V.Scattering resonances and inverse problems?

Workshop on Inverse Problems
MSRI

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Similar results for

$$H = -h^2 \Delta_g + V(x)$$

for large classes of potentials V and metrics g.

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Neumann problem: if the resonances of

$$\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^n , \quad n \geq 3 , \quad n \text{odd},$$

are the sames as resonances of

$$\mathcal{O}' = \bigcup_{k=1}^{K} B(x_k, R_k) , \quad B(x_j, R_j) \cap B(x_k, R_k) = \emptyset , \ k \neq j ,$$

then $\mathcal{O}$ is also a union of disjoint balls. (Christiansen 2008)

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$$S_{V_1}(\lambda) - S_{V_2}(\lambda) \text{ holomorphic for } \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \implies V_1 = V_2$$

for $V_j \in L^\infty_{\mathrm{comp}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, n odd?

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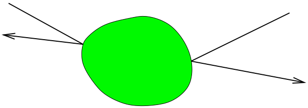
Then for any $M > 0$ *there exists a constant* C *such that there no resonances in*

$$\{\lambda \; : \; \mathrm{Im}\,\lambda > -M \log|\lambda| \, , \quad |\lambda| > C\} \, .$$

In particular, there exists a resonance free strip, $\operatorname{Im} \lambda > -C_0$.



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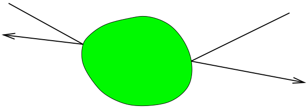

For $H = -h^2\Delta + V(x)$ the non-trapping condition means that the flow of $\dot{x} = 2\xi$, $\dot{\xi} = -\nabla V(x)$, on $|\xi|^2 + V(x) = E > 0$ is non-trapping. Then near E we have

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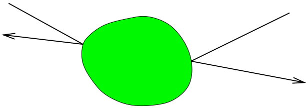

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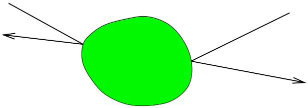

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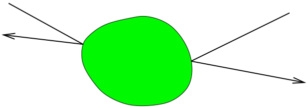

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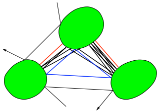
The last condition is the exact analogue of the condition in the theorem.

Several convex obstacles:



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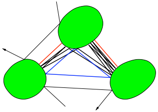

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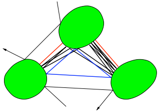

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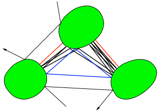

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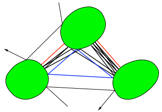

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$$P(f) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \log \sum_{T_\gamma < T} \exp \left(\int_0^{T_\gamma} \Phi_t^* f|_\gamma dt \right) ,$$

where Φ_t is the flow, γ are closed orbits with period T_γ.

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Following the work of Dolgopyat and Naud, Petkov-Stoyanov 2007 prove much more: there exists $\delta > 0$ such that there are no resonances in

$$\mathrm{Im}\,\lambda > P(-\Lambda_+/2) - \delta\,, \quad \mathrm{Re}\,\lambda > C\,.$$

For operators $H = -h^2\Delta_g + V(x)$ the results similar to Ikawa's result became known only recently. We consider the pressure of the flow on the (non-degenerate) energy surface $|\xi|_g^2 + V(x) = E$ and resonances in $D(E, Ch)$, $E > 0$.

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Vodev 1994: similar results for n even.

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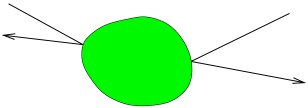

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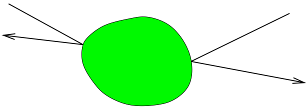
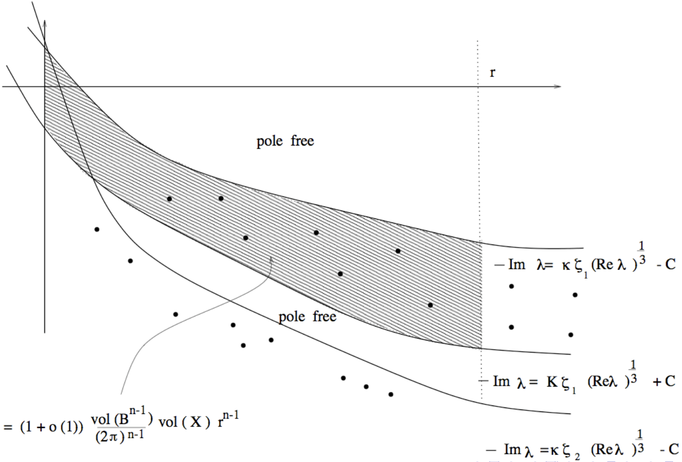


Sjöstrand-Zworski 1999



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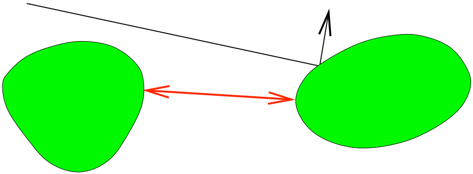

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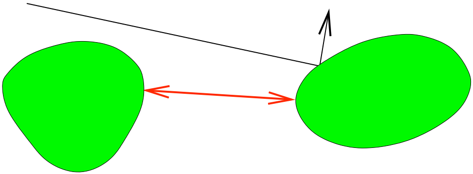

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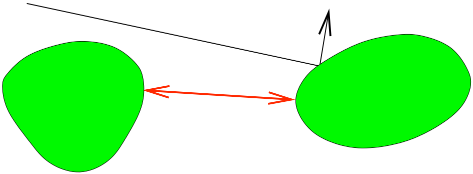

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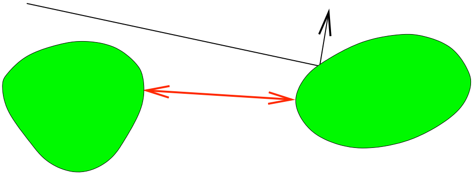

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Resonances lie on a lattice and in particular,

$$\sum_{\mathrm{Im}\, z > -\alpha, |z| \leq r} m_R(z) \sim C(\alpha) r \, .$$

Note that for one convex obstacle this sum would be $O(1)$*.*

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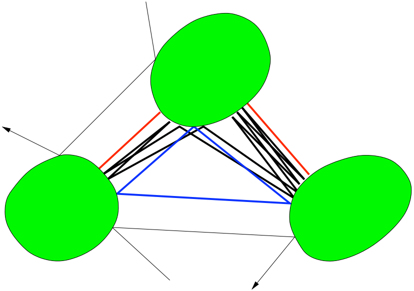

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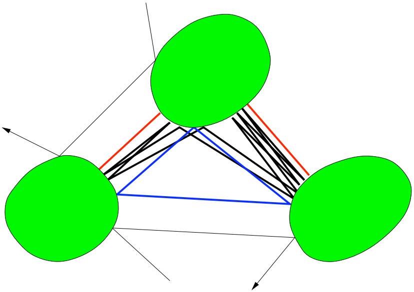

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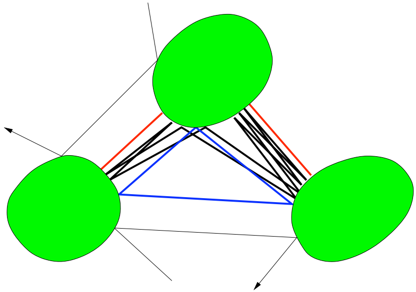

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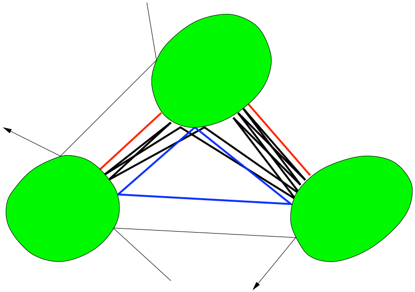

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but no counting results better than Melrose's theorem...

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This theorem is part of a larger project on open hyperbolic systems with topologically one dimensional trapped sets (always satisfied for several convex bodies satisfying Ikawa's condition).

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If $E \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\{x \;:\; V(x) \geq E\})$ has an *analytic singularity* at E_0 then

$$\sum_{|z-E_0|\leq C_0} m_R(z) \geq h^{-n}/C_1\,.$$

Fractal Weyl laws:

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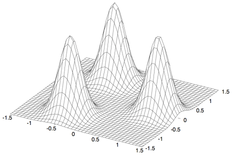

Analytic potential with hyperbolic dynamics

$$\sum_{|z-E|\leq\delta\,,\mathrm{Im}\,z>-Ch} m_R(z) = \mathcal{O}(h^{-\mu-1-})\,,$$

where $2\mu+2$ is the box dimension of the trapped set in $T^*\mathbf{R}^n$ near energy E.

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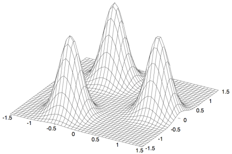

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Zworski 1999, Guillopé-Lin-Zworski 2004

More precise bounds in the case of convex-cocompact Schottky quotients $\Gamma\backslash\mathbf{H}^n$, $\mu = \delta(\Gamma)$, dimension of the limit set.

Sjöstrand-Zworski 2006

For C^∞ potentials with hyperbolic dynamics at energy E,

$$\sum_{|z-E|\leq Ch} m_R(z) = \mathcal{O}(h^{-\mu_E-}),$$

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The only lower bound showing "optimality" comes from an open quantum map "toy model", Nonnenmacher-Zworski 2005.

The interest in physics is picking up:

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Lu et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 91, 154101 (2003)

Schomerus-Tworzydło, Phys. Rev. Lett. 93, 154102 (2004)

Schomerus-Jacquod, J. Phys. A: Math. Gen, (2005)

Vaa et al Phys. Rev. E 72, 056211 (2005)

Keating et al Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 150406 (2006)

Nonnenmacher-Rubin Nonlinearity (2007)

Wisniacki-Carlo Phys. Rev. E 77, 045201(R) (2008)

Wiersig-Main Phys. Rev. E 77, 036205 (2008)

Shepelyansky Phys. Rev. E 77, 015202(R) (2008)

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Lu-Sridhar-Zworski 2003

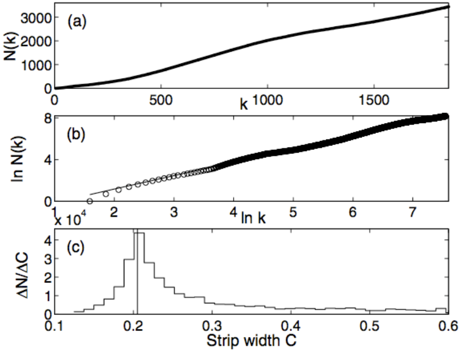

FIG. 2. (a) The counting function, $N(k)$, for width $C = 0.28$ for the resonances in Fig. 1. (b) The plot of $\ln N(k)$ against $\ln k$. The least square approximation slope is equal to 1.288. (c) Dependence of density of resonances $\Delta N/\Delta C$ on strip width C. The vertical line is $\frac{1}{2}\gamma_0$.

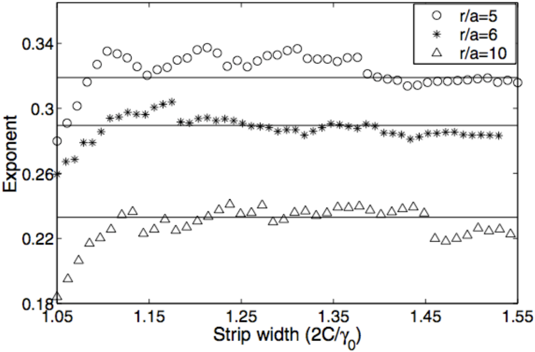

FIG. 3. Dependence of exponent on the rescaled strip width, $2C/\gamma_0$, for the 3-disk system in three cases with $r/a = 5$, 6, and 10. $\gamma_0 = 0.4703$, 0.4103, and 0.2802 is the corresponding classical escape rate. The solid lines are the corresponding Hausdorff dimensions $d_H = 0.3189$, 0.2895, and 0.2330. The values of γ_0 and d_H are calculated following Ref. [3] and references therein.

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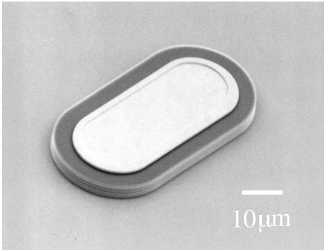

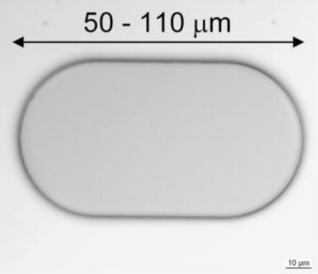

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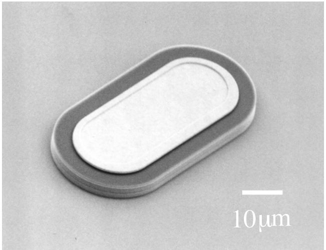

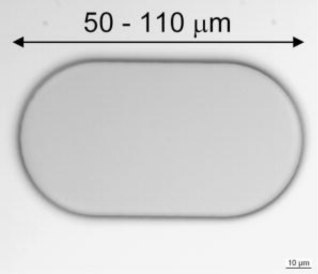

On the left a weakly opened semiconductor (GaAs), on the right a strongly open polymer.

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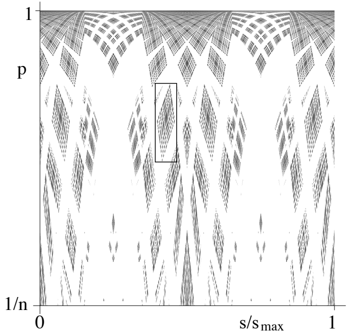

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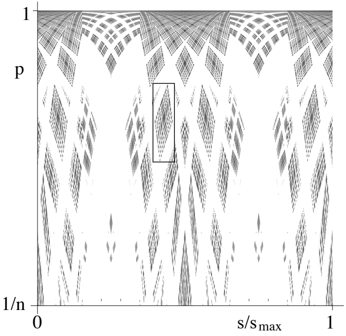

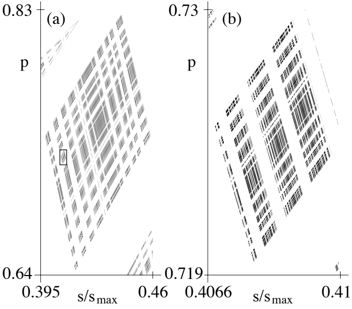

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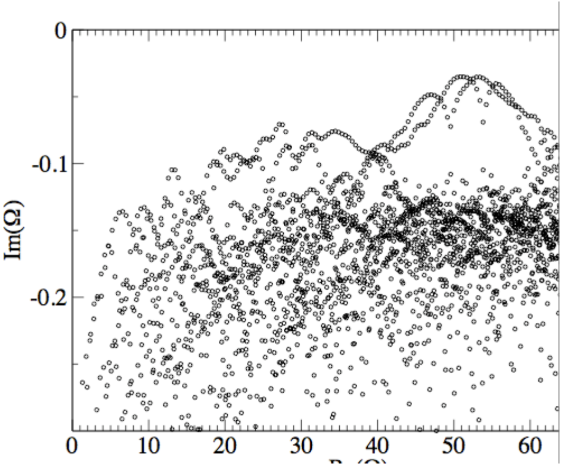

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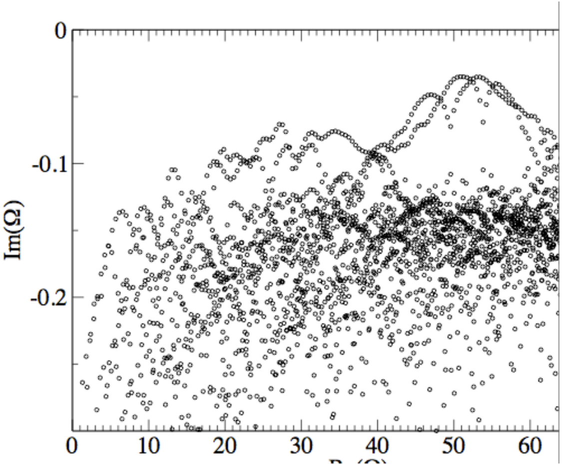

A suitably modified Weyl law (due to partial opennes of the system) is claimed to hold in this case (Wiersig et al Phys. Rev. 2008).

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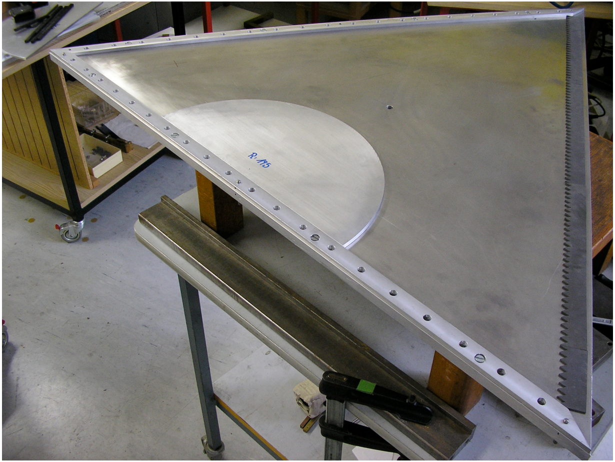
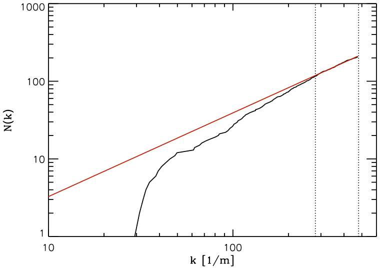


Kuhl-Potzuweit-Stöckmann



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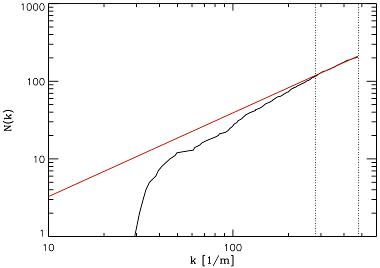

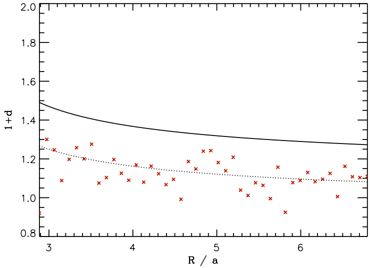

On the left: the counting function on the log-log plot.

On the right: the fitted exponents as functions of the aspect ratio.

Kuhl-Potzuweit-Stöckmann

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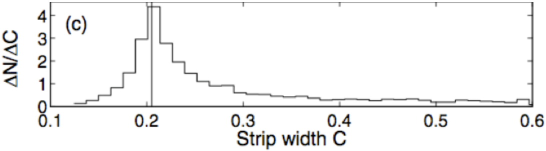

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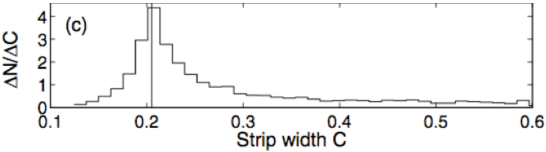

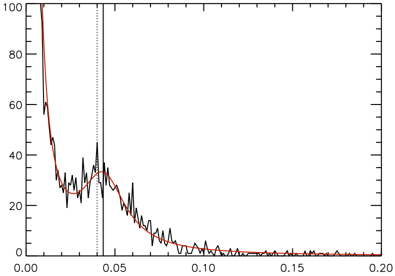

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