

GENERALIZED BACKWARD DOUBLY STOCHASTIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND SPDES WITH NONLINEAR NEUMANN BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

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Summary. In this paper, a new class of generalized backward doubly stochastic differential equations is investigated. This class involves an integral with respect to an adapted continuous increasing process. A probabilistic representation for viscosity solutions of semi-linear stochastic partial differential equations with a Neumann boundary condition is given.

1. INTRODUCTION

Backward stochastic differential equations (in short BSDE) have been introduced by Pardoux and Peng (1990), and it was shown in a considerable number of papers that this type of stochastic differential equations gives a probabilistic representation for the solution (at least in the viscosity sense) of a large class of system of semilinear parabolic partial differential equations (PDEs). Recently, a new class of BSDEs, called doubly stochastic (in short BDSDE), has been considered by Pardoux and Peng (1994). This new kind of backward SDEs seems to be suitable to give a "probabilistic" representation for a system of parabolic stochastic partial differential equations (SPDE). We refer to Pardoux and Peng (1994) for the link between SPDEs and BDSDEs in the particular case where solutions of SPDEs are regular. The more general situation is much more delicate to treat because of difficulties of extending the notion of stochastic viscosity solutions to SPDEs.

The notion of viscosity solution for partial differential equations was introduced by Crandall and Lions (1983) for certain first order Hamilton-Jacobi equations. Today the theory has become an important tool in many applied fields, especially in optimal control theory and numerous subjects related to it.

The stochastic viscosity solution for semi-linear stochastic partial differential equations (SPDEs) was introduced for the first time in Lions and Souganidis (1998). They use the so-called "Stochastic characteristics" to remove the stochastic integrals from a SPDE. Another way of defining a stochastic

viscosity solution of SPDEs, is via an appeal to the "Doss-Sussman" transformation. Buckdahn and Ma (2001) were the first to use this approach in order to connect the stochastic viscosity solution of SPDE with the so-called backward doubly stochastic differential equation (BDSDE) initiated by Pardoux and Peng (1994). The aim of this paper is to refer to the technique of Buckdahn-Ma (2001) to establish the existence result for semi-linear SPDE with Neumann boundary condition of the form:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} du(t, x) + [Lu(t, x) + f(t, x, u(t, x), \sigma^*(x) \nabla u(t, x))] dt + \\ + \sum_{i=1}^d g_i(t, x, u(t, x)) \overleftarrow{dB}_t^i = 0, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times G, \\ u(T, x) = l(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}(t, x) + h(t, x, u(t, x)) = 0, \quad x \in \partial G. \end{array} \right.$$

Here B is a standard Brownian motion, L is an infinitesimal generator of some diffusion, G is a connected bounded domain and f, g, l and h are some measurable functions.

More precisely, we give some direct links between the stochastic viscosity solution of the above SPDEs and the solution of the following generalized BDSDE:

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s, Y_s, Z_s) ds + \int_t^T h(s, Y_s) dk_s + \int_t^T g(s, Y_s, Z_s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s - \int_t^T Z_s dW_s, \\ 0 \leq t \leq T,$$

where ξ is the terminal value and k is a real valued increasing process. Note that our work can be considered as a generalization for the results obtained by Pardoux and Zhang (1998), where the authors treat deterministic PDEs with nonlinear Neumann boundary conditions. In light of the approximation result of Boufoussi-Van Casteren (2004) for PDEs, a motivation to establish a connection between SPDEs and BDSDEs is to give a similar (approximation) result for a semi-linear SPDE with a Neumann boundary condition.

The present paper is organized as follows. An existence and uniqueness result for solutions to a generalized backward doubly stochastic differential equations is shown in section 2. In section 3 we introduce the Doss-Sussman transformation which allows us to give a definition of a stochastic viscosity solution to our SPDE. The existence for such a solution via a corresponding BDSDE is given in section 4.

2. GENERALIZED BACKWARD DOUBLY STOCHASTIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

2.1. Notations and assumptions. Let T be a fixed final time. Throughout this paper $\{W_t, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ and $\{B_t, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ will denote two independent d -dimensional Brownian motions ($d \geq 1$), defined on the complete probability spaces $(\Omega_1, \mathcal{F}_1, \mathbb{P}_1)$ and $(\Omega_2, \mathcal{F}_2, \mathbb{P}_2)$ respectively. For any process $(U_s : 0 \leq s \leq T)$ defined on $(\Omega_i, \mathcal{F}_i, \mathbb{P}_i)$, ($i = 1, 2$), we denote

$$\mathcal{F}_{s,t}^U := \sigma \{U_r - U_s, s \leq r \leq t\} \text{ and } \mathcal{F}_t^U := \mathcal{F}_{0,t}^U.$$

Unless otherwise specified in the sequel we consider:

$$\Omega \triangleq \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2, \quad \mathcal{F} \triangleq \mathcal{F}_1 \times \mathcal{F}_2, \text{ and } \mathbb{P} \triangleq \mathbb{P}_1 \otimes \mathbb{P}_2.$$

In addition, we put

$$\mathcal{F}_t \triangleq \mathcal{F}_t^W \otimes \mathcal{F}_{t,T}^B \vee \mathcal{N},$$

where \mathcal{N} is the collection of \mathbb{P} -null-sets. In other words the σ -fields \mathcal{F}_t , $0 \leq t \leq T$, are \mathbb{P} -complete. We notice that the family of σ -algebras $\mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{0 \leq t \leq T}$ is neither increasing nor decreasing; in particular, it is not a filtration. Random variables $\zeta(\omega)$, $\omega \in \Omega_1$, and $\eta(\omega')$, $\omega' \in \Omega_2$ are considered as random variables on Ω via the following identification:

$$\zeta(\omega, \omega') = \zeta(\omega); \quad \eta(\omega, \omega') = \eta(\omega').$$

In the sequel, let $\{k_t, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ be a continuous, increasing and \mathcal{F}_t -adapted real valued process such that $k_0 = 0$. For any $n \geq 1$, we consider the following spaces of processes:

- (1) The Banach space $\mathcal{M}^2(\mathcal{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ of all equivalence classes (with respect to the measure $d\mathbb{P} \times dt$) where each equivalence class contains an n -dimensional jointly measurable random process $\{\varphi_t, t \in [0, T]\}$ which satisfies:
 - (i) $\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |\varphi_t|^2 dt < \infty$;
 - (ii) φ_t is \mathcal{F}_t -measurable, for dt -almost all $t \in [0, T]$. Usually an equivalence class will be identified with (one of) its members.
- (2) $\mathcal{K}^2(\mathcal{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the Banach space of all (equivalence classes of) n -dimensional jointly measurable random processes $\{\varphi_t, t \in [0, T]\}$ which satisfy:
 - (i) $\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |\varphi_t|^2 dk_t < \infty$;
 - (ii) φ_t is \mathcal{F}_t -measurable, for almost all $t \in [0, T]$.
 Here equivalence is taken with respect to the measure $d\mathbb{P} \times dk_t$.
- (3) $\mathcal{S}^2(\mathcal{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the set of continuous n -dimensional random processes which satisfy:
 - (i) $\mathbb{E} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |\varphi_t|^2 < \infty$;

(ii) φ_t is \mathcal{F}_t -measurable, for a.e $t \in [0, T]$.

We consider coefficients (f, g, h) with the following properties:

$$\begin{aligned} f &: \Omega \times [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \\ g &: \Omega \times [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}, \\ h &: \Omega \times [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned}$$

such that there exist \mathcal{F}_t -adapted processes $\{f_t, g_t, h_t : 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ with values in $[1, +\infty)$ and with the property that for any $(t, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, and $\mu > 0$, the following hypotheses are satisfied for some strictly positive finite constant K :

$$(H_1) \quad \begin{cases} f(t, y, z), g(t, y, z) \text{ and } h(t, y) \text{ are } \mathcal{F}_t\text{-measurable processes,} \\ |f(t, y, z)| \leq f_t + K(|y| + \|z\|), \\ |g(t, y, z)| \leq g_t + K(|y| + \|z\|), \\ |h(t, y)| \leq h_t + K|y|, \\ \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^T e^{\mu k_t} f_t^2 dt + \int_0^T e^{\mu k_t} g_t^2 dt + \int_0^T e^{\mu k_t} h_t^2 dk_t \right) < \infty. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, we assume that there exist constants $c > 0$, $\beta_1 > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$ such that for any $(y_1, z_1), (y_2, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$,

$$(H_2) \quad \begin{cases} \text{(i)} & |f(t, y_1, z_1) - f(t, y_2, z_2)|^2 \leq c(|y_1 - y_2|^2 + \|z_1 - z_2\|^2), \\ \text{(ii)} & |g(t, y_1, z_1) - g(t, y_2, z_2)|^2 \leq c|y_1 - y_2|^2 + \alpha\|z_1 - z_2\|^2, \\ \text{(iii)} & |h(t, y_1) - h(t, y_2)| \leq \beta_1|y_1 - y_2|. \end{cases}$$

We point out that by C we always denote a finite constant whose value may change from one line to the next, and which usually is (strictly) positive.

2.2. Existence and uniqueness theorem. Suppose that we are given a terminal condition $\xi \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_T, \mathbb{P})$ such that for all $\mu > 0$

$$\mathbb{E}(e^{\mu k_T} |\xi|^2) < \infty.$$

Definition 2.1. By definition a solution to a generalized BDSDE (ξ, f, g, h, k) is a pair $(Y, Z) \in \mathcal{S}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$, such that for any $0 \leq t \leq T$

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s, Y_s, Z_s) ds + \int_t^T h(s, Y_s) dk_s + \int_t^T g(s, Y_s, Z_s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s - \int_t^T Z_s dW_s. \quad (1)$$

Here \overleftarrow{dB}_s denotes the classical backward Itô integral with respect to the Brownian motion B .

Remark 2.2. If h satisfies (H_2) -(iii) then, by changing the solutions and the coefficients f , g and h , we may and do suppose that h satisfies a stronger condition of the form:

$$(iv) \quad \langle y_1 - y_2, h(t, y_1) - h(t, y_2) \rangle \leq \beta_2 |y_1 - y_2|^2, \text{ where } \beta_2 < 0.$$

Indeed, (Y_t, Z_t) solves the generalized BDSDE in (1) if and only if for every (some) $\eta > 0$ the pair

$$(\bar{Y}_t, \bar{Z}_t) = (e^{\eta k_t} Y_t, e^{\eta k_t} Z_t)$$

solves an analogous generalized BDSDE, with f , g and h replaced by respectively

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(t, y, z) &= e^{\eta k_t} f(t, e^{-\eta k_t} y, e^{-\eta k_t} z); \\ \bar{g}(t, y, z) &= e^{\eta k_t} g(t, e^{-\eta k_t} y, e^{-\eta k_t} z); \\ \bar{h}(t, y) &= e^{\eta k_t} h(t, e^{-\eta k_t} y) - \eta y. \end{aligned}$$

Then we can always choose η such that the function \bar{h} satisfies (iv) with a strictly negative β_2 .

Our main goal in this section is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2.3. Under the above hypotheses (H_1) and (H_2) there exists a unique solution for the generalized BDSDE in (1).

We will follow the same line of arguments as Pardoux and Peng did in [10]. So, let us first establish the result in Theorem 2.3 for BDSDEs, where the coefficients f , g and h do not depend on (y, z) . More precisely, let $f, h : \Omega \times [0, T] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and $g : \Omega \times [0, T] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ satisfy (H_1) , and let ξ and k be as before. Consider the equation:

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s) ds + \int_t^T h(s) dk_s + \int_t^T g(s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s - \int_t^T Z_s dW_s. \quad (2)$$

Then we have the following result.

Theorem 2.4. Under the hypothesis (H_1) , there exists a unique solution to equation (2).

Proof. To show the existence, we consider the filtration $\mathcal{G}_t = \mathcal{F}_t^W \otimes \mathcal{F}_t^B$ and the martingale

$$M_t = \mathbb{E} \left[\xi + \int_0^T f(s) ds + \int_0^T h(s) dk_s + \int_0^T g(s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s / \mathcal{G}_t \right], \quad (3)$$

which is clearly a square integrable martingale by (H_1) . As in Pardoux and Peng [10], an extension of Itô's martingale representation theorem yields

the existence of a \mathcal{G}_t -progressively measurable process (Z_t) with values in $\mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ such that

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^T \|Z_t\|^2 dt < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad M_T = M_t + \int_t^T Z_s dW_s. \quad (4)$$

We subtract the quantity $\int_0^t f(s) ds + \int_0^t h(s) dk_s + \int_0^t g(s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s$ from both sides of the martingale in (3) and we employ the martingale representation in (4) to obtain

$$Y_t = \xi + \int_t^T f(s) ds + \int_t^T h(s) dk_s + \int_t^T g(s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s - \int_t^T Z_s dW_s,$$

where

$$Y_t = \mathbb{E} \left[\xi + \int_t^T f(s) ds + \int_t^T h(s) dk_s + \int_t^T g(s) \overleftarrow{dB}_s / \mathcal{G}_t \right].$$

It remains to prove the uniqueness and to show that Y_t and Z_t are \mathcal{F}_t -measurable, the proof is analogous to the one of Pardoux and Peng [10] (see Proposition 1.3), and is therefore omitted. \square

We will also need the following generalized Itô-formula. In the proof we use arguments which are similar to those used by Pardoux and Peng in [10].

Lemma 2.5. *Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$, $\theta \in \mathcal{K}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$, and $\delta \in \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$ be such that:*

$$\alpha_t = \alpha_0 + \int_0^t \beta_s ds + \int_0^t \theta_s dk_s + \int_0^t \gamma_s \overleftarrow{dB}_s + \int_0^t \delta_s dW_s.$$

Then, for any function $\phi \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\alpha_t) &= \phi(\alpha_0) + \int_0^t \langle \nabla \phi(\alpha_s), \beta_s \rangle ds + \int_0^t \langle \nabla \phi(\alpha_s), \theta_s \rangle dk_s + \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle \nabla \phi(\alpha_s), \gamma_s \overleftarrow{dB}_s \rangle + \int_0^t \langle \nabla \phi(\alpha_s), \delta_s dW_s \rangle - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \text{Tr}[\phi''(\alpha_s) \gamma_s \gamma_s^*] ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \text{Tr}[\phi''(\alpha_s) \delta_s \delta_s^*] ds. \end{aligned}$$

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha_t|^2 &= |\alpha_0|^2 + 2 \int_0^t \langle \alpha_s, \beta_s \rangle ds + 2 \int_0^t \langle \alpha_s, \theta_s \rangle dk_s + \int_0^t \langle \alpha_s, \gamma_s \overleftarrow{dB}_s \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle \alpha_s, \delta_s dW_s \rangle - \int_0^t \|\gamma_s\|^2 ds + \int_0^t \|\delta_s\|^2 ds. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we establish an a priori estimate for the solution of the BSDE in (1).

Proposition 2.6. *Let the conditions (H_1) and (H_2) be satisfied. If $\{(Y_t, Z_t); 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ is a solution of BDSDE (1), then there exists a finite constant C , which depends on K , T , and β_2 , such that for all $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda > 0$ the following inequality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |Y_t|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |Y_t|^2 dk_t + \int_0^T e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} \|Z_t\|^2 dt \right) \\ & \leq C \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu T + \lambda k_T} |\xi|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |f_t|^2 dt + \int_0^T e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |h_t|^2 dk_t + \int_0^T e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |g_t|^2 dt \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Some classical arguments, like Doob's inequality, justify the fact that the processes $\int_0^t e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \langle Y_s, g(s, Y_s, Z_s) \overleftarrow{dB_s} \rangle$ and $\int_0^t e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \langle Y_s, Z_s dW_s \rangle$ are uniformly integrable martingales. By Lemma 2.5 we then have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |Y_t|^2 + \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|Z_s\|^2 ds + \lambda \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |Y_s|^2 dk_s \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[e^{\mu T + \lambda k_T} |\xi|^2 + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \langle Y_s, f(s, Y_s, Z_s) \rangle ds \right. \\ & \quad + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \langle Y_s, h(s, Y_s) \rangle dk_s \\ & \quad \left. + \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |g(s, Y_s, Z_s)|^2 ds - \mu \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |Y_s|^2 ds \right]. \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

But from (H_1) , (H_2) and the fact that $2ab \leq \frac{1-\alpha}{2c}a^2 + \frac{2c}{1-\alpha}b^2$, $c > 0$, it follows that there exists a constant $c(\alpha)$ such that

$$2 \langle y, f(s, y, z) \rangle \leq c |f_s|^2 + c(\alpha) |y|^2 + \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \|z\|^2 \quad (6)$$

$$2 \langle y, h(s, y) \rangle \leq 2\beta_2 |y|^2 + |y| \times |h_s| \leq (2\beta_2 + |\beta_2|) |y|^2 + \frac{1}{|\beta_2|} h_s^2 \quad (7)$$

$$\|g(s, y, z)\|^2 \leq c |y|^2 + \alpha \|z\|^2 + (1+\varepsilon) g_s^2 + \frac{c}{\varepsilon} |y|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} \|z\|^2. \quad (8)$$

Inserting $\varepsilon = \frac{3\alpha}{1-\alpha}$ into (8) replaces the latter inequality by

$$\|g(s, y, z)\|^2 \leq c'(\alpha) |y|^2 + \left(\alpha + \frac{1-\alpha}{3} \right) \|z\|^2 + \left(\frac{1+2\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) g_s^2.$$

Consequently, by (5) we obtain for the same constant $c(\alpha)$ the inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |Y_t|^2 + (\lambda + |\beta_2|) \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |Y_s|^2 dk_s + \frac{1-\alpha}{6} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|Z_s\|^2 ds \right) \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu T + \lambda k_T} |\xi|^2 + (c(\alpha) - \mu) \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |Y_s|^2 ds + c \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |f_s|^2 ds \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{c} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |h_s|^2 dk_s + \left(\frac{1+2\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |g_s|^2 ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then, from Gronwall's Lemma we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |Y_t|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |Y_s|^2 dk_s + \int_0^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|Z_s\|^2 ds \right) \\ & \leq C \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu T + \lambda k_T} |\xi|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |f_s|^2 ds + \int_0^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |h_s|^2 dk_s \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |g_s|^2 ds \right). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Finally, Proposition 2.6 follows from the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality and (9). \square

Next, let (ξ, f, g, h, k) and (ξ', f', g', h', k') be two sets of data, each satisfying conditions (H_1) and (H_2) . Then we have the following result

Proposition 2.7. *Let (Y, Z) (resp. (Y', Z')) denote a solution of the BDSDE (ξ, f, g, h, k) (resp. BDSDE (ξ', f', g', h', k')). With the notation*

$$\begin{aligned} & (\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}, \bar{\xi}, \bar{f}, \bar{g}, \bar{h}, \bar{k}) = \\ & = (Y - Y', Z - Z', \xi - \xi', f - f', g - g', h - h', k - k') \end{aligned}$$

it follows that for every $\mu > 0$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} e^{\mu A_t} |\bar{Y}_t|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_t} \|\bar{Z}_t\|^2 dt \right) \\ & \leq C \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu A_T} |\bar{\xi}|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_t} |f(t, Y_t, Z_t) - f'(t, Y_t, Z_t)|^2 dt \right. \\ & \quad + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_t} |h(t, Y_t)|^2 d|\bar{k}|_t + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_t} |h(t, Y_t) - h'(t, Y_t)|^2 dk'_t \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_t} \|g(t, Y_t, Z_t) - g'(t, Y_t, Z_t)\|^2 dt \right). \end{aligned}$$

Here $A_t \triangleq |\bar{k}|_t + k'_t$ and $|\bar{k}|_t$ is the total variation of the process \bar{k} .

Proof. The proof follows the same ideas and arguments as in Pardoux and Zhang (1998) (Proposition 1.2); so we just repeat the main steps. From Lemma 2.5 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& e^{\mu A_t} |\bar{Y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \|\bar{Z}_s\|^2 ds + \mu \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{Y}_s|^2 dA_s \\
&= e^{\mu A_T} |\bar{\xi}|^2 + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \langle \bar{Y}_s, f(s, Y_s, Z_s) - f'(s, Y'_s, Z'_s) \rangle ds \\
&\quad + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \langle \bar{Y}_s, h(s, Y_s) \rangle d\bar{k}_s + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \langle \bar{Y}_s, h(s, Y_s) - h'(s, Y'_s) \rangle dk'_s \\
&\quad + \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \|g(s, Y_s, Z_s) - g'(s, Y'_s, Z'_s)\|^2 ds \\
&\quad + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \langle \bar{Y}_s, g(s, Y_s, Z_s) - g'(s, Y'_s, Z'_s) \rangle d\bar{B}_s - 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \langle \bar{Y}_s, \bar{Z}_s dW_s \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Using conditions (H₁), (H₂), and the algebraic inequality $2ab \leq \frac{a^2}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon b^2$, then from (10) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu A_t} |\bar{Y}_t|^2 + \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \|\bar{Z}_s\|^2 ds + \mu \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{Y}_s|^2 dA_s \right) \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu A_T} |\bar{\xi}|^2 + C(\alpha) \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{Y}_s|^2 ds + \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{f}(s, Y_s, Z_s)|^2 ds \right. \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{h}(s, Y_s)|^2 dk'_s + \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} \|\bar{g}(s, Y_s, Z_s)\|^2 ds \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\mu} \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |h(s, Y_s)|^2 d|\bar{k}|_s + \mu \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{Y}_s|^2 d|\bar{k}|_s \\
& \quad \left. + (2\beta_2 + \varepsilon) \int_t^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{Y}_s|^2 dk'_s \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

By choosing $\varepsilon = \mu + 2|\beta_2|$, and using Gronwall's Lemma from (11) we infer

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu A_t} |\bar{Y}_t|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_t} \|\bar{Z}_t\|^2 dt \right) \\
& \leq C(\alpha, \mu) E \left(e^{\mu A_T} |\bar{\xi}|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{f}(s, Y_s, Z_s)|^2 ds \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s} \|\bar{g}(s, Y_s, Z_s)\|^2 ds \\
& + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s} |h(s, Y_s)|^2 d|\bar{k}|_s + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s} |\bar{h}(s, Y_s)|^2 dk'_s \Big). \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

The result in Proposition 2.7 follows from (12) and the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality. \square

Remark 2.8. *If we note by $\mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t}$ the conditional expectation with respect to \mathcal{F}_t , then we can show that for every $\mu, \lambda > 0$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $\forall t \in [0, T]$*

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{\mu A_t + \lambda t} |\bar{Y}_t|^2 &= \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} \left(e^{\mu A_t + \lambda t} |\bar{Y}_t|^2 \right) \\
&\leq C \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_t} \left(e^{\mu A_T + \lambda T} |\bar{\xi}|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s + \lambda s} |\bar{f}(s, Y_s, Z_s)|^2 ds \right. \\
&\quad + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s + \lambda s} |\bar{h}(s, Y_s)|^2 dk'_s + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s + \lambda s} |h(s, Y_s)|^2 d|\bar{k}|_s \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s + \lambda s} \|\bar{g}(s, Y_s, Z_s)\|^2 ds \right), \mathbb{P} - a.s.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof of Theorem 2.3. Uniqueness. The uniqueness is consequence of Proposition 2.7.

Existence. In the space $\mathcal{S}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ we define by recursion the sequence $\{(Y_t^i, Z_t^i)\}_{i=0,1,2,\dots}$ as follows. Put $Y_t^0 = 0, Z_t^0 = 0$. Let the pair $\{(Y_t^i, Z_t^i)\}$ be given. Denoting, $f^{i+1}(s) = f(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i)$, $h^{i+1}(s) = h(s, Y_s^i)$ and $g^{i+1}(s) = g(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i)$. Now, applying (H_1) and Proposition 2.6, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
|h^{i+1}(s)| &\leq h_s + K |Y_s^i| \triangleq h_s^{i+1} \\
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{\mu k_s} (h_s^{i+1})^2 dk_s &\leq \mathbb{E} \left(\int_0^T e^{\mu k_s} h_s^2 dk_s + \int_0^T e^{\mu k_s} |Y_s^i|^2 dk_s \right) < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

By the same arguments one can show that f^{i+1} and g^{i+1} satisfy also (H_1) . Using Theorem 2.4, we consider the process $\{(Y_t^{i+1}, Z_t^{i+1})\}$ as being the unique solution to the following equation

$$Y_t^{i+1} = \xi + \int_t^T f(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) ds + \int_t^T h(s, Y_s^i) dk_s + \int_t^T g(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) d\overleftarrow{B}_s - \int_t^T Z_s^{i+1} dW_s. \quad (13)$$

We will show that the sequence $\{(Y_t^i, Z_t^i)\}$ converges in the space $\mathcal{S}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ to a pair of process (Y_t, Z_t) which will

be our solution. Indeed, let

$$\bar{Y}_t^{i+1} \triangleq Y_t^{i+1} - Y_t^i, \quad \bar{Z}_t^{i+1} \triangleq Z_t^{i+1} - Z_t^i.$$

Let $\mu > 0$, $\lambda > 0$, using Itô's formula, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |\bar{Y}_t^{i+1}|^2 + \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|\bar{Z}_s^{i+1}\|^2 ds \\ &= 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\langle \bar{Y}_s^{i+1}, f(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) - f(s, Y_s^{i-1}, Z_s^{i-1}) \right\rangle ds \\ &\quad - \mu \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |\bar{Y}_s^{i+1}|^2 ds + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\langle \bar{Y}_s^{i+1}, h(s, Y_s^i) - h(s, Y_s^{i-1}) \right\rangle dk_s \\ &\quad - \mu \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |\bar{Y}_s^{i+1}|^2 dk_s + \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|g(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) - g(s, Y_s^{i-1}, Z_s^{i-1})\|^2 ds \\ &\quad - 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\langle \bar{Y}_s^{i+1}, \bar{Z}_s^{i+1} \right\rangle d\bar{B}_s \\ &\quad + 2 \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\langle \bar{Y}_s^{i+1}, (g(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) - g(s, Y_s^{i-1}, Z_s^{i-1})) dW_s \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Taking the expectation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |\bar{Y}_t^{i+1}|^2 + \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|\bar{Z}_s^{i+1}\|^2 ds \\ &= 2 \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\langle \bar{Y}_s^{i+1}, f(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) - f(s, Y_s^{i-1}, Z_s^{i-1}) \right\rangle ds \\ &\quad + 2 \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\langle \bar{Y}_s^{i+1}, h(s, Y_s^i) - h(s, Y_s^{i-1}) \right\rangle dk_s \\ &\quad - \mu \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |\bar{Y}_s^{i+1}|^2 dk_s \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|g(s, Y_s^i, Z_s^i) - g(s, Y_s^{i-1}, Z_s^{i-1})\|^2 ds \\ &\quad - \mu \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} |\bar{Y}_s^{i+1}|^2 ds. \end{aligned}$$

With the same arguments as in the proof of Proposition (2.7), one can show that there exist constants $c_1(\alpha)$, $c_2(\alpha)$, and $\bar{c} > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} |\bar{Y}_t^{i+1}|^2 + \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \|\bar{Z}_s^{i+1}\|^2 ds \\ &+ \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left((\mu - c_1(\alpha)) |\bar{Y}_s^{i+1}|^2 ds + (\lambda - c_2(\alpha)) |\bar{Y}_s^{i+1}|^2 dk_s \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{1+\alpha}{2} \left(\bar{c} \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left| \bar{Y}_s^i \right|^2 ds + \right. \\ \left. + c \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left| \bar{Y}_s^i \right|^2 dk_s + \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\| \bar{Z}_s^i \right\|^2 ds \right).$$

Next, we choose μ and λ in such a way that $(\mu - c_1(\alpha)) = \bar{c}$ and $(\lambda - c_2(\alpha)) = c$ to get

$$\mathbb{E} e^{\mu t + \lambda k_t} \left| \bar{Y}_t^{i+1} \right|^2 + \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\| \bar{Z}_s^{i+1} \right\|^2 ds \\ + c \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left| \bar{Y}_s^{i+1} \right|^2 dk_s + \bar{c} \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left| \bar{Y}_s^{i+1} \right|^2 ds \\ \leq \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2} \right)^i \left[\bar{c} \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left| \bar{Y}_s^1 \right|^2 ds + c \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left| \bar{Y}_s^1 \right|^2 dk_s \right. \\ \left. + \mathbb{E} \int_t^T e^{\mu s + \lambda k_s} \left\| \bar{Z}_s^1 \right\|^2 ds \right].$$

Since $\frac{1+\alpha}{2} < 1$, then $\{(Y_t^i, Z_t^i)\}_{i=1, \dots}$ is a Cauchy sequence in the space $L^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$. From the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality it follows that the sequence (Y_t^i) is also a Cauchy sequence in the space $\mathcal{S}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$. By completeness its limit $(Y_t, Z_t) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (Y_t^i, Z_t^i)$ exists in the space $\mathcal{S}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{M}^2(\mathbb{F}, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$. Passing to the limit in equation (13) we get the result in Theorem 2.4. \square

3. VISCOSITY SOLUTIONS

In this section we introduce the notion of stochastic viscosity solutions to semi-linear SPDEs with Neumann boundary conditions and by using the generalized BDSDE we prove the existence of such solutions.

3.1. Preliminaries and definitions. With the same notations as in Section 2, let $\mathbf{F}^B \triangleq \{\mathcal{F}_{t,T}^B\}_{0 \leq t \leq T}$. By $\mathcal{M}_{0,T}^B$ we will denote all the \mathbf{F}^B -stopping times τ such that $0 \leq \tau \leq T$, \mathbb{P} -a.s. For generic Euclidean spaces E and E_1 we introduce the following vector spaces of functions:

- (1) The symbol $\mathcal{C}^{k,\ell}([0, T] \times E; E_1)$ stands for the space of all E_1 -valued functions defined on $[0, T] \times E$ which are k -times continuously differentiable in t and ℓ -times continuously differentiable in x , and $\mathcal{C}_b^{k,\ell}([0, T] \times E; E_1)$ denotes the subspace of $\mathcal{C}^{k,\ell}([0, T] \times E; E_1)$ in which all functions have uniformly bounded partial derivatives.

- (2) For any sub- σ -field $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_T^B$, $\mathcal{C}^{k,\ell}(\mathcal{G}, [0, T] \times E; E_1)$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}_b^{k,\ell}(\mathcal{G}, [0, T] \times E; E_1)$) denotes the space of all $\mathcal{C}^{k,\ell}([0, T] \times E; E_1)$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}_b^{k,\ell}([0, T] \times E; E_1)$ -valued) random variables that are $\mathcal{G} \otimes \mathcal{B}([0, T] \times E)$ -measurable;
- (3) $\mathcal{C}^{k,\ell}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times E; E_1)$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}_b^{k,\ell}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times E; E_1)$) is the space of all random fields $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}^{k,\ell}(\mathcal{F}_T^B, [0, T] \times E; E_1)$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}_b^{k,\ell}(\mathcal{F}_T^B, [0, T] \times E; E_1)$), such that for fixed $x \in E$, the mapping $(t, \omega) \rightarrow \alpha(t, \omega, x)$ is \mathbf{F}^B -progressively measurable.
- (4) For any sub- σ -field $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_T^B$ and real number $p \geq 0$, $L^p(\mathcal{G}; E)$ to be all E -valued \mathcal{G} -measurable random variables ξ such that $\mathbb{E}|\xi|^p < \infty$.

Furthermore, for $(t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$, we denote $D_x = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right)$, $D_{xx} = \left(\partial_{x_i x_j}^2 \right)_{i,j=1}^n$, $D_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$, and $D_t = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. The meaning of D_{xy} and D_{yy} is then self-explanatory.

Let G be an open connected bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^n ($n \geq 1$). We suppose that G is a smooth domain, which is such that for a function $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, G and its boundary ∂G are characterized by: $G = \{\phi > 0\}$, $\partial G = \{\phi = 0\}$ and for any $x \in \partial G$, $\nabla \phi(x)$ is the unit normal vector pointing toward the interior of G .

In this section, we consider continuous coefficients f , g and h :

$$\begin{aligned} f &: \Omega_2 \times [0, T] \times \overline{G} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \\ g &: \Omega_2 \times [0, T] \times \overline{G} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d, \\ h &: \Omega_2 \times [0, T] \times \overline{G} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

with the property that for all $x \in \overline{G}$, $f(\cdot, x, \cdot, \cdot)$, $g(\cdot, x, \cdot)$ and $h(\cdot, x, \cdot)$ are Lipschitz continuous in x and satisfy the conditions (H'_1) and (H_2) , uniformly in x where for some constant $K > 0$, the condition (H'_1) is

$$(H'_1) \quad \begin{cases} (|f(t, x, y, z)|, |g(t, x, y, z)|) \leq K(1 + |y| + |x| + \|z\|), \\ |h(t, x, y)| \leq K(1 + |y| + |x|). \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, we shall make use of the following assumptions:

- (H_3) The function $\sigma : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ and $b : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ are uniformly Lipschitz continuous, with common Lipschitz constant $K > 0$.
- (H_4) The function $l : \overline{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, such that for some constants $K > 0$,

$$|l(x)| \leq K(1 + |x|), \quad x \in \overline{G}$$

- (H_5) The function $g \in \mathcal{C}_b^{0,2,3}([0, T] \times \overline{G} \times \mathbb{R}; \mathbb{R})$.

We consider the second-order differential operator

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^d (\sigma(x) \sigma^*(x))_{i,j} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^d b_i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}.$$

Consider the following stochastic partial differential equation (SPDE) with nonlinear Neumann boundary condition:

$$(f, g, h) \begin{cases} du(t, x) + [Lu(t, x) + f(t, x, u(t, x), \sigma^*(x) D_x u(t, x))] dt \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^d g_i(t, x, u(t, x)) d\overleftarrow{B}_t^i = 0, & (t, x) \in [0, T] \times G \\ u(T, x) = l(x), & x \in G, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}(t, x) + h(t, x, u(t, x)) = 0, & x \in \partial G, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

We now define the notion of stochastic viscosity solution for the stochastic partial differential equation SPDE(f, g, h). We are inspired by the work of Buckdahn and Ma and we refer to their paper [2] for a lucid discussion on this topic. We use some of their notations and follow the line of their proofs to obtain our main result. Indeed, we will use the stochastic flow $\hat{\eta}(t, x, y) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{F}^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R})$, defined as the unique solution of the SDE, which written in Stratonowich form reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\eta}(t, x, y) &= y + \sum_{i=1}^d \int_0^t g_i(s, x, \hat{\eta}(s, x, y)) \circ dB_s^i, \\ &= y + \int_0^t \langle g(s, x, \hat{\eta}(s, x, y)), \circ dB_s \rangle, \quad t \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Under the assumption (H_5) the mapping $y \mapsto \hat{\eta}(t, x, y)$ defines a diffeomorphism for all (t, x) , \mathbb{P} -a.s. (see Protter, 1990 [12]). Denote the y -inverse of $\hat{\eta}(t, x, y)$ by $\hat{\varepsilon}(t, x, y)$. Then since $\hat{\varepsilon}(t, x, \hat{\eta}(t, x, y)) = y$, one can show that (cf. [2])

$$\hat{\varepsilon}(t, x, y) = y - \int_0^t \langle D_y \hat{\varepsilon}(s, x, y), g(s, x, y) \circ dB_s \rangle, \quad (16)$$

where the stochastic integrals have to be interpreted in Stratonowich sense. Now let us introduce the process $\eta \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R})$ as the solution to the equation

$$\eta(t, x, y) = y + \int_t^T \left\langle g(s, x, \eta(s, x, y)), \circ \overleftarrow{dB}_s \right\rangle, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \quad (17)$$

We note that due to the direction of the Itô integral, equation (17) should be viewed as going from T to t (i.e y should be understood as the initial value). Then $y \mapsto \eta(s, x, y)$ will have the same regularity properties as those of $y \mapsto \hat{\eta}(s, x, y)$ for all $(s, x) \in [t, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n$, \mathbb{P} -a.s. Hence if we denote by ε its y -inverse, we obtain

$$\varepsilon(t, x, y) = y - \int_t^T \left\langle D_y \varepsilon(s, x, y), g(s, x, y) \circ \overleftarrow{dB}_s \right\rangle. \quad (18)$$

To simplify the notation in the sequel we denote:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{f, g}(\varphi(t, x)) &= \\ &= L\varphi(t, x) + f(t, x, \varphi(t, x), \sigma^*(x) D_x \varphi(t, x)) - \frac{1}{2} \langle g, D_y g \rangle(t, x, \varphi(t, x)). \end{aligned}$$

Now, we introduce the notion of a stochastic viscosity solution of the SPDE(f, g, h) as follows.

Definition 3.1. A random field $u \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \overline{G})$ is called a stochastic viscosity subsolution of the SPDE(f, g, h) if $u(T, x) \leq l(x)$, for all $x \in \overline{G}$, and if for any stopping time $\tau \in \mathcal{M}_{0, T}^B$, any state variable $\xi \in L^0(\mathcal{F}_\tau^B, [0, T] \times G)$, and any random field $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^{1,2}(\mathcal{F}_\tau^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, with the property that for \mathbb{P} -almost all $\omega \in \{0 < \tau < T\}$ the inequality

$$u(t, x) - \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) \leq 0 = u(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega)) - \eta(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega), \varphi(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega)))$$

is fulfilled for all (t, x) in some neighborhood $\mathcal{V}(\omega, \tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$ of $(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$, the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) on the event $\{0 < \tau < T\}$ the inequality

$$A_{f, g}(\psi(\tau, \xi)) \geq D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi) \quad (19)$$

holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely;

(b) on the event $\{0 < \tau < T\} \cap \{\xi \in \partial G\}$ the inequality

$$\min \left[A_{f, g}(\psi(\tau, \xi)) - D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi), \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}(\tau, \xi) - h(\tau, \xi, \psi(\tau, \xi)) \right] \geq 0 \quad (20)$$

holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely with $\psi(t, x) \triangleq \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x))$.

A random field $u \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \overline{G})$ is called a stochastic viscosity supersolution of the SPDE(f, g, h) if $u(T, x) \geq l(x)$, for all $x \in \overline{G}$, and if for any stopping time $\tau \in \mathcal{M}_{0, T}^B$, any state variable $\xi \in L^0(\mathcal{F}_\tau^B, [0, T] \times G)$, and any random field $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^{1,2}(\mathcal{F}_\tau^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, with the property that for \mathbb{P} -almost all $\omega \in \{0 < \tau < T\}$ the inequality

$$u(t, x) - \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) \geq 0 = u(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega)) - \eta(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega), \varphi(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega)))$$

is fulfilled for all (t, x) in some neighborhood $\mathcal{V}(\omega, \tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$ of $(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$, the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) on the event $\{0 < \tau < T\}$ the inequality

$$A_{f,g}(\psi(\tau, \xi)) \leq D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi) \quad (21)$$

holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely;

(b) on the event $\{0 < \tau < T\} \cap \{\xi \in \partial G\}$ the inequality

$$\max \left[A_{f,g}(\psi(\tau, \xi)) - D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi), -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}(\tau, \xi) - h(\tau, \xi, \psi(\tau, \xi)) \right] \leq 0 \quad (22)$$

holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely with $\psi(t, x) \triangleq \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x))$.

Finally, a random field $u \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \overline{G})$ is called a *stochastic viscosity solution of SPDE*(f, g, h), if it is both a *stochastic viscosity subsolution* and a *supersolution*.

Remark 3.2. Observe that if f, h are deterministic and $g \equiv 0$ then Definition 3.1 coincides with the deterministic case (cf. [11]).

Now, let us recall a notion of random viscosity solution which will be a bridge linking the stochastic viscosity solution and its deterministic counterpart.

Definition 3.3. A random field $u \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ is called an ω -wise viscosity solution if for \mathbb{P} -almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, $u(\omega, \cdot, \cdot)$ is a (deterministic) viscosity solution of SPDE($f, 0, h$).

Next we introduce the Doss-Sussman transformation. It enables us to convert an SPDE of the form SPDE(f, g, h) to an ordinary differential equation of the form SPDE($\tilde{f}, 0, \tilde{h}$), where \tilde{f} and \tilde{h} are certain well-defined random fields, which are defined in terms of (f, g, h) .

Proposition 3.4. Assume (H_1) through (H_5) are satisfied. A random field u is a stochastic viscosity solution to SPDE(f, g, h) if and only if $v(\cdot, \cdot) = \varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot, u(\cdot, \cdot))$ is a stochastic viscosity solution to SPDE($\tilde{f}, 0, \tilde{h}$), where (\tilde{f}, \tilde{h}) are two coefficients that will be made precise later: see (24) and (26) below.

Remark 3.5. Let us recall that under assumption (H_5) the random field η belongs to $C^{0,2,2}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$, and hence that the same is true for ε . Then considering the transformation, $\psi(t, x) = \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x))$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D_x \psi &= D_x \eta + D_y \eta D_x \varphi, \\ D_{xx} \psi &= D_{xx} \eta + D_{xy} \eta D_x \varphi + D_{xy} \eta D_x \varphi + (D_{yy} \eta) (D_x \varphi)^* (D_x \varphi) + (D_y \eta) (D_{xx} \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, since for all $(t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ the equality $\varepsilon(t, x, \eta(t, x, y)) = y$ holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely, we also have

$$\begin{aligned} D_x \varepsilon + D_y \varepsilon D_x \eta &= 0, \quad D_y \varepsilon D_y \eta = 1, \\ D_{xx} \varepsilon + 2(D_{xy} \varepsilon)(D_x \eta)^* + (D_{yy} \varepsilon)(D_x \eta)(D_x \eta)^* + (D_y \varepsilon)(D_{xx} \eta) &= 0, \\ (D_{xy} \varepsilon)(D_y \eta) + (D_{yy} \varepsilon)(D_x \eta)(D_y \eta) + (D_y \varepsilon)(D_{xy} \eta) &= 0, \\ (D_{yy} \varepsilon)(D_y \eta)^2 + (D_y \varepsilon)(D_{yy} \eta) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where all the derivatives of the random field $\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ are evaluated at $(t, x, \eta(t, x, y))$; and all those of $\eta(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ are evaluated at (t, x, y) .

Proof of Proposition 3.4. We shall only argue for the stochastic subsolution case, as the supersolution part is similar. Therefore, in the present proof we assume that $u \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \bar{G})$ is a stochastic viscosity subsolution of SPDE(f, g, h). It then follows that $v(\cdot, \cdot) = \varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot, u(\cdot, \cdot))$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \bar{G})$. In order to show that v is a stochastic viscosity subsolution of the SPDE($\tilde{f}, 0, \tilde{h}$), we let $\tau \in \mathcal{M}_{0,T}^B$, $\xi \in L^0(\mathcal{F}_\tau^B, [0, T] \times G)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^{1,2}(\mathcal{F}_\tau^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that for \mathbb{P} -almost all $\omega \in \{0 < \tau < T\}$ the inequality

$$v(t, x) - \varphi(t, x) \leq 0 = v(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega)) - \varphi(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$$

holds for all (t, x) in some neighborhood $\mathcal{V}(\omega, \tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$ of $(\tau(\omega), \xi(\omega))$. Next we put $\psi(t, x) = \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x))$. Since the mapping $y \mapsto \eta(t, x, y)$ is strictly increasing, for all $(t, x) \in \mathcal{V}(\tau, \xi)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) - \psi(t, x) &= \eta(t, x, v(t, x)) - \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) \\ &\leq 0 = \eta(\tau, \xi, v(\tau, \xi)) - \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) \\ &= u(\tau, \xi) - \psi(\tau, \xi) \end{aligned}$$

\mathbb{P} -almost surely on $\{0 < \tau < T\}$. Moreover, since u is a stochastic viscosity subsolution of SPDE(f, g, h), the inequality

$$A_{f, g}(\psi(\tau, \xi)) \geq D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi) \quad (23)$$

holds \mathbb{P} -a.e. on the event $\{0 < \tau < T\}$. On the other hand, from Remark 3.5 it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} L\psi(t, x) &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \langle (\sigma(x)^* \sigma(x)), D_{xx} \psi(t, x) \rangle + \langle b(x), D_x \psi(t, x) \rangle \\ &= L_x \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) + D_y \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) L\varphi(t, x) \\ &\quad + \langle \sigma(x) D_{xy} \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)), \sigma(x) D_x \varphi(t, x) \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} D_{yy} \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) (D_x \varphi)^2. \end{aligned}$$

where L_x is the same as the operator L , with all the derivatives taken with respect to the second variable x . Then if we define the random field \tilde{f} by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(t, x, y, z) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{D_y \eta(t, x, y)} \left[f(t, x, \eta(t, x, y), \sigma(x) D_x \eta(t, x, y) + D_y \eta(t, x, y) z) \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} g D_y g(t, x, \eta(t, x, y)) + L_x \eta(t, x, y) + \langle \sigma(x) D_{x,y} \eta(t, x, y), z \rangle \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} D_{yy} \eta(t, x, y) |z|^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

we obtain

$$D_y \varepsilon(t, x, \psi(t, x)) A_{f, g}(\psi(t, x)) = A_{\tilde{f}, 0}(\varphi(t, x)).$$

Here we have used the fact that the equality

$$D_y \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) = \frac{1}{D_y \varepsilon(t, x, \psi(t, x))}, \quad \forall (t, x)$$

holds \mathbb{P} -a.e. for all $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times G$. Consequently, (23) becomes

$$A_{\tilde{f}, 0}(\varphi(\tau, \xi)) \geq D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi), \quad (25)$$

and hence the Doss-Sussman transformation converts an SPDE of the form $\text{SPDE}(f, g, h)$ to one of the form $\text{SPDE}(f, 0, h)$, provided a similar transformation for the random field h also works for the inequality in (22). This establishes part (a) of Definition 3.1. In order to establish part (b) in Definition 3.1 we notice that for all $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \partial G$ the following string of equalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}(t, x) &= \\ &= D_x \psi(t, x) \cdot \nabla \phi(x) \\ &= D_x \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) \cdot \nabla \phi(x) + D_y \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) D_x \varphi(t, x) \cdot \nabla \phi(x) \\ &= D_x \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) \cdot \nabla \phi(x) + D_y \eta(t, x, \varphi(t, x)) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}(t, x). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we see

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}(\tau, \xi) + h(\tau, \xi, \psi(\tau, \xi)) &= \\ &= D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}(\tau, \xi) + D_x \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) \cdot \nabla \phi(x) \\ &\quad + h(\tau, \xi, \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi))) \\ &= D_y \eta(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}(\tau, \xi) + \tilde{h}(\tau, \xi, \varphi(\tau, \xi)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\tilde{h}(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{D_y \eta(t, x, y)} (h(t, x, \eta(t, x, y)) + D_x \eta(t, x, y) \cdot \nabla \phi(x)). \quad (26)$$

Since $D_y \eta(t, x, y) > 0$, we obtain \mathbb{P} -almost surely on the event $\{0 < \tau < T\} \cap \{\xi \in \partial G\}$ the inequality

$$\min \left[A_{\tilde{f}, 0}(\varphi(\tau, \xi)) - D_t \varphi(\tau, \xi), -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}(\tau, \xi) - \tilde{h}(\tau, \xi, \psi(\tau, \xi)) \right] \geq 0. \quad (27)$$

Combining (25) and the inequality in (27), we obtain that the random field v is a stochastic viscosity subsolution of the SPDE $(\tilde{f}, 0, \tilde{h})$, which ends the proof of Proposition 3.4. \square

4. GENERALIZED BACKWARD DOUBLY SDES AND VISCOSITY SOLUTION OF SPDE WITH NONLINEAR NEUMANN BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

The main objective of this section is to show the way in which a semi-linear SPDE with coefficients (f, g, h) is related to equation (1) introduced in section 1.

4.1. Reflected diffusions. In this section we recall some known results on reflected diffusions. First, since σ and b satisfy the condition (H_3) , it follows from Lions and Sznitman [7] that for each $x \in \overline{G}$ there exists a unique pair of progressively measurable continuous processes (X^x, k^x) , with values in $\overline{G} \times \mathbb{R}_+$ such that

$t \mapsto k_t^x$ is increasing

$$X_t^x = x + \int_0^t b(X_r^x) dr + \int_0^t \sigma(X_r^x) dW_r + \int_0^t \nabla \phi(X_r^x) dk_r^x, \quad \text{for } t \in [0, T],$$

$$k_t^x = \int_0^t I_{\{X_s^x \in \partial G\}} dk_s^x,$$

where the stochastic integral is the standard Itô integral, the probability space (and its filtration) is the one on which the Brownian motion W is defined. We refer to Pardoux and Zhang [11], Proposition 3.1 and 3.2, for the following regularity results.

Proposition 4.1. *There exist a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $x, x' \in \overline{G}$ the following inequality holds:*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |X_t^x - X_t^{x'}|^4 \right] \leq C |x - x'|^4.$$

Proposition 4.2. *For each $T > 0$, there exists a constant C_T such that for all $x, x' \in G$*

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |k_t^x - k_t^{x'}|^4 \right) \leq C_T |x - x'|^4.$$

Moreover, for all $p \geq 1$, there exists a constant C_p such that for all $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \overline{G}$,

$$\mathbb{E} (|k_t^x|^p) \leq C_p (1 + t^p)$$

and for each $\mu, t > 0$, there exists a constant $C(\mu, t)$ such that for all $x \in \overline{G}$,

$$\mathbb{E} \left(e^{\mu k_t^x} \right) \leq C(\mu, t).$$

4.2. Viscosity solutions. Consider, for every $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \overline{G}$, the process $s \mapsto (X_s^{t,x}, k_s^{t,x})$, $s \in [0, T]$, as the unique solution of the equation:

$$X_s^{t,x} = x + \int_t^{s \vee t} b(X_r^{t,x}) dr + \int_t^{s \vee t} \sigma(X_r^{t,x}) dW_r + \int_t^{s \vee t} \nabla \phi(X_r^{t,x}) dk_r^{t,x}.$$

The main subject in this section will be a study of properties of the solution $(Y_s^{t,x}, Z_s^{t,x})$, $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \overline{G}$, to the following BDSDE:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_s^{t,x} = & l(X_T^{t,x}) + \int_{s \vee t}^T f(r, X_r^{t,x}, Y_r^{t,x}, Z_r^{t,x}) dr + \int_{s \vee t}^T g(r, X_r^{t,x}, Y_r^{t,x}) \overleftarrow{dB}_r \\ & + \int_{s \vee t}^T h(r, X_r^{t,x}, Y_r^{t,x}) dk_r^{t,x} - \int_s^T \langle Z_r^{t,x}, dW_r \rangle, \quad 0 \leq s \leq T, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

where the coefficients l, f, g and h satisfy the hypotheses (H'_1) , (H_2) , (H_4) and (H_5) .

Proposition 4.3. *Let the ordered pair $(Y_s^{t,x}, Z_s^{t,x})$ be a solution to the BSDE in (28). Then the random field $(s, t, x) \mapsto Y_s^{t,x}$, $(s, t, x) \in [0, T] \times [0, T] \times \overline{G}$ is a.s continuous.*

Proof. Let (t, x) and (t', x') be elements of $[0, T] \times \overline{G}$. It follows from Remark 2.8 (in section 2.2) that for $0 \leq s \leq T$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| Y_s^{t,x} - Y_s^{t',x'} \right|^2 \\ & \leq C \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{F}_s} \left(\left| e^{\mu A_T} \left[l(X_T^{t,x}) - l(X_T^{t',x'}) \right] \right|^2 + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s} \left| X_s^{t,x} - X_s^{t',x'} \right|^2 ds \right. \\ & \quad + \int_0^T e^{\mu A_s} \left| X_s^{t,x} - X_s^{t',x'} \right|^2 dk_s^{t',x'} \\ & \quad \left. + \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \left(1 + |X_s^{t,x}|^2 + |Y_s^{t,x}|^2 \right) e^{\mu A_T} \left| k^{t,x} - k^{t',x'} \right|_T \right). \end{aligned}$$

The result follows from standard arguments using Propositions 4.1, 4.2, 2.6 and the continuity of the function l . \square

Next we recall a generalized version of the Itô-Ventzell formula; the proof is analogous to the corresponding one in Buckdahn-Ma [2].

Theorem 4.1. *Suppose that $M \in \mathcal{C}^{0,2}(F, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ is a semimartingale in the sense that for every spatial parameter $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the process $t \mapsto M(t, x)$, $t \in [0, T]$, is of the form:*

$$M(t, x) = M(0, x) + \int_0^t G(s, x) ds + \int_0^t \langle H(s, x), d\overleftarrow{B}_s \rangle + \int_0^t \langle K(s, x), dW_s \rangle,$$

where $G \in \mathcal{C}^{0,2}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $H \in \mathcal{C}^{0,2}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^d)$, and the process K belongs to $\mathcal{C}^{0,2}(\mathbf{F}^W, [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}(F, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be a process of the form

$$\alpha_t = \alpha_0 + \int_0^t \beta_s dk_s + \int_0^t \gamma_s d\overleftarrow{B}_s + \int_0^t \delta_s dW_s$$

where $\beta \in \mathcal{K}^2(F, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}^2(F, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$, and $\delta \in \mathcal{S}^2(F, [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^{n \times d})$. Then the following equality holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely for all $0 \leq t \leq T$:

$$\begin{aligned} M(t, \alpha_t) &= \\ &= M(0, \alpha_0) + \int_0^t G(s, \alpha_s) ds + \int_0^t \langle H(s, \alpha_s), d\overleftarrow{B}_s \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle K(s, \alpha_s), dW_s \rangle + \int_0^t \langle D_x M(s, \alpha_s), \beta_s dk_s \rangle \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \langle D_x M(s, \alpha_s), \gamma_s d\overleftarrow{B}_s \rangle + \int_0^t \langle D_x M(s, \alpha_s), \delta_s dW_s \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \langle D_{xx} M(s, \alpha_s), \delta_s \delta_s^* \rangle ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \langle D_{xx} M(s, \alpha_s), \gamma_s \gamma_s^* \rangle ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \text{tr}(D_x K(s, \alpha_s) \delta_s^*) ds - \int_0^t \text{tr}(D_x H(s, \alpha_s) \gamma_s^*) ds. \end{aligned}$$

4.3. Existence of stochastic viscosity solutions. In this section we apply the results of the previous sections to prove the existence of stochastic viscosity solutions to a quasi-linear SPDE with Neumann boundary conditions. To this end, we need the following result which is proved in Buckdahn-Ma [2]:

Proposition 4.2. *Assume (H_5) . Let η be the unique solution to SDE (15) and ε be the y -inverse of η . Then there exists a constant $C > 0$, depending*

only on the bound of g and its partial derivatives, such that for $\zeta = \eta$, and $\zeta = \varepsilon$, the following inequalities hold \mathbb{P} -a.s. for all $(t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$:

$$|\zeta(t, x, y)| \leq |y| + C|B_t|, \\ |D_x \zeta|, |D_y \zeta|, |D_{xx} \zeta|, |D_{xy} \zeta|, |D_{yy} \zeta| \leq C \exp\{C|B_t|\}.$$

Here all the derivatives are evaluated at (t, x, y) .

Next, for $t \in [0, T]$ and $x \in \bar{G}$, let us define the following processes:

$$U_s^{t,x} = \varepsilon(s, X_s^{t,x}, Y_s^{t,x}), \quad 0 \leq t \leq s \leq T \\ V_s^{t,x} = \\ = D_y \varepsilon(s, X_s^{t,x}, Y_s^{t,x}) Z_s^{t,x} + \sigma^*(X_s^{t,x}) D_x \varepsilon(s, X_s^{t,x}, Y_s^{t,x}), \quad 0 \leq t \leq s \leq T.$$

Then from Proposition 4.2, we get

$$((U_s^{t,x}, V_s^{t,x}), (s, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{G}) \in \mathcal{S}^2(F; [0, T]; \mathbb{R}) \times \mathcal{M}^2(F; [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^d).$$

Theorem 4.3. *For each $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{G}$, the process $(U_s^{t,x}, V_s^{t,x})$, $t \leq s \leq T$) is the unique solution to the following generalized BSDE:*

$$U_s^{t,x} = \tag{29}$$

$$(X_T^{t,x}) + \int_s^T \tilde{f}(t, X_r^{t,x}, U_r^{t,x}, V_r^{t,x}) dr + \int_s^T \tilde{h}(r, X_r^{t,x}, U_r^{t,x}) dk_r^{t,x} - \int_s^T V_r^{t,x} dW_r$$

where \tilde{f} and \tilde{h} are given by (24) and (26).

Proof. For brevity we write X, Y, U, V, Z , and k instead of $X^{t,x}, Y^{t,x}, U^{t,x}, V^{t,x}, Z^{t,x}$, and $k^{t,x}$, respectively. Then the mapping $(X, Y, Z) \mapsto (X, U, V)$ is one-to-one with inverse transformation

$$Y_s = \eta(s, X_s, U_s); \quad Z_s = D_y \eta(s, X_s, U_s) V_s + \sigma^*(X_s) D_x \eta(s, X_s, U_s).$$

Then the uniqueness of solutions to the equation in Theorem 4.3 follows from that of the generalized BDSDE in (28). As a consequence we only need to show that (U, V) is a solution of the generalized BSDE in Theorem 4.3. Indeed, using the Itô-Ventzell formula, we obtain

$$U_s = l(X_T) - \int_s^T D_x \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) b(X_r) dr - \int_s^T D_x \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) \sigma(X_r) dW_r \\ - \int_s^T D_x \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) \nabla \phi(X_r) dk_r - \frac{1}{2} \int_s^T \text{tr}\{D_{xx} \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) \sigma(X_r)^* \sigma(X_r)\} dr \\ + \int_s^T D_y \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) f(r, X_r, Y_r, Z_r) dr + \int_s^T D_y \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) h(r, X_r, Y_r) dk_r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_s^T D_y \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) Z_r dW_r - \frac{1}{2} \int_s^T D_{yy} \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) \|Z_r\|^2 dr \\
& - \int_s^T \sigma(X_r) D_{xy} \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) Z_r dr - \frac{1}{2} \int_s^T D_y \varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r) \langle g, D_y g \rangle(r, X_r, Y_r) dr \\
& = l(X_T) + \int_s^T \mathcal{F}(r, X_r, Y_r, Z_r) dr + \int_s^T \mathcal{H}(r, X_r, Y_r) dk_r - \int_s^T V_r dW_r, \quad (30)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}(s, x, y, z) & \triangleq \\
& \triangleq - \langle D_x \varepsilon, b(x) \rangle + (D_y \varepsilon) f(s, x, y, z) - \frac{1}{2} (D_{yy} \varepsilon) |z|^2 \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \{ \sigma(x) \sigma(x)^* D_{xx} \varepsilon \} - \langle \sigma^*(x) D_{xy} \varepsilon, z \rangle - \frac{1}{2} D_y \varepsilon \langle g, D_y g \rangle(s, x, y), \quad (31)
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}(s, x, y) \triangleq -D_x \varepsilon \nabla \phi(x) + (D_y \varepsilon) h(s, x, y). \quad (32)$$

From (30), (31) and (32) it follows that it suffices to show that

$$\mathcal{F}(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s) = \tilde{f}(s, X_s, U_s, V_s), \quad \forall s \in [0, T], \quad \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.} \quad \text{and} \quad (33)$$

$$\mathcal{H}(s, X_s, Y_s) = \tilde{h}(s, X_s, U_s) \quad \forall s \in [0, T], \quad \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.} \quad (34)$$

To this end, if we denote $\sigma(X_s) = \sigma_s^*$ and $b(X_s) = b_s^*$. Remark 3.5 entails the following equalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle D_x \varepsilon(s, X_s, Y_s), b_s^* \rangle & = -D_y \varepsilon(s, X_s, Y_s) \langle D_x \eta(s, X_s, U_s), b_s^* \rangle, \\
D_y \varepsilon f(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s) & = (D_y \varepsilon) f(s, X_s, \eta, D_y \eta V_s + \sigma_s^*(D_x \eta)), \\
\langle \sigma_s^*(D_{x,y} \varepsilon), Z_s \rangle & = (D_y \eta) \langle \sigma_s^*(D_{x,y} \varepsilon), V_s \rangle + \langle \sigma_s^*(D_{x,y} \varepsilon), \sigma_s^*(D_x \eta) \rangle, \\
-\frac{1}{2} (D_{yy} \varepsilon) |Z_s|^2 & = \frac{1}{2} (D_y \varepsilon) (D_{yy} \eta) |V_s|^2 + (D_y \varepsilon)^2 (D_{yy} \eta) \langle V_s, \sigma_s^*(D_x \eta) \rangle \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} (D_{yy} \eta) (D_y \varepsilon) |\sigma_s^*(D_x \eta) (D_y \varepsilon)|^2. \quad (35)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, from the equalities in (35) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{F}(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s) \\
& = D_y \varepsilon \left[\langle D_x \eta, b_s^* \rangle + \frac{1}{2} (D_{yy} \eta) |V_s|^2 + f(s, X_s, \eta, D_y \eta V_s + \sigma_s^*(D_x \eta)) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \langle g, D_y g \rangle(s, X_s, \eta) \right] + \left\langle V_s, \sigma_s^* \left[D_x \eta (D_y \varepsilon)^2 (D_{yy} \eta) - D_y \eta D_{xy} \varepsilon \right] \right\rangle, \\
& \quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} (D_{yy} \eta) (D_y \varepsilon) |\sigma_s^*(D_x \eta) (D_y \varepsilon)|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}\{\sigma\sigma^*D_{xx}\varepsilon\}-\langle\sigma_s^*(D_{x,y}\varepsilon),\sigma_s^*(D_x\eta)\rangle\Big] \quad (36)$$

where all the derivatives of the random field $\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ are to be evaluated at the point $(s, x, \eta(s, x, y))$, and all those of $\eta(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ at (s, x, y) .

Now from Remark 3.5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}\{\sigma\sigma^*D_{xx}\varepsilon\} &= \\ &= -2\langle\sigma^*D_{xy}\varepsilon,\sigma^*D_x\eta\rangle+(D_y\varepsilon)D_{yy}\eta|\sigma^*D_x\eta D_y\varepsilon|^2-\text{tr}\{(D_y\varepsilon)(\sigma\sigma^*D_{xx}\eta)\} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

and

$$D_{xy}\varepsilon D_y\eta-D_x\eta(D_y\varepsilon)^2(D_{yy}\eta)=-D_y\varepsilon D_{xy}\eta. \quad (38)$$

The equalities in (37) and (38) together with $D_y\varepsilon(s, X_s, Y_s) = (D_y\eta)^{-1}(s, X_s, U_s)$ imply

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s) &= \\ &= D_y\varepsilon[\langle D_x\eta, b_s^*\rangle + \frac{1}{2}(D_{yy}\eta)|V_s|^2 + f(s, X_s, \eta, D_y\eta V_s + \sigma_s^*(D_x\eta)) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\langle g, D_yg\rangle(s, X_s, \eta)] + \frac{1}{2}(D_y\varepsilon)\text{tr}(\sigma\sigma^*D_{xx}\eta) + (D_y\varepsilon)\langle V_s, \sigma^*D_{xy}\eta\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

Since the expressions in (36) and (39) are equal this shows the equality in (33).

The next argument shows the equality in (34):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(s, X_s, Y_s) &= \\ &= -D_x\varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r)\nabla\phi(X_r) + D_y\varepsilon(r, X_r, Y_r)h(r, X_r, Y_r) \\ &= D_y\varepsilon(s, X_s, Y_s)(D_x\eta(s, X_s, U_s)\nabla\phi(X_r) + h(s, X_s, \eta(s, X_s, U_s))) \\ &= \frac{1}{D_y\eta(s, X_s, U_s)}[h(s, X_s, \eta(s, X_s, U_s)) + D_x\eta(s, X_s, U_s)\nabla\phi(X_s)] \\ &= \tilde{h}(s, X_s, U_s). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 4.3. \square

To conclude this section, we give our main result. Indeed, define for each $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \overline{\mathbb{G}}$ the (random) fields u and v by $u(t, x) = Y_t$ and $v(t, x) = U_t$, where (Y, Z) and (U, V) are the solutions to the BSDEs (28) and (29) respectively. Then we have

$$u(t, \omega, x) = \eta(\omega, t, x, v(t, \omega, x)), \quad v(t, \omega, x) = \varepsilon(\omega, t, x, u(t, \omega, x)) \quad (40)$$

Theorem 4.4. *Under the above assumption, the random field u is a stochastic viscosity solution to SPDE (f, g, h) .*

Remark 4.5. *From the results in Proposition 4.2 we see that, in order to prove Theorem 4.4, we only need to show that the random field v is a stochastic viscosity solution to SPDE $(\tilde{f}, 0, \tilde{h})$*

Proof. From Proposition 4.3 it follows that the mapping $(s, t, x) \mapsto Y_s^{t,x}$ is continuous, for all $(s, t, x) \in [0, T]^2 \times \overline{G}$. It follows that $u(t, x) = Y_t^{t,x}$ is continuous as well, and in particular, it is jointly measurable. Since $Y_s^{t,x}$ is $\mathcal{F}_{t,s}^W \otimes \mathcal{F}_{t,T}^B$ -measurable, it follows that $Y_t^{t,x}$ is $\mathcal{F}_{t,T}^B$ -measurable. Consequently, $u(t, x)$ is $\mathcal{F}_{t,T}^B$ -measurable and so it is independent of $\omega_1 \in \Omega_1$ (see the notation in section 2.1). Therefore we obtain $u \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \overline{G})$ which by (40) implies that $v \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \overline{G})$. However, from Definition 3.3, we see that an \mathbf{F}^B -progressively measurable ω -wise viscosity solution is automatically a stochastic viscosity solution. Therefore it suffices to show that v is an ω -wise viscosity solution to SPDE $(\tilde{f}, 0, \tilde{h})$. To this end, we denote, for a fixed $\omega_2 \in \Omega_2$,

$$\overline{U}_s^{\omega_2}(\omega_1) = U_s(\omega_2, \omega_1), \quad \overline{V}_s^{\omega_2}(\omega_2, \omega_1) = V_s(\omega_2, \omega_1).$$

Since the pair $(\overline{U}^{\omega_2}, \overline{V}^{\omega_2})$ is the unique solution of the generalized BSDE with coefficients $(\tilde{f}(\omega_2, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot), \tilde{h}(\omega_2, \cdot, \cdot))$, it follows from Pardoux and Zhang [11] that $\overline{v}(\omega_2, t, x) \triangleq \overline{U}_t^{\omega_2}$ is a viscosity solution to PDE $(\tilde{f}(\omega_2, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot), \tilde{h}(\omega_2, \cdot, \cdot))$ with Neumann boundary condition. By Blumenthal's 0-1 law we have $P(\overline{U}_t^{\omega_2} = U_t(\omega_2, \omega_1)) = 1$ and hence, the equality $\overline{v}(t, x) = v(t, x)$ holds \mathbb{P}_1 -almost surely for all $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \overline{G}$. Consequently, for every fixed ω_2 the function $v \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{F}^B, [0, T] \times \overline{G})$ is a viscosity solution to the SPDE $(\tilde{f}(\omega_2, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot), 0, \tilde{h}(\omega_2, \cdot, \cdot))$. Hence, by definition it is an ω -wise viscosity solution, and thus the result follows from Remark 4.5. This completes the proof of Theorem 4.4. \square

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