Mass Concentration Phenomena for the L^2-Critical Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation

Pascal Bégout* and Ana Vargas†

*Laboratoire Jacques-Louis Lions
Université Pierre et Marie Curie
Boîte Courrier 187
4, place Jussieu
75252 Paris Cedex 05, FRANCE

e-mail : begout@ann.jussieu.fr

†Departamento de Matemáticas
Facultad de Ciencias
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Cantoblanco
28049 Madrid, SPAIN

e-mail : ana.vargas@uam.es

Abstract

In this paper, we show that any solution of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation $iu_t + \Delta u \pm |u|^{\frac{4}{N}}u = 0$, which blows up in finite time, satisfies a mass concentration phenomena near the blow-up time. Our proof is essentially based on the Bourgain's one [3], which has established this result in the bidimensional spatial case, and on a generalization of Strichartz's inequality, where the bidimensional spatial case was proved by Moyua, Vargas and Vega [17]. We also generalize to higher dimensions the results in Keraani [13] and Merle and Vega [15].

Contents

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*,† Research partially supported by the European network HPRN–CT–2001–00273–HARP (*Harmonic analysis and related problems*)

†Partially supported by Grant MTM2004–00678 of the MEC (Spain)

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 35Q55 (35B05, 35B33, 35B40, 42B10)

Key Words: Schrödinger equations, restriction theorems, Strichartz's estimate, blow-up

1 Introduction and main results

Let $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and let $0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \frac{4}{N}$. It is well-known that for any $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, there exists a unique maximal solution

$$u \in C((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L_{\text{loc}}^{\frac{4(\alpha+2)}{N\alpha}}((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^{\alpha+2}(\mathbb{R}^N)),$$

of

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{i}\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \Delta u + \gamma |u|^\alpha u = 0, & (t,x) \in (-T_{\min}, T_{\max}) \times \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u(0) = u_0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

satisfying the conservation of charge, that is for any $t \in (-T_{\min}, T_{\max})$, $\|u(t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|u_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}$. The solution u also satisfies the following Duhamel's formula

$$\forall t \in (-T_{\min}, T_{\max}),\ u(t) = \mathcal{T}(t)u_0 + \mathrm{i}\gamma \int_0^t (\mathcal{T}(t-s)\{|u|^\alpha u\})(s)\mathrm{d}s, \tag{1.2}$$

where we design by $(\mathcal{T}(t))_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ the group of isometries $(e^{it\Delta})_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ generated by $i\Delta$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N;\mathbb{C})$. Moreover u is maximal in the following sense. If $\alpha < \frac{4}{N}$ then $T_{\max} = T_{\min} = \infty$, if $\alpha = \frac{4}{N}$ and if $T_{\max} < \infty$ then

$$\|u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((0,T_{\max});L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))} = \infty,$$

and if $\alpha = \frac{4}{N}$ and $T_{\min} < \infty$ then $\|u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((-T_{\min},0);L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))} = \infty$ (see Cazenave and Weissler [6] and Tsutsumi [25], also Cazenave [5], Corollary 4.6.5 and Section 4.7). Now, assume that $\alpha = \frac{4}{N}$. It is well-known that if $\|u_0\|_{L^2}$ is small enough then $T_{\max} = T_{\min} = \infty$, whereas if $\gamma > 0$ then there exists some $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that $T_{\max} < \infty$ and $T_{\min} < \infty$. For example, it is sufficient to choose $u_0 = \lambda\varphi$, where $\varphi \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^2(|x|^2; dx)$, $\varphi \not\equiv 0$, and where $\lambda > 0$ is large enough (Glassey [11], Vlasov, Petrischev and Talanov [28], Cazenave and Weissler [6]).

In the case $\gamma > 0$, when blow-up in finite time occurs, a mass concentration phenomena was observed near the blow-up time (see Theorem 2 in Merle and Tsutsumi [14] and Theorem 6.6.7 in Cazenave [5]), under the conditions that $u_0 \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is spherically symmetric, $N \geqslant 2$ and $\gamma > 0$. Theorem 6.6.7 in Cazenave [5] asserts that if $T_{\max} < \infty$ for a solution u of equation (1.4) below, then for any $\varepsilon \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$,

$$\liminf_{t \nearrow T_{\max}} \int_{B(0,(T_{\max}-t)^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon})} |u(t,x)|^2 dx \geqslant \|Q\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2, \tag{1.3}$$

where Q is the ground state, *i.e.* the unique positive solution of $-\Delta Q + Q = |Q|^{\frac{4}{N}} Q$ (see Merle and Tsutsumi [14], Tsutsumi [25]). The proof uses the conservation of energy and the compactness property of radially symmetric functions lying in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$. The spherical symmetry assumption was relaxed by Nawa [18]; see also Hmidi and Keraani [12]. Later, it was proved that for data in H^s, for some $s < 1$, (1.3) holds. This was proved by Colliander, Raynor, Sulem and Wright [7] for dimension 2, and extended by Tzirakis [26] to dimension 1 and by Visan and Zhang [27] to general dimension.

In Bourgain [3], a mass concentration phenomena, estimate (1.5) below, is obtained for any $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $\gamma \neq 0$, but in spatial dimension $N = 2$. Consider solutions of the following critical nonlinear Schrödinger equation,

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{i}\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \Delta u + \gamma |u|^{\frac{4}{N}} u = 0, \; (t,x) \in (-T_{\min}, T_{\max}) \times \mathbb{R}^N, \\ \qquad\qquad u(0) = u_0, \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N, \end{cases} \tag{1.4}$$

where $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ is a given parameter. Bourgain showed, in the case $N = 2$ (see Theorem 1 in [3]), that if $u \in C((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ is a solution of (1.4) with initial data $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ which blows-up in finite time $T_{\max} < \infty$, then

$$\limsup_{t \nearrow T_{\max}} \sup_{c \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B(c, C(T_{\max}-t)^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \varepsilon, \tag{1.5}$$

where the constants C and ε depend continuously and only on $\|u_0\|_{L^2}$ and $|\gamma|$. The proof is based on a refinement of Strichartz's inequality for $N = 2$, due to Moyua, Vargas and Vega (see Theorem 4.2 and Lemma 4.4 in [17]).

Very recently, Keraani [13] showed for $N \in \{1, 2\}$ that there is some $\delta_0 > 0$, such that, under the same assumptions, if in addition $\|u_0\|_{L^2} < \sqrt{2}\delta_0$ then for any $\lambda(t) > 0$ such that $\lambda(t) \xrightarrow{t \nearrow T_{\max}} \infty$,

$$\liminf_{t \nearrow T_{\max}} \sup_{c \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B(c, \lambda(t)(T_{\max}-t)^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \delta_0^2. \tag{1.6}$$

Keraani's proof uses a linear profile decomposition that was shown in dimension $N = 2$ by Merle and Vega [15] and in dimension $N = 1$ by Carles and Keraani [4] (see Theorem 5.4 below for the precise statement). The proofs of the decompositions are based on the above mentioned refinement of Strichartz's inequality by Moyua, Vargas and Vega and another one for the case $N = 1$ observed by Carles and Keraani [4]. In this paper, we generalize the refinement of Strichartz's inequality (see Theorem 1.4 below) in order to establish the higher dimensional versions of all these results. Our proofs (namely, those of Theorem 1.2 and Lemma 3.3) rely on the restriction theorems for paraboloids proved by Tao [22]. There is another minor technical point, because the Strichartz's exponent $\frac{2N+4}{N}$, is not a natural number when the dimension $N \geqslant 3$, except $N=4$. We have to deal with this little inconvenience which did not appeared in $N \in \{1,2\}$.

This paper is organized as follows. At the end of this section, we state the main results (Theorems 1.1 and 1.4) and give some notations which will be used throughout this paper. Section 2 is devoted to the proof of the refinement of Strichartz's inequality (Theorems 1.2–1.4). In Section 3, we establish some preliminary results in order to prove a mass concentration result in Section 4 (Proposition 4.1). We prove Theorem 1.1 in Section 4. Finally, Section 5 is devoted to the generalization to higher dimensions of the results by Keraani [13] and Merle and Vega [15].

Throughout this paper, we use the following notation. For $1 \leqslant p \leqslant \infty$, p' denotes the conjugate of p defined by $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{p'}=1$; $L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)=L^p(\mathbb{R}^N;\mathbb{C})$ is the usual Lebesgue space. The Laplacian in $\mathbb{R}^N$ is written $\Delta=\sum\limits_{j=1}^N \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=u_t$ is the time derivative of the complex-valued function u. For $c \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $R \in (0,\infty)$, we denote by $B(c,R)=\{x \in \mathbb{R}^N;\ |x-c|<R\}$ the open ball of $\mathbb{R}^N$ of center c and radius R. We design by $\mathcal{C}$ the set of half–closed cubes in $\mathbb{R}^N$. So $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$ if and only if there exist $(a_1,\ldots,a_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $R>0$ such that $\tau=\prod\limits_{j=1}^N [a_j,a_j+R)$. The length of a side of $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$ is written $\ell(\tau)=R$. Given $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, we denote by $|A|$ its Lebesgue measure. Let $j,k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $j<k$. Then we denote $[\![j,k]\!]=[j,k]\cap\mathbb{N}$. We denote by $\mathcal{F}$ the Fourier transform in $\mathbb{R}^N$ defined by [1] $\widehat{u}(\xi)=\mathcal{F}u(\xi)=\displaystyle\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} e^{-2i\pi x.\xi}u(x)\mathrm{d}x$, and by $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ its inverse given by $\mathcal{F}^{-1}u(x)=\displaystyle\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} e^{2i\pi\xi.x}u(\xi)\mathrm{d}\xi$. C are auxiliary positive constants and $C(a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n)$ indicates that the constant C depends only on positive parameters $a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n$ and that the dependence is continuous.

Finally, we recall the Strichartz's estimates (Stein–Tomas Theorem) (see Stein [20], Strichartz [21] and Tomas [24]). Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be an interval, let $t_0 \in \overline{I}$ and let $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$. Set for any $t \in I$, $\Phi_u(t)=i\gamma\displaystyle\int_{t_0}^t (\mathcal{T}(t-s)\{|u|^{\frac{4}{N}}u\})(s)\mathrm{d}s$. Then we have

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)u_0\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C_0\|u_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}, \tag{1.7}$$

$$\|\Phi_u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(I\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C_1\|u\|^{\frac{N+4}{N}}_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(I\times\mathbb{R}^N)}, \tag{1.8}$$

[1] with this definition of the Fourier transform, $\|\mathcal{F}u\|_{L^2}=\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}u\|_{L^2}=\|u\|_{L^2}$, $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{F}=\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}^{-1}=\mathrm{Id}_{L^2}$, $\mathcal{F}(u*v)=\mathcal{F}u\mathcal{F}v$ and $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(u*v)=\mathcal{F}^{-1}u\mathcal{F}^{-1}v$.

where $C_0 = C_0(N) > 0$ and $C_1 = C_1(N, |\gamma|) > 0$. For more details, see Ginibre and Velo [10] (Lemma 3.1) and Cazenave and Weissler [6] (Lemma 3.1), also Cazenave [5] (Theorem 2.3.3). The main results of this paper are the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, let $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \setminus \{0\}$ and let*

$$u \in C((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}_{\mathrm{loc}}((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))$$

be the maximal solution of (1.4) such that $u(0) = u_0$. There exists $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, |\gamma|) > 0$ satisfying the following property. If $T_{\max} < \infty$ then

$$\limsup_{t \nearrow T_{\max}} \sup_{c \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B(c,(T_{\max}-t)^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \varepsilon,$$

and if $T_{\min} < \infty$ then

$$\limsup_{t \searrow -T_{\min}} \sup_{c \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B(c,(T_{\min}+t)^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \varepsilon.$$

By keeping track of the constants through the proofs, it can be shown that $\varepsilon = C(N, |\gamma|)\|u_0\|_{L^2}^{-m}$ for some $m > 0$ (this was pointed out by Colliander). Notice that no hypothesis on the attractivity on the nonlinearity (that is on the γ's sign), on the spatial dimension N and on the smoothness on the initial data u_0 are made.

For each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we break up $\mathbb{R}^N$ into dyadic cubes $\tau_k^j = \prod\limits_{m=1}^{N} [k_m 2^{-j}, (k_m + 1)2^{-j})$, where $k = (k_1, \ldots, k_N) \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ with $\ell(\tau_k^j) = 2^{-j}$. Define $f_k^j(x) = f \mathbb{1}_{\tau_k^j}(x)$. Let $1 \leqslant p < \infty$ and let $1 \leqslant q < \infty$. We define the space

$$X_{p,q} = \Big\{ f \in L^p_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N);\ \|f\|_{X_{p,q}} < \infty \Big\},$$

where

$$\|f\|_{X_{p,q}} = \left[\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{j \frac{N}{2} \frac{2-p}{p} q} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^N} \|f_k^j\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

Then $(X_{p,q}, \|\ .\ \|_{X_{p,q}})$ is a Banach space and the set of functions $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with compact support is dense in $X_{p,q}$ for the norm $\|\ .\ \|_{X_{p,q}}$.

We prove the following improvement of Strichartz's (Stein–Tomas's) inequality.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $q = \frac{2(N+2)}{N}$ and $1 < p < 2$ be such that $\frac{1}{p'} > \frac{N+3}{N+1}\frac{1}{q}$. For every function g such that $g \in X_{p,q}$ or $\widehat{g} \in X_{p,q}$, we have*

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \leqslant C \min\left\{\|g\|_{X_{p,q}}, \|\widehat{g}\|_{X_{p,q}}\right\}, \tag{1.9}$$

where $C = C(N,p)$.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $q > 2$ and let $1 < p < 2$. Then there exists $\mu \in \left(0, \frac{1}{p}\right)$ such that for every function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we have*

$$\|f\|_{X_{p,q}} \leqslant C \left[\sup_{(j,k)\in\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}^N} 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\tau_k^j} |f(x)|^p dx\right]^{\mu} \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\mu p} \leqslant C\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}, \tag{1.10}$$

where $C = C(p,q)$ and $\mu = \mu(p,q)$. In particular, $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \hookrightarrow X_{p,q}$. Moreover, $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \neq X_{p,q}$.

As a corollary we obtain the following improvement of Strichartz's (Stein–Tomas's) inequality.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $q = \frac{2(N+2)}{N}$ and let $p < 2$ be such that $\frac{1}{p'} > \frac{N+3}{N+1}\frac{1}{q}$. Then, there exists $\mu \in \left(0, \frac{1}{p}\right)$ such that for every function $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we have*

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \leqslant C \left[\sup_{(j,k)\in\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}^N} 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\tau_k^j} |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p \mathrm{d}\xi\right]^{\mu} \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\mu p} \leqslant C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}, \tag{1.11}$$

where $C = C(N,p)$ and $\mu = \mu(N,p)$.

Remark 1.5 (See Bourgain [3], p.262–263)**.** By Hölder's inequality, if $1 < p < 2$ then for any $(j,k) \in \mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}^N$,

$$\left[2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\tau_k^j} |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p \mathrm{d}\xi\right]^{1/p} \leqslant \left[2^{j\frac{N}{2}} \int_{\tau_k^j} |\widehat{g}(\xi)| \mathrm{d}\xi\right]^{\theta} \|\widehat{g}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\theta} \leqslant \|g\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}}^{\theta} \|\widehat{g}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\theta},$$

for some $0 < \theta < 1$. Therefore, it follows from our Strichartz's refinement, Theorem 1.4, that the following holds.

$$\forall M > 0,\ \exists \eta > 0 \text{ such that if } \|u_0\|_{L^2} \leqslant M \text{ and } \|u_0\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} < \eta \text{ then } T_{\max} = T_{\min} = \infty,$$

where u is the corresponding solution of (1.4). Furthermore, $u \in L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}; L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))$ and there exists a scattering state in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. The same result holds if the condition $\|u_0\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} < \eta$ is replaced by

$$\sup_{(j,k)\in\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}^N} 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\tau_k^j} |u_0(x)|^p \mathrm{d}x < \eta',$$

for a suitable η'.

Very recently, Rogers and Vargas [19] have proved, for the non–elliptic cubic Schrödinger equation $i\partial_t u+\partial_{x_1}^2 u-\partial_{x_2}^2 u+\gamma|u|^2u=0$ in dimension 2, some results analogous to Theorems 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.

2 Strichartz's refinement

We recall that $\mathcal{T}(t)g=K_t*g$, where $K_t(x)=(4\pi it)^{-\frac{N}{2}}e^{i\frac{|x|^2}{4t}}$ and that $\widehat{K_t}(\xi)=e^{-i4\pi^2|\xi|^2t}$. Using that for any $g\in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\mathcal{T}(t)g=\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widehat{K_t}\widehat{g})$ we have,

$$(\mathcal{T}(t)g)(x)=\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^N}e^{2i\pi\left(x.\xi-2\pi t|\xi|^2\right)}\widehat{g}(\xi)\mathrm{d}\xi. \tag{2.1}$$

Let $S=\left\{(\tau,\xi)\in\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N;\ \tau=-2\pi|\xi|^2\right\}$, let $\mathrm{d}\sigma(|\xi|^2,\xi)=\mathrm{d}\xi$ and let f be defined on S by $f(\tau,\xi)=f(-2\pi|\xi|^2,\xi)=\widehat{g}(\xi)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathcal{T}(t)g)(x)&=\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^N}f(-2\pi|\xi|^2,\xi)e^{2i\pi(x.\xi-2\pi t|\xi|^2)}\mathrm{d}\xi\\ &=\iint\limits_S f(\tau,\xi)e^{2i\pi(t\tau+x.\xi)}\mathrm{d}\sigma(\tau,\xi)=\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f\mathrm{d}\sigma)(t,x).\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Our main tool will be the following bilinear restriction estimate proved by Tao [22]. We adapt the statements to our notation using the equivalence (2.2).

Theorem 2.1 (Theorem 1.1 in [22]). *Let Q, Q' be cubes of sidelength 1 in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that*

$$\min\{d(x,y);\ x\in Q,\ y\in Q'\}\sim 1$$

and let $\widehat{f}$, $\widehat{g}$ functions respectively supported in Q and Q'. Then for any $r>\frac{N+3}{N+1}$ and $p\geqslant 2$, we have

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}\leqslant C\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^p(Q)}\|\widehat{g}\|_{L^p(Q')},$$

with a constant C independent of f, g, Q and Q'.

By interpolation with the trivial estimate

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}\leqslant C\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^1(Q)}\|\widehat{g}\|_{L^1(Q')}\leqslant C\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^p(Q)}\|\widehat{g}\|_{L^p(Q')},$$

for any $p\geqslant 1$, one obtains the following result.

Theorem 2.2 ([22]). *Let Q, Q' be cubes of sidelength 1 in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that*

$$\min\{d(x,y);\ x\in Q,\ y\in Q'\}\sim 1$$

and $\widehat{f}$, $\widehat{g}$ functions respectively supported in Q and Q'. Then for any $r > \frac{N+3}{N+1}$ and for all p such that $\frac{2}{p'} > \frac{N+3}{N+1}\frac{1}{r}$, we have

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \leqslant C\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}\|\widehat{g}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)},$$

with a constant C independent of f, g, Q and Q'.

By rescaling and taking $r = \frac{N+2}{N}$, we obtain the following.

Corollary 2.3. *Let τ, τ' be cubes of sidelength 2^{-j} such that*

$$\min\{d(x,y);\ x \in \tau,\ y \in \tau'\} \sim 2^{-j}$$

and $\widehat{f}$, $\widehat{g}$ functions respectively supported in τ and τ'. Then for $r = \frac{N+2}{N}$ and for any p such that $\frac{2}{p'} > \frac{N+3}{N+1}\frac{1}{r}$, we have

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \leqslant C2^{jN\frac{2-p}{p}}\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}\|\widehat{g}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)},$$

with a constant C independent of f, g, τ and τ'.

We will need to use the orthogonality of functions with disjoint support. More precisely, the following lemma, a proof of which can be found, for instance, in Tao, Vargas, Vega [23], Lemma 6.1.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $(R_k)_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ be a collection of rectangles in frequency space and $c > 0$, such that the dilates $(1+c)R_k$ are almost disjoint (i.e. $\sum_k \mathbb{1}_{(1+c)R_k} \leqslant C$), and suppose that $(f_k)_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ is a collection of functions whose Fourier transforms are supported on R_k. Then for all $1 \leqslant p \leqslant \infty$, we have*

$$\|\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} f_k\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C(N,c)\left(\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}\|f_k\|^{p^*}_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}\right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}},$$

where $p^* = \min(p, p')$.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. We set $r = \frac{q}{2} = \frac{N+2}{N}$. We first consider the case where $\widehat{g} \in X_{p,q}$. We can assume that the support of $\widehat{g}$ is contained in the unit square. The general result follows by scaling and density. For each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we decompose $\mathbb{R}^N$ into dyadic cubes τ_k^j of sidelength 2^{-j}. Given a dyadic cube τ_k^j we will say that it is the "parent" of the 2^N dyadic cubes of sidelength 2^{-j-1} contained in it. We write $\tau_k^j \sim \tau_{k'}^j$ if τ_k^j, $\tau_{k'}^j$ are not adjacent but have adjacent parents. For each $j \geqslant 0$, write $g = \sum g_k^j$ where $\widehat{g}_k^j(\xi) = \widehat{g}\mathbb{1}_{\tau_k^j}(\xi)$. Denote by Γ the diagonal of $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$, $\Gamma = \{(x,x);\ x \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$. We have the following decomposition (of Whitney type) of $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Gamma$ (see Figure 1),

$$(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N) \setminus \Gamma = \bigcup_j \bigcup_{k,k';\ \tau_k^j \sim \tau_{k'}^j} \tau_k^j \times \tau_{k'}^j.$$

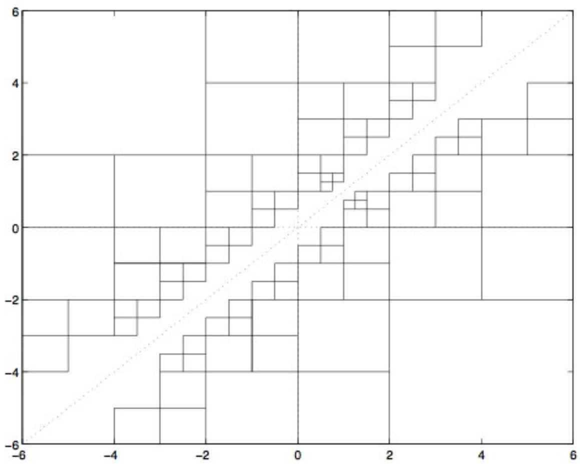

Figure 1: $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$

Thus,

$$\mathcal{T}(t)g(x)\,\mathcal{T}(t)g(x) = \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^N}\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^N} e^{2i\pi\left(x.\xi-2\pi t|\xi|^2\right)}\widehat{g}(\xi)e^{2i\pi\left(x.\eta-2\pi t|\eta|^2\right)}\widehat{g}(\eta)\mathrm{d}\xi\mathrm{d}\eta$$

$$= \sum_j\sum_k\sum_{k';\tau_k^j\sim\tau_{k'}^j}\int\limits_{\tau_k^j\times\tau_{k'}^j}\int e^{2i\pi\left(x.\xi-2\pi t|\xi|^2\right)}\widehat{g}(\xi)e^{2i\pi\left(x.\eta-2\pi t|\eta|^2\right)}\widehat{g}(\eta)\mathrm{d}\xi\mathrm{d}\eta$$

$$= \sum_j\sum_k\sum_{k';\tau_k^j\sim\tau_{k'}^j}\mathcal{T}(t)g_k^j\,\mathcal{T}(t)g_{k'}^j$$

(see also Tao, Vargas and Vega [23]). Thus,

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|^2_{L^{2r}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} = \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} = \|\sum_j\sum_{\substack{k,k':\\ \tau_k^j\sim\tau_{k'}^j}}\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_k^j\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{k'}^j\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}.$$

For each $k=(k_1,k_2,\dots,k_N)$, the support of the $(N+1)$-dimensional Fourier transform of $\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_k^j$ is contained in the set $\tilde\tau_k^j = \{(-2\pi|\xi|^2,\xi);\ \xi\in\tau_k^j\}$. Hence the support of the Fourier transform of $\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_k^j\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{k'}^j$ is contained in $\tilde\tau_k^j+\tilde\tau_{k'}^j = \{(-2\pi(|\xi|^2+|\xi'|^2),\xi+\xi');\ \xi\in\tau_k^j,\ \xi'\in\tau_{k'}^j\}$. Using the identity $|\xi|^2+|\xi'|^2=\frac{1}{2}|\xi+\xi'|^2+\frac{1}{2}|\xi-\xi'|^2$ we see that $\tilde\tau_k^j+\tilde\tau_{k'}^j$ is contained in the set $H_{j,k}=\{(a,b)\in\mathbb{R}^N\times\mathbb{R}:\ |a-2^{-j+1}k|\leqslant C2^{-j},\ 2^{-2j}\leqslant -|a|^2-\frac{b}{\pi}\leqslant 3N2^{-2j}\}$. Note that,

$$\sum_j\sum_k\sum_{k';\,\tau_k^j\sim\tau_{k'}^j}\mathbb{1}_{H_{j,k}}\leqslant C(N).$$

Hence, the functions $\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_k^j\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{k'}^j$ are almost orthogonal in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})$. A similar orthogonality condition was the key in the proof of the L^4–boundedness of the Bochner–Riesz multipliers given by Córdoba [8], see also Tao, Vargas and Vega [23], and implicitly appears in Bourgain [2], Moyua, Vargas and Vega [16, 17]. But we need something more, since we are not working in L^2 and we want to apply Lemma 2.4. For $M = 2[\ln(N+1)]$, we decompose each τ_j^k into dyadic subcubes of sidelength 2^{-j-M}. Consequently, we have a corresponding decomposition of $\tau_k^j \times \tau_{k'}^j$ and of $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$, as follows : set $\mathcal{D}$ the family of multi-indices $(m, m', \ell) \in \mathbb{Z}^N \times \mathbb{Z}^N \times \mathbb{Z}$, so that, there exists some $\tau_k^{\ell-M}$ and $\tau_{k'}^{\ell-M}$ with $\tau_m^\ell \subset \tau_k^{\ell-M}$, $\tau_{m'}^\ell \subset \tau_{k'}^{\ell-M}$ and $\tau_k^{\ell-M} \sim \tau_{k'}^{\ell-M}$ ($j = \ell - M$). Then,

$$(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N) \setminus \Gamma = \bigcup_{\mathcal{D}} \tau_m^\ell \times \tau_{m'}^\ell.$$

Hence,

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|^2_{L^{2r}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} = \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} = \|\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_m^\ell \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{m'}^\ell\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}.$$

Notice that if $(m, m', \ell) \in \mathcal{D}$, then the distance between τ_m^ℓ and $\tau_{m'}^\ell$ is bigger than $2^{-\ell+M} \geqslant N2^{-\ell}$, and smaller than $\sqrt{N}2^{-\ell+M}$. We **claim** that there are rectangles $R_{m,m',\ell}$, and $c = c(N)$, so that $\tilde{\tau}_m^\ell \times \tilde{\tau}_{m'}^\ell \subset R_{m,m',\ell}$ and $\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbb{1}_{(1+c)R_{m,m',\ell}} \leqslant C(N)$. We postpone the proof of this claim to the end of the proof. Assuming that it holds, and by Lemma 2.4, since $r < 2$, we have

$$\|\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_m^\ell \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{m'}^\ell\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \leqslant C(N) \left[\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)\, g_m^\ell \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{m'}^\ell\|^r_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}\right]^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

Now use Corollary 2.3 to estimate

$$\left[\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)\, g_m^\ell \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g_{m'}^\ell\|^r_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}\right]^{\frac{1}{r}}$$
$$\leqslant C(N,p) \left[\sum_\ell \sum_m \sum_{m';(m,m',\ell)\in\mathcal{D}} 2^{\ell N r \frac{2-p}{p}} \|\widehat{g}_m^\ell\|^r_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|\widehat{g}_{m'}^\ell\|^r_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}\right]^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

Now, for each (m, ℓ) there are at most $4^N 2^{MN}$ indices m' such that $(m, m', \ell) \in \mathcal{D}$. Hence,

$$\left[\sum_\ell \sum_m \sum_{m';(m,m',\ell)\in\mathcal{D}} 2^{\ell N r \frac{2-p}{p}} \|\widehat{g}_m^\ell\|^r_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|\widehat{g}_{m'}^\ell\|^r_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}\right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \leqslant C(N) \left[\sum_\ell \sum_m 2^{\ell N r \frac{2-p}{p}} \|\widehat{g}_m^\ell\|^{2r}_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}\right]^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

We still have to justify the claim. Assume, for the sake of simplicity that

$$\tau_m^\ell \times \tau_{m'}^\ell \subset \{(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N;\ \forall j \in [\![1, N]\!],\ x_j \geqslant 0\}.$$

Then $\tilde{\tau}_m^\ell \times \tilde{\tau}_{m'}^\ell$ is contained on a set $H_{m,m',\ell} = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R};\ a = (m+m')2^{-\ell} + v,\ v = (v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_N),\ 0 \leqslant v_i \leqslant 2^{-\ell+1},\ 2^{-2\ell+2M} \leqslant -|a|^2 - \frac{b}{\pi} \leqslant 3N2^{-2\ell+2M}\}$. Consider the paraboloid

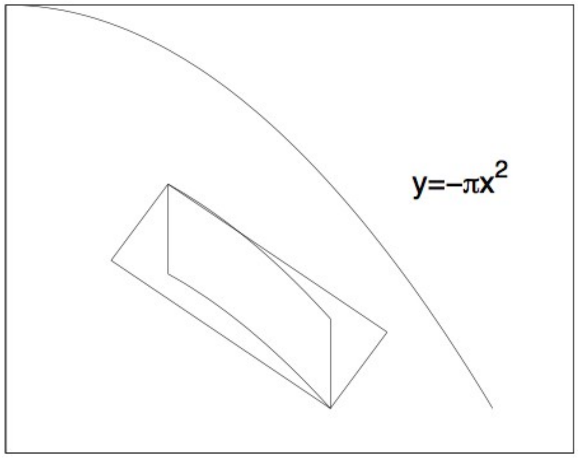

Figure 2: $H_{m,m',\ell} \subset R_{m,m',\ell}$

defined by $-|a|^2 - \frac{b}{\pi} = 2^{-2\ell+2M}$. Take $\Pi_{m,m',\ell}$ to be the tangent hyperplane to this paraboloid at the point of coordinates (a_0, b_0), with $a_0 = (m+m')2^{-\ell}$, $b_0 = -\pi|a_0|^2 - 2^{-2\ell+2M}$ (and passing through that point). Consider also the point (a_1, b_1) with $a_1 = a_0 + (2^{-\ell+1}, 2^{-\ell+1}, \dots, 2^{-\ell+1})$ and $b_1 = -\pi|a_1|^2 - 3N2^{-2\ell+2M}$. Then, the rectangle $R_{m,m',\ell}$ is defined as the only rectangle having a face contained in that hyperplane and the points (a_0, b_0), and (a_1, b_1) as opposite vertices. Due to the convexity of paraboloids, it follows that $H_{m,m',\ell} \subset R_{m,m',\ell}$ (see Figure 2). Moreover, one can also see that, for small $c = c(N)$, $(1+c)R_{m,m',\ell} \subset \{(a,b);\ a = (m+m')2^{-\ell} + v,\ v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N),\ |v_i| \leqslant C(N)2^{-\ell+1},\ C'(N)2^{-2\ell+2M} \leqslant -|a|^2 - \frac{b}{\pi} \leqslant C''(N)2^{-2\ell+2M}\}$. Therefore, we have $\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbb{1}_{(1+c)R_{m,m',\ell}} \leqslant C(N)$. Hence (1.9) in the case $\widehat{g} \in X_{p,q}$. Now, assume $g \in X_{p,q}$. By density, it is sufficient to prove (1.9) for $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. By a straightforward calculation and the above result, we obtain that $\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} = \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)\left(\mathcal{F}^{-1}\overline{g}\right)\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \leqslant C(N,p)\|g\|_{X_{p,q}}$. Hence (1.9). $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Notice first, that the second inequality follows from Hölder's. By homogeneity, we can assume that $\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 1$. Then, it suffices to show that for any function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that $\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 1$,

$$\sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p\right)^{\frac{q}{p}} \leqslant C(p,q) \left[\sup_{j,k} \left\{2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\right\}\right]^{\alpha},$$

where $\alpha = \mu pq$ and where μ has to be determined. Take α and β such that $\frac{2}{q} < \beta < 1$, $\beta > \frac{p}{2}$ and

$\alpha + q\beta = q$. Then,

$$\sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} \leqslant \left\{ \sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \right\} \sup_{j,k} \left[2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right]^{\alpha}.$$

We set $\mu = \frac{\alpha}{pq} = \frac{1-\beta}{p} \in \left(0, \frac{1}{p}\right)$. Hence, it is enough to show

$$\sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \leqslant C(p,q).$$

We split the sum,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \\
&\leqslant C \sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j \cap \{|f| > 2^{jN/2}\}} |f|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \\
&+ C \sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j \cap \{|f| \leqslant 2^{jN/2}\}} |f|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \overset{\text{not}}{=} C(A+B),
\end{aligned}$$

where $C = C(p,q)$. We study the first term. Set for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f^j = f\mathbb{1}_{\{|f|>2^{jN/2}\}}$. Then,

$$A = \sum_j \sum_k \left(2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\tau_k^j} |f^j|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}}.$$

Since $\beta q > 2$, we also have $\beta \frac{q}{p} > 1$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
A &\leqslant \left(\sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\tau_k^j} |f^j|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} = \left(\sum_j 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f^j|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \\
&\leqslant \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^p \sum_{\{j;\, |f|>2^{jN/2}\}} 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $2-p>0$, we can sum the series and obtain

$$A \leqslant C \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^p |f|^{(2-p)} \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \leqslant C \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^2 \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \leqslant C,$$

by our assumption that $\|f\|_{L^2} = 1$. We now estimate B. Set for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f_j = f\mathbb{1}_{\{|f|\leqslant 2^{jN/2}\}}$. Then,

$$B = \sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \left(\int_{\tau_k^j} |f_j|^p \right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}}$$

We use Hölder's inequality with exponents $\frac{\beta q}{p}$ and $\frac{\beta q}{\beta q-p}$. We obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
B &\leqslant \sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \int_{\tau_k^j} |f_j|^{\beta q} \left(|\tau_k^j|^{\frac{\beta q-p}{\beta q}}\right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \\
&= \sum_j \sum_k 2^{j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2-p}{p}\beta q} \int_{\tau_k^j} |f_j|^{\beta q} \left(2^{-jN\frac{\beta q-p}{\beta q}}\right)^{\beta\frac{q}{p}} \\
&= \sum_j \sum_k 2^{jN(1-\beta\frac{q}{2})} \int_{\tau_k^j} |f_j|^{\beta q} = \sum_j 2^{jN(1-\beta\frac{q}{2})} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f_j|^{\beta q} \\
&\leqslant \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^{\beta q} \sum_{\{j;\ |f|\leqslant 2^{jN/2}\}} 2^{jN(1-\beta\frac{q}{2})}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $1-\beta\frac{q}{2}<0$, we sum the series to obtain

$$B \leqslant C\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^{\beta q}|f|^{(2-\beta q)} \leqslant C\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^2 \leqslant C,$$

since $\|f\|_{L^2}=1$.

We give an example to show that $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)\neq X_{p,q}$. Let

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{|x|^{\frac{N}{2}}|\ln|x||^{\frac{1}{2}}}\mathbb{1}_{(0,\frac{1}{2})^N}.$$

Then for any $1\leqslant p<2$ and any $q>2$, $f\in X_{p,q}$ but $f\notin L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. $\square$

3 Preliminary results

In this and next section, we follow Bourgain's arguments ([3]). We have to modify them in the proof of Lemma 3.3, because the Strichartz's exponent is not, in general, a natural number.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $f\in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)\setminus\{0\}$. Then for any $\varepsilon>0$, such that $\|\mathcal{T}(\cdot)f\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)}\geqslant\varepsilon$, there exist $N_0\in\mathbb{N}$ with $N_0\leqslant C(\|f\|_{L^2},N,\varepsilon)$, $(A_n)_{1\leqslant n\leqslant N_0}\subset(0,\infty)$ and $(f_n)_{1\leqslant n\leqslant N_0}\subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfying the following properties.*

1. *$\forall n\in[\![1,N_0]\!]$, $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{f_n}\subset\tau_n$, where $\tau_n\in\mathcal{C}$ with $\ell(\tau_n)\leqslant C\|f\|^c_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}\varepsilon^{-\nu}A_n$, and where the constants C, c and ν are positive and depend only on N.*
2. *$\forall n\in[\![1,N_0]\!]$, $|\widehat{f_n}|<A_n^{-\frac{N}{2}}$.*
3. *$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f-\sum_{n=1}^{N_0}\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f_n\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)}<\varepsilon$.*
4. *$\|f\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}=\sum_{n=1}^{N_0}\|f_n\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}+\|f-\sum_{n=1}^{N_0}f_n\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}$.*

The proof relies on the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that $\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \geqslant \varepsilon$. Then there exist $h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $A > 0$ satisfying the following properties.*

1. *$\operatorname{supp} \widehat{h} \subset \tau$, where $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\ell(\tau) \leqslant C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^c \varepsilon^{-\nu} A$, and where the constants C, c and ν depend only on N.*

2. *$|\widehat{h}| \leqslant A^{-\frac{N}{2}}$ and $\|h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \geqslant C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{-a}\varepsilon^b$, where the constants C, a and b depend only on N.*

3. *$\|g-h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 = \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 - \|h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2$.*

Proof. We distinguish 3 cases.

Case 1. $\operatorname{supp} \widehat{g} \subset [-1,1]^N$. Then the function h will also satisfy $\operatorname{supp} \widehat{h} \subset \tau \subset [-1,1]^N$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let g be as in Lemma 3.2 such that $\operatorname{supp} \widehat{g} \subset [-1,1]^N$. It follows from Theorem 1.4 that

$$\varepsilon \leqslant \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\mu p}\left[\sup_{(j,k)\in\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}^N} 2^{j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)}\int_{\tau_k^j}|\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p\mathrm{d}\xi\right]^\mu.$$

So there exist $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$, with $\tau \subset [-1,1]^N$ and $\ell(\tau) = 2^{-j}$, such that

$$\int_\tau |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p\mathrm{d}\xi \geqslant C(\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\mu p-1}\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{\mu}}2^{-j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)}. \tag{3.1}$$

Let $M = \left((C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\mu(p-2)-1}\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{\mu}}2^{-j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{p-2}}$, where C is the constant in (3.1). Then by Plancherel's Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|\geqslant M\}}|\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p\mathrm{d}\xi &= M^{p-2}\int_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|\geqslant M\}}|\widehat{g}(\xi)|^pM^{2-p}\mathrm{d}\xi \\ &\leqslant M^{p-2}\int|\widehat{g}|^p|\widehat{g}|^{2-p}\mathrm{d}\xi = M^{p-2}\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2.\end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

It follows from (3.1)–(3.2) that

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|<M\}}|\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p\mathrm{d}\xi = \int_\tau|\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p\mathrm{d}\xi - \int_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|\geqslant M\}}|\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p\mathrm{d}\xi \\ &\geqslant (C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\mu p-1}\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{\mu}}2^{-j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)} - M^{p-2}\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \\ &\geqslant C\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\mu}}2^{-j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)}\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{-\frac{1-\mu p}{\mu}}.\end{aligned}$$

By Hölder's inequality and the above estimate, we get

$$C\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\mu}}2^{-j\frac{N}{2}(2-p)}\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{-\frac{1-\mu p}{\mu}} \leqslant \int\limits_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|<M\}} |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^p \mathrm{d}\xi \leqslant \left(\int\limits_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|<M\}} |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^2 \mathrm{d}\xi\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} |\tau|^{\frac{2-p}{2}}.$$

Since $|\tau| = 2^{-jN}$, we then obtain,

$$\int\limits_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|<M\}} |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^2 \mathrm{d}\xi \geqslant C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{-\frac{2(1-\mu p)}{\mu p}} \varepsilon^{\frac{2}{\mu p}}. \tag{3.3}$$

Let $h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be such that $\widehat{h} = \widehat{g}\mathbb{1}_{\tau\cap\{|\widehat{g}|<M\}}$ and let $A = M^{-\frac{2}{N}}$. Then $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{h} \subset \tau \subset [-1,1]^N$ with $\ell(\tau) = 2^{-j} = C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\frac{2\mu(2-p)+2}{N\mu(2-p)}} \varepsilon^{-\frac{2}{N\mu(2-p)}} A$. So we have 1, and 2 follows from (3.3). Since $\widehat{h}$ and $\widehat{g} - \widehat{h}$ have disjoint supports, 3 follows.

Case 2. $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{g} \subset [-M,M]^N$ for some $M > 0$. Then h will also satisfy $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{h} \subset \tau \subset [-M,M]^N$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let g be as in the Lemma 3.2 such that $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{g} \subset [-M,M]^N$ for some $M > 0$. Let $g' \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be such that $\widehat{g}'(\xi) = M^{\frac{N}{2}}\widehat{g}(M\xi)$. Then $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{g}' \subset [-1,1]^N$ and so we may apply the Case 1 to g'. Thus there exist $h' \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\tau' \in \mathcal{C}$ and $A' > 0$ satisfying 1–3. We define $h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ by $\widehat{h}(\xi) = M^{-\frac{N}{2}}\widehat{h}'\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{M}\right)$. Then $\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|g'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}$ and $\|h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|h'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}$. In particular, second part of 2 holds for g and h. Setting $\tau = M\tau'$, it follows that $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{h} \subset \tau \subset [-M,M]^N$ and $\ell(\tau) = M\ell(\tau') \leqslant C\|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^q \varepsilon^\nu MA'$. So h satisfies 1 with $A = MA'$. Finally, $|\widehat{h}| < M^{-\frac{N}{2}}A'^{-\frac{N}{2}} = A^{-\frac{N}{2}}$, which implies 2. Finally, 3 follows from the similar identity for $\widehat{g}'$ and $\widehat{h}'$.

Case 3. General case.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let g be as in the Lemma 3.2. For $M > 0$, we define $u_M \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ by $\widehat{u_M} = \widehat{g}\mathbb{1}_{[-M,M]^N}$. It follows from Strichartz's estimate (1.7) and Plancherel's Theorem that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)(u_M - g)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C\|u_M - g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = C\|\widehat{u_M} - \widehat{g}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \xrightarrow{M\longrightarrow\infty} 0.$$

Then there exists $M_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)u_{M_0}\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \geqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Setting $g_0 = u_{M_0}$, we apply the Case 2 to g_0, obtaining h. Since $\|g_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}$, Properties 1 and 2 are clear for g and h. Also, Property 3 holds for g and h, again because the disjointness of supports. This achieves the proof of the lemma. $\square$

Proof of Lemma 3.1. Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \setminus \{0\}$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \geqslant \varepsilon.$$

We apply Lemma 3.2 to f. Let $h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$, $A > 0$, $a = a(N) > 0$, $b = b(N) > 0$, $c = c(N) > 0$ and $\nu = \nu(N) > 0$ be given by Lemma 3.2. We set $f_1 = h$, $\tau_1 = \tau$ and $A_1 = A$. By Lemma 3.2, we have

$$\ell(\tau_1) \leqslant C\|f\|_{L^2}^c \varepsilon^{-\nu} A_1, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\|f - f_1\|_{L^2}^2 = \|f\|_{L^2}^2 - \|f_1\|_{L^2}^2, \quad \|f - f_1\|_{L^2}^{-a} \geqslant \|f\|_{L^2}^{-a} \quad \text{and} \quad \|f_1\|_{L^2}^2 \geqslant C\|f\|_{L^2}^{-a}\varepsilon^b. \tag{3.5}$$

Now, we may assume that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f - \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f_1\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \geqslant \varepsilon,$$

otherwise we set $N_0 = 1$ and the proof is finished. So we may apply Lemma 3.2 to $g = f - f_1$. Let $h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, let $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$ and let $A > 0$ be given by Lemma 3.2. We set $f_2 = h$, $\tau_2 = \tau$ and $A_2 = A$. By Lemma 3.2 and (3.5), we have

$$\ell(\tau_2) \leqslant C\|f - f_1\|_{L^2}^c \varepsilon^{-\nu} A_2 \leqslant C\|f\|_{L^2}^c \varepsilon^{-\nu} A_2, \tag{3.6}$$

$$\|f - (f_1 + f_2)\|_{L^2}^2 = \|f - f_1\|_{L^2}^2 - \|f_2\|_{L^2}^2 = \|f\|_{L^2}^2 - (\|f_1\|_{L^2}^2 + \|f_2\|_{L^2}^2), \tag{3.7}$$

$$\|f_2\|_{L^2}^2 \geqslant C\|f - f_1\|_{L^2}^{-a}\varepsilon^b \geqslant C\|f\|_{L^2}^{-a}\varepsilon^b. \tag{3.8}$$

We repeat the process as long as

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f_j\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \geqslant \varepsilon,$$

applying Lemma 3.2 to $g = f - \sum\limits_{j=1}^{k-1} f_j$. Then, by (3.4)–(3.8), we obtain functions $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ satisfying Properties 1 and 2 of Lemma 3.1 and

$$\|f - \sum_{j=1}^{k} f_j\|_{L^2}^2 = \|f\|_{L^2}^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{k} \|f_j\|_{L^2}^2, \tag{3.9}$$

$$\|f_k\|_{L^2}^2 \geqslant C\|f\|_{L^2}^{-a}\varepsilon^b, \tag{3.10}$$

for any $k \in [\![1, n]\!]$, for some $n \geqslant 2$. From Strichartz's estimate (1.7) and (3.9)–(3.10), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathcal{T}(\,.\,)f_j\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 \\
&\leqslant C\|f - \sum_{j=1}^{n} f_j\|_{L^2}^2 \leqslant C(\|f\|_{L^2}^2 - Cn\|f\|_{L^2}^{-a}\varepsilon^b) \xrightarrow{n\longrightarrow\infty} -\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

So the process stops for some $n \leqslant C(\|f\|_{L^2}, N, \varepsilon)$. We set $N_0 = n$ and the proof is achieved. $\square$

Lemma 3.3. *Let $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, let $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$, let $A > 0$ and let $C_0 > 0$ be such that $\operatorname{supp} \widehat{g} \subset \tau$, $\ell(\tau) \leqslant C_0 A$ and $|\widehat{g}| < A^{-\frac{N}{2}}$. Let ξ_0 be the center of τ. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ with $N_1 \leqslant C(N, C_0, \varepsilon)$ and $(Q_n)_{1 \leqslant n \leqslant N_1} \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N$ with*

$$Q_n = \left\{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N;\ t \in I_n \text{ and } (x - 4\pi t\xi_0) \in C_n\right\}, \tag{3.11}$$

where $I_n \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval with $|I_n| = \dfrac{1}{A^2}$ and $C_n \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\ell(C_n) = \dfrac{1}{A}$ such that

$$\left(\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1} \setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n} |(\mathcal{T}(t))g(x)|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \right)^{\frac{N}{2(N+2)}} < \varepsilon.$$

Notice that the functions f_n obtained in Lemma 3.1 satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 3.3.

Proof of Lemma 3.3. We define $g' \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ by $\widehat{g'}(\xi') = A^{\frac{N}{2}} \widehat{g}(\xi_0 + A\xi')$. Then $\|g'\|_{L^2} = \|g\|_{L^2}$, $|\widehat{g'}| < 1$ and $\operatorname{supp} \widehat{g'} \subset \left[-\frac{C_0}{2}, \frac{C_0}{2}\right]^N$. It follows from (2.1) applied to g' that

$$\begin{aligned}
|(\mathcal{T}(A^2t)g')(A(x - 4\pi t\xi_0))| &= \left| \int\limits_{\left(-\frac{C_0}{2}, \frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N} e^{2i\pi\left(A(x - 4\pi t\xi_0).\xi - 2\pi A^2 t|\xi|^2\right)} \widehat{g'}(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi \right| \\
&= A^{\frac{N}{2}} \left| \int\limits_{\left(-\frac{C_0}{2}, \frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N} e^{2i\pi\left(A(x - 4\pi t\xi_0).\xi - 2\pi A^2 t|\xi|^2\right)} \widehat{g}(\xi_0 + A\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi \right| \\
&= A^{-\frac{N}{2}} |(\mathcal{T}(t)g)(x)|,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last identity follows from the change of variables $\zeta = \xi_0 + A\xi$. Setting

$$\begin{cases} t' = A^2 t, \\ x' = A(x - 4\pi t\xi_0), \end{cases} \tag{3.12}$$

we then have

$$|(\mathcal{T}(t)g)(x)| = A^{\frac{N}{2}} |(\mathcal{T}(t')g')(x')|. \tag{3.13}$$

By (2.1),

$$|(\mathcal{T}(t)g')(x)| = \left| \int\limits_{\left(-\frac{C_0}{2}, \frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N} \widehat{g'}(\zeta) e^{2i\pi(x.\zeta - 2\pi t|\zeta|^2)} \mathrm{d}\zeta \right|. \tag{3.14}$$

By (2.2) (with g' in the place of g) and Corollary 1.2 of Tao [22], we obtain

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C(N,q)\|\widehat{g'}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} = C(N,q)\|\widehat{g'}\|_{L^p\left(\left(-\frac{C_0}{2},\frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N\right)}, \tag{3.15}$$

for any $q > \frac{2(N+3)}{(N+1)}$ and any $p \geqslant 1$ such that $q = \frac{N+2}{N}p'$. Let $p' = p'(N) \in (1,2)$ be such that

$$\frac{2(N+3)}{(N+1)} < \frac{N+2}{N}p' < \frac{2(N+2)}{N}.$$

Thus $q = q(N) = \dfrac{N+2}{N}p' < \dfrac{2(N+2)}{N}$ and it follows from (3.15) that and Hölder's inequality that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C(N)\|\widehat{g'}\|_{L^p\left(\left(-\frac{C_0}{2},\frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N\right)} \leqslant C(N)\left|\left(-\frac{C_0}{2},\frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N\right|^{\frac{1}{p}}\|\widehat{g'}\|_{L^\infty\left(\left(-\frac{C_0}{2},\frac{C_0}{2}\right)^N\right)},$$

so that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C(C_0,N).$$

This estimate implies that for any $\lambda > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int\limits_{\{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'|<\lambda\}} |\mathcal{T}(t')g'(x')|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}\mathrm{d}t'\mathrm{d}x' \\
=&\int\limits_{\{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'|<\lambda\}} |\mathcal{T}(t')g'(x')|^{\left(\frac{2(N+2)}{N}-q\right)+q}\mathrm{d}t'\mathrm{d}x' \leqslant C(C_0,N)\lambda^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}-q}.
\end{aligned}$$

So there exists $\lambda_0 = \lambda_0(N,C_0,\varepsilon) \in (0,1)$ small enough such that

$$\int\limits_{\{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'|<2\lambda_0\}} |\mathcal{T}(t')g'(x')|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}\mathrm{d}t'\mathrm{d}x' < \varepsilon^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}, \tag{3.16}$$

Since $\operatorname{supp}\widehat{g'} \subset \left[-\frac{C_0}{2},\frac{C_0}{2}\right]^N$ and $\|\widehat{g'}\|_{L^\infty} \leqslant 1$, it follows from formula (2.1) that for any $(t',x') \in \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N$ and any $(t'',x'') \in \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N$,

$$|\mathcal{T}(t')g'(x') - \mathcal{T}(t'')g'(x'')| \leqslant C(|t'-t''| + |x'-x''|),$$

where $C = C(C_0,N) \geqslant 1$. So for such a constant, if $(t',x') \in \{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'| \geqslant 2\lambda_0\}$ and if $(t'',x'') \in \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N$ is such that $|t'-t''| \leqslant \frac{\lambda_0}{2C} < \frac{1}{2}$ and $|x'-x''| \leqslant \frac{\lambda_0}{2C} < \frac{1}{2}$ then $|\mathcal{T}(t'')g(x'')| \geqslant \lambda_0$, that is $(t'',x'') \in \{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'| \geqslant \lambda_0\}$. So there exist a set R and a family $(P_r)_{r\in R} = (J_r,K_r)_{r\in R} \subset \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N$, where $J_r \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a closed interval of center $t' \in \mathbb{R}$ with $|J_r| = \frac{\lambda_0}{C}$ and $K_r \in \mathcal{C}$ of center $x' \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with $\ell(K_r) = \frac{\lambda_0}{C}$ and $(t',x') \in \{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'| \geqslant 2\lambda_0\}$, such that

$$\forall (r,s) \in R\times R \text{ with } r \neq s,\ \operatorname{Int}(P_r)\cap\operatorname{Int}(P_s) = \emptyset, \tag{3.17}$$

$$\{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'| \geqslant 2\lambda_0\} \subset \bigcup_{r\in R} P_r \subset \{|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'| \geqslant \lambda_0\}, \tag{3.18}$$

where $\mathrm{Int}(P_r)$ denotes the interior of the set P_r. We set $N_1 = \#R$. It follows from (3.17)–(3.18) and Strichartz's estimate (1.7) that,

$$N_1 \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{C}\right)^{N+1} = \left|\bigcup_{r\in R} P_r\right| \leqslant |\{|(\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g')| \geqslant \lambda_0\}|$$
$$\leqslant \lambda_0^{-\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)g'\|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C\lambda_0^{-\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \|g\|_{L^2}^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}},$$

from which we deduce that $N_1 < \infty$ and $N_1 \leqslant C(\|g\|_{L^2}, N, C_0, \varepsilon)$. Actually, since our hypothesis implies that $\|g\|_{L^2} \leqslant C_0^{N/2}$, we can write also $N_1 \leqslant C(N, C_0, \varepsilon)$. For any $n \in [\![1, N_1]\!]$, let (t_n, x_n) be the center of P_n, let $I_n \subset \mathbb{R}$ be the interval of center $\frac{t_n}{A^2}$ with $|I_n| = \frac{1}{A^2}$, let $I'_n = A^2 I_n$, let $C_n \in \mathcal{C}$ of center $\frac{1}{A}x_n$ with $\ell(C_n) = \frac{1}{A}$, let $C'_n = AC_n$ and let Q_n be defined by (3.11). Then $\bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} P_n \subset \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} (I'_n \times C'_n)$, which yields with (3.16) and (3.18),

$$\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1}(I'_n\times C'_n)} |\mathcal{T}(t')g'(x')|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \mathrm{d}t'\mathrm{d}x' < \varepsilon^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}. \tag{3.19}$$

By (3.13),

$$\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n} |\mathcal{T}(t)g(x)|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x = A^{N+2} \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n} |\mathcal{T}(t')g'(x')|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \mathrm{d}t'\mathrm{d}x'$$

But $(t,x) \in Q_n \iff (t', x') \in I'_n \times C'_n$, and so we deduce from the above estimate and (3.12) that

$$\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n} |\mathcal{T}(t)g(x)|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x = \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{N+1}\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1}(I'_n\times C'_n)} |\mathcal{T}(t')g(x')|^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \mathrm{d}t'\mathrm{d}x'. \tag{3.20}$$

Putting together (3.19) and (3.20), we obtain the desired result. □

4 Mass concentration

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}\setminus\{0\}$, let $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)\setminus\{0\}$ and let*

$$u \in C((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}_{\mathrm{loc}}((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))$$

be the maximal solution of (1.4) such that $u(0) = u_0$. Then there exists $\eta_0 = \eta_0(N, |\gamma|) > 0$ satisfying the following properties. Let $(T_0, T_1) \subset (-T_{\min}, T_{\max})$ be an interval and let

$$\eta = \|u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)}. \tag{4.1}$$

If $\eta \in (0, \eta_0]$ then there exist $t_0 \in (T_0, T_1)$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that

$$\|u(t_0)\|_{L^2(B(c,R))} \geqslant \varepsilon, \tag{4.2}$$

where $R = \min\left\{(T_1 - t_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (t_0 - T_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}$ *and* $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta) > 0$.

Proof. Let γ, u_0, u and (T_0, T_1) be as in the Proposition 4.1. Let $\eta > 0$ be as in (4.1). By (1.2), we have

$$\forall t \in (-T_{\min}, T_{\max}),\ u(t) = \mathcal{T}(t - T_0)u(T_0) + i\gamma \int_{T_0}^{t} (\mathcal{T}(t-s)\{|u|^{\frac{4}{N}}u\})(s)\mathrm{d}s. \tag{4.3}$$

Setting for any $t \in (-T_{\min}, T_{\max})$, $\Phi_u(t) = i\gamma \int_{T_0}^{t} (\mathcal{T}(t-s)\{|u|^{\frac{4}{N}}u\})(s)ds$ and applying Strichartz's estimate (1.8), we get with (4.1)

$$\|\Phi_u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant C_1 \|u\|^{\frac{N+4}{N}}_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} = C_1 \eta^{\frac{N+4}{N}}, \tag{4.4}$$

where $C_1 = C_1(N, |\gamma|) \geqslant 1$. For every $a, b \geqslant 0$, $(a+b)^\alpha \leqslant C(\alpha)(a^\alpha + b^\alpha)$, where $C(\alpha) = 1$ if $0 < \alpha \leqslant 1$ and $C(\alpha) = 2^{\alpha-1}$ if $\alpha \geqslant 1$. Let C_2 be such a constant for $\alpha = \frac{4}{N}$. We choose $\eta_0 = \eta_0(N, |\gamma|) > 0$ small enough to have

$$2(2C_1)^{\frac{4}{N}} C_2 \eta_0^{\frac{16}{N^2}} \leqslant 1. \tag{4.5}$$

Assume that $\eta \leqslant \eta_0$. We proceed in 3 steps.

Step 1. We show that, there exist $f_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $A > 0$ and $\tau \in \mathcal{C}$ of center $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ satisfying $\operatorname{supp} \widehat{f_0} \subset \tau$, $\ell(\tau) \leqslant C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)A$ and $|\widehat{f_0}| < A^{-\frac{N}{2}}$, and there exist an interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ and $K \in \mathcal{C}$, with $|I| = \dfrac{1}{A^2}$ and $\ell(K) = \dfrac{1}{A}$, such that for $Q \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N$ defined by

$$Q = \left\{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N;\ t \in I \text{ and } (x - 4\pi t\xi_0) \in K\right\},$$

we have

$$\iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\cap Q} |u(t,x)|^2 |\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_0(x)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \geqslant C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}, \tag{4.6}$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$.

To prove this claim, we apply Lemma 3.1 to $f = u(T_0)$ with $\varepsilon_0 = \eta^{\frac{N+4}{N}}$. Note that, by (4.1), (4.3), (4.4), (4.5) and time translation, we have that

$$\|\mathcal{T}(\cdot)u(T_0)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|\mathcal{T}(\cdot - T_0)u(T_0)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \geqslant \eta/2 \geqslant \varepsilon_0.$$

It follows from Hölder's inequality (with $p = \frac{N+2}{N}$ and $p' = \frac{N+2}{2}$), (4.3)–(4.4) and Lemma 3.1 that

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\iint\limits_{T_0\,\mathbb{R}^N}^{T_1} |u(t,x)|^2 \left| u(t,x) - \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_n(x) \right|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \\
&\leqslant \|u\|^2_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \|u - \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(\,\cdot - T_0\,) f_n\|^{\frac{4}{N}}_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \\
&\leqslant \eta^2 \left(\|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,)u(T_0) - \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(\,.\,) f_n\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} + C_1 \|u\|^{\frac{N+4}{N}}_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{\frac{4}{N}} \\
&\leqslant C_1^{\frac{4}{N}} \eta^2 (\varepsilon_0 + \eta^{\frac{N+4}{N}})^{\frac{4}{N}} \leqslant (2C_1)^{\frac{4}{N}} \eta_0^{\frac{16}{N^2}} \eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \leqslant \frac{1}{2C_2} \eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The above estimate and (4.1) yield

$$
\begin{aligned}
\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} &= \iint\limits_{T_0\,\mathbb{R}^N}^{T_1} |u(t,x)|^2 \left| \left(u(t,x) - \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_n(x) \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_n(x) \right|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \\
&\leqslant C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2C_2} \eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} + \iint\limits_{T_0\,\mathbb{R}^N}^{T_1} |u(t,x)|^2 \left| \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_n(x) \right|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \right),
\end{aligned}
$$

which gives

$$
\iint\limits_{T_0\,\mathbb{R}^N}^{T_1} |u(t,x)|^2 \left| \sum_{n=1}^{N_0} \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_n(x) \right|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \geqslant \frac{1}{2C_2} \eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}. \tag{4.7}
$$

By Lemma 3.1 and conservation of charge, $N_0 \leqslant C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. It follows from (4.7) that there exists $n_0 \in [\![1, N_0]\!]$ such that

$$
\iint\limits_{T_0\,\mathbb{R}^N}^{T_1} |u(t,x)|^2 \left| \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_{n_0}(x) \right|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \geqslant C \eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}, \tag{4.8}
$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. Set $A = A_{n_0}$, $\tau = \tau_{n_0}$ and $C_0 = C(N)\|u_0\|_{L^2}^{c(N)} \varepsilon_0^{-\nu(N)}$, where we have used the notations of Lemma 3.1. Let $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ be the center of τ_{n_0}. We apply Lemma 3.3 to $g = f_{n_0}$ and $\varepsilon_1 = \left(\frac{C}{2}\right)^{\frac{N}{4}} \eta$, where C is the constant in (4.8). It follows from Hölder's inequality (with $p = \frac{N+2}{N}$ and $p' = \frac{N+2}{2}$), (4.1) and Lemma 3.3 that

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n} |u(t,x)|^2 \left| \mathcal{T}(t-T_0) f_{n_0}(x) \right|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \\
&\leqslant \|u\|^2_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \|\mathcal{T}(\,.\,) f_{n_0}\|^{\frac{4}{N}}_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1}\setminus \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n)} \\
&\leqslant \eta^2 \varepsilon_1^{\frac{4}{N}} = \frac{C}{2} \eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The above estimate with (4.8) yield

$$\iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\cap(\bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{N_1} Q_n)} |u(t,x)|^2 \, |\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_{n_0}(x)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \,\mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \geqslant C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}, \tag{4.9}$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. By Lemma 3.3, $N_1 \leqslant C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. With (4.9), this implies that there exists $n_1 \in [\![1, N_1]\!]$ such that

$$\iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\cap Q_{n_1}} |u(t,x)|^2 \, |\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_{n_0}(x)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \,\mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x \geqslant C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}, \tag{4.10}$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. Hence we obtain the Step 1 claim with $f_0 = f_{n_0}$, $I = I_{n_1}$, $K = C_{n_1}$ and $Q = Q_{n_1}$.

Step 2. We show that $\dfrac{1}{A} \leqslant C(T_1 - T_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\sup\limits_{t\in\mathbb{R}} \|\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leqslant CA^{\frac{N}{2}}$, where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$.

By (2.1) and Step 1, $|\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_0| \leqslant \displaystyle\int_\tau |\widehat{f}_0(\xi)| d\xi \leqslant A^{-\frac{N}{2}} \int_\tau 1 d\xi \leqslant CA^{\frac{N}{2}}$, which yields second part of Step 2. Using this estimate, Step 1 and conservation of charge, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} &\leqslant \iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\cap Q} |u(t,x)|^2 |\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_0(x)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}t \\
&\leqslant CA^2 \iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\cap Q} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}t \leqslant CA^2 \int_{T_0}^{T_1}\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}t \\
&\leqslant CA^2 \|u_0\|_{L^2}^2 (T_1 - T_0).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we obtain the Step 2 claim.

Step 3. Conclusion.

Let $K \in \mathcal{C}$, I and Q be as in Step 1, and let $\eta' = C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}$, where C is the constant of (4.10). Let $K(t) = K + 4\pi t\xi_0$ and let $\kappa > 0$ be small enough to be chosen later. It follows from Step 1, Step 2 and Hölder's inequality (with $p = \frac{N+2}{N}$ and $p' = \frac{N+2}{2}$), that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\eta' &\leqslant \iint\limits_{((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)\cap Q} |u(t,x)|^2 \, |\mathcal{T}(t-T_0)f_0(x)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \, \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}t \\
&\leqslant \|\mathcal{T}(\cdot - T_0)f_0\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{N}} \int\limits_{I\cap(T_0,T_1)} \left(\int_{K(t)} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}t \\
&\leqslant CA^2 \int\limits_{I\cap(T_0,T_1)} \left(\int_{K(t)} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}t \\
&\leqslant CA^2 \int\limits_{I\cap\left(T_0+\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2},T_1-\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}\right)} \left(\int_{K(t)} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}t \\
&\quad + CA^2 \|u\|^2_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_0,T_1)\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \left(\int_{I\cap\left[\left(T_0,T_0+\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}\right)\cup\left(T_1-\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2},T_1\right)\right]} \left(\int_{K(t)} 1 \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}t \right)^{\frac{2}{N+2}} \\
&\leqslant CA^2|I| \sup_{t\in I\cap\left(T_0+\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2},T_1\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}\right)} \int_{K(t)} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x + CA^2 \eta'^{\frac{N}{N+2}} \left(\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2} \right)^{\frac{2}{N+2}} \left(\frac{1}{A^2} \right)^{\frac{N}{N+2}} \\
&\leqslant C \sup_{t\in I\cap\left(T_0+\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2},T_1-\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}\right)} \int_{K(t)} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x + C\kappa^{\frac{2}{N+2}}\eta',
\end{aligned}
$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. For such a C, let $\kappa > 0$ be small enough to have $C\kappa^{\frac{2}{N+2}} \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$. Then $\kappa = \kappa(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$ and

$$
\sup_{t\in I\cap\left(T_0+\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2},T_1-\frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}\right)} \int_{K(t)} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}},
$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. So there exists $t_0 \in I \cap \left(T_0 + \frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}, T_1 - \frac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}\right)$ such that

$$
\int_{K(t_0)} |u(t_0,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant C\eta^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}, \tag{4.11}
$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. Since $\ell(K(t_0)) = \dfrac{1}{A}$, then $K(t_0)$ is contained in a ball of radius $\dfrac{\sqrt{N}}{A}$. Furthermore, $T_0 + \dfrac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2} < t_0 < T_1 - \dfrac{\kappa\eta'}{A^2}$, which yields

$$
\frac{1}{A} \leqslant C \min\{(T_1 - t_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (t_0 - T_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\}, \tag{4.12}
$$

where $C = C(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta)$. Using this and Step 2, it follows that $K(t_0)$ can be covered by a finite number (which depends only on $\|u_0\|_{L^2}$, N and η) of balls of radius $R = \min\left\{(T_1 - t_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (t_0 - T_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}$. Then, by (4.11), there is some $c \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that

$$
\int_{B(c,R)} |u(t_0,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \varepsilon(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, \eta). \tag{4.13}
$$

This concludes the proof. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let γ, u_0 and u be as in Theorem 1.1. Let $\eta_0 = \eta_0(N,|\gamma|) > 0$ be given by Proposition 4.1. We apply Proposition 4.1 with $\eta = \eta_0$. Let $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\|u_0\|_{L^2}, N, |\gamma|) > 0$ be given by Proposition 4.1. Assume that $T_{\max} < \infty$. Then $\|u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((0,T_{\max});L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))} = \infty$ and so there exist

$$0 = T_1 < T_2 < \cdots < T_n < T_{n+1} < \cdots < T_{\max}$$

such that

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N},\ \|u\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}((T_n,T_{n+1})\times\mathbb{R}^N)} = \eta_0.$$

It follows from Proposition 4.1 that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist $c_n \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $R_n > 0$ and $t_n \in (T_n, T_{n+1})$ such that

$$R_n \leqslant \min\{(T_{\max} - t_n)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (T_{\min} + t_n)^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \|u(t_n)\|_{L^2(B(c_n,R_n))} \geqslant \varepsilon,$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The case $T_{\min} < \infty$ follows in the same way. Hence we have proved the result. $\square$

5 Further Results

As a corollary of the previous results, we can generalize to higher dimensions the 2–dimensional results proved by Merle and Vega [15] and the results proved by Keraani in [13] dimensions 1 and 2. We state here the most interesting of them. We need first some notation.

Definition 5.1. Let $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. We define δ_0 as the supremum of δ such that if

$$\|u_0\|_{L^2} < \delta,$$

then (1.4) has a global solution $u \in C(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}; L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))$.

We can prove the following result.

Theorem 5.2. *Let $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, let $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \setminus \{0\}$, such that $\|u_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} < \sqrt{2}\delta_0$, and let*

$$u \in C((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}_{\mathrm{loc}}((-T_{\min}, T_{\max}); L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^N))$$

be the maximal solution of (1.4) such that $u(0) = u_0$. Assume that $T_{\max} < \infty$, and let $\lambda(t) > 0$, such that $\lambda(t) \longrightarrow \infty$ as $t \longrightarrow T_{\max}$. Then there exists $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that,

$$\liminf_{t \nearrow T_{\max}} \int_{B(x(t),\lambda(t)(T_{\max}-t)^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \delta_0^2.$$

If $T_{\min} < \infty$ and $\lambda(t) \longrightarrow \infty$ as $t \longrightarrow -T_{\min}$ then there exists $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that,

$$\liminf_{t \searrow -T_{\min}} \int_{B(x(t),\lambda(t)(T_{\min}+t)^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u(t,x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \delta_0^2.$$

The main ingredient in the proof of that theorem is a profile decomposition of the solutions of the free Schrödinger equation. This decomposition was shown in the case $N = 2$ by Merle and Vega [15] (see also Theorem 1.4 in [4]) and by Carles and Keraani [4] when $N = 1$. We generalize it to higher dimensions thanks to the improved Strichartz estimate, Theorem 1.4. To describe it we need a definition. We follow the notation of Carles and Keraani [4].

Definition 5.3. If $\Gamma^j = (\rho_n^j, t_n^j, \xi_n^j, x_n^j)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots$ is a family of sequences in $(0,\infty)\times\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N\times\mathbb{R}^N$, we say that it is an *orthogonal family* if for all $j \neq k$,

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{\rho_n^j}{\rho_n^k} + \frac{\rho_n^k}{\rho_n^j} + \frac{|t_n^j - t_n^k|}{(\rho_n^j)^2} + \left|\frac{x_n^j - x_n^k}{\rho_n^j} + \frac{t_n^j\xi_n^j - t_n^k\xi_n^k}{\rho_n^j}\right|\right) = \infty.$$

Now, we can state the theorem about the linear profiles.

Theorem 5.4. *Let $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a bounded sequence in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Then, there exists a subsequence (that we name (u_n) for the sake of simplicity) that satisfies the following: there exists a family $(\phi^j)_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$ of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and a family of pairwise orthogonal sequences $\Gamma^j = (\rho_n^j, t_n^j, \xi_n^j, x_n^j)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots$ such that*

$$\mathcal{T}(t)u_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} H_n^j(\phi^j)(t,x) + w_n^\ell(t,x),$$

where

$$H_n^j(\phi)(t,x) = \mathcal{T}(t)\left(e^{i(\cdot)\frac{\xi_n^j}{2}}\mathcal{T}(-t_n^j)\frac{1}{(\rho_n^j)^{N/2}}\phi\left(\frac{\cdot - x_n^j}{\rho_n^j}\right)\right)(x),$$

with

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\|w_n^\ell\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^N)} \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad \ell \longrightarrow \infty.$$

Moreover, for every $\ell \geqslant 1$,

$$\|u_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell}\|\phi^j\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + \|w_n^\ell(0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 + \mathrm{o}(1),$$

as $n \longrightarrow \infty$.

A similar result has been proved for wave equations by Bahouri and Gérard [1]. To prove Theorem 5.4 one can follow Carles and Keraani (proof of Theorem 1.4) in [4]. It is observed in that paper (Remark 3.5) that the result follows from the refined Strichartz's estimate, our Theorem 1.4, once we overcome a technical issue, due to the fact that the Strichartz exponent $\frac{2(N+2)}{N}$ is an even natural number when $N \in \{1,2\}$ (which covers the cases that the previous authors considered) but not in higher dimensions (except $N=4$). Thus, to complete the proof we only need the following orthogonality result.

Lemma 5.5. *For any $M \geqslant 1$,*

$$\|\sum_{j=1}^{M} H_n^j(\phi^j)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} \leqslant \sum_{j=1}^{M} \|H_n^j(\phi^j)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})}^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} + \mathrm{o}(1) \quad as \quad n \longrightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. The proof if based on a well-known orthogonality property (see Gérard [9] and (3.47) in Merle and Vega [15]): if we have two orthogonal families Γ^1 and Γ^2, and two functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, ϕ^1 and ϕ^2, then

$$\|H_n^1(\phi^1)H_n^2(\phi^2)\|_{L^{\frac{N+2}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} = \mathrm{o}(1) \quad as \quad n \longrightarrow \infty. \tag{5.1}$$

When $N=1$ or $N=2$, $\frac{2(N+2)}{N}$ is a natural number, so we can decompose the $L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}$ norm as a product and, using (5.1), we obtain directly the lemma. In the higher dimensional case, write

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\sum_{j=1}^{M} H_n^j(\phi^j)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}}^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}} = \int |\sum_j H_n^j(\phi^j)|^2 |\sum_j H_n^j(\phi^j)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \\
&= \int \sum_j \sum_k |H_n^j(\phi^j) H_n^k(\phi^k)| |\sum_\ell H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \\
&= \sum_j \int |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^2 |\sum_\ell H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)|^{\frac{4}{N}} + \sum_j \sum_{k\neq j} \int |H_n^j(\phi^j) H_n^k(\phi^k)| |\sum_\ell H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \\
&\stackrel{\text{not}}{=} A + B.
\end{aligned}$$

We estimate B using Hölder's inequality with exponents $\frac{N+2}{N}$ and $\frac{N+2}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int |H_n^j(\phi_j) H_n^k(\phi^k)| |\sum_\ell H_n^\ell(\phi^j)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \\
&\leqslant \|H_n^j(\phi^j) H_n^k(\phi^k)\|_{L^{\frac{N+2}{N}}(\mathbb{R}^{N+1})} \|\sum_{\ell=1}^{M} H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}}^{\frac{4}{N}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then, we use the orthogonality (5.1) and obtain $B = \mathrm{o}(1)$.

About A, when $N \geqslant 4$ then $\frac{4}{N} \leqslant 1$ and therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
A &\leqslant \sum_j \sum_\ell \int |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^2 |H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)|^{\frac{4}{N}} \\
&= \sum_j \int |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^2 |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^{\frac{4}{N}} + \sum_j \sum_{\ell\neq j} \int |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^2 |H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)|^{\frac{4}{N}}.
\end{aligned}$$

The first term of the sum is

$$\sum_j \|H_n^j(\phi^j)\|_{L^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}}^{\frac{2(N+2)}{N}}.$$

The second one is

$$\sum_j \sum_{\ell \neq j} \int |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^{2-\frac{4}{N}} |H_n^j(\phi^j) H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)|^{\frac{4}{N}}.$$

We apply Hölder's with exponents $\frac{N+2}{N-2}$ and $\frac{N+2}{4}$ and bound the last sum by

$$\sum_j \sum_{j \neq \ell} \|H_n^j(\phi_n^j)|\|_{L^{\frac{2N+4}{N}}}^{2-\frac{4}{N}} \|H_n^j(\phi^j) H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)\|_{L^{\frac{N+2}{N}}}^{\frac{4}{N}}$$

which is o(1) by (5.1). This finishes the proof of the Lemma for $N \geqslant 4$.

When $N = 3$, then $\frac{4}{N} = \frac{4}{3} > 1$, which complicates a bit the argument. We write

$$A = \sum_j \int |H_n^j(\phi_j)|^2 |\sum_\ell H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)||\sum_m H_n^m(\phi^m)|^{\frac{1}{3}} \leqslant \sum_\ell \sum_j \sum_m \int |H_n^j(\phi^j)|^2 |H_n^\ell(\phi^\ell)||H_n^m(\phi^m)|^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Using a similar argument as in the previous case, we show that the above integrals are o(1) except in the case $j = \ell = m$. This ends the proof of the lemma for $N = 3$. □

Proof of Theorem 5.2. To prove Theorem 5.2, one can follow the arguments given by Keraani in [13]. Again one has to deal with the fact that $\frac{4}{N}$ is not in general a natural number. Apart from Lemma 5.5, we just need an elementary inequality (see (1.10) in Gérard [9]) for the function $F(x) = |x|^{\frac{4}{N}} x$:

$$|F(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} U^j) - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} F(U^j)| \leqslant \sum_j \sum_{k \neq j} |U^j||U^k|^{\frac{4}{N}}.$$

Then, the arguments given by Keraani generalize to higher dimensions without difficulty, and prove Theorem 5.2. □

Remark 5.6. As said in the beginning of this section, we generalize all the results of Keraani [13] to higher dimension N. In particular, we display two of them.

1. There exists an initial data $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with $\|u_0\|_{L^2} = \delta_0$, for which the solution u of (1.4) blows-up in finite time $T_{\max}$.

2. Let u be a blow-up solution of (1.4) at finite time $T_{\max}$ with initial data u_0, such that $\|u_0\|_{L^2} < \sqrt{2}\,\delta_0$. Let $(t_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be any time sequence such that $t_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} T_{\max}$. Then there exists a subsequence of $(t_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ (still denoted by $(t_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$), which satisfies the following properties. There

exist $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with $\|\psi\|_{L^2} \geqslant \delta_0$, and a sequence $(\rho_n, \xi_n, x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \in (0,\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\rho_n}{\sqrt{T_{\max} - t_n}} \leqslant A,$$

for some $A \geqslant 0$, and

$$\rho_n^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{ix\xi_n} u(t_n, \rho_n x + x_n) \rightharpoonup \psi \;\text{ in }\; L^2_w(\mathbb{R}^N),$$

as $n \longrightarrow \infty$.

Acknowledgments. The authors are grateful to Professors James Colliander and Patrick Gérard for their very useful comments. We also would like to thank Professor Sahbi Keraani for his willingness to show us his work [13].

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