ISSN 1547-4771, Physics of Particles and Nuclei Letters, 2016, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 26–31. © Pleiades Publishing, Ltd., 2016.

PHYSICS OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES AND ATOMIC NUCLEI. THEORY

Understanding the Physical Systems from Their Underlying Geometrical and Topological Properties[1]

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Received April 29, 2015

Abstract—As it is well known, a certain lack of theoretical understanding of the mechanisms governing the various phenomena exists in several areas of physics. In particular, it concerns those which involve transport of charged particles in low dimensions. In this work the physics of the 2-dimensional charge transport with parallel (in plane) magnetic field is analyzed from the geometrical and algebraic viewpoint making emphasis of how the physical interpretation arises from a consistent mathematical formulation of the problem. As a new result of this investigation with respect to the current literature we explicitly show that: (i) the specific form of the low dimensional Dirac equation enforces the field solution to fulfil the Majorana condition, (ii) the quantum Hall effect is successfully explained, (iii) a new topological effect (as the described by the Aharonov–Casher theorems) is presented and (iv) the link with supersymmetrical models is briefly commented.

DOI: 10.1134/S154747711601009X

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[1] The article is published in the original.

1. INTRODUCTION: WHEN MATHEMATICS ANTICIPATES PHYSICS

Every scientist throughout his live probably come across the ideas of the mathematician Hermann Weyl and the physicist Paul Dirac. They attracted (and do attract up to now) the attention of everybody not merely as great scientists but also as great hunters for beauty. “*My work has always tried to unite the true with the beautiful and when I had to choose one or the other, I usually chose the beautiful*”,—wrote Weyl [1, 3].

“*Physical laws should have mathematical beauty*”,—wrote Dirac on the blackboard in the Moscow University in the fall of 1955. The reason for the mysteries that most of the time truth and beauty are the same, is that there need not to be conflict between them, discusses D.J. Gross in his essay [1, 2] in detail: “*... the mathematical structures that mathematicians arrive at are not artificial creations of the human mind but rather have a naturalness to them as if they were as real as the structures created by physicists to describe the so-called real world. Mathematicians, in other words, are not inventing new mathematics, they are discovering it ... we might expect that physical and mathematical structures would share the characteristics that we call beauty. Our minds have surely evolved to find natural patterns pleasing*”. As is it well known, in 1937 the brilliant Italian physicist Ettore Majorana proposed a new representation [4] corresponding to the celebrated

Dirac equation, where the components of the bispinor solution are related by complex conjugation. However, in the middle of his personal troubles, he could not have foreseen the whirlwind of activity that would follow: not only in particle physics, that was his domain, but also in nanoscience and condensed matter physics. The particles described by these solutions (the so called Majorana fermions) were strange objects of the physical contemporary research. The recent storm of activity in condensed matter physics has focused on the "Majorana zero modes": i.e. emergent Majorana-like states occurring at exactly zero energy that have a remarkable property of, being their own antiparticles (self-conjugated). Sometimes, this property is expressed as an equality between the particle's creation and annihilation operators. As explained more fully below there exists the general idea that any ordinary fermion can be thought of as composed of two Majorana fermions: this is only a partial picture. The real fact is that there exists a particular representation where a fermion effectively can be represented as bilinear combination of two states of fractionary spin, as was demonstrated by the author in [5] and other researchers in different contexts.

On the other hand and with other motivations, Aharonov and Casher proved two theorems for the case of a 2-D magnetic field [6]. The first theorem states that an electron moving in a plane under the influence of a perpendicular inhomogeneous magnetic field has N ground-energy states, where N is the integral part of the total flux in units of the flux quantum $\Phi_0 = 2\pi/e \equiv hc/e$ $(m = 1)$. The corresponding Dirac equation for the Aharonov–Casher–Theorem (ACT) configuration is [1]:

$$\left[\sigma_x(\partial_x - ieA_x) + \sigma_y(\partial_y - ieA_y)\right]\varphi = 0. \tag{1}$$

The interesting remark of Aharonov and Casher is that if we introduce the transformation

$$\psi = e^{e\phi\sigma_z}\varphi, \tag{2}$$

this transformation (phase) permits us to eliminate explicitly the magnetic field from the Dirac equation where ϕ satisfies the relations

$$\partial_x\phi = A_y, \quad \partial_y\phi = -A_x \tag{3}$$

and φ is eigenfunction of σ_z $(\sigma_z\varphi_s = s\varphi_s)$. Having accounted that $B(x, y) = \partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x$ then

$$B(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\phi. \tag{4}$$

Asymptotically for $r \to \infty$ $(r \equiv \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ we have

$$\phi(x,y) = \frac{\Phi}{2\pi}\ln\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right) \tag{5}$$

where

$$\Phi = \int B(x,y)\,dxdy \tag{6}$$

is the total magnetic flux through the (x, y)-plane, r_0 is some real constant that plays the role of minimal length. Consequently we immediately obtain

$$\varphi_s = \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^{\frac{\Phi_s}{\Phi_0}}\psi_s(w), \tag{7}$$

where $w = x + isy$ and $\psi_s(w)$ is an entire function of w because after the elimination of the magnetic field from the Eq. (1) it takes the simplest form

$$(\partial_x + is\partial_y)\psi_s(w) = 0. \tag{8}$$

To make φ_s to be square integrable function, we should consider $\Phi_s > 0$ and ψ_s has to be a polynomial whose degree is not greater than $N - 1$, where $N = \{\Phi/\Phi_0\}$, obtaining N independent solutions for ψ_s: $1, w, w^2, \ldots, w^{N-1}$.Through this paper the same procedure as for the ACT configuration will be performed, however it will be in the interesting case of "in plane" (parallel) magnetic field.

The plan of this paper is as follows. In Section II we obtain the conditions whether the magnetic field parallel to the charge transport can be "removed" as in the case of the ACT. The conditions fulfilled by the solution: types of spinors and flux quantization also are in Section II. In Section III, the origin and conditions whether the quantum Hall effect appears from the "in plane" magnetic field are explicitly shown. In Section IV we obtain as solution of our problem the coherent states belonging to the Metaplectic group. These solutions fulfill the symmetries and algebra of Majorana states: the relation with supersymmetry are briefly described. Finally, Section V is devoted to give our concluding remarks and perspectives.

2. MAGNETIC FIELD "IN PLANE"

Now the magnetic field B, in contrast to the ACT configuration described before, is parallel to the plane defined by x, y axis (usually denominated: "B in plane") where we have the dynamics of the particle. Explicitly the Dirac equation with the magnetic field parallel takes the following form:

$$\left[\sigma_B\partial_B + \sigma_\perp(\partial_\perp - ieA_\perp) - ie\sigma_z A_z\right]\varphi = 0 \tag{9}$$

here, the subscripts B, $\perp$ and z denote the direction of the B field in the plane, the direction of the component of the potential vector in the plane (obviously, perpendicular to the B direction) and the direction of component of the potential vector coincident with the z axis, respectively.

Defining ω the angle of the magnetic field with respect to the x axis in the plane $x - y$, the transformation (2) takes in this case, the following general form.

$$\psi = e^{i(\alpha\sigma_x + \beta\sigma_y)}\varphi = e^{ie\phi\sigma_B}\varphi \tag{10}$$

with

$$\alpha = \lambda\cos\omega, \quad \beta = \lambda\sin\omega \tag{11}$$

$$|\phi|^2 = \lambda^2\left(\cos^2\omega + \sin^2\omega\right) = \lambda^2 \Rightarrow |\phi| = \pm|\lambda|. \tag{12}$$

Equation (9) explicitly written (taking into account (10)) is

$$\begin{aligned}&\left[\sigma_x\partial_x+\sigma_y\partial_y-ieA_\perp\right.\\&\left.\times\left(\sigma_x\sin^2\omega+\sigma_y\cos^2\omega\right)-ie\sigma_zA_z\right]\varphi=0.\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

It is easily seen that, when $\omega = 0$ B coincides with x-axis and when $\omega = \pi/2$, B coincides with the y-axis. The Lie algebraic relation holds:

$$\begin{aligned}&\sigma_B\sigma_\perp=(\cos\omega\sigma_x+\sin\omega\sigma_y)\\&\times(-\sin\omega\sigma_x+\cos\omega\sigma_y)=i\sigma_z\end{aligned}\tag{14}$$

as expected.

Operating similarly as in the ACT configuration (but having account for the new transformation and physical situation) we obtain the conditions where the magnetic field can be eliminated. Precisely, using expression (10) in (9) we obtain explicitly the following non trivial conditions:

$$-\partial_\perp\phi=iA_z,\quad\partial_B\phi=-A_\perp\sigma_\perp.\tag{15}$$

The first equation is precisely as in the ACT case, but for the second one the interpretation is more involved. The interpretation suggests, in principle, a complex structure for the field ϕ: for example in a doublet form. The doublet can be written as:

$$\phi\equiv\begin{pmatrix}\phi_1\\\phi_2\end{pmatrix}\tag{16}$$

then, the previous expressions belong to:

$$-\partial_\perp\phi_1=-\partial_\perp\phi_2=iA_z\text{ and }\partial_B\phi_1=-\partial_B\phi_2=iA_\perp.\tag{17}$$

Notice that above condition suggests consequently the introduction of 2 real functions u and v as

$$\phi\equiv\begin{pmatrix}\phi_1\\\phi_2\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}\phi_1\\\phi_1^*\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}u(x_\perp)+iv(x_B)\\(u(x_\perp)+iv(x_B))^*\end{pmatrix}\tag{18}$$

in such a manner that the conditions to remove the magnetic field are automatically fulfilled if

$$-\partial_\perp\phi=iA_z\text{ and }\partial_B\phi=A_\perp.\tag{19}$$

Remark 1. *Notice that (18) is a Majorana condition over ϕ that appears as a consequence of the magnetic field parallel (in a sharp contrast to that in the ACT case).*

A. Structure of the Magnetic Field: Conditions over A and ϕ

The magnetic field can be effectively generated ($B = \nabla\wedge A$) from the vector potential components of our problem, namely A_z and $A_\perp$.

Then, the "in plane" magnetic field is:

$$B_B=(\partial_\perp A_z-\partial_zA_\perp),\tag{20}$$

where the simplest possibility was taken: $A \neq A(x_B)$ (e.g. the vector potential does not depend on the direction of the magnetic field, only on the plane defined by $x_\perp$ and x_z). From (10) we have:

$$B=i\partial_\perp^2\phi=\frac{\Phi}{x_\perp},\tag{21}$$

(where the total transversal flux to the plane per unit of longitude was used). Then, ϕ is immediately obtained

$$\phi\sigma_B=-i(\Phi\sigma_B)x_\perp\left[\ln\left|\frac{x_\perp}{l_0}\right|-\frac{C-x_\perp}{x_\perp}\right].\tag{22}$$

Putting the arbitrary constant $C = 0$ for simplicity, the behaviour of the exponential function in (10) belongs to

$$e^{-ie\phi\sigma_B}=\left|\frac{l_0}{x_\perp}\right|^{\frac{e\Phi}{l_0}\sigma_Bx_\perp}e^{-\frac{e\Phi}{l_0}\sigma_Bx_\perp}\tag{23}$$

with l_0 some real constant with units of length (its physical meaning will be analyzed later). Similarly as in the ACT case, the following condition must be fulfilled in order that φ be normalizable and square integrable:

$$\Phi s_B\geq0\tag{24}$$

(s_B is the spin in the B direction) due to

$$\varphi=e^{-ie\phi\sigma_B}\psi(s,w).\tag{25}$$

In the above expression, the function ψ depends on the spin and on some complex variable w to be determined from the Dirac-Weyl equations.

B. Majorana, Dirac–Weyl States and Discrete Coordinates: Conditions over $\psi(s, z)$

The simple Dirac–Weyl equation, obtained through the transformation (10) introduced before, is

$$\left(e^{-ie\phi\sigma_B}\sigma_B\partial_B+e^{ie\phi\sigma_B}\sigma_\perp\partial_\perp\right)\psi(s,z)=0.\tag{26}$$

To solve the equation a quantization should be imposed on the flow (strictly on the product $\phi\sigma_B$). This fact will induce an automatic discretization over the "in plane" transverse coordinate $x_\perp$ as:

$$\phi\sigma_B=n\pi,\quad n=0,1,2,\ldots,\tag{27}$$

If the above condition holds, we obtain:

$$(\sigma_B\partial_B+\sigma_\perp\partial_\perp)\psi(s,z)=0.\tag{28}$$

This expression is very important: this is a simple 2 dimensional Dirac equation *without* A_μ. The particular phase introduced through (10) plus the quantization condition nullify the effect of the magnetic field.

C. Analysis of the Solution

Taking account of the specific form of the above equations there are two possibilities for the solution ψ. These possibilities are related with the spin degrees of freedom as follows:

(i) $\sigma_B\psi(s, z) = s\psi(s, z)$ (eigenspinor of σ_B).

This case is compatible with the assumption that the state is eigenvector of the spin in the magnetic field direction. The Dirac equation is reduced to

$$\left(\partial_B+\frac{i\mathbb{C}}{s}\partial_\perp\right)\psi(s,z)=0\tag{29}$$

with $\mathbb{C}$ as the charge conjugation operator. Then, $\psi(s, z)$ (and for instance $\varphi(s, z)$) must fulfill the Majorana condition:

$$\mathbb{C}\varphi(s,z) = \pm c\varphi(s,z). \tag{30}$$

Similarly as in the AC case, $\psi(s, z)$ is an entire function of $z = x_B + \frac{ic}{s}x_\perp$ but the states solution is of Majorana type.

(ii) $\sigma_z\psi(s, z) = s\psi(s, z)$ (eigenspinor of σ_Z).

In this case the spin remains as in the ACT situation (e.g. in the z direction). Now the Dirac equation is reduced to

$$(\partial_B + is\partial_\perp)\psi(s,z) = 0. \tag{31}$$

Similarly as in the AC case, $\psi(s, z)$ is an entire function of $z = x_B + isx_\perp$, and the state solution is Dirac–Weyl.

Remark 2. *The specific form of the Eq. (29) shows that the result is not accidental: the states are Majorana. The inclusion of the charge conjugation operator* $\mathbb{C}$*, due to the symmetry of the physical scenario, enforces the Majorana condition over the state solution.*

3. QUANTUM HALL EFFECT AND THE "IN PLANE" MAGNETIC FIELD

We can to expect that if the plane where the charges are moving is finite, an "in plane" current transversal to the magnetic field B must appear (e.g. in the $x_\perp$ direction) This current will be quantized due to the condition (27). In consequence, the quantization condition can be explicitly written as:

$$\phi\sigma_B = (\Phi\sigma_z)\tilde{x}_\perp\left[\ln\left|\frac{x_\perp}{l_0}\right| - 1\right] = n\pi, \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots, \tag{32}$$

where $\tilde{x}_\perp = \sigma_\perp x_\perp$ is a new matrix valuated coordinate whose meaning will be analyzed later.

An explicit formula for the Hall current can be consistently obtained from the expression for the surface current:

$$n \times B = K_{\text{surface}} \tag{33}$$

(n: unitary vector normal to the interface surface). This current is obviously perpendicular to the magnetic field "in plane" (e.g. $x_\perp$ direction). Due to the quantization condition, the Hall current also is quantized leading to the Quantum Hall Effect (QHE)

$$\frac{\Phi}{x_\perp}\overset{v}{x}_\perp = \frac{2\pi N\hbar c}{ex_\perp}\overset{v}{x}_\perp = K_{\text{surface}} \tag{34}$$

where $\overset{v}{x}_\perp$ is a unitary vector in the $x_\perp$ direction.

A. Generalized Momentum Operator and Majorana Conditions

The interpretation of the non standard Dirac equation:

$$\left[\sigma_B\partial_B + \sigma_\perp(\partial_\perp - ieA_\perp) - ie\sigma_z A_z\right]\varphi = 0 \tag{35}$$

can be elucidated rewritten it as

$$\begin{gathered}[\sigma_B\underbrace{(\partial_B - ie\sigma_B\sigma_z A_z)}_{\tilde{\Pi}_B} + \sigma_\perp\underbrace{(\partial_\perp - ieA_\perp)}_{\Pi_\perp}]\varphi = 0 \\ \Rightarrow [\sigma_B\tilde{\Pi}_B + \sigma_\perp\Pi_\perp]\varphi = 0\end{gathered} \tag{36}$$

then, the question that immediately appears from (36) is: what is the operator $\tilde{\Pi}_B$? The answer is obvious if we use the algebra (14) and the definition of the charge conjugation operator as a function of the sigma matrices. Consequently:

$$(\partial_B - ie\sigma_B\sigma_z A_z) = (\partial_B + ie\mathbb{C}A_z) \tag{37}$$

Remark 3. *As in ordinary non abelian gauge theories, the operator* $\tilde{\Pi}_B$ *in (37) seems to be equipped with a* ***non abelian*** *vector potential* $\tilde{A}_B \equiv -\mathbb{C}A_z$.

4. DIRAC–MAJORANA OSCILLATOR: SUSY, ALGEBRA AND PARASTATISTICS

A relativistic fermion under the action of a linear vector potential usually called the Dirac oscillator [7]. The standard Dirac oscillator can be exactly solved in one, two and three dimensions. It has in the non-relativistic limit the associated Klein–Gordon equations describing a harmonic oscillator in the presence of a strong spin-orbit coupling, and the first experimental realization of this system was reported recently [8]. Motivated by these important reasons plus the possibility to analyze the (super) symmetries into the obtained spectrum, our goal in this section is to rewrite conveniently the Dirac equation corresponding to the "in plane" magnetic field configuration in the form of the Dirac oscillator.

Our starting point is as follows: in 2 dimensions we have

$$\left[c\sigma_\perp p_\perp + eB\sigma_z X_\perp + mc^2\right]\varphi = E\varphi \equiv H_{2D}\varphi \tag{38}$$

Introducing the corresponding creation and annihilation operators as

$$\begin{aligned} H_{2D} &= i\left(\frac{eBc\hbar}{2}\right)^{1/2}\sigma_\perp\left(a^+ - a\right) \\ &+ \left(\frac{eBc\hbar}{2}\right)^{1/2}\sigma_z\left(a^+ + a\right) + mc^2 \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

we can redefine and rearrange the operators in order to put the Hamiltonian in the simpler form:

$$H_{2D} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\left[a^+(\sigma_\perp - i\sigma_z) - a(\sigma_\perp + i\sigma_z)\right] + \mu, \tag{40}$$

where the energy is given in $(eBc\hbar)^{1/2}$ units and we have defined $\mu = mc\sqrt{\frac{c}{eB\hbar}}$. Explicitly

$$H_{2D} = H_{2D} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(a^+ + a)}{\sqrt{2}} + (\mu - E) & \frac{(a^+ - a)}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\omega} \\ \frac{(a^+ - a)}{\sqrt{2}} e^{+i\omega} & \frac{(a^+ + a)}{\sqrt{2}} + (\mu - E) \end{pmatrix} \varphi = 0. \quad (41)$$

The first important observation is that the Hamiltonian (56) has the suggestive fashion of the BHZ phenomenological model [7]. This BHZ model was a "by hand" attempt to explain the topological insulator mechanism. Then, we are able to bring a natural explanation to the topological insulators described in [7] from a pure phenomenological viewpoint. Expanding the state φ in the n basis and taking into account that it must be invariant under $i\mathbb{C}$ ($\equiv -\sigma_2$)we obtain the following expression

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\pi/2} \end{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [A_{2k}|2k\rangle + A_{2k+1}|2k+1\rangle]. \quad (42)$$

However, the coefficients A_n are not independent. A_{2k} and A_{2k+1} are related to the two first coefficients A_0 and A_1 corresponding to the states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ respectively, provided again that the following quantization condition over the ω arises:

$$\omega = \pi(k+1), \quad k = 0, 1, 2\dots. \quad (43)$$

Consequently, the normalized state solution takes the following form:

$$|\varphi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\pi/2} \end{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[A_0 \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{(2k-1)!!}}{e^{1/4}} \frac{|2k\rangle}{\sqrt{2k!}}}_{|\Psi_{1/4}\rangle} + A_1 \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{(2k)!!}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{e\pi}{2}} \mathrm{Erf}(1/2)\right)^{1/2}} \frac{|2k+1\rangle}{\sqrt{(2k+1)!}}}_{|\Psi_{3/4}\rangle} \right] \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\pi/2} \end{pmatrix} (A_0|\Psi_{1/4}\rangle + A_1|\Psi_{3/4}\rangle) \quad (44)$$

(A_1^2, $A_0^2 = \pm 1$) as is easily seen $|\varphi\rangle$ is a coherent state of Klauder–Perelomov/Barut–Girardello type. It can be generated by a displacement operator D and under normalization, it is eigenstate of the annihilation operator a. The coefficients A_0 and A_0 are arbitrary, in principle, with the property A_1^2, $A_0^2 = \pm 1$. This fact permits us to have two eigenstates of the annihilation operator a with different parity behaviour under such operator: $A_0 = \pm A_1 \Rightarrow |\varphi_\pm\rangle = A_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\pi/2} \end{pmatrix} (|\Psi_{1/4}\rangle \pm |\Psi_{3/4}\rangle)$ then:

$$a|\varphi_\pm\rangle = \pm|\varphi_\pm\rangle. \quad (45)$$

Remark 4. *Notice the important fact that the states solution $|\varphi\rangle\rangle$ are independent of the energy. It is a characteristic of the Majorana states that commonly appear in quantum transport in nanostructures.*

A. Relation with Supersymmetric Models

The dynamics of the $|\Psi\rangle$ fields were extensively studied in supersymmetric models. In previous [5], was demonstrated that the analysis of the particular representation that we are interested in can be simplified considering these fields as coherent states in the sense that are eigenstates of a^2 [5]:

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi_{1/4}(0,\xi,q)\rangle &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} f_{2k}(0,\xi)|2k\rangle \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} f_{2k}(0,\xi) \frac{(a^\dagger)^{2k}}{\sqrt{(2k)!}}|0\rangle, \\ |\Psi_{3/4}(0,\xi,q)\rangle &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} f_{2k+1}(0,\xi)|2k+1\rangle \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} f_{2k+1}(0,\xi) \frac{(a^\dagger)^{2k+1}}{\sqrt{(2k+1)!}}|0\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

From a technical point of view these states are a one mode squeezed states constructed by the action of the generators of the SU(1,1) group over the vacuum. For simplicity, we will take all normalization and fermionic dependence into the functions $f(\xi)$. Explicitly (supposing in principle no time dependence, e.g. $t = 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi_{1/4}(0,\xi,q)\rangle &= f(\xi)|\alpha_+\rangle, \\ |\Psi_{3/4}(0,\xi,q)\rangle &= f(\xi)|\alpha_-\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

where $|\alpha_\pm\rangle$ are the CS basic states in the subspaces $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ and $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$ of the full Hilbert space [5]. In the case of the physical state spanning the full Hilbert space, the Heisenberg–Weyl (HW) realization for the states Ψ must be used:

$$|\varphi\rangle = \frac{f(\xi)}{2}(|\alpha_+\rangle + |\alpha_-\rangle) = f(\xi)|\alpha\rangle. \quad (48)$$

In (48) the linear combination of the states $|\alpha_+\rangle$ and $|\alpha_-\rangle$ corresponding to the $\lambda = 1/2$ CS basis, span now the full Hilbert space (dense). As we will see in a future paper, this particular representation describes perfectly the Majorana fermion behaviour that is phenomenologically obtained [9].

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this article we have shown how mathematics can predict physical effects and describe various phenomena with great precision and reliability. Through this letter we have given examples accompanied with new results using as the physical scenario to describe the quantum transport of charged particles a two-dimensional space with a parallel magnetic field. With the consistent mathematical description of the problem, quantum effects that have been inconsistently explained through empirical/phenomenological methods ("by hand") are now easily explained as the quantum Hall effect and the rise of Majorana states in low dimensional structures with particular field conditions.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am very grateful to the CONICET-Argentina and BLTP-JINR Directorate for their hospitality and financial support where part of this work was made.

[1] We denote the fixed reference system as X, Y, Z and the coordinates in plane by x_1, x_2, x_3.

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