

On the spectrum of leaky surfaces with a potential bias

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To my friend Helge Holden on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Abstract. We discuss operators of the type $H = -\Delta + V(x) - \alpha\delta(x - \Sigma)$ with an attractive interaction, $\alpha > 0$, in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, where Σ is an infinite surface, asymptotically planar and smooth outside a compact, dividing the space into two regions, of which one is supposed to be convex, and V is a potential bias being a positive constant V_0 in one of the regions and zero in the other. We find the essential spectrum and ask about the existence of the discrete one with a particular attention to the critical case, $V_0 = \alpha^2$. We show that $\sigma_{\text{disc}}(H)$ is then empty if the bias is supported in the ‘exterior’ region, while in the opposite case isolated eigenvalues may exist.

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1. Introduction

An anniversary is usually an opportunity to look back at the achievements of the jubilee. In Helge’s case the picture is impressive as he contributed significantly to several different areas of mathematical physics. Nevertheless, one of his works made a much larger impact than any other, namely the monograph [AGHH] first published in 1988. It is a collective work but Helge’s hand is unmistakably present in the exposition, and I add that it makes me proud to be a part of the second edition of this book.

This also motivates me to choose a problem from this area as a topic of this paper. I am going to discuss operators of the type

$$H = -\Delta + V(x) - \alpha\delta(x - \Sigma), \quad \alpha > 0, \quad (1)$$

in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, where the δ -potential is supported by an infinite surface Σ dividing the space into two regions, of which one is supposed to be convex, and V is a potential bias being a positive constant in one of the regions and zero in the other. The question to be addressed concerns spectral properties of such operators, in particular, how they depend on the geometry of Σ . We will observe similarities with recent results obtained in the two-dimensional analogue of the present problem [EV16], especially a peculiar asymmetry. On the other hand, however, it is not likely to have these results extended to higher dimensions, cf. a remark at the end of Section 5.

2. Statement of the problem and the results

Let us begin with formulating the problem described above in proper terms.

2.1. Assumptions. As we shall see, the geometry of Σ will be decisive for spectral properties of the operator (1). We focus our attention on the following class of surfaces:

- (a) Σ is topologically equivalent to a plane dividing \mathbb{R}^3 into two regions such that one of them is convex. The trivial case of two halfspaces is excluded.
- (b) Σ may contain at most finite families $\mathcal{C} = \{C_j\}$ of finite C^1 curves, which are either closed or have regular ends, and $\mathcal{P} = \{P_j\}$ of points such that outside the set $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{P}$ the surface is C^2 smooth admitting a parametrization with a uniformly elliptic metric tensor.

To distinguish the two regions we shall refer to the convex one as ‘interior’ and denote it Ω_{int} , the other will be ‘exterior’, denoted as Ω_{ext} . The curve finiteness in assumption (b) refers to the Hausdorff distance, i.e. to the metric inherited from the ambient three-dimensional Euclidean space. The assumption implies, in particular, that Σ is C^2 smooth outside a compact. Note also that the curves indicating the non-smooth parts of Σ may in general touch or cross; the regular ends mean that they can be prolonged locally without losing the C^1 property.

Since Σ is by assumption topologically equivalent to a plane, we can use an atlas consisting of a single chart, in other words, a map $\Sigma : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ provided we accept the licence that the fundamental forms and quantities derived from them may not exist at the points of $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{P}$, nevertheless, geodesic distances remain well defined across these singularities. Furthermore, by assumption (b) the principal curvatures k_1, k_2 of Σ are well defined outside a compact. We will suppose that

- (c) Σ is *asymptotically planar*, that is, the principal curvature vanish as the geodesic distance from a fixed point tends to infinity.

Equivalently one can require that both the Gauss and mean curvatures given by $K = k_1 k_2$ and $M = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)$, respectively, vanish asymptotically. We also assume that

- (d) there is a $c > 0$ such that $|\Sigma(s) - \Sigma(t)| \geq c|s - t|$ holds for any $s, t \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

This ensures, in particular, that there are no cusps at the points of $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{P}$ where Σ is not smooth; in view of assumption (a) such a constant must satisfy $c < 1$.

Given a bounded potential V , one can demonstrate in the same way as in [BEKŠ94, Sec. 4] that under the stated assumptions the quadratic form $q = q_{\alpha, \Sigma, V}$ defined by

$$q[\psi] := \|\nabla \psi\|^2 + (\psi, V\psi) - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\psi(\Sigma(s))|^2 g^{1/2}(s) ds_1 ds_2, \quad (2)$$

where $s = (s_1, s_2)$ are the coordinates used to parametrize Σ and $g = \det(g_{ij})$ is the appropriate squared Jacobian defined by means of the metric tensor (g_{ij}) , with the domain $H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, is closed and below bounded. Thus it is associated with a unique self-adjoint operator which we identify with $H = H_{\alpha, \Sigma, V}$ of (1) above. In fact such a claim is valid for a much wider class of potentials, however, we focus here our attention on a particular case. By hypothesis (a) above the surface Σ splits \mathbb{R}^3 into two regions, and we assume that

- (e) $V(x) = V_0 > 0$ in one of these regions and $V(x) = 0$ in the other.

2.2. An auxiliary problem. In the trivial case we have excluded the problem is solved easily by separation of variables. It is useful to look at the transverse part which we will need in the following. It is given by the operator

$$h = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \alpha\delta(x) + V(x), \quad (3)$$

where $V(x) = V_0$ for $x > 0$ and $V(x) = 0$ otherwise, associated with the quadratic form $\phi \mapsto \|\phi'\|^2 - \alpha|\phi(0)|^2 + (\phi, V\phi)$ defined on $H^1(\mathbb{R})$. Properties of this operator are easily found; we adopt without proof from [EV16] the following simple results.

Lemma 2.1. (i) $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(h) = [0, \infty)$.

(ii) The operator h has no eigenvalues for $V_0 \geq \alpha^2$.

(iii) The operator h has a unique eigenvalue $\mu = -\left(\frac{\alpha^2 - V_0}{2\alpha}\right)^2$ for $V_0 < \alpha^2$.

(iv) If $V_0 = \alpha^2$ the equation $h\psi = 0$ has a bounded weak solution $\psi \notin L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

(v) For $V_0 > 0$ and any $\varphi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}_+) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$ we have

$$\int_0^\infty (|\varphi'|^2 + V_0|\varphi|^2)(x) dx \geq \sqrt{V_0} |\varphi(0)|^2.$$

Relations between the coupling constant and the potential bias will play an important role in the following. For the sake of brevity, we shall call the case (iv) of the lemma *critical*, and similarly we shall use the terms *subcritical* for case (iii) and *supercritical* for the situation where $V_0 > \alpha^2$.

2.3. The results. Let us look first at the essential spectrum. As usual in the Schrödinger operator theory it is determined by the behavior of the interaction at large distances. In view of assumption (c) we expect that asymptotically the situation approaches the trivial case with separated variables mentioned above, and indeed, we have the following result.

Theorem 2.2. $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(H) = [\mu, \infty)$ holds under the assumptions (a)–(e), where $\mu := -\frac{1}{4}\alpha^{-2}(\alpha^2 - V_0)^2$ for $V_0 < \alpha^2$ and $\mu := 0$ otherwise.

The question about the existence of the discrete spectrum is more involved and the potential bias makes the answer distinctively asymmetric. In particular, a critical or supercritical potential supported in the *exterior* region prevents negative eigenvalues from existence.

Theorem 2.3. *Under the stated assumptions, suppose that $V(x) = 0$ holds in Ω_{int} and $V(x) = V_0 \geq \alpha^2$ in Ω_{ext} , then $\sigma(H) = \sigma_{\text{ess}}(H) = [0, \infty)$.*

On the other hand, the operator (1) may have isolated eigenvalues in the (sub)critical regime as we are going to illustrate on examples. In Section 5 we discuss the case of a conical surface and show that the discrete spectrum of H is nonempty provided V_0 is small enough. The most interesting, though, is the *critical* case, $V_0 = \alpha^2$ with the bias in the *interior* region. In Section 6 we discuss another example, this time with Σ being a ‘rooftop’ surface, and show that for suitable values of parameters we have here $\sigma_{\text{disc}}(H) \neq \emptyset$.

3. Proof of Theorem 2.2

The argument splits into two parts. First we shall demonstrate the implication

$$\nu \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(H) \quad \text{if } \nu \geq \mu. \quad (4)$$

To this goal, one has to find for any fixed $\nu \geq \mu$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$ an infinite-dimensional subspace $\mathcal{L} \subset \text{Dom}(H)$ such that $\|(H - \nu)\psi\| < \varepsilon$ holds for any $\psi \in \mathcal{L}$. We denote $\zeta := \nu - \mu \geq 0$ and choose a pair of functions of unit L^2 norm, $f \in C_0^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ with the property that $\|(-\Delta - \zeta)f\| < \frac{1}{4}\varepsilon$, and $g \in C_0^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\|g\| = 1$ and $\|(h - \mu)g\| < \frac{1}{4}\varepsilon$. Such functions can always be found in view of the fact that the essential spectrum of the two-dimensional Laplacian is $[0, \infty)$ and of the properties of the operator h stated in Lemma 2.1.

In the next step we choose a sequence of surface points $a_j = \Sigma(s^{(j)})$ such that $|s^{(j)}| \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. With each of them we associate the Cartesian system of coordinates $(x^{(j)}, y^{(j)})$ where $x^{(j)}$ are the Cartesian coordinates in the tangential plane to Σ at the point a_j and $y^{(j)}$ is the distance from this tangential plane. By assumption (b), the points a_j can be always chosen in such a way that this coordinate choice makes sense. This allows us to define the functions $\psi_j(x^{(j)}, y^{(j)}) = f(x^{(j)})g(y^{(j)})$. By construction, each of them has a compact support of the diameter independent of j , hence in view of assumption (d) one can pick them so that $\text{supp } \psi_j \cap \Sigma$ is simply connected. Using then a straightforward telescopic estimate in combination with the requirement $\|f\| = \|g\| = 1$ we get the inequality

$$\|(H - \nu)\psi_j\| \leq \|(-\Delta_x - \zeta)f\| + \|(h - \mu)g\| + V_0\|\psi_j|_{\mathcal{A}_j}\| + \|(\delta_{\Sigma_j} - \delta_{\Sigma})\psi_j\|, \quad (5)$$

where Σ_j is the tangential plane at a_j and \mathcal{A}_j is the part of the function support squeezed between Σ and Σ_j ; the last term is understood as the L^2 -norm over

the two surface segments contained in the border of \mathcal{A}_j . The first two terms on the right-hand side of (5) are by construction bound by $\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon$. Furthermore, in view of the assumptions (a)–(c) in combination with the smoothness of the functions f, g , which are the same for all the ψ_j , the other two terms tend to zero as $j \rightarrow \infty$, hence $\|(H - \nu)\psi_j\| < \varepsilon$ holds for all j large enough. In addition, one can always choose the points a_j in such a way that $\text{supp } \psi_j \cap \text{supp } \psi_{j'} = \emptyset$ holds for $j \neq j'$, which means that Weyl's criterion hypothesis is satisfied.

To complete the proof of the theorem, we have to demonstrate the opposite implication, in other words, to check the validity of the relation

$$\sigma_{\text{ess}}(H) \cap (-\infty, \mu) = \emptyset, \quad (6)$$

which is equivalent to $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(H) \geq \mu$. While in the first part of the proof we have extended to the present case the argument used in the two-dimensional situation, now we choose a different approach because the localization estimates employed in [EV16] become more involved here. We will need an auxiliary result which is a sort of modification of Proposition 2.5 in [EY02].

Lemma 3.1. *Let h_N denote the operator (3) acting on the interval $(-d, d)$ with Neumann boundary conditions at the endpoints, associated with the form $\phi \mapsto \|\phi'\|^2 - \alpha|\phi(0)|^2 + (\phi, V\phi)$ defined on $H^1(-d, d)$. If $V_0 \leq \alpha^2$, there are positive c_0, d_0 such that for all $d > d_0$ we have $\inf \sigma(h_N) \geq \mu - c_0 d^{-1}$. If, on the other hand, $V_0 > \alpha^2$ holds, then $h_N \geq 0$ for all d large enough.*

Proof. We observe that the ground-state eigenfunction of h_N corresponding to the eigenvalue $\mu_d < 0$ is of the form

$$\psi(x) = c_1 \chi_{(0,d)} \cosh \kappa_1(x-d) + c_2 \chi_{(-d,0)} \cosh \kappa_1(x+d),$$

where $\kappa_1 := \sqrt{-\mu_d}$ and $\kappa_2 := \sqrt{V_0 - \mu_d}$. Since the function has to be continuous at $x = 0$ and satisfy $\psi'(0+) - \psi'(0-) = -\alpha\psi(0)$, we get the spectral condition

$$\kappa_1 \tanh \kappa_1 d + \kappa_2 \tanh \kappa_2 d = \alpha. \quad (7)$$

As a function of $-\mu_d$, the left-hand side is increasing from $\sqrt{V_0} \tanh \sqrt{V_0} d$, behaving asymptotically as $2\sqrt{-\mu} + \mathcal{O}((-\mu)^{-1/2})$, the equation (7) has a unique solution for any fixed $d > 0$ provided $V_0 \leq \alpha^2$. Since the left-hand side is monotonous also with respect to d we have $\mu_d < \mu_\infty$ where $\mu_\infty = \mu$ of Lemma 2.1(iii).

To get a lower bound we have to estimate the left-hand side of (7) from below. We will do that using the rough bound $\tanh x > 1 - 2e^{-2x} > 1 - x^{-1}$. Writing the solution of the appropriate estimating condition in the form $\tilde{\mu}_d = \mu - \delta$ we find after a short computation that $\tilde{\mu}_d = \mu - 2d^{-1} + \mathcal{O}(d^{-2})$ holds as $d \rightarrow \infty$ which together with the inequality $\mu_d > \tilde{\mu}_d$ yields the result.

If $V_0 > \alpha^2$ no solution exists for a sufficiently small d . The condition (7) can be then modified replacing one or both hyperbolic tangents by the

trigonometric one, however, we will not need it; it is enough to note that the lowest eigenvalue of h_N — which certainly exists as h_N as a Sturm-Liouville operator on a finite interval has a purely discrete spectrum — is positive for d large enough. \square

Consider now the neighborhood $\Omega_d := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \text{dist}(x, \Sigma) < d\}$ of the surface. Furthermore, fix a point $x_0 \in \Sigma$ and divide Σ into two parts, Σ_R consisting of the points the geodesic distance from x_0 is larger than R and $\Sigma_R^c = \Sigma \setminus \Sigma_R$. Note that by assumptions (a) and (b) outside a compact Σ has a well defined normal and the points of Ω_d can be written as $x_\Sigma + n_{x_\Sigma} u$ with $|u| < d$, where x_Σ is the point satisfying $\text{dist}(x, \Sigma) = \text{dist}(x, x_\Sigma)$; for d small enough this part of Ω_d does not intersect itself, i.e. the point x_Σ is unique. Consequently, for R sufficiently large and d sufficiently small we may define $\Omega_{d,R} := \{x_\Sigma + n_{x_\Sigma} u : x_\Sigma \in \Sigma_R, |u| < d\}$ and $\Omega_{d,R}^c := \Omega_d \setminus \Omega_{d,R}$. We also introduce the $\Omega_d^c := \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Omega_d$ consisting of two connected components, so together we have $\mathbb{R}^3 = \Omega_{d,R} \cup \Omega_{d,R}^c \cup \Omega_d^c$.

Using these notions we employ a bracketing argument. Changing the domain of H by additional Neumann conditions imposed at the boundaries of the three domains we obtain a lower bound to our operator,

$$H \geq H_{\Omega_{d,R}} \oplus H_{\Omega_{d,R}^c} \oplus H_{\Omega_d^c}.$$

For the proof of (6) only the first part on right-hand side is relevant, because $H_{\Omega_{d,R}^c}$ corresponds to a compact region and its essential spectrum is thus void, and $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(H_{\Omega_d^c}) = 0$ holds obviously. To analyze the first part, which we for brevity denote as $H_{d,R}$ we employ a geometric argument similar to that used in [EK03], the difference being the constant potential V_0 to one side of Σ_R . The ‘pierced layer’ $\Omega_{d,R}$ can be regarded as a submanifold in \mathbb{R}^3 equipped with the metric tensor

$$G_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} (G_{\mu\nu}) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G_{\mu\nu} = (\delta_\mu^\sigma - u h_\mu^\sigma)(\delta_\sigma^\rho - u h_\sigma^\rho) g_{\rho\nu}, \quad (8)$$

referring to the curvilinear coordinates (s_1, s_2, u) , where $g_{\rho\nu}$ is the metric tensor of Σ_R and h_μ^σ is the corresponding Weingarten tensor; we conventionally use the Greek notation for the range (1, 2) of the indices and the Latin for (1, 2, 3) and we employ the Einstein summation convention. In particular, the volume element of Ω_d is given by $d\Omega := G^{1/2} d^2 s du$ with

$$G := \det(G_{ij}) = g [(1 - uk_1)(1 - uk_2)]^2 = g(1 - 2Mu + Ku^2)^2; \quad (9)$$

for brevity we use the shorthand $\xi(s, u) \equiv 1 - 2M(s)u + K(s)u^2$. Next we introduce

$$\varrho_R := (\{\max_{\Sigma_R} \|k_1\|_\infty, \|k_2\|_\infty\})^{-1}.$$

By assumption (c) we have $\varrho_R \rightarrow \infty$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$, and as self-intersections of $\Omega_{d,R}$ are avoided as long $d < \varrho_R$; we see that the layer halfwidth d can be in fact chosen arbitrarily big provided R is sufficiently large. At the same time, the transverse component of the Jacobian satisfies the inequalities $C_-(d, R) \leq \xi(s, u) \leq C_+(d, R)$, where $C_\pm(d, R) := (1 \pm d\varrho_R^{-1})^2$, hence for a fixed d and R large the Jacobian is essentially given by the surface part; recall that the metric tensor $g_{\mu\nu}$ is assumed to be uniformly elliptic, $c - \delta_{\mu\nu} \leq g_{\mu\nu} \leq c + \delta_{\mu\nu}$ with positive c_\pm .

Now we use these geometric notions to assess the spectral threshold of $H_{d,R}$. Passing to the curvilinear coordinates (s, u) , we write the corresponding quadratic form as

$$(\partial_i \psi, G^{ij} \partial_j \psi)_G + (\psi, V\psi)_G - \alpha \int_{|s|>R} |\psi(s, 0)|^2 d\Sigma$$

defined on $H_1(\Omega_{d,R}^{\text{flat}}, d\Omega)$, where $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ means the scalar product in $L^2(\Omega_{d,R}^{\text{flat}}, d\Omega)$, the symbol $d\Sigma$ stands for $g^{1/2}(s) ds$ and $\Omega_{d,R}^{\text{flat}} := \{q : |s| > R, |u| < d\}$. Using the diagonal form (8) of the metric tensor together with (10) and the above mentioned bound to the factor $\xi(s, u)$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi, H_{d,R}\psi)_G &\geq \int_{\Omega_{d,R}^{\text{flat}}} (|\partial_u \psi|^2 + V|\psi|^2) d\Omega - \alpha \int_{|s|>R} |\psi(s, 0)|^2 d\Sigma \\ &\geq \xi_R^- \int_{\Omega_{d,R}^{\text{flat}}} (|\partial_u \psi|^2 + V|\psi|^2) d\Sigma du - \alpha \int_{|s|>R} |\psi(s, 0)|^2 d\Sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where $\xi_R^- := \inf_{\Omega_{d,R}} \xi(s, u)$. Introducing similarly $\xi_R^+ := \sup_{\Omega_{d,R}} \xi(s, u)$ and using Lemma 3.1 with the coupling constant $\alpha_R = \frac{\alpha}{\xi_R^-}$, we get

$$(\psi, H_{d,R}\psi)_G \geq \frac{\xi_R^-}{\xi_R^+} (\mu - c_0 d^{-1}) \|\psi\|_G^2$$

provided d is large enough. It is clear from the above discussion that to any $\varepsilon > 0$ one can choose R and d sufficiently large to get $c_0 d^{-1} < \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon$, and at the same time, $\varrho_R > d$ and $\frac{\xi_R^-}{\xi_R^+} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu}$. Consequently, $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(H) > \mu - \varepsilon$ which concludes the proof.

Remarks 3.2. (a) The proof did not employ the part of assumption (a) speaking about convexity of one of the regions to which the surface divides the space and, in fact, neither the fact that Σ is simply connected.

(b) The bound in Lemma 3.1 is a rough one but it suffices for the present purpose; in reality the error caused by the Neumann boundary is exponentially small as $d \rightarrow \infty$, similarly as in [EY02]. Note that we use such an estimate in a different way than in the said work: there we made the error small by choosing a large α while here the coupling constant is fixed but we choose a large d which we are allowed to do being far enough in the asymptotic region.

4. Proof of Theorem 2.3

In view of Theorem 2.2 it is sufficient to check that $q[\psi] \geq 0$ holds for any $\psi \in C_0^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. The contribution from Ω_{int} to the quadratic form is non-negative and may be neglected; this yields the estimate $q[\psi] \geq q_{\text{ext}}[\psi]$, where

$$q_{\text{ext}}[\psi] := \int_{\Omega_{\text{ext}}} (|\nabla\psi|^2 + V_0|\psi|^2)(x) dx - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\psi(\Sigma(s))|^2 g^{1/2}(s) d^2s. \quad (10)$$

To estimate the quantity from below, we note that by assumption (b) there is a family of open connected subsets Σ_l , $l = 1, \dots, N$, of Σ which are mutually disjoint and such that $\Sigma = \cup_l \Sigma_l$ and $\Sigma|_{\Sigma_l}$ is C^2 smooth for any l . It may happen that $N = 1$ if $\Sigma \setminus (\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{P})$ is connected, on the other hand, $N \geq 2$ has to hold, for instance, when one of the curves of the family \mathcal{C} is closed, or more generally, if \mathcal{C} contains a loop. The number of the Σ_l 's can be made larger if we divide a smooth part of the surface by an additional boundary, but by assumption (b) the partition can be always chosen to have a finite number of elements, and moreover, only one of the Σ_l 's is not precompact in Σ . Next we associate the sets $\Omega_l := \{x_\Sigma + n_{x_\Sigma}u : x_\Sigma \in \Sigma_l, u < 0\} \subset \Omega_{\text{ext}}$ with the Σ_l 's, where the negative sign refers to the fact that the normal vector points conventionally into the interior domain. Since the latter is convex by assumption (a), no two halflines $\{x_\Sigma \in \Sigma_l, u < 0\}$ emerging from different points of Σ can intersect, and consequently, the sets Ω_l are mutually disjoint, if $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{P} \neq \emptyset$ the closure $\cup_l \Omega_l$ may be a proper subset of the exterior domain. This yields

$$q_{\text{ext}}[\psi] \geq \sum_l \int_{\Omega_l} (|\nabla\psi|^2 + V_0|\psi|^2)(x) dx - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\psi(\Sigma(s))|^2 g^{1/2}(s) d^2s$$

and passing in the first integral to the curvilinear coordinates in analogy with the previous proof we get

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ext}}[\psi] &\geq \sum_l \int_{M_l} \int_{-\infty}^0 ((\overline{\partial_i \psi}) G^{ij} (\partial_j \psi) + V_0 |\psi|^2) G^{1/2}(s, u) d^2s du \\ &\quad - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\psi(\Sigma(s))|^2 g^{1/2}(s) d^2s, \end{aligned}$$

where M_l is the pull-back of the surface component Σ_l by the map Σ . Neglecting the non-negative term $(\overline{\partial_\mu \psi}) G^{\mu\nu} (\partial_\nu \psi)$ and using (10) we arrive at the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ext}}[\psi] &\geq \sum_l \int_{M_l} \int_{-\infty}^0 (|\partial_u \psi|^2 + V_0 |\psi|^2)(s, u) g^{1/2}(s) (1 - uk_1(s)) \\ &\quad \times (1 - uk_2(s)) d^2s du - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\psi(\Sigma(s))|^2 g^{1/2}(s) d^2s. \end{aligned}$$

However, $1 - uk_\mu(s) \geq 1$ holds for $\mu = 1, 2$ and $u < 0$ because both the principal curvatures are non-negative in view of the convexity assumption. Furthermore, the difference between $\cup_l M_l$ and \mathbb{R}^2 is a zero measure set, hence we finally find

$$q[\psi] \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^0 (|\partial_u \psi|^2 + V_0 |\psi|^2)(s, u) du - \alpha |\psi(s, 0)|^2 \right\} g^{1/2}(s) d^2 s,$$

where, with the abuse of notation, we have employed the symbol $\psi(s, 0)$ for $\psi(\Sigma(s))$, but $\alpha \leq \sqrt{V_0}$ holds by assumption, and consequently, the expression in the curly brackets is positive by Lemma 2.1(v). This concludes the proof.

5. Example of a conical surface

Consider now the the situation where $\Sigma = \mathcal{C}_\theta$ is a circular conical surface of an opening angle $2\theta \in (0, \pi)$, in other words

$$\mathcal{C}_\theta = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = \cot \theta \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}.$$

This surface satisfies the assumptions (a)–(e) with \mathcal{P} consisting of a single point, the tip of the cone, hence if the potential bias is supported in the exterior of this cone, the spectrum of the corresponding operator is by Theorems 2.2 and 2.3 purely essential, $\sigma(H) = [\mu, \infty)$. Let us look now what happens in the opposite case when the bias is in the interior.

In view of the symmetry it is useful to employ the cylindrical coordinates relative to the axis of \mathcal{C}_θ . Since our potential is independent of the azimuthal angle, the operator H now commutes with the corresponding component of the angular momentum operator, $-i\partial_\varphi$, and allows thus for a partial-wave decomposition, $H = \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} H^{(m)}$. Writing the wave function in the standard way through its reduced components,

$$\psi(r, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\omega_m(r, z)}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} e^{im\varphi},$$

we can rewrite the quadratic form (2) as the sum $q[\psi] = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} q_m[\psi]$, where

$$\begin{aligned} q_m[\psi] &:= \|\nabla \omega_m\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2)}^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \frac{4m^2 - 1}{4r^2} |\omega_m(r, z)|^2 dr dz \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} V(r, z) |\omega_m(r, z)|^2 dr dz - \alpha^2 \|\omega_m|_{\Gamma_\theta}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2)}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where \mathbb{R}_+^2 is the halfplane $\{(r, z) : r > 0, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and Γ_θ is the halfline $z = r \cot \theta$. We note first that it is sufficient to focus on the component with vanishing angular momentum in the partial-wave decomposition.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $V(x) = V_0 \chi_{\Omega_{\text{int}}}(x)$ with $V_0 > 0$, then $q_m[\psi] \geq \mu$ holds for any nonzero $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and all $\psi \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$.*

Proof. If $m \neq 0$, the second term on the right-hand side of (11) is non-negative and one estimate the form from below by neglecting it. Following the paper [BEL14] where the case $V_0 = 0$ is treated, we introduce in the halfplane \mathbb{R}_+^2 another orthogonal coordinates, s measured along Γ_θ and t in the perpendicular direction; the axes of the (t, s) system are rotated with respect to those of (r, z) around the point $r = z = 0$ by the angle θ . In these coordinates we have

$$q_m[\psi] \geq \|\nabla \omega_m\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2)}^2 + V_0 \int_0^\infty ds \int_{-s \tan \theta}^\infty |\omega_m(s, t)|^2 dt - \alpha \int_0^\infty |\omega_m(s, 0)|^2 ds,$$

where with the abuse of notation we write $\omega_m(s, t)$ for the function value in the rotated coordinates. If $\psi \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and $m \neq 0$, the reduced wave function ω_m belongs to $H^1(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$. By $\tilde{\omega}_m$ we denote its extension to the whole plane by the zero value in the other halfplane, $\{(s, t) : s \in \mathbb{R}, t < -s \tan \theta\}$, which naturally belongs to $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Such function form a subspace in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, however, hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\omega_m \in H^1(\mathbb{R}_+^2)} q_m[\psi] &= \inf_{\omega_m \in H^1(\mathbb{R}_+^2)} \left\{ \|\nabla \tilde{\omega}_m\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2)}^2 + V_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\tilde{\omega}_m(s, t)|^2 ds dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\tilde{\omega}_m(s, 0)|^2 ds \right\} \\ &\geq \inf_{\varrho \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)} \left\{ \|\nabla \varrho\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2)}^2 + V_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\varrho(s, t)|^2 ds dt - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varrho(s, 0)|^2 ds \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Noting finally that form on the right-hand side of the last inequality is associated with the self-adjoint operator in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ which has separated variables, $-\partial_s^2 \otimes I_t + I_s \otimes h$, where h is the operator (3) with the variable x replaced by $-t$, we obtain the desired claim from Lemma 2.1. \square

On the other hand, the component with zero momentum can give rise to a nontrivial discrete spectrum, at least as long the potential bias is weak enough.

Proposition 5.2. *To any integer N there is a number $v_N \in (0, \alpha^2)$ such that $\#\sigma_{\text{disc}}(H) \geq N$ holds for $0 \leq V_0 < v_N$.*

Proof. The potential bias we consider is a bounded perturbation, therefore $\{H_{\alpha, \mathcal{C}_\theta, V} : V_0 \geq 0\}$ is a type (A) holomorphic family in the sense of [Ka]. This means, in particular, that the eigenvalues, if they exist, are continuous functions of V_0 . The same is by Theorem 2.2 true for the essential spectrum threshold. Since the bias-free operator $H_{\alpha, \mathcal{C}_\theta, 0}$ has by [BEL14] an infinite number of isolated eigenvalues accumulating at $-\frac{1}{4}\alpha^2$, the continuity implies the result. \square

Before proceeding further, let us note that in the higher-dimensional analogue of this problem the geometrically induced discrete spectrum is void in the absence of the bias, cf. [LO16], hence one does not expect a counterpart of Proposition 5.2 to hold either.

6. Example of a rooftop surface

In the previous example we left open the question whether the discrete spectrum could survive up to the critical value of the potential. To demonstrate that this is possible, consider now another example in which the surface $\Sigma = \mathcal{R}_{L,\theta}$ is defined through its cuts Γ_z at the fixed value of the coordinate z , i.e. $\Sigma = \{\Gamma_z : z \geq 0\}$. We suppose that each Γ_z is a C^∞ loop in the (x, y) -plane, being a border of a convex region, and consisting of

- (i) two line segments $\{(x, \pm z \tan \theta) : |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}L\}$, and
- (ii) two arcs connecting the loose ‘right’ and ‘left’ ends of the segment, respectively. We suppose in addition that that these arcs corresponding to different values of z are mutually homothetic.

We can regard $\mathcal{R}_{L,\theta}$ as coming from cutting the cone of the previous example into two halves and inserting in between a wedge-shaped strip of height L , modulo a smoothing in the vicinity of the interface lines. It is easy to check that such a surface satisfies assumptions (a)–(d) of Section 2 with the set \mathcal{C} consisting of the segment $\{(x, 0, 0) : |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}L\}$ and $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$. We have the following result concerning the critical operator $H = H_{\alpha, \mathcal{R}_{L,\theta}, \alpha^2}$:

Proposition 6.1. *$\sigma_{disc}(H)$ is nonempty provided L is sufficiently large, and moreover, the number of negative eigenvalues can be made larger than any fixed integer by choosing θ small enough.*

Proof. We employ the result from the two-dimensional case [EV16], where an attractive δ interaction supported by a broken line of the opening angle $2\theta \in (0, \pi)$ gives rise at least one bound states, and to a larger number for θ small. Let $\phi = \phi(y, z)$ be an eigenfunction of the two-dimensional problem corresponding to an eigenvalue $\lambda < 0$. We choose a function $g \in C_0^\infty(-1, 1)$ and use

$$\psi_\varepsilon : \psi_\varepsilon(x, y, z) = \varepsilon^{1/2} g(\varepsilon x) \phi(y, z)$$

as a trial function. Since the variables are separated, it is straightforward to find the value of the quadratic form (2), namely

$$q[\psi_\varepsilon] = (\varepsilon \|g'\|^2 + \lambda) \|\psi\|^2.$$

The expression in the bracket can be made negative by choosing ε small enough, and since the support of ψ_ε lies within the layer $\{(x, y, z) : |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}L\}$, it is

sufficient to choose $L > 2\varepsilon$. Moreover, the argument applies to any eigenvalue λ of the two-dimensional problem, which concludes the argument. \square

Note that the result will not change if the surface Σ is deformed outside the support of the trial function which means, in particular, that convexity assumption may be weakened.

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