

Asymptotic Properties of Feedback Solutions for a Class of Quantum Control Problems

Kazufumi Ito¹ Karl Kunisch²

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¹Department of Mathematics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27695-8205, USA; research partially supported by the Army Research Office under DAAD19-02-1-0394

²Institut für Mathematik, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, A-8010 Graz, Austria, supported in part by the Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung under SFB 32, "Mathematical Optimization and Applications in the Biomedical Sciences".

Abstract Control of quantum systems described by the Schrödinger equation are considered. Feedback control laws are developed for orbit tracking via controlled Hamiltonians and their asymptotic properties are analyzed. Numerical integrations via time-splitting is also investigated and used to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed feedback laws.

1 Introduction

Consider a quantum system with internal Hamiltonian \mathcal{H}_0 prepared in the initial state $\Psi_0(x)$, where x denotes the relevant spatial coordinate. The state $\Psi(x, t)$ satisfies the time-dependent Schrödinger equation (we set $\hbar = 1$). In the presence of an external interaction taken as an electric field modeled by a coupling operator with amplitude $\epsilon(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ and a time independent dipole moment operator μ , the new Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \epsilon(t)\mu$ gives rise to the following dynamical system to be controlled,

$$(1.1) \quad i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = (\mathcal{H}_0 + \epsilon(t)\mu)\Psi(x, t), \quad \Psi(x, 0) = \Psi_0(x).$$

where \mathcal{H}_0 is a positive, closed, self-adjoint operator in the Hilbert space H , and $\mu \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ is self-adjoint. Let X be the complexified Hilbert space corresponding to H . Throughout we normalize the initial state by $|\Psi_0|_X = 1$.

We consider the control problem of driving the state $\Psi(t)$ of (1.1) to an orbit \mathcal{O} of the uncontrolled dynamics

$$(1.2) \quad i \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{O}(t) = \mathcal{H}_0 \mathcal{O}(t),$$

specifically to the one that corresponds to an eigen-state or the manifold generated by finite many eigen-states, see (1.5). An element $\psi \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0)$ is an eigen-state of \mathcal{H}_0 if $\mathcal{H}_0\psi = \lambda\psi$ for $\lambda > 0$. Then, the corresponding orbit is given by

$$(1.3) \quad \mathcal{O}(t) = e^{-i(\lambda t - \theta)}\psi,$$

where $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ is the phase factor. We have $|\mathcal{O}(t)|_X = 1$ if ψ is normalized as $|\psi|_H = 1$. We assume that the family of eigenfunctions $\{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ forms an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H}_0 and that the associated distinct eigenvalues λ_k are arranged in increasing order.

We employ a variational approach based on either of the two Lyapunov functionals

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{aligned} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) &= \frac{1}{2} |\Psi(t) - \mathcal{O}(t)|_X^2 \\ V_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - |(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X|^2). \end{aligned}$$

These variational procedures were previously discussed in [BCMR, MRT] for finite dimensional systems, for example. In connection with the functional V_2 , we shall consider in Section 5.3 also the case

$$(1.5) \quad \mathcal{O}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N \hat{\alpha}_k e^{-i(\lambda_k t - \hat{\theta}_k)} \psi_k,$$

where $\{(\lambda_k, \psi_k)\}_{k=1}^N$ are the first N eigen-pairs of \mathcal{H}_0 and $\sum_{k=1}^N \hat{\alpha}_k^2 = 1$.

We shall see in Section 2 that $|\Psi(t)|_X = 1$ for all $t \geq 0$. Together with $|\mathcal{O}(t)|_X = 1$ this implies that the first functional can equivalently be expressed as

$$(1.6) \quad V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 1 - \operatorname{Re}(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X.$$

The second functional is motivated by the fact that

$$(1.7) \quad V_2(\Psi, \mathcal{O}) = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \Psi = e^{i\theta} \mathcal{O},$$

where the phase $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ is arbitrary. As a consequence we shall choose time-independent targets and set $\mathcal{O}(t) = \mathcal{O}$ for the functional V_2 . It will be shown that

$$(1.8) \quad \frac{d}{dt} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = \epsilon(t) \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu \Psi(t))_X.$$

Thus, if we set

$$(1.9) \quad \epsilon(t) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu \Psi(t))_X = F_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)),$$

with weight $\beta > 0$, then

$$(1.10) \quad \frac{d}{dt} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = -\beta |\epsilon(t)|^2.$$

Similarly, we have

$$(1.11) \quad \frac{d}{dt} V_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}) = \epsilon(t) \operatorname{Im} \left(\overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi(t))_X} (\mathcal{O}, \mu\Psi(t))_X \right).$$

If we let

$$(1.12) \quad \epsilon(t) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{Im} \left(\overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi(t))_X} (\mathcal{O}, \mu\Psi(t))_X \right) = F_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}),$$

then similarly as above

$$(1.13) \quad \frac{d}{dt} V_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}) = -\beta |\epsilon(t)|^2.$$

Note that F_1 is a linear feedback control law, whereas F_2 is quadratic. In this paper we analyze these two feedback laws with respect to their asymptotic tracking properties. Sufficient conditions will be obtained which guarantee orbit tracking for functional V_1 and manifold tracking for V_2 . The latter property is the natural behavior in view of (1.7).

In order to obtain improved tracking capability we shall also analyze multiple control potentials of the form

$$(1.14) \quad \tilde{\mu}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m \epsilon_j(t) \mu_j,$$

at the end of Section 5.1.

Section 2 is devoted to wellposedness of the dynamical system in open and closed loop form. In Section 3 it is shown that the feedback law F_1 is optimal in the sense that $\epsilon(t) = F_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t))$ minimizes

$$\int_0^T \frac{\beta}{2} (|\epsilon|^2 + |F_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t))|^2) dt + V_1(\Psi(T), \mathcal{O}(T)).$$

An operator splitting method for solving (1.1) is discussed in Section 4. Section 5 is devoted to analyzing the asymptotic tracking properties of the

two feedback control laws. The case of operators with continuous spectrum is also considered there. Section 6, finally, contains the description of some numerical experiments for orbit tracking.

The research of this paper is motivated by the strong activities and large literature in the physics and chemistry communities on the control of quantum mechanical systems. We refer, for instance, to [CGRR, S, ZSR], and the literature cited there. We also point out the work on stabilization of finite dimensional Schrödinger systems [A] guaranteeing almost global convergence.

2 Wellposedness

Associated to the closed, positive, self-adjoint operator \mathcal{H}_0 densely defined in the Hilbert space H , we define the closed linear operator A_0 in $H \times H$ by

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{H}_0 \\ -\mathcal{H}_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $dom(A_0) = dom(\mathcal{H}_0) \times dom(\mathcal{H}_0)$. Here $\Psi = (\Psi_1, \Psi_2) \in H \times H$ is identified with $\Psi = \Psi_1 + i\Psi_2 \in X$. We note that

$$|(\Psi_1, \Psi_2)|_{H \times H} = |\Psi|_X, \text{ and } (\Phi, \Psi)_{H \times H} = Re(\Phi, \Psi)_X,$$

and X is isometrically isomorphic with $H \times H$ by means of

$$(\Phi, \Psi)_X = (\Phi_1, \Psi_1)_H + (\Phi_2, \Psi_2)_H + i((\Phi_2, \Psi_1)_H - (\Phi_1, \Psi_2)_H),$$

. with $\Phi = \Phi_1 + i\Phi_2, \Psi = \Psi_1 + i\Psi_2$. Furthermore A_0 is skew-adjoint, i.e.,

$$(A_0\Psi, \hat{\Psi})_{H \times H} = -(A_0\hat{\Psi}, \Psi)_{H \times H} \text{ for all } \Psi, \hat{\Psi} \in dom(A_0).$$

Thus by Stone's theorem [P], A_0 generates C_0 -semigroup on X and $|S(t)\Psi_0|_X = |\Psi_0|_X$. Let $V = dom(\mathcal{H}_0^{\frac{1}{2}})$ and $X_2 = V \times V$. Then $\mathcal{H}_0 \in \mathcal{L}(V, V^*)$ with $V^* = dom(\mathcal{H}_0^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ and V is equipped with

$$|\phi|_V^2 = \langle \mathcal{H}_0\phi, \phi \rangle_{V^*, V}$$

as norm. The restriction of $S(t)$ to X_2 defines a C_0 semigroup.

Associated to the self-adjoint operator $\mu \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ we define the skew-adjoint operator

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu \\ -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then for $\epsilon \in L^2(0, T)$ there exists a unique mild solution $\Psi(t) \in C(0, T; X)$ to

$$(2.1) \quad \Psi(t) = S(t)\Psi_0 + \int_0^t S(t-s)\epsilon(s) B\Psi(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

and

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{d}{dt}\Psi = A_0\Psi(t) + \epsilon(t)B\Psi(t) \quad \text{in } (\text{dom}(A_0))^*,$$

see e.g. [BMS], [P], Chapter 4, [IK], Chapter 2. Here $(\text{dom}(A_0))^* = (\text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0))^* \times (\text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0))^*$, and $(\text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0))^*$ is the topological dual of $\text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0)$ with respect to the pivot space H . Equivalently

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Psi(t) = -i(\mathcal{H}_0\Psi(t) + \epsilon(t)\mu\Psi(t))$$

in the complexified dual space of $\text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0)$. Since $\mathcal{O}(t) \in C(0, T; \text{dom}(A_0)) \cap C^1(0, T; X)$, we have

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{d}{dt}\mathcal{O}(t) = -i\mathcal{H}_0\mathcal{O}(t) \text{ in } X.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \text{Re}(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X &= \text{Re}((-i\mathcal{H}_0\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X + (\mathcal{O}(t), -i(\mathcal{H}_0\Psi(t) + \epsilon(t)\mu\Psi(t)))_X) \\ &= \text{Re}(i\epsilon(t)(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu\Psi(t)))_X = -\epsilon(t) \text{Im}(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu\Psi(t))_X, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (1.8). Similarly

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{2} |(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X|^2 &= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{2} \left((\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X \overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X} \right) = \\
\frac{1}{2} \left((\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X \frac{d}{dt} \overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X} + \frac{d}{dt} (\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X \overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X} \right) &= \operatorname{Re} \left(\overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X} \frac{d}{dt} (\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X \right) \\
&= \operatorname{Re} \left(\overline{(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X} \left((-i\mathcal{H}_0 \mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X + (\mathcal{O}(t), -i(\mathcal{H}_0 \Psi(t) + \epsilon(t)\mu\Psi(t)))_X \right) \right) \\
&= -\epsilon(t) \operatorname{Im} \left(\overline{(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_X} (\mathcal{O}(t), \mu\Psi(t))_X \right),
\end{aligned}$$

which proves (1.11).

Thus, we obtain the closed loop system of the form

$$(2.4) \quad \Psi(t) = S(t)\Psi_0 + \int_0^t S(t-s)F(\Psi(s), \mathcal{O}(s))B\Psi(s) ds$$

where F denotes either F_1 or F_2 .

We show that (2.4) has a unique solution. For this purpose we consider (2.1) with $\epsilon \in C(0, T; X)$. Let

$$B_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} R_\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & R_\lambda \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} R_\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & R_\lambda \end{pmatrix},$$

where R_λ is the Yosida approximation of $-\mathcal{H}_0$, i.e. $R_\lambda = -\mathcal{H}_0(\lambda I + \mathcal{H}_0)^{-1}$. We have $\|R_\lambda\|_X \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}$ and $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} R_\lambda \Psi = \Psi$, for every $\Psi \in X$. Moreover, B_λ is skew-adjoint. Let $\Psi_\lambda \in C(0, T; X)$ be the mild solution of

$$\Psi_\lambda(t) = S(t)\Psi_0^\lambda + \int_0^t S(t-s)\epsilon(s)B_\lambda\Psi_\lambda(s)ds,$$

where $\Psi_0^\lambda \in \operatorname{dom}(A_0)$ with $\Psi_0^\lambda \rightarrow \Psi_0$ in X and $|\Psi_0^\lambda|_X = |\Psi_0|_X = 1$. Then $f_\lambda = \epsilon B_\lambda \Psi \in C(0, T; \operatorname{dom}(A_0))$ and hence $\Psi_\lambda \in C^1(0, T; X)$ is the strong solution of

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \Psi_\lambda(t) = A_0 \Psi_\lambda(t) + \epsilon(t) B_\lambda \Psi_\lambda(t) \\ \Psi_\lambda(0) = \Psi_0^\lambda. \end{cases}$$

This implies that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi_\lambda(t)|_{H \times H}^2 = (A_0 \Psi_\lambda(t) + \varepsilon(t) B_\lambda \Psi_\lambda(t), \Psi_\lambda(t))_{H \times H} = 0$$

and hence $\|\Psi_\lambda(0)\|_X = 1$ for all $t \in [0, T]$. Further

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Psi_\lambda(t) - \Psi(t)\|_X &\leq |S(t)(\Psi_0^\lambda - \Psi_0)|_X + \int_0^t |S(t-s) \varepsilon(s) B_\lambda(\Psi_\lambda(s) - \Psi(s))|_X ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t |S(t-s)(B_\lambda - B)\Psi(s)|_X ds. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently there exists a constant K independent of λ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Psi_\lambda(t) - \Psi(t)\|_X &\leq K \int_0^t \|\Psi_\lambda(s) - \Psi(s)\|_X ds + \|\Psi_0^\lambda - \Psi_0\|_X \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \|(B_\lambda - B)\Psi(s)\| ds. \end{aligned}$$

By Gronwall's lemma and Lebesgue's bounded convergence theorem we have that $\Psi_\lambda \rightarrow \Psi$ in $C(0, T; X)$. Consequently $\|\Psi(t)\|_X = 1$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

To argue that (2.4) has a unique solution let $\mathcal{O} \in C(0, T; X)$, with $\|\mathcal{O}(t)\|_X = 1$, and consider the iteration

$$(2.5) \quad \Psi_n(t) = S(t)\Psi_0 + \int_0^t S(t-s)F(\Psi_{n-1}(s), \mathcal{O}(s))B\Psi_n(s) ds,$$

which is initialized by the constant function with value Ψ_0 . We use the fact that there exists a constant $M > 0$ such that

$$|F(\Psi, \mathcal{O}) - F(\hat{\Psi}, \hat{\mathcal{O}})| \leq M(|\Psi - \hat{\Psi}|_X + |\mathcal{O} - \hat{\mathcal{O}}|_X),$$

for every $(\Psi, \hat{\Psi}) \in X \times X$, $(\mathcal{O}, \hat{\mathcal{O}}) \in X \times X$ with $|\Psi|_X = |\hat{\Psi}|_X = |\mathcal{O}|_X = |\hat{\mathcal{O}}|_X = 1$. Consequently for $\Psi_{n-1} \in C(0, T; X)$ we have that $\varepsilon = F(\Psi_{n-1}, \mathcal{O}) \in C(0, T; X)$ and by the above discussion (2.5) admits a unique solution $\Psi_n \in C(0, T; X)$ for each $n = 1, 2, \dots$ with $|\Psi_n(t)|_X = 1$ for $t \in [0, T]$. Consequently there exists a constant $K = K(|\mu|, M)$, but independent of n and t such that for consecutive iterates we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Psi_{n+1}(t) - \Psi_n(t)\|_X &= \left| \int_0^t S(t-s) (F(\Psi_n, \mathcal{O})B\Psi_{n+1} - F(\Psi_{n-1}, \mathcal{O})B\Psi_n) \right| ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t (|F(\Psi_n, \mathcal{O})B(\Psi_{n+1} - \Psi_n)| + |(F(\Psi_n, \mathcal{O}) - F(\Psi_{n-1}, \mathcal{O}))B\Psi_n|) ds \\ &\leq K \int_0^t |\Psi_{n+1} - \Psi_n| ds + K \int_0^t |\Psi_n - \Psi_{n-1}| ds. \end{aligned}$$

By Gronwall's lemma this leads to

$$|\Psi_{n+1} - \Psi_n|_{C(0, \bar{t}; X)} \leq K \bar{t} e^{K \bar{t}} |\Psi_n - \Psi_{n-1}|_{C(0, \bar{t}; X)},$$

for each $\bar{t} \in (0, T]$. Choosing \bar{t} such that $\theta = K \bar{t} e^{K \bar{t}} < 1$ we obtain

$$|\Psi_{n+1} - \Psi_n|_{C(0, \tau; X)} \leq \theta^n |\Psi_1 - \Psi_0|_{C(0, T; X)} \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus Ψ_n is a Cauchy sequence in $C(0, \bar{t}; X)$ and it follows that (2.4) has a unique solution on $[0, \tau]$. Since K is independent of n so is τ and hence by the continuation method (2.4) has a unique solution $\Psi \in C(0, T; X)$.

An alternative proof for the wellposedness of the closed loop system can be based on Lipschitz perturbation theory of linear evolution equations [P]. For the second feedback law this follows from the results in [M].

The existence and uniqueness results of this section also apply if the singlepole control potential $\epsilon\mu$ is replaced by a multipole control potential as in (1.14).

3 Optimality

In the introduction we argued that the feedback laws are chosen such that the Lyapunov functionals V_1, V_2 decay along the controlled trajectories. Now we argue that the feedback law corresponding to the first functional is also optimal in a sense to be specified below. This is a special case of a well-known procedure in feedback control which asserts that for a given Lyapunov function V or a feedback control law a cost-functional can be constructed such that V is a solution to the associated Hamilton Jacobi equation, see e.g. [FK] and [G]. Section 5 will be devoted to analyzing the asymptotic properties of both feedback laws.

We argue that

$$V_1(\Psi, \mathcal{O}(t)) = 1 - (\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi)_{H \times H}$$

satisfies the Hamilton Jacobi equation

$$\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial t} + \min_{\epsilon} \left[\frac{\beta}{2} |\epsilon|^2 + (V_1)_{\Psi}(A_0 \Psi + \epsilon B \Psi) \right] + \frac{1}{2\beta} |(\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H}|^2 = 0 \quad \text{for } \Psi \in \text{dom}(A_0),$$

where

$$(V_1)_{\Psi}(\Phi) = -(\mathcal{O}(t), \Phi)_{H \times H}.$$

In fact,

$$(3.1) \quad \epsilon^* = \frac{1}{\beta} (\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H} = F_1(\Psi, \mathcal{O}(t))$$

minimizes

$$\frac{\beta}{2} |\epsilon|^2 - \epsilon (\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H}.$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\beta}{2} |\epsilon^*(t)|^2 + (V_1)_{\Psi}(A_0 \Psi + \epsilon^* B \Psi) + \frac{1}{2\beta} |(\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H}|^2 \\ = -(A_0 \mathcal{O}(t), \Psi)_{H \times H} - (\mathcal{O}(t), A_0 \Psi + \epsilon^*(t) B \Psi)_{H \times H} + \frac{1}{\beta} |(\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H}|^2 \\ = -\epsilon^*(t) (\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H} + \frac{1}{\beta} |(\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi)_{H \times H}|^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

We next show that ϵ^* minimizes

$$J(\epsilon) = \int_0^T \left(\frac{\beta}{2} |\epsilon(t)|^2 + \frac{1}{2\beta} |(\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi(t))_{H \times H}|^2 \right) dt + V_1(\Psi(T), \mathcal{O}(T)),$$

over $\epsilon \in L^2(0, T)$.

For this purpose choose any $\epsilon \in L^2(0, T)$ and let $\Psi(t) \in C(0, T; X)$ be the solution to (2.1)-(2.2). Since $\mathcal{O}(t) \in C^1(0, T; X) \cap C(0, T; \text{dom}(A_0))$ we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = -(A_0 \mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t))_{H \times H} - (\mathcal{O}(t), A_0 \Psi(t) + \epsilon(t) B \Psi(t))_{H \times H}.$$

Integrating over $(0, T)$ and using $ab = \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 - \frac{1}{2}|a - b|^2$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(\Psi(T), \mathcal{O}(T)) + \int_0^T \left(\frac{\beta}{2} |\epsilon(t)|^2 + \frac{1}{2\beta} |(\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi(t))_{H \times H}|^2 \right) dt \\ = V_1(\Psi(0), \mathcal{O}(0)) + \int_0^T \frac{\beta}{2} |\epsilon(t) - \frac{1}{\beta} (\mathcal{O}(t), B \Psi(t))_{H \times H}|^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\epsilon^*(t) = \frac{1}{\beta} (\mathcal{O}(t), B\Psi^*(t))_{H \times H} = F_1(\Psi^*(t), \mathcal{O}(t)).$$

where $\Psi^*(t)$ is the trajectory corresponding to $\epsilon^*(t)$. Thus ϵ^* given in (3.1) minimizes J over $L^2(0, T)$.

4 Operator Splitting and Numerical Methods

Since the Hamiltonian is the sum of \mathcal{H}_0 and $\epsilon(t)\mu$ it is very natural to consider time integration based on the operator splitting method. For the stepsize $h > 0$ consider the Lie-Trotter splitting method:

$$(4.1) \quad \frac{\Psi^{k+1} - \hat{\Psi}^k}{h} = \epsilon^k B \frac{\Psi^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k}{2}, \quad \hat{\Psi}^k = S(h)\Psi^k,$$

and the Strang splitting method:

$$(4.2) \quad \frac{\hat{\Psi}^{k+1} - \hat{\Psi}^k}{h} = \epsilon^k B \frac{\hat{\Psi}^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k}{2}, \quad \hat{\Psi}^k = S\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\Psi^k,$$

$$\Psi^{k+1} = S\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\hat{\Psi}^{k+1},$$

where

$$\epsilon^k = \frac{1}{h} \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} \epsilon(s) ds.$$

For time integration of the controlled Hamiltonian we employ the Crank-Nicolson scheme since it is a norm preserving scheme. In fact, since B is skew adjoint

$$\left(\frac{\Psi^{k+1} - \hat{\Psi}^k}{h}, \Psi^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k \right)_X = 0,$$

and thus $|\Psi^{k+1}|_X^2 = |\hat{\Psi}^k|_X^2$. The Lie-Trotter splitting is of first order whereas the Strang splitting is of second order as time-integration. We refer to [B, IK] and the literature cited there for further discussion.

Convergence of (4.1) and (4.2) is addressed in the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1 If we define $\Psi_h(t) = \Psi^k$ on $[kh, (k+1)h)$, then

$$|\Psi_h(t) - \Psi(t)|_X \rightarrow 0 \text{ uniformly in } t \in [0, T]$$

where $\Psi(t)$, $t \geq 0$, satisfies

$$\Psi(t) = S(t)\Psi_0 + \int_0^t S(t-s)\epsilon(s)B\Psi(s) ds.$$

Proof. Define the one step transition operator

$$\Psi^{k+1} = T_h(t)\Psi^k$$

by

$$T_h(t)\Psi = (I + \frac{\epsilon^k h}{2}B)(I - \frac{\epsilon^k h}{2}B)^{-1}S(h)\Psi \text{ for } t \in [kh, (k+1)h).$$

Then, $|T_h(t)\Psi|_X = |\Psi|_X$ and

$$A_h(t) = \frac{T_h(t)\Psi - \Psi}{h} = \frac{J_{h/2}(\epsilon^k B) - I}{h/2}S(h)\Psi + \frac{S(h)\Psi - \Psi}{h},$$

where

$$J_{h/2}(\epsilon^k B) = (I - \frac{\epsilon^k h}{2}B)^{-1}.$$

Since for $\Psi \in X$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{J_{h/2}(\epsilon^k B) - I}{h/2}\Psi = \epsilon(t)B\Psi$$

and for $\Psi \in \text{dom}(A)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{S(h)\Psi - \Psi}{h} = A_0\Psi,$$

it follows that for $\Psi \in \text{dom}(A)$ and $\epsilon \in C(0, T)$

$$|A_h(t)\Psi - (A_0\Psi + \epsilon(t)B\Psi)|_X \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0^+.$$

It thus follows from the Chernoff theorem [IK] that $|\Psi_h(t) - \Psi(t)|_X \rightarrow 0$ uniformly in $t \in [0, T]$. Note that

$$\Psi^{k+1} = S(h)\Psi^k + h\epsilon^k J_{h/2}(\epsilon^k B)S(h)\Psi^k$$

and thus

$$\Psi^m = S(mh)\Psi_0 + \sum_{k=1}^m h S((m-k)h)\epsilon^k B J_{h/2}(\epsilon^k B) S(h)\Psi^{k-1}.$$

Thus, letting $h \rightarrow 0$ in this expression, $\Psi(t) \in C(0, T; X)$ satisfies (2.1).

For the Strang splitting

$$T_h(t) = S\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\left(I + \frac{\epsilon^k h}{2}B\right)\left(I + \frac{\epsilon^k h}{2}B\right)^{-1}S\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\Psi.$$

Then,

$$A_h(t)\Psi = \frac{T_h(t)\Psi - \Psi}{h} = S\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\frac{J_{h/2}(\epsilon^k B) - I}{h/2}S\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\Psi + \frac{S(h)\Psi - \Psi}{h}$$

Thus, using the same arguments we have $A_h(t)\Psi \rightarrow A(t)\Psi$ for $\Psi \in \text{dom}(A)$. Hence it follows from the Chernoff theorem that the Strang splitting method converges. \square

Let F denote one of our feedback laws F_1 , or F_2 . Suppose we select ϵ^k on $[kh, (k+1)h)$ for the discrete time systems (4.1) such that

$$(4.3) \quad \epsilon^k = F(\Psi^{k+1/2}, \mathcal{O}^{k+1}), \quad \Psi^{k+1/2} = \frac{\Psi^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k}{2}.$$

Then Ψ^k satisfies closed loop system given by

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\Psi^{k+1} - \hat{\Psi}^k}{h} &= \epsilon^k B \frac{\Psi^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k}{2}, \quad \hat{\Psi}^k = S(h)\Psi^k, \\ \epsilon^k &= F(\Psi^{k+1/2}, \mathcal{O}^{k+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$V(S(h)\Psi, S(h)\mathcal{O}) = V(\Psi, \mathcal{O})$$

we have

$$(4.5) \quad V(\Psi^{k+1}, \mathcal{O}^{k+1}) = V(\Psi^k, \mathcal{O}^k) - \beta |F(\Psi^{k+1/2}, \mathcal{O}^{k+1/2})|^2.$$

That is, we have the discrete-time analogue of (1.8). Similarly, for (4.2) we select ϵ^k on $[kh, (k+1)h)$ such that for $\mathcal{O}^{k+1/2} = S(\frac{h}{2})\mathcal{O}^k$

$$(4.6) \quad \epsilon^k = F(\Psi^{k+1/2}, \mathcal{O}^{k+1/2}), \quad \Psi^{k+1/2} = \frac{\hat{\Psi}^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k}{2}.$$

Then Ψ^k satisfies closed loop system

$$(4.7) \quad \frac{\hat{\Psi}^{k+1} - \hat{\Psi}^k}{h} = \epsilon^k B \frac{\hat{\Psi}^{k+1} + \hat{\Psi}^k}{2}, \quad \hat{\Psi}^k = S(\frac{h}{2})\Psi^k,$$

$$\epsilon^k = F(\Psi^{k+1/2}, \mathcal{O}^{k+1/2}), \quad \Psi^{k+1} = S(\frac{h}{2})\hat{\Psi}^{k+1}.$$

Since

$$V(S(\frac{h}{2})\hat{\Psi}^{k+1}, S(\frac{h}{2})\mathcal{O}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}) = V(\hat{\Psi}^{k+1}, \mathcal{O}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}),$$

(4.5) holds for the closed loop (4.7).

Finally we define the nonlinear operator $\mathcal{A}(t)$ by

$$\mathcal{A}(t)\Psi = A + F(\Psi, \mathcal{O}(t))B\Psi, \quad \Psi \in \text{dom}(A),$$

for given $\mathcal{O} \in C(0, T; X)$. Since F is Lipschitz in $\Psi \in X$, the same proof as above provides that if Ψ^k is the solution to the discrete time closed loop system (4.4) and Ψ satisfies the closed loop system (2.4), then

$$|\Psi_h(t) - \Psi(t)|_X \rightarrow 0 \text{ uniformly in } t \in [0, T].$$

for both methods.

5 Asymptotic Tracking

5.1 Discrete Spectral Case

The objective of this section is to analyze the asymptotic properties of the controlled system (1.1) for the functionals V_1 and V_2 . Unless specified otherwise we assume in the context of functional V_1 that \mathcal{O} appearing in (1.4) is of the form

$$\mathcal{O}(t) = e^{-i(\lambda_{k_0} t - \hat{\theta})} \psi_{k_0}$$

for some eigenpair $(\lambda_{k_0}, \psi_{k_0})$ of \mathcal{H}_0 and phase $\hat{\theta}$. For V_2 we choose

$$\mathcal{O} = e^{i\hat{\theta}}\psi_{k_0}.$$

We assume that

$$(5.1) \quad \{e^{i(\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau}\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \cup \{e^{-i(\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau}\}_{k=1, k \neq k_0}^{\infty} \text{ is } \omega\text{-independent in } L^2(0, T),$$

for some $T > 0$ and that

$$(5.2) \quad \mu_{k_0}^k = (\psi_{k_0}, \mu\psi_k)_X \neq 0 \text{ for all } k = 1, 2, \dots$$

A sequence $\{\varphi_k\}_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is called ω -independent if $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \varphi_k = 0$ implies that $c_k = 0$ for all k . It is further assumed that

$$(5.3) \quad \{S(t)\Psi_0, t \geq 0\} \text{ relatively compact in } X,$$

and

$$(5.4) \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Re}(\Psi_0, \mathcal{O}(0))_X \neq -1.$$

Let us briefly comment on assumptions (5.1), and (5.3). Assumption (5.3) holds, for example, if $\operatorname{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0)$ is compact in H and $\Psi_0 \in V \times V$. In case Ω is unbounded we may assume that $W = V \times L^p(\Omega)$, $p > 2$, is compactly embedded in $H = L^2(\Omega)$. Then, if $\Psi_0 \in W \times W$ and $S(t)$ leaves $W \times W$ invariant [IK1], we have (5.3).

The following lemma addresses condition (5.1).

Lemma 5.1. *If there exists a constant $\delta > 0$ such that $|\lambda_k + \lambda_\ell - 2\lambda_{k_0}| \geq \delta$ for all $k, \ell \geq 1$ with $\ell \neq k_0$, and $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq \delta$ for all $k \neq \ell$, then $\{e^{i(\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau}\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \cup \{e^{-i(\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau}\}_{k=1, k \neq k_0}^{\infty}$ is ω -independent for sufficiently large $T > 0$.*

We shall refer to

$$(5.5) \quad |\lambda_k + \lambda_\ell - 2\lambda_{k_0}| \geq \delta > 0 \text{ for all } k, \ell \geq 1 \text{ with } \ell \neq k_0$$

as gap condition. It is satisfied, for example, if ψ_{k_0} is the ground state, and the associated eigenvalue λ_1 is not an accumulation point of the spectrum. It also holds true for arbitrary choice of k_0 , if λ_k behave like k^2 , for example, which is the case of the one-dimensional potential box, or the case of the harmonic oscillator [C].

Proof. Let $\{\mu_\ell\}_{\ell \in I}$ be a real number sequence defined by

$$\mu_k = \lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0}, \quad k \geq 1, \quad \mu_{-k} = -(\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0}) \quad k \neq k_0,$$

where $I = \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, k_0\}$. It follows from the assumption that

$$|\mu_m - \mu_\ell| \geq \delta, \quad m \neq \ell.$$

From the Ingham's theorem [I], if $T > \frac{2\pi}{\delta}$, there exists a positive constant c , depending on T and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$c \sum_{m \in I} |a_m|^2 \leq \int_0^T |f(\tau)|^2 d\tau$$

for

$$f(\tau) = \sum_{m \in I} a_m e^{i\mu_m \tau}.$$

From (1.10) and (1.13) we have

$$(5.6) \quad V(t) - V(0) = -\beta \int_0^t |\epsilon(s)|^2 ds, \quad \text{for all } t > 0,$$

where $V(t) = V_i(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t))$ with $i = 1$ or $i = 2$. Since $V(t) \geq 0$ we have $\int_0^\infty |\epsilon|^2 ds < \infty$, and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t S(t-s)\epsilon(s)B\Psi(s) ds \text{ exists.}$$

It follows that $\{\int_0^t S(t-s)\epsilon(s)B\Psi(s) : t \geq 0\}$ is relatively compact. Together with (5.3) we conclude that $\{\Psi(t) : t \geq 0\}$ is relatively compact. We shall

proceed with the asymptotic analysis utilizing assumptions (5.1), (5.2), (5.3) and summarize the results in a theorem at the end.

Since $\{\Psi(t) : t \geq 0\}$ and $\{\mathcal{O}(t) : t \geq 0\}$ are relatively compact in X there exists a sequence $\{t_n\} \rightarrow \infty$ and elements $\Psi_\infty \in X$, $\mathcal{O}_\infty \in X$ such that

$$(5.7) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Psi(t_n) = \Psi_\infty \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{O}(t_n) = \mathcal{O}_\infty,$$

in particular, $\Psi_\infty, \mathcal{O}_\infty$ are in the ω -limit sets of (2.2) and (2.3), respectively. Let us recall that the ω -limit set Ω of an orbit $\{\Psi(t) : t \geq 0\}$ is defined as

$$\Omega = \bigcap_{s>0} \overline{\{\Psi(t) : t \geq s\}},$$

see e.g. [T]. Note that for any $\tau > 0$

$$(5.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & |\Psi(t_n + \tau) - S(\tau)\Psi_\infty|_X \\ & \leq |\Psi(t_n + \tau) - S(\tau)\Psi(t_n)|_X + |S(\tau)\Psi(t_n) - S(\tau)\Psi_\infty|_X \\ & \leq \left| \int_0^\tau S(\tau - s)\epsilon(t_n + s)\Psi(t_n + s) ds \right| + |\Psi(t_n) - \Psi_\infty| \\ & \leq \int_{t_n}^{t_n + \tau} |\epsilon(s)| ds + |\Psi(t_n) - \Psi_\infty| \\ & \leq \sqrt{\tau} \left(\int_{t_n}^{t_n + \tau} |\epsilon(s)|^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |\Psi(t_n) - \Psi_\infty| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\epsilon \in L^2(0, \infty)$ it follows that $\Psi(t_n + \tau) \rightarrow S(\tau)\Psi_\infty$ and analogously $\mathcal{O}(t_n + \tau) \rightarrow S(\tau)\mathcal{O}_\infty$ uniformly with respect to $\tau \in (0, \infty)$. Here $S(\tau)\Psi_\infty$ and $S(\tau)\mathcal{O}_\infty$ are the mild solutions to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}\Psi_\infty(t) &= A_0\Psi_\infty(t), & \Psi_\infty(0) &= \Psi_\infty, \\ \frac{d}{dt}\mathcal{O}_\infty(t) &= A_0\mathcal{O}_\infty(t), & \mathcal{O}_\infty(0) &= \mathcal{O}_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Hence they are of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_\infty(\tau) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k e^{-i(\lambda_k \tau - \theta_k)} \psi_k, \\ \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau) &= e^{-i(\lambda_{k_0} \tau - \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} \psi_{k_0}, \end{aligned}$$

with $0 \leq \theta_k, \tilde{\theta}_{k_0} < \pi$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |B_k|^2 = 1$

Since

$$\epsilon(t_n + \cdot) = F(\Psi(t_n + \cdot), \mathcal{O}(t_n + \cdot)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ in } L^2(0, \infty), \text{ as } t_n \rightarrow \infty,$$

Lipschitz continuity of $(\Psi, \mathcal{O}) \in X \times X \rightarrow F(\Psi, \mathcal{O}) \in \mathbb{R}$, and Lebesgue's bounded convergence theorem we have

$$(5.9) \quad F(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) = 0, \text{ for } \tau \geq 0.$$

It follows now that

$$(5.10) \quad \begin{aligned} F_1(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k e^{i((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau - \theta_k + \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} \mu_{k_0}^k \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_{k_0}^k B_k \left(\cos(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_{k_0}) \sin((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau) - \sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_{k_0}) \cos((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau) \right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu_{k_0}^k = (\psi_{k_0}, \mu\psi_k)_X$.

By (5.1) the set $\{\cos((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau), \sin((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau)\}$ is ω -independent in $L^2(0, T)$. From (5.10) it thus follows, using (5.2), that $B_k = 0$ for all $k \neq k_0$. Moreover, since $|\Psi_\infty| = 1$, we have $\theta_{k_0} = \tilde{\theta}_{k_0}$ and $B_{k_0} = 1$.

Here the case $B_{k_0} = -1$ can be excluded since it implies that

$$(5.11) \quad V_1(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) = 1 + \text{Re}(e^{-i(\lambda_{k_0}\tau - \theta_{k_0})} \psi_{k_0}, e^{-i(\lambda_{k_0}\tau - \theta_{k_0})} \psi_{k_0})_X = 2$$

But by (5.4) we have

$$(5.12) \quad V_1(\Psi_0, \mathcal{O}(0)) = 1 - \text{Re}(e^{i\hat{\theta}} \psi_{k_0}, \Psi_0)_X \leq 2.$$

Moreover $V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t))$ decays along the trajectory, i.e. $\frac{d}{dt} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) \leq 0$, which is in contradiction to (5.11) and (5.12) and hence, $B_{k_0} = -1$ cannot occur.

Since the ω -limit pair $(\Psi_\infty, \mathcal{O}_\infty)$ was arbitrary it follows from (1.4) that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$, i.e. $\Psi(t)$ asymptotically approaches the orbit $\mathcal{O}(t)$.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.13) \quad F_2(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty) &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{Im} \left(B_{k_0} \sum_{k \neq k_0} B_k e^{i((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau + \theta_{k_0} - \theta_k)} \mu_{k_0}^k \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{k \neq k_0} \mu_{k_0}^k B_{k_0} B_k \left(\cos(\theta_{k_0} - \theta_k) \sin((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau) + \sin(\theta_{k_0} - \theta_k) \cos((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau) \right) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

In case $(\Psi_0, \psi_{k_0})_X \neq 0$ we have $B_{k_0} \neq 0$. In fact, $(\Psi_0, \psi_{k_0})_X \neq 0$ implies that $V_2(\Psi_0, \mathcal{O}(0)) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - |(\mathcal{O}(0), \Psi_0)_X|^2) < \frac{1}{2}$, and, since $\frac{d}{dt}V_2 \leq 0$, we have $V_2(\Psi_\infty, \mathcal{O}_\infty) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. If $B_{k_0} = 0$, then $(\Psi(\infty), \mathcal{O}(\infty))_X = 0$ and $V_2(\Psi(\infty), \mathcal{O}(\infty)) = \frac{1}{2}$ which gives a contradiction.

Thus, with (5.1) and (5.2) holding, it follows that for F_2 given in (5.13) that $B_k = 0$ for $k \neq k_0$ and thus $B_{k_0} = \pm 1$. Since the element in the ω -limit set was arbitrary we conclude that $V_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, which means that the trajectory $\Psi(t)$ approaches the manifold $\{e^{i\theta}\psi_{k_0} : \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

We summarize the above discussion as a theorem.

Theorem 5.1. *Assume that (5.1), (5.2), and (5.3) hold.*

(a) *If, in addition, (5.4) is satisfied, then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$, for the feedback law given by F_1 .*

(b) *If, in addition, $(\Psi_0, \psi_{k_0})_X \neq 0$, then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$, for the feedback law given by F_2 .*

□

Remark 5.1. For the harmonic oscillator case we have

$$\mathcal{H}_0\psi = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi + x^2\psi, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} = \Omega.$$

Then the eigen-pairs $\{(\lambda_k, \psi_k)\}_{k=1}^\infty$ are given by

$$\lambda_k = 2k - 1, \quad \psi_k(x) = \hat{c} H_{k-1}(x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

where H_k is the Hermite polynomial of degree k and \hat{c} is a normalizing factor.

In this case we have

$$\lambda_{k_0-\ell} - \lambda_{k_0} = -(\lambda_{k_0+\ell} - \lambda_{k_0}), \quad 1 \leq \ell \leq k_0 - 1,$$

and the gap condition $|\lambda_k + \lambda_\ell - 2\lambda_{k_0}| > \delta$ is not satisfied. Thus, $\int_0^T |F_1(\Psi(\tau), \mathcal{O}(\tau))|^2 d\tau = 0$ implies

$$\operatorname{Im} (B_{k_0+\ell} e^{i(\lambda_\ell \tau - \theta_{k_0+\ell} + \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} \mu_{k_0}^{k_0+\ell} + B_{k_0-\ell} e^{-i(\lambda_\ell \tau - \theta_{k_0-\ell} + \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} \mu_{k_0}^{k_0-\ell}) = 0$$

for $1 \leq \ell < k_0$. That is, $B_{k_0+\ell}$ and $B_{k_0-\ell}$ are not necessary zero and thus $\Psi_\infty(\tau)$ is distributed over energy levels $1 \leq \ell \leq 2k_0 - 1$.

We now turn to the case when the gap condition $|\lambda_k + \lambda_\ell - 2\lambda_{k_0}| > \delta$ is violated. Then more than one control operator μ is required to guarantee the tracking property of our feedback law and we consider (1.14).

Then for $V_1(\Psi, \mathcal{O}) = 1 - \operatorname{Re}(\mathcal{O}, \Psi)_X$ we find

$$\frac{d}{dt} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^m \epsilon_j \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu_j \Psi(t))_X,$$

which suggests feedback laws of the form

$$(5.14) \quad \epsilon_j(t) = F_{1,j}(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu_j \Psi(t)).$$

For the cost functional V_2 we obtain the feedback laws

$$(5.15) \quad \epsilon_j(t) = F_{2,j}(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{Im}(\overline{(\mathcal{O}, \Psi(t))}(\mathcal{O}, \mu_j \Psi(t))),$$

for $j = 1, \dots, m$. As before we obtain, for either of the two cost functionals,

$$V(t) - V(0) = -\beta \int_0^t \sum_{j=1}^m |\epsilon_j(s)|^2 ds,$$

and hence $\epsilon_j \in L^2(0, \infty)$ for each $j = 1, \dots, m$.

In the following discussion we assume (5.3) i.e. that $\{S(t)\Psi_0 : t \geq 0\}$ is relatively compact. Then $\{\Psi(t) : t \geq 0\}$ is relatively compact as well and, proceeding as at the beginning of this section we obtain for each $j = 1, \dots, m$

$$F_{1,j}(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau), \mu_j \Psi_\infty(\tau)) = 0, \text{ for } \tau \geq 0, j = 1, \dots, m,$$

in particular

$$\operatorname{Im}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k e^{i((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau - \theta_k + \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} (\mu_j)_{k_0}^k\right) = 0, \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m,$$

where

$$(\mu_j)_{k_0}^k = (\psi_{k_0}, \mu_j \psi_k)_X.$$

We henceforth consider the case $m = 2$. Suppose that $\lambda_{\bar{k}} + \lambda_{\bar{\ell}} - 2\lambda_{k_0} = 0$ for a single pair $(\bar{k}, \bar{\ell})$, $\bar{\ell} \neq k_0$, and that otherwise (5.1) holds. Then $\lambda_{\bar{k}} - \lambda_{k_0} = -(\lambda_{\bar{\ell}} - \lambda_{k_0})$ and for the feedback law associated to V_1 we have

$$(5.16) \quad \operatorname{Im}\left(B_{\bar{k}} e^{i((\lambda_{\bar{k}} - \lambda_{k_0})\tau - \theta_{\bar{k}} + \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} (\mu_j)_{k_0}^{\bar{k}} + B_{\bar{\ell}} e^{i(-(\lambda_{\bar{k}} - \lambda_{k_0})\tau - \theta_{\bar{\ell}} + \tilde{\theta}_{k_0})} (\mu_j)_{k_0}^{\bar{\ell}}\right) = 0,$$

for $j = 1, 2$. If

$$(5.17) \quad \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} (\mu_1)_{k_0}^{\bar{k}} & (\mu_1)_{k_0}^{\bar{\ell}} \\ (\mu_2)_{k_0}^{\bar{k}} & (\mu_2)_{k_0}^{\bar{\ell}} \end{pmatrix} = 2,$$

then from (5.16), it follows that $B_{\bar{k}} = B_{\bar{\ell}} = 0$. If moreover

$$(5.18) \quad \text{for each } k \text{ there exists } j \in \{1, 2\} \text{ such that } (\mu_j)_{k_0}^k \neq 0,$$

then $B_k = 0$ for all $k \neq k_0$, $B_{k_0} = 1$ and $\theta_{k_0} = \tilde{\theta}_{k_0}$. As a consequence we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$.

In general let

$$\lambda_{k_i} + \lambda_{\ell_i} - 2\lambda_{k_0} = 0$$

for multiple pairs (k_i, ℓ_i) with $\ell_i \neq k_0$. If we assume that (5.18) holds and

$$(5.19) \quad \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} (\mu_1)_{k_0}^{k_i} & (\mu_1)_{k_0}^{\ell_i} \\ (\mu_2)_{k_0}^{k_i} & (\mu_2)_{k_0}^{\ell_i} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \text{ for each } (k_i, \ell_i) \text{ pair,}$$

then $B_{k_i} = B_{\ell_i} = 0$, and in particular $B_k = 0$ for all k . Again $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$ follows.

Turning to the feedback law corresponding to V_2 we find

$$F_{2,j}(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im}(\overline{(\mathcal{O}_\infty, \Psi_\infty(\tau))_X} (\mathcal{O}_\infty, \mu_j \Psi_\infty(\tau))) = 0,$$

for $\tau \geq 0$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. Consequently

$$B_{k_0} \text{Im}(B_k e^{i((\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau + \theta_{k_0} - \theta_k)} (\mu_j)_{k_0}^k + B_\ell e^{i(-(\lambda_k - \lambda_{k_0})\tau + \theta_{k_0} - \theta_\ell)} (\mu_j)_{k_0}^\ell) = 0.$$

In case $\lambda_{k_i} + \lambda_{\ell_i} - 2k_0 = 0$ for multiple pairs (k_i, ℓ_i) with $\ell_i \neq k_0$, then (5.18), (5.19) and $B_{k_0} \neq 0$ (which is implied by $(\Psi_0, \psi_{k_0})_X \neq 0$) imply that $B_{k_i} = B_{\ell_i} = 0$ and in particular $B_k = 0$ for all $k \neq k_0$. Again we can draw the same conclusion as in Theorem 5.1.

We can conclude that even in the degenerate case when the gap condition is violated, only two independent moments are sufficient to guarantee the asymptotic tracking properties of $V_i(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t))$, $i = 1, 2$. More precisely we have the following result.

Theorem 5.2. *Consider control potentials of the form $\tilde{\mu}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \epsilon_j(t) \mu_j$ with $\mu_j \in \mathcal{L}(H)$. Assume that (5.1) holds except for finitely many pairs (k_i, ℓ_i) , $\ell_i \neq k_0$ and that (5.18) and (5.19), as well as (5.3) are satisfied.*

(a) *If, in addition, (5.4) holds, then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$, for the feedback law given by F_1 .*

(b) *If, in addition, $(\Psi_0, \psi_{k_0})_X \neq 0$, then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_2(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$, for the feedback law given by F_2 .*

5.2 Continuous Spectral Case

In this subsection we assume that the positive, selfadjoint operator \mathcal{H}_0 has a spectral resolution of the form

$$\mathcal{H}_0 \psi = \lambda_0 (\psi, \psi_0) \psi_0 + \int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} \lambda E(\lambda) \psi \, d\lambda \text{ for } \psi \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0),$$

where $0 < \lambda_0 < \lambda_1$, and $E(\lambda)$ is a family of projections with $\int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} |\lambda E(\lambda) \psi|_X^2 \, d\lambda < \infty$ for all $\psi \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{H}_0)$ and $E \in L_{loc}^2(\lambda_1, \infty; \mathcal{L}(X))$, see e.g. [Yo], pg 352.

Proceeding as in Section 5.1 and assuming (5.3), we find that $\mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau) = e^{-i(\lambda_0\tau - \tilde{\theta}_0)}\psi_0$ and

$$\Psi_\infty(\tau) = B_0 e^{-i(\lambda_0\tau - \theta_0)}\psi_0 + \int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} e^{-i(\lambda\tau - \theta(\lambda))} E(\lambda)\Psi_\infty d\lambda,$$

where Ψ_∞ , with $|\Psi_\infty|_X = 1$, is in the ω -limit set of $\Psi(t)$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_\infty(\tau) &= F_1(\psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im}(\mathcal{O}_\infty, \mu\Psi_\infty)_X \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} B_0 \text{Im}(e^{i(\tilde{\theta}_0 - \theta_0)}(\psi_0, \mu\psi_0)_X) - \frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im} \int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} e^{i((\lambda - \lambda_0)\tau + \tilde{\theta}_0 - \theta(\lambda))} (\psi_0, \mu E(\lambda)\Psi_\infty)_X \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} B_0 \sin(\tilde{\theta}_0 - \theta_0)(\psi_0, \mu\psi_0)_X - \frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im} \left(\int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} e^{i((\lambda - \lambda_0)\tau + \tilde{\theta}_0 - \theta(\lambda))} \tilde{B}(\lambda) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{B}(\lambda) = (\psi_0, \mu E(\lambda)\Psi_\infty)$. Equivalently this can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_\infty(\tau) &= -\frac{1}{\beta} B_0 \sin(\tilde{\theta}_0 - \theta_0)(\psi_0, \mu\psi_0)_X \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\beta} \left(\int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} \tilde{B}(\lambda) [\cos(\theta(\lambda) - \tilde{\theta}_0) \sin((\lambda - \lambda_0)\tau) - \sin(\theta(\lambda) - \tilde{\theta}_0) \cos((\lambda - \lambda_0)\tau)] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence by the Fourier Plancherel theorem

$$\int_0^{\infty} |\epsilon_\infty(\tau)|^2 d\tau = |B_0 \sin(\theta_0 - \tilde{\theta}_0)(\psi_0, \mu\psi_0)_X|^2 + \int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} |\tilde{B}(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = 0,$$

and thus

$$\tilde{B}(\lambda) = 0, \quad B_0 \sin(\theta_0 - \tilde{\theta}_0)(\psi_0, \mu\psi_0) = 0.$$

Assuming that

$$(\psi_0, \mu\psi_0) \neq 0, \text{ and that } \tilde{B}(\cdot) = 0 \text{ implies } E(\cdot)\Psi_\infty(\cdot) = 0 \text{ for every } \Psi_\infty,$$

we have $\theta_0 = \tilde{\theta}_0$ and $E\Psi_\infty = 0$. Since $|\Psi_\infty| = 1$ we have $B_0 = 1$ and therefore $V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 1 - \text{Re}(\mathcal{O}(t), \Psi(t)) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

5.3 General Target

In this subsection we consider the case when the orbit that is tracked by means of V_1 , is chosen based on multiple eigen-states according to

$$(5.20) \quad \mathcal{O}(t) = \sum_{\ell=1}^M \hat{\alpha}_\ell e^{-i(\lambda_\ell t - \hat{\nu}_\ell)} \psi_\ell,$$

with $\sum_{\ell=1}^M |\hat{\alpha}_\ell|^2 = 1$, $\hat{\alpha}_\ell \neq 0$, phases $\hat{\vartheta}_\ell \in [0, 2\pi)$, for all ℓ , and $M \geq 2$. Throughout this section we consider the point-spectrum situation of Section 5.1. with simple eigenvalues.

Analogous to Section 5.1 we assume that (5.3) holds, and we replace (5.1) by

$$(5.21) \quad \dot{\bigcup}_{\ell=1}^M (\{e^{i(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)\tau}\}_{k=1}^\infty \cup \{e^{-i(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)\tau}\}_{k=1, k \neq \ell}^\infty) \quad \text{is } \omega\text{-independent in } L^2(0, T),$$

for some $T > 0$, and (5.2) by

$$(5.22) \quad \mu_\ell^k = (\psi_\ell, \mu\psi_k)_X \neq 0 \text{ for all } \ell = 1, \dots, M, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

In (5.22) the union $\dot{\bigcup}$ is defined such that multiple occurrences of the value $\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell$ are omitted. Note that (5.21) holds if a real sequence $\dot{\bigcup}_{\ell=1}^M (\{\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell\}_{k=1}^\infty \cup \{-(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)\}_{k=1, k \neq \ell}^\infty)$ satisfies the uniform gap condition as in Lemma 5.1.

As in Section 5.1, we consider the feedback control

$$\epsilon(t) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im}(\mathcal{O}(t), \mu\Psi(t))_X = F_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)).$$

and find that there exist $0 \leq \tilde{\theta}_\ell, \theta_k < \pi$ and B_k , with $\sum_{k=1}^\infty B_k^2 = 1$, such that

$$\mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau) = \sum_{\ell=1}^M \alpha_\ell e^{-i(\lambda_\ell \tau - \tilde{\theta}_\ell)} \psi_\ell, \quad \Psi_\infty(\tau) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty B_k e^{-i(\lambda_k \tau - \theta_k)} \psi_k,$$

for $\tau \geq 0$. It follows that

$$(5.23) \quad F_1(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) = 0,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.24) \quad F_1(\Psi_\infty(\tau), \mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau)) &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im}(\mathcal{O}_\infty(\tau), \mu \Psi_\infty(\tau))_X \\
&= -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k \sum_{\ell=1}^M \alpha_\ell e^{i((\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)\tau - \theta_k + \tilde{\theta}_\ell)} \mu_\ell^k \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k \sum_{\ell=1}^M \alpha_\ell \mu_\ell^k \left(\cos(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) \sin((\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)\tau) - \sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) \cos((\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)\tau) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

In the following discussion we argue that $\Psi_\infty = \mathcal{O}_\infty$, which implies the tracking property of the feedback control law ϵ .

Conditions (5.21), (5.22) imply that

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.25) \quad &\cos(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) B_k \alpha_\ell - \cos(\theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_k) B_\ell \alpha_k = 0, \\
&\sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) B_k \alpha_\ell + \sin(\theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_k) B_\ell \alpha_k = 0, \\
&\sum_{i=1}^M \sin(\theta_i - \tilde{\theta}_i) B_i \alpha_i \mu_i^i = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

for $k \neq \ell$, $1 \leq k, \ell \leq M$ and $B_k = 0$ for $k > M$.

Turning to the case $k \leq M$ note that

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) & -\cos(\theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_k) \\ \sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) & \sin(\theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_k) \end{pmatrix} = \sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_k + \theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_\ell).$$

If $\sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_k + \theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) \neq 0$, then $B_k = B_\ell = 0$ and in particular

$$(5.26) \quad B_k \alpha_\ell = B_\ell \alpha_k.$$

If $\sin(\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_k + \theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_\ell) = 0$, then for $k \neq \ell$, $1 \leq \ell, k \leq M$

$$(5.27) \quad B_k \alpha_\ell = B_\ell \alpha_k, \quad \theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell + \theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_k = 0,$$

or

$$(5.28) \quad B_k \alpha_\ell = -B_\ell \alpha_k, \quad \theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_\ell + \theta_\ell - \tilde{\theta}_k = \pm\pi.$$

If $B_k = 0$ for some $k \in \{1, \dots, M\}$, then $B_k = 0$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ which contradicts $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |B_k|^2 = 1$. Hence $B_k \neq 0$ for all $k = 1, \dots, M$ and (5.27) or (5.28) holds for all $k \neq \ell$, $1 \leq \ell, k \leq M$. Consequently there exists a constant $c \neq 0$ such that

$$\frac{B_k}{\alpha_k} = \pm c$$

for all $k = 1, \dots, M$. Since $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |B_k|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_k|^2 = 1$ this implies that $B_k = \pm \alpha_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, M$. If $M \geq 3$ one argues, using $\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_k \in (-\pi, \pi)$, that (5.28) cannot occur. Then (5.27) and $M \geq 3$ imply that

$$\theta_k - \tilde{\theta}_k = 0, \quad 1 \leq k \leq M,$$

and

$$B_k = \alpha_k \text{ or } B_k = -\alpha_k \text{ for all } k = 1, \dots, M.$$

The case $B_k = -\alpha_k$ for all $k = 1, \dots, M$ cannot occur if (5.4) holds. In fact, we can argue similarly as in (5.11)-(5.12), since again we have $V_1(\Psi_{\infty}(\tau), \mathcal{O}(\tau)) = 1 + \text{Re}(\sum_{k=1}^M A_k^2) = 2$, and $V_1(\Psi_0, \mathcal{O}(0)) = 1 - \text{Re}(\mathcal{O}(0), \Psi_0)_X < 2$ by (5.4).

Thus, if (5.3), (5.4) (5.21), (5.24) hold and $M \geq 3$, then $\Psi_{\infty} = \mathcal{O}_{\infty}$ and $V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us turn to the case $M = 2$. The case $\sin(\theta_2 - \tilde{\theta}_2 + \theta_1 - \tilde{\theta}_1) \neq 0$, cannot occur since then $B_k = 0$ for all k . Consequently

$$(5.29) \quad B_1 \alpha_2 = B_2 \alpha_1, \text{ and } \theta_2 - \tilde{\theta}_1 + \theta_1 - \tilde{\theta}_2 = 0$$

or

$$(5.30) \quad B_1 \alpha_2 = -B_2 \alpha_1, \text{ and } \theta_2 - \tilde{\theta}_1 + \theta_1 - \tilde{\theta}_2 = \pm \pi.$$

Either of these two cases combined with the third equation in (5.25) implies that

$$\sin(\theta_2 - \tilde{\theta}_2)(\alpha_1^2 \mu_1^1 - \alpha_2^2 \mu_2^2) = 0.$$

Thus if $\alpha_2^2 \mu_1^1 - \alpha_1^2 \mu_2^2 \neq 0$, then similarly to the above arguments $\theta_i = \tilde{\theta}_i$, $B_i = \alpha_i$, $i = 1, 2$ and consequently $V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

We summarize the above discussion as a theorem.

Theorem 5.3. *Assume that (5.21), (5.22), (5.3) and (5.4) hold and consider the multi-pole target $\mathcal{O}(t) = \sum_{\ell=1}^M \hat{\alpha}_\ell e^{-i(\lambda_\ell t - \hat{\theta}_\ell)} \psi_\ell$. In case $M = 2$ let $\alpha_2^2 \mu_1^1 - \alpha_1^2 \mu_2^2 \neq 0$. Then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V_1(\Psi(t), \mathcal{O}(t)) = 0$, for the feedback law given by F_1 .*

We end with a remark exploiting the fact that (1.1) can be integrated backwards in time.

6 Numerical Tests

In this section we demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed feedback laws for orbit tracking. The test example is chosen such that the gap condition (5.5) is not satisfied. Nevertheless good tracking properties are obtained with a controller consisting of two control potentials.

We set $H = L^2(0, 1)$ and

$$\mathcal{H}_0 \psi = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k (\psi, \psi_k)_H \psi_k,$$

where

$$\psi_k(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin(k\pi x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_k = k\pi.$$

The control Hamiltonians are given by

$$(\mu_i \Psi)(x) = b_i(x) \Psi(x), \quad x \in (0, 1),$$

with $i = 1, 2$. For computations we truncated the expansion of \mathcal{H}_0 at $N = 99$, so that

$$S_N(h) \Psi_0 = \sum_{k=1}^N e^{-i\lambda_k h} (\Psi_0, \psi_k) \psi_k.$$

To integrate the control Hamiltonian term the collocation method was used in the form

$$(e^{\epsilon B_N^i h} \psi)(x_n^N) = e^{-i \epsilon b_i(x_n^N) h} \psi_k(x_n^N),$$

where $x_n^N = \frac{n}{N}$, $1 \leq n \leq N - 1$. Thus, we implemented the feedback law based on the splitting method (Lie-Trotter product) in the form

$$\Psi^{k+1} = S_N(h) \mathcal{F}_N e^{(\epsilon_1^k B_N^1 + \epsilon_2^k B_N^2)h} \mathcal{F}_N^{-1} \Psi^k,$$

$$\epsilon_j^k = F_1(\Psi^k, \mathcal{O}^k) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \text{Im} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} b_j(x_n^N) \mathcal{O}(x_n^N) \Psi(x_n^N) \right),$$

where \mathcal{F}_N and \mathcal{F}_N^{-1} are the discrete Fourier sine transform and its inverse transform, respectively. This is an explicit method. We implemented the implicit method as described in Section 4 as well. The results are very similar with respect to the tracking speed for the both methods. The numerical tests that we report on are computed with $h = 0.01$, $\beta = 500$ and

$$b_1 = (x - .5) + 1.75(x - .5)^2, \quad b_2 = 2.5(x - .5)^3 - 2.5(x - .5)^4.$$

These control potentials satisfy the rank condition in Section 5 and are selected by minimizing the tracking time by trial and error tests. Figure 1 shows the tracked state (real and imaginary parts) after 50 time units compared to the desired orbit. The imaginary part of the desired state is zero at T and there remains some tracking error. On the right the tracking error in terms of $V_1(\Psi^k, \mathcal{O}^k)$ is shown.

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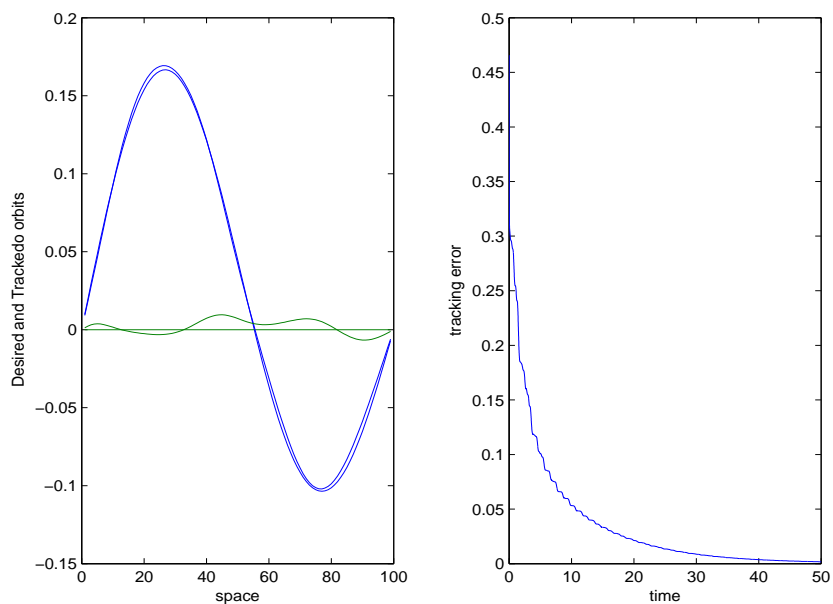


Figure 1:

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