

Dirac Operators with Periodic δ -Interactions: Spectral Gaps and Inhomogeneous Diophantine Approximation

KAZUSHI YOSHITOMI

1. Introduction and Summary

Let $\kappa \in (0, 2\pi)$, $\Gamma = \{0, \kappa\} + 2\pi\mathbf{Z}$, $m \geq 0$, and $\beta \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Let σ_1 and σ_3 stand for the Pauli matrices:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We are concerned with the spectrum of the Dirac operator H in $(L^2(\mathbf{R}))^2$, which is defined as

$$(Hf)(x) = -i\sigma_1 \frac{d}{dx} f(x) + m\sigma_3 f(x), \quad x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \Gamma;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dom}(H) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid f_1 \in H^1(\mathbf{R}), f_2 \in H^1(\mathbf{R} \setminus \Gamma), \right. \\ \left. f_2(x+0) - f_2(x-0) = -i\beta f_1(x) \text{ for } x \in \Gamma \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The operator H is self-adjoint, and the spectrum of H has the band structure. The purpose of this paper is to establish a relationship between the asymptotic behavior of the spectral gaps of H and the number-theoretical properties of parameters involved in H .

In order to formulate our main result, we describe basic spectral properties of the operator H . Toward this end, we first introduce the discriminant of H , which plays the most fundamental role in the analysis of the spectrum of H (cf. [8; 11; 14; 16, Sec. XIII]). For a parameter $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, let $M(\lambda, x) \in M_2(\mathbf{C})$ stand for the solution to the equations

$$\begin{cases} (-i\sigma_1 \frac{d}{dx} + m\sigma_3)Y(x) = \lambda Y(x), & x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \Gamma, \\ Y(x+0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -i\beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} Y(x-0), & x \in \Gamma, \end{cases}$$

subject to the initial condition

$$Y(+0) = I,$$

where I is the 2×2 identity matrix. We call $M(\lambda, x)$ the *monodromy matrix* of H . The discriminant of H is defined as

Received July 27, 2007. Revision received September 10, 2008.

This research was partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Nos. 18540190 and 20540182), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.