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QUANTITATIVE TAUBERIAN APPROACH TO COLLISIONLESS TRANSPORT EQUATIONS WITH DIFFUSE BOUNDARY OPERATORS

B. LODS AND M. MOKHTAR-KHARROUBI

ABSTRACT. This paper gives a spectral approach to time asymptotics of collisionless transport semi-groups with general diffuse boundary operators. The strong stability of the invariant density is derived from the classical Ingham theorem. A recent quantitative version of this theorem provides algebraic rates of convergence to equilibrium.

MSC: primary 82C40; secondary 35F15, 47D06

Keywords: Kinetic equation; Boundary operators; Ingham Theorem; Convergence to equilibrium

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1. INTRODUCTION

We consider here the time asymptotics for collisionless kinetic equations of the form

$$\partial_t f(x, v, t) + v \cdot \nabla_x f(x, v, t) = 0, \quad (x, v) \in \Omega \times V, \quad t \geq 0 \quad (1.1a)$$

with initial data

$$f(x, v, 0) = f_0(x, v), \quad (x, v) \in \Omega \times V, \quad (1.1b)$$

under *diffuse boundary*

$$f|_{\Gamma_-} = \mathbf{H}(f|_{\Gamma_+}), \quad (1.1c)$$

where

$$\Gamma_{\pm} = \{(x, v) \in \partial\Omega \times V; \pm v \cdot n(x) > 0\}$$

($n(x)$ being the outward unit normal at $x \in \partial\Omega$) and \mathbf{H} is a linear boundary operator relating the outgoing and incoming fluxes $f|_{\Gamma_+}$ and $f|_{\Gamma_-}$ and is bounded on the trace spaces

$$L^1_{\pm} = L^1(\Gamma_{\pm}; |v \cdot n(x)| \pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv)) = L^1(\Gamma_{\pm}, d\mu_{\pm}(x, v))$$

where π denotes the Lebesgue surface measure on $\partial\Omega$ and \mathbf{m} is a Borel measure on the set of velocities (see Assumptions 1.3 hereafter). The boundary operator

$$\mathbf{H} : L^1_{+} \rightarrow L^1_{-}$$

is nonnegative and stochastic, i.e.

$$\int_{\Gamma_-} \mathbf{H}\psi \, d\mu_- = \int_{\Gamma_+} \psi \, d\mu_+, \quad \forall \psi \in L^1(\Gamma_+, d\mu_+)$$

so that (1.1) is governed by a stochastic C_0 -semigroup $(U_{\mathbf{H}}(t))_{t \geq 0}$ on $L^1(\Omega \times V, dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv))$ with generator $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}$.

A general theory on the existence of an invariant density and its asymptotic stability (i.e. convergence to equilibrium) has been published recently [20] (see also earlier one-dimensional results [23]). The paper [20] deals with general *partly diffuse boundary operators* \mathbf{H} of the typical form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}\varphi(x, v) &= \alpha(x)\varphi(x, v - (v \cdot n(x))n(x)) \\ &+ (1 - \alpha(x)) \int_{v' \cdot n(x) > 0} \mathbf{k}(x, v, v')\varphi(x, v')|v' \cdot n(x)|\mathbf{m}(dv') \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

where $\alpha : x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \alpha(x) \in [0, 1]$ is a measurable function and \mathbf{k} is a nonnegative kernel.

1.1. Our contribution in a nutshell. We consider here *diffuse* boundary operators only for which, typically,

$$\mathsf{H}\psi(x, v) = \int_{v' \cdot n(x) > 0} \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \psi(x, v') |v' \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv'), \quad (x, v) \in \Gamma_- \quad (1.3)$$

where,

$$\int_{v \cdot n(x) < 0} \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') |v \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv) = 1, \quad (x, v') \in \Gamma_+$$

We do not consider the case where the velocities are bounded away from zero which deserves a separate analysis, mainly because in this case $(U_{\mathsf{H}}(t))_{t \geq 0}$ exhibits a spectral gap and the convergence to equilibrium is exponential [19]. When we allow arbitrarily small velocities then the boundary of the spectrum of T_{H} is the imaginary axis:

$$i\mathbb{R} \subset \mathfrak{S}(\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{H}}) \quad (1.4)$$

(see Theorem 4.2) and the rate of convergence to equilibrium cannot be expected to be universal. Notice in particular that (1.4) implies that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{H}})\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\Omega \times V))} = \infty \quad (1.5)$$

where $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{H}}) = (\lambda - \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{H}})^{-1}$ denotes the resolvent of the transport operator T_{H} and we denote simply $L^1(\Omega \times V) = L^1(\Omega \times V, dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv))$.

The present paper continues [20] by means of both qualitative and quantitative tauberian arguments addressing the following problems:

- (P1) We show that asymptotic stability of the invariant density can be derived from a classical Ingham tauberian theorem.
- (P2) We provide rates of convergence to equilibrium for solutions to (1.1) under mild assumptions on the initial datum f_0 by using recent quantified versions of Ingham's theorem [12].

Regarding (P1), asymptotic stability has been already investigated in our previous contribution [20] using fine properties of partially integral stochastic semigroups (see [20, Appendix B]). We give here a new and more general proof which holds under weaker assumptions. As far as (P2) is concerned, the use of a quantified tauberian result for collisionless kinetic equations appears for the first time in [24] for transport equations in slab geometry. The extension to multidimensional geometries is much more involved and is the (main) object of the present paper.

As just said, the main ingredient for the above point (P2) is a quantitative version of Ingham's Theorem recently obtained in [12]. We first recall the classical statement of Ingham's Theorem as stated in [12]:

Theorem 1.1 (Ingham). *Let X be a Banach space and let $g \in \text{BUC}(\mathbb{R}_+; X)$. Assume there exists a function $F \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}; X)$ such that*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{g}(\varepsilon + i\eta) \psi(\eta) ds = \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\eta) \psi(\eta) ds \quad \forall \psi \in \mathcal{C}_c(\mathbb{R})$$

where $\widehat{g}(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty g(t)e^{-\lambda t} dt$ denotes the Laplace transform of g , $\lambda = \varepsilon + i\eta \in \mathbb{C}_+$. Then $g \in \mathcal{C}_0(\mathbb{R}_+, X)$.

Here above, $\text{BUC}(\mathbb{R}_+; X)$ stands for the space of bounded and uniformly continuous functions from \mathbb{R}_+ to X whereas $g \in \mathcal{C}_0(\mathbb{R}_+; X)$ means that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t) = 0$.

The quantitative version of Theorem 1.1 we need has been derived in [12]. We extract from [12] the following ¹ where $\mathcal{C}_b(\mathbb{R}_+; X)$ is the space of continuous and bounded functions whereas $\text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}_+; X)$ denotes the space of Lipschitz functions from \mathbb{R}_+ to X :

Theorem 1.2. *Let X be a Banach space and let $g \in \mathcal{C}_b(\mathbb{R}_+; X) \cap \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}_+; X)$. Suppose that \widehat{g} admits a boundary function $F \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}; X)$ in the sense of the above Theorem 1.1. Suppose that there is $k \geq 0$ such that $F \in \mathcal{C}^k(\mathbb{R}, X)$ and there is $C > 0$ such that*

$$\left\| \frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} F(\eta) \right\|_X \leq C \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq k. \quad (1.6)$$

Then,

$$\|g(t)\|_X = O(t^{-\frac{k}{2}}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1.7)$$

Notice that, with the terminology of [12], this theorem falls within the case where F is *nonsingular at zero*. In particular, the quantified tauberian theorem used here is *different* from the one used in [24] and improves even the one dimensional rates of convergence given in [24].

Our construction yielding to the answer of points (P1) and (P2) is quite involved and relies on many new mathematical results of independent interest. The main statements of the paper can be summarized as follows:

(a) If the boundary operator H is such that

$$H \in \mathcal{B}(L^1(\Gamma_+, \mu_+(x, v)), L^1(\Gamma_-, |v|^{-1} \mu_-(x, v))) \quad (1.8)$$

then, for any $f \in L^1(\Omega \times V)$ such that

$$|v|^{-1} f(x, v) \in L^1(\Omega \times V) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\Omega \times V} f(x, v) dx \mathbf{m}(dv) = 0$$

the limit

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H) f \quad \text{exists in } L^1(\Omega \times V)$$

and the convergence is uniform in bounded η . We denote by $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ this limit and refers to it as the *boundary function* of $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H) f$. The asymptotic stability follows from Ingham's tauberian Theorem, see Theorem 1.8.

(b) If the boundary operator H provides higher integrability than the mere (1.8), i.e. if

$$H \in \mathcal{B}(L^1(\Gamma_+, d\mu_+(x, v)), L^1(\Gamma_-, |v|^{-(k+1)} d\mu_-(x, v))) \quad (1.9)$$

for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then for any $f \in L^1(\Omega \times V)$ such that

$$|v|^{-k-1} f(x, v) \in L^1(\Omega \times V) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\Omega \times V} f(x, v) dx \mathbf{m}(dv) = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

¹The statement here above corresponds to [12, Theorem 2.1] for a constant $M(R) = 1$ ($R > 0$) so that $M_k(R) = (1 + R)^{2/k}$, $R > 0$.

the boundary function

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \longmapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \in L^1(\Omega \times V)$$

is of class C^k and is uniformly bounded on \mathbb{R} as well as its derivatives. One then can deduce from the *quantified Ingham's Theorem 1.2* that, in this case, the rate of convergence to equilibrium is

$$\mathcal{O}\left(t^{-\frac{k}{2}}\right), \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

We refer to Theorem 1.9 at the end of this Introduction for a precise statement.

It is remarkable here that the rate of convergence (for some class of initial data) depends *heavily* on the gain of integrability provided by the boundary operator in (1.9). For instance, if the kernel

$$\mathbf{h}(x, \cdot, v') \text{ is compactly supported away from zero} \quad \forall (x, v') \in \Gamma_+$$

then one can take any $k > 0$ in (1.9). Another fundamental example is the one for which

$$\mathbf{h}(x, v, v') = \mathcal{M}_\theta(v), \quad (x, v') \in \Gamma_+, \quad v \in V = \mathbb{R}^d$$

with

$$\mathcal{M}_\theta(v) = (2\pi\theta)^{-d/2} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2}\right), \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \theta > 0 \quad (1.11)$$

and if $\mathbf{m}(dv) = dv$ is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^d , then (1.9) holds for $k < d$ and from this upper bound on k we can derive the faster possible rate of convergence.

The proofs of the above points (a) and (b) are quite technical and are derived from a series of various mathematical results of independent interest; see below.

1.2. Related literature. Besides its fundamental role in the study of the Boltzmann equation with boundary conditions [13, 14, 8], the mathematical interest towards relaxation to equilibrium for collisionless equations is relatively recent in kinetic theory starting maybe with numerical evidences obtained in [26]. A precise description of the relevance of the question as well as very interesting results have been obtained then in [1]. We mention also the important contributions [16, 17] which obtain optimal rate of convergence when the spatial domain is a ball. The two very recent works [5, 6] provide (optimal) convergence rate for general domains Ω . All these works are dealing with partial diffuse boundary operator of Maxwell-type for which

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}\varphi(x, v) &= \alpha(x)\varphi(x, v) - (v \cdot n(x))n(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{(1 - \alpha(x))}{\gamma(x)} \mathcal{M}_{\theta(x)}(v) \int_{v' \cdot n(x) > 0} \varphi(x, v') |v' \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv') \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

where, as above $\mathcal{M}_{\theta(x)}$ is a Maxwellian distribution given by (1.11) for which the temperature $\theta(x)$ depends (continuously) on $x \in \partial\Omega$ and $\gamma(x)$ is a normalization factor ensuring \mathbf{H} to be stochastic. Optimal rate of convergence for the boundary condition (1.12) in dimension $d = 2, 3$ has been obtained recently in [5] thanks to a clever use of Harris's subgeometrical convergence theorem for Markov processes. A related probabilistic approach, based on coupling, has been addressed in [6]

in dimension $d \geq 2$ whenever $\theta(x) = \theta$ is constant. As mentioned, in [5], the obtained rate of convergence is optimal and given by

$$O\left(\log(1+t)^{d+1}t^{-(d)}\right) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

Recall that, here H satisfies (1.9) with $k < d$ which confirms the fact that the optimal rate of convergence is prescribed by the gain of integrability H is able to provide.

Of course the above rate $O(\log(1+t)^{d+1}t^{-d})$ is much better than the one $O(t^{-\frac{d}{2}})$ we can reach in our case but our paper is not really comparable to [5, 6]. First, we deal here with different kind of boundary conditions (in any dimension $d \geq 1$) and, even if we restrict ourselves to diffuse boundary condition, the structure of the kernel $h(x, v, v')$ is much more general than the Maxwellian case (1.12). Second, the mathematical tools and results are completely different. Finally, as we noted, our rates of convergence are consequences of various results of independent interest for kinetic theory; see below. It is clear however that the better rates obtained in [5] suggest strongly that our rates are certainly not optimal. We have the feeling though that the results are the best one can derive from the quantitative Ingham tauberian Theorem 1.2. In particular, any improvement of the theoretical results in Theorem 1.2 would lead to an improvement of the rate we obtain here. For instance, only integer values of the derivatives are allowed in Theorem 1.2 and one may wonder if there is room for some improvement in the rate (1.7) if one allows to consider *fractional derivatives* in (1.6).

1.3. Mathematical framework. Let us describe more precisely our mathematical framework and the set of assumptions we adopt throughout the paper. First, the general assumptions on the phase space are the following

Assumption 1.3. *The phase space $\Omega \times V$ is such that*

- (1) $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ($d \geq 2$) is an open and bounded subset with C^1 boundary $\partial\Omega$.
- (2) V is the support of a nonnegative Borel measure \mathbf{m} which is orthogonally invariant (i.e. invariant under the action of the orthogonal group of matrices in \mathbb{R}^d).
- (3) $0 \in V$, $\mathbf{m}(\{0\}) = 0$ and $\mathbf{m}(V \cap B(0, r)) > 0$ for any $r > 0$ where $B(0, r) = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^d, |v| < r\}$.

We denote by

$$\mathbb{X}_0 := L^1(\Omega \times V, dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv))$$

endowed with its usual norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{X}_0}$. More generally, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we set

$$\mathbb{X}_k := L^1(\Omega \times V, \max(1, |v|^{-k})dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv))$$

with norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{X}_k}$.

Notice that the above Assumption (3) is necessary to ensure that the transport operator with no-incoming boundary condition has at least the whole imaginary axis in its spectrum.

With respect to our previous contribution [20], as already mentioned, we do not consider abstract and general boundary operator here but focus our attention on the specific case of diffuse boundary

operator satisfying the following Assumption where we define

$$\begin{cases} M_0 : L_-^1 \longrightarrow L_+^1 \\ u \longmapsto M_0 u(x, v) = u(x - \tau_-(x, v)v, v), \quad (x, v) \in \Gamma_+ ; \end{cases}$$

Assumption 1.4. *The boundary operator $H : L_+^1 \rightarrow L_-^1$ is a bounded and stochastic operator which satisfies the following*

1) *There exists some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_{n+1}^-)$$

where

$$\mathbb{Y}_k^\pm := \{g \in L_\pm^1 ; \int_{\Gamma_\pm} \max(1, |v|^{-k}) |g(x, v)| d\mu_\pm(x, v) < \infty, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We will set

$$N_H := \sup\{k \in \mathbb{N} ; H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-)\}. \quad (1.13)$$

2) *The operator $HM_0H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$ is weakly compact.*

3) *M_0H is irreducible.*

4) *There exists $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0. \quad (1.14)$$

A few remarks are in order about our set of Assumptions:

- First, we gave in our previous contribution [20, Theorem 5.1] precise definition of a general class of boundary operator for which HM_0H is weakly-compact. This class of operators was defined in [20] as the class of *regular diffuse boundary operators* and we will simply say here that H is diffuse. We refer to Appendix A for details.
- Moreover, practical criterion ensuring the above property 3) to occur are also given in [20]. In practice, as observed already, the typical operator we have in mind are given by (1.3). Under some *strong positivity* assumption on $\mathbf{h}(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$, one can show that M_0H is irreducible (see [20, Section 4]).
- We believe that Assumption 4) is met for *any* regular diffuse boundary operators. We have been able to prove the result with $\ell = 2$ for a slightly more restrictive class of boundary operators (see Theorem A.8 in Appendix A).

We refer to Appendix A for more details on this set of assumptions but we notice already that the assumptions are met for the following examples of diffuse boundary operators of physical relevance.

Example 1.5. *The most typical example corresponds to generalized Maxwell-type diffuse operator for which*

$$\mathbf{h}(x, v, v') = \gamma^{-1}(x) \mathbf{G}(x, v)$$

where $\mathbf{G} : \partial\Omega \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is a measurable and nonnegative mapping such that

- (i) $\mathbf{G}(x, \cdot)$ is radially symmetric for π -almost every $x \in \partial\Omega$;
- (ii) $\mathbf{G}(\cdot, v) \in L^\infty(\partial\Omega)$ for almost every $v \in V$;

(iii) The mapping $x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \gamma(x)$ is continuous and bounded away from zero where

$$\gamma(x) := \int_{\Gamma_-(x)} \mathbf{G}(x, v) |v \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv) \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (1.15)$$

i.e. there exist $\gamma_0 > 0$ such that $\gamma(x) \geq \gamma_0$ for π -almost every $x \in \partial\Omega$.

In that case, (1.13) is satisfied for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\gamma(n, d) < \infty$ where, for all $s \geq 0$,

$$\gamma(s, d) := \sup_{x \in \partial\Omega} \gamma^{-1}(x) \int_{v \cdot n(x) < 0} |v|^{-s-1} \mathbf{G}(x, v) |v \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv) \in (0, \infty].$$

Example 1.6. A particularly relevant example is a special case of the previous one for which, $\mathbf{m}(dv) = dv$ and \mathbf{G} is a given maxwellian with temperature $\theta(x)$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{G}(x, v) = \mathcal{M}_{\theta(x)}(v), \quad \mathcal{M}_{\theta}(v) = (2\pi\theta)^{-d/2} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2\theta}\right), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Then,

$$\gamma(x) = \kappa_d \sqrt{\theta(x)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |w| \mathcal{M}_1(w) dw, \quad x \in \partial\Omega$$

for some positive constant κ_d depending only on the dimension. The above assumption (iii) asserts that the temperature mapping $x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \theta(x)$ is bounded away from zero and continuous.

Notice that under Assumption 1.4, one can deduce directly the following from [20, Theorem 6.5]:

Theorem 1.7. Under Assumption 1.4, the operator $(\mathbb{T}_H, \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H))$ defined by

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H) = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{X}_0 ; v \cdot \nabla_x \psi \in \mathbb{X}_0 ; f|_{\Gamma_{\pm}} \in L^1_{\pm} \quad \mathbb{H} f|_{\Gamma_+} = f|_{\Gamma_-} \right\},$$

$$\mathbb{T}_H f = -v \cdot \nabla_x f, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H)$$

is the generator of a stochastic C_0 -semigroup $(U_H(t))_{t \geq 0}$. Moreover, $(U_H(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is irreducible and has a unique invariant density $\Psi_H \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H)$ with

$$\Psi_H(x, v) > 0 \quad \text{for a. e. } (x, v) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d, \quad \|\Psi_H\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 1$$

and $\text{Ker}(\mathbb{T}_H) = \text{Span}(\Psi_H)$. Moreover,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t U_H(s) f ds - \mathbb{P}f \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0, \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{X}_0 \quad (1.16)$$

where \mathbb{P} denotes the ergodic projection

$$\mathbb{P}f = \varrho_f \Psi_H, \quad \text{with} \quad \varrho_f = \int_{\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d} f(x, v) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv), \quad f \in \mathbb{X}_0.$$

1.4. Main results and method of proof. We describe more in details here the main results of the paper. As mentioned earlier, we obtain two kinds of results addressing the two problems (P1) and (P2) of Section 1.1. First, as far as the qualitative convergence to equilibrium is concerned, our main result is the following:

Theorem 1.8. *Under Assumptions 1.4, for any $f \in \mathbb{X}_0$, one has*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|U_{\mathbf{H}}(t)f - \varrho_f \Psi_{\mathbf{H}}\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0.$$

As already mentioned, this stability result not only strengthen the ergodic convergence of Theorem 1.7 but also extend [20, Theorem 7.5] to general orthogonally invariant measure \mathbf{m} with $\mathbf{m}(\{0\}) = 0$ (recall that [20, Theorem 7.5] was restricted to the Lebesgue measure $\mathbf{m}(dv) = dv$). Note that if Assumptions 1.4 1) is not satisfied then the invariant density need not exist; in this case, a sweeping phenomenon occurs, i.e. the total mass of the solution to the Cauchy problem concentrates near the zero velocity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ (see [20, Theorem 8.5]).

Regarding problem (P2), we can make the above convergence quantitative under additional assumption on the initial datum. Namely, our main result can be formulated as follows

Theorem 1.9. *Assume that \mathbf{H} satisfies Assumptions 1.4. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k < N_{\mathbf{H}}$ and*

$$f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}) \cap \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$$

be given. Then, there exists $C_k > 0$ such that

$$\|U_{\mathbf{H}}(t)f - \varrho_f \Psi_{\mathbf{H}}\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq C_k t^{-\frac{k}{2}}, \quad \forall t > 0.$$

In particular,

(1) *If $N_{\mathbf{H}} < \infty$ and $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}) \cap \mathbb{X}_{N_{\mathbf{H}}+1}$, then*

$$\|U_{\mathbf{H}}(t)f - \varrho_f \Psi_{\mathbf{H}}\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = O(t^{-\frac{N_{\mathbf{H}}-1}{2}}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

(2) *If $N_{\mathbf{H}} = \infty$, then for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and any $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}) \cap \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$, it holds*

$$\|U_{\mathbf{H}}(t)f - \varrho_f \Psi_{\mathbf{H}}\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = O(t^{-\frac{k}{2}}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

Besides these two Theorems, the paper contains many technical results. For the sake of clarity and in order to help the reading of the paper, we give here an idea of the main steps of the proofs of the above two results. The precise definition of the involved objects is given in Section 2.1. The main mathematical object we have to study is the resolvent of $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}$ which can written as

$$\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}) = \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbf{T}_0) + \Xi_{\lambda} \mathbf{H} \mathcal{R}(1, \mathbf{M}_{\lambda} \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{G}_{\lambda} \quad \operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0, \quad (1.17)$$

where \mathbf{T}_0 is the transport operator corresponding to $\mathbf{H} = 0$ and $\Xi_{\lambda}, \mathbf{M}_{\lambda}, \mathbf{G}_{\lambda}$ are bounded operators on suitable trace spaces (see Section 2). Note that

$$r_{\sigma}(\mathbf{M}_{\lambda} \mathbf{H}) < 1 \quad \operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0.$$

To apply Theorem 1.2, the main issue is to understand for which $f \in L^1(\Omega \times V)$, the *boundary function*

$$\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}})f$$

is well-defined in \mathbb{X}_0 , is a smooth vector-valued function of the parameter η and is bounded as well as its derivatives. The simplest part of this program concerns the transport operator T_0 and

$$\mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta) := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_0)f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_0 with the mapping $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)$ of class \mathcal{C}^k and bounded as well as its derivatives provided that

$$f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$$

(see Lemma 4.3). The most tricky part is the understanding of the second part of the splitting (1.17)

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbf{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta)f, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{R}(\lambda) := \Xi_\lambda \mathbf{H} \mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{G}_\lambda \quad (\operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0).$$

It turns out that $\lambda \mapsto M_\lambda \mathbf{H} \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$ extends to the imaginary axis with

$$r_\sigma(M_{i\eta} \mathbf{H}) < 1 \quad (\eta \neq 0);$$

(see Proposition 3.8). It follows that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathbf{H} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f \text{ exists } (\eta \neq 0)$$

and the convergence is locally uniform in $\eta \neq 0$ (see Lemma 4.5). Because $r_\sigma(M_0 \mathbf{H}) = 1$, the treatment of the case $\eta = 0$ is very involved and the various technical results of Section 4.2 are devoted to this delicate point. In particular, by exploiting the fact that near $\lambda = 0$, the eigenvalue of $M_\lambda \mathbf{H}$ of maximum modulus is algebraically simple (converging to 1 as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, see Proposition 4.6), and analyzing the corresponding spectral projection, we get the desired result under the additional assumption that

$$\int_{\Omega \times V} f(x, v) dx \mathbf{m}(dv) = 0.$$

(see Lemma 4.9). All these results allow to show that the boundary function

$$\mathbb{R} \ni \eta \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \in \mathbb{X}_0 \text{ is continuous}$$

and yields the proof of Theorem 1.8. To deal with rates of convergence, we need *first* to analyze the smoothness of the boundary function. This technical point is related, through the well-know identity for derivatives of the resolvent

$$\frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H) = (-1)^k k! \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)^{k+1}, \quad \operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0$$

to the existence of a boundary function for the *iterates* of $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H)]^{k+1} f \text{ in } \mathbb{X}_0$$

(locally uniformly in η), see Theorem 5.3. The *second* technical point is to show that the boundary function and its derivatives are bounded on \mathbb{R} . This point is the crucial one where Assumption 1.4 (4) is fully exploited.

As mentioned earlier, proving that Assumption 1.4 (4) is met for a large class of diffuse boundary operators is a highly technical task and we devote Appendix A to this (see Theorem A.8). The results of Appendix A are also related to a general change of variable formula transferring integrals

in velocities into integrals over $\partial\Omega$. This change of variable formula is established in Appendix B and, besides its use in Theorem A.8, has its own interest: it clarifies several computations scattered in the literature [13, 14] and will be a fundamental tool for the analysis in the companion paper [19].

1.5. Organization of the paper. In Section 2, we introduce the functional setting and notations used in the rest of the paper and recall several known results mainly from our previous contribution [20]. Section 3 is devoted to the fine analysis of the resolvent $\mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H)$ which is well-defined for $\operatorname{Re}\lambda > 0$ but need to be carefully extended to the imaginary axis $\lambda = i\eta$, $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$. Such an extension is a cornerstone in the construction of the boundary function $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H)f$ (for suitable f) which is performed in Section 4. This Section is the most technical one of the paper and we have to deal separately with the case $\eta \neq 0$ and $\eta = 0$. Section 5 deals with the regularity of the boundary function and gives the full proof of our main results Theorems 1.8 and 1.9.

The paper ends with two Appendices. A first one, Appendix A is aimed to provide practical criteria ensuring Assumptions 1.4 to be met. It contains several results we believe to be of independent interest. Some of the results in Appendix A are derived thanks to a general change of variable formula which is established in the second Appendix B.

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2. REMINDERS OF KNOWN RESULTS

2.1. Functional setting. We introduce the partial Sobolev space

$$W_1 = \{\psi \in \mathbb{X}_0; v \cdot \nabla_x \psi \in \mathbb{X}_0\}.$$

It is known [9, 10] that any $\psi \in W_1$ admits traces $\psi|_{\Gamma_\pm}$ on Γ_\pm such that

$$\psi|_{\Gamma_\pm} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Gamma_\pm; d\mu_\pm(x, v))$$

where

$$d\mu_\pm(x, v) = |v \cdot n(x)|\pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv),$$

denotes the “natural” measure on Γ_\pm . Notice that, since $d\mu_+$ and $d\mu_-$ share the same expression, we will often simply denote it by

$$d\mu(x, v) = |v \cdot n(x)|\pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv),$$

the fact that it acts on Γ_- or Γ_+ being clear from the context. Note that

$$\partial\Omega \times V := \Gamma_- \cup \Gamma_+ \cup \Gamma_0,$$

where

$$\Gamma_0 := \{(x, v) \in \partial\Omega \times V; v \cdot n(x) = 0\}.$$

We introduce the set

$$W = \{\psi \in W_1; \psi|_{\Gamma_\pm} \in L^1_\pm\}.$$

One can show [9, 10] that $W = \{\psi \in W_1; \psi|_{\Gamma_+} \in L_+^1\} = \{\psi \in W_1; \psi|_{\Gamma_-} \in L_-^1\}$. Then, the trace operators B^\pm :

$$\begin{cases} B^\pm : & W_1 \subset \mathbb{X}_0 \rightarrow L_{\text{loc}}^1(\Gamma_\pm; d\mu_\pm) \\ & \psi \mapsto B^\pm \psi = \psi|_{\Gamma_\pm}, \end{cases}$$

are such that $B^\pm(W) \subseteq L_\pm^1$. Let us define the *maximal transport operator* T_{max} as follows:

$$\begin{cases} T_{\text{max}} : & \mathcal{D}(T_{\text{max}}) \subset \mathbb{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_0 \\ & \psi \mapsto T_{\text{max}}\psi(x, v) = -v \cdot \nabla_x \psi(x, v), \end{cases}$$

with domain $\mathcal{D}(T_{\text{max}}) = W_1$. Now, for any *bounded boundary operator* $H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)$, define T_H as

$$T_H \varphi = T_{\text{max}} \varphi \quad \text{for any } \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(T_H),$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}(T_H) = \{\psi \in W; \psi|_{\Gamma_-} = H(\psi|_{\Gamma_+})\}.$$

In particular, the transport operator with absorbing conditions (i.e. corresponding to $H = 0$) will be denoted by T_0 .

2.2. Travel time and integration formula. Let us now introduce the *travel time* of particles in Ω (with the notations of [4]), defined as:

Definition 2.1. For any $(x, v) \in \overline{\Omega} \times V$, define

$$t_\pm(x, v) = \inf\{s > 0; x \pm sv \notin \Omega\}.$$

To avoid confusion, we will set $\tau_\pm(x, v) := t_\pm(x, v)$ if $(x, v) \in \partial\Omega \times V$.

With the notations of [14], t_- is the *backward exit time* t_b . From a heuristic viewpoint, $t_-(x, v)$ is the time needed by a particle having the position $x \in \Omega$ and the velocity $-v \in V$ to reach the boundary $\partial\Omega$. One can prove [28, Lemma 1.5] that $t_\pm(\cdot, \cdot)$ is measurable on $\Omega \times V$. Moreover $\tau_\pm(x, v) = 0$ for any $(x, v) \in \Gamma_\pm$ whereas $\tau_\mp(x, v) > 0$ on Γ_\pm . It holds

$$(x, v) \in \Gamma_\pm \iff \exists y \in \Omega \quad \text{with} \quad t_\pm(y, v) < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad x = y \pm t_\pm(y, v)v.$$

In that case, $\tau_\mp(x, v) = t_+(y, v) + t_-(y, v)$. Notice also that,

$$t_\pm(x, v)|v| = t_\pm(x, \omega), \quad \forall (x, v) \in \overline{\Omega} \times V, v \neq 0, \omega = |v|^{-1}v \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}. \quad (2.1)$$

We have the following integration formulae from [4].

Proposition 2.2. For any $h \in \mathbb{X}_0$, it holds

$$\int_{\Omega \times V} h(x, v) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) = \int_{\Gamma_\pm} d\mu_\pm(z, v) \int_0^{\tau_\mp(z, v)} h(z \mp sv, v) ds, \quad (2.2)$$

and for any $\psi \in L^1(\Gamma_-, d\mu_-)$,

$$\int_{\Gamma_-} \psi(z, v) d\mu_-(z, v) = \int_{\Gamma_+} \psi(x - \tau_-(x, v)v, v) d\mu_+(x, v). \quad (2.3)$$

Remark 2.3. Notice that, because $\mu_-(\Gamma_0) = \mu_+(\Gamma_0) = 0$, we can extend the above identity (2.3) as follows: for any $\psi \in L^1(\Gamma_- \cup \Gamma_0, d\mu_-)$ it holds

$$\int_{\Gamma_- \cup \Gamma_0} \psi(z, v) d\mu_-(z, v) = \int_{\Gamma_+ \cup \Gamma_0} \psi(x - \tau_-(x, v)v, v) d\mu_+(x, v). \quad (2.4)$$

2.3. About the resolvent of \mathbb{T}_H . For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re}\lambda > 0$, define

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{M}_\lambda : L_-^1 \longrightarrow L_+^1 \\ u \longmapsto \mathbb{M}_\lambda u(x, v) = u(x - \tau_-(x, v)v, v) e^{-\lambda\tau_-(x, v)}, \quad (x, v) \in \Gamma_+; \\ \\ \Xi_\lambda : L_-^1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{X}_0 \\ u \longmapsto \Xi_\lambda u(x, v) = u(x - t_-(x, v)v, v) e^{-\lambda t_-(x, v)} \mathbf{1}_{\{t_-(x, v) < \infty\}}, \quad (x, v) \in \Omega \times V; \\ \\ \mathbb{G}_\lambda : \mathbb{X}_0 \longrightarrow L_+^1 \\ \varphi \longmapsto \mathbb{G}_\lambda \varphi(x, v) = \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} \varphi(x - sv, v) e^{-\lambda s} ds, \quad (x, v) \in \Gamma_+; \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{R}_\lambda : \mathbb{X}_0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{X}_0 \\ \varphi \longmapsto \mathbb{R}_\lambda \varphi(x, v) = \int_0^{t_-(x, v)} \varphi(x - tv, v) e^{-\lambda t} dt, \quad (x, v) \in \Omega \times V; \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbf{1}_E$ denotes the characteristic function of the measurable set E . The interest of these operator is related to the resolution of the boundary value problem:

$$\begin{cases} (\lambda - \mathbb{T}_{\max})f = g, \\ \mathbb{B}^- f = u, \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

where $\lambda > 0$, $g \in \mathbb{X}_0$ and u is a given function over Γ_- . Such a boundary value problem, with $u \in L_-^1$ can be uniquely solved (see [4, Theorem 2.1])

Theorem 2.4. Given $\lambda > 0$, $u \in L_-^1$ and $g \in \mathbb{X}_0$, the function

$$f = \mathbb{R}_\lambda g + \Xi_\lambda u$$

is the **unique** solution $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_{\max})$ of the boundary value problem (2.5). Moreover, $\mathbb{B}^+ f \in L_+^1$ and

$$\|\mathbb{B}^+ f\|_{L_+^1} + \lambda \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|u\|_{L_-^1} + \|g\|_{\mathbb{X}_0}.$$

Remark 2.5. Notice that Ξ_λ is a lifting operator which, to a given $u \in L_-^1$, associates a function $f = \Xi_\lambda u \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_{\max})$ whose trace on Γ_- is exactly u . More precisely,

$$\mathbb{T}_{\max} \Xi_\lambda u = \lambda \Xi_\lambda u, \quad \mathbb{B}^- \Xi_\lambda u = u, \quad \mathbb{B}^+ \Xi_\lambda u = \mathbb{M}_\lambda u, \quad \forall u \in L_-^1. \quad (2.6)$$

Moreover, for any $\lambda > 0$, one sees with the choice $u = 0$ that \mathbb{R}_λ coincide with $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_0)$. The above Theorem also shows that, for any $\lambda > 0$

$$\|\Xi_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_-^1, \mathbb{X}_0)} \leq \lambda^{-1} \quad \|\mathbb{R}_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0)} \leq \lambda^{-1}. \quad (2.7)$$

Moreover, one has the obvious estimates

$$\|M_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_-^1, L_+^1)} \leq 1, \quad \|G_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0, L_+^1)} \leq 1$$

for any $\lambda > 0$.

We can complement the above result with the following whose proof can be extracted from [20, Proposition 2.6]:

Proposition 2.6. *For any $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{T}}_+$ such that $r_\sigma(M_\lambda H) < 1$, it holds*

$$\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H) = R_\lambda + \Xi_\lambda H \mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H) G_\lambda = \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_0) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Xi_\lambda H (M_\lambda H)^n G_\lambda \quad (2.8)$$

where the series converges in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0)$.

2.4. Some auxiliary operators. For $\lambda = 0$, we can extend the definition of these operators in an obvious way but not all the resulting operators are bounded in their respective spaces. However, we see from the above integration formula (2.3), that

$$M_0 \in \mathcal{B}(L_-^1, L_+^1) \quad \text{with} \quad \|M_0 u\|_{L_+^1} = \|u\|_{L_-^1}, \quad \forall u \in L_-^1.$$

In the same way, one deduces from (2.2) that for any nonnegative $\varphi \in \mathbb{X}_0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma_+} G_0 \varphi(x, v) d\mu_+(x, v) &= \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu_+(x, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} \varphi(x - sv, v) ds \\ &= \int_{\Omega \times V} \varphi(x, v) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

which proves that

$$G_0 \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0, L_+^1) \quad \text{with} \quad \|G_0 \varphi\|_{L_+^1} = \|\varphi\|_{\mathbb{X}_0}, \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathbb{X}_0.$$

Notice that, more generally, for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$G_{i\eta} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0, L_+^1), \quad M_{i\eta} \in \mathcal{B}(L_-^1, L_+^1)$$

with

$$\|G_{i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0, L_+^1)} \leq 1, \quad \|M_{i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_-^1, L_+^1)} \leq 1.$$

To be able to provide a rigorous definition of the operators Ξ_0 and R_0 we need the following

Definition 2.7. *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the function spaces*

$$\mathbb{Y}_k^\pm = L^1(\Gamma_\pm, \max(1, |v|^{-k}) d\mu_\pm)$$

with the norm

$$\|u\|_{\mathbb{Y}_k^\pm} = \int_{\Gamma_\pm} |u(x, v)| \max(1, |v|^{-k}) d\mu_\pm(x, v).$$

In the same way, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we introduce

$$\mathbb{X}_k = L^1(\Omega \times V, \max(1, |v|^{-k}) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv))$$

with norm $\|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} := \|\max(1, |v|^{-k}) f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0}$, $f \in \mathbb{X}_k$.

Remark 2.8. Of course, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, \mathbb{Y}_k^\pm is continuously and densely embedded in L_\pm^1 . In the same way, \mathbb{X}_k is continuously and densely embedded in \mathbb{X}_0 . Introduce, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the function

$$\varpi_k(v) = \max(1, |v|^{-k}), \quad v \in V.$$

One will identify, without ambiguity, ϖ_k with the multiplication operator acting on L_\pm^1 or on \mathbb{X}_0 , e.g.

$$\begin{cases} \varpi_k : & X \longrightarrow X \\ & f \longmapsto \varpi_k f(x, v) = \varpi_k(v)f, \quad (x, v) \in \Omega \times V. \end{cases}$$

Then, one sees that

$$\mathbb{Y}_k^\pm = \{f \in L_\pm^1; \varpi_k f \in L_\pm^1\}, \quad \mathbb{X}_k = \{f \in \mathbb{X}_0; \varpi_k f \in \mathbb{X}_0\}.$$

The interest of the above boundary spaces lies in the following (see [20, Lemma 2.8] where (2.11) is proven for $k = 1$ but readily extends to $k \in \mathbb{N}$):

Lemma 2.9. For any $u \in \mathbb{Y}_1^-$ one has $\Xi_0 u \in \mathbb{X}_0$ with

$$\|\Xi_0 u\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = \int_{\Gamma_-} u(x, v) \tau_+(x, v) d\mu_+(x, v) \leq D \|u\|_{\mathbb{Y}_1^-}, \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{Y}_1^- \quad (2.10)$$

where we recall that D is the diameter of Ω . Moreover, given $k \geq 1$, if $u \in \mathbb{Y}_k^-$ then $M_0 u \in \mathbb{Y}_k^+$ and $\Xi_0 u \in \mathbb{X}_{k-1}$ with

$$\|M_0 u\|_{\mathbb{Y}_k^+} = \|u\|_{\mathbb{Y}_k^-} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\Xi_0 u\|_{\mathbb{X}_{k-1}} \leq D \|u\|_{\mathbb{Y}_k^-} \quad (2.11)$$

If $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$ then $G_0 f \in \mathbb{Y}_1^+$ and $R_0 f \in \mathcal{D}(T_0) \subset X$ and $T_0 R_0 f = -f$.

Lemma 2.10. The mapping

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto M_{i\eta} H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$$

is continuous.

Remark 2.11. We wish to emphasise here that, if H satisfies Assumptions 1.4 1), then

$$\Psi_H \in \mathbb{X}_n \quad \forall n \leq N_H$$

Indeed, recall from [20, Proposition 4.2], that $\Psi_H = \Xi_0 H \bar{\varphi}$ where $\bar{\varphi} \in L_+^1$ is such that

$$M_0 H \bar{\varphi} = \bar{\varphi}.$$

From Assumption 1.4 1), $H \bar{\varphi} \in \mathbb{Y}_{n+1}^-$ and from (2.11), $\bar{\varphi} \in \mathbb{Y}_{n+1}^-$ and $\Psi_H \in \mathbb{X}_n$.

2.5. About some useful derivatives. In all this Section, we establish several differentiability results regarding the various operators appearing in the expression of the resolvent $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)$. These results are technically not very difficult but will be fundamental for the rest of our analysis. We begin with the following

Proposition 2.12. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. There exists some constant $C_n > 0$ such that, for any $f \in \mathbb{X}_n$ it holds

$$\sup_{\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+} \left\| \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_0) f \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq C_n \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_n}, \quad \forall k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}.$$

Proof. Given $f \in \mathbb{X}_n$ it is easy to check from the definition of $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_0)f$ that

$$\frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_0)f(x, v) = (-1)^k \int_0^{t_-(x, v)} s^k f(x - sv, v) \exp(-\lambda s) ds,$$

for a. e. $(x, v) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d$. Thus $\left\| \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_0)f \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|A_k f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0}$ where

$$A_k f(x, v) = \int_0^{t_-(x, v)} s^k f(x - sv, v) ds \quad (x, v) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (2.12)$$

Clearly, $\|A_k f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|A_k |f|\|_{\mathbb{X}_0}$ so to compute the norm, we can assume without loss of generality that f is nonnegative.

One can compute the norm of $A_k f$ in the following way. First, thanks to (2.2),

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega \times V} A_k f(x, v) dx \mathbf{m}(dv) &= \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu(z, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(z, v)} ds \int_s^{\tau_-(z, v)} (t-s)^k f(z - tv, v) dt \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu(z, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(z, v)} f(z - tv, v) dt \int_0^t (t-s)^k ds \\ &= \frac{1}{k+1} \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu(z, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(z, v)} t^{k+1} f(z - tv, v) dt \end{aligned}$$

and this yields, still using (2.2),

$$\|A_k f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = \frac{1}{k+1} \int_{\Omega \times V} t_+(x, v)^{k+1} f(x, v) dx \mathbf{m}(dv)$$

since $t_+(z - tv, v) = t$ for any $(z, v) \in \Gamma_+$ and any $t \in (0, \tau_-(z, v))$. This, together with the bound $t_+(x, v) \leq D/|v|$ yields the estimate

$$\left\| \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_0)f \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|A_k f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \frac{D^{k+1}}{k+1} \int_{\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d} |v|^{-k-1} |f(x, v)| dx dv \leq \frac{D^{k+1}}{k+1} \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_{k+1}}$$

and the result follows with $C_n = \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} \frac{D^{k+1}}{k+1}$ since $\|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_{k+1}} \leq \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_n}$ for $k \leq n-1$ \square

In the same spirit, we have the following

Lemma 2.13. *Let $n \geq 0$ be given and $f \in \mathbb{X}_n$ be given. For any $j \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ it holds*

$$\sup_{\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+} \left\| \frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} G_\lambda f \right\|_{L^1_+} \leq D^j \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_j} \leq D^j \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_n}$$

Proof. Let $j \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ be given. For $f \in \mathbb{X}_n$, it holds for μ -a. e. $(x, v) \in \Gamma_+$

$$\frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} G_\lambda f(x, v) = (-1)^j \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} s^j f(x - sv, v) \exp(-\lambda s) ds.$$

Introducing $\varphi(x, v) = |f(x, v)| t_+(x, v)^j$, $(x, v) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d$, we get easily that

$$\left| \frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} G_\lambda f(x, v) \right| \leq \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} \varphi(x - sv, v) ds = G_0 \varphi(x, v).$$

Then, according to (2.9),

$$\left\| \frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} \mathbf{G}_\lambda f \right\|_{L^1_+} \leq \| \mathbf{G}_0 \varphi \|_{L^1_+} \leq \| \varphi \|_{\mathbb{X}_0}$$

For $j \leq n$, it is clear that $\| \varphi \|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq D^j \| f \|_{\mathbb{X}_j} \leq D^j \| f \|_{\mathbb{X}_n}$ and the conclusion follows. \square

We also have the following

Lemma 2.14. *For any $f \in \mathbb{X}_0$, the limit*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \| \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f - \mathbf{G}_{i\eta} f \|_{L^1_+} = 0$$

uniformly with respect to $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. Given $f \in \mathbb{X}_0$ and $(x, v) \in \Omega \times V$,

$$\begin{aligned} | \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f(x, v) - \mathbf{G}_{i\eta} f(x, v) | &= \left| \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} (e^{-\varepsilon t} - 1) e^{-i\eta t} f(x - tv, v) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} (1 - e^{-\varepsilon t}) | f(x - tv, v) | dt, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \| \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f - \mathbf{G}_{i\eta} f \|_{L^1_+} \leq \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu_+(x, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} (1 - e^{-\varepsilon t}) | f(x - tv, v) | dt.$$

Since $1 - e^{-\varepsilon t} \leq 1$ for any $\varepsilon > 0, t \geq 0$, the dominated convergence theorem combined with (2.9) gives the result. \square

Due to the regularizing effect of the boundary operator \mathbf{H} :

Proposition 2.15. *If $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$, $0 \leq k \leq N_{\mathbf{H}}$, then*

$$g_\lambda := \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}) f \in \mathbb{X}_k, \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+.$$

Moreover, if $\varrho_f = 0$ then $\varrho_{g_\lambda} = 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+$.

Proof. Assume that $\varrho_f = 0$. The equation $\lambda g_\lambda - \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}} g_\lambda = f$ implies, after integration, that

$$\lambda \int_{\Omega \times V} g_\lambda(x, v) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) = \int_{\Omega \times V} f(x, v) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) = 0.$$

Because $\lambda \neq 0$, one sees that $\varrho_{g_\lambda} = 0$. \square

3. FINE ESTIMATES FOR $\mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H)$

We aim to derive here estimates for the inverse $\mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H)$ along the imaginary axis $\lambda = i\eta$, $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\eta \neq 0$. We introduce the half-planes

$$\mathbb{C}_+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; \operatorname{Re} z > 0\}, \quad \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; \operatorname{Re} z \geq 0\}.$$

In the sequel, the notion of differentiability of functions $h : \lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+ \mapsto h(\lambda) \in Y$ (where Y is a given Banach space) is the usual one but we have to emphasize the fact that limits are always meant in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}_+$ ²

3.1. Fine properties of $M_\lambda H$ and $\Xi_\lambda H$. The above result shows in particular that, for a given $f \in \mathbb{X}_0$, one cannot extend $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)f$ to $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0$. However, such an extension will exist under some additional integrability assumption of f . Before proving this, we begin with some important properties of $M_\lambda H$ and $\Xi_\lambda H$.

Lemma 3.1. *For any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, it holds*

$$\|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} - M_{i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{Y}_1^-, L_+^1)} \leq \varepsilon D, \quad \|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} - \Xi_{i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{Y}_1^-, \mathbb{X}_0)} \leq \varepsilon D \quad (3.1)$$

where D is the diameter of Ω . Consequently,

$$\|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} H - M_{i\eta} H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} \leq \varepsilon D \|H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_1^-)} \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R} \quad (3.2)$$

and, $\|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} H - \Xi_{i\eta} H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{X}_0)} \leq \varepsilon D \|H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_1^-)}$ for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. We give the proof for $M_{i\eta}$, the proof for $\Xi_{i\eta}$ being exactly the same. Let $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ be fixed. Let $\varphi \in \mathbb{Y}_1^-$ be given and $\varepsilon > 0$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\varphi - M_{i\eta}\varphi\|_{L_+^1} &= \int_{\Gamma_+} \left| e^{-(\varepsilon+i\eta)\tau_-(x,v)} - e^{-i\eta\tau_-(x,v)} \right| |M_0\varphi(x,v)| d\mu_+(x,v) \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_+} |\exp(-\varepsilon\tau_-(x,v)) - 1| |M_0\varphi(x,v)| d\mu_+(x,v) \\ &\leq C_0 \varepsilon \int_{\Gamma_+} \tau_-(x,v) |M_0\varphi(x,v)| d\mu_+(x,v) \end{aligned}$$

where $C_0 := \sup_{s>0} \frac{|\exp(-s)-1|}{s} = 1$. Now, because $\tau_-(x,v) \leq D|v|^{-1}$ we get

$$\|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\varphi - M_{i\eta}\varphi\|_{L_+^1} \leq \varepsilon D \int_{\Gamma_+} |v|^{-1} |M_0\varphi(x,v)| d\mu_+(x,v) = D C_0 \varepsilon \|M_0\psi\|_{L_+^1}$$

²This means for instance that, if $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C}_+$, h is differentiable means that it is holomorphic in a neighborhood of λ_0 whereas, for $\lambda_0 = i\eta_0$, $\eta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, the differentiability at λ_0 of h means that there exists $h'(\lambda_0) \in Y$ such that

$$\lim_{\substack{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0 \\ \lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+}} \left\| \frac{h(\lambda) - h(\lambda_0)}{\lambda - \lambda_0} - h'(\lambda_0) \right\|_Y = 0$$

where $\|\cdot\|_Y$ is the norm on Y .

where $\psi(x, v) = |v|^{-1}\varphi(x, v)$. Because $\|M_0\psi\|_{L^1_+} = \|\psi\|_{L^1_-} = \|\varphi\|_{\mathbb{Y}_1^-}$ we obtain

$$\|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\varphi - M_{i\eta}\varphi\|_{L^1_+} \leq \varepsilon D \|\varphi\|_{\mathbb{Y}_1^-}$$

which proves (3.1). Now, since $\text{Range}(\mathbf{H}) \subset \mathbb{Y}_1^-$, one deduces (3.2) directly from (3.1). \square

A first consequence of the above convergence result is the following which will play an important role in the sequel:

Corollary 3.2. *For any $j \in \mathbb{N}$, one has*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H})^j - (M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H})^j \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} = 0$$

uniformly with respect to $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. The proof is done by induction on $j \in \mathbb{N}$. For $j = 1$, the result is true. Noticing that, for any $j \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H})^{j+1} - (M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H})^{j+1} \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} &\leq \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H})^j - (M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H})^j \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \\ &\quad + \left\| (M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H})^j \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H} - M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \end{aligned}$$

we easily get the result since $\|M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \leq 1$. \square

Remark 3.3. *An important consequence of the above Corollary 3.2 is that the holomorphic functions*

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+ \mapsto M_\lambda \mathbf{H} \in \mathcal{B}(L^1_+) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+ \mapsto \Xi_\lambda \mathbf{H} \in \mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{X}_0)$$

can be extended to continuous functions on $\overline{\mathbb{C}_+}$.

One can extend easily the above result in the following

Proposition 3.4. *For any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ and any $k \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} - M_{i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-, \mathbb{Y}_k)} \leq \varepsilon D, \quad \|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} - \Xi_{i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-, \mathbb{X}_k)} \leq \varepsilon D \quad (3.3)$$

where D is the diameter of Ω . Consequently, for any $k \leq N_{\mathbf{H}}$ where $N_{\mathbf{H}}$ is defined in (1.13)

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H} - M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{Y}_k^+)} &\leq \varepsilon D \|\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-)} \\ \text{and} \quad \|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H} - \Xi_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{X}_k)} &\leq \varepsilon D \|\mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-)} \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as Lemma 3.1 and is omitted here. \square

A consequence of this is the following

Proposition 3.5. *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-$, one has*

$$\left\| \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\varphi - \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{i\eta}\varphi \right\|_{L^1_+} \leq \varepsilon D \|\varphi\|_{\mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-} \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \varepsilon > 0.$$

In particular, for any $k \leq N$

$$\left\| \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} H - \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{i\eta} H \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} \leq \varepsilon D \|H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-)} \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \varepsilon > 0.$$

Proof. For $\varphi \in \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ one checks easily that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \varphi(x, v) - \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{i\eta} \varphi(x, v) &= (-i)^k \tau_-(x, v)^k \\ &\quad (\exp(-(\varepsilon + i\eta)\tau_-(x, v)) - \exp(-i\eta\tau_-(x, v))) M_0 \varphi(x, v), \end{aligned}$$

for any $(x, v) \in \Gamma_-$. Therefore

$$\left| \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \varphi(x, v) - \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{i\eta} \varphi(x, v) \right| = \tau_-(x, v)^k |M_0 \varphi(x, v)| |\exp(-\varepsilon\tau_-(x, v)) - 1|$$

and, reasoning as in Lemma 3.1, we get

$$\left| \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \varphi(x, v) - \frac{d^k}{d\eta^k} M_{i\eta} \varphi(x, v) \right| \leq \varepsilon, D^{j+1} |v|^{-k-1} |M_0 \varphi(x, v)|$$

and the result follows. \square

As a consequence

Corollary 3.6. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-)$ (i.e. $k \leq N_H$), the holomorphic function

$$\lambda = \alpha + i\eta \in \mathbb{C}_+ \mapsto \frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} M_\lambda H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1), \quad 0 \leq j \leq k$$

can be extended to a continuous functions on $\overline{\mathbb{C}_+}$. In particular, the mapping

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto M_{i\eta} H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$$

is of class \mathcal{C}^k . Moreover, for any $\varphi \in \mathbb{Y}_1^-$, the limit $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda \varphi$ exists in L_+^1 . In particular,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda H = -\tau_- M_0 H$$

exists in $\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$ where, as before, we use the same symbol for the function $\tau_-(\cdot, \cdot)$ and the multiplication operator by that function.

Proof. Since the mapping $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+ \mapsto M_\lambda H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$ is holomorphic, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, the mapping

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$$

is continuous for any $0 \leq j \leq k$. Thanks to the previous Proposition 3.5, we can let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and conclude that the derivatives exist and are continuous on \mathbb{R} . Now, for any $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}_+}$, one has

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda \varphi(x, v) = -\tau_-(x, v) \exp(-\lambda\tau_-(x, v)) \varphi(x - \tau_-(x, v)v, v) = -\tau_- M_\lambda \varphi$$

so that, by the dominated convergence theorem,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda \varphi = -\tau_- M_0 \varphi$$

provided $\varphi \in \mathbb{Y}_1^-$. The conclusion follows easily. \square

In the same spirit

Lemma 3.7. *For any $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$, the limit*

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{d\lambda} G_\lambda f = -G_0(t_+ f)$$

exists in L_+^1 .

Proof. For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+$ and $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$, one has

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} G_\lambda f(x, v) = - \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} t f(x - tv, v) e^{-\lambda t} dt, \quad \text{for a. e. } (x, v) \in \Gamma_+.$$

Notice that, for any $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$ and any $(x, v) \in \Gamma_+$

$$\int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} t f(x - tv, v) dt = \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} t_+(x - tv, v) f(x - tv, v) dt = G_0(t_+ f)(x, v)$$

since $t_+(x - tv, v) = t$. In particular, $G_0(t_+ f) \in L_+^1$ since $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$ and we can invoke the dominated convergence theorem to get the conclusion. \square

3.2. Spectral properties of $M_\lambda H$ along the imaginary axis. We study here the properties of $M_{i\eta} H$ for $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 3.8. *For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ with $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \geq 0$,*

$$r_\sigma(M_\lambda H) < 1.$$

In particular, for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\eta \neq 0$, it holds $r_\sigma(M_{i\eta} H) < 1$.

Proof. We give the proof only for $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0$, the case $\operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0$ being similar. Since $|M_{i\eta} H \psi(x, v)| = |M_0 H \psi(x, v)|$ for any $\psi \in L_+^1$, $(x, v) \in \Gamma_+$, $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, one sees that

$$M_{i\eta} H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1) \quad \text{with} \quad |M_{i\eta} H| \leq M_0 H$$

where $|M_{i\eta} H|$ denotes the absolute value operator of $M_{i\eta} H$ (see [11]). Being $M_0 H$ power compact, the same holds for $|M_{i\eta} H|$ by a domination argument so that

$$r_{\text{ess}}(|M_{i\eta} H|) = 0$$

where $r_{\text{ess}}(\cdot)$ denotes the essential spectral radius. We prove that $r_\sigma(|M_{i\eta} H|) < 1$ by contradiction: assume, on the contrary, $r_\sigma(|M_{i\eta} H|) \geq 1 > r_{\text{ess}}(|M_{i\eta} H|)$, then $r_\sigma(|M_{i\eta} H|)$ is an isolated eigenvalue of $|M_{i\eta} H|$ with finite algebraic multiplicity and also an eigenvalue of the dual operator, associated to nonnegative eigenfunction. From the fact that $|M_{i\eta} H| \leq M_0 H$ with $|M_{i\eta} H| \neq M_0 H$, one can invoke [21, Theorem 4.3] to get that

$$r_\sigma(|M_{i\eta} H|) < r_\sigma(M_0 H) = 1$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore, $r_\sigma(|M_{i\eta}H|) < 1$ and, by comparison, the conclusion holds true. \square

We deduce the following

Corollary 3.9. *For any $\eta_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, there is $0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}|\eta_0|$ such that*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|\eta - \eta_0| < \delta} \left\| \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H) - \mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H) \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} = 0.$$

Proof. Notice that, if $0 < \delta < \frac{|\eta_0|}{2}$ then, any $\eta \neq 0$ whenever $|\eta - \eta_0| < \delta$. Without loss of generality, we can assume $\eta_0 > 0$. From Proposition 3.8, there is $\varrho \in (0, 1)$ such that $r_\sigma(M_{i\eta_0}H) < \varrho < 1$. In particular, there is $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\left\| (M_{i\eta_0}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)}^{\frac{1}{\ell}} < \varrho < 1.$$

Since $M_{i\eta}H$ converges to $M_{i\eta_0}H$ in operator norm as $\eta \rightarrow \eta_0$, there is $\delta < \frac{\eta_0}{2}$ such that

$$\left\| (M_{i\eta}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} < \varrho^\ell \quad \forall \eta \in (\eta_0 - \delta, \eta_0 + \delta).$$

Because of Corollary 3.2, there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ small enough, such that, for any $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ we also have

$$\left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} < \varrho^\ell \quad \forall \eta \in (\eta_0 - \delta, \eta_0 + \delta).$$

One has then

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j}$$

and, similarly

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j} \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0), \quad \eta \in (\eta_0 - \delta_0, \eta_0 + \delta_0).$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H) - \mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \left[(M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j} - (M_{i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j} \right]$$

for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, $\eta \in (\eta_0 - \delta_0, \eta_0 + \delta_0)$. Using again Corollary 3.2, each term of the series converges to 0 as $\eta \rightarrow 0$ *uniformly* with respect to $\eta \in (\eta_0 - \delta_0, \eta_0 + \delta_0)$. To prove the result, it is enough therefore to show that the reminder of the series can be made arbitrarily small in operator norm *uniformly* on $(\eta_0 - \delta_0, \eta_0 + \delta_0)$. Since, for any $k, j \geq 0$

$$\left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j} \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} \leq \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^{k\ell} \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} \leq \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)}^k \leq \varrho^{k\ell}$$

for any $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0)$, we get that, for any $n \geq 0$

$$\sup_{|\eta - \eta_0| < \delta_0} \sup_{\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j} - (M_{i\eta}H)^{k\ell+j} \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} \leq 2\ell \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} r^{\ell k}$$

which goes to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This combined with the term-by-term convergence of the series as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ gives the result. \square

4. ABOUT THE BOUNDARY FUNCTION OF $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)$

We recall the following result (see [27, Theorem 1.1.(c)]):

Theorem 4.1. *Under Assumption 1.3 3), $\mathfrak{S}(T_0) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} ; \operatorname{Re}\lambda \leq 0\}$.*

We first deduce from this property of T_0 the following:

Theorem 4.2. *If $H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)$ satisfies Assumption 1.4 then $i\mathbb{R} \subset \mathfrak{S}(T_H)$.*

Proof. According to Theorem 4.1, it holds

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_0)\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0)} = +\infty, \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.1)$$

From Proposition 3.8 and Banach-Steinhaus Theorem [7, Theorem 2.2, p. 32], for any $\eta \neq 0$,

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} < \infty.$$

Since, under (1.13), the range of H is included in \mathbb{Y}_1^- and $\|\Xi_0 u\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|u\|_{\mathbb{Y}_1^-}$ for any $u \in \mathbb{Y}_1^-$ (see Lemma 2.9), one has

$$\sup_{\varepsilon > 0, \eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{X}_0)} < \infty.$$

Moreover $\sup_{\varepsilon > 0, \eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|G_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0, L_+^1)} < \infty$ we get that, for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\eta \neq 0$, it holds:

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)G_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0)} < \infty.$$

This, together with (4.1) and (2.8) proves that, for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\eta \neq 0$, it holds

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0)} = \infty$$

whence $i\eta \in \mathfrak{S}(T_H)$ for any $\eta \neq 0$. Recalling that $0 \in \mathfrak{S}_p(T_H)$ we get the conclusion. \square

4.1. Definition of the boundary function away from zero. One has first the basic observation:

Lemma 4.3. *For any $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$ and any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$,*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_0)f \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+)$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_0 and is denoted $\mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)$. Moreover, given $k \geq 0$, if $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ then $\mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta) \in \mathbb{X}_k$ and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_0)f - \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} = 0 \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+). \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. The existence of the strong limit then is deduced from the pointwise convergence: for almost every $(x, v) \in \Omega \times V$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{t-(x,v)} \exp(-(\varepsilon + i\eta)t) f(x - tv, v) dt = \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)(x, v) := \int_0^{t-(x,v)} \exp(-i\eta t) f(x - tv, v) dt$$

and the dominated convergence theorem. Now, if $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ then $g_k = \varpi_k f \in \mathbb{X}_1$ where we recall that ϖ_k has been defined in Remark 2.8. Moreover, the first part of the result implies that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_0)g_k - \mathbf{R}_{g_k}^0(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0. \quad (4.3)$$

Since ϖ_k and $\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_0)$ are commuting operator (recall that ϖ_k is a multiplication operator by the function $\varpi_k(v) = \max(1, |v|^{-k})$ which is independent of x), one has $\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_0)g_k = \varpi_k \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_0)f$ and $\mathbf{R}_{g_k}^0(\eta)(x, v) = \varpi_k \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)$. The convergence (4.3) is then equivalent to

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|\varpi_k (\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_0)f - \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta))\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0$$

which is exactly (4.2). \square

Remark 4.4. Notice that, arguing as in Prop. 2.12, one sees that

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} \leq \|\mathbf{R}_f^0(0)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} \leq \|A_0 f\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} \leq \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_k}$$

where A_0 is defined through (2.12).

One sees from the above result and the fact that $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_H)$ splits as

$$\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_H) = \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_0) + \mathbf{R}(\lambda), \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{R}(\lambda) := \Xi_\lambda \mathbf{H}(1 - \mathbf{M}_\lambda \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{G}_\lambda \quad (4.4)$$

that, to be able to define

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f, \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}$$

in \mathbb{X}_0 , we will at least need to assume $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$. This is actually enough if we consider only $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Namely

Lemma 4.5. Let $\eta_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \leq N_H$. Then, for any $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$, the limit

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_k uniformly on some neighbourhood of η_0 . We denote $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ this limit.

Proof. According to Lemma 4.3 and the above splitting (4.4) of $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_H)$, we only need to prove that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathbf{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta)f$$

converges uniformly with respect to η in some neighbourhood of η_0 . We know from Corollary 3.9 and Lemma 2.14 that, in some neighbourhood $I_0 := (\mu_0 - \delta_0, \mu_0 + \delta_0)$ of μ_0 it holds

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\eta \in I_0} \|\mathcal{R}(1, \mathbf{M}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f - \mathcal{R}(1, \mathbf{M}_{i\eta} \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{G}_{i\eta} f\|_{L^1_+} = 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Since we know from (3.4) that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} H - \Xi_{i\eta} H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{X}_k)} = 0$$

we get the conclusion. \square

4.2. Definition of the boundary function near zero. To consider the more delicate case $\eta = 0$, we will first need a careful study of the spectral properties of $M_\lambda H$ for $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+$ with $|\lambda|$ small.

4.2.1. Spectral properties of $M_\lambda H$ in the vicinity of $\lambda = 0$. We recall that, being $M_0 H$ stochastic and irreducible, the spectral radius $r_\sigma(M_0 H) = 1$ is a algebraically simple and isolated eigenvalue of $M_0 H$ and there exists $0 < r < 1$ such that

$$\mathfrak{S}(M_0 H) \setminus \{1\} \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z| < r\}$$

and there is a normalised and positive eigenfunction φ_0 such that

$$M_0 H \varphi_0 = 1, \quad \int_{\Gamma_+} \varphi_0 d\mu_+ = 1.$$

Because $M_0 H$ is stochastic, the dual operator $(M_0 H)^*$ (in $L^\infty(\Gamma_+, d\mu_+)$) admits the eigenfunction

$$\varphi_0^* = \mathbf{1}_{\Gamma_+}$$

associated to the algebraically simple eigenvalue 1. The spectral projection of $M_0 H$ associated to the eigenvalue 1 is then defined as

$$P(0) = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_0 H) dz$$

where $r_0 > 0$ is chosen so that $\{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z-1| = r_0\} \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z| > r\}$. Such a spectral structure is somehow inherited by $M_\lambda H$ for λ small enough:

Proposition 4.6. *For any $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+$ the spectrum of $M_\lambda H$ is given by*

$$\mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda H) = \{0\} \cup \{\nu_n(\lambda) ; n \in \mathbb{N}_\lambda \subset \mathbb{N}\}$$

where, \mathbb{N}_λ is a (possibly finite) subset of \mathbb{N} and, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_\lambda$, $\nu_n(\lambda)$ is an isolated eigenvalue of $M_\lambda H$ of finite algebraic multiplicities and 0 being the only possible accumulation point of the sequence $\{\nu_n(\lambda)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}_\lambda}$. Moreover,

$$|\nu_n(\lambda)| < 1 \quad \text{for any } n \in \mathbb{N}_\lambda, \quad \lambda \neq 0.$$

Finally, there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ such that, for any $|\lambda| \leq \delta_0$, $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+$,

$$\mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda H) \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z-1| < \varepsilon\} = \{\nu(\lambda)\}$$

where $\nu(\lambda)$ is an algebraically simple eigenvalue of $M_\lambda H$ such that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \nu(\lambda) = 1$$

and there exist an eigenfunction φ_λ of $M_\lambda H$ and an eigenfunction φ_λ^* of $(M_\lambda H)^*$ associated to $\nu(\lambda)$ such that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \|\varphi_\lambda - \varphi_0\|_{L_+^1} = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \|\varphi_\lambda^* - \varphi_0^*\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma_+, d\mu_+)} = 0.$$

Proof. Since $\left| (M_\lambda H)^2 \right| \leq (M_0 H)^2$, one has that $(M_\lambda H)^2$ is weakly compact and the structure of $\mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda H)$ follows. The fact that all eigenvalues have modulus less than one comes from Proposition 3.8. This gives the first part of the Proposition. For the second part, because $M_\lambda H$ converges in operator norm towards $M_0 H$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ ($\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}_+$), it follows from general results about the separation of the spectrum [15, Theorem 3.16, p.212] that, for $|\lambda| < \delta_0$ small enough, the curve $\{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z - 1| = r_0\}$ is separating the spectrum $\mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda H)$ into two disjoint parts, say

$$\mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda H) = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{in}}(M_\lambda H) \cup \mathfrak{S}_{\text{ext}}(M_\lambda H)$$

where $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{in}}(M_\lambda H) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z - 1| < r_0\}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{ext}}(M_\lambda H) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z - 1| > r_0\}$. Moreover, the spectral projection of $M_\lambda H$ associated to $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{in}}(M_\lambda H)$, defined as,

$$P(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_\lambda H) dz, \quad (4.6)$$

is converging in operator norm to $P(0)$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ ($\text{Re}\lambda \geq 0$) so that, in particular, up to reduce again δ_0 ,

$$\dim(\text{Range}(P(\lambda))) = \dim(\text{Range}(P(0))) = 1, \quad |\lambda| < \delta_0, \text{Re}\lambda \geq 0.$$

This shows that

$$\mathfrak{S}_{\text{in}}(M_\lambda H) = \mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda H) \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z - 1| < \varepsilon\} = \{\nu(\lambda)\}, \quad |\lambda| < \delta_0, \text{Re}\lambda \geq 0,$$

where $\nu(\lambda)$ is a *algebraically simple* eigenvalue of $M_\lambda H$. Notice that, clearly

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \nu(\lambda) = 1 \quad (\text{Re}\lambda \geq 0).$$

In the same way, defining

$$P(\lambda)^* = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, (M_\lambda H)^*) dz, \quad |\lambda| \leq \delta_0, \text{Re}\lambda \geq 0$$

it holds that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \|P(\lambda)^* - P(0)^*\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^\infty(\Gamma_+, d\mu_+))} = 0.$$

Set

$$\varphi_\lambda := P(\lambda)\varphi_0, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+.$$

Since φ_λ converges to $P(0)\varphi_0 = \varphi_0 \neq 0$, we get that $\varphi_\lambda \neq 0$ for λ small enough and, since $\nu(\lambda)$ is algebraically simple, φ_λ is an eigenfunction of $M_\lambda H$ for $|\lambda|$ small enough. In the same way, for $|\lambda|$ small enough,

$$\varphi_\lambda^* := P(\lambda)^*\varphi_0^* \longrightarrow P(0)^*\varphi_0^* = 1$$

as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ and φ_λ^* is an eigenfunction of $(M_\lambda H)^*$ associated to the eigenvalue $\nu(\lambda)$. \square

From now, we define $\delta > 0$ small enough so that the rectangle

$$\mathcal{C}_\delta := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} ; 0 \leq \text{Re}\lambda \leq \delta, |\text{Im}\lambda| \leq \delta\} \subset \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} ; |\lambda| < \delta_0\}$$

where δ_0 is introduced in the previous Proposition 4.6.

Lemma 4.7. *The mapping*

$$\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta \longmapsto \mathbf{P}(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$$

is differentiable with

$$\mathbf{P}'(0) = -\frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_0\mathbf{H})(\tau_- M_0\mathbf{H}) \mathcal{R}(z, M_0\mathbf{H}) dz.$$

More generally, for any $\eta \in (-\delta, \delta)$,

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} \mathbf{P}(i\eta) = -\frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}) \left(\frac{d}{d\eta} M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H} \right) \mathcal{R}(z, M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}) dz.$$

Proof. The only difficulty is to prove the differentiability on the imaginary axis. As soon as $z \notin \mathfrak{S}(M_\lambda\mathbf{H})$ for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta$, one has

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \mathcal{R}(z, M_\lambda\mathbf{H}) = -\mathcal{R}(z, M_\lambda\mathbf{H}) \left(\frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda\mathbf{H} \right) \mathcal{R}(z, M_\lambda\mathbf{H}),$$

so that

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \mathbf{P}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_\lambda\mathbf{H}) \left(\frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda\mathbf{H} \right) \mathcal{R}(z, M_\lambda\mathbf{H}) dz \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta$$

and, since $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{d\lambda} (M_\lambda\mathbf{H}) = -\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (\tau_- M_\lambda\mathbf{H}) = -\tau_- M_0\mathbf{H}$ we easily get the differentiability in 0. The same computations also give

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} \mathbf{P}(\varepsilon + i\eta) = -\frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z-1|=r_0\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H}) \left(\frac{d}{d\eta} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H} \right) \mathcal{R}(z, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H}) dz, \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

Using now Prop. 3.5 which asserts that $\frac{d}{d\eta} M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}\mathbf{H}$ converges to $\frac{d}{d\eta} M_{i\eta}\mathbf{H}$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ uniformly with respect to η , we deduce the second part of the Lemma. \square

We can complement the above result with the following:

Lemma 4.8. *With the notations of Proposition 4.6, the function $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta \mapsto \nu(\lambda)$ is differentiable with derivative $\nu'(\lambda)$ such that the limit*

$$\nu'(0) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \nu'(\lambda)$$

exists and is given by

$$\nu'(0) = - \int_{\Gamma_+} \tau_-(x, v) \varphi_0(x, v) d\mu_+(x, v) < 0.$$

Proof. Recall that we introduced in the proof of Proposition 4.6 the functions

$$\varphi_\lambda = \mathbf{P}(\lambda)\varphi_0, \quad \varphi_\lambda^* = \mathbf{P}(\lambda)^*\varphi_0^*, \quad \lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta$$

which are such that $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \varphi_\lambda = \varphi_0$ and $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \varphi_\lambda^* = \varphi_0^* = \mathbf{1}_{\Gamma_+}$. Introducing the duality bracket $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ between L_+^1 and its dual $(L_+^1)^* = L^\infty(\Gamma_+, d\mu_+)$, we have in particular

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \langle \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_0^* \rangle = \int_{\Gamma_+} \varphi_0 d\mu_+ = 1.$$

Moreover, the mappings $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta \mapsto \varphi_\lambda \in L_+^1$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta \mapsto \varphi_\lambda^* \in (L_+^1)^*$ are differentiable with

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda}\varphi_\lambda = \frac{d}{d\lambda}P(\lambda)\varphi_0, \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda}\varphi_\lambda^* = \frac{d}{d\lambda}P(\lambda)^*\varphi_0^*.$$

Since

$$M_\lambda H \varphi_\lambda = \nu(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda$$

so that $\langle M_\lambda H \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \nu(\lambda) \langle \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle$ we deduce first that $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta \mapsto \nu(\lambda)$ is differentiable and, differentiating the above identity yields

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda}(M_\lambda H \varphi_\lambda) = \nu'(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda + \nu(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda.$$

Computing the derivatives and multiplying with φ_λ^* and integrating over Γ_+ we get

$$\langle \left(\frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda H\right) \varphi_\lambda + M_\lambda H \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \nu'(\lambda) \langle \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle + \nu(\lambda) \langle \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle.$$

Using that $\frac{d}{d\lambda} M_\lambda H = -\tau_- M_\lambda H$ whereas

$$\langle M_\lambda H \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \langle \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, (M_\lambda H)^* \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \nu(\lambda) \langle \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle$$

we obtain

$$-\langle \tau_- M_\lambda H \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle + \nu(\lambda) \langle \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \nu'(\lambda) \langle \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle + \nu(\lambda) \langle \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle.$$

Thus

$$-\langle \tau_- M_\lambda H \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle = \nu'(\lambda) \langle \varphi_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda^* \rangle, \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta.$$

Letting $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, we get that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \nu'(\lambda) = -\langle \tau_- M_0 H \varphi_0, \varphi_0^* \rangle$$

which is the desired result since $M_0 H \varphi_0 = \varphi_0$. \square

4.2.2. Existence of the boundary function at 0. Recall that, to prove the existence of the limit $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H) f$ for $\eta \neq 0$, we need that $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$. For the delicate case $\eta = 0$, we will need the additional assumption that f has zero mean:

$$\varrho_f := \int_{\Omega \times V} f(x, v) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) = 0. \quad (4.7)$$

Namely,

Lemma 4.9. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \leq N_H$. Then, for any $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ satisfying (4.7), the limit*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H) f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_k uniformly on some neighbourhood of 0. We denote $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ this limit.

Proof. According to Lemma 4.3, if $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ then

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_0) f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_k uniformly on some neighbourhood of 0. So, as in the proof of Lemma 4.5, it is enough to prove the convergence in \mathbb{X}_k of

$$\mathbf{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta) f = \Xi_{\varepsilon + i\eta} H \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon + i\eta} H) G_{\varepsilon + i\eta} f.$$

This convergence will hold thanks to (4.7). We split $\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta)f$ as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta)f &= \Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H})(I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta)) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f \\ &\quad + \Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H}) P(\varepsilon + i\eta) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f \\ &= \Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H}(I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta))) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f \\ &\quad + \Xi_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} P(\varepsilon + i\eta)) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f \end{aligned}$$

since $P(\lambda)$ commutes with $M_\lambda \mathcal{H}$. Notice that, with the notations of Proposition 4.6,

$$\mathfrak{G}(M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H}[I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta)]) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z| < r\}$$

so that

$$r_\sigma(M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H}(I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta))) \leq r < 1.$$

One has then, for $r < r' < r_0$

$$I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta) = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\{|z|=r'\}} \mathcal{R}(z, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H}) dz$$

so that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta) = I - P(i\eta)$ in $\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)$ uniformly with respect to $|\eta| < \delta$. Consequently,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|\eta| \leq \delta} \|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H}(I - P(\varepsilon + i\eta))) \mathcal{G}_{i\eta} f - \mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta} \mathcal{H}(I - P(i\eta))) \mathcal{G}_{i\eta} f\|_{L_+^1} = 0. \quad (4.8)$$

On the other hand,

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} P(\varepsilon + i\eta)) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f = \frac{1}{1 - \nu(\varepsilon + i\eta)} P(\varepsilon + i\eta) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f$$

so that, by the continuity of $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_\delta \mapsto \nu(\lambda)$ gives easily that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \mathcal{H} P(\varepsilon + i\eta)) \mathcal{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f = \frac{1}{1 - \nu(i\eta)} P(i\eta) \mathcal{G}_{i\eta} f, \quad \forall \eta \neq 0$$

where the limit is meant in L_+^1 . Whenever $\eta = 0$, we have

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_\varepsilon \mathcal{H} P(\varepsilon)) \mathcal{G}_\varepsilon f = \frac{1}{1 - \nu(\varepsilon)} P(\varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_\varepsilon f = \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \nu(\varepsilon)} \frac{P(\varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_\varepsilon f - P(0) \mathcal{G}_0 f}{\varepsilon}$$

where we used the fact that, since $\varrho_f = 0$ and \mathcal{G}_0 is stochastic, one has

$$\int_{\Gamma_+} \mathcal{G}_0 f d\mu_+ = 0 \quad \text{so} \quad P(0) \mathcal{G}_0 f = 0.$$

As already seen, the derivative $G'(0)f$ exists since $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$ and therefore, by virtue of Lemma 4.7,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{P(\varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_\varepsilon f - P(0) \mathcal{G}_0 f}{\varepsilon} = P'(0) \mathcal{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathcal{G}'_0 f.$$

According to Lemma 4.8,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \nu(\varepsilon)} = -\frac{1}{\nu'(0)} > 0$$

so that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(1, M_\varepsilon \text{HP}(\varepsilon)) \mathbf{G}_\varepsilon f = -\frac{1}{\nu'(0)} [P'(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathbf{G}'_0 f].$$

Finally, we obtain that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(1, M_\varepsilon \text{H}) \mathbf{G}_\varepsilon f$ exists in L^1_+ and is given by

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_0 \text{H}(I - P(0))) \mathbf{G}_0 f - \frac{1}{\nu'(0)} [P'(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathbf{G}'_0 f].$$

We just proved that, for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}) \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_0 and is given by

$$\mathcal{R}_f(\eta) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta} \text{H}) \mathbf{G}_{i\eta} f & \text{if } \eta \neq 0 \\ \mathcal{R}(1, M_0 \text{H}(I - P(0))) \mathbf{G}_0 f - \frac{1}{\nu'(0)} [P'(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathbf{G}'_0 f] & \text{if } \eta = 0. \end{cases}$$

Let us prove that the convergence is uniform with respect to $|\eta| \leq \delta$. According to (4.8), we only need to prove that the convergence

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \text{HP}(\varepsilon + i\eta)) \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f$$

towards

$$F(\eta) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta} \text{HP}(i\eta)) \mathbf{G}_{i\eta} f & \text{if } \eta \neq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\nu'(0)} [P'(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathbf{G}'_0 f] & \text{if } \eta = 0. \end{cases}$$

is uniform with respect to $|\eta| < \delta$. We argue by contradiction, assuming that there exist $c > 0$, a sequence $(\varepsilon_n)_n \subset (0, \infty)$ converging to 0 and a sequence $(\eta_n)_n \subset (-\delta, \delta)$ such that

$$\|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon_n+i\eta_n} \text{HP}(\varepsilon_n + i\eta_n)) \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon_n+i\eta_n} f - F(\eta_n)\|_{L^1_+} \geq c > 0. \quad (4.9)$$

Up to consider subsequence if necessary, we can assume without loss of generality that $\lim_n \eta_n = \eta_0$ with $|\eta_0| \leq \delta$. First, one sees that then $\eta_0 = 0$ since the convergence of $\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta} \text{HP}(\varepsilon + i\eta)) \mathbf{G}_{\varepsilon+i\eta} f$ to $F(\eta)$ is actually uniform in any neighbourhood around $\eta_0 \neq 0$ (see (4.5)). Because $\eta_0 = 0$, defining $\lambda_n := \varepsilon_n + i\eta_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the sequence $(\lambda_n)_n \subset \mathcal{C}_\delta$ is converging to 0. Now, as before,

$$\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\lambda_n} \text{HP}_{\lambda_n}) \mathbf{G}_{\lambda_n} f = \frac{\lambda_n}{1 - \nu(\lambda_n)} \frac{P(\lambda_n) \mathbf{G}_{\lambda_n} f - P(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f}{\lambda_n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

with

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{1 - \nu(\lambda_n)} = -\frac{1}{\nu'(0)}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(\lambda_n) \mathbf{G}_{\lambda_n} f - P(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f}{\lambda_n} = [P'(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathbf{G}'_0 f].$$

Therefore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{R}(1, M_{\lambda_n} \text{HP}(\lambda_n)) \mathbf{G}_{\lambda_n} f = -\frac{1}{\nu'(0)} [P'(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f + P(0) \mathbf{G}'_0 f].$$

One also has

$$F(\eta_n) = \mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta_n} \text{HP}(i\eta_n)) \mathbf{G}_{i\eta_n} f = \frac{i\eta_n}{1 - \nu(i\eta_n)} \frac{P(i\eta_n) \mathbf{G}_{i\eta_n} f - P(0) \mathbf{G}_0 f}{i\eta_n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

so that $F(i\eta_n)$ has the same limit $-\frac{1}{\nu'(0)} [P'(0)G_0f + P(0)G'_0f]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This contradicts (4.9). Therefore, one has

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|\eta| < \delta} \|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{\varepsilon+i\eta}H)G_{\varepsilon+i\eta}f - \mathcal{R}_f(\eta)\|_{L^1_+} = 0.$$

As in the proof of Lemma 4.5, using now (3.4) in Proposition 3.4, we deduce the desired uniform convergence in \mathbb{X}_k with $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) = \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta) + \Xi_{i\eta}H\mathcal{R}_f(\eta)$. \square

4.2.3. *Existence of the boundary function.* Combining Lemma 4.9 with Lemma 4.5 we get the following

Theorem 4.10. *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \leq N_H$ and any $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ satisfying (4.7), the limit*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H)f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_k uniformly with respect to η on any compact of \mathbb{R} . The limit is denoted $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$. The mapping

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \in \mathbb{X}_k$$

is continuous and is uniformly bounded in \mathbb{X}_k , i.e. $\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} < \infty$.

Proof. Let $[a, b]$ be a compact interval of \mathbb{R} and $a \leq \eta_0 \leq b$. We know from Lemmas 4.9–4.5 and Lemma 4.3 that the convergence of $\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H)f$ to $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ is uniform on some neighbourhood of η_0 . Covering $[a, b]$ with a finite number of such neighbourhoods, we get the first part of the Theorem. The mapping $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \in \mathbb{X}_k$ is clearly continuous as the uniform limit of the family of continuous mappings $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, T_H)f$, $\varepsilon > 0$. To prove the limit is uniformly bounded, we see from the first part that we only need to prove that, for $R > 0$ large enough,

$$\sup_{|\eta| > R} \|\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} < \infty.$$

For any $\eta \neq 0$, one has

$$\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) = \mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta) + \Xi_{i\eta}H\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H)G_{i\eta}f$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} &\leq \|\mathbf{R}_f^0(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} + \|\Xi_{i\eta}H\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H)G_{i\eta}f\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} \\ &\leq \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_{k+1}} + \|\Xi_0\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{Y}_k^-, \mathbb{X}_k)} \|H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{Y}_k^-)} \|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \|f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \end{aligned}$$

where we used that $|\Xi_{i\eta}| \leq \Xi_0$ and Remark 4.4. To prove the result, we only need to show that $\|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)}$ is bounded for $|\eta|$ large enough. Recall (see (1.14)) that there exists $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \left\| (M_{i\eta}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} = 0,$$

and, arguing exactly as in Corollary 3.9, one proves easily that, for $|\eta|$ large enough $\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} (M_{i\eta}H)^{n\ell+j}$ from which

$$\|\mathcal{R}(1, M_{i\eta}H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \leq \ell \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\| (M_{i\eta}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)}^n = \frac{\ell}{1 - \left\| (M_{i\eta}H)^\ell \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)}}$$

which gives the conclusion. \square

5. REGULARITY OF THE BOUNDARY FUNCTION

5.1. Continuity and qualitative convergence theorem. Before proving Theorem 1.8 we need the following technical result

Lemma 5.1. *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k \leq N_H$, $\mathcal{D}(T_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_k$ is dense in \mathbb{X}_k .*

Proof. Let $k \leq N_H$ be fixed. Recall that the resolvent $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)$ leaves invariant \mathbb{X}_k ($\lambda > 0$). To prove the result, let us show that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)f - f\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} = 0 \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{X}_k$$

which will clearly prove the result since $\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)f \in \mathcal{D}(T_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_k$ for any $\lambda > 0$. Let $f \in \mathbb{X}_k$ be fixed. A general property of the resolvent implies that the above convergence holds true in \mathbb{X}_0 i.e.

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)f - f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0.$$

To prove the claim, one has to prove that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|(\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)f - f) \varpi_k\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

where we recall that $\varpi_k(v) = \min(1, |v|^{-k})$ has been introduced in Remark 2.8. Let $\lambda > 1$ be fixed. We already saw (see the proof of Lemma 4.3) that ϖ_k commutes with $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_0)$ so,

$$\varpi_k(\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_H)f - f) = \lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_0)(\varpi_k f) + \varpi_k \lambda \Xi_\lambda H \mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H) G_\lambda f$$

and, because $\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_0)$ converges strongly to the identity (in \mathbb{X}_0) as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, for $f \in \mathbb{X}_k$ we have

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|\lambda \mathcal{R}(\lambda, T_0)(\varpi_k f) - \varpi_k f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0.$$

So to prove (5.1), it is enough to show that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|\varpi_k \lambda \Xi_\lambda H \mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H) G_\lambda f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0. \quad (5.2)$$

Because ϖ_k is independent of x , one has, $\varpi_k \Xi_\lambda H = \Xi_\lambda(\varpi_k H)$ and

$$\|\varpi_k \lambda \Xi_\lambda H \mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H) G_\lambda f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|\lambda \Xi_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_-, \mathbb{X}_0)} \|\varpi_k H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, L^1_-)} \|\mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \|G_\lambda f\|_{L^1_+}.$$

For $\lambda > 1$, one has $\|\lambda \Xi_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_-, \mathbb{X}_0)} \leq 1$ from (2.7) while

$$\|\mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \leq \|\mathcal{R}(1, M_1 H)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+)} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\varpi_k H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, L^1_-)} = \|H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, \mathbb{Y}_k^-)} < \infty$$

since $k \leq N_H$. Therefore, there exists a positive constant $C_k > 0$ independent of f and λ such that

$$\|\varpi_k \lambda \Xi_\lambda H \mathcal{R}(1, M_\lambda H) G_\lambda f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq C_k \|G_\lambda f\|_{L^1_+}, \quad \forall \lambda > 1.$$

One has

$$\|G_\lambda f\|_{L^1_+} \leq \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu_+(x, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} |f(x - sv, v)| e^{-\lambda s} ds$$

and, since $t_+(x - sv, v) = s$ for any $(x, v) \in \Gamma_+$, one has

$$\|G_\lambda f\|_{L^1_+} \leq \int_{\Gamma_+} d\mu_+(x, v) \int_0^{\tau_-(x, v)} |f(x - sv, v)| e^{-\lambda t_+(x - sv, v)} ds$$

which, thanks to (2.2), yields

$$\|G_\lambda f\|_{L^1_+} \leq \int_{\Omega \times V} e^{-\lambda t_+(x, v)} |f(x, v)| dx \mathbf{m}(dv).$$

The dominated convergence theorem implies then that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|G_\lambda f\|_{L^1_+} = 0$$

which gives (5.2) and proves the result. \square

We have all in hands to use directly Ingham's Theorem 1.1 to prove Theorem 1.8.

Proof of Theorem 1.8. Since \mathbb{X}_1 is dense in \mathbb{X}_0 , to prove the result it is enough to consider $f \in \mathbb{X}_1$. Using then Lemma 5.1, we can assume without loss of generality that

$$f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_1.$$

Replacing f with $f - \varrho_f \Psi_H \in \mathbb{X}_1$ (recall that $\Psi_H \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_1$, see Remark 2.11) we can assume without loss of generality that $\varrho_f = 0$. We apply then Ingham Theorem 1.1 with

$$g(t) = U_H(t)f \quad t \geq 0.$$

Since $\|U_H(t)\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_0)} \leq 1$ and $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H)$ one has

$$g(\cdot) \in \text{BUC}(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{X}_0)$$

and

$$\widehat{g}(\alpha + is) = \mathcal{R}(\alpha + is, \mathbb{T}_H)f \quad \text{and} \quad F(s) = \mathbf{R}_f(s), \quad \alpha > 0, s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

From Theorem 4.10, $F(\cdot)$ is indeed the (weak) limit of $\widehat{g}(\alpha + i\cdot)$ as $\alpha \rightarrow 0^+$ and, since $F \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$, one has in particular $F \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{X}_0)$. We deduce directly from Ingham's Theorem that $g(\cdot) \in \mathcal{C}_0(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{X}_0)$ which is the desired conclusion. \square

5.2. Higher order regularity and proof of Theorem 1.9. In order to make the above convergence Theorem 1.8 quantitative, we need to estimate the derivatives of $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ (i.e. estimate the derivatives of $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_H)f$ along the imaginary axis under specific integrability properties of f . We begin with showing that the boundary function is indeed regular under suitable integrability property of f .

To show $\mathbf{R}_f(\cdot)$ is regular for $f \in \mathbb{X}_k$, the key observation is the following general property of the resolvent

$$\frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_H) = (-1)^k k! \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbb{T}_H)^{k+1}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+.$$

We introduce

$$\mathbb{X}_k^0 := \{f \in \mathbb{X}_k; \varrho_f = 0\}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

which is a closed subset of \mathbb{X}_k . Notice that, endowed with the \mathbb{X}_k -norm, \mathbb{X}_k^0 is a Banach space. Since

$$\int_{\Omega \times V} U_{\mathbf{H}}(t) f dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) = \int_{\Omega \times V} f dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv), \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad f \in \mathbb{X}_0$$

one has

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega \times V} \mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}}) f dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) &= \int_{\Omega \times V} \left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda t} U_{\mathbf{H}}(t) f dt \right) dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\Omega \times V} f dx \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv), \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+ \end{aligned}$$

and therefore the resolvent and all its iterates $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}})^k$ $k \geq 0$ leave invariant \mathbb{X}_0^0 .

Lemma 5.2. *Assume that \mathbf{H} satisfies Assumptions 1.4. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \leq N_{\mathbf{H}}$ and any $f \in \mathbb{X}_k^0$ the limit*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}})]^k f := \Upsilon_k(\eta) f$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_0 uniformly with respect to η on any compact of \mathbb{R} . Moreover, the mapping

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \Upsilon_k(\eta) f$$

is continuous and bounded over \mathbb{R} .

Proof. The proof is made by induction over $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \leq N_{\mathbf{H}}$. For $k = 1$, the result holds true by Theorem 4.10. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k < N_{\mathbf{H}}$ and assume the result to be true for any $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. According to Banach-Steinhaus Theorem [7, Theorem 2.2, p. 32], for any $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and any $c > 0$,

$$M_j(c) = \sup \left\{ \left\| [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}})]^j \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_j^0, \mathbb{X}_0)} ; 0 < \varepsilon < 1, |\eta| \leq c \right\} < \infty \quad (5.3)$$

whereas, for any $g \in \mathbb{X}_j^0$, the limit

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}})]^j g =: \Upsilon_j(\eta) g \quad (5.4)$$

exists in \mathbb{X}_0 uniformly with respect to η on any compact of \mathbb{R} with moreover

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Upsilon_j(\eta) g\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} < \infty \quad \forall g \in \mathbb{X}_j^0.$$

Notice that, using Banach-Steinhaus Theorem again, this implies that $\Upsilon_j(\eta) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_j^0, \mathbb{X}_0)$ for any $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ with

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Upsilon_j(\eta)\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_j^0, \mathbb{X}_0)} < \infty. \quad (5.5)$$

Moreover, the mapping $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \Upsilon_j(\eta) f \in \mathbb{X}_0$ is continuous over \mathbb{R} as the uniform limit of the continuous functions $\eta \mapsto [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{H}})]^j f \in \mathbb{X}_0$. Clearly, for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, the mapping

$g \in \mathbb{X}_j^0 \mapsto \Upsilon_j(\eta)g$ is linear. Let $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}^0$ be given. One has, for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^{k+1} f - \Upsilon_k(\eta)\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) &= [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^k \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f - \Upsilon_k(\eta)\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \\ &= \left([\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^k - \Upsilon_k(\eta)\right) \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \\ &\quad + [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^k (\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f - \mathbf{R}_f(\eta)). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, for $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}^0$, $\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f \in \mathbb{X}_k^0$ and so is $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \in \mathbb{X}_k^0$. We can use then the above induction hypothesis (5.3) first to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^k (\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f - \mathbf{R}_f(\eta)) \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \\ \leq M_k(c) \|\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f - \mathbf{R}_f(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k^0}, \quad \forall 0 < \varepsilon < 1, \quad |\eta| \leq c \end{aligned}$$

where the right-hand-side converges to 0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ uniformly on $\{|\eta| \leq c\}$ thanks to Theorem 4.10. Moreover, applying (5.4) with $g = \mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$, we get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|\eta| \leq c} \left\| \left([\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^k - \Upsilon_k(\eta)\right) \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0$$

where we used the fact that the mapping $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \in \mathbb{X}_k^0$ is bounded and continuous according to Theorem 4.10. This is enough to prove that, for any $c > 0$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|\eta| \leq c} \left\| [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^{k+1} f - \Upsilon_k(\eta)\mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0$$

which is the first part of the result with $\Upsilon_{k+1}(\eta)f = \Upsilon_k(\eta)\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$. Consequently

$$\|\Upsilon_{k+1}(\eta)f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq \|\Upsilon_k(\eta)\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{X}_k^0, \mathbb{X}_0)} \|\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k}$$

and we deduce that

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Upsilon_{k+1}(\eta)f\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} < \infty$$

according to the induction hypothesis (5.5) and the fact that $\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \|\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)\|_{\mathbb{X}_k} < \infty$. This achieves the proof. \square

Theorem 5.3. *Assume that H satisfy Assumptions 1.4. Let $0 \leq k < N_H$ and $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ with $\varrho_f = 0$. Then, the boundary function*

$$\eta \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$$

defined by Theorem 4.10 belongs to $\mathcal{C}^k(\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{X}_0)$ with

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \max_{0 \leq j \leq k} \left\| \frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} < \infty.$$

Proof. The result is true for $k = 0$ according to Theorem 4.10. Notice now that, for $f \in \mathbb{X}_{k+1}^0$ and $0 \leq j \leq k$

$$\frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)f = (-i)^j j! [\mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)]^{j+1} f \quad \forall 0 < \varepsilon < 1, \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

From Lemma 5.2, we deduce that, for any $c > 0$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|\eta| \leq c} \left\| \frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H) f - (-i)^j j! \Upsilon_{j+1}(\eta) f \right\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} = 0$$

i.e. the first k derivatives of $\eta \mapsto \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H) f$ converge as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on any compact. This proves that the boundary function $\mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ is of class $\mathcal{C}^k(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{X}_0)$ with

$$\frac{d^j}{d\eta^j} \mathbf{R}_f(\eta) = (-i)^j j! \Upsilon_{j+1}(\eta) f, \quad \forall 0 \leq j \leq k.$$

This last identity, together with Lemma 5.2 shows also that $\eta \mapsto \mathbf{R}_f(\eta)$ is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{C}^k(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{X}_0)$. \square

With this and Theorem 1.2, we are in position to prove Theorem 1.9 stated in the Introduction.

Proof of Theorem 1.9. Let $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$. One has

$$U_H(t)f - \mathbb{P}f = U_H(t)\tilde{f}$$

with $\tilde{f} = f - \mathbb{P}f = f - \varrho_f \Psi_H$. Notice that $\varrho_{\tilde{f}} = 0$ and, since $\Psi_H \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_{k+1}$ (see Remark 2.11), it holds

$$\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H) \cap \mathbb{X}_{k+1}^0.$$

We introduce, as in Theorem 1.8,

$$g(t) = U_H(t)\tilde{f} \quad t \geq 0.$$

Because $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{T}_H)$ one has that $g(\cdot) \in \text{BUC}(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{X}_0) \cap \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathbb{X}_0)$ and

$$\widehat{g}(\varepsilon + i\eta) = \mathcal{R}(\varepsilon + i\eta, \mathbb{T}_H)\tilde{f} \quad \text{and} \quad F(\eta) = \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{f}}(\eta), \quad \varepsilon > 0, \eta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

According to Theorem 5.3, the boundary function F is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{C}^k(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{X}_0)$. We conclude thanks to Theorem 1.2 that there exists $C_k > 0$ such that

$$\|g(t)\|_{\mathbb{X}_0} \leq C_k t^{-\frac{k}{2}}, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

which is exactly the conclusion of Theorem 1.9. \square

APPENDIX A. ABOUT ASSUMPTIONS 1.4

A.1. Reminders about regular diffuse boundary operators. We recall here that, in our previous contribution [20], we introduce a general class of diffuse boundary operators that we called *regular*. First, we begin with the definition of stochastic diffuse boundary operator.

Definition A.1. *One says that $H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)$ is a stochastic diffuse boundary operator if*

$$H\psi(x, v) = \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \psi(x, v') \mu_x(dv'), \quad (x, v) \in \Gamma_-, \quad \psi \in L_+^1 \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where the kernel $\mathbf{h}(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ induces a field of nonnegative measurable functions

$$x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \mathbf{h}(x, \cdot, \cdot)$$

where

$$\mathbf{h}(x, \cdot, \cdot) : \Gamma_-(x) \times \Gamma_+(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

is such that

$$\int_{\Gamma_-(x)} \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \mu_x(dv) = 1, \quad \forall (x, v') \in \Gamma_+.$$

Notice that we can identify $\mathbf{H} \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)$ to a field of integral operators

$$x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \mathbf{H}(x) \in \mathcal{B}(L^1(\Gamma_+(x), \Gamma_-(x)))$$

by the formula

$$[\mathbf{H}\psi](x, v) = [\mathbf{H}(x)\psi(x, \cdot)](v)$$

where, for any $x \in \partial\Omega$

$$\mathbf{H}(x) : \psi \in L^1(\Gamma_+(x)) \mapsto [\mathbf{H}(x)\psi](v) = \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \psi(v') \mu_x(dv') \in L^1(\Gamma_-(x))$$

where

$$L^1(\Gamma_\pm(x)) = L^1(\Gamma_\pm(x), \mu_x(dv)), \quad \Gamma_\pm(x) = \{v \in V ; (x, v) \in \Gamma_\pm\}, \quad x \in \partial\Omega.$$

We recall the class of diffuse boundary operators as introduced in [20].

Definition A.2. We say that a diffuse boundary operator $\mathbf{H} \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)$ is regular if the family of operators

$$\mathbf{H}(x) \in \mathcal{B}(L^1(\Gamma_+(x)), L^1(\Gamma_-(x))), \quad x \in \partial\Omega$$

is collectively weakly compact in the sense that

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{v' \in \Gamma_+(x)} \int_{S_m(x, v')} \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \mu_x(dv) = 0, \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where the convergence is uniform with respect to $x \in \partial\Omega$. Here above, for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and any $(x, v') \in \Gamma_+$, we set $S_m(x, v') = \{v \in \Gamma_-(x) ; |v| \geq m\} \cup \{v \in \Gamma_-(x) ; \mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \geq m\}$.

Remark A.3. If for instance $\mathbf{h}(x, v, v') \leq F(v)$ for any $(x, v, v') \in \partial\Omega \times V \times V$ with $F \in L^1(V, |v| \mathbf{m}(dv))$ then \mathbf{H} is regular.

We can combine [20, Lemma 3.8] and [20, Lemma 3.7] to prove the following approximation result

Lemma A.4. Let \mathbf{H} be a regular stochastic diffuse boundary operator with kernel $\mathbf{h}(x, v, v')$. There exists a sequence $(\mathbf{H}_n)_n$ of regular diffuse boundary operator such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{H}_n - \mathbf{H}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)} = 0$$

where, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the kernel $\mathbf{h}_n(x, v, v')$ of \mathbf{H}_n is such that, for any $(x, v') \in \Gamma_-$,

$$\mathbf{h}_n(x, v, v') = 0 \quad \text{if } |v| \leq \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{or} \quad |v| \geq n.$$

According to [20, Theorem 5.1], if H is a regular and stochastic diffuse boundary operator then

$$HM_0H \in \mathcal{B}(L^1_+, L^1_-) \text{ is weakly-compact,}$$

i.e. Assumptions 1.4 2) is met. Moreover, to prove that Assumption 1.4 4) is satisfied, one can work with a dense family of regular boundary operators, which means, thanks to Lemma A.4 that there is no loss of generality assuming that velocities are bounded and bounded away from zero. In the sequel, we shall therefore always assume that

$$V = \{v \in V ; c < |v| < c^{-1}\}, \quad 0 < c < 1. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

A.2. A subclass of regular diffuse operators. To give a practical criterion ensuring that Assumption 1.4 4) is met, we introduce a smaller class of diffuse boundary operators for which the collective weak-compactness is replaced with the collective compactness. To do so, it will be convenient not to work directly with H but with a different operator. Namely, assuming H is stochastic diffuse boundary operator as defined in Definition A.1 with kernel $h(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$, notice that

$$|v \cdot n(x)|H\psi(x, v) = \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} |v \cdot n(x)|\mathbf{h}(x, v, v')\psi(x, v') |v' \cdot n(x)|\mathbf{m}(dv')$$

and that, for given $x \in \partial\Omega$, the mapping

$$v' \in \Gamma_+(x) \longmapsto \psi(x, v')|v' \cdot n(x)|$$

belongs to $L^1(\Gamma_+(x), \mathbf{m})$ whereas

$$v \in \Gamma_-(x) \longmapsto |v \cdot n(x)|H\psi(x, v)$$

belongs to $L^1(\Gamma_-(x), \mathbf{m})$. For simplicity, we assume that $\mathbf{h}(x, v, v')$ is defined on all $\partial\Omega \times V \times V$ and introduce then the kernel

$$k(x, v, v') = |v \cdot n(x)|\mathbf{h}(x, v, v'). \quad (\text{A.4})$$

We introduce then the following

$$K : L^1(\partial\Omega \times V, \pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv)) \longrightarrow L^1(\partial\Omega \times V, \pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv))$$

defined by

$$K\psi(x, v) = \int_V k(x, v, v')\psi(x, v')\mathbf{m}(dv'), \quad \psi \in L^1(\partial\Omega \times V, \pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv)).$$

As before, we can identify $K \in \mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega \times V, \pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv)))$ to a field of integral operators

$$x \in \partial\Omega \longmapsto K(x) \in \mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)))$$

by the formula $[K\psi](x, v) = [K(x)\psi(x, \cdot)](v)$. From now, we will always simply write

$$L^1(\partial\Omega \times V) = L^1(\partial\Omega \times V, \pi(dx) \otimes \mathbf{m}(dv)).$$

To make the link between H and K , we introduce, for any $x \in \partial\Omega$ the following *isometry*

$$I_x^+ : L^1(\Gamma_+(x), \boldsymbol{\mu}_x(dv)) \longrightarrow L^1(\Gamma_+(x), \mathbf{m}(dv))$$

with

$$I_x^+\psi(v) = |v \cdot n(x)|\psi(v), \quad v \in \Gamma_+(x)$$

and the extension by zero

$$E_x : \varphi \in L^1(\Gamma_+(x), \mathbf{m}(dv)) \mapsto E_x \varphi \in L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))$$

with

$$E_x \varphi(v) = \begin{cases} \varphi(v) & \text{if } v \in \Gamma_+(x) \\ 0 & \text{else .} \end{cases}$$

We also define the restriction operator

$$R_x : L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv)) \rightarrow L^1(\Gamma_-(x); \mathbf{m}(dv)).$$

Finally, we introduce the *isometry*

$$I_x^- : \varphi \in L^1(\Gamma_-(x); \mathbf{m}(dv)) \longrightarrow L^1(\Gamma_-(x), \boldsymbol{\mu}_x(dv))$$

with

$$I_x^- \varphi(v) = \frac{1}{|v \cdot n(x)|} \varphi(v), \quad v \in \Gamma_-(x).$$

It holds then

$$H(x) := I_x^- R_x K(x) E_x I_x^+ \tag{A.5}$$

with

$$\|H\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1_+, L^1_-)} \leq \|K\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega \times V))}. \tag{A.6}$$

We have then the following approximation result which is easily deduced from [22, Proposition 1] (replacing there Ω with $\partial\Omega$):

Lemma A.5. *We assume that the operator K with kernel given by (A.4) is such that*

$$\{K(x) \in \mathcal{L}(L^1(V; \mathbf{m}(dv))); x \in \partial\Omega\} \quad \text{is collectively compact} \tag{A.7}$$

and, for any $\psi \in L^\infty(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))$,

$$\{K(x)^* \psi; x \in \partial\Omega\} \subset L^\infty(V, \mathbf{m}(dv)), \quad \text{is relatively compact} \tag{A.8}$$

where $K(x)$ is defined through (A.5). Then, there exist a sequence $(K_n)_n \subset \mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega \times V))$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|K_n - K\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega \times V))} = 0$$

where, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the kernel $k_n(x, v, v')$ of K_n is of the form

$$k_n(x, v, v') = \sum_{j \in I_n} \beta_j(x) f_j(v) g_j(v'), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, v \in \Gamma_-(x), v' \in \Gamma_+(x) \tag{A.9}$$

where I_n is a finite subset of \mathbb{N} and

$$\beta_j(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\partial\Omega, d\pi), \quad f_j \in L^1(V; \mathbf{m}(dv)), \quad g_j \in L^\infty(V; \mathbf{m}(dv)),$$

where we recall that V is given by (A.3).

An important feature of the above Lemma together with (A.6) is that, to prove Assumption 1.4 4), we can approximate the boundary operator H by a sequence $(H_n)_n$ such that

$$H_n \varphi(x, v) = \sum_{j \in I_n} \beta_j(x) f_j(v) \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} g_j(v') \varphi(x, v') \boldsymbol{\mu}_x(dv'), \quad \varphi \in L_+^1. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Before explaining how assumptions (A.7) and (A.8) ensures Assumptions 1.4 4), we give a practical criterion ensuring that the boundary operator H satisfies (A.7) and (A.8).

Proposition A.6. *The operator K related to H through (A.5) satisfies Assumption (A.7) if, for any $0 < c < 1$*

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in \partial\Omega, c \leq |v'| \leq c^{-1}} \int_{\{c \leq |v| \leq c^{-1}\}} |k(x, v + z, v') - k(x, v, v')| \boldsymbol{m}(dv) = 0. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

Moreover, (A.8) is satisfied if, for any $\varphi \in L^\infty(V; \boldsymbol{m}(dv))$, the mapping

$$x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \int_V k(x, v', \cdot) \varphi(v') \boldsymbol{m}(dv') \in L^\infty(V; \boldsymbol{m}(dv))$$

is piecewise continuous (with a finite number of pieces). In particular, both assumptions (A.7) and (A.8) are met whenever

$$(x, v, v') \in \partial\Omega \times V \times V \mapsto k(x, v, v') \text{ is continuous.} \quad (\text{A.12})$$

Proof. The fact that (A.11) implies (A.7) is a simple consequence of Kolmogorov compactness criterion (see [7, Theorem 4.26, p. 126]) whereas the second part of the proposition comes from the fact that the image of $\partial\Omega$ through a piecewise continuous mapping is compact. \square

Remark A.7. *If $k(x, v, v') = \alpha(x)|v \cdot n(x)|\bar{h}(v, v')$ with $\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\partial\Omega)$ and $\bar{h}(\cdot, \cdot)$ continuous then both (A.7) and (A.8) are satisfied. Notice that we do not require $\alpha(\cdot)$ to be continuous in this case.*

A.3. About Assumptions 1.4 4). Our scope in this subsection is to prove the following

Theorem A.8. *Assume that the diffuse boundary operator H as in Definition A.1 is related through (A.5) to $K(x)$ satisfying (A.7) and (A.8). Assume also that*

$$\boldsymbol{m}(dv) = \varpi(|v|)dv$$

is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure over \mathbb{R}^d with a radial and nonnegative weight function $\varpi(|v|)$. Then,

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left\| (M_{\varepsilon+is} H)^2 \right\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1)} = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0$$

i.e. (1.14) in Assumption 1.4 4) holds true for $\ell = 2$.

Proof. On the basis of Lemma A.5 and since $\|M_{\varepsilon+is}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_-^1, L_+^1)} \leq 1$ for any $\varepsilon \geq 0, s \in \mathbb{R}$, it is enough to prove that

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \|H_1 M_{\varepsilon+is} H_2\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_+^1, L_-^1)} = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0 \quad (\text{A.13})$$

where H_1, H_2 are operators of the form (A.10). Actually, using linearity, one can simply assume that the kernels h_1 and h_2 of H_1, H_2 are given by

$$h_1(x, v, v') = \beta_1(x)f_1(v)g_1(v'), \quad h_2(x, v, v') = \beta_2(x)f_2(v)g_2(v)$$

where

$$\beta_j(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\partial\Omega, d\pi), \quad f_j \in L^1(V; \mathbf{m}(dv)), \quad g_j \in L^\infty(V; \mathbf{m}(dv)), \quad j = 1, 2.$$

In this case, one can show (see [19] for details and similar computations) that, for all $\operatorname{Re}\lambda \geq 0$ and any $\varphi \in L^1_+$

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 M_\lambda H_2 \varphi(x, v) &= \beta_1(x)f_1(v) \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} \exp(-\lambda \tau_-(x, v')) h(v') \beta_2(x - \tau_-(x, v')v') |v' \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv') \\ &\quad \int_{w \cdot n(x - \tau_-(x, v')v') > 0} g_2(w) \varphi(x - \tau_-(x, v')v', w) |w \cdot n(x - \tau_-(x, v')v')| \mathbf{m}(dw), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$h = g_1 f_2 \in L^1(V; \mathbf{m}(dv)).$$

Introducing polar coordinates $v' = \varrho \sigma$, $\varrho = |v'| > 0$ and $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$ and using that

$$\mathbf{m}(dv) = \varpi(\varrho) \varrho^{d-1} d\varrho \otimes d\sigma$$

where $d\sigma$ is the *normalized* Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{S}^{d-1} , we get

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 M_\lambda H_2 \varphi(x, v) &= \beta_1(x)f_1(v) \\ &\quad \int_0^\infty \varrho^d \varpi(\varrho) d\varrho \int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} \exp(-\lambda \tau_-(x, \sigma) \varrho^{-1}) h(\varrho \sigma) G_\varphi(x - \tau_-(x, \sigma)\sigma) |\sigma \cdot n(x)| d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where for $\varphi \in L^1_+$,

$$G_\varphi(y) = \beta_2(y) \int_{w \cdot n(y) > 0} g_2(w) \varphi(y, w) |w \cdot n(y)| \mathbf{m}(dw), \quad y \in \partial\Omega.$$

Notice that

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} |G_\varphi(y)| \pi(dy) \leq \|g_2\|_{L^\infty(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))} \|\beta_2\|_{L^\infty(\partial\Omega)} \|\varphi\|_{L^1_+}$$

i.e. the mapping $\varphi \in L^1_+ \mapsto G_\varphi \in L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))$ is bounded, whereas the linear mapping

$$\psi \in L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)) \mapsto \psi(x) \beta_1(x) f_1(v) \in L^1_+$$

is also bounded. Therefore, to prove (A.13), one only needs to prove that

$$\lim_{|\operatorname{Im}\lambda| \rightarrow \infty} \|L(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)))} = 0, \quad \operatorname{Re}\lambda \geq 0 \quad (\text{A.14})$$

where $L(\lambda) : G \in L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)) \mapsto L(\lambda)G \in L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} L(\lambda)G(x) &= \int_c^{1/c} \varrho^d \varpi(\varrho) d\varrho \int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} \exp(-\lambda \tau_-(x, \sigma) \varrho^{-1}) \\ &\quad h(\varrho \sigma) G(x - \tau_-(x, \sigma)\sigma) |\sigma \cdot n(x)| d\sigma, \quad (\text{A.15}) \end{aligned}$$

for any $x \in \partial\Omega$ and $G \in L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))$ where we used (A.3). One notice first that the operator $L(\lambda)$ depends continuously on $h \in L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))$ (see Lemma A.9 after this proof) and since the set of continuous compactly supported mappings is dense in $L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))$, to prove (A.14) we can assume without loss of generality that $h \in \mathcal{C}_c(V)$ with $\text{Supp } h \subset V$. Under such an assumption, (A.14) holds true as shown in the subsequent Proposition A.10. \square

We now give the results allowing to complete the above proof. First, one has the following

Lemma A.9. *For any $\text{Re}\lambda \geq 0$, the mapping*

$$h \in L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv)) \mapsto L(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(L^1_+)$$

is linear and continuous.

Proof. The fact that the mapping $h \in L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv)) \mapsto L(\lambda)h$ is linear is clear. For any $x \in \partial\Omega$, one first notices that

$$L(\lambda)G(x) = \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} e^{-\lambda\tau_-(x,v)} h(v) G(x - \tau_-(x,v)v) |v \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv), \quad x \in \partial\Omega$$

so that

$$|L(\lambda)G(x)| \leq \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} |h(v)| |G(x - \tau_-(x,v)v)| |v \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv)$$

and, integrating over $\partial\Omega$ and using (2.3), we get

$$\|L(\lambda)G\|_{L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))} \leq \int_{\Gamma_-} |h(v)| |G(z)| d\mu_-(z, v) = \int_{\Gamma_-} |h(v)| |G(z)| |v \cdot n(z)| \mathbf{m}(dv) d\pi(z)$$

so that

$$\|L(\lambda)G\|_{L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))} \leq \frac{1}{c} \|h\|_{L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))} \|G\|_{L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))}, \quad \forall \text{Re}\lambda \geq 0$$

where we use the bound $|v \cdot n(x)| \leq 1/c$ for $v \in \text{Supp } h \subset V$. In other words

$$\sup_{\text{Re}\lambda \geq 0} \|L(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)))} \leq \frac{1}{c} \|h\|_{L^1(V, \mathbf{m}(dv))}.$$

This proves the result. \square

We can prove the following which completes the proof of Theorem A.8:

Proposition A.10. *Assume that $h \in \mathcal{C}_c(V)$ with $\text{Supp } h \subset V$ where we recall V satisfies (A.3). Then,*

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \|L(\varepsilon + i\eta)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)))} = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0.$$

Proof. First, using Lemma B.3 and (A.15), one sees that, for any $G \in L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx))$

$$L(\lambda)G(x) = \int_c^{\frac{1}{c}} \varrho^d \varpi(\varrho) d\varrho \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} e^{-\lambda|x-y|\varrho^{-1}} h\left(\varrho \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}\right) \mathcal{J}(x, y) G(y) \pi(dy), \quad x \in \partial\Omega.$$

Therefore,

$$\|L(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1(\partial\Omega, \pi(dx)))} \leq \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{\partial\Omega} \left| \int_c^{\frac{1}{c}} e^{-\lambda|x-y|\varrho^{-1}} h\left(\varrho \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}\right) \varrho^d \varpi(\varrho) d\varrho \right| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx).$$

We denote then, for any fixed $\varepsilon \geq 0$,

$$H(\eta, x) := \int_c^{\frac{1}{c}} e^{-(\varepsilon+i\eta)|x-y|\varrho^{-1}} h\left(\varrho \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}\right) \varrho^d \varpi(\varrho) d\varrho, \quad x \in \partial\Omega$$

and need to prove that

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{\partial\Omega} |H(\eta, x)| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) = 0.$$

Given $y \in \partial\Omega$ one can split the above integral as

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Omega} |H(\eta, x)| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) &= \int_{|x-y| > \delta} |H(\eta, x)| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) \\ &\quad + \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} |H(\eta, x)| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx), \quad \delta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

First, one sees that

$$\sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}} \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} |H(\eta, x)| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) \leq \|h\|_{L^\infty(V, dm)} \left(\int_c^{\frac{1}{c}} \varrho^d \varpi(\varrho) d\varrho \right) \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx)$$

and thanks to Lemma B.5,

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) = 0.$$

Thus, to prove our claim, we only have to show that, for any $\delta > 0$,

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{|x-y| > \delta} |H(\eta, x)| \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) = 0.$$

For $|x-y| > \delta$, one has $\mathcal{J}(x, y) \leq |x-y|^{1-d} \leq \delta^{1-d}$ and we are reduced to prove that

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{|x-y| > \delta} |H(\eta, x)| \pi(dx) = 0. \quad (\text{A.16})$$

For a fixed $y \in \partial\Omega$ and $r := |x-y| > \delta$, we perform the change of variable $\varrho \mapsto z := |x-y|\varrho^{-1}$ with $d\varrho = |x-y|z^{-2}dz$ so that

$$H(\eta, x) = r^d \int_{rc}^{r/c} e^{-i\eta z} e^{-\varepsilon z} h(z^{-1}(x-y)) \varpi(r/z) \frac{dz}{z^{2+d}} \quad r = |x-y|.$$

which means that $H(\eta, x)$ is the Fourier transform of the continuous mapping $z \mapsto \zeta_{x,y}(z)$ given by

$$\zeta_{x,y}(z) := r^d \mathbf{1}_{(rc, r/c)}(z) e^{-\varepsilon z} h(z^{-1}(x-y)) \varpi(r/z) z^{-(2+d)}.$$

From Riemann-Lebesgue Theorem, one has

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} |\zeta_{x,y}(z)| dz = 0 \quad (\text{A.17})$$

for any $(x, y) \in A_\delta := \{(x, y) \in \partial\Omega \times \partial\Omega; |x - y| > \delta\}$. Since the mapping

$$(x, y) \in A_\delta \mapsto \zeta_{x,y}(\cdot) \in L^1(rc, r/c)$$

is *continuous*, the above convergence (A.17) is uniform with respect to (x, y) , i.e.

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \sup_{|x-y| > \delta} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} e^{i\eta z} \zeta_{x,y}(z) dz \right| = 0.$$

This exactly means that

$$\lim_{|\eta| \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \sup_{|x-y| > \delta} |H(\eta, x)| = 0$$

and, of course, this implies (A.16). \square

A.4. A few examples. We give some examples of practical application in the kinetic theory of gases [1, 5].

- (1) First, we consider an operator H with kernel

$$\mathbf{h}(x, v, v') = \alpha(x) h(v, v')$$

where

$$\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\partial\Omega, d\pi), \quad \text{and} \quad h(\cdot, \cdot) \text{ is continuous on } V \times V.$$

In that case,

$$k(x, v, v') = \alpha(x) |v \cdot n(x)| h(v, v')$$

is such that, for $x \in \partial\Omega$,

$$k(x, \cdot, \cdot) \text{ is continuous over } V \times V$$

and (A.8) and (A.7) are satisfied thanks to Proposition A.6 and Remark A.7.

- (2) Another example is the one given in Example 1.5:

$$\mathbf{h}(x, v, v') = \gamma^{-1}(x) \mathbf{G}(x, v)$$

where $\mathbf{G} : \partial\Omega \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is a measurable and nonnegative mapping such that

- (i) $\mathbf{G}(x, \cdot)$ is radially symmetric for π -almost every $x \in \partial\Omega$;
- (ii) $\mathbf{G}(\cdot, v) \in L^\infty(\partial\Omega)$ for almost every $v \in V$;
- (iii) The mapping $x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \mathbf{G}(x, \cdot) \in L^1(V, |v| \mathbf{m}(dv))$ is piecewise continuous,
- (iv) The mapping $x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \gamma(x)$ is *bounded away from zero* where

$$\gamma(x) := \int_{\Gamma_-(x)} \mathbf{G}(x, v) |v \cdot n(x)| \mathbf{m}(dv) \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega,$$

i.e. there exist $\gamma_0 > 0$ such that $\gamma(x) \geq \gamma_0$ for π -almost every $x \in \partial\Omega$.

In that case, it is easy to show that the associated boundary operator H is satisfying (A.7) and (A.8) and, if

$$\mathbf{m}(dv) = \varpi(|v|)dv \quad (\text{A.18})$$

for some radially symmetric and nonnegative function $\varpi(|v|)$, we deduce from Theorem A.8 that Assumptions 1.4 are met.

(3) A particular example of this kind of boundary operator corresponds to the case in which

$$\mathbf{G}(x, v) = \mathcal{M}_{\theta(x)}(v), \quad \mathcal{M}_{\theta}(v) = (2\pi\theta)^{-d/2} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2\theta}\right), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Then,

$$\gamma(x) = \kappa_d \sqrt{\theta(x)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |w| \mathcal{M}_1(w) dw, \quad x \in \partial\Omega$$

for some positive constant κ_d depending only on the dimension. The above assumption (iii) asserts that the temperature mapping $x \in \partial\Omega \mapsto \theta(x)$ is bounded away from zero and piecewise continuous.

In that case, again, if \mathbf{m} is given by (A.18), Assumptions 1.4 are met. Moreover, for, say

$$\varpi(|v|) = 1, \quad \mathbf{m}(dv) = dv$$

we see that

$$H \in \mathcal{B}(L_+^1, \mathbb{Y}_{k+1}^-) \iff \int_0^\infty |v|^{-k} \mathcal{M}_{\theta(x)}(v) dv < \infty \iff k < d,$$

which means that $N_H = d - 1$ (since N_H needs to be an integer).

APPENDIX B. SOME USEFUL CHANGE OF VARIABLES

We establish now a fundamental change of variable formula which has its own interest and that we used in the previous Appendix. A systematic use of such a change of variable will be made in a companion paper [19]. We begin with the following technical Lemma:

Lemma B.1. *Let $x \in \partial\Omega$ be fixed. We denote by \mathbf{B}_{d-1} the closed unit ball of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} and define*

$$\mathbf{p} : z \in \mathbf{B}_{d-1} \mapsto \mathbf{p}(z) = x - \tau_-(x, \sigma(z))\sigma(z) \in \partial\Omega$$

where

$$\sigma(z) = (\sigma_1(z), \dots, \sigma_d(z)) = (z_1, \dots, z_{d-1}, \sqrt{1 - |z|^2}) \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}, \quad z \in \mathbf{B}_{d-1}.$$

Defining

$$\mathcal{O}_x := \{z \in \mathbf{B}_{d-1} ; \sigma(z) \cdot n(x) > 0 ; \sigma(z) \cdot n(\mathbf{p}(z)) < 0\}$$

it holds that \mathbf{p} is differentiable on \mathcal{O}_x and

$$\det \left(\left(\left\langle \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(z)}{\partial z_i}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(z)}{\partial z_j} \right\rangle \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq d-1} \right) = \left(\frac{\tau_-(x, \sigma(z))^{d-1}}{(\sigma(z) \cdot n(\mathbf{p}(z))) \sigma_d(z)} \right)^2 \quad \forall z \in \mathcal{O}_x.$$

Proof. The fact that $\mathbf{p}(\cdot)$ is differentiable on \mathcal{O}_x is a consequence of [20, Lemma A.4]. We recall in particular here that the set $\widehat{\Gamma}_+(x) = \{\omega \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} ; (x, \omega) \in \Gamma_+ \text{ and } \boldsymbol{\xi}(x, \omega) = (x - \tau_-(x, \omega)\omega, \omega) \in \Gamma_-\}$ is an open subset of $\{\omega \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} ; (x, \omega) \in \Gamma_+\}$ and $\tau_-(x, \cdot)$ is differentiable on $\widehat{\Gamma}_+(x)$ with

$$\partial_\omega \tau_-(x, \omega) = \frac{\tau_-(x, \omega)}{w \cdot n(\boldsymbol{\xi}(x, \omega))} n(\boldsymbol{\xi}_s(x, \omega)), \quad \omega \in \widehat{\Gamma}_+(x) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi}_s(x, \omega) = x - \tau_-(x, \omega)\omega$. Since, for any $z \in \mathcal{O}_x$, $\mathbf{p}(z) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_s(x, \sigma(z))$, this translates in a straightforward way to the differentiability of \mathbf{p} . Moreover, one deduces from (B.1) that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i \mathbf{p}(z) &= -(\nabla_\omega \tau_-(x, \sigma(z)) \cdot \partial_i \sigma(z)) \sigma(z) - \tau_-(x, \sigma(z)) \partial_i \sigma(z) \\ &= -\frac{\tau_-(x, \sigma(z))}{\sigma(z) \cdot n(\mathbf{p}(z))} [(n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \partial_i \sigma(z)) \sigma(z) + (n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \sigma(z)) \partial_i \sigma(z)] \end{aligned}$$

where we denote for simplicity $\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}$. We therefore get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \partial_i \mathbf{p}(z); \partial_j \mathbf{p}(z) \rangle &= \left(\frac{\tau_-(x, \sigma(z))}{\sigma(z) \cdot n(\mathbf{p}(z))} \right)^2 \left((n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \partial_i \sigma(z)) (n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \partial_j \sigma(z)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \sigma(z))^2 (\partial_i \sigma(z) \cdot \partial_j \sigma(z)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let us fix $z \in \mathcal{O}_x$. We denote by $\mathfrak{P}(z)$ the matrix whose entries are $\mathfrak{P}_{ij}(z) = \langle \partial_i \mathbf{p}(z); \partial_j \mathbf{p}(z) \rangle$, $1 \leq i, j \leq d-1$. Using that

$$\partial_i \sigma(z) \cdot \partial_j \sigma(z) = \delta_{ij} + \frac{z_i z_j}{\sigma_d^2(z)}$$

where $\sigma_d(z)$ is the last component of $\sigma(z)$, i.e. $\sigma_d(z) = \sqrt{1 - |z|^2}$, one sees that

$$\mathfrak{P}_{ij}(z) = \tau_-^2(x, \sigma(z)) \left[\delta_{ij} + \frac{z_i z_j}{\sigma_d^2(z)} + \frac{1}{(\sigma(z) \cdot n(\mathbf{p}(z)))^2} (n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \partial_i \sigma(z)) (n(\mathbf{p}(z)) \cdot \partial_j \sigma(z)) \right].$$

For simplicity, we will simply denote by n the unit vector $n(\mathbf{p}(z))$ and $\sigma = \sigma(z)$. Introducing the vectors $u, p \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ whose components are

$$u_i := \frac{n \cdot \partial_i \sigma}{\sigma \cdot n}, \quad p_i := \frac{z_i}{\sigma_d}, \quad i = 1, \dots, d-1$$

we have $\mathfrak{P}_{ij}(z) = \tau_-(x, \sigma)^2 [\delta_{ij} + p_i p_j + u_i u_j]$ so that

$$\det(\mathfrak{P}(z)) = (\tau_-(x, \sigma))^{2(d-1)} \det(\mathbf{I}_{d-1} + p \otimes p + u \otimes u).$$

Recall that, for any invertible matrix \mathbf{A} and any vectors $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$, then

$$\det(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}) = \det(\mathbf{A}) (1 + \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{x} \rangle). \quad (\text{B.2})$$

We apply this identity first by considering $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}_{d-1} + p \otimes p$ and get

$$\det(\mathfrak{P}(z)) = (\tau_-(x, \sigma))^{2(d-1)} \det(\mathbf{A}) (1 + \langle u, \mathbf{A}^{-1} u \rangle).$$

To compute $\det(\mathbf{A})$, one uses again (B.2) to deduce

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = 1 + \langle p, p \rangle = 1 + \frac{|z|^2}{\sigma_d^2} = \sigma_d^{-2}.$$

One also can compute in a direct way the inverse of \mathbf{A} given by $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}_{d-1} - \frac{1}{1+|p|^2} p \otimes p$ from which

$$\langle u, \mathbf{A}^{-1}u \rangle = |u|^2 - \frac{\langle p, u \rangle^2}{1 + |p|^2}.$$

This results in

$$\det(\mathfrak{P}(z)) = (\tau_-(x, \sigma))^{2(d-1)} \left(1 + |u|^2 - \frac{\langle p, u \rangle^2}{1 + |p|^2} \right). \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Let us make this more explicit. One easily checks that

$$u_i = \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot n} \left(n_i - \frac{n_d}{\sigma_d} z_i \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \langle p, u \rangle = \frac{1}{(\sigma \cdot n)\sigma_d} \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \left(n_i z_i - \frac{n_d}{\sigma_d} z_i^2 \right).$$

Noticing that $\sum_{i=1}^{d-1} n_i z_i = (\sigma \cdot n) - \sigma_d n_d$, it holds

$$\langle p, u \rangle = \frac{1}{(\sigma \cdot n)\sigma_d} \left(\sigma \cdot n - \sigma_d n_d - \frac{n_d}{\sigma_d} |z|^2 \right) = \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2} \left(\sigma_d - \frac{n_d}{\sigma \cdot n} \right)$$

where we used again that $\sigma_d^2 + |z|^2 = 1$. Since one also has

$$|u|^2 = \frac{1}{(\sigma \cdot n)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \left(n_i - \frac{n_d}{\sigma_d} z_i \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2 (\sigma \cdot n)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (\sigma_d n_i - z_i n_d)^2$$

we get easily after expanding the square and using that $\sum_{i=1}^{d-1} n_i^2 = 1 - n_d^2$,

$$|u|^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2 (\sigma \cdot n)^2} (\sigma_d^2 + n_d^2 - 2(\sigma \cdot n)\sigma_d n_d).$$

One finally obtains, using (B.3),

$$\det(\mathfrak{P}(z)) = \frac{\tau_-(x, \sigma)^{2(d-1)}}{\sigma_d^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2 (\sigma \cdot n)^2} (\sigma_d^2 + n_d^2 - 2(\sigma \cdot n)\sigma_d n_d) - \frac{1}{\sigma_d^2} \left(\sigma_d - \frac{n_d}{\sigma \cdot n} \right)^2 \right)$$

and little algebra gives

$$\det(\mathfrak{P}(z)) = \frac{\tau_-(x, \sigma)^{2(d-1)}}{\sigma_d^2 (\sigma \cdot n)^2}$$

which is the desired result. \square

We complement the above with the following

Lemma B.2. *For any $x \in \partial\Omega$, introduce*

$$\mathcal{G}_x := \{ \omega \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} ; (x, \omega) \in \Gamma_+ ; \omega \cdot n(x - \tau_-(x, \omega)\omega) = 0 \}.$$

Then,

$$|\mathcal{G}_x| = 0$$

where here $|\cdot|$ denotes the Lebesgue surface measure over \mathbb{S}^{d-1} . Moreover, with the notations of Lemma B.1, the set

$$\mathbf{G}_x = \left\{ z \in \mathbf{B}_{d-1} ; \sigma(z) = (z, \sqrt{1 - |z|^2}) \in \mathcal{G}_x \right\}$$

has zero Lebesgue measure (in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}).

Proof. The proof resorts to Sard Theorem. Let $x \in \partial\Omega$ be fixed. Introducing the function

$$\Psi : y \in \partial\Omega \setminus \{x\} \mapsto \Psi(y) = \frac{x - y}{|x - y|}$$

it holds that Ψ is a C^1 function. For any $\omega \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$ setting $y_\omega = x - \tau_-(x, \omega)\omega \in \partial\Omega$ one has

$$\omega = \Psi(y_\omega)$$

Let us prove that \mathcal{G}_x is included in the set of *critical values* of Ψ . To do this, we show that, if $\omega \in \mathcal{G}_x$ then y_ω is a critical point of Ψ , i.e. the differential $d\Psi(y_\omega)$ is not injective. Since actually Ψ is defined and smooth on $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{x\}$, its differential on $\partial\Omega \setminus \{x\}$ is nothing but the restriction of its differential on $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{x\}$ on the tangent hyperplane to $\partial\Omega$, i.e., for any $y \in \partial\Omega \setminus \{x\}$, one has

$$d\Psi(y) : h \in \mathcal{T}_y \mapsto -\frac{1}{|x - y|} \mathbb{P}_{z_y}(h)$$

where \mathcal{T}_y is the tangent space of $\partial\Omega$ at $y \in \partial\Omega \setminus \{x\}$, $z_y = \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}$ and, for any $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$, \mathbb{P}_z denote the orthogonal projection on the hyperplane orthogonal to z ,

$$\mathbb{P}_z h = h_z^\perp := h - \langle h, \bar{z} \rangle \bar{z}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{z}{|z|} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}, h \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Now, one notices that

$$\omega \in \mathcal{G}_x \implies \omega \cdot n(y_\omega) = 0, \quad \omega = \Psi(y_\omega).$$

In particular, one has $\omega \in \mathcal{T}_{y_\omega}$ and $\mathbb{P}_{z_{y_\omega}}(\omega) = 0$ since $z_{y_\omega} = \frac{x-y_\omega}{|x-y_\omega|} = \omega$. In particular, $d\Psi(y_\omega)$ is not injective ($\omega \neq 0$ belongs to its kernel). We proved that, if $\omega \in \mathcal{G}_x$ then it is a *critical value* of Ψ and Sard Theorem implies in particular that the measure of \mathcal{G}_x is zero.

Now, to prove that \mathbf{G}_x is also of zero measure, one simply notices that \mathbf{G}_x is the image of \mathcal{G}_x through the smooth function

$$\mathcal{P} : \omega \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} \setminus \{\omega_d = 0\} \mapsto \mathcal{P}(\omega) = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{d-1}) \in \mathbf{B}_{d-1}$$

In particular, from the first part of the Lemma, \mathbf{G}_x is included in the set of critical value of the smooth function $\mathcal{P} \circ \Psi$ and we conclude again with Sard Theorem. \square

Lemma B.3. *Assume that $\partial\Omega$ satisfies Assumption 1.3. For any $x \in \partial\Omega$, we set*

$$\mathbb{S}_+(x) = \left\{ \sigma \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} ; \sigma \cdot n(x) > 0 \right\}.$$

Then, for any nonnegative measurable mapping $g : \mathbb{S}^{d-1} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ one has

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} g(\sigma) |\sigma \cdot n(x)| d\sigma = \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} g\left(\frac{x-y}{|x-y|}\right) \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dy)$$

where $\Gamma_+(x) = \{y \in \partial\Omega; (x - y) \cdot n(x) > 0\}$ and

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) = \mathbf{1}_{\{(x-y) \cdot n(y) < 0\}}(y) \frac{|(x-y) \cdot n(x)|}{|x-y|^{d+1}} |(x-y) \cdot n(y)|, \quad \forall y \in \Gamma_+(x). \quad (\text{B.4})$$

In particular, for any nonnegative measurable $G : \partial\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and any $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ measurable we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} |\sigma \cdot n(x)| \varphi(\tau_-(x, \sigma)) G(x - \tau_-(x, \sigma)) d\sigma = \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} G(y) \varphi(|x-y|) \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dy). \quad (\text{B.5})$$

Proof. Let now $x \in \partial\Omega$ be given. We can assume without generality that the system of coordinates in \mathbb{R}^d is such that $n(x) = (0, \dots, 1)$. For a given $f : \mathbb{S}_+(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, it holds

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} f(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_{B_x} f(z, \sqrt{1-|z|^2}) \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-|z|^2}},$$

where $B_x = \{z \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}; |z| < 1, z \cdot n(x) > 0\}$. Moreover, according to Lemma B.2

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} f(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x) \setminus \mathbf{G}_x} f(\sigma) d\sigma$$

while

$$\int_{B_x} f(z, \sqrt{1-|z|^2}) \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-|z|^2}} = \int_{B_x \setminus \mathbf{G}_x} f(z, \sqrt{1-|z|^2}) \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-|z|^2}}$$

Then, for the special choice of $f(\sigma) = g(\sigma) |\sigma \cdot n(x)|$ we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} |\sigma \cdot n(x)| g(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_{B_x} g(\sigma(z)) \mathbf{1}_{B_x \setminus \mathbf{G}_x}(z) dz \quad (\text{B.6})$$

with $\sigma(z) = (z_1, \dots, z_{d-1}, \sqrt{1-|z|^2})$ for $|z| < 1$.

Notice that, with the notations of Lemma B.1, one has $B_x \setminus \mathbf{G}_x = \mathcal{O}_x$. Still using the notations of Lemma B.1, we introduce the regular parametrization of $\partial\Omega$ given by

$$\mathbf{p} : z \in \mathcal{O}_x \mapsto y = \mathbf{p}(z) = x - \tau_-(x, \sigma(z)) \sigma(z) \in \partial\Omega.$$

With this parametrization, notice that

$$\tau_-(x, \sigma(z)) = |x - y|$$

since $\sigma(z) \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$ and therefore

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{x - \mathbf{p}(z)}{\tau_-(x, \sigma(z))} = \frac{x - y}{|x - y|}.$$

According to [25, Lemma 5.2.11 & Theorem 5.2.16, pp. 128-131], from this parametrization, the Lebesgue surface measure $\pi(dy)$ on $\partial\Omega$ is given by

$$\pi(dy) = \sqrt{\det \left(\left(\left\langle \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(z)}{\partial z_i}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(z)}{\partial z_j} \right\rangle \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq d-1} \right)} dz_1 \dots dz_{d-1} = \sqrt{\det(\mathfrak{P}(z))} dz$$

from which we deduce directly that

$$\int_{B_x} \mathbf{1}_{B_x \setminus \mathbf{G}_x}(z) g(\sigma(z)) dz = \int_{\partial\Omega} g\left(\frac{x-y}{|x-y|}\right) \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dy)$$

where

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det(\mathfrak{P}(z))}} \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{O}_x}(z)$$

has to be expressed in terms of x and y . Using Lemma B.1, one has

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) = \left| \frac{(\sigma(z) \cdot n(\mathbf{p}(z))) \sigma_d(z)}{\tau_-(x, \sigma(z))^{d-1}} \right| \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{O}_x}(z)$$

with, as mentioned, $\tau_-(x, \sigma(z)) = |x - y|$, $\mathbf{p}(z) = y$ and $\sigma(z) = \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}$. Notice that

$$\sigma_d(z) = \sigma(z) \cdot n(z) = \frac{(x-y)}{|x-y|} \cdot n(x)$$

which gives the desired expression (B.4) of $\mathcal{J}(x, y)$. Now, if $g(\sigma) = \varphi(\tau_-(x, \sigma)) G(x - \tau_-(x, \sigma)\sigma)$, we get (B.5). \square

Remark B.4. Noticing that $\mathcal{J}(x, y) = \mathbf{1}_{\Gamma_+(x)}(y) \mathcal{J}(x, y)$, one sees that

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) = \mathcal{J}(y, x) \quad \forall (x, y) \in \partial\Omega \times \partial\Omega$$

We end this Section with a useful technical result

Lemma B.5. Assume that $\partial\Omega$ satisfies Assumption 1.3. Then

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) = 0.$$

Proof. First notices that the straightforward estimate

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) \leq |x - y|^{1-d} \tag{B.7}$$

is not strong enough to derive the result (see the subsequent Lemma B.6 for more details on this point). We need to proceed in a different way. Observe that, thanks to Remark B.4, for any $y \in \partial\Omega$ it holds

$$\int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) = \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(y, x) \pi(dx) = \int_{\mathbb{S}_+(y)} \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta]}(\tau_-(y, \sigma)) d\sigma$$

where we used Lemma B.3 with the functions $\varphi(r) = \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta]}(r)$ and $G \equiv 1$. Clearly, for any fixed $y \in \partial\Omega$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{S}_+(y)} \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta]}(\tau_-(y, \sigma)) d\sigma = 0 \tag{B.8}$$

according to the dominated convergence theorem so one needs to check that the convergence (B.8) is *uniform* with respect to $y \in \partial\Omega$. Assume it is not the case so that there exist $c > 0$, a sequence $\{y_n\}_n \subset \partial\Omega$ and a sequence $(\delta_n)_n \subset (0, \infty)$ converging to 0 such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(y_n)} \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta_n]}(\tau_-(y_n, \sigma)) d\sigma \geq c \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

First, one deduces from Fatou's lemma that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < c &\leq \limsup_n \int_{\mathbb{S}^{d-1}} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{S}_+(y_n)}(\sigma) \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta_n]}(\tau_-(y_n, \sigma)) d\sigma \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{S}^{d-1}} \limsup_n \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{S}_+(y_n)}(\sigma) \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta_n]}(\tau_-(y_n, \sigma)) d\sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.9})$$

Of course, there is no loss of generality in assuming that $\{y_n\}_n$ converges to some $y \in \partial\Omega$. Now, being $\partial\Omega$ of class \mathcal{C}^1 , it holds that $\lim_n n(y_n) = n(y)$ and therefore there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\mathbb{S}_+(y) \subset \mathbb{S}_+(y_n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0.$$

Moreover, for $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_+(y)$, $\tau_+(y, \sigma) > 0$ and, since τ_+ is lower-semicontinuous on $\partial\Omega \times V$ (see [28, Lemma 1.5]), it holds that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_-(y_n, \sigma) \geq \tau_-(y, \sigma) > 0 \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathbb{S}_+(y).$$

As a consequence, one has

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta]}(\tau_-(y_n, \sigma)) = 0 \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathbb{S}_+(y)$$

Since $\{\sigma \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1} ; \sigma \cdot n(x) = 0\}$ is a subset of \mathbb{S}^{d-1} of zero Lebesgue measure, we see that

$$\limsup_n \int_{\mathbb{S}^{d-1}} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{S}_+(y_n)}(\sigma) \mathbf{1}_{(0, \delta]}(\tau_-(y_n, \sigma)) d\sigma = 0$$

for almost every $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$ which contradicts (B.9). This proves the result. \square

Whenever the boundary $\partial\Omega$ is of class \mathcal{C}^2 – which is not the framework adopted in this paper – one can strengthen the estimates (B.7). Namely, one has the following result (see [14, Lemma 2] for a similar result)

Lemma B.6. *Under the above assumption on Ω and if $\partial\Omega$ is of class \mathcal{C}^2 then, there exists a positive constant $C_\Omega > 0$ such that*

$$|(x - y) \cdot n(x)| \leq C_\Omega |x - y|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in \partial\Omega.$$

Consequently, with the notations of Lemma B.3, there is a positive constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) \leq \frac{C}{|x - y|^{d-3}}, \quad \forall x, y \in \partial\Omega, x \neq y.$$

In particular, for $d = 2, 3$, $\mathcal{J}(\cdot, \cdot)$ is bounded.

Proof. The intuition behind the estimate is that, from the smoothness of $\partial\Omega$, for any $x \neq y \in \partial\Omega$, if $e_x(y) = \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}$ denotes the unit vector with direction $x - y$, then

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} e_x(y) \cdot n(x) = 0$$

since $e_x(y)$ tends to be tangent to $\partial\Omega$. Then $(x - y) \cdot n(x)$ is of the order $|x - y|^2$ for $x \simeq y$. Let us make this rigorous. For a given $x \in \partial\Omega$, one can find a local parametrization of a neighbourhood $\mathcal{O}_x \subset \partial\Omega$ containing x as

$$\mathcal{O}_x = \{(u, \Phi(u)) ; u \in U\}$$

where U is a open subset of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} and $\Phi : U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_x$ is a \mathcal{C}^2 -diffeomorphism. Denoting by $|\cdot|$ the euclidian norm of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} and by $\nabla\Phi$ the gradient of Φ (in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}) we get, with $x = (u_0, \Phi(u_0)) \in \partial\Omega$,

$$n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla\Phi(u_0)|^2}} (\nabla\Phi(u_0), -1)$$

so that

$$(x - y) \cdot n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla\Phi(u_0)|^2}} \left(\langle u - u_0; \nabla\Phi(u_0) \rangle_{d-1} - (\Phi(u) - \Phi(u_0)) \right)$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{d-1}$ is the inner product in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} . Then, using Taylor expansion, one sees that, for $u \simeq u_0$,

$$\langle u - u_0; \nabla\Phi(u_0) \rangle_{d-1} - (\Phi(u) - \Phi(u_0)) = -\frac{1}{2} \langle \text{Hess}\Phi(u_0)(u - u_0); u - u_0 \rangle_{d-1} + o(|u - u_0|^2)$$

where $\text{Hess}\Phi(u_0)$ is the Hessian matrix of Φ at $u_0 \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. Then, since Φ is of class \mathcal{C}^2 , by setting $M := \|\text{Hess}\Phi\|_{L^\infty(\bar{U})}$ (notice that, if $\partial\Omega$ is compact, then U is relatively compact in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}) we get

$$|(x - y) \cdot n(x)| \leq M|u - u_0|^2 \leq M|x - y|^2 \quad \text{for } u \simeq u_0.$$

Since $\partial\Omega$ is compact and Ω bounded, this easily yields the conclusion. Now, from (B.4), we get

$$\mathcal{J}(x, y) \leq C_\Omega^2 |x - y|^{3-d} \quad \forall y \in \Gamma_+(x)$$

which proves the boundedness of \mathcal{J} for $d = 2, 3$ since $\mathcal{J}(x, y) \leq C_\Omega^2 D^{3-d}$ in such a case. \square

Remark B.7. Applying Lemma B.3 with $\varphi = 1$, one sees that in dimension $d = 2, 3$, the boundedness of $\mathcal{J}(x, y)$ implies the existence of a positive constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}_+(x)} G(x - \tau_-(x, \sigma)\sigma) |\sigma \cdot n(x)| d\sigma \leq C \int_{\Gamma_+(x)} G(y) \pi(dy) \quad \forall G \geq 0.$$

This easily allows to recover [13, Lemma 2.3, Eq. (2.6)].

Remark B.8. For $\partial\Omega$ of class \mathcal{C}^2 , one can quantifies the convergence to 0 obtained in Lemma B.5. Indeed, since

$$\int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) \leq \delta \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \frac{\pi(dx)}{|x-y|^{d-2}} \quad \forall y \in \partial\Omega$$

and because

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \frac{\pi(dx)}{|x-y|^{d-2}} = 0$$

by a classical argument, one obtains that

$$\sup_{y \in \partial\Omega} \int_{|x-y| \leq \delta} \mathcal{J}(x, y) \pi(dx) = o(\delta) \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+.$$

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