Pedro Caro and Keith M. Rogers
Unique determination of the electric potential in the presence of a fixed magnetic potential in the plane

*J. É. D. P.* (2018), Exposé no VII, 9 p.

<http://jedp.cedram.org/item?id=JEDP_2018_____A7_0>
Unique determination of the electric potential in the presence of a fixed magnetic potential in the plane

Pedro Caro Keith M. Rogers

Abstract
For potentials $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ and $A \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2)$ with compact support, we consider the Schrödinger equation $-(\nabla + iA)^2 u + Vu = k^2 u$ with fixed positive energy $k^2$. Under a mild additional regularity hypothesis, and with fixed magnetic potential $A$, we show that the scattering solutions uniquely determine the electric potential $V$. For this we develop the method of Bukhgeim for the purely electric Schrödinger equation.

1. Introduction
We will assume throughout that the electric potential $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ and the magnetic potential $A \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2)$ have compact support. It is a classical problem to recover $V$ from the scattering data. Due to a gauge invariance, $A$ is not uniquely determined, however the magnetic field curl$A$ could be. These problems have been studied extensively in higher dimensions; see for example [10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28] and the references therein. The two dimensional problem has proved more difficult and progress was made only relatively recently based on a method of Bukhgeim; see for example [1, 2, 12, 14].

Here we will not consider whether the magnetic field is uniquely determined or not. Our more modest goal will be to prove that the electric potential $V$ is uniquely determined assuming that the magnetic potential $A$ is fixed. For the analogous two dimensional problem with $A \equiv 0$, see [4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31] and the references therein.

We consider a bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ that contains the support of our potentials and for which $0$ is not a Dirichlet eigenvalue for the Hamiltonian $-(\nabla + iA)^2 + V$. In this case, for all $f \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$, there is a unique solution $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ to the Dirichlet problem

$$
\begin{cases}
(\nabla + iA)^2 u = V u \\
u|_{\partial\Omega} = f,
\end{cases}
$$

and the Dirichlet-to-Neumann (DN) map $\Lambda_V$ can be formally defined by

$$
\Lambda_V : f \mapsto (\nabla u \cdot n + iA \cdot n u)|_{\partial\Omega};
$$

see the appendix for more details. Now if $u, v \in H^1(\Omega)$ satisfy

$$(\nabla + iA)^2 u = V_1 u \quad \text{and} \quad (\nabla + iA)^2 v = V_2 v,$$

then we have an Alessandrini-type identity

$$
\int_{\partial\Omega} (\Lambda_{V_1} - \Lambda_{V_2})[u] \, \overline{v} = \int_{\Omega} (V_1 - V_2) u \, \overline{v}.
$$

The first author was supported by PGC2018-094528-B-I00, Severo Ochoa SEV-2017-0718 and BERC 2018-2021. The second author was supported by MTM2017-85934-C3-1-P, Severo Ochoa SEV-2015-0554 and ERC 834728.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 35P25, 45Q05, 35J10.
When the boundary and solutions are sufficiently regular this follows from Green’s identity (and is almost direct from the rigorous definition of the DN map). Assuming that we can conclude that the left-hand side of this expression is zero, our problem reduces to constructing solutions \( u \) and \( v \) for which the right-hand side converges to a constant multiple of \( V_1 - V_2 \), allowing us to conclude that \( V_1 = V_2 \).

For this we will require that both the magnetic field and the electric potential have some additional regularity which we measure in \( L^2 \)-Sobolev spaces with norm given by

\[
\|f\|_{H^s} := \|(I - \Delta)^{s/2}f\|_{L^2},
\]

where the fractional derivatives are defined \( (I - \Delta)^{s/2} = ((1 + |\cdot|^2)^{s/2}) \) via the Fourier transform as usual.

**Theorem 1.1.** Suppose additionally that \( V_1, V_2, \text{curl}A \in H^s \) for some \( s > 0 \). Then

\[
\Lambda V_1 = \Lambda V_2 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \quad \text{a.e.} \ x \in \Omega.
\]

The assumption \( \Lambda V_1 = \Lambda V_2 \) ensures that the left-hand side of (1.2) is zero. In the appendix we will arrive to the same conclusion by instead assuming that the outgoing scattering solutions coincide.

In what remains of the introduction we sketch the proof of Theorem 1.1 assuming the more technical results that will later follow.

For the Schrödinger equation with purely electric potential, Bukhgeim [9] considered solutions of the form \( u = e^{i\psi} (1 + w) \), where from now on

\[
\psi(z) \equiv \psi_{\tau,x}(z) = \frac{\xi}{8} (z - x)^2, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \ x \in \Omega.
\]

We modify his approach, instead considering solutions to \((\nabla + iA)^2 u = V_1 u\) of the form

\[
u_1 = e^{i(\psi - \mathcal{F}^{-1}A)}(1 + w_1).
\]

Here \( \mathcal{F}^{-1} \) denotes a constant multiple of the Cauchy transform which inverts \( \mathcal{F} = \partial_{z_1} + i\partial_{z_2} \). In the following section, we prove that we can take \( w \equiv w_{\tau,x} \in H^s \) with a bound for the norm that tends to zero as \( \tau \to \infty \). This was first proven for purely electric potentials by Blåsten [6].

The same procedure yields solutions to \((\nabla + iA)^2 u = V_2 u\) of the form

\[
u_2 = e^{-i(\psi + \mathcal{F}^{-1}A)}(1 + w_2).
\]

Plugging these solutions, which are also in \( H^1(\Omega) \), into (1.2) yields

\[
0 = \int e^{i(\psi + \mathcal{F})} e^{i(\partial - \mathcal{F}^{-1}A)} (V_1 - V_2)(1 + w_1)(1 + w_2) \quad \text{(1.3)}
\]

Note that the integral on the right-hand side of (1.3) depends on \( x \) through \( \psi, w_1 \) and \( w_2 \). We will see that, after multiplying this identity by a constant multiple of \( \tau \) and letting \( \tau \to \infty \), the left-hand side converges in \( L^2 \) to

\[
e^{i(\partial - \mathcal{F}^{-1}A)}(V_1 - V_2),
\]

so that this expression must also be zero almost everywhere. Now as \( \partial - \mathcal{F}^{-1}A \) is bounded, we can conclude that \( V_1 - V_2 = 0 \) almost everywhere, uniquely determining the electric potential.

**Acknowledgement.** The authors thank Mikko Salo for helpful correspondence regarding the connection with scattering and Alexey Agaltsov for bringing pertinent references to their attention.

### 2. Magnetic Bukhgeim solutions

We rewrite the Schrödinger equation \((\nabla + iA)^2 u = Vu\) as

\[
(\partial + iA)(\partial + iA) u = (V - \text{curl}A) u,
\]

where on the left-hand side, we have identified the vector \((A_1, A_2)\) with the complex number \( A_1 + iA_2 \) and \( \mathcal{A} = A_1 - iA_2 \). Considering solutions of the form

\[
u = e^{i(\psi - \mathcal{F}^{-1}A)}(1 + w),
\]

VII–2
To solve this, we will need good estimates for these multiplier operators.

Indeed, if \( \tau \) sufficiently large, in the homogeneous Sobolev space \( \dot{H}^s \) with norm \( \| f \|_{\dot{H}^s} = \| (\Delta)^{s/2} f \|_2 \).

We look for this contraction, with \( \tau \) sufficiently large, in the homogeneous Sobolev space \( \dot{H}^s \) with norm \( \| f \|_{\dot{H}^s} = \| (\Delta)^{s/2} f \|_2 \).

**Lemma 2.1** ([4]). Let \( 0 < s_1, s_2 < 1 \). Then

\[
\| M_{s1}F \|_{\dot{H}^{-s_2}} \leq C \tau^{-\min(s_1,s_2)} \| F \|_{\dot{H}^{s_1}}, \quad \tau \geq 1.
\]

**Proof.** By the Hölder and Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev inequalities (see for example [27, p. 354]), we have

\[
\| M_{s1}F \|_2 \leq C \| F \|_{\dot{H}^{s_1}}, \quad (2.1)
\]

and

\[
\| M_{s1}F \|_{\dot{H}^{-s_2}} \leq C \| F \|_2, \quad (2.2)
\]

with \( 0 \leq s_1, s_2 < 1 \). So by complex interpolation, it will suffice to prove that

\[
\| M_{s1}F \|_{\dot{H}^{-s}} \leq C \tau^{-s} \| F \|_{\dot{H}^s}. \quad (2.3)
\]

Indeed, if \( s_2 < s_1 \) we interpolate with \( (2.1) \), taking \( s = s_1 \), and if \( s_1 < s_2 \) we interpolate with \( (2.2) \), taking \( s = s_2 \). Now by real interpolation with the trivial \( L^2 \) bound, \( (2.3) \) would follow from

\[
\| M_{s1}F \|_{\dot{B}_{s1}^{-1}} \leq C \tau^{-1} \| F \|_{\dot{B}_{s1}^1}. \quad (2.4)
\]

(see [5, Theorem 6.4.5]), where the Besov norms are defined as usual by

\[
\| f \|_{\dot{B}_{s1}^j} = \sup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{j2} \| P_j f \|_{L^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \| f \|_{\dot{B}_{s1}^1} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{j} \| P_j f \|_{L^2}.
\]

VII–3
Here, $\widehat{P_jf} = \hat{\theta}(2^{-j} \cdot) \hat{f}$ with $\hat{\theta}$ satisfying $\text{supp} \ \hat{\theta} \subset (1/2, 2)$ and 
$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{\theta}(2^{-j} \cdot) = 1.$$ 
As $\|F\|_{B^{1,1}_{2,\infty}} \leq C\|\hat{F}\|_{\infty}$ and $\|\hat{F}\|_1 \leq C\|F\|_{B^{1,1}_{2,1}}$, the estimate (2.4) would in turn follow from 
$$\|M\pm_{\tau_{\tau}} \hat{F}\|_{\infty} \leq C\tau^{-1} \|\hat{F}\|_1.$$ (2.5)

Now, by the Fourier inversion formula and Fubini’s theorem, 
$$|\mathcal{M}_{\pm_{\tau}} \hat{F}(\xi)| = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_Q e^{i(x \xi + \xi z)} \int \hat{F}(\omega) e^{i\omega \xi} d\omega e^{-iz \xi} dz \leq \int \int e^{i(\xi \xi + \xi z)} e^{i\omega \xi} dz \left| \left| \hat{F}(\omega) \right| \right| d\omega$$
so that (2.5) follows by two applications of van der Corput’s lemma [27, p. 332] (factoring the 
integral into the product of two integrals).

We will also need the following lemma which is a consequence of properties of the Cauchy
transform.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $\text{curl}\, A \in L^2(\Omega)$ and $0 \leq s \leq 1$. Then 
$$\|N_{\pm A}[F]\|_{H^s} \leq C_A \|F\|_{H^s}.$$ 

**Proof.** It is easy to calculate that 
$$-\Delta (\partial^{-1} \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{A}^{-1}) \partial A = -\overrightarrow{A} + \partial A = 2i\text{curl} A.$$ 

Thus, by Sobolev embedding, we have that 
$$\|\nabla (\partial^{-1} \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{A}^{-1})\|_4 \leq C \|\text{curl} A\|_{4/3} \leq C \|\text{curl} A\|_2 < \infty.$$ 

and 
$$\|\partial^{-1} \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{A}^{-1}\|_\infty \leq C \|\text{curl} A\|_2 < \infty.$$ 

Now 
$$\nabla (N_{\pm A}[F]) = \pm i \nabla (\partial^{-1} \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{A}^{-1}) F + e^{\pm i(x \xi + \xi z)} \nabla F$$
so that, by Hölder’s inequality and Sobolev embedding, 
$$\|N_{\pm A}[F]\|_{H^s} \leq C \|\nabla (\partial^{-1} \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{A}^{-1})\|_4 \|F\|_{L^4(\Omega)} + \|F\|_{H^s} \leq C_A \|\nabla F\|_{L^{4/3}(\Omega)} + \|F\|_{H^s} \leq C_A \|F\|_{H^s}.$$ 

On the other hand, we obviously have 
$$\|N_{\pm A}[F]\|_2 \leq C_A \|F\|_2.$$ Interpolating between the two estimates for $N_{\pm A}$ gives the result. 

In the following lemma, we apply both of the previous lemmas twice enabling us to maximise 
the decay in $\tau$. This is necessary in order to show later that the terms involving $w$ arising in 
Alessandrini’s identity (1.3) are indeed decay terms.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $0 < s < 1$. Then 
$$\|\Delta^{-1}_w[F]\|_{H^s} \leq C\tau^{-1} \|F\|_{H^s}, \quad \tau \geq 1.$$ 

**Proof.** By two applications of each of the previous two lemmas, 
$$\|\Delta^{-1}_w[F]\|_{H^s \rightarrow H^s} \leq \|M_{\tau} \circ N_{A \circ \partial^{-1} \circ M_{\tau} \circ N_A}\|_{H^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}} \leq C\tau^{s-1} \|N_{A \circ \partial^{-1} \circ M_{\tau} \circ N_A}\|_{H^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}} \leq C\tau^{s-1} \|M_{\tau} \circ N_A\|_{H^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}} \leq C\tau^{s-1} \|N_A\|_{H^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}} = C\tau^{-1},$$
and we are done. 

VII–4
In the following lemma, we use Lemma 2.1 only once, and gain some integrability using the Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev theorem; see for example [27, p. 354]). By taking \( \tau \) sufficiently large, we obtain our contraction and thus our magnetic Bukhgeim solution as described above.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let \( 0 < s < 1 \). Then
\[
\| S_\tau[F] \|_{H^s} \leq C\tau^{-\min\{2s,1-s\}} \| V - \text{curl} A \|_{H^s} \| F \|_{H^t},
\]
whenever \( \tau \geq 1 \) and
\[
\| S_\tau[F] \|_{H^s} \leq C\tau^{-\frac{1+s}{2}\max\{p-\frac{1}{2},0\}} \| V - \text{curl} A \|_{H^s} \| F \|_{H^t}.\]

**Proof.** By the Cauchy–Schwarz and Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev inequalities,
\[
\| (V - \text{curl} A)F \|_p \leq \| V - \text{curl} A \|_{2p} \| F \|_{2p} \leq C\| V - \text{curl} A \|_{H^s} \| F \|_{H^s},
\]
where \( p = \frac{1}{1+s} \). Thus, as \( S_\tau[F] = \Delta_\tau^{-1}[(V - \text{curl} A)F] \), for the first inequality it will suffice to prove that
\[
\| \Delta_\tau^{-1} \|_{L^p \to H^s} \leq C\tau^{-\min\{2s,1-s\}}.
\]
When \( 0 < s < 1/3 \), by Lemma 2.1, we have
\[
\| \Delta_\tau^{-1} \|_{L^p \to H^s} \leq \| \mathcal{M}_{\tau^-} \circ \mathcal{N}_{-A} \circ \partial^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^p \to H^{1-s}} \leq C\tau^{-2s} \| \mathcal{N}_{-A} \circ \partial^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^p \to H^{2s}} \leq C\tau^{-2s} \| \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^p \to H^{2s}},
\]
where the final inequality is by Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev. When \( s \geq 1/3 \), we also use Hölder’s inequality at the end;
\[
\| \Delta_\tau^{-1} \|_{H^{s} \to H^{s}} \leq \| \mathcal{M}_{\tau^-} \circ \mathcal{N}_{-A} \circ \partial^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{H^{s} \to H^{s}} \leq C\tau^{-s} \| \mathcal{N}_{-A} \circ \partial^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{H^{1-s} \to H}\leq C\tau^{-s} \| \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^p \to L^p},
\]
where \( p^* = \frac{2}{3s-1} \), and so we are done.

For the second inequality we note that by the Hölder and the Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev inequalities,
\[
\| (V - \text{curl} A)F \|_q \leq C\| V - \text{curl} A \|_{H^s} \| F \|_{H^{1-s}},
\]
where \( q = \frac{2}{3s-1} \). Thus, as \( S_\tau[F] = \Delta_\tau^{-1}[(V - \text{curl} A)F] \), for the second inequality it will suffice to prove that
\[
\| \Delta_\tau^{-1} \|_{L^q \to H^{1-s}} \leq C\tau^{-\frac{1+s}{2}}.
\]
Again, by Lemma 2.1, we have
\[
\| \Delta_\tau^{-1} \|_{L^q \to H^{1-s}} \leq \| \mathcal{M}_{\tau^-} \circ \mathcal{N}_{-A} \circ \partial^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^q \to H^{1-s}} \leq C\tau^{-\frac{1+s}{2}} \| \mathcal{N}_{-A} \circ \partial^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^q \to H^{1-s}} \leq C\tau^{-\frac{1+s}{2}} \| \mathcal{M}_{\tau} \circ \mathcal{N}_A \|_{L^q \to L^q},
\]
where the final inequality is by Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev, and so the proof is complete. \( \square \)

It remains to show that a constant multiple of the right-hand side of Alessandrini’s identity (1.3) converges;
\[
T^\tau_{\gamma}(\gamma_0,\gamma_1)(w_1,w_2)(V_1 - V_2) \to e^{i(\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)}(V_1 - V_2)
\]
as \( \tau \) tends to infinity, where
\[
T^\tau_{\gamma}(F)(x) = \frac{\tau}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} M_{\gamma} \circ \mathcal{N}_A[F](z)a(z) \, dz.
\]
First we show that \( T^\tau_{\gamma}F \) can be considered to be a remainder term.

VII–5
Proposition 2.5. Let $F \in \dot{H}^s$ with $0 < s < 1$. Then
\[
\lim_{\tau \to \infty} T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega.
\]
Moreover, if $\tau$ is sufficiently large, then
\[
\sup_{x \in \Omega} |T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x)| \leq C \tau^{-s} \|V - \text{curl} A\|_{H^s} \|F\|_{H^s}.
\]

Proof. By Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2,
\[
|T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x)| \leq C \|M_{\tau} \circ N_A[F]\|_{H^{s-1}} \|w\|_{H^s}.
\]
By Lemma 2.4, we can treat $(1 - S_{\tau})^{-1}$ by Neumann series to deduce that it is a bounded operator on $\dot{H}^s$ whenever $\tau \geq 1$ and
\[
C \tau^{-\min(2s, 1-s)} \|V - \text{curl} A\|_{H^s} \leq \frac{1}{2}.
\]
Then
\[
|T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x)| \leq C \tau^{-s} \|F\|_{H^s} \|s\|_{H^s} \|\text{curl} A\|_{H^s}.
\]
by an application of Lemma 2.3, which is the desired estimate. \(\square\)

We also need the following lemma so that the final term can also be treated as a remainder term.

Proposition 2.6. Let $F \in \dot{H}^s$ with $0 < s < 1$. Then
\[
\lim_{\tau \to \infty} T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega.
\]
Moreover, if $\tau$ is sufficiently large, then
\[
\sup_{x \in \Omega} |T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x)| \leq C \tau^{-s} \|V_1 - \text{curl} A\|_{H^s} \|V_2 - \text{curl} A\|_{H^s} \|F\|_{H^s}.
\]

Proof. By Hölder’s inequality, the Hardy–Littlewood–Sobolev inequality and Lemma 2.2, with $q = \frac{2}{1+s}$ and $r = \frac{4}{1+s}$,
\[
|T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x)| \leq C \tau \|N_A[F]\|_{\infty} \|w_1\|_{r} \|w_2\|_{r}.
\]
By the second inequality of Lemma 2.4, the inverse operators can be treated by Neumann series to deduce that they are bounded on $\dot{H}^{1+s}$ whenever $\tau \geq 1$ and
\[
C \tau^{-\frac{1+s}{s}} \|V_1 - \text{curl} A\|_{H^s} + C \tau^{-\frac{s}{s}} \|V_2 - \text{curl} A\|_{H^s} \leq \frac{1}{2}.
\]
Thus, by two applications of Lemma 2.4,
\[
|T_{w_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x)| \leq C \tau \|F\|_{H^s} \|S_{\tau}^1[1]\|_{H^{1+s}} \|S_{\tau}^2[1]\|_{H^{1+s}}
\]
which is the desired estimate. \(\square\)

Noting that $e^{i(\xi(z) + \overline{\gamma}(z))} = \exp \left(i \tau \frac{(z_1 - z_2)^2 - (2z - \overline{z})^2}{4} \right)$, it remains to prove
\[
\lim_{\tau \to \infty} T_{f_{\tau}}^\tau[F] = N_A[F]
\]
in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, where $T_{f_{\tau}}^\tau$ is defined by
\[
T_{f_{\tau}}^\tau[F](x) = \frac{\tau}{4\pi} \int \exp \left(i \tau \frac{(z_1 - z)^2 - (2z - \overline{z})^2}{4} \right) N_A[F](z) \,dz.
\]
Now when $F$ is a Schwartz function, this expression is equal to $e^{i\frac{\tau}{2} \gamma} N_A[F](x)$, where
\[
e^{i\frac{\tau}{2} \gamma}[G](x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int e^{ix \xi} e^{-i\frac{\tau}{2} \xi} \overline{G}(\xi) \,d\xi.
\]
We see that $T^{\tau}[F]$ solves the time-dependent nonelliptic Schrödinger equation,

$$i\partial_t u + \Box u = 0,$$

where $\Box = \partial_{x_1}x_1 - \partial_{x_2}x_2$, with initial data $N_A[F]$ at time $1/\tau$. Thus the desired convergence is a well–known consequence of the time-dependent Schrödinger theory.

**Appendix A. The DN map and the scattering data**

If zero is not a Dirichlet eigenvalue, then there is a unique weak solution to the Dirichlet problem (1.1) that satisfies

$$\|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C\|f\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)}.$$  \hfill (A.1)

Here $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) := H^1(\Omega)/H^1_0(\Omega)$, where $H^1_0(\Omega)$ denotes the closure of $C^\infty_0(\Omega)$ in $H^1(\Omega)$. The DN map $\Lambda_V$, taking values in the dual of $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$, is then defined by

$$\left\langle \Lambda_V[f], \psi \right\rangle_{\partial\Omega} = \int_{\Omega} (A^2 + V)u\overline{\psi} + \nabla u \cdot \nabla \overline{\psi} + iA \cdot (u\overline{\nabla \psi} - \overline{\psi} \nabla u)$$  \hfill (A.2)

for all $\Psi \in H^1(\Omega)$ with $\psi = \Psi + H^1_0(\Omega)$. When the solution and boundary are sufficiently smooth, this definition coincides with that of the introduction by Green's identity.

The relevant scattering question considers the Schrödinger equation at a fixed positive energy $k^2$. That is to say, we consider the equation

$$-(\nabla + iA)^2 u + Vu = k^2 u.$$  \hfill (A.3)

The outgoing scattering solutions $\Psi_\theta$ are perturbations of the plane waves $e^{ikx \cdot \theta}$; we refer to [22] for the precise definition. Supposing that they are the same for two different electric potentials $V_1$ and $V_2$, we have in particular that

$$V_1 \Psi_\theta = (\nabla + iA)^2 \Psi_\theta + k^2 \Psi_\theta = V_2 \Psi_\theta,$$

so that

$$\int_{\Omega} (V_1 - V_2) \Psi_\theta = 0.$$  \hfill (A.4)

On the other hand, any solution $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ of (A.3) can be approximated in $L^2(\Omega)$ by the scattering solutions (see the proof of [22, Proposition 2.4]), so we can approximate

$$\int_{\Omega} (V_1 - V_2) u\overline{\psi} = 0.$$  \hfill (A.5)

by a sequence that takes the form of the left-hand side of (A.4). Hence we deduce that, if the scattering solutions coincide, then the integrals appearing in (A.5) and (1.2) must be identically zero.

Note that we have completely bypassed the associated DN maps $\Lambda_{V_1-k^2}$ and $\Lambda_{V_2-k^2}$ in order to conclude that (A.5) is zero. This was made possible by assuming that the scattering solutions are equal everywhere. Alternatively we could have supposed the weaker hypothesis that the scattering solutions coincide at infinity. That is to say that the scattering amplitudes are equal. The usual argument then consists of deducing from this hypothesis that the DN maps also coincide; see [3] for such an argument in the purely electric case. Certain resolvent estimates are required for this argument, and it appears that less is known regarding estimates of this type for the magnetic Schrödinger equation.

**References**

[1] A. D. Agaltsov, “A global uniqueness result for acoustic tomography of moving fluid”, *Bull. Sci. Math.* **139** (2015), no. 8, p. 937-942.

[2] P. Albin, C. Guillarmou, L. Tzou & G. Uhlmann, “Inverse boundary problems for systems in two dimensions”, *Ann. Henri Poincaré* **14** (2013), no. 6, p. 1551-1571.

[3] K. Astala, D. Faraco & K. M. Rogers, “Recovery of the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map from scattering data in the plane”, *RIMS Kôkyûroku Bessatsu* **49** (2014), p. 65-73.
———, “Unbounded potential recovery in the plane”, Ann. Sci. Éc. Norm. Supér. 49 (2016), no. 5, p. 1027-1051.

J. Bergh & J. LÖFSTRÖM, Interpolation spaces. An introduction, Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften, vol. 223, Springer, 1976.

E. BLÄSTEN, “On the Gel’fand–Calderón inverse problem in two dimensions”, PhD Thesis, University of Helsinki (Finland), 2013.

E. BLÄSTEN, O. IMANUVILOV & M. YAMAMOTO, “Stability and Uniqueness for a two-dimensional inverse boundary value problem for less regular potentials”, Inverse Probl. Imaging 9 (2015), no. 3, p. 709-723.

E. BLÄSTEN, L. TZOU & J.-N. WANG, “Uniqueness for the inverse boundary value problem with singular potentials in 2D”, https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.06397, 2018.

A. L. BUKHGEIM, “Recovering a potential from Cauchy data in the two-dimensional case”, J. Inverse Ill-Posed Probl. 16 (2008), no. 1, p. 19-33.

G. ESKIN & J. V. RALSTON, “Inverse scattering problem for the Schrödinger equation with magnetic potential at fixed energy”, Commun. Math. Phys. 173 (1995), p. 199-224.

———, “Inverse scattering problems for Schrodinger operators with magnetic and electric potentials”, in Inverse problems in wave propagation, The IMA Volumes in Mathematics and its Applications, vol. 90, Springer, 1997, p. 147-166.

C. GUILLARMOU & L. TZOU, “Identification of a connection from Cauchy data on a Riemann surface with boundary”, Geom. Funct. Anal. 21 (2011), no. 2, p. 393-418.

B. HABERMAN, “Unique determination of a magnetic Schrödinger operator with unbounded magnetic potential from boundary data”, Int. Math. Res. Not. 2018 (2018), no. 4, p. 1080-1128.

O. IMANUVILOV, G. UHLIMANN & M. YAMAMOTO, “Partial Cauchy data for general second order elliptic operators in two dimensions”, Publ. Res. Inst. Math. Sci. 48 (2012), no. 4, p. 971-1055.

V. ISAKOV & A. NACHMAN, “Global uniqueness for a two-dimensional semilinear elliptic inverse problem”, Trans. Am. Math. Soc. 347 (1995), no. 9, p. 3375-3390.

K. KRUPCHYK & G. UHLIMANN, “Uniqueness in an inverse boundary problem for a magnetic Schrödinger operator with a bounded magnetic potential”, Commun. Math. Phys. 327 (2014), no. 3, p. 993-1009.

E. LAKSHTANOV, J. TEJERO & B. VAINBERG, “Uniqueness in the inverse conductivity problem for complex-valued Lipschitz conductivities in the plane”, SIAM J. Math. Anal. 49 (2017), no. 5, p. 3766-3775.

E. LAKSHTANOV & B. VAINBERG, “Recovery of L^p-potential in the plane”, J. Inverse Ill-Posed Probl. 25 (2017), p. 633-651.

A. NACHMAN, “Global uniqueness for a two-dimensional inverse boundary value problem”, Ann. Math. 142 (1995), no. 1, p. 71-96.

A. NACHMAN, J. SYLVESTER & G. UHLIMANN, “An n-dimensional Borg-Levinson theorem”, Commun. Math. Phys. 115 (1988), no. 4, p. 595-605.

G. NAKAMURA, Z. SUN & G. UHLIMANN, “Global identifiability for an inverse problem for the Schrödinger equation in a magnetic field”, Math. Ann. 303 (1995), no. 3, p. 377-388.

VII–8
[22] L. Päivärinta, M. Salo & G. Uhlmann, “Inverse scattering for the magnetic Schrödinger operator”, *J. Funct. Anal.* **259** (2010), no. 7, p. 1771-1798.

[23] M. Salo, Inverse problems for nonsmooth first order perturbations of the Laplacian, Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae. Mathematica. Dissertationes, vol. 139, Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, 2004.

[24] ———, “Semiclassical pseudodifferential calculus and the reconstruction of a magnetic field”, *Commun. Partial Differ. Equations* **31** (2006), no. 11, p. 1639-1666.

[25] ———, “Inverse boundary value problems for the magnetic Schrödinger equation”, in *Proceedings Inverse Problems in Applied Sciences (Sapporo 2006)*, Journal of Physics: Conference Series, vol. 73, IOP Publishing, 2007.

[26] D. dos Santos Ferreira, C. E. Kenig, J. Sjöstrand & G. Uhlmann, “Determining a Magnetic Schrödinger Operator from Partial Cauchy Data”, *Commun. Math. Phys.* **271** (2007), no. 2, p. 467-488.

[27] E. M. Stein, *Harmonic analysis: real-variable methods, orthogonality, and oscillatory integrals*, Princeton Mathematical Series, vol. 43, Princeton University Press, 1993.

[28] Z. Sun, “An inverse boundary value problem for Schrödinger operators with vector potentials”, *Trans. Am. Math. Soc.* **338** (1993), no. 2, p. 953-969.

[29] J. Tejero, “Reconstruction and stability for piecewise smooth potentials in the plane”, *SIAM J. Math. Anal.* **49** (2017), no. 1, p. 398-420.

[30] ———, “Reconstruction of rough potentials in the plane”, [https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.09481](https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.09481), 2018.

[31] ———, “On the method of Bukhgeim for two-dimensional inverse problems”, PhD Thesis, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (Spain), 2019.