

Journey to the Center of the Earth

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Abstract

We survey some results on travel time tomography. The question is whether we can determine the anisotropic index of refraction of a medium by measuring the travel times of waves going through the medium. This can be recast as geometry problems, the boundary rigidity problem and the lens rigidity problem. The boundary rigidity problem is whether we can determine a Riemannian metric of a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary by measuring the distance function between boundary points. The lens rigidity problem is to determine a Riemannian metric of a Riemannian manifold with boundary by measuring for every point and direction of entrance of a geodesic the point of exit and direction of exit and its length. The linearization of these two problems is tensor tomography. The question is whether one can determine a symmetric two-tensor from its integrals along geodesics. We emphasize recent results on boundary and lens rigidity and in tensor tomography in the partial data case.

1 Introduction

The question of determining the sound speed or index of refraction of a medium by measuring the first arrival times of waves arose in geophysics in an attempt to determine the substructure of the Earth by measuring at the surface of the Earth the travel times of seismic waves. An early success of this inverse method was the estimate by Herglotz [27] and Wiechert and Zoeppritz [69] of the diameter of the Earth and the location of the mantle, crust and core. The assumption used in those papers is that the index of refraction (which is inverse proportional to the speed) depends only on the radius. A more realistic model is to assume that it depends on position, the case of an heterogeneous medium. The travel time tomography problem can be formulated mathematically as determining a Riemannian metric on a bounded domain (the Earth) given by $ds^2 = \frac{1}{c^2(x)}dx^2$, where c is a positive function, from the length of geodesics (travel times) joining points in the boundary.

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More recently it has been realized, by measuring the travel times of seismic waves, that the inner core of the Earth exhibits anisotropic behavior, that is the speed of waves depends also on direction there with the fast direction parallel to the Earth's spin axis [11]. Given the complications presented by modeling the Earth as an anisotropic elastic medium we consider a simpler model of anisotropy, namely that the wave speed is given by a symmetric, positive definite matrix $g = (g_{ij})(x)$, that is, a Riemannian metric in mathematical terms. The problem is to determine the metric from the lengths of geodesics joining points in the boundary (the surface of the Earth in the motivating example). Other applications of travel time tomography are to imaging the Sun's interior [29], medical imaging [64] and to ocean acoustics [39] to name a few.

A general and geometric formulation of the travel time tomography problem is the question of whether given a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary one can determine the Riemannian metric in the interior knowing the lengths of geodesics joining points on the boundary, i.e. the boundary distance function. This is a problem that also appears naturally in rigidity questions in Riemannian geometry and it is known as the *boundary rigidity problem*. Notice that the boundary distance function is unchanged under any isometry which fixes the boundary, thus one can only expect to recover the metric up to this natural obstruction.

The boundary distance function takes into account only length minimizing geodesics, one can consider the behavior of all geodesics going through the manifold. This induces another type of rigidity problems: the *lens rigidity problem* and *scattering rigidity problem*, which concerns the determination of a Riemannian metric up to the natural obstruction, from the scattering relation or lens data. The scattering relation, introduced by Guillemin [25], is a map which sends the point and direction of entrance of a geodesic to point and direction of exit. The scattering relation together with information of lengths of geodesics gives the lens data. Again, lens data is unchanged under an isometry fixing the boundary.

There is another closely related problem, the *geodesic X-ray transform*, where one integrates a function or a tensor field along geodesics of a Riemannian metric. The integration of a function along geodesics is the linearization of the boundary rigidity problem and lens rigidity problem in a fixed conformal class. The standard X-ray transform [26], where one integrates a function along straight lines, corresponds to the case of the Euclidean metric and is the basis of medical imaging techniques such as CT and PET. The case of integration along a general geodesic arises in geophysical and ultrasound imaging. The case of integrating tensors of order two along geodesics, also known as *deformation boundary rigidity*, is the linearization of the general boundary rigidity problem and lens rigidity problem. One important inverse problem for the geodesic X-ray transform is whether one can recover a function or a tensor field from its integrals over geodesics, this is the *tensor tomography* problem.. We review in this article some recent results on the boundary and lens rigidity problem as well as tensor tomography when one has data on part of the boundary, the partial data problem [67], [62], [63]. The partial data results have led to new global results for the lens rigidity problem.

In section 2 we review results on the boundary rigidity problem with data on the whole

boundary. This is mostly based on [46] and [56]. In section 3 we review results on tensor tomography and in section 4, lens rigidity with full data. In section 5 we consider partial data for boundary and lens rigidity and tensor tomography, in particular we give new results on the lens rigidity problem with full data.

In this paper we only consider the case of *transmission* tomography. For the case of *reflection* tomography see for instance [32] and [8].

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2 Boundary rigidity in the full data case

In this section we formulate precisely the boundary rigidity problem and survey some of the main results.

Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary ∂M . Let $d_g(x, y)$ denote the geodesic distance between x and y , two points in the boundary. This is defined as the infimum of the length of all sufficiently smooth curves joining the two points. The function d_g measures the first arrival time of waves joining points of the boundary. One of the inverse problems we discuss in this section is whether we can determine the Riemannian metric g knowing $d_g(x, y)$ for any $x \in \partial M, y \in \partial M$. This problem also arose in rigidity questions in Riemannian geometry [35], [12], [23]. The metric g cannot be determined from this information alone. We have $d_{\psi^*g} = d_g$ for any diffeomorphism $\psi : M \rightarrow M$ that leaves the boundary pointwise fixed, i.e., $\psi|_{\partial M} = Id$, where Id denotes the identity map and ψ^*g is the pull-back of the metric g . The natural question is whether this is the only obstruction to unique identifiability of the metric. It is easy to see that this is not the case. Namely one can construct a metric g and find a point x_0 in M so that $d_g(x_0, \partial M) > \sup_{x, y \in \partial M} d_g(x, y)$. For such a metric, d_g is independent of a change of g in a neighborhood of x_0 . The hemisphere of the round sphere is another example. Therefore it is necessary to impose some a-priori restrictions on the metric. One such restriction is to assume that the Riemannian manifold (M, g) is *simple*, i.e., any geodesic has no conjugate points and ∂M is strictly convex. ∂M is strictly convex if the second fundamental form of the boundary is positive definite at every boundary point. R. Michel conjectured in [35] that simple manifolds are boundary distance rigid, that is d_g determines g uniquely up to an isometry which is the identity on the boundary. This is known for simple subspaces of Euclidean space (see [23]), simple subspaces of an open hemisphere in two dimensions (see [36]), simple subspaces of symmetric spaces of constant negative curvature [3], simple two dimensional spaces of negative curvature (see [13] or [40]). If one metric is close to the Euclidean metric boundary rigidity was proven in [33] that was improved in [7]. We remark that simplicity of a compact manifold with

boundary can be determined from the boundary distance function. In the case that both g_1 and g_2 are conformal to the Euclidean metric e (i.e., $(g_k)_{ij} = \alpha_k \delta_{ij}$, $k = 1, 2$ with δ_{ij} the Kronecker symbol), as mentioned earlier, the problem we are considering here is known in seismology as the inverse kinematic problem. In this case, it has been proven by Mukhometov in two dimensions [37] that if $(M, g_i), i = 1, 2$ is simple and $d_{g_1} = d_{g_2}$, then $g_1 = g_2$. More generally the same method of proof shows that if $(M, g_i), i = 1, 2$, are simple compact Riemannian manifolds with boundary and they are in the same conformal class then the metrics are determined by the boundary distance function. More precisely we have:

Theorem 2.1. *Let $(M, g_i), i = 1, 2$ be simple compact Riemannian manifolds with boundary of dimension $n \geq 2$. Assume $g_1 = \rho g_2$ for a positive, smooth function $\rho, \rho|_{\partial M} = 1$ and $d_{g_1} = d_{g_2}$ then $g_1 = g_2$.*

This result and a stability estimate were proven in [37]. We remark that in this case the diffeomorphism ψ that is present in the general case must be the identity if the metrics are conformal to each other. For related results and generalizations see [4], [2], [12], [21], [38].

In [46] it was proven Michel's conjecture in the two dimensional case:

Theorem 2.2. *Let $(M, g_i), i = 1, 2$ be two dimensional simple compact Riemannian manifolds with boundary. Assume*

$$d_{g_1}(x, y) = d_{g_2}(x, y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in \partial M \times \partial M.$$

Then there exists a diffeomorphism $\psi : M \rightarrow M$, $\psi|_{\partial M} = Id$, so that

$$g_2 = \psi^* g_1.$$

The proof of Theorem 2.2 involves a connection between the scattering relation defined in section 4 and the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map (DN) associated to the Laplace-Beltrami operator [66]. define the scattering relation. A sketch of the proof of 2.2 can be found in [66]

3 Boundary Rigidity and Tensor Tomography

We review here the general results obtained in [53] for boundary rigidity and tensor tomography.

It was shown in [47] that the linearization of the boundary rigidity problem is given by the following integral geometry problem: recover a symmetric tensor of order 2, which in any coordinate system is given by $f = (f_{ij})$, by the geodesic X-ray transform

$$I_g f(\gamma) = \int f_{ij}(\gamma(t)) \dot{\gamma}^i(t) \dot{\gamma}^j(t) dt,$$

using the Einstein summation convention, known for all geodesics γ in M . In this section we denote by I_g the geodesic X-ray transform of tensors of order two. It can be easily seen that $I_g dv = 0$ for any vector field v with $v|_{\partial M} = 0$, where dv denotes the symmetric differential

$$[dv]_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_i v_j + \nabla_j v_i), \quad (3.1)$$

and $\nabla_k v$ denote the covariant derivatives of the vector field v . This is the linear version of the fact that d_g does not change on $(\partial M)^2 := \partial M \times \partial M$ under an action of a diffeomorphism as above. The natural formulation of the linearized problem is therefore that $I_g f = 0$ implies $f = dv$ with v vanishing on the boundary. We will refer to this property as *s-injectivity* of I_g . More precisely, we have.

Definition 3.1. We say that I_g is *s-injective* in M , if $I_g f = 0$ and $f \in L^2(M)$ imply $f = dv$ with some vector field $v \in H_0^1(M)$.

Any symmetric tensor $f \in L^2(M)$ admits an orthogonal decomposition $f = f^s + dv$ into a *solenoidal* and *potential* parts with $v \in H_0^1(M)$, and f^s divergence free, i.e., $\delta f^s = 0$, where δ is the adjoint operator to $-d$ given by $[\delta f]_i = g^{jk} \nabla_k f_{ij}$ [47]. Therefore, I_g is s-injective, if it is injective on the space of solenoidal tensors. The inversion of I_g is a problem of independent interest in integral geometry, also called *tensor tomography*. We first survey the recent results on this problem. S-injectivity, respectively injectivity for 1-tensors (1-forms) and functions is known, see [47] for references. S-injectivity of I_g was proved in [45] for metrics with negative curvature, in [47] for metrics with small curvature and in [51] for Riemannian surfaces with no focal points. A conditional and non-sharp stability estimate for metrics with small curvature is also established in [47]. In [54], stability estimates for s-injective metrics were shown and sharp estimates about the recovery of a 1-form $f = f_j dx^j$ and a function f from the associated $I_g f$ which is defined by

$$I_g f(\gamma) = \int f_i(\gamma(t)) \dot{\gamma}^i(t) dt.$$

The stability estimates proven in [54] were used to prove local uniqueness for the boundary rigidity problem near any simple metric g with s-injective I_g . Similarly to [65], we say that f is analytic in the set K (not necessarily open), if it is real analytic in some neighborhood of K . The results that follow in this section are based on [56]. The first main result we discuss is about s-injectivity for simple analytic metrics.

Theorem 3.2. *Let g be a simple, real analytic metric in M . Then I_g is s-injective.*

By proving an stability estimates in [53] it was shown the following generic result:

Theorem 3.3. *There exists k_0 such that for each $k \geq k_0$, the set $\mathcal{G}^k(M)$ of simple $C^k(M)$ metrics in M for which I_g is s-injective is open and dense in the $C^k(M)$ topology.*

Of course, $\mathcal{G}^k(M)$ includes all real analytic simple metrics in M , according to Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 3.3 allows us to prove the following local generic uniqueness result for the non-linear boundary rigidity problem.

Theorem 3.4. *Let k_0 and $\mathcal{G}^k(M)$ be as in Theorem 3.3. There exists $k \geq k_0$, such that for any $g_0 \in \mathcal{G}^k$, there is $\varepsilon > 0$, such that for any two metrics g_1, g_2 with $\|g_m - g_0\|_{C^k(M)} \leq \varepsilon$, $m = 1, 2$, we have the following:*

$$d_{g_1} = d_{g_2} \text{ on } (\partial M)^2 \text{ implies } g_2 = \psi_* g_1 \quad (3.2)$$

with some $C^{k+1}(M)$ -diffeomorphism $\psi : M \rightarrow M$ fixing the boundary.

4 Lens rigidity

For non-simple manifolds in particular, if we have conjugate points or the boundary is not strictly convex, we need to look at the behavior of all the geodesics and the scattering relation encodes this information. We proceed to define in more detail the scattering relation for non-convex manifolds and the lens rigidity problem and state our results. We note that we will also consider the case of incomplete data, that is when we don't have information about all the geodesics entering the manifold. More details can be found in [58], [59].

The scattering relation

$$\Sigma : \partial_- SM \rightarrow \overline{\partial_+ SM} \quad (4.1)$$

is defined by $\Sigma(x, \xi) = (y, \eta) = \Phi^\ell(x, \xi)$, where Φ^t is the geodesic flow, and $\ell > 0$ is the first moment, at which the unit speed geodesic through (x, ξ) hits ∂M again. If such an ℓ does not exist, we formally set $\ell = \infty$ and we call the corresponding initial condition and the corresponding geodesic *trapping*. This defines also $\ell(x, \xi)$ as a function $\ell : \partial_- SM \rightarrow [0, \infty]$. Note that Σ and ℓ are not necessarily continuous.

It is convenient to think of Σ and ℓ as defined on the whole ∂SM with $\Sigma = Id$ and $\ell = 0$ on $\overline{\partial_+ SM}$. We parametrize the scattering relation in a way that makes it independent of pulling it back by diffeomorphisms fixing ∂M pointwise. Let $\kappa_\pm : \partial_\pm SM \rightarrow B(\partial M)$ be the orthogonal projection onto the (open) unit ball tangent bundle that extends continuously to the closure of $\partial_\pm SM$. Then κ_\pm are homeomorphisms, and we set

$$\sigma = \kappa_+ \circ \Sigma \circ \kappa_-^{-1} : \overline{B(\partial M)} \longrightarrow \overline{B(\partial M)}. \quad (4.2)$$

According to our convention, $\sigma = Id$ on $\partial(\overline{B(\partial M)}) = S(\partial M)$. We equip $\overline{B(\partial M)}$ with the relative topology induced by $T(\partial M)$, where neighborhoods of boundary points (those in $S(\partial M)$) are given by half-neighborhoods, i.e., by neighborhoods in $T(\partial M)$ intersected with $\overline{B(\partial M)}$. It is possible to define σ in a way that does not require knowledge of $g|_{T(\partial M)}$ by thinking of any boundary vector ξ as characterized by its angle with ∂M and the direction of its tangential projection. Let \mathcal{D} be an open subset of $\overline{B(\partial M)}$. A priori, the latter depends on $g|_{T(\partial M)}$. By the

remark above, we can think of it as independent of $g|_{T(\partial M)}$ however. The *lens rigidity* problem we study is the following:

Given M and \mathcal{D} , do σ and ℓ , restricted to \mathcal{D} , determine g uniquely, up to a pull back of a diffeomorphism that is identity on ∂M ?

The answer to this question, even when $\mathcal{D} = B(\partial M)$, is negative, see [16]. The known counter-examples are trapping manifolds. The boundary rigidity problem and the lens rigidity one are equivalent for simple metrics.

Vargo [68] proved that real-analytic manifolds satisfying an additional mild condition are lens rigid. Croke has shown that if a manifold is lens rigid, a finite quotient of it is also lens rigid [14]. He has also shown that the torus is lens rigid [15]. Of course the torus is trapping. P. Stefanov and G. Uhlmann have shown lens rigidity locally near a generic class of non-simple manifolds [59]. In a recent very interesting work, Guillarmou [24] proved that in two dimensions, one can determine from the lens relation the conformal class of the metric if the trapped set is hyperbolic and there are no conjugate points. He also proved deformation lens rigidity in higher dimensions under the same assumptions.

4.1 Boundary determination of the jet of g

The lens rigidity in the real-analytic category was studied by Vargo [68]. A key ingredient of the proof is a boundary determination result proved by Stefanov and Uhlmann in [59] that we proceed to state. This result shows that one can determine all derivatives of g on ∂M from the lens data under some non-conjugacy condition. The theorem is interesting by itself. Notice that g below does not need to be analytic or generic.

Theorem 4.1. *Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary. Let $(x_0, \xi_0) \in S(\partial M)$ be such that the maximal geodesic γ_{x_0, ξ_0} through it is of finite length, and assume that x_0 is not conjugate to any point in $\gamma_{x_0, \xi_0} \cap \partial M$. If σ and ℓ are known on some neighborhood of (x_0, ξ_0) , then the jet of g at x_0 in boundary normal coordinates is determined uniquely.*

4.2 The microlocal condition

To state the results of [56] and [59] we need some definitions.

Definition 4.2. We say that \mathcal{D} is *complete* for the metric g , if for any $(z, \zeta) \in T^*M$ there exists a maximal in M , finite length unit speed geodesic $\gamma : [0, l] \rightarrow M$ through z , normal to ζ , such that

$$\{(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)); 0 \leq t \leq l\} \cap S(\partial M) \subset \mathcal{D}, \quad (4.3)$$

$$\text{there are no conjugate points on } \gamma. \quad (4.4)$$

We call the C^k metric g *regular*, if a complete set \mathcal{D} exists, i.e., if $\overline{B(\partial M)}$ is complete.

If $z \in \partial M$ and ζ is conormal to ∂M , then γ may reduce to one point.

Topological Condition (T): Any path in M connecting two boundary points is homotopic to a polygon $c_1 \cup \gamma_1 \cup c_2 \cup \gamma_2 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_k \cup c_{k+1}$ with the properties that for any j , (i) c_j is a path on ∂M ; (ii) $\gamma_j : [0, l_j] \rightarrow M$ is a geodesic lying in M^{int} with the exception of its endpoints and is transversal to ∂M at both ends; moreover, $\kappa_-(\gamma_j(0), \dot{\gamma}_j(0)) \in \mathcal{D}$; Notice that (T) is an open condition w.r.t. g , i.e., it is preserved under small C^2 perturbations of g . To define the $C^K(M)$ norm below in a unique way, we choose and fix a finite atlas on M .

4.2.1 Results about tensor tomography

We refer to [58] for more details about the results in this section. It turns out that a linearization of the lens rigidity problem is again the problem of s-injectivity of the ray transform I . Here and below we sometimes drop the subscript g . Given \mathcal{D} as above, we denote by $I_{\mathcal{D}}$ (or $I_{g, \mathcal{D}}$) the ray transform I restricted to the maximal geodesics issued from $(x, \xi) \in \kappa_-^{-1}(\mathcal{D})$. The first result of this section generalizes Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 4.3. *Let g be an analytic, regular metric on M . Let \mathcal{D} be complete and open. Then $I_{\mathcal{D}}$ is s-injective.*

The theorem above allows us to formulate a generic result:

Theorem 4.4. *Let $\mathcal{G} \subset C^k(M)$ be an open set of regular Riemannian metrics on M such that (T) is satisfied for each one of them. Let the set $\mathcal{D}' \subset \partial SM$ be open and complete for each $g \in \mathcal{G}$. Then there exists an open and dense subset \mathcal{G}_s of \mathcal{G} such that $I_{g, \mathcal{D}'}$ is s-injective for any $g \in \mathcal{G}_s$.*

Of course, the set \mathcal{G}_s includes all real analytic metrics in \mathcal{G} .

Corollary 4.5. *Let $\mathcal{R}(M)$ be the set of all regular C^k metrics on M satisfying (T) equipped with the $C^k(M_1)$ topology. Then for $k \gg 1$, the subset of metrics for which the X-ray transform I over all simple geodesics through all points in M is s-injective, is open and dense in $\mathcal{R}(M)$.*

4.2.2 Results about the non-linear lens rigidity problem

Using the results above, it was proven in [59] the following about the lens rigidity problem on manifolds satisfying the assumptions at the beginning of Section 4.2. More details can be found in [59]. Theorem 4.6 below says, loosely speaking, that for the classes of manifolds and metrics we study, the uniqueness question for the non-linear lens rigidity problem can be answered locally by linearization. This is a non-trivial implicit function type of theorem however because our success heavily depends on the a priori stability estimate that the s-injectivity of $I_{\mathcal{D}}$ implies; and the latter is based on the hypoelliptic properties of $I_{\mathcal{D}}$. We work with two metrics g and \widehat{g} ; and will denote objects related to \widehat{g} by $\widehat{\sigma}$, $\widehat{\ell}$, etc.

Theorem 4.6. *Let (M, g_0) satisfy the topological assumption (T), with $g_0 \in C^k(M)$ a regular Riemannian metric with $k \gg 1$. Let \mathcal{D} be open and complete for g_0 , and assume that there exists $\mathcal{D}' \Subset \mathcal{D}$ so that $I_{g_0, \mathcal{D}'}$ is s-injective. Then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$, such that for any two metrics g, \widehat{g} satisfying*

$$\|g - g_0\|_{C^k(M)} + \|\widehat{g} - g_0\|_{C^k(M)} \leq \varepsilon, \quad (4.5)$$

the relations

$$\sigma = \widehat{\sigma}, \quad \ell = \widehat{\ell} \quad \text{on } \mathcal{D}$$

imply that there is a C^{k+1} diffeomorphism $\psi : M \rightarrow M$ fixing the boundary such that

$$\widehat{g} = \psi^*g.$$

By Theorem 4.4, the requirement that $I_{g_0, \mathcal{D}'}$ is s-injective is a generic one for g_0 . Therefore, Theorems 4.6 and 4.4 combined imply that there is local uniqueness, up to isometry, near a generic set of regular metrics.

Corollary 4.7. *Let $\mathcal{D}' \Subset \mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}_s$ be as in Theorem 4.4. Then the conclusion of Theorem 4.6 holds for any $g_0 \in \mathcal{G}_s$.*

Bao and Zhang have proved in [1] a stability estimate for the lens rigidity problem under some microlocal conditions.

5 Boundary and lens rigidity with partial data

Now we consider the boundary rigidity problem with partial (local) data, that is, we know the boundary distance function for points on the boundary near a given point. Partial data problems arise naturally in applications since in many cases one doesn't have access to the whole boundary. We first study the corresponding linearized problem with partial data in section 5.1–5.3. In section 5.4 we consider the partial data boundary and lens rigidity problem through a pseudolinearization. Section 5.5 is devoted to the applications of the various partial data results to global problems under a geometric foliation condition.

5.1 The linearized problem for conformal metrics

It is well-known that the linearization of the boundary rigidity and lens rigidity problem is the geodesic ray transform of symmetric 2-tensors. In particular, if one restricts the linearization in a fixed conformal class, it reduces to the geodesic ray transform of smooth functions on the manifold. In this section, we discuss the *local* geodesic ray transform of functions in dimension ≥ 3 .

Let X be a strictly convex domain in a Riemannian manifold (\tilde{X}, g) of dimension ≥ 3 with boundary defining function ρ (so $\rho \in C^\infty(\tilde{X})$, $\rho > 0$ in X , < 0 on $\tilde{X} \setminus \bar{X}$, vanishes non-degenerately at ∂X). We recall that *strict convexity* means that geodesics which are tangent to ∂X are *only* simply tangent, curving away from X , or more explicitly in terms of Hamiltonian dynamics, with G the dual metric function on $T^*\tilde{X}$, if for some $\beta \in T_p^*\tilde{X}$, $p \in \partial X$, $\beta \neq 0$, one has $(H_G\rho)(\beta) = 0$ where H_G is the Hamiltonian vector field associated with G , then necessarily $(H_G^2\rho)(\beta) < 0$. For an open set $O \subset \bar{X}$, we call geodesic segments γ of g which are contained in O with endpoints at ∂X *O-local geodesics*; we denote the set of these by \mathcal{M}_O . Thus, \mathcal{M}_O is an open subset of the set of all geodesics, \mathcal{M} . We then define the *local geodesic transform* of a function f defined on X as the collection $(If)(\gamma)$ of integrals of f along geodesics $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}_O$, i.e. as the restriction of the X-ray transform to \mathcal{M}_O .

The main result of this section is an invertibility result by Uhlmann and Vasy [67] for the local geodesic transform on neighborhoods of $p \in \partial X$ in \bar{X} of the form $\{\tilde{x} > -c\}$, $c > 0$, where \tilde{x} is a function with $\tilde{x}(p) = 0$, $d\tilde{x}(p) = -d\rho(p)$, see Figure 5.1 below.

Theorem 5.1. *For each $p \in \partial X$, there exists a function $\tilde{x} \in C^\infty(\tilde{X})$ vanishing at p and with $d\tilde{x}(p) = -d\rho(p)$ such that for $c > 0$ sufficiently small, and with $O_p = \{\tilde{x} > -c\} \cap \bar{X}$, the local geodesic transform is injective on $H^s(O_p)$, $s \geq 0$. Further, let $H^s(\mathcal{M}_{O_p})$ denote the restriction of elements of $H^s(\mathcal{M})$ to \mathcal{M}_{O_p} , and for $F > 0$ let*

$$H_F^s(O_p) = e^{F/(\tilde{x}+c)}H^s = \{f \in H_{\text{loc}}^s(O_p) : e^{-F/(\tilde{x}+c)}f \in H^s(O_p)\}.$$

Then for $s \geq 0$ there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $f \in H_F^s(O_p)$,

$$\|f\|_{H_F^{s-1}(O_p)} \leq C\|If|_{\mathcal{M}_{O_p}}\|_{H^s(\mathcal{M}_{O_p})}.$$

Remark. Here the constant C is uniform in c for small c , and indeed if we consider the regions $\{\rho \geq \rho_0\} \cap \{\tilde{x} > -c\}$ with $|\rho_0|$ and $|c|$ sufficiently small and such that this intersection is non-empty, the estimate is uniform in both c and ρ_0 . Further, the estimate is also stable under sufficiently small perturbations of the metric g , i.e. the constant is uniform. (Notice that the hypotheses of the theorem are satisfied for small perturbations of g)

We remark that for this result one only needs to assume convexity near the point p . This local result is new even in the case that the metric is conformal to the Euclidean metric. We also point out that we also get a reconstruction method in the form of a Neumann series. See [67] for more details. These results generalize support type theorems to the smooth case for the geodesic X-ray transform given in [30] for simple real-analytic metrics.

For the rest of this section, we give a sketch of the proof of Theorem 5.1. In order to motivate the proof, recall that Stefanov and Uhlmann [58] have shown that under a microlocal condition on the geodesics, one can recover the singularities of functions from their X-ray transform, and indeed from a partial X-ray transform (where only some geodesics are included in the X-ray family \mathcal{M}'). (In fact, they also showed analogous statements for the transforms on tensors.)

Roughly speaking what one needs is that given a covector $\nu = (z, \zeta)$, one needs to have a geodesic in \mathcal{M}' normal to ζ at z such that in a neighborhood of ν a simplicity condition is satisfied. Indeed, under these assumptions, a microlocal version of the normal operator, $(QI)^*(QI)$, where Q microlocalizes to \mathcal{M}' roughly speaking, is an elliptic pseudodifferential operator.

Now, in dimension ≥ 3 , if the boundary ∂X is strictly convex, one can use geodesics which are almost tangent to ∂X to give a family \mathcal{M}' which satisfies the above conditions for ν with z near ∂X . Concretely, let ρ be a boundary defining function of X , i.e. $\rho > 0$ in X , $\rho = 0$ at ∂X , and $d\rho \neq 0$ at ∂X ; we assume that in fact ρ is defined on the ambient space \tilde{X} as above. First we choose an initial neighborhood U of p in \tilde{X} and a function \tilde{x} defined on it with $\tilde{x}(p) = 0$, $d\tilde{x}(p) = -d\rho(p)$, $d\tilde{x} \neq 0$ on U with convex level sets from the side of the sublevel sets and such that $O_c = \{\tilde{x} > -c\} \cap \{\rho \geq 0\}$ satisfies $\overline{O_c} \subset U$ is compact. One example of such \tilde{x} is

$$\tilde{x}(z) = -\rho(z) - \epsilon|z - p|^2,$$

whose level sets are slightly less convex, see Figure 5.1 below.

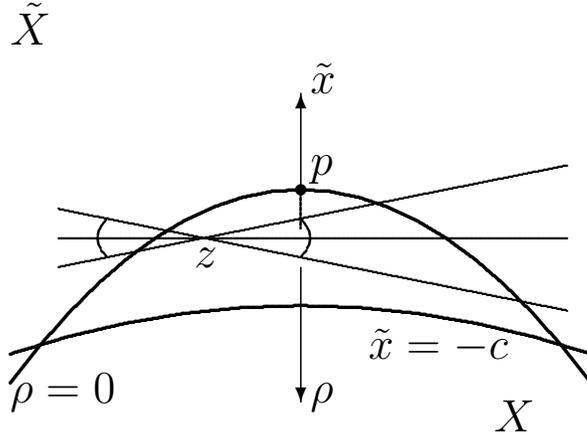


Figure 1: The functions ρ and \tilde{x} when the background is flat space \tilde{X} . The intersection of $\rho \geq 0$ and $x_c > 0$ (where $x_c = \tilde{x} + c$, so this is the region $\tilde{x} > -c$) is the lens shaped region O_p . Note that, as viewed from the superlevel sets, thus from O_p , \tilde{x} has concave level sets. At the point z , one only considers integrals over geodesics in the indicated small angle. As z moves to the artificial boundary $x_c = 0$, the angle of this cone shrinks like Cx_c so that in the limit the geodesics taken into account become tangent to $x_c = 0$.

We consider geodesics $\gamma_\nu : I \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ parameterized by $\nu = (z, \zeta) \in S\tilde{X}$ (the sphere bundle of \tilde{X} realized as a subbundle of $T\tilde{X}$, e.g. via a Riemannian metric; we actually use a slightly modified identification) with $\gamma'_\nu(0) = \nu$, if ν is tangent to a level set of \tilde{x} in O_c , i.e. if $\frac{d}{dt}(\tilde{x} \circ \gamma_\nu)|_{t=0} = 0$,

then $\alpha(\nu) := \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\tilde{x} \circ \gamma_\nu)|_{t=0} \geq C > 0$. The lower bound on the second derivative is a concavity statement for the level sets of \tilde{x} from the side of the superlevel sets. Let $x = x_c = \tilde{x} + c$ as above. Thus, x is a boundary defining function for $\{\tilde{x} > -c\}$; for the time being we regard c as fixed. A consequence of the uniform concavity statement is that, with $\lambda = \frac{d}{dt}(x \circ \gamma_\nu)|_{t=0}$, if $C_1 > 0$ is sufficiently small and $|\lambda| < C_1\sqrt{x}$, then γ_ν remains in $x \geq 0$. Rather than using this range of λ , we instead use the stronger bound $|\lambda| < C_2x$, and define A , which is essentially a ‘microlocal normal operator’ for the geodesic ray transform, to be an average:

$$Af(z) = x^{-2} \int If(\gamma_\nu)\chi(\lambda/x) d\mu(\nu),$$

where μ is a non-degenerate smooth measure on $S\tilde{X}$, and $\chi \geq 0$ has compact support. Then it is routine to check that the principal symbol of A at (z, ζ) is a multiple of

$$|\zeta|^{-1} \int_{|\hat{Z}|=1, \hat{Z} \perp \zeta} \chi(z, \hat{Z}) \sigma(z, \hat{Z}) d\hat{Z}$$

for a positive density σ . As observed in [58] this gives a recovery of singularities for the local problem we are considering, it yields no invertibility or reconstruction. Indeed for the latter we would like to have an invertible operator on a space of functions on O_c ; in particular, as one approaches $x = 0$ one would need to only allow integrals over geodesics in a narrow cone, becoming tangent to $x = 0$, which takes one outside the framework of standard pseudodifferential operators.

To remedy this, we introduce the artificial boundary $x = 0$, and work with pseudodifferential operators in $x > 0$ which degenerate at $x = 0$. The particular degeneration we end up with is Melrose’s scattering calculus [34]. This is defined on manifolds with boundary, with boundary defining function x , and is based on degenerate vector fields $x^2\partial_x$ and $x\partial_{y_j}$, where the (x, y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) are local coordinates. This has the effect of pushing $x = 0$ ‘to infinity’ (these vector fields are complete under the exponential map). In particular, if we consider $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ the radial compactification of \mathbb{R}^n , let Ψ_{sc} stands for the scattering calculus of Melrose, $\Psi_{\text{sc}}^{m,l}(\overline{\mathbb{R}^n})$ corresponds to symbols $a \in S^{m,l}$ satisfying

$$|(D_z^\alpha D_\zeta^\beta a)(z, \zeta)| \leq C_{\alpha\beta} \langle z \rangle^{l-|\alpha|} \langle \zeta \rangle^{m-|\beta|}.$$

To describe the Schwartz kernel of a scattering pseudodifferential operator, it is convenient to introduce the scattering coordinates

$$x, y, X = \frac{x' - x}{x^2}, Y = \frac{y' - y}{x}$$

valid for $x > 0$. Then the Schwartz kernel of an element of $\Psi_{\text{sc}}^{m,l}(\{x \geq 0\})$ is of the form $K = x^{-l} \tilde{K}(x, y, X, Y)$, where \tilde{K} is smooth in (x, y) down to $x = 0$ with values in conormal

distributions on $\mathbb{R}_{X,Y}^n$, conormal to $\{X = 0, Y = 0\}$, which are Schwartz at infinity (i.e. decay rapidly at infinity with all derivatives). Notice that the operator A does not have rapid decay as $(X, Y) \rightarrow \infty$, to remedy this we introduce exponential weights and consider for $F \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$A_F = e^{-F/x} A e^{F/x}.$$

It is not difficult to check that under scattering coordinates the Schwartz kernel of A_F takes the form

$$e^{-FX/(1+xX)} \chi\left(\frac{X - \alpha|Y|^2}{|Y|} + O(x)\right) |Y|^{-n+1} J, \quad (5.1)$$

where the density factor J is smooth and positive with $J|_{x=0} \equiv 1$. Thus the following result holds for A_F , of which the ellipticity statement is essentially for the same reason as that for operator A .

Lemma 5.2. *For $F > 0$, A_F is in $\Psi_{sc}^{-1,0}(\{x \geq 0\})$, and is elliptic in the sense that the standard principal symbol is such near the boundary (up to the boundary, $x = 0$).*

However, even when this holds globally on a compact space, this ellipticity is not sufficient for Fredholm properties (between Sobolev spaces of order shifted by 1), or the corresponding estimates, due to the boundary $x = 0$. In general, scattering pseudodifferential operators also have a principal symbol at the boundary, which is a (typically non-homogeneous) function on a cotangent bundle; this needs to be invertible (non-zero) globally to imply Fredholm properties. Similarly, estimates implying the finite dimensionality of localized (in O) non-trivial nullspace as well as stability estimates, follow if this principal symbol is also invertible on O . (Note that here localization *does allow* the support in $\{x \geq 0\}$ to include points at $x = 0$!)

The main technical result is the following

Lemma 5.3. *For $F > 0$ there exists $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $\chi \geq 0$, $\chi(0) = 1$, such that for the corresponding operator $A_F = e^{-F/x} A e^{F/x}$ the boundary symbol is elliptic; indeed, this holds for all χ sufficiently close in Schwartz space to a specific Gaussian.*

Sketch of the proof: By (5.1) the restriction of the Schwartz kernel at $x = 0$ is

$$\tilde{K}(y, X, Y) = e^{-FX} |Y|^{-n+1} \chi\left(\frac{X - \alpha(0, y, 0, \hat{Y})|Y|^2}{|Y|}\right), \quad (5.2)$$

where $\hat{Y} = Y/|Y|$, the desired almost invertibility (up to compact errors) amounts to the Fourier transformed kernel, $\mathcal{F}_{X,Y} \tilde{K}(y, \cdot, \cdot)$ being bounded below in absolute value by $c\langle(\xi, \eta)\rangle^{-1}$, $c > 0$ (here (ξ, η) are the Fourier dual variables of (X, Y)).

In order to find a suitable χ , we first make a slightly inadmissible choice for an easier computation, namely we take $\chi(s) = e^{-s^2/(2F^{-1}\alpha)}$, so $\hat{\chi}(\cdot) = c\sqrt{F^{-1}\alpha} e^{-F^{-1}\alpha|\cdot|^2/2}$ for appropriate

$c > 0$. Thus, χ does not have compact support, and an approximation argument will be necessary at the end.

As mentioned above, α (as the Hessian of x) restricting on the tangent plans of the level sets of x has a positive lower bound. Moreover, in the case of geodesics $\alpha(x, y, 0, \widehat{Y})$ is a positive definite quadratic form in \widehat{Y} , thus one has $\alpha|Y|^2 = Q(Y, Y)$, a quadratic form in Y . Writing $Q^{-1}(Y, Y)$ for the dual quadratic form, we have that the X -Fourier transform of \widetilde{K} is a none multiple of

$$F^{-1/2} \sqrt{\alpha} |Y|^{2-n} e^{-F^{-1}(\xi^2 + F^2)Q(Y, Y)/2}, \quad (5.3)$$

where the last factor is a real Gaussian, thus is Schwartz in Y for $F > 0$. Taking into account the formula of the Fourier transform of Gaussian functions, the Y -Fourier transform of (5.3) is virtually a positive multiple of

$$\langle \xi \rangle^{-1} \varphi(\eta / \langle \xi \rangle) = |\eta|^{-1} |\eta'| \varphi(\eta') = |\eta|^{-1} \widetilde{\varphi}(\langle \xi \rangle / |\eta|, \eta' / |\eta'|), \quad (5.4)$$

where $\langle \xi \rangle = (\xi^2 + F^2)^{1/2}$, $\eta' = \eta / \langle \xi \rangle$, with φ a positive 0-th order symbol near 0 and $\widetilde{\varphi}$ smooth positive near 0 in the first argument. This assures lower bounds $c \langle (\xi, \eta) \rangle^{-1}$, $c > 0$, i.e. elliptic lower bounds. \square

Lemma 5.3 implies that A_F is Fredholm on proper function spaces, i.e. A itself is Fredholm on exponentially weighted spaces, where *exponential growth* is allowed at $x = 0$. We now recall that $x = x_c$ depends on c , with all estimates uniform for c remaining in a compact set, and the argument is finished by showing that for $c > 0$ sufficiently small one not only has Fredholm properties but also invertibility, essentially as the Schwartz kernel has small support. This proves the main theorem.

We remark that J. Boman has given in [5] counterexamples for local uniqueness for the X-ray transform on a plane that integrates along lines with a dense family of smooth weights so that we expect some restrictions on the family of curves for the uniqueness for the local X-ray transform in dimension two.

5.2 More general curves

We note that the geodesic nature of the curves was only used in the crucial step of showing that the principal symbol at the boundary is invertible. The result of the local invertibility of the geodesic ray transform, Theorem 5.1, was extended by Zhou [67, Appendix] to the X-ray transform on more general curves.

Given a Riemannian manifold (\widetilde{X}, g) of dimension ≥ 3 , we consider smooth curves γ on \widetilde{X} , $|\dot{\gamma}| \neq 0$, that satisfy the following equation

$$\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} \dot{\gamma} = G(\gamma, \dot{\gamma}), \quad (5.5)$$

where ∇ is the Levi-Civita connection, $G(z, v) \in T_z \widetilde{X}$ is smooth on $T\widetilde{X}$. $\gamma = \gamma_{z, v}$ depends smoothly on $(z, v) = (\gamma(0), \dot{\gamma}(0))$. We call the collection of such smooth curves on \widetilde{X} , denoted

by \mathcal{G} , a general family of curves. For the sake of simplicity, we assume $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$ are parameterized by arclength (one can always reparametrize the curve to make this happen, and we will see later that our method also works for curves with non-constant speed). Note that if $G \equiv 0$, \mathcal{G} is the set of usual geodesics; if G is the Lorentz force corresponding to some magnetic field, then \mathcal{G} consists of magnetic geodesics. We consider the X-ray transform of smooth functions along a general family of curves, i.e. $(If)(\gamma), \gamma \in \mathcal{G}$. X-ray transforms for general curves were studied in e.g. [18, 20].

Let X be a domain in \tilde{X} with boundary defining function ρ , and $p \in \partial X$ a boundary point. We say that X (or ∂X) is *strictly convex (concave)* at p with respect to \mathcal{G} if for any $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$ with $\gamma(0) = p$, $\dot{\gamma}(0) = v \in T_p(\partial X)$, we have $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\rho(\gamma(t))|_{t=0} < 0 (> 0)$. It is easy to see that the geometric meaning of our definition is similar to the usual convexity with respect to the metric (geodesics).

Now assume X is strictly convex at $p \in \partial X$ with respect to \mathcal{G} . Similar to the settings in Section 5.1, we obtain a smooth function x whose level sets are strictly concave with respect to \mathcal{G} from the super-level sets of x . In particular, if α is defined the same as in Section 5.1 as the Hessian of x with respect to \mathcal{G} , then $\alpha(x, y, 0, \hat{Y}) > 0$, i.e. α is positive on the tangent plane of the level sets of x . It is known that $\alpha(x, y, 0, \hat{Y})$ defines a positive definite quadratic form for the usual geodesics, however for a general family of curves, it no longer has such special structure.

We consider the operator $A_F = e^{-F/x} A e^{F/x}$ introduced in Section 5.1. Similar to Lemma 5.2 A_F is in $\Psi_{sc}^{-1,0}(\{x \geq 0\})$ for $F > 0$, with elliptic standard principal symbol. Now to show the invertibility of A_F , it suffices to establish the following lemma, analogous to Lemma 5.3, for a general family of curves.

Lemma 5.4. *For $F > 0$ there exists $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $\chi \geq 0, \chi(0) = 1$, such that the boundary principal symbol of corresponding A_F is elliptic.*

Sketch of the proof: Similar to the strategy in the proof of Lemma 5.3, we first analyze the boundary principal symbol for the case $\chi(s) = e^{-s^2/(2F^{-1}\alpha)}$, a compact supported one follows by approximation. It is not difficult to see that the Schwartz kernel of A_F and its boundary restriction \tilde{K} on $x = 0$ have the same type as (5.1) and (5.2) respectively, except that the values of α at \hat{Y} and $-\hat{Y}$ are not equal in general. So the X-Fourier transform of \tilde{K} is a non-zero multiple of

$$|Y|^{2-n} \left((F^{-1}\alpha_+)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-F^{-1}(\xi^2+F^2)\alpha_+|Y|^2/2} + (F^{-1}\alpha_-)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-F^{-1}(\xi^2+F^2)\alpha_-|Y|^2/2} \right), \quad (5.6)$$

where $\alpha_+ = \alpha(0, y, 0, \hat{Y})$, $\alpha_- = \alpha(0, y, 0, -\hat{Y})$.

As mentioned previously, in general α is not a quadratic form in \hat{Y} , which means the exponential term in (5.6) is not Gaussian in Y , thus we use polar coordinates to compute the Y-Fourier transform of (5.6). We denote $\frac{F^{-1}(\xi^2+F^2)}{2}$ by b , then the boundary principal symbol

is a constant multiple of

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-2}} e^{-i\eta \cdot \widehat{Y}|Y|} |Y|^{2-n} (\alpha_+^{1/2} e^{-b\alpha_+|Y|^2} + \alpha_-^{1/2} e^{-b\alpha_-|Y|^2}) |Y|^{n-2} d|Y| d\widehat{Y} \\
&= c \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-2}} b^{-1/2} (e^{-|\eta \cdot \widehat{Y}|^2/4b\alpha_+} + e^{-|\eta \cdot \widehat{Y}|^2/4b\alpha_-}) d\widehat{Y} \\
&= c' \langle \xi \rangle^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-2}} e^{-|\frac{\eta}{\langle \xi \rangle} \cdot \widehat{Y}|^2/4c\alpha(0,y,0,\widehat{Y})} d\widehat{Y} = c' |\eta|^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-2}} \frac{|\eta|}{\langle \xi \rangle} e^{-|\frac{\eta}{\langle \xi \rangle} \cdot \widehat{Y}|^2/4c\alpha(0,y,0,\widehat{Y})} d\widehat{Y}.
\end{aligned}$$

Here

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-2}} e^{-|\frac{\eta}{\langle \xi \rangle} \cdot \widehat{Y}|^2/4c\alpha(0,y,0,\widehat{Y})} d\widehat{Y} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-2}} \frac{|\eta|}{\langle \xi \rangle} e^{-|\frac{\eta}{\langle \xi \rangle} \cdot \widehat{Y}|^2/4c\alpha(0,y,0,\widehat{Y})} d\widehat{Y}$$

play the roles of φ and $\tilde{\varphi}$ from (5.4). Now taking into account the positivity of α , this gives the desired lower bound of the boundary symbol. \square

We denote the set of O -local curves with respect to \mathcal{G} by \mathcal{G}_O , as a consequence of Lemma 5.4, the following local invertibility result holds for a general family of curves.

Theorem 5.5. *Assume X is strictly convex at $p \in \partial X$ with respect to a general family of curves \mathcal{G} , with $O_p = \{x > 0\} \cap \overline{X}$, then the local X-ray transform for \mathcal{G}_{O_p} is injective on $H^s(O_p)$, $s \geq 0$ with the stability estimate*

$$\|f\|_{H^{s-1}(O_p)} \leq C \|If|_{\mathcal{G}_{O_p}}\|_{H^s(\mathcal{G}_{O_p})}.$$

Remark. If we add a non-vanishing weight $w \in C^\infty(T\tilde{X})$ to the X-ray transform, i.e.

$$(I_w f)(\gamma) = \int w(\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)) f(\gamma(t)) dt,$$

a slight modification of the proof of Lemma 5.4 allows one to conclude the local invertibility of I_w for a general family of curves. Notice that given a curve γ with $|\dot{\gamma}| \neq 0$, a reparametrization exactly introduces a non-vanishing weight to the integral, thus local invertibility of X-ray transform also holds for general families of curves with non-constant speed.

5.3 Linearized problem in general

In this section we discuss the linearized problem in general, i.e. the geodesic ray transform of symmetric tensor fields. Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary. The problem we study is the invertibility of I . It is well known that *potential* vector fields, i.e., f which are a symmetric differential $d^s v$ of a symmetric field of order $m - 1$ vanishing on ∂M (when $m \geq 1$), are in the kernel of I . We prove the local invertibility, up to potential fields, and stability of the geodesic X-ray transform on tensor fields of order 1 and 2 near a strictly convex boundary point, on manifolds with boundary of dimension $n \geq 3$. We study the $m = 1, 2$ cases for simplicity of the exposition but the methods extend to any $m \geq 1$.

We set this up in the same way as in Section 5.1 by considering a function \tilde{x} with strictly concave level sets from the super-level set side for levels c , $|c| < c_0$, and letting

$$x_c = \tilde{x} + c, \quad \Omega_c = \{x_c \geq 0, \rho \geq 0\}.$$

The main result is the following, see [63] for more details.

Theorem 5.6. *With $\Omega = \Omega_c$ as above, there is $c_0 > 0$ such that for $c \in (0, c_0)$, if $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ then $f = u + d^s v$, where $v \in \dot{H}_{\text{loc}}^1(\Omega \setminus \{x = 0\})$, while $u \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(\Omega \setminus \{x = 0\})$ can be stably determined from $I f$ restricted to Ω -local geodesics in the following sense. There is a continuous map $I f \mapsto u$, where for $s \geq 0$, f in $H^s(\Omega)$, the H^{s-1} norm of u restricted to any compact subset of $\Omega \setminus \{x = 0\}$ is controlled by the H^s norm of $I f$ restricted to the set of Ω -local geodesics.*

Replacing $\Omega_c = \{\tilde{x} > -c\} \cap M$ by $\Omega_{\tau,c} = \{\tau > \tilde{x} > -c + \tau\} \cap M$, c can be taken uniform in τ for τ in a compact set on which the strict concavity assumption on level sets of \tilde{x} holds.

The uniqueness part of the theorem generalizes Helgason's type of support theorems for tensors fields for analytic metrics [30, 31, 6]. In those works however, analyticity plays a crucial role and the proof is a form of a microlocal analytic continuation. In contrast, no analyticity is assumed here. We also present an inversion formula.

Idea of the proof:

We introduce a Witten-type (in the sense of the Witten Laplacian) solenoidal gauge on the scattering cotangent bundle, ${}^{\text{sc}}T^*X$ or its second symmetric power, $\text{Sym}^{2\text{sc}}T^*X$. Fixing $F > 0$, our gauge is

$$e^{2F/x} \delta^s e^{-2F/x} f^s = 0,$$

or the $e^{-2F/x}$ -solenoidal gauge. (Keep in mind here that δ^s is the adjoint of d^s relative to a scattering metric.) We are actually working with

$$f_F = e^{-F/x} f$$

throughout; in terms of this the gauge is

$$\delta_F^s f_F^s = 0, \quad \delta_F^s = e^{F/x} \delta^s e^{-F/x}.$$

Rephrasing Theorem 5.6 in terms of the solenoidal gauge we get

Theorem 5.7. *There exists $F_0 > 0$ such that for $F \geq F_0$ the following holds.*

For $\Omega = \Omega_c$, $c > 0$ small, the geodesic X-ray transform on $e^{2F/x}$ -solenoidal one-forms and symmetric 2-tensors $f \in e^{F/x} L_{\text{sc}}^2(\Omega)$, i.e. ones satisfying $\delta^s(e^{-2F/x} f) = 0$, is injective, with a stability estimate and a reconstruction formula.

In addition, replacing $\Omega_c = \{\tilde{x} > -c\} \cap M$ by $\Omega_{\tau,c} = \{\tau > \tilde{x} > -c + \tau\} \cap M$, c can be taken uniform in τ for τ in a compact set on which the strict concavity assumption on level sets of \tilde{x} holds.

With v a locally defined function on the space of geodesics, for one-forms we consider the map L

$$Lv(z) = \int \chi(\lambda/x) v(\gamma_{x,y,\lambda,\omega}) g_{\text{sc}}(\lambda \partial_x + \omega \partial_y) d\lambda d\omega, \quad (5.7)$$

while for 2-tensors

$$Lv(z) = x^2 \int \chi(\lambda/x) v(\gamma_{x,y,\lambda,\omega}) g_{\text{sc}}(\lambda \partial_x + \omega \partial_y) \otimes g_{\text{sc}}(\lambda \partial_x + \omega \partial_y) d\lambda d\omega, \quad (5.8)$$

so in the two cases L maps into one-forms, resp. symmetric 2-cotensors, where g_{sc} is a *scattering metric* used to convert vectors into covectors. The proof of Theorem 5.7 relies on the next proposition on the ellipticity of some scattering pseudodifferential operator analogous to the operator A_F of Section 5.1.

Proposition 5.8. *First consider the case of one forms. Let $F > 0$. Given $\tilde{\Omega}$, a neighborhood of $X \cap M = \{x \geq 0, \rho \geq 0\}$ in X , for suitable choice of the cutoff $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and of $M \in \Psi_{\text{sc}}^{-3,0}(X)$, the operator*

$$A_F = N_F + d_F^s M \delta_F^s, \quad N_F = e^{-F/x} L I e^{F/x}, \quad d_F^s = e^{-F/x} d^s e^{F/x},$$

*is elliptic in $\Psi_{\text{sc}}^{-1,0}(X; {}^{\text{sc}}T^*X, {}^{\text{sc}}T^*X)$ in $\tilde{\Omega}$.*

*On the other hand, consider the case of symmetric 2-tensors. Then there exists $F_0 > 0$ such that for $F > F_0$ the following holds. Given $\tilde{\Omega}$, a neighborhood of $X \cap M = \{x \geq 0, \rho \geq 0\}$ in X , for suitable choice of the cutoff $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and of $M \in \Psi_{\text{sc}}^{-3,0}(X; {}^{\text{sc}}T^*X, {}^{\text{sc}}T^*X)$, the operator*

$$A_F = N_F + d_F^s M \delta_F^s, \quad N_F = e^{-F/x} L I e^{F/x}, \quad d_F^s = e^{-F/x} d^s e^{F/x},$$

*is elliptic in $\Psi_{\text{sc}}^{-1,0}(X; \text{Sym}^{2\text{sc}}T^*X, \text{Sym}^{2\text{sc}}T^*X)$ in $\tilde{\Omega}$.*

5.4 The non-linear result for conformal metrics

We move to the non-linear problem. In this section, we consider the boundary rigidity problem in the class of metrics conformal to a given one and with partial (local) data, that is, we know the boundary distance function d_g for points on the boundary near a given point. In [62] Stefanov, Uhlmann and Vasy show that one can recover uniquely and in a stable way a conformal factor near a strictly convex point where we have the information. In particular, this implies that we can determine locally the isotropic sound speed of a medium by measuring the travel times of waves joining points close to a convex point on the boundary.

We assume that ∂M is strictly convex at $p \in \partial M$ w.r.t. g . Then the boundary rigidity and the lens rigidity problems with partial data are equivalent: knowing d near (p, p) is equivalent to knowing L in some neighborhood of $S_p \partial M$. The size of that neighborhood however depends on a priori bounds of the derivatives of the metrics with which we work. This equivalence was

first noted by Michel [35], since the tangential gradients of $d(x, y)$ on $\partial M \times \partial M$ give us the tangential projections of $-v$ and w , see also [52, sec. 2]. Note that local knowledge of ℓ is not needed for the lens rigidity problem¹, and in fact, ℓ can be recovered locally from either d or L .

5.4.1 Pseudolinearization

The starting point is an identity in [53]. We will repeat the proof.

Let V, \tilde{V} be two vector fields on a manifold M (which will be replaced later with S^*M). Denote by $X(s, X^{(0)})$ the solution of $\dot{X} = V(X)$, $X(0) = X^{(0)}$, and we use the same notation for \tilde{V} with the corresponding solution are denoted by \tilde{X} . Then we have the following simple statement.

Lemma 5.9. *For any $t > 0$ and any initial condition $X^{(0)}$, if $\tilde{X}(\cdot, X^{(0)})$ and $X(\cdot, X^{(0)})$ exist on the interval $[0, t]$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{X}(t, X^{(0)}) - X(t, X^{(0)}) \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{\partial \tilde{X}}{\partial X^{(0)}}(t-s, X(s, X^{(0)})) (\tilde{V} - V)(X(s, X^{(0)})) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

Proof. Set

$$F(s) = \tilde{X}(t-s, X(s, X^{(0)})).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} F'(s) &= -\tilde{V}(\tilde{X}(t-s, X(s, X^{(0)}))) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial \tilde{X}}{\partial X^{(0)}}(t-s, X(s, X^{(0)})) V(X(s, X^{(0)})). \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the lemma would be complete by the fundamental theorem of calculus

$$F(t) - F(0) = \int_0^t F'(s) ds$$

if we show the following

$$\tilde{V}(\tilde{X}(t-s, X(s, X^{(0)}))) = \frac{\partial \tilde{X}}{\partial X^{(0)}}(t-s, X(s, X^{(0)})) \tilde{V}(X(s, X^{(0)})). \quad (5.10)$$

Indeed, (5.10) follows from

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\tau} \Big|_{\tau=0} X(T-\tau, X(\tau, Z)) = -V(X(T, Z)) + \frac{\partial X}{\partial X^{(0)}}(T, Z)V(Z), \quad \forall T,$$

after setting $T = t-s$, $Z = X(s, X^{(0)})$. □

¹If L is given only, then the problem is called *scattering rigidity* in some works

Let c, \tilde{c} be two speeds. Then the corresponding metrics are $g = c^{-2}dx^2$, and $\tilde{g} = \tilde{c}^{-2}dx^2$. The corresponding Hamiltonians and Hamiltonian vector fields are

$$H = \frac{1}{2}c^2g_0^{ij}\xi_i\xi_j, \quad V = \left(c^2g_0^{-1}\xi, -\frac{1}{2}\partial_x(c^2|\xi|_{g_0}^2) \right),$$

and the same ones related to \tilde{c} . We used the notation $|\xi|_{g_0}^2 := g_0^{ij}\xi_i\xi_j$.

We denote points in the phase space T^*M , in a fixed coordinate system, by $z = (x, \xi)$. We denote the bicharacteristic with initial point z by $Z(t, z) = (X(t, z), \Xi(t, z))$. We can naturally think of the scattering relation L and the travel time ℓ as functions on the cotangent bundle instead of the tangent one. Then we get the following.

Proposition 5.10. *Assume*

$$L(x_0, \xi^0) = \tilde{L}(x_0, \xi^0), \quad \ell(x_0, \xi^0) = \tilde{\ell}(x_0, \xi^0) \quad (5.11)$$

for some $z_0 = (x_0, \xi^0) \in \partial_- S^*M$. Then

$$\int_0^{\ell(z_0)} \frac{\partial \tilde{Z}}{\partial z}(\ell(z_0) - s, Z(s, z_0))(V - \tilde{V})(Z(s, z_0)) ds = 0. \quad (5.12)$$

Introduce the exit times $\tau(x, \xi)$ defined as the minimal (and the only) $t > 0$ so that $X(t, x, \xi) \in \partial M$. They are well defined near $S_p\partial M$, if ∂M is strictly convex at p . We take the second n -dimensional component on (5.12) and use the fact that $c^2|\xi|_{g_0}^2 = 1$ on the bicharacteristics related to c to get, with $f = c^2 - \tilde{c}^2$,

$$J_i f(\gamma) := \int \left(A_i^j(X(t), \Xi(t))(\partial_{x^j} f)(X(t)) + B_i(X(t), \Xi(t))f(X(t)) \right) dt = 0 \quad (5.13)$$

for any bicharacteristic $\gamma = (X(t), \Xi(t))$ (related to the speed c) in our set, where

$$\begin{aligned} A_i^j(x, \xi) &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \tilde{\Xi}_i}{\partial \xi_j}(\tau(x, \xi), (x, \xi))c^{-2}(x), \\ B_i(x, \xi) &= \frac{\partial \tilde{\Xi}_i}{\partial x^j}(\tau(x, \xi), (x, \xi))g_0^{ik}(x)\xi_k \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \tilde{\Xi}_i}{\partial \xi_j}(\tau(x, \xi), (x, \xi))(\partial_{x^j} g_0^{-1}(x))\xi \cdot \xi. \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

The arguments above lead to the following linear problem:

Problem. Assume (5.13) holds with some f supported in M , for all geodesics close to the ones originating from $S_{x_0}^*\partial M$ (i.e. initial point x_0 and all unit initial co-directions tangent to ∂M). Assume that ∂M is strictly convex at x_0 w.r.t. the speed c . Is it true that $f = 0$ near x_0 ?

We show below that the answer is affirmative.

5.4.2 Non-linear result for conformal metrics

We continue by generalizing (5.13) to regard the functions $\partial_{x_j} f$ and f entering into it as independent unknowns, while restricting the transform to the region of interest $\Omega = \Omega_c$. So let \tilde{J}_i be defined by

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{J}_i(u_0, u_1, \dots, u_n)(\beta) \\ & := \int_{\gamma_\beta} \left(A_i^j(X(t), \Xi(t)) u_j(X(t)) + B_i(X(t), \Xi(t)) u_0(X(t)) \right) dt, \end{aligned}$$

where γ_β is the geodesic with lift to $S\Omega$ having starting point $\beta \in S\Omega$. Let $\tilde{J} = (\tilde{J}_1, \dots, \tilde{J}_n)$. This is a vector valued version of the geodesic X-ray transform considered in [67], and described above, sending functions on Ω with values in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} to functions with values in \mathbb{C}^n .

The following local invertibility result holds, the proof is in the spirit of section 5.1.

Proposition 5.11. *There is $c_0 > 0$ such that for $0 < c < c_0$, if $f \in H^1(\Omega_c)$ and $\tilde{J}(f, \partial_1 f, \dots, \partial_n f) = 0$, then $f = 0$.*

In fact, for $F > 0$, $s \geq 1$, there exist $c_0 > 0$, k and $\epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. For $\delta > 0$ there is $C > 0$ such that if $0 < c < c_0$, Γ_\pm is ϵ -close to Γ_\pm^0 in C^k , \tilde{x} is ϵ -close to \tilde{x}_0 in C^k , then

$$\|f\|_{e^{(F+\delta)/\times} H^s(\Omega_c)} \leq C \|\tilde{J}(f, \partial_1 f, \dots, \partial_n f)\|_{e^{F/\times} H^s(\mathcal{M}_c)}.$$

Moreover, with $\Omega_{c,\rho_0} = \hat{\Omega}_c \cap \{\rho \geq \rho_0\}$, and \mathcal{M}_{c,ρ_0} being defined analogously to \mathcal{M}_c with $\partial M = \{\rho = 0\}$ being replaced by $\{\rho = \rho_0\}$, we have: for $F > 0$ and $s \geq 1$ there exist $c_0 > 0$, $\rho_0 < 0$, k and $\epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. For $\delta > 0$ there is $C > 0$ such that if $0 < c < c_0$, Γ_\pm is ϵ -close to Γ_\pm^0 in C^k , \tilde{x} is ϵ -close to \tilde{x}_0 in C^k , then $f \in H^{s+1}(\Omega_{c,\rho_0})$ implies that

$$\|f\|_{e^{(F+\delta)/\times} H^s(\Omega_{c,\rho_0})} \leq C \|\tilde{J}(f, \partial_1 f, \dots, \partial_n f)\|_{e^{F/\times} H^s(\mathcal{M}_{c,\rho_0})}.$$

Based on the pseudolinearization process, Proposition 5.11 implies the following results for the non-linear problem in a fixed conformal class.

Theorem 5.12. *Let $n = \dim M \geq 3$, let $c > 0$, $\tilde{c} > 0$ be smooth and let ∂M be strictly convex with respect to both $g = c^{-2}g_0$ and $\tilde{g} = \tilde{c}^{-2}g_0$ near a fixed $p \in \partial M$. Let $d(p_1, p_2) = \tilde{d}(p_1, p_2)$ for p_1, p_2 on ∂M near p . Then $c = \tilde{c}$ in M near p .*

This is the only known result for the boundary rigidity problem with partial data except in the case that the metrics are assumed to be real-analytic [33]. The latter follows from determination of the jet of the metric at a convex point from the distance function known near p .

We have an immediate corollary of our main result for the lens rigidity problem. To reduce this problem to Theorem 5.12 directly, we need to assume first that $c = \tilde{c}$ on ∂M near p to make

the definition of $\partial_{\pm}SM$ independent of the choice of the speed but in fact, one can redefine the lens relation in a way to remove that assumption, see [59].

Theorem 5.13. *Let M , c , \tilde{c} be as in Theorem 5.12 with $c = \tilde{c}$ on ∂M near p . Let $L = \tilde{L}$ near $S_p\partial M$. Then $c = \tilde{c}$ in M near p .*

We also prove Hölder conditional stability estimates related to the uniqueness theorems above. In case of data on the whole boundary, such an estimate was proved in [56, section 7] for simple manifolds and metrics not necessarily conformal to each other. Below, the C^k norm is defined in a fixed coordinate system. The next theorem is a local stability result, corresponding to the local uniqueness result in Theorem 5.12.

Theorem 5.14. *There exists $k > 0$ and $0 < \mu < 1$ with the following property. For any $0 < c_0 \in C^k(M)$, $p \in \partial M$, and $A > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and $C > 0$ with the property that for any two positive c, \tilde{c} with*

$$\|c - c_0\|_{C^2} + \|\tilde{c} - c_0\|_{C^2} \leq \varepsilon_0, \quad \text{and} \quad \|c\|_{C^k} + \|\tilde{c}\|_{C^k} \leq A, \quad (5.15)$$

and for any neighborhood Γ of p on ∂M , we have the stability estimate

$$\|c - \tilde{c}\|_{C^2(U)} \leq C \|d - \tilde{d}\|_{C(\Gamma \times \Gamma)}^{\mu} \quad (5.16)$$

for some neighborhood U of p in M .

5.5 Global result under the foliation condition

Above linear and non-linear partial data results have immediate applications in the global problems under some global geometric condition. We first give the definition of the geometric condition necessary for our global theorems.

Definition 5.15. Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary. We say that M satisfies the foliation condition by strictly convex hypersurfaces if M is equipped with a smooth function $\rho : M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ which level sets $\Sigma_t = \rho^{-1}(t)$, $t < T$ with some $T > 0$ are strictly convex viewed from $\rho^{-1}((0, t))$ for g , $d\rho$ is non-zero on these level sets, and $\Sigma_0 = \partial M$ and $M \setminus \cup_{t \in [0, T)} \Sigma_t$ has empty interior.

The global geometric condition that we are imposing is a natural analog of the condition

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{r}{c(r)} > 0, \quad (5.17)$$

with $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \partial_x$ the radial derivative, proposed by Herglotz [27] and Wiechert and Zoeppritz [69] for an isotropic radial sound speed $c(r)$. In this case the geodesic spheres are strictly convex.

In fact [62, Sec. 6] extends the Herglotz and Wiechert & Zoeppritz results to not necessarily radial speeds $c(x)$ satisfying (5.17). Let $B(0, R)$, $R > 0$ be the ball in \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 3$ centered at the origin with radius $R > 0$. Let $0 < c(x)$ be smooth in $B(0, R)$.

Proposition 5.16. *The Herglotz and Wieckert & Zoeppritz condition (5.17) for $0 < r = |x| \leq R$ is equivalent to the condition that the Euclidean spheres $S_r = \{|x| = r\}$ are strictly convex in the metric $c^{-2}dx^2$ for $0 < r \leq R$.*

Other examples of non-simple metrics that satisfy the foliation condition are the tubular neighborhood of a closed geodesic in negative curvature. These have trapped geodesics. Also the rotationally symmetric spaces on the ball with convex spheres can be far from simple. It follows from Lemma 1 of [19] that a simply connected manifold which has one point such that any geodesic emanating from that point is free of focal point satisfies the foliation condition. Such foliation condition also holds on complete noncompact manifolds with positive curvature [22]. It would be interesting to know whether this is also the case for simple manifolds. As it was mentioned earlier manifolds satisfying the foliation condition are not necessarily simple. In [60], [28] one can find a microlocal study of the geodesic X-ray transform with fold caustics. A similar condition of foliating by convex hypersurfaces was used in [61] to satisfy the pseudoconvexity condition needed for Carleman estimates. See [67, 62, 63] for more details about the foliation condition.

5.5.1 Global linear result

The global linearized problem, tensor tomography problem, has been extensively studied in the literature for both simple and non-simple manifolds [37, 17, 42, 41, 45, 50, 48, 49, 54, 58, 60, 1, 44]. See the book [47] and [43] for a recent survey. In this section, we consider the global invertibility of the geodesic ray transform on manifolds satisfying the foliation condition. Assume $n = \dim M \geq 3$.

Theorem 5.17. *For X and ρ as above, if $X \setminus \cup_{t \in [0, T]} \Sigma_t$ has 0 measure, the global geodesic transform is injective on $L^2(X)$, while if it has empty interior, the global geodesic transform is injective on $H^s(X)$, $s > n/2$.*

Proof. This global result is an immediate consequence of Theorem 5.1. Indeed, if $If = 0$ and $f \in H^s$, $s > n/2$, $f \neq 0$, then $\text{supp } f$ has non-empty interior since f is continuous by the Sobolev embedding, while if $f \in L^2$, $f \neq 0$, then $\text{supp } f$ has non-zero measure. On the other hand, let $\tau = \inf \text{supp } f \rho$; if $\tau \geq T$ we are done, for then $\text{supp } f \subset X \setminus \cup_{t \in [0, T]} \Sigma_t$. Thus, suppose $\tau < T$, so $f \equiv 0$ on Σ_t for $t < \tau$, but there exists $q \in \Sigma_\tau \cap \text{supp } f$ (since $\text{supp } f$ is closed and \bar{X} is compact). Now we use Theorem 5.1 on $\rho^{-1}(\tau, \infty)$ to conclude that a neighborhood of q is disjoint from $\text{supp } f$ to obtain a contradiction. \square

In fact, in this global setting we can even take $\tilde{x} = -\rho$, and the uniformity of the constants in terms of c and ρ_0 , as stated in the remark after Theorem 5.1 directly yields that if $t < T$ then there exists $\delta = \delta_t > 0$ such that if $c, \rho_0 \in (t - \delta_t, t + \delta_t)$ then a stability estimate holds (with a reconstruction method!) for the region $\rho^{-1}([\rho_0, c])$. Now in general, for $T' < T$, one can take a finite open cover of $[0, T']$ by such intervals (t'_j, t''_j) , $j = 1, \dots, k$ (with, possibly

after some reindexing and dropping some intervals, $t'_1 < 0$, $t''_k > T'$, $t''_j \in (t'_{j+1}, t''_{j+1})$, and proceed inductively to recover f on $\cup_{t \in [0, T']} \Sigma_t$ from its X-ray transform, starting with the outermost region. More precisely, first, using the theorem, one can recover the restriction of f to $\rho^{-1}((-\infty, t''_1))$. Then one turns to the next interval, (t'_2, t''_2) , and notes there is a reconstruction method for the restriction to $\rho^{-1}((t'_2, t''_2))$ of functions f_2 supported in $\rho^{-1}((t'_2, +\infty))$ (no support condition needed at the other end, t'_2). One applies this to $f_2 = \varphi_2 f$, where φ_2 identically 1 near $\rho^{-1}([t'_1, +\infty))$, supported in $\rho^{-1}((t'_2, +\infty))$; since $f = (1 - \varphi_2)f + \varphi_2 f$, and one has already recovered $(1 - \varphi_2)f$, one also knows the X-ray transform of $\varphi_2 f$, and thus Theorem 5.1 is applicable. One then proceeds inductively, covering $\rho^{-1}([0, T'])$ in k steps. This gives a *global* stability estimate, and indeed a reconstruction method doing a reconstruction layer by layer; that is, we have (in principle) developed a layer stripping algorithm for this problem.

We also remark that our approach is a completely new one to uniqueness for the global problem for the geodesic ray transform. The only method up to now, except in the real-analytic category [57], has been the use of energy type equalities one introduced by Mukhometov [37] and developed by several authors which are now called ‘‘Pestov identities’’.

Similar global result holds for the geodesic ray transform of symmetric tensor fields. To state this, assume that \tilde{x} is a globally defined function with level sets Σ_t which are strictly concave from the super-level set for $t \in (-T, 0]$, with $\tilde{x} \leq 0$ on the manifold with boundary M . Then we have the following immediate consequence of Theorem 5.6 :

Theorem 5.18. *Suppose M is compact. The geodesic X-ray transform is injective and stable modulo potentials on the restriction of one-forms and symmetric 2-tensors f to $\tilde{x}^{-1}((-T, 0])$ in the following sense. For all $\tau > -T$ there is $v \in \dot{H}_{\text{loc}}^1(\tilde{x}^{-1}((\tau, 0]))$ such that $f - d^s v \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(\tilde{x}^{-1}((\tau, 0]))$ can be stably recovered from $I f$. Here for stability we assume that $s \geq 0$, f is in an H^s -space, the norm on $I f$ is an H^s -norm, while the norm for v is an H^{s-1} -norm.*

Remark 5.19. This theorem, combined with Theorem 2 in [59] (with a minor change — the no-conjugate condition there is only needed to guarantee a stability estimate, and we have it in our situation), implies a local, in terms of a perturbation of the metric, lens rigidity uniqueness result near metric satisfying the foliation condition.

5.5.2 Global non-linear result

Now we use the layer stripping type argument to obtain a global result on lens rigidity problem which is different from Mukhometov’s for simple manifolds.

Theorem 5.20. *Let $n = \dim M \geq 3$, let $c > 0$, $\tilde{c} > 0$ be smooth and equal on ∂M , let ∂M be strictly convex with respect to both $g = c^{-2}g_0$ and $\tilde{g} = \tilde{c}^{-2}g_0$. Assume that M can be foliated by strictly convex hypersurfaces for g . Then if $L = \tilde{L}$ on $\partial_- SM$, we have $c = \tilde{c}$ in M .*

Proof of Theorem 5.20. Theorem 5.20 is now an easy consequence of Theorem 5.12 using a layer stripping argument. Let $f = c^2 - \tilde{c}^2$. Assume $f \neq 0$, then $\text{supp } f$ has non-empty interior. On

the other hand, let $\tau = \inf_{\text{supp } f} \rho$; if $\tau = T$ we are done, for then $\text{supp } f \subset M \setminus \cup_{t \in [0, T)} \Sigma_t$. Thus, suppose $\tau < T$, so $f \equiv 0$ on Σ_t for $t < \tau$, but there exists $x \in \Sigma_\tau \cap \text{supp } f$ (since $\text{supp } f$ is closed). We will show below how to use Theorem 5.13 on $M_\tau := \rho^{-1}(\tau, \infty)$ to conclude that a neighborhood of x is disjoint from $\text{supp } f$ to obtain a contradiction.

All we need to show is that the scattering relations L_τ and \tilde{L}_τ on Σ_τ coincide. Note that $\Sigma_\tau = \partial M_\tau$ is strictly convex for \tilde{g} as well because the second fundamental form for \tilde{g} can be computed by taking derivatives from the exterior $\rho < \tau$, where $g = \tilde{g}$. Fix $(x_\tau, v_\tau) \in \partial_- SM_\tau$, see Figure 2. The geodesic $\gamma_{x_\tau, v_\tau}(s)$ cannot hit Σ_τ again for negative “times” s because otherwise, we would get a contradiction with the strict convexity at Σ_t , where t corresponds to the smallest value of ρ on that geodesic between two contacts with Σ_τ . Since $c = \tilde{c}$ outside M_τ , $\gamma_{x_\tau, v_\tau}(s)$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_{x_\tau, v_\tau}(s)$ coincide outside M_τ for $s < 0$. It is not difficult to see that this negative geodesic ray must be non-trapping, i.e., γ_{x_τ, v_τ} would hit ∂M for a finite negative time s at some point and direction $(x, v) \in \partial_- SM$. In the same way, we show that the same holds for the positive part, $s > 0$, of a geodesic issued from $L_\tau(x_\tau, y_\tau) =: (y_\tau, w_\tau) \in \partial_+ SM_\tau$; and the corresponding point on $\partial_+ SM$ will be denoted by (y, w) . Then, since $L(x, v) = (y, w)$, we would also get $L_\tau(x_\tau, v_\tau) = (y_\tau, w_\tau) = \tilde{L}_\tau(x_\tau, v_\tau)$. \square

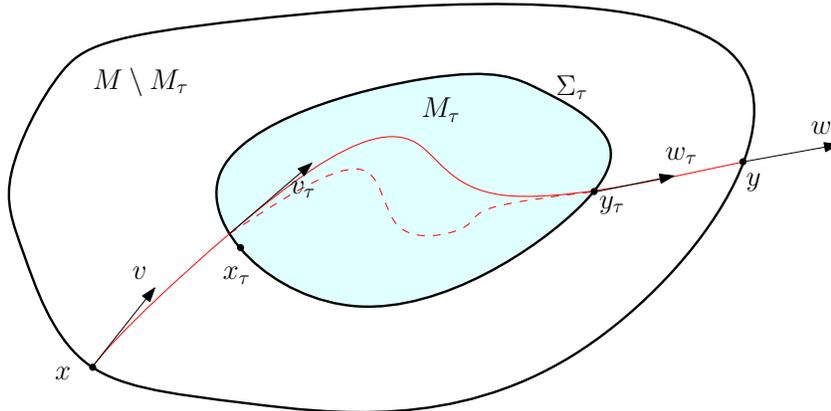


Figure 2: One can recover the scattering relation on Σ_τ knowing that on ∂M .

A more general foliation condition under which the theorem would still hold is formulated in [61]. In particular, Σ_0 does not need to be ∂M and one can have several such foliations with the property that the closure of their union is M .

We have a Hölder conditional stability estimates of global type as well, which can be considered as a “stable version” of Theorem 5.20. The C^k norm below is defined in a fixed finite atlas of local coordinate charts. In the same way we define $\text{dist}(L, \tilde{L})$ and its $C(D)$ norm: in any coordinate system we can just take the supremum of $L - \tilde{L}$ and then the maximum over all charts. They can be defined in an invariant way, in principle but we do not do that for the sake

of simplicity.

Theorem 5.21. *Assume that $M_0 \subset M$ can be foliated by strictly convex hypersurfaces for $g = c^{-2}g_0$. Let $D \subset \partial_-SM$ be a neighborhood of the compact set of all $\beta \in \partial_-SM \cap \partial_-SM_0$ consisting of the initial points of all geodesics γ_β tangent to the intersections of the strictly convex hypersurfaces with M_0 . Then with $k, \mu, c_0, c, \tilde{c}, \varepsilon_0$ and A as in Theorem 5.14, we have the stability estimate*

$$\|c - \tilde{c}\|_{C^2(M_0)} \leq C \|dist(L, \tilde{L})\|_{C(D)}^\mu \quad (5.18)$$

for c, \tilde{c} satisfying (5.15).

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