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LONG TIME DYNAMICS FOR THE LANDAU-FERMI-DIRAC EQUATION WITH HARD POTENTIALS

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ABSTRACT. In this document we discuss the long time behaviour for the homogeneous Landau-Fermi-Dirac equation in the hard potential case. Uniform in time estimates for statistical moments and Sobolev regularity are presented and used to prove exponential relaxation of non degenerate distributions to the Fermi-Dirac statistics. All these results are valid for rather general initial datum. An important feature of the estimates is the independence with respect to the quantum parameter. Consequently, in the classical limit the same estimates are recovered for the Landau equation.

Keywords. Landau equation, Fermi-Dirac statistics, scattering regularization, long-time asymptotic.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The model. We study in this document the long time behaviour of a particle gas satisfying the Pauli's exclusion principle in the Landau's grazing limit regime. More specifically, we study the Landau-Fermi-Dirac (LFD) equation in the homogeneous setting for hard potential interactions described as

$$\partial_t f(t, v) = \mathcal{Q}_L(f)(t, v), \quad (t, v) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^3, \quad f(0) = f_0, \quad (1.1)$$

where the collision operator is given by a modification of the Landau operator which includes the Pauli's exclusion principle

$$\mathcal{Q}_L(f)(v) = \nabla_v \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Psi(v - v_*) \Pi(v - v_*) \left\{ f_*(1 - \varepsilon f_*) \nabla f - f(1 - \varepsilon f) \nabla f_* \right\} dv_*.$$

We use the standard shorthand $f = f(t, v)$ and $f_* = f(t, v_*)$. The matrix $\Pi(z)$ denotes the orthogonal projection on $(\mathbb{R}z)^\perp$,

$$\Pi_{i,j}(z) = \delta_{i,j} - \frac{z_i z_j}{|z|^2}, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq 3,$$

and $\Psi(z) = |z|^{2+\gamma}$ is the kinetic potential. The choice $\Psi(z) = |z|^{2+\gamma}$ corresponds to inverse power law potentials. This document only considers the case of hard potentials, that is $0 < \gamma \leq 1$. We point out that the Pauli exclusion principle implies that a solution to (1.1) must satisfy the *a priori* bound

$$0 \leq f(t, v) \leq \varepsilon^{-1}, \quad (1.2)$$

where the *quantum parameter*

$$\varepsilon := \frac{(2\pi\hbar)^3}{m^3\beta} > 0$$

depends on the reduced Planck constant $\hbar \approx 1.054 \times 10^{-34} \text{m}^2 \text{kg s}^{-1}$, the mass m and the statistical weight β of the particles species, see [8, Chapter 17]. Recall that the statistical weight is the number of independent quantum states in which the particle can have the same internal energy. For example, for electrons $\beta = 2$ corresponding to the two possible electron spin values. In the

case of electrons $m \approx 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$ kg, and therefore, $\varepsilon \approx 1.93 \times 10^{-10} \ll 1$. The parameter ε encapsulates the quantum effects of the model with the case $\varepsilon = 0$ corresponding to the classical Landau equation as studied in [15, 16].

1.2. Mathematical difficulty and our contribution in a nutshell. Suitable modifications of classical kinetic equations, such as Boltzmann or Landau equations, that include quantum effects have been proposed in the literature since the pioneering works [31, 32]¹. In particular, the LFD equation is a natural modification of the Landau equation modelling a gas in the grazing collision regime. The LFD equation has been introduced in several contexts [8, 12, 21, 9, 28]. The common feature to these kinetic models is that the relevant steady state is given by the *Fermi-Dirac* statistics

$$\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = \frac{M_\varepsilon(v)}{1 + \varepsilon M_\varepsilon(v)}, \quad (1.3)$$

where $M_\varepsilon(v)$ is a suitable Maxwellian distribution which allows to recover, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, a Maxwellian equilibrium. Of course, \mathcal{M}_ε satisfies (1.2).

There are several references studying the well posedness of the Cauchy problem [3] and propagation of regularity of solutions [10, 11] to the LFD equation (1.1) as well as the precise form of steady states [4]. In addition, there are related references [18, 26, 27] treating Fermi-Dirac gases with the Boltzmann equation in the homogeneous setting.

A common feature of kinetic equation for particles satisfying Pauli's exclusion principle is that a suitable L^∞ -*a priori* estimate such as (1.2) holds true. Such bound has been fully exploited to prove existence of solutions in the homogeneous and inhomogeneous setting [1, 3, 17, 18, 25, 24, 26, 27]. A negative issue related to this bound is that it brings a degeneracy in the set $\{(t, v) : f(t, v) = \varepsilon^{-1}\}$ which, in turn, makes time uniform estimates for the statistical moments and Sobolev regularity difficult to establish. That this degeneracy is quite real is more evident from the fact that, besides the Fermi-Dirac statistics (1.3), the distribution

$$F_\varepsilon(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} & \text{if } |v| \leq \left(\frac{3\rho\varepsilon}{|\mathbb{S}^2|}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ 0 & \text{if } |v| > \left(\frac{3\rho\varepsilon}{|\mathbb{S}^2|}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

can be a stationary state with prescribed mass $\rho = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} F_\varepsilon(v) dv$, and where $|\mathbb{S}^2|$ is the volume of the unit sphere. Such a degenerate, referred to as *saturated Fermi-Dirac*, stationary state can occur for very cold gases where an explicit condition on the gas temperature can be found, see Appendix A for details. For initial distributions near such a degenerate state, the regularization process can take a long time relative to those further away. Of course, this impacts the transitory time of the particle relaxation.

In this work we overcome such difficulty by controlling simultaneously the statistical moments and higher norms, see later for a more precise statement. This can be done due to the strong elliptic nature of the equation. A crucial point here is that all the estimates we obtain are independent of ε , which means that the L^∞ -*a priori* estimate (1.2) is ONLY used in our analysis through the bound $0 \leq 1 - \varepsilon f \leq 1$. This allows to recover all estimates, in the hard potential setting, for the Landau equation in the classical limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

¹Refer to [33, Chapter 2E, Section 3] for a more detailed account on the matter.

After uniform bounds have been found, the interesting question is the relaxation rate towards the Fermi-Dirac density profile. We perform a complete and direct study of the spectral properties of the linearized LFD operator rendering an explicit spectral gap for it. This approach requires some smallness assumption on ε , but, it does not rely on a perturbative analysis with respect to linearized Landau operator $\varepsilon = 0$. We will precisely explain the meaning of the smallness assumption in point 2. after Theorem 1.4. A perturbative setting only appears at the level of the entropy - entropy production estimate. In this respect, it would be quite interesting to obtain a type of Cercignani's conjecture result for the LFD collisional operator analog to that of Landau collisional operator. The intrinsic difficulty of such result, even in a perturbative setting, is that the entropy production operators of LFD and Landau are essentially different; one admits at least two stationary states, the other only one. So it happens that the Landau entropy operator is not the classical limit, $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, of the LFD entropy operator, see Section 6 for more details.

Finally, combining the estimates on moments, higher norms, entropy dissipation, and spectral analysis, we present an exponential relaxation of general initial density towards the Fermi-Dirac density. Of course, a central requirement is the non degeneracy of such initial state. We also point out that a general strong convergence result without rate is presented, very much in the spirit of [27] for Boltzmann equation (see also [7] for a quantum Fokker-Planck equation). This result is free from any condition on ε . For such result, uniform in time estimates are again a key point.

1.3. Notations. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$, we define the space $L_s^p(\mathbb{R}^3)$ through the norm

$$\|f\|_{L_s^p} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |f(v)|^p \langle v \rangle^s dv \right)^{1/p},$$

where $\langle v \rangle = (1 + |v|^2)^{1/2}$, that is, $L_s^p(\mathbb{R}^3) = \{f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} ; \|f\|_{L_s^p} < \infty\}$. More generally, for any weight function $\varpi : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, we define, for any $p \geq 1$

$$L^p(\varpi) = \left\{ f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} ; \|f\|_{L^p(\varpi)}^p := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |f|^p \varpi dv < \infty \right\}.$$

With this notation one can write for example $L_s^p(\mathbb{R}^3) = L^p(\langle \cdot \rangle^s)$, for $p \geq 1$, $s \geq 0$. We also define, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$H_s^k(\mathbb{R}^3) = \left\{ f \in L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^3) ; \partial_v^\beta f \in L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \quad \forall |\beta| \leq k \right\}$$

with the usual norm,

$$\|f\|_{H_s^k} = \left(\sum_{0 \leq |\beta| \leq k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\partial_v^\beta f(v)|^2 \langle v \rangle^s dv \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where $\beta = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3$, $|\beta| = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$ and $\partial_v^\beta f = \partial_1^{i_1} \partial_2^{i_2} \partial_3^{i_3} f$. We shall also use the homogeneous norm

$$\|f\|_{\dot{H}_s^k} = \left(\sum_{|\beta|=k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\partial_v^\beta f(v)|^2 \langle v \rangle^s dv \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

It is customary to denote by $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ the set of real-valued infinitely differentiable and compactly supported functions defined on \mathbb{R}^3 and its dual space by $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^3)$ which is the space of distributions over \mathbb{R}^3 whereas $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ will denote the Schwartz class over \mathbb{R}^3 .

1.4. Main results. Before describing in detail the main results of the present contribution, we state the key assumptions on the initial datum for equation (1.1).

Assumptions 1.1. *The initial datum $f(0) = f_0 \geq 0$ to (1.1) is such that*

$$0 < \|f_0\|_\infty =: \varepsilon_0^{-1} < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad S_0 := \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon_0}(f_0) > 0 \quad (1.5)$$

where for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $0 \leq f \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$ we introduce the Fermi-Dirac entropy as

$$\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[\varepsilon f \log(\varepsilon f) + (1 - \varepsilon f) \log(1 - \varepsilon f) \right] dv. \quad (1.6)$$

Remark 1.2. *Notice that $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) \geq 0$ for any $0 \leq f \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$. Recalling the definition of the classical Boltzmann entropy $H(f) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \log f dv$, one has $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} [H(\varepsilon f) + H(1 - \varepsilon f)]$.*

For initial datum f_0 satisfying the condition (1.5) we always consider the LFD equation (1.1) with quantum parameter $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ which guarantees estimate (1.2) and the nonnegativity of the Fermi-Dirac entropy. *A priori* estimates hold for the mass, momentum, and energy of solutions as a consequence of the conservation laws

$$\forall t \geq 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0(v) dv =: M(f_0), \quad (1.7)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) v dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0(v) v dv, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) |v|^2 dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0(v) |v|^2 dv =: E(f_0). \quad (1.9)$$

As mentioned, the Cauchy theory for (1.1) has been developed in [3], see Theorem 2.7 for a precise statement. The question of the smoothness of the solution was then tackled in [10, 11], where, as it occurs for the classical Landau equation, the parabolic nature of (1.1) was exploited. Recall that for the Landau equation, smoothness is immediately produced even if it does not initially exist and, for subsequent time, it is propagated uniformly in time. For the Landau equation, the propagation/appearance of smoothness is strongly related to the propagation/appearance of moments, see [15].

For the LFD equation, the analysis of [3, 10, 11] proved the propagation of the moments and the associated smoothness but only on a finite interval of time and their appearance was left open. An additional difficulty, with respect to the Landau equation, is the strongest nonlinearity of the equation, which is evident in the degeneration of the equation in the set $\{1 - \varepsilon f = 0\}$.

The first main result fills this blank by showing the instantaneous appearance and, then, propagation of both L^1 -moments and L^2 -moments, uniformly in time. In turn, this results in the appearance and propagation of smoothness.

Theorem 1.3. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_\gamma = \max\{2 + \frac{3\gamma}{2}, 4 - \gamma\}$ satisfying (1.5). Then, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ there exists a weak solution f to (1.1) such that:*

(i) (**Generation**) *For any $t_0 > 0$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $s > 0$, there exists a constant $C_{t_0} > 0$ such that*

$$\sup_{t \geq t_0} \|f(t)\|_{H^k_s} \leq C_{t_0}.$$

The constant C_{t_0} depends, in addition to t_0 , on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , k , s , γ . In particular,

$$f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty([t_0, +\infty); \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)), \quad \forall t_0 > 0.$$

(ii) (**Propagation**) Furthermore, if $\|f_0\|_{H_s^k} < \infty$ and $f_0 \in L_{s'}^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for sufficiently large $s' > 0$, the choice $t_0 = 0$ is valid with constant depending on such initial regularity.

This result improves the regularity estimates obtained in [11, Theorem 1.2 and Proposition 2.1] in two directions. First, the assumptions on the initial datum are relaxed, and second, the estimates are uniform with respect to time and the quantum parameter. See the analog result for the Landau equation in [15, Theorem 5].

Due to the cubic nonlinearity of the Landau-Fermi-Dirac operator, it appears difficult to directly attack the problem of appearance of L^1 and L^2 moments in the same way as in [15]. Indeed, introducing the L^1 and L^2 moments

$$\mathbf{m}_s(t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) \langle v \rangle^s dv, \quad \mathbb{M}_s(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v)^2 \langle v \rangle^s dv, \quad s \geq 0,$$

and following the computations of [15] we conclude that the evolution of $\mathbf{m}_s(t)$ satisfies the estimate

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{m}_s(t) + K_s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v_* \rangle^{s+\gamma} f_*(1 - \varepsilon f_*) dv_* \leq C_{s,1} \mathbf{m}_s(t), \quad s > 2, \quad (1.10)$$

for suitable positive constants $C_{s,1}, K_s > 0$. A similar inequality holds for the evolution of $\mathbb{M}_s(t)$ involving now a mixed term of the form $\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_s(t)$ (see Proposition 3.3 for more details). In particular, one notices that the moments $\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)$ and $\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t)$ are intrinsically linked through the second term in inequality (1.10). We can remark at this point that if one was able to obtain a pointwise lower bound of the form

$$\inf_{v \in \mathbb{R}^3} (1 - \varepsilon f(t, v)) \geq \kappa_0 > 0, \quad \forall t > 0, \quad (1.11)$$

then estimate (1.10) would reduce to a set of equations involving only L^1 -moments that could be tackled as in [15, Theorem 3]. Proving the pointwise lower bound (1.11) is not trivial and will be addressed later for sufficiently small quantum parameter.

Returning to the evolution of $\mathbf{m}_s(t)$ and $\mathbb{M}_s(t)$, the novelty of our approach lies in the fact that, to overcome the aforementioned problem, we treat *simultaneously* the appearance of L^1 and L^2 moments by studying the evolution of the functional

$$\mathcal{E}_s(t) = \mathbf{m}_s(t) + \mathbb{M}_s(t),$$

that will lead to uniform estimates for arbitrary quantum parameter in a non degenerate regime. This is reminiscent of recent numerical investigations for spectral methods for the Boltzmann equation [2, Section 4] and refer to Section 3.1 for a complete proof. The fact that $L^1 - L^2$ bounds translate in smoothness estimates is a standard procedure developed for the Landau equation.

We emphasise the fact that special effort is made to *not use* the L^∞ -bound (1.2) so that the constants involved in Theorem 1.3 are all independent of the quantum parameter ε . This is the key factor for the study of the long time behaviour since it allows to derive the pointwise lower bound (1.11) and argue that solutions to (1.1) *lie away* from the saturated degenerate steady state (1.4), see Corollary 3.7. Having ruled out the steady state (1.4), we can investigate the question of the long time behaviour for solutions to (1.1) and prove that the Fermi-Dirac statistic attracts the solutions to (1.1) obtained in Theorem 1.3. We can prove this result for general quantum parameter $\varepsilon > 0$ in a *non quantitative* way by using suitable compactness argument, see Theorem 4.2. The

advantage of such convergence result is that applies to any solution to (1.1) and quantum parameter in the non degenerate region. The drawback, of course, is that it does not provide any rate of convergence and no indication of the relaxation time.

In order to quantify the relaxation time, we make a quantitative study of the linearization of (1.1) around equilibrium and we prove the following theorem where \mathcal{L}_ε is the linearized operator around the unique steady state \mathcal{M}_ε , see Sections 2.2 and 5 for precise definitions.

Theorem 1.4. *There exists an explicit $\varepsilon^\dagger > 0$ such that, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ there exists $k_\varepsilon^\dagger > 0$ such that for any $k > k_\varepsilon^\dagger$ the linearized operator \mathcal{L}_ε around the Fermi-Dirac statistics \mathcal{M}_ε generates a C_0 -semigroup $(\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(t))_{t \geq 0}$ in L_k^2 . Furthermore, for any $g \in L_k^2$,*

$$\|\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(t)g - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon g\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon t) \|g - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon g\|_{L_k^2}, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

for some explicit constant $C_0 > 0$ (independent of ε) where $\lambda_\varepsilon > 0$ is the spectral gap of \mathcal{L}_ε which can be estimated explicitly. The operator \mathbb{P}_ε is the spectral projection on $\text{Ker}(\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon)$.

The fact that the linearization of the LFD equation (1.1) admits a positive spectral and decay in the natural Hilbert space $L^2(\mathfrak{m})$ where $\mathfrak{m} = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(1 - \varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)$ is a well-known fact, established in [22] by a compactness argument. Notice that the space $L^2(\mathfrak{m})$ is the space in which the linearized operator is symmetric. We extend such a result of [22] in two directions:

1. We provide a quantitative estimate of the spectral gap for the linearized operator \mathcal{L}_ε in $L^2(\mathfrak{m})$. This is done in two steps, first we consider the case of Maxwell interactions $\gamma = 0$ and then use a comparison argument between the Dirichlet forms corresponding to $\gamma = 0$ and $\gamma > 0$. Such an approach is standard in the study of Dirichlet forms for kinetic equations as well as for the study of entropy/entropy production estimate. However, for the study of Maxwell interactions we provide a new approach based upon the method introduced in [16, 14] for the study of the entropy-entropy production inequality for the Landau equation. Indeed, estimates for the spectral gap for Landau-type equation are usually obtained as the grazing limit of associated estimates for Boltzmann operator, see [5]. Such method seems non trivial and expensive in our context since, to the best of our knowledge, no explicit spectral gap estimates are available for the corresponding Boltzmann equation for Fermi-Dirac particles.

2. We extend the spectral gap obtained in the symmetric space $L^2(\mathfrak{m})$ to the space L_k^2 where solutions to (1.1) belong in light of Theorem 1.3. The technique used is the space enlargement argument introduced in [20] and used for the Landau equation in [6]. The adaptation of the results given in [6] to the LFD equation is straightforward and postponed to the Appendix B. This step requires also an additional smallness constraint on ε .

We remark that the restriction to the range of the quantum parameter $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ is of technical nature and it is introduced to make sure that the spectral gap λ_ε has a positive estimation

$$\lambda_\varepsilon \geq \lambda_\gamma(\varepsilon) > 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger]$$

for some explicit $\lambda_\gamma(\varepsilon)$ (see Theorem 5.6). An additional smallness constraint on ε is also required on the enlargement argument (see Proposition B.5). It is important to notice that the restriction $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ is not related to any kind of limiting procedure exploiting the existence of a spectral gap for $\varepsilon = 0$. In other words, there is no perturbation argument involved around the classical case. In fact, we are able to estimate these values as

$$\varepsilon^\dagger \sim E^{3/2} \rho^{-1}, \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_\varepsilon \gtrsim 7.034 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{3\gamma E}{20e} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \varrho, \quad (1.12)$$

so that the estimates hold in the classical limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. It was shown in [26, Proposition 3], that the condition

$$\varepsilon_{\text{deg}} := \frac{4\pi}{3\rho} (5E)^{3/2} > \varepsilon,$$

is a sharp condition for convergence to a Fermi-Dirac distribution. Observe that estimate (1.12) for ε^\dagger implies that the ratio $\varepsilon^\dagger/\varepsilon_{\text{deg}} \in (0, 1]$ is independent of the initial data, thus, it has a universal character. The estimation of the spectral gap λ_ε is related to a Poincaré's constant [22, Corollary 3.4] and likely far from optimal.

Based on Theorems 1.3 and 1.4, we are able to prove the following relaxation theorem.

Theorem 1.5. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3) \cap L^2_k(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_\gamma = \max\{\frac{3\gamma}{2} + 2, 4 - \gamma\}$ and $k > k_\varepsilon^\dagger$, satisfying (1.5). Let $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ and f be a weak solution to (1.1) given in Theorem 1.3. Then, there exists $\varepsilon^\dagger \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$*

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^1_2} \leq C \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon t), \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad (1.13)$$

where $\lambda_\varepsilon > 0$ is the explicit spectral gap of \mathcal{L}_ε given by Theorem 1.4. The constant $C > 0$ depends also on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , γ but not on ε .

Remark 1.6. *It is remarkable that the rate of convergence to equilibrium for the nonlinear equation (1.1) exactly matches the rate prescribed by the spectral gap of the linearized operator \mathcal{L}_ε . This is a known fact for the classical Landau equation with hard-potential interactions, see [6], and it is the reason that the constant $C > 0$ is independent of $\varepsilon > 0$. Typically for this kind of problems, if the rate of convergence is given by $C_\varepsilon \exp(-\lambda_\star t)$ with $\lambda_\star < \lambda_\varepsilon$, the constant C_ε depends on ε through the distance between λ_\star and the spectral gap λ_ε (being typically of the order of some negative power of $|\lambda_\star - \lambda_\varepsilon|$). In Theorem 1.5, the constant is independent of ε since it is possible to reach the spectral gap λ_ε relaxation.*

This theorem is proved using well-known combination of the close to equilibrium result Theorem 1.4 and the entropy-entropy production estimates. The proof of such entropy-entropy production estimates are technical because of the nature of Fermi-Dirac entropy \mathcal{S}_ε . It is in the entropy-entropy production estimates where a perturbation argument is used, exploiting the entropy-entropy production estimates available for the Landau equation and showing that, for ε sufficiently small, the entropy production associated to both problems are close. Indeed, even if the Fermi-Dirac entropy $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)$ is not continuous with respect to $\varepsilon \simeq 0$, that is,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) \neq H(f),$$

the relative Fermi-Dirac entropy around \mathcal{M}_ε is continuous

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) - \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) = H(f) - H(\mathcal{M}_0),$$

where \mathcal{M}_0 is the Maxwellian distribution with same mass, momentum, and energy than f and \mathcal{M}_ε . Making this continuity quantitative and combining it with the study near to equilibrium lead to Theorem 1.5. In our analysis, it is possible to pick $\varepsilon = 0$ and recover the results obtained for the classical Landau equation, see [15, 16, 6] after natural modifications.

1.5. Organization of the paper. The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2, we recall some known results about (1.1) such as well posedness and existence of stationary solution. An equivalent formulation of (1.1) as a nonlocal nonlinear parabolic equation, see (2.2), is presented and a proof of the uniform ellipticity of the diffusion matrix associated to such formulation is given. This is in the line with [15, 3], but a careful analysis is required to prove that the ellipticity of the matrix is uniform with respect to the quantum parameter ε . Section 3 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 3.7. We prove the appearance and propagation of L^1 and L^2 -moments and, then, deduce the smoothness estimates. In Section 4, the non quantitative convergence result for solution to equation (1.1) is provided. The spectral analysis of the linearized operator \mathcal{L}_ε and the associated semigroup is performed in Section 5. Section 6 combines the linearized analysis with new entropy-entropy production estimates resulting in a proof of Theorem 1.5. The paper ends with two appendices: Appendix A is devoted to quantitative bounds on the Fermi-Dirac statistics, and Appendix B presents the technicalities related to extension of the results given in [6] about enlargement of the space for the linearized study.

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2. CAUCHY THEORY

2.1. Uniform ellipticity of the diffusion matrix. It is convenient to write (1.1) as a nonlinear parabolic equation. More precisely, for $(i, j) \in \llbracket 1, 3 \rrbracket^2$, define

$$\begin{cases} a(z) &= (a_{i,j}(z))_{i,j} \quad \text{with} \quad a_{i,j}(z) = |z|^{\gamma+2} \left(\delta_{i,j} - \frac{z_i z_j}{|z|^2} \right), \\ b_i(z) &= \sum_k \partial_k a_{i,k}(z) = -2 z_i |z|^\gamma, \\ c(z) &= \sum_{k,l} \partial_{kl}^2 a_{k,l}(z) = -2(\gamma+3) |z|^\gamma. \end{cases}$$

For any $f \in L^1_{2+\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, we define then the matrix-valued mappings $\sigma[f]$ and $\Sigma[f]$ given by

$$\sigma[f] = (\sigma_{ij}[f])_{ij} := (a_{ij} * f)_{ij}, \quad \Sigma[f] = \sigma[f(1 - \varepsilon f)].$$

In the same way, we set $\mathbf{b}[f] : v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mapsto \mathbf{b}[f](v) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ given by

$$\mathbf{b}_i[f](v) = (b_i * f)(v), \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

We also introduce

$$\mathbf{B}[f] = \mathbf{b}[f(1 - \varepsilon f)], \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{c}[f] = c * f.$$

Notice that

$$\begin{cases} |\mathbf{c}[f](v)| \leq 8 \langle v \rangle^\gamma \|f\|_{L^1_\gamma} & \leq 8 \langle v \rangle^\gamma \|f\|_{L^1_2} \\ |\mathbf{b}[f](v)| \leq 2 \langle v \rangle^{\gamma+1} \|f\|_{L^1_{\gamma+1}} & \leq 2 \langle v \rangle^{\gamma+1} \|f\|_{L^1_2}, \end{cases} \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (2.1)$$

since $0 < \gamma \leq 1$. With these notations, the LFD equation can then be written alternatively under the form

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f &= \nabla \cdot (\Sigma[f] \nabla f - \mathbf{b}[f] f(1 - \varepsilon f)), \\ f(t=0) &= f_0. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

A key ingredient in the well posedness of the LFD equation (2.2), as shown in [3], is the ellipticity of the matrix function $\Sigma[f]$. Recall that the analysis of [3] is performed for $\varepsilon = 1$, so, we need to adapt the proof of [3] to the case $\varepsilon > 0$. Furthermore, we aim to prove that such ellipticity is

uniform in terms of the parameter ε . We will need some preliminary results which are *a priori* estimates for the entropy \mathcal{S}_ε .

Definition 2.1. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, $f_0 \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ satisfying $0 \leq f_0 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$. We say that $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$ if $f \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ satisfies $0 \leq f \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$ and

$$M(f) = M(f_0), \quad E(f) = E(f_0), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) \geq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f_0).$$

Lemma 2.2. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, $f_0 \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ satisfying $0 \leq f_0 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$, and let $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$. Then, it holds that

$$0 \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) \leq 80(|\log \varepsilon| + \log R) \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) \, dv + \frac{C(f_0)}{R} + |\log \varepsilon| \frac{E(f_0)}{R^2}, \quad \forall R > 1. \quad (2.3)$$

The constant $C(f_0)$ depends only on the energy $E(f_0)$.

Proof. For any $R > 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) &\leq \int_{|v| \leq R} f |\log \varepsilon f| \, dv + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{|v| \leq R} (1 - \varepsilon f) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f)| \, dv \\ &\quad + \int_{|v| > R} f |\log \varepsilon f| \, dv + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{|v| > R} (1 - \varepsilon f) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f)| \, dv. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

First, we can estimate the last integral, see [3, Eqs. (3.6)], to obtain

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{|v| > R} (1 - \varepsilon f) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f)| \, dv \leq \frac{3E(f_0)}{R^2}. \quad (2.5)$$

Second, because $0 \leq \varepsilon f \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|v| > R} f |\log \varepsilon f| \, dv &= - \int_{|v| > R} f \log \varepsilon f \, dv = - \log \varepsilon \int_{|v| > R} f \, dv \\ &\quad - \int_{\{|v| > R\} \cap \{f \leq 1\}} f \log f \, dv - \int_{\{|v| > R\} \cap \{f > 1\}} f \log f \, dv. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, dismissing the last integral which is nonpositive, we estimate the second integral as in [3, Eqs. (3.5)], to get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|v| > R} f |\log \varepsilon f| \, dv &\leq |\log \varepsilon| \frac{E(f_0)}{R^2} + \int_{\{|v| > R\} \cap \{f \leq 1\}} f |\log f| \, dv \\ &\leq |\log \varepsilon| \frac{E(f_0)}{R^2} + C_0 \frac{E(f_0)^{4/5}}{R}, \quad C_0 > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Then, to estimate the first integral we use the following slight improvement of [3, Eqs. (3.2) and (3.3)] which is valid for any $\delta \in (0, 1/2]$

$$\begin{aligned} |\log r| &\leq 2|\log \delta| (1 - r) & \forall r \in (\delta, 1), \\ |\log(1 - r)| &\leq 2|\log \delta| r & \forall r \in (0, 1 - \delta). \end{aligned}$$

Then, one proceeds as in [3, Lemma 3.1] to find that for any $\theta \in (0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|v| \leq R} f |\log \varepsilon f| dv &\leq 2 |\log \delta| \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv + \frac{\delta^\theta}{\varepsilon} \int_{|v| \leq R} (\varepsilon f)^{1-\theta} |\log \varepsilon f| dv \\ &\leq 2 |\log \delta| \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv + C(\theta) \frac{\delta^\theta}{\varepsilon} R^3, \end{aligned}$$

for some positive constant $C(\theta) > 0$. For the last inequality we used that the mapping $r \in [0, 1] \mapsto r^{1-\theta} |\log r|$ is bounded. In the same way

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{|v| \leq R} (1 - \varepsilon f) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f)| dv \leq 2 |\log \delta| \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv + C(\theta) \frac{\delta^\theta}{\varepsilon} R^3$$

valid for any $\delta \in (0, 1/2]$, $\theta \in (0, 1)$, and $R > 1$. The value of θ is irrelevant and we fix it as $\theta = \frac{1}{5}$ for instance. Then, choosing $\delta > 0$ such that $\frac{\delta^\theta}{\varepsilon} R^3 = \frac{1}{R}$, that is $\delta = \varepsilon^5 R^{-20}$, we obtain the existence of a positive constant $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|v| \leq R} f |\log \varepsilon f| dv + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{|v| \leq R} (1 - \varepsilon f) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f)| dv \\ \leq 4 |\log \delta| \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv + \frac{C_1}{R}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Plugging (2.5), (2.6) and (2.7) in (2.4), we obtain (2.3) with $C(f_0) := C_1 + C_0 E(f_0)^{4/5} + 3E(f_0)$. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ be fixed and bounded satisfying (1.5). Then, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$, it holds that*

$$\inf_{0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0} \int_{|v| \leq R(f_0)} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv \geq \eta(f_0) > 0, \quad (2.8)$$

for some $R(f_0) > 0$ and $\eta(f_0)$ depending only on $\varrho(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$ and $H(f_0)$ but not on ε .

Proof. Since $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$, we have

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0 \log f_0 dv + |\log \varepsilon| M(f_0) \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f_0) \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f).$$

We know, thanks to Lemma 2.2, that

$$\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) \leq 80(|\log \varepsilon| + \log R) \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv + \frac{C(f_0)}{R} + |\log \varepsilon| \frac{E(f_0)}{R^2}, \quad R > 1. \quad (2.9)$$

We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0 \log f_0 dv &\leq 80(|\log \varepsilon| + \log R) \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) dv \\ &\quad + \frac{C(f_0)}{R} - |\log \varepsilon| \left(M(f_0) - \frac{E(f_0)}{R^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $R := R_1(f_0) := \max \{1, \sqrt{2E(f_0)/M(f_0)}\}$, we are led to

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0 \log f_0 \, dv - \frac{C(f_0)}{R_1(f_0)} + |\log \varepsilon| \frac{M(f_0)}{2} \\ \leq 80(|\log \varepsilon| + \log R_1(f_0)) \int_{|v| \leq R_1(f_0)} f(1 - \varepsilon f) \, dv. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for any $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon(f_0)$ where

$$\log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon(f_0)} \right) := 2 \frac{|H(f_0)| + 2C(f_0)/R_1(f_0)}{M(f_0)},$$

we have

$$\int_{|v| \leq R_1(f_0)} f(1 - \varepsilon f) \, dv \geq \eta_1(f_0)$$

with

$$\eta_1(f_0) := \inf_{0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon(f_0)} \frac{-H(f_0) - C(f_0)/R_1(f_0) + |\log \varepsilon| M(f_0)/2}{80(|\log \varepsilon| + \log R_1(f_0))} > 0.$$

Now, for $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ it follows that $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f_0) > 0$ since $0 < f_0 < \varepsilon^{-1}$. Since $\mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon_0}(f_0) > 0$ due to the continuity of the map $\varepsilon \in (\varepsilon(f_0), \varepsilon_0) \mapsto \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f_0)$ one is led to

$$\eta_2(f_0) := \inf_{\varepsilon(f_0) \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0} \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f_0) > 0.$$

Recalling estimate (2.9) and using the fact that

$$|\log \varepsilon| \leq |\log \varepsilon(f_0)| + |\log \varepsilon_0| =: \delta_0 \quad \text{for } \varepsilon(f_0) \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0,$$

it holds that

$$\eta_2(f_0) \leq 80(\delta_0 + \log R) \int_{|v| \leq R} f(1 - \varepsilon f) \, dv + \frac{C(f_0)}{R} + \delta_0 \frac{E(f_0)}{R^2}.$$

Thus, choosing $R := R_2(f_0) = \frac{4}{\eta_2(f_0)} \max \left\{ C(f_0), \sqrt{\delta_0 \eta_2(f_0) E(f_0)} \right\}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \eta_3(f_0) &:= \frac{\eta_2(f_0)}{160(\delta_0 + \log R_2(f_0))} \\ &\leq \int_{|v| \leq R_2(f_0)} f(1 - \varepsilon f) \, dv, \quad \text{for } \varepsilon(f_0) \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

In this way, choosing $R(f_0) := \max \{R_1(f_0), R_2(f_0)\}$ and $\eta(f_0) := \min \{\eta_1(f_0), \eta_3(f_0)\}$, estimate (2.8) follows. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ be fixed and bounded satisfying (1.5). Then, for any $\delta > 0$ there exists $\eta(\delta) > 0$ depending only on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$ and $H(f_0)$ such that, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$, and measurable $A \subset \mathbb{R}^3$,*

$$|A| \leq \eta(\delta) \implies \int_A f(1 - \varepsilon f) \, dv \leq \delta. \tag{2.11}$$

Proof. For $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$, expanding the inequality $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f_0) \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)$ and using the conservation of mass, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0 \log f_0 \, dv + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (1 - \varepsilon f_0) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f_0)| \, dv \\ \leq - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \log f \, dv + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (1 - \varepsilon f) |\log(1 - \varepsilon f)| \, dv. \end{aligned}$$

For $r \in (0, 1)$ one has $0 \leq (1 - r) |\log(1 - r)| \leq r$. As a consequence of these two observations and the conservation of mass it follows that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \log f \, dv \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0 \log f_0 \, dv + M(f_0).$$

The result then follows from [15, Lemma 6], using the bound $0 \leq 1 - \varepsilon f \leq 1$. \square

Since entropy increases along the flow of the LFD equation (2.2), previous lemmata will apply to the solution $f = f(t, v)$ associated to the initial datum f_0 .

In addition, the uniform ellipticity of the matrix function $\Sigma[f]$ is obtained by adapting the proof of [15, Proposition 4] with the help of previous lemmas.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ be fixed and satisfying (1.5). Then, there exists a positive constant $K_0 > 0$ depending on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, and S_0 , such that*

$$\forall v, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \sum_{i,j} \Sigma_{i,j}[f](v) \xi_i \xi_j \geq K_0 \langle v \rangle^\gamma |\xi|^2$$

holds for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $f \in \mathcal{Y}_\varepsilon(f_0)$. Recall that $\Sigma_{i,j}[f] = a_{i,j} * (f(1 - \varepsilon f))$.

2.2. Well-posedness and Fermi-Dirac statistics. Let us recall the well-posedness result established in [3] reformulated to take into account the quantum parameter. We begin with the notion of weak solution we are considering in this paper:

Definition 2.6. *Consider a non trivial initial datum $f_0 \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $0 \leq \varepsilon f_0 \leq 1$. A weak solution to the LFD equation (2.2) is a function $f : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying the following conditions:*

- (i) $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+; L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)) \cap \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^+; \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^3))$, $f(1 - \varepsilon f) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^+; L^1_{2+\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3))$.
- (ii) $0 \leq \varepsilon f \leq 1$ and $f(0) = f_0$.
- (iii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) |v|^2 \, dv \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0(v) |v|^2 \, dv$ for any $t \geq 0$.
- (iv) For any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and any $s, t \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) \varphi(v) \, dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(s, v) \varphi(v) \, dv \\ = \int_s^t \, d\tau \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{i,j} \Sigma_{i,j}[f(\tau)] f(\tau, v) \partial_{v_i, v_j}^2 \varphi(v) + f(\tau, v) \mathbf{B}[f(\tau)](v) \cdot \nabla \varphi(v) + \\ + f(\tau, v) (1 - \varepsilon f(\tau, v)) \mathbf{b}[f(\tau)](v) \cdot \nabla \varphi(v) \, dv. \end{aligned}$$

With this definition, one has the following result.

Theorem 2.7. *Consider an initial datum f_0 satisfying (1.5) and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$. Assume further that $f_0 \in L^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for some $s_0 > 2$. Then, there exists a weak solution f to (1.1) satisfying (1.7), (1.8), (1.9) and*

$$f(1 - \varepsilon f) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+; L^1_{s_0+\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)); \quad f \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+; L^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)) \cap L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+; H^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)).$$

If we also assume that $s_0 \geq 2 + \gamma$, then the entropy $t \geq 0 \mapsto \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)(t)$ is a non-decreasing function and

$$S_\varepsilon(f_0) \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)(t) \leq E(f_0) + \pi^{3/2} - \varrho \log \varepsilon, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}_+.$$

Moreover, for $s_0 > 4\gamma + 11$, such a solution is unique.

It will be noticed later that the upper bound in $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)(t)$ is far from optimal in terms of ε . Due to the conservation laws (1.7), (1.8), (1.9), we will assume in the sequel that f_0 satisfies Assumptions 1.1 and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0(v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv = \begin{pmatrix} \varrho \\ 0 \\ 3\varrho E \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.12)$$

where $\varrho, E > 0$ are given. We mentioned previously that a central observation was given in [26, Propositions 3] where it was shown that the condition

$$\varepsilon < \frac{4\pi}{3\varrho} (5E)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (2.13)$$

is necessary and sufficient to associate a *unique* Fermi-Dirac statistics

$$\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = \frac{a \exp(-b|v|^2)}{1 + \varepsilon a \exp(-b|v|^2)}$$

with $a = a_\varepsilon > 0$ and $b = b_\varepsilon > 0$, such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv = \begin{pmatrix} \varrho \\ 0 \\ 3\varrho E \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.14)$$

Provided that the initial datum satisfies Assumptions 1.1, [4, Theorem 3] shows that \mathcal{M}_ε is the unique steady state to (1.1) satisfying (2.14). Moreover, under Assumptions 1.1 and (2.12), it follows from [26, Propositions 4] that (2.13) holds, therefore, the solution $f(t, v)$ must converge to a Fermi-Dirac statistic in this regime. In order to make an explicit estimation for *exponentially fast* convergence a stronger assumption on ε is needed in the form of $\varepsilon < c E^{3/2} \varrho^{-1}$ with constant $c < \frac{4\pi}{3} 5^{\frac{3}{2}} \approx 46.832$.

3. MOMENTS AND REGULARITY

The final goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.3. This will be done by improving the approach of [15, Theorem 5] and [11] for which regularity estimates are deduced from estimates on L^1 and L^2 norms. The novelty here consists in treating the propagation of these norms as a whole. This produces a closed energy estimate.

3.1. L^1 and L^2 norms. The main result of this section shows the instantaneous appearance of both L^1 and L^2 norms as well as uniform estimates for such norms with respect to both time and the quantum parameter $\varepsilon > 0$.

Theorem 3.1. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_\gamma = \max\{\frac{3\gamma}{2} + 2, 4 - \gamma\}$, satisfying (1.5). Let $f = f(t, v)$ be a weak solution to the LFD equation given by Theorem 2.7.*

(i) *Then, for any $s \geq 0$*

$$\int_{t_0}^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla f(t, v)|^2 \langle v \rangle^{s+\gamma} dv dt < +\infty, \quad \forall T > t_0 > 0.$$

(ii) *There exists some positive constant C_{t_0} depending on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , s and t_0 , but not on ε , such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (f(t, v) + f^2(t, v)) \langle v \rangle^s dv \leq C_{t_0}, \quad \forall s \geq 0, t \geq t_0 > 0. \quad (3.1)$$

Moreover, if

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (f(0, v) + f^2(0, v)) \langle v \rangle^s dv < \infty,$$

then $t_0 = 0$ is a valid choice in the estimate (3.1) with constant depending on such initial quantity.

Remark 3.2. *Theorem 3.1 is the analog to [15, Theorem 3] for the Landau equation and constitutes a noteworthy improvement of [3, Lemma 3.2].*

We recall that, given $f(t, v)$ solution to (2.2), we write

$$\mathbf{m}_s(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) \langle v \rangle^s dv, \quad \mathbf{M}_s(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2(t, v) \langle v \rangle^s dv, \quad s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We introduce also

$$\mathbf{D}_s(t) = \left\| \nabla \left(f(t, \cdot) \langle v \rangle^{\frac{s}{2}} \right) \right\|_2^2, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Proposition 3.3. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, for some $s_0 > 2$, satisfying (1.5). Let $f = f(t, v)$ be a weak solution to (2.2) that preserves mass and energy. Then, for some constants $C_{s,1}$ and K_s depending only on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, s , it holds*

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{m}_s(t) + K_s \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq K_s \mathbf{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) + C_{s,1} \mathbf{m}_s(t), \quad s > 2. \quad (3.2)$$

Also, for some constants $C_{s,2}, C_{s,3} > 0$ depending only on γ , s , $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$ and S_0 , it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{M}_s(t) + K_0 \mathbf{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq C_{s,2} \mathbf{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) + C_{s,3} \mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbf{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t), \quad (3.3)$$

where K_0 is given by Proposition 2.5. We remark that all constants are independent of $\varepsilon > 0$.

Proof. Let Φ be a smooth convex function on \mathbb{R}_+ . Let us proceed in the spirit of [3, Lemma 3.2] by multiplying (2.2) by $\Phi(|v|^2)$ and integrating over \mathbb{R}^3 to obtain that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) \Phi(|v|^2) dv = 4 \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} f f_* (1 - \varepsilon f_*) |v - v_*|^\gamma \Lambda^\Phi(v, v_*) dv dv_*,$$

where

$$\Lambda^\Phi(v, v_*) \leq (|v_*|^2 - (v \cdot v_*)) (\Phi'(|v|^2) - \Phi'(|v_*|^2)) + |v|^2 |v_*|^2 \Phi''(|v|^2).$$

Let $\Phi(r) = (1 + r)^{s/2}$, with $s > 2$. Since $(v \cdot v_*) \leq \langle v \rangle \langle v_* \rangle$, we deduce (with the notation $\Lambda^s = \Lambda^{\Phi}$) that

$$\Lambda^s(v, v_*) \leq \frac{s}{2} \left[\frac{s}{2} \langle v \rangle^{s-2} \langle v_* \rangle^2 - \langle v_* \rangle^s + \langle v_* \rangle^{s-2} + \langle v \rangle \langle v_* \rangle^{s-1} + \langle v_* \rangle \langle v \rangle^{s-1} \right]. \quad (3.4)$$

Since $s - 1 > 1$, we use Young's inequality to obtain

$$x^{s-2} y^2 = x^{s-2} y^{(s-2)/(s-1)} y^{s/(s-1)} \leq \frac{s-2}{s-1} x^{s-1} y + \frac{1}{s-1} y^s.$$

Substituting this inequality for $x = \langle v \rangle$, $y = \langle v_* \rangle$ into (3.4) yields

$$\Lambda^s(v, v_*) \leq \frac{s}{2} \left(\frac{s+2}{2} \langle v \rangle^{s-1} \langle v_* \rangle + \langle v \rangle \langle v_* \rangle^{s-1} + \langle v_* \rangle^{s-2} - \frac{s-2}{2(s-1)} \langle v_* \rangle^s \right).$$

Since $|v - v_*|^\gamma \leq \langle v \rangle^\gamma \langle v_* \rangle^\gamma$ and $|v - v_*|^\gamma \geq 2^{-\gamma/2} \langle v_* \rangle^\gamma - \langle v \rangle^\gamma$, for $0 < \gamma \leq 1$, we finally obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) \langle v \rangle^s dv + 2^{-\gamma/2} \frac{s(s-2)}{s-1} M(f_0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v_* \rangle^{s+\gamma} f_*(1 - \varepsilon f_*) dv_* \\ & \leq \frac{s(s-2)}{s-1} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} f f_* (1 - \varepsilon f_*) \langle v \rangle^\gamma \langle v_* \rangle^s dv dv_* \\ & + s \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} f f_* \left[(s+2) \langle v \rangle^{s-1+\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{1+\gamma} + 2 \langle v \rangle^{1+\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{s-1+\gamma} + 2 \langle v \rangle^\gamma \langle v_* \rangle^{s-2+\gamma} \right] dv dv_*. \end{aligned}$$

Since $0 \leq f \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$ and $0 < \gamma \leq 1$, there exists a constant $C_{s,1} > 0$ depending only on s , $M(f_0)$ and $E(f_0)$ such that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \langle v \rangle^s dv + K_s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v_* \rangle^{s+\gamma} f_*(1 - \varepsilon f_*) dv_* \leq C_{s,1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \langle v \rangle^s dv,$$

where $K_s := 2^{-\gamma/2} \frac{s(s-2)}{s-1} M(f_0)$. This proves (3.2).

Let us now show (3.3). Multiplying (2.2) by $f \langle v \rangle^s$ and integrating over \mathbb{R}^3 lead to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2(t, v) \langle v \rangle^s dv &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^s (\Sigma[f] \nabla f) \cdot \nabla f dv - s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \langle v \rangle^{s-2} (\Sigma[f] \nabla f) \cdot v dv \\ &+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^s f (1 - \varepsilon f) \mathbf{b}[f] \cdot \nabla f dv + s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\mathbf{b}[f] \cdot v) f^2 (1 - \varepsilon f) \langle v \rangle^{s-2} dv. \end{aligned}$$

Using the uniform ellipticity of the diffusion matrix $\Sigma[f]$, recall Proposition 2.5, we deduce that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^s (\Sigma[f] \nabla f) \cdot \nabla f dv \geq K_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{s+\gamma} |\nabla f|^2 dv.$$

Also, using (2.1) and the fact that $0 \leq 1 - \varepsilon f \leq 1$, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\mathbf{b}[f] \cdot v) f^2 (1 - \varepsilon f) \langle v \rangle^{s-2} dv \leq 2 \mathbf{m}_2(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t),$$

and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^s f (1 - \varepsilon f) \mathbf{b}[f] \cdot \nabla f dv = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} f^2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} f^3 \right) \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{b}[f] \langle v \rangle^s) dv \leq C \mathbf{m}_2(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t),$$

for some constant $C > 0$ depending on γ and s . For the last inequality we used the fact that $\varepsilon f^3 \leq f^2$. Finally, we write

$$-2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \langle v \rangle^{s-2} (\Sigma[f] \nabla f) \cdot v dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2 \nabla \cdot \left[\langle v \rangle^{s-2} \Sigma[f] v \right] dv.$$

For the last integral we expand

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla \cdot \left[\langle v \rangle^{s-2} \Sigma[f] v \right] \\ &= \langle v \rangle^{s-4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_* (1 - \varepsilon f_*) |v - v_*|^\gamma \left[|v_*|^2 (2 + s|v|^2) - (s-2)(v \cdot v_*)^2 - 2(v \cdot v_*) \langle v \rangle^2 \right] dv_*, \end{aligned}$$

which leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2 \nabla \cdot \left[\langle v \rangle^{s-2} \Sigma[f] v \right] dv &\leq s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_* \langle v_* \rangle^{2+\gamma} dv_* \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2 \langle v \rangle^{s-2+\gamma} dv \\ &\quad + 2 \|f\|_{L^1_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2 \langle v \rangle^{s-1+\gamma} dv. \end{aligned}$$

Gathering the estimates together, one can find constants $C_s, \tilde{C}_s > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \mathbb{M}_s(t) + K_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{s+\gamma} |\nabla f|^2 dv \leq C_s \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \tilde{C}_s \mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t).$$

Notice that there exists $c_{s,\gamma} > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{s+\gamma} |\nabla f|^2 dv \geq \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) - c_{s,\gamma} \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t).$$

This proves the desired result. \square

It is important to control the “mixed term” $\mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t)$ in the estimate (3.3) of Proposition 3.3. This is done in the following lemma. We continue with the assumptions and notations of Theorem 3.1.

Lemma 3.4. *Fix $s \in (\frac{3\gamma}{2} + 2, 9 - \gamma]$, $\delta > 0$. There exists a constant $C_s(\delta) > 0$ depending only on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , s , γ such that*

$$\mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t) \leq C_s(\delta) + \delta \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \delta \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t), \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (3.5)$$

Proof. Using Littlewood’s interpolation inequality, see for instance [19, Theorem 5.5.1 (ii)]

$$\|g\|_{L^2(\mu)} \leq \|g\|_{L^1(\mu)}^{1-\theta} \|g\|_{L^6(\mu)}^\theta, \quad \frac{1}{2} = (1-\theta) + \frac{\theta}{6} \quad (\text{that is } \theta = \frac{3}{5})$$

with the measure $d\mu(v) = \langle v \rangle^{-3} dv$ and with $g = f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma+1}{2}}$, we have that

$$\|f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma-2}{2}}\|_{L^2} \leq \|f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma}{2} - \frac{5}{2}}\|_{L^1}^{1-\theta} \|f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}}\|_{L^6}^\theta.$$

Estimating the last L^6 -norm with Sobolev’s inequality [23, Theorem 12.4], we obtain that

$$\|f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma-2}{2}}\|_{L^2} \leq C \|f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma}{2} - \frac{5}{2}}\|_{L^1}^{\frac{2}{5}} \|\nabla(f \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}})\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{5}},$$

for some $C > 0$. We deduce from this that, as soon as $s \leq 9 - \gamma$ (that is $\frac{s+\gamma}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \leq 2$),

$$\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t) \leq C \mathbf{m}_2(t)^{\frac{4}{5}} \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{3}{5}}.$$

Moreover,

$$\mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \leq \mathbf{m}_2(t)^{\frac{s-2}{s+\gamma-2}} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{\gamma}{s+\gamma-2}},$$

which leads us to deduce, from the conservation of mass and energy, that there is a positive constant C_0 depending only on $\mathbf{m}_2(0) = M(f_0) + E(f_0)$ such that

$$\mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t) \leq C_0 \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{\gamma}{s+\gamma-2}} \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{3}{5}}, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Using then Young's inequality, there exists $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$\mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t) \leq C_1 \delta^{-3/2} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^\theta + \delta \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \quad \forall \delta > 0$$

with $\theta = \theta(s, \gamma) := \frac{5}{2} \frac{\gamma}{s+\gamma-2}$. Notice now that $\theta < 1$ for $s > \frac{3\gamma}{2} + 2$ and, from Young's inequality again,

$$\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^\theta \leq \eta^{-\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} + \eta \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) \quad \forall \eta > 0.$$

Combining these last two inequalities with $\eta = \frac{1}{C_1} \delta^{\frac{5}{2}}$ gives the result. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Fix $s \geq 4 - \gamma$, $\delta > 0$. There exists a constant $C_s(\delta) > 0$ depending only on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , δ , γ , s , such that*

$$\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq C_s(\delta) + \delta \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \delta \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (3.6)$$

Proof. Using Littlewood's interpolation inequality and Sobolev inequality, we obtain that

$$\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq C \mathbf{m}_{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}}(t)^{\frac{4}{5}} \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{3}{5}}. \quad (3.7)$$

Thus, using Young's inequality,

$$\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq \delta^{-3/2} \mathbf{m}_{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}}(t)^2 + \delta \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t), \quad \delta > 0. \quad (3.8)$$

Assuming that $s + \gamma \geq 4$, it follows that

$$\mathbf{m}_{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}}(t)^2 \leq \mathbf{m}_2(t)^{\frac{s+\gamma}{s+\gamma-2}} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{s+\gamma-4}{s+\gamma-2}}, \quad t \geq 0. \quad (3.9)$$

Using conservation of mass and energy, there exists $C_s > 0$ depending only on s , γ and $\mathbf{m}_2(0)$ such that

$$\mathbf{m}_{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}}(t)^2 \leq C_{s,\gamma}(f_0) \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{s+\gamma-4}{s+\gamma-2}},$$

and then, Young's inequality implies that, for $\eta > 0$, there is $C_{s,\gamma}(\eta)$ such that

$$\mathbf{m}_{\frac{s+\gamma}{2}}(t)^2 \leq C_{s,\gamma}(\eta) + \eta \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t), \quad \forall t > 0.$$

This, together with (3.8), gives the conclusion choosing $\eta > 0$ such that $\delta^{-3/2} \eta = \delta$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Recall that $s_\gamma = \max\{\frac{3\gamma}{2} + 2, 4 - \gamma\}$ and define

$$\mathcal{E}_s(t) = \mathbf{m}_s(t) + \mathbb{M}_s(t), \quad t \geq 0, \quad s \in (s_\gamma, 9 - \gamma].$$

Adding (3.2) to (3.3), there exist positive constants c_0, c_1 depending on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , γ , s , such that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + c_0 \left[\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \right] \leq c_1 \left[\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbf{m}_s(t) + \mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma-2}(t) \right], \quad t \geq 0,$$

and, using the result of Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5 it holds that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + c_0 \left[\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \right] \leq c_1 \left[C_s(\delta) + \delta \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \delta \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbf{m}_s(t) \right], \quad \delta > 0,$$

for some positive constant $C_s(\delta) > 0$ depending on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , s , γ , δ . Since

$$\mathbf{m}_s(t) \leq C(s, \delta) + \delta \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t), \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad (3.10)$$

for some positive constant $C(s, \delta)$ depending on s, δ , and $M(f_0)$, we can choose $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small to obtain, for any $s \in (s_\gamma, 9 - \gamma)$, that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + \frac{c_0}{2} \left[\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \right] \leq \tilde{C}, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad (3.11)$$

for some positive constant $\tilde{C} > 0$ depending on $M(f_0), E(f_0), S_0, \gamma, s$.

Let us now control $\mathcal{E}_s(t)$ in terms of $\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)$ and $\mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t)$. Using (3.7), (3.9), and the conservation of mass and energy

$$\mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq C_{s,\gamma} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{2}{5}\nu} \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{3}{5}}, \quad \nu = \frac{s+\gamma-4}{s+\gamma-2}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

with $C_{s,\gamma}$ a positive constant depending only on s, γ and $\mathbf{m}_2(0)$. This results in the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + c_{s,\gamma} \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{5}{3}} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{-\frac{2}{3}\nu} \\ &\geq \min_{z>0} \left(\frac{z}{2} + c_{s,\gamma} \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\frac{5}{3}} z^{-\frac{2}{3}\nu} \right) \end{aligned}$$

with $c_{s,\gamma} = C_{s,\gamma}^{-\frac{5}{3}}$. Computing such minimum, we obtain that for a constant $\mathbf{c}_{s,\gamma} > 0$ depending only on s, γ and $\mathbf{m}_2(0)$ it holds that

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \geq \mathbf{c}_{s,\gamma} \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t)^{\nu_0} \geq \mathbf{c}_{s,\gamma} \mathbb{M}_s(t)^{\nu_0}, \quad \nu_0 = \frac{5}{3+2\nu} > 1. \quad (3.12)$$

Furthermore,

$$\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) \geq \mathbf{m}_2(t)^{-\frac{\gamma}{s-2}} \mathbf{m}_s(t)^{\frac{s+\gamma-2}{s-2}},$$

thus, we deduce from (3.12) that for two positive constant $\mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{c}_2 > 0$ depending only on s, γ and $\mathbf{m}_2(0)$ we have

$$\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \geq \mathbf{c}_1 \mathcal{E}_s(t)^\beta - \mathbf{c}_2, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

where $\beta = \min\left(\frac{s+\gamma-2}{s-2}, \nu_0\right) > 1$. Plugging this into (3.11) yields

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + \bar{\mathbf{c}} \mathcal{E}_s(t)^\beta \leq \mathbf{C}', \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad (3.13)$$

for positive constants $\bar{\mathbf{c}}$ and \mathbf{C}' depending only on s, γ and $\mathbf{m}_2(0)$. Estimate (3.13) proves that, for any $s \in (s_\gamma, 9 - \gamma]$ there exists $\mathbf{C}_s > 0$ depending only on $M(f_0), E(f_0), S_0, s, \gamma$, such that

$$\mathcal{E}_s(t) \leq \mathbf{C}_s \left(1 + t^{-\frac{1}{\beta-1}} \right) \quad \forall t > 0.$$

In particular, for any $t_0 > 0$,

$$\sup_{t \geq t_0} \mathcal{E}_s(t) = \mathbf{C}(s, t_0) < \infty, \quad \forall s \in (s_\gamma, 9 - \gamma] \quad (3.14)$$

depends only on $t_0 > 0, M(f_0), E(f_0), S_0, s, \gamma$. Observe that estimate (3.13) also implies that if $\mathcal{E}_s(0)$ is finite, then $\sup_{t \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_s(t)$ is finite as well proving the propagation of $\mathcal{E}_s(t)$.

Of course, (3.14) remains true for $s \leq 9 - \gamma$. This means that, for any $t \geq t_0$, one can replace (3.3) with

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \mathbb{M}_s(t) + K_0 \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \leq C_s(t_0) \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t), \quad t \geq t_0$$

where $C_s(t_0)$ is a finite constant depending on t_0, s, S_0 and $\mathbf{m}_2(0)$ ². This shows that (3.1) holds for any $s > s_\gamma$ since we used the constraint $s \leq 9 - \gamma$ only to estimate $\mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t)$. More precisely, we obtain that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + c_0 \left[\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \right] \leq c_1 \left[\mathbf{m}_s(t) + \mathbb{M}_{s+\gamma}(t) \right], \quad \forall t \geq t_0$$

with c_0 and c_1 depending on $M(f_0), E(f_0), S_0, s$. Using then (3.6) and (3.10) for $\delta > 0$ small enough, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + \frac{c_0}{2} \left[\mathbf{m}_{s+\gamma}(t) + \mathbb{D}_{s+\gamma}(t) \right] \leq \mathbf{C}(t_0) \quad \forall s \geq s_\gamma, t \geq t_0$$

for some positive constant $\mathbf{C}(t_0)$ depending only on $t_0, M(f_0), E(f_0), S_0, s$. We can repeat the argument here above, using (3.12), to obtain now

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_s(t) + \bar{c} \mathcal{E}_s(t)^\beta \leq \mathbf{C}', \quad \forall t \geq t_0, \quad (3.15)$$

where \bar{c} and \mathbf{C}' depends also on t_0 . This concludes the proof of generation of the norms. Propagation follows the same idea assuming $\mathcal{E}_s(0)$ finite, with $s \geq s_\gamma$. One proceeds from (3.13) to arrive to (3.15) copycatting the procedure. Furthermore, integrating in $t \in (t_0, T)$, with $T > t_0$, estimate (3.11) shows that $f \in L^2_{\text{loc}}((t_0, +\infty); H^1_{s+\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3))$ due to generation of the L^1 and L^2 norms which proves (i). \square

3.2. Regularity estimates. We now prove Theorem 1.3 with the help of the following proposition.

Proposition 3.6. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, where $s_\gamma = \max\{2 + \frac{3\gamma}{2}, 4 - \gamma\}$, satisfying (1.5). Let $f = f(t, v)$ be a weak solution to (2.2) given by Theorem 2.7. Then,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla f(t, v)|^2 \langle v \rangle^s dv \leq C_{t_0}, \quad s \geq 0, \quad \forall t_0 > 0, \quad (3.16)$$

for a constant $C_{t_0} > 0$ depending on $M(f_0), E(f_0), S_0, s$, and t_0 . Moreover, if

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla f(0, v)|^2 \langle v \rangle^s dv < +\infty,$$

then, the choice $t_0 = 0$ is valid in (3.16) with constant depending on such initial regularity.

Proof. Let $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Differentiating (2.2) with respect to the v_i variable and setting $g_i = \partial_i f$, we get that

$$\partial_t g_i = \nabla \cdot (\Sigma[f] \nabla g_i + \partial_i \Sigma[f] \nabla f - \partial_i \mathbf{b}[f] f (1 - \varepsilon f) - \mathbf{b}[f] (1 - 2\varepsilon f) g_i).$$

Multiply the equation by $g_i \langle v \rangle^s$ and integrate over \mathbb{R}^3 . It follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g_i^2 \langle v \rangle^s dv = -I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8.$$

²namely, $C_s(t_0) = C_{s,2} + C_{s,3} \sup_{t \geq t_0} \mathbf{m}_{2+\gamma}(t)$

The terms I_j , $j = 1, \dots, 8$ are estimated thanks to Proposition 2.5 and Theorem 3.1. More precisely, we have for $\delta > 0$,

$$I_1 := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^s \Sigma[f] \nabla g_i \nabla g_i \, dv \geq K_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla g_i|^2 \langle v \rangle^{s+\gamma} \, dv,$$

$$I_2 := -s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g_i \langle v \rangle^{s-2} (\Sigma[f] \nabla g_i \cdot v) \, dv = \frac{s}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g_i^2 \nabla \cdot (\langle v \rangle^{s-2} \Sigma[f] v) \, dv \leq C \|g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2}^2,$$

while

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &:= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\partial_i \Sigma[f] \nabla f) \cdot \nabla g_i \langle v \rangle^s \, dv \\ &\leq C \|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2} \|\nabla g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2} \leq \delta \|\nabla g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 + C_\delta \|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$I_4 := -s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\partial_i \Sigma[f] \nabla f \cdot v) g_i \langle v \rangle^{s-2} \, dv \leq C \|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2} \|g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2},$$

$$I_5 := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(1 - \varepsilon f) \langle v \rangle^s (\partial_i \mathbf{b}[f] \cdot \nabla g_i) \, dv \leq C \|\nabla g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2} \|f\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2} \leq \delta \|\nabla g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 + C_\delta(t_0).$$

Also,

$$I_6 := s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g_i f(1 - \varepsilon f) \langle v \rangle^{s-2} (\partial_i \mathbf{b}[f] \cdot v) \, dv \leq C \|g_i\|_{L_s^2} \|f\|_{L_{s-2+2\gamma}^2} \leq C_{t_0} \|g_i\|_{L_s^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_7 &:= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (1 - 2\varepsilon f) g_i \langle v \rangle^s (\mathbf{b}[f] \cdot \nabla g_i) \, dv \\ &\leq C \|\nabla g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2} \|g_i\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2} \leq \delta \|\nabla g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 + C_\delta \|g_i\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_8 := s \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (1 - 2\varepsilon f) g_i^2 \langle v \rangle^{s-2} (\mathbf{b}[f] \cdot v) \, dv \leq C \|g_i\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2}^2.$$

Here, and in the rest of the proof, C denotes a positive constant depending only on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , s , but not ε , which may change from line to line. Gathering the above estimates, summing over $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and recalling that $g_i = \partial_i f$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\nabla f\|_{L_s^2}^2 + (K - 3\delta) \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 \leq C \left(1 + \|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2\right).$$

Since, an integration by parts leads to

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2 = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \Delta f \langle v \rangle^{s+2+\gamma} \, dv - (s+2+\gamma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \langle v \rangle^{s+\gamma} \nabla f \cdot v \, dv,$$

we deduce from Young's inequality that

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2 \leq \frac{\delta}{2} \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 + C_\delta \|f\|_{L_{s+4+\gamma}^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2 + C \|f\|_{L_{s+\gamma}^2}^2.$$

Thus, estimate (3.1) imply that

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L_{s+2+\gamma}^2}^2 \leq \delta \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 + C.$$

Therefore, it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\nabla f\|_{L_s^2}^2 + (K - 4\delta) \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{s+\gamma}^2}^2 \leq C.$$

Using the interpolation inequality and estimate (3.1)

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L^2_{s+\gamma}}^2 = \|f\|_{\dot{H}^1_{s+\gamma}}^2 \leq \|f\|_{L^2_{s+\gamma}} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^2_{s+\gamma}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{H}^2_{s+\gamma}}, \quad \forall t \geq t_0 > 0.$$

Therefore, choosing $4\delta = K/2$, it follows from the previous two estimates that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^1_s}^2 + \frac{K}{2} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^1_s}^4 \leq C, \quad s \geq 0, \quad t > t_0.$$

From this estimate all statements of the proposition follow. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. The proof of Theorem 1.3 is a generalisation of the steps given in the proof of Proposition 3.6. Consider $g = \partial_v^\beta f$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^3$ with $|\beta| = k$. Differentiating the LFD equation (2.2) β times, we get the equation satisfied by g . We multiply such equation by $g\langle v \rangle^s$ and integrate over \mathbb{R}^3 . Estimating the terms as in the proof of [11, Proposition 2.1] one obtains that for any $\delta > 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^k_s}^2 + (K_0 - \delta) \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k+1}_{s+\gamma}}^2 \leq C_\delta (1 + \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k+2+\gamma}_s}^2), \quad (3.17)$$

for a constant $C_\delta > 0$ and $K_0 > 0$ given by Proposition 2.5. Using the interpolation inequality

$$\|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k'}_{s'}}^2 \leq \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k-1}_{2s'}} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k+1}_{s'}} + \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k-1}_{2s'}} \|f\|_{L^2}, \quad s' \geq 0,$$

to control the right hand term of (3.17), it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^k_s}^2 + \frac{K_0}{2} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k+1}_{s+\gamma}}^2 \leq C (1 + \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k-1}_{2s+4+2\gamma}}^2), \quad s \geq 0, \quad t \geq t_0 > 0.$$

Here we used Theorem 3.1 to control the L^2 -norm. The interpolation inequality

$$\|f\|_{\dot{H}^k_{s'}}^2 \leq \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k+1}_{s'}} \|f\|_{L^2_{s'}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k+1}_{s'}},$$

leads to, choosing $s' = s + \gamma$,

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|f\|_{\dot{H}^k_s}^2 + \tilde{K}_0 \|f\|_{\dot{H}^k_s}^4 \leq C (1 + \|f\|_{\dot{H}^{k-1}_{2s+4+2\gamma}}^2), \quad s \geq 0, \quad t \geq t_0 > 0.$$

Starting with $k = 2$ and Proposition 3.6, repeat this estimate to obtain the result. Note that in each repetition twice the number of moments is needed. This explain the condition $f_0 \in L^1_{s'}$ with s' sufficiently large ($s' \approx 2^k s$). \square

We deduce from this the following important consequence.

Corollary 3.7. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ satisfying (1.5). Then, for any solution $f(t) = f_\varepsilon(t)$ to (2.2) given by Theorem 2.7, it holds*

$$\sup_{t \geq t_0} \|f(t)\|_\infty \leq C_{t_0}, \quad \forall t_0 > 0.$$

The constant C_{t_0} only depends on $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, S_0 , s , and t_0 .

Consequently, for any $\kappa_0 \in (0, 1)$ there exists $\varepsilon_\star > 0$ depending only on κ_0 , $M(f_0)$, $E(f_0)$, and S_0 , such that

$$\inf_{v \in \mathbb{R}^3} (1 - \varepsilon f(t, v)) \geq \kappa_0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_\star), \quad t \geq 1. \quad (3.18)$$

Proof. The first statement is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.3 and the Sobolev embedding of $H^s(\mathbb{R}^3)$ into $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for any $s > \frac{3}{2}$, see for instance [23, Theorem 12.46]. The lower bound (3.18) is, thus, clear as one can choose $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $f(t, v) \leq C_{t_0=1} \leq \frac{1-\kappa_0}{\varepsilon}$. \square

Remark 3.8. *Of course the choice $t \geq 1$ is arbitrary. The result is valid for any time sufficiently large. This lower estimate rules out any degeneracy as the set $\{v; f(t, v) = \varepsilon^{-1}\}$ is empty after sufficiently large time. In particular, solutions to (2.2) remain uniformly away from the saturated Fermi-Dirac statistics (1.4).*

4. CONVERGENCE TO EQUILIBRIUM: NON QUANTITATIVE RESULT

From the emergence of smoothness and moments of the previous sections a non-quantitative result of convergence to equilibrium can be inferred, see [7]. The proof will exploit several results from [3, 4] and will resort on the property of the dissipation of entropy functional established in Section 6.2. We begin with a preliminary lemma.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $f_0 \in L_s^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $s > 17 + 6\gamma$ satisfying Assumption 1.1, and let f be the weak solution to (2.2) given by Theorem 2.7. Then,*

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} \left| \Pi(v - v_*) (f_*(1 - \varepsilon f_*) \nabla f - f(1 - \varepsilon f) \nabla f_*) \right| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt \leq 2S_\varepsilon(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0 dv \right)^2,$$

where \mathcal{M}_ε is the Fermi-Dirac statistics with same mass, momentum and energy as f_0 .

Proof. We work with the regularized problem introduced in [3, Section 4.1] to make all computations rigorous. Let $T > 0$. As in the proof of [3, Theorem 2.2], we denote by $(f_0^k)_{k \geq 1}$ a sequence of smooth functions that converges to f_0 in $L_s^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and by f^k the solution to the regularized problem with initial datum f_0^k . For any $k \geq 1$, the function f^k is smooth on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3$ and satisfies $0 < f^k(t, v) < \varepsilon^{-1}$ for any $(t, v) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3$. Moreover, by [3, Lemma 4.15], a subsequence of $(f^k)_{k \geq 1}$, not relabelled, converges to f in $L^2((0, T); L^1(\mathbb{R}^3))$ and a.e. on $(0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3$. Actually, one can also prove that ∇f^k converges to ∇f in $L^2((0, T); L_{q-2}^2(\mathbb{R}^3))$ with $q = s - 10 - 4\gamma$. Indeed, using the uniform (in k) ellipticity estimate given by [3, Corollary 4.10] and performing the same computations as in the proof of [3, Theorem 5.2], we obtain that, for any $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f^k(t) - f^\ell(t)\|_{L_q^2}^2 + \kappa \int_0^t \|\nabla f^k(\tau) - \nabla f^\ell(\tau)\|_{L_{q-2}^2}^2 d\tau \\ \leq \|f_0^k - f_0^\ell\|_{L_q^2}^2 + \int_0^t D(\tau) \|f^k(\tau) - f^\ell(\tau)\|_{L_q^2}^2 d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

for some function D and where κ is given by [3, Corollary 4.10]. Observe that the assumption $f_0 \in L_s^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $s > 17 + 6\gamma$ ensures that $D \in L^2(0, T)$ with some bound independent of k and ℓ . Hence, the Gronwall Lemma implies that, for any $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\|f^k(t) - f^\ell(t)\|_{L_q^2}^2 \leq \|f_0^k - f_0^\ell\|_{L_q^2}^2 \exp\left(\int_0^t D(\tau) d\tau\right),$$

and thus,

$$\kappa \int_0^T \|\nabla f^k(\tau) - \nabla f^\ell(\tau)\|_{L_{q-2}^2}^2 d\tau \leq \|f_0^k - f_0^\ell\|_{L_q^2}^2 \exp\left(\int_0^T D(\tau) d\tau\right).$$

This proves that $(\nabla f^k)_{k \geq 1}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2((0, T); L_{q-2}^2(\mathbb{R}^3))$ and thus converges to some $g \in L^2((0, T); L_{q-2}^2(\mathbb{R}^3))$. Necessarily, we have $g = \nabla f$. Note that mass and momentum

are preserved for the regularized problem but not the energy. More precisely, for any $t \in [0, T]$ we have, see [3, Lemma 4.8]

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^k(t, v) dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0^k(v) dv, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^k(t, v) v dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0^k(v) v dv$$

but

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^k(t, v) |v|^2 dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0^k(v) |v|^2 dv + \frac{6t}{k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0^k(v) dv.$$

Let us introduce

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}[f^k](v, v_*) = \Pi(v - v_*) \left(f_*^k (1 - \varepsilon f_*^k) \nabla f^k - f^k (1 - \varepsilon f^k) \nabla f_*^k \right) \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (4.1)$$

The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality ensures that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} \left| \boldsymbol{\xi}[f^k](v, v_*) \right| dv dv_* \\ & \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \frac{\left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(f_*^k (1 - \varepsilon f_*^k) \nabla f^k - f^k (1 - \varepsilon f^k) \nabla f_*^k \right) \right|^2}{f^k f_*^k (1 - \varepsilon f^k) (1 - \varepsilon f_*^k)} dv dv_* \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad \times \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^k f_*^k (1 - \varepsilon f^k) (1 - \varepsilon f_*^k) dv dv_* \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

One checks that, with the notations introduced in Section 6.2, the first integral on the right-hand side coincides with $2\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f^k)$. Using also the bound $0 \leq 1 - \varepsilon f^k \leq 1$ it follows that

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} \left| \boldsymbol{\xi}[f^k](v, v_*) \right| dv dv_* \right)^2 \leq 2\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f^k) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0^k(v) dv \right)^2.$$

On the other hand, we deduce from the entropy identity for f^k , see the proof of [3, Lemma 4.8], that

$$\int_0^T \mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f^k)(t) dt \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f^k)(T) \leq \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{k,T})$$

where $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{k,T}$ is the Fermi-Dirac statistics with same mass, energy and momentum as $f^k(T)$ and it maximises the entropy among the class of functions with prescribed mass, momentum and energy. Hence, we deduce that

$$\int_0^T \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} \left| \boldsymbol{\xi}[f^k](v, v_*) \right| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt \leq 2\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{k,T}) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_0^k(v) dv \right)^2.$$

It only remains to let first $k \rightarrow +\infty$ and then $T \rightarrow +\infty$. \square

Theorem 4.2. Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ satisfying (1.5) and let $f = f(t, v)$ be a weak solution to (2.2) given by Theorem 2.7. Then,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^1_2} = 0$$

where \mathcal{M}_ε is the Fermi-Dirac statistics with same mass, energy and momentum of f_0 .

Proof. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ be given. Fix $t_0 > 0$. From the propagation and appearance of smoothness and moments established in Theorem 1.3, we get that

$$\sup_{t \geq t_0} \left(\|f(t)\|_{L^1_s} + \|f(t)\|_{H^k_q} \right) < \infty, \quad \forall s \geq 0, q \geq 0, k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

In particular, by Sobolev embedding, the family

$$\{f(t)\}_{t \geq t_0} \quad \text{is relatively compact in } H_p^1(\mathbb{R}^3) \text{ for any } p \geq 0.$$

Consider then a sequence $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive real numbers with $\lim_n t_n = \infty$. One can extract from it a subsequence, still denoted $\{t_n\}_n$, and $F_\infty \in H_p^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f(t_n) - F_\infty\|_{H_p^1} = 0.$$

We introduce then

$$f_n(t) = f(t + t_n), \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

and denote by $(F(t))_{t \geq 0}$ the unique solution to (2.2) with initial datum $F(0) = F_\infty$ given by Theorem 2.7.

Let us choose $p > 4\gamma + 11$ and apply an analog stability result to [3, Theorem 5.2] with $q = p - (2\gamma + 4)$. Since $\sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \|f_n(t) + F(t)\|_{H_p^1} < \infty$ according to Theorem 1.3, we get that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|f_n(t) - F(t)\|_{L_q^2}^2 + K_0 \|\nabla(f_n(t) - F(t))\|_{L_{q+\gamma}^2}^2 \leq \bar{C}_0 \|f_n(t) - F(t)\|_{L_q^2}^2, \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

for some positive constant $\bar{C}_0 > 0$. In particular,

$$\sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \|f_n(t) - F(t)\|_{L_q^2} \leq \exp\left(\frac{\bar{C}_0}{2} t\right) \|f(t_n) - F_\infty\|_{L_q^2},$$

and therefore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \|f_n(t) - F(t)\|_{L_q^2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \|\nabla f_n(t) - \nabla F(t)\|_{L_{q+\gamma}^2}^2 dt = 0. \quad (4.2)$$

Notice that, up to a subsequence, $\lim_n f_n(t, v) = F(t, v)$ for a.e. in $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Thus, one still has

$$0 \leq F(t, v) \leq \varepsilon^{-1}, \quad \text{a.e. in } v \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

Moreover, a simple use of Cauchy-Schwarz inequality implies that the convergence (4.2) transfers to

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \|f_n(t) - F(t)\|_{L_s^1} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \|\nabla f_n(t) - \nabla F(t)\|_{L_\tau^1} dt = 0 \quad (4.3)$$

as soon as

$$0 \leq s < \frac{q-1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(p - 2\gamma - 7) \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \tau < \frac{q+\gamma-1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(p - \gamma - 7).$$

In particular, since $p > 4\gamma + 11$, one notices that $s = \tau = 2$ are both admissible. Since $t_0 > 0$, we deduce from Lemma 3.1 that $f(t_0) \in L_q^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $q > 17 + 6\gamma$. Applying Lemma 4.1 to $f(t_0 + t)$ we get that the mapping

$$(t, v, v_*) \in [t_0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^6 \mapsto |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[f(t)](v, v_*)|$$

lies in $L^2((t_0, \infty), L^1(\mathbb{R}^6))$ with

$$\int_{t_0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[f(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt \leq 2M(f_0)^2 \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon).$$

In particular, since

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[f_n(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt \\ &= \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[f(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{aligned}$$

we get that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[f_n(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt = 0. \quad (4.4)$$

By virtue of (4.2) and because $q > 0$ is large enough to transfer the L_q^2 convergence into a $L_{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}}^1$ convergence

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[f_n(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[F(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{\frac{\gamma+2}{2}} |\xi[F(t)](v, v_*)| dv dv_* \right)^2 dt = 0$$

from which we readily deduce that

$$\xi[F(t)](v, v_*) = 0 \quad \text{a. e. } t \in (0, 1), v, v_* \in \mathbb{R}^6.$$

From the definition of ξ , see equation (4.1), and [4, Theorem 4] we notice that if

$$|\{v \in \mathbb{R}^3; 0 < F(t, v) < \varepsilon^{-1}\}| \neq 0, \quad (4.5)$$

then, the density $F(t)$ is a Fermi-Dirac statistics

$$F(t, v) = \frac{a(t) \exp(-b(t)|v - \mathbf{v}(t)|^2)}{1 + \varepsilon a(t) \exp(-b(t)|v - \mathbf{v}(t)|^2)}, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

for some suitable $a(t), b(t) > 0$. Now, (4.5) is clearly satisfied since, according to Lemma 2.3, there exists $\eta_* > 0$ and $R_* > 1$ depending only on $M(f_0), E(f_0)$, and S_0 , such that

$$\int_{B_{R_*}} f(t, v)(1 - \varepsilon f(t, v)) dv \geq \eta_* \quad \forall t \geq t_0.$$

According to (4.2), this readily translates in

$$\int_{B_{R_*}} F(t, v)(1 - \varepsilon F(t, v)) dv \geq \eta_* \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

which proves (4.5). Therefore, $F(t, v)$ is a (time-dependent) Fermi-Dirac statistics. Using the fact that the convergence of $f_n(t)$ to $F(t)$ occurs at least in $L_{\frac{1}{2}}^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, we observe that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} F(t, v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv.$$

Therefore $F(t, v) = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v)$ for a.e. $(t, v) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$. In particular, \mathcal{M}_ε is the only possible cluster point of $\{f(t)\}_{t \geq t_0}$. The theorem is proved. \square

5. LINEARIZED THEORY AND ESTIMATES FOR THE SPECTRAL GAP

5.1. Existence of a spectral gap. Recall the non quantitative linearized theory performed in [22] for $\varepsilon = 1$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and let \mathcal{M}_ε be the Fermi-Dirac statistics with same mass, momentum and energy as f_0 . Define

$$\mathbf{m}(v) = \mathbf{m}_\varepsilon(v) = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v)(1 - \varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v)), \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

Perform a linearization around such statistics by writing

$$f(t, v) = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) + \mathbf{m}(v)h(t, v) \quad (5.1)$$

and plugging into (2.2). We get that

$$\partial_t h = \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon(h) + \Gamma_{2,\varepsilon}(h) + \Gamma_{3,\varepsilon}(h) \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon h(v) = \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [\mathbf{m}_* \nabla(\mathbf{m}h) + h_* \mathbf{m}_*(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \\ - \mathbf{m}(\nabla(\mathbf{m}h))_* - h\mathbf{m}(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)(\nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_*] dv_* \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

is a linear operator and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{2,\varepsilon} h(v) = \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [\varepsilon(\mathbf{m}h)^2(\nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* - \varepsilon(\mathbf{m}h)_*^2 \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \\ + (\mathbf{m}h)_*(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* \nabla(\mathbf{m}h) - (\mathbf{m}h)(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)(\nabla(\mathbf{m}h))_*] dv_* \end{aligned}$$

is a quadratic operator, and

$$\Gamma_{3,\varepsilon} h(v) = \varepsilon \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [(\mathbf{m}h)^2(\nabla(\mathbf{m}h))_* - (\mathbf{m}h)_*^2 \nabla(\mathbf{m}h)] dv_*$$

collects the cubic terms.

Noticing that $\nabla \mathbf{m} = (1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$, one may rewrite the linear part as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon h(v) = \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{m}_* \mathbf{m} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [\nabla h - (\nabla h)_*] dv_* \\ + \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} [h_*(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* + h(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)] \\ |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [\mathbf{m}_* \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{m}(\nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_*] dv_*. \end{aligned}$$

It is easily seen that $\mathbf{m}_* \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{m}(\nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_*$ is proportional to $(v_* - v)\mathbf{m}_*$, thus, the second integral vanishes and

$$\mathbf{L}_\varepsilon h(v) = \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{m}(v_*) \mathbf{m}(v) |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [\nabla h(v) - (\nabla h)(v_*)] dv_*. \quad (5.4)$$

Using the same kind of relations on the quadratic part, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{2,\varepsilon}(h) = \mathbf{m}^{-1}(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{m}(v_*) \mathbf{m}(v) |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) \\ \left[\varepsilon h^2 \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m}_*} (\nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* - \varepsilon h_*^2 \frac{\mathbf{m}_*}{\mathbf{m}} \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon ((1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* h_* \nabla h - (1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) h (\nabla h)_*) \right] dv_*. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, from (5.1), we expect h to satisfy

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h(v) \mathbf{m}(v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.5)$$

A natural space to study the operator \mathbf{L}_ε is the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbf{m})$. In this space, the natural domain of \mathbf{L}_ε is

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{L}_\varepsilon) = \left\{ h \in L^2(\mathbf{m}) ; \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma+2} |\nabla h(v)|^2 \mathbf{m}(v) dv < \infty \right\}.$$

We denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ the inner product in $L^2(\mathbf{m})$. For any $g, h \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{L}_\varepsilon)$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g, \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon h \rangle_2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g(v) \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) [\nabla h - \nabla h_*] \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}_* dv dv_* \\ &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}_* |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*) \nabla g dv dv_* \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}_* |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*) (\nabla g - \nabla g_*) dv dv_*. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, \mathbf{L}_ε is symmetric and the associated Dirichlet form reads

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \gamma+2}(h) = -\langle h, \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon h \rangle_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}_* |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} |\Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*)|^2 dv dv_* \geq 0.$$

The spectral analysis of \mathbf{L}_ε has been performed in [22]. We remark that the linearization used there is slightly different, but the results are easily adapted to our linearization (5.1). The following theorem holds.

Theorem 5.1. *There exists $\lambda_\varepsilon > 0$ such that*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \gamma+2}(h) \geq \lambda_\varepsilon \|h\|_{L^2(\mathbf{m})}^2, \quad \text{for any } h \in L^2(\mathbf{m}) \text{ satisfying (5.5).}$$

The parameter $\lambda_\varepsilon > 0$ obtained in [22] is not explicit since Weyl's Theorem is used in the argument.

Remark 5.2. *The Dirichlet form $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \gamma+2}$ associated to the linearized Landau-Fermi-Dirac operator is very similar to the one associated to the classical linearized Landau operator in $L^2(\mathcal{M}_0)$ given by*

$$\mathcal{D}_{0, \gamma+2}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \mathcal{M}_0(v) \mathcal{M}_0(v_*) |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} |\Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*)|^2 dv dv_*$$

where \mathcal{M}_0 is the Maxwellian distribution with same mass, energy and momentum as f_0 . Recall also that there exists an explicit $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{D}_{0, \gamma+2}(h) \geq \lambda_0 \|h\|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}_0)}^2 \quad (5.6)$$

for any $h \in L^2(\mathcal{M}_0)$ orthogonal to $\text{Span}(1, v, |v|^2)$ in $L^2(\mathcal{M}_0)$.

In the rest of the section, we give an explicit estimate of the spectral gap of the linearized operator \mathbf{L}_ε in Theorem 5.1. We begin with the following lemma which can be easily deduced from [22, Theorem 3.2 & Corollary 3.4] where we recall that

$$\mathbf{m}(v) = \frac{M(v)}{(1 + \varepsilon M(v))^2} \quad \text{with} \quad M(v) = a_\varepsilon \exp(-b_\varepsilon |v|^2), \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad (5.7)$$

for $a_\varepsilon, b_\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon = \frac{M}{1+\varepsilon M}$ has the same mass, momentum and energy as f_0 .

Lemma 5.3. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$ the following Poincaré inequality holds*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla h(v)|^2 \mathbf{m}(v) dv \geq C_P(\varepsilon) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |h(v)|^2 \mathbf{m}(v) dv \quad (5.8)$$

for any $h \in L^2(\mathbf{m})$ with $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathbf{m} dv = 0$ and with $C_P(\varepsilon) = 2b_\varepsilon(1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^{-4}$.

Proof. The proof is given in [22, Corollary 3.4]. Since

$$(1 + \varepsilon a)^{-2} M \leq \mathbf{m} \leq M$$

then, using the notations of [22], $C_1/C_2 = (1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^{-2}$. Moreover, $U_0 = -\log M$ is such that

$$\text{Hess}(U_0) = 2b_\varepsilon \text{Id}$$

where $\text{Hess}(U_0)$ is the Hessian matrix of U_0 . Therefore, according to [22, Corollary 3.4], we obtain the result with $C_P(\varepsilon) = 2b_\varepsilon(C_1/C_2)^2$. \square

5.2. Spectral gap estimate for Maxwell potential case. For Maxwell molecules $\gamma = 0$ we denote by $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h)$ the Dirichlet form

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}_* |v - v_*|^2 |\Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*)|^2 dv dv_*, \quad h \in L^2(\mathbf{m}).$$

We can make explicit the spectral gap obtained in Theorem 5.1 with the following proposition.

Proposition 5.4. *There exists an explicit $\varepsilon^\dagger > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) \geq \lambda_0(\varepsilon) \|h\|_{L^2(\mathbf{m})}^2$$

for any function $h \in L^2(\mathbf{m})$ satisfying (5.5). Here $\lambda_0(\varepsilon) > 0$ is explicit and depends only on ε, ϱ and E . An estimation for the range of the quantum parameter and a lower bound for the spectral gap is $\varepsilon^\dagger \approx 0.6011E^{\frac{3}{2}}\varrho^{-1}$ and $\lambda_0(\varepsilon) \gtrsim 4.686 \times 10^{-4}\varrho$.

Proof. Our proof uses some arguments used in [16] for estimating the production of entropy associated to the classical Landau equation for Maxwell molecules, see also [14]. Fix $h \in L^2(\mathbf{m})$ satisfying (5.5) and write

$$R_h(v, v_*) := \Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*) = \nabla h - \nabla h_* - \lambda_h(v - v_*)$$

for some suitable real function $\lambda_h = \lambda_h(v, v_*)$ so that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}_* |v - v_*|^2 |R_h(v, v_*)|^2 dv dv_*.$$

For any fixed circular permutation (i, j, k) of $(1, 2, 3)$, one has

$$((v - v_*) \wedge R_h(v, v_*))_k = (v - v_*)_j (\partial_i h - \partial_i h_*) - (v - v_*)_i (\partial_j h - \partial_j h_*).$$

We multiply this vectorial identity by $\varphi^\ell(v_*)$ and integrate over \mathbb{R}^3 to get

$$(v_j \partial_i h - v_i \partial_j h)(\mathbf{U}_0)_\ell - \partial_i h(\mathbf{U}_j)_\ell + \partial_j h(\mathbf{U}_i)_\ell = \mathbf{R}_\ell + \mathbf{A}_\ell + \mathbf{B}_\ell v_j + \mathbf{C}_\ell v_i$$

where we introduced the vectors \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{U}_0 , \mathbf{U}_p , with $p \in \{i, j\}$, \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} defined by

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{R}_\ell := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} ((v - v_*) \wedge R_h(v, v_*))_k \varphi_*^\ell dv_*, & (\mathbf{U}_0)_\ell := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi_*^\ell dv_*, \\ (\mathbf{U}_p)_\ell = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_*^p \varphi_*^\ell dv_*, & \mathbf{B}_\ell = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_i h \varphi^\ell dv, \\ \mathbf{C}_\ell = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_j h \varphi^\ell dv & \mathbf{A}_\ell = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_i \partial_j h \varphi^\ell dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_j \partial_i h \varphi^\ell dv, \quad \ell = 1, 2, 3. \end{cases}$$

Thanks to Cramer's rule, we can solve the above linear system of equations to find

$$\partial_j h = \frac{\det(\mathbf{U}_0, -\mathbf{U}_j, \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}v_j + \mathbf{C}v_i)}{\det(\mathbf{U}_0, -\mathbf{U}_j, \mathbf{U}_i)}.$$

Let us pick

$$\varphi^1 = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \quad \varphi^2 = -v_j \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \quad \varphi^3 = v_i \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon.$$

We recall that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \\ |v|^2 \end{pmatrix} dv = \begin{pmatrix} \varrho \\ 0 \\ 3\varrho E \end{pmatrix},$$

and, by a symmetry argument

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) v_i^2 dv = \varrho E, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

Then one can check that

$$\mathbf{U}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \varrho \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{U}_j = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\varrho E \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{U}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \varrho E \end{pmatrix},$$

which results in

$$\det(\mathbf{U}_0, -\mathbf{U}_j, \mathbf{U}_i) = \varrho^3 E^2.$$

The matrix $(\mathbf{U}_0, -\mathbf{U}_j, \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}v_j + \mathbf{C}v_i)$ is then upper triangular. Thus,

$$\det(\mathbf{U}_0, -\mathbf{U}_j, \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}v_j + \mathbf{C}v_i) = \varrho^2 E (\mathbf{R}_3 + \mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i)$$

and then,

$$\partial_j h - \frac{1}{\varrho E} (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i) = \frac{1}{\varrho E} \mathbf{R}_3.$$

Taking the square and multiplying by \mathcal{M}_ε we get that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \left(\partial_j h - \frac{1}{\varrho E} (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i) \right)^2 dv = \frac{1}{\varrho^2 E^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) \mathbf{R}_3^2 dv.$$

Now, one has that $|(v - v_*) \wedge R_h(v, v_*)|_k \leq |v - v_*| |R_h(v, v_*)|$. Also, write $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon = \sqrt{M} \sqrt{m}$ where m and M were defined in (5.7). We have that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_3^2 &= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} [(v - v_*) \wedge R_h(v, v_*)]_k v_*^i \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v_*) dv_* \right)^2 \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^2 |R_h(v, v_*)|^2 m(v_*) dv_* \right) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_i^2 M(v) dv \right). \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_i^2 M(v) dv = C_{a,b} = \frac{a_\varepsilon}{2b_\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\pi}{b_\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

is independent of i , and since there is $c_\varepsilon = (1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)$ such that $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \leq c_\varepsilon \mathbf{m}$, it follows that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) \mathbf{R}_3^2 dv \leq C_{a,b} c_\varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^2 |R_h(v, v_*)|^2 \mathbf{m}(v_*) \mathbf{m}(v) dv dv_* = 2C_{a,b} c_\varepsilon \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h).$$

Consequently,

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) \geq \nu \mathcal{I}_{i,j}, \quad \forall i \neq j$$

where $\nu^{-1} = \frac{2C_{a,b} c_\varepsilon}{\varrho^2 E^2}$ and

$$\mathcal{I}_{i,j} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \left(\partial_j h - \frac{1}{\varrho E} (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i) \right)^2 dv.$$

Summing up over all possible couples (i, j) with $i \neq j$ we get

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) \geq \frac{\nu}{6} \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{I}_{i,j}. \quad (5.9)$$

Let us estimate now $\mathcal{I}_{i,j}$. We expand the square

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{i,j} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (\partial_j h)^2 dv + \frac{1}{\varrho^2 E^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i)^2 dv \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\varrho E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) \partial_j h(v) (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i) dv \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (\partial_j h)^2 dv + \frac{1}{\varrho^2 E^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i)^2 dv \\ &\quad + \frac{2\mathbf{B}_3}{\varrho E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv + \frac{2}{\varrho E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h(v) (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i) \partial_j \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that

$$\partial_j \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = -2b_\varepsilon v_j \mathbf{m}(v) \quad (5.10)$$

thus, using (5.5),

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h(v) (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i) \partial_j \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv = -2b_\varepsilon \mathbf{B}_3 e_j - 2b_\varepsilon \mathbf{C}_3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h(v) \mathbf{m}(v) v_i v_j dv$$

where

$$e_j := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h(v) v_j^2 \mathbf{m}(v) dv.$$

Now, using the fact that \mathcal{M}_ε is radially symmetric, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) (\mathbf{A}_3 + \mathbf{B}_3 v_j + \mathbf{C}_3 v_i)^2 dv &= \mathbf{A}_3^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) + \mathbf{B}_3^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_j^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) dv \\ &\quad + \mathbf{C}_3^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_i^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) dv = \varrho \mathbf{A}_3^2 + \varrho E (\mathbf{B}_3^2 + \mathbf{C}_3^2). \end{aligned}$$

Collecting all the computations, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{i,j} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (\partial_j h)^2 dv + \frac{\mathbf{A}_3^2}{\varrho E^2} + \frac{1}{\varrho E} (\mathbf{B}_3^2 + \mathbf{C}_3^2) + \frac{2\mathbf{B}_3}{\varrho E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv \\ - \frac{4b_\varepsilon \mathbf{B}_3}{\varrho E} \mathbf{e}_j - \frac{4b_\varepsilon \mathbf{C}_3}{\varrho E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h(v) \mathbf{m}(v) v_i v_j dv. \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

Let us compute $\mathbf{A}_3, \mathbf{B}_3, \mathbf{C}_3$. Using (5.10), we check that

$$\mathbf{A}_3 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} v_j \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon h dv, \quad \mathbf{C}_3 = -2b_\varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h v_i v_j \mathbf{m} dv,$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_3 = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv + 2b_\varepsilon \mathbf{e}_i. \quad (5.12)$$

With this at hand, identity (5.11) reads

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{i,j} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (\partial_j h)^2 dv + \frac{\mathbf{A}_3^2}{\varrho E^2} + \frac{3\mathbf{C}_3^2}{\varrho E} + \frac{1}{\varrho E} \left(\mathbf{B}_3^2 + 2\mathbf{B}_3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv \right) - \frac{4b_\varepsilon \mathbf{B}_3}{\varrho E} \mathbf{e}_j \\ &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (\partial_j h)^2 dv + \frac{1}{\varrho E} \left(\mathbf{B}_3^2 + 2\mathbf{B}_3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv \right) - \frac{4b_\varepsilon \mathbf{B}_3}{\varrho E} \mathbf{e}_j. \end{aligned}$$

Using (5.12), one deduces that

$$\mathcal{I}_{i,j} \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (\partial_j h)^2 dv - \frac{1}{\varrho E} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv \right)^2 - \frac{4b_\varepsilon^2 \mathbf{e}_i^2}{\varrho E} + \frac{4b_\varepsilon}{\varrho E} \mathbf{e}_j \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv - \frac{8b_\varepsilon^2}{\varrho E} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j.$$

Using (5.5) we see that $\sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_i = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathbf{m} |v|^2 dv = 0$, which implies that

$$\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{e}_j = 0, \quad \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j = - \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_i^2.$$

And, therefore

$$\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{I}_{i,j} \geq 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon |\nabla h(v)|^2 dv - \frac{6}{\varrho E} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv \right)^2. \quad (5.13)$$

Recalling that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathbf{m} = 0$, with $\mathbf{m} = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon (1 - \varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)$, we observe that actually the negative term in (5.13) is of order ε^2 . Namely,

$$\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{I}_{i,j} \geq 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon |\nabla h(v)|^2 dv - \frac{6\varepsilon^2}{\varrho E} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2 dv \right)^2.$$

Since $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2 = \sqrt{\mathbf{m}} \frac{M^{3/2}}{1 + \varepsilon M}$, we get that

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2 dv \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h^2 \mathbf{m} dv \right) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{M^3}{(1 + \varepsilon M)^2} dv \right) \leq a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon} \right)^{3/2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h^2 \mathbf{m} dv \right),$$

because

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{M^3}{(1 + \varepsilon M)^2} dv \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M^3 dv = a_\varepsilon^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \exp(-3b_\varepsilon |v|^2) dv = a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon} \right)^{3/2}.$$

Then, from (5.9) and $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \geq \mathfrak{m}$, one finally arrives to

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) \geq \frac{\nu}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathfrak{m}(v) |\nabla h(v)|^2 dv - \frac{\nu \varepsilon^2}{\varrho E} a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon} \right)^{3/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h^2(v) \mathfrak{m}(v) dv.$$

Using Poincaré inequality with constant $C_P(\varepsilon)$, see Lemma 5.3, it holds that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) \geq \nu \left(\frac{C_P(\varepsilon)}{3} - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\varrho E} a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon} \right)^{3/2} \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} h^2(v) \mathfrak{m}(v) dv$$

where we recall that $C_P(\varepsilon) = 2b_\varepsilon(1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^{-4}$. Set

$$\lambda_0(\varepsilon) := \nu \left(\frac{C_P(\varepsilon)}{3} - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\varrho E} a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon} \right)^{3/2} \right), \quad (5.14)$$

and notice that $\lambda_0(\varepsilon) > 0$ if

$$\varrho E > \frac{3\varepsilon^2}{C_P(\varepsilon)} a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon} \right)^{3/2} = \frac{3\varepsilon^2}{2b_\varepsilon^{5/2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right)^{3/2} a_\varepsilon^3 (1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^4.$$

According to the results of Appendix A, there exists an explicit $\varepsilon^\dagger > 0$ such that the previous estimates holds for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$. Refer to Lemma A.1 and remarks A.3 and A.4 for details. \square

Remark 5.5. Notice that ε^\dagger is proportional to $E^{\frac{3}{2}} \varrho^{-1}$ precisely as the sharp requirement (2.13) on ε to obtain Fermi-Dirac statistics.

5.3. Spectral gap estimates for Hard potential case. When $\gamma \in (0, 1]$, we compare the operator to that of Maxwell potential. Indeed, the fact that there is a Maxwellian density M and $\kappa_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\kappa_\varepsilon M \leq \mathfrak{m} \leq M$$

readily implies that

$$\kappa_\varepsilon^2 \mathbf{D}_{M,\gamma+2}(h) \leq \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,\gamma+2}(h) \leq \mathbf{D}_{M,\gamma+2}(h), \quad \forall h \in L^2(M) \simeq L^2(\mathfrak{m})$$

where

$$\mathbf{D}_{M,\gamma+2}(h) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} M(v) M(v_*) |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} |\Pi(v - v_*) (\nabla h - \nabla h_*)|^2 dv dv_*.$$

One can deduce from [5, Theorem 1.2] that there is an explicit constant $C_{\gamma,\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\gamma}{8eb_\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} > 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{D}_{M,\gamma+2}(h) \geq C_{\gamma,\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_{M,2}(h) \geq C_{\gamma,\varepsilon} \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h), \quad \forall h \in L^2(M) \simeq L^2(\mathfrak{m})$$

with no orthogonality conditions needed for this inequality. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,\gamma+2}(h) \geq \kappa_\varepsilon^2 C_{\gamma,\varepsilon} \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}(h) \quad \forall h \in L^2(\mathfrak{m}).$$

We can exploit, then, the orthogonality condition (5.5) and the result for $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,2}$ given in Proposition 5.4 to obtain that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon,\gamma+2}(h) \geq \kappa_\varepsilon^2 C_{\gamma,\varepsilon} \lambda_0(\varepsilon) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathfrak{m}(v) h^2(v) dv \quad \text{for any } h \text{ satisfying (5.5).}$$

We can reformulate Theorem 5.1 as follows with a quantitative estimate of λ_ε .

Theorem 5.6. *There exists $\varepsilon^\dagger > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \gamma+2}(h) := -\langle h, \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon h \rangle_2 \geq \lambda_\varepsilon \|h - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon(h)\|_{L^2(\mathfrak{m})}^2, \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{L}_\varepsilon)$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ denotes the inner product of $L^2(\mathfrak{m})$ and \mathbb{P}_ε is the projection over the null space of \mathbf{L}_ε given by $\text{Span} \{1, v_1, v_2, v_3, |v|^2\}$.

The constant $\lambda_\varepsilon > 0$ is such that $\lambda_\varepsilon \geq \lambda_\gamma(\varepsilon) := \kappa_\varepsilon^2 C_{\gamma, \varepsilon} \lambda_0(\varepsilon)$ where $\lambda_0(\varepsilon)$ is given by Proposition 5.4.

Remark 5.7. *It is possible to sharpen the spectral gap given in Theorem 5.6 arguing as in [29]. In fact, there exists a positive and explicitly computable constant $\eta = \eta(\gamma, \varepsilon) > 0$ such that*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \gamma+2}(h) \geq \eta \left(\|h - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon h\|_{H_\gamma^1(\mathfrak{m})}^2 + \|h - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon h\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^2(\mathfrak{m})}^2 \right).$$

5.4. Spectral gap estimates in L^2 -spaces with polynomial weights. Introduce the operator \mathcal{L}_ε

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon(h\mathfrak{m}) := \mathfrak{m} \mathbf{L}_\varepsilon(h), \quad h \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{L}_\varepsilon).$$

Our goal is to prove that the linearized semigroup associated to \mathcal{L}_ε , which relaxes exponentially fast in $L^2(\mathfrak{m})$, admits similar decay in the larger L^2 space with polynomial weights. A suitable approach for proving such extension uses enlargement techniques developed in [20] and has been applied to the Landau equation in [6].

Observe that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$ one has $1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) > 0$. Consequently,

$$\zeta_\varepsilon := \frac{2b_\varepsilon}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |w|^2 \mathfrak{m}(w) (1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(w)) dw > 0. \quad (5.15)$$

Denote also for such ε ,

$$k_\varepsilon^\dagger := \max \left(\varrho(\gamma + 3) \zeta_\varepsilon^{-1}, 2\gamma + 7 \right),$$

which quantify the amount of moments needed for exponential relaxation.

Theorem 5.8. *For any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ such that $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$ the following holds: if $k > k_\varepsilon^\dagger$ then the operator $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon : \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon) \subset L_k^2 \rightarrow L_k^2$ generates a C_0 -semigroup $(\mathbf{S}_\varepsilon(t))_{t \geq 0}$ in L_k^2 and*

$$\|\mathbf{S}_\varepsilon(t)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon)g\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon t) \|g - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon g\|_{L_k^2}, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

for some explicit constant $C_0 > 0$ which is independent of $\varepsilon > 0$.

Proof. We point out the important steps since similar arguments are given in [6]. The reader can find the details in Appendix B. From (5.3), one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon(g) &= \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} a(v - v_*) [\mathfrak{m}_* \nabla g - \mathfrak{m}(\nabla g)_*] dv_* \\ &\quad + \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} a(v - v_*) \left[g_* (1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* \nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - g (1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)(\nabla \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)_* \right] dv_*. \end{aligned}$$

The Landau bilinear operator is given by

$$\mathcal{Q}(G, F) = \nabla \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} a(v - v_*) [G_* \nabla F - G(\nabla F)_*] dv_* \quad (5.16)$$

for any suitable functions G, F . It is not difficult to check that

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon(g) = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, g) + \mathcal{Q}(g, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(g \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) - \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2, g)$$

where we used that $\mathfrak{m} = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - \varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2$. For a smooth nonnegative function $\chi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ such that $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$, $\chi(v) = 1$ for $\{|v| \leq 1\}$ and $\chi(v) = 0$ for $\{|v| > 2\}$, we define

$$\chi_R(v) = \chi(R^{-1}v), \quad R > 1, v \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

Then, for suitable constant $\Upsilon > 0$ to be chosen later, we set

$$\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon g = \mathcal{Q}(g, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) + \Upsilon \chi_R g - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(g, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_\varepsilon g = \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon g - \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon g = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \sigma_{i,j}[\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon] \partial_{ij}^2 g - c[\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon] g - \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2, g) - \Upsilon \chi_R g.$$

Setting $\mathcal{E} = L_k^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and $E = L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})$ one has that $E \subset \mathcal{E}$ and the splitting $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon = \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon + \mathbf{B}_\varepsilon$ meets all the properties of [6, Theorem 2.4] (see also [20, Theorem 2.13]). Indeed, from Proposition B.5 one infers that, for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$, it is possible to choose Υ, R sufficiently large such that $\mathbf{B}_\varepsilon - a$ is dissipative in E . This proves Assumption 2(i) of [6, Theorem 2.4] for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, Lemma B.7 implies Assumption 2(iii) of [6, Theorem 2.4] for $n = 1$ and any $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, $\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E})$ thanks to Lemma B.6, consequently we have Assumption 2(ii) of the aforementioned theorem. Therefore,

$$\|\mathbf{S}_\varepsilon(t) - \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E})} \leq C_\varepsilon \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon t) \quad \text{for any } t \geq 0$$

for some positive constant $C_\varepsilon > 0$. Notice now that the constant $C_1(k, \varepsilon)$ in Lemma B.6 can be chosen independent of ε since $\sup_\varepsilon C_1(k, \varepsilon) < \infty$. As a consequence, the constant $C(a, k, \varepsilon)$ in Lemma B.7 can be chosen independently of ε . With this, the constant $C_\varepsilon > 0$, deduced from [6, Theorem 2.4, Eq. (2.12)], is independent of ε . \square

Remark 5.9. *Theorem 5.8 is valid in any L_k^p spaces, with $p \geq 1$, since the results in Appendix B can be extended to such spaces following [6].*

6. QUANTITATIVE CONVERGENCE TO EQUILIBRIUM

We prove here Theorem 1.5. This proof will resort on a combination of previous spectral analysis and suitable entropy production estimates.

6.1. Close to equilibrium estimates. Consider an initial datum $0 \leq f_0 \in L_{s_0}^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_0 > 2$, satisfying (1.5)–(2.12). Let $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ and $f = f(t, v)$ be a weak solution to (1.1) given by Theorem 2.7, and let \mathcal{M}_ε be the unique Fermi-Dirac statistics satisfying (2.12). We introduce the fluctuation

$$g = f - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$$

which satisfies

$$\partial_t g = \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon g + \mathbf{\Gamma}(g), \quad t > 0, \quad g_0 = f_0 - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \quad (6.1)$$

where, with the notations of Section 5.1,

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}(g) = \mathfrak{m} \Gamma_{2,\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{m}^{-1}g) + \mathfrak{m} \Gamma_{3,\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{m}^{-1}g).$$

One can check that

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}(g) = \mathcal{Q}(g(1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon), g) - \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(g^2, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon + g) \quad (6.2)$$

where $\mathcal{Q}(G, F)$ is the bilinear Landau operator defined in (5.16). We have the following estimates for $\mathbf{\Gamma}$.

Lemma 6.1. *For any $k \geq 0$, there exists $C = C(k, \gamma) > 0$ such that*

$$\|\Gamma(g)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C \left(\|g\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} + \varepsilon \|g^2\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \right) \|g\|_{H_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} + C\varepsilon \|g^2\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}$$

Proof. From [6, Proposition 3.1], there is $C_{k,\gamma} > 0$ such that

$$\|\mathcal{Q}(G, F)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_{k,\gamma} \left(\|G\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \|\nabla^2 F\|_{L_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} + \|G\|_{L_\gamma^1} \|F\|_{L_{k+2\gamma}^2} \right),$$

from which we deduce first that

$$\|\mathcal{Q}(g(1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon), g)\|_{L_k^2} \leq 2C_{k,\gamma} \|g\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \left(\|\nabla^2 g\|_{L_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} + \|g\|_{L_{k+2\gamma}^2} \right)$$

since $\|1 - 2\varepsilon\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq 2$. Noticing that, see Lemma A.7,

$$\sup_{\varepsilon \in (0,1)} \left(\|\nabla^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} + \|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_{k+2\gamma}^2} \right) < \infty,$$

one finds a positive constant $C'_{k,\gamma} > 0$ depending only on k, γ such that

$$\|\mathcal{Q}(g^2, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C'_{k,\gamma} \|g^2\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}.$$

And also,

$$\|\mathcal{Q}(g^2, g)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_{k,\gamma} \|g^2\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \left(\|\nabla^2 g\|_{L_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} + \|g\|_{L_{k+2\gamma}^2} \right).$$

One concludes from (6.2). \square

Proposition 6.2. *Let f_0 satisfy Assumption 1.1, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ be such that $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$, and $k > k_\varepsilon^\dagger$. Let f be a solution to (1.1). Assume that there exists $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2} \leq \delta, \quad \forall t \geq t_0 \geq 0,$$

and that

$$\sup_{t \geq t_0} \|f(t)\|_{H_{k+4\gamma+8}^4} \leq C_{t_0}. \quad (6.3)$$

Then, there is $C > 0$ depending on $t_0, C_{t_0}, \delta, k, \gamma$ **but not on ε** such that

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2} \leq C \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon t) \|f(t_0) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2}, \quad \forall t \geq t_0.$$

Proof. Set $g = f - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$. Since g is a solution to (6.1), according to Duhamel formula for any $t_0 \geq 0$,

$$g(t) = \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(t - t_0)g(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(t - s)\Gamma(g(s))ds$$

as soon as $g(t_0) \in L_k^2$ and $\Gamma(g(s)) \in L_k^2$ for any $s \in [t_0, t)$. Notice that both $f(t_0)$ and \mathcal{M}_ε satisfy (2.12) while \mathcal{Q} preserves mass, momentum and energy. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}_\varepsilon g(t_0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}_\varepsilon \Gamma(g(s)) = 0 \quad \forall s \geq t_0.$$

In particular, one deduces from Theorem 5.8 that for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ with $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$ it holds

$$\|g(t)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t - t_0)) \|g(t_0)\|_{L_k^2} + C_0 \int_{t_0}^t \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t - s)) \|\Gamma(g(s))\|_{L_k^2} ds.$$

According to Lemma 6.1, we get, for $t \geq t_0$

$$\begin{aligned} \|g(t)\|_{L_k^2} &\leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-t_0)) \|g(t_0)\|_{L_k^2} \\ &\quad + C_{k,\gamma} \int_{t_0}^t \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-s)) \left(\|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} + \varepsilon \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}^2 \right) \|g(s)\|_{H_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} \, ds \\ &\quad + C_{k,\gamma} \varepsilon \int_{t_0}^t \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-s)) \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}^2 \, ds. \end{aligned}$$

Now, since $\varepsilon \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}^2 = \varepsilon \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^2}^2 \leq \|g(s)\|_{L_{k+\gamma+2}^2}^2$, we observe that

$$\varepsilon \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}^2 \leq \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|g(s)\|_{L_{k+4\gamma+8}^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|g(s)\|_{H_{k+4\gamma+8}^4}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

and, using that $\|g(s)\|_{L^\infty} \leq \|f(s)\|_{L^\infty} + \|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty} \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$, we also get that

$$\varepsilon \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}^2 \leq 2 \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1}.$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|g(t)\|_{L_k^2} &\leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-t_0)) \|g(t_0)\|_{L_k^2} \\ &\quad + 3C_{k,\gamma} \int_{t_0}^t \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-s)) \|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \|g(s)\|_{H_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} \, ds \\ &\quad + C_{k,\gamma} \int_{t_0}^t \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-s)) \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|g(s)\|_{H_{k+4\gamma+8}^4}^{\frac{1}{2}} \, ds. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that as soon as $k > 7 + 2\gamma$ one has

$$\|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \leq \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{2\gamma+4-k} \, dv \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = C(k, \gamma) \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2}$$

Also, using the interpolation inequality, valid for any $\theta \in (0, 1)$, $p = \theta p_1 + (1 - \theta) p_2$, $\ell = \theta \ell_1 + (1 - \theta) \ell_2$,

$$\|g\|_{H_\ell^p} \leq C_{p,\ell,\theta} \|g\|_{H_{\ell_1}^{p_1}}^\theta \|g\|_{H_{\ell_2}^{p_2}}^{1-\theta}$$

with $p = 2$, $\ell = k + 2\gamma + 4$, $p_1 = 0$, $\ell_1 = k$ and, say $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$. Thus, $p_2 = 4$ and $\ell_2 = 2(k + 2\gamma + 4)$. We obtain that

$$\|g\|_{H_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} \leq C_{k,\gamma} \|g\|_{L_k^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|g\|_{H_{k+4\gamma+8}^4}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

And therefore, for any $s \in (t_0, t)$

$$\|g(s)\|_{L_{\gamma+2}^1} \|g(s)\|_{H_{k+2\gamma+4}^2} \leq C(k, \gamma) \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|g(s)\|_{H_{k+4\gamma+8}^4}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

which result from Lemma A.7. Under the assumptions of the Proposition and noticing that (6.3) yields a similar bound for $g(t)$, we deduce that

$$\|g(t)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-t_0)) \|g(t_0)\|_{L_k^2} + \tilde{C}(k, \gamma, t_0) \sqrt{\delta} \int_{t_0}^t \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-s)) \|g(s)\|_{L_k^2} \, ds$$

for some positive constant $\tilde{C}(k, \gamma, t_0)$ depending only on k, γ and t_0 (through C_{t_0}). We conclude as in [30, Lemma 4.5], provided δ and, consequently, $\|g(t_0)\|_{L_k^2}$ are sufficiently small, that

$$\|g(t)\|_{L_k^2} \leq C(k, \gamma, \delta, t_0) \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon(t-t_0)) \|g(t_0)\|_{L_k^2}.$$

The proof is achieved. \square

Remark 6.3. Using Lemma A.1 one proves the threshold value

$$\varepsilon_1 = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\varrho},$$

for which $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$ for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$.

6.2. Entropy/Entropy production. Recall the definition (1.6) of the entropy $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)$ for Fermi-Dirac particles. Under Assumption 1.1 and for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, observe that the function $t \mapsto \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)(t)$ is non-decreasing for any smooth solution $f = f(t)$ to the LFD equation (1.1). Indeed, for any smooth function g with $0 < g < \varepsilon^{-1}$ note that

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_\varepsilon[g](v, v_*) &= \Pi(v - v_*) (g_*(1 - \varepsilon g_*) \nabla g - g(1 - \varepsilon g) \nabla g_*) \left(\frac{\nabla g}{g(1 - \varepsilon g)} - \frac{\nabla g_*}{g_*(1 - \varepsilon g_*)} \right) \\ &= gg_*(1 - \varepsilon g)(1 - \varepsilon g_*) \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla g}{g(1 - \varepsilon g)} - \frac{\nabla g_*}{g_*(1 - \varepsilon g_*)} \right) \right|^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

Then, for a smooth solution to $f = f(t)$ of (2.2), the evolution of the entropy is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f(t)) &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_t f(t, v) (\log(\varepsilon f(t, v)) - \log(1 - \varepsilon f(t, v))) dv \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \Psi(v - v_*) \Pi(v - v_*) \left[f_*(1 - \varepsilon f_*) \nabla f - f(1 - \varepsilon f) \nabla f_* \right] \left[\frac{\nabla f}{f(1 - \varepsilon f)} \right] dv dv_* \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} \Psi(v - v_*) \Xi_\varepsilon[f(t)](v, v_*) dv dv_* \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we define the entropy production functional $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \Psi}$ as

$$\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \Psi}(g) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} \Psi(v - v_*) \Xi_\varepsilon[g](v, v_*) dv dv_*, \quad \Psi(z) = |z|^{\gamma+2}, \quad (6.5)$$

for any smooth function $0 < g < \varepsilon^{-1}$. Therefore,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f(t)) = \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \Psi}(f(t)), \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (6.6)$$

When the choice of $\Psi(z) = |z|^{\gamma+2}$ is clear from the context, we will simply write \mathcal{D}_ε instead of $\mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon, \Psi}$. We begin with a comparison between the entropy production \mathcal{D}_ε for the Landau-Fermi-Dirac operator and that of the Landau operator \mathcal{D}_0 . This comparison is valid for functions f satisfying a suitable lower bound.

Lemma 6.4. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and let $0 \leq f \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$ be a function such that

$$\inf_{v \in \mathbb{R}^3} (1 - \varepsilon f(v)) = \kappa_0 > 0. \quad (6.7)$$

Then,

$$\kappa_0^2 \mathcal{D}_0(f) \leq 2\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f) + \frac{4\varepsilon^2}{\kappa_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} f f_* |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} |\nabla f(v)|^2 dv dv_*. \quad (6.8)$$

Proof. Recall the representation of $\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f)$ as

$$\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \Xi_\varepsilon[f](v, v_*) dv dv_*$$

with Ξ_ε defined in (6.4),

$$\Xi_\varepsilon[f](v, v_*) = F F_* \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{F} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{F_*} \right) \right|^2$$

where we used the shorthand notation $F = F^{(\varepsilon)} = f(1 - \varepsilon f)$. Notice in particular that such representation is valid for any $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and, in particular, for $\varepsilon = 0$, $F^{(0)} = f$. For f satisfying (6.7), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_0[f](v, v_*) &= f f_* \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{f_*} \right) \right|^2 \\ &\leq \kappa_0^{-2} F F_* \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{f_*} \right) \right|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

Writing $f = \frac{F}{1 - \varepsilon f}$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\nabla f}{f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{f_*} \right) &= \left((1 - \varepsilon f) \frac{\nabla f}{F} - (1 - \varepsilon f_*) \frac{\nabla f_*}{F_*} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\nabla f}{F} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{F_*} \right) - \varepsilon \left(\frac{\nabla f}{1 - \varepsilon f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{1 - \varepsilon f_*} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{f_*} \right) \right|^2 &\leq 2 \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{F} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{F_*} \right) \right|^2 \\ &\quad + 2\varepsilon^2 \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{1 - \varepsilon f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{1 - \varepsilon f_*} \right) \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

where the last term can be estimated as

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{1 - \varepsilon f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{1 - \varepsilon f_*} \right) \right|^2 &\leq 2 \left| \frac{\nabla f}{1 - \varepsilon f} \right|^2 + 2 \left| \frac{\nabla f_*}{1 - \varepsilon f_*} \right|^2 \\ &\leq 2\kappa_0^{-1} \left(\frac{|\nabla f|^2}{1 - \varepsilon f} + \frac{|\nabla f_*|^2}{1 - \varepsilon f_*} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying these last two inequalities by $F F_*$ and inserting this in (6.9), it follows that

$$\kappa_0^2 \Xi_0[f](v, v_*) \leq 2 \Xi_\varepsilon[f](v, v_*) + \frac{4\varepsilon^2}{\kappa_0} f f_* (|\nabla f|^2 + |\nabla f_*|^2).$$

Multiplying now by $\frac{1}{2}|v - v_*|^{\gamma+2}$ and integrating over \mathbb{R}^6 yields the result. \square

Proposition 6.5. Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_0 > 2$, satisfying (1.5) and a solution $f(t, v)$ to (1.1) with $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ given by Theorem 2.7. Then, for any $\kappa_0 \in (0, 1)$ there exists $\varepsilon_* \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ such that

$$\kappa_0^2 \mathcal{D}_0(f(t)) \leq 2\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f(t)) + C_1 \varepsilon^2, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*), \quad t \geq 1, \quad (6.10)$$

for some constant $C_1 > 0$ independent of ε .

Proof. According to Lemma 6.4 and Corollary 3.7, for any $\kappa_0 \in (0, 1)$ there is $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$, the solution $f = f(t)$ to (1.1) satisfies (6.7) for $t \geq 1$. Now, one has that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} f(t, v) f(t, v_*) |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} |\nabla f(t, v)|^2 \, dv dv_* \\ & \leq \|f(t)\|_\infty \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, v_*) \langle v_* \rangle^{\gamma+2} \, dv_* \right) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma+2} |\nabla f(t, v)|^2 \, dv \right). \end{aligned}$$

All terms are bounded, uniformly with respect to ε , as soon as $t \geq 1$ according to Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 3.7. \square

Now we compare the relative entropies. Given nonnegative $f, g \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $0 \leq f \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$ and $0 \leq g \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$, set

$$\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f|g) = -\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f) + \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(g)$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}_0(f|g) = H(f) - H(g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \log f \, dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g \log g \, dv.$$

The Fermi-Dirac entropy $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon(f)$ does not converge, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, towards the classical entropy $H(f)$. It actually diverges like $|\log \varepsilon|$, however, the *relative entropies* satisfy the following property.

Lemma 6.6. *Let $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g(v) \, dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(v) \, dv$ and $0 \leq f, g \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$. Then*

$$\left| \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f|g) - \mathcal{H}_0(f|g) \right| \leq \varepsilon \max(\|f\|_{L^2}^2, \|g\|_{L^2}^2).$$

Proof. It is easy to check that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f|g) &= \mathcal{H}_0(f|g) + \log \varepsilon \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \, dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g \, dv \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[(1 - \varepsilon f) \log(1 - \varepsilon f) - (1 - \varepsilon g) \log(1 - \varepsilon g) \right] \, dv. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, if the masses of f and g coincide we obtain that

$$\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f|g) - \mathcal{H}_0(f|g) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[(1 - \varepsilon f) \log(1 - \varepsilon f) - (1 - \varepsilon g) \log(1 - \varepsilon g) \right] \, dv.$$

Using inequality $r - r^2 \leq -(1 - r) \log(1 - r) \leq r$, for any $r \in (0, 1)$, we get that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (g - f) \, dv - \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g^2 \, dv \leq \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f|g) - \mathcal{H}_0(f|g) \leq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^2 \, dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (g - f) \, dv.$$

The result follows as f and g share the same mass. \square

Proposition 6.7. *Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_0 > 2$, satisfying (1.5). Then, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ and solution $f(t, v)$ to (1.1) given by Theorem 2.7 it holds that*

$$\left| \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) - \mathcal{H}_0(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \right| \leq C\varepsilon, \quad \forall t \geq 1, \quad (6.11)$$

for a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε . The function \mathcal{M}_ε is the Fermi-Dirac distribution with same mass, momentum, and energy as f_0 .

Proof. The proof is a direct consequence of Lemma 6.6, the uniform bound on $\sup_{t \geq 1} \|f(t)\|_{L^2}$ given in Theorem 1.3, and the bound $\sup_{0 < \varepsilon < 1} \|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2}$ given in Lemma A.7. \square

Remark 6.8. It is possible to replace in (6.11) \mathcal{M}_ε for the Maxwellian distribution \mathcal{M}_0 with same mass, momentum, and energy as f_0 as long as $\varepsilon \leq (2\pi E)^{3/2} \varrho^{-1}$ where $\varrho, E > 0$ were defined through (2.12). The inequality $\varepsilon \leq (2\pi E)^{3/2} \varrho^{-1}$ ensures that $0 \leq \mathcal{M}_0 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}$.

Proposition 6.9. For a given nonnegative function $f \in L^1_2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ sufficiently smooth, let M_f denote the Maxwellian function with the same mass ϱ_f , momentum \mathbf{u}_f , and energy E_f as f . Then, there exist two constant λ_1, λ_2 depending on f only through its mass and energy such that

$$\mathcal{D}_0(f) \geq \min \left(\lambda_1 \mathcal{H}_0(f|M_f); \lambda_2 \mathcal{H}_0(f|M_f)^{1+\frac{7}{2}} \right).$$

Proof. See [16, Theorem 8]. To exhibit the role played by the parameter $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ in the estimates, we introduce, for any $s \geq -2$ the entropy production $\mathcal{D}_{0,s}(f)$ for Landau operator corresponding to $\Psi(v - v_*) = |v - v_*|^{s+2}$, that is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{0,s}(f) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{s+2} \Xi_0[f](v, v_*) dv dv_* \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{s+2} f f_* \left| \Pi(v - v_*) \left(\frac{\nabla f}{f} - \frac{\nabla f_*}{f_*} \right) \right|^2 dv dv_* \end{aligned}$$

For any $\gamma > 0$, the estimate

$$|v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \geq \delta^\gamma |v - v_*|^2 - \delta^{\gamma+2} \mathbf{1}_{|v-v_*| \leq \delta}, \quad \forall \delta > 0, (v, v_*) \in \mathbb{R}^6$$

yields

$$\mathcal{D}_{0,\gamma}(f) \geq \delta^\gamma \mathcal{D}_{0,0}(f) - \delta^{\gamma+2} \mathcal{D}_{0,-2}(f), \quad \forall \delta > 0.$$

Let us first bound $\mathcal{D}_{0,-2}(f)$ from above. We define $\bar{\Pi} = \Pi * f$ and check that

$$\mathcal{D}_{0,-2}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle \bar{\Pi}(v) \frac{\nabla f}{f}, \nabla f \rangle dv - 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} |v - v_*|^{-2} f(v) f(v_*) dv dv_*.$$

The last integral is nonpositive, while $\bar{\Pi} \leq \|f\|_{L^1} \mathbf{Id}$ in the sense of matrices so that

$$\mathcal{D}_{0,-2}(f) \leq \|f\|_{L^1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{|\nabla f|^2}{f} dv = \varrho_f I(f)$$

where $I(f)$ stands for the Fisher information. According to [16, Theorem 1],

$$\mathcal{D}_{0,0}(f) \geq \lambda(f) (I(f) - I(M_f))$$

for some $\lambda(f) > 0$ which depends explicitly on the mass, momentum, and energy of f as well as on $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(v) v_i v_j dv$, with $i, j = 1, 2, 3$. This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{0,\gamma}(f) &\geq \delta^\gamma \lambda(f) (I(f) - I(M_f)) - \varrho_f \delta^{\gamma+2} I(f) \\ &\geq \lambda(f) \left(\delta^\gamma - \frac{\delta^{\gamma+2} \varrho_f}{\lambda(f)} \right) (I(f) - I(M_f)) - C_f \delta^{\gamma+2} \end{aligned}$$

where $C_f = \varrho_f I(M_f)$ depends only on ϱ_f, \mathbf{u}_f and E_f . Picking then $\delta > 0$ so that

$$\delta^2 = \lambda(f) \min \left(\frac{1}{2\varrho_f}, \frac{1}{4C_f} (I(f) - I(M_f)) \right)$$

we get that

$$\mathcal{D}_{0,\gamma}(f) \geq \frac{\lambda(f)}{4} (I(f) - I(M_f)) \delta^\gamma. \quad (6.12)$$

Hence,

$$\mathcal{D}_{0,\gamma}(f) \geq \frac{\lambda(f)}{4} (I(f) - I(M_f)) \min \left(\left(\frac{\lambda(f)}{2\varrho_f} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} ; \left(\frac{\lambda(f)}{4C_f} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} (I(f) - I(M_f))^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \right).$$

Finally, using the Logarithmic Sobolev inequality

$$I(f) - I(M_f) \geq \frac{2}{E_f} \mathcal{H}_0(f|M_f)$$

we get the result. \square

Theorem 6.10. Consider $0 \leq f_0 \in L^1_{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $s_0 > 2$, satisfying (1.5) and a solution $f(t, v)$ to (1.1) with $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ given by theorem 2.7. Then, there exist $\varepsilon_* \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, $\lambda_0 > 0$, and $C_0 > 0$ independent of ε such that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \leq -\lambda_0 \min \left(\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) ; \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)^{1+\frac{\gamma}{2}} \right) + C_0 \varepsilon^{1+\frac{\gamma}{2}}, \quad \forall t \geq 1. \quad (6.13)$$

for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$. As a consequence, there is a positive constant $C_1 > 0$ independent of ε such that

$$\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \leq C_1 \left((1+t)^{-\frac{2}{\gamma}} + \varepsilon^{1+\frac{2}{\gamma}} \right) \quad \forall t \geq 1, \quad \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*). \quad (6.14)$$

Proof. The proof of (6.13) is a direct application of propositions 6.5, 6.7 and 6.9. Indeed, with the notations of such propositions, for any $\kappa_0 \in (0, 1)$ there is $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that, as soon as $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$, we have for $t \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) &= -\mathcal{D}_\varepsilon(f(t)) \leq -\frac{\kappa_0^2}{2} \mathcal{D}_0(f(t)) + \frac{C_1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \\ &\leq -\frac{\kappa_0^2}{2} \min \left(\lambda_1 \mathcal{H}_0(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_0) ; \lambda_2 \mathcal{H}_0(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_0)^{1+\frac{\gamma}{2}} \right) + \frac{C_1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{M}_0 is the Maxwellian with same mass, momentum, and energy as the initial datum f_0 . In addition,

$$\left| \mathcal{H}_0(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_0) - \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \right| \leq \left| \mathcal{H}_0(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon|\mathcal{M}_0) \right| + \left| \mathcal{H}_0(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) - \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \right|.$$

Then, (6.13) follows from Proposition 6.7 and Lemma A.5. Estimate (6.14) follows after integration of (6.13). \square

Corollary 6.11. Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.3, for any $t_0 \geq 1$, $\ell > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon^* > 0$ such that

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\cdot, \cdot)^\ell} \leq C \left((1+t)^{-\frac{1}{5\gamma}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{\gamma+2}{10\gamma}} \right), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*), \quad t \geq t_0$$

for some constant $C = C(t_0, \ell) > 0$.

Proof. Using a version of Csiszár-Kullback inequality for the Fermi-Dirac entropy, derived in [27, Theorem 3], we have that

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^1}^2 \leq 2\varrho \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(f(t)|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Thus, according to Theorem 6.10, for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^1} \leq C_2 \left((1+t)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right)$$

for some constant $C_2 > 0$. Now, recalling Nash's inequality

$$\|u\|_{L^2} \leq C \|u\|_{L^1}^{\frac{2}{5}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{5}}$$

for some universal positive constant $C > 0$ and applying it to $u = g \langle \cdot \rangle^{\frac{\ell}{2}}$ with $\ell > 0$, one has

$$\|g\|_{L_\ell^2} \leq C \|g\|_{L_\ell^1}^{\frac{2}{5}} \|g\|_{H_\ell^1}^{\frac{3}{5}} \leq \bar{C}_\ell \|g\|_{L_\ell^1}^{\frac{1}{5}} \|g\|_{H_\ell^1}^{\frac{3}{5}} \|g\|_{L^1}^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

for some positive constant \bar{C}_ℓ since $\|\nabla u\|_{L^2} \leq (1 + \ell) \|g\|_{H_\ell^1}$ and $\|g\|_{L_\ell^1} \leq \|g\|_{L^1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|g\|_{L^1}^{\frac{1}{2}}$. We deduce from Theorem 1.3 that

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_\ell^2} \leq C(t_0, \ell) \left((1+t)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\gamma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}}, \quad \forall t \geq t_0$$

which gives the conclusion. \square

We are in position to prove Theorem 1.5.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ be such that $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$, $k > k_\varepsilon^\dagger$, and $\delta > 0$ be the small parameter appearing in Proposition 6.2. In Corollary 6.11, we can pick $t_0 > 0$ sufficiently large and construct ε^\dagger sufficiently small such that

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_\ell^2} \leq \delta \quad \forall t \geq t_0.$$

Applying Proposition 6.2, using Theorem 1.3 to ensure (6.3), we get that

$$\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_0 \exp(-\lambda_\varepsilon t) \|f(t_0) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2}, \quad \forall t \geq t_0.$$

Apply in such estimate the uniform bound on $\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2}$ on $(0, t_0]$ given in Theorem 1.3 and the control of $\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^1}$ by $\|f(t) - \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_k^2}$ to conclude. \square

APPENDIX A. ABOUT FERMI-DIRAC STATISTICS

Assume that the initial condition f_0 satisfies (1.5)-(2.12). For any $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$, let \mathcal{M}_ε be the Fermi-Dirac statistics

$$\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = \frac{a_\varepsilon \exp(-b_\varepsilon |v|^2)}{1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon \exp(-b_\varepsilon |v|^2)}$$

with $a_\varepsilon \geq 0$, $b_\varepsilon \geq 0$ such that (2.14) holds. We collect here several results concerning the behaviour of \mathcal{M}_ε as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Lemma A.1. *For any $\varepsilon \leq \bar{\varepsilon} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{(6\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\varrho}$ it follows that,*

$$\frac{3b_\varepsilon}{5} \leq \frac{1}{2E} \leq \frac{4}{3}b_\varepsilon, \quad \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} a_\varepsilon \leq \frac{\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} a_\varepsilon. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Proof. We first recall that, according to [26, Eq. (5.2)], there exists some (explicit) strictly increasing mapping $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

$$\Phi\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon a_\varepsilon}\right) = 3E \left(\frac{4\pi}{\varepsilon \varrho}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

with moreover

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \Phi(t) = \frac{3}{5} 3^{2/3}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(t) = \infty.$$

In particular, since (A.2) implies that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon a_\varepsilon}\right) = +\infty$, we first observe that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon a_\varepsilon = 0. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

For notational simplicity set

$$\varrho_\varepsilon = a_\varepsilon \left(\frac{\pi}{b_\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad E_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2b_\varepsilon},$$

so that

$$M(v) = a_\varepsilon \exp(-b_\varepsilon |v|^2) = \frac{\varrho_\varepsilon}{(2\pi E_\varepsilon)^{3/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2E_\varepsilon}\right)$$

is a Maxwellian with mass ϱ_ε and energy $3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon$. Recalling that $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = \frac{M(v)}{1+\varepsilon M(v)} \leq M(v)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \varrho &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) dv \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M(v) dv = \varrho_\varepsilon \\ 3\varrho E &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) |v|^2 dv \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M(v) |v|^2 dv = 3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon = \frac{3}{2} \pi^{\frac{3}{2}} a_\varepsilon b_\varepsilon^{-\frac{5}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Set $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon x}$ with $x > 0$. Note that ϕ is convex. Then, by Jensen's inequality,

$$\varrho = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \phi(M(v)) M(v) dv \geq \varrho_\varepsilon \phi\left(\varrho_\varepsilon^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M(v)^2 dv\right).$$

Since $M(v)^2$ is the Maxwellian associated with coefficients a_ε^2 and $2b_\varepsilon$ we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M(v)^2 dv = a_\varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2b_\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = a_\varepsilon \frac{\varrho_\varepsilon}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

which results in

$$\varrho \geq \varrho_\varepsilon \phi\left(a_\varepsilon 2^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right) = \frac{\varrho_\varepsilon}{1 + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \varepsilon a_\varepsilon}.$$

Similarly,

$$3\varrho E = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \phi(M(v)) M(v) |v|^2 dv \geq 3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon \phi\left(\frac{1}{3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M^2(v) |v|^2 dv\right)$$

with

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M^2(v) |v|^2 dv = 3a_\varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2b_\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{4b_\varepsilon} = a_\varepsilon \frac{3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon}{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

Thus,

$$3\varrho E \geq 3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon \phi\left(a_\varepsilon 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}\right) = \frac{3\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon}{1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \varepsilon a_\varepsilon}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

This gives the following set of inequalities, in terms of $a_\varepsilon, b_\varepsilon$

$$\pi^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{a_\varepsilon b_\varepsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{1 + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \varepsilon a_\varepsilon} \leq \varrho \leq \pi^{\frac{3}{2}} a_\varepsilon b_\varepsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \pi^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{a_\varepsilon b_\varepsilon^{-\frac{5}{2}}}{1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \varepsilon a_\varepsilon} \leq 2\varrho E \leq \pi^{\frac{3}{2}} a_\varepsilon b_\varepsilon^{-\frac{5}{2}}. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Little algebra yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b_\varepsilon}{1 + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}}\varepsilon a_\varepsilon} &\leq \frac{1}{2E} \leq b_\varepsilon(1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}\varepsilon a_\varepsilon), \\ \frac{a_\varepsilon}{(1 + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}}\varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^{\frac{5}{2}}} &\leq \frac{\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq a_\varepsilon(1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}\varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

The left hand side of the second inequality reads

$$\psi(\varepsilon a_\varepsilon) \leq \frac{\varepsilon\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \text{where} \quad \psi(x) = \frac{x}{(1 + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}}x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \quad \forall x > 0.$$

Notice that ψ has a unique maximum point at $\bar{x} = \frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}{3}$ with value $\psi(\bar{x}) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} 3^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Let $\bar{\varepsilon} > 0$ be chosen such that $\frac{\bar{\varepsilon}\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \psi(\bar{x})$. Using the fact that the mapping $\varepsilon > 0 \mapsto \varepsilon a_\varepsilon$ is continuous and goes to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ according to (A.3), we deduce from a continuity argument that

$$\varepsilon < \bar{\varepsilon} \implies \varepsilon a_\varepsilon < \bar{x} = \frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}{3}.$$

Using (A.6), this easily leads to (A.1). \square

Remark A.2. Notice that, combining (A.3) with (A.6), one sees that $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} b_\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2E}$ and $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} a_\varepsilon \leq \frac{\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$. In particular, both $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ and $(b_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ are bounded.

Remark A.3. Lemma A.1 allows to explicit the value $\varepsilon^\dagger > 0$ such that the spectral gap $\lambda_0(\varepsilon) > 0$ for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger)$ in Proposition 5.4. Indeed, recall that $\lambda_0(\varepsilon) > 0$ as soon as

$$\varrho E > \frac{3\varepsilon^2}{C_P(\varepsilon)} a_\varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3b_\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3\varepsilon^2}{2b_\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{2}}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} a_\varepsilon^3 (1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)^4.$$

Notice that, from (A.5), $\pi^{\frac{3}{2}} a_\varepsilon b_\varepsilon^{-\frac{5}{2}} \leq 2\varrho E(1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}\varepsilon a_\varepsilon) \leq 2\varrho E(1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}\bar{x})$ for $\varepsilon < \bar{\varepsilon}$. This means that, to get the above estimate, for $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon})$, it suffices that

$$1 > \frac{\varepsilon^2 a_\varepsilon^2}{\sqrt{3}} (1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}\bar{x}) (1 + \bar{x})^4 = \varepsilon^2 a_\varepsilon^2 \frac{4(3 + 4\sqrt{2})^4}{3^{\frac{11}{2}}}$$

or equivalently,

$$\frac{3^{\frac{11}{2}}}{4(3 + 4\sqrt{2})^4} a_\varepsilon^{-2} > \varepsilon^2.$$

According to (A.1), this holds as soon as

$$\varepsilon < \frac{5^{-\frac{5}{2}} 3^{\frac{21}{4}}}{(3 + 4\sqrt{2})^2} \frac{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2\varrho} := \varepsilon^\dagger.$$

Remark A.4. The same consideration also allows to estimate $\lambda_0(\varepsilon)$ in Proposition 5.4 yielding for instance

$$\lambda_0(\varepsilon) > \frac{\nu}{E} \left(\frac{3^4}{4(3 + 4\sqrt{2})^4} - \varepsilon^2 \frac{\varrho^2 5^{\frac{15}{2}}}{(\pi E)^3 3^{\frac{21}{2}}} \right), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger).$$

Recalling that

$$\nu = \frac{\varrho^2 E^2}{2C_{a,b}(1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)} = \frac{\varrho^2 E^2}{2\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon(1 + \varepsilon a_\varepsilon)}$$

and since, for $\varepsilon < \bar{\varepsilon}$, $\varrho E \geq \varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon \left(1 + 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \bar{x}\right)^{-1} = \frac{3}{4} \varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon$ by (A.4), we get that $\nu \geq \frac{3}{8(1+\bar{x})} \varrho E$ resulting in

$$\lambda_0(\varepsilon) > \frac{9\varrho}{8(3+4\sqrt{2})} \left(\frac{3^4}{4(3+4\sqrt{2})^4} - \varepsilon^2 \frac{5^{\frac{15}{2}} \varrho^2}{3^{\frac{21}{2}} (\pi E)^3} \right), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^\dagger).$$

In particular, $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lambda_0(\varepsilon) \geq \frac{3^6}{32(3+4\sqrt{2})^5} \varrho \approx 4.686 \times 10^{-4} \varrho$.

With the notations of the previous proof, we also have

$$|\varrho_\varepsilon - \varrho| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M(v) dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) dv \right| = \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon dv$$

since $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon = \frac{M}{1+\varepsilon M}$. Consequently, using that for $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon})$, $M(v) \leq a_\varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, we obtain that

$$|\varrho_\varepsilon - \varrho| \leq \varepsilon \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{\varrho^2}{(2\pi E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \text{that is } |\varrho_\varepsilon - \varrho| \leq C_0 \varepsilon \quad (\text{A.7})$$

for some positive constant C_0 depending only on E and ϱ . In the same way,

$$|\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon - \varrho E| = \frac{1}{3} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M(v) |v|^2 dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) |v|^2 dv \right| = \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon |v|^2 dv.$$

Thus, for $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon})$,

$$|\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon - \varrho E| \leq \varepsilon \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{\varrho^2}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{E}}.$$

Since

$$|E_\varepsilon - E| = \frac{1}{\varrho} |\varrho E_\varepsilon - \varrho E| \leq \frac{E_\varepsilon}{\varrho} |\varrho - \varrho_\varepsilon| + \frac{1}{\varrho} |\varrho_\varepsilon E_\varepsilon - \varrho E|,$$

we deduce from (A.1), recalling that $E_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2b_\varepsilon}$, that

$$|E_\varepsilon - E| \leq \frac{1}{\varrho} \left(\frac{4E}{3} |\varrho - \varrho_\varepsilon| + \varepsilon \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{\varrho^2}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{E}} \right).$$

This estimate and (A.7) results in

$$|E_\varepsilon - E| \leq C_2 \varepsilon, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}), \quad (\text{A.8})$$

for some positive constant C_2 depending only on ϱ and E . We deduce from this the following lemma.

Lemma A.5. Denote by $\mathcal{M}_0(v)$ the Maxwellian

$$\mathcal{M}_0(v) = \frac{\varrho}{(2\pi E)^{3/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2E}\right), \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

There exists a positive constant C depending only on ϱ and E such that

$$|\mathcal{H}_0(\mathcal{M}_0 | \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)| = |H(\mathcal{M}_0) - H(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)| \leq C \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}).$$

Proof. Writing $\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = \frac{M}{1+\varepsilon M}$ with

$$M(v) = \frac{\varrho_\varepsilon}{(2\pi E_\varepsilon)^{3/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{2E_\varepsilon}\right),$$

we obtain that

$$\mathcal{H}_0(\mathcal{M}_0|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) = \varrho \left(\log \varrho - \log \varrho_\varepsilon - \frac{3}{2} \Psi\left(\frac{E}{E_\varepsilon}\right) \right) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \log(1 + \varepsilon M) dv$$

with

$$\Psi(x) = \log x + 1 - x \leq 0, \quad \forall x > 0.$$

Now, we have

$$0 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \log(1 + \varepsilon M) dv \leq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon M dv \leq \varepsilon a_\varepsilon \varrho$$

where a_ε is bounded, see Remark A.2. This shows that there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$|\mathcal{H}_0(\mathcal{M}_0|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)| \leq C\varepsilon + \varrho \left(|\log \varrho - \log \varrho_\varepsilon| + \frac{3}{2} \left| \Psi\left(\frac{E}{E_\varepsilon}\right) \right| \right). \quad (\text{A.9})$$

Additionally,

$$|\log \varrho - \log \varrho_\varepsilon| \leq \max\left\{\frac{1}{\varrho}, \frac{1}{\varrho_\varepsilon}\right\} |\varrho - \varrho_\varepsilon|$$

and using the elementary inequality $0 \leq x - 1 - \log x \leq \frac{(x-1)^2}{x}$ for $x > 0$, we conclude that

$$\left| \Psi\left(\frac{E}{E_\varepsilon}\right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{E E_\varepsilon} (E - E_\varepsilon)^2 = \frac{2b_\varepsilon}{E} (E - E_\varepsilon)^2.$$

Using the fact that $\varrho_\varepsilon = \frac{a_\varepsilon \pi^{3/2}}{b_\varepsilon^{3/2}}$ and b_ε are bounded according to (A.5) and Remark A.2, we deduce the result from (A.6)–(A.9). \square

Remark A.6. We deduce from Lemma A.5 and the Csiszar-Kullback inequality that

$$\|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{M}_0\|_{L^1}^2 \leq 2 |\mathcal{H}_0(\mathcal{M}_0|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)| \leq 2C\varepsilon, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}).$$

Lemma A.7. For any $\ell > 0$ there is $C_\ell > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{0 < \varepsilon < 1} \left(\|\nabla^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_\ell^2} + \|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_\ell^2} \right) \leq C_\ell.$$

More generally, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $s \geq 0$, $\sup_{0 < \varepsilon < 1} \|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{H_s^k} < \infty$.

Proof. For the computation of the L_ℓ^2 norm, one simply notices that

$$\|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_\ell^2}^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M^2(v) \langle v \rangle^\ell dv = \frac{\varrho_\varepsilon^2}{(2\pi E_\varepsilon)^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \exp\left(-\frac{|v|^2}{E_\varepsilon}\right) \langle v \rangle^\ell dv$$

which depends only on ℓ , ϱ_ε and E_ε . In particular, it is uniformly bounded with respect to $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$. In the same way, since

$$\nabla^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) = \frac{1}{E_\varepsilon^2} \frac{M(v)}{(1 + \varepsilon M(v))^3} \left((1 - \varepsilon M(v)) v \otimes v - E_\varepsilon (1 + \varepsilon M(v)) \mathbf{Id} \right)$$

the same reasoning shows that $\|\nabla^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L_\ell^2}$ can be bounded with bound depending only on ℓ , E_ε , and ϱ_ε . The proof for general Sobolev weighted estimates follows by induction. \square

APPENDIX B. FACTORIZATION AND ENLARGEMENT

Recall the notations introduced in the proof of Theorem 5.8, namely, we set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon g &= \mathcal{Q}(g, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) + \Upsilon \chi_{Rg} - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(g \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (a_{ij} * g) \partial_{ij}^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - (c * g) \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon + \Upsilon \chi_{Rg} - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(g \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_\varepsilon g = \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon g - \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon g = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (a_{ij} * \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) \partial_{ij}^2 g - (c * \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) g - \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2, g) - \Upsilon \chi_{Rg}$$

where \mathcal{Q} denotes the bilinear Landau collision operator, $\chi_R = \chi(R^{-1}\cdot)$ with $R > 1$ and χ a suitable smooth cut-off function, and $\Upsilon > 0$.

B.1. Dissipativity properties. We begin with the study of the dissipativity properties of \mathbf{B}_ε . The proof of the following lemma is a direct consequence of [6, Lemma 2.5], recall that the mass of \mathcal{M}_ε is ϱ .

Lemma B.1. *For any $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$, set*

$$J_p(v) = \frac{1}{\varrho} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - w|^p \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(w) dw, \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_p(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varrho} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v|^p \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v) dv, \quad 0 \leq p \leq 3.$$

Then, for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ it holds:

- (1) $J_0(v) = 1$ and $J_2(v) = |v|^2 + \mu_2(\varepsilon)$,
- (2) $J_p(v) \leq |v|^p + \mu_p(\varepsilon)$ for any $0 < p \leq 1$,
- (3) $J_p(v) \leq |v|^p + \mu_2(\varepsilon)^{\frac{p}{2}}$ for any $1 \leq p < 2$,
- (4) $J_p(v) \leq |v|^p + (6\mu_2(\varepsilon))^{\frac{p}{4}} |v|^{\frac{p}{2}} + \mu_4(\varepsilon)^{\frac{p}{4}}$ for $2 < p \leq 3$.

Also, the following lemma holds. It is proven in [22, Proposition 4.10], for $\varepsilon = 1$, and [6, Lemma 2.7]. Recall that $\mathbf{m} = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(1 - \varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon)$.

Lemma B.2. *For any $f > 0$ radially symmetric with $f \in L^1_{\gamma+2}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, the matrix*

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}[f](v) = (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{ij}[f](v))_{ij} = (a_{ij} * f(v))_{ij}$$

has a simple eigenvalue $\lambda_1[f](v) > 0$ associated to the eigenvector v and a double eigenvalue $\lambda_2[f](v) > 0$ associated to the eigenspace v^\perp . They are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1[f](v) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left(1 - \left\langle \frac{v}{|v|}, \frac{w}{|w|} \right\rangle^2 \right) |w|^{\gamma+2} f(v-w) dw, \\ \lambda_2[f](v) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{v}{|v|} \times \frac{w}{|w|} \right|^2 \right) |w|^{\gamma+2} f(v-w) dw, \end{aligned}$$

and satisfy, for $|v| \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lambda_1[f](v) \simeq \frac{2}{3} |v|^\gamma \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |w|^2 f(w) dw, \quad \lambda_2[f](v) \simeq |v|^{\gamma+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(w) dw$$

with

$$\min(\lambda_1[f](v), \lambda_2[f](v)) \geq \lambda_\varepsilon[f], \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

for some $\lambda_\varepsilon[f] > 0$. Moreover, the function $\sigma_{ij}[f]$ is smooth and, for any multi-index $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^3$,

$$\left| \partial^\beta \sigma_{ij}[f](v) \right| \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{\gamma+2-|\beta|},$$

and

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^3 \sigma_{ij}[f](v) \xi_i \xi_j = \lambda_1[f](v) |P_v(\xi)|^2 + \lambda_2[f](v) |\xi - P_v(\xi)|^2 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

P_v is the projection on $\text{Span}(v)$. Finally,

$$\text{trace}(\sigma[f](v)) = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} f(v_*) dv_*,$$

and,

$$\mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v) = -2b_\varepsilon v_i \lambda_1 [\mathbf{m} - 2\varepsilon \mathbf{m} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon](v) \quad \forall i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Proof. The first part of the statement is a general property of the matrix $(a_{ij})_{ij}$, see also [22, 13]. The computation of the trace of $\sigma[f](v)$ is as in [6, Lemma 2.7]. Let us compute $\mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v)$. Note that

$$\mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j a_{ij} * \mathbf{m}(v) = \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} * \partial_j \mathbf{m}.$$

Since $\partial_j \mathbf{m} = \partial_j \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon) = -2b_\varepsilon v_j \mathbf{m}(v) + 4\varepsilon b_\varepsilon v_j \mathbf{m} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$, we get that

$$\mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v) = -2b_\varepsilon \sum_j \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) v_j + 4\varepsilon b_\varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^3 \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon](v) v_j$$

which gives the result. \square

The key point in the sequel is the fact that, since $\mathbf{m} = \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - \varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^2$ it follows that

$$\mathbf{B}_\varepsilon g = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \partial_{ij}^2 g - \mathbf{c}[\mathbf{m}](v) g(v) - \Upsilon \chi_{RG}$$

where $\mathbf{c}[\mathbf{m}] = \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{m}$. The computations of [6, Lemma 2.8, Eq. (2.19)] give the following lemma.

Lemma B.3. *For any $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $p > 1$, and positive weight $\varpi(v) > 0$, it follows that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \partial_{ij}^2 g |g(v)|^{p-1} \text{sign}(g(v)) \varpi(v) dv - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{c}[\mathbf{m}](v) |g(v)|^p \varpi(v) dv \\ &= -(p-1) \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \partial_i \left(\varpi^\theta g \right) \partial_j \left(\varpi^\theta g \right) \varpi^{p(1-\theta)-1} |g(v)|^{p-2} dv \\ & \quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi_{\varpi,p,\theta}(v) |g(v)|^p \varpi(v) dv, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\varpi,p,\theta}(v) &= \eta_1(p, \theta) \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \frac{\partial_{ij}^2 \varpi}{\varpi} + \eta_2(p, \theta) \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \frac{\partial_i \varpi}{\varpi} \frac{\partial_j \varpi}{\varpi} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{p} + \eta_1(p, \theta) \right) \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v) \frac{\partial_i \varpi}{\varpi} - \frac{p-1}{p} \mathbf{c}[\mathbf{m}](v) \end{aligned}$$

where $\eta_1(p, \theta) = \frac{1-2\theta(p-1)}{p}$, and $\eta_2(p, \theta) = -\theta p \eta_1(p, \theta) + \theta[1 - \theta(p-1)]$.

In particular, for $\varpi = \varpi_k(v) = \langle v \rangle^k$ since

$$\frac{\partial_i \varpi}{\varpi} = k v_i \langle v \rangle^{-2}, \quad \frac{\partial_{ij}^2 \varpi}{\varpi} = \delta_{ij} k \langle v \rangle^{-2} + k(k-2) v_i v_j \langle v \rangle^{-4},$$

we deduce from Lemma B.2 that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \frac{\partial_{ij}^2 \varpi}{\varpi} &= k \operatorname{trace}(\sigma[\mathbf{m}](v)) \langle v \rangle^{-2} + k(k-2) \langle v \rangle^{-4} \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) v_i v_j \\ &= 2k \langle v \rangle^{-2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^{\gamma+2} \mathbf{m}(v_*) dv_* + k(k-2) \lambda_1[\mathbf{m}](v) |v|^2 \langle v \rangle^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

and, in the same way

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \frac{\partial_i \varpi}{\varpi} \frac{\partial_j \varpi}{\varpi} &= \lambda_1[\mathbf{m}](v) k^2 |v|^2 \langle v \rangle^{-4} \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v) \frac{\partial_i \varpi}{\varpi} &= k \langle v \rangle^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{b}_i[\mathbf{m}](v) v_i. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, one notices that

$$\mathbf{c}[\mathbf{m}](v) = -2(\gamma+3) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^\gamma \mathbf{m}(v_*) dv_*.$$

Using (B.1) and Lemma B.3 with $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ and $p = 2$, one is led to the following lemma.

Lemma B.4. *Setting $\varpi_k = \langle v \rangle^k$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{B}_\varepsilon g(v) g(v) \varpi_k(v) dv &= - \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sigma_{ij}[\mathbf{m}](v) \partial_i \left(\varpi_{\frac{k}{2}} g \right) \partial_j \left(\varpi_{\frac{k}{2}} g \right) dv \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\Phi_k(v) - \Upsilon \chi_R(v)) g^2(v) \varpi_k(v) dv \quad (\text{B.2}) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_k(v) &= \frac{k^2}{4} \lambda_1[\mathbf{m}](v) |v|^2 \langle v \rangle^{-4} - b_\varepsilon k |v|^2 \langle v \rangle^{-2} (\lambda_1[\mathbf{m}](v) - 2\varepsilon \lambda_1[\mathbf{m} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon](v)) \\ &\quad + (\gamma+3) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^\gamma \mathbf{m}(v_*) dv_*. \quad (\text{B.3}) \end{aligned}$$

Proposition B.5. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$. For any $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$k > k_\varepsilon := \varrho(\gamma + 3)\zeta_\varepsilon^{-1}$$

there exist Υ, R sufficiently large so that \mathbf{B}_ε generates a C_0 -semigroup $(U_\varepsilon(t))_{t \geq 0}$ in $L^2(\varpi_k)$ with

$$\|U_\varepsilon(t)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^2(\varpi_k))} \leq \exp(at), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Proof. Following [6, Lemma 2.8], the proof consists in identifying the dominant terms in $\Phi_k(v)$ for large $|v|$. According to Lemma B.2, as $|v| \rightarrow \infty$ the first term in $\Phi_k(v)$ converges to zero while

$$-b_\varepsilon k |v|^2 \langle v \rangle^{-2} (\lambda_1[\mathbf{m}](v) - 2\varepsilon \lambda_1[\mathbf{m} \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon](v)) \simeq -\frac{2b_\varepsilon k}{3} |v|^\gamma \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |w|^2 (1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(w)) \mathbf{m}(w) dw,$$

and since $\mathbf{m} \leq \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |v - v_*|^\gamma \mathbf{m}(v_*) dv_* \leq \varrho J_\gamma(v).$$

Here we used the notations of Lemma B.1. Therefore,

$$\limsup_{|v| \rightarrow \infty} |v|^{-\gamma} \Phi_k(v) \leq -\left(\frac{2b_\varepsilon k}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |w|^2 \mathbf{m}(w) (1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(w)) dw - \varrho(\gamma + 3) \right)$$

and as soon as $k > k_\varepsilon$, it follows that for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$ one can choose Υ, R sufficiently large such that

$$\Phi_k(v) - \Upsilon \chi_R(v) \leq a \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

Since the first term on the right-hand side of (B.2) is nonpositive due to the ellipticity of $\sigma[\mathbf{m}](v)$, we conclude that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{B}_\varepsilon g g \varpi_k(v) dv \leq a \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g^2(v) \varpi_k(v) dv,$$

which proves the result. \square

B.2. Regularization. Let us now investigate the regularization properties of \mathbf{A}_ε . Introducing, for any $g = g(v)$

$$G_\varepsilon(v) = g(v)(1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v))$$

one has

$$\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon g(v) = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (a_{ij} * G_\varepsilon) \partial_{ij}^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - (c * G_\varepsilon) \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon + \Upsilon \chi_{RG}$$

where Υ, R have been chosen sufficiently large so that Proposition B.5 holds. Notice that, for any positive weight function ϖ and $q \leq 2$, the multiplication operator

$$\Upsilon \chi_{RG} : g \mapsto \Upsilon \chi_{RG}$$

is bounded from $L^2(\varpi)$ to $L^q(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})$. Thus, we focus on the operator

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_\varepsilon g = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (a_{ij} * G_\varepsilon) \partial_{ij}^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon - (c * G_\varepsilon) \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon.$$

Lemma B.6. *For any $k \geq 0$, there is $C_1(k, \varepsilon) > 0$ such that*

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_\varepsilon g\|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})} \leq C_1(k, \varepsilon) \|G_\varepsilon\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2}} \leq C_1(k, \varepsilon) \|1 - 2\varepsilon \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty} \|g\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2}}. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Consequently, for any $k > 2\gamma + 7$, it holds

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{B}(L^1_{\gamma+2}(\mathbb{R}^3), L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})) \cap \mathcal{B}(L^2(\varpi_k), L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})).$$

Proof. Recall from [6, Lemma 2.10] that for any multi-index $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^3$ with $|\beta| \leq 2$, it holds that

$$|\partial_\beta (a_{ij} * f)(v)| \lesssim \min \left(\langle v \rangle^{\gamma+2} \|\partial_\beta f\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2}}, \langle v \rangle^{\gamma+2-|\beta|} \|f\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2-|\beta|}} \right).$$

Thus, as in [6, Lemma 2.11],

$$\|(a_{ij} * G_\varepsilon) \partial_{ij}^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})}^2 \leq C \|G_\varepsilon\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2}}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle v \rangle^{2\gamma+4} |\partial_{ij}^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon(v)|^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1} dv,$$

that is,

$$\left\| \sum_{ij} (a_{ij} * G_\varepsilon) \partial_{ij}^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \right\|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})} \leq C(k, \varepsilon) \|G_\varepsilon\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2}}.$$

Since

$$\|(c * G_\varepsilon) \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1})} \leq 2(\gamma + 3) \|G_\varepsilon\|_{L^1_\gamma} \|\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\|_{L^1(\varpi_{2\gamma})},$$

we get (B.4) and $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{B}(L^1_{\gamma+2}, L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1}))$. Now, by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, it holds that for $s > \frac{3}{2}$

$$\|g\|_{L^1_{\gamma+2}} \leq \|g\|_{L^2(\varpi_{2\gamma+4+2s})} \|\langle \cdot \rangle^{-s}\|_{L^2} = C_s \|g\|_{L^2(\varpi_{2\gamma+4+2s})}$$

which proves that for $k > 2\gamma + 4 + 3$ one also has $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\varpi_k), L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1}))$. \square

Combining Lemma B.6 and Proposition B.5, we prove the following lemma as in [6, Corollary 2.12].

Lemma B.7. *Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\varepsilon a_\varepsilon < 1$ and $k > \max(k_\varepsilon, 2\gamma + 7)$. Then, for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists $C(a, k, \varepsilon) > 0$ such that*

$$\|\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon U_\varepsilon(t)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^2(\varpi_k), L^2(\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon^{-1}))} \leq C(a, k, \varepsilon) \exp(at) \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

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