

QUANTITATIVE ISOPERIMETRY À LA LEVY-GROMOV

F. CAVALLETTI, F. MAGGI, AND A. MONDINO

ABSTRACT. On a Riemannian manifold with a positive lower bound on the Ricci tensor, the distance of isoperimetric sets from geodesic balls is quantitatively controlled in terms of the gap between the isoperimetric profile of the manifold and that of a round sphere of suitable radius. The deficit between the diameters of the manifold and of the corresponding sphere is bounded likewise. These results are actually obtained in the more general context of (possibly non-smooth) metric measure spaces with curvature-dimension conditions through a quantitative analysis of the transport-rays decompositions obtained by the localization method.

1. INTRODUCTION

Comparison theorems are an important part of Riemannian Geometry [29, 30, 55]. The typical result asserts that a complete Riemannian manifold with a pointwise curvature bound retains some geometric properties of the corresponding simply connected model space. We are interested here in the *Levy-Gromov comparison Theorem*, stating that, under a positive lower bound on the Ricci tensor, the isoperimetric profile of the manifold is bounded from below by the isoperimetric profile of the sphere. More precisely, define the isoperimetric profile of a smooth Riemannian manifold (M, g) by

$$\mathcal{I}_{(M,g)}(v) = \inf \left\{ \frac{P(E)}{\text{vol}_g(M)} : \frac{\text{vol}_g(E)}{\text{vol}_g(M)} = v \right\} \quad 0 < v < 1,$$

where $P(E)$ denotes the perimeter of a region $E \subset M$. The Levy-Gromov comparison Theorem states that, if $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N-1)g$, where N is the dimension of (M, g) , then

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{I}_{(M,g)}(v) \geq \mathcal{I}_{(\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})}(v) \quad \forall v \in (0, 1),$$

where $g_{\mathbb{S}^N}$ is the round metric on \mathbb{S}^N with unit sectional curvature; moreover, if equality holds in (1.1) for some $v \in (0, 1)$, then (M, g) is isometric to $(\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})$.

Our main result is a quantitative estimate, in terms of the gap in the Levy-Gromov inequality, on the shape of isoperimetric sets in (M, g) . We show that isoperimetric sets are close to geodesic balls. Since the classes of isoperimetric sets and geodesic balls *coincide* in the model space $(\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})$, one can see our main result as a *quantitative comparison theorem*. In detail, we show that if $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N-1)g$ and $E \subset M$ is an isoperimetric set in M with $\text{vol}_g(E) = v \text{vol}_g(M)$, then there exists $x \in M$ such that

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{\text{vol}_g(E \Delta B_{r_N(v)}(x))}{\text{vol}_g(M)} \leq C(N, v) \left(\mathcal{I}_{(M,g)}(v) - \mathcal{I}_{(\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})}(v) \right)^{O(1/N)}$$

where $B_r(x)$ denotes the geodesic ball in (M, g) with radius r and center x , $r_N(v)$ is the radius of a geodesic ball in \mathbb{S}^N with volume $v \text{vol}_{g_{\mathbb{S}^N}}(\mathbb{S}^N)$ and $\cdot \Delta \cdot$ denotes the symmetric difference of sets. More generally the same conclusion holds for every $E \subset M$ with $\text{vol}_g(E) = v \text{vol}_g(M)$, provided $\mathcal{I}_{(M,g)}(v)$ on the right-hand side of (1.2) is replaced by $P(E)/\text{vol}_g(M)$.

We approach the proof of (1.2) from the synthetic point of view of metric-measure geometry. For the sake of this introduction, a metric-measure space is a triple $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ where (X, \mathbf{d}) is a compact metric space and \mathbf{m} is a Borel probability measure, playing the role of reference volume measure. Using optimal-transport techniques, Sturm [59, 60] and Lott–Villani [45] introduced the curvature-dimension

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F. Cavalletti: SISSA, Trieste, email: cavallett@sisssa.it.

F. Maggi: University of Texas at Austin, email: maggi@math.utexas.edu.

A. Mondino: University of Warwick, Mathematics Institut, email: A.Mondino@warwick.ac.uk.

condition $\text{CD}(K, N)$; the rough geometric picture is that a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ space should be thought of as a possibly non-smooth metric measure space with Ricci curvature bounded below by $K \in \mathbb{R}$ and dimension bounded above by $N \in (1, \infty)$ in a synthetic sense. The basic idea of such a synthetic point of view is to analyse weighted convexity properties of certain entropy functionals along geodesics in the space of probability measures endowed with the quadratic transportation distance.

A key technical assumption throughout the paper is the so called *essentially non-branching* property [57], which roughly amounts to require that the L^2 -optimal transport between two absolutely continuous (with respect to the reference measure \mathbf{m}) probability measures moves along a family of geodesics with no intersections, i.e. a non-branching set of geodesics (for the precise definitions see Section 2.1). Examples of essentially non-branching spaces are Riemannian manifolds, Alexandrov spaces, Ricci limits and more generally $\text{RCD}(K, N)$ -spaces, Finsler manifolds endowed with a strongly convex norm; a standard example of a space failing to satisfy the essential non-branching property is \mathbb{R}^2 endowed with the L^∞ norm. In the end of the introduction, when discussing the main steps of the proof, we will mention where the essentially non-branching property is used.

Our approach to establish (1.2) is to regard an N -dimensional Riemannian manifold (M, g) with $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N-1)g$ as an essentially non-branching metric measure space $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ satisfying the $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ curvature-dimension condition, e.n.b. $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ -space for short. Considering this extension is natural, because the class of e.n.b. $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ -spaces contains measured Gromov-Hausdorff limits of N -dimensional Riemannian manifolds with Ricci tensor bounded from below by the constant $N-1$. And, in turn, a sequence of such Riemannian manifolds (M_h, g_h) such that the right-hand side of (1.2) tends to zero as $h \rightarrow \infty$ may develop singularities and admits a limit only in the measured Gromov-Hausdorff sense to an e.n.b. $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ -space.

In the enlarged class of e.n.b. $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ -spaces, round spheres are not anymore the only equality cases in the Levy-Gromov comparison Theorem, which instead coincide with the whole family of the so-called *spherical suspensions*.

In addition, as proved in [23] and recalled in Theorem 2.5 below, the Levy-Gromov comparison theorem holds on essentially non-branching metric measure spaces verifying the $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ condition with *any real number* $N > 1$. In this general setting, the comparison isoperimetric profile is the one defined by the model space

$$(1.3) \quad \left([0, \pi], |\cdot|, \frac{\sin^{N-1}(t)}{\omega_N} \mathcal{L}^1 \right) \quad \text{where } \omega_N = \int_0^\pi \sin^{N-1}(t) dt,$$

and $|\cdot|$ denotes the Euclidean distance on \mathbb{R} . Denoting by $\mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \pi}$ the isoperimetric profile of this comparison model space, see (2.7), we notice that

$$\mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \pi}(v) = \mathcal{I}_{(\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})}(v) \quad \forall v \in (0, 1), \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, N \geq 2.$$

With this notation in force, we state our main theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *For every real number $N > 1$ and $v \in (0, 1)$ there exists a real constant $C(N, v) > 0$ with the following property. If $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ is an essentially non-branching metric measure space satisfying the $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ condition and $\mathbf{m}(X) = 1$ with $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) = X$, then*

$$(1.4) \quad \pi - \text{diam}(X) \leq C(N, v) \left(\mathcal{I}_{(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})}(v) - \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \pi}(v) \right)^{1/N}.$$

Moreover, for every Borel set $E \subset X$ with $\mathbf{m}(E) = v$ there exists $\bar{x} \in X$ such that

$$(1.5) \quad \mathbf{m}(E \Delta B_{r_N(v)}(\bar{x})) \leq C(N, v) \left(\mathbf{P}(E) - \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \pi}(\mathbf{m}(E)) \right)^\eta \quad \eta = \frac{N}{N^2 + 2N - 1},$$

where $r_N(v)$ is defined by

$$\int_0^{r_N(v)} \sin^{N-1}(t) dt = v \omega_N.$$

Finally, if (X, \mathbf{d}) is isometric to a smooth Riemannian manifold (M, g) (endowed with any measure \mathbf{m} such that the assumptions of the theorem hold), one can take $\eta = N/(N^2 + N - 1)$ in (1.5).

Let us first discuss the first claim (1.4) by recalling the celebrated *Myers Theorem* [51]: if (M, g) is an N -dimensional smooth Riemannian manifold with $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N - 1)g$, then $\text{diam}(M) \leq \pi$. A refined version of Myers Theorem involving the Levy-Gromov isoperimetric deficit very similar to (1.4) was established by Berard-Besson-Gallot [14], still in the framework of smooth Riemannian manifold with $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N - 1)g$.

Theorem 1.1 shall be seen as a further step in two directions: first of all the space is not assumed to be smooth, secondly not only an estimate on the diameter of the space is expressed in terms of the Levy-Gromov isoperimetric deficit but also a quantitative estimate on the closeness of the competitor subset to the metric ball is established in (1.5). Indeed, as the reader will realize, the claim (1.4) will be set along the way of proving the much harder (1.5).

Inequality (1.5) naturally fits in the context of quantitative isoperimetric inequalities. The basic result in this area is the improved Euclidean isoperimetric Theorem proved in [37], and stating that if $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a Borel set of positive and finite volume, then there exists $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$(1.6) \quad \frac{|E \Delta B_{r_E}(\bar{x})|}{|E|} \leq C(N) \left(\frac{\text{P}(E)}{\text{P}(B_{r_E})} - 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

where r_E is such that $|B_{r_E}| = |E|$; see also [36, 32]. A closer estimate to (1.5) is the improved spherical isoperimetric Theorem from [18]: this result actually *is* (1.5) in the special case that $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m}) = (\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})$ but with the sharp exponent $\eta = 1/2$.

Taking variations in the broad context of metric measure spaces makes the prediction on the sharp exponent η of (1.5) an hard task. Even formulating a conjecture is challenging question and at the present stage it could actually be that $\eta = O(1/N)$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$ is already sharp. In the direction of this guess, we notice that the exponent $1/N$ in (1.4) is indeed optimal in the class of metric measure spaces, as a direct computation on the model 1-dimensional space (1.3) shows.

Another question we do not address here is the explicit dependence of the constant $C(N, v)$ in Theorem 1.1 with respect to the parameters $N \in (1, \infty)$ and $v \in (0, 1)$; we just observe that, for a fixed $N \in (1, \infty)$ and a fixed $v_0 \in (0, 1/2]$ one has $\sup_{v \in [v_0, 1-v_0]} C(N, v) < \infty$.

A challenging feature of Theorem 1.1 is that none of the three general methods to approach quantitative isoperimetry seems applicable in this context. This is evident for the approach in [37], based on symmetrization inequalities. The approach developed in [32] to address (1.6), and used in [18] to prove (1.5) with $\eta = 1/2$ in the case $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m}) = (\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\mathbb{S}^N})$, has a vast domain of applicability. Essentially, the approach of [32] has a reasonable chance to work on every variational problem with a sufficiently smooth regularity theory and with strictly stable minimizers. (Depending on the problem, it may be quite non-trivial to implement one of, or both, these two points.) In our context, of course, there are no regularity theories and no second variation formulae to be exploited. Finally, the approach to (1.6), and more generally to the quantitative Wulff inequality, developed in [36] is based on the Gromov-Knothe proof of the (Wulff) isoperimetric inequality [42, 48]. But, at present day, proving isoperimetry with the Gromov-Knothe argument beyond the case of Euclidean spaces seems to be an open problem: for example, to the best of our knowledge, it is not know how to adapt the Gromov-Knothe argument for proving the isoperimetric theorem on, say, the sphere.

Before discussing the main steps of the proof of Theorem 1.1, it is worth including notable examples of spaces fitting in the assumptions of the result. Let us stress that our main theorem seems new in all of them. The class of essentially non branching $\text{CD}(N - 1, N)$ spaces includes many remarkable family of spaces, among them:

- *Measured Gromov Hausdorff limits of Riemannian N -dimensional manifolds satisfying $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N - 1)g$ and more generally the class of $\text{RCD}(N - 1, N)$ spaces.* Indeed measured Gromov Hausdorff limits of Riemannian N -manifolds satisfying $\text{Ric}_g \geq (N - 1)g$ are examples of $\text{RCD}(N - 1, N)$ spaces (see for instance [39]) and $\text{RCD}(N - 1, N)$ spaces are essentially non-branching $\text{CD}(N - 1, N)$ (see [57]).
- *Alexandrov spaces with curvature ≥ 1 .* Petrunin [56] proved that the lower curvature bound in the sense of comparison triangles is compatible with the optimal transport type lower bound on the Ricci curvature given by Lott-Sturm-Villani (see also [63]). Moreover geodesics in Alexandrov

spaces with curvature bounded below do not branch. It follows that Alexandrov spaces with curvature bounded from below by 1 are non-branching $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ spaces.

- *Finsler manifolds where the norm on the tangent spaces is strongly convex, and which satisfy lower Ricci curvature bounds.* More precisely we consider a C^∞ -manifold M , endowed with a function $F : TM \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ such that $F|_{TM \setminus \{0\}}$ is C^∞ and for each $p \in M$ it holds that $F_p := T_p M \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a strongly-convex norm, i.e.

$$g_{ij}^p(v) := \frac{\partial^2 (F_p^2)}{\partial v^i \partial v^j}(v) \quad \text{is a positive definite matrix at every } v \in T_p M \setminus \{0\}.$$

Under these conditions, it is known that one can write the geodesic equations and geodesics do not branch: in other words these spaces are non-branching. We also assume (M, F) to be geodesically complete and endowed with a C^∞ probability measure \mathbf{m} in a such a way that the associated m.m.s. (X, F, \mathbf{m}) satisfies the $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ condition. This class of spaces has been investigated by Ohta [53] who established the equivalence between the Curvature Dimension condition and a Finsler-version of Bakry-Emery N -Ricci tensor bounded from below.

We conclude the introduction by briefly illustrating the main steps in the proof of Theorem 1.1. The starting point of our approach is the metric measured version of the classical *localization technique*. First introduced in the study of sharp Poincaré inequalities on convex domains by Payne and Weinberger [54], the localization technique has been developed into a general dimension reduction tool for geometric inequalities in symmetric spaces in the works of Gromov-Milman [41], Lovász-Simonovits [46] and Kannan-Lovász-Simonovits [43]. More recently, Klartag [44] bridged the localization technique with Monge-Kantorovich optimal transportation problem, extending the range of applicability of the method to general Riemannian manifolds. The extension to the metric setting was finally obtained in [23], see Section 2.4.

Given $E \subset X$, the localization Theorem (Theorem 2.6) gives a decomposition of X into a family of one-dimensional sets $\{X_q\}_{q \in Q}$ formed by the transport rays of a Kantorovich potential associated to the optimal transport of (the normalized restriction of \mathbf{m} to) E into its complement in X ; each X_q is in particular isometric to a real interval. A first crucial property of such a decomposition is that each ray X_q carries a natural measure \mathbf{m}_q (given by the the Disintegration Theorem) in such a way that $(X_q, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m}_q)$ is a $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ space and $\mathbf{m}_q(E \cap X_q) = \mathbf{m}(E)$ so that both the geometry of the space and the constraint of the problem are *localized* into a family of one-dimensional spaces. A key ingredient used in the proof of such a decomposition is the essentially non-branching property which, coupled with $\text{CD}(K, N)$ (actually the weaker measure contraction would suffice here), guarantees that the rays form a partition of X (up to an \mathbf{m} -negligible set).

As a first step, we observe that most of such rays are sufficiently long (Proposition 4.2). This shows the first part of Theorem 1.1, that is, estimate (1.4) (see Theorem 4.3).

A second crucial property of the decomposition $\{X_q\}_{q \in Q}$, inherited by the variational nature of the construction, is the so-called cyclical monotonicity. This is key to show that most of the transport rays X_q have their starting point close to a “south pole” \bar{x} , and end-up nearby a “north pole” \bar{y} (in particular, the distance between \bar{x} and \bar{y} is close to π) (Corollary 5.4). Then we observe that a one-dimensional version of Theorem 1.1 (see Section 6) forces most of the fibers $E_q := E \cap X_q$ (that is the intersection of E with the corresponding one dimensional element of the partition) to be \mathcal{L}^1 close to intervals centered either at the “north pole” or at the “south pole” of X_q (Lemma 6.2). To conclude the argument, a delicate step is to show that either most of the fibers E_q are starting from the south pole or most of them are starting from the north pole. In the smooth setting the proof can be obtained using a relative isoperimetric inequality. In our general framework we have to give a self-contained argument (to overcome the lack of convex neighborhoods) using an additional localization.

We conclude with a few additional remarks.

First, although Theorem 1.1 is formulated for $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ spaces, a statement for $\text{CD}(K, N)$ spaces with $K > 0$ is easily obtained by scaling. Indeed, $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ satisfies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ if and only if, for any $\alpha, \beta \in (0, \infty)$, the scaled metric measure space $(X, \alpha \mathbf{d}, \beta \mathbf{m})$ satisfies $\text{CD}(\alpha^{-2}K, N)$; see [60, Proposition 1.4].

Second, it would be interesting to understand quantitative isoperimetry in metric measure spaces in the regime $N \rightarrow \infty$. The question is motivated by the validity of dimension independent quantitative

isoperimetric estimates on Gaussian spaces (see [31, 50, 11, 12] for a full account on this problem), and, of course, it is beyond the reach of Theorem 1.1 as the exponent η in (1.5) vanishes as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Third, we recall that in [23, Corollary 1.6] the first and third author have proved the convergence to a spherical suspension (in the metric measured Gromov-Hausdorff sense) of any sequence of spaces (X_i, d_i, m_i) satisfying the $CD(N-1, N)$ condition and such that $\mathcal{I}_{(X_i, d_i, m_i)}(v) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \pi}(v)$ for a fixed $v \in (0, 1)$. It seem not obvious, from this information alone, to deduce the convergence of isoperimetric regions E_i with $m(E_i) = v m(X_i)$ to geodesic balls in X_i with radius $r_N(v)$. Thus, (1.5) in Theorem 1.1, besides being a quantitative estimate, provides a new information even without taking rates of convergence into account.

Fourth, in the smooth Riemannian case it is tempting to guess that using regularity theory one can bootstrap the L^1 -estimate (1.5) into a smooth C^k -estimate. We wish to stress that this seems not so trivial: indeed for such an argument one would need a fixed Riemannian metric (which in this context would be the round metric on the sphere) or at least uniform C^k -estimates on the Riemannian metrics; this seems too much to hope for, as already proving a quantitative measured-Gromov Hausdorff estimate (which in turn is weaker than C^0 -closeness of the metrics) seems challenging.

Finally, we notice that the wide range of functional inequalities that can be proved via the localization technique (see, e.g., [24]) suggests a broad range of applicability for the constructions described in this paper.

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2. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

In this section we recall the main constructions needed in the paper. The reader familiar with curvature-dimension conditions and metric-measure spaces will just need to check Sections 2.4 and 2.5 for the decomposition of X into transport rays (localization) which is going to be used throughout the paper. In Section 2.1 we review geodesics in the Wasserstein distance, in Section 2.2 curvature-dimension conditions, and in Section 2.3 isoperimetric inequalities in the metric setting.

2.1. Geodesics in the L^2 -Wasserstein distance. A triple (X, d, m) is a metric measure space, m.m.s. for short, if (X, d) is a complete and separable metric space and m a Borel non negative measure over X . We shall always assume that $m(X) = 1$. The space of all Borel probability measures over X will be denoted by $\mathcal{P}(X)$, while $\mathcal{P}_2(X)$ stands for the space of probability measures with finite second moment. On the space $\mathcal{P}_2(X)$ we define the L^2 -Wasserstein distance W_2 , by setting, for $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X)$,

$$(2.1) \quad W_2(\mu_0, \mu_1)^2 = \inf_{\pi} \int_{X \times X} d^2(x, y) \pi(dx dy).$$

Here the infimum is taken over all $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(X \times X)$ with μ_0 and μ_1 as the first and the second marginal, i.e. $(P_1)_\# \pi = \mu_0, (P_2)_\# \pi = \mu_1$. Of course $P_i, i = 1, 2$ is the projection on the first (resp. second) factor and $(P_i)_\#$ denotes the corresponding push-forward map on measures. As (X, d) is complete, also $(\mathcal{P}_2(X), W_2)$ is complete.

Denote the space of geodesics of (X, d) by

$$\text{Geo}(X) := \{\gamma \in C([0, 1], X) : d(\gamma_s, \gamma_t) = |s - t|d(\gamma_0, \gamma_1), \text{ for every } s, t \in [0, 1]\}.$$

Recall that a metric space is a geodesic space if and only if for each $x, y \in X$ there exists $\gamma \in \text{Geo}(X)$ so that $\gamma_0 = x, \gamma_1 = y$. A basic fact on the L^2 -Wasserstein distance, is that if (X, d) is geodesic, then $(\mathcal{P}_2(X), W_2)$ is geodesic. Any geodesic $(\mu_t)_{t \in [0, 1]}$ in $(\mathcal{P}_2(X), W_2)$ can be lifted to a measure $\nu \in \mathcal{P}(\text{Geo}(X))$, so that $(e_t)_\# \nu = \mu_t$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Here for any $t \in [0, 1]$, e_t denotes the evaluation map:

$$e_t : \text{Geo}(X) \rightarrow X, \quad e_t(\gamma) := \gamma_t.$$

Given $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X)$, we denote by $\text{OptGeo}(\mu_0, \mu_1)$ the space of all $\nu \in \mathcal{P}(\text{Geo}(X))$ for which $(e_0, e_1)_\# \nu$ realizes the minimum in (2.1). If (X, d) is geodesic, then the set $\text{OptGeo}(\mu_0, \mu_1)$ is non-empty for any $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X)$.

A set $F \subset \text{Geo}(X)$ is a set of non-branching geodesics if and only if for any $\gamma^1, \gamma^2 \in F$, it holds:

$$\exists \bar{t} \in (0, 1) \text{ such that } \forall t \in [0, \bar{t}] \quad \gamma_t^1 = \gamma_t^2 \implies \gamma_s^1 = \gamma_s^2, \quad \forall s \in [0, 1].$$

(Recall that a measure ν on a measurable space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) is said to be concentrated on $A \subset \Omega$ if $\exists B \subset A$ with $B \in \mathcal{F}$ so that $\nu(\Omega \setminus B) = 0$.) With this terminology, we recall from [57] the following definition.

Definition 2.1. A metric measure space $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ is *essentially non-branching* if and only if for any $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X)$, with μ_0, μ_1 absolutely continuous with respect to \mathbf{m} , any element of $\text{OptGeo}(\mu_0, \mu_1)$ is concentrated on a set of non-branching geodesics.

2.2. Curvature-dimension conditions for metric measure spaces. The L^2 -transport structure just described allows to formulate a generalized notion of Ricci curvature lower bound coupled with a dimension upper bound in the context of metric measure spaces. This is the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition introduced in the seminal works of Sturm [59, 60] and Lott–Villani [45], which here is reviewed only for a m.m.s. $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ with $\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ and for $K > 0$ and $1 < N < \infty$ (the basic setting of the present paper).

For $N \in (1, \infty)$, the N -Rényi relative-entropy functional $\mathcal{E}_N : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_N(\mu) := \int \rho^{1-\frac{1}{N}} d\mathbf{m},$$

where $\mu = \rho\mathbf{m} + \mu^{\text{sing}}$ is the Lebesgue decomposition of μ with $\mu^{\text{sing}} \perp \mathbf{m}$.

Definition 2.2 ($\tau_{K,N}$ -coefficients). Given $K \in (0, \infty)$, $N \in (1, \infty)$, and $t \in [0, 1]$, define $\sigma_{K,N}^{(t)} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by setting $\sigma_{K,N}^{(t)}(0) = t$,

$$\sigma_{K,N}^{(t)}(\theta) := \frac{\sin(t\theta\sqrt{\frac{K}{N}})}{\sin(\theta\sqrt{\frac{K}{N}})} \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{K/N}}.$$

and $\sigma_{K,N}^{(t)}(\theta) = +\infty$ otherwise; and define

$$\tau_{K,N}^{(t)}(\theta) := t^{\frac{1}{N}} \sigma_{K,N-1}^{(t)}(\theta)^{1-\frac{1}{N}}.$$

Definition 2.3 ($\text{CD}(K, N)$). A m.m.s. $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ is said to satisfy $\text{CD}(K, N)$ if for all $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$, there exists $\nu \in \text{OptGeo}(\mu_0, \mu_1)$ so that for all $t \in [0, 1]$, $\mu_t := (e_t)_\# \nu \ll \mathbf{m}$, and for all $N' \geq N$:

$$(2.2) \quad \mathcal{E}_{N'}(\mu_t) \geq \int_{X \times X} \left(\tau_{K,N'}^{(1-t)}(\mathbf{d}(x_0, x_1)) \rho_0^{-1/N'}(x_0) + \tau_{K,N'}^{(t)}(\mathbf{d}(x_0, x_1)) \rho_1^{-1/N'}(x_1) \right) \pi(dx_0, dx_1),$$

where $\pi = (e_0, e_1)_\#(\nu)$ and $\mu_i = \rho_i \mathbf{m}$, $i = 0, 1$.

If $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ verifies the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition then the same is valid for $(\text{supp}[\mathbf{m}], \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$; hence we directly assume $X = \text{supp}[\mathbf{m}]$.

The following pointwise density inequality is a known equivalent definition of $\text{CD}(K, N)$ on essentially non-branching spaces (the equivalence follows from [25], see also [60, Proposition 4.2]).

Definition 2.4 ($\text{CD}(K, N)$ for essentially non-branching spaces). An essentially non-branching m.m.s. $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ satisfies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ if and only if for all $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$, there exists a unique $\nu \in \text{OptGeo}(\mu_0, \mu_1)$, ν is induced by a map (i.e. $\nu = S_\#(\mu_0)$ for some map $S : X \rightarrow \text{Geo}(X)$), $\mu_t := (e_t)_\# \nu \ll \mathbf{m}$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$, and writing $\mu_t = \rho_t \mathbf{m}$, we have for all $t \in [0, 1]$:

$$\rho_t^{-1/N}(\gamma_t) \geq \tau_{K,N}^{(1-t)}(\mathbf{d}(\gamma_0, \gamma_1)) \rho_0^{-1/N}(\gamma_0) + \tau_{K,N}^{(t)}(\mathbf{d}(\gamma_0, \gamma_1)) \rho_1^{-1/N}(\gamma_1) \quad \text{for } \nu\text{-a.e. } \gamma \in \text{Geo}(X).$$

For the general definition of $\text{CD}(K, N)$ see [45, 59, 60]. It is worth recalling that if (M, g) is a Riemannian manifold of dimension n and $h \in C^2(M)$ with $h > 0$, then the m.m.s. $(M, \mathbf{d}_g, h \text{ vol})$ verifies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ with $N \geq n$ if and only if (see Theorem 1.7 of [60])

$$\text{Ric}_{g,h,N} \geq Kg, \quad \text{Ric}_{g,h,N} := \text{Ric}_g - (N-n) \frac{\nabla_g^2 h \frac{1}{h^{N-n}}}{h^{\frac{1}{N-n}}},$$

in other words if and only if the weighted Riemannian manifold $(M, g, h \text{ vol})$ has Bakry–Émery Ricci tensor bounded below by K . Note that if $N = n$ the Bakry–Émery Ricci tensor $\text{Ric}_{g,h,N} = \text{Ric}_g$ makes sense only if h is constant.

We will use several times also the following terminology: a non-negative function h defined on an interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is called a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ density on I , for $K \in \mathbb{R}$ and $N \in (1, \infty)$, if for all $x_0, x_1 \in I$ and $t \in [0, 1]$:

$$(2.3) \quad h(tx_1 + (1-t)x_0)^{\frac{1}{N-1}} \geq \sigma_{K, N-1}^{(t)}(|x_1 - x_0|)h(x_1)^{\frac{1}{N-1}} + \sigma_{K, N-1}^{(1-t)}(|x_1 - x_0|)h(x_0)^{\frac{1}{N-1}},$$

(recalling the coefficients σ from Definition 2.2).

The link with the definition of $\text{CD}(K, N)$ for m.m.s. can be summarized as follows ([22, Theorem A.2]): if h is a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ density on an interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ then the m.m.s. $(I, |\cdot|, h(t)dt)$ verifies $\text{CD}(K, N)$; conversely, if the m.m.s. $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|, \mu)$ verifies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ and $I = \text{supp}(\mu)$ is not a point, then $\mu \ll \mathcal{L}^1$ and there exists a representant of the density $h = d\mu/d\mathcal{L}^1$ which is a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ density on I .

In particular, if $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is any interval, $h \in C^2(I)$, the m.m.s. $(I, |\cdot|, h(t)dt)$ verifies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ if and only if

$$(2.4) \quad \left(h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}\right)'' + \frac{K}{N-1}h^{\frac{1}{N-1}} \leq 0;$$

see also Appendix A for further properties of $\text{CD}(K, N)$ densities.

The lack of the local-to-global property of the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition (for $K/N \neq 0$) led in 2010 Bacher and Sturm to introduce in [10] the reduced curvature-dimension condition, denoted by $\text{CD}^*(K, N)$. The $\text{CD}^*(K, N)$ condition asks for the same inequality (2.2) of $\text{CD}(K, N)$ to hold but the coefficients $\tau_{K, N}^{(s)}(\mathbf{d}(\gamma_0, \gamma_1))$ are replaced by the slightly smaller $\sigma_{K, N}^{(s)}(\mathbf{d}(\gamma_0, \gamma_1))$.

A subsequent breakthrough in the theory was obtained with the introduction of the Riemannian curvature dimension condition $\text{RCD}^*(K, N)$: in the infinite dimensional case $N = \infty$ was introduced in [7] for finite measures \mathbf{m} and in [6] for σ -finite ones. The class $\text{RCD}^*(K, N)$ with $N < \infty$ (technically more involved) has been proposed in [38] and extensively investigated in [33, 8]. We refer to these papers and references therein for a general account on the synthetic formulation of the latter Riemannian-type Ricci curvature lower bounds. Here we only briefly recall that it is a stable strengthening of the reduced curvature-dimension condition: a m.m.s. verifies $\text{RCD}^*(K, N)$ if and only if it satisfies $\text{CD}^*(K, N)$ and is infinitesimally Hilbertian [38, Definition 4.19 and Proposition 4.22], meaning that the Sobolev space $W^{1,2}(X, \mathbf{m})$ is a Hilbert space (with the Hilbert structure induced by the Cheeger energy).

To conclude we recall also that recently, the first named author together with E. Milman in [22] proved the equivalence of $\text{CD}(K, N)$ and $\text{CD}^*(K, N)$ (and also of the $\text{CD}^e(K, N)$ and $\text{CD}^1(K, N)$), together with the local-to-global property for $\text{CD}(K, N)$, in the framework of essentially non-branching m.m.s. having $\mathbf{m}(X) < \infty$. As we will always assume the aforementioned properties to be satisfied by our ambient m.m.s. $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$, we will use both formulations with no distinction. It is worth also mentioning that a m.m.s. verifying $\text{RCD}^*(K, N)$ is essentially non-branching (see [57, Corollary 1.2]) implying also the equivalence of $\text{RCD}^*(K, N)$ and $\text{RCD}(K, N)$ (see [22] for details).

We shall always assume that the m.m.s. $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ is essentially non-branching and satisfies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ from some $K > 0$ with $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) = X$. It follows that (X, \mathbf{d}) is a geodesic and compact metric space.

2.3. Isoperimetric inequality for metric measure spaces. In [23] the Lévy-Gromov-Milman isoperimetric inequality has been obtained for an essentially non-branching m.m.s. $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ verifying $\text{CD}(K, N)$ with $\mathbf{m}(X) = 1$; also the rigidity statement has been obtained in the smaller class of $\text{RCD}(K, N)$ spaces. What follows is a short overview of the statements as obtained in the subsequent [26] where the results of [23] are obtained replacing the outer Minkowski content with the perimeter functional; see also [5] for the general relation between the outer Minkowski content with the perimeter functional.

Denote by $\text{Lip}(X)$ the space of real-valued Lipschitz functions over X . Given $u \in \text{Lip}(X)$ its slope $|\nabla u|(x)$ at $x \in X$ is defined by

$$(2.5) \quad |\nabla u|(x) := \limsup_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{\mathbf{d}(x, y)}.$$

Following [1, 2, 49] and the more recent [4], given a Borel subset $E \subset X$ and A open, the perimeter of E relative to A is denoted by $\text{P}(E, A)$ and is defined as follows

$$(2.6) \quad \text{P}(E, A) := \inf \left\{ \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A |\nabla u_n| \mathbf{m} : u_n \in \text{Lip}(A), u_n \rightarrow \chi_E \text{ in } L^1(A, \mathbf{m}) \right\}.$$

We say that $E \subset X$ has finite perimeter in X if $\mathbf{P}(E, X) < \infty$. We recall also few properties of the perimeter functions:

- (a) (locality) $\mathbf{P}(E, A) = \mathbf{P}(F, A)$, whenever $\mathbf{m}((E \Delta F) \cap A) = 0$;
- (b) (l.s.c.) the map $E \mapsto \mathbf{P}(E, A)$ is lower-semicontinuous with respect to the $L_{loc}^1(A)$ convergence;
- (c) (complementation) $\mathbf{P}(E, A) = \mathbf{P}(E^c, A)$.

Moreover if E is a set of finite perimeter, then the set function $A \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(E, A)$ is the restriction to open sets of a finite Borel measure $\mathbf{P}(E, \cdot)$ in X (see Lemma 5.2 of [4]), defined by

$$\mathbf{P}(E, B) := \inf\{\mathbf{P}(E, A) : A \supset B, A \text{ open}\}.$$

Sometimes, for ease of notation, we will write $\mathbf{P}(E)$ instead of $\mathbf{P}(E, X)$.

The *isoperimetric profile function* of $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$, denoted by $\mathcal{I}_{(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})}$, is defined as the point-wise maximal function so that $\mathbf{P}(A) \geq \mathcal{I}_{(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})}(\mathbf{m}(A))$ for every Borel set $A \subset X$, that is

$$(2.7) \quad \mathcal{I}_{(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})}(v) := \inf\{\mathbf{P}(A) : A \subset X \text{ Borel}, \mathbf{m}(A) = v\}.$$

Theorem 2.5 (Lévy-Gromov-Milman in $\text{CD}(K, N)$ -spaces, [23, 26]). *Let $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ be an essentially non-branching metric measure space with $\mathbf{m}(X) = 1$ and having diameter $D \in (0, +\infty]$. Assume it satisfies the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition for some $K \in \mathbb{R}, N \in (1, \infty)$. Then for every Borel set $E \subset X$ it holds*

$$\mathbf{P}(E) \geq \mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}(\mathbf{m}(E)),$$

where $\mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}$ are the model isoperimetric profile functions obtained in [47], i.e. $\mathcal{I}_{(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})}(v) \geq \mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}(v)$ for every $v \in [0, 1]$.

If $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ satisfies $\text{RCD}(N-1, N)$ for some $N \in [2, \infty)$ and there exists $\bar{v} \in (0, 1)$ such that $\mathcal{I}_{(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})}(\bar{v}) = \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \infty}(\bar{v})$, then $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ is a spherical suspension: there exists an $\text{RCD}(N-2, N-1)$ space $(Y, \mathbf{d}_Y, \mathbf{m}_Y)$ with $\mathbf{m}_Y(Y) = 1$ such that X is isomorphic as metric measure space to $[0, \pi] \times_{\sin}^{N-1} Y$.

As reported above, the model spaces for general K, N have been discovered by E. Milman [47] who extended the Lévy-Gromov isoperimetric inequality to smooth manifolds with densities, i.e. smooth Riemannian manifold whose volume measure has been multiplied by a smooth non negative integrable density function. Milman detected a model isoperimetric profile $\mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}$ such that if a Riemannian manifold with density has diameter at most $D > 0$, generalized Ricci curvature at least $K \in \mathbb{R}$ and generalized dimension at most $N \geq 1$ then the isoperimetric profile function of the weighted manifold is bounded below by $\mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}$.

During the paper, we will make extensive use of $\mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}$, at least in the case $K > 0$; we now therefore review their definitions (and refer to [47] for all the details, see in particular Theorem 1.2 and Corollary A.3):

- **Case 1:** $K > 0$ and $D < \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{K}}\pi$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}(v) = \min_{\xi \in [0, \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{K}}\pi - D]} \mathcal{I}_{([\xi, \xi + D], \sin(\sqrt{\frac{K}{N-1}}t)^{N-1})}(v), \quad \forall v \in [0, 1];$$

- **Case 2:** $K > 0$ and $D \geq \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{K}}\pi$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{K, N, D}(v) = \mathcal{I}_{([0, \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{K}}\pi], \sin(\sqrt{\frac{K}{N-1}}t)^{N-1})}(v), \quad \forall v \in [0, 1];$$

where in both cases we have used the following notation: given f on a closed interval $L \subset \mathbb{R}$, we denote with $\mu_{f, L}$ the probability measure supported in L with density (with respect to the Lebesgue measure) proportional to f there and $\mathcal{I}_{(L, f)}$ stands for $\mathcal{I}_{(L, |\cdot|, \mu_{f, L})}$. Note that when N is an integer,

$$\mathcal{I}_{([0, \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{K}}\pi], (\sin(\sqrt{\frac{K}{N-1}}t)^{N-1}))} = \mathcal{I}_{(\mathbb{S}^N, g_{\text{can}}^K, \mu_{\text{can}}^K)},$$

by the isoperimetric inequality on the sphere, and so Case 2 with N integer corresponds to Lévy-Gromov isoperimetric inequality.

In order to keep the notation short we will often write \mathcal{I}_D in place of $\mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, D}$.

2.4. Localization. Theorem 2.5 has been proved obtaining a dimensional reduction of the isoperimetric inequality via the so-called “Localization theorem”, proved for essentially non-branching metric measure spaces verifying the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition.

The localization theorem has its roots in a work of Payne-Weinberger [54] and has been developed by Gromov-Milman [41], Lovász-Simonovits [46] and Kannan-Lovász-Simonovits [43], and consists in reducing an n -dimensional problem, via tools of convex geometry, to lower dimensional problems that one can handle. In the previous papers the symmetric properties of the spaces were necessary to obtain such a dimensional reduction. In the recent paper [44], Klartag found a bridge between L^1 -optimal transportation problems and the localization technique yielding the localization theorem in the framework of smooth Riemannian manifolds. Inspired by this approach, the first and the third author in [23] proved the following localization theorem for essentially non-branching metric measure spaces verifying the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition.

Theorem 2.6 ([23]). *Let (X, d, \mathbf{m}) be an essentially non-branching metric measure space verifying the $\text{CD}(K, N)$ condition for some $K \in \mathbb{R}$ and $N \in [1, \infty)$. Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be \mathbf{m} -integrable such that $\int_X f \, \mathbf{m} = 0$ and assume the existence of $x_0 \in X$ such that $\int_X |f(x)| \, d(x, x_0) \, \mathbf{m}(dx) < \infty$.*

Then the space X can be written as the disjoint union of two sets Z and \mathcal{T} with \mathcal{T} admitting a partition $\{X_q\}_{q \in Q}$ and a corresponding disintegration of $\mathbf{m}|_{\mathcal{T}}$, $\{\mathbf{m}_q\}_{q \in Q}$ such that:

- *For any \mathbf{m} -measurable set $B \subset \mathcal{T}$ it holds*

$$\mathbf{m}(B) = \int_Q \mathbf{m}_q(B) \, \mathbf{q}(dq),$$

where \mathbf{q} is a probability measure over Q defined on the quotient σ -algebra \mathcal{Q} .

- *For \mathbf{q} -almost every $q \in Q$, the set X_q is a geodesic and \mathbf{m}_q is supported on it. Moreover $q \mapsto \mathbf{m}_q$ is a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ disintegration.*
- *For \mathbf{q} -almost every $q \in Q$, it holds $\int_{X_q} f \, \mathbf{m}_q = 0$ and $f = 0$ \mathbf{m} -a.e. in Z .*

We refer to Appendix B for the Disintegration Theorem and its link with partitions of the space. Here we only mention that $q \mapsto \mathbf{m}_q$ is a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ disintegration has to be understood as follows: for \mathbf{q} -a.e. $q \in Q$, $\mathbf{m}_q = h_q \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner_{X_q}$, where \mathcal{H}^1 denotes the one-dimensional Hausdorff measure and $h_q \circ X_q$ is a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ density, in the sense of (2.3); here, with a slight abuse of notation, X_q denotes also the map with image X_q .

In the next section we recall all the needed terminology and objects from the theory of L^1 -optimal transportation used to obtain Theorem 2.6. This will also serve as basis for establishing the main result of the present paper i.e. a quantitative isoperimetric inequality.

2.5. L^1 optimal transportation. In this section we recall only some facts from the theory of L^1 optimal transportation which are of some interest for this paper; we refer to [3, 9, 16, 19, 22, 34, 35, 44, 61] and references therein for more details on the theory of L^1 optimal transportation.

Following the approach of [44], Theorem 2.6 has been proven in [23] studying the following optimal transportation problem: define $\mu_0 := f^+ \mathbf{m}$ and $\mu_1 := f^- \mathbf{m}$, where f^\pm denote the positive and the negative part of f , respectively, and study the L^1 -optimal transport problem associated with it

$$(2.8) \quad \inf \left\{ \int_{X \times X} d(x, y) \, \pi(dxdy) : \pi \in \mathcal{P}(X \times X), (P_1)_\# \pi = \mu_0, (P_2)_\# \pi = \mu_1 \right\};$$

where P_i denotes the projection onto the i -th component. Then the relevant object to study is given by the dual formulation of the previous minimization problem. By the summability properties of f (see the hypothesis of Theorem 2.6), there exists a 1-Lipschitz function $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that π is a minimizer in (2.8) if and only if $\pi(\Gamma) = 1$, where

$$\Gamma := \{(x, y) \in X \times X : \varphi(x) - \varphi(y) = d(x, y)\}$$

is the naturally associated d -cyclically monotone set, i.e. for any $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \in \Gamma$ it holds

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d(x_i, y_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n d(x_i, y_{i+1}), \quad y_{n+1} = y_1,$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The set Γ induces a partial order relation whose maximal chains produce a partition made of one dimensional sets of a certain subset of the space, provided the ambient space X verifies some mild regularity properties.

We now review how to obtain the partition from Γ ; this procedure has been already presented and used in several contributions ([9, 16, 35, 44, 61]) when the ambient space is the euclidean space, a manifold or a non-branching metric space (see [16, 20] for extended metric spaces); the analysis in our framework started with [19] and has been refined and extended in [22]; we will follow the notation of [22] to which we refer for more details.

The *transport relation* R and the *transport set* \mathcal{T} are defined as:

$$(2.9) \quad R := \Gamma \cup \Gamma^{-1} = \{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)| = d(x, y)\}, \quad \mathcal{T} := P_1(R \setminus \{x = y\}),$$

where $\{x = y\}$ denotes the diagonal $\{(x, y) \in X^2 : x = y\}$ and $\Gamma^{-1} = \{(x, y) \in X \times X : (y, x) \in \Gamma\}$. Since φ is 1-Lipschitz, Γ, Γ^{-1} and R are closed sets and therefore, from the compactness of (X, d) (recall $\text{CD}(K, N)$ with $K > 0$), compact; consequently \mathcal{T} is σ -compact.

It is immediate to verify (see [3, Proposition 4.2]) that if $(\gamma_0, \gamma_1) \in \Gamma$ for some $\gamma \in \text{Geo}(X)$, then $(\gamma_s, \gamma_t) \in \Gamma$ for all $0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1$. To exclude possible branching we need to consider the following sets, introduced in [19]:

$$\begin{aligned} A_+ &:= \{x \in \mathcal{T} : \exists z, w \in \Gamma(x), (z, w) \notin R\}, \\ A_- &:= \{x \in \mathcal{T} : \exists z, w \in \Gamma^{-1}(x), (z, w) \notin R\}; \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma(x) = \{y \in X : (x, y) \in \Gamma\}$ denotes the section of Γ through x in the first coordinate, and similarly for $R(x)$ (through either coordinates by symmetry). A_{\pm} are called the sets of forward and backward branching points, respectively. Note that both A_{\pm} are σ -compact sets. Then the non-branched transport set has been defined as

$$\mathcal{T}^b := \mathcal{T} \setminus (A_+ \cup A_-),$$

and is a Borel set; accordingly the non-branched transport relation is given by:

$$R^b := R \cap (\mathcal{T}^b \times \mathcal{T}^b).$$

It was shown in [19] (cf. [16]) that R^b is an equivalence relation over \mathcal{T}^b and that for any $x \in \mathcal{T}^b$, $R(x) \subset (X, d)$ is isometric to a closed interval in $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$.

Now, from the first part of the Disintegration Theorem (see Theorem B.2) applied to $(\mathcal{T}^b, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{T}^b), \mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}^b})$, we obtain an essentially unique disintegration of $\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}^b}$ consistent with the partition of \mathcal{T}^b given by the equivalence classes $\{R^b(q)\}_{q \in Q}$ of R^b :

$$\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}^b} = \int_Q \mathbf{m}_q \mathfrak{q}(dq),$$

with corresponding quotient space $(Q, \mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{q})$ ($Q \subset \mathcal{T}^b$ may be chosen to be any section of the above partition). In what follows, we will use also the notation X_q to denote the transport ray $R^b(q)$.

The next step is to show that the disintegration is strongly consistent. By the Disintegration Theorem, this is equivalent to the existence of a $\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}^b}$ -section $\bar{Q} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{T}^b)$ (which by a mild abuse of notation we will call \mathbf{m} -section), such that the quotient map associated to the partition is \mathbf{m} -measurable, where we endow \bar{Q} with the trace σ -algebra. This has already been shown in [16, Proposition 4.4] in the framework of non-branching metric spaces; since its proof does not use any non-branching assumption, we can conclude that:

$$\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}^b} = \int_Q \mathbf{m}_q \mathfrak{q}(dq), \quad \text{and for } \mathfrak{q} - \text{a.e. } q \in Q, \quad \mathbf{m}_q(R^b(q)) = 1,$$

where now $Q \supset \bar{Q} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{T}^b)$ with \bar{Q} an \mathbf{m} -section for the above partition (and hence \mathfrak{q} is concentrated on \bar{Q}). Moreover the existence of an \mathbf{m} -measurable quotient map permits to conclude that the quotient σ -algebra on \bar{Q} , that we denote with $\mathcal{Q} \cap \bar{Q}$, is contained in $\overline{\mathcal{B}(\bar{Q})}^{\mathfrak{q}}$, the completion with respect to \mathfrak{q} of the Borel σ -algebra over \bar{Q} .

The existence of an \mathbf{m} -section also permits to construct a measurable parametrization of the transport rays. We can define

$$g : \text{Dom}(g) \subset \bar{Q} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^b$$

that associates to (q, t) the unique $x \in \Gamma(q)$ with $d(q, x) = t$, provided $t > 0$, or the unique $x \in \Gamma^{-1}(q)$ with $d(q, x) = -t$, otherwise. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{graph}(g) &= \{(q, t, x) \in \bar{Q} \times [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{T}^b : (q, x) \in \Gamma, d(q, x) = t\} \\ &\cup \{(q, t, x) \in \bar{Q} \times (-\infty, 0) \times \mathcal{T}^b : (q, x) \in \Gamma^{-1}, d(q, x) = -t\}, \end{aligned}$$

showing that $\text{graph}(g)$ is Borel; in particular $g : \text{Dom}(g) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^b$ is a Borel map with $\text{Dom}(g)$ analytic set and image $\cup_{\alpha \in \bar{Q}} R^b(\alpha)$, that is analytic as well. To conclude we also notice that g is injective and

$$\mathbf{m}(\mathcal{T}^b \setminus \bigcup_{q \in \bar{Q}} R^b(q)) = 0.$$

A-priori the non-branched transport set \mathcal{T}^b can be much smaller than \mathcal{T} . However, under fairly general assumptions one can prove that the sets A_{\pm} of forward and backward branching are both \mathbf{m} -negligible. In [19] this was shown for a m.m.s. (X, d, \mathbf{m}) verifying $\text{RCD}(K, N)$ and $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) = X$. The proof only relies on the following two properties which hold for the latter spaces:

- $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) = X$.
- Given $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X)$ with $\mu_0 \ll \mathbf{m}$, there exists a unique optimal transference plan for the W_2 -distance and it is induced by an optimal transport map.

These properties are also verified for an essentially non-branching m.m.s. (X, d, \mathbf{m}) satisfying $\text{CD}(K, N)$ and $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) = X$ (see [25]).

We summarize the above discussion in:

Corollary 2.7. *Let (X, d, \mathbf{m}) be an essentially non-branching m.m.s. satisfying $\text{CD}(K, N)$ and $\text{supp}(X) = \mathbf{m}$. Then for any 1-Lipschitz function $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have $\mathbf{m}(\mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}^b) = 0$. In particular, we obtain the following essentially unique disintegration $(Q, \mathcal{Q}, \mathbf{q})$ of $\mathbf{m}_{\perp \mathcal{T}} = \mathbf{m}_{\perp \mathcal{T}^b}$ strongly consistent with the partition of \mathcal{T}^b given by the equivalence classes $\{R^b(q)\}_{q \in Q}$ of R^b :*

$$(2.10) \quad \mathbf{m}_{\perp \mathcal{T}} = \int_Q \mathbf{m}_q \mathbf{q}(dq), \quad \text{and for } \mathbf{q}\text{-a.e. } q \in Q, \quad \mathbf{m}_q(R^b(q)) = 1.$$

Here Q may be chosen to be a section of the above partition so that $Q \supset \bar{Q} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{T}^b)$ with \bar{Q} an \mathbf{m} -section with \mathbf{m} -measurable quotient map. In particular, $\mathcal{Q} \supset \mathcal{B}(\bar{Q})$ and \mathbf{q} is concentrated on \bar{Q} .

To obtain Theorem 2.6 one still needs to show that the constraint $\int_X f \mathbf{m} = 0$ is localized, i.e. $\int_{X_q} f \mathbf{m}_q = 0$ for \mathbf{q} -a.e. $q \in Q$, together with the curvature bound: $q \mapsto \mathbf{m}_q$ is a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ disintegration. The first property is verified almost “by construction”; the second one is the more subtle and to prove it one should study the interplay between L^2 -Wasserstein geodesics and the transport set \mathcal{T} ; we refer to [23, Theorem 4.2] for all the details.

Finally, we recall that \mathbf{q} -a.e. $R^b(q)$ is actually maximal, meaning that it coincides with $R(q)$. This can be restated as follows. Γ induces a partial order relation on X :

$$y \leq x \iff (x, y) \in \Gamma,$$

and for $x \in \mathcal{T}^b$, $(R(x), d)$ is isometric to a closed interval in $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$. This isometry induces a total ordering on $R(x)$ which must coincide with either \leq or \geq , implying that $(R(x), \leq)$ is totally ordered; in particular it is a chain; the previous maximality property means that $R^b(q) = R(q) \cap \mathcal{T}^b$ is a maximal chain in the partially ordered set (X, \leq) .

To rigorously state this property, we use the classical definition of initial and final points, \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &:= \{x \in \mathcal{T} : \nexists y \in \mathcal{T}, (y, x) \in \Gamma, y \neq x\}, \\ \mathcal{B} &:= \{x \in \mathcal{T} : \nexists y \in \mathcal{T}, (x, y) \in \Gamma, y \neq x\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that:

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{T} \setminus P_1(\{\Gamma \setminus \{x = y\}\}),$$

so \mathcal{A} is Borel (since (X, d) is compact the set $\Gamma \setminus \{x = y\}$ is σ -compact); similarly for \mathcal{B} .

Theorem 2.8 ([22]). *Let (X, d, \mathbf{m}) be an essentially non-branching m.m.s. verifying $\text{CD}(K, N)$ and $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) = X$. Let $\varphi : (X, d) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be any 1-Lipschitz function, with (2.10) the associated disintegration of $\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}}$.*

Then there exists $\hat{Q} \subset Q$ such that $\mathbf{q}(Q \setminus \hat{Q}) = 0$ and for any $q \in \hat{Q}$ it holds:

$$R(q) \setminus \mathcal{T}^b \subset \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}.$$

In particular, for every $q \in \hat{Q}$:

$$R(q) = \overline{R^b(q)} \supset R^b(q) \supset \mathring{R}(q),$$

(with the latter interpreted as the relative interior).

Possibly taking a full \mathbf{q} -measure subset of \hat{Q} , we can assume \hat{Q} to be Borel. During the paper we will make use of the map associating to each point $q \in \hat{Q}$ the starting point of the ray and the end point of the ray. As we are assuming $\text{CD}(K, N)$ with $K > 0$, we will think of the starting point as a “south pole” and the ending point as a “north pole”; this justifies the following notation

$$P_S : \hat{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}, \quad P_N : \hat{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$$

with graphs

$$\text{graph}(P_S) := (\hat{Q} \times \mathcal{A}) \cap \Gamma^{-1}, \quad \text{graph}(P_N) := (\hat{Q} \times \mathcal{B}) \cap \Gamma,$$

also showing that both P_S and P_N are Borel maps; this implies that also the map $\hat{Q} \ni q \mapsto |X_q| = d(P_S(q), P_N(q))$, is Borel.

From the measurability of the disintegration, one also obtains that

$$\hat{Q} \times \mathbb{R} \ni (q, t) \mapsto h_q(t) \in [0, \infty),$$

is $\mathbf{q} \otimes \mathcal{L}^1$ -measurable (see for instance [22, Proposition 10.4]); here with an abuse of notation we have denoted with h_q the density function $h_q \circ g(q, \cdot)$ where $\mathbf{m}_q = h_q \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner_{X_q}$. It is fairly standard (using for example [58, Theorem 3.1.30]) to restrict ourselves to a Borel subset of \hat{Q} of the same \mathbf{q} -measure, that for ease of notation we denote again with \hat{Q} , such that

$$\hat{Q} \times \mathbb{R} \ni (q, t) \mapsto h_q(t) \in [0, \infty),$$

is Borel. Then we can compose it with a translation, Borel in q , to obtain that for each $q \in \hat{Q}$, $h_q : [0, |X_q|] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, and still obtain a jointly Borel function.

One can also restrict the Borel map g to the following Borel subset of its domain:

$$\{(q, s) \in \hat{Q} \times \mathbb{R} : s \in (0, |X_q|)\},$$

and by construction, the restriction of g is injective.

We conclude this part mentioning that we will directly write Q instead of \hat{Q} and we summarize the measurability properties obtained:

- The disintegration formula holds: for a suitably chosen $Q \subset \mathcal{T}^b$ Borel, it holds

$$\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{T}} = \int_Q \mathbf{m}_q \mathbf{q}(dq), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{m}_q(R(q)) = 1, \quad \mathbf{q}\text{-a.e. } q \in Q;$$

- For \mathbf{q} -a.e. $q \in Q$, $\mathbf{m}_q = (g(q, \cdot))_{\#} h_q \mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner_{[0, |X_q|]}$ with h_q a $\text{CD}(K, N)$ density and the maps $g : \text{Dom}(g) \rightarrow X$, $h : \text{Dom}(h) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ with $\text{Dom}(g), \text{Dom}(h) \subset Q \times \mathbb{R}$ are Borel measurable.

3. QUANTITATIVE ONE-DIMENSIONAL ESTIMATES

In this section we obtain all the one-dimensional results concerning the quantitative isoperimetric inequality that will then be used in the general framework of metric measure spaces.

We start considering the one-dimensional metric measure space $([0, D], |\cdot|, h \cdot \mathcal{L}^1)$ verifying $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$, i.e.

$$(h^{1/(N-1)})'' + h^{1/(N-1)} \leq 0,$$

in the sense of distributions and such that $\int_{[0, D]} h(t) dt = 1$; notice that, as by construction $h \geq 0$, then necessarily $h > 0$ over $(0, D)$. Since $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ densities are log-concave (meaning that $-\log h$ is

convex), by a result of Bobkov [17, Proposition 2.1] for each $v \in (0, 1)$ there exists an isoperimetric minimizer either of the form $[0, r_h^-(v)]$ or $[r_h^+(v), D]$, where

$$v = \int_0^{r_h^-(v)} h(t) dt = \int_{r_h^+(v)}^D h(t) dt.$$

The perimeter functional associated to h will be denoted by P_h . Then it is natural to define the deficit associated to h as follows

$$(3.1) \quad \delta_h(E) := P_h(E) - \mathcal{I}_h(v), \quad \mathcal{I}_h(v) := \min\{h(r_h^-(v)), h(r_h^+(v))\}.$$

Then, calling $\mathbf{m} := h \cdot \mathcal{L}^1$, we obtain the next quantitative statement.

Proposition 3.1. *For each $v \in (0, 1)$ there exists $\varepsilon(N, v), C(N, v) > 0$ such that for each $\varepsilon := \pi - D \in (0, \varepsilon(N, v))$*

$$P_h(E) - \mathcal{I}_h(v) \geq C(N, v) \min\{\mathbf{m}(E \Delta [0, r_h^-(v)]), \mathbf{m}(E \Delta [r_h^+(v), D])\},$$

for any $\mathbf{m} = h \mathcal{L}^1$ with h a $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ density, supported over $[0, D]$ that integrates to 1 and $E \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathbf{m}(E) = v$.

Proof. Step 1. Suppose by contradiction the claim was false so that we can find sequences $\varepsilon_j \rightarrow 0$, h_j of densities verifying $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ over $[0, \pi - \varepsilon_j]$ and $E_j \subset [0, D_j]$ with $D_j := \pi - \varepsilon_j$ such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_{h_j}(E_j) - \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v)}{\min\{h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j \Delta [0, r_{h_j}^-(v)]), h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j \Delta [r_{h_j}^+(v), \pi])\}} = 0.$$

Possibly passing to a subsequence, we assume that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_{h_j}(E_j) - \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v)}{h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j \Delta [0, r_{h_j}^-(v)])} = 0;$$

it will be clear from the proof that the other case follows similarly.

As $P_{h_j}(E_j)$ is uniformly bounded, we can find a representative of E_j (i.e. having the same P_h), that we denote with the same symbol, such that

$$E_j = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (a_j^i, b_j^i).$$

By Proposition A.3, we deduce that $h_j \rightarrow h_N$ uniformly over any compact subset of $(0, \pi)$; moreover, since $h_j \geq 0$, $h_j^{1/N}$ is concave and $\int_0^{D_j} h_j = 1$ then $\sup_j \sup_{t \in [0, D_j]} h_j < \infty$. In particular $\mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_\pi(v)$ yielding that also $P_{h_j}(E_j)$ converges to $\mathcal{I}_\pi(v)$, hence we infer by compactness, that $h_j \chi_{E_j} \rightarrow h_N \chi_{[0, r_N^-(v)]}$ pointwise over $[0, 1]$ and in $L^1_{loc}(0, \pi)$. Possibly passing to a subsequence, it follows that $\chi_{E_j} \rightarrow \chi_{[0, r_N^-(v)]}$ pointwise (recall that also $r_{h_j}^-(v) \rightarrow r_N^-(v)$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$). For ease of notation $r_{h_j}^-(v) = r_{h_j}(v)$ and the same for $r_N^-(v)$.

From Proposition A.3 we deduce that E_j can be decomposed as follows

$$E_j = E_j^0 \cup (\beta_j, r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j) \cup E_j^{D_j},$$

where $E_j^0 \subset [0, \eta_j]$, $E_j^{D_j} \subset [D_j - \eta_j, D_j]$ with $\eta_j \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$, and $\beta_j, \gamma_j > 0$ (no restrictive) such that

$$\eta_j < \beta_j \rightarrow 0, \quad r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j < D_j - \eta_j, \gamma_j \rightarrow 0.$$

Step 2. Using again Proposition A.3, the unique maximum $x_j \in [0, D_j]$ of h_j given by Lemma A.4 is necessarily converging to $\pi/2$, hence if we replace E_j^0 with $[0, \alpha_j]$ and $E_j^{D_j}$ with $[\xi_j, D_j]$ such that

$$h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j^0) = h_j \mathcal{L}^1([0, \alpha_j]), \quad h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j^{D_j}) = h_j \mathcal{L}^1([\xi_j, D_j]),$$

and we call again the new sequence E_j , then the perimeter will be decreased and the symmetric difference with $[0, r_{h_j}^-(v)]$ remaining the same.

Hence pick as (possibly) new sequence of sets $E_j := [0, \alpha_j] \cup (\beta_j, r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j) \cup [\xi_j, D_j]$ and from the volume constraint

$$\int_{(0, \alpha_j)} h_j dt + \int_{(\beta_j, r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j)} h_j dt + \int_{(\xi_j, D_j)} h_j dt = \int_{(0, r_{h_j}(v))} h_j dt$$

giving

$$\int_{(r_{h_j}(v), r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j)} h_j dt + \int_{(\xi_j, D_j)} h_j dt = \int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j dt.$$

This permits to obtain the next identity:

$$\begin{aligned} h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j \Delta [0, r_{h_j}^-(v)]) &= \int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j(t) dt + \int_{(r_{h_j}(v), r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j)} h_j(t) dt + \int_{(\xi_j, D_j)} h_j(t) dt \\ (3.2) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= 2 \int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j(t) dt; \end{aligned}$$

note that by monotonicity of h_j (recall that $\beta_j \rightarrow 0$)

$$\int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j(t) dt \leq \beta_j h_j(\beta_j).$$

Step 3. Define $F_j := [\alpha_j, r_{h_j}(v) + \gamma_j] \cup [\xi_j, D_j]$ and notice that

$$v_j := \int_{F_j} h_j(t) dt = v + \int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j(t) dt - \int_{(0, \alpha_j)} h_j(t) dt,$$

giving by monotonicity $|v_j - v| \leq \beta_j h_j(\beta_j)$. Hence expanding $\mathbb{P}_{h_j}(E_j)$ as

$$\mathbb{P}_{h_j}(E_j) = \mathbb{P}_{h_j}(F_j) + h_j(\beta_j) \geq \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v_j) + h_j(\beta_j)$$

one obtains

$$\mathbb{P}_{h_j}(E_j) - \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v) \geq h_j(\beta_j) + \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v_j) - \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v).$$

To conclude we observe that the map $(0, 1) \ni v \rightarrow r_{h_j}^\pm(v)$ is differentiable with derivative equals to $1/h_j(r_{h_j}^\pm(v))$; this together with the Lipschitz regularity of h_j (with Lipschitz constant uniform on j and depending just on N and v , see Corollary A.2), implies that

$$(3.3) \qquad \qquad \qquad |\mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v_j) - \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v)| \leq C_{N,v} |v_j - v| \leq C_{N,v} \beta_j h_j(\beta_j).$$

Then we obtain a contradiction noticing that the combination of (3.2) and (3.3) gives

$$\frac{\mathbb{P}_{h_j}(E_j) - \mathcal{I}_{h_j}(v)}{h_j \mathcal{L}^1(E_j \Delta [0, r_{h_j}(v)])} \geq \frac{h_j(\beta_j)(1 - \beta_j C_{N,v})}{2 \int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j(t) dt};$$

in particular, for j large, the right hand side (recall that $\beta_j \rightarrow 0$ and $\int_{(\alpha_j, \beta_j)} h_j(t) dt \leq \beta_j h_j(\beta_j)$) is arbitrarily large. The claim follows. \square

3.1. Isoperimetric profile. We now study the behaviour of the model isoperimetric profile functions in terms of the diameter upper bounds. For any $D \in [0, \pi]$ there exists $\xi \in [0, \pi - D]$ such that the one-dimensional $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ model space with diameter D is given by $([\xi, \xi + D], |\cdot|, \sin(t)^{N-1}/(\omega_N \lambda_D))$ where

$$(3.4) \qquad \qquad \qquad \lambda_D := \frac{1}{\omega_N} \int_{\xi}^{\xi+D} \sin(t)^{N-1} dt;$$

ω_N being the renormalization constant (i.e. the volume of the N -dimensional sphere of unit radius, in case $2 \leq N \in \mathbb{N}$); in particular, $\lambda_\pi = 1$. For ease of notation we set $h_D := \sin(t)^{N-1}/(\omega_N \lambda_D)$ and we omit the dependence on D of ξ ; moreover for coherence h_π will be denoted with h_N .

For each volume $v \in (0, 1)$, consider the two intervals $[\xi, r_D^-(v)]$, $[r_D^+(v), D + \xi] \subset [\xi, \xi + D]$ with

$$\int_{\xi}^{r_D^-(v)} h_D(t) dt = \int_{r_D^+(v)}^{D+\xi} h_D(t) dt = v.$$

Then [17, Proposition 2.1] implies that $\min\{h_D(r_D^-(v)), h_D(r_D^+(v))\} = \mathcal{I}_D(v) := \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, D}(v)$, the model isoperimetric profile.

Lemma 3.2. *The following holds:*

$$(3.5) \quad \mathcal{I}_D(v) = \frac{1}{\lambda_D} \min \left\{ \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N dt \right), \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D(1-v) + \int_0^\xi h_N dt \right) \right\}$$

Proof. Observe that

$$\lambda_D v = \int_\xi^{r_D^-(v)} h_N(t) dt = \int_0^{r_D^-(v)} h_N(t) dt - \int_0^\xi h_N(t) dt,$$

and that $\lambda_D h_D(r_D^-(v)) = h_N(r_D^-(v)) = \mathcal{I}_\pi(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N)$. Analogously

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_D v &= \int_{r_D^+(v)}^{D+\xi} h_N(t) dt = \int_{r_D^+(v)}^\pi h_N(t) dt - \int_{D+\xi}^\pi h_N(t) dt \\ &= \int_{r_D^+(v)}^\pi h_N(t) dt - \left(1 - \lambda_D - \int_0^\xi h_N(t) dt \right), \end{aligned}$$

showing that

$$\lambda_D h_D(r_D^+(v)) = h_N(r_D^+(v)) = \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D(1-v) + \int_0^\xi h_N(t) dt \right).$$

The claim follows. \square

As we are going to consider the deficit, the following inequalities will be the relevant ones.

Lemma 3.3 (Concavity of \mathcal{I}_π). *The following estimate holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} &\min \left\{ \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N dt \right), \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D(1-v) + \int_0^\xi h_N dt \right) \right\} - \lambda_D \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \\ &\geq C_{N,v} \min \left\{ \lambda_D^{\frac{N-1}{N}}, 1 - \lambda_D \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_{N,v}$ is an explicit constant depending just on N and v :

$$C_{N,v} := \min \left\{ \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) - v \mathcal{I}'_\pi(v), \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) + (1-v) \mathcal{I}'_\pi(v), \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi(t)}{t^{(N-1)/N}} \min \left\{ v^{\frac{N-1}{N}}, (1-v)^{\frac{N-1}{N}} \right\} \right\}.$$

Proof. Step 1.

We first study the asymptotics for $\lambda_D \rightarrow 1$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N \right) - \lambda_D \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) &= \mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N \right) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) + (1 - \lambda_D) \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \\ &= \left(v(\lambda_D - 1) + \int_0^\xi h_N \right) \mathcal{I}'_\pi(P_{\lambda_D}) + (1 - \lambda_D) \mathcal{I}_\pi(v), \end{aligned}$$

for some P_{λ_D} between $\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N$ and v . In particular for $\lambda_D \rightarrow 1$, necessarily $D \rightarrow \pi$ and $\xi \rightarrow 0$ hence

$$\liminf_{\lambda_D \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_0^\xi h_N}{1 - \lambda_D} = \liminf_{\lambda_D \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_0^\xi h_N}{\int_0^\xi h_N dt + \int_{D+\xi}^\pi h_N dt} = c,$$

with $0 \leq c \leq 1$. In particular

$$\liminf_{\lambda_D \rightarrow 1} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi \left(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N \right) - \lambda_D \mathcal{I}_\pi(v)}{1 - \lambda_D} = \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) + (c - v) \mathcal{I}'_\pi(v).$$

Being a linear function of $c \in [0, 1]$, the last quantity is larger than the minimum between $\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) - v \mathcal{I}'_\pi(v)$ and $\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) + (1-v) \mathcal{I}'_\pi(v)$. Since $\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) = \mathcal{I}_\pi(1-v)$, the strict concavity of \mathcal{I}_π yields that both are strictly positive.

Using again the symmetry $\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) = \mathcal{I}_\pi(1-v)$, with the arguments above one can prove that the same lower bounds hold for $\liminf_{\lambda_D \rightarrow 1} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi(\lambda_D(1-v) + \int_0^\xi h_N) - \lambda_D \mathcal{I}_\pi(v)}{1-\lambda_D}$.

Step 2. Again from the strict convexity of \mathcal{I}_π , for λ_D sufficiently close to 0, we have that $\mathcal{I}_\pi(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N) \geq \mathcal{I}_\pi(\lambda_D v)$ yielding

$$\liminf_{\lambda_D \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi(\lambda_D v + \int_0^\xi h_N)}{(\lambda_D)^{(N-1)/N}} \geq \left(\lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi(t)}{t^{(N-1)/N}} \right) v^{\frac{N-1}{N}}.$$

Analogously we have $\liminf_{\lambda_D \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi(\lambda_D(1-v) + \int_0^\xi h_N)}{(\lambda_D)^{(N-1)/N}} \geq \left(\lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{I}_\pi(t)}{t^{(N-1)/N}} \right) (1-v)^{\frac{N-1}{N}}$, completing the proof. \square

4. REDUCTION TO THE ONE DIMENSIONAL CASE

From now on we consider fixed a metric measure space $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ that is essentially non-branching and it verifies $\text{CD}(K, N)$ with $K > 0$. Recall that with no loss in generality, we can assume $\text{supp}[\mathbf{m}] = X$ and $K = N - 1$, giving $\text{diam}(X) \leq \pi$; moreover (X, \mathbf{d}) is compact.

We also fix once for all $E \subset X$ together with the associated localization given by the L^1 -optimal transport problem between

$$\mu_0 := \frac{1}{v} \chi_E \cdot \mathbf{m}, \quad \mu_1 := \frac{1}{1-v} \chi_{E^c} \cdot \mathbf{m},$$

with $v = \mathbf{m}(E)$. Following Section 2.4 and Section 2.5, we fix also a 1-Lipschitz Kantorovich potential $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (it is actually unique up to a constant) such that if

$$(4.1) \quad \Gamma := \{(x, y) \in X \times X : \varphi(x) - \varphi(y) = \mathbf{d}(x, y)\},$$

then a transport plan π is optimal if and only if $\pi(\Gamma) = 1$. Then from φ one obtains the family of transport rays $\{X_q\}_{q \in Q}$ with Q Borel subset of the transport set \mathcal{T} ; it is also immediate (see Theorem 2.6) to observe that $\mathbf{m}(X \setminus \mathcal{T}) = 0$, so we have the following disintegration formula:

$$\mathbf{m} = \int_Q \mathbf{m}_q \mathbf{q}(dq), \quad \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{P}(Q).$$

Moreover for \mathbf{q} -a.e. $q \in Q$:

- $\mathbf{m}_q(X_q) = 1$;
- $(X_q, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m}_q)$ is a $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ space (see Section 2);
- $\mathbf{m}_q(E) = \mathbf{m}(E) = v \in (0, 1)$.

Define the deficit $\delta(E) := \mathbf{P}(E) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v)$.

Lemma 4.1. *The following inequalities hold true:*

$$(4.2) \quad \delta(E) \geq \int_Q \mathbf{P}_q(E_q) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \mathbf{q}(dq) \geq \int_Q \mathcal{I}_{D_q}(v) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \mathbf{q}(dq),$$

where $\mathcal{I}_D = \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, D}$, for any $D \in [0, \pi]$ and $D_q = |X_q| = \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(q))$.

Proof. As observed in Section 2.5, the map $Q \ni q \mapsto |X_q|$ is Borel and therefore the same holds for $Q \ni q \mapsto \lambda_q := \lambda_{|X_q|}$, where λ_D has been defined in (3.4). In particular, the last integral makes sense.

To obtain the measurability of $q \mapsto \mathbf{P}_q(E_q)$ one can argue as follows. Consider any sequence $u_n \rightarrow \chi_E$ such that

$$\mathbf{P}(E) + \varepsilon \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_Q |\nabla u_n| \mathbf{m} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_Q \int |\nabla u_n| \mathbf{m}_q \mathbf{q}(dq) \geq \int_Q \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |\nabla u_n| \mathbf{m}_q \mathbf{q}(dq),$$

where the last inequality follows from Fatou's Lemma. This implies that for \mathbf{q} -a.e. $q \in Q$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |\nabla u_n| \mathbf{m}_q < \infty.$$

Hence $\mathbf{P}_q(E_q) < \infty$ \mathbf{q} -a.e and therefore we can deduce that \mathbf{q} -a.e. E_q has representative given by a countable union of intervals; in particular

$$\mathbf{P}_q(E_q) = \sum_i h_q(x_{q,i}),$$

where $x_{q,i}$ belongs to the boundary of E_q in X_q . To obtain \mathfrak{q} -measurability of $q \mapsto P_q(E_q)$ it is then enough to prove \mathfrak{q} -measurability of $\sum_i h_q(x_{q,i})$.

For this purpose we consider $\tilde{Q} \subset Q$ Borel such that for each $q \in \tilde{Q}$ the set $\{x_{q,i}\}_i$ is countable. Moreover for each $q \in \tilde{Q}$, points of the boundary of E_q in X_q can be obtained as follows: for each n consider

$$\Lambda_n := \{(q, x, y, z) \in \tilde{Q} \times \mathcal{T}^b \times \mathcal{T}^b \times \mathcal{T}^b : (q, x), (q, y) \in R^b, y \in E, z \in E^c, d(x, y), d(x, z) \leq 1/n\},$$

and define $\Lambda := \bigcap_n P_{1,2}(\Lambda_n)$, where $P_{1,2}$ stands for the projection on the first and second component; notice that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $P_{1,2}(\Lambda_n)$ is analytic and therefore Λ is analytic as well. Now we notice that each section $\Lambda(q) := \{x \in \mathcal{T}^b : (q, x) \in \Lambda\}$ is countable; then we can invoke a classical result of Lusin (see [58, Theorem 5.10.3]) yielding the existence of countably many $x_i : \tilde{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^b$ such that

$$\Lambda = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \{(q, x_i(q)) : q \in \tilde{Q}\},$$

with $\{(q, x_i(q)) : q \in \tilde{Q}\}$, analytic; in particular for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ the map $\tilde{Q} \ni q \mapsto x_i(q)$ is Borel; it follows that for each $q \in \tilde{Q}$, the map $\sum_i h_q(x_i(q)) = P_q(E_q)$ is \mathfrak{q} -measurable. Hence also the second integral makes sense. To conclude it is enough to use Fatou's Lemma as before and observe that $|\nabla u_n| \circ X_q \geq |(u_n \circ X_q)'|$ \mathfrak{q} -a.e. (here, with a slight abuse of notation, we denote by $X_q : [0, D_q] \rightarrow X$ the ray map). \square

4.1. Long rays. For any $v \in (0, 1)$ clearly $\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) = \mathcal{I}_\pi(1 - v)$, then Lemma 3.3 applies together with Lemma 3.2 yielding from (4.2) the following inequality

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \delta(E) &\geq C_{N,v} \int_Q \frac{1}{\lambda_q} \min\{\lambda_q^{(N-1)/N}, 1 - \lambda_q\} \mathfrak{q}(dq) \\ &= C_{N,v} \left(\int_{Q_s} \lambda_q^{-1/N} \mathfrak{q}(dq) + \int_{Q_\ell} \frac{1 - \lambda_q}{\lambda_q} \mathfrak{q}(dq) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where s and ℓ stand for “short” and “long”, and

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &:= \{q \in Q : \lambda_q^{(N-1)/N} \leq 1 - \lambda_q\} = \{q \in Q : \lambda_q \leq \eta_N\}, \\ Q_\ell &:= \{q \in Q : \lambda_q^{(N-1)/N} > 1 - \lambda_q\} = \{q \in Q : \lambda_q > \eta_N\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $0 < \eta_N < 1$ is the unique solution of $x^{(N-1)/N} = 1 - x$. Note that $\eta_N \rightarrow 1/2$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$ and Q_s, Q_ℓ are Borel subsets of Q . We continue noticing

$$\delta(E) \geq C_{N,v} \int_{Q_s} \eta_N^{-1/N} \mathfrak{q}(dq) = C_{N,v} \eta_N^{-1/N} \mathfrak{q}(Q_s),$$

and in particular

$$(4.4) \quad \mathfrak{m}(E \cap (\bigcup_{q \in Q_s} X_q)) \leq \mathfrak{q}(Q_s) \leq \eta_N^{1/N} C_{N,v}^{-1} \delta(E);$$

meaning that most of the \mathfrak{m} -measure of E must be contained in the set spanned by the family of rays denoted with Q_ℓ .

Since $Q_\ell \subset \{q \in Q : D_q \geq D_N\}$ for some $D_N \in (0, \pi)$, we obtain the next proposition.

Proposition 4.2. *The following estimate holds*

$$(4.5) \quad \delta(E) \geq C_{N,v} C'_{N,v} \int_{Q_\ell} (\pi - D_q)^N \mathfrak{q}(dq).$$

Proof. From (4.3)

$$\delta(E) \geq C_{N,v} \int_{Q_\ell} \frac{1 - \lambda_q}{\lambda_q} \mathfrak{q}(dq) \geq C_{N,v} \int_{Q_\ell} (1 - \lambda_q) \mathfrak{q}(dq).$$

We now study the behavior of $1 - \lambda_q$ when D_q approaches π and D_N . Since

$$1 - \lambda_q = 1 - \int_{\xi_q}^{D_q + \xi_q} h_N(t) dt = \int_0^{\xi_q} h_N(t) dt + \int_{D_q + \xi_q}^\pi h_N(t) dt,$$

it follows that

$$(4.6) \quad \lim_{D_q \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \lambda_q}{(\pi - D_q)^N} = C_N > 0;$$

notice indeed that $\xi_q^N + (\pi - D_q - \xi_q)^N \geq 2^{1-N}(\pi - D_q)^N$.

It follows therefore the existence of an explicit, strictly positive constant $C'_{N,v}$ such that

$$1 - \lambda_q \geq C'_{N,v}(\pi - D_q)^N.$$

The claim follows. \square

We can therefore obtain the first main result of the paper (first claim in Theorem 1.1).

Theorem 4.3. *There exists at least one $\bar{q} \in Q$ such that*

$$(4.7) \quad (\pi - D_{\bar{q}})^N \leq \delta(E) \frac{1}{C'_{N,v}(C_{N,v} - \delta(E)\eta_N^{1/(N-1)})} \leq C''_{N,v}\delta(E).$$

In particular, there exists a constant $C(N, v)$ depending only on $N > 1$ and $v \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\pi - \text{diam}(X) \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{1/N}.$$

Proof. Just observe that from Proposition 4.2 there exists at least one $\bar{q} \in Q$ such that

$$(\pi - D_{\bar{q}})^N \leq \delta(E) \frac{1}{\mathfrak{q}(Q_{\bar{q}})C_{N,v}C'_{N,v}}.$$

Then, from (4.4), we get that

$$(4.8) \quad \mathfrak{q}(Q_{\bar{q}}) = 1 - \mathfrak{q}(Q_s) \geq 1 - \delta(E) \frac{\eta_N^{1/(N-1)}}{C_{N,v}}.$$

The claim follows. \square

Since $D_{\bar{q}}$ of Theorem 4.3 will play a key role, from now on we consider \bar{q} fixed and given by Theorem 4.3.

5. STRUCTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SET

So far we have observed that the distance of $|X_q|$ from π is controlled by the deficit $\delta(E)$ (see Proposition 4.2). In this section we use this information to prove that most of the rays starts close to $P_S(\bar{q})$ and finishes close to $P_N(\bar{q})$. The optimality of φ will be crucial. We will use the following result (that is of interest in itself) giving a bound on the diameter of the complement of a metric ball.

Proposition 5.1. *Given $N > 1$ there exists $C_N > 0$ such that the next statement holds.*

Let (X, d, \mathbf{m}) be $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ space (actually $\text{MCP}(N-1, N)$ would be enough). Let $x, y, z \in X$ be such that $d(x, y) = d(x, z) \geq D$. Then $d(y, z) \leq C_N(\pi - D)$. In particular, for every $x_1 \in X$ there exists $x_2 = x_2(x_1)$ such that

$$(5.1) \quad X \setminus B_D(x_1) \subset B_{C_N(\pi-D)}(x_2).$$

Proof. Step 1. Without loss of generality we can assume $\mathbf{m}(X) = 1$. Call $r := \frac{1}{2}d(y, z)$ and let μ be the $(N-1, N)$ -model measure on $[0, \pi]$, i.e. $\mu = h_N \mathcal{L}^1$. First of all by Bishop-Gromov inequality we have

$$(5.2) \quad \mathbf{m}(B_r(y)) \geq \mu([0, r]), \quad \mathbf{m}(B_r(z)) \geq \mu([0, r]), \quad \mathbf{m}(B_{D-r}(x)) \geq \mu([0, D-r]).$$

Moreover, by construction the sets $B_{D-r}(x), B_r(y)$ and $B_r(z)$ are pairwise disjoint. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 1 = \mathbf{m}(X) &\geq \mathbf{m}(B_{D-r}(x)) + \mathbf{m}(B_r(y)) + \mathbf{m}(B_r(z)) \stackrel{(5.2)}{\geq} \mu([0, D-r]) + 2\mu([0, r]) \\ &= (\mu([0, \pi-r]) - \mu([D-r, \pi-r])) + \mu([\pi-r, \pi]) + \mu([0, r]) \\ &= (\mu([0, \pi-r]) + \mu([\pi-r, \pi])) + \mu([0, r]) - \mu([D-r, \pi-r]) \\ &= \mu([0, \pi]) + \mu([0, r]) - \mu([D-r, \pi-r]) = 1 + \mu([0, r]) - \mu([D-r, \pi-r]). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\mu([0, r]) \leq \mu([D-r, \pi-r])$.

Step 2. We consider two different cases: if $r \leq \pi - D$, then we are done. So we can restrict to the case $r > \pi - D$. Then we have

$$\int_0^r \sin^{N-1}(t) dt \leq \int_{D-r}^{\pi-r} \sin^{N-1}(t) dt \leq \int_{D-r}^{\pi-r} (\pi-t)^{N-1} dt = \frac{r^N}{N} \left(\left(\frac{\pi-D}{r} + 1 \right)^N - 1 \right).$$

By convexity

$$(1+s)^N - 1 \leq s(2^N - 1),$$

provided $s \leq 1$, yielding

$$\frac{N}{r^N} \int_0^r \sin^{N-1}(t) dt \leq (2^N - 1) \frac{\pi - D}{r};$$

noticing that $\inf_{r \in (0, \pi)} \int_0^r \sin^{N-1}(t) dt / r^N$ is strictly positive, gives the claim. \square

The \mathbf{d} -monotonicity of Γ , i.e. for any $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \in \Gamma$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}(x_i, y_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}(x_i, y_{i+1}), \quad y_{n+1} = y_1,$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is crucial to obtain the next step.

Lemma 5.2. *The following estimate holds true:*

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{C_{N,v} C'_{N,v}} + C''_{N,v} \right) \delta(E) \\ & \geq \int_{Q_\ell} \left((\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q}))) + (\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q))) \right)^N \mathbf{q}(dq). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The \mathbf{d} -monotonicity of the transport set implies that for any ray X_q and any $x, y \in X_q$ with $(x, y) \in \Gamma$ it holds

$$2\pi - \mathbf{d}(x, y) - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(\bar{q})) \geq 2\pi - \mathbf{d}(x, P_N(\bar{q})) - \mathbf{d}(y, P_S(\bar{q})).$$

Which we can rewrite as

$$\pi - \mathbf{d}(x, y) + \pi - D_{\bar{q}} \geq \pi - \mathbf{d}(x, P_N(\bar{q})) + \pi - \mathbf{d}(y, P_S(\bar{q})).$$

In particular if we take $x = P_S(q)$ and $y = P_N(q)$, we deduce that

$$\pi - D_q + \pi - D_{\bar{q}} \geq \pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q})) + \pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q)).$$

Then from Theorem 4.3 it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{N-1} \left((\pi - D_q)^N + C''_{N,v} \delta(E) \right) & \geq \left(\pi - D_q + (C''_{N,v} \delta(E))^{1/N} \right)^N \\ & \geq \left(\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q})) + \pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q)) \right)^N. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling (4.5), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{C_{N,v} C'_{N,v}} + C''_{N,v} \right) \delta(E) \\ & \geq \int_{Q_\ell} 2^{N-1} \left((\pi - D_q)^N + C''_{N,v} \delta(E) \right) \mathbf{q}(dq) \\ & \geq \int_{Q_\ell} \left((\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q}))) + (\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q))) \right)^N \mathbf{q}(dq), \end{aligned}$$

proving the claim. \square

For $\beta \in (0, 1)$ to be fixed later, it is then natural to consider the following sets of rays:

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} Q_\ell^1 & := \{q \in Q_\ell : \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q})) \leq \pi - \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}\}, \\ Q_\ell^2 & := \{q \in Q_\ell : \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q)) \leq \pi - \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}\}; \end{aligned}$$

notice that both Q_ℓ^1 and Q_ℓ^2 are Borel sets.

Lemma 5.3. *The following estimates hold true:*

$$\mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^1) \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{1-\beta}, \quad \mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^2) \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{1-\beta}.$$

Proof. From Lemma 5.2 we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{C_{N,v} C'_{N,v}} + C''_{N,v} \right) \delta(E) \\ & \geq \int_{Q_\ell} \left((\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q}))) + (\pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q))) \right)^N \mathbf{q}(dq) \\ & \geq \mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^i) \delta(E)^\beta, \end{aligned}$$

for $i = 1, 2$, proving the claim. \square

We can therefore restrict our analysis to the following family of rays:

$$(5.4) \quad Q_\ell^g := Q_\ell \setminus (Q_\ell^1 \cup Q_\ell^2),$$

where g stands for *good*. Clearly Q_ℓ^g is Borel and $\mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^g) \geq 1 - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{1-\beta}$.

We can now prove that also distances between initial and final points are controlled by the deficit, provided q belongs to the set of “good” rays. Proposition 5.1 will be now used in a crucial way.

Corollary 5.4. *There exists a strictly positive constant $C(N, v)$ only depending on N and $v \in (0, 1)$ such that*

$$\mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_S(\bar{q})), \mathbf{d}(P_N(q), P_N(\bar{q})) \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}},$$

for each $q \in Q_\ell^g$.

Proof. By definition for each $q \in Q_\ell^g$

$$\delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}} > \pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(\bar{q})), \quad \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}} > \pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(q)).$$

Moreover from Theorem 4.3 we have that $C''_{N,v} \delta(E)^{\frac{1}{N}} \geq \pi - \mathbf{d}(P_S(\bar{q}), P_N(\bar{q}))$. Hence Proposition 5.1 implies that

$$C_N C''_{N,v} \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}} \geq \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_S(\bar{q})), \quad C_N C''_{N,v} \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}} \geq \mathbf{d}(P_N(q), P_N(\bar{q})),$$

proving the claim. \square

We summarize all the properties obtained so far for the set of good rays Q_ℓ^g :

$$(5.5) \quad \mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^g) \geq 1 - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{1-\beta};$$

$$(5.6) \quad \text{for each } q \in Q_\ell^g : \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_S(\bar{q})), \mathbf{d}(P_N(q), P_N(\bar{q})) \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}};$$

$$(5.7) \quad \text{for each } q \in Q_\ell^g : D_q = \mathbf{d}(P_S(q), P_N(q)) \geq \pi - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}};$$

where $C(N, v) > 0$ is a positive constant depending only on $N > 1$ and $v \in (0, 1)$, and $\bar{q} \in Q$ is the distinguished ray from Theorem 4.3.

6. QUANTITATIVE ISOPERIMETRIC INEQUALITY

We then want to separate the rays such that $E_q := E \cap X_q$ has optimal competitor staying in the south pole from the ones having it at the north pole. For $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ to be chosen later, we therefore continue considering the following subsets of rays:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_\ell^S &:= \{q \in Q_\ell^g : \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-]) \leq \delta(E)^\gamma\}, \\ Q_\ell^N &:= \{q \in Q_\ell^g : \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \Delta [r_q^+, D_q]) \leq \delta(E)^\gamma\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $D_q = |X_q|$ and $r_q^\pm := r_{h_q}^\pm(v) \in (0, D_q)$, with $\mathbf{m}_q = h_q \mathcal{L}^1$, are the unique points such that

$$v = \int_0^{r_{h_q}^-(v)} h_q(t) dt = v = \int_{r_{h_q}^+(v)}^{D_q} h_q(t) dt.$$

We will show that at least one of the previous set of rays must have small measure.

First we need to prove the Q_ℓ^S, Q_ℓ^N are measurable; we start with the following measurability result

Lemma 6.1. *For any $v \in [0, 1]$, the maps*

$$Q \ni q \mapsto r_{h_q}^\pm(v)$$

are Borel.

Proof. First we recall from Section 2.5 that the density $(q, t) \mapsto h_q(t)$ is Borel. Then from Fubini's Theorem, for each $r \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$Q \ni q \mapsto \int_0^r h_q(t) dt$$

is Borel; since for each $q \in Q$, $r \rightarrow \int_0^r h_q(t) dt$ is continuous, it follows that $Q \times \mathbb{R} \ni (q, r) \rightarrow \int_0^r h_q(t) dt$ is Borel. Then

$$\text{graph}(r^-) = \left\{ (q, r) \in Q \times \mathbb{R} : v = \int_0^r h_q(t) dt \right\},$$

yields that $\text{graph}(r^-)$ is Borel and the claim follows. The same holds true for r^+ . \square

Then we can conclude as follows that Q_ℓ^S, Q_ℓ^N are measurable: from the proof of the previous Lemma, we get that for each $v \in (0, 1)$

$$\Lambda := g(\{(q, t) \in Q \times [0, \infty) : t \leq r_q^-(v)\})$$

is an analytic set ($\text{graph}(r^-)$ is Borel); since

$$\mathfrak{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-(v)]) = \mathfrak{m}_q(E \Delta \Lambda),$$

from the measurability of the disintegration, it follows that Q_ℓ^S is \mathfrak{q} -measurable. The same holds for Q_ℓ^N ; possibly passing to subsets with same \mathfrak{q} -measure, we can assume both of them to be Borel.

We now pass to analyze Q_ℓ^S and Q_ℓ^N .

We first show the next lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *Using the notation above it holds*

$$(6.1) \quad \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^g \setminus (Q_\ell^N \cup Q_\ell^S)) \leq \frac{1}{C(N, v)} \delta^{1-\gamma}(E).$$

Proof. From Proposition 3.1 we know that for $\delta(E)$ sufficiently small

$$P_{h_q}(E_q) - \mathcal{I}_{h_q}(v) \geq C(N, v) \min\{\mathfrak{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-(v)]), \mathfrak{m}_q(E_q \Delta [r_q^+(v), D_q])\}.$$

We infer

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(E) &= P(E) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \geq \int_Q (P_{h_q}(E_q) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v)) \mathfrak{q}(dq) \\ &\geq C(N, v) \int_{Q_\ell^g \setminus (Q_\ell^N \cup Q_\ell^S)} \min\{\mathfrak{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-(v)]), \mathfrak{m}_q(E_q \Delta [r_q^+(v), D_q])\} \mathfrak{q}(dq) \\ &\geq C(N, v) \delta(E)^\gamma \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^g \setminus (Q_\ell^N \cup Q_\ell^S)), \end{aligned}$$

giving the claim. \square

For reader's convenience we include here an easy one-dimensional result.

Lemma 6.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a Borel function such that $\int f(x) \xi(dx) = c > 0$, with ξ positive finite Borel measure. Then*

$$\xi(\{x \in X : f(x) \geq a\}) \geq \frac{c - aK}{1 - a},$$

where $K = \xi(X)$.

Proof. Just note that

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \int_{\{f \geq a\}} f \xi + \int_{\{f < a\}} f \xi \leq \xi(\{f \geq a\}) + a \xi(\{f < a\}) \\ &= \xi(\{f \geq a\}) + a(K - \xi(\{f \geq a\})) \\ &= \xi(\{f \geq a\})(1 - a) + aK, \end{aligned}$$

and the claim follows. \square

Proposition 6.4. *For any $C > 0$, and any $\alpha > 0$ such that*

$$\alpha < \frac{N}{2N-1} \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma, 1-\beta\},$$

there exists $\bar{\delta} > 0$ such that, whenever $\delta(E) < \bar{\delta}$, then the following inequality holds

$$\min\{\mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^S), \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^N)\} \leq C \delta(E)^\alpha.$$

Proof. Suppose by contradiction the claim was false:

$$\mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^S), \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^N) > C \delta(E)^\alpha,$$

with α verifying the inequality of the statement; then we argue as follows.

Consider the set

$$E_S := \bigcup_{q \in Q_\ell^S} E_q, \quad E_N := \bigcup_{q \in Q_\ell^N} E_q, \quad E^b := \bigcup_{q \in Q_S \cup Q_\ell^b} E_q,$$

where $Q_\ell^b := Q_\ell^1 \cup Q_\ell^2 = Q_\ell \setminus Q_\ell^g$; notice that E^b coincide up to a set of \mathbf{m} -measure zero with $E \setminus E_S \cup E_N$. We will accordingly decompose the perimeter of E and eventually find a contradiction for small deficit.

Step 1.

Consider a ball $B_r(P_S(\bar{q}))$, that for ease of notation we simply denote with B_r^S , with $r > 0$ such that

- for each $q \in Q_\ell^N$ the interval $[r_q^+, D_q] \cap B_{3r}^S = \emptyset$;
- for each $q \in Q_\ell^S$, $d(P_S(q), \partial B_{3r}^S) < r_q^- - \varepsilon$, for some $\varepsilon > 0$

where B_{3r}^S denotes the ball centered in $P_S(\bar{q})$ as well with radius $3r$.

For $q \in Q_\ell^g$ it holds $D_q \geq \pi - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}$, implying (see Proposition A.3) that

$$|r_q^- - r_N^-(v)|, |r_q^+ - r_N^+(v)| \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}$$

showing that we can chose r sufficiently small so the the previous properties are verified, at least for $\delta(E)$ sufficiently small. Notice that as $\delta(E)$ approaches 0, r can be considered fixed.

We now estimate the amount of mass of E contained in B_r^S :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S) &\geq \mathbf{m}(E_S \cap B_r^S) = \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \cap B_r^S) \mathfrak{q}(dq) \\ &\geq \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathbf{m}_q([0, r_q^-] \cap B_r^S) - \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-]) \mathfrak{q}(dq). \end{aligned}$$

By triangular inequality $[0, r_q^-] \cap B_r^S \supset [0, r - d(P_S(\bar{q}), P_S(q))] \supset [0, r - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}]$; then we can continue as follows

$$(6.2) \quad \geq C(r) \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^S) - \delta(E)^\gamma \geq C(r) \delta(E)^\alpha - \delta(E)^\gamma,$$

with $C(r)$ only depending on the radius of B_r^S remaining positive when $\delta(E)$ approaches 0 (see again Proposition A.3).

Moreover since $B_r^S \cap [r_q^+, D_q] = \emptyset$, it follows that $B_r^S \setminus E = (B_r^S \setminus (E \setminus [r_q^+, D_q]))$, and therefore

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}(B_r^S \setminus E) &\geq \int_{Q_\ell^N} \mathbf{m}_q(B_r^S \setminus (E \setminus [r_q^+, D_q])) \mathfrak{q}(dq) \geq \int_{Q_\ell^N} \mathbf{m}_q(B_r^S) \mathfrak{q}(dq) - \delta(E)^\gamma \\ &\geq C(r) \delta(E)^\alpha - \delta(E)^\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

We will find two contributions to the perimeter of E : one coming from the relative perimeter of E inside B_{3r}^S and one coming from the relative perimeter of E inside $X \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}$. In other words we decompose (see Section 2.3)

$$P(E) \geq P(E, B_{3r}^S) + P(E, X \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}).$$

The second contribution will be obtained in Step 3 using the localization of E discussed above; for the first one instead, since we have not a disposal any isoperimetric inequality inside B_r^S (that possibly is not a convex subset of X), we will consider a new localization whose associated transport set is contained in B_{3r}^S . This will be discussed in the next Step 2.

Step 2. Consider the localization of the following function

$$f = \frac{\chi_{E \cap B_r^S}}{\mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S)} - \frac{\chi_{B_r^S \setminus E}}{\mathbf{m}(B_r^S \setminus E)}.$$

Denote with \mathcal{T}^1 the corresponding transport set and consider the associated disintegration

$$\mathbf{m} \llcorner \mathcal{T}^1 = \int_{Q^1} \mathbf{m}_q^1 \mathfrak{q}^1(dq),$$

verifying for \mathfrak{q}^1 -a.e. $q \in Q^1$ the following properties

- $\mathbf{m}_q^1(X_q^1) = 1$,
- $(X_q^1, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m}_q^1)$ verifies $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$
- $\int f \mathbf{m}_q^1 = 0$.

Following moreover [27], since the ray X_q^1 starts inside $E \cap B_r^S$ and arrives inside $B_r^S \setminus E$, one can modify the definition of the transport set and obtain that $X_q^1 \subset B_{3r}^S$, at the price of obtaining a decomposition of a strict subset of the original transport set which however will be still denoted with \mathcal{T}^1 and still contains B_r^S , up to an \mathbf{m} -negligible subset; for details see [27, Section 3].

By definition of $\mathbf{P}(E, B_{3r}^S)$, for some $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \text{Lip}(B_{3r}^S)$ with $u_n \rightarrow \chi_E$ in $L^1(B_{3r}^S, \mathbf{m})$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}(E, B_{3r}^S) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_{3r}^S} |\nabla u_n|(x) \mathbf{m}(dx) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_{3r}^S \cap \mathcal{T}^1} |\nabla u_n|(x) \mathbf{m}(dx) \\ &\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{Q^1} \int_{B_{3r}^S \cap \mathcal{T}^1} |\nabla u_n|(x) \mathbf{m}_q^1(dx) \mathfrak{q}^1(dq). \end{aligned}$$

Notice now that for \mathfrak{q}^1 -a.e. $q \in Q^1$, the map u_n restricted to the ray X_q^1 is still Lipschitz and converges to $\chi_{E \cap X_q^1}$ in $L^1(B_{3r}^S \cap X_q^1, \mathbf{m}_q^1)$; as observed before, $X_q^1 \subset B_{3r}^S$, hence the previous chain of inequalities can be continued using Fatou's Lemma as follows

$$(6.4) \quad \mathbf{P}(E, B_{3r}^S) \geq \int_{Q^1} \mathbf{P}_q(E, X_q^1) \mathfrak{q}^1(dq) \geq \int_{Q^1} \mathcal{I}_{N-1, N, \pi}(\mathbf{m}_q^1(E)) \mathfrak{q}^1(dq),$$

where $\mathbf{P}_q(E, X_q^1)$ is the one-dimensional perimeter of E in the one-dimensional open set X_q^1 with respect to the one-dimensional measure \mathbf{m}_q^1 and the last inequality holds thanks to the fact that $(X_q^1, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m}_q^1)$ is a $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ space.

Now from the localization, it follows that for \mathfrak{q}^1 -a.e. $q \in Q^1$

$$(6.5) \quad \mathbf{m}_q^1(E \cap B_r^S) = \frac{\mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S)}{\mathbf{m}(B_r^S \setminus E)} \mathbf{m}_q^1(B_r^S \setminus E).$$

As \mathbf{m}_q^1 is a probability measure \mathfrak{q}^1 -a.e. and

$$\mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S) = \int_{Q^1} \mathbf{m}_q^1(E \cap B_r^S) \mathfrak{q}^1(dq),$$

from Lemma 6.3 we deduce the next inequality, for any $a \in [0, 1)$

$$\mathfrak{q}^1(\{q \in Q^1 : \mathbf{m}_q^1(E \cap B_r^S) \geq a\}) \geq \frac{\mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S) - a \mathbf{m}(\mathcal{T}^1)}{1 - a} \geq \frac{\mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S) - a}{1 - a}.$$

Choosing $a = \mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S)/2$ and denoting

$$\bar{Q}^1 := \{q \in Q^1 : \mathbf{m}_q^1(E \cap B_r^S) \geq \mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S)/2\},$$

we obtain the next inequality

$$(6.6) \quad \mathfrak{q}^1(\bar{Q}^1) \geq \mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S)/2.$$

From the definition of \bar{Q}^1 and (6.5) it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S) \leq \mathbf{m}_q^1(E \cap B_r^S), \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}(B_r^S \setminus E) \leq \mathbf{m}_q^1(B_r^S \setminus E), \quad \mathfrak{q}^1\text{-a.e. } q \in \bar{Q}^1.$$

Hence we obtain immediately that

$$\mathbf{m}_q^1(E) \geq \mathbf{m}_q^1(E \cap B_r^S) \geq \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}(E \cap B_r^S), \quad \mathfrak{q}^1\text{-a.e. } q \in \bar{Q}^1,$$

and

$$\mathbf{m}_q^1(E) \leq 1 - \mathbf{m}_q^1(B_r^S \setminus E) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}(B_r^S \setminus E), \quad \mathbf{q}^1\text{-a.e. } q \in \bar{Q}^1.$$

Combining the last estimate with (6.2) and (6.3) we obtain that

$$\frac{1}{2} (C(r)\delta(E)^\alpha - \delta(E)^\gamma) \leq \mathbf{m}_q^1(E) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2} (C(r)\delta(E)^\alpha - \delta(E)^\gamma), \quad \mathbf{q}^1\text{-a.e. } q \in \bar{Q}^1.$$

Assuming $\gamma \in (\alpha, 1)$, this implies that for \mathbf{q} -a.e. $q \in \bar{Q}^1$, $\mathcal{I}_\pi(\mathbf{m}_q^1(E)) \geq \hat{C}(N, v, r)\delta(E)^\alpha \frac{N-1}{N}$; hence, recalling (6.4), we obtain

$$(6.7) \quad \mathbf{P}(E, B_{3r}^S) \geq \hat{C}(N, v, r) \delta(E)^\alpha \frac{N-1}{N} \mathbf{q}(\bar{Q}^1) \geq \hat{C}(N, v, r) \delta(E)^\alpha \frac{2N-1}{N} \geq \hat{C}(N, v) \delta(E)^\alpha \frac{2N-1}{N},$$

where the second inequality follows from (6.2) and (6.6).

Step 3.

Now we take into account the contribution to the perimeter of E inside $X \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}$: reasoning as at the beginning of **Step2.**, we use the one dimensional rays of the localization of E to obtain the next inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}(E, X \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}) &\geq \int_{Q_\ell} \mathbf{P}_q(E_q, X_q \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}) \mathbf{q}(dq) \\ &= \int_{Q_\ell^N} \mathbf{P}_q(E_q, X_q \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}) \mathbf{q}(dq) + \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathbf{P}_q(E_q, X_q \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}) \mathbf{q}(dq), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{P}_q(E_q, X_q \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S})$ is the one-dimensional relative perimeter of E in the one-dimensional open set $X_q \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S} \subset X_q$ with respect to the one-dimensional measure \mathbf{m}_q .

For $q \in Q_\ell^S$, by definition we know that $\mathbf{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-]) \leq \delta(E)^\gamma$; in particular

$$(6.8) \quad \mathbf{m}_q(E \setminus [0, r_q^-]) \leq \delta(E)^\gamma.$$

Notice that since $\mathbf{P}_q(E_q) < \infty$, up to a set of \mathbf{m}_q -measure zero, we can assume it to be the countable union of closed sets. This will not affect any of the quantities involved in this proof. We now claim that

$$(6.9) \quad [r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma / C_{N,q,v}, r_q^- + 2\delta(E)^\gamma / C_{N,q,v}] \cap \partial E_q \neq \emptyset$$

where

$$C_{N,q,v} := \min\{h_q(t) : t \in [r_q^-/2, r_q^- + (D_q - r_q^-)/2]\},$$

is uniformly positive for $q \in Q_\ell$ and $\delta(E) \in (0, \bar{\delta}(N)]$, by Proposition A.3. We start the proof of (6.9) by showing that

$$(6.10) \quad [r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma / C_{N,q,v}, r_q^-] \cap E_q \neq \emptyset.$$

So suppose by contradiction that (6.10) was false. Since

$$\mathbf{m}_q([r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma / C_{N,q,v}, r_q^-]) \geq 2\delta(E)^\gamma,$$

we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \cap [0, r_q^-]) &= \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \cap [0, r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma]) \leq \mathbf{m}([0, r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma]) \\ &\leq v - \mathbf{m}([r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma, r_q^-]) \\ &\leq v - 2\delta(E)^\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$v = \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \setminus [0, r_q^-]) + \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \cap [0, r_q^-]) \leq \mathbf{m}_q(E_q \setminus [0, r_q^-]) + v - 2\delta(E)^\gamma,$$

contradicting (6.8).

Hence (6.10) is proved. To obtain (6.9) observe analogously that

$$\mathbf{m}_q([r_q^-, r_q^- + 2\delta(E)^\gamma / C_{N,q,v}]) \geq 2\delta(E)^\gamma;$$

therefore again by (6.8) we get that $[r_q^-, r_q^- + 2\delta(E)^\gamma / C_{N,q,v}] \setminus E \neq \emptyset$ yielding the claim (6.9).

From (6.9), we deduce that for $q \in Q_\ell^S$ it holds

$$\mathbf{P}_q(E_q; X \setminus \overline{B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S}) \geq h_q(x_q),$$

with $x_q \in [r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma/C_{N,q,v}, r_q^- + 2\delta(E)^\gamma/C_{N,q,v}] \cap \partial E_q$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_q(E_q; X \setminus B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S) - I_\pi(v) &\geq h_q(r_q^-) - I_\pi(v) + h_q(x_q) - h_q(r_q^-) \\ &\geq h_q(r_q^-) - I_\pi(v) - C\delta(E)^\gamma \\ &\geq -C\delta(E)^\gamma, \end{aligned}$$

with $C = \sup\{h'_q(t) : t \in [r_q^- - 2\delta(E)^\gamma/C_{N,q,v}, r_q^- + 2\delta(E)^\gamma/C_{N,q,v}]\}$, uniform in $q \in Q_\ell$. A similar (easier) argument also works for $q \in Q_\ell^N$.

Step 4.

We now collect all the steps to reach a contradiction as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(E) &\geq \mathbf{P}(E) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \\ &\geq \mathbf{P}(E; B_{3r}^S) + \mathbf{P}(E; X \setminus B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \\ &\geq \hat{C}(N, v)\delta(E)^{\alpha \frac{2N-1}{N}} + \int_{Q_\ell^N} \mathbf{P}_q(E_q; X \setminus B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S) \mathbf{q}(dq) + \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathbf{P}_q(E_q; X \setminus B_{3r+\varepsilon}^S) \mathbf{q}(dq) \\ &\quad - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \\ &\geq \hat{C}(N, v)\delta(E)^{\alpha \frac{2N-1}{N}} + \mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^N \cup Q_\ell^S)(\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) - C\delta(E)^\gamma) - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v) \\ &\geq \hat{C}(N, v)\delta(E)^{\alpha \frac{2N-1}{N}} + \left(1 - C(N, v)\delta(E)^{1-\beta} - \frac{1}{C(N, v)}\delta(E)^{1-\gamma}\right) (\mathcal{I}_\pi(v) - C\delta(E)^\gamma) \\ &\quad - \mathcal{I}_\pi(v), \end{aligned}$$

where in the last estimate we made use of (5.5) and (6.1). Since all the constants are stable for $\delta(E)$ approaching 0, the last inequality shows a contradiction provided

$$\alpha \frac{2N-1}{N} < \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma, 1-\beta\},$$

for $\delta(E)$ below a threshold depending only on N and $v = \mathbf{m}(E)$. \square

Remark 6.5. In case (X, \mathbf{d}) is the metric space associated to a smooth Riemannian manifold, then r can be chosen small enough so that B_r^S is a convex. In this case it follows that $(B_r^S, \mathbf{d}|_{B_r^S}, \mathbf{m}|_{B_r^S})$ is a non-branching $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ space. Therefore Step 2 above can be simplified as we can directly apply the Levy-Gromov inequality stated in Theorem 2.5 and get the better estimate

$$\mathbf{P}(E, B) \geq \hat{C}(N, v)\delta(E)^{\alpha \frac{N-1}{N}}.$$

Repeating verbatim the other steps of the proof, we reach a contradiction provided α verifies the less restrictive inequality

$$\alpha < \frac{N}{N-1} \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma, 1-\beta\}.$$

In particular we have the next result.

Proposition 6.6. *Suppose $(X, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{m})$ is a $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ space, $N \geq 2$, with (X, \mathbf{d}) metric space associated to a smooth Riemannian manifold. Then there exists $\bar{\delta} > 0$ such that, whenever $\delta(E) < \bar{\delta}$, then the following inequality holds*

$$\min\{\mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^S), \mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^N)\} \leq C\delta(E)^\alpha, \quad \text{for any } \alpha < \frac{N}{N-1} \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma, 1-\beta\}.$$

We are now in position of proving the other main result of the paper.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 We first observe that the first claim has already been obtained in Theorem 4.3. We are therefore left with showing the second claim.

From Proposition 6.4 we assume with no loss in generality that $\mathbf{q}(Q_\ell^N) \leq C\delta(E)^\alpha$ and consequently we pick as $\bar{x} = P_S(\bar{q})$.

We will use now the following notation

$$Q_{\text{bad}} = Q \setminus Q_\ell^S.$$

Since from (5.5) and (6.1) we have

$$(6.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^S) &\geq \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^g) - \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^g \setminus (Q_\ell^N \cup Q_\ell^S)) - \mathfrak{q}(Q_\ell^N) \\ &\geq 1 - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{1-\beta} - \frac{1}{C(N, v)} \delta(E)^{1-\gamma} - C\delta(E)^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $\alpha < \min\{1 - \gamma, 1 - \beta\}$, we get $\mathfrak{q}(Q_{bad}) \leq C_{fin} \delta(E)^\alpha$ with C_{fin} depending on N and v , and therefore

$$\mathfrak{m}(X \setminus \Omega^{-1}(Q_{bad})) \leq C_{fin} \delta(E)^\alpha.$$

Using the definition of Q_ℓ^S we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{m}\left((E\Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) \cap \Omega^{-1}(Q_\ell^S)\right) &= \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathfrak{m}_q(E\Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) \mathfrak{q}(dq) \\ &\leq \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathfrak{m}_q(E_q \Delta [0, r_q^-]) \mathfrak{q}(dq) + \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathfrak{m}_q([0, r_q^-] \Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) \mathfrak{q}(dq) \\ &\leq \delta(E)^\gamma + \int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathfrak{m}_q([0, r_q^-] \Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) \mathfrak{q}(dq). \end{aligned}$$

From Corollary 5.4 we have that $\mathfrak{d}(P_S(q), P_S(\bar{q})) \leq C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}$; it follows that

$$[[0, r_q^-] \Delta B_{r_N^-(\bar{x})}] \subset [r_q^- - C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}, r_q^- + C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}]$$

implying that

$$\mathfrak{m}_q([0, r_q^-] \Delta B_{r_N^-(\bar{x})}) \leq 2 \|h_q\|_\infty C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}.$$

Since the rays of Q_ℓ are uniformly long once the deficit is assumed to be smaller than $1/10$, we have $\|h_q\|_\infty \leq C(N)$ and therefore

$$\int_{Q_\ell^S} \mathfrak{m}_q([0, r_q^-] \Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) \mathfrak{q}(dq) \leq 2C(N) C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}}.$$

We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{m}(E\Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) &\leq \mathfrak{m}\left((E\Delta B_{r_N^-(v)}(\bar{x})) \cap \Omega^{-1}(Q_\ell^S)\right) + \mathfrak{m}(X \setminus \Omega^{-1}(Q_{bad})) \\ &\leq 2C(N) C(N, v) \delta(E)^{\frac{\beta}{N}} + C_{fin} \delta(E)^\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

giving the claim for $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ -spaces for

$$\eta := \min \left\{ \frac{N}{2N-1} \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma, 1-\beta\}, \frac{\beta}{N} \right\}.$$

It is easy to check that for $\beta \in (0, 1), \gamma \in (0, 1)$, the right hand side is maximized for $\gamma = 1/2$ and $\beta = \frac{N^2}{N^2+2N-1}$ giving $\eta = \frac{N}{N^2+2N-1}$.

For smooth Riemannian manifolds, we can follow the same arguments by using Proposition 6.6 to improving the claim with

$$\eta := \min \left\{ \frac{N}{N-1} \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma, 1-\beta\}, \frac{\beta}{N} \right\}.$$

It is easy to check that for $\beta \in (0, 1), \gamma \in (0, 1)$, the right hand side is maximized for $\gamma = 1/2$ and $\beta = \frac{N^2}{N^2+N-1}$ giving $\eta = \frac{N}{N^2+N-1}$.

□

A. APPENDIX - TECHNICAL LEMMAS

Let $h : [0, D] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ density, i.e. for any $0 \leq t_0 < t_1 \leq D$ we have

$$(A.1) \quad \sin((t_1 - t_0)) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}((1-s)t_0 + st_1) \geq \sin((1-s)(t_1 - t_0)) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_0) + \sin(s(t_1 - t_0)) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_1).$$

Note that the above inequality is nothing but the synthetic version of the differential inequality

$$\left(h^{1/(N-1)}\right)'' + h^{1/(N-1)} \leq 0;$$

the previous condition together with $\int_0^D h(t) dt = 1$ implies that $h > 0$ over $[0, D]$.

Here we are interested in studying the behaviour of a general $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ density h with almost maximal domain in the following sense $\pi - D = \varepsilon \ll 1$. In particular, we look for uniform estimates, i.e. only depending on ε .

We recall the definition of the model $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ density:

$$\begin{aligned} h_N(t) &:= \frac{1}{\omega_N} \sin^{N-1}(t), \quad t \in [0, \pi], \\ \omega_N &:= \int_0^\pi \sin^{N-1}(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Then the following estimates hold.

Lemma A.1. *For any $t \in (0, D)$ the following holds: if $s > 0$ is such that $t + s \leq D$, then*

$$(A.2) \quad \frac{h_N(t+s+\varepsilon)}{h_N(t+\varepsilon)} \leq \frac{h(t+s)}{h(t)} \leq \frac{h_N(t+s)}{h_N(t)}.$$

Proof. Step 1.

Assume $t_1 = D = \pi - \varepsilon$ and t_0 any element of $(0, D)$:

$$\sin(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_0 + s(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0)) \geq \sin((1-s)(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0)) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_0)$$

Calling $\tau_0 := s(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0)$ then we have

$$\frac{h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_0 + \tau_0)}{h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_0)} \geq \frac{\sin((1-s)(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0))}{\sin(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0)} = \frac{\sin(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0 - \tau_0)}{\sin(\pi - \varepsilon - t_0)} = \frac{\sin(t_0 + \tau_0 + \varepsilon)}{\sin(t_0 + \varepsilon)},$$

for every $\tau_0 > 0$ such that $t_0 + \tau_0 \leq D$, yielding the first inequality in (A.2).

Step 2.

Now fix $t_0 = 0$ and any t_1 any element of $(0, D)$:

$$\sin(t_1) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(st_1) \geq \sin(st_1) h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_1)$$

Now define $t = st_1$ and $\tau := (1-s)t_1$ and obtain:

$$\frac{h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t+\tau)}{h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t)} \leq \frac{\sin(t+\tau)}{\sin(t)},$$

for any $t, \tau > 0$ such that $t + \tau \leq D$. Hence also the second inequality in (A.2) is proved. \square

Applying logarithm to (A.2) and taking the limit as $s \rightarrow 0$, one obtains the next bound on the derivative of a general h . Before stating it recall that we set $\lambda_D := \int_0^D h_N(t) dt$.

Corollary A.2. *Any $\text{CD}(N-1, N)$ density $h : [0, D] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is locally Lipschitz and for any $t \in (0, D)$ point of differentiability of h*

$$\frac{h'_N(t+\varepsilon)}{h_N(t+\varepsilon)} \leq \frac{h'(t)}{h(t)} \leq \frac{h'_N(t)}{h_N(t)},$$

where $\varepsilon = \pi - D$. In particular, for any $t \in (0, D)$ there exists $\varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_0(t)$ such that

$$(\text{Lip } h)(t) \leq C(N, t),$$

for any $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0(t)$.

From Lemma A.1 is fairly easy to obtain the following result.

Proposition A.3. *For any $t \in (0, D)$*

$$\left(\frac{\omega_N}{\omega_N \lambda_D + \varepsilon} \right) \min\{h_N(t), h_N(t + \varepsilon)\} \leq h(t) \leq \left(\frac{\omega_N}{\omega_N - \varepsilon} \right) \max\{h_N(t), h_N(t + \varepsilon)\}.$$

with $C = C(N, D)$.

Proof. Fix $t \in (0, D)$, then from Lemma A.1

$$h(t)h_N(t + s) \geq h(t + s)h_N(t)$$

for any $s > 0$ such that $t + s < D$; in particular

$$(A.3) \quad h(t) \int_t^D h_N(r) dt \geq h_N(t) \int_t^D h(r) dt.$$

Similarly, for any $s \leq 0$ with $t + s > 0$

$$h(t)h_N(t + s + \varepsilon) \geq h(t + s)h_N(t + \varepsilon),$$

implying

$$(A.4) \quad h(t) \int_\varepsilon^{t+\varepsilon} h_N(r) dt \geq h_N(t + \varepsilon) \int_0^t h(r) dr.$$

Adding (A.3) and (A.4) one obtains

$$\left(\int_\varepsilon^{t+\varepsilon} h_N(r) dt + \int_t^D h_N(r) dt \right) h(t) \geq \min\{h_N(t), h_N(t + \varepsilon)\}.$$

Since $\int_\varepsilon^{t+\varepsilon} h_N(r) dt + \int_t^D h_N(r) dt \leq \lambda_D + \varepsilon/\omega_N$, it follows that

$$\left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega_N \lambda_D} \right) h(t) \geq \frac{1}{\lambda_D} \min\{h_N(t), h_N(t + \varepsilon)\},$$

implying the first part of the claim.

The second part follows analogously: for $s > 0$

$$h(t)h_N(t + s + \varepsilon) \leq h(t + s)h_N(t + \varepsilon),$$

implying

$$h(t) \int_{t+\varepsilon}^\pi h_N(r) dt \leq h_N(t + \varepsilon) \int_t^D h(r) dr.$$

For any $s \leq 0$ with $t + s > 0$:

$$h(t)h_N(t + s) \leq h(t + s)h_N(t),$$

yielding $h(t) \int_0^t h_N(r) dr \leq h_N(t) \int_0^t h(r) dr$; summing the two contributions one obtains

$$h(t) \left(1 - \int_t^{t+\varepsilon} h_N(r) dr \right) \leq \max\{h_N(t), h_N(t + \varepsilon)\};$$

since $\int_t^{t+\varepsilon} h_N(r) dr \leq \varepsilon/\omega_N$, we proved the claim. \square

We will also use the following easy monotonicity property.

Lemma A.4. *Any density $h : [0, D] \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ verifying $\text{CD}(N - 1, N)$ that integrates to 1 has a unique maximum $x_0 \in [0, D]$. Moreover, h is strictly increasing on $[0, x_0]$ and strictly decreasing over $[x_0, D]$.*

Proof. By definition, for any t_0, t_1 it holds

$$h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}((1-s)t_0 + st_1) \geq \sigma_{N-1, N}^{(1-s)}(t_1 - t_0)h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_0) + \sigma_{N-1, N}^{(s)}(t_1 - t_0)h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}(t_1);$$

since

$$\sigma_{N-1, N}^{(s)}(t_1 - t_0) = \frac{\sin(s(t_1 - t_0))}{\sin(t_1 - t_0)} > s,$$

in particular $h^{\frac{1}{N-1}}$ is strictly concave, implying the claim. \square

B. APPENDIX - DISINTEGRATION THEOREM

Given a measure space $(X, \mathcal{X}, \mathbf{m})$, suppose a *partition* of X is given into *disjoint* sets $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in Q}$ so that $X = \cup_{\alpha \in Q} X_\alpha$. Here Q is the set of indices and $\mathfrak{Q} : X \rightarrow Q$ is the quotient map, i.e.

$$\alpha = \mathfrak{Q}(x) \iff x \in X_\alpha.$$

We endow Q with the *push forward* σ -algebra \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{X} :

$$C \in \mathcal{Q} \iff \mathfrak{Q}^{-1}(C) \in \mathcal{X},$$

i.e. the biggest σ -algebra on Q such that \mathfrak{Q} is measurable; and Moreover a measure \mathfrak{q} on (Q, \mathcal{Q}) can be obtained by pushing forward \mathbf{m} via \mathfrak{Q} , i.e. $\mathfrak{q} := \mathfrak{Q}_\# \mathbf{m}$, obtaining the quotient measure space $(Q, \mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{q})$.

Definition B.1 (Consistent and Strongly Consistent Disintegration). A *disintegration* of \mathbf{m} *consistent with the partition* is a map:

$$Q \ni \alpha \mapsto \mathbf{m}_\alpha \in \mathcal{P}(X, \mathcal{X})$$

such that the following requirements hold:

- (1) for all $B \in \mathcal{X}$, the map $\alpha \mapsto \mathbf{m}_\alpha(B)$ is \mathfrak{q} -measurable;
- (2) for all $B \in \mathcal{X}$ and $C \in \mathcal{Q}$, the following consistency condition holds:

$$\mathbf{m}(B \cap \mathfrak{Q}^{-1}(C)) = \int_C \mathbf{m}_\alpha(B) \mathfrak{q}(d\alpha).$$

A disintegration of \mathbf{m} is called *strongly consistent* if in addition:

- (3) for \mathfrak{q} -a.e. $\alpha \in Q$, \mathbf{m}_α is concentrated on $X_\alpha = \mathfrak{Q}^{-1}(\alpha)$;

We now formulate the Disintegration Theorem (it is formulated for probability measures but clearly holds for any finite non-zero measure):

Theorem B.2 (Theorem A.7, Proposition A.9 of [15]). *Assume that $(X, \mathcal{X}, \mathbf{m})$ is a countably generated probability space and that $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in Q}$ is a partition of X .*

Then the quotient probability space $(Q, \mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{q})$ is essentially countably generated and there exists an essentially unique disintegration $\alpha \mapsto \mathbf{m}_\alpha$ consistent with the partition.

If in addition \mathcal{X} contains all singletons, then the disintegration is strongly consistent if and only if there exists a \mathbf{m} -section $S_m \in \mathcal{X}$ of the partition such that the σ -algebra on S_m induced by the quotient-map contains $\mathcal{B}(S_m)$.

Let us expand on the statement of Theorem B.2. Recall that a σ -algebra \mathcal{A} is *countably generated* if there exists a countable family of sets so that \mathcal{A} coincides with the smallest σ -algebra containing them. In the measure space $(Q, \mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{q})$, the σ -algebra \mathcal{Q} is called *essentially countably generated* if there exists a countable family of sets $Q_n \subset Q$ such that for any $C \in \mathcal{Q}$ there exists $\hat{C} \in \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$, where $\hat{\mathcal{Q}}$ is the σ -algebra generated by $\{Q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, such that $\mathfrak{q}(C \Delta \hat{C}) = 0$. Moreover from [58, Proposition 3.3.2] every countably generated measurable space having singletons as atoms is isomorphic to a subset of $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}([0, 1]))$; in particular, there exists a topology over X such that \mathcal{X} coincide with the Borel σ -algebra of the topology; so the notation $\mathcal{B}(S_m)$ is justified.

Essential uniqueness is understood above in the following sense: if $\alpha \mapsto \mathbf{m}_\alpha^1$ and $\alpha \mapsto \mathbf{m}_\alpha^2$ are two consistent disintegrations with the partition then $\mathbf{m}_\alpha^1 = \mathbf{m}_\alpha^2$ for \mathfrak{q} -a.e. $\alpha \in Q$.

Finally, a set $S \subset X$ is a section for the partition $X = \cup_{\alpha \in Q} X_\alpha$ if for any $\alpha \in Q$, $S \cap X_\alpha$ is a singleton $\{x_\alpha\}$. By the axiom of choice, a section S always exists, and we may identify Q with S via the map $Q \ni \alpha \mapsto x_\alpha \in S$. A set S_m is a \mathbf{m} -section if there exists $Y \in \mathcal{X}$ with $\mathbf{m}(X \setminus Y) = 0$ such that the partition $Y = \cup_{\alpha \in Q_m} (X_\alpha \cap Y)$ has section S_m , where $Q_m = \{\alpha \in Q; X_\alpha \cap Y \neq \emptyset\}$. As $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{Q}_\# \mathbf{m}$, clearly $\mathfrak{q}(Q \setminus Q_m) = 0$. As usual, we identify between Q_m and S_m , so that now Q_m carries two measurable structures: $\mathcal{Q} \cap Q_m$ (the push-forward of $\mathcal{X} \cap Y$ via \mathfrak{Q}), and also $\mathcal{X} \cap S_m$ via our identification. The last condition of Theorem B.2 is that $\mathcal{Q} \cap Q_m \supset \mathcal{X} \cap S_m$, i.e. that the restricted quotient-map $\mathfrak{Q}|_Y : (Y, \mathcal{X} \cap Y) \rightarrow (S_m, \mathcal{X} \cap S_m)$ is measurable, so that the full quotient-map $\mathfrak{Q} : (X, \mathcal{X}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{X} \cap S)$ is \mathbf{m} -measurable.

We will typically apply the Disintegration Theorem to $(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \mathfrak{m}_E)$, where $E \subset X$ is an \mathfrak{m} -measurable subset (with $\mathfrak{m}(E) > 0$) of the m.m.s. $(X, \mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{m})$. As our metric space is separable, $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is countably generated, and so Theorem B.2 applies.

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