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# UNIQUE CONTINUATION FOR MANY-BODY SCHRÖDINGER OPERATORS AND THE HOHENBERG-KOHN THEOREM

LOUIS GARRIGUE

**ABSTRACT.** We prove the strong unique continuation property for many-body Schrödinger operators with an external potential and an interaction potential both in  $L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , where  $p > 2$  if  $d = 3$  and  $p = \max(2d/3, 2)$  otherwise, independently of the number of particles. With the same assumptions, we obtain the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem, which is one of the most fundamental results in Density Functional Theory.

Density Functional Theory (DFT) is one of the most successful methods in quantum physics and chemistry to simulate matter at the microscopic scale [1, 4, 5]. It is a very active field of research, applied to very diverse physical situations, going from atoms and small molecules to condensed matter systems. One of the basis of DFT is due to Hohenberg and Kohn in 1964 [7], who showed that in equilibrium, the knowledge of the ground state density alone is sufficient to characterize the system. In other words, all the information of a quantum system is contained in its ground state one-particle density. The Hohenberg-Kohn theorem was precised by Lieb in [19], who emphasized that it relies on a unique continuation property (UCP) for the many-particle Hamiltonian.

A typical (strong) unique continuation result [26] is that if a wavefunction  $\Psi$  vanishes sufficiently fast at one point and solves Schrödinger's equation  $H\Psi = 0$ , then  $\Psi = 0$ . Unique continuation properties began to be developed by Carleman in [2] and, today, a broad range of results exists when the operator is  $H = -\Delta + V(x)$ , with  $V$  in some  $L^p_{\text{loc}}$  space. A famous result of Jerison and Kenig [10] covers the case  $p = d/2$  in dimension  $d$ . It was later improved by Koch and Tataru in [12].

Unfortunately, these results are not well adapted to the situation of Schrödinger operators describing  $N$  particles, which are defined on  $\mathbb{R}^{dN}$ . In order to apply the existing results, one would need assumptions on the potentials depending on  $N$ . To the best of our knowledge, two works, due to Georgescu [6] and Schechter-Simon [24], provide a unique continuation property for many-particle Hamiltonians with an assumption on the potentials independent of  $N$ . However, they require the wavefunction to vanish on an open set (weak UCP), and for the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem strong UCP is needed.

Recently, Laestadius and Benedicks [15] have proved the first strong UCP result for many-body operators using ideas of Kurata [14] and Regbaoui [23], but they need extra assumptions on the negative part of  $2V + x \cdot \nabla V$ , which naturally appears in the Virial identity. In [28], Zhou used the result of

Schechter and Simon to state a weak form of the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem, but this was already implicit in the work of Lieb [19]. We refer to [1, 13, 16, 18, 19, 27] for a discussion on the importance of the unique continuation principle for the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem.

In this article, we provide the first strong UCP for many-body operators in  $L^p$  spaces and deduce the first complete proof of the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem in these spaces. Our proof mainly uses the method of Georgescu [6], together with Carleman estimates due to Hörmander [9] and Tataru [26]. We also use ideas from Figueiredo-Gossez [3] to pass from the vanishing of  $\Psi$  on a set of positive measure to the vanishing to infinite order at one point. In short, we can handle any number  $N$  of particles living in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ , with potentials in  $L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with

$$\begin{cases} p > 2 & \text{if } d = 3, \\ p = \max\left(\frac{2d}{3}, 2\right) & \text{if } d \neq 3. \end{cases}$$

We deduce the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem with similar assumptions.

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## 1. MAIN RESULTS

**1.1. Strong unique continuation property.** We denote by  $B_R$  the ball of radius  $R$  centered at the origin. Our main result is the following.

**Theorem 1.1** (Strong UCP). *Let  $V \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that for every  $R > 0$ , there exists  $c_R \geq 0$  such that for any  $u \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,*

$$\int_{B_R} |V|^2 |u|^2 \leq \epsilon_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| (-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{4}} u \right|^2 + c_R \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^2, \quad (1)$$

where  $\epsilon_n$  is a constant depending only on the dimension  $n$ . Let  $\Psi \in H^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  be a solution to  $-\Delta\Psi + V\Psi = 0$ . If  $\Psi$  vanishes on a set of positive measure or if it vanishes to infinite order at a point, then  $\Psi = 0$ .

The constant  $\epsilon_n$  depends on the best constant of the Carleman inequality (9) which we are going to use later. We recall that  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at  $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  when for all  $k \geq 1$ , there is a  $c_k$  such that

$$\int_{|X-X_0|<\epsilon} |\Psi|^2 dX < c_k \epsilon^k,$$

for every  $\epsilon < 1$ .

The assumption (1) can be rewritten in the sense of operators, in the form

$$|V|^2 \mathbf{1}_{B_R} \leq \epsilon_n (-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c_R.$$

This is satisfied if  $V \in L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $p = \max(2n/3, 2)$  in dimension  $n \neq 3$  and  $p > 2$  in dimension  $n = 3$ . However, the condition (1) has a better behavior with respect to the dimension than a condition in  $L^p$  spaces. It is more appropriate to deal with  $N$ -body operators for which  $n = dN$ , as we will see. We denote by  $B_R(x)$  the ball of radius  $R$  and centered on  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Assumption (1) is equivalent to saying that for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , there exists  $c_x$  such that

$$|V|^2 \mathbf{1}_{B_1(x)} \leq \epsilon'_n(-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c_x \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (2)$$

Indeed (2) follows from (1) by taking  $R = |x| + 1$  whereas the converse statement can be obtained by (fractional) localization, e.g. as in [17, Lemma A.1]. We have stated our main result in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for simplicity, but there is a similar statement in a connected domain  $\Omega$ . One should then replace (1) by (2) with small balls  $B_R(x) \subset \Omega$ . Our proof is really local in space.

Following Simon in [25, section C.9], we conjecture that the same result holds under the weaker condition

$$|V| \mathbf{1}_{B_R} \leq \epsilon_n(-\Delta) + c_R,$$

with  $\Psi$  in  $H_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . A weak UCP was proved by Schechter and Simon in [24] using estimates from Protter [21], but with the stronger hypothesis

$$|V|^2 \mathbf{1}_{B_R} \leq \epsilon_n(-\Delta) + c_R.$$

Our Theorem 1.1 improves the weak UCP of Georgescu in [6], which has an assumption similar to (1). He used the estimate from Theorem 8.3.1 of [8], due to Hörmander and we instead use a more recent Carleman estimate, presented by Tataru in [26].

**1.2. Application to  $N$ -body operators.** We consider  $N$  particles in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ , submitted to an external potential  $v$  and interacting with a two-body potential  $w$ . The corresponding  $N$ -body Hamiltonian takes the form

$$H^N(v) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta_{x_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N v(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq N} w(x_i - x_j), \quad (3)$$

on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^{dN})$ . In order to ensure that the total potential

$$V(x_1, \dots, x_N) := \sum_{i=1}^N v(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq N} w(x_i - x_j), \quad (4)$$

satisfies the assumption (1) in  $\mathbb{R}^{dN}$ , it is sufficient that  $v$  and  $w$  satisfy (1) in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ , but with an  $\epsilon$  that can be taken as small as we want.

**Corollary 1.2** (UCP for many-body Schrödinger operators). *Assume that the potentials satisfy*

$$|v|^2 \mathbf{1}_{B_R} + |w|^2 \mathbf{1}_{B_R} \leq \epsilon_{d,N}(-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c_R \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (5)$$

for all  $R > 0$ , where  $\epsilon_{d,N}$  is a small constant depending only on  $d$  and  $N$ . For instance  $v, w \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with

$$\begin{cases} p > 2 & \text{if } d = 3, \\ p = \max\left(\frac{2d}{3}, 2\right) & \text{if } d \neq 3. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Let  $\Psi \in H_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^{dN})$  be a solution to  $H^N(v)\Psi = 0$ . If  $\Psi$  vanishes on a set of positive measure or if it vanishes to infinite order at a point, then  $\Psi = 0$ .

**1.3. Hohenberg-Kohn theorem.** The one-particle density of a wavefunction  $\Psi$  is defined as

$$\rho_{\Psi}(x) := \sum_{i=1}^N \int |\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_N)|^2 dx_1 \cdots dx_{i-1} dx_{i+1} \cdots dx_N.$$

From Corollary 1.2, we can deduce the following version of the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem.

**Theorem 1.3** (Hohenberg-Kohn). *Let  $w, v_1, v_2 \in (L^p + L^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$ , with  $p$  as in (6). If there are two normalised eigenfunctions  $\Psi_1$  and  $\Psi_2$  of  $H^N(v_1)$  and  $H^N(v_2)$ , corresponding to the first eigenvalues, and such that  $\rho_{\Psi_1} = \rho_{\Psi_2}$ , then there exists a constant  $c$  such that  $v_1 = v_2 + c$ .*

The exact same theorem is valid if we take spin into account and assume that  $\Psi_1, \Psi_2$  are the first eigenfunctions of  $H^N(v_1), H^N(v_2)$  in any subspace invariant by the two operators. In particular the theorem applies to bosons and fermions. Our result covers the physical case of Coulomb potentials as in [27]. However, in this situation, eigenfunctions are real analytic on an open set of full measure, and the argument is much easier.

We recall the proof from [7, 19] for the convenience of the reader.

*Proof.* We denote by  $\rho := \rho_{\Psi_1} = \rho_{\Psi_2}$  the common density. Since  $\Psi_1$  is the ground state for  $v_1$ , then

$$E_1 := (\Psi_1, H^N(v_1)\Psi_1) \leq (\Psi_2, H^N(v_1)\Psi_2) = (\Psi_2, H^N(v_2)\Psi_2) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho(v_1 - v_2).$$

We also have

$$E_2 := (\Psi_2, H^N(v_2)\Psi_2) \leq (\Psi_1, H^N(v_1)\Psi_1) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho(v_2 - v_1).$$

Hence  $E_1 - E_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho(v_1 - v_2)$  and  $(\Psi_2, H^N(v_1)\Psi_2) = E_1$ , so  $\Psi_2$  is a ground state for  $H^N(v_1)$ , and  $H^N(v_1)\Psi_2 = E_1\Psi_2$ . Together with  $H^N(v_2)\Psi_2 = E_2\Psi_2$ , this gives

$$\left( E_1 - E_2 + \sum_{i=1}^N (v_2 - v_1)(x_i) \right) \Psi_2 = 0.$$

Since, by Corollary 1.2, the normalised function  $\Psi_2$  cannot vanish on a set of positive measure, we get

$$E_1 - E_2 + \sum_{i=1}^N (v_2 - v_1)(x_i) = 0$$

almost everywhere. Integrating this relation over  $x_2, \dots, x_N$  in a bounded domain we conclude, as wanted, that  $v_1 - v_2 = c$ .  $\square$

The rest of the paper is devoted to the proof of our main results.

## 2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

**Step 1. Vanishing on a set of positive measure implies vanishing to infinite order at one point.** We will need to pass from  $\Psi$  vanishing on a set of positive measure, which is the needed hypothesis for the Hohenberg-Kohn theorem, to  $\Psi$  vanishing to infinite order at a point, which is the usual hypothesis for strong unique continuation. We reformulate here Proposition 3 of [3] with slightly weaker assumptions.

**Proposition 2.1** (Figueiredo-Gossez [3]). *Let  $V \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that for every  $R > 0$ , there exist  $a_R < 1$  and  $c_R > 0$  such that*

$$|V| \mathbf{1}_{B_R} \leq a_R(-\Delta) + c_R. \quad (7)$$

*If  $\Psi \in H^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  vanishes on a set of positive measure and if  $-\Delta\Psi + V\Psi = 0$  weakly, then  $\Psi$  has a zero of infinite order.*

The proof is written in [3] under the assumption that  $V \in L^{\frac{n}{2}}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  but after inspection, one realizes that it only relies on (7). We remark that our assumption (1) is stronger than (7). This is because the square root is operator monotone, and therefore

$$|V| \mathbf{1}_{B_R} \leq \sqrt{\epsilon_n(-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c_R} \leq \epsilon_n^{\frac{2}{3}}(-\Delta) + c'_R.$$

For this reason, we will assume for the rest of the proof that  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at one point, which can be taken to be the origin without loss of generality.

**Step 2.  $\nabla\Psi$  and  $\Delta\Psi$  vanish to infinite order as well.** First we remark that if  $\Psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , then vanishing to infinite order at the origin is equivalent to  $\int_{B_1} |x|^{-\tau} |\Psi|^2 dx$  being finite for every  $\tau \geq 0$ . Indeed, if  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at the origin, that is  $\int_{B_\epsilon} |\Psi|^2 \leq c_k \epsilon^k$ , then we get, after integrating over  $\epsilon$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} c_k &\geq \int_0^1 \frac{\int_{B_\epsilon} |\Psi|^2}{\epsilon^k} d\epsilon = \int_{B_1} \int_0^1 |\Psi(x)|^2 \frac{\mathbf{1}_{|x| \leq \epsilon}}{\epsilon^k} d\epsilon dx \\ &= \frac{1}{k-1} \int_{B_1} |\Psi(x)|^2 \left( \frac{1}{|x|^{k-1}} - 1 \right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if  $\int_{|x| \leq 1} |x|^{-\tau} |\Psi|^2$  is finite for every  $\tau \geq 0$ , then

$$\epsilon^{-k} \int_{B_\epsilon} |\Psi|^2 \leq \int_{B_\epsilon} |x|^{-k} |\Psi(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_{B_1} |x|^{-k} |\Psi(x)|^2 dx.$$

The finiteness of these integrals will play an important role later.

**Lemma 2.2** (Finiteness of weighted norms).

*i) Let  $V \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that there exist  $a < 1$  and  $c > 0$  such that*

$$|V| \mathbf{1}_{B_1} \leq a(-\Delta) + c.$$

*Let  $\Psi \in H^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfying  $-\Delta\Psi + V\Psi = 0$  weakly. If  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at the origin, then  $\nabla\Psi$  as well.*

*ii) Let  $V \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that there exist  $a < 1$  and  $c > 0$  such that*

$$|V|^2 \mathbf{1}_{B_1} \leq a(-\Delta)^2 + c.$$

Let  $\Psi \in H_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfying  $-\Delta\Psi + V\Psi = 0$ . If  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at the origin, then  $\nabla\Psi$  and  $\Delta\Psi$  as well.

*Proof.* *i)* We take  $\epsilon \in (0, 1/2]$  and define a smooth localisation function  $\eta$  with support in  $B_{2\epsilon}$ , equal to 1 in  $B_\epsilon$ , and such that  $|\nabla\eta| \leq c/\epsilon$  and  $|\Delta\eta| \leq c/\epsilon^2$ . Multiplying the equation by  $\eta^2\bar{\Psi}$  and taking the real parts yields

$$\begin{aligned} -\operatorname{Re} \int V |\eta\Psi|^2 &= -\operatorname{Re} \int \bar{\Psi}\eta^2\Delta\Psi = \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla\Psi \cdot \nabla(\eta^2\bar{\Psi}) \\ &= \int |\eta\nabla\Psi|^2 + \operatorname{Re} \int \bar{\Psi}\nabla\Psi \cdot \nabla\eta^2 = \int |\eta\nabla\Psi|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int \nabla|\Psi|^2 \cdot \nabla\eta^2 \\ &= \int |\eta\nabla\Psi|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int |\Psi|^2 \Delta\eta^2. \end{aligned}$$

So by the assumption on  $V$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int |\eta\nabla\Psi|^2 &\leq a \int |\nabla(\eta\Psi)|^2 + c \int |\eta\Psi|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int |\Psi|^2 \Delta\eta^2 \\ &= a \int |\eta\nabla\Psi|^2 + a \int |\Psi\nabla\eta|^2 + \frac{1-a}{2} \int |\Psi|^2 \Delta\eta^2 + c \int |\eta\Psi|^2. \end{aligned}$$

So, since  $a < 1$ , we get

$$\int_{B_\epsilon} |\nabla\Psi|^2 \leq \int |\eta\nabla\Psi|^2 \leq c_a\epsilon^{-2} \int_{B_{2\epsilon}} |\Psi|^2 < c_a c_k 2^k \epsilon^{k-2},$$

for any  $k \geq 0$ , where we used that  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order. This proves the result.

*ii)* By *i)*, we know that  $\nabla\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at the origin. We take the same function  $\eta$  as in *i)* and use the equation pointwise to get

$$\begin{aligned} \int |\eta\Delta\Psi|^2 &= \int |V\eta\Psi|^2 \leq a \int |\Delta(\eta\Psi)|^2 + c \int |\eta\Psi|^2 \\ &\leq a(1+\alpha) \int |\eta\Delta\Psi|^2 + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \int |\Psi\Delta\eta|^2 \\ &\quad + 4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \int |\nabla\Psi \cdot \nabla\eta|^2 + c \int |\eta\Psi|^2, \end{aligned}$$

for any  $\alpha > 0$ . We take  $\alpha$  such that  $a(1+\alpha) < 1/2$  and thus

$$\int_{B_\epsilon} |\Delta\Psi|^2 \leq \int |\eta\Delta\Psi|^2 \leq c_a\epsilon^{-4} \int_{B_{2\epsilon}} (|\Psi|^2 + |\nabla\Psi|^2) < c_a c_k 2^k \epsilon^{k-4},$$

which proves the result.  $\square$

**Step 3. Carleman estimate.** One common tool for unique continuation results is the Carleman estimate. As in [26], we will use the weighted Sobolev norm

$$\|u\|_{H_\tau^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} := \left\| (-\Delta + \tau^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} u \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

The estimate we will need is the following.

**Lemma 2.3** (Carleman inequality). *Define the function*

$$\phi(x) := -\ln(|x| + \lambda|x|^2), \quad (8)$$

with  $\lambda$  sufficiently large. Then there are  $c, \tau_0$  such that for any function  $u \in H_0^2(B_1) \subset H^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , any  $s \in [0, 2]$  and any  $\tau \geq \tau_0$ ,

$$\tau^{\frac{3}{2}-s} \left\| e^{\tau\phi} u \right\|_{H_\tau^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \kappa_n \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta u \right\|_{L^2(B_1)}. \quad (9)$$

*Proof.* By Theorem 8 in [26], there are  $c, \tau_0$  such that for any  $\tau \geq \tau_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| e^{\tau\phi} u \right\|_{H_\tau^2}^2 &= \tau^4 \left\| e^{\tau\phi} u \right\|_{L^2}^2 + 2\tau^2 \left\| \nabla \left( e^{\tau\phi} u \right) \right\|_{L^2}^2 + \left\| \Delta \left( e^{\tau\phi} u \right) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \\ &\leq c\tau \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta u \right\|_{L^2}^2. \end{aligned}$$

This contains  $\left\| e^{\tau\phi} u \right\|_{H_\tau^0}^2 \leq c\tau^{-3} \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta u \right\|_{L^2}^2$  and we get (9) by Hölder's inequality.  $\square$

**Step 4. Proof that  $\Psi = 0$ .** We consider some number  $\tau \geq 0$  (large), and we call  $c$  any constant that does not depend on  $\tau$ . We take a smooth localisation function  $\eta$ , equal to 1 in  $B_{1/2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , supported in  $B_1$ , and such that  $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ . We take the weight function  $\phi$  as in (8). It verifies  $e^{\phi(x)} + |\nabla\phi| \leq c|x|^{-1}$  and  $|\Delta\phi| \leq c|x|^{-2}$  for  $c$  sufficiently large.

In step 1, we have shown that  $\Psi$  vanishes to infinite order at the origin and in step 2 we have deduced the same property for  $\nabla\Psi$  and  $\Delta\Psi$ . Moreover,

$$\int_{B_1} \frac{|\Psi(x)|^2}{|x|^\tau} dx + \int_{B_1} \frac{|\nabla\Psi(x)|^2}{|x|^\tau} dx + \int_{B_1} \frac{|\Delta\Psi(x)|^2}{|x|^\tau} dx < +\infty,$$

for all  $\tau \geq 0$ . All the integrals with  $e^{\tau\phi}$  are finite as well and the following calculations are valid. In addition, from the Carleman inequality (9), we know that  $e^{\tau\phi}\Psi$  belongs to  $H_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  for all  $\tau$ . Hence it also belongs to  $H_{\text{loc}}^{3/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

By the assumption (1) on  $V$ , we have

$$\left\| e^{\tau\phi} V \eta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} \leq \sqrt{\epsilon_n} \left\| (-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{4}} \left( e^{\tau\phi} \eta \Psi \right) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + c \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \eta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)}.$$

Applying the Carleman estimate (9), we get

$$\left\| (-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{4}} \left( e^{\tau\phi} \eta \Psi \right) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \kappa_n \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta(\eta \Psi) \right\|_{L^2(B_1)},$$

and hence

$$\left\| e^{\tau\phi} V \eta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} \leq \kappa_n \sqrt{\epsilon_n} \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta(\eta \Psi) \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} + c \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \eta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)}.$$

Now we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta(\eta \Psi) \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} \\ &\leq \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \eta \Delta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} + 2 \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \nabla \eta \cdot \nabla \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} + \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Psi \Delta \eta \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} \\ &\leq \left\| e^{\tau\phi} V \eta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} + c \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \nabla \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1 \setminus B_{1/2})} + c \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1 \setminus B_{1/2})} \\ &\leq \kappa_n \sqrt{\epsilon_n} \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \Delta(\eta \Psi) \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} + c \left\| e^{\tau\phi} \eta \Psi \right\|_{L^2(B_1)} + c e^{\tau\phi(\frac{1}{2})}. \end{aligned}$$



We take

$$\epsilon_n = \frac{1}{4\kappa_n^2},$$

and move the term  $\|e^{\tau\phi}\Delta(\eta\Psi)\|_{L^2(B_1)}$  to the left side of the inequality, which yields

$$\|e^{\tau\phi}\Delta(\eta\Psi)\|_{L^2(B_1)} \leq c \|e^{\tau\phi}\eta\Psi\|_{L^2(B_1)} + ce^{\tau\phi(\frac{1}{2})}.$$

But by the Carleman inequality (9) applied with  $s = 0$ , we have

$$\|e^{\tau\phi}\eta\Psi\|_{L^2(B_1)} \leq c\tau^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|e^{\tau\phi}\Delta(\eta\Psi)\|_{L^2(B_1)},$$

so eventually, for  $\tau$  big enough so that  $c\tau^{-\frac{3}{2}} < 1/2$ , we find

$$\|\eta\Psi\|_{L^2(B_{1/2})} \leq \|e^{\tau(\phi(\cdot)-\phi(\frac{1}{2}))}\eta\Psi\|_{L^2(B_{1/2})} \leq c\tau^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

Eventually, letting  $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ , we get  $\Psi = 0$  almost everywhere in  $B_{1/2}$ . We can then propagate this small region  $B_{1/2}$ , where  $\Psi$  vanishes, to the whole space, as explained for instance in [22].

### 3. PROOF OF COROLLARY 1.2

We take  $n = dN$ . Let  $R > 0$  and  $\Psi \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^{dN})$ . We apply the inequality (5) to the function  $x_i \mapsto \Psi(\dots, x_i, \dots)$  and then integrate over  $x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_N$  to get

$$\int_{B_R} |v(x_i)|^2 |\Psi|^2 \leq \epsilon_{d,N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} |(-\Delta_{x_i})^{\frac{3}{4}} \Psi|^2 + c_R \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} |\Psi|^2.$$

For  $j \neq i$ , applying (5) with a radius  $2R$ , we have similarly

$$\int_{B_R} |w(x_i - x_j)|^2 |\Psi|^2 \leq \epsilon_{d,N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} |(-\Delta_{x_i})^{\frac{3}{4}} \Psi|^2 + c_R \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} |\Psi|^2.$$

We consider the many-body potential

$$V(x_1, \dots, x_N) := \sum_{i=1}^N v(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq N} w(x_i - x_j), \quad (10)$$

for which

$$\begin{aligned} |V|^2 \mathbb{1}_{B_R} &= \mathbb{1}_{B_R} \left| \sum_{i=1}^N v(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq N} w(x_i - x_j) \right|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{N(N+1)}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{1}_{B_R} |v(x_i)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq N} \mathbb{1}_{B_R} |w(x_i - x_j)|^2 \right) \\ &\leq \frac{N(N+1)^2}{4} \left( \epsilon_{d,N} \sum_{i=1}^N (-\Delta_{x_i})^{\frac{3}{2}} + Nc_R \right) \\ &\leq \frac{N(N+1)^2}{4} \left( \epsilon_{d,N} (-\Delta)^{\frac{3}{2}} + Nc_R \right), \end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality we have used that  $\sum_{i=1}^N |k_i|^3 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^N |k_i|^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ . Thus we can take

$$\epsilon_{d,N} = \frac{4\epsilon_{dN}}{N(N+1)^2} = \frac{1}{N(N+1)^2 \kappa_{dN}^2},$$

and we obtain the result by applying Theorem 1.1.

To finish, let us prove that assumption  $v, w \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with  $p$  as in (6) implies (5). This is very classical [11, 20]. First let  $s \in (0, d/2)$ , let  $v, w \in L_{\text{loc}}^{\frac{d}{2s}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ,  $R > 0$  and  $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$  supported in  $B_R \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . We have  $v = v\mathbb{1}_{|v|>M} + v\mathbb{1}_{|v|\leq M}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v| |u|^2 &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v\mathbb{1}_{\{|v|>M\} \cap B_R}| |u|^2 + M \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u|^2 \\ &\leq \|v\mathbb{1}_{|v|>M}\|_{L^{\frac{d}{2s}}(B_R)} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{2d}{d-2s}}}^2 + M \|u\|_{L^2}^2 \\ &\leq c_{d,s} \|v\mathbb{1}_{|v|>M}\|_{L^{\frac{d}{2s}}(B_R)} \|(-\Delta)^{\frac{s}{2}} u\|_{L^2}^2 + M \|u\|_{L^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where, in the last line, we have used the Sobolev inequality. By dominated convergence,  $\|v\mathbb{1}_{|v|>M}\|_{L^{\frac{d}{2s}}(B_R)}$  tends to 0 when  $M \rightarrow +\infty$ . This proves

that for  $s \in (0, d/2)$  and  $q \geq 1$ , if  $v, w \in L_{\text{loc}}^{\frac{qd}{2s}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , then for any  $R > 0$  and any  $\epsilon > 0$ , there is  $c_{\epsilon,R}$  such that

$$|v|^q \mathbb{1}_{B_R} \leq \epsilon(-\Delta)^s + c_{\epsilon,R} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d.$$

For the case  $d \in \{1, 2\}$ , we need  $v, w \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$  because we use  $|V|^2$ . We have the Sobolev embedding  $H^{3/2}(\mathbb{R}^d) \hookrightarrow L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , and the argument is the same.

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