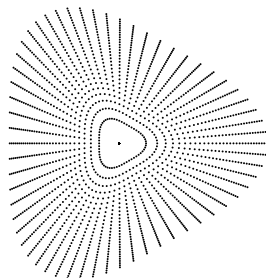
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**





# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

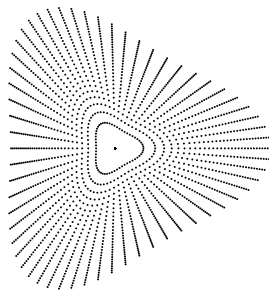
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

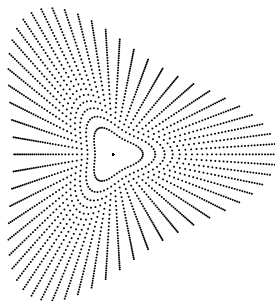
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

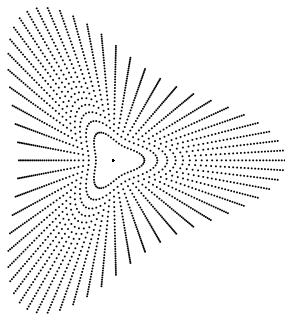
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

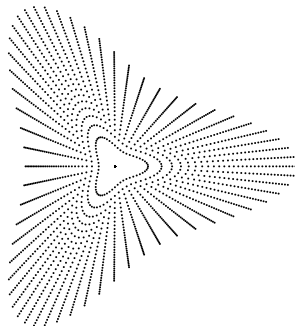
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

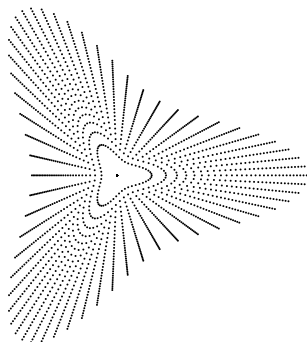
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

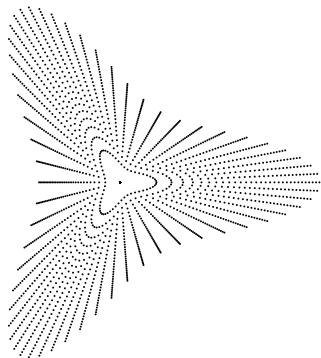
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

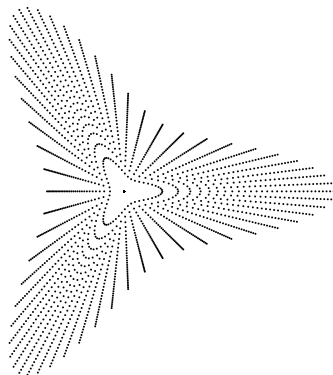
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

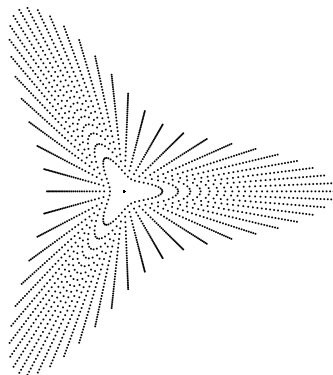
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**





# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

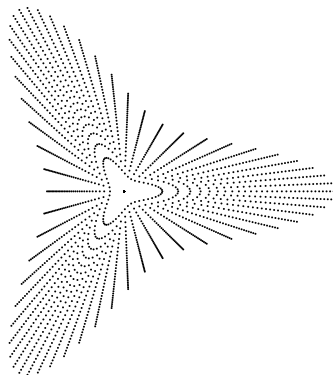
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

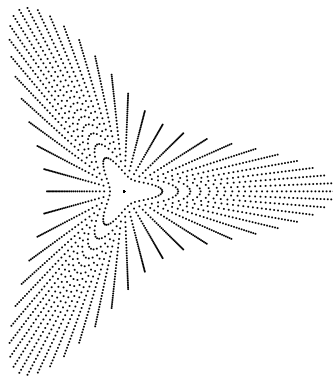
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# AREA-PRESERVING DIFFEOS

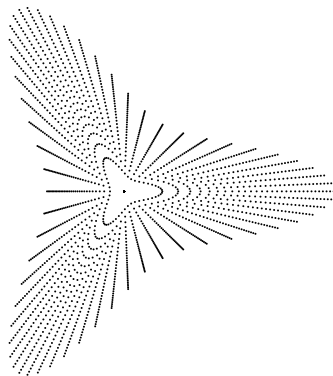
Plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , potential  $\mathbf{A} = A_i(\mathbf{x})dx^i$

- ▶ Magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Diffeo  $g : \mathbf{x} \mapsto g(\mathbf{x})$  **preserves area** if  $g^*\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}$

Example :

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$

- ▶ **Edge diffeos**



# QUANTOMORPHISMS

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** ?

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x})$$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** :

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$$



# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on Hamiltonian ?

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{q} \mathbf{A}$  = **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on  $H \sim (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2 + V(\mathbf{x})$  ?

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on  $H \sim (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2 + V(\mathbf{x})$  :

- ▶  $\mathcal{U}[g]H\mathcal{U}[g]^{-1} \sim (p_j - qA_j) G^{jk}(\mathbf{x}) (p_k - qA_k) + V(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on  $H \sim (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2 + V(\mathbf{x})$  :

- ▶  $\mathcal{U}[g]H\mathcal{U}[g]^{-1} \sim (p_j - qA_j) G^{jk}(\mathbf{x}) (p_k - qA_k) + V(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on  $H \sim (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2 + V(\mathbf{x})$  :

- ▶  $\mathcal{U}[g]H\mathcal{U}[g]^{-1} \sim (p_j - qA_j) \mathbf{G}^{jk}(\mathbf{x})(p_k - qA_k) + V(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$



# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on  $H \sim (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2 + V(\mathbf{x})$  :

- ▶  $\mathcal{U}[g]H\mathcal{U}[g]^{-1} \sim (p_j - qA_j) \mathbf{G}^{jk}(\mathbf{x})(p_k - qA_k) + V(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$   
with  $G^{jk} =$  metric induced by diffeo

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{quantomorphisms}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Action on  $H \sim (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2 + V(\mathbf{x})$  :

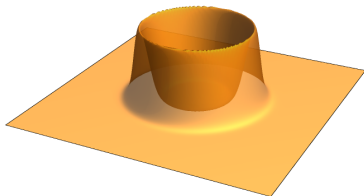
- ▶  $\mathcal{U}[g]H\mathcal{U}[g]^{-1} \sim (p_j - qA_j) \mathbf{G}^{jk}(\mathbf{x})(p_k - qA_k) + V(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$   
with  $G^{jk} =$  metric induced by diffeo
- ▶ **Deform both metric and potential**

# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



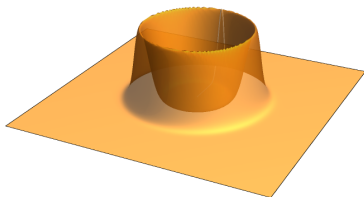


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

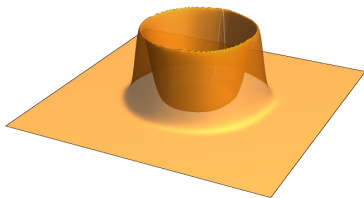


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_0^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{g}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$$



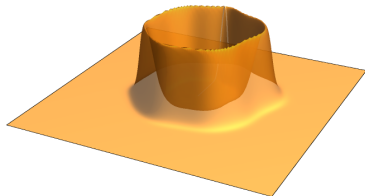


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{qantomorphisms}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



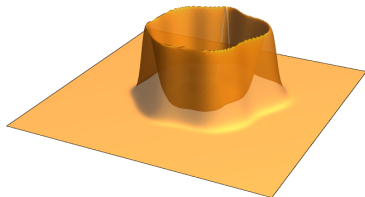


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

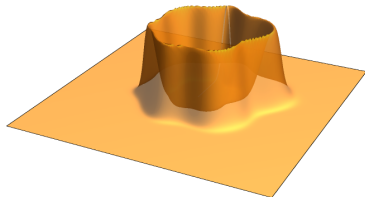


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **quantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

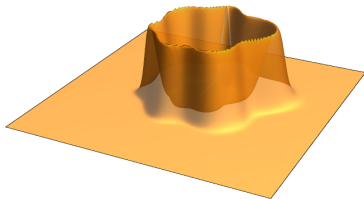


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

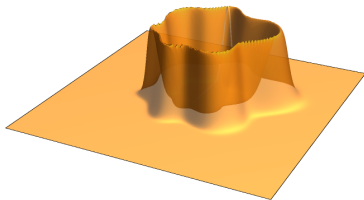


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

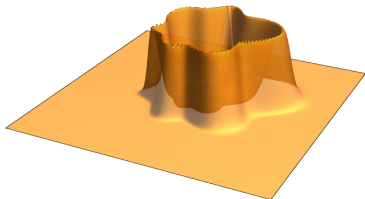


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \nabla\phi$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

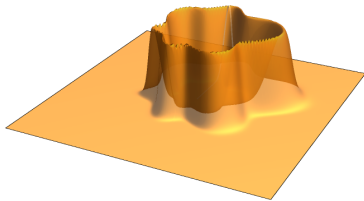


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \nabla\phi$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

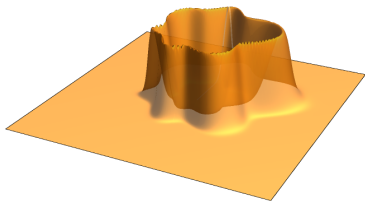


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{g}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$$

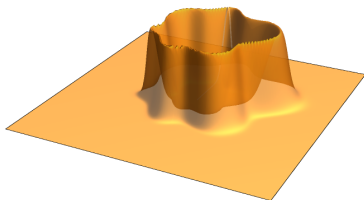


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



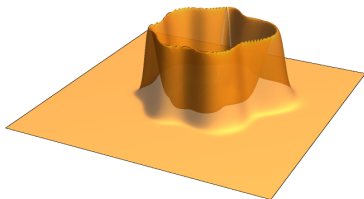


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

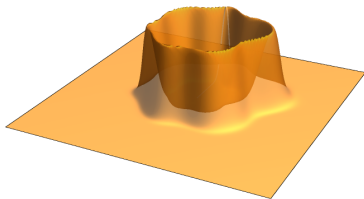


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \nabla\phi$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

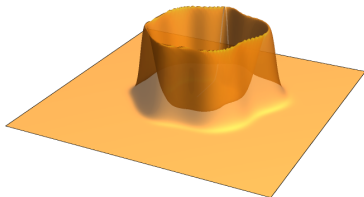


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

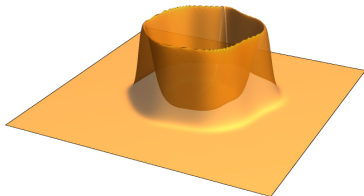


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



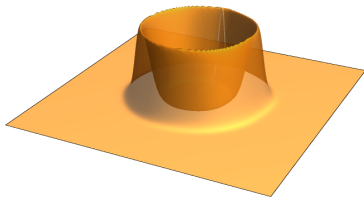


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
 (to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_0^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

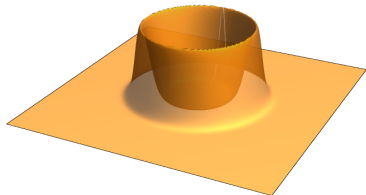


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_0^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

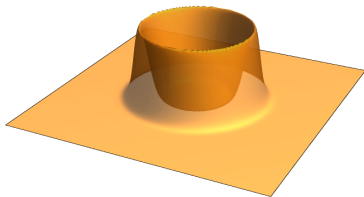


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{z}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_0^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



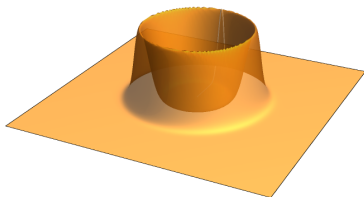


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{z}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

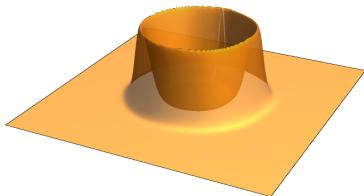


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{quantomorphisms}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

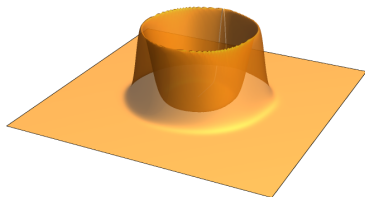


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

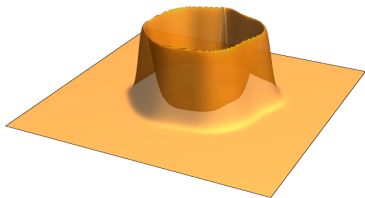


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\mathbf{o}}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

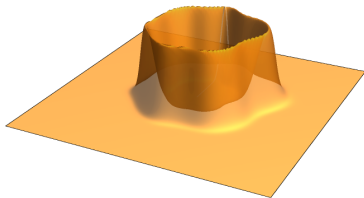


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

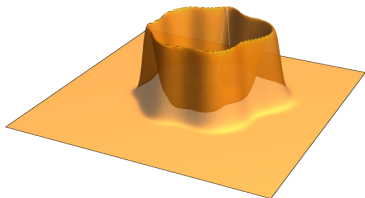


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} =$  **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

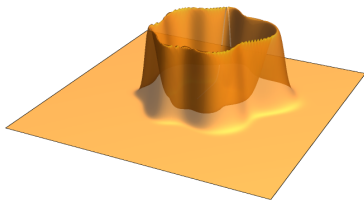


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

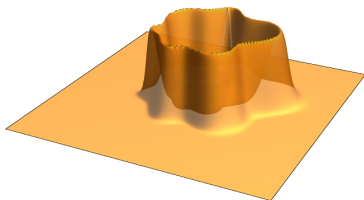


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{qantomorphisms}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



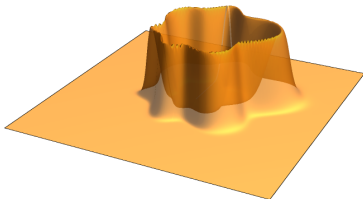


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

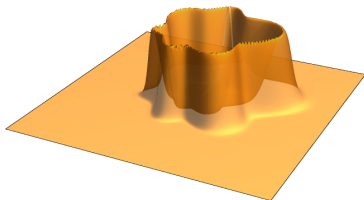


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

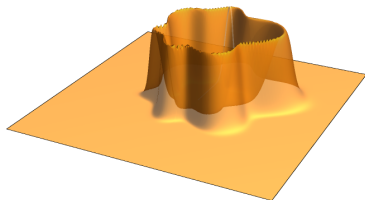


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

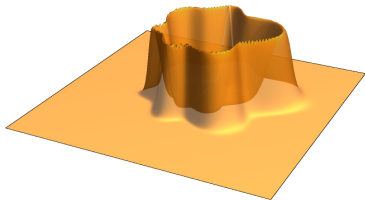


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} + \nabla\phi$  = **qantomorphisms** :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

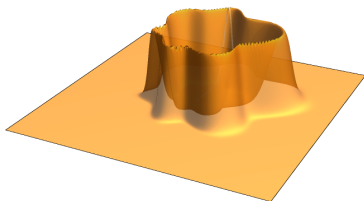


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \text{quantomorphisms}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_o^{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

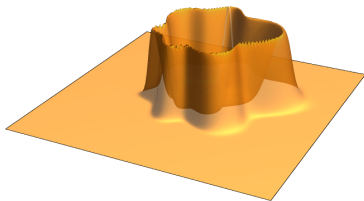


# QUANTOMORPHISMS

Electron in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

- ▶ Hilbert space  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$
- ▶ **Unitary diffeos** preserving  $\mathbf{A} = \text{quantomorphisms}$  :  
(to compare wave functions)

$$(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \underbrace{e^{iq \int_{\sigma} (\mathbf{A} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}^* \mathbf{A})}}_{\text{compensating gauge tsf}} \psi(\bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}))$$



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = i \int dt \langle \psi | \mathcal{U}[g_t]^\dagger \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{U}[g_t] | \psi \rangle$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = i \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \dot{\bar{g}}(g(\mathbf{x}))^i \psi^*(\mathbf{x}) \partial_i \psi(\mathbf{x})$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = i \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \dot{g}^i(g(\mathbf{x})) \psi^*(\mathbf{x}) \partial_i \psi(\mathbf{x})$$

- ▶ Measures **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*)$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = - \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \dot{g}^i(g(\mathbf{x})) \mathbf{j}_i$$

- ▶ Measures **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*)$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = - \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \dot{\bar{g}}(g(\mathbf{x}))^i \mathbf{j}_i$$

- ▶ Measures **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*)$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = - \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \dot{\bar{g}}(g(\mathbf{x}))^i \mathbf{j}_i$$

- ▶ Measures **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*)$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g \equiv -\bar{g} \dot{g}$



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

$$\text{Berry} = \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{j}, \bar{g} \dot{g} \rangle$$

- ▶ Measures **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*)$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g \equiv -\bar{g} \dot{g}$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

**Charged version ?**

$$\text{Berry} = \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{j}, \bar{g} \dot{g} \rangle$$

- ▶ Measures **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*)$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g \equiv -\bar{g} \dot{g}$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

**Charged version ?**

$$\text{Berry} = \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{j}, \bar{g} \dot{g} \rangle$$

- ▶ Gauge-inv. **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*) - q|\psi|^2 \mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g \equiv -\bar{g} \dot{g}$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

**Charged version ?**

$$\text{Berry} = \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{j}, \bar{g} \dot{g} \rangle$$

- ▶ Gauge-inv. **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*) - q|\psi|^2 \mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g \equiv -\bar{g} \dot{g}$
- ▶ ...and **Aharonov-Bohm**  $\phi$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

**Neutral** preliminary :  $(\mathcal{U}[g]\psi)(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \psi(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$

- ▶ Energy eigenstate  $\psi$
- ▶ Apply adiabatic diffeos  $g_t(\mathbf{x})$

**Charged version :**

$$\text{Berry} = \int dt \int d^2\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{j}, \bar{g} \dot{g} \rangle + q \int d^2\mathbf{x} |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 \oint_{g_t(\mathbf{x})} \mathbf{A}$$

- ▶ Gauge-inv. **current**  $\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2i}(\psi^* d\psi - \psi d\psi^*) - q|\psi|^2 \mathbf{A}$
- ▶ Involves **fluid velocity**  $\dot{\bar{g}} \circ g \equiv -\bar{g} \dot{g}$
- ▶ ...and **Aharonov-Bohm**  $\phi$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

Berry = Current  $\times$  Velocity + Density  $\times$  Aharonov-Bohm

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !

Berry = Current  $\times$  Velocity + Density  $\times$  Aharonov-Bohm

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

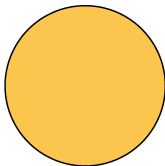
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

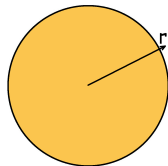
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

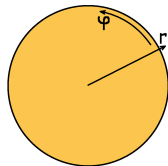
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

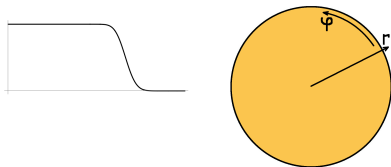
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

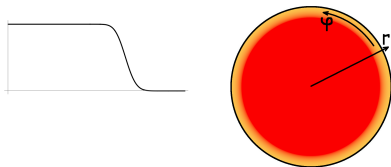
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

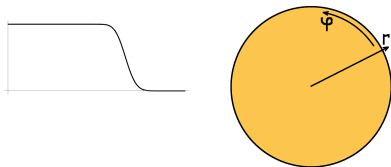
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

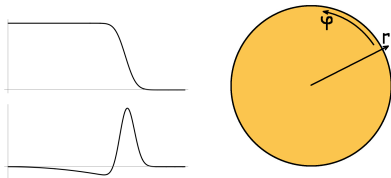
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

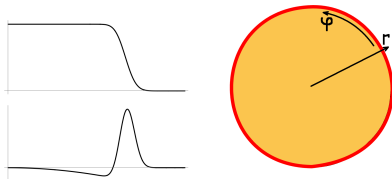
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$
- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$
- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

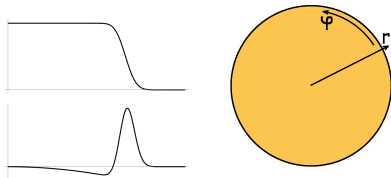


Berry = Current  $\times$  Velocity + Density  $\times$  Aharonov-Bohm



# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

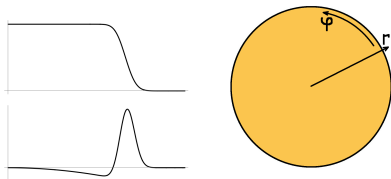
- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$
- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



$$\text{Berry} = \text{Current} \times \text{Velocity} + \text{Density} \times \text{Aharonov-Bohm}$$

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$
- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



$$\text{Berry} = \int dt d^2\mathbf{x} \left[ J(r)(\bar{g}\dot{g})^\varphi + \rho(r) \frac{(g^r(\mathbf{x}))^2}{2\ell^2} \dot{g}^\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \right]$$

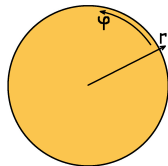
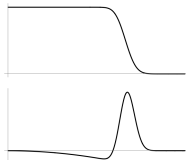
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int dt d^2\mathbf{x} \left[ J(r)(\bar{g}\dot{g})^\varphi + \rho(r) \frac{(g^r(\mathbf{x}))^2}{2\ell^2} \dot{g}^\varphi(\mathbf{x}) \right]$$

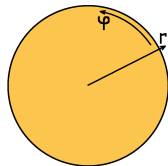
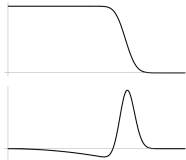
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

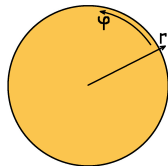
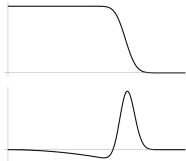
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

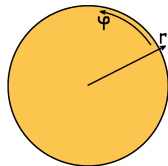
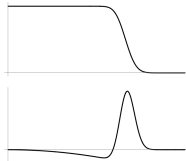
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D !}$$

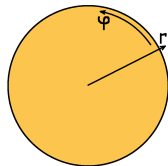
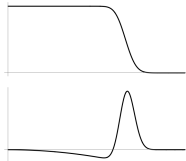
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D !}$$

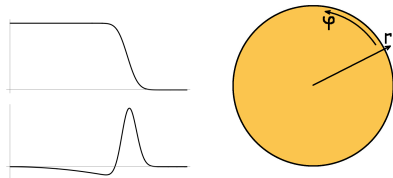
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$  :



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]



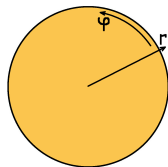
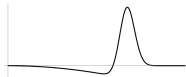
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$  :

$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D !}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

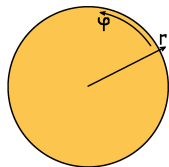
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$

$$\text{Berry} = \int r \, dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt \, d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

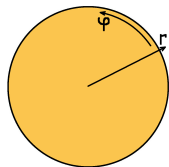
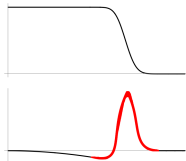
BERRY  $\phi$  FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left(\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi)\right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

## BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

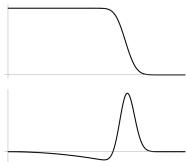
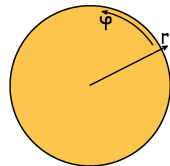
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$

$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D !}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity



[BO, Estienne 2022]

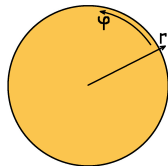
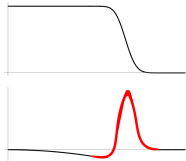
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

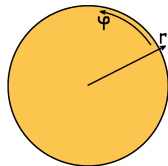
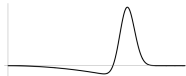
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$  :

$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

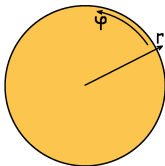
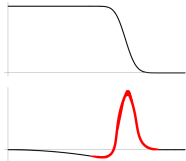
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

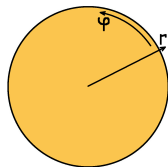
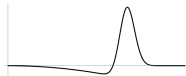
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$

$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]



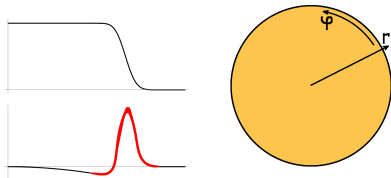
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D !}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

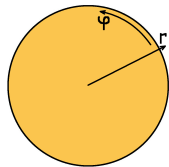
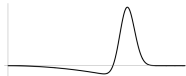
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$



- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$



- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$  :

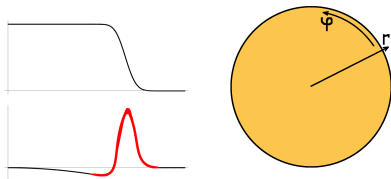
$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$
- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$
- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$  :



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ \underbrace{J}_{\propto \text{Hall viscosity}} + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

as in 1D !

[BO, Estienne 2022]

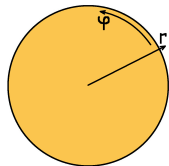
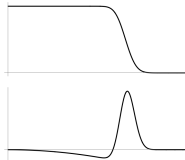
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



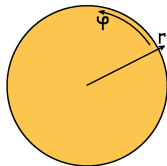
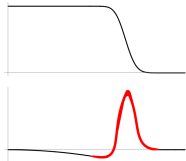
$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

↓  
 $\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOIS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :
- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$
- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$
- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = (\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi))$  :



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D!}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

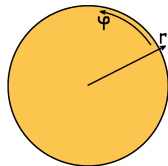
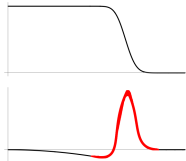
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D!}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

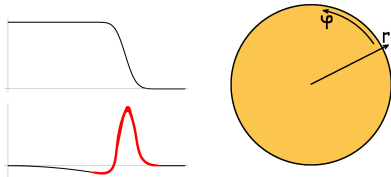
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = (\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi)) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

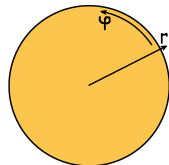
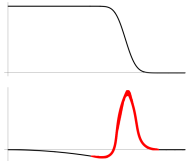
$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOIS

- Applies to any wave function !
- For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- Density  $\rho(r)$



- Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$

$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ \underset{\downarrow}{J} + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \text{ as in 1D !}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]



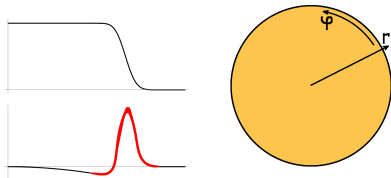
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$  :



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

↓  
 $\propto$  Hall viscosity

[BO, Estienne 2022]

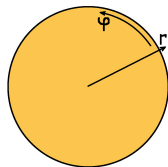
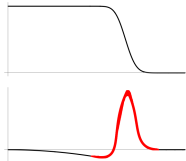
# BERRY $\phi$ FROM 2D DIFFEOS

- ▶ Applies to any wave function !
- ▶ For **isotropic Hall droplet** :

- ▶ Density  $\rho(r)$

- ▶ Current  $J(r)d\varphi$

- ▶ Edge diffeos  $g(r^2, \varphi) = \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right) :$



$$\text{Berry} = \int r dr \left[ J + \rho \frac{r^2}{2\ell^2} \right] \int dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'}$$

$\propto$  Hall viscosity from edge !

[BO, Estienne 2022]

# 3. Berry phases from deformed potentials

# 3. Berry phases from deformed potentials

## A. Deformed potentials

# 3. Berry phases from deformed potentials

A. Deformed potentials

B. Semiclassical wave functions

# 3. Berry phases from deformed potentials

A. Deformed potentials

B. Semiclassical wave functions

C. Berry phases and edge central charge ?

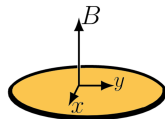
[in progress]

# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

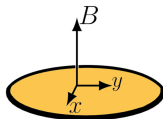




# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

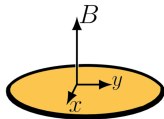
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

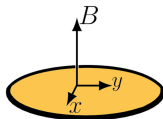
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

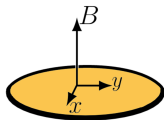
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ Quantomorphisms



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

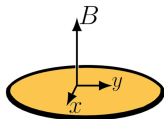
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ Quantomorphisms :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + G^{-1}(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})$



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

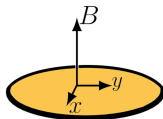
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

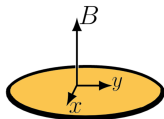
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential**



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

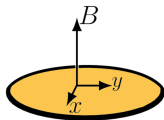
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



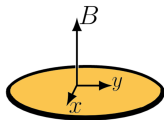
Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

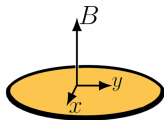


Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?  
No exact sol

# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



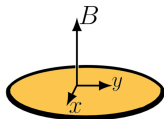
Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?

No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?

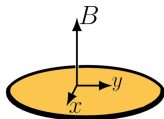
No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

- ▶  $V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$  **monotonous**

# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

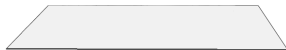
- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?

No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

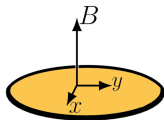
- ▶  $V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$  **monotonous**



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?

No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

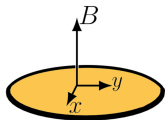
- ▶  $V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$  **monotonous**



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

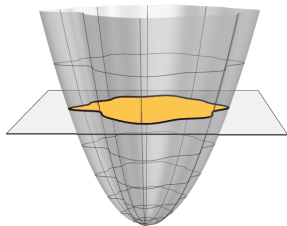
Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?  
No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

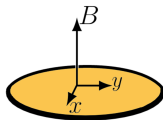
- ▶  $V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$  **monotonous**



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

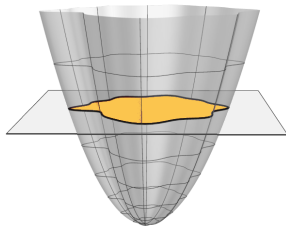
Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?  
No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

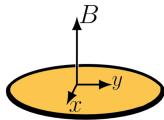
- ▶  $V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$  **monotonous**
- ▶ Strong  $B \gg$  weak  $V$



# DEFORMED POTENTIALS

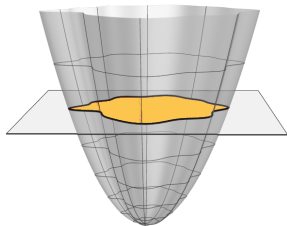
Setup : Electrons in 2D plane + magnetic field

- ▶ Hamiltonian  $H \sim V(\mathbf{x}) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$
- ▶ **How to deform** droplet ?
- ▶ **Deform potential** :  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$



Eigenstates of deformed Hamiltonian ?  
No exact sol  $\Rightarrow$  simplif assumptions :

- ▶  $V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))$  **monotonous**
- ▶ Strong  $B \gg$  weak  $V$   
 $\Rightarrow$  work in **lowest Landau level** !





# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

► Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{qB}{\hbar}} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

► Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$

$$z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$$

▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2$

**Projected Schrödinger** for  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2$

**Projected Schrödinger** for  $H_g \sim V(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x})) + (\mathbf{p}-q\mathbf{A})^2$  :

$$PH_gP|\psi\rangle = PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

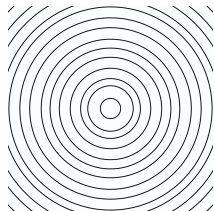
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

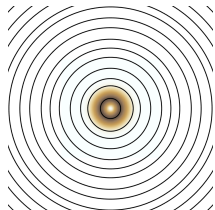
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space!}$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap





## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

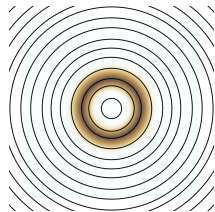
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space}!$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap





# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

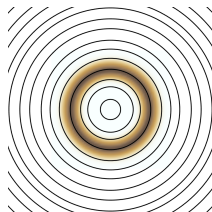
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

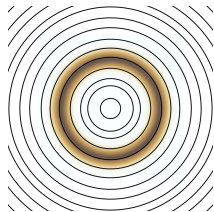
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space}!$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

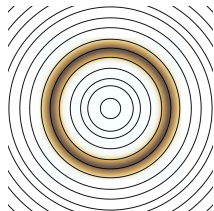
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

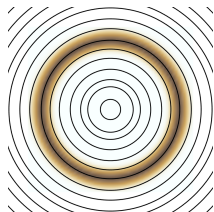
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space}!$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

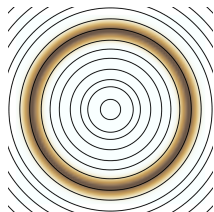
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

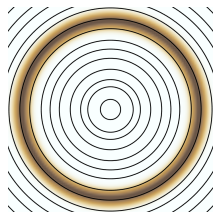
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle \langle \phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

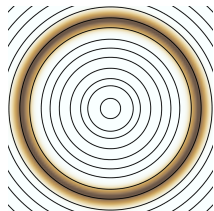
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi_m\rangle$  for isotropic trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

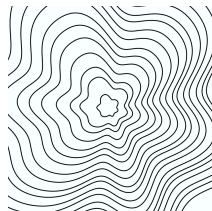
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger** :

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$





# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space}!$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

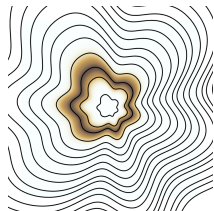
**Lowest Landau level (LLL) :** lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

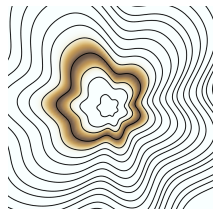
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$





# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

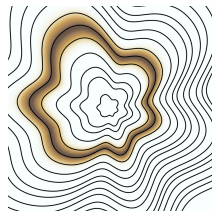
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle \langle \phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

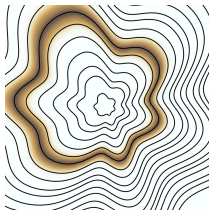
**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$





# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong$  phase space !

$$z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space}!$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



Build localized eigenfunctions in **semiclassical regime**

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**Lowest Landau level (LLL)** : lowest  $E$  eigenspace of  $(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2$

- ▶ Basis  $\phi_m(\mathbf{x}) \propto z^m e^{-|z|^2/2}$   $z = \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2}}$
- ▶ LLL projector  $P = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\phi_m\rangle\langle\phi_m|$
- ▶ Non-commutative space  $[PxP, PyP] = i\ell^2 \cong \text{phase space} !$

**Projected Schrödinger :**

$$PV(\bar{g}(\mathbf{x}))P|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \in \text{LLL}$$

- ▶ Potential = effective Hamiltonian
- ▶  $|\psi\rangle \neq |\phi_m\rangle$  for **anisotropic** trap
- ▶ **Eigenstates trace equipotentials**  
with quantized area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



Build localized eigenfunctions at **small  $\ell$ , large  $m$**

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

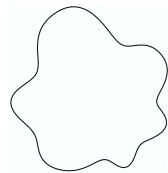
**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

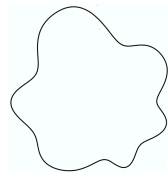
- ▶ Pick equipotential



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$

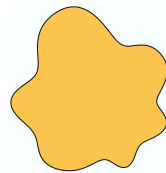




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

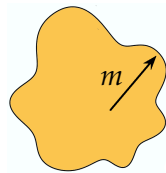
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

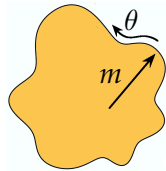
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

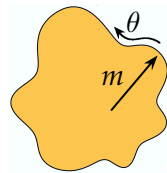
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

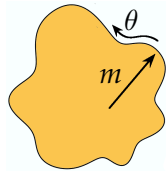
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

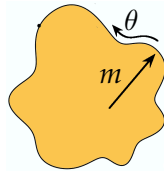
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

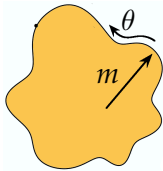
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

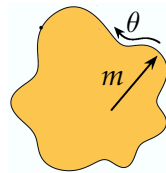
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$

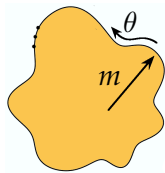




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

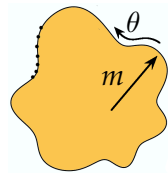
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

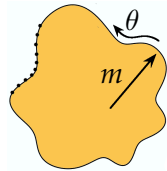
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

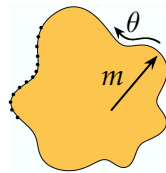
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

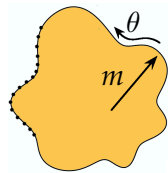
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

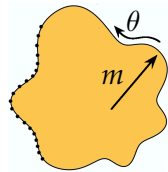
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

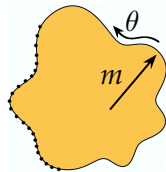
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

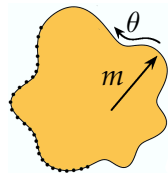
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$

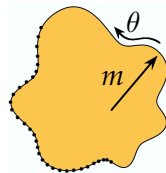




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

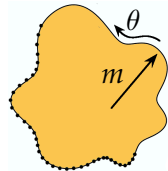
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

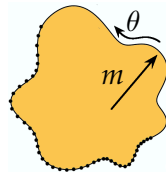
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

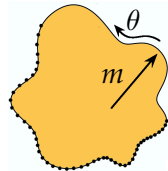
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

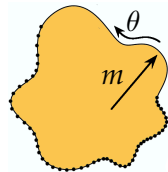
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

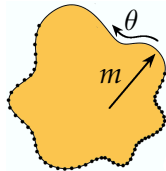
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

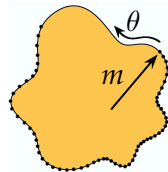
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

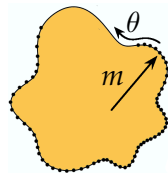
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$ :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$

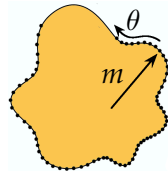




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

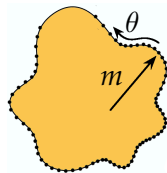
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

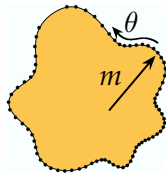
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m \ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

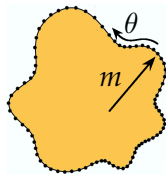
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

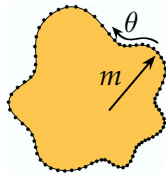
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

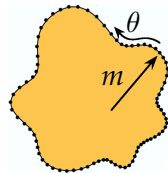
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m \ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

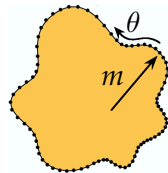
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

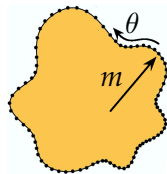
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$

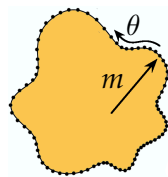




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

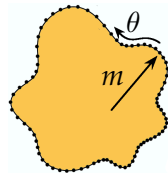
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

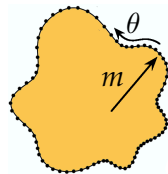
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$



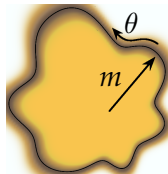




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

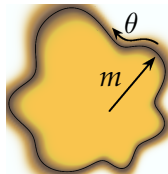
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

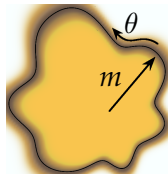


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

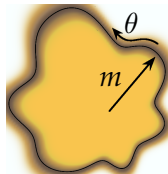
$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right)$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



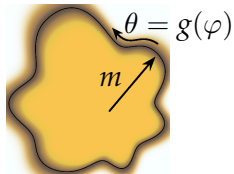
Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



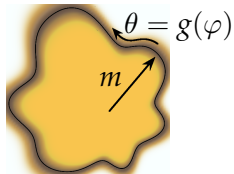
Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



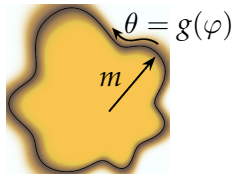
Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

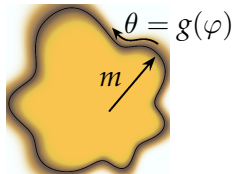
$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

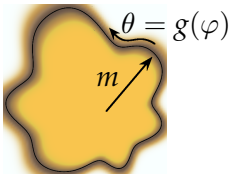
- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

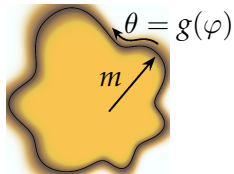
- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

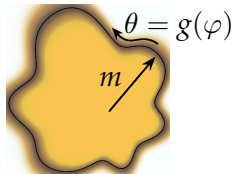
- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{im g(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''^2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

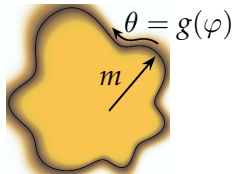
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''^2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

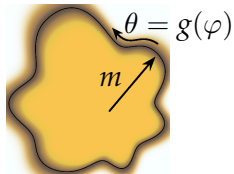
- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$



Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

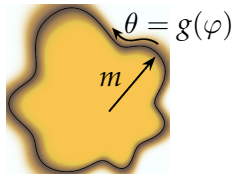
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{im g(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

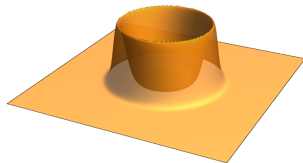


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left(\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi)\right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)}\right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

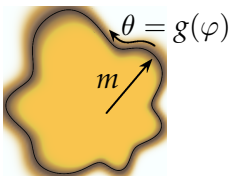
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{g'} \left[1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2}\right]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}}\right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

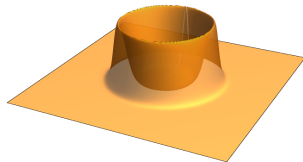


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

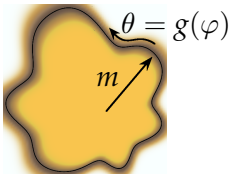
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

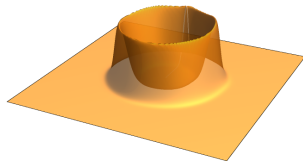


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

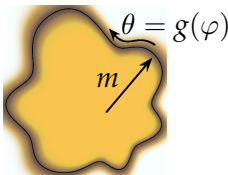




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$ :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

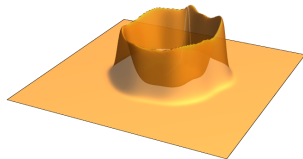


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

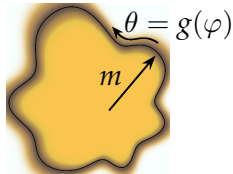




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

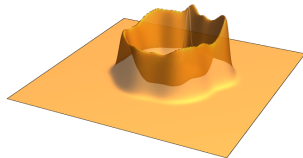


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

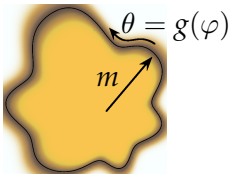
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

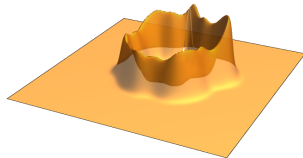


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

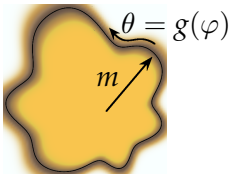
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

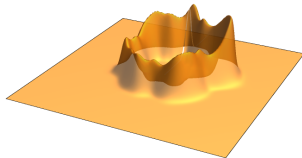


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''^2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

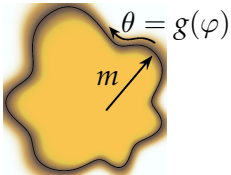




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

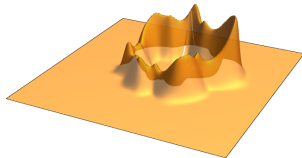


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left(\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi)\right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)}\right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

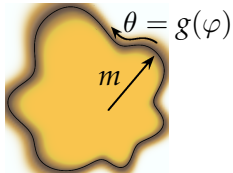
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{g'} \left[1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2}\right]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}}\right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

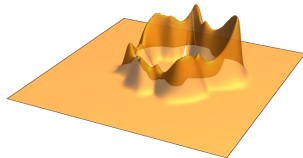


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

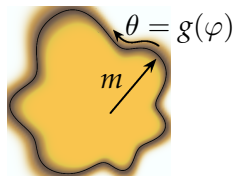
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

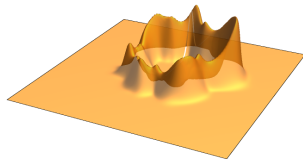


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

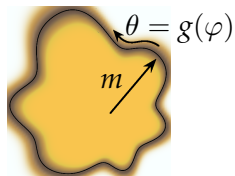
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

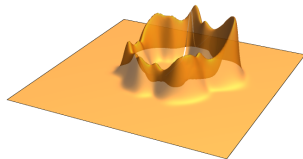


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

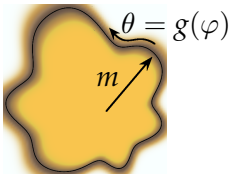




## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$ :

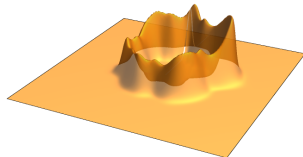
- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left(\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi)\right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)}\right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

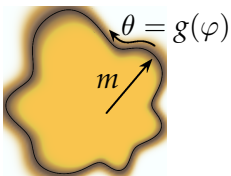
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{g'} \left[1 + \frac{g''}{4g'^2}\right]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}}\right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

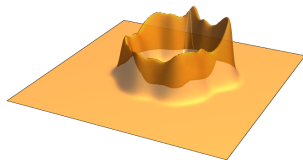


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left(\frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi)\right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)}\right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

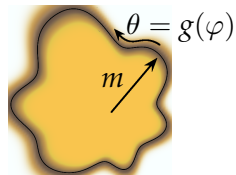
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{g'} \left[1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2}\right]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}}\right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

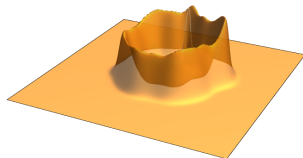


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

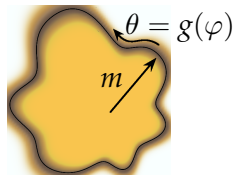
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$ :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

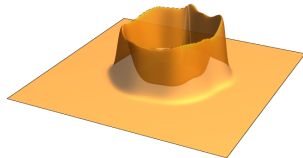


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

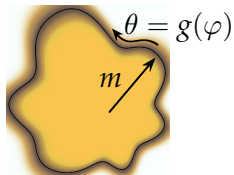
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

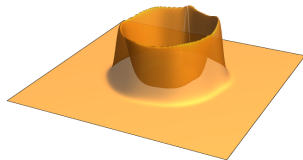


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{im g(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

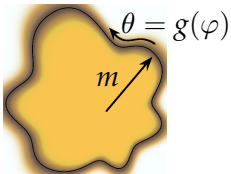




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

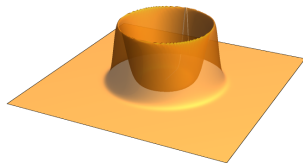


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

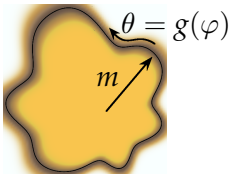
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

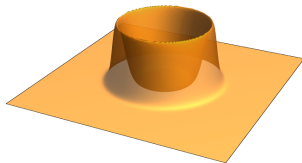


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

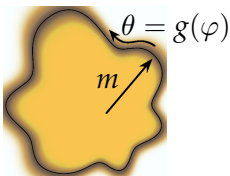




## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

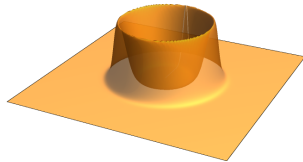


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- Near-Gaussian states :

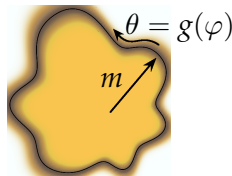
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

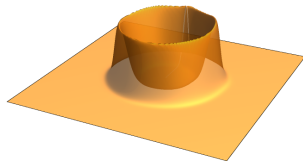


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)}\right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

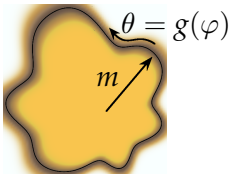
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{im g(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{g'} \left[1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2}\right]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}}\right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

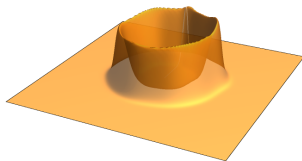


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$

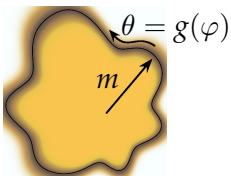




# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

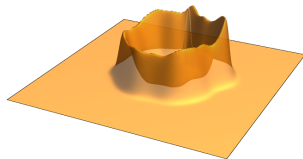


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- Near-Gaussian states :

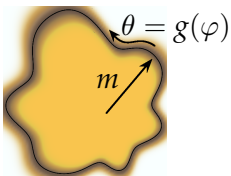
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

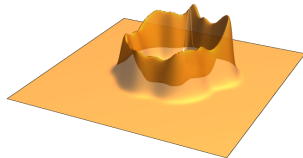


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- Near-Gaussian states :

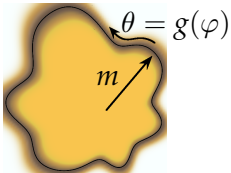
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

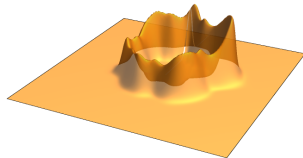


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



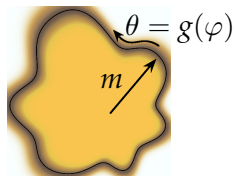




## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

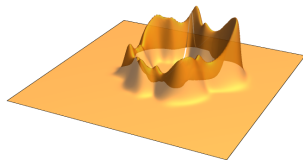


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- Near-Gaussian states :

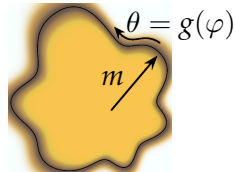
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''^2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} \mathbf{n}(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

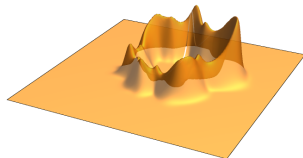


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

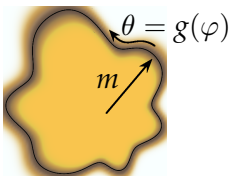
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i\frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint \mathbf{d}\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

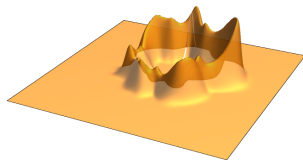


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

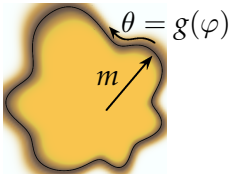
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |\mathbf{x}_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

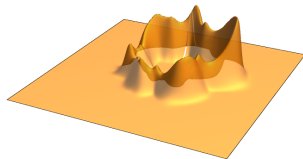


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- Near-Gaussian states :

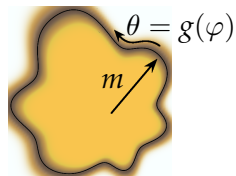
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = \mathbf{P} \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

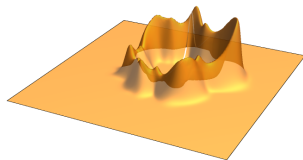


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), \quad V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

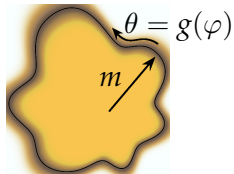
$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



## APPROXIMATE EIGENSTATES

**WKB ansatz** for  $\psi_m$  :

- ▶ Pick equipotential with area  $2\pi m\ell^2$
- ▶ Let  $|\psi_m\rangle = P \oint d\theta e^{im\theta} n(\theta) |x_{m,\theta}\rangle$
- ▶ Schrödinger gives eqn for  $n(\theta)$

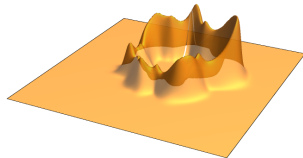


Example : **Edge-deformed traps**

$$(r^2, \varphi) \mapsto \left( \frac{r^2}{g'(\varphi)}, g(\varphi) \right), V(r, \varphi) = F\left( \frac{r^2}{2g'(\varphi)} \right)$$

- ▶ Near-Gaussian states :

$$\psi_m(\mathbf{x}) \sim \frac{e^{img(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left( \frac{1}{g'} \left[ 1 + \frac{g''/2}{4g'^2} \right] \right)^{1/4}} \exp \left[ - \frac{(|z| - \sqrt{mg'})^2}{1 - i \frac{g''}{2g'}} \right]$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

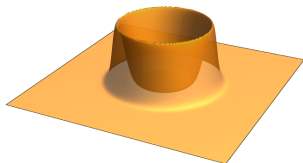
Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

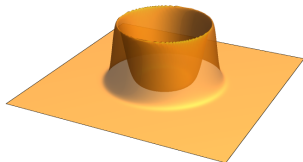
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

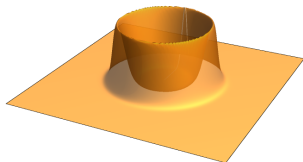
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

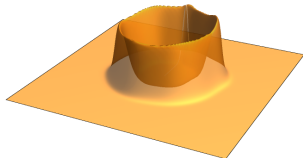




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

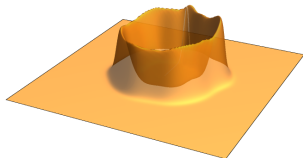
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

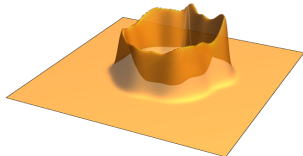
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

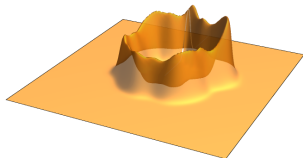




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

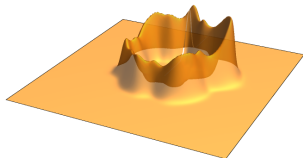
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

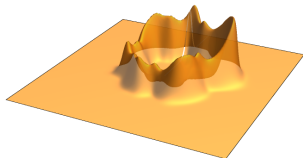
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

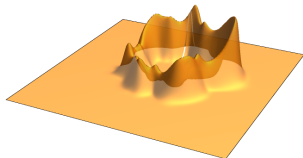
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

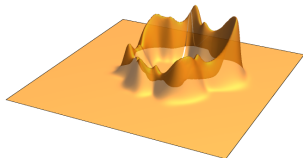
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

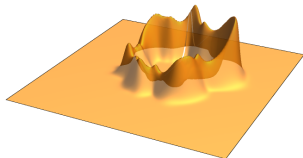
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

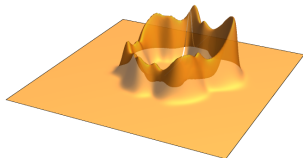
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

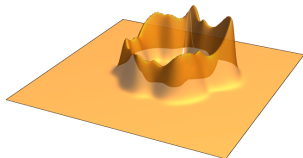
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$

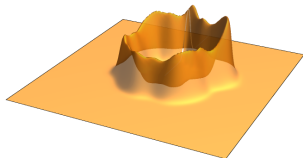




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

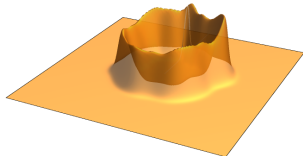
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

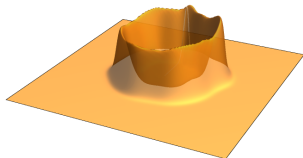
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

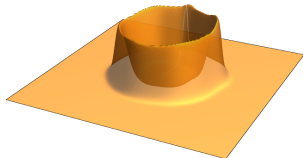
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

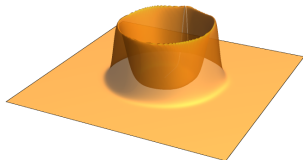
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

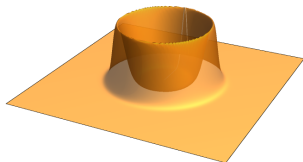
▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

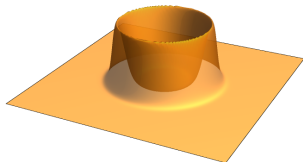
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

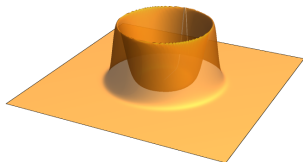
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

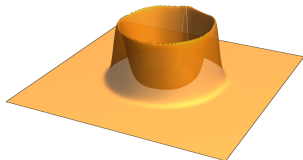




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

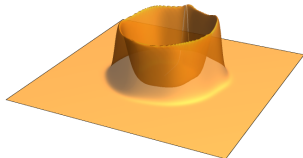
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

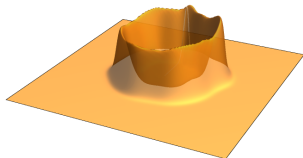
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

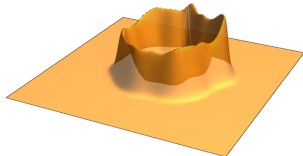
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

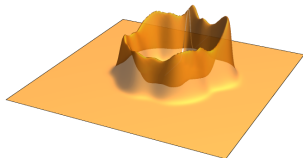
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

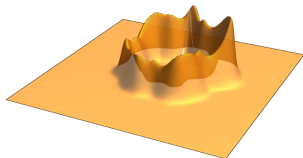
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

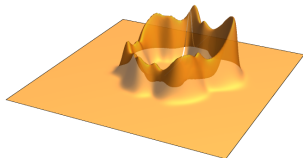
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

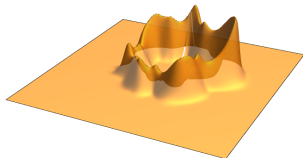
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

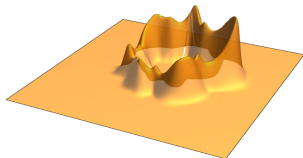




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

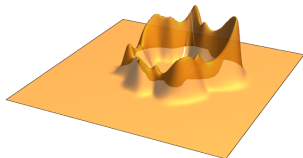
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

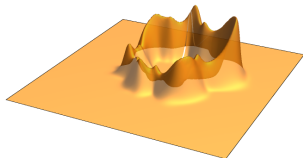
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

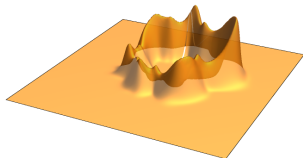
$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

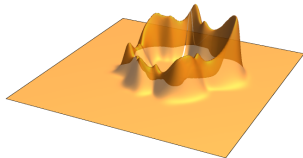




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

- ▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$
- ▶ Berry =  $i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$





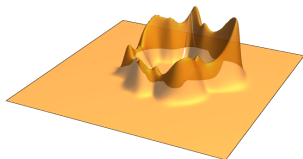




# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

- ▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$
- ▶ Berry =  $i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$
- ▶  $\psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'}[1 + \frac{\bar{g}'/2}{4\bar{g}'/2}]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1 - i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} m$$

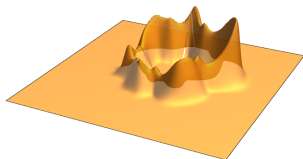
# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Berry} = i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$$

$$\blacktriangleright \psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'} \left[1 + \frac{\bar{g}'/2}{4\bar{g}'/2}\right]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1 - i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} m$$

**Aharonov-Bohm phase !**

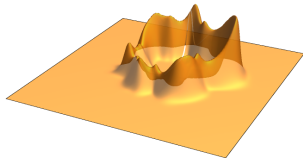
# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'(\varphi)}\right)$

▶  $\text{Berry} = i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$

▶  $\psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'} [1 + \frac{\bar{g}'/2}{4\bar{g}'/2}]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1 - i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} m$$

▶ **Aharonov-Bohm phase** as in quantomorphisms

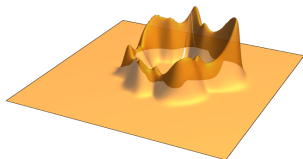
# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Berry} = i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$$

$$\blacktriangleright \psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'} [1 + \frac{\bar{g}'/2}{4\bar{g}'/2}]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1 - i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} m$$

**Aharonov-Bohm phase** as in quantomorphisms



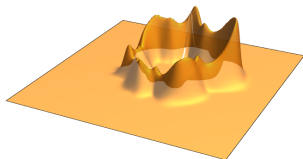
# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

- ▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'(\varphi)}\right)$

- ▶ Berry =  $i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$

- ▶  $\psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi) + i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'}[1 + \frac{\bar{g}''/2}{4\bar{g}'/2}]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z| - \sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1 - i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ m + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right]$$

- ▶ **Aharonov-Bohm phase** as in quantomorphisms



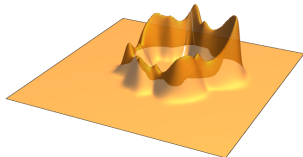
BERRY  $\phi$  AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

$$\blacktriangleright V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'_t(\varphi)}\right)$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Berry} = i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$$

$$\blacktriangleright \psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi)+i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'}[1+\frac{\bar{g}''/2}{4\bar{g}'/2}]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z|-\sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1-i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ m + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right]$$

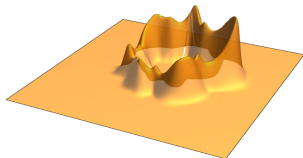
- $\blacktriangleright$  **Aharonov-Bohm phase** as in quantomorphisms
- $\blacktriangleright$  Central term **reminiscent of CFT** !



# BERRY $\phi$ AND CENTRAL CHARGE ?

Change potential adiabatically :

- ▶  $V(\mathbf{x}) = F\left(\frac{r^2}{2\bar{g}'(\varphi)}\right)$
- ▶ Berry =  $i \oint dt \langle \psi_g | \partial_t | \psi_g \rangle$
- ▶  $\psi_g \sim \frac{e^{im\bar{g}(\varphi)+i\Phi(\varphi)}}{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{g}'}[1+\frac{\bar{g}''/2}{4\bar{g}'^2}]\right)^{1/4}} \exp\left[-\frac{(|z|-\sqrt{m\bar{g}'})^2}{1-i\frac{\bar{g}''}{2\bar{g}'}}\right]$



$$\text{Berry} = \oint dt d\varphi \frac{\dot{g}}{g'} \left[ m + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{g''}{g'} \right)' \right] + \text{many other terms} :-($$

- ▶ **Aharonov-Bohm phase** as in quantomorphisms
- ▶ Central term **reminiscent of CFT !**



# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat but require more work

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat but require more work

Numerous follow-ups



# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat but require more work

Numerous follow-ups :

- ▶ Plasma analogy in anisotropic droplets ?

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat but require more work

Numerous follow-ups :

- ▶ Plasma analogy in anisotropic droplets ?
- ▶ Nonlinear edge waves as time-dep deformations ?

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat but require more work

Numerous follow-ups :

- ▶ Plasma analogy in anisotropic droplets ?
- ▶ Nonlinear edge waves as time-dep deformations ?
- ▶ Anisotropic Laughlin states ?

# CONCLUSION

Study **topological invariance** through **smooth deformations**

- ▶ Find Berry  $\phi$  due to two kinds of "deformations"
- ▶ **Quantomorphisms** under control, contain Hall viscosity
- ▶ **LLL-projected potential deformations** are neat but require more work

Numerous follow-ups :

- ▶ Plasma analogy in anisotropic droplets ?
- ▶ Nonlinear edge waves as time-dep deformations ?
- ▶ Anisotropic Laughlin states ?

[with Beauvillain, Estienne, Goldman, Lapierre, Moosavi, Petropoulos, Stéphan,...

...Stay tuned !]



Thanks !