On the well-posedness of the semi-relativistic Schrödinger-Poisson system

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Abstract. We show global existence and uniqueness of strong solutions for the Schrödinger-Poisson system in the repulsive Coulomb case with relativistic kinetic energy.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction 121
2. Proof of global well-posedness 123
References 132

1. Introduction

In this article, we study the global well-posedness of the semi-relativistic Schrödinger-Poisson system on a finite domain. This system is relevant to the description of many-body semi-relativistic quantum particles in the mean-field limit (for instance, in heated plasma), when the particles move with extremely high velocities. Consider semi-relativistic quantum particles confined in domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ which is an open, finite volume set with a $C^2$ boundary. The particles interact by the electrostatic field they collectively generate. In the mean-field limit, the density matrix that describes the mixed state of the system satisfies the Hartree-von Neumann equation

\[
\begin{aligned}
    i\hbar \partial_t \rho(t) &= [H_V, \rho(t)], \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t \geq 0 \\
    -\Delta V &= n(t, x), \quad n(t, x) = \rho(t, x, x), \quad \rho(0) = \rho_0
\end{aligned}
\]

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satisfying Dirichlet boundary conditions, \( \rho(t, x, y) = 0 \) if \( x \) or \( y \in \partial \Omega \), for \( t \geq 0 \). The Hamiltonian is given by

\[
H_V := T_m + V(t, x)
\]

where the relativistic kinetic energy operator \( T_m := \sqrt{-\Delta + m^2} - m \) is defined via the spectral calculus. Here, \( \Delta \) denotes the Dirichlet Laplacian on \( L^2(\Omega) \), and \( m > 0 \) is the particle mass; see \([3, 2]\) for a derivation of this system of equations in the non-relativistic case. Since \( \rho(t) \) is a positive, self-adjoint trace-class operator acting on \( L^2(\Omega) \), its kernel can, for every \( t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \), be decomposed with respect to an orthonormal basis of \( L^2(\Omega) \). The kernel of the initial data \( \rho_0 \) can be represented in the form

\[
\rho_0(x, y) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k \psi_k(x) \overline{\psi_k(y)}
\]

where \( \{\psi_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) denotes an orthonormal basis of \( L^2(\Omega) \), with \( \psi_k|_{\partial \Omega} = 0 \) for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), and coefficients

\[
\Lambda := \{\lambda_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell^1, \quad \lambda_k \geq 0, \quad \sum_{k} \lambda_k = 1.
\]

As shown below, there exists a one-parameter family of complete orthonormal bases of \( L^2(\Omega) \), \( \{\psi_k(t)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \), with \( \psi_k(t)|_{\partial \Omega} = 0 \) for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), and for \( t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \), such that the kernel of the solution \( \rho(t) \) to (1.1) can be represented as

\[
\rho(t, x, y) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_k \psi_k(t, x) \overline{\psi_k(t, y)}.
\]

Notably, the coefficients \( \lambda_k \) are independent of \( t \), and thus the same as those in \( \rho_0 \). Substituting (1.5) in (1.1), the one-parameter family of orthonormal vectors \( \{\psi_k(t)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) is seen to satisfy the semi-relativistic Schrödinger-Poisson system

\[
i \frac{\partial \psi_k}{\partial t} = T_m \psi_k + V \psi_k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}
\]

\[
-\Delta V[\Psi] = n[\Psi], \quad \Psi := \{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty},
\]

with initial data \( \{\psi_k(0)\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \). The potential function \( V[\Psi] \) solves the Poisson equation (1.7). On both \( V[\Psi] \) and \( \psi_k(t) \), for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), we impose Dirichlet boundary conditions

\[
\psi_k(t, x), \quad V(x, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0, \forall x \in \partial \Omega.
\]

As we show in Lemma 6, below, solutions of (1.6)-(1.8) preserve the orthonormality of \( \{\psi_k(t)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \).

The state space for the Schrödinger-Poisson system is given by

\[
\mathcal{L} := \{[\Psi, \Lambda] \mid \Psi = \{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset H^2_0(\Omega) \cap H^4(\Omega) \text{ is a complete orthonormal system in } L^2(\Omega), \}
\]

\[
\Lambda := \{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \in \ell^1, \quad \lambda_k \geq 0, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \psi_k|^2 dx < \infty.
\]
For fixed $\lambda \in \ell^1$, $\lambda_k > 0$, and for sequences of square integrable functions $\Phi := \{\phi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ and $\Psi := \{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$, we define the inner product
\[
(\Phi, \Psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} := \sum_{k=1}^\infty \lambda_k (\phi_k, \psi_k)_{L^2(\Omega)},
\]
which induces the norm
\[
\|\Phi\|_{L^2(\Omega)} := \left( \sum_{k=1}^\infty \lambda_k \|\phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]
and we introduce the corresponding Hilbert space
\[
L^2(\Omega) := \{\Phi = \{\phi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \mid \phi_k \in L^2(\Omega), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \|\Phi\|_{L^2(\Omega)} < \infty\}.
\]

Our main result is as follows.

**Theorem 1.** For every initial state $(\Psi(x,0), \lambda) \in \mathcal{L}$, there is a unique mild solution $\Psi(x,t)$, $t \in [0, \infty)$, of (1.6)-(1.8) with $(\Psi(x,t), \lambda) \in \mathcal{L}$, which is also a unique strong global solution in $L^2(\Omega)$.

Establishing the global well-posedness of the Schrödinger-Poisson system plays a crucial role in proving the existence and nonlinear stability of stationary states, i.e. the nonlinear bound states of the Schrödinger-Poisson system, which was done in the nonrelativistic case in [4, 6]. The problem in one dimension was treated in [8]. The semiclassical limit of the Schrödinger-Poisson system with the relativistic kinetic energy was studied in the recent article [1]. Global well-posedness for a single semi-relativistic Hartree equation in $\mathbb{R}^3$ was established in [5]. In the present work, we deal with the infinite system of equations in a finite volume set with Dirichlet boundary conditions, and, as distinct from [5], we do not use the regularization of the Poisson equation. Moreover, both the results of [5] and Theorem 1 above do not rely on Strichartz type estimates.

2. **Proof of global well-posedness**

We make a fixed choice of $\lambda = \{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \in \ell^1$, with $\lambda_k > 0$ and $\sum \lambda_k = 1$, denoting the sequence of coefficients determined by the initial data $\rho_0$ of the Hartree-von Neumann equation (1.1) via (1.5), for $t = 0$. We note that we require all $\lambda_k > 0$ to be positive for the subsequent analysis. This does not lead to any loss of generality since by density arguments, any $\rho_0$ (and likewise $\rho(t)$) can be approximated arbitrarily well by an expansion of the form (1.3), respectively (1.5), with $\lambda_k > 0$.

We introduce inner products $(\cdot, \cdot)_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}$ and $(\cdot, \cdot)_{H^1(\Omega)}$ which induce the generalized inhomogenous Sobolev norms
\[
\|\Phi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} := \left( \sum_{k=1}^\infty \lambda_k \|\phi_k\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ and } \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)} := \left( \sum_{k=1}^\infty \lambda_k \|\phi_k\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]
and define the corresponding Hilbert spaces
\[
H^{1/2}_\lambda(\Omega) := \{\Phi = \{\phi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \mid \phi_k \in H^{1/2}_0(\Omega), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \|\Phi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} < \infty\}.
\]
Here, and kinetic energy of a particle with zero mass. We note the following equivalence of norms.

Let us compare the remaining two norms. Clearly, if $\|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)}$ is equivalent to $\|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)}$. We will make use of the Poincaré inequality

\[
\int_\Omega |\nabla \phi_k|^2 \, dx \geq c_p \int_\Omega |\phi_k|^2 \, dx
\]

with the constant $c_p > 0$ dependent upon the domain $\Omega$ with Dirichlet boundary conditions. Thus

\[
\||p|^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \geq \sqrt{c_p} \|\phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)},
\]

which enables us to estimate

\[
\|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \left( \|\phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \||p|^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \right.
\]

\[\left. \lambda_k \left( \|\phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{c_p}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = C \|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)}.
\]

Let us compare the remaining two norms. Clearly,

\[
\|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\phi_k\|^2_{H^1(\Omega)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)}.
\]

On the other hand, by means of the Poincaré inequality (2.1),

\[
\|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \left( \|\phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\nabla \phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{c_p}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\nabla \phi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|\Phi\|_{H_*^1(\Omega)}.
\]
Let $\Psi = \{\psi_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ be a wave function and the relativistic kinetic energy operator acts on it $T_m\Psi = (\sqrt{-\Delta + m^2} - m)\psi$ componentwise. We have the following two lemmas.

**Lemma 3.** The domain of the kinetic energy operator is given by $D(T_m) = H^1_\lambda(\Omega) \subseteq L^2_\lambda(\Omega)$.

**Proof.** Let $\Psi \in H^1_\lambda(\Omega)$. Then
\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m \|\psi_m\|^2_{H^1(\Omega)} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m \left(\|\psi_m\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\nabla \psi_m\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)}\right) \geq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m \|\psi_m\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)},
\]
and also, $\|\Psi\|^2_{L^2_\lambda(\Omega)} < \infty$. We estimate
\[
\|T_m\Psi\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|T_m\psi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq c(m) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\psi_k\|^2_{H^1(\Omega)},
\]
where $c(m)$ is a mass dependent constant. Hence
\[
\|T_m\Psi\|^2_{L^2_\lambda(\Omega)} \leq c(m) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\psi_k\|^2_{H^1(\Omega)} < \infty.
\]

**Lemma 4.** The operator $T_m$ generates the group $e^{-iT_m t}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, of unitary operators on $L^2_\lambda(\Omega)$.

**Proof.** For $\alpha, \beta \in L^2_\lambda(\Omega)$ we compute the inner product
\[
(e^{-iT_m t}\alpha, e^{-iT_m t}\beta)_{L^2_\lambda(\Omega)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (e^{-iT_m t}\alpha_k, e^{-iT_m t}\beta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (\alpha_k, \beta_k)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (\alpha, \beta)_{L^2_\lambda(\Omega)}.
\]

We rewrite the Schrödinger-Poisson system for $x \in \Omega$ into the form
\[
\Psi_t = -iT_m \Psi + F[\Psi(x, t)], \quad \text{where} \quad F[\Psi] := i^{-1} V[\Psi]\Psi,
\]
\[
-\Delta V[\Psi] = n[\Psi], \quad \text{where} \quad V|_{\partial \Omega} = 0,
\]
\[
n[\Psi] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k |\psi_k|^2
\]
and prove the following auxiliary result.

**Lemma 5.** The map defined in (2.2) $F : H^1_\lambda(\Omega) \to H^1_\lambda(\Omega)$ is locally Lipschitz continuous.
Proof. Let $\Psi, \Phi \in \mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)$ with $\Psi = \{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$, $\Phi = \{\phi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ and $t \in [0,T]$. Then,

$$
\|F[\Psi] - F[\Phi]\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)} = \|i^{-1}V[\Psi]\Psi - i^{-1}V[\Phi]\Phi\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)} = \|\nabla \Psi(\Psi - \Phi) + (V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\Phi\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)}.
$$

This can be easily estimated above by means of Lemma 2 by

$$
C\|V[\Psi](\Psi - \Phi)\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)} + C\|(V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\Phi\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)},
$$

which equals

$$(2.3) \quad C\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\nabla V[\Psi](\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2\right)^{1\over 2} + C\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\nabla ((V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2\right)^{1\over 2}.$$

Here, $C$ denotes a finite, positive, universal constant. Clearly, we have

$$
\|\nabla (V[\Psi](\psi_k - \phi_k))\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 2\|\nabla V[\Psi](\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2\|V[\Psi]\nabla (\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

By means of the Schwarz inequality this can be bounded above by

$$
C\|\nabla V[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\psi_k - \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2\|V[\Psi]\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|\nabla (\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

By applying the Sobolev embedding theorems to these expressions, we arrive at

$$
C\|\Delta V[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\nabla (\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq C\|V[\Psi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\nabla (\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

To estimate the remaining term in (2.3), we use

$$
2\|\nabla (V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2\|V[\Psi] - V[\Phi]\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|\nabla \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

The Schwarz inequality yields

$$
2\|\nabla (V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2\|V[\Psi] - V[\Phi]\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|\nabla \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

Applying the Sobolev embedding theorem along with the Hölder inequality to these expressions, we find

$$
C\|\Delta (V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + C\|\Delta (V[\Psi] - V[\Phi])\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\nabla \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

From the Sobolev inequality used in the first of the two terms above we deduce the upper bound

$$
C\|V[\Psi] - V[\Phi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \|\nabla \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
$$

Therefore, for the norm of the difference $\|F[\psi] - F[\Phi]\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)}$ we have the estimate from above as

$$
C\|V[\Psi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\nabla (\psi_k - \phi_k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2\right)^{1\over 2} + C\|V[\Psi] - V[\Phi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\nabla \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2\right)^{1\over 2},
$$

which obviously equals to

$$
C\|V[\Psi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \|\Psi - \Phi\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)} + C\|V[\Psi] - V[\Phi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \|\Phi\|_{\mathcal{H}^1_\omega(\Omega)}.
$$

Let us apply the Poincaré and the Schwarz inequalities to estimate the Sobolev norm of the potential function as

$$
\|V[\Psi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C\|\Delta V\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = C\|n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.
Hence, our goal is to estimate the appropriate norm of the particle concentration. From the Schwarz inequality,

\[ \|n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \lambda_l (|\psi_k|^2, |\psi_l|^2)_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\psi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)}^2 \right)^2, \]

and using the Hölder inequality along with the Sobolev inequality,

\[ \|n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\psi_k\|_{L^6(\Omega)}^2 \leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\nabla \psi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \]

Hence, we arrive at the estimates for the particle concentration and the norms on the potential function,

\[ \|n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \|\Psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2, \quad \|V[\Psi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C \|\Psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \]

with \( \| \cdot \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \) and \( \| \cdot \|_{H^2(\Omega)} \) equivalent via Lemma 2. Evidently, \( W := V[\Psi] - V[\Phi] \)

satisfies the Poisson equation,

\[ -\Delta W = n[\Psi] - n[\Phi], \quad W|_{\partial \Omega} = 0, \]

and Dirichlet boundary conditions. Applying the Poincaré inequality along with the Schwarz inequality, we arrive at

\[ \|W\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq C \|\Delta W\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2, \]

such that

\[ \|W\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C \|n[\Psi] - n[\Phi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}. \]

We will use the trivial inequality

\[ |n[\Psi] - n[\Phi]| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (|\psi_k| + |\phi_k|)|\psi_k - \phi_k|. \]

The Schwarz inequality applied twice yields

\[ \|n[\Psi] - n[\Phi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \int_{\Omega} (|\psi_k| + |\phi_k|)^2 |\psi_k - \phi_k|^2 \, dx \right)^2 \]

\[ \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\psi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)} + \|\phi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)} \|\psi_k - \phi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)} \right)^2 \]

\[ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (\|\psi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)} + \|\phi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)}) \|\psi_k - \phi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)}^2, \]

and using it again gives

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (\|\psi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)} + \|\phi_k\|_{L^4(\Omega)}) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \lambda_s \|\psi_s - \phi_s\|_{L^4(\Omega)}^2, \]

Applying the Hölder and Sobolev inequalities, we arrive at

\[ C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (\|\nabla \psi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\nabla \phi_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \lambda_s \|\nabla \psi_s - \nabla \phi_s\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \]
This quantity can be easily estimated above by
\[
C \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\bar{\psi}_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \lambda_l \|\phi_l\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \lambda_s \|\phi_s - \psi_s\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2,
\]
which clearly equals to
\[
C(\|\Psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 + \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2)\|\Psi - \Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2.
\]
Therefore,
\[
\|n[\Psi] - n[\Phi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C(\|\Psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)})\|\Psi - \Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}
\]
and
\[
\|V[\Psi] - V[\Phi]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C(\|\Psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)})\|\Psi - \Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}.
\]
Collecting the estimates above, we arrive at
\[
\|F[\Psi] - F[\Phi]\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C(\|\Psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)})\|\Psi - \Phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)},
\]
which completes the proof of the lemma.

From standard arguments (see for instance Theorem 1.7 of [7]) thus follows that
the above Schrödinger-Poisson system admits a unique mild solution \( \Psi \) in \( \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega) \)
on a time interval \([0, T]\), for some \( T > 0 \), satisfying the integral equation
\[
(2.4) \quad \Psi(t) = e^{-iT\Delta t}\Psi(0) + e^{-iT\Delta t} \int_0^t e^{iT\Delta s}F[\Psi(s)]ds
\]
in \( \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega) \). Moreover,
\[
\lim_{t \to T} \|\Psi(t)\|_{H^1(\Omega)} = \infty
\]
if \( T \) is finite. We also note that \( \Psi \) is a unique strong solution in \( L^2_\Delta(\Omega) \). We shall
next prove that this solution is in fact global in time. First we prove the following lemma.

**LEMMA 6.** Suppose for the unique mild solution (2.4) of the Schrödinger-Poisson system (1.6)-(1.8) that \{\( \psi_k(x, t) \)\} \( k \in \mathbb{N} \) at \( t = 0 \) forms a complete orthonormal system in \( L^2(\Omega) \). Then, for any \( t \in [0, T) \), the set \{\( \psi_k(x, t) \)\} \( k \in \mathbb{N} \) remains a complete orthonormal system in \( L^2(\Omega) \). Moreover, the \( L^2_\Delta(\Omega) \)-norm is preserved,
\[
\|\Psi(x, t)\|_{L^2_\Delta(\Omega)} = \|\Psi(x, 0)\|_{L^2_\Delta(\Omega)}, \quad t \in [0, T).
\]

**PROOF.** Given the solution \( \Psi(t) \) of the Schrödinger-Poisson system on \([0, T)\), we obtain the time-dependent one-particle Hamiltonian
\[
H_{V_\phi}(t) = T_m + V_\phi(t, x)
\]
where the potential \( V_\phi \) solves \(-\Delta V_\phi(t, x) = n[\Psi(t)]\) with Dirichlet boundary conditions, see (1.2). Accordingly, the components of \( \Psi(t) \) solve the linear, non-autonomous Schrödinger equation \( i\partial_t \psi_k(t, x) = H_{V_\phi}(t) \psi_k(t, x) \), for \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), on the time interval \([0, T)\). We thus have, for \( t \in [0, T)\),
\[
(2.5) \quad \psi_k(x, t) = (e^{-i\int_0^t H_{V_\phi}(\tau)d\tau} \psi_k)(x, 0), \quad k \in \mathbb{N},
\]
and therefore
\[
(\psi_k(x, t), \psi_l(x, t))_{L^2(\Omega)} = (e^{-i\int_0^t H_{V_\phi}(\tau)d\tau} \psi_k(x, 0), e^{-i\int_0^t H_{V_\phi}(\tau)d\tau} \psi_l(x, 0))_{L^2(\Omega)} = \delta_{kl},
\]
where \( \delta_{kl} \) is the Kronecker delta.
\[(\psi_k(x,0), \psi_l(x,0))_{L^2(\Omega)} = \delta_{k,l}, \quad k, l \in \mathbb{N},\]

where \(\delta_{k,l}\) stands for the Kronecker symbol. Obviously, for \(k \in \mathbb{N}\),

\[\|\psi_k(x,t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \|\psi_k(x,0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2,
\]
such that for \(t \in [0,T]\), the \(L^2(\Omega)\)-norm is conserved,

\[\|\Psi(x,t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \|\psi_k(x,t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|\Psi(x,0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.
\]

Let us consider an arbitrary function \(f(x) \in L^2(\Omega)\). Clearly, we have the expansion

\[f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (f(y), \psi_k(y,0))_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_k(x,0),\]

and similarly

\[e^{\int_0^t H_{V\psi}(\tau)d\tau} f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (e^{\int_0^t H_{V\psi}(\tau)d\tau} f(y), \psi_k(y,0))_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_k(x,0).
\]

Thus, by means of (2.5) we arrive at the expansion

\[f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (f(y), \psi_k(y,t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_k(x,t)\]

for \(t \in [0,T]\).

Furthermore, we have conservation of energy for solutions to the Schrödinger-Poisson system in the following sense.

**Lemma 7.** For the unique mild solution (2.4) of the Schrödinger-Poisson system (1.6)-(1.8) and for any value of time \(t \in [0,T]\) we have the identity

\[\|\Psi(x,t)\|_{H^1/2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla V[\Psi(x,t)]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \|\Psi(x,0)\|_{H^1/2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla V[\Psi(x,0)]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
\]

**Proof.** Complex conjugation of the Schrödinger-Poisson system (1.6) yields

\[(2.6) \quad -i \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_k}{\partial t} = T_m \bar{\psi}_k + V[\psi] \bar{\psi}_k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Adding the \(k\)-th equation of the original system (1.6) multiplied by \(\frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_k}{\partial t}\), and the \(k\)-th equation in (2.6) multiplied by \(\frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_k}{\partial t}\), we obtain

\[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \|T_m \bar{\psi}_k\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \int_{\Omega} V[\psi] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi_k|^2 dx = 0, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Thus, multiplying by \(\lambda_k\), and summing over \(k\), we find

\[(2.7) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \|\Psi(x,t)\|_{H^1/2(\Omega)}^2 + \int_{\Omega} V[\Psi(x,t)] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} n[\Psi(x,t)] dx = 0.
\]
One can easily verify the identity
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \| \nabla V[\Psi(x,t)] \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} = 2 \int_\Omega V[\Psi(x,t)] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} n[\Psi(x,t)] dx,
\]
which we substitute in (2.7) to complete the proof of the lemma.

With the auxiliary statements proven above at our disposal, we may now prove our main result, Theorem 1.

**Proof of Theorem 1.** The proof follows from the blow-up alternative and conservation laws. It follows from Lemma 7 that
\[
\| \Psi(t) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} \text{ is bounded from above uniformly in time,}
\]
\[
\| \Psi(t) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 \leq \| \Psi(0) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla V[\Psi(t)] \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)}
\]
\[
= \| \Psi(0) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla V[\Psi(0)] \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)}.
\]
We need to bound \( \| \Psi(t) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} \). We recall the mild solution of the Schrödinger-Poisson system (1.6)-(1.8), given by
\[
(2.8) \quad \Psi(t) = e^{-iT_m t} \Psi(0) + e^{-iT_m t} \int_0^t e^{iT_m s} F[\Psi(s)] ds,
\]
which implies
\[
\| \Psi(t) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} \leq \| \Psi(0) \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} + \int_0^t \| F[\Psi(s)] \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} ds.
\]
From Lemma 2, we have
\[
\| F[\Psi] \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} = \| V[\Psi] \varphi \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)} \leq C \| V[\Psi] \varphi \|_{\mathcal{H}^{1/2}(\Omega)}
\]
\[
\leq C \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \| \nabla (V[\Psi] \varphi_k) \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \right)^{1/2}.
\]
Now,
\[
\| \nabla (V[\psi]) \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \| \nabla V[\Psi] \varphi \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \| V[\Psi] \nabla \varphi \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)}
\]
\[
\leq \| \nabla V[\Psi] \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \| \varphi \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \| V[\Psi] \|^2_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \| \nabla \varphi \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)}
\]
\[
\leq \| \nabla V[\Psi] \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \| \varphi \|^2_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} + \| V[\Psi] \|^2_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \| \varphi \|^2_{H^{1}(\Omega)},
\]
where we have used Hölder’s inequality in the second line and the Sobolev inequality
\[
\| f \|_{L^\frac{n}{n-2}(\Omega)} \leq C \| f \|_{H^p(\Omega)}
\]
Hölder’s and Sobolev inequalities, we get

\[ \|\nabla V[\Psi]\|_{L^6(\Omega)} \leq C\|\nabla V[\Psi]\|_{L^3(\Omega)} \leq C\|n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \]

\[ \leq C\sum_{k,l=1}^\infty \lambda_k \lambda_l \|\psi_k\|^2 \|\psi_l\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C\sum_{k,l=1}^\infty \lambda_k \lambda_l \|\psi_k\psi_l\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \]

\[ \leq C\sum_{k,l=1}^\infty \lambda_k \|\psi_k\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} \|\psi_l\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \]

\[ \leq C\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 \|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2. \]

We now estimate \(\|V[\Psi]\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}\). The Sobolev inequality implies

\[ \|V[\Psi]\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq C\|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}. \]

We claim that \(\|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}\) is controlled by \(\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}\):

\[ \|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = (n[\Psi], |p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]|_{L^2(\Omega)}) \leq \|n[\Psi]\|_{L^{1/2}(\Omega)} \|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \]

\[ \leq C\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} \|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} \]

\[ \leq C\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} \|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}, \]

where we have used Hölder’s inequality in the first line, and the Sobolev inequality in the second line. It follows that

\[ \|p^{-1/2} n[\Psi]\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \]

\[ \leq C\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2, \]

and hence

\[ \|V[\Psi]\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq C\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^4. \]

Combining the above estimates yields

\[ \|F[\Psi]\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} \leq C\|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 \|\Psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}. \]

This implies

\[ \|\Psi(t)\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} \leq \|\Psi(0)\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} + \int_0^t C_0 \|\Psi(s)\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}, \]

where \(C_0\) is a constant proportional to the initial energy

\[ \|\Psi(0)\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla V[\Psi(0)]\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \]

By Gronwall’s lemma,

\[ \|\Psi(t)\|_{H^{1/2}(\Omega)} \leq C_1 e^{C_2 t}, \quad t > 0. \]

By the blow-up alternative, this implies that the Schrödinger-Poisson system is globally well-posed in \(H^{1/2}(\Omega)\).
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