STABLE DETERMINATION OF A VECTOR FIELD IN A
NON-SELF-ADJOINT DYNAMICAL SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION
ON RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. This paper deals with an inverse problem for a non-self-adjoint Schrödinger equation on a compact Riemannian manifold. Our goal is to stably determine a real vector field from the dynamical Dirichlet-to-Neumann map. We establish in dimension $n \geq 2$, an Hölder type stability estimate for the inverse problem under study. The proof is mainly based on the reduction to an equivalent problem for an electro-magnetic Schrödinger equation and the use of a Carleman estimate designed for elliptic operators.

1. Introduction. Let us consider a compact Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$ of dimension $n \geq 2$. We denote by $\partial M$ its smooth boundary. Our goal is to determine a vector field in a non-self-adjoint Schrödinger equation. We fix a coordinate system $x = (x^i)$ and let $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\right)$ be the corresponding tangent vector field. We define the Laplace-Beltrami operator associated with the Riemannian metric $g$ as follows

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \left( \sqrt{|g|} g^{jk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \right).$$

In local coordinates we denote $g = (g_{jk})$. Here $(g^{jk})$ is the inverse of $g$ and $|g| = \det (g_{jk})$. For any $x \in M$, we define the inner product and the norm on the tangent space $T_x M$ as follows

$$g(X_1, X_2) = \langle X_1, X_2 \rangle = \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} g_{jk} X^j_1 X^k_2, \quad X_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X^i_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \quad j = 1, 2, \quad |X|^2 = \langle X, X \rangle.$$

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Let $T > 0$, we set $Q = M \times (0, T)$ and $\Sigma = \partial M \times (0, T)$. We define the anisotropic Sobolev space
\[ \mathcal{H}^{2,1}(\Sigma) = H^2(0, T; L^2(\partial M)) \cap L^2(0, T; H^1(\partial M)), \]
equipped with the norm $\| \cdot \|_{H^{2,1}(\Sigma)} = \| \cdot \|_{H^2(0, T; L^2(\partial M))} + \| \cdot \|_{L^2(0, T; H^1(\partial M))}$. Let $X \in C^\infty(M)$ be a real vector field. We introduce the following initial boundary value problem for the Schrödinger equation
\[ \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_X u := (i\partial_t - \Delta + X)u = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\ u(t, 0) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\ u = f & \text{on } \Sigma, \end{cases} \tag{1} \]
where $f \in \mathcal{H}^{2,1}(\Sigma)$ and it satisfies $f(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t f(\cdot, 0) \equiv 0$. Let $X$ be a vector field on $M$, we define the vector field $\nabla u$ of a $C^\infty$ function $u$ as follows
\[ X(u) = \langle X, \nabla u \rangle. \]
In local coordinates, we have
\[ \nabla u = \sum_{i,j=1}^n g^{ij} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}. \]
We denote by $T^*_x M$ the cotangent space which is the space of covectors or one-forms $Y = Y^j dx^j$. Here $(dx^j)$ is the basis of the cotangent space. We denote by $TM$ (resp., $T^*M$) the tangent bundle (resp., the cotangent bundle) of $M$ which is defined as the union of the spaces $T_x M$ (resp., the spaces $T^*_x M$), for any $x \in M$. We define the isomorphisms induced by $g$ as follows
\[ \iota : T_x M \leftrightarrow T^*_x M, \quad \iota^{-1} : T^*_x M \leftrightarrow T_x M. \]
In coordinates, the operators $\iota$ and $\iota^{-1}$ are defined by
\[ X^\flat = X_j dx^j, \quad Y^\sharp = Y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}, \]
with $X_j = \sum_{k=1}^n g_{jk} X^k$ and $Y^j = \sum_{k=1}^n g^{jk} Y_k$. On the other hand, for any $Y_1, Y_2 \in T^*_x M$, we define
\[ \langle Y_1, Y_2 \rangle = \langle Y^\sharp_1, Y^\flat_2 \rangle = \sum_{j,k=1}^n g_{jk} Y^j_1 Y^k_2. \]
In this paper, we aim to show that from the Dirichlet-to-Neumann (DN) map $\Lambda_X : \mathcal{H}^{2,1}(\Sigma) \to L^2(\Sigma)$, $f \mapsto \partial_{\nu} u$, associated with (1), one can uniquely and stably determine the vector field $X$. Here $\nu = \nu(x)$ is the unit outward normal vector field at $x \in \partial M$ and $\partial_{\nu} u$ stands for $\langle \nabla u, \nu \rangle$. In local coordinates, $\nu$ and $\partial_{\nu} u$ are given by
\[ \nu = \sum_{j=1}^n \nu^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_{\nu} u := \langle \nabla u, \nu \rangle = \sum_{j,k=1}^n g^{jk} \nu^j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^k}, \]
where $\sum_{j,k=1}^n g_{jk} \nu^j \nu^k = 1$ and $\nu_j = \sum_{k=1}^n g_{jk} \nu^k$.

In this paper, we assume that the compact Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$ is simple, i.e., is simply connected, any geodesic has no conjugate points and $\partial M$ is strictly convex. Any two points of the simple manifold $M$ can be joined by an unique geodesic.

Namely, the main focus of this paper is the investigation of the following problem:
Problem 1: Does a small perturbation on the flux measurement \( \Lambda_X \) can cause an error in the determination of the vector \( X \) on a simple compact Riemannian manifold \( M \)?

The main idea in resolving this problem is based on reducing it to an equivalent problem that we are familiar with and that it is easier to deal with. More precisely, we will show that Problem 1 associated with (1) can be equivalently reformulated to an other problem that concerns this equation

\[
\begin{cases}
  \mathcal{H}_{\lambda,q}u := (i\partial_t - \Delta_A + q)u = 0 \quad \text{in } Q, \\
  u(\cdot, 0) = 0 \quad \text{in } M, \\
  u = f \quad \text{on } \Sigma,
\end{cases}
\]

with \( f \in H^2(\Sigma) \), \( q : M \to \mathbb{R} \) is a real bounded electric potential and \( A = a_j dx^j \in C^\infty(M, T^*M) \) is a covector field with pure imaginary complex-valued coefficients \( a_j \in C^\infty(M) \). Here \( \Delta_A \) is given by

\[
\Delta_A = \Delta + 2i \langle A^\#, \nabla \rangle - i \delta A - \langle A, A \rangle,
\]

where \( A^\# \) is the vector field associated with the covector \( A \) and \( \delta \) is the coderivative operator defined by

\[
\delta A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \left( g^{jk} \sqrt{|g|} a_k \right).
\]

Note that the products \( \langle A, A \rangle \) and \( \langle A^2, \nabla \rangle \) are given by

\[
\langle A, A \rangle = \sum_{j,k=1}^n g^{jk} a_j a_k, \quad \text{and} \quad \langle A^2, \nabla \rangle = \sum_{j,k=1}^n g^{jk} a_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}.
\]

Keeping the above points in mind, the idea is then to move from the problem of determining \( X \) appearing in (1) from the DN map \( \Lambda_X \) to the problem of determining \( A \) and \( q \) appearing in (2) from the equivalent DN map \( N_{A,q} : f \mapsto -\nu + i \langle A^\#, \nu \rangle u \) associated with the equation (2). It should be noticed that there is an obstruction in determining \( A \) from \( N_{A,q} \) since \( N_{A,q} \) is invariant under the gauge transformation (see [21] for more information). It is well known that for any \( A \in H^k(M, T^*M) \), there exists a unique \( A^s \in H^k(M, T^*M) \) and \( \varphi \in H^{k+1}(M) \) such that:

\[
A = A^s + d\varphi, \quad \delta A^s = 0, \quad \varphi|_{\partial M} = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad d\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^j} dx^j.
\]

Here \( A^s \) is said the solenoidal part of \( A \) and \( d\varphi \) is its potential part. The best we could hope to determine from \( N_{A,q} \) is the solenoidal part \( A^s \) of the covector \( A \). In order to deal with our main problem we first need to deal with this equivalent problem:

Problem 2: Is it possible to stably recover the electric potential \( q \) and the solenoidal part \( A^s \) of the covector \( A \) defined on a simple compact Riemannian manifold from the knowledge of the DN map \( N_{A,q} \) under certain conditions?

Actually, Problem 2 is closely related to the one considered by Bellassoued [1] in the case where the covector field \( A \) is with real valued coefficients. But here we formulate the problem for complex vector fields. Theorem 2.3 answers this problem affirmatively.

The uniqueness in recovering terms in Riemannian non-self-adjoint operators, was recently considered by Krupchyk and Uhlmann in [12]. They proved the unique identifiability for an advection term from the knowledge of the DN map measured.
on the boundary of the manifold. We can also refer to the paper of Kurylev and Lassas [13] in which a uniqueness result for a general non-self-adjoint second-order elliptic operator on a manifold with boundary is addressed.

In contrast to the Riemannian case, the problem of recovering coefficients in non-self-adjoint operators has been extensively studied in the euclidian case. We cite for example the paper of Pohjola [15], in which an inverse problem for the recovery of a velocity field in a steady state convection diffusion equation was considered. A uniqueness result for this problem has been proven and the proof was mainly based on reducing it to an auxiliary problem for a stationary magnetic Schrödinger equation. Cheng, Nakamura and Somersalo [8] studied the same problem and proved a uniqueness result but for more regular coefficients. Salo [17] also treated the uniqueness issue for the recovery of Lipschitz continuous coefficients.

As for stability results in the euclidian case, we cite the work of Bellassoued and Choulli [4] where they proved in dimension \( n \geq 2 \) that the knowledge of the DN map for the magnetic Schrödinger equation measured on the boundary of a bounded smooth domain of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) determines uniquely the magnetic field (see also Bellassoued and Benjoud [3]). They also proved a Hölder-type stability in determining the magnetic field introduced by the magnetic potential. We also cite the work of Bellassoued and Ben Aïcha [2], in which they focused on the study of an inverse problem for a non-self-adjoint hyperbolic equation and they proved a stability of Hölder type in recovering a first order coefficient appearing in a wave equation from the knowledge of Neumann boundary data. The overall idea in resolving these problems is based on bringing the problems under investigation back to similar ones that we are familiar with.

In this paper, our objective is the study of the inverse problem associated with the equation (2). Inspired by the work of Bellassoued and Rezig [5], Bellassoued and Ben Aïcha [2] and the paper of Bellassoued [1], we aim to stably recover the vector field \( X \) from the DN map \( \Lambda_X \) and show a stability of Hölder type. It seems that the present paper is the first proving a stability result for a Riemannian non-self-adjoint operator.

A similar problem has been considered for a time-dependent electromagnetic potential. We refer to the works [11] on a bounded domain of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) and [10] on a Riemannian manifold where the result has been proved under a smallness condition on the electromagnetic potential. In this paper, we replace the smallness condition by a geometrical one and we use the geodesic ray transform for covector fields to recover the electromagnetic potential from the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: in Section 2, we state the main results answering to both problems and prepare the necessities to prove these statements. In Section 3, we process the geodesic ray transformation for one-forms and functions on a manifold. Section 4 is devoted to the study of the preliminary problem (Problem 2). In Section 5, we deal with the main problem of this paper (Problem 1) and by the use of an appropriate Carleman estimate, we establish a stability estimate for the recovery of the real vector field \( X \).

2. Preliminaries and main results. In this section we state the main results answering Problems 1 and 2. Let us first set up some notations and terminologies that will be used in this rest of the paper. We denote by \( dv^n = \sqrt{g} dx_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_n \) the Riemannian volume induced by \( g \). Let \( L^2(M) \) be the completion of \( C^\infty(M) \)
For sectional curvature of the manifold where \( R \) is the curvature tensor, is independent of the choice of \( \pi \).

Let us denote by \( C^\infty(M, TM) \) the space of smooth vector fields and by \( C^\infty(M, T^* M) \) the space of smooth one forms. On the other hand, we define \( L^2(M, T^* M) \) and \( L^2(M, TM) \) by the inner product

\[
(X, Y) = \int_M \langle X, Y \rangle \, dv^n, \quad X, Y \in L^2(M).
\]

We denote by \( H^k(M) \) the Sobolev space endowed with the norm

\[
\|u\|_{H^k(M)}^2 = \|u\|_{L^2(M)}^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \|\nabla^k u\|_{L^2(M, T^k M)}^2.
\]

Here \( \nabla^k \) denotes the covariant differential of \( u \). For any one form \( A = a_j dx^j \) in the space \( H^k(M, T^* M) \) we denote

\[
\|A\|_{H^k(M, T^* M)} = \sum_{j=1}^n \|a_j\|_{H^k(M)}.
\]

Before stating our main result let us introduce the admissible set of the unknown vectors \( X \). Given \( m_1 \geq 0 \) and \( k > n/2 + 2 \), we define the following set

\[
\mathcal{X}(m_1) := \{ X \in W^{2,\infty}(M, TM), \|X\|_{H^k(M, TM)} \leq m_1 \}.
\]

Let \( x \in M \) and let \( \pi \) be a two-dimensional subspace of \( T_x M \) spanned by \( \eta \) and \( \xi \). The number

\[
K(x, \pi) = \frac{\langle R(\xi, \eta)\eta, \xi \rangle}{|\xi|^2 |\eta|^2 - \langle \xi, \eta \rangle^2},
\]

where \( R \) is the curvature tensor, is independent of the choice of \( \xi \) and \( \eta \). It is the sectional curvature of the manifold \( M \) at the point \( x \) and in the two-dimensional direction \( \pi \).

For \( (x, \xi) \in TM \), we set

\[
K(x, \xi) = \sup_{\pi \ni \xi} K(x, \pi) \quad \text{and} \quad K^+(x, \xi) = \max\{0, K(x, \xi)\}.
\]

(3)

If the compact Riemannian manifold \( (M, g) \) is simple, we define

\[
k^+(M, g) = \sup \left\{ \int_0^{\tau_+(x, \xi)} tK^+(\gamma_{x, \xi}(t), \dot{\gamma}_{x, \xi}(t)) \, dt : (x, \xi) \in \partial_+ SM \right\},
\]

(4)

where \( \gamma : [0, \tau_+(x, \xi)] \to M \) is a maximal geodesic satisfying the initial condition \( \gamma_{x, \xi}(0) = x \), \( \dot{\gamma}_{x, \xi}(0) = \xi \) and \( \tau_+(x, \xi) \) is the positive time when the unit speed geodesic \( \gamma_{x, \xi} \) through \( (x, \xi) \) hits \( \partial M \) again.

Then, our main result can be stated as follows

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \( (M, g) \) be a simple compact Riemannian manifold with boundary of dimension \( n \geq 2 \) such that \( k^+(M, g) < 1/2 \). Let \( m_1 \geq 0 \), \( T > 0 \). There exist positive constants \( C \) and \( \delta > 0 \) such that

\[
\|X_1 - X_2\|_{L^2(M, TM)} \leq C\|\Lambda X_1 - \Lambda X_2\| \delta,
\]

for any \( X_1, X_2 \in \mathcal{X}(m_1) \) such that \( X_1 = X_2 \) on \( \partial M \). Here the constant \( C \) is depending only on \( M \) and the norm \( \| \cdot \| \) denotes the norm in \( L(H^{2,1}(\Sigma), L^2(\Sigma)) \).
To prove Theorem 2.1 we need to reduce the problem associated with (1) to an equivalent problem that concerns the electro-magnetic equation (2). So that determining \(X\) appearing in (1) from \(\Lambda X\) will amount to determining \(A^s\) and \(q\) in (2) from \(N_{A,q}\).

Let \(\text{div}X\) denote the divergence of a vector field \(X \in H^1(M,TM)\) on \(M\). In coordinates, we have

\[
\text{div}X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left( \sqrt{|g|} X^i \right), \quad X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}.
\]

The coderivative operator \(\delta\) can be seen as the adjoint of the exterior derivative \(-d\) as follows

\[
(\delta A, v) = - (A, dv), \quad A \in C^\infty(M, T^*M), \quad A|_{\partial M} = 0, \quad v \in C^\infty(M).
\]

For any \(X \in H^1(M,TM)\), the divergence formula is given by

\[
\int_M \text{div}X \, dv^n = \int_{\partial M} \langle X, \nu \rangle \, d\sigma^{n-1},
\]

where \(d\sigma^{n-1}\) is the volume form of \(\partial M\). On the other hand, for any function \(u \in H^1(M)\) we have

\[
\int_M \text{div}X u \, dv^n = - \int_M \langle X, \nabla u \rangle \, dv^n + \int_{\partial M} \langle X, \nu \rangle u \, d\sigma^{n-1}.
\]

Thus if \(u \in H^1(M)\) and \(w \in H^2(M)\), the following identities hold

\[
\int_M \Delta w u \, dv^n = - \int_M \langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle \, dv^n + \int_{\partial M} \partial_{\nu} w u \, d\sigma^{n-1}, \quad (5)
\]

and

\[
\int_M \Delta w u \, dv^n = \int_M \Delta u w \, dv^n + \int_{\partial M} (\partial_{\nu} w u - \partial_{\nu} w u) \, d\sigma^{n-1}.
\]

Let us introduce the following set \(H^{2,1}_T(\Sigma) := \{ g \in H^{2,1}(\Sigma), \ g(\cdot, T) = 0 \}. \) For any \(g \in H^{2,1}(\Sigma)\), we introduce the adjoint operator of the DN map \(\Lambda_X\) as follows:

\[
\Lambda_X^*: \mathcal{H}^{2,1}_T(\Sigma) \rightarrow L^2(\Sigma) \quad g \mapsto \partial_{\nu} v,
\]

where \(v\) is the unique solution to this equation

\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{L}_X^* v = (i \partial_t - \Delta - X - \text{div}X)v = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\
v(\cdot, T) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\
v = g & \text{on } \Sigma.
\end{cases}
\]

Next, we denote

\[
N_{A,q}^*: \mathcal{H}^{2,1}_T(\Sigma) \rightarrow L^2(\Sigma) \quad g \mapsto (\partial_{\nu} - i (A^s, \nu))v,
\]

associated with this problem

\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A,q}^* v = \mathcal{H}_{-A,q} v = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\
v(\cdot, T) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\
v = g & \text{on } \Sigma.
\end{cases}
\]

We should notice that \(N_{-A,q} = N_{A,q}^*\). We aim now to choose specific \(A\) and \(q\) in such a way \(\mathcal{H}_{A,q}\) coincides with \(\mathcal{L}_X^*\) and the same for the corresponding DN maps \(\Lambda_X\) and \(N_{A,q}\). Let us state a lemma that will play an important role in showing Theorem 2.1.
Lemma 2.2. For \( j = 1, 2 \), let \( X_j \in \mathcal{X}(m_1) \) and \( X_j^* \) its associated covector. We define \( A_j \) and \( q_j \) as follows
\[
A_j = \frac{i}{2} X_j^* \quad \text{and} \quad q_j = \frac{1}{4} \langle X_j, X_j \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \text{div} X_j \quad \text{,} \quad j = 1, 2.
\]
Then, the following identities hold
\[
\mathcal{H}_{A_j, q_j} = \mathcal{L}_{X_j} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}_{A_j, q_j}^* = \mathcal{L}_{X_j}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \| N_{A_1, q_1} - N_{A_2, q_2} \| = \| A_1 - A_2 \|.
\]
Here \( \| \cdot \| \) denotes the norm in the space \( \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}^{2,1}(\Sigma); L^2(\Sigma)) \).

Proof. From (6) and using the fact that \( \text{div} X = \delta X^b \), one can check that
\[
\mathcal{H}_{A_j, q_j} u = (i \partial_t - \Delta_{A_j} + q_j(x))u = i \partial_t u - \Delta u + \langle X, \nabla u \rangle = (i \partial_t - \Delta + X)u = \mathcal{L}_{X_j} u,
\]
and
\[
\mathcal{H}_{A_j, q_j}^* v = (i \partial_t - \Delta(-A_j) + q_j(x))v = (i \partial_t - \Delta - X - \text{div} X)v = \mathcal{L}_{X_j}^* v.
\]
In order to prove the last identity, we consider by \( u_j \) and \( v_j \) for \( j = 1, 2 \), two solutions of
\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{L}_{X_j} u_j = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\
u_j (\cdot, 0) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\
u_j (\cdot) = f & \text{on } \Sigma,
\end{cases} \quad \begin{cases}
\mathcal{L}_{X_j}^* v_j = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\
v_j (\cdot, T) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\
v_j = g & \text{on } \Sigma,
\end{cases}
\]
with \( f \in \mathcal{H}^{2,1}(\Sigma) \) and \( g \in \mathcal{H}^{2,1}_\Sigma(\Sigma) \). We multiply the first equation in the left hand side of (9) by \( \nu_j \) and we integrate by parts, we obtain
\[
\int_0^T \int_{\partial M} \Lambda_{X_j} (f) \bar{\nu} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt = \int_0^T \int_M (i \partial_t u_j \bar{\nu}_j + \langle \nabla u_j, \nabla \nu_j \rangle + X_j (u_j) \bar{\nu}_j) \, dv^n \, dt.
\]
From (7) and (8), the solutions \( u_j \) and \( v_j \) with \( j = 1, 2 \), also solve
\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A_j, q_j} u_j = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\
u_j (\cdot, 0) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\
u_j (\cdot) = f & \text{on } \Sigma,
\end{cases} \quad \begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A_j, q_j}^* v_j = 0 & \text{in } Q, \\
v_j (\cdot, T) = 0 & \text{in } M, \\
v_j = g & \text{on } \Sigma.
\end{cases}
\]
On the other hand, if we multiply the equation in the left hand side of (11) by \( \nu_j \) and we integrate by parts, we obtain
\[
\int_0^T \int_{\partial M} N_{A_j, q_j} (f) \bar{\nu} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt = \int_0^T \int_M (i \partial_t u_j \bar{\nu}_j + \langle \nabla u_j, \nabla \nu_j \rangle + X_j (u_j) \bar{\nu}_j) \, dv^n \, dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} \langle V_j, \nu \rangle \, u_j \bar{\nu}_j \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt.
\]
Therefore, in light of (10) and (12), one gets
\[
\int_0^T \int_{\partial M} N_{A_j, q_j} (f) \bar{\nu} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt = \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} \Lambda_{X_j} (f) \bar{\nu} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} \langle X_j, \nu \rangle \, f \, \bar{\nu} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt.
\]
Thus, using the fact that \( \langle X_1, \nu \rangle = \langle X_2, \nu \rangle \) on \( \partial M \), we get the desired result. \( \square \)
Thanks to Lemma 2.2, the problem under study is equivalently reformulated as to whether the solenoidal part $A^s$ of the magnetic potential and the electric potential $q$ in (2) can be retrieved or not from $N_{A,q}$. This will be the goal of Section 4.

We move now to introduce the admissible sets. Let $m_1, m_2 > 0$ and $k > n/2 + 2$ be given, we define
\[ A(m_1, k) = \{ A \in W^{2,\infty}(M, T^*M), \| A \|_{H^k(M, T^*M)} \leq m_1 \}, \]
and
\[ Q(m_2) = \{ q \in W^{1,\infty}(M), \| q \|_{W^{1,\infty}(M)} \leq m_2 \}. \]

**Theorem 2.3.** Let $(M, g)$ be a simple compact Riemannian manifold with boundary of dimension $n \geq 2$ such that $k^+(M, g) < 1/2$. There exist $C > 0$ and $\kappa \in (0, 1)$ such that for any $A_1, A_2 \in A(m_1, k)$ and $q_1, q_2 \in Q(m_2)$ such that they coincide on the boundary $\partial M$, the following estimate holds true
\[ \| A^s_1 - A^s_2 \|_{L^2(M, T^*M)} + \| q_1 - q_2 \|_{L^2(M)} \leq C \| N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2} \|^{\kappa} \] (13)
where $C$ depends on $M, m_1, m_2$ and $n$.

3. Geodesic X-ray transform on a simple manifold. In this section we consider simple manifolds and we deal with geodesic X-ray transform of a function or a covector field. Our aim is to state a stability result. We have such results proved on simple surface by Mukhometov [14]. Concerning simple manifolds of any dimension, we find stability estimates in [19], [20], and also in V. A. Sharafutdinov’s book [18]. This result has also been generalized to nontrapping manifolds without conjugate points by Dairbekov in [9].

3.1. Inverse inequality for geodesic ray transform of a function on a simple manifold. We start by describing the environment where we work.

We consider a compact Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$ with boundary. We say that $(M, g)$ is a *convex non-trapping manifold* if the boundary $\partial M$ is strictly convex (that means the second fundamental form of the boundary is positive definite at every boundary point) and if all the geodesics have finite length in $M$.

A compact convex non-trapping manifold is said to be *simple* if we have no conjugate points on any geodesic.

We cite the main properties of a simple manifold that will be used in this paper: A simple Riemannian manifold of dimension $n$ is diffeomorphic to a closed ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$, and for any two points in the manifold there exists an unique geodesic joining them.

Let us define the sphere bundle and the co-sphere bundle of $M$ by

\[ SM = \{ (x, \xi) \in TM; |\xi| = 1 \} \quad \text{and} \quad S^*M = \{ (x, p) \in T^*M; |p| = 1 \}. \]

For $x \in M$ and $\xi \in T_xM$, we let $\gamma_{x,\xi}$ the unique geodesic starting from $x$ in the direction $\xi$; that means $\gamma_{x,\xi}(0) = x$ and $\dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(0) = \xi$. We define the exponential map $\exp_x: T_xM \to M$ by

\[ \exp_x(v) = \gamma_{x,\xi}(|v|), \quad \xi = \frac{v}{|v|}. \]

In the sequel, we suppose that the manifold $(M, g)$ is simple. Then the map $\exp_x$ is a global diffeomorphism.
For \((x, \xi) \in SM\), we have an unique geodesic \(\gamma_{x,\xi}\) corresponding to \((x, \xi)\) defined on a maximal finite interval \([\tau-(x, \xi), \tau+(x, \xi)]\), such that \(\gamma_{x,\xi}(\tau_{\pm}(x, \xi)) \in \partial M\). The corresponding geodesic flow is defined by

\[
\phi_t : SM \to SM, \\
\phi_t(x, \xi) = (\gamma_{x,\xi}(t), \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(t)), \quad t \in [\tau-(x, \xi), \tau+(x, \xi)].
\]

(14)

We obviously have \(\phi_t \circ \phi_s = \phi_{t+s}\). We define the vector field \(H\) associated with the geodesic flow \(\phi_t\) by setting, for \(u \in C^\infty(SM)\) and \((x, \xi) \in SM\),

\[
Hu(x, \xi) = \frac{d}{dt} u(\phi_t(x, \xi))|_{t=0}.
\]

(15)

Now, we split the boundary of the manifold \(SM\) in two compact submanifolds of inner and outer vectors. We set

\[
\partial_{\pm}SM = \{(x, \xi) \in SM, x \in \partial M, \pm \langle \xi, \nu(x) \rangle < 0\},
\]

where \(\nu\) is the unit outer normal to the boundary. The manifolds \(\partial_{+}SM\) and \(\partial_{-}SM\) have the same boundary \(S(\partial M)\), and we have \(\partial SM = \partial_{+}SM \cup \partial_{-}SM\). Let \(C^\infty(\partial_{\pm}SM)\) be the space of smooth functions on the manifold \(\partial_{\pm}SM\) and define the functions \(\tau_{\pm} : SM \to \mathbb{R}\) as in (14). We have the following properties:

\[
\tau-(x, \xi) \leq 0, \quad \tau-(\phi_t(x, \xi)) = \tau-(x, \xi) - t, \\
\tau-(x, \xi) = 0, \quad (x, \xi) \in \partial_{+}SM, \\
\tau+(x, \xi) \geq 0, \quad \tau+(\phi_t(x, \xi)) = \tau+(x, \xi) - t, \\
\tau+(x, \xi) = 0, \quad (x, \xi) \in \partial_{-}SM,
\]

and

\[
\tau+(x, \xi) = -\tau-(x, -\xi).
\]

In particular if \((x, \xi) \in \partial_{+}SM\), the maximal geodesic \(\gamma_{x,\xi}\) satisfying the initial conditions \(\gamma_{x,\xi}(0) = x\) and \(\dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(0) = \xi\) is defined on \([0, \tau+(x, \xi)]\).

The functions \(\tau_{\pm}(x, \xi)\) are smooth near a point \((x, \xi)\) whose geodesic \(\gamma_{x,\xi}(t)\) intersects the boundary \(\partial M\) transversely for \(t = \tau_{\pm}(x, \xi)\). Some derivatives of \(\tau_{\pm}(x, \xi)\) are unbounded in a neighborhood of any point of \(TM \cap T(\partial M)\). So such points are singular and the strict convexity of \(\partial M\) implies that \(\tau_{\pm}(x, \xi)\) are smooth on \(TM \setminus T(\partial M)\). In particular, \(\tau_{+}\) is smooth on \(\partial_{+}SM\).

Let

\[
d\omega_x(\xi) = \sqrt{|g|} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^k \xi^k d\xi^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{d\xi^k} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\xi^n,
\]

be the volume form defined on \(S_xM\), induced by the Riemannian scalar product on \(T_xM\). Here, the notation \(\widehat{}\) means that the corresponding factor is to be omitted. And let

\[
dv^{2n-1}(x, \xi) = d\omega_x(\xi) \wedge dv^n,
\]

be the volume form on the manifold \(SM\) where \(dv^n\) denotes the Riemannian volume form on \(M\). By Liouville’s theorem, the geodesic flow preserves the volume form \(dv^{2n-1}\). Thus, if \(d\sigma^{n-1}\) denotes the volume form of \(\partial M\) then we define the volume form on the boundary \(\partial SM = \{(x, \xi) \in SM, x \in \partial M\}\) by

\[
d\sigma^{2n-2} = d\omega_x(\xi) \wedge d\sigma^{n-1}.
\]

We denote by \(R\) the curvature tensor of the Levi-Civita connection \(\nabla\) given by

\[
R(X, Y)Z = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z + \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z.
\]
Now let \( L^2_+(\partial_+ SM) \) be the Hilbert space of square integrable functions with respect to the measure \( \mu(x, \xi) \, d\sigma^{2n-2} \) with \( \mu(x, \xi) = |\langle \xi, \nu(x)\rangle| \) equipped with the scalar product
\[
(u, v)_\mu = \int_{\partial_+ SM} u(x, \xi) v(x, \xi) \mu(x, \xi) \, d\sigma^{2n-2}.
\]

We define the geodesic X-ray transform on the manifold \( M \) by the operator
\[
\mathcal{I} : C^\infty(M) \to C^\infty(\partial_+ SM),
\]
defined by
\[
\mathcal{I} f(x, \xi) = \int_0^{\tau(x, \xi)} f(\gamma_{x, \xi}(t)) \, dt, \quad (x, \xi) \in \partial_+ SM.
\]

Since \( \tau(x, \xi) \) is a smooth function on \( \partial_+ SM \) (see Lemma 4.1.1 of [18]) then \( \mathcal{I} f \) is a smooth function on \( \partial_+ SM \). Thus, for every integer \( k \geq 1 \), we can extend \( \mathcal{I} \) as a bounded operator
\[
\mathcal{I} : H^k(M) \to H^k(\partial_+ SM).
\]

The following stability’s result for the geodesic X-ray transform of functions will be crucial in the proof of the main theorem 2.1 of this paper (see Theorem 2.1 in [5] where all the section 2 is devoted to its proof).

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \((M, g)\) be a simple compact Riemannian manifold with \( k^+(M, g) < 1 \), then there exist a constant \( C > 0 \) such that the stability estimate
\[
\|f\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C \|\mathcal{I} f\|_{H^1(\partial_+ SM)}
\]
holds true for any \( f \in H^1(M) \).

### 3.2. Inverse inequality for geodesic X-ray transform of 1-forms on a simple manifold.

In this subsection, we define the geodesic X-ray transform of a 1-form on a simple Riemannian manifold \((M, g)\) as being the linear operator
\[
\mathcal{I}_1 : C^\infty(M, T^* M) \to C^\infty(\partial_+ SM),
\]
defined by the equality
\[
\mathcal{I}_1(A)(x, \xi) = \int_{\gamma_{x, \xi}} A = \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\tau_+(x, \xi)} a_j(\gamma_{x, \xi}(t)) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \gamma_{x, \xi}(t) \, dt, \quad (x, \xi) \in \partial_+ SM,
\]
where \( \gamma_{x, \xi} : [0, \tau_+(x, \xi)] \to M \) is the maximal geodesic starting at \( x \) with initial velocity \( \xi \). We have obviously \( \mathcal{I}_1(d\varphi) = 0 \) for any smooth function \( \varphi \) on \( M \) satisfying the condition \( \varphi|_{\partial M} = 0 \).

Like for the ray transform of functions defined above, we extend the ray transform \( \mathcal{I}_1 \) on a simple manifold as a bounded operator
\[
\mathcal{I}_1 : H^k(M, T^* M) \to H^k(\partial_+ SM), \ k \geq 1.
\]

For every magnetic potential \( A \), we have the following decomposition (see Theorem 3.3.2 p89 in [18]).

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \( M \) be a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary and let \( k \geq 1 \) be an integer. For every covector field \( A \in H^k(M, T^* M) \), there exist uniquely determined \( A^s \in H^k(M, T^* M) \) and \( \varphi \in H^{k+1}(M) \) such that
\[
A = A^s + d\varphi, \quad \delta A^s = 0, \quad \varphi|_{\partial M} = 0.
\]
Furthermore, we have
\[
\|A^s\|_{H^k(M, T^* M)} \leq C\|A\|_{H^k(M, T^* M)}, \quad \|\varphi\|_{H^{k+1}(M)} \leq C\|\delta A\|_{H^{k-1}(M)}.
\]
Theorem 3.4. Let $(M, g)$ be a simple manifold with $k^+(M, g) < \frac{1}{2}$. Then for every covector field $A \in H^l(M, T^*M)$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$, the stability estimate

$$\|A^v\|_{L^2(M, T^*M)}^2 \leq C \left( \|\nu(A^v)\|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)}^2 \right) \left( \|I(A)\|_{L^2(\partial_+ SM)}^2 + \|I(A)\|_{H^1(\partial_+ SM)}^2 \right)$$

holds true. The constant $C$ is independent of $A$.

Using the estimate of Lemma 3.2, we deduce the following result.

Corollary 1. Let $(M, g)$ be a simple manifold with $k^+(M, g) < \frac{1}{2}$. Then for every covector field $A \in H^1(M, T^*M)$, the following stability estimate

$$\|A^v\|_{L^2(M, T^*M)}^2 \leq C_1 \left( \|A\|_{H^1(M, T^*M)} \right) \left( \|I(A)\|_{L^2(\partial_+ SM)}^2 + \|I(A)\|_{H^1(\partial_+ SM)}^2 \right)$$

holds true. The constant $C_1$ is independent of $A$.

With respect to Lemma 3.3, it suffices to prove the Theorem 3.4 for $A \in H^k(M, T^*M)$ satisfying $\delta A = 0$.

By using density arguments, it’s enough to prove the theorem for a real covector field $A \in C^\infty(M, T^*M)$ satisfying the condition

$$\delta A = 0.$$

Indeed, if $A \in H^1(M, T^*M)$, then we can find a sequence $(A_k)_k$ in $C^\infty(M, T^*M)$ converging towards $A$ in $H^1(M, T^*M)$.

Applying Lemma 3.2 to $A$ and $A_k$, we have the decomposition $A = A^v + d\varphi$, $\delta A^v = 0$, $\varphi|_{\partial M} = 0$, and $A_k = A_k^v + d\varphi_k$, $\delta A_k^v = 0$, $\varphi_k|_{\partial M} = 0$, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By uniqueness of the decomposition and the estimate (16), we conclude that $(A_k^v)_k$ converges to $A^v$ in $H^1(M, T^*M)$. By the continuity of the trace operator, we deduce the convergence in $L^2(\partial_+ SM)$ of $(A_k^v|_{\partial M})_k$ towards $(A^v|_{\partial M})_k$. Applying the Theorem 3.4 for $A_k^v$ and taking $k \to +\infty$, we deduce that

$$\|A^v\|_{L^2(M, T^*M)}^2 \leq C \left( \|\nu(A^v)\|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)}^2 \right) \left( \|I(A)\|_{L^2(\partial_+ SM)}^2 + \|I(A)\|_{H^1(\partial_+ SM)}^2 \right).$$

Before starting the proof of the Theorem 3.4, we need to specify some notions on tensors. For more details, one can consult [5].

Denote by $\tau^r_s M$ the bundle of tensors of degree $(r, s)$ on $M$. Let $U$ be a domain of $M$ and denote $C^\infty(\tau^r_s M, U)$ the $C^\infty(U)$-module of smooth sections of $\tau^r_s M$ over $U$. We will usually be abbreviate the notation $C^\infty(\tau^r_s M, M)$ to $C^\infty(\tau^r_s M)$. Let
(\(x^1, \ldots, x^n\)) be a local coordinate system in a domain \(U\). Then any tensor field \(u \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tau^r_s M, U)\) can be uniquely represented as

\[
u = u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{j_s}.
\] (17)

The terms \(u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(U)\) are called the coordinates of the field \(u\) in the given coordinate system. We will usually abbreviate (17) on the following way

\[u = (u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s}).\]

We first extend the covariant differentiation defined for vector fields to tensor fields (see [18] Theorem 3.2.1 pp. 85) as follows:

\[
\nabla : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tau^r_s M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tau^r_{s+1} M)
\]

and for a tensor field

\[
u = u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{j_s},
\]

we define the field \(\nabla \nu\) by

\[
\nabla \nu = \nabla_k u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{j_s} \otimes dx^k,
\]

where

\[
\nabla_k u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} + \sum_{m=1}^s \Gamma^p_{kj_m} u^{i_1, \ldots, i_m, 1, \ldots, i_{m+1}, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_{m-1}, j_{m+1}, \ldots, j_s} - \sum_{m=1}^s \Gamma^p_{kj_m} u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_{m-1}, 1, \ldots, i_{m+1}, \ldots, i_s}.
\]

Next, we extend this covariant differentiation for tensors on \(M\) to tensors on \(TM\). Fix \((x^1, \ldots, x^n)\) a local coordinates system in a domain \(U \subset M\), then denote by \(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \) the coordinates vector fields and by \(dx^i\) the coordinates covector fields. Let \((\xi^1, \ldots, \xi^n)\) be the coordinates of a vector \(\xi \in T_x M\); that is \(\xi^i = \xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i}\). Then the family of the functions \((x^1, \ldots, x^n, \xi^1, \ldots, \xi^n)\) is a local coordinate system associated with \((x^1, \ldots, x^n)\). In the sequel, we will only use coordinates systems on \(TM\) associated with some local coordinate systems on \(M\). In general, tensor fields defined on \(TM\) are expressed with the coordinates fields \(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^2}, dx^1, d\xi^1\). A tensor \(u\) of degree \((r, s)\) at a point \((x, \xi) \in TM\) is called semibasic if in some (and so, in any) coordinates system, it can be represented by:

\[
u = u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{i_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{j_s},
\]

which will be abbreviated to

\[u = (u^{i_1, \ldots, i_r}_{j_1, \ldots, j_s}).\]

We denote by \(\beta^r_s M\) the subbundle of \(\tau^r_s(TM)\) containing all semibasic tensors of degree \((r, s)\). In particular \(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\partial_0^0 M) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(TM)\). We will call semibasic vector fields the elements of \(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\beta^1_0 M)\) and semibasic covector fields the elements of \(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\beta^0_1 M)\). We can consider tensor fields on \(M\) as semibasic tensor fields on \(TM\) whose components are independent of the second argument \(\xi\). Then we have the canonical embedding

\[
\iota : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tau^r_s M) \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(\beta^r_s M),
\]

with \(\iota(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\) and \(\iota(dx^i) = dx^i\). The extension of the covariant derivative to
where $\Gamma^\beta_{\kappa q}$ is the Christoffel symbol. The differential operators $\nabla^v, \nabla^h : C^\infty(\beta^M_r) \rightarrow C^\infty(\beta^M_{r+1})$ are respectively called the vertical and the horizontal covariant derivatives.

In particular, for $u \in C^\infty(TM)$, we have

$$\nabla^h u = (\nabla^h u)dx^k, \quad \nabla^v u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^k} - \Gamma^p_{kq} \xi^q \frac{\partial u}{\xi^p},$$

and

$$\nabla^v u = (\nabla^v u)dx^k, \quad \nabla^h u = \frac{\partial u}{\xi^k}.$$ 

We have the following properties ([18], pp. 95):

$$\nabla^v_k \nabla^h_l = \nabla^h_k \nabla^v_l$$

and

$$\nabla^h_k \xi^i = 0, \quad \nabla^v_k \xi^i = \delta^i_k.$$ 

The well-defined differential operators $\nabla^v$ and $\nabla^h$ are of first-order and they are extended naturally as operators to the Sobolev space $H^1(\beta^M_r)$. Now, we define the vertical divergence $\text{div}$ and the horizontal divergence $\text{div}^h$ of a semibasic vector field $V$ by

$$\text{div}^v(V) = \nabla^v_k v^k, \quad \text{div}^h(V) = \nabla^h_k v^k.$$ 

For a semibasic vector field $V$ which is homogeneous of degree $k$ in its second argument, we have the following divergence formulas ([18], p 101).

For $k + n - 1 \neq 0$ we have the Gauss-Ostrogradskii formula of the vertical divergence

$$\int_{\partial SM} (V, \xi) \, dv^{2n-1}, \quad V \in C^\infty(\beta^M_r).$$ 

For $k + n \neq 0$, the Gauss-Ostrogradskii formula of the horizontal divergence is as follows:

$$\int_{\partial SM} (V, \nu) \, d\sigma^{2n-2}, \quad V \in C^\infty(\beta^M_r).$$
Let $H$ be the vector field associated with the geodesic flow $\phi_t$ defined in (15). In coordinate form, we have
\[
H = \xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} - \Gamma^i_{jk} \xi^j \xi^k \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i} = \xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} - \Gamma^p_{iq} \xi^q \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^p} = \xi^i \nabla_i.
\]

The proof of the Theorem 3.4 starts by the use of the Pestov identity (for the proof, see [18] Lemma 4.4.1, case $m = 0$, p 122):
\[
2\langle \nabla u, \nabla Hu \rangle = \|\nabla u\|^2 + \text{div}(V) + \text{div}(W) - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle, \quad u \in C^\infty(TM).
\]

Here the semibasic vector $V$ and $W$ are given by
\[
V = \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle \xi - \langle \xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle (\nabla u)^2, \quad W = \langle \xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle (\nabla u)^2,
\]
and $R$ is the curvature tensor.

The Pestov identity is the basic energy identity used since the work of Mukhometov [14] in most injectivity proofs of ray transforms in absence of real-analyticity or special symmetries. We will apply the Pestov identity to the function $u : SM \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by
\[
u(x, \xi) = \int_0^{\tau_+(x, \xi)} \langle A^i(\gamma_{x,\xi}(t)), \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(t) \rangle dt.
\]

Here $\langle A^i(\gamma_{x,\xi}(t)), \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(t) \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(\gamma_{x,\xi}(t)) \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(t)$, $(x, \xi) \in \partial_+ SM$. The function $u$ satisfies the boundary conditions
\[
u = I_1(A), \quad \text{on } \partial_+ SM,
\]
and
\[
u = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial_- SM.
\]

since $\tau_+(x, \xi) = 0$ for $(x, \xi) \in \partial_- SM$.

**Lemma 3.5.** Let $u$ given by (21). Then $u$ is smooth function on $TM\setminus T(\partial M)$ and has the following properties:

1. For $\lambda > 0$, $u(x, \lambda \xi) = u(x, \xi)$.
2. $u$ satisfies the kinetic equation $Hu(x, \xi) = -\langle A^i(x), \xi \rangle$.
3. $u$ satisfies the equation $H
\]

\[
\nu u = -A - \nabla^h u.
\]

**Proof.** Item (1) is immediate from the relations $\tau_+(x, \lambda \xi) = \lambda^{-1} \tau_+(x, \xi)$, $\gamma_{x,\lambda \xi}(t) = \gamma_{x,\xi}(\lambda t)$ and $\dot{\gamma}_{x,\lambda \xi}(t) = \lambda \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(\lambda t)$ for any $\lambda > 0$. Then
\[
u u(x, \lambda \xi) = \int_0^{\lambda^{-1} \tau_+(x, \xi)} \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(\gamma_{x,\xi}(\lambda t)) \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(\lambda t) dt = u(x, \xi).
\]

Prove item (2). Let $s \in \mathbb{R}$ sufficiently small, we set $x_s = \gamma_{x,\xi}(s)$ and $\xi_s = \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(s)$. Then, $\gamma_{x,\xi}(t) = \gamma_{x,\xi}(t + s)$ and $\tau_+(x_s, \xi_s) = \tau_+(x, \xi) - s$. So,
\[
u u(\gamma_{x,\xi}(s), \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(s)) = u(x_s, \xi_s) = \int_0^{\tau_+(x_s, \xi_s)} \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(\gamma_{x,\xi}(t + s)) \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(t + s) dt
\]
\[
= \int_s^{\tau_+(x, \xi)} \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(\gamma_{x,\xi}(t)) \dot{\gamma}_{x,\xi}(t) dt.
\]
Lemma 3.6. For $A \in C^\infty(M, T^* M)$ a semibasic covector field, the next equality is true
\[ \int_{S_M} |A|^2 \, dv^{2n-1} = n \int_{S_M} \langle A^j(x), \xi \rangle^2 \, dv^{2n-1}. \]

Proof. We let $x \in M$ and we consider the map defined on $S_x M$ by
\[ \phi_x(\xi) = -\langle A^j(x), \xi \rangle. \]
We denote by $B_x M$ the unit ball of $T_x M$ then for any $\xi \in B_x M$ with $\xi \neq 0$, we set
\[ \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) = \phi_x\left(\frac{\xi}{|\xi|}\right). \]
We will apply the Green formula to $\tilde{\phi}_x(\xi)$ on $B_x M$. First of all we choose a local coordinate system in some neighbourhood of $x$ such that $g_{ij}(x) = \delta_{ij}$. Thus we can identify $T_x M$ with the euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $S_x M$ with the unit sphere $S^{n-1}$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $B_x M$ with the unit ball $B^n$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$. We equip $B_x M$ with a measure $\lambda_x$ which is identified to the Borelian measure $d\lambda$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$. Applying the Green formula (5), we get
\[ \int_{B_x M} |\nabla_\xi \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi)|^2 d\lambda_x(\xi) + \int_{B_x M} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) \Delta_\xi \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) d\lambda_x(\xi) \]
\[ = \int_{S_x M} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) (\xi, \nabla_\xi \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi)) d\omega_x(\xi). \quad (23) \]
Let us compute the integrands in the formula above. We have $\nabla_\xi \left(\frac{\xi}{|\xi|}\right) = -\frac{\xi}{|\xi|^2}$ and $\nabla_\xi \phi_x = -A^j(x)$ so $\nabla_\xi \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) = -\frac{\xi}{|\xi|^2} \phi_x(\xi) - \frac{1}{|\xi|} A^j. \quad (24)$ Using the definition of $\phi_x$, we obtain
\[ \langle \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}, \nabla_\xi \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) \rangle = 0 \]
and the third integrand of (23) vanishes. Then we use the relation $\tilde{\phi}_x = \frac{1}{|\xi|} \phi_x$ to conclude that
\[
|\nabla_{\xi} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi)|^2 = \frac{|A|^2}{|\xi|^2} - \frac{|\phi_x(\xi)|^2}{|\xi|^2}.
\]
Writing in polar coordinates, we obtain
\[
\int_{B_x} |\nabla_{\xi} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi)|^2 d\lambda_x(\xi) = \frac{1}{n-2} \int_{S_x} |A|^2 d\omega_x(\xi) - \frac{1}{n-2} \int_{S_x} |\phi_x(\xi)|^2 d\omega_x(\xi).
\]
To compute the second term in (23), we apply the Leibniz formula. We get
\[
\Delta_{\xi} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) = \Delta_{\xi} \left( \frac{1}{|\xi|} \phi_x(\xi) \right) + 2 \left( \nabla_{\xi} \left( \frac{1}{|\xi|} \right), \nabla_{\xi} \phi_x(\xi) \right) + \frac{1}{|\xi|} \Delta_{\xi} \phi_x(\xi).
\]
Since
\[
\Delta_{\xi} \left( \frac{1}{|\xi|} \right) = - \frac{(n-3)}{|\xi|^3}, \quad \Delta_{\xi} \phi_x = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) = \frac{1}{|\xi|} \phi_x(\xi),
\]
we conclude that
\[
\Delta_{\xi} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) = \frac{(1-n)}{|\xi|^2} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi).
\]
In polar coordinates, we get
\[
\int_{B_x} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) \Delta_{\xi} \tilde{\phi}_x(\xi) d\lambda_x(\xi) = \frac{(1-n)}{n-2} \int_{S_x} |\phi_x(\xi)|^2 d\omega_x(\xi).
\]
The identity (23) becomes
\[
\frac{1}{n-2} \int_{S_x} |A|^2 d\omega_x(\xi) - \frac{1}{n-2} \int_{S_x} |\phi_x(\xi)|^2 d\omega_x(\xi) + \frac{(1-n)}{n-2} \int_{S_x} |\phi_x(\xi)|^2 d\omega_x(\xi) = 0.
\]
This yields to
\[
\int_{S_x} |A|^2 d\omega_x(\xi) = n \int_{S_x} \langle A^2(x), \xi \rangle^2 d\omega_x(\xi).
\]
Finally, integrating the last equality with respect to $x \in M$, we obtain
\[
\int_{SM} |A|^2 d\nu^{2n-1} = n \int_{SM} \langle A^2(x), \xi \rangle^2 d\nu^{2n-1}
\]
and the lemma is done. 

Before starting the proof of Theorem 3.4, we state a last lemma proved in [18] (Lemma 4.5.1, p 124).

**Lemma 3.7.** Let $(M, g)$ be a simple Riemannian manifold and let $u \in C^\infty(\partial^0 M)$ be a semibasic tensor field satisfying the boundary condition $u|_{\partial^0 M} = 0$, then the following estimate
\[
\int_{SM} K^+(x, \xi)|u(x, \xi)|^2 d\nu^{2n-1} \leq k^+ \int_{SM} |Hu(x, \xi)|^2 d\nu^{2n-1}
\]
holds true.
Proof of Theorem 3.4. Recall that we prove the theorem for a real covector $A$ in the space $C^\infty(M,T^*M)$ satisfying the condition $\delta A = 0$. The proof consists in combining the Lemmas 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 in the Pestov identity (20). For $u \in C^\infty(TM)$, we have

$$2\langle \nabla u, \nabla H u \rangle = |\nabla u|^2 + \text{div}(V) + \text{div}(W) - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle,$$

(24)

the semibasic vectors $V$ and $W$ are given by

$$V = \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle \xi - \langle \xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle (\nabla u)^2,$$

$$W = \langle \xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle (\nabla u)^2.$$

Combining the Lemma 3.5 (2) with the condition $\delta A = 0$, the Pestov identity (24) becomes

$$|\nabla u|^2 - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle = -\text{div}(2uA^2 + V) - \text{div}(W).$$

(26)

To avoid eventual singularities of $u$ on $T(\partial M)$, we will consider the manifold $M_\rho$ defined by

$$M_\rho = \{ x \in M, \ d_\rho(x, \partial M) \geq \rho \},$$

where $\rho > 0$. Integrating (26) over $SM_\rho$ and using the divergence formula (18) and (19) ($W$ is positively homogeneous of degree 1), we find that for $n \geq 1$,

$$\int_{SM_\rho} \left[ |\nabla u|^2 - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle \right] \text{dv}^{2n-1}$$

$$= - \int_{SM_\rho} \left[ \text{div}(2uA^2 + V) + \text{div}(W) \right] \text{dv}^{2n-1}$$

$$= - \int_{\partial SM_\rho} \langle 2uA^2 + V, \nu \rangle d\sigma^{2n-2} - n \int_{SM_\rho} \langle W, \xi \rangle \text{dv}^{2n-1},$$

where $\nu = \nu_\rho(x)$ is the unit vector of the outer normal to the boundary of $M_\rho$. In view of (25), we have

$$\langle W, \xi \rangle = \langle \xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle^2 = |Hu|^2.$$

Hence, we deduce the equality

$$\int_{SM_\rho} \left[ |\nabla u|^2 - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle + n|Hu|^2 \right] \text{dv}^{2n-1}$$

$$= - \int_{\partial SM_\rho} \langle 2uA^2 + V, \nu \rangle d\sigma^{2n-2}. \quad (27)$$

Now, we wish to pass to the limit as $\rho \to 0$. We will apply the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem. Denote by $\chi_\rho$ the characteristic function of the set $SM_\rho$ and by $\rho(x, \xi) = (x', \xi')$, where $x'$ is such that the geodesic $\gamma_{xx'}$ has length $\rho$ and intersects $\partial M$ orthogonally at $x$ and $x'$, and $\xi'$ is obtained by the parallel translation of the vector $\xi$ along $\gamma_{xx'}$. By the help of the diffeomorphism $p : \partial SM \to \partial SM_\rho$, the equality (27) becomes

$$\int_{SM} \left[ \frac{h}{2n} |\nabla u|^2 - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle + n|Hu|^2 \right] \chi_\rho \text{dv}^{2n-1}$$
\[ = - \int_{\partial SM} (2uA^2 + V, \nu) p_\ast (d\sigma^{2n-2}). \]  

Note that each integrands of (28) are smooth on \( SM \setminus \partial SM \) and so, they converge towards their values almost everywhere, when \( \rho \to 0 \). The functions \( \frac{h}{2} |H|u|^2 \) and \( |Hu|^2 \) are positive. Applying Lemma 3.7 and then Lemma 3.5, the second function satisfies

\[ \int_{SM} |(R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2)| X_\rho \, dv^{2n-1} \leq k^+ \int_{SM} |A + \frac{h}{2} |u|^2 \, dv^{2n-1}. \]

Then we conclude that the left side of (28) converges as \( \rho \to 0 \). In order to apply the Lebesgue theorem in (28), it remains to prove that \( |\langle 2uA^2 + V, \nu \rangle p_\ast| \) is bounded by a summable function on \( \partial SM \) which does not depend on \( \rho \). For \( (x, \xi) \in \partial SM \), we denote

\[ \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u = \nabla u - (\nabla u, \nu) \nu, \quad \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u = \nabla u - \langle \nabla u, \xi \rangle \xi. \]  

(29)

We have obviously

\[ \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u, \nu \rangle = \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u, \xi \rangle = 0. \]

Then \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h \) and \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v \) are in fact differential operators on \( \partial SM \) and \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u, \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u \) are completely determined by the restriction \( u|_{\partial SM} \) of \( u \) on \( \partial SM \).

For \( (x, \xi) \in \partial SM \), we obtain

\[ \langle 2uA^2 + V, \nu \rangle = \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u, \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u \rangle \langle \xi, \nu \rangle - \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u, \xi \rangle \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u, \nu \rangle + 2u(A^2, \nu). \]  

(30)

The right-hand side of (30) does not contain \( \langle \nabla u, \nu \rangle \) and \( \langle \nabla u, \xi \rangle \). Furthermore, \( \tau_+ \) is smooth on \( \partial_+ SM \), (see Lemma 4.1.1 of [18]). From (22) and (29), we deduce that the derivatives \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u \) and \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u \) are locally bounded. Now, we can take \( \rho \to 0 \) in the equality (28), we obtain

\[ \int_{SM} \left[ \frac{h}{2} |u|^2 - \langle R(\xi, (\nabla u)^2)\xi, (\nabla u)^2 \rangle + n|Hu|^2 \right] \, dv^{2n-1} \]

\[ = - \int_{\partial SM} \langle 2uA^2 + V, \nu \rangle \, d\sigma^{2n-2}. \]  

(31)

Recall that \( u = \mathcal{I}_1 A \), according to (30) and the boundary conditions satisfied by the function \( u \), we obtain

\[ \int_{\partial_+ SM} \langle 2uA^2 + V, \nu \rangle \, d\sigma^{2n-2} = \int_{\partial_+ SM} 2(\mathcal{I}_1 A) \langle A^2, \nu \rangle \, d\sigma^{2n-2} \]

\[ + \int_{\partial_+ SM} \left( \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h (\mathcal{I}_1 A), \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v (\mathcal{I}_1 A) \rangle \langle \xi, \nu \rangle - \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h (\mathcal{I}_1 A), \xi \rangle \langle \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v (\mathcal{I}_1 A), \nu \rangle \right) \, d\sigma^{2n-2} \]

:= \int_{\partial_+ SM} 2(\mathcal{I}_1 A) \langle A^2, \nu \rangle \, d\sigma^{2n-2} + \int_{\partial_+ SM} \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{I}_1 A) \, d\sigma^{2n-2}, \]

here \( \mathcal{Q} u \) is a quadratic form in \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^h u \) and \( \nabla_{\text{tan}}^v u \) and hence, \( \mathcal{Q} \) is a first-order differential operator on the manifold \( \partial_+ SM \). Consequently, there exists a constant \( C \) such that we have

\[ \left| \int_{\partial_+ SM} \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{I}_1 A) \, d\sigma^{2n-2} \right| \leq C \| \mathcal{I}_1 A \|_{H^1(\partial_+ SM)}^2. \]
and
\[ | \int_{\partial+SM} 2(\mathcal{I}_1 A)(A^t, \nu) \, d\sigma^{2n-2} | \leq C \| (A^t, \nu) \|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)} \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|_{L^2(\partial+SM)}. \]

We conclude that we have
\[ | \int_{\partial SM} \langle 2uA^t + V, \nu \rangle \, d\sigma^{2n-2} | \leq C \left( \| (A^t)^2, \nu \|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)} \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|_{L^2(\partial+SM)} + \| \mathcal{I}_1 A \|^2_{H^1(\partial+SM)} \right). \]

Combining (31) with (32), we obtain that
\[ \int_{SM} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla u^2 \right] dv^{2n-1} \leq C \left( \| A^t \|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)} \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|_{L^2(\partial+SM)} + \| \mathcal{I}_1 A \|^2_{H^1(\partial+SM)} \right). \]

With respect to the definitions (3) and (4) and combining Lemma 3.5 (3) and Lemma 3.7, we get the estimate
\[ | \int_{SM} \langle R(\xi, \nabla u)^2 \rangle dv^{2n-1} | \leq k^+ \int_{SM} |A + \nabla u|^2 dv^{2n-1}. \]

Since we have
\[ |A + \nabla u|^2 \leq 2(|A|^2 + |\nabla u|^2), \]
then the Lemma 3.6 and Lemma 3.5 (2) yield to
\[ | \int_{SM} \langle R(\xi, \nabla u)^2 \rangle dv^{2n-1} | \leq 2nk^+ \int_{SM} |H u|^2 dv^{2n-1} + 2k^+ \int_{SM} |\nabla u|^2 dv^{2n-1}. \]

Then the estimate (33) gives
\[ (1 - 2k^+) \int_{SM} |\nabla u|^2 dv^{2n-1} + n(1 - 2k^+) \int_{SM} |H u|^2 dv^{2n-1} \leq C \left( \| (A^t)^2, \nu \|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)} \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|_{L^2(\partial+SM)} + \| \mathcal{I}_1 A \|^2_{H^1(\partial+SM)} \right). \]

So for \( k^+ < \frac{1}{2} \), we get that
\[ n \int_{SM} |H u|^2 dv^{2n-1} \leq C \left( \| (A^t)^2, \nu \|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)} \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|_{L^2(\partial+SM)} + \| \mathcal{I}_1 A \|^2_{H^1(\partial+SM)} \right). \]

Applying Lemma 3.5 (2) and Lemma 3.6 we obtain that for \( A \in C^\infty(M, T^*M) \) satisfying the condition \( \delta A = 0 \), we have the desired estimate of the Theorem 3.4, that is
\[ \| A \|^2_{L^2(M,T^*M)} \leq C \left( \| (\nu, (A^t)^2)_{\partial M} \|_{L^2(\partial M, TM)} \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|_{L^2(\partial+SM)} + \| \mathcal{I}_1(A) \|^2_{H^1(\partial+SM)} \right). \]

4. **Study of the auxiliary inverse problem.** In this section, we are going to deal with Problem 2 introduced in Section 1 which concerns the electromagnetic Schrödinger equation (2). More precisely, we aim to show a stability estimate in recovering the solenoidal part of the pure imaginary complex covector \( A \) and the electric potential \( q \) appearing in (2) from the DN map \( N_{A,q} \). For this purpose, we have first to construct special solutions to the equation (2).
4.1. Geometric optics solutions. In the sequel of the paper, \((M, g)\) as well as the magnetic potentials \(A_1\) and \(A_2\) are extended to a simple manifold \(M_1^{\text{int}} \supset M\). We can control the \(H^1(M_1, T^*M_1)\) norms of \(A_1\) and \(A_2\) by a constant \(M_0 > 0\). Using the fact that \(A_1 = A_2\) and \(q_1 = q_2\) on the boundary, their extensions outside of the manifold \(M\) can coincide so that \(A_1 - A_2 = 0\) and \(q_1 - q_2 = 0\) in \(M_1 \setminus M\).

In the present section we aim to construct suitable geometrical optics solutions to (2), which play a crucial role in the proof of our main results. For this purpose, let us consider a function \(\psi \in C^2(M)\) satisfying

\[
|\nabla \psi|^2 = 1. \tag{34}
\]

On the other hand, let \(\alpha \in H^1(\mathbb{R}, H^2(M))\) be a solution to

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t\alpha + \langle d\psi, d\alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \psi \alpha &= 0, \\
\alpha(t, x)|_{t=0} = 0 &= 0, \quad x \in M.
\end{align*} \tag{35}
\]

Finally, we assume the existence of a function \(\beta_A \in H^1(\mathbb{R}, H^2(M))\) that satisfies

\[
\partial_t \beta_A + \langle d\psi, d\beta_A \rangle - i (A, d\psi) \beta_A = 0, \quad \forall (x, t) \in M \times \mathbb{R}. \tag{36}
\]

We move now to give the coming result that claims the existence of special solutions to the equation (2) whose proof is the same as the one given for Lemma 3.1 in [1, Section 3] (the construction remains the same in the case of complex magnetic covector fields).

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \((A, g) \in C^1(M) \times W^{1,\infty}(M)\). The equation \(\mathcal{H}_{A,q} u = 0\) in \(Q\), \(u(x, 0) = 0\) in \(M\), admits a solution in this form

\[u(x, t) = \alpha(x, 2\lambda t) \beta_A(x, 2\lambda t) e^{i\lambda(\psi(x) + \lambda t)} + r_\lambda(x, t),\]

that belongs to the following space \(C^1([0, T]; L^2(M)) \cap C([0, T]; H^2(M))\). Here the correction term \(r_\lambda(x, t)\) satisfies

\[r_\lambda(x, t) = 0, \quad (x, t) \text{ on } \Sigma, \quad \text{and } r_\lambda(x, 0) = 0, \text{ in } M.\]

Moreover, there exist a positive constant \(C\) that depends only on \(M\) and \(T\) such that, for all \(\lambda \geq T_0/2T\) we have

\[
\|r_\lambda(\cdot, t)\|_{H^k(M)} \leq C \lambda^{k-1}\|\alpha\|_{\ast}, \quad k = 0, 1, \tag{37}
\]

where \(\|\alpha\|_{\ast} = \|\alpha\|_{H^1(0, T_0; H^2(M))}\).

In order to solve (34), (35) and (36), we consider \(S_y M_1 = \{\theta \in T_y M_1, \ |\theta| = 1\}\) and \(x \in M_1\). We denote by \((r, \theta)\) the polar coordinates of \(x\) in \(M_1\) with center \(y \in \partial M_1, r > 0\) and \(\theta \in S_y M_1\), which means that \(x = \exp_y(r\theta)\). Thus, we have

\[
\tilde{g}(r, \theta) = dr^2 + g_0(r, \theta),
\]

where \(g_0(r, \theta)\) denotes a smooth positive definite metric. Proceeding as in [1, Section 3], we construct a solution to the transport equation (34) in this form

\[
\psi(x) = d_y(x, y),
\]

where \(d_0\) is the geodesic distance function to \(y \in \partial M_1\). We also construct a solution \(\tilde{\alpha}(r, \theta, t)\) to the equation

\[
\frac{\partial \tilde{\alpha}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\alpha}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{\alpha}^{-1} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} = 0,
\]

in the following from

\[
\tilde{\alpha}(r, \theta, t) = \rho^{-1/4} \phi(t - r) \Psi(\theta),
\]

where \(\rho = \frac{g_0(r, \theta)}{1 + \alpha l_0}\) and \(\phi(t - r)\) is a solution to the transport equation (34) in this form.
where \( \phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) such that \( \text{supp}(\phi) \subset (0,1) \), \( \Psi \in H^2(S_yM) \) and \( \rho \) denotes the square of the volume in geodesic polar coordinates. It is clear that \( \widetilde{\alpha} = 0 \) when \( t \leq 0 \) and \( t \geq T_0 \) for \( T_0 > 1 + \text{diam } M_1 \). In geodesic polar coordinates \( \nabla \psi(x) \) is defined by \( \gamma_{y,\theta}(r) \). Thus we have,

\[
\left\langle \tilde{A}(r, y, \theta), d\psi \right\rangle = \left\langle \tilde{A}^t(r, y, \theta), \nabla \psi \right\rangle = \tilde{\sigma}_A(\Phi_r(y, \theta)).
\]

We denote \( \tilde{\sigma}_A(r, y, \theta) = \sigma_A(\Phi_r(y, \theta)) = \left\langle \gamma_{y,\theta}(r), A^t(\gamma_{y,\theta}(r)) \right\rangle \). Thus \( \tilde{\beta}_A \) solves the following equation

\[
\frac{\partial \tilde{\beta}_A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\beta}_A}{\partial r} - i\tilde{\sigma}_A(r, y, \theta)\tilde{\beta}_A = 0.
\]

This means that we can take \( \tilde{\beta}_A \) as

\[
\tilde{\beta}_A(y, r, \theta, t) = \exp \left( i \int_0^t \tilde{\sigma}_A(y, \theta, r - s) ds \right).
\]

By a similar manner, we can construct specific solutions to the backward problem.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \( (A, q) \in C^1(M) \times W^{1,\infty}(M) \). The magnetic Schrödinger equation \( \mathcal{H}_{A,q}^n = 0 \) in \( Q \), \( v(x,T) = 0 \), in \( M \), admits a solution in this form

\[
v(x,t) = \alpha(x, 2\lambda t) \tilde{\beta}_A(x, 2\lambda t) e^{i\lambda(t^2 + \lambda t)} + r_\lambda(x,t).
\]

Moreover, the correction term \( r_\lambda(x,t) \) satisfies

\[
r_\lambda(x,t) = 0, \quad (x,t) \in \Sigma, \quad r_\lambda(x,T) = 0, \quad x \in M.
\]

Further, there exist \( C > 0 \) such that, for all \( \lambda \geq T_0/2T \) the following estimates hold true.

\[
\|r_\lambda(\cdot,t)\|_{H^1(M)} \leq C \lambda^{k-1} \|\alpha\|_*, \quad k = 0,1.
\]

where \( \|\alpha\|_* = \|\alpha\|_{H^1(0,T_0;H^2(M))} \) and the constant \( C \) depends only on \( T \) and \( M \).

### 4.2. Determination of the solenoidal part of the magnetic field

In this section we are going to use the geometrical optics solutions constructed before in order to retrieve a stability estimate for the solenoidal part \( A^s \) of the magnetic field \( A \) from the DN map \( N_{A,q} \).

Let \( A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{A}(m_1,k) \) and \( q_1, q_2 \in \mathcal{S}(m_2) \), we define \( A = A_1 - A_2 \) and \( q = q_1 - q_2 \). Note that we have extended \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) to \( H^1(M_1, T^*M_1) \) so that \( A = 0 \) and and \( q = 0 \) on \( M_1 \setminus M \).

**4.2.1. Preliminary estimates.**

**Lemma 4.3.** Let \( \alpha_j, \beta_{A_j} \in H^1(\mathbb{R}, H^2(M)) \) satisfying (35) and (36) with \( A = A_j \) for \( j = 1,2 \). There exist a positive constant \( C \) depending only on \( T \) and \( M \) such that

\[
|2\lambda \int_0^T \int_M (A, d\psi)(\alpha_2 \tilde{\sigma}_1)(x, 2\lambda t)(\beta_{A_2} \tilde{\beta}_A(x, 2\lambda t) dv^n dt) |
\]

\[
\leq C (\lambda^{-1} + \lambda^3 \|N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2}\|_*) \|\alpha_1\|_* \|\alpha_2\|_*
\]

holds true for any \( \lambda > T_0/2T \).

**Proof.** From Lemma 4.1, there exists a solution \( u_2 \) to

\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A_2,q_2} u_2 = 0, & \text{in } Q, \\
u_2(\cdot, 0) = 0, & \text{in } M,
\end{cases}
\]

where \( \mathcal{H}_{A_2,q_2} \) is the associated Schrödinger operator.
having this form
\[ u_2(x, t) = \alpha_2(x, 2\lambda t) \beta_{A_2}(x, 2\lambda t)e^{i\lambda(\psi(x)+\lambda t)} + r_{2,\lambda}(x, t), \]
where \( r_{2,\lambda} \) satisfies (37). On the other hand, we define \( f_\lambda = u_2|\Sigma \). Let us take \( v \) a solution to
\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A_1, q_1} v = 0, & \text{in } Q, \\
v(\cdot, 0) = 0, & \text{in } M, \\
v = u_2 := f_\lambda, & \text{on } \Sigma.
\end{cases}
\]
We set \( w = v - u_2 \). Then, \( w \) solves this equation
\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A_1, q_1} w = 2i \langle A, du_2 \rangle + VAu_2 + qu_2, & \text{in } Q, \\
w(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t u(\cdot, 0) = 0, & \text{in } M, \\
w = 0, & \text{on } \Sigma,
\end{cases}
\tag{40}
\]
with \( V_A = i \delta A - \langle A_2, A_2 \rangle + \langle A_1, A_1 \rangle \). Lemma 4.2 guarantees the existence of a geometrical optic solution \( u_1 \) to
\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{H}_{A_1, q_1}^* u_1 = 0, & \text{in } Q, \\
u_1(\cdot, T) = 0, & \text{in } M,
\end{cases}
\]
in this form
\[ u_1(x, t) = \alpha_1(x, 2\lambda t) \beta_{A_1}(x, 2\lambda t)e^{i\lambda(\psi(x)+\lambda t)} + r_{1,\lambda}(x, t), \]
where \( r_{1,\lambda} \) satisfies (38). We multiply the first equation in (40) by \( \overline{\sigma} \) and we integrate by parts; we find out
\[
\int_0^T \int_M 2i \langle A, du_2 \rangle \overline{\sigma} \, dv^n \, dt = \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} (N_{A_2, q_2} - N_{A_1, q_1}) (f_\lambda) \overline{\sigma} \, d\sigma_{n-1} \, dt
\]
\[ - \int_0^T \int_M (V_A + q)u_2 \overline{\sigma} \, dv^n \, dt. \tag{41}\]
On the other hand, by replacing \( u_2 \) and \( u_1 \) by their expressions, we get
\[
2\lambda \int_0^T \int_M \langle A, d\psi \rangle (\alpha_2 \overline{\sigma}) (x, 2\lambda t) (\beta_{A_2} \overline{\sigma} \overline{\psi}) (x, 2\lambda t) \, dv^n \, dt
\]
\[ = \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} (N_{A_2, q_2} - N_{A_1, q_1}) (f_\lambda) \overline{\sigma} \, d\sigma_{n-1} \, dt
\]
\[ - 2\lambda \int_0^T \int_M \langle A, d\psi \rangle (\alpha_2 \beta_{A_2}) (x, 2\lambda t) \overline{\sigma} \lambda e^{i\lambda(\psi(x)+\lambda t)} \, dv^n \, dt
\]
\[ + 2i \int_0^T \int_M \langle A, d(\alpha_2 \beta_{A_2}) \rangle (x, 2\lambda t) (\overline{\sigma} \lambda \overline{\psi}) (x, 2\lambda t) \, dv^n \, dt
\]
\[ + 2i \int_0^T \int_M \langle A, dr_{2,\lambda} \rangle (\overline{\sigma} \lambda \overline{\psi}) (x, 2\lambda t) \lambda e^{i\lambda(\psi(x)+\lambda t)} \, dv^n \, dt
\]
\[ + 2i \int_0^T \int_M \langle A, dr_{2,\lambda} \rangle \overline{\sigma} \lambda \, dv^n \, dt + \int_0^T \int_M (V_A + q)(x)u_2 \overline{\sigma} \, dv^n \, dt
\]
\[ = \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} (N_{A_2, q_2} - N_{A_1, q_1}) (f_\lambda) \overline{\sigma} \, d\sigma_{n-1} \, dt + \mathcal{O}_\lambda. \tag{42}\]
From (38) and (37), on can see that
\[ |Q_\lambda| \leq C \lambda \alpha_1 \alpha_2 . \]

Next, applying the trace theorem, we obtain
\[ \left| \int_0^T \left( N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2} \right) f_\lambda \pi_1 \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt \right| \leq \| N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2} \| \| f_\lambda \|_{H^{2,1}(\Sigma)} \| u_1 \|_{L^2(\Sigma)} \leq C \lambda \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \| N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2} \| . \]

This, (43) and (42) give the desired result.

Our next objective is to give a proof to the coming statement. Let us first introduce this set
\[ S_y^+ M_1 = \{ \theta \in S_y M_1, \langle \nu(y), \theta \rangle < 0 \}, \quad y \in \partial M_1. \]

**Lemma 4.4.** Let \( y \in \partial M_1 \). There exists a positive constant \( C \) such that for all \( \Psi \in H^2(S_y M_1) \) we have
\[ |\int_{S_y^+ M_1} (\exp(-i T(A)(y, \theta)) - 1) \Psi(\theta) \, d\omega_y(\theta)| \leq C \| N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2} \| \| \Psi \|_{H^2(S_y M_1)}, \]
for any \( y \in \partial M_1 \). Here \( C \) depends on \( T \) and \( M \).

**Proof.** Let \( T_0 > 1 + \text{diam } M_1 \). We consider two solutions \( \tilde{\alpha}_1 \) and \( \tilde{\alpha}_2 \) to (35) is these forms
\[ \tilde{\alpha}_1(r, \theta, t) = \rho^{-1/4} \phi(t - r) \Psi(\theta), \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\alpha}_2(r, \theta, t) = \rho^{-1/4} \phi(t - r). \]

We set \( x = \exp_y(r \theta) \) for some \( r > 0 \) and \( \theta \in S_y M_1 \). Then, from (39) one can see that
\[ 2\lambda \int_0^T \int_M \langle A, d\psi \rangle (\pi_1 \alpha_2)(x, 2\lambda t)(\bar{\beta}_{A_1} \beta_{A_2})(x, 2\lambda t) \, dv^n \, dt \\
= 2\lambda \int_0^T \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \int_{0}^{\tau_2} \bar{\sigma}_A(r, y, \theta) \bar{\alpha}_1 \bar{\alpha}_2(r, \theta, 2\lambda t)(\bar{\beta}_{A_1} \beta_{A_2})(r, \theta, 2\lambda t) \rho^{1/2} \, dr \, d\omega_y(\theta) \, dt \\
= 2\lambda \int_0^T \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \int_0^{\tau_2} \bar{\sigma}_A(r, y, \theta) \rho^{1/2} \phi^2(2\lambda t - r)(\bar{\beta}_{A_1} \beta_{A_2})(r, \theta, 2\lambda t) \Psi(\theta) \, dr \, d\omega_y(\theta) \, dt \\
= 2\lambda \int_0^T \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \bar{\sigma}_A(2\lambda t - \tau, y, \theta) \phi^2(\tau)(\bar{\beta}_{A_1} \beta_{A_2})(2\lambda t - \tau, \theta, 2\lambda t) \Psi(\theta) \, d\tau \, d\omega_y(\theta) \, dt \\
= 2\lambda \int_0^T \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \bar{\sigma}_A(2\lambda t - \tau, y, \theta) \phi^2(\tau) \exp\left(-i \int_0^{2\lambda t} \bar{\sigma}_A(s, \tau, y, \theta) \, ds\right) \Psi(\theta) \, d\tau \, d\omega_y(\theta) \\
= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi^2(\tau) \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \int_0^T \frac{d}{dt} \left( \Psi(\theta) \, d\tau \, d\omega_y(\theta) \right) \\
= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi^2(\tau) \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \left[ \exp\left(-i \int_0^{2\lambda T} \bar{\sigma}_A(s, \tau, y, \theta) \, ds\right) - 1 \right] \Psi(\theta) \, d\tau \, d\omega_y(\theta). \]

Now, bearing in mind the properties of \( \phi \), we obtain
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi^2(\tau) \int_{S_y^+ M_1} \left[ \exp\left(-i \int_0^{2\lambda T} \bar{\sigma}_A(s, \tau, y, \theta) \, ds\right) - 1 \right] \Psi(\theta) \, d\tau \, d\omega_y(\theta) = \]
The estimate (39) with (4.4) yields

\[
\int_{S^+_y M_1} \left[ \exp \left( -i \int_0^{\tau_+ (\theta)} \overline{\sigma}_A (s, y, \theta) ds \right) - 1 \right] \Psi (\theta) d\omega_y (\theta).
\]

The estimate (39) with (4.4) yields

\[
|\int_{S^+_y M_1} (\exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \theta)) - 1) \Psi (\theta) d\omega_y (\theta)|
\]

\[
\leq C \left( \lambda^{-1} + \lambda^3 \| N_{A_1, q_1} - N_{A_2, q_2} \| \right) \| \Psi \|_{H^2 (S_y M_1)}.
\]

Next we minimize with respect to the parameter \( \lambda \) in the previous estimate we get

\[
|\int_{S^+_y M_1} (\exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \theta)) - 1) \Psi (\theta) d\omega_y (\theta)| \leq C \| N_{A_1, q_1} - N_{A_2, q_2} \|^{1/4} \| \Psi \|_{H^2 (S_y M_1)}.
\]

We shall now introduce the Poisson kernel for the unit ball \( B(0, 1) \subset T_y M_1 \) as follows:

\[
P(\xi, \theta) = \frac{1 - |\xi|^2}{\alpha_n |\xi - \theta|^n}, \quad \xi \in B(0, 1); \theta \in S_y M_1,
\]

where \( \alpha_n \) is the spherical volume. For \( \rho \in (0, 1) \), we introduce the function \( \Psi_\rho : S_y M_1 \times S_y M_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) as follows:

\[
\Psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) = P(\rho \xi, \theta), \quad (\xi, \theta) \in S_y M_1 \times S_y M_1.
\]

Let us give some properties of the considered function \( \Psi_\rho \). The proof of the following statement can be found in [5, Appendix A].

**Lemma 4.5.** Let \( \Psi_\rho \) be defined by (44) for \( \rho \in (0, 1) \). Then there exists \( C > 0 \) such that we have

\[
0 \leq \psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) \leq \frac{2}{\alpha_n (1 - \rho)^{n-1}}, \quad \forall \rho \in (0, 1), \quad \text{and} \quad \forall \theta \in S_y M_1.
\]

\[
\int_{S_y M_1} \psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) d\omega_y (\theta) = 1, \quad \forall \rho \in (0, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \forall \xi \in S_y M_1.
\]

\[
\int_{S_y M_1} \psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) |\xi - \theta| d\omega_y (\theta) \leq C (1 - \rho)^{1/2n}, \quad \forall \rho \in (0, 1), \quad \forall \xi \in S_y M_1.
\]

\[
\| \Psi_\rho (\xi, \cdot) \|_{H^2 (S_y M_1)} \leq \frac{C}{(1 - \rho)^{n+2}}, \quad \forall \rho \in (0, 1), \quad \forall \xi \in S_y M_1.
\]

**Lemma 4.6.** There exist \( C > 0, \delta > 0, \beta > 0 \) and \( \lambda_0 > 0 \) such that for all \( (y, \xi) \in \partial^+ SM_1 \) we have

\[
|\mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \xi)| \leq C \left( \lambda^\delta \| N_{A_2, q_2} - N_{A_1, q_1} \| + \lambda^{-\beta} \right), \quad (45)
\]

for any \( \lambda > \lambda_0 \). Here \( C \) depends only on \( M, T, m_1 \).

**Proof.** We fix \( (y, \xi) \in \partial^+ SM_1 \) and we assume that \( \mathcal{I}_1 (A) \) is zero on \( \partial^- SM \). We have

\[
|\exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \xi)) - 1| = \left| \int_{S_y M_1} \Psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) \left( \exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \xi)) - 1 \right) d\omega_y (\theta) \right|
\]

\[
\leq \left| \int_{S_y M_1} \Psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) \left( \exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \xi)) - \exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \theta)) \right) d\omega_y (\theta) \right|
\]

\[
+ \left| \int_{S_y M_1} \Psi_\rho (\xi, \theta) \left( \exp (-i \mathcal{I}_1 (A)(y, \theta)) - 1 \right) d\omega_y (\theta) \right|.
\]
Bearing in mind that
\[ \left| \exp(-i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi)) - \exp(-i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \theta)) \right| \leq C \left| i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) - i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \theta) \right|, \]
and in light of
\[ \left| i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) - i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \theta) \right| \leq C |\theta - \xi|, \]
one gets in view of Lemma 4.4 with \( \Psi = \Psi_\rho(\xi, \cdot) \) this inequality
\[ \left| \exp \left( -i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) \right) - 1 \right| \leq C \int_{S_\rho M_1} \Psi_\rho(\xi, \theta) |\theta - \xi| d\omega_y(\theta) + C \left( \lambda^2 \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\| + \lambda^{-1} \right) \|\Psi_\rho(\xi, \cdot)\|_{H^2(S_\rho M_1)}. \]

Moreover, since
\[ \|\Psi_\rho(\xi, \cdot)\|_{H^2(S_\rho M_1)} \leq C(1-\rho)^{-(n+3)} \text{ and } \int_{S_\rho M_1} \Psi_\rho(\xi, \theta) |\theta - \xi| d\omega_y(\theta) \leq C(1-\rho)^{1/2n}. \]
Thus, we end up getting this inequality
\[ \left| \exp \left( -i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) \right) - 1 \right| \leq C \left( 1 - \rho \right)^{1/2n} + C \left( \lambda^2 \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\| + \lambda^{-1} \right) \left( 1 - \rho \right)^{-(3+n)}. \]
Next, we select \( (1 - \rho) \) so that \( (1 - \rho)^{1/2n} \) coincide with \( \lambda^{-1}(1 - \rho)^{-(n+3)} \). Then, there exist two positive constants \( \delta \) and \( \beta \) satisfying
\[ \left| \exp \left( -i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) \right) - 1 \right| \leq C \left( \lambda^\delta \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\| + \lambda^{-\beta} \right). \]
Bearing in mind that \( |B| \leq e^M |e^B - 1| \) for any real \( B \) satisfying \( |B| \leq M \), one gets
\[ \left| -i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) \right| \leq C e^{C_\lambda \cdot T} \left| \exp \left( -i \mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi) \right) - 1 \right|. \]
Therefore, we obtain
\[ \|\mathcal{I}_1(A)(y, \xi)\| \leq C \left( \lambda^\delta \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\| + \lambda^{-\beta} \right). \]
This completes the proof of the Lemma.

4.2.2. End of the proof of the stability estimate. At this stage, we are ready to finish the proof of the stability estimate for the solenoidal part \( A^s \) of the magnetic covector \( A \).

We need first to integrate \((45)\) over \( \partial^+ SM_1 \) with respect to \( \mu(y, \xi) \) \( d\sigma^{2n-2}(y, \xi) \) and then to minimize with respect to the parameter \( \lambda \) to end up getting
\[ \|\mathcal{I}_1(A)\|_{L^2(\partial^+ SM_1)} \leq C \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\|^\beta_{\pi^2}. \]

On the other hand by interpolating we get
\[ \|\mathcal{I}_1(A)\|_{H^1(\partial^+ SM_1)}^2 \leq C \|\mathcal{I}_1(A)\|_{L^2(\partial^+ SM_1)} \|\mathcal{I}_1(A)\|_{H^2(\partial^+ SM_1)} \leq C \|\mathcal{I}_1(A)\|_{L^2(\partial^+ SM_1)}. \]

Thus, from Corollary 1, we obtain
\[ \|A^s\|_{L^2(M,T^*M)}^2 \leq C \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\|^\mu_{\pi^2}. \]
From \((47)\) and \((46)\), we obtain
\[ \|A^s\|_{L^2(M,T^*M)} \leq C \|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\|^\nu_{\pi^2}, \]
Moreover, let $k' \in (n/2, k)$. By the Sobolev embedding theorem and the interpolation inequality, there exists $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that we have

$$\|A^s\|_{C^0(M)} \leq \|A^s\|_{H^{k'}(M)} \leq C\|A^s\|_{L^2(M)}^{\frac{\alpha}{k}}\|A^s\|_{H^{k'}(M)}^{1-\frac{\alpha}{k}} \leq C\|A^s\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\|.$$

(49)

This completes the proof of (13).

### 4.3. Stable determination of the electric potential

This section is devoted to show a stability estimate for $q$ using the stability estimate that we have already got for $A^s$. By applying the Hodge decomposition to $A = A_1 - A_2$ we get

$$A = A^s + d\varphi.$$

We denote

$$A'_1 = A_1 - \frac{1}{2}d\varphi, \quad A'_2 = A_2 + \frac{1}{2}d\varphi,$$

so that we have

$$A' = A'_1 - A'_2 = A^s.$$

The idea is to substitute $A_j$ with $A'_j$ for $j = 1, 2$. Since the DN map is invariant under a gauge transformation, then we have $N_{A_j,q_j} = N_{A'_j,q_j}, \quad j = 1, 2$. Then, performing the same notations of Section 4.1 and replacing $A_j$ by $A'_j, j = 1, 2$ we get in view of (41) this estimation

$$\left| \int_0^T \int_M q(x)u_2\bar{\nu}_1 \, dv^n \, dt \right| = \int_0^T \int_{\partial M} (N_{A'_1,q_1} - N_{A'_2,q_2}) f_{\lambda}(x,t)\bar{h}_\lambda(x,t) \, d\sigma^{n-1} \, dt$$

$$+ \int_0^T \int_M 2i \left( A', du_2 \right) \bar{\nu}_1(x,t) \, dv^n \, dt + \int_0^T \int_M V_{A'}(x)u_2\bar{\nu}_1 \, dv^n \, dt$$

where $h_\lambda$ is given by

$$h_\lambda(x,t) = (\alpha_1\beta_{\bar{\kappa}_1})(x,2\lambda t)e^{i\lambda(\psi(x)+\lambda t)}, \quad (x,t) \in \Sigma.$$

By substituting $u_1$ and $u_2$ with their expressions and proceeding as in the proof of Lemma 4.3, we get

$$\left| \int_0^T \int_M q(x)(\alpha_1\bar{\nu}_2)(x,2\lambda t)(\beta_{A'_2}\bar{\kappa}_{A'_1})(x,2\lambda t) \, dv^n \, dt \right|$$

$$\leq C \left( \lambda^{-2} + \lambda\|A^s\|_{C^0} + \lambda^3\|N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2}\| \right) \|\alpha_1\|\|\alpha_2\|,$$

for all $\lambda > T_0/2T$. Next, using the same arguments developed in Section 4.2 and in view of the estimation (49) we may control the $H^1(\partial_+SM_1)$ norm of the geodesic ray transform of the electric $q$ potential as follows

$$\|I(q)\|_{H^1(\partial_+SM_1)}^2 \leq C\|N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2}\|^2,$$

where $\kappa_2 \in (0,1)$. At this stage we just need to apply Theorem 3.1 in order to achieve our goal and get the desired result, that is the following estimate

$$\|q\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\|, \quad s \in (0,1).$$

This completes the proof of the preliminary result Theorem 2.3.
5. **Proof of Theorem 2.1.** Now we are ready to treat our main inverse problem, that is the recovery of the real vector field $X$ appearing in (1) from the knowledge of the DN map $\Lambda_X$. Lemma 2.2 and Theorem 2.3 will play an important role in establishing. The proof of the main result needs also the use of the Carleman estimate, let us first introduce these notations:

We set $\Gamma_0 \subset \partial M$. We suppose that there exists $\psi \in C^2(M, \mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [2]) satisfying

\[
\psi(x) > 0, \ x \in M, \quad |\nabla \psi(x)| > 0, \ x \in M,
\]

\[
\psi(x) = 0, \ x \in \partial M \setminus \Gamma_0, \quad \partial_{\nu} \psi(x) \leq 0, \ x \in \partial M \setminus \Gamma_0.
\]

Given $\gamma > 0$, we introduce the weight function $\eta(x) = e^{\gamma \psi(x)}$ for any $x \in M$.

**Proposition 1.** (see [6, Lemma 7.1] and [7, Lemma 5.1]) There exist $h_0 > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that for all $h \in (0, h_0)$, the estimate

\[
\int_M (h^{-1} |\nabla u(x)|^2 + h^{-3} |u(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h}) \, dv^n \leq C \left( \int_M |\Delta u(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, dv^n + \int_{\Gamma_0} h^{-1} |\partial_{\nu} u(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \right),
\]

holds true for all $u \in H^2(M)$ satisfying $u(x) = 0$ on $\partial M$.

Based on Proposition 1, we show in this section the main statement of the present paper. For this purpose, let us consider two vector fields $X_1, X_2 \in \mathcal{F}(m_1)$. We define

\[
X = X_1 - X_2.
\]

Our aim is to show that $X$ stably depends on the DN map $\Lambda X_1 - \Lambda X_2$. In view of Lemma 3.2, there exists a uniquely determined $A^* \in H^k(M, T^* M)$ and $\varphi \in H^{k+1}(M)$ such that

\[
A = A^* + d\varphi, \quad \delta A^* = 0, \quad \varphi|_{\partial M} = 0.
\]

In view of (6), we have

\[
A = A_1 - A_2 = \frac{i}{2} (X_1^b - X_2^b) = \frac{i}{2} X^b.
\]

Thus,

\[
X^b = -2iA^* - 2i d\varphi = X' - 2i d\varphi, \quad \varphi|_{\partial M} = 0.
\]

Then $-2i \varphi$ is solution to the following equation

\[
\begin{cases}
\Delta \varphi = \Psi := \delta X^b - \delta X'^b = \delta X^b = \text{div} X, & \text{in} \ M, \\
\phi = 0, & \text{in} \ \partial M.
\end{cases}
\]

We set $q = q_2 - q_1$. In view of the expressions of $q_j$, given by (6) for $j = 1, 2$, one can see that

\[
\Psi = 2q + \frac{1}{2} \langle X_2, X_2 \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle X_1, X_1 \rangle
\]

\[
= 2q - \frac{1}{2} \langle X', X_2 + X_1 \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla(-2i\varphi), X_2 + X_1 \rangle,
\]

where $X'$ is the vector field associated with the covector $X'^b$ defined in (50). In view of Proposition 1 and using the fact that $||X_j||_{L^\infty(M)} \leq m_1, j = 1, 2$, we find out that

\[
\int_M h^{-1} |\nabla \varphi(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, dv^n \leq C \left( \int_M |\Delta \varphi(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, dv^n + \right.
\]

\[
\left. \int_{\Gamma_0} h^{-1} |\partial_{\nu} \varphi(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \right).
\]
Then, by taking \( h \) sufficiently small, (51) immediately yields
\[
\int_M h^{-1}|\nabla \varphi(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, dv^n \leq C \left( \int_M (|q(x)|^2 + |X'(x)|^2 + |\nabla \varphi(x)|^2) e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, dv^n + \int_{\Gamma_0} h^{-1}|\partial_\nu \varphi(x)|^2 e^{2\eta(x)/h} \, d\sigma^{n-1} \right).
\]
This implies that
\[
\|\nabla \varphi\|_{L^2(M)}^2 \leq C \left( \|q_2 - q_1\|_{L^2(M)}^2 + \|X'\|_{L^2(M)}^2 + \|\partial_\nu \varphi\|_{L^2(\Gamma_0)}^2 \right).
\]
From (50) and (48) it is readily seen that
\[
\|X'\|_{L^2(M)} = \|X^0\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|A^*\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|N_{A_1,q_1} - N_{A_2,q_2}\|^{\kappa}.
\]
On the other hand, since \( X = 0 \) on \( \partial M \) then \( \partial_\nu \varphi = -i/2 \langle X', \nu \rangle \) and we get in view of the trace theorem
\[
\|\partial_\nu \varphi\|_{L^2(\Gamma_0)} \leq C\|X'\|_{L^2(\Gamma_0)} \leq C\|X'\|_{H^1(M)} \leq \|X'\|_{H^2(M)} \leq C\|\partial^s \varphi\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\| \tilde{s}.
\]
In view of (50) and (52) – (53), it is easy to see that
\[
\|X\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|X'\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|\nabla \varphi\|_{L^2(M)} \leq C\|N_{A_2,q_2} - N_{A_1,q_1}\| \tilde{s},
\]
for some \( \tilde{s} > 0 \). Finally, from Lemma 2.2 we can deduce the desired result.

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