



Functional Analysis/Mathematical Physics

Explicit formulas for the Schrödinger wave operators in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ *Des formules explicites pour les opérateurs d'onde de Schrödinger dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$* Serge Richard<sup>a</sup>, Rafael Tiedra de Aldecoa<sup>b,1</sup><sup>a</sup> Université de Lyon, université Lyon-1, CNRS, UMR 5208, Institut Camille-Jordan, 43, bd du 11-Novembre-1918, 69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France<sup>b</sup> Facultad de Matemáticas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Av. Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Santiago, Chile

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## ABSTRACT

In this note, we derive explicit formulas for the Schrödinger wave operators in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  under the assumption that the 0-energy is neither an eigenvalue nor a resonance. These formulas justify the use of a recently introduced topological approach of scattering theory to obtain index theorems.

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## R É S U M É

Dans cette note, nous dérivons des formules explicites pour les opérateurs d'onde de Schrödinger dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , sous l'hypothèse que l'énergie 0 n'est, ni une valeur propre, ni une résonance. Ces formules légitiment l'emploi d'une approche topologique de la théorie de la diffusion récemment introduite pour obtenir des théorèmes d'indice.

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## Version française abrégée

Il a récemment été mis en évidence que l'emploi de méthodes  $C^*$ -algébriques en théorie de la diffusion mène naturellement à des théorèmes d'indice. Le point de départ de cette approche a été l'observation faite dans [13] (voir aussi [3,7,14,15,20]) que le théorème de Levinson peut être réinterprété en tant que théorème d'indice. Dans sa forme originelle, le théorème de Levinson établit grosso modo l'égalité entre le nombre d'états liés d'un opérateur de Schrödinger et une expression définie à partir de l'opérateur de diffusion du système physique associé. L'idée centrale de la nouvelle approche consiste à montrer l'appartenance des opérateurs d'onde  $W_{\pm}$  du système à une  $C^*$ -algèbre adéquate, et ensuite d'appliquer certaines techniques de topologie non commutative et de cohomologie cyclique pour obtenir un théorème d'indice. Pour des systèmes de diffusion plus complexes, d'autres égalités topologiques impliquant des familles ou des traces d'ordre supérieur peuvent aussi être obtenues (voir [12]).

Pour que la nouvelle approche soit applicable, une bonne description des opérateurs  $W_{\pm}$  est nécessaire. En effet, on doit montrer que ces isométries partielles (qui sont des opérateurs de Fredholm sous des conditions assez générales) appartiennent à la  $C^*$ -algèbre centrale d'une suite exacte courte possédant les opérateurs compacts comme idéal et une algèbre quotient compréhensible. Des formules explicites pour  $W_{\pm}$  ont été établies dans ce but pour différents systèmes quantiques (voir, par exemple, [19,21]). Dans cette note, nous ajoutons à cette liste une formule explicite pour les opérateurs d'onde

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de Schrödinger dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$  dans le cas générique. Nous rappelons que le cas 2-dimensionnel présente plusieurs difficultés et mérite une attention particulière; voir les travaux fondateurs [4,10,26] et les articles plus récents [5,6,16,17,22,23].

Nous donnons maintenant une description plus précise de notre résultat. Nous considérons dans l'espace de Hilbert  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$  l'opérateur de Schrödinger libre  $H_0 := -\Delta$  et l'opérateur perturbé  $H := -\Delta + V$ , avec un potentiel  $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R})$  décroissant suffisamment vite à l'infini. Dans cette situation, les opérateurs d'onde

$$W_\pm := s\text{-}\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} e^{itH} e^{-itH_0}$$

existent et sont asymptotiquement complets. En conséquence, l'opérateur de diffusion  $S := W_+^* W_-$  est un opérateur unitaire dans  $\mathcal{H}$ . Si  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  (resp.  $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ ) désigne l'ensemble des opérateurs bornés (resp. compacts) dans  $\mathcal{H}$ , et si  $A$  désigne le générateur des dilatations dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , alors notre résultat principal est le suivant :

**Théorème.** *Supposons que  $V$  satisfasse  $|V(x)| \leq \text{Const.}(1 + |x|)^{-\sigma}$  avec  $\sigma > 11$  et pour presque tout  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , et supposons que  $H$  ne possède ni valeurs propres ni résonances à l'énergie 0. Alors, nous avons dans  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  les égalités*

$$W_- = 1 + R(A)(S - 1) + K \quad \text{et} \quad W_+ = 1 + (1 - R(A))(S^* - 1) + K', \quad (0.1)$$

avec  $R(A) := \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tanh(\pi A/2))$  et  $K, K' \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ .

Nous soulignons le fait que l'absence de valeurs propres et résonances à l'énergie 0 est générique. Leur présence conduit à des expressions plus compliquées, qui seront considérées ailleurs. Par ailleurs, nous notons qu'aucune symétrie sphérique n'est imposée à  $V$ . Le reste du texte est consacré à la démonstration des formules (0.1) et d'une autre formule pour  $W_\pm$  sans reste compact (voir le théorème 2.5).

## 1. Introduction and main theorem

It has recently been shown that introducing  $C^*$ -algebraic methods in the scattering theory leads naturally to some index theorems. The starting point for this approach was the observation made in [13] (see also [3,7,14,15,20]) that Levinson's theorem can be reinterpreted as an index theorem. In its original form, Levinson's theorem establishes roughly the equality between the number of bound states of a Schrödinger operator and an expression involving the scattering operator for the underlying physical system. The main idea of the new approach consists in showing that the corresponding wave operators  $W_\pm$  belong to a suitable  $C^*$ -algebra, and then in applying techniques of non-commutative topology and cyclic cohomology to obtain an index theorem. For more complex scattering systems, other topological equalities involving index theorems for families as well as higher degree traces can also be derived (see [12]).

To apply the new approach, a rather good understanding of the operators  $W_\pm$  is necessary. Indeed, these partial isometries (which are also Fredholm operators under rather weak assumptions) have to be affiliated to the central  $C^*$ -algebra of a short exact sequence, with the algebra of compact operators as an ideal and an understandable quotient algebra. For that purpose, explicit formulas for  $W_\pm$  have been exhibited for various models of quantum mechanics (see for example [19,21]). In the present note, we add to this list an explicit formula for the Schrödinger wave operators in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  in the generic case. We recall that the 2-dimensional case presents various difficulties and deserves a special attention; see the seminal works [4,10,26] and references therein, or the more recent papers [5,6,16,17,22,23].

So, let us be more precise about our result. We consider in the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$  the free Schrödinger operator  $H_0 := -\Delta$  and the perturbed operator  $H := -\Delta + V$ , with a potential  $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R})$  decaying fast enough at infinity. In such a situation, the wave operators:

$$W_\pm := s\text{-}\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} e^{itH} e^{-itH_0} \quad (1.1)$$

exist and are asymptotically complete. As a consequence, the scattering operator  $S := W_+^* W_-$  is a unitary operator in  $\mathcal{H}$ . If  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  (resp.  $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ ) denotes the set of bounded (resp. compact) operators in  $\mathcal{H}$ , and if  $A$  stands for the generator of dilations in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , then our main result is the following:

**Theorem 1.1.** *Suppose that  $V$  satisfies  $|V(x)| \leq \text{Const.}(1 + |x|)^{-\sigma}$  with  $\sigma > 11$  for almost every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , and assume that  $H$  has neither eigenvalues nor resonances at 0-energy. Then, one has in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  the equalities:*

$$W_- = 1 + R(A)(S - 1) + K \quad \text{and} \quad W_+ = 1 + (1 - R(A))(S^* - 1) + K', \quad (1.2)$$

with  $R(A) := \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tanh(\pi A/2))$  and  $K, K' \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ .

We stress that the absence of eigenvalues or resonances at 0-energy is generic. Their presence leads to slightly more complicated expressions and will be considered elsewhere. On the other hand, we note that no spherical symmetry is imposed on  $V$ . The rest of the text is devoted to the proof of formulas (1.2) as well as another formula for  $W_\pm$  which does not involve any compact remainder (see Theorem 2.5).

**Notations.**  $\mathbb{N} := \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  is the set of natural numbers,  $\mathbb{R}_+ := (0, \infty)$ ,  $\langle x \rangle := \sqrt{1 + |x|^2}$  and  $\mathcal{S}$  is the Schwartz space on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . The sets  $\mathcal{H}_t^s$  are the weighted Sobolev spaces over  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with index  $s \in \mathbb{R}$  associated with derivatives and index  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  associated with decay at infinity [2, Sec. 4.1] (with the convention that  $\mathcal{H}^s := \mathcal{H}_0^s$  and  $\mathcal{H}_t := \mathcal{H}_t^0$ ). For any  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , the 2-dimensional Fourier transform  $\mathcal{F}$  is a topological isomorphism of  $\mathcal{H}_t^s$  onto  $\mathcal{H}_s^t$ , and the scalar product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$  extends continuously to a duality  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_t^s, \mathcal{H}_{-t}^{-s}}$  between  $\mathcal{H}_t^s$  and  $\mathcal{H}_{-t}^{-s}$ . Given two Banach spaces  $\mathcal{G}_1$  and  $\mathcal{G}_2$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2)$ ) stands for the set of bounded (resp. compact) operators from  $\mathcal{G}_1$  to  $\mathcal{G}_2$ . Finally,  $\otimes$  (resp.  $\odot$ ) stands for the closed (resp. algebraic) tensor product of Hilbert spaces or of operators.

**2. Explicit formulas for the wave operators**

Throughout this note, we use the Hilbert spaces  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ ,  $\mathfrak{h} := L^2(\mathbb{S})$ ,  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h})$  and the unitary operator (spectral transformation)  $\mathcal{F}_0 : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  satisfying  $(\mathcal{F}_0 H_0 f)(\lambda) = \lambda (\mathcal{F}_0 f)(\lambda) \equiv (L \mathcal{F}_0 f)(\lambda)$  for  $f \in \mathcal{H}^2$ , a.e.  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ , and  $L$  the maximal multiplication operator in  $\mathcal{H}$  by the variable in  $\mathbb{R}_+$ . The explicit formula for  $\mathcal{F}_0$  is:

$$((\mathcal{F}_0 f)(\lambda))(\omega) = 2^{-1/2} (\mathcal{F} f)(\sqrt{\lambda} \omega), \quad f \in \mathcal{S}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+, \omega \in \mathbb{S}. \tag{2.1}$$

In the stationary scattering theory, one defines the wave operators  $W_{\pm}$  in terms of suitable limits of the resolvents of  $H_0$  and  $H$  near the real axis. We shall mainly use this approach, noting that for potentials  $V$  as in Theorem 1.1 both definitions for the operators  $W_{\pm}$  coincide (see [24, Thm. 5.3.6]). So, starting from [24, Eq. 2.7.5] and taking into account the resolvent formula written in the symmetrized form [9, Eq. 4.3], one obtains for suitable  $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}$  (precise conditions are given in Theorem 2.5 below) that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \mathcal{F}_0(W_{\pm} - 1)\mathcal{F}_0^* \varphi, \psi \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \\ &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} d\lambda \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \int_0^{\infty} d\mu \{ \mathcal{F}_0 v M_0(\lambda \mp i\varepsilon)^{-1} v \mathcal{F}_0^* \delta_{\varepsilon}(L - \lambda) \varphi \}(\mu), (\mu - \lambda \mp i\varepsilon)^{-1} \psi(\mu) \}_{\mathfrak{h}} \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

with  $\delta_{\varepsilon}(L - \lambda) := \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} (L - \lambda + i\varepsilon)^{-1} (L - \lambda - i\varepsilon)^{-1}$ ,  $v := |V|^{1/2}$ ,  $M_0(z) := u + v R_0(z) v$  and  $u(x) := 1$  if  $V(x) \geq 0$  while  $u(x) = -1$  if  $V(x) < 0$ .

In order to exchange the integral over  $\mu$  and the limit  $\varepsilon \searrow 0$ , we need a series of preparatory lemmas. First, we recall that the operator  $\mathcal{F}_0(\lambda) : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$  given by  $\mathcal{F}_0(\lambda) f := (\mathcal{F}_0 f)(\lambda)$  extends to an element of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_t^s, \mathfrak{h})$  for each  $s \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $t > 1/2$ , and that the map  $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \lambda \mapsto \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_t^s, \mathfrak{h})$  is continuous. We also have the following result which is a direct consequence of what precedes and the estimate [25, Thm. 1.1.4]:

**Lemma 2.1.** *Let  $s \geq 0$  and  $t > 1/2$ . Then, the function  $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \lambda \mapsto \langle \lambda \rangle^{1/4} \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_t^s, \mathfrak{h})$  is continuous and bounded.*

One also obtains the following result (whose proof is analogous to the one of [21, Lemma 2.2]):

**Lemma 2.2.** *Let  $s > -1/2$  and  $t > 1$ . Then,  $\mathcal{F}_0(\lambda) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_t^s, \mathfrak{h})$  for each  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ , and the function  $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \lambda \mapsto \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_t^s, \mathfrak{h})$  is continuous, admits a limit as  $\lambda \searrow 0$  and vanishes as  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ .*

From now on, we use the notation  $C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{G})$  for the set of compactly supported continuous functions from  $\mathbb{R}_+$  to some Hilbert space  $\mathcal{G}$ . With this notation and what precedes, we note that the multiplication operator  $N : C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_t^s) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  given by

$$(N\xi)(\lambda) := \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda)\xi(\lambda), \quad \xi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_t^s), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+, \tag{2.3}$$

extends for  $s > -1/2$  and  $t > 1$  to an element of  $\mathcal{B}(L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_t^s), \mathcal{H})$ . We also note that the limit  $\varepsilon \searrow 0$  of the operator  $\mathcal{F}_0^* \delta_{\varepsilon}(L - \lambda)$  appearing in (2.2) satisfies the following (see [21, Lemma 2.3] for a proof):

**Lemma 2.3.** *For  $s \geq 0, t > 1, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $\varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h})$ , one has  $\lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \mathcal{F}_0^* \delta_{\varepsilon}(L - \lambda) \varphi = \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda)^* \varphi(\lambda)$  in  $\mathcal{H}_{-t}^{-s}$ .*

The next necessary result concerns the limit  $M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1} := \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} M_0(\lambda + i\varepsilon)^{-1}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$  (a similar result holds for  $M_0(\lambda - i0)^{-1}$ ). First, we recall that  $H$  does not have positive eigenvalues [11, Sec. 1]. Therefore, for  $V$  as in Theorem 1.1, one infers from the limiting absorption principles for  $H_0$  and  $H$  [1, Thm. 4.2] the existence in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  of the limits  $M_0(\lambda + i0) := \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} (u + v R_0(\lambda + i\varepsilon) v)$  and  $M(\lambda + i0) := \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} (u - v R(\lambda + i\varepsilon) v)$ , and their continuity with respect to  $\lambda$ . This, together with the fact that  $uM(\lambda + i\varepsilon)u = M_0(\lambda + i\varepsilon)^{-1}$  for  $\varepsilon > 0$ , implies the existence and the continuity of the map  $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \lambda \mapsto M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ . Also, one has  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1} = u$  in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ , since  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} v R_0(\lambda + i0) v = 0$  in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  [25, Prop. 7.1.2]. On the other hand, the existence in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  of the limit  $\lim_{\lambda \searrow 0} M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1}$  (which has been studied in detail in [9]) highly depends on the presence or absence of eigenvalues or resonances at 0-energy; the limit does not

exist in their presence, but in the generic case (i.e. in the absence of eigenvalues or resonances at 0-energy) the limit exists [9, Eq. (6.55)]. With this information, we obtain the following:

**Lemma 2.4.** *Let  $V, \sigma$  and  $H$  be as in Theorem 1.1. Then, the map  $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \lambda \mapsto M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  is continuous and bounded. Furthermore, the multiplication operator  $B : C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_{\sigma/2})$  given by*

$$(B\varphi)(\lambda) := vM_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1}v\mathcal{F}_0(\lambda)^*\varphi(\lambda) \in \mathcal{H}_{\sigma/2}, \quad \varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h}), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+, \tag{2.4}$$

extends to an element of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}, L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_{\sigma/2}))$ .

**Proof.** The condition  $\sigma > 11$  is imposed in order to fulfill the assumptions of [9, Thm. 6.2 & Eq. (6.55)] for the existence of the limit  $\lim_{\lambda \searrow 0} M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1}$  in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ . The continuity and the boundedness of the map  $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \lambda \mapsto M_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  follow then from what has been said before. Finally, the second part of the statement is a consequence of what precedes and Lemma 2.1.  $\square$

Before deriving our first formula for  $W_-$ , we recall that the dilation group  $\{U_\tau^\pm\}_{\tau \in \mathbb{R}}$  in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$  with self-adjoint generator  $A_+$  is given by  $(U_\tau^\pm \varphi)(\lambda) := e^{\tau/2} \varphi(e^\tau \lambda)$  for  $\varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+)$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ . We also introduce the function  $\vartheta \in C(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  given by  $\vartheta(v) := \frac{1}{2}(1 - \tanh(\pi v))$  for  $v \in \mathbb{R}$ . Finally, we recall that the Hilbert spaces  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_t^s)$  and  $\mathcal{H}$  can be naturally identified with the Hilbert spaces  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathcal{H}_t^s$  and  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+) \otimes \mathfrak{h}$ .

**Theorem 2.5.** *Let  $V, \sigma$  and  $H$  be as in Theorem 1.1. Then, one has in  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  the equality:*

$$\mathcal{F}_0(W_- - 1)\mathcal{F}_0^* = -2\pi iN\{\vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{\sigma/2}}\}B, \tag{2.5}$$

with  $N$  and  $B$  defined in (2.3) and (2.4).

The proof below consists of two parts. First, we show that the expression (2.2) is well defined for  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  in dense subsets of  $\mathcal{H}$ , and then we prove the stated equality.

**Proof of Theorem 2.5.** Take  $\varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h})$  and  $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+) \odot C(\mathbb{S})$ , and set  $t := \sigma/2$ . Then, we have for each  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$  the inclusions  $g_\varepsilon(\lambda) := vM_0(\lambda + i\varepsilon)^{-1}v\mathcal{F}_0^*\delta_\varepsilon(L - \lambda)\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_t$  and  $f(\lambda) := \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda)^*\psi(\lambda) \in \mathcal{H}_{-t}$ . So, using the formula  $(\mu - \lambda + i\varepsilon)^{-1} = -i \int_0^\infty dz e^{i(\mu - \lambda)z} e^{-\varepsilon z}$  and then applying Fubini’s theorem, one obtains that (2.2) is equal to:

$$-i \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \int_0^\infty dz e^{-\varepsilon z} \left\langle g_\varepsilon(\lambda), \int_{-\lambda}^\infty dv e^{ivz} f(v + \lambda) \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}_t, \mathcal{H}_{-t}}. \tag{2.6}$$

Now, we know from Lemma 2.3 and the paragraph following it that  $g_\varepsilon(\lambda)$  converges to  $g_0(\lambda) := vM_0(\lambda + i0)^{-1}v\mathcal{F}_0^*(\lambda)\varphi(\lambda)$  in  $\mathcal{H}_t$  as  $\varepsilon \searrow 0$ . Therefore, the family  $\|g_\varepsilon(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{H}_t}$  can be bounded independently of  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ , and thus the absolute value of the integrand in (2.6) can also be bounded independently of  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ .

To exchange the limit  $\lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0}$  and the integral over  $z$  in (2.6), it remains to show that  $z \mapsto \|\int_{-\lambda}^\infty dv e^{ivz} f(v + \lambda)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, dz)$ . For that purpose, we write  $h_\lambda$  for the trivial extension of the function  $(-\lambda, \infty) \ni v \mapsto f(v + \lambda) \in \mathcal{H}_{-t}$  to all of  $\mathbb{R}$ , and then note that  $\|\int_{-\lambda}^\infty dv e^{ivz} f(v + \lambda)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}$  can be rewritten as  $(2\pi)^{1/2} \|(\mathcal{F}_1^* h_\lambda)(z)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}$ , with  $\mathcal{F}_1$  the 1-dimensional Fourier transform. Furthermore, if  $P_1$  denotes the self-adjoint operator  $-i \frac{d}{dz}$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ , then

$$\|(\mathcal{F}_1^* h_\lambda)(z)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}} = \langle z \rangle^{-2} \|(\mathcal{F}_1^* (P_1)^2 h_\lambda)(z)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}_+.$$

So, one would have that  $z \mapsto \|(\mathcal{F}_1^* h_\lambda)(z)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+, dz)$  if  $\|(\mathcal{F}_1^* (P_1)^2 h_\lambda)(z)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}$  were bounded independently of  $z$ . Now, if  $\psi = \eta \otimes \xi$  with  $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+)$  and  $\xi \in C(\mathbb{S})$ , then one has for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$(f(v + \lambda))(x) = \frac{1}{2^{3/2}\pi} \eta(v + \lambda) \int_{\mathbb{S}} d\omega e^{i\sqrt{v+\lambda}\omega \cdot x} \xi(\omega),$$

which in turns implies that  $\|(\mathcal{F}_1^* (P_1)^2 h_\lambda)(z)(x)\| \leq \text{Const.} \langle x \rangle^2$ , with a constant independent of  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $z \in \mathbb{R}_+$ . Since the r.h.s. belongs to  $\mathcal{H}_{-t}$  for  $t > 3$ , one deduces that  $\|(\mathcal{F}_1^* (P_1)^2 h_\lambda)(z)\|_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}$  is bounded independently of  $z$  for each  $\psi = \eta \otimes \xi$ , and thus for each  $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+) \odot C(\mathbb{S})$  by linearity. As a consequence, one can apply the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem in (2.6), and thus conclude that (2.2) is equal to:  $\langle \mathcal{F}_0(W_\pm - 1)\mathcal{F}_0^* \varphi, \psi \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$  on the sets of vectors  $\varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h})$  and  $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+) \odot C(\mathbb{S})$ .

The next task is to prove (2.5). Let  $\chi_+$  denote the characteristic function for  $\mathbb{R}_+$ . Then, a computation as in the proof of [21, Thm. 2.6] shows, in the sense of distributions with values in  $\mathcal{H}_{-t}$ , that:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty dz \int_{\mathbb{R}} dv e^{ivz} h_\lambda(v) &= \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} d\mu (\mathcal{F}_1^* \chi_+)(\lambda) (e^{\mu} - 1) \lambda e^{\mu/2} \{ (U_\mu^+ \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}) f \}(\lambda) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} d\mu \left( \pi \delta_0(e^\mu - 1) + i \text{Pv} \frac{e^{\mu/2}}{e^\mu - 1} \right) \{ (U_\mu^+ \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}) f \}(\lambda), \end{aligned}$$

with  $\delta_0$  the Dirac delta distribution and Pv the principal value. So, using successively the identity  $\frac{e^{\mu/2}}{e^\mu - 1} = \frac{1}{2 \sinh(\mu/2)}$ , the equality [8, Table 20.1]  $(\mathcal{F}_1 \vartheta)(\mu) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \delta_0(e^\mu - 1) + \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{Pv} \frac{1}{\sinh(\mu/2)}$  and the equation  $\{ \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}} \} f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} d\mu (\mathcal{F}_1 \vartheta)(\mu) (U_\mu^+ \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}) f$ , one infers that:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{F}_0(W_- - 1) \mathcal{F}_0^* \varphi, \psi \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &= i\sqrt{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} d\lambda \left\langle g_0(\lambda), \int_{\mathbb{R}} d\mu (\mathcal{F}_1 \vartheta)(\mu) \{ (U_\mu^+ \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{-t}}) f \}(\lambda) \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}_t, \mathcal{H}_{-t}} \\ &= \langle -2\pi i N \{ \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_t} \} B \varphi, \psi \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof, since the sets of vectors  $\varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathfrak{h})$  and  $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+) \odot C(\mathbb{S})$  are dense in  $\mathcal{H}$ .  $\square$

We now recall a final lemma which is essential for Theorem 1.1. Its proof is identical to the proof of [21, Lemma 2.7].

**Lemma 2.6.** *Take  $s > -1/2$  and  $t > 1$ . Then, the difference  $\{ \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathfrak{h}} \} N - N \{ \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_t^s} \}$  belongs to  $\mathcal{K}(L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathcal{H}_t^s), \mathcal{H})$ .*

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Theorem 2.5, Lemma 2.6 and the identity  $\mathcal{F}_0 R(A) \mathcal{F}_0^* = \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathfrak{h}}$  imply that

$$\begin{aligned} W_- - 1 &= -2\pi i \mathcal{F}_0^* N \{ \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{H}_{\sigma/2}} \} B \mathcal{F}_0 = -2\pi i \mathcal{F}_0^* \{ \vartheta(A_+) \otimes 1_{\mathfrak{h}} \} N B \mathcal{F}_0 + K \\ &= R(A) \mathcal{F}_0^* (-2\pi i N B) \mathcal{F}_0 + K, \end{aligned}$$

with  $K \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ . Comparing  $-2\pi i N B$  with the usual expression for the scattering matrix  $S(\lambda)$  (see for example [18, Eq. (6.2)]), one observes that  $-2\pi i N B = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+}^{\oplus} d\lambda (S(\lambda) - 1)$ . Since  $\mathcal{F}_0$  defines the spectral representation of  $H_0$ , one deduces that  $W_- - 1 = R(A)(S - 1) + K$ . The formula for  $W_+ - 1$  follows then from the relation  $W_+ = W_- S^*$ .  $\square$

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