

## Bounded Speed of Propagation for Solutions to Radiative Transfer Equations

Benoît Perthame<sup>1\*</sup> and Juan Luis Vazquez<sup>2\*\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Département de Mathématiques, Université d'Orléans, B.P. 6759, F-45067 Orleans Cedex 02, France

<sup>2</sup> Departamento de Matemáticas, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain

**Abstract.** The Radiative Transfer Equation is the nonlinear transport equation

$$\partial_t f + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} v \cdot \nabla_x f + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sigma(\tilde{f})(f - \tilde{f}) = 0, \quad (\text{RTE})$$

where  $\tilde{f}(x, t) = \int f(x, v, t) dv$  denotes the average of  $f(x, \cdot, t)$  on the unit sphere:  $|v| = 1$ . It describes the absorption and emission of photons in a hot medium. As the mean free path  $\varepsilon$  goes to 0,  $f_\varepsilon$  converges to a solution of the Porous Medium Equation  $\partial_t u = \Delta F(u)$ , with  $F'(u) = (N\sigma(u))^{-1}$ . Since  $\sigma$  blows up at  $u = 0$ , solutions to the PME propagate with finite speed. Specifically if  $u(\cdot, 0)$  has compact support in  $\mathbf{R}^N$  so does  $u(\cdot, t)$  for every  $t > 0$  and the sets  $\Omega(t) = \{x: u(x, t) > 0\}_{t > 0}$  form an expanding family as  $t$  increases, and  $U\Omega(t) = \mathbf{R}^n$ . We show in this paper that these propagation properties hold for the solutions  $f_\varepsilon$  of the RTE for all small  $\varepsilon$ . Moreover, the growth of the support of  $f_\varepsilon$  is uniform in  $\varepsilon$ . Our proofs rely on the construction of explicit solutions (of the travelling wave type) and subsolutions to the RTE. To our knowledge, this is the first example of a kinetic equation with high velocities where localized data propagate always with bounded speed. For Vlasov–Poisson equations, this arises only for particular initial data.

### 0. Introduction

In this paper we show that the property of finite propagation of disturbances from 0, well known for the solutions of the Porous Medium Equation:  $u_t = \Delta u^m$ ,  $m > 1$ , holds also for the Radiative Transfer Equation. In order to be specific, we consider

---

\* C.E.A.-Limeil, service M.C.N., B.P. 27, F-94190 Villeneuve-St-George, France. Supported under contract with E.N.S., n° 1992-44

\*\* Supported by E.E.C. contact n° SC1-0019-C and DGICYT (Spain)—Project n° PB86-0112-CO200