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Éric PATUREL

Abstract

In this paper we prove the existence of infinitely many solutions of the Dirac-Fock equations with N electrons turning around a nucleus of atomic charge Z , satisfying $N < Z + 1$ and $\alpha \max(Z, N) < \frac{2}{\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, where $\alpha \approx \frac{1}{137}$ is the fundamental constant of the electromagnetic interaction. This work is an improvement of an article of Esteban-Séré, where the same result was proved under more restrictive assumptions on N .

1. Introduction

The main topic of this talk is the Dirac-Fock (DF) model. Many quantum models have been studied from a mathematical point of view during this last fifty years, for example the Hartree (H) model, and its more realistic variant, called Hartree-Fock (HF). These studies led to many results, for example the existence of a ground state [7], of infinitely many stationary states [8] for the HF model. This latter is moreover very useful in computational chemistry, where it yields results on the energy levels of atoms, that agree with experimental data, as long as the atomic charge is not too large. The HF model is nevertheless based on a nonrelativistic equation, involving the stationary Schrödinger operator $-\Delta$. In 1935, Swirles introduced the Dirac-Fock energy functional [10]: this functional approximates the relativistic energy of a system of N electrons moving around a static nucleus of large positive charge Z . There remains some strong approximations: the nucleus is supposed to be fixed (Born-Oppenheimer approximation), the only interactions considered are electrostatic (no magnetic - or spin - interaction), and the wave function of N electrons is represented by a Slater determinant. However, the numerical results obtained with the DF model are in very good agreement with experimental data (see [6], [5], [3]).

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In [4], M.J. Esteban and E. Séré proved the existence of infinitely many stationary states for the DF model, provided N and Z satisfy the following conditions:

$$N < Z + 1, \alpha \max(Z, 3N - 1) < \frac{2}{\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}} := \alpha Z_c.$$

Here $\alpha \approx \frac{1}{137}$ stands for the fundamental constant of the electromagnetic interaction. Their method is variational and, after changes in the functional (smoothing the potential and penalizing the constraint), they reduce it thanks to a concavity property: the major advantage is that the new functional is no more strongly indefinite. Once this reduction is made, they build min-max sequences by a linking argument. Unfortunately, the concavity argument does not work for $\alpha(3N - 1) > \alpha Z_c$.

Our aim is to improve this result, so that it becomes true for every N and Z satisfying

$$N < Z + 1, \alpha \max(Z, N) < \alpha Z_c.$$

First note that the result presented here as [4] includes also the case of molecules, involving a distribution of positive charge $Z\mu$, with a probability measure μ , and Z the total positive charge. In the following, we will only consider for convenience a point-like nucleus (the molecular case easily follows).

To set out our result, we first recall the definitions. We will use the system of units such that $\hbar = c = 1$, and the mass m_e of the electron is also normalized to 1. The state of a free electron is represented by a wave function $\Psi(t, x)$, with $\Psi(t, \cdot) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4)$ for any t , which satisfies the free Dirac equation:

$$(1.1) \quad i\partial_t \Psi = H_0 \Psi, \text{ with } H_0 = -i \sum_{k=1}^3 \alpha_k \partial_k + \beta.$$

We denote by $(\phi, \psi)_{L^2}$ the usual Hermitian product in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4)$. The Dirac equation contains the 4×4 complex matrices $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ and β , which satisfy some algebraic conditions ensuring that H_0 is a symmetric operator satisfying

$$(1.2) \quad H_0^2 = -\Delta + 1.$$

The following lemma contains, for the reader's convenience, some properties of H_0 and the coulombic potential $V(x) = \frac{1}{|x|}$, whose proof can be found in [1], [12], [11].

Lemma 1.1. *H_0 is a self-adjoint operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4)$, with domain $H^1(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4)$. Its spectrum is $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$. There are two orthogonal projectors on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4)$, Λ^+ and $\Lambda^- = 1_{L^2} - \Lambda^+$, both with infinite rank, and such that*

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} H_0 \Lambda^+ = \Lambda^+ H_0 = \sqrt{1 - \Delta} \Lambda^+ = \Lambda^+ \sqrt{1 - \Delta} \\ H_0 \Lambda^- = \Lambda^- H_0 = -\sqrt{1 - \Delta} \Lambda^- = -\Lambda^- \sqrt{1 - \Delta} \end{cases}$$

The coulombic potential $V(x) = \frac{1}{|x|}$ satisfies the following Hardy-type inequalities:

$$(1.4) \quad (\varphi, V\varphi)_{L^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \right) (\varphi, |H_0| \varphi)_{L^2},$$

for all $\varphi \in \Lambda^+(H^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cup \Lambda^-(H^{\frac{1}{2}})$. Moreover,

$$(1.5) \quad (\varphi, V\varphi)_{L^2} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} (\varphi, |H_0|\varphi)_{L^2}, \quad \forall \varphi \in H^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$(1.6) \quad \|V\varphi\|_{L^2} \leq 2\|\nabla\varphi\|_{L^2}, \quad \forall \varphi \in H^1.$$

We now introduce the functional space of the variational problem associated to the DF model. Let

$$E = H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4), \quad E^+ = \Lambda^+ E, \quad E^- = \Lambda^- E.$$

E is a Hilbert space with Hermitian product

$$(1.7) \quad (\varphi, \psi)_E = \left(\varphi, \sqrt{1 - \Delta}\psi \right)_{L^2} = (\varphi^+, \psi^+)_E + (\varphi^-, \psi^-)_E.$$

The DF energy functional, denoted by \mathcal{E} , is defined on E^N , with

$$(1.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\Phi) &= \sum_{l=1}^N (\varphi_l, H_0 \varphi_l)_{L^2} - \alpha Z \sum_{l=1}^N (\varphi_l, V \varphi_l)_{L^2} \\ &+ \frac{\alpha}{2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} V(x-y) [\rho(x)\rho(y) - \text{tr}(R(x,y)R(y,x))] d^3x d^3y, \end{aligned}$$

where α is positive, with physical value $\alpha \approx \frac{1}{137}$, ρ is a scalar and R is a 4×4 complex matrix, given by

$$(1.9) \quad \rho(x) = \sum_{l=1}^N (\varphi_l(x), \varphi_l(x)), \quad R(x,y) = \sum_{l=1}^N \varphi_l(x) \otimes \varphi_l^*(y).$$

Physically, ρ is the electronic density, R is the exchange matrix.

We look for critical points of \mathcal{E} under the normalization constraint

$$(1.10) \quad \Phi \in \Sigma = \{\Phi \in E^N \mid \text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi = \mathbb{1}\}.$$

The manifold Σ and the DF functional are invariant under the action of the group $\mathcal{U}(N)$ of $N \times N$ self-adjoint complex matrices with determinant of modulus 1. Thanks to this invariance, we may diagonalize the Lagrange multiplier matrix and write the Euler-Lagrange equations in the following form, called *Dirac-Fock equations*

$$(1.11) \quad \overline{H}_\Phi \varphi_k = \varepsilon_k \varphi_k,$$

where

$$\overline{H}_\Phi \psi = H_0 \psi - \alpha Z V \psi + \alpha(\rho * V)\psi - \alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} R(x,y)\psi(y)V(x-y)dy.$$

Physically, \overline{H}_Φ represents the Hamiltonian of an electron in the mean field due to the nuclei and the electrons. The eigenvalues $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_N$ are the energies of each electron in this mean field. With the unit convention, the physically interesting states correspond to $0 < \varepsilon_k < 1$: a positive energy less than the rest mass of the electron.

Our result is an extension of [4, Theorem 1.2]. We only give here a sketch of its proof, which may be found extensively in [9]:

Theorem 1.2. *Assume that $\alpha \max(Z, N) < \frac{2}{\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, $N < Z + 1$, with $Z > 0$ the nuclear charge. Then there exists a sequence (Φ^n) of critical points for the DF functional \mathcal{E} on Σ . The functions $\varphi_1^n, \dots, \varphi_N^n$ satisfy the normalization constraints $\text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi^n = \mathbb{1}$. They are smooth outside 0, decay exponentially as well as their derivatives as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$, and are strong solutions, in $W^{1, \frac{3}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{C}^4)$, of the Dirac-Fock equations*

$$(1.12) \quad \overline{H}_{\Phi^n} \varphi_k^n = \varepsilon_k^n \varphi_k^n, \quad 1 \leq k \leq N,$$

with

$$(1.13) \quad \forall k, \quad 0 < \varepsilon_k^n < 1.$$

Moreover, as n goes to infinity, the energies ε_k^n go to 1.

Remark 1.3. *The corresponding physical bound for N and Z is 124, with $N \leq Z$. This covers all known atoms and positive ions, natural or artificial.*

2. Sketch of the proof

In order to prove this result, we are faced with many difficulties: the corresponding functional is strongly indefinite, there is no compactness property available for this functional, the coulombic potential is hard to deal with, and we need a control of the Lagrange multipliers. To avoid successively these obstacles, we use here many approximation tools so that the final variational problem is simpler to handle with. The strategy can be described like this:

- (a) In order to get rid of the roughness of the coulombic potential V , we replace it with an approximate one, actually a convolution of V with a normalized gaussian depending on a parameter ν . Moreover, we define a problem with penalization of the constraint. The choice of the penalization gives directly a lower bound for the energy of the electrons. This step is exactly the same as in [4].
- (b) To get some compactness properties, we change the problem into a *periodic* one: we consider a functional space of periodic functions. We have to change one more time the shape of the potential. The new functional satisfies the Palais-Smale compactness property.
- (c) The last problem is that the functional is still strongly indefinite. To deal with this, we operate a Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction to a finite dimensional problem. This reduction is made possible because of the compactness properties of the functional, once steps (a) and (b) are fulfilled. Such a tool was used in a famous paper by Conley and Zehnder [2] on Arnold's conjecture.
- (d) We develop a linking method in the finite dimensional case. This method is based on the construction of a pseudogradient vector field. The Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction gives then critical points for the periodic problem (b). We have then to translate the estimates on the (Conley-Zehnder) Morse index of the critical points for the finite dimensional problem onto an estimate on the eigenvalues ε_k .

- (e) We pass to the limit as the length of the period goes to infinity. There remains to take the limit of the solutions as the penalization parameter p and the smoothness constant ν go respectively to infinity and 0: we will use again the same arguments as in [4].

2.1. First reduction

Recall our variational formulation:

Problem 2.1. *Find critical points for the functional*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\Phi) = & \sum_{l=1}^N (\varphi_l, H_0 \varphi_l)_{L^2} - \alpha Z \sum_{l=1}^N (\varphi_l, V \varphi_l)_{L^2} \\ & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} V(x-y) [\rho(x)\rho(y) - \text{tr}(R(x,y)R(y,x))] d^3x d^3y, \end{aligned}$$

under the constraint

$$\Phi \in \Sigma = \{ \Phi \in E^N \mid \text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi = \mathbb{1} \},$$

with the following condition on the matrix of Lagrange multipliers Λ ,

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} \exists u \in \mathcal{U}(N), u \Lambda u^* = \text{Diag}(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_N) \\ \text{with } \forall k, 0 < \varepsilon_k < 1. \end{cases}$$

The first transformation of Problem 2.1 into a more practical one was introduced in [4] (to which we refer for more details): as the coulombic potential V is not a compact perturbation of H_0 , we replace it with a regularized potential, for $\nu > 0$:

$$(2.2) \quad V_\nu(x) = (g_\nu * V)(x), \text{ with } g_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\nu)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2\nu}}.$$

This replacement is made for all terms involving V , i.e. attractive potential and electronic repulsion and exchange terms. We denote by \mathcal{E}_ν the corresponding functional, and the associated one-particle Hamiltonian is denoted by \overline{H}_Φ^ν .

As announced in (a), we also replace the constraint “ $\Phi \in \Sigma$ ” by a penalization term π_p depending on an integer p . We put

$$(2.3) \quad \pi_p(\Phi) = \text{tr} [(\text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi)^p (\mathbb{1} - \text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi)^{-1}],$$

and we define the penalized functional

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{F}_{\nu,p}(\Phi) = \mathcal{E}_\nu(\Phi) - \pi_p(\Phi), \text{ for } \Phi \in A = \{ \Phi \in E^N \mid 0 < \text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi < \mathbb{1} \}.$$

Note that $\mathcal{F}_{\nu,p}$ is invariant under the action of the group $\mathcal{U}(N)$, denoted by a dot. Any $\mathcal{U}(N)$ orbit in A contains a point Φ such that $\text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi$ is diagonal, with eigenvalues in nondecreasing order:

$$(2.5) \quad \text{Gram}_{L^2} \Phi = \text{Diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N), 0 < \sigma_1 \leq \dots \leq \sigma_N < 1.$$

We call \mathcal{O} the set of points of A satisfying (2.5). If $\Phi \in \mathcal{O}$, then

$$(2.6) \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_{\nu,p}}{\partial \varphi_k}(\Phi) = \overline{H}_{\Phi}^{\nu} \varphi_k - \varepsilon_k \varphi_k,$$

with

$$(2.7) \quad \varepsilon_k = e_p(\sigma_k), \quad e_p(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^p}{1-x} \right) = \frac{px^{p-1} - (p-1)x^p}{(1-x)^2}.$$

The advantage of this penalization is that e_p is a positive increasing function on $(0, 1)$, so that $0 < \varepsilon_1 \leq \dots \leq \varepsilon_N$. Hence, the critical points of $\mathcal{F}_{\nu,p}$ in \mathcal{O} are solutions of a nonlinear eigenvalue problem with *positive* eigenvalues. So we may define the following problem

Problem 2.2. *Find critical points Φ of the functional $\mathcal{F}_{\nu,p}$ on the domain A , satisfying moreover:*

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{cases} \exists u \in \mathcal{U}(N) \mid \text{Gram}_{L^2}(u, \Phi) = \text{Diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N), \\ \text{with, for all } k, \varepsilon_k = e_p(\sigma_k) < 1. \end{cases}$$

We actually need a control on the critical points for $\mathcal{F}_{\nu,p}$, but also on some of its Palais-Smale sequences. Fortunately, we may use a compactness result [4, Lemma 2.1], which indicates the behaviour some Palais-Smale sequences, and ensures that the solutions of Problem 2.2 we will find actually converge to solutions of Problem 2.1.

2.2. Reduction to the periodic setting

From now on, we consider fixed $\nu \in (0, 1)$ and $p > 3$. It is possible to proceed to another transformation of the variational problem, as announced in (b). Let $L \in \mathbb{R}$, $L > 0$ and $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{L}$,

$$E_{\omega} = H_{per}^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2}\right)^3, \mathbb{C}^4\right),$$

defined as functions with the Fourier series $\psi(x) = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}^3} a_{\omega p} e^{i\omega p \cdot x}$ where the Fourier coefficients $a_{\omega p} \in \mathbb{C}^4$ satisfy $\sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}^3} (1 + |\omega p|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} |a_{\omega p}|^2 < \infty$. We may define the periodic free Dirac operator acting on $L_{per}^2\left(\left(-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2}\right)^3, \mathbb{C}^4\right)$ with domain E_{ω} with the same formula (1.1). Since $H_0^2 = -\Delta + 1$, the spectrum of this operator is contained in $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$. This allows to define two orthogonal projectors on $L_{per}^2\left(\left(-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2}\right)^3, \mathbb{C}^4\right)$, still denoted by Λ^+ and Λ^- , satisfying the same properties (1.3) as their equivalent in the non-periodic case.

We now have to define a periodic potential corresponding to the coulombic potential. Let $G_{\nu,\omega}$ be the periodic potential defined by its Fourier series

$$G_{\nu,\omega}(x) = \frac{\omega}{4\pi} \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}^3, p \neq 0} \frac{g_{\nu}(p) e^{i\omega p \cdot x}}{|p|^2}.$$

Remark that the coefficients are, for $p \neq 0$,

$$c_{\omega p} = \frac{\omega g_\nu(p)}{4\pi|p|^2} = \widehat{V}_\nu(p).$$

This periodic potential is no more positive, but satisfies $G_{\nu,\omega} \geq -\omega C_0$ for a fixed $C_0 > 0$. This causes a little change in the computations, relatively to the non-periodic case, but the essential properties are preserved, as ω is close enough to 0.

Thanks to the Fourier series computation, we are able to translate in the periodic case the results of Lemma 1.1, in order to get similar estimates on periodic function spaces.

We may define the periodic DF-functional, depending on the parameters ν , p (fixed) and ω :

$$(2.9) \quad \mathcal{P}_\omega(\Phi) = \mathcal{E}_{\nu,\omega}(\Phi) - \pi_{p,\omega}(\Phi),$$

that is,

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_\omega(\Phi) = & \sum_{k=1}^N (\varphi_k, H_0 \varphi_k)_{L_{per}^2} - \alpha Z \sum_{k=1}^N (\varphi_k, G_{\nu,\omega} \varphi_k)_{L_{per}^2} \\ & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \iint_{(-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2})^3 \times (-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2})^3} G_{\nu,\omega}(x-y) [\rho(x)\rho(y) - \text{tr}(R(x,y)R(y,x))] dx dy \\ & - \text{tr} \left[(\text{Gram}_{L_{per}^2} \Phi)^p (\mathbb{1} - \text{Gram}_{L_{per}^2} \Phi)^{-1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

This functional is defined in the space

$$(2.11) \quad A_\omega = \left\{ \Phi \in E_\omega^N \mid 0 < \text{Gram}_{L_{per}^2} \Phi < \mathbb{1} \right\}.$$

The new functional satisfies the Palais-Smale compactness property. Note that, as in the non-periodic case, this functional is invariant by the action of $\mathcal{U}(N)$. We may then define

Problem 2.3. *Find critical points Ψ of the functional \mathcal{P}_ω in the space A_ω , with the following property*

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{cases} \exists u \in \mathcal{U}(N) \mid \text{Gram}_{L_{per}^2}(u.\Psi) = \text{Diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N), \\ \exists b_0, \forall k, \varepsilon_k = e_p(\sigma_k) \leq b_0 < 1. \end{cases}$$

The resolution of this variational framework will give solutions of Problem 2.2 since we get a convergence lemma, which achieves the point (b) of the program.

2.3. Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction

So we are led to find critical points for the functional \mathcal{P}_ω corresponding to the periodic problem. Unfortunately, this functional is still strongly indefinite. One way to deal with this problem is to reduce the functional space to a finite dimensional space, thanks to a *Lyapunov-Schmidt* method.

This reduction is based on the fact that we may split any wave function Φ into two components: a “high frequency” component Φ_U and a “low frequency” one Φ_D , where frequency is meant to be the (norm of the) eigenvalue for the free Dirac operator H_0 . Thanks to a contraction property of H_0^{-1} , we solve, using a fixed point theorem, the part of the DF-equations related to the high frequency part: this solution depends of course of the low frequency component.

Let $\tilde{\lambda} > 1$. We consider the projection Λ_U (resp. Λ_D) on the eigenspaces for H_0 corresponding to eigenvalues λ with $|\lambda| > \tilde{\lambda}$ (resp. $|\lambda| \leq \tilde{\lambda}$). We get of course $H_0\Lambda_U = \Lambda_U H_0$, and $H_0\Lambda_D = \Lambda_D H_0$. We put $\Phi_U = \Lambda_U \Phi$, and $\Phi_D = \Lambda_D \Phi$.

Using the projectors Λ_U and Λ_D on the periodic Euler-Lagrange equation, we get the following system:

$$(2.13) \quad \begin{cases} (\varphi_k)_D = H_0^{-1} \left(\Lambda_D \left[M_\rho \varphi_k + N_R \varphi_k + \frac{\partial \pi_{p,\omega}}{\partial \varphi_k} \right] \right) \\ (\varphi_k)_U = H_0^{-1} \left(\Lambda_U \left[M_\rho \varphi_k + N_R \varphi_k + \frac{\partial \pi_{p,\omega}}{\partial \varphi_k} \right] \right) \end{cases},$$

where $M_\rho = \alpha Z G_{\nu,\omega} - \alpha(\rho * G_{\nu,\omega})$ and N_R is the operator

$$N_R(\psi) = \int_{(-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2})^3} R(x, y) \psi(y) G_{\nu,\omega}(x - y) dy.$$

We observe that, given $\bar{\Phi} = (\bar{\varphi}_k) \in \Lambda_D E_\omega$ for every k , a solution to the first equation in 2.13 may be written as $\Xi = (\xi_k)_{1 \leq k \leq N}$, with $\xi_k \in \Lambda_U E_\omega$ for all k , and Ξ is a fixed point of the operator $\mathcal{I}_{\bar{\Phi}}$ mapping $(\Lambda_U E_\omega)^N$ into itself, given by

$$\Xi \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}_{\bar{\Phi}}} \left(H_0^{-1} \left[\Lambda_U \left(M_\rho(\bar{\Phi} + \Xi) \xi_k + N_{R(\bar{\Phi} + \Xi)} \xi_k + \frac{\partial \pi_{p,\omega}}{\partial \varphi_k}(\bar{\Phi} + \Xi) \right) \right] \right)_{1 \leq k \leq N}.$$

The next lemma shows that we may apply the Banach fixed point theorem to find an unique $\bar{\Xi}$ associated to $\bar{\Phi}$. The following estimate will depend on ν , and we check that the considered $\bar{\Phi} + \bar{\Xi}$ is not too close to the boundary $\{\Phi \mid \text{Gram}_{L_{per}^2} \Phi = \mathbb{1}\}$.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\mu \in (0, 1)$. Recall that we have fixed $\nu \in (0, 1)$ and $p > 3$. There exists $\tilde{\lambda} > 0$ such that, given any $\lambda \geq \tilde{\lambda}$ and $\bar{\Phi} \in (\Lambda_D E_\omega)^N$ satisfying $0 < \text{Gram}_{L_{per}^2} \bar{\Phi} < (1 - \mu) \mathbb{1}$, (where the projections Λ_D and Λ_U are defined with λ), the application $\mathcal{I}_{\bar{\Phi}}$ defined above, restricted to a ball of radius $\frac{\mu}{2}$ around 0, is contracting. Moreover, taking $\tilde{\lambda}$ large enough, the ball $(\Lambda_U(E_\omega))^N \cap B_{(L_{per}^2)^N}(0, \frac{\mu}{2})$ is globally invariant relatively to the action of $\mathcal{I}_{\bar{\Phi}}$.*

Then the application of the Banach fixed point theorem gives a fixed point for $\mathcal{I}_{\bar{\Phi}}$ in the ball $(\Lambda_U(E_\omega))^N \cap B_{(L_{per}^2)^N}(0, \frac{\mu}{2})$. Thus we may define the map $h_{\tilde{\lambda}}$ from $(\Lambda_D E_\omega)^N$ to $(\Lambda_U E_\omega)^N \cap B_{(L_{per}^2)^N}(0, \frac{\mu}{2})$, associating to every $\bar{\Phi}$ the unique fixed point of $\mathcal{I}_{\bar{\Phi}}$ in the ball. We put $\bar{\Xi} = h_{\tilde{\lambda}}(\bar{\Phi})$.

Thanks to this property, we can reduce our problem to a finite dimensional one: if we put, for $\Phi \in (\Lambda_D E_\omega)^N$

$$(2.14) \quad \mathcal{Q}_\omega(\Phi) = \mathcal{P}_\omega(\Phi + h_{\tilde{\lambda}}(\Phi)),$$

then Problem 2.3 is solved when the following problem is solved:

Problem 2.5. *Find critical points $\Phi \in (\Lambda_D E_\omega)^N$ of the functional \mathcal{Q}_ω , such that $\Psi = \Phi + h_{\tilde{\lambda}}(\Phi)$ satisfies condition (2.12).*

2.4. End of the proof

Once this reduction is done, we may use variational tools on the function \mathcal{Q}_ω acting on the finite dimensional space $(\Lambda_D E_\omega)^N$. Briefly speaking, we build a min-max using a linking property. In particular, we have to avoid critical points corresponding to solutions with N' electrons, for $N' < N$, i.e. critical points Φ with a null determinant Gram matrix: this is done by constructing a special pseudo-gradient vector field. We refer to [9] for details concerning this (long!) construction. The result of this construction is the following lemma.

Lemma 2.6. *Let N and Z satisfy $\alpha \max(N, Z) < \frac{2}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}}$, and recall that ν and p are fixed. Given $\omega > 0$ small, there exists $J(\omega) \in \mathbb{N}$, and a sequence $(\Psi_\omega^j)_{0 \leq j \leq J(\omega)}$, of critical points of \mathcal{P}_ω . These critical points satisfy*

$$0 < \text{Gram}_{L^2_{per}} \Psi_\omega^j < \mathbb{1},$$

and there exists a positive sequence \underline{c}_j such that, for any $j \geq 0$, we have $0 < \underline{c}_j < N$, $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \underline{c}_j = N$, with

$$(2.15) \quad N > \mathcal{P}_\omega(\Psi_\omega^j) \geq \underline{c}_j.$$

Moreover, each Ψ_ω^j is of the form

$$(2.16) \quad \Psi_\omega^j = \Phi_\omega^j + h_{\hat{\lambda}}(\Phi_\omega^j),$$

for some $\hat{\lambda}(\omega, \nu, p)$. The function Φ_ω^j is a critical point of \mathcal{Q}_ω , i.e. the reduced functional associated to ω and $\hat{\lambda}$, and its Morse index $i_{\omega, j}$ satisfies

$$(2.17) \quad i_{\omega, j}(\Phi_\omega^j) \leq Nm(\tilde{\lambda}, \omega) + N^2 + 2Nj,$$

where $2Nm(\tilde{\lambda}, \omega)$ is the (real) dimension of $(\Lambda_D E_\omega)^N$.

We remark that, for the construction of linkings of higher order, the functional space needs to have a sufficiently large dimension. Then, the Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction gives a critical point for \mathcal{P}_ω if a critical point for \mathcal{Q}_ω is found. Then we may take advantage of the Morse-type information (2.17) to find an upper bound for the eigenvalues ε_k strictly lower than 1.

Now, it is possible, thanks to our compactness results, to pass to the limit first as the pulsation ω goes to 0: then, $J(\omega) \rightarrow +\infty$ and we obtain a sequence $(\tilde{\Psi}^j)_{j \geq 1}$ of critical points for the functional $\mathcal{F}_{\nu, p}$, with eigenvalues $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k^j$. Secondly, we may pass to the limit as the parameters ν and p go respectively to 0 and ∞ , which solves the initial problem.

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