

Partial Differential Equations

Results dealing with the behavior of the integrated density of states of random divergence operators

Hatem Najar ¹

I.P.E.I. Monastir, rue Ibn Eljazzar, 5019 Monastir, Tunisia

Received 31 August 2006; accepted after revision 25 January 2007

Available online 12 March 2007

Presented by Gilles Lebeau

Abstract

In this Note we generalize and improve results proven for acoustic operators given by Najar in 2003. It deals with the behavior of the integrated density of states of random divergence operators of the form $H_\omega = \sum_{i,j=1}^d \partial_{x_i} a_{i,j}(\omega, x) \partial_{x_j}$ on the internal band edges of the spectrum. *To cite this article: H. Najar, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 344 (2007).*

© 2007 Académie des sciences. Published by Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Résumé

Des résultats sur le comportement de la densité d'états intégrée de l'opérateur de divergence aléatoire. Dans cette Note on généralise et en améliore des résultats prouvés pour les opérateurs acoustique par Najar (2003). Il concerne le comportement de la densité d'états intégrée de l'opérateur de divergence aléatoire ayant la forme $H_\omega = \sum_{i,j=1}^d \partial_{x_i} a_{i,j}(\omega, x) \partial_{x_j}$ aux bords internes du spectre. *Pour citer cet article : H. Najar, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 344 (2007).*

© 2007 Académie des sciences. Published by Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Version française abrégée

On considère l'opérateur de divergence aléatoire de la forme

$$H_\omega = -\nabla A_\omega^{-1} \nabla,$$

avec

$$A_\omega = A_0(x) + \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \omega_\gamma B(x - \gamma),$$

où

- $A_0 : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$ est \mathbb{Z}^d -périodique et uniformément elliptique i.e. il existe $C > 0$ tel que, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

E-mail address: hatem.najar@ipeim.rnu.tn.

¹ Research partially supported by the Research Unity 01/UR/ 15-01 and DGRSRT-CNRS 06/R 15-04 projects.

$$\frac{1}{C} \cdot I_d \leq A_0(x) \leq C \cdot I_d;$$

– $B : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$ est continuellement différentiable vérifiant

(i) soit $\exists \nu > d + 2$ et $\exists C > 0$ tel que

$$\frac{1}{C} \mathbf{1}_{|x| \leq 1/C} I_d \leq B(x) \leq C(1 + |x|)^{-\nu} I_d;$$

(ii) soit $\exists \nu \in (d, d + 2]$ et $\exists C > 0$ tel que

$$\frac{1}{C}(1 + |x|)^{-\nu} I_d \leq B(x) \leq C(1 + |x|)^{-\nu} I_d;$$

– $(\omega_\gamma)_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ est une famille de variables aléatoires non constantes, indépendantes et identiquement distribuées prenant des valeurs dans $[0, 1]$. On suppose que

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log |\log \mathbb{P}(\{\omega_0 \in (1 - \varepsilon, 1]\})|}{\log \varepsilon} = -\kappa, \quad \kappa \in [0, +\infty[. \tag{1}$$

L’objectif de cette Note est de donner le comportement de la densité d’états intégrée aux bords des lacunes internes du spectre de H_ω . On distingue entre les cas (i) et (ii). On démontre qu’il y a deux régimes possibles de comportement, classique et quantique. La valeur du paramètre κ dans (1) est à l’origine de la transition entre ces deux régimes.

1. Introduction

We consider the random divergence operator

$$H_\omega = -\nabla A_\omega^{-1} \nabla = \sum_{i,j=1}^d \partial_{x_i} a_{i,j}(\omega, x) \partial_{x_j}; \tag{2}$$

where A_ω is an elliptic, $d \times d$ -matrix valued, \mathbb{Z}^d -ergodic random field. i.e there exists some constant $\rho_* > 1$, satisfying

$$\frac{1}{\rho_*} |\xi|^2 \leq \langle A_\omega \xi, \xi \rangle \leq \rho_* |\xi|^2, \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{C}^d. \tag{3}$$

This operator describes a vibrating membrane in the random medium as well as in the particular case when $A_\omega = \varrho_\omega \cdot I_d$ (I_d is the identity matrix and ϱ_ω is a real function) we get the acoustic operator [2,9,10]. The interest of this operator both from the physical and the mathematical point of view is known [14].

We denote by $H_{\omega,\Lambda}$ the restriction of H_ω to Λ with self-adjoint boundary conditions. As H_ω is elliptic, the resolvent of $H_{\omega,\Lambda}$ is compact and, consequently, the spectrum of $H_{\omega,\Lambda}$ is discrete and made of isolated eigenvalues of finite multiplicity [12]. We define

$$N_\Lambda(E) = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(\Lambda)} \cdot \#\{\text{eigenvalues of } H_{\omega,\Lambda} \leq E\}. \tag{4}$$

Here $\text{vol}(\Lambda)$ is the volume of Λ in the Lebesgue sense and $\#E$ is the cardinal of E .

It is shown that the limit of $N_\Lambda(E)$ when Λ tends to \mathbb{R}^d exists almost surely and is independent of the boundary conditions. It is called the *integrated density of states* of H_ω (IDS as an acronym). See [6].

1.1. The model

We consider that A_ω has an Anderson form i.e.

$$A_\omega = A_0(x) + \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \omega_\gamma B(x - \gamma);$$

where

(A.0)

– $A_0 : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$, \mathbb{Z}^d -periodic and uniformly elliptic i.e. there exists $C > 0$ such that, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4672124>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4672124>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)