Exactly solvable deformations of the oscillator and Coulomb systems and their generalization

A Ballesteros\textsuperscript{1}, A Enciso\textsuperscript{2}, F J Herranz\textsuperscript{1}, O Ragnisco\textsuperscript{3} and D Riglioni\textsuperscript{4}

\textsuperscript{1} Departamento de Física, Universidad de Burgos, E-09001 Burgos, Spain
\textsuperscript{2} Instituto de Ciencias Matemáticas, CSIC, Nicolás Cabrera 13-15, E-28049 Madrid, Spain
\textsuperscript{3} Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università di Roma Tre and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare sezione di Roma Tre, Via Vasca Navale 84, I-00146 Roma, Italy
\textsuperscript{4} Centre de Recherches Mathématiques, Université de Montréal, H3T 1J4 2920 Chemin de la tour, Montreal, Canada

E-mail: angelb@ubu.es, aenciso@icmat.es, fjherranz@ubu.es, ragnisco@fis.uniroma3.it, riglioni@crm.umontreal.ca

Abstract. We present two maximally superintegrable Hamiltonian systems $H_\lambda$ and $H_\eta$ that are defined, respectively, on an $N$-dimensional spherically symmetric generalization of the Darboux surface of type III and on an $N$-dimensional Taub–NUT space. Afterwards, we show that the quantization of $H_\lambda$ and $H_\eta$ leads, respectively, to exactly solvable deformations (with parameters $\lambda$ and $\eta$) of the two basic quantum mechanical systems: the harmonic oscillator and the Coulomb problem. In both cases the quantization is performed in such a way that the maximal superintegrability of the classical Hamiltonian is fully preserved. In particular, we prove that this strong condition is fulfilled by applying the so-called conformal Laplace–Beltrami quantization prescription, where the conformal Laplacian operator contains the usual Laplace–Beltrami operator on the underlying manifold plus a term proportional to its scalar curvature (which in both cases has non-constant value). In this way, the eigenvalue problems for the quantum counterparts of $H_\lambda$ and $H_\eta$ can be rigorously solved, and it is found that their discrete spectrum is just a smooth deformation (in terms of the parameters $\lambda$ and $\eta$) of the oscillator and Coulomb spectrum, respectively. Moreover, it turns out that the maximal degeneracy of both systems is preserved under deformation. Finally, new further multiparametric generalizations of both systems that preserve their superintegrability are envisaged.

1. Introduction

It is well known that if we consider a natural classical Hamiltonian system on the $N$-dimensional (ND) Euclidean space

$$\mathcal{H} = T(p) + U(q),$$

the harmonic oscillator potential $U(q) = \omega^2 q^2$ and the Coulomb potential $U(q) = -k/|q|$ define two maximally superintegrable (MS) systems (in the Liouville sense), since both systems are endowed with $(2N-1)$ functionally independent and globally defined integrals of the motion. In the first case such integrals are provided by the components of the Demkov–Fradkin tensor [1, 2], and in the second one by the angular momenta together with the $N$ components of the Runge–Lenz vector (see e.g. [3] and references therein). At the classical dynamical level, the footprint of superintegrability consists in the fact that all bounded trajectories of these two systems are closed ones, a fact which is directly related with Bertrand’s theorem [4]. Moreover, when the
quantization of these systems is performed it is found that such superintegrability implies that their spectrum exhibits maximal degeneracy due to a superabundance of quantum integrals of the motion.

In this paper we review two spherically symmetric deformations of the oscillator and Coulomb systems that define two new MS systems [5, 6]. As a consequence, their quantization [7, 8, 9] is shown to present maximal degeneracy in the spectra. At a first sight, the existence of such deformations could seem impossible since the only spherically symmetric potentials on the Euclidean space that are MS are just the oscillator and the Coulomb ones. Therefore, the addition of any radial perturbation on these systems leads to superintegrability breaking and thus to a lack of maximal degeneracy in the spectra, a fact that is very well known in quantum perturbation theory. However, as we shall see, such superintegrable perturbations can be obtained if both the potential and the kinetic energy are simultaneously deformed in a very precise way. Explicitly, the Hamiltonian (1) will be smoothly deformed into

$$H_\mu(q, p) = T_{\mu}(q, p) + U_\mu(q),$$

(2)

where $\mu$ can be regarded as a (generic) deformation parameter in such a manner that we will be no longer working on the flat Euclidean space, but on a suitable curved space with metric and kinetic energy given by

$$d s^2_\mu = \sum_{i,j=1}^N g_{ij}(q) dq_i dq_j, \quad T_{\mu}(q, p) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij}(q) p_i p_j.$$  

This fact will provide additional interesting geometric features to the systems we will deal with. In particular, we will see that the curved/deformed generalization of the Demkov–Fradkin tensor and of the Runge–Lenz vector do exist, and will be the essential tool to prove the MS property of the deformed systems.

We recall that the quantization problem on curved spaces is clearly a non-trivial one, since the kinetic energy term $T_{\mu}(q, p)$ is a function of both positions and momenta that creates severe ordering ambiguities. Nevertheless, we shall explicitly show that a quantization of $H_\mu$ (2) that preserves the MS property is achieved through the conformal Laplacian quantization (see [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13] and references therein):

$$\hat{H}_{c,\mu} + U_\mu = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \Delta_{c,\mu} + U_\mu = -\frac{\hbar^2}{4(N-1)} R_\mu + U_\mu,$$

(3)

where $R_\mu$ is the scalar curvature on the underlying $N$D curved manifold $M_\mu$, the operator $\Delta_{c,\mu}$ is the conformal Laplacian [14] and $\Delta_{LB,\mu}$ is the usual Laplace–Beltrami operator on $M_\mu$, i.e.,

$$\Delta_{LB,\mu} = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_i \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_j ,$$

where $g^{ij}$ is the inverse of the metric tensor $g_{ij}$ and $g$ is the corresponding determinant. The limit $\mu \to 0$ gives rise to the quantization of the flat Hamiltonian (1) with $d s^2 = d q^2$ since

$$\lim_{\mu \to 0} R_\mu = 0, \quad \lim_{\mu \to 0} \Delta_{c,\mu} = \lim_{\mu \to 0} \Delta_{LB,\mu} = \Delta = \nabla^2, \quad \lim_{\mu \to 0} \hat{H}_{c,\mu} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \nabla^2 + U.$$  

We also recall that the quantization (3) can be related through a similarity transformation to the Hamiltonian obtained by means of the so-called direct Schrödinger quantization prescription on conformally flat spaces [7, 8]

$$\hat{H}_\mu = \hat{T}_\mu + U_\mu = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2f_\mu(r)^2} \Delta + U_\mu,$$

where $f_\mu$ is the metric function of the curved space.
where \( f_\mu(r) = f_\mu(|q|) \) is the conformal factor of the metric on \( M_\mu \) written as \( ds_\mu^2 = f_\mu(r)^2 dq^2 \). In this case, the scalar curvature reads

\[
R = -(N - 1) \left( \frac{(N - 4)f_\mu''(r)^2 + f_\mu(r) \left( 2f_\mu''(r) + 2(N - 1)r^{-1}f_\mu'(r) \right)}{f_\mu(r)^4} \right). \tag{4}
\]

In the next two sections, we review the exactly solvable deformations of the ND isotropic oscillator \( \mathcal{H}_{c,\lambda} \) \([8]\) and the Coulomb system \( \mathcal{H}_{c,\eta} \) \([9]\), correspondingly. New results are sketched in the last section by presenting the only possible multiparametric spherically symmetric generalizations of the above systems which are MS with quadratic integrals of motion, that is, the most generic deformations that can be endowed, respectively, with a generalized Demkov–Fradkin tensor and with a Runge–Lenz \( N \)-vector.

2. An exactly solvable deformation of the oscillator system

The ND classical Hamiltonian system given by

\[
\mathcal{H}_\lambda (q, p) = T_\lambda (q, p) + U_\lambda (q) = \frac{p^2}{2(1 + \lambda q^2)} + \frac{\omega^2 q^2}{2(1 + \lambda q^2)}, \tag{5}
\]

where \( \lambda \) and \( \omega \) are real parameters and \( q, p \in \mathbb{R}^N \) are canonical coordinates and momenta, was proven in \([5]\) to be MS. The kinetic energy \( T_\lambda (q, p) \) can be interpreted as the one generating the geodesic motion of a particle with unit mass on a conformally flat space with metric and (non-constant) scalar curvature \( (4) \) given by

\[
ds_\lambda^2 = (1 + \lambda q^2) dq^2, \hspace{1cm} R_\lambda(q) = -\lambda \frac{(N - 1)(2N + 3\lambda(N - 2)q^2)}{(1 + \lambda q^2)^3}.
\]

Such a curved space is, in fact, an ND spherically symmetric generalization \( M_\lambda \) \([15, 16]\) of the Darboux surface of type III \([17, 18, 19]\). The limit \( \lambda \to 0 \) of the above expressions leads to the well known results concerning the (flat) ND isotropic harmonic oscillator with frequency \( \omega \):

\[
\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 q^2, \hspace{1cm} ds^2 = dq^2, \hspace{1cm} R = 0.
\]

The remarkable point is that \( \mathcal{H}_\lambda \) is a MS Hamiltonian, a fact that can be stated as follows.

**Proposition 1.** \([5, 6]\) \((i)\) The Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}_\lambda \) \((5)\) is endowed with the following constants of motion \((m = 2, \ldots, N)\):

- \((2N - 3)\) angular momentum integrals:

\[
C^{(m)} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (q_i p_j - q_j p_i)^2, \hspace{1cm} C_{(m)} = \sum_{N-\text{m}<i<j\leq N} (q_i p_j - q_j p_i)^2, \hspace{1cm} C^{(N)} = C_{(N)}. \tag{6}
\]

- \(N^2\) integrals which form the \( ND \) curved/deformed Demkov–Fradkin tensor \((i, j = 1, \ldots, N)\):

\[
I_{\lambda,ij} = p_i p_j - (2\lambda \mathcal{H}_\lambda(q, p) - \omega^2) q_i q_j, \hspace{1cm} \mathcal{H}_\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} I_{\lambda,ii}.
\]

\((ii)\) Each of the three sets \( \{ \mathcal{H}_\lambda, C^{(m)} \}, \{ \mathcal{H}_\lambda, C_{(m)} \} \ (m = 2, \ldots, N) \) and \( \{ I_{\lambda,ii} \} \ (i = 1, \ldots, N) \) is formed by \( N \) functionally independent functions in involution.
(iii) The set \( \{ \mathcal{H}_\lambda, C^{(m)}, C_{(m)}, I_{\lambda,ii} \} \) for \( m = 2, \ldots, N \) with a fixed index \( i \) is constituted by \((2N-1)\) functionally independent functions.

Let us now consider the standard definitions for the quantum positions \( \hat{q} = (\hat{q}_1, \ldots, \hat{q}_N) \), momenta \( \hat{p} = (\hat{p}_1, \ldots, \hat{p}_N) \) and \( \nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1}, \ldots, \frac{\partial}{\partial q_N}) \) operators \( (i, j = 1, \ldots, N) \):

\[
\hat{q}_i \psi(q) = q_i \psi(q), \quad \hat{p}_i \psi(q) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(q)}{\partial q_i}, \quad [\hat{q}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}, \quad \psi \cdot \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i}.
\]

If we now apply the conformal Laplacian quantization prescription (3) to \( \mathcal{H}_\lambda \) (5) we find:

**Proposition 2.** [8] Let \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} \) be the quantum Hamiltonian given by

\[
\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \Delta_{LB,\lambda} + \frac{\omega^2 q^2}{2(1 + \lambda q^2)} - \hbar^2 \lambda (N - 2) \left( \frac{2N + 3\lambda(N - 2)q^2}{8(1 + \lambda q^2)^3} \right),
\]

with

\[
\Delta_{LB,\lambda} = \frac{1}{(1 + \lambda q^2)} \Delta + \frac{\lambda(N - 2)}{(1 + \lambda q^2)^2} (q \cdot \nabla).
\]

(i) \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} \) commutes with the \((2N - 3)\) quantum angular momentum operators \( (m = 2, \ldots, N) \)

\[
\hat{C}^{(m)} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (\hat{q}_i \hat{p}_j - \hat{q}_j \hat{p}_i)^2, \quad \hat{C}_{(m)} = \sum_{N - m < i < j \leq N} (\hat{q}_i \hat{p}_j - \hat{q}_j \hat{p}_i)^2, \quad \hat{\mathcal{C}}^{(N)} = \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{(N)},
\]

as well as with the \( N^2 \) curved/deformed Demkov–Fradkin operators given by

\[
\hat{I}_{c,\lambda,ij} = \hat{p}_i \hat{p}_j - (N - 2) \frac{i\hbar \lambda}{2(1 + \lambda q^2)} (\hat{q}_i \hat{p}_j + \hat{q}_j \hat{p}_i) + \frac{(N - 2)h^2 \lambda^2 q \delta_{ij}}{1 - \frac{N - 2}{4}} + (N - 2)\frac{h^2 \lambda}{2(1 + \lambda q^2)} \delta_{ij} - 2\lambda q_i q_j \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda}(\hat{q}, \hat{p}) + \omega^2 q_i q_j,
\]

with \( i, j = 1, \ldots, N \) and such that \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{I}_{c,\lambda,ii} \).

(ii) Each of the three sets \( \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda}, C^{(m)} \}, \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda}, \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{(m)} \} \ (m = 2, \ldots, N) \) and \( \{ \hat{I}_{c,\lambda,ii} \} \ (i = 1, \ldots, N) \) is formed by \( N \) algebraically independent commuting observables.

(iii) The set \( \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda}, C^{(m)}, \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{(m)}, \hat{I}_{c,\lambda,ii} \} \) for \( m = 2, \ldots, N \) with a fixed index \( i \) is formed by \((2N - 1)\) algebraically independent commuting observables.

(iv) \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} \) is formally self-adjoint on the space \( L^2(\mathcal{M}_\lambda) \), associated with the underlying Darboux III space, defined by

\[
\langle \Psi | \Phi \rangle_{c,\lambda} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_\lambda} \overline{\Psi(q)} \Phi(q) (1 + \lambda q^2)^{N/2} dq.
\]

The complete solution to the eigenvalue problem along with the corresponding eigenfunctions for the case of positive deformation parameter \( \lambda \) is summarized in the following statement.

**Theorem 3.** [8] Let \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} \) be the quantum Hamiltonian (7) with \( \lambda > 0 \). Then:

(i) The continuous spectrum of \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} \) is given by \([\frac{\omega^2}{2\lambda}, \infty)\). There are no embedded eigenvalues and its singular spectrum is empty.

(ii) \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda} \) has an infinite number of eigenvalues, all of which are contained in \((0, \frac{\omega^2}{2\lambda})\). Their only accumulation point is \( \frac{\omega^2}{2\lambda} \) which is the bottom of the continuous spectrum.
(iii) All the discrete eigenvalues of $\hat{H}_{c,\lambda}$ are of the form

$$E_{\lambda,n} = -\lambda \hbar^2 \left( n + \frac{N}{2} \right)^2 + \hbar \left( n + \frac{N}{2} \right) \sqrt{\hbar^2 \lambda^2 \left( n + \frac{N}{2} \right)^2 + \omega^2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (9)$$

(iv) The eigenfunction $\Psi_{c,\lambda}(q)$ of $\hat{H}_{c,\lambda}$ with eigenvalue $E_{\lambda,n}$ is given by

$$\Psi_{c,\lambda}(q) = (1 + \lambda q^2)^{(2-N)/4} \prod_{i=1}^{N} \exp\{-\beta^2 q_i^2/2\} H_{n_i}(\beta q_i), \quad \beta = \sqrt{\Omega \hbar}, \quad \Omega = \sqrt{\omega^2 - 2\lambda E},$$

where $H_{n_i}$ are Hermite polynomials, with $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n_1 + \cdots + n_N = n$.

The maximal degeneracy of the spectrum clearly arises from the expression (9). Moreover, the bound states of this system satisfy

$$E_{\lambda,\infty} = \lim_{n \to \infty} E_{\lambda,n} = \frac{\omega^2}{2\lambda}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} (E_{\lambda,n+1} - E_{\lambda,n}) = 0.$$

The discrete spectrum (9) is depicted in figure 1 as a function of $n$ for several values of $\lambda$.

3. An exactly solvable deformation of the Coulomb system

Now we consider the $N$D Hamiltonian system given by

$$\mathcal{H}_\eta = T_\eta(q,p) + U_\eta(q) = \frac{|q|}{2(\eta + |q|)} p^2 - \frac{k}{\eta + |q|}, \quad (10)$$

where $\eta$ and $k$ are real parameters. The metric and scalar curvature of the underlying manifold $M_\eta$ turns out to be

$$ds_\eta^2 = \left(1 + \frac{\eta}{|q|}\right) dq^2, \quad R_\eta = \eta(N-1) \frac{4(N-3)r + 3\eta(N-2)}{4r(\eta + r)^3}, \quad r = |q| = \sqrt{q^2}.$$
We remark that the system (10) is directly related to a reduction [20] of the geodesic motion on the Taub–NUT space [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31]. In fact, this system can be regarded as an \( \eta \)-deformation of the ND Euclidean Coulomb problem with coupling constant \( k \), since the limit \( \eta \to 0 \) yields
\[
\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{p}^2 - \frac{k}{|\mathbf{q}|}, \quad ds^2 = d\mathbf{q}^2, \quad R = 0.
\]

Remarkably enough, the Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}_\eta \) turns out to be a MS classical system, and this result can be summarized as follows.

**Proposition 4.** [6] (i) The Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}_\eta \) (10) is endowed with the \((2N - 3)\) angular momentum integrals (6) and Poisson-commutes with the \( \mathcal{R}_{\eta,i} \) components \((i = 1, \ldots, N)\) of the Runge–Lenz \( N \)-vector given by
\[
\mathcal{R}_{\eta,i} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} p_j (q_j p_i - q_i p_j) + \frac{q_i}{|\mathbf{q}|} (\eta \mathcal{H}_\eta (\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) + k).
\]

(ii) The set \( \{ \mathcal{H}_\eta, C^{(m)}, C^{(m)}_\eta, \mathcal{R}_{\eta,i} \} \) with \( m = 2, \ldots, N \) and a fixed index \( i \) is formed by \((2N - 1)\) functionally independent functions.

We also recall that the classical system \( \mathcal{H}_\eta \) has been fully solved in [32]. Next the quantum counterpart of (10) can be obtained by applying (3), and reads:

**Proposition 5.** [9] (i) The quantum Hamiltonian \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta} \) given by
\[
\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \Delta_{\text{LB},\eta} - \frac{k}{\eta + |\mathbf{q}|} + \hbar^2 \eta (N - 2) \frac{4(N - 3) |\mathbf{q}|}{32 |\mathbf{q}| (\eta + |\mathbf{q}|)^3},
\]
with
\[
\Delta_{\text{LB},\eta} = \frac{|\mathbf{q}|}{\eta + |\mathbf{q}|} \Delta - \frac{\eta (N - 2)}{2 |\mathbf{q}| (|\mathbf{q}| + \eta)^2} (\mathbf{q} \cdot \nabla),
\]
commutes with the \((2N - 3)\) quantum angular momentum operators (8) as well as with the following \( N \) Runge–Lenz operators \((i = 1, \ldots, N)\):
\[
\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{c,\eta,i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left( \hat{p}_j + i \hbar \eta \frac{(N - 2) \hat{q}_j}{4(\eta + |\mathbf{q}|)|\mathbf{q}|^2} \right) \left( \hat{q}_j \hat{p}_i - \hat{p}_j \hat{q}_i \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left( \hat{q}_j \hat{p}_i - \hat{p}_j \hat{q}_i \right) \left( \hat{p}_j + i \hbar \eta \frac{(N - 2) \hat{q}_j}{4(\eta + |\mathbf{q}|)|\mathbf{q}|^2} \right) + \frac{\hat{q}_i}{|\mathbf{q}|} \left( \eta \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) + k \right).
\]

(ii) Each of the three sets \( \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta}, \hat{C}^{(m)} \}, \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta}, \hat{C}^{(m)}_\eta \} \) \((m = 2, \ldots, N)\) and \( \{ \hat{\mathcal{R}}_{c,\eta,i} \} \) \((i = 1, \ldots, N)\) is formed by \( N \) algebraically independent commuting operators.

(iii) The set \( \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta}, \hat{C}^{(m)}_\eta, \mathcal{R}_{\eta,i} \} \) for \( m = 2, \ldots, N \) with a fixed index \( i \) is formed by \((2N - 1)\) algebraically independent operators.

(iv) \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta} \) is formally self-adjoint on the Hilbert space \( L^2(\mathcal{M}_\eta) \) with the scalar product
\[
\langle \Psi | \Phi \rangle_{c,\eta} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_\eta} \overline{\Psi}(\mathbf{q}) \Phi(\mathbf{q}) \left( 1 + \frac{\eta}{|\mathbf{q}|} \right)^{N/2} d\mathbf{q}.
\]

For a positive value of the deformation parameter \( \eta \), the complete solution of the eigenvalue problem for this quantum mechanical deformed Coulomb problem is the following.
Theorem 6. [9] Let $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ be the quantum Hamiltonian (11) with $k > 0$ and $\eta > 0$. Then:

(i) The continuous spectrum of $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ is given by $[0, \infty)$. There are no embedded eigenvalues and the singular spectrum is empty.

(ii) $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ has an infinite number of eigenvalues $E_{\eta,n,l}$, depending only on the sum $(n + l)$ and accumulating at 0.

(iii) The eigenvalues $E_{\eta,n,l}$ of $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ are of the form

$$ E_{\eta,n,l} = \frac{-k^2}{\hbar^2 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})^2 + k\eta + \sqrt{\hbar^4 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})^4 + 2\hbar^2 k\eta (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})^2}}, $$

such that the radial eigenfunction $\Phi_{c,\eta}(r)$ of $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ with eigenvalue $E_{\eta,n,l}$ reads

$$ \Phi_{c,\eta}(r) = \left(1 + \frac{\eta}{r}\right)^{\frac{2-N}{2}} r^n \exp\left(-\frac{Kr}{\hbar^2 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})}\right) L_n^{2l+N-2}\left(\frac{2Kr}{\hbar^2 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})}\right), $$

where $L_n^\alpha$ are generalized Laguerre polynomials and the deformed coupling constant $K$ reads

$$ K = k + \eta E_{\eta,n,l}. $$

Since $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ is a Hamiltonian with radial symmetry, its complete eigenfunction is so given by $\Psi_{c,\eta} = \Phi_{c,\eta}(r)Y(\theta)$ where $Y(\theta)$ denotes the usual hyperspherical harmonics. Notice also that the bound states of this system satisfy

$$ \lim_{n,l \to \infty} E_{\eta,n,l} = 0, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} (E_{\eta,n+1} - E_{\eta,n}) = 0, \quad n = n + l. $$

As expected, the limit $\eta \to 0$ of $E_{\eta,n,l}$ provides the well known formula for the standard Coulomb eigenvalues $E_{0,n,l}$

$$ E_{0,n,l} = -\frac{k^2}{2\hbar^2 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})^2}. $$

And we find that the perturbative series for the eigenvalues of the deformed system $\hat{H}_{c,\eta}$ (11) reads

$$ E_{\eta,n,l} = E_{0,n,l} + \eta \frac{k^3}{2\hbar^4 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})^2} - \eta^2 \frac{5k^4}{8\hbar^6 (n + l + \frac{N-1}{2})^6} + O(\eta^3). $$

In figure 2 the eigenvalues of the fundamental and of the first three excited states are plotted for different values of the deformation parameter $\eta$.

4. Generalization

So far we have reviewed some specific exactly solvable deformations of the oscillator and Coulomb potentials, which can be regarded as the most natural MS deformations beyond constant curvature. Nevertheless, there are more possible generalizations within this framework that preserves the classical MS property and that would lead to other exactly solvable deformed oscillator and Coulomb systems. These arise within the classification of Bertrand Hamiltonians formerly introduced in [33] and further developed in [34, 35, 36]. Such systems are MS and their underlying Bertrand spaces are spherically symmetric ones. If we require to keep quadratic integrals of motion, so generalizing the Demkov–Fradkin tensor and the Runge–Lenz $N$-vector, it can be shown that there only exists one possible generalization of the deformations of the oscillator and Coulomb systems here studied that depends on two deformation parameters.
Figure 2. Discrete spectrum for the fundamental and the three first excited states of the Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_{\epsilon, \eta}$ (11) when $\eta = \{0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 1\}$ with $\hbar = k = 1$ and $N \geq 3$. Note that the effect of the $\eta$ deformation is quite strong for the fundamental state, since it comes from the shift $r \rightarrow r + \eta$ in the usual Coulomb potential.

In particular, the two-parameter MS deformation of the oscillator system turns out to be

$$\mathcal{H}_{\lambda, \xi}(q, p) = T_{\lambda, \xi}(q, p) + U_{\lambda, \xi}(q) = \frac{(1 - \xi q^4)^2 p^2}{2(1 + \lambda q^2 + \xi q^4)} + \frac{\omega^2 q^2}{2(1 + \lambda q^2 + \xi q^4)},$$

where $\xi$ is a real parameter. Obviously, the limit $\xi \rightarrow 0$ gives rise to the Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}_\lambda$ (5).

The underlying manifold $\mathcal{M}_{\lambda, \xi}$ is endowed with a conformally flat metric given by

$$d s_{\lambda, \xi}^2 = \frac{(1 + \lambda q^2 + \xi q^4)}{(1 - \xi q^4)^2} \, dq^2.$$

And the corresponding scalar curvature (4) reads

$$R_{\lambda, \xi}(r) = -\frac{(N - 1)}{(1 + \lambda r^2 + \xi r^4)^3} \left\{ N(2 + 3\lambda r^2 + 6\xi r^4 + \lambda \xi r^6)(\lambda + 3\lambda \xi r^4 + 2\xi r^2(3 + \xi r^4)) \right.$$

$$\left. -6r^2(\lambda^2 - 4\xi)(1 - \xi r^4)^2 \right\},$$

where recall that $r = |q| = \sqrt{q^2}$.

As far as the Coulomb system is concerned, the resulting two-parameter MS deformation is given by

$$\mathcal{H}_{\eta, \xi}(q, p) = T_{\eta, \xi}(q, p) + U_{\eta, \xi}(q) = \frac{(1 - \xi q^2)^2 |q|}{2(\eta + |q| + \eta\xi q^2)} \, p^2 - \frac{k(1 + \xi q^2)}{(\eta + |q| + \eta\xi q^2)},$$
which generalizes the one-parameter Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}_\eta \) (10). Hence the metric of the underlying spherically symmetric space \( \mathcal{M}_{\eta,\zeta} \) and its scalar curvature are found to be

\[
ds^2_{\eta,\zeta} = \frac{(\eta + |\mathbf{q}| + \eta \zeta \mathbf{q}^2)}{(1 - \zeta \mathbf{q}^2)^2|\mathbf{q}|} \, d\mathbf{q}^2,
\]

\[
R_{\eta,\zeta}(r) = -\frac{(N - 1)}{4r(\eta + r + \eta \zeta r)^3} \left\{ 6\eta(1 - \zeta r^2)^2 \left( \eta + r(2 + \zeta r(6\eta + r[2 + \eta \zeta r])) \right) \\
- N \left( 3\eta + r(4 + \eta \zeta r(6 - \zeta r^2)(\eta - \zeta r^2(6\eta + r[4 + 3\eta \zeta r])) \right) \right\}.
\]

It is worth stressing that \( \mathcal{M}_{\eta,\zeta} \) turns out to be the \( ND \) spherically symmetric generalization of the Darboux surface of type IV \([17, 18, 19]\) constructed in \([15, 16]\).

Consequently, by applying the conformal Laplacian quantization (3) to the above two-parameter Hamiltonians, new exactly solvable systems, \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\lambda,\xi} \) and \( \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{c,\eta,\zeta} \), would be obtained as deformations of the oscillator and Coulomb systems. Their solution would generalize the results presented in theorems 3 and 6. Work on this line is currently in progress.

Acknowledgments
This work was partially supported by the Spanish MINECO through the Ramón y Cajal program (A.E.) and under grants MTM2013-43820 (A.B and F.J.H.) and FIS2011-22566 (A.E.), by the Spanish Junta de Castilla y León under grant BU278U14 (A.B., A.E. and F.J.H.), by the ICMAT Severo Ochoa under grant SEV-2011-0087 (A.E.), and by a postdoctoral fellowship from the Laboratory of Mathematical Physics of the CRM, Université de Montréal (D.R.).

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