

A priori Estimates for the Incompressible Free-Boundary Magnetohydrodynamics Equations with Surface Tension

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Abstract

We consider the three-dimensional incompressible free-boundary magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) equations in a bounded domain with surface tension on the boundary. We establish a priori estimate for solutions in the Lagrangian coordinates with $H^{3.5}$ regularity. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first result focusing on the incompressible ideal free-boundary MHD equations with surface tension. It is worth pointing out that the $1/2$ -extra spatial regularity for the flow map η , such as in [1, 17, 21], is no longer required in this manuscript thanks to the presence of the surface tension on the boundary.

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1 Introduction

The goal of this manuscript is to investigate the solutions in Sobolev spaces for the following incompressible inviscid MHD equations in a moving domain with surface tension on the boundary:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u - B \cdot \nabla B + \nabla(p + \frac{1}{2}|B|^2) = 0, & \text{in } \mathcal{D}; \\ \partial_t B + u \cdot \nabla B - B \cdot \nabla u = 0, & \text{in } \mathcal{D}; \\ \operatorname{div} u = 0, \operatorname{div} B = 0, & \text{in } \mathcal{D}, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

describing the motion of conducting fluids in an electromagnetic field, where $\mathcal{D} = \cup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \{t\} \times \Omega(t)$ and $\Omega(t) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is the domain occupied by the fluid whose boundary $\partial\Omega(t)$ moves with the velocity of the fluid. Under this setting, the fluid velocity $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$, the magnetic field $B = (B_1, B_2, B_3)$, the fluid pressure p and the domain \mathcal{D} are to be determined; in other words, given a simply connected bounded domain $\Omega(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and the initial data u_0 and B_0 satisfying the constraints $\operatorname{div} u_0 = 0$ and $\operatorname{div} B_0 = 0$, we want to find a set \mathcal{D} and the vector fields u and B solving (1.1) satisfying the initial conditions:

$$\Omega(0) = \{x : (0, x) \in \mathcal{D}\}, \quad (u, B) = (u_0, B_0), \quad \text{in } \{0\} \times \Omega_0. \quad (1.2)$$

The quantity $P := p + \frac{1}{2}|B|^2$ (i.e., the total pressure) plays an important role here in our analysis. It determines the acceleration of the moving surface boundary.

We also require the following boundary conditions on the free boundary $\partial\mathcal{D} = \cup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \{t\} \times \partial\Omega(t)$:

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t + u \cdot \nabla)|_{\partial\mathcal{D}} \in \mathcal{T}(\partial\mathcal{D}) \\ p = \sigma \mathcal{H} & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{D}, \\ |B| = c, \quad B \cdot \mathcal{N} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\mathcal{D}, \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

where \mathcal{N} is the exterior unit normal to $\partial\Omega(t)$, $\sigma > 0$ is the coefficient of surface tension, \mathcal{H} is the mean curvature of the moving boundary embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 and $c \geq 0$ is a constant. The first condition of (1.3) means that the boundary moves with the velocity of the fluid. The second condition in (1.3) suggests that the motion of the fluid is *under the influence of the surface tension, as opposed to the case without surface tension* ($\sigma = 0$). Also, we remark here that \mathcal{H} is a function of the unknowns and thus not known a priori. The third condition of (1.3) means that the region outside $\Omega(t)$ is vacuum, where $B \cdot \mathcal{N} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega(t)$ implies that the fluid is a perfect conductor; in other words, the induced electric field \mathcal{E} satisfies $\mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{N} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega(t)$.

Also, the condition $|B| = c$ on $\partial\Omega(t)$ yields that the physical energy is conserved, i.e., denoting $D_t := \partial_t + u \cdot \nabla$, and invoking the divergence free condition for both u and B , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega(t)} |u|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega(t)} |B|^2 + \sigma \int_{\partial\Omega(t)} dS(\Omega(t)) \right) \\ &= \int_{\Omega(t)} u \cdot D_t u + \int_{\Omega(t)} B \cdot D_t B + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sigma \int_{\partial\Omega(t)} dS(\Omega(t)) \right) \\ &= - \int_{\Omega(t)} u \cdot \nabla(p + \frac{1}{2}|B|^2) + \int_{\Omega(t)} u \cdot (B \cdot \nabla B) + \int_{\Omega(t)} B \cdot (B \cdot \nabla u) \\ &= - \int_{\partial\Omega(t)} (u \cdot \mathcal{N}) p + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sigma \int_{\partial\Omega(t)} dS(\Omega(t)) \right) \\ &\quad - \underbrace{\int_{\partial\Omega(t)} \frac{1}{2} (u \cdot \mathcal{N}) c^2}_{=0 \text{ by Gauss theorem}} + \int_{\Omega(t)} u \cdot (B \cdot \nabla B) - \int_{\Omega(t)} u \cdot (B \cdot \nabla B) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the first line in the last equality vanishes as shown in (2.1) in the paper [24].

This motivates the construction of the higher order energy for (1.1)-(1.3). We refer Section 6 for the details.

1.1 History and background

The MHD equations describe the behavior of an electrically conducting fluid (e.g., a plasma) acted on by a magnetic field. In particular, the free-boundary MHD equations (also known as the plasma-interface problem) describe the phenomenon when the conducting fluid is separated from the outside wall by a vacuum.

An overview of the previous results

In the absence of the magnetic field, i.e. $B = 0$ in (1.1), the problem reduces to the well-known incompressible free-boundary Euler equations, whose local well-posedness in Sobolev spaces was obtained first by Wu [30, 31] for the irrotational case with $\sigma = 0$, assuming the physical sign condition $-\nabla_N p \geq \epsilon_0 > 0$ holds on $\partial\mathcal{D}_t$. This condition plays a crucial role in establishing the above well-posedness results for Euler equations. It was found by Ebin [9] that the incompressible Euler equations is ill-posed when physical sign condition fails. Extensions including the case without the irrotationality assumption have been studied extensively in the past two decades, without attempting to be exhaustive, we refer [4, 5, 17, 19, 20, 32] for more details.

On the other hand, the free boundary Euler equations behaves differently when $\sigma > 0$. The surface tension is known to have regularizing effect on the moving surface. As a consequence, the physical sign condition is no longer needed when establishing the local well-posedness. We refer [22, 24, 25, 26] for more details.

The free-boundary MHD equations, nevertheless, is far less well-understood than the free-boundary Euler equations. When $\sigma = 0$, under the physical sign condition¹

$$-\nabla_N(p + \frac{1}{2}|B|^2) \geq \epsilon_0 > 0, \quad (1.4)$$

Hao-Luo [13] proved the a priori energy estimate with H^4 initial data and the local-wellposedness was established by Secchi-Trakhinin [23] and Gu-Wang [10]. Also, we remark here that in [14], the authors proved that this problem is ill-posedness when (1.4) is violated in the case of dimension 2. We also mention here that in [21], we proved a priori estimate with minimal regularity assumptions on the initial data (i.e., $v_0, B_0 \in H^{2.5+\delta}$) in a *small* fluid domain. Unlike the Euler equations, this assumption on the smallness of the volume of the fluid is crucial here due to the physical sign condition is unable to stabilize the MHD flow under *low regularity assumptions*. We will discuss more about this in the following paragraphs.

In [11], the authors proved the global well-posedness and exponentially decaying rate of the viscous and resistive free-boundary MHD equations when $\sigma > 0$. In that paper, the kinematic viscosity and the magnetic diffusion allow them to control the enhanced regularity of the flow map, while this is impossible in the case of inviscid MHD without magnetic diffusion. However, to the best of our knowledge, *NO result* that concerns the inviscid and non-resistive free-boundary MHD equations when $\sigma > 0$ is available.

Our results

The goal of this manuscript is to establish a priori energy estimates for (1.1)-(1.3) with fixed $\sigma > 0$ when $u_0, B_0 \in H^{3.5}(\Omega(0))$. Our result is an important first step to prove the local well-posedness for free-boundary MHD equations with surface tension, since the real conducting fluids have surface tension while the case without surface tension is just an idealized model. Moreover, we will show that the surface tension, in fact, has a stronger regularizing effect compare to that provided by the physical sign condition (1.4): We are able to get a better control of the normal component of the velocity field on the moving boundary through the boundary elliptic estimate due to the appearance of surface tension. As a result, our energy constructed in Chapter 6 contains at least two time derivatives, which removes the requirement of the flow map has to be 1/2-derivatives more regular than v, b in the case of no surface tension. We will give more illustration on this in Section 1.3.

¹In [12, 27], the authors studied the a priori energy estimate and local well-posedness, respectively, for the free-boundary MHD equations with nontrivial vacuum magnetic field under different stabilising assumptions.

1.2 MHD system in Lagrangian coordinates and the main result

We reformulate the MHD equations in Lagrangian coordinates, in which the free domain becomes fixed. Let Ω be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^3 . Denoting coordinates on Ω by $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$, we define $\eta : [0, T] \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ to be the flow map of the velocity u , i.e.,

$$\partial_t \eta(t, y) = u(t, \eta(t, y)), \quad \eta(0, y) = y. \quad (1.5)$$

We introduce the Lagrangian velocity, magnetic field and fluid pressure, respectively, by

$$v(t, y) = u(t, \eta(t, y)), \quad b(t, y) = B(t, \eta(t, y)), \quad q(t, y) = p(t, \eta(t, y)). \quad (1.6)$$

Let ∂ be the spatial derivative with respect to y variable. We introduce the cofactor matrix $a = [\partial \eta]^{-1}$, which is well-defined since $\eta(t, \cdot)$ is almost the identity map when t is sufficiently small. It's worth noting that a verifies the Piola's identity, i.e.,

$$\partial_\mu a^{\mu\alpha} = 0. \quad (1.7)$$

Here, the Einstein summation convention is used for repeated upper and lower indices. In above and throughout, all Greek indices range over 1, 2, 3, and the Latin indices range over 1, 2.

Denote the total pressure $P = p + \frac{1}{2}|B|^2$ and let $Q = P(t, \eta(t, y))$. Then (1.1)-(1.3) can be reformulated as:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v_\alpha - b_\beta a^{\mu\beta} \partial_\mu b_\alpha + a_\alpha^\mu \partial_\mu Q = 0 & \text{in } [0, T] \times \Omega; \\ \partial_t b_\alpha - b_\beta a^{\mu\beta} \partial_\mu v_\alpha = 0 & \text{in } [0, T] \times \Omega; \\ a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu v_\alpha = 0, \quad a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu b_\alpha = 0 & \text{in } [0, T] \times \Omega; \\ v_3 = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_0; \\ a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q + \sigma(\sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\alpha) = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma; \\ b^\mu b_\mu = c^2, \quad Q = q + \frac{1}{2}c^2, \quad a_\nu^\mu b^\nu N_\mu = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma, \end{cases} \quad (1.8)$$

where N is the unit outer normal vector to $\partial\Omega$, a^T is the transpose of a , $|\cdot|$ is the Euclidean norm and Δ_g is the Laplacian of the metric g_{ij} induced on $\partial\Omega(t)$ by the embedding η . Specifically, we have:

$$g_{ij} = \partial_i \eta^\mu \partial_j \eta_\mu, \quad \Delta_g(\cdot) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_i (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_j(\cdot)), \quad \text{where } g := \det(g_{ij}). \quad (1.9)$$

For the details to derive the fifth equation of (1.8) (the surface tension equation), we refer to Lemma 2.5 in [6] for readers.

For the sake of simplicity and clean notation, here we consider the model case when

$$\Omega = \mathbb{T}^2 \times (0, 1), \quad (1.10)$$

where $\partial\Omega = \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma$ and $\Gamma = \mathbb{T}^2 \times \{1\}$ is the top (moving) boundary, $\Gamma_0 = \mathbb{T}^2 \times \{0\}$ is the fixed bottom. Using a partition of unity, e.g., [7], a general domain can also be treated with the same tools we shall present. However, choosing Ω as above allows us to focus on the real issues of the problem without being distracted by the cumbersomeness of the partition of unity. Let N stands for the outward unit normal of $\partial\Omega$. In particular, we have $N = (0, 0, -1)$ on Γ_0 and $N = (0, 0, 1)$ on Γ .

In this paper, we prove:

Theorem 1.1. Let Ω be defined as in (1.10). Assume that $v_0 \in H^{3.5}(\Omega) \cap H^4(\Gamma)$ and $b_0 \in H^{3.5}(\Omega)$ be divergence free vector fields with $b_0 \cdot N = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$. Assume (η, v, b, Q) to be any solution of (1.8) with initial data v_0 and b_0 . Define

$$\begin{aligned} N(t) = & \|\eta\|_{3.5}^2 + \|v\|_{3.5}^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b\|_{3.5}^2 + \|b_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 \\ & + \|Q\|_{3.5}^2 + \|Q_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|Q_{tt}\|_1^2. \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

Then there exists a $T > 0$, chosen sufficiently small, such that $N(t) \leq C_0$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, where C_0 only depends on $\|v_0\|_{3.5}$, $\|b_0\|_{3.5}$, $\|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}$. Here we denote $\|f\|_s := \|f(t, \cdot)\|_{H^s(\Omega)}$ for any function $f(t, y)$ on $[0, T] \times \Omega$, and $\|f\|_{s,\Gamma} := \|f(t, \cdot)\|_{H^s(\Gamma)}$ for any $f(t, y)$ on $[0, T] \times \Gamma$.

1.3 Strategy and organisation of the paper

Notations. All definitions and notations will be defined as they are introduced. In addition, a list of symbols will be given at the end of this section for a quick reference.

Definition 1.1. The L^2 -based Sobolev spaces are denoted by $H^s(\Omega)$, where we abbreviate corresponding norm $\|\cdot\|_{H^s(\Omega)}$ as $\|\cdot\|_r$ when no confusion can arise. We denote by $H^s(\Gamma)$ the Sobolev space of functions defined on the boundary Γ ($\Gamma=\Gamma_0$ or Γ), with norm $\|\cdot\|_{s,\Gamma}$.

Notation 1.2. We use ϵ to denote a small positive constant which may vary from expression to expression. Typically, ϵ comes from choosing sufficiently small time, from Lemma 2.1 and from the Young's inequality.

Notation 1.3. We use $P = P(\cdots)$ to denote a generic polynomial in its arguments.

Gronwall-Type argument and div-curl estimates

To derive the a priori estimates in Theorem 1.1, we need to do the div-curl-boundary decomposition for v , b and their time derivatives and finally need a Gronwall-type control

$$N(t) \lesssim P(N(0)) + P(N(t)) \int_0^t P(N(s)) ds$$

holds in some time interval $[0, T]$. This implies $N(t) \lesssim C(N(0))$ for some constant only depending on $N(0)$, i.e., the initial data.

The divergence control is easy thanks to the Eulerian divergence-free condition for v and b . The vorticity control will be derived from the evolution equations of the Eulerian vorticity of v and b , as shown in [21]. Its computation requires the repeated use of Kato-Ponce inequalities in Lemma 2.5.

The boundary terms of v and b are treated in different ways: We can control the normal component of v and its time derivatives on the boundary thanks to the boundary elliptic estimates and the comparison between the normal component X^3 and that of the tangential projection ΠX as shown in Section 5. Unfortunately, this is not valid for controlling $b \cdot N$ ($b_t \cdot N$, $b_{tt} \cdot N$, resp.). Owing to the boundary condition $a^{\mu\nu} b_\mu b_\nu = b_0^\nu b_\nu = b_0^i b_i = c^2$ (using (2.6) and $b_0^3 = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$), we can actually pick a suitable tangential vector \mathcal{T} , independent of time t , such that $b \cdot \mathcal{T}$ ($b_t \cdot \mathcal{T}$, $b_{tt} \cdot \mathcal{T}$, resp.) is constant on Γ and thus Hodge's decomposition inequality can still be applied.

Boundary estimates of the velocity

From above, we need to control v^3 , v_t^3 and v_{tt}^3 . One can differentiate the surface tension equation in time variable to derive an elliptic equation for v

$$\Delta_g v^3 = -\frac{1}{\sigma} a^{\mu 3} N_\mu q_t + \cdots \quad (1.12)$$

and then apply the elliptic estimates to control v . However this is not valid for higher order time derivative since we do not have enough regularity for q_{tt} or q_{ttt} . To solve this problem, we use the method in [6]: Let X be a vector field. Then one can compare the $X \cdot N = X^3$ with the normal projection ΠX as in Lemma 5.2. Specifically, this is based on a simple fact that

$$X^3 - (\Pi X)^3 = g^{kl} \partial_k \eta^3 \partial_l \eta_\lambda X^\lambda,$$

where the error term on the RHS can be controlled in a routine fashion.

The interior estimates of $\bar{\partial} v_{tt}$ and $\bar{\partial}^2 v_t$, together with that of v_{ttt} and b_{ttt} , are derived in the tangential energy estimates. To see this for $\bar{\partial} v_{tt}$, one can first compute $\|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2$, where all the terms containing b with highest order actually vanish due to remarkable cancellation as shown in (6.4) and (6.33). The main term is a boundary integral containing full derivative of Q (i.e. Q_{ttt}) after integration by parts

$$-\int_0^t \int_\Gamma a^{\mu\alpha} q_{ttt} \partial_t^3 v_\alpha N_\mu = -\int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_t^3 \left(\underbrace{a^{\mu\alpha} q N_\mu}_{=-\sigma \sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\alpha} \right) \partial_t^3 v_\alpha + \cdots$$

Invoking the identities

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t(\sqrt{g}\Delta_g\eta^\nu) &= \partial_i\left(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}(\delta_\lambda^\alpha - g^{kl}\partial_k\eta^\alpha\partial_l\eta^\lambda)\partial_jv^\lambda\right) + \sqrt{g}(g^{ij}g^{kl} - g^{lj}g^{ik})\partial_j\eta^\alpha\partial_k\eta^\lambda\partial_lv^\lambda \\ \Pi_\lambda^\alpha &= \delta_\lambda^\alpha - g^{kl}\partial_k\eta^\alpha\partial_l\eta_\lambda,\end{aligned}$$

we can get a coercive term

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int_\Gamma\sqrt{g}g^{ij}\partial_i(\Pi_\mu^\alpha\partial_t^2v_\alpha)\partial_j(\Pi_\lambda^\mu\partial_t^2v^\lambda)$$

after integrating by parts. This term is almost equal to $-\frac{1}{2}\|\bar{\partial}v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}^2$ since $\sqrt{g}g^{ij} \sim \delta^{ij}$ within short time interval. Analogous computation also holds for $\bar{\partial}^2v_t$. This concludes the boundary estimates for the velocity.

Surface tension stabilizes the flow

As stated in Section 1.1, the physical sign condition (1.4) is *insufficient to regularize* the motion of free-boundary conducting liquid in low regularity Sobolev spaces (i.e., whenever $\partial^2\eta \notin L^\infty$) and extra regularity assumptions are required (e.g., the smallness of the fluid volume). In this manuscript, we show that the presence of the surface tension provides stronger regularizing effect for free-boundary MHD equations. This is due to that one can time-differentiate the boundary condition to derive an elliptic equation for v (1.12), which allows us to control the normal component of v on the moving boundary via elliptic estimates. As a consequence, this helps us avoid controlling the full spatial derivatives of v and thus the extra regularity assumptions on η is no longer needed.

Illustration on the regularity requirement of the flow map

To understand how the requirement of the regularity of the flow map η appears, one first need to realize a crucial difference between Euler's equations and MHD equations: There is NO analogue of “*irrotationality assumption*” for a conducting fluid due to the presence of the Lorentzian force term $B \cdot \nabla B$. Physically, this is due to that the Lorentzian force twists the trajectory of an electric particle in a magnetic field and produces vorticity even if the initial data is curl-free. Mathematically, as shown in our previous work [21], the well-known Cauchy invariance fails. The Cauchy invariance, however, is required to control the flow map if it is $1/2$ -derivative more regular than the velocity, and so one has to introduce the smallness assumption on the fluid domain to compensate the failure of the Cauchy invariance in the case of no surface tension.

We mention here that in [10], the authors adapted Alinhac's good unknowns to remove the extra regularity on the flow map η in the case of no surface tension. However, this requires the initial data to be in H^4 .

Effects brought by the surface tension

As stated above, the surface tension helps us to avoid controlling the higher regularity of η owing to the boundary elliptic estimates. It is natural to ask if the surface tension makes any negative effect on controlling other quantities. We point out that the contribution of the surface tension here is the stronger boundary control of v , which requires higher regularity of η in the case of no surface tension as shown in our previous work [21]. On the other hand, the side effects on the control of the magnetic field caused by the surface tension are mainly technical difficulties, as shown in Chapter 6. The strong coupling between the velocity and magnetic fields does not worsen those technical terms. Therefore, one can see the surface tension contributes mainly in the kinetic part, while the impact on controlling other quantities can be controlled.

Elliptic Estimates of Pressure

Our computation above produces some term like $\epsilon\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2$ after using Young's inequality. Therefore we need to do the pressure estimates, which can be derived from the elliptic equations of the pressure. Q and Q_t can be straightforward controlled by using the standard elliptic estimates $\|u\|_s \lesssim \|f\|_{s-2} + \|g\|_{s-1.5,\partial} + \|u\|_0 (\forall s \geq 2)$. However for the H^1 -control of Q_{tt} , we need a low regularity estimate as in Lemma 2.2 proved in [15], and the trace lemma with negative Sobolev index in Lemma 2.7. Finally, one needs to re-write these estimates in terms of the sum of initial data and time integral of the quantities in $N(t)$ to finish the Gronwall-type control of $N(t)$ as above.

List of symbols:

- ϵ : A small positive constant which may vary from expression to expression.
- $a = [\partial\eta]^{-1}$: The cofactor matrix;
- $\|\cdot\|_s$: We denote $\|f\|_s := \|f(t, \cdot)\|_{H^s(\Omega)}$ for any function $f(t, y)$ on $[0, T] \times \Omega$.
- $\|\cdot\|_{s,\Gamma}$: We denote $\|f\|_{s,\Gamma} := \|f(t, \cdot)\|_{H^s(\Gamma)}$ for any function $f(t, y)$ on $[0, T] \times \Gamma$.
- $P(\cdots)$: A generic polynomial in its arguments;
- \mathcal{P} : $\mathcal{P} = P(\|v\|_{3.5}, \|v_t\|_{2.5}, \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \|v_{ttt}\|_0, \|b\|_{3.5}, \|b_t\|_{2.5}, \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \|b_{ttt}\|_0)$;
- $N(t)$:

$$N(t) = \|\eta\|_{3.5}^2 + \|v\|_{3.5}^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b\|_{3.5}^2 + \|b_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 \\ + \|Q\|_{3.5}^2 + \|Q_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|Q_{tt}\|_1^2;$$

- $\bar{\partial} = \partial_1, \partial_2$: Tangential differential operators.

2 Preliminary Lemmas

The first lemma records some basic estimates of the cofactor matrix a , which shall be used throughout the rest of the manuscript.

Lemma 2.1. Suppose $\|v\|_{L^\infty([0,T];H^{3.5}(\Omega))} \leq M$. If $T \leq \frac{1}{CM}$ for a sufficiently large constant K , then the following estimates hold:

- (1) $\|\eta\|_{3.5} \leq C$ for $t \in [0, T]$;
- (2) $\det(\partial\eta(t, x)) = 1$ for $(x, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T]$;
- (3) $\|a(\cdot, t)\|_{H^{2.5}} \leq C$ for $t \in [0, T]$;
- (4) $\|a_t(\cdot, t)\|_r \leq C \|\partial v\|_r$ for $t \in [0, T]$, $0 \leq r \leq 2.5$;
- (4)' $\|a_{tt}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^p} \leq C \|\partial v\|_{L^p}$ for $t \in [0, T]$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$;
- (5) $\|a_{tt}(\cdot, t)\|_r \leq C \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} \|\partial v\|_r + C \|\partial v_t\|_r$, for $t \in [0, T]$, $0 < r \leq 1.5$;
- (6) $\|a_{ttt}(\cdot, t)\|_r \leq C \|\partial v\|_r \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + C \|\partial v_t\|_r \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + C \|\partial v_{tt}\|_r$, for $t \in [0, T]$, $0 < r \leq 0.5$;
- (6)' $\|a_{ttt}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^p} \leq C \|\partial v\|_{L^p} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + C \|\partial v_t\|_{L^p} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + C \|\partial v_{tt}\|_{L^p}$, for $t \in [0, T]$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$;
- (7) For every $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $0 \leq t \leq T' := \min\{\frac{\epsilon}{CM}, T\} > 0$,

we have

$$\|a_v^\mu - \delta_v^\mu\|_{2.5} \leq \epsilon, \quad \|a^{\mu\alpha} a_\alpha^v - \delta^{\mu v}\|_{2.5} \leq \epsilon.$$

In particular $a_\alpha^\mu a_\alpha^v$ satisfies the ellipticity condition

$$a^{\mu\alpha} a_\alpha^v \xi_\mu \xi_v \geq \frac{1}{C} |\xi|^2 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3;$$

$$(8) \quad D a_\alpha^\mu = -a_v^\mu \partial_\beta D \eta^v a_\alpha^\beta, \text{ for } D = \partial, \partial_t.$$

Proof. (1)-(7) is Lemma 3.1 in that paper. (8) is derived from differentiating the identity $a = a : \partial\eta : a$. We refer [15] for the details. \square

The next lemma is to introduce a low regularity elliptic estimates, and we refer Lemma 3.2 in [15] for the proof. It will be used to control $\|Q_{tt}\|_1$.

Lemma 2.2. Assume $A^{\mu\nu}$ satisfies $\|A\|_{L^\infty} \leq K$ and the ellipticity $A^{\mu\nu}(x)\xi_\mu\xi_\nu \geq \frac{1}{K}|\xi|^2$ for all $x \in \Omega$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Assume W to be an H^1 solution to

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\nu(A^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu W) = \operatorname{div} \pi & \text{in } \Omega \\ A^{\mu\nu}\partial_\nu W N_\mu = h & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

where $\pi, \operatorname{div} \pi \in L^2(\Omega)$ and $h \in H^{-0.5}(\partial\Omega)$ with the compatibility condition

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} (\pi \cdot N - h) dS = 0.$$

If $\|A - I\|_{L^\infty} \leq \epsilon_0$ which is a sufficiently small constant depending on K , then we have:

$$\|W - \overline{W}\|_1 \lesssim \|\pi\|_0 + \|h - \pi \cdot N\|_{-0.5, \partial\Omega}, \text{ where } \overline{W} := \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} W dy, \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\|W\|_1 \lesssim \|\pi\|_0 + \|h - \pi \cdot N\|_{-0.5, \partial\Omega} + \|W\|_{0, \Gamma}. \quad (2.3)$$

Furthermore, we need the regularity estimate for the flow map η on the boundary. η verifies an elliptic equation on Γ which yields a gain of regularity. It has been pointed out in [24] that, this regularity gain is geometric in nature and has nothing to do with the interior regularity (see the counterexamples in [24]). We will need $H^4(\Gamma)$ estimate of η in this paper and we point out that this estimate can be upgraded to $H^5(\Gamma)$.

Proposition 2.3. We have the estimate

$$\|\eta\|_{4, \Gamma} \leq P(\|Q\|_{2, \Gamma}). \quad (2.4)$$

Proof. The proof is based on the conclusion in Dong-Kim [8]: It suffices to verify the coefficient is bounded in BMO semi-norm. The detailed computation is almost the same as in Proposition 3.4 in [6] so we omit it. \square

The next lemma is to introduce the identities about the magnetic field b . It was first discovered by Wang in [29] and used on the free-boundary MHD equations by Gu-Wang in [10]. This lemma reveals the regularising effect of the magnetic field b ; in particular, the flow map η is more regular in the direction of b_0 .

Lemma 2.4. Let (v, b, η) be a solution to (1.8) with initial data (v_0, b_0, η_0) . Then the following two identities hold:

$$a^{v\alpha} b_\alpha = b_0^v, \quad (2.5)$$

$$b^\beta = (b_0 \cdot \partial) \eta^\beta = b_0^v \partial_\nu \eta^\beta. \quad (2.6)$$

Proof. For (2.5), we multiply $a^{v\alpha}$ to the second equation of (1.8) to get

$$a^{v\alpha} \partial_t b_\alpha = a^{v\alpha} b_\beta a^{\mu\beta} \partial_\mu \partial_t \eta_\alpha = a^{v\alpha} b_\beta \underbrace{\partial_t (a^{\mu\beta} \partial_\mu \eta_\alpha)}_{=\delta_\alpha^\beta} - b_\beta \partial_t a^{\mu\beta} \underbrace{(\partial_\mu \eta_\alpha a^{v\alpha})}_{=\delta_\mu^v} = -b_\alpha \partial_t a^{v\alpha},$$

so $\partial_t (a^{v\alpha} b_\alpha) = 0$ and thus $a^{v\alpha} b_\alpha = b_0^v$. For (2.6), it can be easily derived by multiplying $\partial_\nu \eta_\beta$ on the both sides of (2.5) and using $a : \partial\eta = I$. \square

The last three lemmas record the results of basic PDE theory. The first one is the well-known Kato-Ponce commutator estimates, the proof of which can be found in [16] and [18].

Lemma 2.5. Let $J = (I - \Delta)^{1/2}$, $s \geq 0$. Then the following estimates hold:

(1) $\forall s \geq 0$, we have

$$\|J^s(fg)\|_{L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_{W^{s, p_1}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}} + \|f\|_{L^{q_1}} \|g\|_{W^{s, q_2}}, \quad (2.7)$$

with $1/2 = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2 = 1/q_1 + 1/q_2$ and $2 \leq p_1, q_2 < \infty$;

(2) $\forall s \in (0, 1)$, we have

$$\|J^s(fg) - f(J^s g) - (J^s f)g\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|f\|_{W^{s_1, p_1}} \|g\|_{W^{s-s_1, p_2}}, \quad (2.8)$$

where $0 < s_1 < s$ and $1/p_1 + 1/p_2 = 1/p$ with $1 < p < p_1, p_2 < \infty$;

(2') $\forall s \geq 1$, we have

$$\|J^s(fg) - (J^s f)g - f(J^s g)\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|f\|_{W^{1, p_1}} \|g\|_{W^{s-1, q_2}} + \|f\|_{W^{s-1, q_1}} \|g\|_{W^{1, q_2}} \quad (2.9)$$

for all the $1 < p < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty$ with $1/p_1 + 1/p_2 = 1/q_1 + 1/q_2 = 1/p$.

(3) $\forall s \geq 1$, we have

$$\|J^s(fg) - f(J^s g)\|_{L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_{W^{s, p_1}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}} + \|f\|_{W^{1, q_1}} \|g\|_{W^{s-1, q_2}}, \quad (2.10)$$

where $1/2 = 1/p_1 + 1/q_1 = 1/p_2 + 1/q_2$ with $1 < p < p_1, p_2 < \infty$;

(3') $\forall s \geq 0$ and $1 < p < \infty$, we have

$$\|J^s(fg) - f(J^s g)\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|\partial f\|_{L^\infty} \|J^{s-1} g\|_{L^p} + \|J^s f\|_{L^p} \|g\|_{L^\infty}; \quad (2.11)$$

(3'') For $1 < p < \infty$ and $1 < p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2 \leq \infty$ satisfying $1/p = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2 = 1/q_1 + 1/q_2$, the following hold:

• If $0 < s \leq 1$, then

$$\|J^s(fg) - f(J^s g)\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|J^{s-1} \partial f\|_{L^{p_1}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}}; \quad (2.12)$$

• If $s > 1$, then

$$\|J^s(fg) - f(J^s g)\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|J^{s-1} \partial f\|_{L^{p_1}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}} + \|\partial f\|_{L^{q_1}} \|J^{s-2} g\|_{L^{q_2}}. \quad (2.13)$$

□

The second lemma is a refined version of the Sobolev interpolation proved in [3]. It will be used to estimate the lower order error terms.

Lemma 2.6. Suppose Ω is a domain in \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose also $0 \leq s_1 \leq s \leq s_2$ and $1 \leq p, p_1, p_2 \leq \infty$. If the condition

$$1 \leq s_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } p_2 = 1 \text{ and } s_2 - s_1 \leq 1 - \frac{1}{p_1}$$

fails, then the following interpolation result holds for all $\theta \in (0, 1)$:

$$\|f\|_{W^{s, p}(\Omega)} \lesssim_{d, s_1, s_2, p_1, p_2, \Omega, \theta} \|f\|_{W^{s_1, p_1}(\Omega)}^\theta \|f\|_{W^{s_2, p_2}(\Omega)}^{1-\theta},$$

provided $s = \theta s_1 + (1 - \theta) s_2$ and $1/p = \theta/p_1 + (1 - \theta)/p_2$ hold.

□

The last basic lemma is a Sobolev trace-type lemma which allows us to use trace theorem for the Sobolev spaces with negative order in some special cases. It can be found in Theorem A.2.4 in [2] on page 251.

Lemma 2.7. For $1 < p < \infty$, we define the function space for vector fields $X \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$L_{\text{div}}^p(\Omega) := \{X \in L^p(\Omega) : \text{div } X \in L^p(\Omega)\}$$

with the graph norm

$$\|X\|_{\text{div}} := (\|X\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p + \|\text{div } X\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p)^{1/p}.$$

Then there is a unique continuous linear operator

$$Tr_N : L_{\text{div}}^p(\Omega) \rightarrow W^{-1/p, p}(\partial\Omega)$$

such that $Tr_N X = (X \cdot N)|_{\partial\Omega}$ for each $X \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap L_{\text{div}}^p(\Omega)$.

□

3 Pressure Estimates

In this section we prove the following bounds for Q , Q_t and Q_{tt} , which will be repeatedly used in the following chapters. Our conclusion is the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. Assume Lemma 2.1 holds. Then the total pressure Q satisfies:

$$\|Q\|_{3.5} \lesssim \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5} + \|b_0\|_{2.5}\|b\|_{3.5} + 1 + c \lesssim \mathcal{P}; \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Q_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}(\|Q\|_{2.5} + \|v_t\|_{1.5}) + \|v\|_2(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}) + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ &\quad + \|b_0\|_3\|b_t\|_{1.5} + \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}\|b_t\|_{1.5} + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}\|b_0\|_{2.5}\|b\|_2 + \|b_0\|_2\|b_t\|_{2.5} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Q_{tt}\|_1 &\lesssim (\|v_t\|_1 + \|\partial Q\|_1)(\|v\|_{1.5}\|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|v_t\|_{1.5}) + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}(\|Q_t\|_1 + \|v_{tt}\|_0) + \|v_{ttt}\|_0 \\ &\quad + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2\|v\|_1 + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}\|v_t\|_1 + \|v_{tt}\|_1) \\ &\quad + \|v_t\|_{2.5} + \|v\|_2\|Q_t\|_1 + (\|v_t\|_{1.5} + \|v\|_2^2)\|Q\|_{2.5} + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}\|v\|_{2.5} \\ &\quad + \|v_t\|_1\|b_0\|_2\|b\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|v\|_{1.5}\|b_t\|_{1.5} + \|b_0\|_1\|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

where $\delta > 0$ is a constant to be determined later, and can be sufficiently small if needed. \mathcal{P} denotes $P(\|v\|_{3.5}, \|v_t\|_{2.5}, \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \|v_{ttt}\|_0)$ throughout this paper as shown in the list of notations.

As for the basic idea of the proof, the control of Q and Q_t will be derived from the standard elliptic estimates, whereas the control of Q_{tt} needs Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.7 due to the low regularity.

3.1 Control of Q and Q_t : Standard elliptic estimate

First the total pressure Q verifies an elliptic equation as computed in Section 3 of [21]: In Ω , we have

$$\partial^\mu \partial_\mu Q = \partial_t a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu v_\alpha + \partial_\nu ((\delta^{\mu\nu} - a_\alpha^\mu a^{\nu\alpha}) \partial_\mu Q) + a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + \partial_\beta b_\gamma a^{\nu\gamma} a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_\nu b_\alpha - \partial_\beta b_0^\mu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_\mu b_\alpha. \quad (3.4)$$

The boundary condition of Q can be derived by contracting the first equation of (1.8) with $a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu = a^{3\alpha}$ and then restricting to the boundary:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial N} = (\delta^{\mu 3} - a_\alpha^\mu a^{3\alpha}) \partial_\mu Q - a^{3\alpha} \partial_t v_\alpha + a^{3\alpha} b_0^\nu \partial_\nu b_\alpha. \quad (3.5)$$

Denoting the RHS of (3.4) and (3.5) by f and g and invoking Lemma 2.2, we obtain

$$\|Q\|_{3.5} \lesssim \|f\|_{1.5} + \|g\|_{2,\Gamma} + \|Q\|_{0,\Gamma},$$

where the last term can be controlled by using the boundary condition. We apply the multiplicative Sobolev inequality (as a corollary of Kato-Ponce product estimate (2.7)) to get the following control of f and g :

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{1.5} &\leq \|\partial_t a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu v_\alpha\|_{1.5} + \|(\delta^{\mu\nu} - a_\alpha^\mu a^{\nu\alpha}) \partial_\mu Q\|_{2.5} \\ &\quad + \|a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha\|_{1.5} + \|\partial_\beta b_\gamma a^{\nu\gamma} a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_\nu b_\alpha\|_{1.5} + \|\partial_\beta b_0^\mu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_\mu b_\alpha\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim \|a_t\|_2 \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \epsilon \|Q\|_{3.5} + \|b\|_{2.5+\delta} \|b_0\|_{2.5+\delta} \\ &\lesssim \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \epsilon \|Q\|_{3.5}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\|g\|_{2,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \|Q\|_{3.5} + \|v_t\|_{2.5} + \|b_0\|_{2.5} \|b\|_{3.5}, \quad (3.7)$$

where we use trace lemma to control g . It remains to bound $\|Q\|_{0,\Gamma}$. Invoking the surface tension equation, i.e., the fifth equation in (1.8) and Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\|Q\|_{0,\Gamma} \leq c + \|q\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim c + 1.$$

Therefore, after absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS, one has

$$\|Q\|_{3.5} \lesssim \|v\|_3^2 + \|b\|_3^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5} + \|b_0\|_{2.5}\|b\|_{3.5} + 1 + c. \quad (3.8)$$

We next estimate Q_t in $H^{2.5}$. Taking time derivative in (3.4) and (3.5), we get the following elliptic equation for Q_t

$$\begin{aligned} \partial^\mu \partial_\mu Q_t &= \partial_{tt} a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu v_\alpha + \partial_t a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu \partial_t v_\alpha \\ &\quad - \partial_\nu (\partial_t a_\alpha^\mu a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\mu Q) - \partial_\nu (a_\alpha^\mu \partial_t a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\mu Q) + \partial_\nu ((\delta^{\mu\nu} - a_\alpha^\mu a_\alpha^\nu) \partial_\mu Q_t) \\ &\quad + a_t^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu b_0^\mu \partial_t \partial_\mu b_\alpha + \partial_t (\partial_\beta b_\gamma \partial_\nu b_\alpha) a^{\nu\gamma} a^{\beta\alpha} + \partial_\beta b_\gamma \partial_t (a^{\nu\gamma} a^{\beta\alpha}) \partial_\nu b_\alpha \\ &\quad - \partial_\beta b_0^\mu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t \partial_\mu b_\alpha - \partial_\beta b_0^\mu a_t^{\beta\alpha} \partial_\mu b_\alpha \\ &=: f^* \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

with the boundary condition

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q_t}{\partial N} &= (\delta^{\mu 3} - a_\alpha^\mu a^{\alpha 3}) \partial_\mu Q_t - \partial_t (a_\alpha^\mu a^{\alpha 3}) \partial_\mu Q - a^{3\alpha} \partial_{tt} v_\alpha + a^{3\alpha} b_0^\nu \partial_\nu \partial_t b_\alpha - a_t^{3\alpha} (\partial_t v_\alpha - b_0^\nu \partial_\nu \partial_t b_\alpha) \\ &=: g^*, \quad \text{on } \Gamma \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

The standard elliptic estimate together with Lemma 2.2 gives

$$\|Q_t\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|f^*\|_{0.5} + \|g^*\|_{1,\Gamma} + \|Q_t\|_{0,\Gamma},$$

and by the multiplicative Sobolev inequality and trace lemma, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \|f^*\|_{0.5} &\lesssim \epsilon \|Q_t\|_{2.5} + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} (\|Q\|_{2.5} + \|v_t\|_{1.5}) + \|v\|_2 (\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}) \\ &\quad + \|b_0\|_3 \|b_t\|_{1.5} + \|b\|_{2.5+\delta} \|b_t\|_{1.5} + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} \|b_0\|_{2.5} \|b\|_2 \lesssim \epsilon \|Q_t\|_{2.5} + \mathcal{P}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\|g^*\|_{1,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \|Q_t\|_{2.5} + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} + \|b_0\|_2 \|b_t\|_{2.5} \lesssim \epsilon \|Q_t\|_{2.5} + \mathcal{P}. \quad (3.12)$$

For the boundary control, we first derive the expression of $Q_t|_\Gamma$, which is equal to $q_t|_\Gamma$, since $Q = q + \frac{1}{2}c^2$ on Γ . Time differentiating the equation $a^{33}q = -\sigma \partial_i (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_j \eta^3)$ we get:

$$q_t = (1 - a^{33})q_t - a_t^{33}q - \sigma \partial_i (\partial_t (\sqrt{g} g^{ij}) \partial_j \eta^3) - \sigma \partial_1 (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_j v^3). \quad (3.13)$$

By Hölder's inequality, Sobolev embedding and trace lemma, one can mimic the proof of Proposition 3.2 in [6] to get

$$\|Q_t\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v\|_{2.5}. \quad (3.14)$$

Therefore, summing up (3.11), (3.12) and (3.13), then absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS, one can get the bound for Q_t as shown in (3.2).

3.2 H^1 control of Q_{tt} : Low regularity elliptic estimate

In this section we will derive the H^1 estimate of Q_{tt} . Although Q_{tt} satisfies an elliptic PDE as Q and Q_t , the standard elliptic, i.e. $\|u\|_s \lesssim \|f\|_{s-2} + \|g\|_{s-1.5,\partial} + \|u\|_0$ is valid only for $s \geq 2$. Therefore we need to invoke the H^1 elliptic estimate in Lemma 2.2. Since the RHS of the first equation in (2.1) is required to be the divergence form, we need to start with the first equation in (1.8) to derive the elliptic equation of Q_{tt} instead of merely taking a time derivative in (3.9)-(3.10).

Contracting the first equation of (1.8) with $a^{\nu\alpha} \partial_\nu$, invoking Piola's identity $\partial_\nu a^{\nu\alpha} = 0$, and then taking time derivative twice, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\nu (a^{\nu\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu \partial_\mu Q_{tt}) &= \partial_\nu (-\partial_{tt} (a^{\nu\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q - 2\partial_t (a^{\nu\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q_t + \partial_{tt} (a_t^{\nu\alpha} v_\alpha)) \\ &\quad + \partial_\nu (a_{tt}^{\nu\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + 2a_t^{\nu\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_t b_\alpha + a^{\nu\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_{tt} b_\alpha), \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

with the boundary condition

$$\begin{aligned} a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu \partial_\mu Q_{tt} N_v &= (-\partial_{tt}(a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q - 2\partial_t(a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q_t + \partial_{tt}(a^{v\alpha} \partial_t v_\alpha)) N_v \\ &\quad + (a_{tt}^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + 2a_t^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_t b_\alpha + a^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_{tt} b_\alpha) N_v. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

Let $A^{\mu\nu} = a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu$, $W = Q_{tt}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^v &= -\partial_{tt}(a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q - 2\partial_t(a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q_t + \partial_{tt}(a^{v\alpha} \partial_t v_\alpha) \\ &\quad + a_{tt}^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + 2a_t^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_t b_\alpha + a^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_{tt} b_\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} h &= (-\partial_{tt}(a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q - 2\partial_t(a^{v\alpha} a_\alpha^\mu) \partial_\mu Q_t + \partial_{tt}(a^{v\alpha} \partial_t v_\alpha) \\ &\quad + a_{tt}^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + 2a_t^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_t b_\alpha + a^{v\alpha} b_0^\mu \partial_\mu \partial_{tt} b_\alpha) N_v. \end{aligned}$$

Then (3.15)-(3.16) exactly has the form as in (2.1). Before adapting Lemma 2.2 to the equation of Q_{tt} , we need to verify that π and $\text{div } \pi$ are L^2 -integrable. Repeatedly using Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding and Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi\|_{L^2} &\lesssim (\|a_{tt}\|_{L^3} \|a\|_{L^\infty} + \|a_t\|_{L^6}^2) \|\partial Q\|_{L^6} + \|a\|_{L^6} \|a_t\|_{L^6} \|\partial Q_t\|_{L^6} \\ &\quad + \|a_{ttt}\|_{L^2} \|v\|_{L^\infty} + \|a_t\|_{L^3} \|v_t\|_{L^6} + \|a\|_{L^3} \|v_{tt}\|_{L^6} \\ &\quad + \|a_{tt}\|_{L^2} \|b_0\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial b\|_{L^\infty} + \|a_t\|_{L^6} \|b_0\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial b_t\|_{L^3} + \|a\|_{L^\infty} \|b_0\|_{L^6} \|\partial b_{tt}\|_{L^3} \\ &\lesssim (\|v_t\|_1 + \|\partial Q\|_1) (\|v\|_{1.5} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|v_t\|_{1.5}) + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} (\|Q_t\|_1 + \|v_{tt}\|_0) + \|v_{ttt}\|_0 \\ &\quad + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} (\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 \|v\|_1 + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} \|v_t\|_1 + \|v_{tt}\|_1) \\ &\quad + \|v_t\|_1 \|b_0\|_2 \|b\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|v\|_{1.5} \|b_t\|_{1.5} + \|b_0\|_1 \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

Next we verify that $\text{div } \pi \in L^2$. From (3.4) and (3.15), we have

$$\text{div } \pi = \partial_{tt}(a_t^{v\alpha} \partial_v v_\alpha + a^{v\alpha} \partial_v b_0^\mu \partial_\mu b_\alpha + \partial_\beta b_\gamma a^{v\gamma} a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_v b_\alpha - \partial_\beta b_0^\mu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_\mu b_\alpha). \quad (3.18)$$

One can expand all terms and repeatedly using Hölder's inequality, Sobolev embedding and Lemma 2.1 to get

$$\begin{aligned} \|\text{div } \pi\|_{L^2} &\lesssim \|a_{ttt}\|_{L^2} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|a_{tt}\|_{L^6} (\|\partial v_t\|_{L^3} + \|\partial b_0\|_{L^6} \|\partial b\|_{L^6}) \\ &\quad + \|a_t\|_{L^6} (\|\partial v_{tt}\|_{L^3} + \|\partial b\|_{L^6} \|\partial b_t\|_{L^6}) + \|a\|_{L^\infty} (\|\partial b\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial b_{tt}\|_{L^2}) \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

Now, Lemma 2.2 is valid for (3.15)-(3.16) and yields that

$$\|Q_{tt}\|_1 \lesssim \|\pi\|_0 + \|h - \pi \cdot N\|_{-0.5, \Gamma} + \|Q_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma} \quad (3.20)$$

where we use Lemma 2.7 for $Tr_N : L_{\text{div}}^2(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ to get

$$\|h - \pi \cdot N\|_{-0.5, \Gamma} = \|\partial_t^3(a^{v\alpha} v_\alpha) N_v\|_{-0.5, \Gamma} \lesssim \sum_v \|\partial_t^3(a^{v\alpha} v_\alpha) N_v\|_0.$$

This is valid because $\partial_v(\partial_t^3(a^{v\alpha} v_\alpha)) = 0 \in L^2$.

It remains to control $\|Q_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}$, which is equal to $\|q_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}$ since $Q = q + \frac{1}{2}c^2$ on Γ . To control $\|q_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}$, one can differentiate ∂_t twice to the surface tension equation on the boundary, i.e. the fifth equation in (1.8), to get

$$\begin{aligned} q_{tt} &= (1 - a^{33})q_{tt} - \partial_t^2 a^{33} q - 2a_t^{33} q_t \\ &\quad - \sigma \partial_i(\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_j \eta_{tt}^3) - \sigma \partial_i(\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g} g^{ij}) \partial_j \eta^3) - 2\sigma \partial_i(\partial_t(\sqrt{g} g^{ij}) \partial_j \partial_t \eta^3). \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Therefore, it suffices to control the $L^2(\Gamma)$ norm of each term on RHS. The terms containing q are all easy to control by Hölder's inequality, Sobolev embedding and trace lemma:

$$\|(1 - a^{33})q_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma} + \|\partial_t^2 a^{33} q\|_{0, \Gamma} + \|2a_t^{33} q_t\|_{0, \Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \|Q_{tt}\|_1 + \|v_t\|_{1.5} \|Q\|_{2.5} + \|v\|_2 \|Q_t\|_1.$$

For the $L^2(\Gamma)$ -estimate of $-\sigma \partial_i(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}\partial_j\eta_{tt}^3)$, we have:

$$\|\partial_i(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}\partial_j\eta_{tt}^3)\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v_t\|_{2.5},$$

where we refer to Proposition 3.2 in [6] for detailed computation.

However, the $L^2(\Gamma)$ -estimates of $\partial_i(\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_j\eta^3)$ and $\partial_i(\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_j\partial_t\eta^3)$ need to be refined in order to make us easier to write the pressure estimates in terms of the sum of initial data and time integral of \mathcal{P} when we close all the a priori estimates. First, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\partial_i(\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_j\eta^3)\|_{0,\Gamma} &\leq \|\partial_i(\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}))\partial_j\eta^3\|_{0,\Gamma} + \|\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_i\partial_j\eta^3\|_{0,\Gamma} \\ &\lesssim \|\partial_t^2\bar{\partial}(\sqrt{g}g^{-1})\|_{0,\Gamma} + \|\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\|_{0,\Gamma}\|\bar{\partial}^2\eta\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we write the derivatives of $\sqrt{g}g^{ij}$ in terms of $R(\bar{\partial}\eta)$, a rational function of $\partial_i\eta$ sstisfying $\|R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\|_{1.5,\Gamma} \lesssim \|\bar{\partial}\eta\|_{1.5,\Gamma}$ (For the detailed illustration, see Remark 2.4 in [6]):

$$\partial_t^2\bar{\partial}(\sqrt{g}g^{-1}) = R(\bar{\partial}\eta)(\bar{\partial}v)^2\bar{\partial}^2\eta + R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v_t + R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v\bar{\partial}^2v + R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}^2v_t,$$

and

$$\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{-1}) = R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v_t + R(\bar{\partial}\eta)(\bar{\partial}v)^2.$$

Invoking Lemma 2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|R(\bar{\partial}\eta)(\bar{\partial}v)^2\bar{\partial}^2\eta + R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v_t\|_{0,\Gamma} &\lesssim \|R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)}\|\bar{\partial}v\|_{L^4(\Gamma)}^2\|\bar{\partial}^2\eta\|_{L^4(\Gamma)} \\ &\lesssim \|v\|_2 \\ \|R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v_t + Q(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v\bar{\partial}^2v\|_{0,\Gamma} &\lesssim \|\bar{\partial}v_t\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}\|\bar{\partial}^2\eta\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \\ &\lesssim \|v_t\|_{1.5}\|Q\|_2 \\ \|R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}v\bar{\partial}^2v\|_{0,\Gamma} &\lesssim \|v\|_{2.5}\|v\|_{2.5+\delta} \\ \|R(\bar{\partial}\eta)\bar{\partial}^2v_t\|_{0,\Gamma} &\lesssim \|v_t\|_{2.5}, \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\|\partial_i(\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}))\partial_j\eta^3\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v\|_2 + \|v_t\|_{1.5}\|Q\|_2 + \|v\|_{2.5}\|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|v_t\|_{2.5}. \quad (3.22)$$

Similarly, we can get

$$\|\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_i\partial_j\eta^3\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v_t\|_{1.5}\|Q\|_2 + \|v_t\|_2 + \|v\|_2^2\|Q\|_2. \quad (3.23)$$

Moreover, since $\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{-1}) = R(\bar{\partial}\eta)(\bar{\partial}v)^2$, we have

$$\|\partial_i(\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_j\partial_t\eta^3)\| \lesssim \|v\|_{2.5}. \quad (3.24)$$

Summing up all the boundary terms of Q_{tt} , one gets

$$\|Q_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v_t\|_{2.5} + \|v\|_2\|Q_t\|_1 + (\|v_t\|_{1.5} + \|v\|_2^2)\|Q\|_{2.5} + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}\|v\|_{2.5}. \quad (3.25)$$

Therefore, combining (3.20) and (3.25), and absorbing the ϵ -terms to LHS, we get the H^1 estimate of Q_{tt} as shown in (3.3).

□

4 Div-Curl Estimates

In this section we derive the div-curl estimates of v and b and those of their time derivatives as the first step to derive the desired a priori estimates. Specifically, we show:

Proposition 4.1. Assume Lemma 2.1 holds, we have the following estimates:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v\|_{3.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma}, \\ \|b\|_{3.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}; \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|v_t^3\|_{2,\Gamma}, \\ \|b_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}; \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \, ds + \|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}), \\ \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \, ds + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}, \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where $\delta > 0$ is a constant to be determined, and can be arbitrarily small.

The basic tool is Hodge's decomposition inequality, i.e. for any (smooth) vector field X , it holds

$$\begin{aligned} \|X\|_s &\lesssim \|X\|_0 + \|\operatorname{curl} X\|_{s-1} + \|\operatorname{div} X\|_{s-1} + \|(X \cdot N)\|_{s-1/2,\Gamma}; \\ \|X\|_s &\lesssim \|X\|_0 + \|\operatorname{curl} X\|_{s-1} + \|\operatorname{div} X\|_{s-1} + \|(X \cdot \mathcal{T})\|_{s-1/2,\Gamma}, \end{aligned}$$

where N is the outer unit normal vector to Γ and \mathcal{T} is any unit tangential vector to Γ . We remark here that the first inequality will be used to control v, v_t, v_{tt} , while the second one will be used to control b, b_t, b_{tt} since we do not have the control of the normal component of the magnetic field. Besides, since $v^3 = 0$ on Γ_0 , v^3, v_t^3, v_{tt}^3 also vanish on Γ_0 .

4.1 Div-Curl estimates of v and b

From Hodge's decomposition inequality applied to v and b , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v\|_{3.5} &\lesssim \|v\|_0 + \|\operatorname{curl} v\|_{2.5} + \|\operatorname{div} v\|_{2.5} + \|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma}; \\ \|b\|_{3.5} &\lesssim \|b\|_0 + \|\operatorname{curl} b\|_{2.5} + \|\operatorname{div} b\|_{2.5} + \|b \cdot \mathcal{T}\|_{3,\Gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

where \mathcal{T} is any unit tangential vector to Γ .

First, the divergence control is easy. From Lemma 2.1 (7), we know it holds in a sufficiently short time $[0, T]$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\operatorname{div} v\|_{2.5} &= \|\underbrace{A_a v}_{=0} + (A_I - A_a)v\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|I - a\|_{2.5} \|v\|_{3.5} \lesssim \epsilon \|v\|_{3.5} \\ \|\operatorname{div} b\|_{2.5} &= \|\underbrace{A_a b}_{=0} + (A_I - A_a)b\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|I - a\|_{2.5} \|b\|_{3.5} \lesssim \epsilon \|b\|_{3.5}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

The control of $\operatorname{curl} v$ and $\operatorname{curl} b$ follows exactly in the same way as Proposition 5.2 in [21], just replacing $\partial^{1.5}$ in that paper by $\partial^{2.5}$. We have:

$$\|\operatorname{curl} v\|_{2.5} + \|\operatorname{curl} b\|_{2.5} \lesssim \epsilon(\|v\|_{3.5} + \|b\|_{3.5}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (4.6)$$

To control $\|b \cdot \mathcal{T}\|_{3,\Gamma}$, we pick $\mathcal{T} = (b_0^1/c, b_0^2/c, 0)$ which is \bullet tangent to $\partial\Omega$ and independent of t . To check it is a unit vector, we need the boundary condition $|B| = c$ on $\partial\mathcal{D}_t$ which reads $a^{\mu\nu}b_\mu b_\nu = c^2$ on $\partial\Omega$ in Lagrangian coordinate. With the help of (2.6), we get $b_0^\nu b_\nu = c^2$ on $\partial\Omega$. In particular, $b_0^\nu(b_0)_\nu = c^2$. Since $b_0^3 = 0$ ($b_0 \cdot N = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$), then $b_0^i b_{0i} = c^2$, i.e. $\mathcal{T} = (b_0^1/c, b_0^2/c, 0)$ is a unit tangent vector of $\partial\Omega$.

Now, we have

$$b \cdot \mathcal{T} = \frac{1}{c} b_i b_0^i = \frac{1}{c} b_v b_0^v = \frac{1}{c} \cdot c^2 = c \quad \text{on } \Gamma.$$

Therefore we have

$$\|(b \cdot \mathcal{T})\|_{3,\Gamma} = \|c\|_{3,\Gamma} = c \cdot \text{Vol}(\mathbb{T}^2) \lesssim_c 1. \quad (4.7)$$

Combining (4.4), (4.5), (4.6), (4.7), and absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \|v\|_{3.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma}; \\ \|b\|_{3.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

4.2 Div-Curl estimates of v_t and b_t

Again, from Hodge's decomposition inequality applied to v_t and b_t , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \|v_t\|_0 + \|\text{curl } v_t\|_{1.5} + \|\text{div } v_t\|_{1.5} + \|v_t^3\|_{2,\Gamma}; \\ \|b_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \|b_t\|_0 + \|\text{curl } b_t\|_{1.5} + \|\text{div } b_t\|_{1.5} + \|b_t \cdot \mathcal{T}\|_{2,\Gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

where \mathcal{T} is any unit tangential vector to Γ .

To control the divergence, we again invoke $A_a v = A_a b = 0$ to get:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div } v_t &= A_a v_t + (A_I - A_a)v_t = \partial_t \left(\underbrace{A_a v}_=0 \right) - A_{a_t} v + (A_I - A_a)v_t = -A_{a_t} v + (A_I - A_a)v_t; \\ \text{div } b_t &= A_a b_t + (A_I - A_a)b_t = \partial_t \left(\underbrace{A_a b}_=0 \right) - A_{a_t} b + (A_I - A_a)b_t = -A_{a_t} b + (A_I - A_a)b_t. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, one can use the multiplicative Sobolev inequality and Lemma 2.1 to get

$$\begin{aligned} \|\text{div } v_t\|_{1.5} &= \|A_{a_t} v\|_{1.5} + \|(A_I - A_a)v_t\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim \|a_t\|_{1.5} \|v\|_2 + \|I - a\|_{1.5} \|v_t\|_{2.5} \\ &\lesssim \|\eta\|_{2.5}^4 \|v\|_{2.5} \|v\|_2 + \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5} \\ &\lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{2.5}) + \int_0^t P(\|v_t(s)\|_{2.5}) ds + \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

and similarly,

$$\|\text{div } b_t\|_{1.5} \lesssim P(\|b_0\|_{2.5}) + \int_0^t P(\|b_t(s)\|_{2.5}) ds + \epsilon \|b_t\|_{2.5}. \quad (4.11)$$

Now we start to control $\text{curl } v_t$ and $\text{curl } b_t$. First, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\text{curl } v_t\|_{1.5} &\leq \|B_a v_t\|_{1.5} + \|(B_I - B_a)v_t\|_{1.5} \lesssim \|B_a v_t\|_{1.5} + \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5} \\ \|\text{curl } b_t\|_{1.5} &\leq \|B_a b_t\|_{1.5} + \|(B_I - B_a)b_t\|_{1.5} \lesssim \|B_a b_t\|_{1.5} + \epsilon \|b_t\|_{2.5}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

The control of $B_a v_t$ and $B_a b_t$ is slightly different from that of $B_a v$ and $B_a b$. We start with the first equation of (1.8)

$$v_t^\alpha = (b_0 \cdot \partial)^2 \eta^\alpha - a^{v\alpha} \partial_v Q.$$

Taking the time derivative at first, and then apply B_a on both sides, we get

$$\partial_t (B_a v_t)_\lambda - (B_a (b_0 \cdot \partial)^2 v)_\lambda = \underbrace{(B_{a_t} v)_\lambda - \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu (a_t^{v\alpha} \partial_v Q)}_{G^*}.$$

Commuting $(b_0 \cdot \partial)$ with B_a on LHS, we have

$$\partial_t(B_a v_t)_\lambda - (b_0 \cdot \partial)(B_a(b_0 \cdot \partial)v)_\lambda = G^* + [B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial]b_t.$$

Taking $\partial^{1.5}$ on both sides and commuting $b_0 \cdot \partial$ with B_a , we get the evolution equation of $\text{curl } v_t$:

$$\partial_t(B_a v_t) - (b_0 \cdot \partial)\partial^{1.5}(B_a b_t) = \underbrace{\partial^{1.5}(G^* + [B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial]b_t)}_{F^*} + [\partial^{1.5}, b_0 \cdot \partial]B_a b_t. \quad (4.13)$$

Here, we use the second equation of (1.8) and (2.6), i.e., $b_t = (b_0 \cdot \partial)v$. Next we again mimic the proof of Proposition 5.2 in [21] and get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\partial^{1.5} B_a v_t|^2 + |\partial^{1.5} B_a b_t|^2 dy &= \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} F^* \cdot \partial^{1.5} B_a v_t dy}_{\mathcal{B}_1^*} \\ &+ \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \partial^{1.5}(B_a b_t) \cdot [\partial^{1.5} B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial]v_t dy}_{\mathcal{B}_2^*} \\ &+ \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \partial^{1.5}(B_a b_t)^\lambda \partial^{1.5}(\epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} a_t^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_t^\alpha) dy}_{\mathcal{B}_3^*}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

\mathcal{B}_3^* can be controlled directly by the multiplicative Sobolev inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_3^* &\lesssim \|\partial^{1.5} B_a b_t\|_0 \|\partial^{1.5}(\epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} a_t^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_t^\alpha)\|_0 \\ &\lesssim \|a\|_2 \|b_t\|_{2.5} \|a_t\|_2 \|b_t\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|v\|_3 \|b_t\|_{2.5}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

To control \mathcal{B}_2^* , it suffices to control $\|[\partial^{1.5} B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial]v_t\|_{L^2}$. First we simplify the commutator:

$$\begin{aligned} [\partial^{1.5} B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial]v_t &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} (\partial^{1.5}(a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu (b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha)) - b_0^\nu \partial_\nu \partial^{1.5}(a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha)) \\ &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \underbrace{(\partial^{1.5}(a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu (b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha)) - \partial_\nu \partial^{1.5}(b_0^\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha))}_{\mathcal{B}_{21}^*} \\ &\quad + \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \underbrace{(\partial_\nu \partial^{1.5}(b_0^\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha) - b_0^\nu \partial_\nu \partial^{1.5}(a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha))}_{\mathcal{B}_{22}^*}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

For \mathcal{B}_{22}^* , we need to invoke the refined Kato-Ponce type commutator estimate (2.13) because $H^{1.5}(\Omega) \not\subseteq L^\infty(\Omega)$.

$$\|\mathcal{B}_{22}^*\|_{L^2} \lesssim \|b_0\|_{W^{1.5,3}} \|a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha\|_{L^6} + \|\partial b_0\|_{L^\infty} \|a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha\|_{1.5} \lesssim \|b_0\|_3 \|v_t\|_{2.5}. \quad (4.17)$$

For \mathcal{B}_{21}^* , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{21}^* &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \partial^{1.5}(a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu (b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha)) - \partial_\nu (b_0^\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha) \\ &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \partial^{1.5} (a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha + a^{\mu\tau} b_0^\nu \partial_\mu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha - b_0^\nu \partial_\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha - b_0^\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha) \\ &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \partial^{1.5} (a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha + b_0^\nu \partial_\beta \partial_\nu \eta_\gamma a^{\mu\gamma} a^{\beta\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha) \\ &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \partial^{1.5} (a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_t^\alpha + \partial_\beta ((b_0 \cdot \partial) \eta_\gamma) a^{\mu\gamma} a^{\beta\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha - \partial_\beta b_0^\mu a^{\beta\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha), \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

where we used Lemma 2.1 (8) to expand $b_0^\nu \partial_\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_t^\alpha$ in the second line and $\partial_\nu \eta_\gamma a^{\mu\gamma} = \delta_\nu^\mu$. Therefore, invoking $b = (b_0 \cdot \partial)\eta$ and the multiplicative Sobolev inequality again, one can get:

$$\|\mathcal{B}_{21}^*\|_{L^2} \lesssim \|b_0\|_3 \|v_t\|_{2.5}. \quad (4.19)$$

It remains to control \mathcal{B}_1^* , specifically, $\|F^*\|_{L^2}$. The two commutator terms can be controlled in the same way as \mathcal{B}_{21}^* and straightforward computation (we omit the computation details):

$$\|[\partial^{1.5}, b_0 \cdot \partial] B_a b_t\|_0 + \|\partial^{1.5}([B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial] b_t)\|_0 \lesssim \|b_0\|_3 \|v_t\|_{2.5}. \quad (4.20)$$

For $G^* = (B_{a_t} v)_\lambda - \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} a^{\mu\tau} \partial_t(a^{v\alpha} \partial_v Q)$, the multiplicative Sobolev inequality combined with Lemma (2.1) yields that

$$\|B_{a_t} v\|_{1.5} + \|a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu(a_t^{v\alpha} \partial_v Q)\|_{1.5} \lesssim \|v\|_3 (\|v\|_{3.5} + \|Q\|_{3.5}) + \|v\|_{3.5} \|Q\|_3. \quad (4.21)$$

Combining (4.12), (4.14), (4.15), (4.17), (4.19), (4.20) and (4.21), and absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS we have:

$$\|\operatorname{curl} v_t\|_{1.5} + \|\operatorname{curl} b_t\|_{1.5} \lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (4.22)$$

As for the boundary term $\|b_t \cdot \mathcal{T}\|_{2,\Gamma}$, it actually vanishes if we pick $\mathcal{T} = (b_0^1/c, b_0^2/c, 0)$ as in (4.7). To see this, we have

$$b_t \cdot \mathcal{T} = \frac{1}{c} b_{t_i} b_0^i = \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \underbrace{(b_i b_0^i)}_{=c^2} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

Summing up (4.10), (4.11) and (4.22), and absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|v_t^3\|_{2,\Gamma}; \\ \|b_t\|_{2.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

4.3 Div-Curl estimates of v_{tt} and b_{tt}

Again, from Hodge's decomposition inequality applied to v_{tt} and b_{tt} , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} &\lesssim \|v_{tt}\|_0 + \|\operatorname{curl} v_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \|\operatorname{div} v_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma}; \\ \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} &\lesssim \|b_{tt}\|_0 + \|\operatorname{curl} b_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \|\operatorname{div} b_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \|b_{tt} \cdot \mathcal{T}\|_{1,\Gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

where \mathcal{T} is any unit tangential vector to Γ . To control the divergence, we again invoke $A_a v = A_a b = 0$ to get:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} v_{tt} &= A_a v_{tt} + (A_I - A_a) v_{tt} = \partial_{tt} \underbrace{(A_a v)}_{=0} - A_{a_{tt}} v - 2A_{a_t} v_t + (A_I - A_a) v_{tt}; \\ \operatorname{div} b_{tt} &= A_a b_{tt} + (A_I - A_a) b_{tt} = \partial_{tt} \underbrace{(A_a b)}_{=0} - A_{a_{tt}} b - 2A_{a_t} b_t + (A_I - A_a) b_{tt}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, one can use the multiplicative Sobolev inequality and Lemma 2.1 to get

$$\begin{aligned} \|\operatorname{div} v_{tt}\|_{0.5} &\leq \|A_{a_{tt}} v\|_{0.5} + 2\|A_{a_t} v_t\|_{0.5} + \|I - a\|_2 \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim \|a_{tt}\|_{0.5} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|a_t\|_{L^\infty} \|v_t\|_{1.5} + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim \|\partial v\|_{0.5} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2 + \|\partial v_t\|_{0.5} \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} + \|v\|_{2.5+\delta} \|v_t\|_{1.5} + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ &\lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta})(\|v\|_{1.5} + \|v_t\|_{1.5}) + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

and similarly,

$$\|\operatorname{div} b_{tt}\|_{0.5} \lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}, \|b\|_{2.5+\delta})(\|v\|_{1.5} + \|v_t\|_{1.5} + \|b_t\|_{1.5}) + \epsilon \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \quad (4.26)$$

where $\delta > 0$ can be arbitrarily small.

The boundary term $\|b_{tt} \cdot \mathcal{T}\|_{1,\Gamma}$ vanishes again by picking the same $\mathcal{T} = (b_0^1/c, b_0^2/c, 0)$. Apart from $\|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma}$, it remains to control $\operatorname{curl} v_{tt}$ and $\operatorname{curl} b_{tt}$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\operatorname{curl} v_{tt}\|_{0.5} &= \|B_a v_{tt} + (B_I - B_a) v_{tt}\|_{0.5} \leq \|B_a v_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \\ \|\operatorname{curl} b_{tt}\|_{0.5} &= \|B_a b_{tt} + (B_I - B_a) b_{tt}\|_{0.5} \leq \|B_a b_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \epsilon \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

Applying the B_a operator on both sides of the first equation in (1.8), we have

$$B_a v_t = B_a (b_0 \cdot \partial)^2 \eta.$$

Then taking time derivative twice, we get

$$\partial_t (B_a v_{tt}) - B_a (b_0 \cdot \partial)^2 v_t = G^{**}, \quad (4.28)$$

where we used (2.6) to derive

$$G^{**} := -B_{a_{tt}} v_t - B_{a_t} v_{tt} + B_{a_{tt}} (b_0 \cdot \partial) b + 2B_{a_t} (b_0 \cdot \partial) b_t. \quad (4.29)$$

Commuting (b, ∂) with B_a on LHS of (4.28), taking $\partial^{0.5}$ derivative and then commuting it with $b_0 \cdot \partial$, we get the evolution equation of $B_a v_{tt}$ and $B_a b_{tt}$ with the help of (2.6):

$$\partial_t (\partial^{0.5} B_a v_{tt}) - (b_0 \cdot \partial) (\partial^{0.5} B_a b_{tt}) = \underbrace{\partial^{0.5} (G^{**} + [B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial] b_{tt}) + [\partial^{0.5}, b_0 \cdot \partial] (B_a b_{tt})}_{=: F^{**}}. \quad (4.30)$$

Analogous to (4.14), we can derive the following energy identity:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\partial^{0.5} B_a v_{tt}|^2 + |\partial^{0.5} B_a b_{tt}|^2 dy &= \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} F^{**} \cdot \partial^{0.5} B_a v_{tt} dy}_{\mathcal{B}_1^{**}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \partial^{0.5} (B_a b_{tt}) \cdot [\partial^{0.5} B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial] v_{tt} dy}_{\mathcal{B}_2^{**}} + \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \partial^{0.5} (B_a b_{tt})^\lambda \partial^{0.5} (\epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} a_t^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_{tt}^\alpha) dy}_{\mathcal{B}_3^{**}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.31)$$

The multiplicative Sobolev inequality together with Lemma 2.1 yields that

$$\mathcal{B}_3^{**} \lesssim \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} \|b_0\|_{1.5} \|v_t\|_{2.5} \|v\|_2. \quad (4.32)$$

To control \mathcal{B}_2^{**} , it suffices to control $\|[\partial^{0.5} B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial] v_{tt}\|_{L^2}$. Analogous to (4.16), we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\partial^{0.5} B_a, b_0 \cdot \partial] v_{tt} &= \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \underbrace{(\partial^{0.5} (a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu (b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_{tt}^\alpha)) - \partial_\nu \partial^{0.5} (b_0^\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha))}_{\mathcal{B}_{21}^{**}} \\ &+ \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \underbrace{(\partial_\nu \partial^{0.5} (b_0^\nu a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha) - b_0^\nu \partial_\nu \partial^{0.5} (a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha))}_{\mathcal{B}_{22}^{**}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.33)$$

For \mathcal{B}_{22}^{**} , we need to invoke the refined Kato-Ponce type commutator estimate as in (4.17)

$$\|\mathcal{B}_{22}^{**}\|_{L^2} \lesssim \|b_0\|_{W^{1.5,6}} \|a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha\|_{L^3} + \|\partial b_0\|_{L^\infty} \|a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha\|_{1.5} \lesssim \|b_0\|_3 \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}. \quad (4.34)$$

For \mathcal{B}_{21}^{**} , we have

$$\mathcal{B}_{21}^{**} = \epsilon_{\lambda\tau\alpha} \partial^{0.5} (a^{\mu\tau} \partial_\mu b_0^\nu \partial_\nu v_{tt}^\alpha + \partial_\beta ((b_0 \cdot \partial) \eta_\gamma) a^{\mu\gamma} a^{\beta\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha - \partial_\beta b_0^\mu a^{\beta\tau} \partial_\mu v_{tt}^\alpha), \quad (4.35)$$

Therefore, invoking $b = (b_0 \cdot \partial) \eta$ and the multiplicative Sobolev inequality again, one can get:

$$\|\mathcal{B}_{21}^{**}\|_{L^2} \lesssim \|b_0\|_3 \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}. \quad (4.36)$$

It remains to control \mathcal{B}_1^{**} , specifically, $\|F^{**}\|_{L^2}$. The two commutator terms can be controlled by $\|b_0\|_3 \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}$ in the same way as \mathcal{B}_1^* . Therefore it remains to control $\|G^{**}\|_{0.5}$, which is directly controlled by using multiplicative Sobolev inequality

$$\|G^{**}\|_{0.5} \lesssim \|a_{tt}\|_1 (\|v_t\|_2 + \|b_0\|_3 \|b\|_3) + \|a_t\|_2 (\|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \|b_0\|_3 \|b_t\|_{2.5}) \lesssim \mathcal{P}. \quad (4.37)$$

Combining (4.12), (4.14), (4.32), (4.34), (4.36), and (4.37), and absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS we have:

$$\|\operatorname{curl} v_{tt}\|_{0.5} + \|\operatorname{curl} b_{tt}\|_{0.5} \lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \epsilon(\|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} + \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}). \quad (4.38)$$

Summing up (4.25), (4.26) and (4.38), then absorbing the ϵ -term to LHS, and finally using Young's inequality and Jensen's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} ds + \|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) \underbrace{(\|v\|_{1.5} + \|v_t\|_{1.5})}_{\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} ds + \|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}); \\ \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} ds + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}, \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) \underbrace{(\|v\|_{1.5} + \|v_t\|_{1.5} + \|b_t\|_{1.5})}_{\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} ds + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}, \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.39)$$

where $\delta > 0$ can be arbitrarily small.

So far, we have derived all the div-curl estimates as shown in Proposition 4.1. However, the control of the boundary terms containing v and its time derivatives as well as the lower order terms (i.e., $\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}$ and $\|b\|_{2.5+\delta}$) are still needed. This will be done in Section 5 and Section 7, receptively.

5 Boundary Estimates of v

In this chapter we focus on the boundary estimates of v^3, v_t^3, v_{tt}^3 with the help of boundary elliptic estimates and the comparison with tangential projection. The conclusion is that

Proposition 5.1 (Boundary estimates of v, v_t, v_{tt}).

$$\|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma} \lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \mathcal{P} \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}). \quad (5.1)$$

$$\|v_t^3\|_{2,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon(\|v_t\|_{2.5} + \|\bar{\partial}^2 v_t\|_{0,\Gamma}) + \|\bar{\partial}^2(\Pi v_t)\|_{0,\Gamma} + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}; \quad (5.2)$$

$$\|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}^\alpha\|_{0,\Gamma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \|v_{tt}^\alpha\|_1 \right) + \|\bar{\partial}(\Pi v_{tt})\|_{0,\Gamma}. \quad (5.3)$$

5.1 Control of v^3 : Boundary elliptic estimates

From (4.1), we still have to control $\|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma}$. Differentiating the surface tension equation $a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q + \sigma \sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\alpha = 0$ in time and let $\alpha = 3$, we have:

$$\sqrt{g} g^{ij} - \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Gamma_{ij}^k \partial_k v^3 = \partial_t(\sqrt{g} g^{ij}) \partial_i \partial_j \eta^3 - \partial_t(\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Gamma_{ij}^k) \partial_k \eta^3 - \frac{1}{\sigma} \partial_t(a^{\mu 3} q) N_\mu, \quad \text{on } \Gamma. \quad (5.4)$$

Invoking Proposition 2.4, we have $\|g_{ij}\|_{3,\Gamma} \leq C$ and $\|\Gamma_{ij}^k\|_{2,\Gamma} \leq C$. Therefore, by the elliptic estimates with coefficients in Sobolev spaces, one has:

$$\|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma} \lesssim \|\partial_t(\sqrt{g} g^{ij}) \partial_i \partial_j \eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma} + \|\partial_t(\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Gamma_{ij}^k) \partial_k \eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma} + \frac{1}{\sigma} \|\partial_t(a^{\mu 3} q) N_\mu\|_{1,\Gamma}$$

For the term $\|\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_i\partial_j\eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma}$, we have:

$$\|\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij})\partial_i\partial_j\eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma} \lesssim \|\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{-1})\|_{1.5,\Gamma} \|\bar{\partial}^2\eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v\|_3 \int_0^t \|\bar{\partial}^2 v^3\|_{1,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v\|_3 \int_0^t \|v\|_{3.5}, \quad (5.5)$$

where we used $\bar{\partial}^2\eta^3 = \int_0^t \bar{\partial}^2 v^3$ since $\bar{\partial}^2\eta(0) = 0$. For the term $\|\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}\Gamma_{ij}^k)\partial_k\eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma}$, one expands the Christoffel symbol to get

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}\Gamma_{ij}^k) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}g^{mn}\partial_m\eta^\tau\partial_t\partial_n\eta_\tau g^{ij}g^{kl}\partial_l\eta^\nu\partial_i\partial_j\eta_\nu + \sqrt{g}\partial_t(g^{ij}g^{kl}\partial_l\eta^\nu)\partial_i\partial_j\eta_\nu \\ &\quad + \sqrt{g}g^{ij}g^{kl}\partial_l\eta^\nu\partial_i\partial_jv_\nu. \end{aligned}$$

A direct computation yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\partial_t(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}\Gamma_{ij}^k)\partial_k\eta^3\|_{1,\Gamma} &\lesssim \sum_{k=1}^2 \|v\|_{3.5} \|\partial_k\eta^3\|_{1.5,\Gamma} \lesssim \|v\|_{3.5} \left(\underbrace{\partial_k\eta^3(0)}_{=0} + \int_0^t \|v\|_3 \right) \\ &\lesssim \|v\|_{3.5} \int_0^t \|v\|_3. \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

The term containing q can be easily estimated by Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding. Summing up (5.5) and (5.6) and using (7.7) and the trace lemma, we have the boundary control of v^3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \|v^3\|_{3,\Gamma} &\lesssim \|q_t\|_1 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}, \|q\|_{1.5,\Gamma}) + P(\|v\|_{3.5}) \int_0^t P(\|v\|_{3.5}) \\ &\lesssim \|q_t(0)\|_1 + \int_0^t \|q_{tt}(s)\|_1 ds + P(\|q_0\|_2) + \int_0^t \|q_t(s)\|_2 ds + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P} \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \mathcal{P} \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}), \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

where, in the last line, we used the fact that $Q = q + \frac{1}{2}b_0^\nu b_\nu$. This allows us to estimate q_t and q_{tt} in terms of Q_t and Q_{tt} plus error terms that can be controlled by $\mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}$.

5.2 Control of v_t^3 and v_{tt}^3 : Comparing ΠX with X^3

To control $\|v_t^3\|_{2,\Gamma}$ and $\|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma}$, we need to use the bound for Πv_t and Πv_{tt} . In general, we need the following argument, which was proved in Section 6.1 of [6]:

Lemma 5.2 (Compare ΠX with $X \cdot N$). For any (smooth) vector field X in Ω , we have

$$\|\bar{\partial}X^3\|_{0,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \|\bar{\partial}X^\alpha\|_{0,\Gamma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \|X^\alpha\|_1 \right) + \|\bar{\partial}(\Pi X)\|_{0,\Gamma}. \quad (5.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\partial}^2X^3\|_{0,\Gamma} &\lesssim \epsilon \|X\|_{2.5} + \epsilon \|\bar{\partial}^2X\|_{0,\Gamma} + P(\|Q\|_{1.5,\Gamma}, \|\partial_t X(0)\|_0) \\ &\quad + \|\bar{\partial}^2(\Pi X)\|_{0,\Gamma} + \int_0^t P(\|\partial_t X\|_0); \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

□

Let $X = v_t$ (v_{tt} , resp.) in (5.9) ((5.8), resp.), we have:

$$\|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \|\bar{\partial}v_{tt}^\alpha\|_{0,\Gamma} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \|v_{tt}^\alpha\|_1 \right) + \|\bar{\partial}(\Pi v_{tt})\|_{0,\Gamma}, \quad (5.10)$$

$$\|v_t^3\|_{2,\Gamma} \lesssim \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5} + \epsilon \|\bar{\partial}^2v_t\|_{0,\Gamma} + P(\|v_{tt}(0)\|_0) + \|\bar{\partial}^2(\Pi v_t)\|_{0,\Gamma} + \int_0^t P(\|v_{tt}\|_0). \quad (5.11)$$

Therefore we ends the proof of Proposition 5.1.

□

6 Tangential Estimates

In this section we will derive the tangential estimates of v_{ttt} , b_{ttt} and v_{tt} , b_{tt} , as well as the tangential projection Πv_t and Πv_{tt} , which together with the div-curl estimates in Section 4 and the boundary estimates in Section 5, will close all the a priori estimates. Our conclusion in this section is:

Proposition 6.1. Assume Lemma 2.1 holds, then we have:

$$\|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}(\Pi v_{tt})\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 \lesssim \epsilon(\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}, \quad (6.1)$$

and

$$\|\bar{\partial}v_{tt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}b_{tt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}^2(\Pi v_t)\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 \lesssim \epsilon\|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.2)$$

Here $\epsilon > 0$ is a positive small constant and is to be determined.

Remark: Before going to the proof, we point out that all the boundary integrals on the fixed bottom Γ_0 vanish since we have

$$v^3 = 0, \partial_i \eta^3 = 0$$

and thus

$$\partial_i v^3 = 0, \partial_t v^3 = \partial_t^2 v^3 = \partial_t^3 v^3 = 0, a^{31} = a^{32} = 0.$$

6.1 Estimates of v_{ttt} , b_{ttt} and boundary term $\partial \Pi v_{tt}$

We start with $\|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2$. From the first two equations in (1.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}\|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 &= \frac{1}{2}\|v_{ttt}(0)\|_0^2 - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_t^3 (a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q) \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds}_I + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_t^3 (b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} b^{\alpha}) \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds}_J \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\|b_{ttt}(0)\|_0^2 + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_t^3 (b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} v^{\alpha}) \partial_t^3 b_{\alpha} dy ds}_K. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

We observe that $J + K$ actually vanishes. Indeed, one can integrate ∂_{μ} by parts in $J + K$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} J + K &= \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} b_0^{\mu} \partial_t^3 \partial_{\mu} b^{\alpha} \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} + b_0^{\mu} \partial_t^3 \partial_{\mu} v^{\alpha} \partial_t^3 b_{\alpha} dy ds \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} (\partial_t^3 b^{\alpha} \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha}) dy ds \\ &= - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \underbrace{\partial_{\mu} b_0^{\mu}}_{=0} \partial_t^3 b^{\alpha} \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \underbrace{b_0^{\mu} N_{\mu}}_{=0} (\partial_t^3 b^{\alpha} \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha}) dS ds = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

Therefore it suffices to control I . Here we remark that we have to integrate ∂_{μ} by parts once the term $\partial_{\mu} Q_{ttt}$ appears since there is no control of Q_{ttt} . After this, we invoke the fifth equation of (1.8) to replace $Q_{ttt}|_{\Gamma} = q_{ttt}|_{\Gamma}$ by the surface tension term and its time derivatives. To do this, we first expand I as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q_{ttt} \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds - 3 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} a_t^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q_{tt} \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds - 3 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} a_{tt}^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q_t \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds \\ &\quad - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} a_{ttt}^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} dy ds \\ &=: I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4. \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

With the help of Lemma 2.1 and Theorem 3.1, $I_2 + I_3$ can be directly controlled by Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 + I_3 &\leq \int_0^t (\|a_t\|_2 \|\partial Q_{tt}\|_0 + \|a_{tt}\|_{0.5} \|\partial Q_t\|_1) \|v_{ttt}\|_0 ds \\
&\lesssim \int_0^t P(\|v\|_3, \|v_t\|_{1.5}, \|v_{tt}\|_0, \|Q_{tt}\|_1, \|Q_t\|_2) ds \\
&\lesssim \int_0^t P(\|v\|_3, \|v_t\|_{2.5}, \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \|v_{ttt}\|_0, \|b\|_{3.5}, \|b_t\|_{2.5}, \|b_{tt}\|_1) ds.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.6}$$

For I_1 , integrating ∂_μ by parts, then using $Q = q + \frac{1}{2}c^2$ on Γ to replace $Q_{ttt}|_\Gamma$ by $q_{ttt}|_\Gamma$ and invoking the surface tension equation, one has:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma a^{v\alpha} Q_{ttt} \partial_t^3 v_\alpha N_\mu dS ds + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Omega a^{\mu\alpha} Q_{ttt} \partial_\mu \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dy ds}_{I_{10}} \\
&= - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma a^{\mu\alpha} q_{ttt} \partial_t^3 v_\alpha N_\mu dS ds + I_{10} \\
&= - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_t^3 \overbrace{(a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q)}^{= -\sigma \sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\alpha} \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dS ds}_{I_{11}} + I_{10} \\
&\quad + 3 \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Gamma a_t^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q_{tt} \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dS ds}_{I_{12}} + 3 \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Gamma a_{tt}^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q_t \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dS ds}_{I_{13}} + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dS ds}_{I_{14}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.7}$$

Here we can see the most cumbersome term is I_{14} apart from I_{11} since $a_{ttt} \in L^2(\Gamma)$ and v_{ttt} cannot be controlled on the boundary. However, we can plug $Q = q + \frac{1}{2}b^v b_v$ into I_4 and then integrate ∂_μ by parts to produce a term which cancels with I_{14} . We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= - \int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu q \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dy ds - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu \left(\frac{1}{2}b^v b_v\right) \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dy ds}_{I_{41}} \\
&= - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} q N_\mu \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dS ds + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} q \partial_t^3 \partial_\mu v_\alpha dy ds}_{I_{42}} + I_{41} \\
&= -I_{14} + I_{41} + I_{42}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.8}$$

Up to now, it remains to control $I_{10}, I_{11}, I_{12}, I_{13}, I_{41}, I_{42}$. First, I_{41} can be directly controlled

$$I_{41} \lesssim \int_0^t \|\partial_t^3 a\|_{L^2} \|b \partial b\|_{L^\infty} \|v_{ttt}\|_{L^2} ds \lesssim \int_0^t P(\|v\|_3, \|v_t\|_1, \|v_{tt}\|_1, \|v_{ttt}\|_0, \|b\|_3) ds. \tag{6.9}$$

For I_{42} , one first differentiates ∂_t twice in Lemma 2.1 (8) to get

$$\partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} = -a^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta \partial_t^2 v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} + L.O.T.$$

Therefore the main term of I_{42} is

$$I_{42} = - \int_0^t \int_\Omega a^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta \partial_t^2 v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} a^{\mu\alpha} q \partial_t^3 \partial_\mu v_\alpha dy ds + L.O.T.$$

Also we observe that

$$\partial_t(a^{\mu\nu}\partial_\beta\partial_t^2v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha}a^{\mu\alpha}\partial_t^2\partial_\mu v_\alpha) = 2a^{\mu\nu}\partial_\beta\partial_t^2v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha}\partial_t^3\partial_\mu v_\alpha + 2\partial_t a^{\mu\nu}\partial_\beta\partial_t^2v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha}\partial_t^2\partial_\mu v_\alpha,$$

which implies the main term of I_{42} becomes

$$\begin{aligned} I_{42} &= -\frac{1}{2}\int_\Omega a^{\mu\nu}\partial_\beta\partial_t^2v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha}a^{\mu\alpha}\partial_t^2\partial_\mu v_\alpha q \Big|_0^t + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^t \int_\Omega a^{\mu\nu}\partial_\beta\partial_t^2v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha}\partial_\mu\partial_t^2v_\alpha q_t \\ &\quad - \int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t a^{\mu\nu}\partial_\beta\partial_t^2v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha}\partial_\mu\partial_t^2v_\alpha q + L.O.T. \\ &\lesssim P(\|v_0\|_3, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_1, \|Q(0)\|_2, \|b_0\|_2) + \|v_{tt}\|_1^2\|q\|_2 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

To eliminate the term $\|v_{tt}\|_1^2\|q\|_2$, we first use the interpolation inequality and ϵ -Young's inequality:

$$\|v_{tt}\|_1^2\|q\|_2 \lesssim \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^{4/3}\|v_{tt}\|_0^{2/3}\|q\|_2 \lesssim \epsilon\|\partial_t^2v\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|q\|_2, \|v_{tt}\|_0) \lesssim \epsilon\|\partial_t^2v\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|Q\|_2, \|b\|_2, \|v_{tt}\|_0).$$

Then the last term can be written as the initial data plus the time integral:

$$P(\|Q\|_2, \|b\|_2, \|v_{tt}\|_0) = P(\|Q(0)\|_2, \|b_0\|_2, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_0) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}.$$

Therefore I_{42} has the following control:

$$I_{42} \lesssim P(\|v_0\|_3, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_1, \|Q(0)\|_2, \|b_0\|_2) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.11)$$

The control of I_{13} is also straightforward if we integrate ∂_t by parts,:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{13} &= 3\int_\Gamma \partial_t^2 a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q_t \partial_t^2 v_\alpha ds \Big|_0^t - 3\int_0^t \int_\Gamma (\partial_t^3 a^{\nu\alpha} q_t + \partial_t^2 a^{\nu\alpha} q_{tt}) N_\mu \partial_t^2 v_\alpha dS ds \\ &\lesssim \|\partial_t^2 a\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \|q_t\|_{L^4(\Gamma)} \|v_{tt}\|_{L^4(\Gamma)} \Big|_0^t \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (\|\partial_t^3 a\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \|q_t\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} + \|\partial_t^2 a\|_{L^4(\Gamma)} \|q_{tt}\|_{L^4(\Gamma)}) \|v_{tt}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} ds \\ &\lesssim \|a_{tt}\|_{0.5} \|Q_t\|_1 \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \\ &\lesssim (\|v\|_2^2 + \|v_t\|_{1.5})^4 + \|Q_t\|_1^4 + \epsilon\|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \epsilon\|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

Here $\epsilon > 0$ need not be arbitrarily small, since we only require it can be small enough to be absorbed by $N(t)$.

The control of the remaining terms needs either to invoke the surface tension equation, or to use some tricky simplification. First, we show that the desired term $\|\bar{\partial}\Pi v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}$ comes from I_{11} . Integrating ∂_i by parts, one has:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\sigma} I_{11} &= \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \partial_t^2 \partial_i \left(\sqrt{g} g^{ij} (\delta_{\lambda}^{\alpha} - g^{kl} \partial_k \eta^{\alpha} \partial_l \eta^{\lambda}) \partial_j v^{\lambda} \right) + \sqrt{g} (g^{ij} g^{kl} - g^{lj} g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^{\alpha} \partial_k \eta^{\lambda} \partial_l v^{\lambda} \Big) \partial_t^3 v_{\alpha} \\
&= - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} g^{ij} (\delta_{\lambda}^{\alpha} - g^{kl} \partial_k \eta^{\alpha} \partial_l \eta^{\lambda}) \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^{\lambda} \partial_t^3 \partial_i v_{\alpha}}_{I_{111}} \\
&\quad - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} (g^{ij} g^{kl} - g^{lj} g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^{\alpha} \partial_k \eta^{\lambda} \partial_l \partial_t^2 v^{\lambda} \partial_t^3 \partial_i v_{\alpha}}_{I_{112}} + L_{11},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.13}$$

where L_{11} consists of all the terms in $\partial_t^3 (\sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^{\alpha})$ with at least one ∂_t falling on $\sqrt{g} (g^{ij} g^{kl} - g^{lj} g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^{\alpha} \partial_k \eta^{\lambda}$ and $\sqrt{g} g^{ij} (\delta_{\lambda}^{\alpha} - g^{kl} \partial_k \eta^{\alpha} \partial_l \eta^{\lambda})$. We only show how to control I_{111} and I_{112} . For the control of L , one only needs to integrate ∂_t by parts. We refer readers to Section 4.1.1.3 in [6] for details. The result is

$$L_{11} \lesssim \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|v_0\|_3, \|v_t(0)\|_{1.5}, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \tag{6.14}$$

To control I_{111} , we recall $\Pi_{\lambda}^{\alpha} = \delta_{\lambda}^{\alpha} - g^{kl} \partial_k \eta^{\alpha} \partial_l \eta^{\lambda}$ to get

$$I_{111} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Pi_{\lambda}^{\alpha} \partial_t (\partial_t^2 \partial_j v^{\lambda} \partial_t^2 \partial_i v_{\alpha}).$$

Integrating ∂_t by parts, using the symmetry of g^{-1} and Π , and also $\Pi \partial_t^2 \partial_i v = \partial_i (\Pi \partial_t^2 v) - \partial_i \Pi \partial_t^2 v$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{111} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Pi_{\lambda}^{\alpha} \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^{\lambda} \partial_t^2 \partial_i v_{\alpha} \Big|_0^t + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \partial_t (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Pi_{\lambda}^{\alpha}) \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^{\lambda} \partial_t^2 \partial_i v_{\alpha} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_i (\Pi_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha}) \partial_j (\Pi_{\lambda}^{\mu} \partial_t^2 v^{\lambda})}_{I_{1111}} \\
&\quad + \underbrace{\int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \partial_i \Pi_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} \partial_j (\Pi_{\lambda}^{\mu} \partial_t^2 v^{\lambda}) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} \partial_i \Pi_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_j \Pi_{\lambda}^{\mu} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} \partial_t^2 v^{\lambda}}_{I_{1112}} \\
&\quad - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Pi_{\lambda}^{\alpha} \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^{\lambda} \partial_t^2 \partial_i v_{\alpha} \Big|_{t=0}}_{I_{1110}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \partial_t (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} \Pi_{\lambda}^{\alpha}) \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^{\lambda} \partial_t^2 \partial_i v_{\alpha}}_{L_{111}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.15}$$

The main term is I_{1111} . Plugging $\sqrt{g} g^{ij} = \delta^{ij} + (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} - \delta^{ij})$ and $\|\sqrt{g} g^{ij} - \delta^{ij}\|_{1.5, \Gamma} \leq \epsilon$, we get the desired term $\|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2$ in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{1111} &= -\frac{1}{2} \|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} (\sqrt{g} g^{ij} - \delta^{ij}) \partial_i (\Pi_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha}) \partial_j (\Pi_{\lambda}^{\mu} \partial_t^2 v^{\lambda}) \\
&\leq -\frac{1}{2} \|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.16}$$

For the remaining terms, invoking $\|\sqrt{g} g^{-1}\|_{1.5, \Gamma} \lesssim 1$ and $\|\bar{\partial} \Pi\|_{1.5, \Gamma} \lesssim \|\eta\|_{3.5, \Gamma}$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{111} &\lesssim \int_0^t \|\partial_t (\sqrt{g} g^{-1} \Pi)\|_{L^{\infty}(\Gamma)} \|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2 \lesssim \int_0^t \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5} \|v\|_3, \\
I_{1112} &\lesssim \|\partial_t (\sqrt{g} g^{-1} \Pi)\|_{L^{\infty}(\Gamma)} \|\bar{\partial} \Pi\|_{L^{\infty}(\Gamma)} \|v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma} \|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma} + \|\bar{\partial} \Pi\|_{L^{\infty}(\Gamma)}^2 \|v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2 \\
&\lesssim P(\|q\|_{1.5, \Gamma}) (\|v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma} \|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma} + \|v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2) \\
&\lesssim \epsilon \|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2 + P(\|q\|_{1.5, \Gamma}) \|v_{tt}\|_{0, \Gamma}^2, \\
I_{1110} &\lesssim P(\|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1, \Gamma}).
\end{aligned} \tag{6.17}$$

Hence, we have

$$I_{111} \lesssim -\|\bar{\partial}\Pi v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}) + P(\|q\|_{1.5,\Gamma}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.18)$$

To end the estimates of I_{11} , it remains to control I_{112} , which requires some remarkable structures introduced in [5]. The detailed computation is exactly the same as Section 4.1.1.2 in [6]. The estimate for I_{112} is based on the following observation: One can write

$$I_{112} = \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (\partial_t \det A^1 + \det A^2 + \det A^3), \quad (6.19)$$

where $A_{ij}^1 = \partial_i \eta_\mu \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^\mu$, $A_{ij}^2 = \partial_i v_\mu \partial_t^2 \partial_j v^\mu$ and

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 \eta_\mu \partial_t^2 \partial_1 v_\mu & \partial_1 v_\mu \partial_t^2 \partial_2 v_\mu \\ \partial_2 \eta_\mu \partial_t^2 \partial_1 v_\mu & \partial_2 v_\mu \partial_t^2 \partial_2 v_\mu \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now we explain how this identity holds: Consider the integrand

$$(g^{ij} g^{kl} - g^{lj} g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^\alpha \partial_k \eta^\lambda \partial_t \partial_l v^\lambda \partial_t^3 \partial_i v_\alpha.$$

Since this vanishes if $l = i$, we only need to consider the case when $(l, i) = (1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$, and then it becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (\partial_1 \eta_\mu \partial_2 \eta_\lambda - \partial_1 \eta_\lambda \partial_2 \eta_\mu) (\partial_t^2 \partial_2 v^\lambda \partial_t^3 \partial_1 v^\mu + \partial_t^3 v^\lambda \partial_t^2 \partial_1 v^\mu).$$

One the other hand, one can find

$$\frac{1}{g} \partial_t \det A^1 \sim \frac{1}{g} (\partial_1 \eta_\mu \partial_2 \eta_\lambda - \partial_1 \eta_\lambda \partial_2 \eta_\mu) (\partial_t^2 \partial_2 v^\lambda \partial_t^3 \partial_1 v^\mu + \partial_t^3 v^\lambda \partial_t^2 \partial_1 v^\mu),$$

while A^2, A^3 are present precisely to compensate the L.O.T omitted above. The result is

$$I_{112} \lesssim \epsilon \|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}) + P(\|q\|_{1.5,\Gamma}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.20)$$

Thus, from (6.13), (6.18), (6.19), I_{11} can be controlled:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} &\lesssim -\|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|q\|_{1.5,\Gamma}, \|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) \\ &\quad + P(\|v_0\|_3, \|v_t(0)\|_{1.5}, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.21)$$

The remaining work is to control I_{10}, I_{12} via the surface tension equation. For I_{10} , invoking the divergence-free condition for v , one has

$$\begin{aligned} I_{10} &= -3 \int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t^2 a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu \partial_t v_\alpha \partial_t^3 Q - 3 \int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_t^3 Q - \int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu v_\alpha \partial_t^3 Q \\ &=: I_{101} + I_{102} + I_{103} \end{aligned} \quad (6.22)$$

I_{101} can be directly controlled by Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding after integrating ∂_t by parts:

$$I_{101} \lesssim \epsilon (\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_3, \|v_t(0)\|_{1.5}, \|Q_{tt}(0)\|_1) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.23)$$

The control of I_{103} is similarly as that of I_{42} , i.e., plugging $\partial_t^3 a^{\mu\alpha} = -a^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta \partial_t^2 v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} + L.O.T.$ into I_{103} , then integrating ∂_β by parts for the main term and integrate ∂_t by parts in the remainder terms. Detailed computation can be found in (4.16)-(4.18) in [15]. The result is

$$I_{103} \lesssim \epsilon (\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2) + P(\|Q_{tt}(0)\|_1, \|Q_t(0)\|_2, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}, \|v_t(0)\|_{2.5}) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.24)$$

For I_{102} , we first integrate ∂_μ by parts, then use Lemma 2.1 (8) and the surface tension equation to get

$$\begin{aligned} I_{102} &= -3 \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_t a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \underbrace{\overline{\partial_t^3 Q}}_{=\partial_t^3 q \text{ on } \Gamma} N_\mu dS ds + 3 \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_t a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_\mu \partial_t^3 Q dy ds}_{L_{1021}} \\ &= 3 \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Gamma a^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_t^3 q N_\mu dS ds}_{I_{1021}} + L_{1021}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.25)$$

The term L_{1021} can be controlled by integrating ∂_t by parts. For details, we refer to (4.36) in [6]:

$$L_{1021} \lesssim \epsilon(\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2) + P(\|Q_{tt}(0)\|_1, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}, \|v_0\|_3) + P(\|v\|_2) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.26)$$

To control I_{1021} , we differentiate in time variable in the surface tension equation three times to get

$$a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu \partial_t^3 q = -\sigma \partial_t^3 (\sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\nu) - 3 \partial_t a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu \partial_t^2 q - 3 \partial_t^2 a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu \partial_t q - \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu q$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} I_{1021} &= -\sigma \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_\beta v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_t^3 (\sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\nu)}_{I_{10211}} - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_\beta v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_t^3 a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu q \\ &\quad - 3 \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_\beta v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_t a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu \partial_t^2 q - 3 \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_\beta v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t^2 v_\alpha \partial_t^2 a^{\mu\nu} N_\mu \partial_t q \end{aligned} \quad (6.27)$$

All the terms above can be bounded by $\int_0^t \mathcal{P}$. The last 3 terms can be bounded directly by using Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding, whereas the control of I_{10211} needs us to invoke

$$\partial_t (\sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\nu) = \partial_i \left(\sqrt{g} g^{ij} (\delta_\lambda^\alpha - g^{kl} \partial_k \eta^\alpha \partial_l \eta^\lambda) \partial_j v^\lambda \right) + \sqrt{g} (g^{ij} g^{kl} - g^{lj} g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^\alpha \partial_k \eta^\lambda \partial_l v^\lambda$$

again. For details, we refer to the control of I_{21211} in [6].

From (6.22), (6.23), (6.24), (6.25), (6.26) and (6.27), one has

$$I_{10} \lesssim \epsilon(\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{2.5}^2) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \quad (6.28)$$

The control of I_{12} can be proceeded in the same way as above. We only state the basic idea and list the result. For detailed proof, we refer to Section 4.1.2.2 (control of I_{221}) in [6].

To see this, invoking Lemma 2.1 (8) and the surface tension equation, one can re-write I_{12} to be

$$I_{12} = 3\sigma \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \partial_\beta v_\nu a^{\beta\alpha} \partial_t^2 (\sqrt{g} \Delta_g \eta^\nu) \partial_t^3 v_\alpha dS ds + \dots,$$

and then one can mimic the proof of the control of I_{10211} after integrating a tangential derivative and ∂_t by parts. The result is

$$I_{12} \lesssim \epsilon\|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + P(\|v_0\|_3, \|v_t(0)\|_{1.5}, \|v_t(0)\|_{2.5}, \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5}) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.29)$$

Plugging (6.21), (6.28) and (6.29) into (6.7), we have the estimates for I_1

$$I_1 \lesssim -\|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon(\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{2.5}^2) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.30)$$

Then combining (6.7), (6.6), (6.8), (6.9) and (6.11), we know I satisfies the similar estimates as I_1 . Plugging this and (6.4) into (6.31), we finally ends the control of $\|v_{ttt}\|_0$ and $\|b_{ttt}\|_0$ as well as $\|\bar{\partial} \Pi v_{tt}\|_{0,\Gamma}$:

$$\|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 \lesssim -\|\bar{\partial}(\Pi v_{tt})\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon(\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{2.5}^2) + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.31)$$

6.2 Estimates of ∂v_{tt} and boundary term $\partial^2 \Pi v_t$

In this subsection, we will derive the bound (6.2). Similarly as in the previous subsection, we first compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2} \|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{\partial} b_{tt}\|_0^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{\partial} v_{tt}(0)\|_0^2 - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 (a^{v\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q) \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} dy ds}_{I^*} \\
&\quad + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 (b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} b^{\alpha}) \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} dy ds}_{J^*} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{\partial} b_{tt}(0)\|_0^2 + \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 (b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} v^{\alpha}) \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 b_{\alpha} dy ds}_{K^*}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.32}$$

We observe that the highest order term in J^* cancels with that in K^* . Indeed, one can integrate ∂_{μ} by parts in $J^* + K^*$ to get

$$\begin{aligned}
J^* + K^* &= \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} b_0^{\mu} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 \partial_{\mu} b^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} + b_0^{\mu} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 \partial_{\mu} v^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 b_{\alpha} dy ds \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 b^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} dy ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} b_0^{\mu} \partial_t^2 \partial_{\mu} b_{\alpha} dy ds \\
&\leq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} b_0^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} (\bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 b^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha}) dy ds + \int_0^t \|b_{tt}\|_1 \|v_{tt}\|_1 \|b_0\|_3 ds \\
&= - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \underbrace{\partial_{\mu} b_0^{\mu}}_{=0} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 b^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} dy ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \underbrace{b_0^{\mu} N_{\mu}}_{=0} (\bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 b^{\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha}) dS ds \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \|b_{tt}\|_1 \|v_{tt}\|_1 \|b_0\|_3 ds \\
&\lesssim \int_0^t \mathcal{P}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.33}$$

Therefore, it suffices to control I^* . In face, the only highest order term in I^* is $\bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} a^{\mu\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 \partial_{\mu} Q$ which can be controlled by integrating ∂_{μ} by parts and then invoking the surface tension equation again, while the others can be controlled by Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding.

$$\begin{aligned}
I^* &= - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} a^{\mu\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 \partial_{\mu} Q dy ds - \underbrace{\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} r^{\alpha} dy ds}_{I_0^*} \\
&= - \int_0^t \int_{\Gamma} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 v^{\alpha} a^{\mu\alpha} N_{\mu} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 Q dS ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \bar{\partial} \partial_{\mu} \partial_t^2 v_{\alpha} a^{\mu\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_t^2 Q dy ds + I_0^* \\
&=: I_1^* + I_2^* + I_0^*,
\end{aligned} \tag{6.34}$$

where in I_0^* we have

$$-r^{\alpha} = \bar{\partial} a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q_{tt} + a_t^{\mu\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_{\mu} Q_t + \bar{\partial} a_t^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q_t + a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q + a_{tt}^{\mu\alpha} \bar{\partial} \partial_{\mu} Q + \bar{\partial}^2 a_t^{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\mu} Q,$$

and thus we have the control for I_0^* :

$$I_0^* \lesssim \int_0^t P(\|v\|_3, \|v_t\|_2, \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \|Q\|_2, \|Q_t\|_2, \|Q_{tt}\|_1) ds \lesssim \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \tag{6.35}$$

I_2^* can also be directly controlled by Hölder's inequality and Sobolev embedding. First the divergence-free condition for v implies $\bar{\partial}\partial_t^2(a^{\mu\alpha}\partial_\mu v_\alpha) = 0$. Expanding this and plugging it into I_2^* , one can get

$$I_2^* \lesssim \int_0^t P(\|v\|_3, \|v_t\|_2, \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}, \|Q_{tt}\|_1) ds \lesssim \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.36)$$

Now it remains to control I_1^* . Replacing Q by q first (recall $Q = q + \frac{1}{2}c^2$ on Γ), then invoking the surface tension equation again, we have

$$I_1^* = - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \bar{\partial}\partial_t^2(a^{\mu\alpha}q_\alpha) + \dots = \underbrace{\sigma \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \bar{\partial}\partial_t^2(\sqrt{g}\Delta_g \eta^\alpha) \bar{\partial}\partial_t^2 v_\alpha}_{I_{11}^*} + \dots, \quad (6.37)$$

where the omitted terms can be directly bounded by $\int_0^t \mathcal{P}$. For I_{11}^* , one can mimic the proof of controlling I_{11} : taking derivative $\bar{\partial}\partial_t$ in the identity

$$\partial_t(\sqrt{g}\Delta_g \eta^\nu) = \partial_i \left(\sqrt{g}g^{ij}(\delta_\lambda^\alpha - g^{kl}\partial_k \eta^\alpha \partial_l \eta^\lambda) \partial_j v^\lambda \right) + \sqrt{g}(g^{ij}g^{kl} - g^{lj}g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^\alpha \partial_k \eta^\lambda \partial_l v^\lambda,$$

and plugging that into I_{11}^* , one gets

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11}^* &= - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \sqrt{g}g^{ij}(\delta_\lambda^\alpha - g^{kl}\partial_k \eta^\alpha \partial_l \eta^\lambda) \partial_t \bar{\partial}\partial_j v^\lambda \partial_t^2 \bar{\partial}\partial_i v_\alpha \\ &\quad - \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \sqrt{g}(g^{ij}g^{kl} - g^{lj}g^{ik}) \partial_j \eta^\alpha \partial_k \eta^\lambda \partial_l \partial_t \bar{\partial} v^\lambda \partial_t^2 \bar{\partial}\partial_i v_\alpha + L_{111}^* \\ &=: I_{111}^* + I_{112}^* + L_{11}^*, \end{aligned} \quad (6.38)$$

where L_{11}^* is the analogue of L_{11} . The term I_{112}^* is the analogue of I_{112} which requires using the tricky determinant computation, and is estimated in the same way as I_{112} .

$$I_{112} \lesssim \int_0^t \mathcal{P}, \quad L_{11}^* \lesssim \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_3) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \quad (6.39)$$

For I_{111}^* , we just need to replace all the ∂_t^2 appearing when controlling I_{111} by $\bar{\partial}\partial_t$, and repeat all the steps, to get

$$I_{111}^* \lesssim -\|\bar{\partial}^2 \Pi v_t\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_3, \|Q(0)\|_2) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.40)$$

Combining and (6.37), (6.38), (6.40) and (6.39), we have

$$I_1^* \lesssim -\|\bar{\partial}^2 \Pi v_t\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_3, \|Q(0)\|_2) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.41)$$

Plugging (6.35), (6.36) and (6.41) into (6.34), we can derive the desired estimates from (6.32) and (6.33):

$$\|\bar{\partial}v_{tt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}b_{tt}\|_0^2 \lesssim -\|\bar{\partial}^2 \Pi v_t\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \epsilon \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.42)$$

7 Closing the estimates

In this section we are going to close all the a priori estimates.

7.1 Estimates at $t = 0$

Before summarising all the estimates we have gotten, we point out that, so far, all the estimates contain the initial value of several quantities. In this section we will control all these quantities in terms of the initial data, i.e. v_0 and b_0 . It is exactly here that we require the a priori estimates depend on $\|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}$. Assume we have the a priori bound for v_0 and b_0 , then the control of $\|b_t(0)\|_{2.5}$ automatically holds

$$\|b_t(0)\|_{2.5} = \|(b_0 \cdot \partial)v_0\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|b_0\|_{2.5}\|v_0\|_{3.5}. \quad (7.1)$$

While the control of $\|v_t(0)\|_{2.5}$ requires the a priori bound for $Q_0 := Q(0)$. Our basic idea to proceed the remaining steps is:

$$\underbrace{v_0, b_0}_{\Rightarrow b_t(0)} \xrightarrow{\Delta} Q_0 \xrightarrow{(1.8)} v_t(0) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\partial_t(1.8)} b_{tt}(0) \\ \xrightarrow{\Delta} Q_t(0) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\partial_t(1.8)} v_{tt}(0) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\partial_t^2(1.8)} b_{ttt}(0) \\ \xrightarrow{\Delta} Q_{tt}(0) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\partial_t^2(1.8)} v_{ttt}(0), \quad (7.2)$$

here ‘ Δ ’ means using elliptic estimates as in Chapter 3, ‘ ∂_t ’ means differentiating the MHD equation with respect to time variable t .

The first step is to control $\|Q_0\|_{3.5}$. Since $\eta(0) = \text{Id}$, we can derive the estimate for $\|Q_0\|_{3.5}$ from the original MHD system (1.1). Taking divergence in the first equation $D_t u - (B \cdot \nabla)B = -\nabla P$ and set $t = 0$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta Q_0 &= [\nabla, D_t]v|_{t=0} - [\nabla, b_0 \cdot \nabla]b_0 = \partial_\mu v_0^v \partial_\mu v_0^v - \partial_\mu b_0^v \partial_\nu b_0^\mu \text{ in } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial Q_0}{\partial N} &= 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_0 \\ Q_0 &= 0 \text{ on } \Gamma \end{aligned}$$

Then the standard elliptic estimate yields that

$$\|Q_0\|_{3.5} \lesssim \|v_0\|_{2.5}\|v_0\|_3 + \|b_0\|_{2.5}\|b_0\|_3, \quad (7.3)$$

and thus one can derive the bound for $\|v_t(0)\|_{2.5}$ as well as $\|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_t(0)\|_{2.5} &\leq \|b_0 \cdot \partial b_0\|_{2.5} + \|\partial Q_0\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|b_0\|_{2.5}\|b_0\|_{3.5} + \|Q_0\|_{3.5}; \\ \|b_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5} &= \|b_0 \cdot \partial v_t\|_{1.5} \lesssim \|b_0\|_2\|v_t\|_{2.5} \lesssim \|b_0\|_2(\|b_0\|_{2.5}\|b_0\|_{3.5} + \|Q_0\|_{3.5}). \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

To derive the bound for $\|Q_t(0)\|_{2.5}$, one needs to invoke (3.9) and restrict it at $t = 0$, with the following boundary condition

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q_t(0)}{\partial N} &= g^*|_{t=0} \text{ on } \Gamma_0 \text{ as in (3.10)} \\ Q_t(0) &= q_t(0) = -\partial_t a^{\mu\alpha} N_\mu q|_{t=0} - \sigma \Delta v_0^3 \text{ on } \Gamma, \end{aligned}$$

and the standard elliptic estimate yields that

$$\|Q_t(0)\|_{2.5} \lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}), \quad (7.5)$$

and thus one can derive the bound for $\|v_{tt}(0)\|_{2.5}$ as well as $\|b_{ttt}\|_0$ by time differentiating (1.8) again:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5} &\leq \|b_0 \cdot \partial b_t(0)\|_{1.5} + \|\partial_t(a^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\mu Q)|_{t=0}\|_{1.5} \lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}\|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}); \\ \|b_{ttt}(0)\|_0 &= \|b_0 \cdot \partial v_{tt}\|_0 \lesssim \|b_0\|_2\|v_{tt}\|_0 \lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}\|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}). \end{aligned} \quad (7.6)$$

We remark that the last estimate illustrates that the term $\|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}$ is necessary in the a priori estimates due to Δv_0^3 on the boundary. Besides, one can continue the steps by following the idea in (7.2) to get the bound for $\|v_{ttt}(0)\|_0$ and $\|Q_{tt}\|_1$ so we omit the details. We conclude that

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\|v_t(0)\|_{2.5} + \|v_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5} + \|v_{ttt}(0)\|_0 \\ &+ \|b_t(0)\|_{2.5} + \|b_{tt}(0)\|_{1.5} + \|b_{ttt}(0)\|_0 \\ &+ \|Q(0)\|_{3.5} + \|Q_t(0)\|_{2.5} + \|Q_{tt}(0)\|_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}\|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}). \quad (7.7)$$

7.2 Rewrite and summarise the estimates

Now we summarise all the estimates that we have gotten. In order to apply Gronwall-type inequality, we have to ensure all of the a priori quantities are controlled by the sum of the initial data and the time integral of these quantities. Therefore we also need to rewrite the estimates of pressure shown in Proposition 3.1.

Estimates of η :

$$\|\eta\|_{3.5} \leq \|v_0\|_{3.5} + \int_0^t \|v(s)\|_{3.5} ds, \quad (7.8)$$

obviously holds.

Estimate of v : From (3.3), (7.7), (4.8) and (5.1) in Proposition 5.1, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v\|_{3.5}^2 &\lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}) + \mathcal{P} \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|Q_t\|_1^2 + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) \\ &\lesssim (\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}) + \mathcal{P} \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|Q_t(0)\|_1^2 + \int_0^t \|Q_{tt}(s)\|_1^2 ds + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) \\ &\lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}) + \mathcal{P} \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) \end{aligned} \quad (7.9)$$

Estimate of v_t : For v_t , we notice that the ϵ -term on the RHS of (5.11) can be absorbed by $\|v_t\|_{2.5}$. Therefore, combining this with (4.23), (6.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 &\lesssim \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|\bar{\partial}v_{tt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}b_{tt}\|_0^2 \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \underbrace{\|\bar{\partial}^2 \Pi v_t\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \|\bar{\partial}v_{tt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}b_{tt}\|_0^2}_{\text{using (6.2)}} \\ &\lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}). \end{aligned} \quad (7.10)$$

Estimates of v_{tt}, v_{ttt}, b_{ttt} : Similarly, one can get the estimates of v_{tt}, v_{ttt} and b_{ttt} simultaneously just by mimicing the derivation of (7.10). Using (4.39), (6.1) and absorbing all the ϵ -terms to LHS, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|v_{tt}^3\|_{1,\Gamma}^2 + \|\bar{\partial}v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}b_{ttt}\|_0^2 \\ &\lesssim \mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \underbrace{\|\bar{\partial}(\Pi v_{tt})\|_{0,\Gamma}^2 + \|\bar{\partial}v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\partial}b_{ttt}\|_0^2}_{\text{using (6.1)}} \\ &\lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \\ &\quad + P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + \epsilon \|Q_{tt}\|_1^2. \end{aligned} \quad (7.11)$$

Estimates of b, b_t, b_{tt} : These estimates have been derived in Proposition 4.1:

$$\|b\|_{3.5} + \|b_t\|_{2.5} + \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5} \lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}, \|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,\Gamma}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (7.12)$$

Since our a priori quantities contain Q, Q_t, Q_{tt} , we still need to rewrite the pressure estimates into the sum of initial data and time integral of these a priori quantities instead of only a polynomial of these quantities as shown in Proposition 3.

Estimates of Q, Q_t, Q_{tt} : For the estimates of Q , we invoke (7.10) and (7.12) to rewrite the pressure estimates in Proposition 3.1 as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \|Q\|_{3.5}^2 &\lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,R}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} + \|b_0\|_{2.5}^2(\mathcal{P}_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}) \\ &\lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,R}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.13)$$

Similary as above, we rewrite $\|v_t\|_{1.5}, \|v\|_{2.5}, \|v\|_2, \|Q\|_{2.5}, \|Q_t\|_1, \|b_t\|_{1.5}, \|b\|_2$ as the sum of initial data and time integral of the a priori quantities, then use Young's inequality and Jensen's inequality and invoke (7.10), (7.11) and (7.12) to get

$$\|Q_t\|_{2.5}^2 \lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,R}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P} \quad (7.14)$$

and

$$\|Q_{tt}\|_1^2 \lesssim P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) + P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,R}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (7.15)$$

7.3 Eliminate lower order terms

So far, it remains to deal with the lower order terms containing neither in the time integral, nor in the initial data, specifically, $P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta})$ and $P(\|b\|_{2.5+\delta})$ for arbitrarily small $\delta \in (0, 0.5)$. Therefore, it suffices to choose a suitable $\delta \in (0, 0.5)$ and control $P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta})$.

Control of $P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta})$: Since $\|v\|_{2.5+\delta} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^2$, we may assume $P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta})$ is the combination of terms of the form $\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^d$ with $d \geq 2$. Then by the interpolation inequality in Lemma 2.6, we have

$$\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^d \lesssim \|v\|_3^{2\delta d} \|v\|_0^{(1-2\delta)d}.$$

Then choose δ sufficiently close to 0, for different d 's, such that

$$p_d := \frac{1}{d\delta} > 1.$$

One can use ϵ -Young's inequality with p_d and its dual index to derive

$$\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}^k \lesssim \epsilon \|v\|_3^2 + \|v\|_0^b \lesssim \epsilon \|v\|_{3.5}^2 + P(\|v_0\|_{2.5}) + \int_0^t P(\|v_t(s)\|_{2.5}) ds \text{ for some } b > 0,$$

and thus

$$P(\|v\|_{2.5+\delta}) \lesssim \epsilon \|v\|_{3.5}^2 + P(\|v_0\|_{2.5}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (7.16)$$

Similarly we have

$$P(\|b\|_{2.5+\delta}) \lesssim \epsilon \|b\|_{3.5}^2 + P(\|b_0\|_{2.5}) + \int_0^t \mathcal{P}. \quad (7.17)$$

7.4 Gronwall-type argument

Recall in (1.11) we have

$$\begin{aligned} N(t) &= \|\eta\|_{3.5}^2 + \|v\|_{3.5}^2 + \|v_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|v_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|v_{ttt}\|_0^2 + \|b\|_{3.5}^2 + \|b_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|b_{tt}\|_{1.5}^2 + \|b_{ttt}\|_0^2 \\ &\quad + \|Q\|_{3.5}^2 + \|Q_t\|_{2.5}^2 + \|Q_{tt}\|_1^2. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (7.7)-(7.17), and absorbing all the ϵ -terms, we have proved:

$$N(t) \lesssim P(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,r}) + P(N(t)) \int_0^t P(N(s)) ds.$$

By the Gronwall-type argument in [28], we have:

$$N(t) \leq C(\|v_0\|_{3.5}, \|b_0\|_{3.5}, \|v_0\|_{4,r}),$$

as desired. This ends the proof of our result. □

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