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Introduction

The study of a gas in a radiation field is a subject of interest in astrophysical and laboratory plasmas. So far, the radiative transfer equation for the photons distribution function has been coupled with fluid equations for the gas ([2, 5, 9]). However, many astrophysical and laboratory plasmas show deviations from local thermodynamic equilibrium. This requires a kinetic setting. Kinetic models have been derived in [3, 7, 11]. On the mathematical level, a system of kinetic equations has been studied in [12] for two-level atoms and monochromatic photons. There, a H-theorem is formally obtained, as well as the states of equilibrium. A theorem of existence of a solution to this kinetic model has been derived in [10] in the evolutionary

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case. In this paper, the stationary case is addressed. A theorem of existence of a solution is derived in the slab, for given indata on the boundary. The photons are emitted in beams perpendicular to the walls.

1. The model and the main result

Let a gas of material particles of mass $m$ endowed with only two internal energy levels $E_1$ and $E_2$, with $E_1 < E_2$. Denote by $A_1$ and $A_2$ particles $A$ at the fundamental level 1 and the excited level 2 respectively, and by $f(x, v)$ and $g(x, v)$ their distribution functions. A time-independent frame is considered, with the geometric setting a slab, i.e. the space variable $x$ is one-dimensional and belongs to $[0, 1]$. The velocity variable $v$ belongs to $\mathbb{R}^3$. A radiation field of photons $p$ at a fixed frequency $\nu = \frac{\Delta E}{h}$ interacts with the gas, $h$ being the Planck constant and $\Delta E = E_2 - E_1$. Assume that the gas particles interact elastically among themselves. The interactions between the gas molecules and the photons are, classically, of three types,

Absorption, $A_1 + p \rightarrow A_2,$

Spontaneous emission, $A_2 \rightarrow A_1 + p,$

Stimulated emission, $A_2 + p \rightarrow A_1 + 2p.$

Let $I(x, \Omega)$ be the distribution function of the photons, $c$ speed of light and $\theta$ the angle between the $x$-axis and the photon velocity $c\Omega$. Denote by $I(x, \Omega) = c h \nu I(x, \Omega)$ the specific intensity. Let $\beta_{12}, \alpha_{21}$ and $\beta_{21}$ be the Einstein coefficients. Then, following [2, 9], the stationary equation for $I(x, \Omega)$ is given by

$$\cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = h \nu [(\alpha_{21} + \beta_{21}) \int g dv - \beta_{12} I \int f dv]. \quad (1.1)$$

Since $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21}$, the subscripts of the Einstein coefficients can be dropped. Denote by $\xi$ the first component of the velocity vector $v$. The Boltzmann equations for the two particle species $A_1$ and $A_2$ can be classically written as

$$\xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = g \int (\alpha + \beta I) d\theta - \beta f \int I d\theta$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} S(v, v_*, \omega)(f' f_*' - f f_*) dv_* d\omega$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} S(v, v_*, \omega)(f' g_*' - f g_*) dv_* d\omega, \quad (1.2)$$

where $S$ is a given collision kernel,

$$f' = f(t, x, v'), \quad f_*' = f(t, x, v_*'), \quad f_* = f(t, x, v_*),$$

$$v' = v - (v - v_*, \omega) \omega, \quad v_*' = v + (v - v_*, \omega) \omega,$$
and

\[
\xi \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -g \int (\alpha + \beta I) d\theta + \beta f \int 1 d\theta + \int S(v, v_*, \omega) (g' g'_* - g g_*) dv_* d\omega + \int S(v, v_*, \omega) (f' g'_* - f g_*) dv_* d\omega.
\] (1.3)

Denote by

\[
Q(f, f)(v) = \int S(f' f'_* - f f_*) dv_* d\omega, \quad Q(g, g)(v) = \int S(g' g'_* - g g_*) dv_* d\omega,
\]

\[
Q_1(f, g)(v) = \int S'(f' g'_* - f g_*) dv_* d\omega, Q_2(f, g)(v) = \int S'(f' g'_* - f g_*) dv_* d\omega.
\]

The physical conditions considered here are

\[
k_B T \ll mc^2, \quad \Delta E \ll c \sqrt{\frac{8mk_B T}{\pi}},
\] (1.4)

where \( k_B \) is the Boltzmann constant and \( T \) the temperature of the gas. The first inequality implies that the relativistic effects can be neglected. The velocities of the gas atoms being quite smaller than speed of light, the collision kernels \( S \) and \( S' \) in the collision operators are assumed to vanish for \( v^2 + v'^2 \gg V \), for some given \( V > 0 \). Moreover, hard forces interactions are considered. The collision kernel \( S \) is defined by

\[
S(v, v_*, \omega) = \chi(v^2 + v_*^2)|v - v_*|^{\beta} b(\mu),
\]

with \( \chi(s) = 0 \) if \( s \gtrless V \), \( 0 \less \less \beta < 2 \), \( (b, b') \in (L^1_+(0, 2\pi))^2 \), \( b(\mu) \gtrless c > 0 \), \( b'(\mu) \gtrless c > 0 \) a.e. Here, \( \omega \in S^2 \) is represented by the polar angle \( \mu \) (with polar axis along \( v - v_* \)) and the azimuthal angle \( \Phi \). The second inequality in (1.4) guarantees that the photon momentum is much smaller than the thermal momentum of the gas, so that any exchange of momentum between photons and molecules can be neglected. The boundary conditions for the gas particles are given in data, i.e.

\[
f(0, v) = f_0(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad f(1, v) = f_1(v), \quad \xi < 0,
\]

\[
g(0, v) = g_0(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad g(1, v) = g_1(v), \quad \xi < 0.
\]

The photons are emitted in beams perpendicular to the walls, i.e.

\[
I(0, \theta) = I_0 \delta_{\theta=0}, \quad \cos\theta > 0, \quad I(1, \theta) = I_1 \delta_{\theta=\pi}, \quad \cos\theta < 0.
\]
where $I_0$ and $I_1$ are non-negative constants. Because of this strong light source, directed along the $x$-axis, there is much higher intensity in this direction. It is the reason why it is assumed that the stimulated emission for $|\cos \theta| < \epsilon$ is negligible compared to the stimulated emission in the other directions. And so, instead of (1.1-3), the distribution functions $(f, g, I)$ must satisfy, for some $\epsilon > 0$,

$$
\cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = h\nu(\alpha + \beta I) \int g(v)dv - \beta I \int f(v)dv, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \quad (1.5)
$$

$$
\cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = h\nu(\alpha) \int g(v)dv - \beta I \int f(v)dv, \quad |\cos \theta| < \epsilon, \quad (1.6)
$$

$$
\xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (\int \alpha d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \beta I d\theta) g - \beta f \int I d\theta + Q(f, f) + Q_1(f, g), \quad (1.7)
$$

$$
\xi \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -\left(\int \alpha d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \beta I d\theta\right) g + \beta f \int I d\theta + Q(g, g) + Q_2(f, g). \quad (1.8)
$$

Given a constant $E > 0$, solutions $(f, g, I)$ to (1.5-8) are studied, with

$$
\int ((v^2 + E_1)f + (v^2 + E_2)g)(x, v)dxdv + h\nu \int I(x, \theta)d\theta dx = E, \quad (1.9)
$$

$$
f(0, v) = kf_0(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad f(1, v) = kf_1(v), \quad \xi < 0, \quad (1.10)
$$

$$
g(0, v) = kg_0(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad g(1, v) = kg_1(v), \quad \xi < 0, \quad (1.11)
$$

$$
I(0, \theta) = kI_0\delta_{\theta=0}, \quad \cos \theta > 0, \quad I(1, \theta) = kI_1\delta_{\theta=\pi}, \quad \cos \theta < 0, \quad (1.12)
$$

for some constant $k > 0$. The main result of the paper is the following.

**Theorem 1.1.** — Let $E > 0$ be given. Assume that $f_0$, $f_1$, $g_0$ and $g_1$ are non-negative functions satisfying

$$
\int_{\xi>0} ((1 + |\ln f_0|)f_0 + (1 + |\ln g_0|)g_0)(v)dv 
$$

$$
+ \int_{\xi<0} ((1 + |\ln f_1|)f_1 + (1 + |\ln g_1|)g_1)(v)dv < \infty, \quad (1.13)
$$

$$
\int f_0(v)dv > 0. \quad (1.14)
$$

Then there are a constant $k > 0$ and $(f, g, I) \in (L^1_+(0, 1) \times \{|v| \leq V\})^2 \times L^1_+(0, 1; M(0, 2\pi))$ solutions to (1.5-12) in the sense that for any test function $\varphi$ in $C^1([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3)$, with compact support in some $|\xi| \geq \delta$ with $\delta > 0$, the weak form of (1.7-8) holds, with $\int I(x, \theta)d\theta$ integrated from (1.5-6)-(1.12). Moreover, $\int \xi^2(f + g)(x, v)dv$ is independent of $x$ and bounded.
Here, $M_+(0,2\pi)$ denotes the set of non negative bounded measures defined on $[0,2\pi]$.

Remarks. — The theorem also holds for more general non negative bounded measures as given in data for the photon distribution function.

Like in [1] for the Boltzmann equation in the slab, a stationary solution having a given profile on the ingoing boundary is here determined.

For the sake of simplicity, the constants $\alpha$, $\beta$ and $h\nu$ will be taken equal to 1 in the rest of the paper. Moreover, the interparticles collision terms $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ will be skipped. The proof of Theorem 1.1 would also hold with them, with minor adaptations, since the $A_1$ and $A_2$ particles are mechanically identical.

2. Approximations with bounded integrands and truncation for small $\xi$’es

The first approximations bound the integrands in the collision operators. Moreover, a supplementary truncation for $|\xi| \leq r$, for some $r > 0$, allows the control of the distribution functions inside the slab by their values at the outgoing boundaries.

Let $r \in (0,2\epsilon)$, $\alpha \in (0,1)$, and $j \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be given. Let $\chi^r \in C^\infty$, $0 \leq \chi^r \leq 1$ satisfy

$$\chi^r(v,v_*,\omega) = 1 \text{ if } |\xi| > r, \quad |\xi_*| > r, \quad |\xi'| > r, \quad |\xi_*'| > r,$$

$$\chi^r(v,v_*,\omega) = 0 \text{ if } |\xi| < \frac{r}{2} \text{ or } |\xi_*| < \frac{r}{2} \text{ or } |\xi'| < \frac{r}{2} \text{ or } |\xi_*'| < \frac{r}{2}. $$

Let $S_j$ be a positive $C^\infty$ function approximating $S$ when

$$\frac{|v - v_*|}{|v - v_*| \cdot \omega} > \frac{1}{j} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{|v - v_*|}{|v - v_*| \cdot \omega} < 1 - \frac{1}{j},$$

and such that $S_j(v,v_*,\omega) = 0$ if

$$\frac{|v - v_*|}{|v - v_*| \cdot \omega} < \frac{1}{2j} \text{ or } \frac{|v - v_*|}{|v - v_*| \cdot \omega} > 1 - \frac{1}{2j}.$$

Consider $(L^1((0,1) \times \{|v| \leq V\}))^2 \times L^1(0,1; M(0,2\pi))$, endowed with its strong topology. For $j$ large enough, a closed and convex subset $K$ of $(L^1_+(0,1) \times \{|v| \leq V\}))^2 \times L^1_+(0,1; M(0,2\pi))$ is defined by

$$K := \{(f,g,I); 0 \leq f(x,v) \leq j^5, \quad 0 \leq g(x,v) \leq j^5, \quad -365 -$$
Let $\tilde{\phi}$ be a regular function defined on $(0,1)$. Denote by $\tilde{\phi}_i(x) = \frac{i}{i} \tilde{\phi}(\frac{x}{i})$.

For $(f, g, I) \in K$ and $\rho \in [0,1]$, let $(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{I})$ be the solution to

$$
\alpha \hat{k} + \xi \frac{\partial \hat{k}}{\partial x} = \frac{i}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| < \frac{\rho}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) - \frac{k}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \int I d\theta
$$

$$
+ \int \chi \hat{S}_j \frac{k'}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \frac{f'_*}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} - \frac{k}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \int \chi \hat{S}_j \frac{f_*}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}}, \quad (2.1)
$$

$$
\alpha \tilde{\ell} + \xi \frac{\partial \tilde{\ell}}{\partial x} = -\frac{i}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| < \frac{\rho}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) + \frac{k}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \int I d\theta
$$

$$
+ \int \chi \hat{S}_j \frac{\tilde{\ell}}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \frac{g'_*}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} - \frac{i}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \int \chi \hat{S}_j \frac{g_*}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}}, \quad (2.2)
$$

$$
cos \theta \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial x} = \int \frac{i}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} dv + \tilde{\phi}_i \ast \left( \int \left( \frac{g}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} - \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} \right) dv, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \quad (2.3)
$$

$$
cos \theta \frac{\partial \tilde{I}}{\partial x} = \int \frac{i}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} dv - \tilde{\phi}_i \ast \left( \int \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\rho \ell}{j}} dv, \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{\rho}{2}, \epsilon), \quad (2.4)
$$

Together with the boundary conditions

$$
\hat{k}(0, v) = \lambda f_0^j(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad \hat{k}(1, v) = \lambda f_1^j(v), \quad \xi < 0, \quad (2.5)
$$

$$
\tilde{\ell}(0, v) = \lambda g_0^j(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad \tilde{\ell}(1, v) = \lambda g_1^j(v), \quad \xi < 0, \quad (2.6)
$$

$$
\tilde{I}(0, \theta) = \lambda I_0 \delta_{\theta=\pi}, \cos \theta > 0, \quad \tilde{I}(1, \theta) = \lambda I_1 \delta_{\theta=\pi}, \cos \theta < 0. \quad (2.7)
$$

Here,

$$
\lambda = \exp \left( \frac{2 + \rho \ell}{r} \right) \left( \int_{|\xi| > 0} ((v^2 + E_1)f_0^j + (v^2 + E_2)g_0^j)(v) dv 
$$

$$
+ \int_{|\xi| < 0} ((v^2 + E_1)f_1^j + (v^2 + E_2)g_1^j)(v) dv \right)^{-1},
$$

and $f_0^j$ (resp. $f_1^j$, $g_0^j$, $g_1^j$) are regularizations of $f_0 \wedge j$ (resp. $f_1 \wedge j$, $g_0 \wedge j$, $g_1 \wedge j$) vanishing for $|\xi| \leq \frac{\rho}{2}$. $a \wedge b$ denotes the minimum of $a$ and $b$. There is existence of a non negative solution to (2.1-7) in $(L^1_+(0,1) \times \{|v| \leq V\})^2 \times$
Indeed, let \( \tilde{k}^n \) and \( \tilde{l}^n \) be defined by \( \tilde{k}^0 = \tilde{l}^0 = 0 \) and

\[
\alpha \tilde{k}^{n+1} + \hat{\xi} \frac{\partial \tilde{k}^{n+1}}{\partial x} = \frac{\tilde{l}^n}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n}{j}} \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) - \frac{\tilde{k}^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n}{j}} \int I d\theta
\]

\[
+ \int \chi^* S_j \frac{\tilde{k}^{n'}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^{n'}}{j}} + \frac{f_*'}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^{n'}}{j}} - \frac{\tilde{k}^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n}{j}} \int \chi^* S_j \frac{g_*}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n}{j}},
\]

and analogous expressions for \( \tilde{l}^{n+1} \). Moreover, \( \tilde{k}^n \) and \( \tilde{l}^n \) are increasing. Indeed, \( \tilde{k}^1 \geq 0 = \tilde{k}^0 \), \( \tilde{l}^1 \geq 0 = \tilde{l}^0 \), and if \( \tilde{k}^n \leq \tilde{k}^{n+1} \) and \( \tilde{l}^n \leq \tilde{l}^{n+1} \), then \( \tilde{k}^{n+1} \leq \tilde{k}^{n+2} \) and \( \tilde{l}^{n+1} \leq \tilde{l}^{n+2} \) since

\[
\tilde{k}^{n+1}(x, v) = \lambda f_0^j(v) e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\xi} x - \frac{1}{\xi} \int_0^x \frac{\int I(y, \theta) d\theta + \int \chi^* S_j \frac{f_*'}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n(y, \theta)}{j}}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n(y, \theta)}{j}} dy}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{\xi} \int_0^x \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) \frac{\tilde{l}^n}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n}{j}} + \int \chi^* S_j \frac{\tilde{k}^{n'}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^{n'}}{j}} + \frac{f_*'}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^{n'}}{j}}
\]

\[
e e^{\frac{\alpha(1-z)}{\xi} x - \frac{1}{\xi} \int_x^1 \frac{\int I(y, \theta) d\theta + \int \chi^* S_j \frac{f_*'}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n(y, \theta)}{j}}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n(y, \theta)}{j}} dy}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{|\xi|} \int_x^1 \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) \frac{\tilde{l}^n}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n}{j}} + \int \chi^* S_j \frac{\tilde{k}^{n'}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^{n'}}{j}} + \frac{f_*'}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^{n'}}{j}}
\]

\[
e e^{\frac{\alpha(1-z)}{|\xi|} x - \frac{1}{|\xi|} \int_0^1 \frac{\int I(y, \theta) d\theta + \int \chi^* S_j \frac{f_*'}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n(y, \theta)}{j}}}{1 + \frac{\rho_k^n(y, \theta)}{j}} dy},
\]

and analogous expressions for \( \tilde{l}^{n+1}(x, v) \). Moreover, \( \tilde{k}^n \) and \( \tilde{l}^n \) are bounded in \( L^\infty \), uniformly with respect to \( n \). Indeed, for \( j \) large enough,

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\tilde{k}^{n+1} + \tilde{l}^{n+1}) + \frac{\alpha}{\xi} (\tilde{k}^{n+1} + \tilde{l}^{n+1}) \leq j^3, \quad \xi > \frac{r}{2},
\]

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and
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\tilde{k}^{n+1} + \tilde{l}^{n+1}) - \frac{\alpha}{|\xi|} (\tilde{k}^{n+1} + \tilde{l}^{n+1}) \geq -j^3, \quad \xi < -\frac{r}{2},
\]
so that
\[\tilde{k}^{n+1}(x,v) \leq j^4, \quad \tilde{l}^{n+1}(x,v) \leq j^4, \quad \text{a.a. } x \in (0,1), \ |v| \leq V. \quad (2.8)\]

Hence, by Levy's theorem, \((\tilde{k}^n)\) and \((\tilde{l}^n)\) strongly converge in \(L^1\) to some non negative \((\tilde{k}, \tilde{l})\) solution of (2.1-7). Then \(\tilde{l}\) is obtained by integration of (2.3-4)-(2.7).

There is uniqueness of the solution of (2.1-7) since, if \((\tilde{k}^1, \tilde{l}^1)\) and \((\tilde{k}^2, \tilde{l}^2)\) were two solutions of (2.1-7), let \((\tilde{k}, \tilde{l}) = (\tilde{k}^1 - \tilde{k}^2, \tilde{l}^1 - \tilde{l}^2)\). Then
\[
\alpha \tilde{k} + \xi \frac{\partial \tilde{k}}{\partial x} = \left( \int_{|\cos\theta| > \frac{r}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos\theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) \frac{\tilde{l}}{(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1}{j})(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^2}{j})}
- \left( \int I d\theta + \int \chi^r S_j \frac{f_*}{1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1}{j}} \right) \frac{\tilde{k}}{(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1}{j})(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^2}{j})}
+ \left( \int \chi^r S_j \frac{\tilde{k}'}{1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1'}{j}} \right) \frac{f_*}{1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^2}{j}} + \int \chi^r S_j \frac{g_*}{1 + \frac{\tilde{l}'}{j}} \frac{\tilde{l}}{(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1}{j})(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^2}{j})}, \quad (2.9)
\]
\[
\alpha \tilde{l} + \xi \frac{\partial \tilde{l}}{\partial x} = -\left( \int_{|\cos\theta| > \frac{r}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos\theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) \frac{\tilde{l}}{(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1}{j})(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^2}{j})}
+ \int \chi^r S_j \frac{\tilde{l}'}{1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1'}{j}} \frac{g_*}{1 + \frac{\tilde{l}'}{j}} + \int \chi^r S_j \frac{g_*}{1 + \frac{\tilde{l}'}{j}} \frac{\tilde{l}}{(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^1}{j})(1 + \frac{\tilde{k}^2}{j})}, \quad (2.10)
\]
\[
\tilde{k}(0,v) = \tilde{l}(0,v) = 0, \quad \xi > 0, \quad \tilde{k}(1,v) = \tilde{l}(1,v) = 0, \quad \xi < 0.
\]

Multiply (2.9) by \(\text{sgn}\tilde{k}\), (2.10) by \(\text{sgn}\tilde{l}\), add them and integrate, so that
\[
\alpha \int (|\tilde{k}| + |\tilde{l}|) dx dv + \int_{\xi > 0} \xi (|\tilde{k}| + |\tilde{l}|)(1,v) dv
+ \int_{\xi < 0} |\xi|(|\tilde{k}| + |\tilde{l}|)(0,v) dv \leq 0.
\]
Hence \(\tilde{k} = \tilde{l} = 0\).
Define the map $T$ on $K \times [0,1]$ by $T((f,g,I),\rho) = (\mu(k,\tilde{l},\tilde{I},\mu))$, where

$$\mu = E\left(\int ((v^2 + E_1)\tilde{k} + (v^2 + E_2)\tilde{l})(x,v)dv + \int \tilde{I}(x,\theta)d\theta dx\right)^{-1}.$$ 

The map $T$ is continuous for the strong topology of $(L^1((0,1) \times \{v \leq V\}))^2 \times L^1(0,1; M(0,2\pi)) \times [0,1]$. Indeed, let $(f_n,g_n,I_n) \in K$ converge to $(f,g,I)$ in $(L^1_+(((0,1) \times \{v \leq V\}))^2 \times L^1_+(0,1; M(0,2\pi))$ and $(\rho^n)$ converge to $\rho$ in $[0,1]$. Let $T((f^n,g^n,I^n),\rho^n) = (\mu^n(\tilde{k}^n,\tilde{l}^n,\tilde{I}^n),\mu^n)$ where

$$\mu^n = E\left(\int ((v^2 + E_1)\tilde{k}^n + (v^2 + E_2)\tilde{l}^n)(x,v)dv + \int \tilde{I}^n d\theta dx\right)^{-1}.$$ 

Up to a subsequence, $(\mu^n)$ converges to some $\mu$, since $(\mu^n)$ takes its values in $[0,1]$. Then (2.8) holds for $\tilde{k}^n$ and $\tilde{l}^n$ with similar arguments. Since $\int I^n(x,\theta)d\theta \leq j^2e^{j^2}$, a.a. $x \in (0,1)$, the sequences $(\frac{\partial \tilde{k}^n}{\partial x})$ and $(\frac{\partial \tilde{l}^n}{\partial x})$ are uniformly bounded with respect to $n$. Moreover, $(\frac{\partial \tilde{k}^n}{\partial v})$ and $(\frac{\partial \tilde{l}^n}{\partial v})$ are solutions to the system

$$\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial \tilde{k}^n}{\partial v}) + (\alpha + \frac{\int I^n(x,\theta)d\theta + \int \chi^r S_j f^n - f^n}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{k}^n}{j}}) \frac{\partial \tilde{k}^n}{\partial v}$$

$$+ \frac{\int |\cos \theta| > \xi d\theta + \int |\cos \theta| > \xi I^n(x,\theta)d\theta}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{l}^n}{j}} \frac{\partial \tilde{l}^n}{\partial v}$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial}{\partial v}(\chi^r S_j) \frac{\tilde{k}^{n'} - f^{n'}}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{k}^n}{j}} - \frac{\tilde{k}^n}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{k}^n}{j}} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial v}(\chi^r S_j) \frac{f^*}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{k}^n}{j}}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial v}(\int \chi^r S_j \frac{\tilde{k}^{n'} - f^{n'}}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{k}^n}{j}} - \frac{\tilde{l}^n}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{l}^n}{j}}),$$

$$\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial \tilde{l}^n}{\partial v}) + (\alpha + \frac{\int |\cos \theta| > \xi d\theta + \int |\cos \theta| > \xi I^n(x,\theta)d\theta + \int \chi^r S_j \frac{g^n}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{l}^n}{j}}}{1 + \frac{\rho \tilde{l}^n}{j}}) \frac{\partial \tilde{l}^n}{\partial v}$$
The coefficients of $\frac{\partial \tilde{k}^n}{\partial v}$ and $\frac{\partial \tilde{i}^n}{\partial v}$ in the left-hand side of this system are bounded in $L^\infty$, whereas by [8], the right-hand sides of this system are bounded in $L^2((0, 1) \times \{ |v| \leq V \})$. Hence $(\frac{\partial \tilde{k}^n}{\partial v})$ and $(\frac{\partial \tilde{i}^n}{\partial v})$ are bounded in $H^1$, are compact in $L^1$. Up to a subsequence they converge to some $\tilde{k}$ and $\tilde{l}$ in $L^1$. The passage to the limit in (2.1-2) when $n$ tends to infinity is straightforward, so that $(\tilde{k}, \tilde{l})$ is the solution to (2.1-2) associated to $(f, g, I)$. By uniqueness of this solution, the whole sequences $(\tilde{k}^n)$ and $(\tilde{i}^n)$ converge to $\tilde{k}$ and $\tilde{l}$ in $L^1$. Then $(\tilde{i}^n)$ converges in $L^1(0, 1; M(0, 2\pi))$ to $\tilde{l}$ solution to (2.3-4). Indeed, for any continuous function $\gamma$ defined on $[0, 2\pi]$ and such that $\max_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} |\gamma(\theta)| \leq 1$,

$$
\int 0^\infty (x, \theta) \gamma(\theta) d\theta = I_0 \varphi(0) e^{\int_0^x (\varphi, \int \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{j}} \gamma(\theta) d\theta) v(y) dy} + 
\int_0^\pi \varphi(\pi) e^{\int_0^\infty (\varphi, \int \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{j}} \gamma(\theta) d\theta) v(y) dy} + 
+ \int_{\cos \theta > c} \varphi(\cos \theta) \int_0^\infty (y, v) d\psi + 
+ \int_{\cos \theta < -c} \varphi(\cos \theta) \int_0^\infty (y, v) d\psi + 
+ \int_{\cos \theta < -c} \varphi(\cos \theta) \int_0^\infty (y, v) d\psi + 
+ \int_{\cos \theta < -c} \varphi(\cos \theta) \int_0^\infty (y, v) d\psi + 
+ \int_{\cos \theta < -c} \varphi(\cos \theta) \int_0^\infty (y, v) d\psi.
$$
Hence, 
\[
\int_0^1 \sup_{\gamma \in C([0,2\pi])} \left| \int (\tilde{I}^n - \tilde{I})(x, \theta) \varphi(\theta) d\theta dx \right| \to 0 \text{ when } n \to +\infty,
\]
by the strong convergence in \(L^1(0,1)\) of \(\left( \int \frac{g^n}{1+\frac{\beta^n}{2}} (x,v) dv, (\varphi_i \ast \int \frac{f^n}{1+\frac{\beta^n}{2}} (x,v) dv) \right)\) and \(\left( \varphi_i \ast \int \frac{g^n}{1+\frac{\beta^n}{2}} (x,v) dv \right)\). Consequently, \((\mu^n)\) converges to
\[
\mu = E\left( \int ((v^2 + E_1)\tilde{k} + (v^2 + E_2)\tilde{l}) dx dv + \int \tilde{l} d\theta dx \right)^{-1}
\]
when \(n\) tends to infinity. Finally, up to a subsequence, \((\tilde{I}^n)\) is a Cauchy sequence in \(L^1(0,1; M(0,2\pi))\). And so, \((T((f^n, g^n, I^n), \rho^n))\) converges to \(T((f, g, I), \rho)\) when \(n\) tends to infinity.

The map \(T\) is compact in \((L^1)^2 \times L^1(0,1; M(0,2\pi)) \times [0,1]\). Indeed, for any sequence \((f^n, g^n, I^n)\) and \((\mu^n)\) bounded in \((L^1)^2 \times L^1(0,1; M(0,2\pi))\) and \([0,1]\) respectively, the sequences \((\tilde{k}^n)\) and \((l^n)\) are compact in \(L^1\) by similar arguments to the previous proof of the continuity of \(T\). Moreover, \(\mu^n\) belongs to \([0,1]\). And so, \(T((f^n, g^n, I^n), \mu^n)\) is compact in \((L^1)^2 \times L^1(0,1; M(0,2\pi)) \times [0,1]\).

Hence, by the theorem of Schauder, there is a fixed point \(((f, g, I), \rho)\) in \(K \times [0,1]\) for the map \(T\), which is solution to the system

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha f + \xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) \frac{g}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} - \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} \int \tilde{I} d\theta \\
&+ \int \chi^r S_j \frac{f'}{1 + \frac{\beta'}{j}} \frac{f'_s}{1 + \frac{\beta'_s}{j}} - \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} \int \chi^r S_j \frac{f_s}{1 + \frac{\beta_s}{j}}, \quad (2.12) \\
\alpha g + \xi \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} &= - \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I d\theta \right) \frac{g}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} + \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} \int \tilde{I} d\theta \\
&+ \int \chi^r S_j \frac{g'}{1 + \frac{\beta'}{j}} \frac{g'_s}{1 + \frac{\beta'_s}{j}} - \frac{g}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} \int \chi^r S_j \frac{g_s}{1 + \frac{\beta_s}{j}}, \quad (2.13) \\
\cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} &= (1 + I) \varphi_i \ast \int \frac{g}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} dv - I \varphi_i \ast \int \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} dv, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \quad (2.14) \\
\cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} &= \int \frac{g}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} dv - I \varphi_i \ast \int \frac{f}{1 + \frac{\beta}{j}} dv, \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon), \quad (2.15) \\
\end{align*}
\]

\(f(0, v) = \beta f_0^j(v), \xi > 0, \quad f(1, v) = \beta f_1^j(v), \xi < 0, \quad g(0, v) = \beta g_0^j(v), \xi > 0, \quad g(1, v) = \beta g_1^j(v), \xi < 0, \quad I(0, \theta) = \beta I_0 d\theta = 0, \cos \theta > 0, \quad I(1, \theta) = \beta I_1 d\theta = \pi, \cos \theta < 0, \quad (2.16)\)
where \( \beta = \lambda \rho \leq \lambda \). By the exponential forms of \( f, g \) and \( I \),

\[
(f + g)(x, v) \leq c_1(f + g)(1, v), \quad \xi > \frac{r}{2},
\]

\[
(f + g)(x, v) \leq c_1(f + g)(0, v), \quad \xi < -\frac{r}{2},
\]

\[
I(x, \theta) \leq c_1I(1, \theta), \quad \cos \theta > \frac{r}{2},
\]

\[
I(x, \theta) \leq c_1I(0, \theta), \quad \cos \theta < -\frac{r}{2},
\]

with \( c_1 \) only depending on \( r \). Hence,

\[
E = \int \left( (v^2 + E_1)f + (v^2 + E_2)g \right)(x, v)dx dv + \int I(x, \theta)dxd\theta
\]

\[
\leq c_2 \left( \int_{\xi > \frac{r}{2}} \xi(f + g)(1, v)dv + \int_{\xi < -\frac{r}{2}} |\xi|(f + g)(0, v)dv
\]

\[
+ \int_{\cos \theta > \frac{r}{2}} \cos \theta I(1, \theta)d\theta + \int_{\cos \theta < -\frac{r}{2}} |\cos \theta| I(0, \theta)d\theta \right)
\]

\[
\leq c_3 \beta,
\]

by integrating the sum of (2.12) and (2.13) on \((0, 1) \times \{|v| \leq V\}\), and adding (2.13) integrated on \((0, 1) \times \{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon\}\) and \((0, 1) \times \{|\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon)\}\). Hence \( \beta \geq c_4 \), with \( c_4 \) only depending on \( r \).

The passage to the limit when \( i \to +\infty \) can be performed with analogous arguments to the proof of the compactness of \( T \), since it now holds that \((\int f dv)\) and \((\int g dv)\) are strongly compact in \( L^1(0, 1) \). The passage to the limit when \( \alpha \) tends to zero can be performed with analogous arguments to the proof of the continuity of \( T \), after noticing that up to a subsequence \( \int Id\theta \) strongly converges in \( L^1 \) when \( \alpha \) tends to zero. Indeed, an explicit computation of \( \int I(x, \theta)d\theta \) from (2.14-16) expresses it in terms of \( y \to \int \frac{f}{1 + \frac{L}{j}}(y, v)dv \) and \( y \to \int \frac{g}{1 + \frac{L}{j}}(y, v)dv \), which are compact in \( L^1 \) by the averaging lemma. Hence there is a solution \((f^j, g^j, I^j)\) to

\[
\frac{\phi^j}{x} = \left( \int_{\cos \theta > \frac{r}{2}} \phi + \int_{\cos \theta > \epsilon} I^j d\theta \right) \frac{g^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} - \frac{f^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} \int I^j d\theta
\]

\[
+ \int \chi^r S \frac{f^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} - \frac{f^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} \int \chi^r S \frac{f^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}}, \quad (2.17)
\]

\[
\frac{\phi^j}{x} = -\left( \int_{\cos \theta > \frac{r}{2}} \phi + \int_{\cos \theta > \epsilon} I^j d\theta \right) \frac{g^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} + \frac{f^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} \int I^j d\theta
\]

\[
+ \int \chi^r S \frac{g^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} - \frac{f^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}} \int \chi^r S \frac{g^j}{1 + \frac{L^j}{j}}, \quad (2.18)
\]
for some $E$, $\epsilon$. Moreover, satisfies

$$\cos \theta \frac{\partial I_j}{\partial x} = (1 + I_j) \int \frac{g_j}{1 + \frac{\rho_j}{2}} dv - I_j \int \frac{f_j}{1 + \frac{\rho_j}{2}} dv, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \quad (2.19)$$

$$\cos \theta \frac{\partial I_j}{\partial x} = \int \frac{g_j}{1 + \frac{\rho_j}{2}} dv - I_j \int \frac{f_j}{1 + \frac{\rho_j}{2}} dv, \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon), \quad (2.20)$$

$$f_j(0, v) = \beta_j f_0^j(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad f_j(1, v) = \beta_j f_1^j(v), \quad \xi < 0, \quad (2.21)$$

$$g_j(0, v) = \beta_j g_0^j(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad g_j(1, v) = \beta_j g_1^j(v), \quad \xi < 0, \quad (2.22)$$

$$I_j(0, \theta) = \beta_j I_0^j(\delta\theta = 0), \quad \cos \theta > 0, \quad I_j(1, \theta) = \beta_j I_1^j(\delta\theta = \pi), \quad \cos \theta < 0, \quad (2.23)$$

for some $\beta^j \in [c_4, \lambda]$. Moreover, $(f^j, g^j, I^j)$ satisfies

$$\int ((v^2 + E_1)f^j + (v^2 + E_2)g^j)(x, v) dv + \int I^j(x, \theta) dxd\theta = E. \quad (2.24)$$

### 3. Approximations with a truncation for small $\xi$'es.

In this section, the passage to the limit when $j$ tends to infinity is performed in the last system of equations of Section 2. Since $\beta^j$ belongs to $[c_4, \lambda]$ for all $j$, where $c_4$ and $\lambda$ are independent of $j$, a subsequence of $(\beta^j)$ converges to some $\beta \in [c_4, \lambda]$.

**Lemma 3.1.** — The sequences $(f^j)$ and $(g^j)$ are weakly compact in $L^1((0, 1) \times \{|v| \leq V\})$.

Adding (2.17) and (2.18) and integrating the sum implies that

$$\int_{\xi > 0} \xi(f^j + g^j)(1, v) dv + \int_{\xi < 0} \xi|(f^j + g^j)(0, v)| dv \leq c. \quad (3.1)$$

Moreover, integrating (2.18) on $(0, 1) \times \{|v| \leq V\}$, (2.19) on $(0, 1) \times \{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon\}$, (2.20) on $(0, 1) \times \{|\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon)\}$, and adding the resulting equations, implies that

$$\int_{\xi > 0} \xi g_j^j(1, v) dv + \int_{\xi < 0} \xi|g_j^j(0, v)| dv$$

$$+ \int_{\cos \theta > 0} \cos \theta I_j^j(1, \theta) d\theta + \int_{\cos \theta < 0} |\cos \theta| I_j^j(0, \theta) d\theta < c. \quad (3.2)$$

Multiply (2.17) by $\ln \frac{f^j}{1 + f^j}$, (2.18) by $\ln \frac{g^j}{1 + g^j}$, (2.19) by $\ln \frac{I_j^j}{1 + I_j^j}$, (2.20) by $\ln I^j$, add them and integrate. Hence,

$$\int \xi(f^j \ln f^j - j(1 + \frac{f^j}{j})) \ln(1 + \frac{f^j}{j})(1, v) dv$$
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\[- \int \xi (f^j ln f^j - j (1 + \frac{f^j}{j})) ln (1 + \frac{f^j}{j}) (0,v) dv + \int \xi (g^j ln g^j - j (1 + \frac{g^j}{j})) ln (1 + \frac{g^j}{j}) (1,v) dv - \int \xi (g^j ln g^j - j (1 + \frac{g^j}{j})) ln (1 + \frac{g^j}{j}) (0,v) dv + \frac{1}{4} e(f^j, f^j) + \frac{1}{4} e(g^j, g^j) + e_1 (f^j, g^j, I^j) + e_2 (f^j, g^j, I^j) \]

\[= \int_{\cos \theta > \epsilon} \cos \theta ((1 + I^j) ln (1 + I^j) - I^j ln I^j) (1, \theta) d\theta + \int_{\cos \theta < \epsilon} |\cos \theta| ((1 + I^j) ln (1 + I^j) - I^j ln I^j) (0, \theta) d\theta + \int_{0 < \cos \theta < \epsilon} \cos \theta I^j (1 - ln I^j) (1, \theta) d\theta + \int_{-\epsilon < \cos \theta < 0} |\cos \theta| I^j (1 - ln I^j) (0, \theta) d\theta \leq c, \]

by (3.2) and the inequality

\[(1 + x) ln (1 + x) - x ln x < 2x, \quad x > 1.\]

Here,

\[e(f, f) := \int \chi^* B (\frac{f'}{1 + \frac{f'}{j}} \frac{f''}{1 + \frac{f''}{j}} - \frac{f}{1 + \frac{f}{j}} \frac{f'}{1 + \frac{f'}{j}}) ln \frac{f'}{1 + \frac{f'}{j}} \frac{f''}{1 + \frac{f''}{j}} dxdvdu \omega, \]

\[e_1 (f, g, I) := \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \left( (1 + I) \frac{g}{1 + \frac{g}{j}} - I \frac{f}{1 + \frac{f}{j}} \right) ln \frac{(1 + I)g(1 + \frac{g}{j})}{If(1 + \frac{g}{j})} dxdv \omega, \]

and

\[e_2 (f, g, I) := \int_{|\cos \theta| \in (\frac{\pi}{2} \epsilon)} \left( \frac{g}{1 + \frac{g}{j}} - I \frac{f}{1 + \frac{f}{j}} \right) ln \frac{g(1 + \frac{g}{j})}{If(1 + \frac{g}{j})} dxdv \omega. \]

Since

\[\frac{7}{8} t ln t - j (1 + \frac{t}{j}) ln (1 + \frac{t}{j}) \geq 0, \quad j \geq 100, \quad t \in (100, j^4), \]

and the sequences \((f^j)\) and \((g^j)\) take their values in \((0, j^4)\), it holds that

\[\int_{\xi > 0} \xi f^j ln f^j (1,v) dv + \int_{\xi < 0} |\xi| f^j ln f^j (0,v) dv + \int_{\xi > 0} \xi g^j ln g^j (1,v) dv + \int_{\xi < 0} |\xi| g^j ln g^j (0,v) dv + e(f^j, f^j) + e(g^j, g^j) + e_1 (f^j, g^j, I^j) + e_2 (f^j, g^j, I^j) \leq c. \]
By the exponential form of $f^j + g^j$ and the truncation $\chi^r$ for $|\xi| \leq \frac{r}{2}$,

$$(f^j + g^j)(x, v) \leq c(f^j + g^j)(1, v), \quad \xi > 0,$$

$$(f^j + g^j)(x, v) \leq c(f^j + g^j)(0, v), \quad \xi < 0,$$

so that

$$\int (f^j(1 + |\ln f^j|) + g^j(1 + |\ln g^j|))(x, v)dx dv + e_2(f^j, g^j, I^j) \leq c. \quad (3.3)$$

Hence, the sequences $(f^j)$ and $(g^j)$ are weakly compact in $L^1$, and converge, up to subsequences, to some $f$ and $g$.

**Lemma 3.2.** — The sequence $(I^j)$ is weakly compact in $L^1((0,1) \times \{ |\cos\theta| < \epsilon \})$. Moreover, $\int_{|\cos\theta| > \epsilon} I^j(x, \theta)d\theta$ is uniformly bounded with respect to $j$.

It follows from the expression of $I^j$ with respect to $f^j$ and $g^j$ from (2.20), (2.23) and the inequality

$$\int (f^j + g^j)(x, v)dx dv \leq E(\frac{1}{E_1} + \frac{1}{E_2}),$$

that

$$\int_{|\cos\theta| < \epsilon} I^j(x, \theta)dx d\theta < c. \quad (3.4)$$

By (1.14) and the exponential form of $f^j$, for some subset $W$ of $\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3; |v| \leq V \}$ of positive measure,

$$I^j(x, \theta) \leq \frac{1}{c_5} I^j(x, \theta) f^j(x, v), \quad v \in W.$$

Hence, for any $K > 2$,

$$I^j(x, \theta) \leq \frac{K}{c_5} g^j(x, v) + \frac{1}{c_5 \ln K} (g^j(x, v))$$

$$- I^j(x, \theta) f^j(x, v) \ln \frac{g^j(x, v)}{I^j(x, \theta) f^j(x, v)}, \quad v \in W.$$

The equiintegrability of $(I^j)$ on $(0,1) \times \{ |\cos\theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon) \}$ then follows from the equiintegrability of $(g^j)$ on $(0,1) \times \{ |v| \leq V \}$, as well as the bound from above of $e_2(f^j, g^j, I^j)$ derived in (3.3). Consequently, $(I^j)$ is weakly...
compact in $L^1((0,1) \times \{\cos \theta < \epsilon\})$. Moreover, by integration of (2.19), (2.23),

$$
\int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I^j(x, \theta) d\theta = \beta^j I_0 e \int_0^\pi \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \left( \frac{-g^j_{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{-f^j_{1+1}}{1+1} \right)(z, v) dv dz
$$

$$
+ \beta^j I_1 e \int_0^1 \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \left( \frac{-g^j_{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{-f^j_{1+1}}{1+1} \right)(z, v) dv dz
$$

$$
+ \int_0^x \left( \int \frac{g^j}{1+\frac{q^j}{j}}(y, v)dv \right) \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} e^{\frac{1}{\cos^\theta}} \int_y \left( \frac{g^j}{1+\frac{q^j}{j}} - \frac{f^j}{1+\frac{f^j}{j}} \right)(z, v) dv dz \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} dy
$$

$$
+ \int_x^1 \left( \int \frac{g^j}{1+\frac{q^j}{j}}(y, v)dv \right) \int_{|\cos \theta| < -\epsilon} e^{\frac{1}{\cos^\theta}} \int_y \left( \frac{g^j}{1+\frac{q^j}{j}} - \frac{f^j}{1+\frac{f^j}{j}} \right)(z, v) dv dz \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} dy
$$

$$
\leq c,
$$

by (2.24).

Passage to the limit when $j \to \infty$ in (2.17-24).

It follows from the weak $L^1$ compactness of $(f^j)$ and $(g^j)$ and from

$$
\int \xi^2(f^j + g^j)(x, v) dv \leq c,
$$

that

$$(f^j \int \chi^r S \frac{f^j}{1+\frac{f^j}{j}} dv_d \omega) (g^j \int \chi^r S \frac{g^j}{1+\frac{g^j}{j}} dv_d \omega)$$

are weakly compact in $L^1$. Then, it classically follows from the boundedness of $(e(f^j, f^j))$ and $(e(g^j, g^j))$ that

$$(\int \chi^r S \frac{f'^j}{1+\frac{f'^j}{j}} + \frac{f^j}{1+\frac{f^j}{j}} dv_d \omega) (\int \chi^r S \frac{g'^j}{1+\frac{g'^j}{j}} + \frac{g^j}{1+\frac{g^j}{j}} dv_d \omega)$$

are weakly compact in $L^1$. Since $(I^j)$ is weakly compact in $L^1((0,1) \times \{\cos \theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \epsilon)\})$, and $\int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I^j(x, \theta) d\theta$ is bounded, the sequences

$$(\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ln(1 + f^j))$$

and

$$(\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ln(1 + g^j))$$

are weakly compact in $L^1$. And so, the averaging lemma applies, which allows to pass to the limit when $j$ tends to infinity. And so, there is a family $(f^r, g^r, I^r, k_r)$ of solutions to

$$
\xi \frac{\partial f^r}{\partial x} = (\int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I^r d\theta)g^r - f^r \int I^r d\theta
$$

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\[ \chi^r S(f^r f_*^r - f^r f_*^r)dv_*d\omega, \]

\[ \xi \frac{\partial g^r}{\partial x} = -(\int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I^r d\theta)g^r + \int I^r d\theta \]

\[ + \int \chi^r S(g^r g_1^r - g^r g_1^r)dv_*d\omega, \]

\[ \cos \theta \frac{\partial I^r}{\partial x} = (1 + I^r)G^r - I^r F^r, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \]

\[ \cos \theta \frac{\partial I^r}{\partial x} = G^r - I^r F^r, \quad |\cos \theta| \in \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, \epsilon \right), \]

\[ f^r(0, v) = k_r f_0(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad f^r(1, v) = k_r f_1(v), \quad \xi < 0, \]

\[ g^r(0, v) = k_r g_0(v), \quad \xi > 0, \quad g^r(1, v) = k_r g_1(v), \quad \xi < 0, \]

\[ I^r(0, \theta) = k_r I_0 \delta_{\theta=0}, \quad \cos \theta > 0, \quad I^r(1, \theta) = k_r I_1 \delta_{\theta=\pi}, \quad \cos \theta < 0, \]

\[ \int ((v^2 + E_1)f^r + (v^2 + E_2)g^r)dx dv + \int I^r d\theta dx = E. \]

Here, \( F(x) = \int f(x, v)dv \) and \( G(x) = \int g(x, v)dv \).

4. Removal of the truncation for small \( \xi \)'es

This section is devoted to the passage to the limit when \( r \) tends to zero in the previous system (3.5-12). First,

\[ f^r(x, v) \geq ck_r f_0(v), \quad \xi > 1, \quad f^r(x, v) \geq ck_r f_1(v), \quad \xi < -1, \]

where \( c \) is a constant independent of \( r \). Hence

\[ E \geq \int (v^2 + E_1)f^r dx dv \geq ck_r, \]

so that \( \sup_{r \leq r_0} k_r = k_0 < +\infty \). Let us prove that

\[ e(f^r, f^r) < ck_r, \quad e(g^r, g^r) < ck_r, \]

where

\[ e(f, f) := \int_0^1 \chi^r S(f^r f_*^r - f f_*^r)ln \frac{f^r f_*^r}{f f_*^r} dx dv_* d\omega. \]

Denote by \( \tilde{f}^r := \frac{f^r}{k_r} \) and \( \tilde{g}^r := \frac{g^r}{k_r} \). They satisfy

\[ \xi \frac{\partial \tilde{f}^r}{\partial x} = -(\int_{|\cos \theta| > \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta + \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} I^r d\theta)\tilde{g}^r - \tilde{f}^r \int I^r d\theta \]

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\[
\frac{1}{k_r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial I^r}{\partial x} = (1 + I^r) \tilde{G}^r - I^r \tilde{F}^r, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \quad \frac{1}{k_r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial \tilde{I}^r}{\partial x} = \tilde{G}^r - I^r \tilde{F}^r, \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \epsilon),
\]

\[
\tilde{f}^r(0, v) = f_0(v), \quad \tilde{f}^r(1, v) = f_1(v), \quad \tilde{g}^r(0, v) = g_0(v), \quad \tilde{g}^r(1, v) = g_1(v), \quad \xi < 0,
\]

\[
I^r(0, \theta) = k_r I_0 \delta_{\theta=0}, \quad \cos \theta > 0, \quad I^r(1, \theta) = k_r I_1 \delta_{\theta=\pi}, \quad \cos \theta < 0.
\]

Multiply (4.1) by \(ln \tilde{f}^r\), (4.2) by \(ln \tilde{g}^r\), (4.3) by \(ln \frac{I^r}{1+I^r}\), and (4.4) by \(ln I^r\), integrate and use that

\[
\int \xi(\tilde{f}^r + \tilde{g}^r)(1, v)dv - \int \xi(\tilde{f}^r + \tilde{g}^r)(0, v)dv = 0.
\]

Hence,

\[
\int \xi \tilde{f}^r ln \tilde{f}^r(1, v)dv - \int \xi \tilde{f}^r ln \tilde{f}^r(0, v)dv
\]

\[
+ \int \xi \tilde{g}^r ln \tilde{g}^r(1, v)dv - \int \xi \tilde{g}^r ln \tilde{g}^r(0, v)dv
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{k_r} \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \cos \theta (I^r ln I^r - (1 + I^r)ln(1 + I^r))(1, \theta)d\theta
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{k_r} \int_{|\cos \theta| < \epsilon} \cos \theta (I^r ln I^r - I^r)(1, \theta)d\theta
\]

\[
- \frac{1}{k_r} \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \cos \theta (I^r ln I^r - (1 + I^r)ln(1 + I^r))(0, \theta)d\theta
\]

\[
- \frac{1}{k_r} \int_{|\cos \theta| < \epsilon} \cos \theta (I^r ln I^r - I^r)(0, \theta)d\theta
\]

\[
= -k_r e(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{f}^r) - k_r e(\tilde{g}^r, \tilde{g}^r) - e_1(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r) - e_2(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r),
\]

where

\[
e_1(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}, I) = \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \frac{((1 + I)\tilde{g} - I\tilde{f})ln(1 + I)\tilde{g}}{I\tilde{f}},
\]

\[
e_2(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}, I) = \int_{|\cos \theta| \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \epsilon)} \frac{(\tilde{g} - I\tilde{f})ln \tilde{g}}{I\tilde{f}}.
\]
From
\[
\int_{\xi > 0} \xi g^r(1, v)dv + \int_{\xi < 0} |\xi| g^r(0, v)dv + \int_{\cos \theta > 0} \cos \theta I^r(1, \theta) d\theta + \int_{\cos \theta < 0} |\cos \theta| I^r(0, \theta) d\theta < ck_r,
\]
(1 + x)ln(1 + x) - xlnx < 2x, \quad x > 1,
and the bounded domains of integration, it holds that
\[
k_r e(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{f}^r) + k_r e(\tilde{g}^r, \tilde{g}^r) + e_1(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r) + e_2(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r)
\leq \int_{\xi > 0, \tilde{f}^r < 1} \xi \tilde{f}^r |\ln \tilde{f}^r|(1, v)dv + \int_{\xi < 0, \tilde{f}^r < 1} |\xi| \tilde{f}^r |\ln \tilde{f}^r|(0, v)dv
\]
\[
+ \int_{\xi > 0, \tilde{g}^r < 1} \xi \tilde{g}^r |\ln \tilde{g}^r|(1, v)dv + \int_{\xi < 0, \tilde{g}^r < 1} |\xi| \tilde{g}^r |\ln \tilde{g}^r|(0, v)dv + c
\leq c,
\]
Hence,
\[
\frac{1}{k^r}(e(f^r, f^r) + e(g^r, g^r)) + e_1(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r) + e_2(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r)
= k_r(e(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{f}^r) + e(\tilde{g}^r, \tilde{g}^r)) + e_1(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r) + e_2(\tilde{f}^r, \tilde{g}^r, I^r) \leq c.
\]
And so,
\[
e(f^r, f^r) < ck_r, \quad e(g^r, g^r) < ck_r.
\]
Moreover,
\[
\int \xi(f^r + g^r)(1, v)dv - \int \xi(f^r + g^r)(0, v)dv = 0,
\]
so that
\[
\int_{\xi > 0} \xi(f^r + g^r)(1, v)dv + \int_{\xi < 0} |\xi|(f^r + g^r)(0, v)dv
= k_r(\int_{\xi < 0} |\xi|(f_1 + g_1)(v)dv + \int_{\xi > 0} \xi(f_0 + g_0)(v)dv) \leq ck_r.
\]
Then,
\[
\int \xi^2(f^r + g^r)(x, v)dv = \int \xi^2(f^r + g^r)(1, v)dv
= k_r \int_{\xi < 0} \xi^2(f_1 + g_1)(v)dv + \int_{\xi > 0} \xi^2(f^r + g^r)(1, v)dv
\leq ck_r + V \int_{\xi > 0} \xi(f^r + g^r)(1, v)dv \leq ck_r, \quad x \in (0, 1).
\]
\[
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\]
Hence,
\[ \int_{|\xi| > \frac{1}{10}} f^r(x,v)dx dv \leq 100ck_r. \] (4.6)

Then,
\[ f^r(x,\nu_*) \geq c k_r, \quad 1 \leq |\xi_*| \leq 10. \]

Then, for \( \nu \) such that \( |\xi| < \frac{1}{10} \) and \( \nu_* \) such that \( \xi \xi_* < 0 \) and \( 1 \leq |\xi_*| \leq 10 \), there is a set of \( \omega \in S^2 \) of measure (say) \( \frac{|S^2|}{100} \), depending on \( x, \nu, \nu_* \), such that \( |\xi'| > c \) and \( |\xi_*'| > c \). Hence, for \( L > 2 \),
\[
cb(\theta) f^r(x,\nu) \leq c f^r(x,\nu) f^r(x,\nu_*) \leq \frac{cL}{k_r} (\xi' + \xi_*') f^r(x,\nu') f^r(x,\nu_*)
+ \frac{c}{k_r lnL} b(\theta)|\nu - \nu_*|^\beta (f^r f^r_* - f^r f^{r*}_*) ln\frac{f^r f^r_*}{f^{r*}_*}.
\]

Hence,
\[ \int_{|\xi| < \frac{1}{10}} f^r(x,v)dx dv \leq cLk_r + \frac{c}{lnL}. \]

Together with (4.6) it implies that
\[ \int f^r(x,v)dx dv \leq cLk_r + \frac{c}{lnL}. \] (4.7)

Analogously,
\[ \int g^r(x,v)dx dv \leq cLk_r + \frac{c}{lnL}. \] (4.8)

Since
\[
\int I^r(x,\theta)d\theta dx = k_r (I_0 e^{\int_0 (G^r - F^r)(z)dz} + I_1 e^{\int_1 (G^r - F^r)(z)dz})
+ \int_{\cos \theta > \epsilon} \int_0^x G^r(y)e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \int_y^x (G^r - F^r)(z)dz} dy dx \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta}
+ \int_{\cos \theta < \epsilon} \int_x^0 G^r(y)e^{-\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \int_0^y (G^r - F^r)(z)dz} dy dx \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta}
+ \int_0^{\cos \theta > \epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^1 G^r(y)e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \int_y^x (G^r - F^r)(z)dz} dy dx \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|}
+ \int_{\cos \theta < \epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^1 G^r(y)e^{-\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \int_0^y (G^r - F^r)(z)dz} dy dx \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|}.
\] - 380 -
and
\[ E = \int (v^2 + E_1) f^r dy dv + \int (v^2 + E_2) g^r dy dv + \int I^r dy d\theta, \]
it follows that
\[ E \leq cLk_r + \frac{c}{\ln L} + \int_{|\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon)} I^r dy d\theta. \quad (4.9) \]
Assume that \( \lim_{r \to 0} k_r = 0 \). Choose \( L = |\ln k_r| \). Then, by (4.7-8),
\[ \lim_{r \to 0} \int_0^1 F^r(y) dy = \lim_{r \to 0} \int_0^1 G^r(y) dy = 0. \quad (4.10) \]
Since
\[ \cos \theta I^r_x = G^r - I^r F^r, \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon), \]
\[ I^r(0, \theta) = 0, \quad \cos \theta \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon), \quad I^r(1, \theta) = 0, \quad \cos \theta \in (-\epsilon, -\frac{r}{2}), \]
it holds that
\[ |\cos \theta| I^r(x, \theta) \leq \int_0^1 G^r(y) dy, \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon). \]
By (4.10),
\[ \lim_{r \to 0} I^r(x, \theta) = 0, \quad \text{a.a. } x \in (0, 1), \quad |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon). \quad (4.11) \]
Moreover, it follows from (4.5) that for a.a. \( x \in (0, 1) \), there is a subset \( W(x) \) of \( \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3; |v| \leq V, |\xi| \geq 1 \} \) with measure at least half the measure of \( \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3; |v| \leq V, |\xi| \geq 1 \} \), such that
\[ g^r(x, v) \leq c_1 k_r, \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad v \in W(x). \]
Then, by the exponential form of \( f^r \),
\[ f^r(x, v) \geq c_2 k_r, \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad v \in W(x). \]
And so, for a.a. \( x \in (0, 1) \) and \( |\cos \theta| \in (\frac{r}{2}, \epsilon) \),
\[ I^r(x, \theta) \leq c_2 I^r(x, \theta) \frac{f^r(x, v)}{k_r}, \quad v \in W(x), \]
\[ \leq c_2 \left( \frac{g^r(x, v)}{k_r} + \frac{1}{k_r \ln 2} (I^r(x, \theta) f^r(x, v) - g^r(x, v)) \ln \frac{I^r(x, \theta) f^r(x, v)}{g^r(x, v)} \right), \quad v \in W(x), \]
\[ \leq c_2 \left( 2c_1 + \frac{c_3}{\ln 2} \right). \]

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Together with (4.11) and the Lebesgue theorem, it implies that
\[
\lim_{r \to 0} \int_{|\cos \theta| \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3})} G^r(x, \theta) \, dx \, d\theta = 0.
\]

This contradicts (4.9), when taking \( L = |\ln k_r| \). Hence \( \lim_{r \to 0} k_r > 0 \).

We may now choose \( r_1 > 0 \) and \( k_1 > 0 \) so that
\[
k_1 \leq k_r \leq k_0, \quad 0 < r \leq r_1.
\]

**Lemma 4.1.** — For \( \delta > 0 \), the families \( (f^r)_{r \leq r_1} \) and \( (g^r)_{r \leq r_1} \) are weakly compact in \( L^1((0,1) \times \{ \nu \in \mathbb{R}^3; |v| \leq V, |\xi| \geq \delta \}) \).

First,
\[
\sup_{x \in (0,1)} \int_{|\xi| \geq \delta} f^r(x, \nu) \, d\nu \leq \frac{c}{\delta^2}, \quad \sup_{x \in (0,1)} \int_{|\xi| \geq \delta} g^r(x, \nu) \, d\nu \leq \frac{c}{\delta^2}.
\]

Then,
\[
\int_{|\xi| \geq \delta} (f^r \ln f^r + g^r \ln g^r) \, dx \, dv = \int_{\xi > \delta} \int_0^\nu (f^r \ln f^r + g^r \ln g^r)(1 + s\xi, \nu) \, ds \, dv
\]
\[
+ \int_{\xi < -\delta} \int_0^{\frac{\nu}{\xi}} (f^r \ln f^r + g^r \ln g^r)(s\xi, \nu) \, ds \, dv
\]
\[
\leq c \left( \int_{\xi > \delta} \xi (f^r + g^r)(1, \nu) \, d\nu + \int_{\xi < -\delta} |\xi|(f^r + g^r)(0, \nu) \, d\nu \right)
\]
\[
+ c \left( \int_{\xi > \delta} \xi (f^r \ln f^r + g^r \ln g^r)(1, \nu) \, d\nu + \int_{\xi < -\delta} |\xi|(f^r \ln f^r + g^r \ln g^r)(0, \nu) \, d\nu \right)
\]
\[
\leq c.
\]

Denote by \( \chi^j := \chi^{r_j}, f^j := f^{r_j} \) and \( g^j := g^{r_j} \), where \( (r_j) \) is a sequence tending to 0. By Lemma 4.1, there are subsequences, still denoted by \( (f^j), (g^j) \) and \( (k^j) \), with \( \lim_{j \to +\infty} f^j = f, \lim_{j \to +\infty} g^j = g \) in weak \( L^1((0,1) \times \{ |\nu| \leq V, |\xi| \geq \delta \}) \) for all \( \delta > 0 \) and \( \lim_{j \to +\infty} k^j = k \). Let \( \varphi \) be a test function vanishing on \( |\xi| \geq \delta \), for some \( \delta > 0 \). In order to prove that \( (\int I_j^r(x, \nu)f^j(x, \nu)\varphi(x, \nu) \, d\nu \, dx \) \), \( (\int I_j^r(x, \nu)g^j(x, \nu)\varphi(x, \nu) \, d\nu \, dx \) \), \( (\int Q_j^\delta(f^j, f^j)\varphi(x, v) \, dx \, dv) \) and \( (\int Q_j^\delta(g^j, g^j)\varphi(x, v) \, dx \, dv) \) have the respective limits \( \int I(x, \nu)f(x, \nu)\varphi(x, \nu) \, d\nu \, dx \), \( \int I(x, \nu)g(x, \nu)\varphi(x, \nu) \, d\nu \, dx \), \( \int Q^\delta(f, f)\varphi(x, v) \, dx \, dv \) and \( \int Q^\delta(g, g)\varphi(x, v) \, dx \, dv \) when \( j \) tends to infinity, we first prove the two following lemmas, with similar arguments to some proven in [1].

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LEMMA 4.2

\[
\lim_{\rho \to 0} \sup_{S \subset (0,1); |S| < \rho j} \frac{1}{\rho} \int_{S \times \{|u| \leq V\}} (f^j + g^j)(x, v) \, dx \, dv = 0.
\]

It follows from the bound from above of \( \int \xi^2 (f^j + g^j)(x, v) \, dv \) that

\[
\int_{|\xi| > \frac{1}{2}} (f^j + g^j)(x, v) \, dv \leq c_{10} j^2.
\]

If the lemma does not hold, then there are \( \eta > 0 \) and a subsequence of (say) \( (f^j) \), still denoted by \( (f^j) \), such that for each \( j \) there is a subset \( S_j \) of \( (0,1) \) with \( |S_j| < \frac{\eta}{2c_{10} j^2} \) and

\[
\int_{S_j \times \{|v| \leq V\}} f^j(x, v) \, dx \, dv \geq \eta.
\]

Hence,

\[
\int_{S_j \times \{|v| \leq V, r_j < |\xi| \leq \frac{1}{2}\}} f^j(x, v) \, dx \, dv \geq \frac{\eta}{2}.
\]

Here, at least half the integral comes from the set of \( (x, v) \) with \( f^j(x, v) \geq c_{10} j^2 \). Let \( V_* := \{v_* \in \mathbb{R}^3; |v_*| \leq V, 1 \leq |\xi_*| \leq 2\} \). By the exponential form of \( f^j \),

\[
f^j(x, v_*) \geq c_{11}, \quad v_* \in V_*.
\] (4.12)

Then, from the geometry of the velocities involved, and from

\[
\int_{|\xi'| > 1} f^j(x, v') \, dv' \leq c_{12},
\]
given \( v \) such that \( |v| \leq V, r_j < |\xi| \leq \frac{1}{4} \) and \( f^j(x, v) \geq c_{10} j^2 \), it holds for \( v_* \) in a subset of \( V_* \) of measure \( \frac{|V_*|}{2} \) and for \( \omega \in S^2 \) in a subset of measure \( \frac{|S^2|}{100} \), that

\[
|\xi'| \geq \frac{1}{4}, \quad |\xi_*'| \geq \frac{1}{4}, \quad f^j(x, v') \leq c_{13}, \quad f^j(x, v'_*) \leq c_{13}.
\]

It follows that, for some constants \( c_{14} \) and \( c_{15} \) independent of such \( v, v_* \in V_* \), \( \omega \) and for \( j \) large,

\[
c_{14} f^j(x, v) \leq f^j(x, v)f^j(x, v_*) - f^j(x, v')f^j(x, v'_*),
\]

\[
c_{15} j \leq \frac{f^j(x, v)f^j(x, v_*)}{f^j(x, v'_*)}.
\]
And so, using the entropy dissipation estimate,
\[
\int_{S_j \times \{ |v| \leq V, r_j \leq |\xi| \leq \frac{1}{4} \}} f^j(x,v) dv dx \leq \frac{c_{16}}{lnj} < \frac{\eta}{4},
\]
for \( j \) large enough. The lemma follows by contradiction.

Lemma 4.3. — Given \( \rho > 0 \), there is \( j_0 \) such that for \( j > j_0 \) and outside a \( j \)-dependent set in \( x \) of measure less than \( \rho \), \( (\int_{|\xi|<\frac{1}{4}} f^j(x,v) dv) \) and \( (\int_{|\xi|<\frac{1}{4}} g^j(x,v) dv) \) tend to 0 when \( i \) tends to infinity, uniformly with respect to \( x \) and \( j \).

Let us prove Lemma 4.3 for \( (\int_{|\xi|<\frac{1}{4}} f^j(x,v) dv) \). Given \( 0 < \eta \ll 1 \) and \( x, j \), either
\[
\int_{|\xi|<\frac{1}{4}} f^j(x,v) dv \leq \eta^2 < \eta,
\]
or
\[
\int_{|\xi|<\frac{1}{4}} f^j(x,v) dv > \eta^2.
\]

In the latter case,
\[
\int_{|\xi|<\frac{1}{4}, f^j(x,v) > \frac{\eta^2}{2\sqrt{2}}} f^j(x,v) dv \geq \frac{\eta^2}{2}.
\]

For each \( (x,v) \) such that \( |\xi| \leq \frac{1}{4} \) and \( f^j(x,v) > \frac{\eta^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \), take \( v_* \) in \( V_* := \{ v_* \in \mathbb{R}^3; |v_*| \leq V, 1 \leq |\xi_*| \leq 2 \} \), so that by (4.8),
\[
f^j(x,v_*) \geq c_{11}, \quad v_* \in V_.*
\]

Given \( v \), it holds for \( v_* \) in a subset of \( V_* \) of measure \( |V_*| \) and for \( \omega \in S^2 \) in a subset of measure \( \frac{|S^2|}{100} \) that
\[
|\xi'| \geq 1, \quad |\xi_*'| \geq 1, \quad f^j(x,v') \leq c_{17}, \quad f^j(x,v'_*) \leq c_{17}.
\]

It follows that, for some constants \( c_{18} \) and \( c_{19} \) independent of such \( v, v_* \in V_* \), \( \omega \) and for \( j \) large,
\[
f^j(x,v) \leq c_{18} f^j(x,v)f^j(x,v_*)
\]
\[
\leq \frac{c_{19}}{lni} \frac{B(f^j(x,v)f^j(x,v_*) - f^j(x,v')f^j(x,v'_*))}{f^j(x,v')f^j(x,v'_*)}.
\]
Since there is a constant $c_{20} > 0$ such that, uniformly with respect to $j$, the integral
\[ \int S(f^j(x,v)f^j(x,v_*) - f^j(x,v')f^j(x,v_*')) \ln \frac{f^j(x,v)f^j(x,v_*)}{f^j(x,v')f^j(x,v_*')} dv dv_* d\omega \]
is bounded by $c_{20}$ outside a $j$-dependent set $S_j$ in $x$, of measure $\rho$, it follows that for $x \in S^c_j$,
\[ \int_{|\xi| \leq \frac{1}{4}} f^j(x,v) dv \leq \frac{c_{19}c_{20}}{ln i} + \eta < 2\eta, \]
for $i$ large enough.

**Lemma 4.4.** — Let $\varphi$ be a test function vanishing on $|\xi| \leq \delta$, for some $\delta > 0$. Then \( \int I^j(x,\theta)f^j(x,v)\varphi(x,v)d\theta dx dv \) and \( \int I^j(x,\theta)g^j(x,v)\varphi(x,v)d\theta dx dv \) respectively converge to \( \int I(x,\theta)f(x,v)\varphi(x,v)d\theta dx dv \) and \( \int I(x,\theta)g(x,v)\varphi(x,v)d\theta dx dv \) when $j$ tends to infinity, where $I$ is the solution to
\[
\cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = (1 + I)G - IF, \quad |\cos \theta| > \epsilon, \quad \cos \theta \frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} = G - IF, \quad |\cos \theta| \leq \epsilon,
\]
\[ I(0,\theta) = kI_0 \delta_{\theta=0}, \quad \cos \theta > 0, \quad I(1,\theta) = kI_1 \delta_{\theta=\pi}, \quad \cos \theta < 0. \]

Let us prove the first part of the lemma. By the expressions of $\int I^j(x,\theta)d\theta$ and $\int I(x,\theta)d\theta$ derived in (4.1),
\[ \int I^j(x,\theta)f^j(x,v)\varphi(x,v)d\theta dx dv - \int I(x,\theta)f(x,v)\varphi(x,v)d\theta dx dv \]
splits into the sum of
\[ (k^j - k)I_0 \int f^j \varphi e^{\int_0^z (G^j - F^j)(z)dz}, \quad (k^j - k)I_1 \int f^j \varphi e^{\int_0^1 (G^j - F^j)(z)dz}, \]
which tend to zero when $j$ tends to infinity, by (3.12), and
\[
X_{1j} := kI_0 \int (f^j e^{\int_0^z (G^j - F^j)(z)dz} - fe^{\int_0^z (G - F)(z)dz}) \varphi dx dv,
\]
\[
X_{2j} := kI_1 \int (f^j e^{\int_0^1 (G^j - F^j)(z)dz} - fe^{\int_0^1 (G - F)(z)dz}) \varphi dx dv,
\]
\[
X_{3j} := \int f^j \varphi \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \int_0^z G^j(y) e^{\frac{1}{cos \theta}} \int_y^z (G^j - F^j)(z)dz dy \frac{d\theta}{cos \theta} dx dv \right)
\]
\[ - \int f \varphi \left( \int_{|\cos \theta| > \epsilon} \int_0^z G(y) e^{\frac{1}{cos \theta}} \int_y^z (G - F)(z)dz dy \frac{d\theta}{cos \theta} dx dv \right)
\]
\[ X_{4j} := \int f^j \varphi \left( \int_{\cos \theta < -\epsilon} G^j(y) e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_y^x (G^j - F^j)(z) dy \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|} \right) dx dv \]
\[ - \int f \varphi \left( \int_{\cos \theta < -\epsilon} G(y) e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_y^x (G - F)(z) dy \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|} \right) dx dv, \]
\[ X_{5j} := \int f^j \varphi \left( \int_{\cos \theta \in (0, \epsilon)} G^j(y) e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_y^x F^j(z) dy \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|} \right) dx dv \]
\[ - \int f \varphi \left( \int_{\cos \theta \in (0, \epsilon)} G(y) e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_y^x F(z) dy \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|} \right) dx dv, \]

and
\[ X_{6j} := \int f^j \varphi \left( \int_{\cos \theta \in (-\epsilon, 0)} G^j(y) e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_y^x F^j(z) dz \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|} \right) dx dv \]
\[ - \int f \varphi \left( \int_{\cos \theta \in (-\epsilon, 0)} G(y) e^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_y^x F(z) dz \frac{d\theta}{|\cos \theta|} \right) dx dv. \]

Then,
\[ |X_{1j}| \leq kI_0 \left| \int (f^j - f) \varphi e^{\int_0^x (G - F)(z) dz} dx dv \right| \]
\[ + \frac{c}{\delta^2} \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^x (G^j - G)(z) dz + \int_0^x (F^j - F)(z) dz \right) dx, \]

since
\[ |\int (f \varphi)(x, v) dv| \leq \frac{c}{\delta^2}, \quad \text{a.a. } x \in (0, 1). \]

The first term in the right-hand side tends to zero when \( j \) tends to infinity, since \((f^j - f)\varphi\) converges weakly to zero in \( L^1 \) and \( \int_0^x (G - F)(z) dz \) is a bounded function. The second term in the right-hand side tends to zero when \( j \) tends to infinity. Indeed, let \( \eta > 0 \) be given. Since \( f \in L^1 \) and by Lemma 4.2, there is \( \rho_0 > 0 \) such that for every \( j > \frac{1}{\rho_0} \), for any subset \( S \) of \((0, 1)\) with \( |S| < \rho_0 \),
\[ \int_{S \times \{|v| \leq V\}} (f^j + f)(z, w) dz dw < \eta. \]

By Lemma 4.3 applied to \( \rho_0 \), for \( j \) large enough, there are \( X_j \subset (0, 1) \) with \( |X_j^c| < \rho_0 \) and \( i_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \) such that
\[ \int_0^1 \int_{|\xi| < \frac{1}{i_0}} (f^j + f)(z, w) dz dw < \eta, \quad z \in X_j. \]
Then, for a.a. $x \in (0,1)$, by the weak $L^1$ convergence of $(f^j)$ to $f$ on $(0,1) \times \{|v| \leq V, |\xi| > \frac{1}{j_0}\}$, there is $j_0(x)$ such that

$$\left| \int_0^x \int_{|\xi| > \frac{1}{j_0}} (f^j - f)(z,w)dzdw \right| < \eta, \quad j > j_0(x).$$

and so, for a.a. $x \in (0,1)$

$$\left| \int_0^x \int (f^j - f)(z,w)dzdw \right| < 3\eta, \quad j > j_0(x).$$

Hence, for almost all $x \in (0,1)$,

$$\lim_{j \to +\infty} \int_0^x (F^j - F)(z)dz = 0.$$

And so, the second term in the right-hand side tends to zero, by applying the theorem of the dominated convergence. All other terms, i.e. $X_{2,j}, \ldots, X_{6,j}$ can be treated analogously.

**Lemma 4.5.** — Let $\varphi$ be a test function vanishing on $|\xi| \leq \delta$, for some $\delta > 0$. Then, $(\int Q^\pm(f^j, f^j)\varphi(x,v)dv)dv$ and $(\int Q^\pm(g^j, g^j)\varphi(x,v)dv)dv$ respectively tend to $\int Q^\pm(f, f)\varphi(x,v)dv$ and $\int Q^\pm(g, g)\varphi(x,v)dv$ when $j$ tends to infinity.

Split $\varphi$ into its positive and negative parts respectively, so that $\varphi$ can be considered as non negative in the rest of the proof. Let us first prove that

$$\lim_{j \to +\infty} \int Q^-(f^j, f^j)\varphi(x,v)dv = \int Q^-(f, f)\varphi(x,v)dv.$$

Let $\gamma > 0$ be given. By the weak $L^1$ compactness of $(Q^-(f^j, f^j)\varphi)$ and the integrability of $Q^-(f, f)\varphi$, there is a number $\eta > 0$ and $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any subset $A$ of $(0,1) \times \{|v| \leq V\}$ with $|A| < \eta$,

$$\left| \int_A Q^-(f^j, f^j)\varphi dv \right| < \gamma, \quad j > j_0, \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \int_A Q^-(f, f)\varphi dv \right| < \gamma. \quad (4.13)$$

By Lemma 4.3, there is $j_1 > j_0$ such that for $j > j_1$ and outside a $j$-dependent set $S^j$ in $x$ of measure less than $\frac{\eta}{4jV^3}$, $(\int_{|\xi| \leq \mu} f^j(x,v)dv)$ tends to zero when $\mu$ tends to zero, uniformly with respect to $x$ and $j$. Moreover,

$$\int S(f^j\varphi)(x,v)dv \leq c_2 \int (f^j\varphi)(x,v)dv$$

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is bounded from above by a constant $c_{22}$ outside of a set $S_j^2$ in $x$ of measure less than $\frac{n}{4\pi V^2}$, by the averaging lemma and Egoroff’s theorem. Then, $\int S f(x, v_*) dv_* d\omega$, which is smaller than $c_{22} \int f(x, v_*) dv_*$, is bounded from above by a constant $c_{23}$ outside of a set $S_j^3$ in $x$ of measure less than $\frac{n}{4\pi V^2}$. Denote by $S_j := S_j^1 \cup S_j^2 \cup S_j^3$. By (4.10),

$$\int_{S_j \times \{|v| \leq V\}} (Q^-(f^j, f^j) + Q^-(f, f)) \varphi dx dv < 2\gamma, \quad j > j_0.$$ 

Then,

$$\left| \int_{S_j^c \times \{|v| \leq V\}} (Q^-(f^j, f^j) - Q^-(f, f)) \varphi dx dv \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{S_j^c} (f^j - f)(x, v)(\int S f(x, v_*) dv_* d\omega) dx dv$$

$$+ \int_{S_j^c} (f^j - f)(x, v_*)(\int S(f^j \varphi)(x, v) dv d\omega) dv_* dx$$

$$+ \int_{S_j^c} (f^j - f)(x, v_*)(\int S(f^j \varphi)(x, v) dv d\omega) dv_* dx.$$ 

By the weak $L^1$ compactness of $(f^j \varphi)$ and the boundedness of $\int S f(x, v_*) dv_* d\omega$ on $S_j^c \times \{|v| \leq V\}$, the first term in the right-hand side tends to zero when $j$ tends to infinity. Choose then $\mu$ small enough so that

$$\left| \int_{S_j^c} \left( \int_{|v_*| < \mu} (f^j - f)(x, v_*)(\int S(f^j \varphi)(x, v) dv d\omega) dv_* dx \right),$$

which is smaller than

$$c_{23} \int_{S_j^c} \int_{|v_*| < \mu} (f^j + f)(x, v_*) dv_* dx,$$

be smaller than $\epsilon$ for $j$ bigger than some $j_2 > j_1$. For such a $\mu$, $(\int_{|v_*| > \mu} (f^j - f)(x, v_*) dv_*)$ strongly converges to zero in $L^1((0,1))$. Since $(\int S(f^j \varphi)(x, v) dv d\omega)$ is bounded by $c_{22}$ on $S_j^c \times \{|v| \leq V\}$, the third term in the right-hand side tends to zero when $j$ tends to infinity. This ends the proof of the convergence of $(\int Q^-(f^j, f^j) \varphi(x, v) dx dv)$ to $\int Q^-(f, f) \varphi(x, v) dx dv$ when $j$ tends to infinity. Let us finally prove that

$$\lim_{j \to +\infty} \int Q^+(f^j, f^j) \varphi(x, v) dx dv = \int Q^+(f, f) \varphi(x, v) dx dv.$$ 

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Let \( \rho > 0 \) and \( \mu > 0 \), \( \mu_* > 0 \) be given. As a consequence of the proof of Lemma 4.3, for some \( j_0 \) there is a sequence of subsets \((X_{j,\rho})\) of \((0,1)\) such that \( |X_{j,\rho}| < \rho \) and \((\int_{|\xi|<\mu} f^j(x,v)dv)\) (resp. \((\int_{|\xi|<\mu_*} f^j(x,v_*)S\chi^j \phi(x,v')dv_*dw)\)) converges to 0 with \( \mu \) (resp. \( \mu_* \)), uniformly with respect to \( x \in X_{j,\rho}^c \), \( j \geq j_0 \) and \( |v| \leq V \). For \( K \geq 2 \),

\[
\int_{X_{j,\rho}} Q^+(f^j, f^j) \phi(x,v)dx dv \\
\leq K \int_{X_{j,\rho}} Q^-(f^j, f^j) \phi(x,v)dx dv + \frac{c}{\ln K} \\
\leq cK \int_{X_{j,\rho}} f^j(x,v_*)dv_* dx + \frac{c}{\ln K},
\]

(4.14)

which by Lemma 4.2 tends to 0 when \( K \to +\infty \), then \( \rho \to 0 \), uniformly with respect to \( j > \frac{1}{\rho} \). By the averaging lemma and Egoroff’s theorem, there is for any \( \mu_* > 0 \) a subset \( Y_{\mu_*} \subset (0,1) \) of measure smaller than \( \rho \), such that \( \int_{|\xi|>\mu_*} f^j(x,v_*)S\chi^j \phi(x,v')dv_*dw \) converges to \( \int_{|\xi|>\mu_*} f(x,v_*)S\phi(x,v')dv_*dw \) when \( j \to +\infty \), uniformly with respect to \( x \in Y_{\mu_*}^c \), and is bounded. Split \( \int_{X_{j,\rho}} Q^+(f^j, f^j) \phi(x,v)dx dv \) into

\[
\int_{X_{j,\rho}^c} Q^+(f^j, f^j) \phi(x,v)dx dv \\
= \int_{X_{j,\rho}^c} f^j(x,v)(\int_{|\xi|\leq\mu_*} f^j(x,v_*)S\chi^j \phi(x,v')dv_*dw)dvdx \\
+ \int_{Y_{\mu_*}} f^j(x,v)(\chi_{X_{j,\rho}}^j(x)\int_{|\xi|>\mu_*} f^j(x,v_*)S\chi^j \phi(x,v')dv_*dw)dvdx \\
+ \int_{Y_{\mu_*} \cap X_{j,\rho}} f^j(x,v)(\int_{|\xi|>\mu_*} f^j(x,v_*)S\chi^j \phi(x,v')dv_*dw)dvdx.
\]

By Lemma 4.3, the first term in the right-hand side tends to zero when \( \mu_* \to 0 \), uniformly with respect to \( j \) and \( \rho \). For \( \mu_* \) fixed, the second term in the right-hand side tends to \( \int_{Y_{\mu_*}} f(x,v)(\int_{|\xi|>\mu_*} f(x,v_*)S\phi(x,v')dv_*dw)dvdx \) when \( j \to +\infty \) and \( \rho \to 0 \). The third term in the right-hand side is bounded by \( c \int_{Y_{\mu_*}} f^j(x,v)dvdx \), which tends to 0 when \( \rho \to 0 \), uniformly with respect to \( j \) by Lemma 4.2. Hence,

\[
\lim_{j \to +\infty} \int Q^+(f^j, f^j) \phi(x,v)dx dv = \int Q^+(f, f) \phi(x,v)dx dv,
\]

by letting first \( \mu_* \to 0 \), then \( j \to +\infty \) and \( \rho \to 0 \). This ends the proof of Lemma 4.5.
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Bibliography