

J -self-adjoint operators with \mathcal{C} -symmetries: extension theory approach

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A linear densely defined operator A acting in a Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot]_J)$ with fundamental symmetry J and indefinite metric $[\cdot, \cdot]_J = (J\cdot, \cdot)$ is called J -self-adjoint if $A^*J = JA$.

In contrast to self-adjoint operators in Hilbert spaces (which necessarily have a purely real spectrum), J -self-adjoint operators, in general, have a spectrum which is only symmetric with respect to the real axis. However, one can ensure the reality of spectrum by imposing an extra condition of symmetry. In particular, a J -self-adjoint operator A has the property of \mathcal{C} -symmetry if there exists a bounded linear operator \mathcal{C} in \mathfrak{H} such that: (i) $\mathcal{C}^2 = I$; (ii) $J\mathcal{C} > 0$; (iii) $A\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}A$.

The properties of \mathcal{C} are nearly identical to those of the charge conjugation operator in quantum field theory and the existence of \mathcal{C} provides an inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\mathcal{C}} = [\mathcal{C}\cdot, \cdot]_J$ whose associated norm is positive definite and the dynamics generated by A is therefore governed by a unitary time evolution. However, the operator \mathcal{C} depends on the choice of A and its finding is a nontrivial problem.

The report deals with the construction of \mathcal{C} -symmetries for J -self-adjoint extensions of a symmetric operator A_{sym} with finite deficiency indices $< n, n >$. We present a general method allowing us: (i) to describe the set of J -self-adjoint extensions A of A_{sym} with \mathcal{C} -symmetries; (ii) to construct the corresponding \mathcal{C} -symmetries in a simple explicit form which is closely related to Clifford algebra operator structures; (iii) to establish a Krein-type resolvent formula for J -self-adjoint extensions A with \mathcal{C} -symmetries.

The results are exemplified on 1D pseudo-Hermitian Schrödinger and Dirac Hamiltonians with complex point-interaction potentials.