

HAUSDORFF DIMENSION OF CALORIC MEASURE

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ABSTRACT. We examine caloric measures ω on general domains in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ (space \times time) from the perspective of geometric measure theory. On one hand, we give a direct proof of a consequence of a theorem of Taylor and Watson (1985) that the lower parabolic Hausdorff dimension of ω is at least n and $\omega \ll \mathcal{H}^n$. On the other hand, we prove that the upper parabolic Hausdorff dimension of ω is at most $n + 2 - \beta_n$, where $\beta_n > 0$ depends only on n . Analogous bounds for harmonic measures were first shown by Nevanlinna (1934) and Bourgain (1987). We also identify and correct an error in the paper by Bourgain. Heuristically, we show that the *density* of obstacles in a cube needed to make it unlikely that a Brownian motion started outside of the cube exits a domain near the center of the cube must be chosen according to the ambient dimension.

In the course of the proof, we give a caloric measure analogue of Bourgain's alternative: for any constants $0 < \epsilon \ll_n \delta < 1/2$ and closed set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, either (i) $E \cap Q$ has relatively large caloric measure in $Q \setminus E$ for every pole in F or (ii) $E \cap Q_*$ has relatively small ρ -dimensional parabolic Hausdorff content for every $n < \rho \leq n + 2$, where Q is a cube, F is a subcube of Q aligned at the center of the top time-face, and Q_* is a subcube of Q that is close to, but separated backwards-in-time from F :

$$Q = (-1/2, 1/2)^n \times (-1, 0), \quad F = [-1/2 + \delta, 1/2 - \delta]^n \times [-\epsilon^2, 0),$$

$$\text{and } Q_* = [-1/2 + \delta, 1/2 - \delta]^n \times [-3\epsilon^2, -2\epsilon^2].$$

Further, we supply a version of the strong Markov property for caloric measures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The caloric measures $\{\omega_\Omega^{X,t}\}_{(X,t) \in \Omega}$ are a family of Borel probability measures on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$, with support contained in $\partial\Omega$, which yield an integral representation of solutions to the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation,

$$u_{X_1 X_1} + \cdots + u_{X_n X_n} = u_t.$$

For any connected, open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ (space \times time) and suitable boundary data f , the function

$$u(X, t) = \int f d\omega_\Omega^{X,t}$$

is a classical solution of the heat equation in the interior of Ω that agrees with f along an appropriate subset of the boundary of Ω at each point of continuity of f . Probabilistically, $\omega^{X,t}(E)$ is the probability that the trace $\{(W_X(s), t-s) : s \geq 0\}$ of a Brownian motion W_X starting at X , *sent into the past*, exits Ω through $E \subset \partial\Omega$. One should not only imagine smooth domains such as a time-cylinder over a ball, but also rough domains with corners, cusps, fractal, or space-filling boundaries. In the most general situation, the underlying open sets $\Omega_t = \{X : (X, t) \in \Omega\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ in the space coordinates may vary in time. The precise definition of caloric measure and theorems about solution of the Dirichlet problem are the subject of heat potential theory; see §3 for a brief overview and the monograph [Wat12b] by Watson for a comprehensive introduction. There is a parallel theory of harmonic measures¹ associated to the Dirichlet problem for Laplace's equation $u_{X_1 X_1} + \cdots + u_{X_n X_n} = 0$ on domains in \mathbb{R}^n , which is better developed and motivates questions about caloric measure. However, the asymmetric nature of time makes the theory of temperatures more subtle. Still one expects that there exist deep connections between the geometry of a domain and its boundary and properties of the caloric measure. For a sample of results in this direction, see [KW82], [LM95], [Swe96], [HLN04], [Eng17], [GH20], [MP21], and the references therein.

In this paper, we examine relationships between caloric measures on arbitrary domains and parabolic Hausdorff measures, an idea which stems from [TW85]. More specifically, we provide estimates on the size of null sets and carrying sets for caloric measures, which are best described using the language of geometric measure theory. Very quickly, the *lower Hausdorff dimension* of a measure μ on a metric space is the infimum of Hausdorff dimensions of sets with positive measure. The *upper Hausdorff dimension* of μ is the infimum of Hausdorff dimensions of sets with full measure, i.e. sets whose complement have zero measure. We review the definitions of parabolic Hausdorff measures and dimensions and related background in more detail in §2. As usual, for two measures μ and ν on a measurable space $(\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{M})$, we write $\mu \ll \nu$, if $E \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\nu(E) = 0$ implies $\mu(E) = 0$, and write $\mu \perp \nu$, if there exists $E \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\mu(\mathbb{X} \setminus E) = 0$ and $\nu(E) = 0$. Here is a statement of the main theorem.

¹See the book review [Bis07] for a neat introduction and the reviewed book [GM05] for a longer one.

Theorem 1.1 (dimension of caloric measure). *Let $n \geq 1$, let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a domain, where we equip $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with the parabolic distance*

$$(1.1) \quad \text{dist}((X, t), (Y, s)) = \max \left\{ \left(\sum_1^n |X_i - Y_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}, |t - s|^{1/2} \right\},$$

let $(X, t) \in \Omega$, and let $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}$ denote the caloric measure of Ω with pole at (X, t) . Then:

- (i) *The lower Hausdorff dimension of $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}$ is at least n . In fact, $\omega_\Omega^{X,t} \ll \mathcal{H}^n$, where \mathcal{H}^ρ denotes the ρ -dimensional Hausdorff measure on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with the parabolic distance.*
- (ii) *The upper Hausdorff dimension of $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}$ is at most $n + 2 - \beta_n$, where $\beta_n > 0$ depends only on n . That is, $\omega_\Omega^{X,t} \perp \mathcal{H}^\rho$ for all $\rho > n + 2 - \beta_n$.*

For (ii), we assume that nearly every point in the essential boundary $\partial_e \Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation (see §3).

Remark 1.2 (interpretation of Theorem 1.1). Although the topological dimension is $n + 1$, the Hausdorff dimension of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with respect to the parabolic distance is $n + 2$. In particular, while nonempty relatively open sets $U \times \{t\}$ in the space coordinates have Hausdorff dimension n , lines parallel to the time axis have Hausdorff dimension 2. Theorem 1.1(i) gives a simple geometric test for a set to have zero caloric measure; namely, every set of parabolic Hausdorff dimension less than n is a caloric null set. By contrast, Theorem 1.1(ii) implies that any boundary with sufficiently large parabolic Hausdorff dimension must contain a subset of strictly smaller Hausdorff dimension and full caloric measure. In effect, on domains with geometrically very large boundary, the interior of the domain is insulated from heat on a substantial portion of boundary. On the whole, the theorem indicates that the study of fine properties of caloric measure should focus on subsets of the boundary of parabolic Hausdorff dimension between n and $n + 2 - \beta_n$. Unfortunately, we do not currently know the optimal value of β_n for any n , but see §6.

A version of Theorem 1.1(i) for harmonic measure on planar domains first appears in the paper [Nev35], where harmonic measure gets its name. In particular, using logarithmic capacity, Nevanlinna proves that for domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, harmonic measure ω_Ω^X is absolutely continuous with respect to the Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}^ϕ on \mathbb{R}^2 with a logarithmic gauge ϕ . For domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ in dimensions $n \geq 3$, the same method using Newtonian capacity tells us² that harmonic measure ω_Ω^X is absolutely continuous with respect to \mathcal{H}^{n-2} on \mathbb{R}^n . The appendix of [Bad11] records an alternative proof of this fact that bypasses capacity and provides the estimate

$$\omega_\Omega^X(B(x, r)) \leq \frac{r^{n-2}}{\text{dist}(X, \partial\Omega)^{n-2}} \quad \text{for all } x \in \partial\Omega \text{ and } r > 0.$$

We follow this approach and give a proof of Theorem 1.1(i), with an analogous estimate (4.3) for caloric measures $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}$ on parabolic balls, in §4. Alternatively, Theorem 1.1(i) is a consequence of a deeper fact by Taylor and Watson [TW85] that sets of zero n -dimensional

²Moreover, by elementary properties of the Riesz capacities, the harmonic measure ω_Ω^X vanishes on any set of σ -finite \mathcal{H}^{n-2} measure.

parabolic Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}^n on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} have thermal capacity zero. All of the proofs described above ultimately rely on elementary comparisons with the fundamental solutions to the Laplace and heat equations. Theorem 1.1(i) is sharp, because the bottom boundary of any cylindrical domain $\Omega = \Omega_0 \times (0, \infty) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ has Hausdorff dimension n and positive caloric measure.

Theorem 1.1(ii) is inspired by a corresponding result for harmonic measure due to Bourgain. For any $n \geq 2$, define *Bourgain's constant* $b_n \in [0, 1]$ to be the largest number such that the upper Hausdorff dimension of harmonic measure is at most $n - b_n$ for every domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. We remark that to bound b_n from above, one need only estimate the dimension of harmonic measure from below on a particular domain. By contrast, in order to bound b_n from below, one must estimate the dimension of harmonic measure from above *uniformly* on arbitrary domains. In [Bou87], Bourgain did this³ and showed that $b_n > 0$ for all $n \geq 3$. It is now known that $b_2 = 1$ by a deep theorem of Jones and Wolff [JW88] (also see Makarov [Mak85] and Wolff [Wol93]) and $b_n < 1$ for all $n \geq 3$ by an incredible example of Wolff [Wol95] (also see [LVV05]). However, the exact value of Bourgain's constant b_n (let alone an explicit lower or upper bound on b_3) has not been determined. Bishop [Bis92] has conjectured that $b_n = 1/(n - 1)$, but there has been no progress to date. Additional results about the Hausdorff dimension of harmonic measure on special classes of domains can be found in [Wu86, Bat96, KPT09, Bad12, AMT17, Azz18, Azz20].

To prove Theorem 1.1(ii), in §5, we follow the outline of Bourgain's original proof, which utilizes fundamental tools such as the maximum principle for harmonic functions and the strong Markov property for harmonic measure together with stopping time arguments from harmonic analysis. Each of these have natural analogues in the caloric setting, which we review in §3. Of some independent interest, we supply a self-contained statement and proof (see Theorem 2.10) of Bourgain's strategy for estimating the dimension of a Radon measure, which appears at the end of his demonstration that $b_3 > 0$. Another crucial ingredient in [Bou87] is an estimate, now commonly called *Bourgain's alternative*, which implies that locally any closed set in \mathbb{R}^n always has relatively large harmonic measure or relatively small ρ -dimensional Hausdorff content \mathcal{H}_∞^ρ for all $\rho > n - 2$. We determine and prove the correct analogue of Bourgain's alternative with caloric measure and parabolic Hausdorff content. Because of the form of the fundamental solution to the heat equation, a short dimension-dependent time skip between the pole of caloric measure and the part of the closed set being examined is required (see Lemma 5.1).

In §6, we examine the connection between Bourgain's constant b_n for harmonic measure and the optimal constant β_n in Theorem 1.1(ii). In particular, considering the behavior of caloric measure on cylindrical domains, we prove that $\beta_n \leq b_n$ for all $n \geq 1$.

As a final note, we wish to draw attention to some related work for other operators. Akman, Lewis, and Vogel [ALV15] proved that an analogue of Bourgain's theorem is true for p -harmonic measures associated to the p -Laplacian, a degenerate elliptic operator on

³The paper by Bourgain contains an incorrect estimate, which leaves a gap in the original argument. We show how to complete the proof. See Remark 5.4.

\mathbb{R}^n , when $p \geq n$. In fact, they demonstrate that p -harmonic measure is carried by a set of σ -finite \mathcal{H}^{n-1} measure whenever $p > n$. We expect that there should be analogues of Bourgain's theorem and Theorem 1.1(ii) for elliptic measures and parabolic measures associated to uniformly elliptic and parabolic divergence form operators, but leave this to future investigations. On the other hand, Sweezy [Swe92, Swe94] has already proved by example that there exist elliptic measures on \mathbb{R}^n with Hausdorff dimension arbitrarily close to n and parabolic measures in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with Hausdorff dimension arbitrarily close to $n + 2$. For adjacent work on absolute continuity of "harmonic measure in higher codimensions", see the paper [DEM21] by David, Engelstein, and Mayboroda.

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2. PRELIMINARIES I: GEOMETRIC MEASURE THEORY

2.1. Metric spaces. For general background on Hausdorff measures, see the books of Mattila [Mat95] and Rogers [Rog98]. For discussion of various definitions of the dimension of a measure, we refer the reader to [MMR00]. On a metric space \mathbb{X} , we let $\text{diam } E$ denote the *diameter* of $E \subset \mathbb{X}$. We let $B(x, r)$ and $U(x, r)$ denote the *closed* and *open* balls with center $x \in \mathbb{X}$ and radius $r > 0$.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathbb{X} be a metric space and let $\rho \in [0, \infty)$. For all $\delta \in (0, \infty]$, we define the set functions $\mathcal{H}_\delta^\rho : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{X}) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^\rho(E) = \inf \left\{ \sum_1^\infty (\text{diam } E_i)^\rho : E \subseteq \bigcup_1^\infty E_i, \text{diam } E_i \leq \delta \right\} \quad \text{for all } E \subset \mathbb{X};$$

we call \mathcal{H}_∞^ρ the ρ -dimensional Hausdorff content on \mathbb{X} . We define the ρ -dimensional Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^\rho : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{X}) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ on \mathbb{X} by $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = \lim_{\delta \downarrow 0} \mathcal{H}_\delta^\rho(E)$ for all $E \subset \mathbb{X}$.

Proposition 2.2 (basic facts). *Let \mathbb{X} be a metric space.*

- For all $\rho \in [0, \infty)$, the set functions \mathcal{H}_δ^ρ are outer measures on \mathbb{X} and the Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}^ρ is a Borel regular outer measure on \mathbb{X} . The same conclusions hold for the set functions $\mathcal{H}_\delta^{\log}$ and \mathcal{H}^{\log} , respectively.
- For all $\rho \in [0, \infty)$ and $E \subset \mathbb{X}$, $\mathcal{H}_\infty^\rho(E) \leq (\text{diam } E)^\rho$.
- For all $\rho \in [0, \infty)$ and $E \subset \mathbb{X}$, $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = 0$ if and only if $\mathcal{H}_\infty^\rho(E) = 0$.
- For all $0 \leq \rho_1 < \rho_2 < \infty$ and $E \subset \mathbb{X}$, if $\mathcal{H}^{\rho_1}(E) < \infty$, then $\mathcal{H}^{\rho_2}(E) = 0$.

Remark 2.3. In the definition of \mathcal{H}_δ^ρ , the coverings of E are by *arbitrary subsets* of \mathbb{X} of diameter at most δ . The outer measures \mathcal{H}_δ^ρ are typically not additive on Borel sets.

Definition 2.4. Let \mathbb{X} be a metric space and let $E \subset \mathbb{X}$. The *Hausdorff dimension* of E , denoted $\dim_H E$, is the unique number in $[0, \infty]$ determined as follows.

- If $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = 0$ for all $\rho > 0$, then $\dim_H E = 0$.
- If there exists $\sigma \in (0, \infty)$ such that $\mathcal{H}^{\rho_1}(E) = \infty$ for all $\rho_1 < \sigma$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\rho_2}(E) = 0$ for all $\rho_2 > \sigma$, then $\dim_H E = \sigma$.

- If $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = \infty$ for all $\rho < \infty$, then $\dim_H E = \infty$.

Let μ be a Borel measure on \mathbb{X} . The *lower Hausdorff dimension* of μ is defined to be

$$\underline{\dim}_H \mu = \inf\{\dim_H E : E \subset \mathbb{X} \text{ is Borel, } \mu(E) > 0\}.$$

The *upper Hausdorff dimension* of μ is defined to be

$$\overline{\dim}_H \mu = \inf\{\dim_H E : E \subset \mathbb{X} \text{ is Borel, } \mu(\mathbb{X} \setminus E) = 0\}.$$

Remark 2.5. Both the Hausdorff dimension of a set and upper Hausdorff dimension of a measure are *countably stable*. This means that if $\mathbb{X} = \bigcup_1^\infty E_i$, then $\dim_H \mathbb{X} = \sup_i \dim_H E_i$ and $\overline{\dim}_H \mu = \sup_i \overline{\dim}_H \mu \llcorner E_i$ for every Borel measure μ on \mathbb{X} .

Here and below $\mu \llcorner E$ denotes the (outer) measure defined by $\mu \llcorner E(F) = \mu(E \cap F)$ for all F . Recall that if μ is a metric outer measure, then $\mu \llcorner E$ is a metric outer measure for any set E ; if μ is a Borel regular outer measure, then $\mu \llcorner E$ is a Borel regular outer measure for any Borel set E . See e.g. [EG92] or [Rog98].

In practice, when working with Hausdorff measures and contents, it is convenient to be able to work with coverings by metric balls or “cubes” instead of arbitrary sets.

Lemma 2.6 (spherical coverings for null sets). *Let \mathbb{X} be a metric space, let $\rho \in [0, \infty)$, and let $E \subset \mathbb{X}$. If $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = 0$, then for every $\delta > 0$, there exists a sequence $(U(x_i, r_i))_1^\infty$ of open balls in \mathbb{X} with centers $x_i \in E$ and radii $0 < r_i < \delta$ such that $E \subset \bigcup_1^\infty U(x_i, r_i)$ and $\sum_1^\infty (\text{diam } U(x_i, r_i))^\rho < \delta$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = 0$ and let $\delta > 0$ be given. Assign $\epsilon = \min\{\delta, \delta^{1/\rho}\}$. Then $0 \leq \mathcal{H}_{\epsilon/4}^\rho(E) \leq \mathcal{H}^\rho(E) = 0$, as well. Since $\mathcal{H}_{\epsilon/4}^\rho(E) = 0$, there exist sets E_1, E_2, \dots with $\text{diam } E_i \leq \epsilon/4$ such that $E \subset \bigcup_1^\infty E_i$ and $\sum_1^\infty (\text{diam } E_i)^\rho < \delta/2^{1+2\rho}$. Delete any sets E_i that do not intersect E and relabel. For each $i \geq 1$, pick $x_i \in E_i \cap E$ and either set $r_i = 2 \text{diam } E_i$, if $\text{diam } E_i > 0$, or $r_i = \epsilon/2^{1+(i+1)/\rho}$, if $\text{diam } E_i = 0$. Note that $r_i < \delta$ for each i , since $2 \text{diam } E_i \leq \epsilon/2 < \delta$ and $\epsilon/2^{1+(i+1)/\rho} < \epsilon/2 < \delta$. Further, since each set $E_i \subset U(x_i, r_i)$, we have $E \subset \bigcup_1^\infty U(x_i, r_i)$. Finally, write $I = \{i \geq 1 : \text{diam } E_i > 0\}$ and $J = \{j \geq 1 : \text{diam } E_j = 0\}$. Then, by our choices above,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_1^\infty (\text{diam } U(x_i, r_i))^\rho &\leq \sum_{i \in I} 4^\rho (\text{diam } E_i)^\rho + \sum_{j \in J} \frac{\epsilon^\rho}{2^{j+1}} \\ &\leq 4^\rho \sum_1^\infty (\text{diam } E_i)^\rho + \sum_2^\infty \frac{\delta}{2^j} < \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} = \delta. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

2.2. Parabolic space. Let us specialize the ambient metric space to our primary setting. Let $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ be equipped with the parabolic distance (1.1). For each integer $m \geq 2$, we define the system $\Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ of *half-open parabolic m -adic cubes* to be all sets Q of the form

$$Q = \left[\frac{j_1}{m^k}, \frac{j_1 + 1}{m^k} \right) \times \dots \times \left[\frac{j_n}{m^k}, \frac{j_n + 1}{m^k} \right) \times \left[\frac{j_{n+1}}{m^{2k}}, \frac{j_{n+1} + 1}{m^{2k}} \right) \quad (k, j_1, \dots, j_n, j_{n+1} \in \mathbb{Z});$$

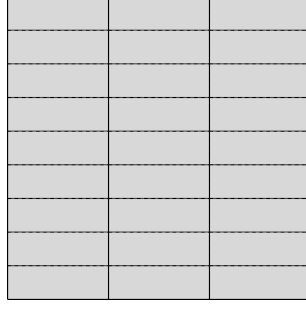


FIGURE 2.1. A parabolic triadic square ($m = 3$) in \mathbb{R}^2 of side length 1 and its 27 children of side length $1/3$.

we say that Q belongs to *generation* k of $\Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ and has *side length* $\text{side } Q = m^{-k}$ and *volume* $\text{vol } Q = m^{-k(n+2)}$. Note that $\text{diam } Q = \sqrt{n} \text{side } Q$ for every $Q \in \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$, because we view \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with the parabolic distance. See Figure 2.1.

The cubes in each generation of $\Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ partition \mathbb{R}^{n+1} and admit an apparent *parent-child hierarchy* or *tree structure*. Every cube $Q \in \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ of generation k is contained in a unique cube $Q^\uparrow \in \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ of generation $k - 1$; we call Q^\uparrow the *parent* of Q and we say that Q is a *child* of Q^\uparrow . Extending this metaphor, the *ancestors* of a cube include its parent, the parent of its parent, and so on; the *descendants* of a cube include its children, the children of its children, and so on. Note that for every $Q \in \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$,

$$\# \text{Child}(Q) = m^{n+2} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{vol } Q = \sum_{R \in \text{Child}(Q)} \text{vol } R,$$

where $\text{Child}(Q)$ denotes the set of all children of Q . Another observation is that for each cube $Q_0 \in \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$, there are precisely 3^{n+1} cubes $Q \in \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ such that $\text{side } Q = \text{side } Q_0$ and $\overline{Q} \cap \overline{Q_0} \neq \emptyset$ and this number of cubes is independent of m .

When discussing the relative position of cubes in a tree, we shall say that an ancestor of a cube is “above” the cube and a descendent of a cube is “below” the cube.

We now define a family of Hausdorff type measures adapted to the system $\Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ of parabolic m -adic cubes. Such measures are sometimes called *net measures*; see e.g. [Rog98, Ch. 2, §7]. The net measures \mathcal{M}^ρ and net contents \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ depend on a choice of a system of cubes, but we suppress this dependence from the notation for the sake of readability. We choose the letter “ \mathcal{M} ” to suggest “ m -adic”.

Definition 2.7. Fix $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ and let $\rho \in [0, \infty)$. For all $\delta \in (0, \infty]$, we define the set functions $\mathcal{M}_\delta^\rho : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by

$$\mathcal{M}_\delta^\rho(E) = \inf \left\{ \sum_1^\infty (\text{side } E_i)^\rho : E \subseteq \bigcup_1^\infty E_i, \text{side } E_i \leq \delta, E_i \in \Delta \right\} \quad \text{for all } E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1};$$

we call \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ the ρ -dimensional parabolic net content on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . We define the ρ -dimensional parabolic net measure $\mathcal{M}^\rho : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} by $\mathcal{M}^\rho(E) = \lim_{\delta \downarrow 0} \mathcal{M}_\delta^\rho(E)$ for all $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.

Remark 2.8. The net contents \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ are outer measures and the net measures \mathcal{M}^ρ are Borel regular outer measures on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Unlike the Hausdorff measures and contents, the net measures and contents on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} are not translation invariant. Nevertheless, for all $n \geq 1$ and $\rho > 0$, we have $\mathcal{H}^\rho \approx \mathcal{M}^\rho$ and $\mathcal{H}_\infty^\rho \approx \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho$, with implicit constants in one direction depending only on n and in the other direction only on n and m . More precisely,

$$\mathcal{H}_{\sqrt{n}\delta}^\rho \leq \sqrt{n}^\rho \mathcal{M}_\delta^\rho \leq \sqrt{n}^{n+2} \mathcal{M}_\delta^\rho,$$

because $\text{diam } Q = \sqrt{n} \text{side } Q$ for every parabolic m -cube and $\mathcal{H}_{\sqrt{n}\delta}^\rho$ is defined by taking the infimum over a larger class of sets. (Also all quantities vanish whenever $\rho > n + 2$.) Conversely, whenever $\delta = \infty$ or $\delta = m^{-k_0}$ for some $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\mathcal{M}_\delta^\rho \leq 3^{n+1} m^\rho \mathcal{H}_\delta^\rho \leq 3^{n+1} m^{n+2} \mathcal{H}_\delta^\rho.$$

To see this, suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is a nonempty set with $m^{-(k+1)} < \text{diam } E \leq m^{-k}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Pick any $Q_E \in \Delta$ with side $Q_E = m^{-k}$ such that $Q_E \cap E \neq \emptyset$. Then E is covered by the 3^{n+1} half-open cubes $Q \in \Delta$ with side $Q = m^{-k} \leq m \text{diam } E$ such that $\overline{Q} \cap \overline{Q_E} \neq \emptyset$. Considering possible coverings for a cube centered at the origin of side length $m^{1/2}$, i.e.

$$E = \left[-\frac{1}{2}m^{1/2}, \frac{1}{2}m^{1/2}\right)^n \times \left[-\frac{1}{2}m^{-1/4}, \frac{1}{2}m^{1/4}\right),$$

shows that some dependence on m in the comparison $\mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho \lesssim \mathcal{H}_\infty^\rho$ is unavoidable (unless we restrict to $n + 2 - \rho \ll 1$ depending on m).

The following theorem is usually stated with $m = 2$ and the bound $\mu(E) \geq c(n) \mathcal{H}_\infty^\rho(E)$, obscuring the dependence on m in (2.3). However, below it is convenient to take $m \gg 2$ and use the sharper bound $\mu(E) \geq c(n) \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E)$; see Lemmas 5.1 and 5.3. We refer the reader who may be unfamiliar with the definition of Souslin sets to [Rog98].

Theorem 2.9 (Frostman's lemma). *Fix $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a Souslin set (e.g. any Borel set). If E is bounded and $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E) > 0$ for some $\rho > 0$, then there exists a compact set $K \subset E$ and a finite Borel measure μ on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with support in K such that*

$$(2.1) \quad \mu(Q) \leq (\text{side } Q)^\rho \quad \text{for all } Q \in \Delta,$$

$$(2.2) \quad \mu(E) = \mu(K) \geq c \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E) \geq c \sqrt{n}^{-(n+2)} \mathcal{H}_\infty^\rho(E),$$

where $0 < c < 1$ is a constant depending only on n (and not on m !). Furthermore,

$$(2.3) \quad \mu(A) \leq 3^{n+1} m^\rho (\text{diam } A)^\rho \quad \text{for all sets } A \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}.$$

Proof. The proof for compact sets in \mathbb{R}^n with the Euclidean distance using dyadic cubes starting on [Mat95, p. 112] transfers to the setting of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with the parabolic distance without any difficulty. Use parabolic m -adic cubes instead of Euclidean dyadic cubes. Although the statement of Frostman's lemma in [Mat95] involves \mathcal{H}_∞^ρ , the proof for E contained in some $Q \in \Delta$ only uses coverings by m -adic cubes, and thus, one can write \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ in the first inequality of (2.2) as indicated (with $c = 2^{-(n+1)}$). The second inequality in (2.2) follows from Remark 2.8. More generally, if we only know that $E \subset Q$ is Souslin, then we can first choose a compact set $K \subset E$ such that $\mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(K) \geq (1/2) \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E)$;

e.g. combine Corollary 3 (to Theorem 48) and Theorem 52 in [Rog98]. Then we can take the Frostman measure for E to be the Frostman measure for K . This requires that we replace c by $c/2$. In general, E may not be contained in a single cube $Q \in \Delta$, but it is contained in 3^{n+1} or fewer pairwise disjoint cubes $Q_i \in \Delta$ with $\text{side } Q_i \geq \text{diam } E$ and $\mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E) \leq \sum_i \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E \cap Q_i)$. If μ_i is a Frostman measure for $E \cap Q_i$ with constant c for each i , then $\mu = 3^{-(n+1)} \sum_i \mu_i$ is a Frostman measure for E with constant $3^{-(n+1)}c$. Finally, (2.3) follows from (2.1) and Remark 2.8. \square

The following statement gives a method to bound the upper Hausdorff dimension of a measure from above.

Theorem 2.10. *Fix $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$. Let μ be a Radon measure on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} and let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a Borel set with $\mu(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus E) = 0$. If there exist constants $0 < \rho < n + 2$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that for every $Q \in \Delta$ with $\text{side } Q \leq 1$,*

$$\mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } Q}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q) < (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\sum_{R \in \text{Child}(Q)} \mu(R)^{1/2} (\text{vol } R)^{1/2} \leq m^{-\lambda} \mu(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2},$$

then the upper parabolic Hausdorff dimension of μ is at most $n + 2 - \lambda\rho/(\lambda + \rho)$.

Proof. We model the proof on the argument in [Bou87, §2], which yields $\overline{\dim}_H \mu < n + 2$, but keep better track of parameters in order to achieve the sharper conclusion. Because

$$\overline{\dim}_H \mu = \sup\{\overline{\dim}_H \mu \llcorner Q : Q \in \Delta, \text{side } Q = 1\},$$

we may assume without loss of generality that $E \subset Q_0$ for some $Q_0 \in \Delta$ with $\text{side } Q_0 = 1$. Furthermore, scaling μ , we may assume without loss of generality that $\mu(Q_0) \leq 1$.

Fix $0 < \epsilon < 1$. We will prove that

$$\overline{\dim}_H \mu \leq \max\{n + 2 - \rho(1 - \epsilon), n + 2 - \lambda\epsilon\}.$$

This suffices, because for $\epsilon = \rho/(\lambda + \rho)$, we have

$$n + 2 - \rho(1 - \epsilon) = n + 2 - \lambda\epsilon = n + 2 - \lambda\rho/(\lambda + \rho).$$

Towards the goal, fix $0 < \delta < 1$ sufficiently small such that $\epsilon \log_m(1/\delta) \geq 1$ and assign $s = \lceil \epsilon \log_m(1/\delta) \rceil$. We now build a tree $\mathcal{T} = \bigcup_{l=0}^L \mathcal{T}_l$ of finite depth $L \leq \lceil \log_m(1/\delta) \rceil$, inductively. Each set in \mathcal{T} is a parabolic m -adic cube contained in Q_0 . Note that while each cube $Q \in \mathcal{T}_{l+1}$ is contained in a unique cube $P \in \mathcal{T}_l$ with $\text{side } P > \text{side } Q$, we shall not specify side lengths of children in \mathcal{T} . In other words, the children of a cube Q in \mathcal{T} are descendents of Q in Δ , but are not necessarily children of Q in Δ .

Base Case. At the top level, put $\mathcal{T}_0 = \{Q_0\}$.

Induction Step. Suppose that \mathcal{T}_l is nonempty for some level $l \geq 0$ and let $Q \in \mathcal{T}_l$. If $\text{side } Q \leq \delta$, then we stop and declare Q to be terminal in \mathcal{T} . Otherwise, we shall include at least one and possibly \aleph_0 many descendents of Q in Δ as sets \mathcal{T}_{l+1} . If it occurs that

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } Q}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q) < (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho},$$

then we say that Q is *type 1*. Choose a finite or countably infinite list $Q^1, Q^2, \dots \in \Delta$ of pairwise disjoint cubes such that $\text{side } Q^i \leq m^{-1} \text{side } Q$ for all i , $E \cap Q \subset \bigcup_i Q^i$, and

$$(2.5) \quad \sum_i (\text{side } Q^i)^{n+2-\rho} < (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho}.$$

We include the cube $Q^i \in \mathcal{T}_{l+1}$ for each i . According to the hypothesis, if the cube Q is not type 1, then

$$(2.6) \quad \sum_{R \in \text{Child}(Q)} \mu(R)^{1/2} (\text{vol } R)^{1/2} \leq m^{-\lambda} \mu(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2},$$

where $\text{Child}(Q)$ denotes the set of all children of Q in Δ . In this instance, we say that Q is *type 2*. Include each $R \in \text{Child}(Q)$ in \mathcal{T}_{l+1} . Repeating this procedure for each $Q \in \mathcal{T}_l$ completes the definition of \mathcal{T}_{l+1} .

To see that \mathcal{T} has finite depth, simply note that if $Q \in \mathcal{T}_l$, $R \in \mathcal{T}_{l+1}$, and $R \subset Q$, then $\text{side } R \leq m^{-1} \text{side } Q$. If $\mathcal{T}_{\lceil \log_m(1/\delta) \rceil}$ is nonempty, then $\text{side } Q \leq m^{-\log_m(1/\delta)} \text{side } Q_0 \leq \delta$ and Q is terminal in \mathcal{T} for every $Q \in \mathcal{T}_{\lceil \log_m(1/\delta) \rceil}$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}_{\lceil \log_m(1/\delta) \rceil + 1}$ is never defined.

For later use, note that for any $Q \in \mathcal{T}$ (in particular, for cubes of type 2),

$$(2.7) \quad \mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } Q}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q) \leq \sum_{R \in \text{Child}(Q)} (\text{side } R)^{n+2-\rho} = m^\rho (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho}.$$

However, whenever $Q \in \mathcal{T}_l$ is type 1, equation (2.5) yields the improved estimate

$$(2.8) \quad \mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } Q}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q) \leq \sum_i (\text{side } Q^i)^{n+2-\rho} < (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho}.$$

Goal. Write $\eta = \max\{n+2-\rho(1-\epsilon), n+2-\lambda\epsilon\}$. With the tree \mathcal{T} in hand, we will shortly identify a measurable subset $F_\delta \subset E$ such that

$$(2.9) \quad \mu(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus F_\delta) = \mu(E \setminus F_\delta) = o(\delta) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}_{m\delta^\epsilon}^{\eta+\alpha}(F_\delta) \leq 2m^\alpha \delta^{\epsilon\alpha} \quad \text{for all } \alpha \geq 0.$$

To proceed, let \mathcal{T}^* denote the set of all terminal cubes in \mathcal{T} . Observe that $\mathcal{T}^* \subset \bigcup_1^L \mathcal{T}_l$, because Q_0 is not terminal as $\delta < 1 = \text{side } Q_0$. We now use the terminal cubes to define two collections $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{T}$ with $\mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$. We say that $Q \in \mathcal{T}^* \cap \mathcal{T}_l$ is *efficient* for $\mathcal{M}^{n+2-\rho}$ and include $Q \in \mathcal{E}$ if the chain Q_0, \dots, Q_{l-1} of cubes strictly above Q in \mathcal{T} contains fewer than $s = \lceil \epsilon \log_m(1/\delta) \rceil$ type 2 cubes. Otherwise, if $Q \in \mathcal{T}^*$ is not efficient for $\mathcal{M}^{n+2-\rho}$, then there exists an ancestor P of Q in \mathcal{T} such that P is the s -th type 2 cube appearing in the chain from Q_0 to Q , starting from Q_0 ; in this case, we include P in the collection \mathcal{F} . By construction of the tree, we have $E \subset \bigcup \mathcal{T}^* \subset \bigcup \mathcal{E} \cup \bigcup \mathcal{F}$. Furthermore, $\text{side } Q \leq \delta$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{E}$ and $\delta < \text{side } Q \leq m^{-(s-1)} \leq m\delta^\epsilon$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus, $\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{F}$ is a cover of E by parabolic m -cubes of side length at most $m\delta^\epsilon$. Define \mathcal{G} to be the set of all $Q \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $(\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\lambda\epsilon} \leq \mu(Q)$ and put $F_\delta = E \cap \bigcup (\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{G})$.

We now make a series of estimates towards (2.9). Recall that at most $s-1 \leq \epsilon \log_m(1/\delta)$ ancestors of cubes in \mathcal{E} are type 2. By (2.7) and (2.8), summing layer-by-layer up the tree

from \mathcal{E} to Q_0 ,

$$\sum_{Q \in \mathcal{E}} (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho} \leq \dots \leq (m^\rho)^{s-1} (\text{side } Q_0)^{n+2-\rho} \leq \delta^{-\rho\epsilon}.$$

Hence, since $\text{side } Q \leq \delta < 1$ for all $Q \in \mathcal{E}$, we have that for any $\alpha \geq 0$,

$$\mathcal{M}_{m\delta^\epsilon}^{\eta+\alpha}(E \cap \bigcup \mathcal{E}) \leq \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{E}} (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho(1-\epsilon)+\alpha} \leq \delta^{\rho\epsilon+\alpha} \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{E}} (\text{side } Q)^{n-2-\rho} \leq \delta^\alpha.$$

The estimate for $E \cap \bigcup \mathcal{G}$ is even easier. By definition of \mathcal{G} , for any $\alpha \geq 0$,

$$\mathcal{M}_{m\delta^\epsilon}^{\eta+\alpha}(E \cap \bigcup \mathcal{G}) \leq \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{G}} (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\lambda\epsilon+\alpha} \leq m^\alpha \delta^{\epsilon\alpha} \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{G}} \mu(Q) \leq m^\alpha \delta^{\epsilon\alpha}.$$

Thus, $\mathcal{M}_{m\delta^\epsilon}^{\eta+\alpha}(F_\delta) \leq \delta^\alpha + m^\alpha \delta^{\epsilon\alpha} \leq 2m^\alpha \delta^{\epsilon\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \geq 0$. To verify (2.9), it remains to estimate $\mu(E \setminus F_\delta)$. Observe that

$$\text{vol } Q = (\text{side } Q)^{n+2} > (\text{side } Q)^{\lambda\epsilon} \mu(Q) > \delta^{\lambda\epsilon} \mu(Q) \quad \text{for all } Q \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{G}.$$

Now, by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality,

$$\sum_{\{R\}} \mu(R)^{1/2} (\text{vol } R)^{1/2} \leq \mu(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2}$$

whenever Q is partitioned by cubes $\{R\}$. However, we have the improved estimate (2.6) whenever $Q \in \mathcal{T}$ is type 2. As every $Q \in \mathcal{F}$ has $(s-1)$ ancestors in \mathcal{T} of type 2, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E \setminus F_\delta) &\leq \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{G}} \mu(Q) < \delta^{-\lambda\epsilon/2} \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{G}} \mu(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \delta^{-\lambda\epsilon/2} m^{-\lambda(s-1)} \mu(Q_0)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q_0)^{1/2} \leq m^\lambda \delta^{\lambda\epsilon/2} = o(\delta), \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

Conclusion. Choose any sequence $\delta_1 > \delta_2 > \dots > 0$ such that $\sum_1^\infty \mu(E \setminus F_{\delta_i}) < \infty$ and put $F = \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} F_{\delta_j} = \bigcup_{j=1}^\infty \bigcap_{i=j}^\infty F_{\delta_i}$. By the Borel-Cantelli lemma, the set $E \setminus F = \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} (E \setminus F_{\delta_j})$ has μ measure zero. Finally, F is Borel (since E is Borel) and for any $\alpha > 0$,

$$\mathcal{M}^{\eta+\alpha}(F) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{M}^{\eta+\alpha} \left(\bigcap_{i=j}^\infty F_{\delta_i} \right) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{k \geq j} \mathcal{M}_{m\delta_k^\epsilon}^{\eta+\alpha} \left(\bigcap_{i=j}^\infty F_{\delta_i} \right) \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} 2m^\alpha \delta_j^{\epsilon\alpha} = 0$$

by continuity from below and (2.9). Therefore, $\overline{\dim}_H \mu \leq \dim_H F \leq \eta$. \square

Remark 2.11. At the end of the proof, we could also take $\alpha = 0$ and obtain the stronger conclusion $\mathcal{M}^\eta(F) \leq 2 < \infty$, whence μ is carried by (countable unions of) sets of finite \mathcal{H}^η measured. Of course, this is only interesting if $\overline{\dim}_H \mu = \eta$. To that end:

Question 2.12. For some/each choice of ρ and λ , does there exist a measure μ satisfying the hypothesis of Theorem 2.10 with $\overline{\dim}_H \mu = n + 2 - \lambda\rho/(\lambda + \rho)$?

Finally, we need the following fact in §6, which follows from the equivalence of Hausdorff and packing dimensions for sets contained in a line. See [Mat95, Theorem 8.10] for details.

Lemma 2.13. *If $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $B \subset \mathbb{R}$ (equipped with the snowflaked metric $|x - y|^{1/2}$) are non-empty Borel sets, then $\dim_H A \times B = \dim_H A + \dim_H B$.*

3. PRELIMINARIES II: HEAT POTENTIAL THEORY AND CALORIC MEASURE

In this section, we give a brief synopsis of heat potential theory, which is presented with great clarity in the excellent book of Watson [Wat12b]. For additional results, the daring may consult the comprehensive research monograph of Doob [Doo01]. Recent advances moving parabolic potential theory closer to the time-independent theory are given by Mourougolou and Puliatti [MP21]. At the end of the section, we give a statement and proof of the strong Markov property for caloric measure, which is unlikely new, but we are not aware of a good reference to it in the literature. The subtle interplay of the essential and singular boundaries of nested domains makes things a bit tricky.

To *formulate* the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation, $-\Delta_X u + \partial_t u = 0$, we must first classify different parts of the topological boundary of a domain in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$. Because of the asymmetric flow of time, it is useful to split balls in the parabolic distance into time-backwards and time-forwards halves. For all $(X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $r > 0$, let

$$U_r^-(X, t) = U_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, r) \times (t - r^2, t) \quad \text{and} \quad U_r^+(X, t) = U_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, r) \times (t, t + r^2)$$

denote half balls excluding the present and extending into the past and future, respectively. Here $U_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, r)$ denotes the usual open ball in \mathbb{R}^n with the Euclidean distance. Note that, because the parabolic distance (1.1) is defined using the supremum norm, each $U_r^\pm(X, t)$ has the shape of a *cylinder* in the time-axis whose *base* is a ball in the space coordinates.

Definition 3.1 (classification of boundary points). Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a nonempty open set and let $\partial\Omega$ denote the topological boundary of Ω in a one-point compactification of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} so that $\partial\Omega$ includes the point at infinity, which we denote by ∞ , if Ω is unbounded. Following [Wat12b, §8.1], we partition $\partial\Omega$ as

$$\partial\Omega = \partial_e\Omega \cup \partial_s\Omega = (\partial_n\Omega \cup \partial_{ss}\Omega) \cup \partial_s\Omega,$$

where $(X, t) \in \partial\Omega$ belongs to

- the *normal boundary* $\partial_n\Omega$ if either $(X, t) = \infty$ or $U_r^-(X, t) \setminus \Omega \neq \emptyset$ for every $r > 0$;
- the *semi-singular boundary* $\partial_{ss}\Omega$ if $U_{r_0}^-(X, t) \subset \Omega$ for some $r_0 > 0$ and also $U_{r_1}^+(X, t) \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset$ for every $0 < r_1 < r_0$; and,
- the *singular boundary* $\partial_s\Omega$ if $U_{r_0}^-(X, t) \subset \Omega$ for some $r_0 > 0$ and $U_{r_1}^+(X, t) \cap \Omega = \emptyset$ for some $0 < r_1 < r_0$.

The *essential boundary* $\partial_e\Omega$ is the union of the normal and semi-singular boundaries.

That is to say, the normal boundary consists of those points, which see the complement of Ω in the past. In the *abnormal boundary* $\partial\Omega \setminus \partial_n\Omega$, the semi-singular boundary points are those that can be approached by a sequence of points in Ω from the future, whereas the singular boundary points cannot. See Figure 3.1. For any domain Ω , there exists a countable set T of times such that $\partial_{ss}\Omega \cup \partial_s\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times T$ (see [Wat12b, Theorem 8.40]).

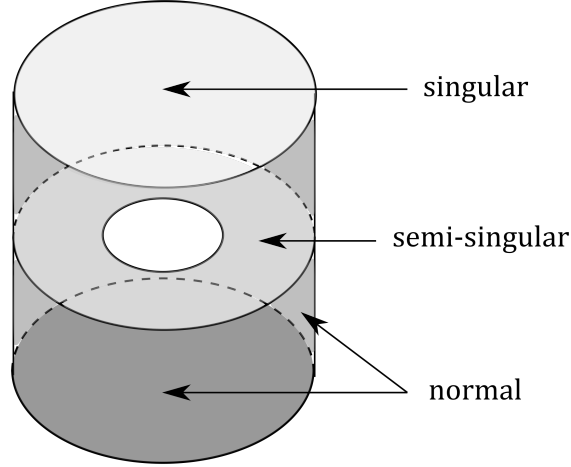


FIGURE 3.1. The normal, semi-singular, and singular boundaries of two stacked open cylinders in $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, connected by a circular cut in the center. Time is oriented vertically, flowing upward.

Remark 3.2. The definitions of $\partial_n \Omega$, $\partial_{ss} \Omega$, and $\partial_s \Omega$ in [Wat12b] uses time-backwards and time-forwards half balls in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} equipped with the Euclidean metric instead of $U_r^-(X, t)$ and $U_r^+(X, t)$. However, as any Euclidean half-ball is contained in a parabolic half-ball and vice-versa, the two definitions are equivalent.

The *Dirichlet problem for the heat equation* on a domain (i.e. a connected, open set) $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is to find, for each (bounded) continuous function f on the essential boundary, a *temperature* $u(X, t)$, i.e. a $C^{2,1} \equiv C_X^2 C_t^1$ solution of the heat equation in Ω , such that

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{cases} u(X, t) \rightarrow f(X_0, t_0) & \text{as } (X, t) \in \Omega \rightarrow (X_0, t_0) \in \partial_n \Omega, \\ u(X, t) \rightarrow f(X_0, t_0) & \text{as } (X, t) \in \Omega \rightarrow (X_0, t_0) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega \text{ with } t > t_0. \end{cases}$$

Note that we only consider limits at points in the semi-singular boundary as they are approached from the future. There are no time restrictions on the approach to points in the normal boundary. In the Dirichlet problem, we never specify the boundary values of a solution along the singular boundary. This is justified by thinking about the flow of heat from the past to the future in the “stacked cylinder” domain in the figure.

As with the Dirichlet problem for harmonic functions, the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation does not admit a classical solution on arbitrary domains, because (3.1) may fail for some $f \in C(\partial_e \Omega)$ at *irregular* boundary points $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega$. On the other hand, if at some $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega$, (3.1) holds for every $f \in C(\partial_e \Omega)$, then we say that (X_0, t_0) is *regular* for the Dirichlet problem. Regularity of a boundary point is a property that depends on the domain Ω (actually, on the asymptotic behavior of the thermal capacity of the complement $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \Omega$ at the boundary point). We refer the reader to [Wat12b, §8.5] and [Lan73, EG82] for details.

It is useful to be able to consider the Dirichlet problem and its solution in the extended sense of Perron-Wiener-Brelot. The description is rather long. As a shortcut, we refer the

reader to [Wat12b, §§3.2, 8.2] for the definition of hypotemperatures / hypertemperatures and subtemperatures / supertemperatures. Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a domain and let f be an extended real-valued function on $\partial_e \Omega$. The *lower class* \mathfrak{L}_Ω^f consists of all hypotemperatures u on Ω bounded from above (including $u \equiv -\infty$) such that

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{cases} \limsup_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_0,t_0)} u(X,t) \leq f(X_0,t_0) & \text{for all } (X_0,t_0) \in \partial_n \Omega, \\ \limsup_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_0,t_0), t > t_0} u(X,t) \leq f(X_0,t_0) & \text{for all } (X_0,t_0) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Similarly, the *upper class* \mathfrak{U}_Ω^f consists of all hypertemperatures v on Ω bounded from below (including $v \equiv +\infty$) such that

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{cases} \liminf_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_0,t_0)} v(X,t) \geq f(X_0,t_0) & \text{for all } (X_0,t_0) \in \partial_n \Omega, \\ \liminf_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_0,t_0), t > t_0} v(X,t) \geq f(X_0,t_0) & \text{for all } (X_0,t_0) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega. \end{cases}$$

It can be shown that $u \leq v$ on Ω for all $u \in \mathfrak{L}_\Omega^f$ and $v \in \mathfrak{U}_\Omega^f$. We call

$$L_\Omega^f \equiv \sup \mathfrak{L}_\Omega^f \quad \text{and} \quad U_\Omega^f \equiv \inf \mathfrak{U}_\Omega^f$$

the *lower* and *upper solutions* for f on Ω , respectively. If $L_\Omega^f = U_\Omega^f$ on Ω , then we say that f is *resolutive* and declare $H_\Omega^f \equiv L_\Omega^f = U_\Omega^f$ to be the *PWB solution* to the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation on Ω with boundary data f . For any resolutive function, the PWB solution is a temperature in Ω . Every $f \in C(\partial_e \Omega)$ is resolutive and $u = H_\Omega^f$ satisfies (3.1) at all regular points $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega$. For details and further results, we refer the reader to [Wat12b]. All of this preamble leads to...

Theorem 3.3 (existence and support of caloric measure). *Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a connected, open set. For each $(X, t) \in \Omega$, there exists a unique Borel regular metric outer measure called the caloric measure of Ω with pole at (X, t) such that for each function $f \in C(\partial_e \Omega)$, for each indicator function $f = \chi_E$ of a Borel set $E \subset \partial_e \Omega$, and more generally, for each function with $f \in L^1(\omega_\Omega^{X,t})$ for all $(X, t) \in \Omega$, the PWB solution H_Ω^f exists and*

$$(3.4) \quad H_\Omega^f(X, t) = \int f d\omega_\Omega^{X,t} \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \Omega.$$

For each (X, t) , the caloric measure $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}$ is a probability measure carried by the subset of the essential boundary that is accessible by strictly backwards-in-time paths in Ω starting from the pole. That is,

$$(3.5) \quad \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(\partial_e \Omega) = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(\Gamma_\Omega^-(X, t)) = 1,$$

where $\Gamma_\Omega^-(X, t)$ denotes the set of all points $(Y, s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $s < t$ such that there exists a continuous map $\gamma : [0, t-s] \rightarrow \Omega$ satisfying $\gamma(0) = (X, t)$, $\gamma(\tau) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \{t-\tau\}$ for all $\tau \in [0, t-s]$, and $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow t-s} \gamma(\tau) = (Y, s)$.

Proof. See Theorem 8.27, Lemma 8.29, and Theorem 8.32 in [Wat12b]. The fact that a caloric measure on $\partial \Omega$, if it exists, should be supported in the essential boundary is due to Suzuki [Suz80]. \square

Remark 3.4. The last condition in Theorem 3.3 guarantees that the caloric measure of the present and the future is zero: $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \{s \in \mathbb{R} : s \geq t\}) = 0$ for all Ω and $(X, t) \in \Omega$. This fact is obvious from the probabilistic interpretation of caloric measure mentioned at the top of the introduction. As temporal beings, we may find the fact that the distribution of heat in the future does not affect us in the present to be reassuring.

Remark 3.5. By Harnack's inequality, $\omega_\Omega^{X_1, t_1} \ll \omega_\Omega^{X, t}$ whenever $(X_1, t_1) \in \Omega \cap \Gamma_\Omega^-(X, t)$. See [Wat12b, Corollary 1.33].

Remark 3.6. As a warning, especially for readers who are familiar with harmonic measure, we note that there exist domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ such that the set I_Ω of irregular points in $\partial_e \Omega$ can have *positive* caloric measure (see [TW85]). Such domains have chaotic, rapidly changing time-slices $\Omega_\tau = \Omega \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \times \{\tau\})$ that make Ω pathological from the perspective of the Dirichlet problem. On the other hand, be assured that $\omega_\Omega^{X, t}(I_\Omega) = 0$ for all $(X, t) \in \Omega$ whenever $\Omega = \Omega_0 \times (a, b)$ is a cylinder over a domain $\Omega_0 \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^n$.

A set $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is said to be *polar* for the heat equation if there exists an open set Ω containing Z and a supertemperature v on Ω such that $v(X, t) = \infty$ for every $(X, t) \in Z$. For basic facts about polar sets and related potential theory, see [Wat12b, Chapter 7]. Among other results, Taylor and Watson [TW85] prove that (i) *every set $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $\mathcal{H}^n(Z) = 0$ is polar*, and also (ii) *every set $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $\dim_H Z > n$ is not polar*, where as in §2 Hausdorff measures and dimension are defined using parabolic distance on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Polar sets have caloric measure zero in any domain [Wat12a, §5].

Theorem 3.7 (maximum principle [Wat12b, Theorem 8.2]). *Let u be a hypotemperature on an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and let Z be a polar subset of $\partial_e \Omega$. Suppose that*

$$(3.6) \quad \limsup_{(X, t) \rightarrow (X_0, t_0)} u(X, t) < \infty \quad \text{for all } (X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega \quad \text{and}$$

$$(3.7) \quad \limsup_{(X, t) \rightarrow (X_0, t_0)} u(X, t) \leq A \quad \text{for all } (X_0, t_0) \in (\partial_e \Omega) \setminus Z,$$

where for $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega$ the approach of (X, t) to (X_0, t_0) is along points with $t > t_0$. Then $u(X, t) \leq A$ for all $(X, t) \in \Omega$.

We say that a pointwise defined property $P(X, t)$ holds *nearly everywhere* if the property holds for all points in the complement of a polar set.

Theorem 3.8 (strong Markov property for caloric measure). *Let $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2 \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be nested domains. In addition, suppose that*

- (i) *nearly every point in $\partial_e \Omega_1$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem on Ω_1 ,*
- (ii) *nearly every point in $\partial_e \Omega_1 \cap \partial_e \Omega_2$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem on Ω_2 , and*
- (iii) *the sets $\partial_e \Omega_1 \cap \partial_{ss} \Omega_2$ and $\partial_n \Omega_1 \cap \partial_{ss} \Omega_2$ are polar.*

If $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is a Borel set and $(X_1, t_1) \in \Omega_1$, then

$$(3.8) \quad \omega_{\Omega_2}^{X_1, t_1}(E) = \omega_{\Omega_1}^{X_1, t_1}(E \cap \partial_e \Omega_2) + \int_{(\partial_e \Omega_1) \cap \Omega_2} \omega_{\Omega_2}^{Z, \tau}(E) d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X_1, t_1}(Z, \tau).$$

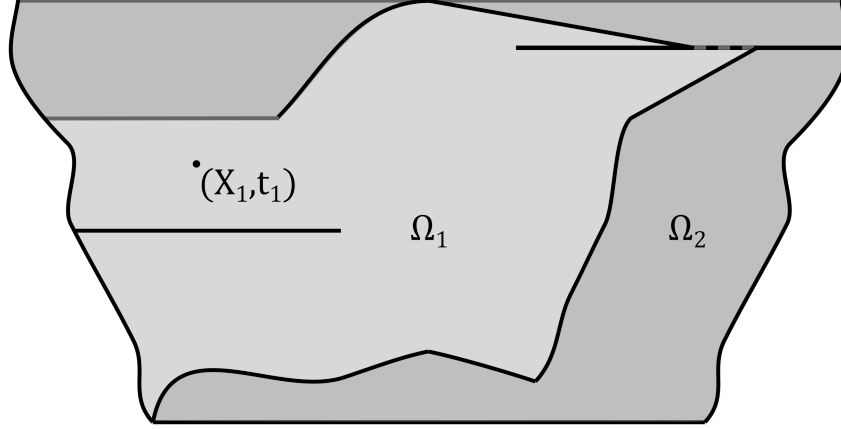


FIGURE 3.2. Nested domains $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2$ in $\mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ with essential boundaries indicated by black lines and singular boundaries by gray lines. At the top, we illustrate how $\partial_e \Omega_1 \cap \partial_s \Omega_2 \neq \emptyset$ and $\partial_s \Omega_1 \cap \partial_e \Omega_2 \neq \emptyset$ are both possible. The pole (X_1, t_1) lies in both domains.

Proof. We model our argument on the analytic proof of the strong Markov property for elliptic measures presented in [AAM19, Lemma B.1]. By the inner regularity of Radon measures on their measurable sets and separability of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , it suffices to prove (3.8) for compact sets in $\partial_e \Omega_2$. (See the argument at the end of the proof in [AAM19] for details.)

Let $E \subset \partial_e \Omega_2$ be compact. Then we may choose a sequence $\phi_j \in C_c(\partial_e \Omega_2)$ of real-valued continuous functions with compact support such that $0 \leq \phi_j \leq 1$ and $\phi_j(X, t) \downarrow \chi_E(X, t)$ for all $(X, t) \in \partial_e \Omega_2$. Consider the temperatures u_j in Ω_2 defined by

$$u_j(X, t) = \int_{\partial_e \Omega_2} \phi_j d\omega_{\Omega_2}^{X, t} \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \Omega_2.$$

To proceed, let us partition

$$\partial_e \Omega_1 = (\partial_e \Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2) \cup (\partial_e \Omega_1 \cap \partial_e \Omega_2) \cup (\partial_e \Omega_1 \cap \partial_s \Omega_2) =: A_1 \cup B_1 \cup C_1.$$

In Figure 3.2, we illustrate an example of nested domains where A_1 , B_1 , and C_1 are each nonempty. Let \bar{u}_j denote an extension of u_j to $\Omega_2 \cup B_1 \cup C_1$ defined by setting

$$\bar{u}_j = \begin{cases} u_j & \text{in } \Omega_2 \\ \phi_j & \text{in } B_1, \\ 0 & \text{in } C_1. \end{cases}$$

Then \bar{u}_j is continuous everywhere in Ω_2 (hence on A_1), simply because u_j is a temperature. In addition, \bar{u}_j is continuous at nearly every point in B_1 by (ii) and continuity of ϕ_j , where as usual if $(X_0, t_0) \in B_1 \cap \partial_{ss} \Omega_2$, then continuity of \bar{u}_j at (X_0, t_0) means on approach by points (X, t) with $t > t_0$. Unfortunately, it could be that $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_n \Omega_1 \cap \partial_{ss} \Omega_2$ (e.g. imagine $\partial_n \Omega_1$ includes a segment $\{X_0\} \times [t_0 - \epsilon, t_0]$ in Ω_2 that is backwards-in-time from $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega_2$), in which case we have no way to guarantee that $\bar{u}_j|_{\Omega_1}$ is continuous

at (X_0, t_0) when approached from the past. We deal with this possibility in assumption (iii) by requiring that $\partial_n \Omega_1 \cap \partial_{ss} \Omega_2$ be a polar set. We do not worry about continuity of the extension \bar{u}_j at points in C_1 , since anyways C_1 is also polar by (iii). As \bar{u}_j is defined on all of $\partial_e \Omega_1$, we may define a temperature v_j on Ω_1 by assigning

$$v_j(X, t) = \int_{\partial_e \Omega_1} \bar{u}_j d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X, t} \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \Omega_1.$$

Observe that (see [Wat12b, Corollary 8.45])

$$(3.9) \quad \lim_{(X, t) \rightarrow (X_0, t_0)} v_j(X, t) = \bar{u}_j(X_0, t_0)$$

at nearly every point of continuity of $\bar{u}_j|_{\partial_e \Omega_1}$ by (i), with the usual interpretation of the limit at semi-singular boundary points. Thus, as we already noted that \bar{u}_j is nearly everywhere continuous, (3.9) holds at nearly every $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega_1$.

Now, the functions u_j , \bar{u}_j , and v_j are bounded, taking values between 0 and 1 at all points where they are defined, because $0 \leq \phi_j \leq 1$ and caloric measures are probabilities. Hence $\pm(u_j|_{\Omega_1} - v_j)$ are (hypo) temperatures in Ω_1 satisfying (3.6). At nearly every point $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega_1$, with the usual interpretation when $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega_1$, we also have

$$\lim_{(X, t) \rightarrow (X_0, t_0)} \pm(u_j|_{\Omega_1}(X, t) - v_j(X, t)) = \pm(\bar{u}_j(X_0, t_0) - \bar{u}_j(X_0, t_0)) = 0,$$

where we used $u_j(X, t) = \bar{u}_j(X, t)$ for all $(X, t) \in \Omega_1$, because $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2$. By the maximum principle (see Theorem 3.7), we conclude that $u_j(X, t) = v_j(X, t)$ at every $(X, t) \in \Omega_1$. Therefore, for every $(X, t) \in \Omega_1$,

$$(3.10) \quad \int_{\partial_e \Omega_2} \phi_j d\omega_{\Omega_2}^{X, t} = \int_{A_1 \cup B_1 \cup C_1} \bar{u}_j d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X, t} = \int_{A_1} u_j d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X, t} + \int_{B_1} \phi_j d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X, t}.$$

Note that $\int_{C_1} \bar{u}_j d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X, t}$ vanished, because C_1 is polar.

To conclude, evaluate (3.10) at a fixed point $(X_1, t_1) \in \Omega_1$ and send $j \rightarrow \infty$. Recall that $\phi_j \downarrow \chi_E$ pointwise and $0 \leq \phi_j \leq 1$. By either the monotone or dominated convergence theorem, the left hand side of (3.10) becomes

$$\int_{\partial_e \Omega_2} \chi_E d\omega_{\Omega_2}^{X_1, t_1} = \omega_{\Omega_2}^{X_1, t_1}(E).$$

Similarly, taking into account the fact that caloric measures on Ω_1 are supported in $\partial_e \Omega_1$ and $E \subset \partial_e \Omega_2$, the second term on the right hand side of (3.10) becomes $\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X_1, t_1}(E)$. Finally, send $j \rightarrow \infty$ in the definition of $u_j(Z, \tau)$ to get $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} u_j(Z, \tau) = \omega_{\Omega_2}^{Z, \tau}(E)$ pointwise. By one more application of the dominated convergence theorem, the first term on the right hand side of (3.10) transforms into

$$\int_{A_1} \omega_{\Omega_2}^{Z, \tau}(E) d\omega_{\Omega_1}^{X_1, t_1}.$$

This verifies (3.8) for compact sets $E \subset \partial_e \Omega_2$. \square

Extending the notion of a parabolic cube, a *(closed) parabolic rectangle* in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} is any set H of the form $H = [X_1, X_1 + s_1] \times \cdots \times [X_n, X_n + s_n] \times [X_{n+1}, X_{n+1} + s_{n+1}^2]$; we call the numbers $s_1, \dots, s_n, s_{n+1} > 0$ the *side lengths* of H . Iterating the strong Markov property, we obtain the following estimate, which we will use in the proof of Lemma 5.3.

Corollary 3.9 (caloric measure of nested rectangles). *Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a domain and suppose nearly every point of $\partial_e \Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation. Let H_1, \dots, H_k be parabolic rectangles in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} that are strictly nested in the sense that*

$$H_k \subset \text{int } H_{k-1}, \quad H_{k-1} \subset \text{int } H_{k-2}, \quad \dots, \quad H_2 \subset \text{int } H_1.$$

Write $G'_i = \Omega \cap \partial_e(\Omega \setminus H_i) \subset \partial H_i = G_i$ for each i . If $(X, t) \in \Omega \setminus H_1$, then

$$\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(H_k) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(G'_1) \left(\sup_{(X_1, t_1) \in G'_1} \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_2}^{X_1, t_1}(G'_2) \right) \cdots \left(\sup_{(X_{k-1}, t_{k-1}) \in G'_{k-1}} \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_{k-1}}^{X_{k-1}, t_{k-1}}(G_k) \right).$$

(Except for the final instance G_k , all instances of a ‘ G ’ in the formula are G'_i .)

Proof. Let us mention once and for all that removing a rectangle H from a domain Ω enlarges the complement of the domain. In particular, $\partial_{ss}(\Omega \setminus H) \subset \partial_{ss} \Omega$ and every regular point of $\partial_e \Omega$ that belongs to $\partial_e(\Omega \setminus H)$ is also a regular point of $\partial_e(\Omega \setminus H)$. Moreover, every point in $\partial_e(\Omega \setminus H) \cap \partial H$ is regular; e.g. use [Wat12b, Theorem 8.49] to check regularity of any points in $\partial_e(\Omega \setminus H) \cap \partial H$ that do not belong to $\partial_e \Omega$.

We use induction on the number of rectangles. For the base case, suppose that $k = 1$. Suppose that nearly every point in $\partial_e \Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem on Ω . Hence nearly every point in $\partial_e(\Omega \setminus H_1)$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem on $\Omega \setminus H_1$, as well. Comparing boundary values, one may check that $\lim_{(X,t) \rightarrow (Y,s)} (\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(H_k) - \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(G_1)) \leq 0$ at nearly every $(Y, s) \in \partial_e(\Omega \setminus H_1)$, with the standard proviso that $t > s$ when $(Y, s) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega$. Thus, by the maximum principle, $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(H_k) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(G_1)$ for all $(X, t) \in \Omega \setminus H_1$.

Suppose that the corollary holds for some $k \geq 1$. Let H_1, \dots, H_{k+1} be rectangles with $H_{j+1} \subset \text{int } H_j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$ and fix $(X, t) \in \Omega \setminus H_1$. Note that every $(X_1, t_1) \in G'_1$ lies outside of H_2 . Thus, the inductive hypothesis applied with H_2, \dots, H_{k+1} guarantees that

$$\omega_\Omega^{X_1, t_1}(H_{k+1}) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_2}^{X_1, t_1}(G'_2) \left(\sup_{(X_2, t_2) \in G'_2} \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_3}^{X_2, t_2}(G'_3) \right) \cdots \left(\sup_{(X_k, t_k) \in G'_k} \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_{k+1}}^{X_k, t_k}(G_{k+1}) \right).$$

(When $k = 1$, this formula should be read as $\omega_\Omega^{X_1, t_1}(H_2) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_2}^{X_1, t_1}(G_2)$.) Since $\Omega \setminus H_1 \subset \Omega$, the strong Markov property ensures that

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(H_{k+1}) &= \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(H_{k+1} \cap \partial_e \Omega) + \int_{\Omega \cap \partial_e(\Omega \setminus H_1)} \omega_\Omega^{X_1, t_1}(H_{k+1}) d\omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(X_1, t_1) \\ &= \int_{G'_1} \omega_\Omega^{X_1, t_1}(H_{k+1}) d\omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(X_1, t_1) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(G'_1) \sup_{(X_1, t_1) \in G'_1} \omega_\Omega^{X_1, t_1}(H_{k+1}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(H_{k+1} \cap \partial_e \Omega) = 0$ trivially, since H_{k+1} is contained in the exterior of $\Omega \setminus H_1$. Combining the two displayed equations yields the desired inequality for H_1, \dots, H_{k+1} . This completes the induction step. \square

4. LOWER DIMENSION BOUND

The *fundamental temperature* (also known as the *heat kernel*) on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} is the function $W(X, t) : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ defined by

$$W(X, t) = (4\pi t)^{-n/2} \exp(-|X|^2/4t) \chi_{\{t>0\}}.$$

It is a solution to the heat equation on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$, is a supersolution of the heat equation on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , and satisfies $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} W(X - Y, t - s) dY = 1$ for all $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$ with $t > s$. To make effective estimates of caloric measure on arbitrary domains in this section and the next, we need to understand the phase portrait for the fundamental temperature.

Lemma 4.1 (portrait of $W(|X|, t)$). *Let $\phi : [0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be defined by*

$$\phi(r, t) = (4\pi t)^{-n/2} \exp(-r^2/4t).$$

- horizontal traces: *For all $t > 0$, the function $r \mapsto \phi(r, t)$ is strictly decreasing, $\phi(0, t) = (4\pi t)^{-n/2}$, and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \phi(r, t) = 0$.*
- vertical traces: *The function $t \mapsto \phi(0, t) = (4\pi t)^{-n/2}$ is strictly decreasing, $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \phi(0, t) = \infty$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi(0, t) = 0$.*
- *For all $r > 0$, the function $t \mapsto \phi(r, t)$ increases on $(0, (1/2n)r^2]$, decreases on $[(1/2n)r^2, \infty)$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \phi(r, t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi(r, t) = 0$, and has maximum value*

$$\max_{t>0} \phi(r, t) = \phi(r, (1/2n)r^2) = (n/2\pi)^{n/2} \exp(-n/2)r^{-n} = C_n r^{-n},$$

where $C_n \rightarrow \infty$ superexponentially as $n \rightarrow \infty$, although $C_n > C_{n+1}$ for $1 \leq n \leq 5$.

- parabolic traces: *For all $\lambda > 0$, $\phi(r, \lambda r^2) = C(\lambda, n)r^{-n}$, where as a function of λ the constant $C(\lambda, n)$ increases on $(0, 1/2n]$ and decreases on $[1/2n, \infty)$.*
- parabolic dilation: *For all $\lambda > 0$, $\phi(\lambda r, \lambda^2 t) = \lambda^{-n} \phi(r, t)$.*

Remark 4.2. The proof of Lemma 4.1 is an easy exercise in calculus. With the aid of a computer, it can be checked that initially the constants $C_n = \sup_{\lambda>0} C(\lambda, n)$ satisfy

$$.25 > C_1 > C_2 > C_3 > C_4 > C_5 > C_6 > .04,$$

but thereafter $C_6 < C_7 < C_8 < \dots$.

On \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , let $U_{r,s}(X, t) = U_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, r) \times (t - s, t + s)$ denote the *open cylinder* with *center* (X, t) , *radius* r , and *duration* $2s$. A special case is $U_{r,2}(X, t) = U((X, t), r)$, an open ball of radius r in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with the parabolic distance. We refer to (4.1) as a universal estimate, because it holds on every domain $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.

Lemma 4.3 (universal cylinder estimate). *Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a domain and let $(X, t) \in \Omega$. For all $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega$, $r > 0$, and $s > 0$,*

$$(4.1) \quad \omega_{\Omega}^{X,t}(U_{r,s}(X_0, t_0)) \leq \frac{W(X - X_0, (1/2n)r^2 + s + t - t_0)}{\phi(1, (1/2n) + 2s/r^2)} r^n.$$

Proof. Write $E = U_{r,s}(X_0, t_0)$. The following argument may be viewed as a modification of the usual proof that caloric measure of the present and future is zero (e.g. see [Wat12b, Lemma 2.10] or Example (a) on [Doo01, p. 329]). The basic idea is to show that an appropriately chosen translation and dilation of the fundamental temperature belongs to the upper class \mathfrak{U}_Ω^f for $f = \chi_E$; see (3.3). Define

$$v(X, t) = \frac{W(X - X_0, t - t_{-1})}{R} \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

for some time $t_{-1} < t_0 - s$ and number $R > 0$ to be determined. As long as we choose

$$(4.2) \quad 0 < R \leq \inf_{(X,t) \in E} W(X - X_0, t - t_{-1}) = \inf_{\substack{0 \leq \rho < r \\ t_0 - s < \tau < t_0 + s}} \phi(\rho, \tau - t_{-1}) = \inf_{t_0 - s < \tau < t_0 + s} \phi(r, \tau - t_{-1}),$$

where ϕ is from Lemma 4.1, we have

$$\liminf_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_1, t_1)} v(X, t) \geq 1 = \chi_E(X_1, t_1) \quad \text{for every } (X_1, t_1) \in (\partial_e \Omega) \cap E.$$

(For equality of the infima in (4.2), we used $\rho \mapsto \phi(\rho, \tau)$ is decreasing for each $\tau > 0$.) Also, we always have

$$\liminf_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_1, t_1)} v(X, t) \geq 0 = \chi_E(X_1, t_1) \quad \text{for every } (X_1, t_1) \in (\partial_e \Omega) \setminus E,$$

simply because v is nonnegative. (Luckily, because v is defined on all of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , we do not need any special interpretation of the limit inferior when $(X_1, t_1) \in \partial_{ss} \Omega$.) Hence $v \in \mathfrak{U}_\Omega^f$. It immediately follows that $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(E) = H_\Omega^f(X, t) \leq v(X, t)$ for all $(X, t) \in \Omega$.

Clearly, the best upper bound from this comparison is found by taking

$$R = \min_{t_0 - s \leq \tau \leq t_0 + s} \phi(r, \tau - t_{-1})$$

and choosing t_{-1} to make R as large as possible. Rather than try to find the optimal value of t_{-1} , which would depend on n , r , and s and seems hard, we use our knowledge of the vertical traces of ϕ in Lemma 4.1 to make a smart choice. Set $t_{-1} = t_0 - s - (1/2n)r^2$, which puts $\phi(r, t_0 - s - t_{-1}) = \phi(r, (1/2n)r^2) = \max_{\tau > 0} \phi(r, \tau) = C_n r^{-n}$ as large as possible. Since $\phi(r, \tau)$ decreases on $[(1/2n)r^2, \infty)$, it follows that with our value of t_{-1} ,

$$R = \phi(r, (1/2n)r^2 + 2s) = r^{-n} \phi(1, (1/2n) + 2s/r^2).$$

Putting it all together,

$$\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(U_{r,s}(X_0, t_0)) \leq \frac{W(X - X_0, t - t_{-1})}{R} = \frac{W(X - X_0, (1/2n)r^2 + s + t - t_0)}{\phi(1, (1/2n) + 2s/r^2)} r^n$$

for all $(X, t) \in \Omega$. We have arrived at (4.1). \square

Lemma 4.4 (universal ball estimate). *Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be any domain and let $(X, t) \in \Omega$. For all $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega$ and $0 < r \leq \text{dist}((X, t), \partial_e \Omega)$,*

$$(4.3) \quad \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(U((X_0, t_0), r)) \lesssim_n \frac{r^n}{\text{dist}((X, t), \partial_e \Omega)^n}.$$

Proof. Let $(X, t) \in \Omega$, $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_e \Omega$, and $r > 0$. By Lemma 4.3,

$$\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(U((X_0, t_0), r)) = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(U_{r,r^2}(X_0, t_0)) \lesssim_n W(X - X_0, (1 + 1/2n)r^2 + t - t_0)r^n,$$

where the constant $\phi(1, 1/2n + 2)^{-1} \leq \phi(1, 5/2)^{-1} \leq e^{1/10}(10\pi)^{n/2}$. To continue, write

$$\delta = \text{dist}((X, t), \partial_e \Omega) \leq \max(|X - X_0|, |t - t_0|^{1/2}).$$

Suppose that $|X - X_0| \geq \delta$, i.e. the space distance is large. By Lemma 4.1,

$$W(X - X_0, (1 + 1/2n)r^2 + t - t_0) \leq \phi(\delta, (1 + 1/2n)r^2 + t - t_0) \leq \phi(\delta, (1/2n)\delta^2) = C_n \delta^{-n}.$$

This yields (4.3) when $|X - X_0| \geq \delta$. Of course, the other possibility is that $|X - X_0| < \delta$, but $|t - t_0| \geq \delta^2$, i.e. the space distance is small, but the time distance is large. If $t \leq t_0 - r^2$, then $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(U((X_0, t_0), r)) = 0$ by Remark 3.4 and the estimate (4.3) is trivially true. Thus, we may suppose that $t > t_0 - r^2$. We now impose the hypothesis $r \leq \delta$, which ensures that $t > t_0 - \delta^2$. Since $|X - X_0| < \delta$ and $|t - t_0| \geq \delta^2$, it follows that in fact $t \geq t_0 + \delta^2$. By Lemma 4.1,

$$W(X - X_0, (1 + 1/2n)r^2 + t - t_0) \leq \phi(0, (1 + 1/2n)r^2 + t - t_0) \leq \phi(0, \delta^2) = (4\pi)^{-n/2} \delta^{-n}.$$

This yields (4.3) when $|X - X_0| < \delta$ and $|t - t_0| \geq \delta$ (and $r \leq \delta$). \square

Remark 4.5. The proof of (4.3) that we gave produces an implicit constant, which grows superexponentially as $n \rightarrow \infty$. It would be interesting to find the best possible constant and/or find geometric conditions (flatness?) under which the exponent n can be improved.

We are ready to prove the first half of the main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.1(i). Fix any domain $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, pole $(X, t) \in \Omega$, and caloric measure $\omega = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}$. We wish to prove $\omega \ll \mathcal{H}^n$. Suppose that $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is any set with $\mathcal{H}^n(E) = 0$. Let $G = E \cap \partial_e \Omega \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \times (-\infty, t))$ and let $F = E \setminus G$. On the one hand, $\omega(F) = 0$ by (3.5). On the other hand, our supposition guarantees that $\mathcal{H}^n(G) \leq \mathcal{H}^n(E) = 0$. Fix $\delta > 0$. By Lemma 2.6, we can find a sequence $U_i = U((X_i, t_i), r_i)$ of open balls centered at $(X_i, t_i) \in G$ of radius $0 < r_i < \delta$ such that $G \subset \bigcup_1^\infty U_i$, and $\sum_1^\infty (2r_i)^n < \delta$. As long as δ is sufficiently small (in particular, we require $\delta \leq \text{dist}((X, t), \partial_e \Omega)$), Lemma 4.4 gives

$$\omega(G) \leq \sum_1^\infty \omega(U((X_i, t_i), r_i)) \lesssim_n \sum_1^\infty \frac{r_i^n}{\text{dist}((X, t), \partial_e \Omega)^n} \lesssim_n \frac{\delta}{\text{dist}((X, t), \partial_e \Omega)^n}.$$

Sending $\delta \rightarrow 0$, we conclude that $\omega(G) = 0$. Thus, $\omega(E) \leq \omega(F) + \omega(G) = 0$. This verifies ω is absolutely continuous with respect to \mathcal{H}^n . It follows that if $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is a Borel set with $\omega(E) > 0$, then $\mathcal{H}^n(E) > 0$ and $\dim_H E \geq n$. Therefore, $\underline{\dim}_H \omega \geq n$. \square

5. BOURGAIN'S ALTERNATIVE AND UPPER DIMENSION BOUND

Write $\text{gap}(A, B) = \inf\{\text{dist}((X, t), (Y, s)) : (X, t) \in A, (Y, s) \in B\}$ for the *gap* between sets in $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with the parabolic distance. (This terminology comes from variational analysis. Harmonic analysts may be more familiar with the notation $\text{dist}(A, B)$. As gap does not satisfy the triangle inequality, the latter notation is perhaps unwise.)

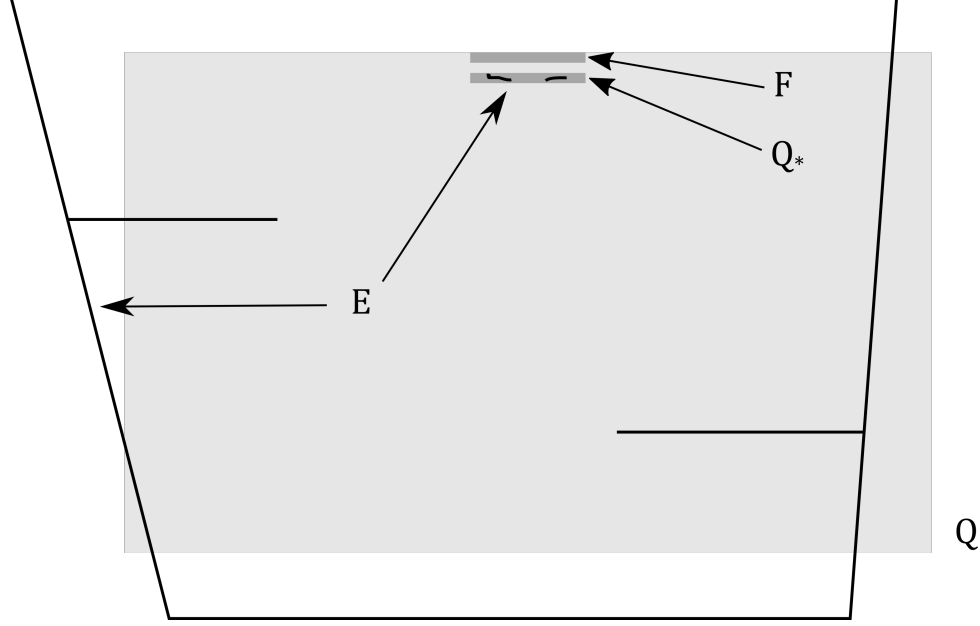


FIGURE 5.1. Bourgain's alternative for a cube Q in \mathbb{R}^2 with size parameters $r/r^2 = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$, $\epsilon = 1/7$, and $\delta = 3/7$. If the content of $E \cap Q_*$ is large, then caloric measure $\omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X,t}(E \cap Q)$ is large for every pole $(X, t) \in F$.

The following lemma is the analogue of [Bou87, Lemma 1] in the parabolic context. See Figure 5.1.

Lemma 5.1 (Bourgain's alternative for caloric measure). *Fix $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ for some $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 2$; see §2.2. Let Q be an open parabolic cube in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} of side length r , i.e.*

$$Q = z_Q + (-r/2, r/2)^n \times (-r^2, 0) \quad \text{for some point } z_Q = (X_Q, t_Q) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}.$$

Let $Q_ = z_Q + S \times [-3\epsilon^2 r^2, -2\epsilon^2 r^2]$ be a parabolic cube in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} of side length ϵr contained in Q such that $\text{gap}(Q_*, \partial_n Q) \geq \delta r$. Let $F = z_Q + S \times [-\epsilon^2 r^2, 0)$. Suppose that $\epsilon/\delta \leq 1/\sqrt{6n}$. For all closed sets $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $0 < \eta < 1$, at least one (possibly both) of the following alternatives hold:*

$$(5.1) \quad \omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X,t}(E \cap Q) \geq \eta \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in F \setminus E,$$

$$(5.2) \quad \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E \cap Q_*) \lesssim_n \frac{m^\rho}{1 - m^{n-\rho}} \eta (\epsilon r)^\rho \quad \text{for all } n < \rho \leq n + 2,$$

where \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ denotes the ρ -dimensional m -adic parabolic net content relative to Δ .

Remark 5.2. (i) By Remark 2.8, one can replace \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ in (5.2) with the parabolic Hausdorff content \mathcal{H}_∞^ρ . (It is then best to pick $m = 2$.)

(ii) We observe that $(1 - m^{n-\rho})^{-1} \leq (1 - 2^{n-\rho})^{-1} \leq 2$ when $n + 1 \leq \rho \leq n + 2$.

Proof of Lemma 5.1. Fix $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$. Let Q be an open parabolic cube in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with side length r and center z_Q . Choose associated subcubes Q_* and F with common face

S and parameters δ and ϵ as stated. The center and side length of the cube Q play no important role in the proof that follows, but the astute reader might rightly object to normalizing $z_Q = 0$ and $r = 1$, as the net contents \mathcal{M}_∞^ρ are neither translation nor dilation invariant. Because we do not wish to import any additional dependence on m in (5.2) beyond what is stated, we shall work in the general setup.

Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be closed and let $0 < \eta < 1$. Suppose that (5.1) fails. Then we must establish (5.2). Freeze $n < \rho \leq n + 2$. If $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E \cap Q_*) = 0$, then $\mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E \cap Q_*) = 0$ and (5.2) is immediate for the fixed value of ρ . Thus, we may assume that $\mathcal{H}^\rho(E \cap Q_*) > 0$. By Theorem 2.9, there exists a compact set $K \subset E \cap Q_*$ and finite Borel measure μ on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} with support in K such that

$$(5.3) \quad \mu(R) \leq (\text{side } R)^\rho \quad \text{for all } R \in \Delta \text{ and}$$

$$(5.4) \quad \mu(K) \gtrsim_n \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E \cap Q_*).$$

Consider the potential $u(X, t) = \int_K W(X - Y, t - s) d\mu(Y, s)$ for $(X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$, which solves the heat equation by differentiation under the integral. To proceed, let us momentarily take for granted three estimates (proved below):

$$(E1) \quad u(X, t) \lesssim_n \frac{m^\rho}{1 - m^{n-\rho}} (\epsilon r)^{\rho-n} \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K,$$

$$(E2) \quad u(X, t) \geq (12\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-n/12} (\epsilon r)^{-n} \mu(K) \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in F,$$

$$(E3) \quad u(X, t) \leq (12\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-n/2} (\epsilon r)^{-n} \mu(K) \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \partial_n Q,$$

where (E1) requires $\rho > n$ and (E3) holds provided that $\epsilon/\delta \leq 1/\sqrt{6n}$. Define an auxiliary temperature w on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$ by setting

$$w(X, t) = \frac{u(X, t) - \|u\|_{L^\infty(\partial_n Q)}}{\|u\|_{L^\infty(Q \setminus K)}} \quad \text{for all } (X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K.$$

By design, $w \leq 0$ on $\partial_n Q$, w is continuous on $\partial_n Q$, and $w \leq 1$ on all of $Q \setminus K$. Thus,

$$\limsup_{(X, t) \rightarrow (X_0, t_0)} w(X, t) \leq \chi_K(X_0, t_0) \quad \text{for all } (X_0, t_0) \in \partial(Q \setminus K) \setminus \partial_s Q.$$

Note that $\partial(Q \setminus K) \setminus \partial_s Q$ contains $\partial_e(Q \setminus K)$. Hence w belongs to the lower class $\mathfrak{L}_{Q \setminus K}^f$ for $f = \chi_K$; see (3.2). Thus, $w(X, t) \leq H_{Q \setminus K}^f(X, t) = \omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X, t}(K)$ for every pole $(X, t) \in Q \setminus K$.

Brief interlude. We claim that $\omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X, t}(K) \leq \omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X, t}(E \cap Q)$ for every pole $(X, t) \in Q \setminus E$. As it is possible that $\partial_e(Q \setminus E) \cap \partial_s Q \neq \emptyset$ and we do not have good control on the boundary behavior of $\omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X, t}(K)$ as (X, t) approaches $\partial_s Q$, this requires a short argument. To check that the comparison holds at some fixed pole $(X_1, t_1) \in Q \setminus E$, put

$$E' = E \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \times (-\infty, t_1])$$

and note that $\omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X_1, t_1}(E \cap Q) = \omega_{Q \setminus E'}^{X_1, t_1}(E' \cap Q)$ by Remark 3.4. That is to say, we can modify the part of the domain forward-in-time from (X_1, t_1) without changing the value of the caloric measure at (X_1, t_1) . Because E' and $\partial_s Q$ are separated in time, we have

$\partial_s(Q \setminus E') \supset \partial_s Q$. Hence $\partial_e(Q \setminus E') \subset \partial_n Q \cup (E' \cap Q)$. Now, $\lim_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_0,t_0)} \omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X,t}(K) = 0$ for all $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial_n Q$ and $\limsup_{(X,t) \rightarrow (X_0,t_0)} \omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X,t}(K) \leq 1$ for all $(X_0, t_0) \in E' \cap Q$. Thus, $\omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X,t}(K)$ belongs to the lower class $\mathfrak{L}_{Q \setminus E'}^g$ for $g = \chi_{E' \cap Q}$. Therefore, $\omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X_1,t_1}(K) \leq H_{Q \setminus E'}^g(X_1, t_1) = \omega_{Q \setminus E'}^{X_1,t_1}(E' \cap Q) = \omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X_1,t_1}(E \cap Q)$, as required.

To continue, suppose that $(X, t) \in F \setminus E$. Using (E1) to estimate the denominator in the definition of w and (E2), (E3) to estimate the numerator, we see that

$$w(X, t) \gtrsim_n (1 - m^{n-\rho}) \frac{(12\pi)^{-n/2} (e^{-n/12} - e^{-n/2}) (\epsilon r)^{-n} \mu(K)}{m^\rho (\epsilon r)^{\rho-n}} \gtrsim_n (1 - m^{n-\rho}) \frac{\mu(K)}{m^\rho (\epsilon r)^\rho}.$$

Recalling (5.4) and $\omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X,t}(E \cap Q) \geq \omega_{Q \setminus K}^{X,t}(K) \geq w(X, t)$, it follows that

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{m^\rho (\epsilon r)^\rho}{1 - m^{n-\rho}} \omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X,t}(E \cap Q) \gtrsim_n \mathcal{M}_\infty^\rho(E \cap Q_*).$$

By supposition, (5.1) fails, i.e. $\omega_{Q \setminus E}^{X,t}(E \cap Q) < \eta$ for some $(X, t) \in F \setminus E$. Together with (5.5), this yields (5.2) for the fixed value of ρ . Since we fixed ρ arbitrarily, this completes the proof of the lemma, assuming (E1), (E2), and (E3). \square

Proof of (E1). For the duration of the proof, write

$$(5.6) \quad \text{dist}_\infty((X, t), (Y, s)) = \max \left(2\|X - Y\|_\infty, \sqrt{2}|t - s|^{1/2} \right),$$

where $\|X - Y\|_\infty = \max_{i=1}^n |X_i - Y_i|$ is the L^∞ distance on \mathbb{R}^n . The metric dist_∞ has the feature that its closed balls $B_\infty((X, t), \lambda) = \{(Y, s) : \text{dist}_\infty((X, t), (Y, s)) \leq \lambda\}$ are closed parabolic cubes in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} of side length λ with center at (X, t) .

Fix $(X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$ and let j_0 denote the integer such that $m^{-(j_0+1)} < \text{side } Q_* \leq m^{-j_0}$. We start by estimating the μ measure of certain sets that are needed below. Recall that $\mu(R) \leq (\text{side } R)^\rho$ for all $R \in \Delta$ by (5.3). Since $K \subset Q_*$, we can cover K by 3^{n+1} or fewer cubes $R \in \Delta$ of side length m^{-j_0} such that $\overline{R} \cap \overline{Q_*} \neq \emptyset$. Hence

$$\mu(K) \leq 3^{n+1} m^{-\rho j_0}.$$

Similarly, $\mu(B_\infty((X, t), m^{-j})) \leq 3^{n+1} m^{-\rho j}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. To upper bound the potential $u(X, t) = \int_K W(X - Y, t - s) d\mu(Y, s)$, we now split into two cases.

Case 1. Suppose that (X, t) is far away from K in the sense that $\text{dist}_\infty((X, t), K) = \inf_{(Y,s) \in K} \text{dist}_\infty((X, t), (Y, s)) > m^{-j_0}$. Then for any $(Y, s) \in K$, we have

$$|X - Y| \geq \|X - Y\|_\infty > \frac{1}{2} m^{-j_0} \quad \text{or} \quad |t - s| > \frac{1}{2} m^{-2j_0}.$$

In the first scenario, when $t > s$, $W(X - Y, t - s) \leq \phi(\frac{1}{2} m^{-j_0}, t - s) \lesssim_n m^{nj_0}$ by Lemma 4.1 (the maximum bound on vertical traces). In the second scenario, when $t > s$,

$$W(X - Y, t - s) \leq \phi(0, t - s) \leq \phi(0, \frac{1}{2} m^{-2j_0}) \lesssim_n m^{nj_0},$$

as well. And, of course, $W(X - Y, t - s) = 0$ whenever $t \leq s$. All together, we obtain $u(X, t) = \int_K W(X - Y, t - s) d\mu(Y, s) \lesssim_n m^{nj_0} \mu(K) \lesssim_n m^{-j_0(\rho-n)} \lesssim_n m^{\rho-n} (\epsilon r)^{\rho-n}$, where the last inequality follows from the choice of j_0 .

Case 2. Suppose that (X, t) is nearby K , meaning $\text{dist}_\infty((X, t), K) \leq m^{-j_0}$. For each $j \geq j_0$, define the annulus $A_j = B_\infty((X, t), m^{-j}) \setminus B_\infty((X, t), m^{-(j+1)})$. *Mutatis mutandis*, the argument in Case 1 yields $W(X - Y, t - s) \lesssim_n m^{n(j+1)}$ for all $(Y, s) \in K \cap A_j$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} u(X, t) &= \sum_{j=j_0}^{\infty} \int_{K \cap A_j} W(X - Y, t - s) d\mu(Y, s) \lesssim_n \sum_{j=j_0}^{\infty} m^{n(j+1)} \mu(A_j) \\ &\lesssim_n m^n \sum_{j=j_0}^{\infty} m^{-j(\rho-n)} \lesssim_n m^n \frac{m^{-j_0(\rho-n)}}{1 - m^{n-\rho}} \lesssim_n m^\rho \frac{(\epsilon r)^{\rho-n}}{1 - m^{n-\rho}}. \end{aligned}$$

This verifies (E1). \square

Proof of (E2). Let $(X, t) \in F$ and $(Y, s) \in K$. Then $|X - Y| \leq \text{diam } S = \sqrt{n}\epsilon r$ and $\epsilon^2 r^2 \leq t - s \leq 3\epsilon^2 r^2$. By Lemma 4.1,

$$W(X - Y, t - s) \geq \phi(\sqrt{n}\epsilon r, t - s) \geq \phi(\sqrt{n}\epsilon r, 3\epsilon^2 r^2) = \phi(\sqrt{n}, 3)(\epsilon r)^{-n},$$

where for the second inequality, we used that $\phi(\sqrt{n}\epsilon r, \cdot)$ is decreasing on $[\epsilon^2 r^2/2, \infty)$. Thus, $u(X, t) = \int_K W(X - Y, t - s) d\mu(Y, s) \geq \phi(\sqrt{n}, 3)(\epsilon r)^{-n} \mu(K)$. Finally, evaluating $\phi(\sqrt{n}, 3) = (12\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-n/12}$, we arrive at (E2). \square

Proof of (E3). By assumption $\text{gap}(Q_*, \partial_n Q) \geq \delta r$ and Q_* has side length ϵr . In the argument that follows, we will impose several constraints on δ and on ϵ .

Let $(X, t) \in \partial_n Q$ and $(Y, s) \in K$. Since $K \subset Q_*$, we have $\text{dist}((X, t), (Y, s)) \geq \delta r$. Dispensing with an easy case, note that if $t = s$ or $t \leq -3\epsilon^2 r^2$, then $W(X - Y, t - s) = 0$ and (E3) holds trivially. Thus, we may focus on the case that $t \neq s$ and $-3\epsilon^2 r^2 < t \leq 0$. Then $0 < |t - s| \leq 3\epsilon^2 r^2 < \delta^2 r^2$ as long as we require $\sqrt{3}\epsilon < \delta$. Since (X, t) and (Y, s) are far apart, but t and s are close, it follows that $|X - Y| = \text{dist}((X, t), (Y, s)) \geq \delta r$. According to Lemma 4.1, $\phi(\delta r, \cdot)$ is increasing on $(0, (1/2n)\delta^2 r^2]$. Thus, by requiring $3\epsilon^2 \leq (1/2n)\delta^2$, we may estimate

$$W(X - Y, t - s) \leq \phi(\delta r, t - s) \leq \phi(\delta r, 3\epsilon^2 r^2) = \phi(\delta/\epsilon, 3)(\epsilon r)^{-n} \leq \phi(\sqrt{6n}, 3)(\epsilon r)^{-n}.$$

Thus, $u(X, t) \leq \phi(\sqrt{6n}, 3)(\epsilon r)^{-n} \mu(K) = (12\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-n/2} \mu(K)$. This yields (E3) provided that $\epsilon/\delta \leq 1/\sqrt{6n}$. \square

Motivated by Theorem 2.10, we now use Lemma 5.1 to prove the following lemma at the heart of Theorem 1.1(ii). The proof of the corresponding statement for harmonic measure in [Bou87] (see Lemma 2) contains a mistake, which we correct. See Remark 5.4 after the conclusion of the proof for the details.

Lemma 5.3. *For each $n \geq 1$, there exists an integer $m \geq 7$ and numbers $\rho > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$ with the following property. Let $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$, let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a closed set, let $(X, t) \in \Omega \equiv \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus E$, and let $\omega = \omega_\Omega^{X, t}$. If nearly every point in $\partial_e \Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation (see §3), then for every cube $P \in \Delta$ such that $(X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \overline{P}$, we have*

$$\mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } P}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap P) < (\text{side } P)^{n+2-\rho} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\sum_{Q \in \text{Child}(P)} \omega(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} \leq m^{-\lambda} \omega(P)^{1/2} (\text{vol } P)^{1/2}.$$

Proof. Let $n \geq 1$ be given, and fix $m \geq 7$ odd, $0 < \rho < 1$, and $0 < \lambda < 1$ to be specified later, ultimately depending only on n . Let E , (X, t) , and ω be given as in the statement. For any $j \geq 1$ and $Q \in \Delta$, let $\text{Child}^j(Q)$ denote the set of all j -th generation descendants of Q in Δ ; for example, $\text{Child}^3(Q) = \{R \in \Delta : R \subset Q, \text{side } R = m^{-3} \text{side } Q\}$ is the set of all great grandchildren of Q . For the remainder of the proof, fix an integer $d \geq 1$ to be specified later. (We take $d = n + 3$.)

For each $Q \in \Delta$, let $F_Q \in \text{Child}(Q)$ denote the unique child that is at the center of Q in the space-coordinates and forward-most-in-time, i.e. it lies along $\partial_s Q$. Let Q_* denote the unique child that is two layers backwards-in-time from F_Q , so that (Q, F_Q, Q_*) form a triple of cubes to which we can apply Lemma 5.1. If $r = \text{side } Q$ and $\epsilon = m^{-1}$, then $\epsilon r = \text{side } F_Q = \text{side } Q_*$ and $\text{gap}(Q_*, \partial_n Q) = \frac{1}{2}(m-1)\epsilon r =: \delta r$. Hence $\epsilon/\delta \leq 1/\sqrt{6n}$ as soon as $m \geq 1 + 2\sqrt{6n}$; e.g. $m \geq 7$ when $n = 1$, $m \geq 9$ when $n = 2$, and $m \geq 11$ when $n = 3$. Other restrictions on m will appear later in the proof (see the paragraph labeled *Conclusion*, appearing below *Alternative 2*). Alternatively, we may specify a congruent triple (Q, F_Q, Q_*) by specifying either $F_Q \in \Delta$ or $Q_* \in \Delta$, in which case Q is a “translated” m -adic cube, i.e. $Q = Q' + R'$ for some $Q', R' \in \Delta$ with $\text{side } R' = m^{-1} \text{side } Q' = \text{side } Q_*$.

Fix $0 < \eta < 1$ to be chosen later. By Lemma 5.1, for every triple (Q, F_Q, Q_*) , either one or both of the following conditions hold:

$$(5.7) \quad \omega_{(\text{int } Q) \setminus E}^{Z, \tau}(E \cap \text{int } Q) \geq \eta \quad \text{for all } (Z, \tau) \in F_Q \setminus E,$$

$$(5.8) \quad \mathcal{M}_{\infty}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q_*) \leq \alpha_n m^{n+2-\rho} \eta (\text{side } Q_*)^{n+2-\rho} = \alpha_n \eta (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho},$$

where $\alpha_n > 1$ depends only on n , since $n+2-\rho \geq n+1$ (see Remark 5.2). Note that if (5.8) holds for some triple (Q, F_Q, Q_*) and $\alpha_n \eta \leq 1$, then $\mathcal{M}_{\infty}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q_*) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{side } Q_*}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap Q_*)$. We make this stipulation on η .

Let $P \in \Delta$ be any cube such that $(X, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \overline{P}$. Once again, there are two alternatives.

Alternative 1. Suppose that (5.8) holds for some (Q, F_Q, Q_*) with $Q_* \in \text{Child}^{d+1}(P)$. We will prove that

$$\mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } P}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap P) < (\text{side } P)^{n+2-\rho}.$$

Let $Q_*^{\uparrow j} \in \Delta$ denote the j -th ancestor of Q_* in Δ . (In general, $Q_*^{\uparrow 1}$ is different than Q , because Q may be a “translated” cube.) Covering the set $E \cap P$ by $\text{Child}(P) \setminus \{Q_*^{\uparrow d}\}$, $\text{Child}(Q_*^{\uparrow d}) \setminus \{Q_*^{\uparrow d-1}\}$, \dots , $\text{Child}(Q_*^{\uparrow 1}) \setminus \{Q_*\}$, and $E \cap Q_*$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } P}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap P) &\leq (m^{n+2} - 1)(\text{side } Q_*^{\uparrow d})^{n+2-\rho} + \dots + (m^{n+2} - 1)(\text{side } Q_*)^{n+2-\rho} \\ &\quad + \alpha_n \eta (\text{side } Q)^{n+2-\rho}. \end{aligned}$$

Rewriting each side length in terms of $\text{side } P$ and rearranging, we have

$$\frac{\mathcal{M}_{m^{-1} \text{side } P}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap P)}{(\text{side } P)^{n+2-\rho}} \leq (m^{n+2} - 1)(m^{-(n+2-\rho)} + \dots + m^{-(d+1)(n+2-\rho)}) + \alpha_n \eta m^{-d(n+2-\rho)}.$$

Our goal is to choose η and ρ so that the right hand side of the previous displayed equation is strictly less than 1. Assign $\eta = (1/2\alpha_n)m^{-(n+2)}$ so that the goal becomes

$$(5.9) \quad (m^{n+2} - 1)(m^{-(n+2-\rho)} + \dots + m^{-(d+1)(n+2-\rho)}) + \frac{1}{2}m^{-(n+2)}m^{-d(n+2-\rho)} < 1.$$

Note that (5.9) holds at $\rho = 0$, since

$$(m^{n+2} - 1)(m^{-(n+2)} + \dots + m^{-(d+1)(n+2)}) + \frac{1}{2}m^{-(d+1)(n+2)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}m^{-(d+1)(n+2)} < 1.$$

Thus, by continuity, (5.9) holds for any choice of $\rho > 0$ that is sufficiently close to 0 depending only on m , n , and d .

To summarize, for $0 < \eta < 1$ depending only on m and n and $0 < \rho < 1$ sufficiently close to 0 depending only on m , n , and d , we have $\mathcal{M}_{m^{-1}\text{side } P}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap P) < (\text{side } P)^{n+2-\rho}$. Below we shall see how to choose m and d depending only on n . This completes the argument for Alternative 1.

Alternative 2. Suppose that (5.7) holds for every (Q, F_Q, Q_*) with $Q_* \in \text{Child}^{d+1}(P)$. The idea of the argument that follows, due to Bourgain [Bou87], is quite simple⁴. Here is one possible interpretation. Requiring (5.7) for every $(d+1)$ -descendent Q_* of P is like placing a dense minefield across P . Hitting a mine means exiting the domain. If m and d are large, then a Brownian traveler, sent into the past, that meets P is more likely to first hit one in a smaller proportion of mines near the boundary of P than they are to first hit one in the larger proportion of mines near the center of P . Using the strong Markov property (Theorem 3.8), this will allow us to prove $\sum_{Q \in \text{Child}(P)} \omega(Q)^{1/2}(\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} \leq m^{-\lambda}\omega(P)^{1/2}(\text{vol } P)^{1/2}$ for some $m = m(n)$ and $\lambda = \lambda(n)$.

To proceed, we partition P into annular rings of d -th generation descendents. Working from outside to inside, define $A_0 = \emptyset$, $P_0 = P$,

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \bigcup \{Q \in \text{Child}^d(P) : Q \not\subset A_0, \overline{Q} \cap \partial P_0 \neq \emptyset\}, & P_1 &= P_0 \setminus A_1, \\ A_2 &= \bigcup \{Q \in \text{Child}^d(P) : Q \not\subset A_1, \overline{Q} \cap \partial P_1 \neq \emptyset\}, & P_2 &= P_1 \setminus A_2, \\ &\vdots & &\vdots \\ A_M &= \bigcup \{Q \in \text{Child}^d(P) : Q \not\subset A_{M-1}, \overline{Q} \cap \partial P_{M-1} \neq \emptyset\}, & P_M &= P_{M-1} \setminus A_M, \\ A_{M+1} &= \bigcup \{Q \in \text{Child}^d(P) : Q \not\subset A_M, \overline{Q} \cap \partial P_M \neq \emptyset\} = P_M, & P_{M+1} &= \emptyset, \end{aligned}$$

where $m^d = 1 + 2M$. Next, for each annulus A_i , with $1 \leq i \leq M$, choose a surface $G_i \subset A_i$ with flat faces such that (i) G_i separates ∂P_{i-1} from ∂P_i and (ii) for any $(Z, \tau) \in G_i$, there exists an admissible triple (Q, F_Q, Q_*) with $F_Q \in \text{Child}^{d+1}(P)$, $(Z, \tau) \in F_Q$, $Q \subset A_i$, and $Q \cap A_{i+1} = \emptyset$. There are a continuum of possibilities for each G_i . See Figure 5.2.

We remark that each union $\tilde{A}_j = A_{1+(j-1)m^{d-1}} \cup \dots \cup A_{m^{d-1}+(j-1)m^{d-1}}$ of m^{d-1} consecutive rings A_i of d -descendents is an annulus formed from children of P . In other words, \tilde{A}_1 is

⁴As all good ideas are.

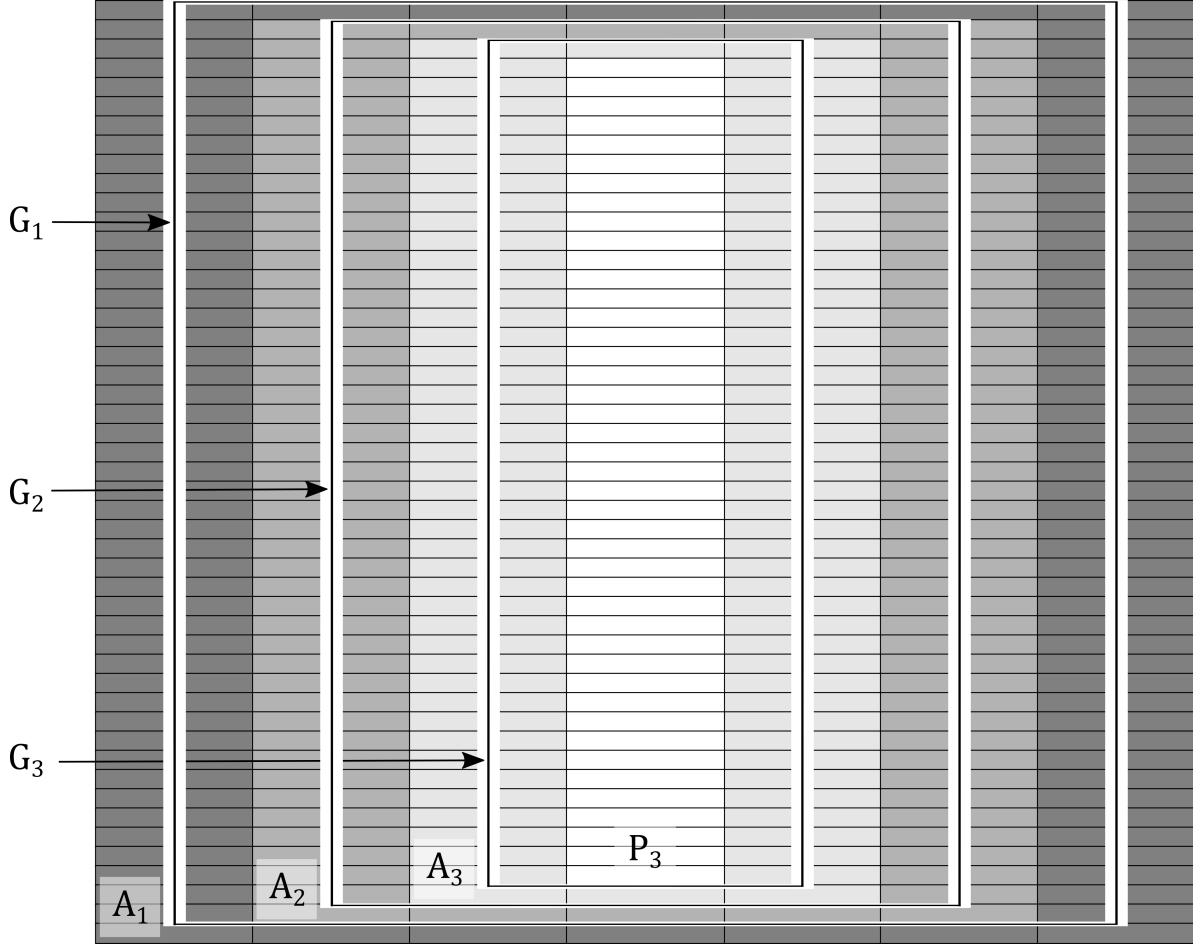


FIGURE 5.2. A decomposition $P = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup P_3$ in Alternative 2 when $n = 1$, $m = 7$, and $d = 1$, where each wide rectangle represents a child of P . Brownian motion, started outside of P and sent into the past, cannot meet P_3 without passing through surfaces G_1 , G_2 , and G_3 . Each white region is the union of all $F_Q \in \text{Child}^2(P)$ such that $G_i \cap F_Q \neq \emptyset$. Increasing d yields a higher density m^{d-1} of surfaces G_i in each annulus \tilde{A}_j of children of P .

the outermost annulus of children, \tilde{A}_2 is the second annulus of children, ... and $\tilde{A}_{1+(m-1)/2}$ is the innermost (degenerate) annulus of children.

Next, we wish to estimate the caloric measure of certain sets in P . Fix any $1 \leq k \leq M$. Later we will choose $k = k(n, m)$. For each $1 \leq i \leq k$, let H_i denote the closure of the connected component of $P \setminus G_i$ that contains P_k . Recall that $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus E$ and assign $G'_i = \Omega \cap \partial_e(\Omega \setminus H_i)$.

Claim 1. Caloric measure on P_k is small: $\omega(P_k) \leq (1 - \eta)^k \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X,t}(G'_1)$.

To prove the claim, let G_1, \dots, G_k and G'_1, \dots, G'_k and H_1, \dots, H_k be given as above. In addition, by a slight abuse of notation, write $G_{k+1} = \partial P_k$, $H_{k+1} = \overline{P_k}$ and $G'_{k+1} = \Omega \cap \partial_e(\Omega \setminus \overline{P_k})$. Then $H_{i+1} \subset \text{int } H_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. By assumption, nearly every point

of $\partial_e \Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation and $(X, t) \notin \overline{P}$. Thus, by Corollary 3.9, the trivial observation $\omega_{\Omega \setminus H_i}^{X_i, t_i}(G'_{i+1}) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_i}^{X_i, t_i}(G_{i+1})$, and the fact that we are in Alternative 2 yield

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(P_k) &= \omega_{\Omega}^{X, t}(P_k) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(G'_1) \prod_{i=1}^k \sup_{(X_i, t_i) \in G'_i} \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_{i+1}}^{X_i, t_i}(G_{i+1}) \\ &\leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(G'_1) \prod_{i=1}^k \left(1 - \inf_{(X_i, t_i) \in G'_i} \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_{i+1}}^{X_i, t_i}(A_i) \right) \leq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(G'_1) (1 - \eta)^k. \end{aligned}$$

To verify the final inequality, fix $(Z, \tau) \in G'_i$ and let (Q, F_Q, Q_*) be the associated triple given by property (ii) in the definition of G_i . Then $\omega_{\Omega \setminus H_{i+1}}^{Z, \tau}(A_i) \geq \omega_{\text{int } Q \setminus E}^{Z, \tau}(E \cap \text{int } Q) \geq \eta$ by the maximum principle and (5.7). QED

Claim 2. Caloric measure on P is large (i.e. not small): $\omega(P) \geq \eta \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(G'_1)$.

To bound $\omega(P)$ from below, we apply the strong Markov property with the nested domains $\Omega \setminus H_1 \subset \Omega$ and once again use the fact that we are in Alternative 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(P) &= \omega_{\Omega}^{X, t}(P) = \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(\partial_e \Omega \cap P) + \int_{G'_1} \omega_{\Omega}^{Z, \tau}(P) d\omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(Z, \tau) \\ &\geq \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(G'_1) \inf_{(Z, \tau) \in G'_1} \omega_{\Omega}^{Z, \tau}(P) \geq \eta \omega_{\Omega \setminus H_1}^{X, t}(G'_1), \end{aligned}$$

where the final inequality follows from the maximum principle and (5.7) as before. This concludes the proof of Claim 2.

Combining the two claims, we obtain $\omega(P_k) \leq \eta^{-1}(1 - \eta)^k \omega(P)$. The upshot is that by taking k (hence m) to be sufficiently large, we can arrange for $\omega(P_k)$ to be arbitrarily small relative to $\omega(P)$.

Conclusion (choosing the size of the grid). Assign $d = n + 3$ and $k = \lceil m^{n+2}(\log m)^2 \rceil + c$, where we let \log denote the natural logarithm and let $c \geq 0$ be the least integer such that k is a multiple of m^{d-1} . Note that $k \leq M = (m^{n+3} - 1)/2$ as soon as m is even modestly large ($m \geq 21$ suffices). Partition the set of all children of P into two collections:

$$\mathcal{A} = \{Q \in \text{Child}(P) : Q \subset A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B} = \{Q \in \text{Child}(P) : Q \subset P_k\}.$$

Writing $\#\mathcal{A} = \delta m^{n+2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{Q \in \text{Child}(P)} \omega(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} &= \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{A}} \omega(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} + \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{B}} \omega(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \omega(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{Q \in \mathcal{A}} \text{vol } Q \right)^{1/2} + \omega(P_k)^{1/2} (\text{vol } P_k)^{1/2} \\ &\leq (\delta^{1/2} + \eta^{-1/2}(1 - \eta)^{k/2}) \omega(P)^{1/2} (\text{vol } P)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality holds by Cauchy-Schwarz. If we can show that

$$(5.10) \quad \delta^{1/2} + \eta^{-1/2}(1 - \eta)^{k/2} < 1$$

for some m sufficiently large depending only on n , then the theorem follows by imposing this requirement on m and taking $\lambda = -\log_m(\delta^{1/2} + \eta^{-1/2}(1 - \eta)^{k/2})$.

To finish the proof of Lemma 5.3, let us indicate why (5.10) is possible. Recall that in Alternative 1 we assigned $\eta = m^{-(n+2)}/(2\alpha_n)$. Hence $\eta^{-1/2}(1-\eta)^{k/2} < 1/2$ if

$$(5.11) \quad 4 \left(1 - \frac{m^{-(n+2)}}{2\alpha_n} \right)^{[m^{n+2}(\log m)^2] + c} = 4(1-\eta)^k < \eta = \frac{m^{-(n+2)}}{2\alpha_n}.$$

Multiplying by $2\alpha_n$, taking logarithms, using $\log(1-x) < -x$ for $0 < x < 1$, and dividing through by $\log m$, we find that for (5.11) to hold it suffices if

$$(5.12) \quad \frac{\log(8\alpha_n)}{\log m} - \frac{m^{-(n+2)}}{2\alpha_n} (m^{n+2} \log m) < -(n+2).$$

This is plainly true if m is sufficiently large, depending only on n . (This is the rationale for our choice of k and d . We could not have verified (5.12) if we had chosen $k \lesssim m^{n+2} \log m$.) Finally, looking at Figure 5.2 as a guide, the reader may verify that

$$\frac{\#B}{m^{n+2}} = \frac{\text{vol } P_k}{\text{vol } P} = \frac{(m^d - 2k)^n (m^{2d} - 2k)}{m^{d(n+2)}} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty,$$

since $k = o(m^d)$. Thus,

$$\delta = \frac{\#\mathcal{A}}{m^{n+2}} = \frac{m^{n+2} - \#B}{m^{n+2}} = 1 - \frac{\#B}{m^{n+2}} < 1/2$$

if m is sufficiently large depending only on n . □

Remark 5.4. In the original proof in [Bou87], which takes place in \mathbb{R}^n with the Euclidean metric, the author takes $n = 3$ and $k \simeq m$. (Bourgain uses l instead of m .) This leads to a version of (5.12) of the form

$$(5.13) \quad \frac{C}{\log m} - \frac{m^{-3}}{C} \frac{m}{\log m} < -3,$$

where each C is a constant (depending on $n = 3$). However, the left hand side of (5.13) tends to 0 as m gets large, so it cannot be verified. The source of the error is in the second displayed equation on page 480. The inequality in the second line implicitly uses $(l^{3-\rho} - l^{-\rho}) \leq (1-c)$ if ρ is sufficiently close to 3. But how close ρ needs to be to 3 depends on l ! This means that the constant δ' (corresponding to our η) chosen to be “small enough” on the third line also depends on l ($\delta' \simeq l^{-3}$ would suffice, while $\delta' \lesssim l^{-\rho}$ is necessary). The failure to note the dependence of δ' on l leads to bad estimates later on. In particular, the statement that $\omega(I_{\bar{l}}) \leq C'(1/\delta) \exp(-c\delta l) \omega(I) < 10^{-6} \omega(I)$ with $\bar{l} = \lfloor 10^{-6} l \rfloor$ if l is sufficiently large on the bottom of page 480 is bogus. In truth, $(1/\delta) \exp(-c\delta l) \gtrsim l^\rho \exp(-l^{1-\rho}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$, since $\rho > 1$. This mistake is repeated in the exposition of Bourgain’s theorem in [Mar93].

The new idea needed to fix the error described above is to introduce the parameter d , which allows us to increase the density of surfaces G_i in each annulus \tilde{A}_j of children of P from 1 per annulus to m^{d-1} per annulus. To prove the dimension of harmonic measure in \mathbb{R}^n is less than n , one may take $d = n + 1$ and $k \gtrsim m^n (\log m)^2$.

We can now complete the proof of the main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.1(ii). Let $\Omega \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a domain, let $E = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \Omega$, let $(X, t) \in \Omega$, and let $\omega = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}$. Assume that nearly every point in $\partial_e \Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation. Let $m = m(n) \geq 7$, $\rho = \rho(n) > 0$, and $\lambda = \lambda(n) > 0$ be constants from Lemma 5.3 and set $\beta_n = \lambda\rho/(\lambda + \rho)$. We will prove that

$$\overline{\dim}_H \omega \leq n + 2 - \beta_n.$$

Since caloric measure is carried by the past (Remark 3.4) and Hausdorff dimension is countably stable (Remark 2.5), it suffices to prove that

$$\overline{\dim}_H \omega \llcorner \{(Y, s) : s < t - 1/k\} \leq n + 2 - \beta_n \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1.$$

In fact, since Hausdorff dimension is invariant under translation and (parabolic) dilation, we may assume that $(X, t) = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$ and prove that $\mu = \omega \llcorner \{(Y, s) : s < 0\}$ has upper Hausdorff dimension at most $n + 2 - \beta_n$. Fix $\Delta = \Delta^m(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ with m as above and let $P \in \Delta$ with side $P \leq 1$. On one hand, if $(X, t) \notin \overline{P}$, then Lemma 5.3 ensures that $\mathcal{M}^{n+2-\rho}(E \cap P) < (\text{side } P)^{n+2-\rho}$ or $\sum_{Q \in \text{Child}(P)} \mu(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} \leq m^{-\lambda} \mu(P)^{1/2} (\text{vol } P)^{1/2}$. On the other hand, if $(X, t) \in \overline{P}$, then $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, \infty)$. Hence $\mu(P) = 0$ and $\sum_{Q \in \text{Child}(P)} \mu(Q)^{1/2} (\text{vol } Q)^{1/2} \leq m^{-\lambda} \mu(P)^{1/2} (\text{vol } P)^{1/2}$ holds trivially. We have checked the hypothesis of Theorem 2.10 for all $P \in \Delta$ with side $P \leq 1$. Therefore, $\overline{\dim}_H \mu \leq n + 2 - \beta_n$ by Theorem 2.10. \square

6. BOURGAIN CONSTANTS FOR HARMONIC AND CALORIC MEASURES

For all $n \geq 2$, let $b_n \in [0, 1]$ denote Bourgain's constant for harmonic measure, i.e. the largest number such that the upper Hausdorff dimension of harmonic measure is at most $n - b_n$ for all domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. As we noted in the introduction, $b_2 = 1$ and $0 < b_n < 1$ for all $n \geq 3$ by theorems of Jones and Wolff [JW88], Bourgain [Bou87], and Wolff [Wol95]. The definition also makes sense when $n = 1$; since harmonic measure on an open interval $I \subsetneq \mathbb{R}$ is a weighted sum of Dirac masses⁵, $\overline{\dim}_H \omega_I^X = 0$ for all I , whence $b_1 = 1$.

Let β_n denote the optimal constant in Theorem 1.1(ii). Since steady state solutions of the heat equation are harmonic, it is natural to ask whether there is a relationship between b_n and β_n ? The answer is yes. To see this, we first need to examine the parabolic Hausdorff dimension of caloric measure on cylindrical domains.

Lemma 6.1 (caloric measure on cylindrical domains). *Let $n \geq 1$, let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded Euclidean domain, and let $\Omega = D \times \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Then:*

- (i) $\overline{\dim}_H \omega_\Omega^{X,t} = \overline{\dim}_H \omega_\Omega^{Y,s}$ for all $(X, t), (Y, s) \in \Omega$;
- (ii) $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(A \times \mathbb{R}) = \omega_D^X(A)$ for all Borel sets $A \subset \partial D$;
- (iii) $(X_0, t_0) \in \partial\Omega$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation on Ω iff $X_0 \in \partial D$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for harmonic functions on D ;
- (iv) if $\omega_D = \omega_D^X$ is harmonic measure on D and $\omega = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}$ is caloric measure on Ω , then $\overline{\dim}_H \omega = \overline{\dim}_H \omega_D + 2$.

⁵The only harmonic functions on $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ are the linear functions $u(x) = mx + b$.

Proof. To prove (i), fix two poles $(X, t), (Y, s) \in \Omega$ and suppose that $\omega_\Omega^{X,t}(\partial\Omega \setminus E) = 0$ for some Borel set E . We will find a Borel set F such that $\dim_H F = \dim_H E$ and $\omega_\Omega^{Y,s}(\partial\Omega \setminus F) = 0$. Choose any $r \geq 0$ such that $t + r > s$ and assign $F = E + re_{n+1}$. On one hand, $\omega_\Omega^{X,t+r}(\partial\Omega \setminus F) = \omega_\Omega^{X,t}(\partial\Omega \setminus E) = 0$ by invariance of solutions to the heat equation on Ω under translations in time. On the other hand, $\omega_\Omega^{Y,s} \ll \omega_\Omega^{X,t+r}$ by Remark 3.5. Hence $\omega_\Omega^{Y,s}(\partial\Omega \setminus F) = 0$. Since $\dim_H F = \dim_H E$, we conclude that $\overline{\dim}_H \omega_\Omega^{Y,s} \leq \overline{\dim}_H \omega_\Omega^{X,t}$. Swapping the roles of (X, t) and (Y, s) yields (i).

For items (ii) and (iii), see [Doo01, p. 335]. In particular, if $A \subset \partial D$ is any Borel set with full harmonic measure on D , then $A \times \mathbb{R}$ has full caloric measure on Ω . Hence $\overline{\dim}_H \omega \leq \dim_H(A \times \mathbb{R}) = \dim_H(A) + \dim_H(\mathbb{R}) = \dim_H(A) + 2$ by Lemma 2.13. (Recall that we are computing Hausdorff dimensions relative to the parabolic metric on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .) Letting A vary, we obtain $\overline{\dim}_H \omega \leq \overline{\dim}_H \omega_D + 2$. This gives half of (iv).

For the reverse inequality, suppose that $E \subset \partial\Omega$ is a Borel set and consider the set of time-slices $E_\tau = E \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \times \{\tau\})$. If there is $\epsilon > 0$ and $T \subset (-\infty, t)$ with $\mathcal{H}^2(T) > 0$ such that $\omega_D(E_\tau) < 1 - \epsilon$ for each $\tau \in T$, then $\omega(\bigcup_{\tau \in T} E_\tau) < (1 - \epsilon)\omega(\partial D \times T)$. This can be shown using the transition density for Brownian motion started at X , stopped when it exits D (see e.g. [Doo01, p. 593]). Thus, if E has full ω measure, then $\omega_D(E_\tau) = 1$ and $\dim_H E_\tau \geq \overline{\dim}_H \omega_D$ for \mathcal{H}^2 -a.e. $\tau \in (-\infty, t)$. Therefore, $\overline{\dim}_H \omega \geq \overline{\dim}_H \omega_D + 2$. This completes the proof of (iv). \square

Lemma 6.2. *For all $n \geq 1$, we have $\beta_n \leq b_n$.*

Proof. The value of Bourgain's constant is unchanged if we demand that the domains in question are bounded. Given $\epsilon > 0$, choose a bounded domain $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with harmonic measure $\omega_D = \omega_D^X$ such that $\overline{\dim}_H \omega_D \geq n - b_n - \epsilon$. It follows from Lemma 6.1(iii) that nearly every point of $\partial_e \Omega = \partial D \times \mathbb{R}$ of the cylinder domain $\Omega = D \times \mathbb{R}$ is regular for the Dirichlet problem for the heat equation on Ω . By Lemma 6.1(iv) and the definition of β_n , we have $n + 2 - \beta_n \geq \overline{\dim}_H \omega_\Omega^{X,0} = \overline{\dim}_H \omega_D + 2 > n + 2 - b_n - \epsilon$. Sending $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ and rearranging, we discover $\beta_n \leq b_n$. \square

Corollary 6.3. *We have $\beta_1 \leq 1$, $\beta_2 \leq 1$, and $\beta_n \leq b_n$ for all $n \geq 3$.*

Although the value of b_n is currently unknown when $n \geq 3$, we may still ask:

Question 6.4. Is $\beta_n = b_n$?

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