

# Spectral gap for graphene quantum dots

Vladimir Lotoreichik

in collaboration with T. Ourmières-Bonafos

Czech Academy of Sciences, Řež near Prague



Differential Operators on Graphs and Waveguides  
Graz, 26.02.2019

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- 2 Upper bounds on the size of the spectral gap
- 3 Key ideas of the proof

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## First-order Dirac differential expression

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The off-diagonal entries resemble Cauchy-Riemann operators: interplay with complex analysis.

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$$\dots \leq -\mu_2(\Omega) \leq -\mu_1(\Omega) < 0 < \mu_1(\Omega) \leq \mu_2(\Omega) \leq \dots$$

$\mu_1(\Omega) := \inf(\sigma(D_\Omega) \cap \mathbb{R}_+)$  describes the size of the spectral gap.

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One can create effective large mass in **graphene**  $\Rightarrow$  a way to construct **graphene quantum dots** (GQD).

Eigenmodes of such GQD are effectively described by  $D_{\Omega}$ .

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Computing the quadratic form for  $D_\Omega^2$  and applying the min-max principle:

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**Aim:** to get a bound on  $\mu_1(\Omega)$  in the spirit of an isoperimetric inequality.

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## Proposition

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- ✗ Symmetric decreasing rearrangement.
- ✗ Parallel coordinates.
- ✓ Conformal maps.
- ✓ Shrinking coordinates.



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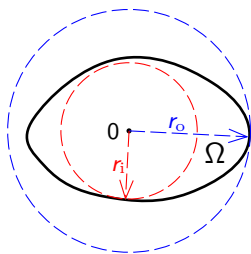
Geometric estimates of  $\|f'\|_{\mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{D})}$

**Star-shaped (nearly circular)**: Warschawski-50, Specht-51, Gaier-62

**Convex**: Kovalev-2017

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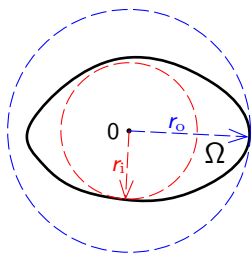


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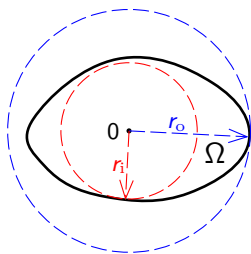
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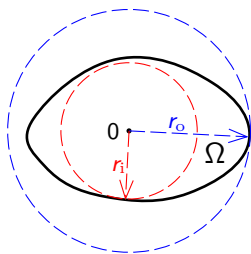
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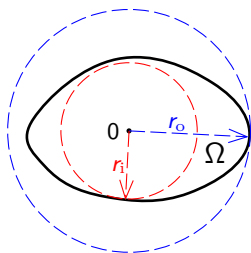
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$$\mu_1(\Omega) < \mu_1(\mathbb{D}) \mathcal{F}_K(\Omega).$$

Inspired by  $\lambda_1^{\text{Dir}}(\Omega) \leq \frac{|\partial\Omega|}{2r_i|\Omega|} \lambda_1^{\text{Dir}}(\mathbb{D})$  for convex  $\Omega$ 's (Pólya-Szegő-51)

# Discussion

## Proposition (Reverse Faber-Krahn)

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Private communication with L. Koval'ev

It might be impossible to bound  $\|f'\|_{\mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{D})}$  asymptotically better.



# Back to the 60s: Gaier's estimate of $\|f'\|_{\mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{D})}$

## Definition (Nearly circular domains)

Bounded  $C^3$ -domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , star-shaped with respect to the origin and parametrized by  $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ , is called *nearly circular* if

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- 1 Dirac operator with  $\infty$ -mass boundary conditions
- 2 Upper bounds on the size of the spectral gap
- 3 Key ideas of the proof**

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$$u_{\star} := \begin{pmatrix} J_0(r\mu_1(\mathbb{D})) \\ in(\theta) J_1(r\mu_1(\mathbb{D})) \end{pmatrix} \circ f^{-1}, \quad \text{where } \mathbf{n}(\theta) := \nu_1(f(e^{i\theta})) + i\nu_2(f(e^{i\theta})).$$

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## Lemma

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## Eigenvalues

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The disk or not the disk?

$$\begin{cases} |\Omega| = \pi \\ \Omega \not\cong \mathbb{D} \end{cases} \stackrel{??}{\implies} \mu_1(\Omega) > \mu_1(\mathbb{D}).$$




# Thank you

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V. L. and T. Oumières-Bonafos, A sharp upper bound on the spectral gap for convex graphene quantum dots, [arXiv:1812.03029](https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.03029).

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*Thank you for your attention!*