

Spectral and scattering theory for the Schrödinger operators with penetrable wall potentials

Dedicated to Professor Tosio Kato on his 70th birthday

By

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§0. Introduction

In this paper we shall consider the Schrödinger operator with a penetrable wall potential in \mathbf{R}^3 formally of the form

$$H_{\text{formal}} = -\Delta + q(x)\delta(|x| - a),$$

where $q(x)$ is real and smooth on $S_a = \{x; |x| = a\}$ ($a > 0$) and δ denotes the one-dimensional delta function. This operator is said to provide a simple model for the α -decay (Petzold [15]). Other applications may be found in the references cited in Antoine-Gesztesy-Shabani [3]. Dolph-McLeod-Thoe [5] treated this operator ($q(x) \equiv \text{const.}$) with concern for the analytic continuation of the scattering matrix, yet at the formal level.

The first problem one meets is to define properly H_{formal} as a selfadjoint operator in $L_2(\mathbf{R}^3)$. For this purpose, let us consider the quadratic form h (which is associated with H_{formal})

$$h[u, v] = (H_{\text{formal}}u, v) = (\nabla u, \nabla v) + (q\gamma u, \gamma v)_a,$$

$$\text{Dom}[h] = H^1(\mathbf{R}^3).$$

Here γ is the trace operator from $H^1(\mathbf{R}^3)$ to $L_2(S_a)$, $\text{Dom}[h]$ denotes the form domain of h , (\cdot, \cdot) means the $L_2(\mathbf{R}^3)$ inner product, $(\cdot, \cdot)_a$ the $L_2(S_a)$ inner product, and $H^m(G)$ the Sobolev space of order m over G . h is shown to be a lower semibounded closed form, and thus determines a lower semibounded selfadjoint operator H . More precisely, H is seen to be the negative Laplacian with the boundary condition

$$q(x)(\gamma u)(x) - \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n_+}(x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n_-}(x) \right\} \Big|_{S_a} = 0,$$

where $n_+(n_-)$ denotes the outward (inward) normal to S_a . We should note here that while h is a "small" perturbation of h_0 , which is defined by

$$h_0[u, v] = (\nabla u, \nabla v), \quad \text{Dom}[h_0] = H^1(\mathbf{R}^3),$$