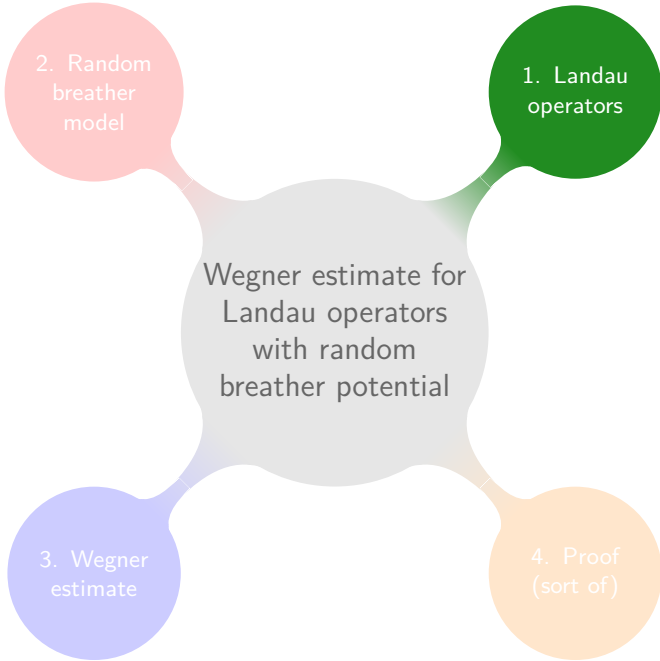


Matthias Täufer  
(TU Chemnitz)

Mainz, 5 September 2016  
(joint work with I. Veselić)

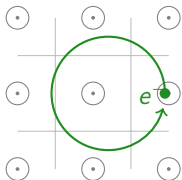




# 1. Landau operators

$$H_B = -(i\nabla - A)^2 \quad \text{on } L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \quad \text{where } A = \frac{B}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- ▶ Electron moving on thin plate, perpendicular magnetic field
- ▶ Lorentz force makes it go in circles
- ▶ Quantum mechanics  $\Rightarrow$  only certain frequencies allowed

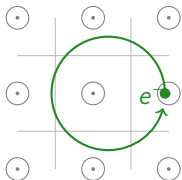




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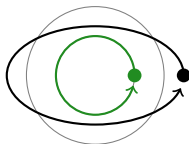
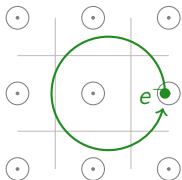




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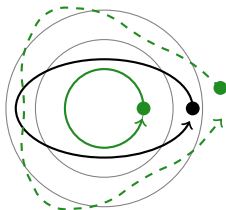
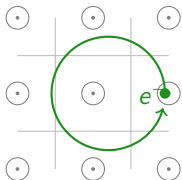
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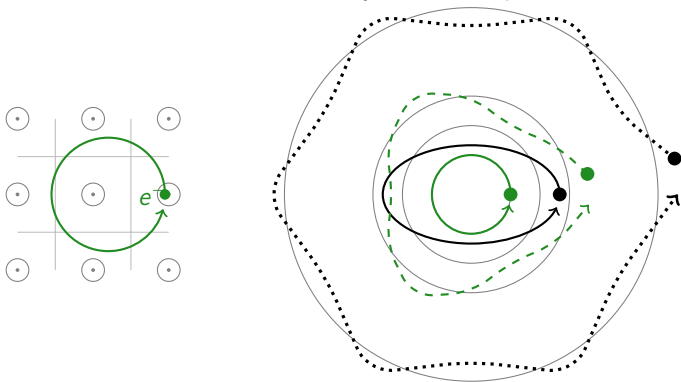
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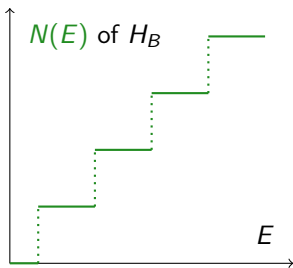


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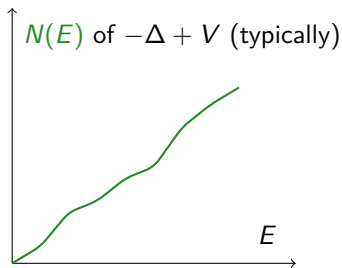
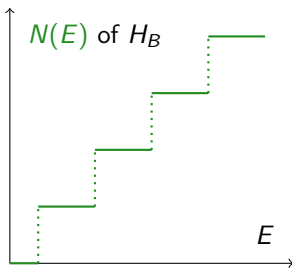


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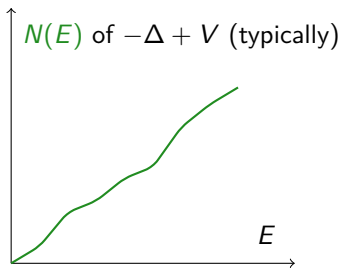
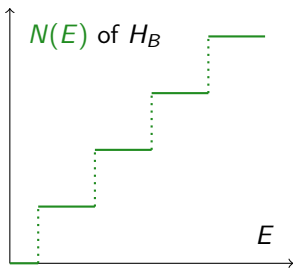


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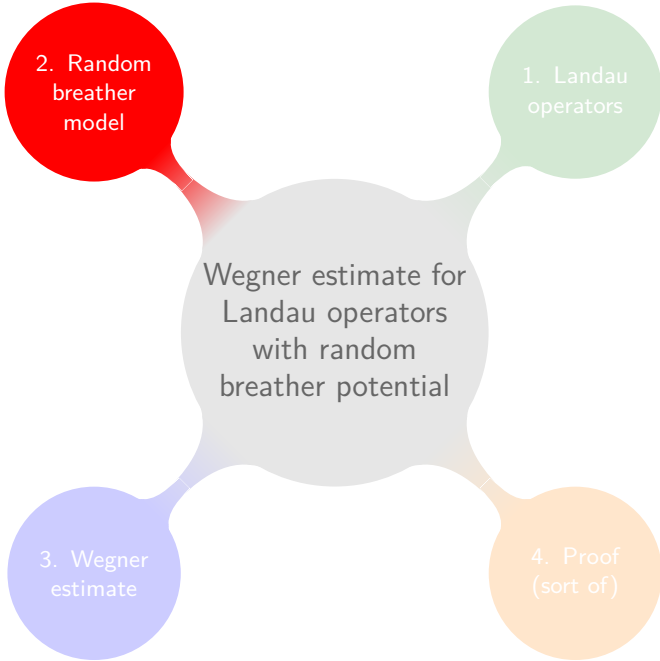
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- ▶ Jumps in IDS related to *quantum hall effect*; since 1990 SI definition for electric resistance





## 2. Random breather model

Now add random potential

$$H_{B,\omega} = H_B + V_\omega, \quad \omega \in \Omega \text{ probability space.}$$

- ▶ Fact: IDS still exists almost surely if  $V_\omega$  ergodic

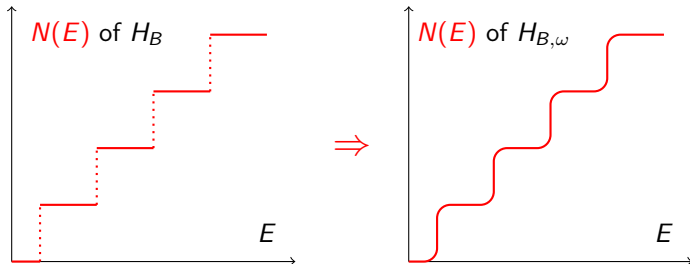


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- ▶ Physicists' fact: IDS is "smeared out"





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We are interested in the *random breather potential*

$$V_\omega(x) = \lambda \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^2} u\left(\frac{x-j}{\omega_j}\right), \quad \omega_j > 0, \text{ i.i.d., bounded.}$$

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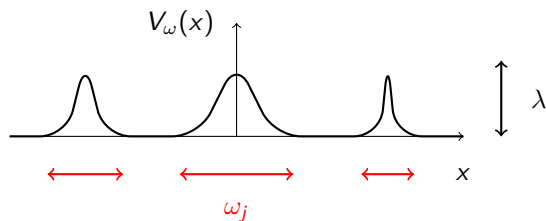


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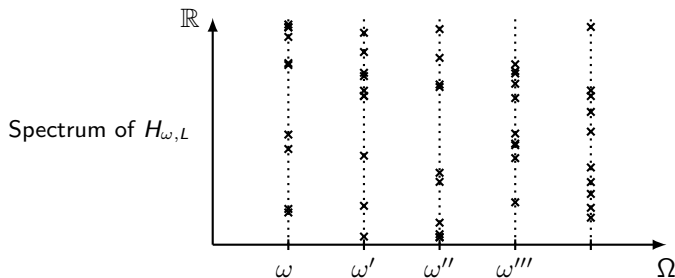


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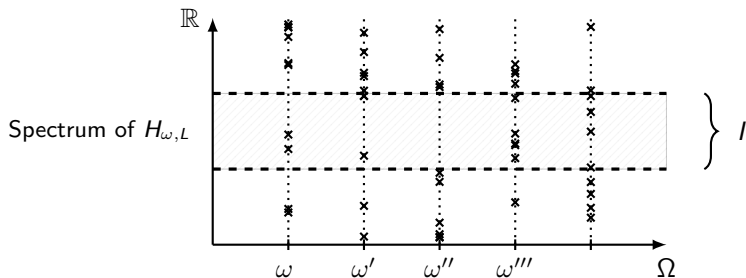


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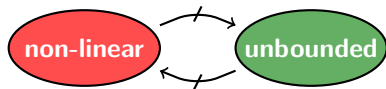
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**Vicious circle!**





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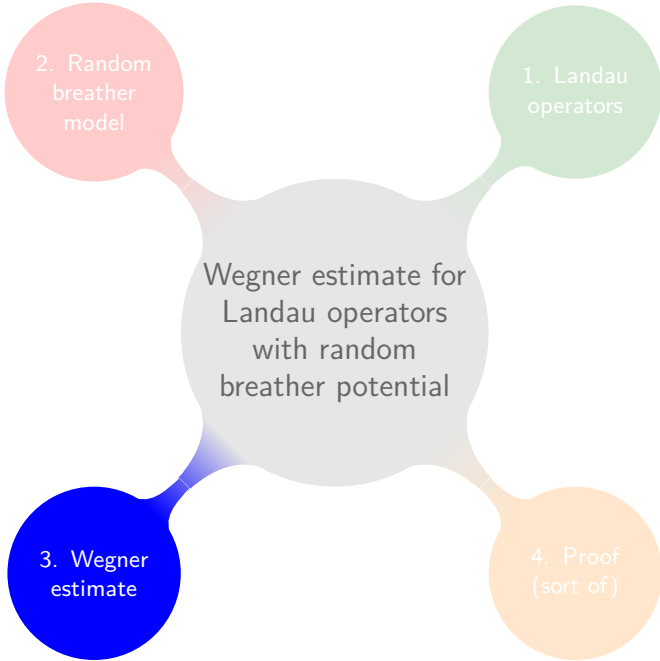


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- ▶ BUT: need  $\lambda \ll 1$ !





### 3. Wegner estimate

Theorem (Wegner estimate for Landau operator with random breather potential, T , Veselić 16)

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Number of eigenvalues of } H_{B,\omega} \mid_{\Lambda_L} \text{ in } I] \leq C(B, E_0, \theta) \cdot |I|^\theta \cdot L^2.$$



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*Assume that*

1.  $u \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$  such that there are  $C_u, r > 0$  such that for all  $t \in [\omega_-, \omega_+]$  we find  $x_0 = x_0(t) \in (-1, 1)^2$  with

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Let  $B > 0$ ,  $E_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\theta \in (0, 1)$ . Then there is  $\lambda_0 > 0$  such that for all  $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ , all intervals  $I \subset (-\infty, E_0]$  and all sufficiently large  $L$  we have

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Examples:

- ▶ The hat potential  $u(x) = \chi_{|x| \leq 1} \cdot (1 - |x|)$ ,
- ▶ the smooth bump potential  $u(x) = \chi_{|x| \leq 1} \cdot \exp(-1/(1 - x^2))$ .

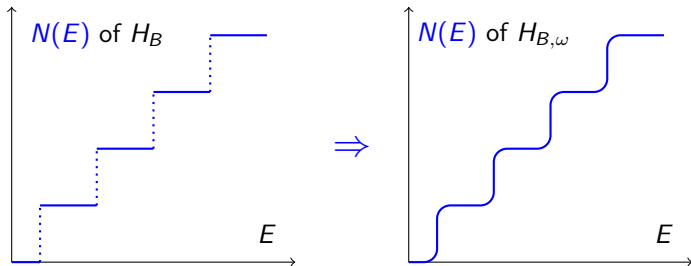


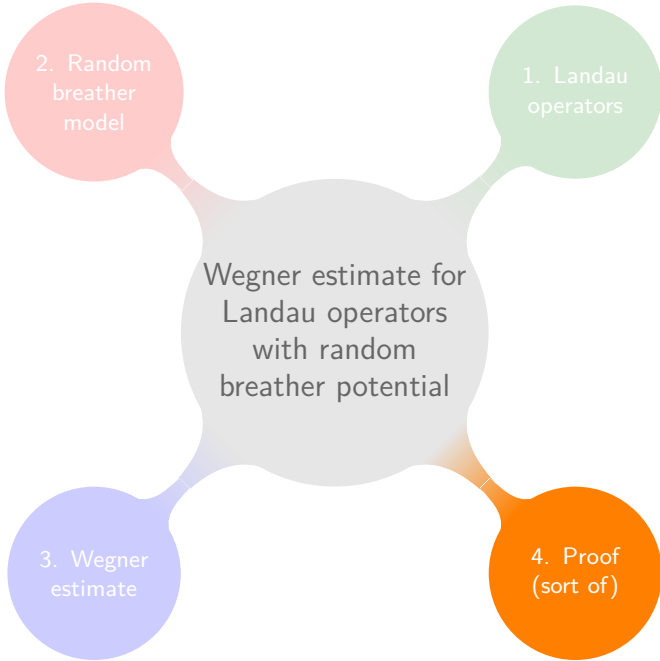
### 3. Wegner estimate

#### Corollary

*The integrated density of states is locally Hölder continuous with respect to every exponent  $\theta \in (0, 1)$ .*

► Physicists' fact verified:







## 4. Proof (sort of)

- ▶ Write No. of Eigenvalues as trace

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Number of eigenvalues of } H_{B,\omega} \mid \Lambda_L \text{ in } I] \\ &= \text{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \end{aligned}$$



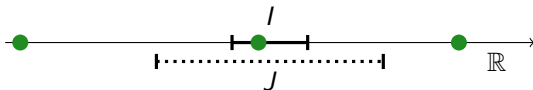
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 $I \subset J$ ,  $|J| \leq 2B$  (distance between Landau levels)

$$= \text{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})\chi_J(H_B)] + \text{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})(\text{Id} - \chi_J(H_B))]$$





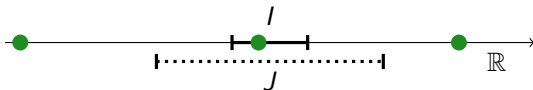
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- ▶ Second trace: use that  $I$  and  $J^c$  are far apart

$$\leq \text{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})\chi_J(H_B)] + \frac{\|\lambda V_\omega\|^2}{\text{dist}(I, J^c)^2} \cdot \text{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})]$$



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- ▶ Rearrange and hide  $\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})$  on the left hand side to find

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \chi_I(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right].$$





## 4. Proof (sort of)

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq \mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})\chi_J(H_B)] + \frac{\|\lambda V_\omega\|^2}{\mathrm{dist}(I, J^c)^2} \cdot \mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})]$$

- ▶ First trace: smuggle in  $\sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega$  by estimate on  $\chi_J(H_B)$ , needs that  $J$  contains **at most one Landau level**

$$\leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \chi_I(H_{B,\omega}) \chi_J(H_B) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \chi_J(H_B) \right] + \frac{\|\lambda V_\omega\|^2}{\mathrm{dist}(I, J^c)^2} \cdot \dots$$

- ▶ Rearrange and hide  $\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})$  on the left hand side to find

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \chi_I(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right].$$

- ▶ Requires  $\|\lambda V_\omega\| / \mathrm{dist}(I, J^c)$  small. (Here the assumption  $\lambda \ll 1$  enters).



## 4. Proof (sort of)

These steps are summarized by the following lemma

### Lemma (T, Veselić 16)

*$H$  lower semibounded, purely discrete spectrum,  $V$  bdd. symmetric,  $I \subset J \subset \mathbb{R}$  intervals. Assume there is  $W \geq 0$  such that*

$$\chi_J(H)W\chi_J(H) \geq C\chi_J(H).$$

*Then, for  $\|V\|$  small we have*

$$\mathrm{Tr} [\chi_I(H + V)] \leq \tilde{C} \mathrm{Tr}(\chi_I(H + V)(W + W^2))$$

*and  $\tilde{C}$  is known explicitly*



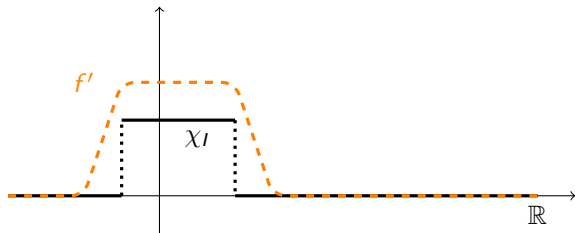
## 4. Proof (sort of)

$$\text{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq C \text{Tr} \left[ \chi_I(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right]$$



## 4. Proof (sort of)

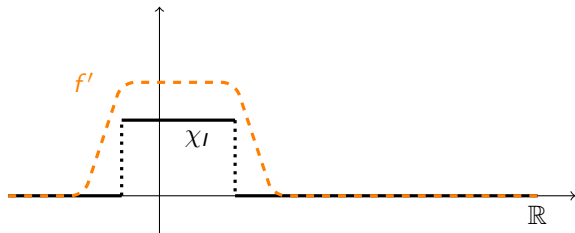
$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] &\leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \chi_I(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right] \\ &\leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ f'(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$





## 4. Proof (sort of)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Tr}[\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] &\leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \chi_I(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right] \\ &\leq C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ f'(H_{B,\omega}) \left( \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} V_\omega \right) \right] \\ &= C \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} (f(H_{B,\omega})) \right]\end{aligned}$$





## 4. Proof (sort of)

Take expectation

$$\mathbb{E} \operatorname{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq C \mathbb{E} \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} (f(H_{B,\omega})) \right]$$



## 4. Proof (sort of)

Take expectation

$$\mathbb{E} \operatorname{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq C \mathbb{E} \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \sum_j \partial_{\omega_j} (f(H_{B,\omega})) \right]$$

Rest of the proof is folklore:

- ▶ sum over  $j$  gives  $L^2$  (volume)
- ▶ probability estimate gives  $|I|^\theta$

$$\mathbb{E} \operatorname{Tr} [\chi_I(H_{B,\omega})] \leq C \cdot |I|^\theta \cdot L^2. \quad \square$$



## Some References

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