## Ground State Energy of the Discrete Random Schrödinger Operator with Bernoulli Potential

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Consider a system on the one-dimensional lattice length *L* and discrete operator  $H = -\Delta + V$  with Bernoulli potential:

$$V_i = \begin{cases} 0 & :p \\ b & :q = 1-p \end{cases}$$



We are interested in the **Ground State Energy**  $E_0$  and corresponding wave function  $\psi_0$  in  $\ell^2(\{1, \ldots, L\})$ .

$$E_{0} = \min_{\{\|\phi\|=1\}} \langle \phi, H\phi \rangle = \min_{\{\|\phi\|=1\}} \sum_{x} |\phi'(x)|^{2} + |V\phi(x)|^{2}$$

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What determines the energy and the associated wave function?

The longest 'island' of zero potential in the system is the important geometric feature.



This island is not necessarily unique. We denote the length of this island  $\ell_L$ .

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As a test function, we place a half sine wave on this island:



The energy of this test function is bounded by  $\frac{\pi^2}{(\ell_L+1)^2}$ . This bounds the ground state energy.

This energy bound gives a bound on the norm of the ground state on *b* potential.

$$\|\psi_0|_b\|^2 \le \frac{\pi^2}{b(\ell_L+1)^2}$$

In the large system limit, the quantity  $\ell_L$  goes to infinity with probability one.

With some careful technical work, the lower bound can be found as

$$\left(1 - \frac{3\pi^2}{b\ell_N^{\gamma}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ell_N^{(1-\gamma)/2}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{(\ell_N + 1)^2} + O(\frac{\pi^4}{(\ell_N + 1)^4})\right) \le E_0^N$$

where  $\gamma \in (0, 1)$  is a parameter that can be chosen.

$$P\left[\lim_{L\to\infty}\frac{E_0}{\frac{\pi^2}{(\ell_L+1)^2}}\right]=1$$

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Intuition: Finite barriers appear infinite to low energy states in the large system limit.

This may give a strong Lifschitz Tail. (V. Borovyk)

This method generalizes to interacting systems.

- Conference Organizers: Dr. Robert Sims, Dr. Günter Stolz
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