LARGE TIME BEHAVIOR OF SOLUTIONS TO A DISSIPATIVE BOUSSINESQ SYSTEM

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Abstract. In this article we consider the Boussinesq system supplemented with some dissipation terms. These equations model the propagation of a waterwave in shallow water. We prove the existence of a global smooth attractor for the corresponding dynamical system.

1. Introduction

This article is concerned with the long time behavior of the solutions to a damped-forced Boussinesq system that read

$$\begin{cases} \eta_t + u_x + (\eta u)_x - \eta_{xx} & = & 0, \\ u_t - u_{txx} - u_{xx} + \eta_x + u_x u & = & f. \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

Here we have an incompressible fluid on a channel. $u(t,x)$ is the horizontal velocity at the top of the fluid, η is the fluctuation of the height of the fluid with respect to the rest position that is $z = \eta(t,x) = 0$, assuming that the bottom of the channel is at $z = -1$. Observe that in our model we have to ensure that $\eta(t,x) > -1 \ \forall t, x$.

Here $f(x)$ is an external force that does not depend on time and the damping terms are respectively $-u_{xx}, -\eta_{xx}$. In the conservative case, that read

$$\begin{cases} \eta_t + u_x + (\eta u)_x & = & 0, \\ u_t - u_{txx} + \eta_x + u_x u & = & 0; \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

this system has been introduced by Boussinesq in 1877 to model the fluctuation of a waterwave in shallow water. Other well-known asymptotic models are Korteweg-de Vries equations and Benjamin-Bona-Mahony equation, also

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known as the regularized long wave equation. For these asymptotical models we would like to refer to [5, 19] and to the references therein.

In this article we are interested in the dissipative case. In the case where $f = 0$, the solutions converge to the equilibrium and the issue is to find out the rate of convergence. Following the pioneering work of Amick, Bona and Schonbek [4], this issue has been addressed in the case where $x \in \mathbb{R}^D, D \geq 2$ using the famous Schonbek splitting method [16]. Here we plan to study the dynamical system provided by (2) into the framework of infinite dimensional dynamical system [11, 15, 17]. Our main result states as follows

Theorem 1.1. *The dynamical system provided by (1) features a compact global attractor into a suitable energy space. Moreover this compact global attractor has finite fractal and Hausdorff dimension.*

This result compares with previous results obtained for dissipative KdV equations [7–10] or dissipative BBM equations [2, 18]. This article is organized as follows; in the next section we introduce the mathematical framework that we have chosen to study this dynamical system. In a third section we address the initial value problem for the evolution equation. In a fourth section we prove the existence of a smooth finite dimensional attractor.

2. Mathematical framework

2.1. **Initial data.** For the sake of convenience, we are interested in considering periodic boundary conditions. We now consider functions for $x \in [0, 1]$ that are 1-periodic. We also assume that $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$ and $f \in L^2(0, 1)$. Introducing $w(t, x) = 1 + \eta(t, x)$, we rather use the following system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcll} u_t - u_{txx} - u_{xx} + w_x + u_x u & = & f & \text{for } (x,t) \in (0,1) \times \mathbb{R}_+ \,, \\ w_t + (wu)_x - w_{xx} & = & 0 & \text{for } (x,t) \in (0,1) \times \mathbb{R}_+ \,. \end{array} \right. \tag{3}$$

The natural space for the velocity $u(t, x)$ is then

$$\dot{H}^1_{per} = \{v \in H^1_{per} / \int_0^1 v(x)dx = 0\}. \tag{4}$$

We then assume that $u_0 \in \dot{H}^1_{per}$.
We now proceed to the assumptions on $w_0(x)$.
The first physical assumption is that

$$\inf w_0(x) > 0. \tag{5}$$

This assumption ensures that the top of the fluid does not hit the bottom of the channel. The second assumption is that

$$\int_0^1 w_0 = 1, \tag{6}$$

that describes that w_0 fluctuates around 1 the height at rest of the fluid, and that the fluids has constant volume.

The third assumption is related to the very definition of the entropy for convection equation, see [16].
Introducing $Q(y) = y \ln y - y + 1$ that is convex and non negative, we assume that

$$\int_0^1 Q(w_0(x))dx < +\infty. \tag{7}$$

Remark 2.1. *Assume that $f = 0$ here and that we are given regular enough solution (u, w) to (2) such that $w > 0\ \forall x, t$. Multiplying (2) by $(u, 1 + \ln w)$ and summing the two resulting equations, we thus obtain*

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Big[\frac{1}{2}|u|^2_{H^1} + \int_0^1 w \ln w\Big] + |u_x|^2_{L^2} + \int_0^1 \frac{w_x^2}{w} = 0; \tag{8}$$

then, using $\int_0^1 w = 1$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\Big[\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 (u^2 + u_x^2) + \int_0^1 Q(w)\Big] = 0$$

and the fluid converges to the equilibrium $(u, w) = (0, 1)$.

2.2. **Functional Analysis.** We set

$$\overset{\circ}{K} = \{w(x) > 0;\quad \int_0^1 w(x)dx = 1 \ \text{ and } \ \int_0^1 Q(w(x))dx < \infty\}; \tag{9}$$

one may wonder which kind of topology we shall use in $\overset{\circ}{K}$. First of all, we observe that $\overset{\circ}{K}$ is a convex set (this is obvious since the map $y \to Q(y)$ is a convex function). Furthermore, $\overset{\circ}{K}$ is related to the following Orlicz space (see [1]). Introducing

$$H(y) = (1 + y)\ln(1 + y) - y, \tag{10}$$

that is a convex function, we observe that H and Q are related by the following inequalities.

Lemma 2.2. $\exists C_0 > 0$ *such that* $\forall y \geq 0$

$$Q(y) - 1 \leq H(y) \leq C_0(Q(y) + 1). \tag{11}$$

Proof: On the one hand, if $y \in [0, 1]$, then $Q(y) \leq 1 - y \leq 1 + H(y)$. If $y \geq 1$ then

$$Q(y) = y \ln y + 1 - y \leq (y + 1)\ln(y + 1) - y + 1.$$

To establish the reverse inequality, we observe that $y \ln y \sim_\infty (1+y)\ln(y+1)$, then, for large y's , say $y \geq R$, $H(y) \leq 2(y \ln y - y + 1)$.
For $y \in [0, R]$, $H(y)$ is bounded by $H(R)$.Then the proof of the lemma is completed. □

Therefore $w > 0$ belongs to $\overset{\circ}{K}$ iff $\int_0^1 w = 1$ and $w \in L_H$, the Orlicz space, whose norm is defined by

$$||w||_{L_H} = inf\{\lambda > 0,\ \int_0^1 H(\frac{w}{\lambda})(x)dx \leq 1\} \tag{12}$$

We now endow $\overset{\circ}{K}$ with the topology of L_H, that is given by the distance

$$d(w_1, w_2) = ||w_1 - w_2||_{L_H}. \tag{13}$$

Remark 2.3. *$\overset{\circ}{K}$ is not a closed subset of L_H, but $K = \{w \geq 0;\ \int_0^1 w = 1$ and $\int_0^1 Q(w) < \infty\}$ is. Consider w_n in K such that $||w_n - w||_{L_H} \to 0$. There exists $\lambda_n \to 0$ such that*

$$\int_0^1 H(\frac{|w_n - w|}{\lambda_n})(x)dx \leq 2. \tag{14}$$

We shall use

$$H(y) \geq \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y+1} - 1)^2. \tag{15}$$

Then, setting $v_n(x) = \lambda_n^{-1}|w_n(x) - w(x)|$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{|w_n - w|}{\lambda_n} &= \int_0^1 v_n \\ &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{v_n+1} - 1)^2 + 2\int_0^1 (\sqrt{v_n+1} - 1) \\ &\leq 4\int_0^1 H(v_n) + 4(\int_0^1 (\sqrt{v_n+1} - 1)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 4(1+\sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

Then $w_n \to w$ in L^1, and, up to a subsequence extraction $w_n \to w$ a.e. □

3. The Initial Value Problem

3.1. **Main Theorem.**

Theorem 3.1. *Consider the initial data (u_0, w_0) in $H^1_{per} \times \overset{\circ}{K}$. Then there exists a unique solution for (3)*

$$(u(t), w(t)) \in C(\mathbb{R}_+; H^1_{per}) \times C(\mathbb{R}_+; \overset{\circ}{K})$$

that satisfies moreover $\sqrt{w} \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}_+; H^1_{per})$.

Remark 3.2. *In the theorem above, we would like to point out two important facts:*
∗ If $\inf w_0(x) > 0$, then, for any $t, x > 0$, $w(t,x) > 0$, that is physically relevant.
∗ The dissipative Boussinesq system provides a smoothing effect in the w variable. In fact $\sqrt{w}$ belongs $C(\mathbb{R}_+ - \{0\}; H^1_x)$

Proof of Theorem 3.1:

Existence: we first regularize the initial data $(u_0^\epsilon, w_0^\epsilon)$ to construct smooth solutions $(u^\epsilon(t), w^\epsilon(t))$in $C([0,T], H^1_{per} \times H^1_{per})$ for instance. We then prove some a priori estimates and finally pass to limit. Since these methods are classical, we just indicate below how to derive the a priori estimates, referring the reader to [3], for details. For the sake of simplicity, we drop the subscript ε throughout the proof of the theorem.

First step: we first prove $w(t,x)$ is positive .
Consider $\alpha = \inf w_0 > 0$. Introduce

$$J(t,x) = \max(0, \alpha - w(t,x)). \tag{16}$$

Using the Kato's inequality (see [12, 13]) that reads (in the distribution's sense)

$$w_{xx} sgn(w) \leq (|w|)_{xx}, \tag{17}$$

we thus obtain

$$J_t + (uJ)_x - J_{xx} \leq 0. \tag{18}$$

Then, integrating in x, we have that

$$\int_0^1 J(t,x)dx \leq \int_0^1 J(0,x)dx = 0, \tag{19}$$

and $w(t,x) \geq \alpha$ a.e.
This result is related to parabolic Harnack's inequalities, see [6].

Second step: a priori estimate in $H^1_{per} \times \overset{\circ}{K}$.
We begin with a technical lemma

Lemma 3.3. *Consider* $w > 0$ *a smooth periodic function such that* $\int_0^1 w(x)dx = 1$ *then*

$$\int_0^1 Q(w)dx \leq \Big(\int_0^1 \frac{w_x^2}{w}\Big)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{20}$$

Proof: since $-\ln$ is convex, $Q(w) \leq w(w-1) - w + 1$. Then, using once more $\int_0^1 w = 1$,

$$\int_0^1 Q(w) \leq \int_0^1 w^2 - 1. \tag{21}$$

On the other hand, for any φ smooth periodic function, then

$$\varphi^2(x) \leq 2\Big(\int_0^1 \varphi^2\Big)^{\frac{1}{2}}\Big(\int_0^1 \dot{\varphi}^2\Big)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^1 \varphi^2. \tag{22}$$

We apply this to $\varphi = \sqrt{w}$. Then

$$\int_0^1 w^2 \leq ||w||_{L^\infty}\Big(\int_0^1 w\Big) \leq \Big(\int_0^1 \frac{w_x^2}{w}\Big)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \tag{23}$$

this concludes the proof of the lemma □.

We now proceed to the a priori estimates. We multiply (3) by $(u, 1+\ln w)$. We integrate in x over $[0,1]$ the resulting equations and then sum to obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Big[\int_0^1 \Big(w\ln w - w + 1\Big) + \frac{1}{2}||u||^2_{H^1}\Big] + \int (uw)_x \ln w + \int_0^1 \frac{w_x^2}{w} + \int_0^1 w_x u + ||u_x||^2_{L^2} = \int_0^1 fu \tag{24}$$

Integrating by part, we observe that

$$\int_0^1 (uw)_x \ln w + \int_0^1 w_x u = 0. \tag{25}$$

On the other hand, using Young's and Poincaré-Wirtinger inequalities, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_0^1 fu + ||u_x||^2_{L^2} &\geq ||u_x||^2_{L^2} - (\pi - \frac{1}{2})||u||^2_{L^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi - 2}||f||^2_{L^2} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2}||u||^2_{H^1} - \frac{1}{4\pi-2}||f||^2_{L^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

We thus obtain,

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Big[\int_0^1 Q(w) + \frac{1}{2}||u||^2_{H^1}\Big] + \frac{1}{2}||u||^2_{H^1} + \int_0^1 \frac{w_x^2}{w} \leq \frac{1}{4\pi-2}||f||^2_{L^2}. \tag{27}$$

We now infer from (21) and (23) that

$$\int_0^1 Q(w) \leq \Big(\int_0^1 \frac{w_x^2}{w}\Big) + \frac{1}{4}. \tag{28}$$

We combine this inequality together with (24), we integrate with respect to t (thanks to the Gronwall lemma), and thus obtain

$$\int_0^1 Q(w(t)) + \frac{1}{2}||u(t)||^2_{H^1} \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4\pi-2}||f||^2_{L^2} + e^{-t}(\int_0^1 Q(w_0) + \frac{1}{2}||u_0||^2_{H^1}). \tag{29}$$

Since H is a convex function, for $\lambda \geq 1$ (observe $H(0) = 0$), and due to Lemma 2.2

$$\int_0^1 H(\frac{w}{\lambda})dx \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}\int_0^1 H(w)dx \leq \frac{C_0}{\lambda}\Big[1 + \sup_{t\geq 0}\int_0^1 Q(w(t))\Big] \leq 1, \tag{30}$$

for λ large enough. Then $w(t)$ remains bounded in the Orlicz space L_H. We then have established an a priori estimate for (u, w) in $L^\infty(R_+; H^1_{per}) \times L^\infty(R_+; L_H)$.

Remark 3.4. *Actually (27) implies that $\sqrt{w}$ is a.e. in t in H^1_x. Since this Sobolev space is an algebra and since we can solve the evolution equation under consideration with initial data w in H^1_x, this implies that for all $t > 0$ w is in H^1_x (smoothing effect). We precise this fact below.*

Third step: smoothing effect; $\sqrt{w}$ belongs to H^1 for $t > 0$.
We set $v = \sqrt{w}$ that solves

$$v_t - v_{xx} - \frac{v_x^2}{v} + \frac{1}{2}u_x v + uv_x = 0. \tag{31}$$

Multiply (31) by $-v_{xx}$ and integrate. We then get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}||v_x||^2_{L^2} \quad + \quad ||v_{xx}||^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{v_x^4}{v^2} &= \frac{1}{2}\int u_x v v_{xx} + \int u v_x v_{xx} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}||v_{xx}||^2_{L^2} + c\Big[||v||^2_\infty ||u_x||^2_{L^2} + ||u||^2_\infty ||v_x||^2_{L^2}\Big]. \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

Then, since $||v||_{L^2} = 1$,

$$\frac{d}{dt}||v_x||^2_{L^2} \leq c_1||u||^2_{H^1}||v||^2_{H^1} \leq c_1||u||^2_{H^1}(1 + ||v_x||^2_{L^2}). \tag{33}$$

Due to Gronwall lemma and since u is bounded in H^1 we then get the H^1 bound on $v = \sqrt{w}$.

Remark 3.5. *Actually for $T < +\infty$ $\sqrt{w}$ is in $L^2(0,T;H^1_x)$ and then w in $L^1(0,T;H^1_x)$.*

Fourth step: uniqueness

Consider two trajectories (u_2, w_2) and (u_1, w_1) that start from the same initial data. Due to the previous estimates both (u_2, w_2) and (u_1, w_1) remain bounded in $L^1(0,T;L^\infty_x)$. We set $u = u_2 - u_1$, $w = w_2 - w_1$ that are solutions to

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} - u_{xx} + w_x + \frac{1}{2}(u_2^2 - u_1^2)_x = 0, \\ w_t - w_{xx} + (u_2 w_2 - u_1 w_1)_x = 0. \end{cases} \tag{34}$$

Then multiply these equations by (u, w) and integrate the resulting equation to obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}(||u||_{H^1} + ||w||_{L^2}) \leq C(1 + \max(||u_2||_{L^\infty}, ||w_2||_{L^\infty}, ||u_1||_{L^\infty}, ||w_1||_{L^\infty})(||u||_{H^1} + ||w||_{L^2}).$$

The results follows promptly. □

4. The global attractor

4.1. **Existence of the global attractor.** To begin with we state and prove

Proposition 4.1. *The semigroup $S(t)$ defined on $\dot{H}^1_{per} \times \mathring{K}$ possesses an absorbing set that is bounded in $\dot{H}^1_{per} \times H^1$*

Proof: The existence of a bounded absorbing set in $\dot{H}^1_{per} \times \mathring{K}$ comes from the estimate (29) of the previous section. Let t_0 be the entrance time into this absorbing ball. Going back to (33) and applying the Uniform Gronwall Lemma (see Lemma III.1.1 in [17]), we thus obtain that for $t > 0$, for some numerical constant c,

$$t||(\sqrt{w})_x(t + t_0)||^2_{L^2} \leq c(1 + t)(1 + ||f||^2_{L^2}) \exp(c + c||f||^2_{L^2}). \tag{35}$$

Therefore $\sqrt{w}$ is bounded for large times into H^1. Since H^1 is an algebra, then w is also bounded for large times in H^1. □

Theorem 4.2. *The semigroup $S(t)$ possesses a global attractor $\mathcal{A}$ in $\dot{H}^1_{per} \times L_H$, that is a compact subset of $H^2 \times H^2$.*

Proof: we introduce the splitting $(u, w) = (u^1, w) + (u^2, 0)$, where u^1 satisfies

$$\begin{cases} u^1_t - u^1_{txx} - u^1_{xx} + w_x + u_x u = f \\ u^1(0) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{36}$$

and u^2 is solution to

$$\begin{cases} u^2_t - u^2_{txx} - u^2_{xx} = 0 \\ u^2(0) = u_0. \end{cases} \tag{37}$$

We now define the families $\{S_1(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ and $\{S_2(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ of maps in $H^1 \times L_H$, where $S_1(t)(u_0, w_0) = (u^1, w)$ and $S_1(t)(u_0, w_0) = (u^2, 0)$.
First step : we prove that u^1 is bounded in H^2. For this we multiply (36) $-u^1_{xx}$ and integrate between 0 and 1 to obtain

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}||u^1_x||^2_{H^1} + ||u^1_{xx}||^2_{L^2} = -\int f u^1_{xx} + \int w_x u^1_{xx} + \int u u_x u^1_{xx},$$

due to Young and Cauchy-Schwarz inequalities, then

$$\frac{d}{dt}||u^1_x||^2_{H^1} + ||u^1_{xx}||^2_{L^2} \leq c\Big(||f||^2_{L^2} + ||w_x||^2_{L^2} + ||u_x||^2_{L^2}||u||^2_{L^\infty}\Big), \tag{38}$$

due to Proposition 4.1, (29), Gronwall and Poincaré inequalities, we obtain that u^1 remains in a bounded set of H^2 for large times ($t > t_0$ the entrance time into the absorbing ball).
On the other hand, it is an exercice to prove that

$$u^2(t) \to 0 \ \textit{strongly in } H^1 \textit{ when } t \to \infty. \tag{39}$$

Then $S_1(t)(u_0, w_0)$ is bounded in $H^2 \times H^1$ then compact in $H^1 \times L_H$ and $S_2(t)(u_0, w_0) \to 0$ in $H^1 \times L_H$ uniformly on bounded sets.
Then from Theorem I.1.1 in [T] we have the existence of a global attractor $\mathcal{A}$ in $H^1 \times L_H$, that is moreover a bounded set in $H^2 \times H^1$.
We now prove that for a trajectory (u, w) in the global attractor, then w remains bounded in H^2. For that purpose, multiply the second equation in (3) by w_{4x} and integrate by parts to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}||w_{xx}||^2_{L^2} + ||w_{xxx}||^2_{L^2} &= \int_0^1 u_{xx} w w_{3x} + 2\int_0^1 u_x w_x w_{3x} - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 u_x w^2_{2x} \\ &\leq c||u||^2_{H^2}||w||^2_{H^1} + \frac{1}{2}||w_{xxx}||^2_{L^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

Then the results follows promptly. It remains to prove that the global attractor, that is bounded in $H^2 \times H^2$, is in fact a compact subset of this space. This can be performed by the Energy Equation Method of [14] that is a suitable adaptation of the famous J. Ball argument. This is standard and will not be reproduced here; we refer the reader to [3] for details. □

4.2. **Dimension of the attractor.** In this section we are going to prove that the global attractor $\mathcal{A}$ has a finite dimension in $\mathcal{E} = \dot{H}^1 \times \{w \in L^2; \int_0^1 w = 1\}$. $\mathcal{E}$ is an affine space whose associated vector space is $E =$

$\dot{H}^1 \times \dot{L}^2$. To begin with, we need a result on the differentiability of the semigroup $S(t)$ on the global attractor. Consider the non-autonomous linearized system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} v_t - v_{txx} - v_{xx} + h_x + (uv)_x & = & 0 \\ h_t + (uh + vw)_x - h_{xx} & = & 0 \end{array} \right. \tag{41}$$

where $(u(t), w(t)) = S(t)(u_0, w_0)$, $(u_0, w_0) \in \mathcal{E}$, is a trajectory solution of (3) and $(v_0, h_0) \in E$. Actually the linear mapping $DS(t)(u_0, w_0)(v_0, h_0) = (v(t), h(t))$ is the uniform differential of $S(t)$ as stated below

Theorem 4.3. *The non-autonomous PDE (41) provides a well posed initial value problem in E. Moreover for $T > 0$, $(v_0, h_0) \in E$, $(u_0, w_0) \in \mathcal{A}$, $t \leq T$ there exists a constant $C = C(T)$ such that*

$$||S(t)(u_0+v_0, w_0+h_0) - S(t)(u_0, w_0) - DS(t)(u_0, w_0)(v_0, h_0)||_E \leq C(T)||(v_0, h_0)||_E^\delta \tag{42}$$

where $1 < \delta < 2$.

Proof: to prove that the initial value problem is well-posed is standard and then omitted. Consider the solutions $(u_1(t), w_1(t)) = S(t)(u_0, w_0)$, $(u_2(t), w_2(t)) = S(t)(u_0+v_0, w_0+h_0)$ and $(v(t), h(t)) = \Big(DS(t)(u_0, w_0)\Big)(v_0, h_0)$. Then $(p, q) = (u_2, w_2) - (u_1, w_1) - (v, h)$ satisfies the system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} p_t - p_{txx} - p_{xx} + q_x + (\frac{1}{2}v^2 + vp + u_1 p + \frac{1}{2}p^2)_x & = & 0 \\ q_t - q_{xx} + (pq + ph + vq + hv + qu_1 + w_1 p)_x & = & 0 \end{array} \right. \tag{43}$$

We shall use in the sequel that $\int_0^1 p = \int_0^1 q = 0$ and then $||p||_{H^1}$ and $||p_x||_{L^2}$ define equivalent norms. Multiply (43) by (p, q) and integrate to obtain (due to straightforward computations)

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\Big[||q||_{L^2}^2 + ||p||_{H^1}^2\Big] + ||q_x||_{L^2}^2 + ||p_x||_{L^2}^2 =$$
$$-\int q_x p + \frac{1}{2}\int (p+v)^2 p_x + \int u_1 p p_x + \int (pq + ph + vq + vh + w_1 p + qu_1) q_x$$
$$\leq (||v||_{H^1} + ||h||_{L^2})||v||_{H^1}\Big[||q_x||_{L^2} + ||p_x||_{L^2}\Big] +$$
$$(1 + ||u_1||_{H^1} + ||v||_{H^1} + ||w_1||_{L^2} + ||h||_{L^2})\Big[||q_x||_{L^2}^2 + ||p_x||_{L^2}^2\Big] + \Big[||p||_{L^2}||q_x||_{L^2}^2\Big].$$

We thus obtain, using the bounds on the attractor and the local in time bounds on (v, h)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Big[||(p, q)||_E^2\Big] \leq K_1(T)||(p, q)||_E^2 + K_2(T)||(v_0, h_0)||_E^4 + K_3(T)||(p, q)||_E^4. \tag{44}$$

Consider a given interval of time $[0, T]$. Set $\varepsilon^2 = K_2(T)||(v_0, h_0)||_E^4$ that is small. Then $\phi(t) = \exp(-tK_1(T))||(p,q)||_E^2(t)$ satisfies the ODE

$$\dot{\phi} \leq K\phi^2 + \varepsilon^2, \tag{45}$$

supplemented with $\phi(0) = 0$. Then $E(t) \leq 2\varepsilon$ if ε is small enough. □

We now give the main result of this section

Theorem 4.4. *The fractal and Hausdorf dimension in $\mathcal{E}$ of the attractor $\mathcal{A}$ are finite .*

Proof: set $\xi = (u, w)$, $\beta = (v, h)$. Now we study the operators $DS(t)\xi_0$ that contracts the m-dimensional volumes in $\mathcal{E}$. Let $\beta_0^1, ..., \beta_0^m$ in E. We study the following quantities

$$G_m = ||\beta^1(t) \wedge ... \wedge \beta^m||_E^2 = det_{1\leq i,j\leq m}\Big(\beta^i(t), \beta^j(t)\Big)_E, \tag{46}$$

where $\beta^i(t) = (DS(t)\xi_0)\beta_0^i$. The Gram determinant G_m represents the volume of m-dimensional polyhedron defined by the vectors $\beta^1(t), ..., \beta^m(t)$. We will show that for sufficiently large m this determinant decays exponentially as $t \to \infty$.
We consider $\beta(t) = (DS(t)\xi_0)\beta_0$ solution of (41), we multiply by $\beta = (v, h)$ and integrate to obtain

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}||\beta||_E^2 + ||v_x||_{L^2}^2 + ||h_x||_{L^2}^2 = \int_0^1 uhh_x + \int_0^1 vwh_x + \int_0^1 uvv_x + \int_0^1 hv_x. \tag{47}$$

Recall that (u, w) is a trajectory that belongs to the global attractor. Introduce $M = c(1 + ||f||_{L^2}^2)$ that is the H^1 bound for u in the attractor (see (29)). We do not want to use estimates that involve H^2 norms of u as (35).
We bound the fourth term in the r.h.s of (47) by $\frac{1}{4}||h_x||_{L^2}^2 + ||v||_{L^2}^2$. The third term can be bounded as follows

$$|\int_0^1 uvv_x| \leq \frac{1}{2}||u||_{H^1}||v||_{L^2}||v||_{L^\infty} \leq$$
$$c||u||_{H^1}||v||_{L^2}^{3/2}||v_x||_{L^2}^{1/2} \leq \frac{1}{4}||v_x||_{L^2}^2 + cM^{4/3}||v||_{L^2}^2.$$

We now proceed to the first term as follows

$$|\int_0^1 uhh_x| \leq \frac{1}{2}||u||_{H^1}||h||_{L^4}^2 \leq$$
$$c||u||_{H^1}||h||_{H^{-1}}^{3/4}||h_x||_{L^2}^{5/4} \leq \frac{1}{4}||h_x||_{L^2}^2 + cM^{8/3}||h||_{H^{-1}}^2.$$

For the second term, we have

$$| \int_0^1 vwh_x| \leq \frac{1}{4}||h_x||^2_{L^2} + ||w||^2_{L^2}||v||^2_{L^\infty} \leq$$
$$\frac{1}{4}||h_x||^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{8}||v_x||^2_{L^2} + c||w||^4_{L^2}||v||^2_{L^2}.$$

To go further, we need a new estimate on w that reads

Lemma 4.5. *For any* (u, w) *in* $\mathcal{A}$*, then* $||w(t)||_{L^2} \leq c(1 + M^2)$.

Proof: for a given trajectory in the attractor multiply the second equation by w and integrate to obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}||w||^2_{L^2} + 2||w_x||^2_{L^2} = 2\int_0^1 uww_x \leq ||w_x||^2_{L^2} + ||u||^2_{L^\infty}||w||_{L^\infty}; \qquad (48)$$

here we have used that $\int_0^1 w = 1$. We then infer from (48) that, using Poincaré-Wirtinger inequality,

$$\int_0^1 (w-1)^2 = ||w||^2_{L^2} - 1 \leq ||w_x||^2_{L^2}, \qquad (49)$$

that

$$\frac{d}{dt}||w||^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{4}||w||^2_{L^2} \leq c(1 + M^4). \qquad (50)$$

Then the classical Gronwall lemma leads to the result. □
We then have

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}||\beta||^2_E + ||\beta||^2_E = c\left((1 + M^8)||\beta||^2_{L^2\times\dot{H}^{-1}}\right). \qquad (51)$$

We introduce the Gram determinant

$$G_m(t) = det_{1\leq i,j\leq m}\Big(\Lambda(\beta^i(t), \beta^j(t))\Big)_E,$$

where $\Lambda(a, b) = \frac{||a+b||^2_E - ||a-b||^2_E}{4}$, and that represents the m-dimensional volume. Then we can proceed as in [7, 17] to establish that

$$\frac{dG_m}{dt} + mG_m \leq c(1+M^8)\left(\sum_{l=1}^m \max_{A\subset\mathbb{R}^m, dimA=l}\ \min_{v\in A, v\neq 0} \frac{||\beta||^2_{L^2\times\dot{H}^{-1}}}{||\beta||^2_E}\right) G_m. \quad (52)$$

Since the eigenvalues of the Laplace periodic operator are $4\pi^2k^2$ each of multiplicity 2, then

$$\sum_{l=1}^m \max_{A\subset\mathbb{R}^m, dimA=l}\ \min_{v\in A, v\neq 0} \frac{||\beta||^2_{L^2\times\dot{H}^{-1}}}{||\beta||^2_E} \sim 2\pi^2 \sum_{k=1}^{m/2}(2\pi k)^{-2} \leq \frac{1}{12}. \qquad (53)$$

Therefore for $m \geq c(1 + M^8)$ the m-dimensional volume G_m decays and the attractor has finite dimension. □

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