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Weak solutions to lubrication equations in the presence of strong slippage

Georgy Kitavtsev*, Philippe Laurençot[†] and Barbara Niethammer[‡]

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Abstract

The existence of global weak solutions is proved for one-dimensional lubrication models that describe the dewetting process of nanoscopic thin polymer films on hydrophobized substrates and take account of large slippage at the polymer-substrate interface. The convergence of these solutions as either the Reynolds number or the capillarity goes to zero, as well as their limiting behaviour as the slip length goes to zero or infinity are investigated.

1 Introduction.

During the last thirty years lubrication theory was successfully applied to modeling of dewetting processes in micro and nanoscopic liquid films on a solid polymer substrates see e.g. Oron et al. [1], Münch et al. [2] and references therein. The influence of intermolecular interactions that are typically due to the competition between the long-range attractive van der Waals and short-range Born repulsive intermolecular forces play an important role in such processes, see Oron et al. [1], de Gennes [3].

Besides intermolecular forces and surface tension at the free surface of the film it has been shown by Fetzer et al. [4] that the dewetting of polymer films on hydrophobic substrates also involves such boundary effect as slippage on a solid substrate. The measure of slip is a so-called slip length, which is defined as an extrapolated distance relative to the wall where the tangential velocity component of the liquid vanishes. Recently, it has been shown experimentally and theoretically that the early stages of the dewetting process and the evolving morphology depend markedly on the magnitude of the effective slip length,

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which can be of the size of the height of the liquid film or even larger for nanoscale systems, see e.g. Fetzer et al. [5], Münch and Wagner [6]. Recently in Münch et al. [2], Kargupta et al. [7] closed-form one-dimensional lubrication equations over a wide range of slip lengths were derived from the underlying equations for conservation of mass and momentum, together with boundary conditions for the tangential and normal stresses, as well as the kinematic condition at the free boundary, impermeability and Navier-slip condition at the liquid-solid interface. Asymptotic arguments, based on the magnitude of the slip length show that within a lubrication scaling there are two *distinguished limits*, see Münch et al. [2].

These are the well-known *weak-slip* model

$$\partial_t h = -\partial_x \left((h^3 + b h^2) \partial_x (\sigma \partial_{xx} h - \Pi(h)) \right) \quad (1.1)$$

with b denoting the slip length parameter, and the *strong-slip* model

$$\text{Re} (\partial_t(hu) + \partial_x(hu^2)) = 4\partial_x(\nu(h)\partial_x u) + h\partial_x(\sigma\partial_{xx}h - \Pi(h)) - \frac{u}{\beta} \quad (1.2a)$$

$$\partial_t h = -\partial_x(hu), \quad (1.2b)$$

respectively. Here, $u(x, t)$ and $h(x, t)$ denote the average velocity in the lateral direction and the height profile for the free surface, respectively. The positive slip length parameters b and β are related by orders of magnitude via $b \sim \eta^2 \beta$, where the (small) parameter η , $0 < \eta \ll 1$, refers to the vertical to horizontal scale separation of the thin film. The high order of the lubrication equations (1.1) and (1.2a)–(1.2b) is a result of the contribution from surface tension at the free boundary, reflected by the linearized curvature term $\sigma \partial_{xx} h$ with parameter $\sigma \geq 0$. A further contribution to the pressure is denoted by $\Pi(h)$ and represents that of the intermolecular forces, namely long-range attractive van der Waals and short-range Born repulsive intermolecular forces. A commonly used expression for it is given by

$$\Pi(h) = \frac{1}{h^3} - \frac{\alpha}{h^4} \quad \text{with } \alpha > 0. \quad (1.3)$$

The terms $\text{Re} (\partial_t(hu) + \partial_x(hu^2))$, with $\text{Re} \geq 0$ denoting the Reynolds number, and $4\partial_x(\nu(h)\partial_x u)$ in (1.2a)–(1.2b) represent inertial and Trouton viscosity terms, respectively. We assume below linear dependence of the viscosity coefficient on the height, namely

$$\nu(h) := \nu h, \quad \nu > 0.$$

For these choice of the constitutive laws, we first investigate the existence of global weak solutions to (1.2a)–(1.2b) on the interval $(0, 1)$, supplemented with the boundary conditions

$$u = 0 \quad \text{at } x = 0, 1, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\partial_x h = 0 \quad \text{at } x = 0, 1, \quad (1.5)$$

and initial data (h_0, u_0) with positive first component h_0 . Observe that, in particular, the boundary conditions (1.4) for u guarantee the conservation of mass

$$\int_0^1 h(x, t) dx = h_c := \int_0^1 h_0(x) dx, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (1.6)$$

where h_c is the average of the height profile.

We next investigate the behaviour of these weak solutions as some of the parameters in the model goes to zero or to infinity. More precisely, let us point out that the strong-slip model (1.2a)–(1.2b) includes as limiting cases three further lubrication models. One is obtained from the strong-slip model in the limit $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and describes the dynamics of *suspended free films*, see e.g. Brenner and Gueyffier [8]:

$$\operatorname{Re}(\partial_t(hu) + \partial_x(hu^2)) = 4\partial_x(\nu(h)\partial_x u) + h\partial_x(\sigma\partial_{xx}h - \Pi(h)), \quad (1.7a)$$

$$\partial_t h = -\partial_x(hu). \quad (1.7b)$$

In the second one, we neglect the inertial terms which corresponds to a vanishing Reynolds number. For the third limiting case which is derived in Münch et al. [2] the slip length parameter β_I is of order of magnitude lying in between those that lead to the weak-slip model (1.1) and the strong-slip model (1.2a)–(1.2b), i.e. $b \ll \beta_I \ll \beta$. The corresponding *intermediate-slip* model is given by

$$\partial_t h = -\partial_x\left(h^2\partial_x(\sigma\partial_{xx}h - \Pi(h))\right). \quad (1.8)$$

It can be obtained by rescaling time in (1.1) by b and letting $b \rightarrow \infty$ or by rescaling time and the horizontal velocity by β in (1.2a)–(1.2b) and taking the limit $\beta \rightarrow 0$. We consider here the second limit and change variables in (1.2a)–(1.2b) as follows:

$$x := \bar{x}, \quad t := \bar{t}\beta, \quad h := \bar{h}, \quad \text{and} \quad u := \frac{\bar{u}}{\beta}, \quad (1.9)$$

where \bar{x} , \bar{t} , \bar{h} , and \bar{u} denote the old variables. We show that, as $\beta \rightarrow 0$, the rescaled solutions to (1.2a)–(1.2b) converge to a solution to

$$u = h\partial_x(\sigma\partial_{xx}h - \Pi(h)), \quad (1.10a)$$

$$\partial_t h = -\partial_x(hu), \quad (1.10b)$$

satisfying boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) that is, a solution to the intermediate-slip equation (1.8).

Our proofs follow a strategy that has also been employed in other systems arising in fluid dynamics and phase transition theories. In fact, Bresch et al. [9] and Bresch [10] considered the following Korteweg system

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t(hu) + \operatorname{div}(hu \otimes u) &= \operatorname{div}(\mu(h)(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T) + \nabla(\lambda(h)\operatorname{div} u) \\ &\quad + \sigma h \nabla \Delta h - \nabla P(h) \end{aligned} \quad (1.11a)$$

$$\partial_t h = -\operatorname{div}(hu). \quad (1.11b)$$

In the case

$$\sigma = 0, \quad \mu(h) = \mu = \operatorname{const}, \quad \lambda(h) = \lambda = \operatorname{const},$$

the system(1.11a)–(1.11b) gives the compressible Navier-Stokes equations. For the latter, considered on a bounded domain with $P(h)$ having a globally Lipschitz continuous derivative, existence of a unique strong solution was shown by Solonnikov [11] in dimensions $d \geq 2$. Recently, Bresch et al. [9] showed existence of a weak solution to (1.11a)–(1.11b) on bounded domain with

$$\sigma \geq 0, \mu(h) = \nu h, \lambda(h) = 0 \quad (1.12)$$

and similar requirements on $P(h)$ for dimensions $d \geq 2$. In the proof the authors use a so called BD entropy equality introduced by them originally in Bresch and Desjardins [12] for the case $\sigma = 0$. In the latter case (1.11a)–(1.11b) coincides with viscous shallow-water equations. In a recent review by Bresch [10] on those equations it was shown that the BD entropy equality holds for (1.11a)–(1.11b) in dimensions $d \geq 2$ if a special relation between viscosity coefficients is satisfied, namely

$$\lambda(h) = 2(\mu'(h)h - \mu(h)) \quad (1.13)$$

that is satisfied for (1.12).

We also notice that the strong-slip lubrication equation (1.2a)–(1.2b) has a similar form to the one dimensional case of (1.11a)–(1.11b). Indeed, in one space dimension (1.11a)–(1.11b) reduces to

$$\partial_t(hu) + \partial_x(hu^2) = \partial_x(\nu(h)\partial_x u) + \sigma h \partial_x^3 h - \partial_x P(h) \quad (1.14a)$$

$$\partial_t h = -\partial_x(hu). \quad (1.14b)$$

Recently, in Mellet and Vasseur [13] an analogue of the BD entropy identity was shown for (1.14a)–(1.14b) with any C^2 smooth viscosity function $\nu(h)$ and $\sigma = 0$. Furthermore, they proved existence of strong solutions to (1.14a)–(1.14b) on the whole real line \mathbb{R} with $\sigma = 0$, $\nu(h) = \nu h^k$ and $P(h) = h^\gamma$, where $k \leq 1/2$ and $\gamma > 1$.

The main difference in (1.2a)–(1.2b) compared to (1.14) is the special form of the intermolecular pressure (1.3) which is singular when the height h vanishes and complicates the analysis. Nevertheless, it also provides a very useful positive lower bound for h . Equations (1.2a)–(1.2b) also include an additional slip term which is easily handled for the existence theory but plays a crucial role in the limit $\beta \rightarrow 0$ (leading to equation (1.8)).

In this paper we start in section 2 with recalling the energy identity associated to (1.2a)–(1.2b) and derive a version of a BD entropy identity. These two estimates provide the main ingredients of our existence results. In section 3 we follow the strategy of Bresch and Desjardins [14] by setting up a higher-order regularized equation for which analogous energy and entropy inequalities are satisfied. The a priori estimates allow us to pass to the limit in the regularization parameter to obtain global weak solutions to (1.2a)–(1.2b). In section 4 we establish existence of global weak solutions for the cases $\text{Re} = 0, \beta = \infty$ and $\sigma = 0$ by passing to the respective limits in (1.2a)–(1.2b). While the first two cases are straightforward, we need to refine the estimates from section 2 in order to enable us to deal with the limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$. Finally, in section 5 we establish that solutions of (1.2a)–(1.2b) converge, after the rescaling (1.9), in the limit $\beta \rightarrow 0$ to a solution of the intermediate-slip model (1.8).

2 A priori estimates.

In this section we state two relations that are satisfied by classical solutions of (1.2a)–(1.2b). As it was stated in the introduction both have their counterparts for viscous shallow-water equation (1.11a)–(1.11b) and lubrication equations (1.1) and (1.8). For the latter they were initially derived by Bernis and Friedman [15]. The energy equality for shallow-water equations is known already for several decades, whereas the entropy equality was suggested recently by Bresch and Desjardins [12]. For the strong-slip model (1.2a)–(1.2b) the derivation of the energy equality is again standard, see Kitavtsev and Wagner [16]. As a new result we derive here the entropy equality for (1.2a)–(1.2b) following the approach of Bresch and Desjardins [12]. At the end of this section we use the energy and entropy equalities to derive a priori estimates in the case $\sigma > 0$ on classical solutions to (1.2a)–(1.2b) having positive h and satisfying (1.6), (1.4)–(1.5). For consistency we start with the energy equality.

Lemma 2.1 (Energy equality). *For classical solutions of the system (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) the following equality holds*

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \left[\operatorname{Re} h \frac{u^2}{2} + U(h) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} \right] dx = -4 \int_0^1 \nu h |\partial_x u|^2 dx - \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} dx, \quad (2.1)$$

where the potential function U is the indefinite integral of Π defined by

$$U(h) = -\frac{1}{2h^2} + \frac{\alpha}{3h^3}, \quad h > 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Proof: One way to show (2.1) is to use the fact that

$$E(u, h) := \int_0^1 \left[\operatorname{Re} h \frac{u^2}{2} + U(h) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} \right] dx \quad (2.3)$$

is a Lyapunov functional for the system (1.2a)–(1.2b), see Kitavtsev and Wagner [16]. Here we give another standard derivation of (2.1). Multiplying (1.2a) by u and integrating in x we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 [\partial_t(hu)u + \partial_x(hu^2)u] dx - 4 \int_0^1 \partial_x(\nu h \partial_x u)u dx \\ & - \int_0^1 hu \partial_x(\sigma \partial_{xx} h - \Pi(h)) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Using now several integrations by parts, (1.2b) and boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) we

obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \left[\partial_t \left(h \frac{u^2}{2} \right) + \partial_t h \frac{u^2}{2} - hu^2 \partial_x u \right] dx \\
&+ 4 \int_0^1 \nu h (\partial_x u)^2 dx - \int_0^1 \partial_t h (\sigma \partial_{xx} h - \Pi(h)) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} dx \\
&= \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \left[\partial_t \left(h \frac{u^2}{2} \right) - \partial_x (hu) \frac{u^2}{2} - hu \partial_x \left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) \right] dx \\
&+ 4 \int_0^1 \nu h (\partial_x u)^2 dx + \int_0^1 \partial_t \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} + U(h) \right) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} dx \\
&= \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \partial_t \left(h \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dx + 4 \int_0^1 \nu h (\partial_x u)^2 dx + \int_0^1 \partial_t \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} + U(h) \right) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

From the last expression (2.1) follows. \blacksquare

Lemma 2.2. *For classical solutions of the system (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) the following equality holds*

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{h} dx = \int_0^1 \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right) \partial_x u h dx. \quad (2.4)$$

Proof: The statement is verified again using several integrations by parts, equation (1.2a) and boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{h} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial_x h \partial_{xt} h}{h} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial_t h |\partial_x h|^2}{h^2} dx \\
&= - \int_0^1 \frac{\partial_x h}{h} \partial_{xx} (hu) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \partial_x (hu) \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right)^2 dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right) \partial_x (hu) dx - \int_0^1 u \partial_x h \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right) \partial_x u h dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Let us define a so-called entropy function by $\varphi(h) := 4\nu \log h$ for $h > 0$. Then we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3 (Entropy equality). *For classical solutions of the system (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) the following equality holds.*

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} h (\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 - \frac{1}{\beta} \varphi(h) + \operatorname{Re} \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} + U(h) \right) \right] dx \\
&= -\operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} dx - 4\sigma\nu \int_0^1 |\partial_{xx} h|^2 dx - 4\nu \int_0^1 \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 dx. \quad (2.5)
\end{aligned}$$

Proof: Let us multiply equation (1.2a) by $\partial_x \varphi(h)$, integrate with respect to x and use an integration by parts, (1.2b) and (1.5):

$$\begin{aligned} 4\nu \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 (\partial_t u + u \partial_x u) \partial_x h \, dx &= -16\nu^2 \int_0^1 \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right) \partial_x u h \, dx \\ -4\nu \int_0^1 \frac{u \partial_x h}{\beta h} \, dx - 4\sigma\nu \int_0^1 |\partial_{xx} h|^2 \, dx - 4\nu \int_0^1 \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 \, dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

On one hand, a further integration by parts in the left-hand side of (2.6), equation (1.2b), and the energy equality (2.1) give

$$\begin{aligned} &4\nu \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 (\partial_t u + u \partial_x u) \partial_x h \, dx \\ &= 4\nu \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 u \partial_x h \, dx - \int_0^1 u \partial_{xt} h \, dx + \int_0^1 u \partial_x u \partial_x h \, dx \right) \\ &= 4\nu \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 u \partial_x h \, dx - \int_0^1 \partial_x u \partial_x (uh) \, dx + \int_0^1 u \partial_x u \partial_x h \, dx \right) \\ &= 4\nu \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 u \partial_x h \, dx - \int_0^1 h (\partial_x u)^2 \, dx \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \left[4\nu u \partial_x h + \operatorname{Re} h \frac{u^2}{2} + U(h) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} \right] \, dx + \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} \, dx \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, using Lemma 2.2 and the definition of φ , one can write the first term on the right-hand side of (2.6) as

$$-16\nu^2 \int_0^1 \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x h}{h} \right) \partial_x u h \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 \, dx,$$

while it follows from (1.2b) and (1.4) that the second term on the right-hand side of (2.6) can be transformed into

$$-4\nu \int_0^1 \frac{u \partial_x h}{\beta h} \, dx = -4\nu \int_0^1 \frac{\partial_x (uh)}{\beta h} \, dx + 4\nu \int_0^1 \frac{\partial_x u}{\beta} \, dx = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \varphi(h) \, dx.$$

Substituting finally the last three identities into (2.6) one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\operatorname{Re}^2}{2} h u^2 + \frac{1}{2} h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 + 4\nu \operatorname{Re} u \partial_x h - \frac{1}{\beta} \varphi(h) + \operatorname{Re} \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} + U(h) \right) \right] \, dx \\ &= -\operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\beta} \, dx - 4\sigma\nu \int_0^1 |\partial_{xx} h|^2 \, dx - 4\nu \int_0^1 \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using the definition of φ the last expression can be easily transformed into (2.5). ■

Lemma 2.4. *For smooth functions (h, u) with a positive first component h , we have*

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h (\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 dx + \operatorname{Re} E(u, h) + \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{6\alpha^2}, \quad (2.7)$$

where $E(u, h)$ is defined in (2.3).

Proof: Using the elementary inequality

$$(y + z)^2 \geq \frac{y^2}{2} - z^2,$$

the fact that

$$U(h) \geq -1/(6\alpha^2) \quad (2.8)$$

for all $h > 0$, and the definition (2.3) of E one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 h (\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx - \operatorname{Re}^2 \int_0^1 hu^2 dx \\ & \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx - 2\operatorname{Re} \left[E(u, h) - \int_0^1 \left(U(h) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} \right) dx \right] \\ & \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx - 2\operatorname{Re} E(u, h) - \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{3\alpha^2}, \end{aligned}$$

from which the statement of the lemma follows. ■

We now deduce several bounds from Lemmas 2.1 and 2.3 for classical solutions (h, u) to the system (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) and a positive first component. To this end, we assume that the initial data h_0 and u_0 for (1.2a)–(1.2b) satisfy

$$h_0 \in H^1(0, 1), \quad h_0(x) > 0 \text{ for all } x \in [0, 1] \text{ and } u_0 \in L^2(0, 1). \quad (2.9)$$

As already mentioned, a first consequence of (1.2b) and (1.4) is the conservation of mass (1.6). We next combine (1.6), the energy and entropy identities to obtain the following bounds when $\sigma > 0$.

Proposition 2.5 (a priori estimates). *For fixed positive $\sigma, \operatorname{Re}, \beta, T$ and initial data satisfying (2.9) there exists a positive constant $C_0 > 1$ depending only on $T, \alpha, \nu, \operatorname{Re}, \sigma, E(u_0, h_0)$, and $S_\beta(u_0, h_0)$ defined in (2.13) below such that the following terms are bounded by C_0 in respective norms*

$$\sqrt{h}, \partial_x \sqrt{h}, h^{-3/2}, \partial_x h, \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}} \sqrt{h} u \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1)), \quad (2.10)$$

$$\partial_x(h^{-3/2}), \partial_{xx} h, \sqrt{h} \partial_x u, \frac{u}{\sqrt{\beta}} \in L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)), \quad (2.11)$$

and

$$C_0^{-1} \leq h(x, t) \leq C_0 \quad (2.12)$$

for all $x \in (0, 1)$ and $t \in (0, T)$. The constant C_0 tends to ∞ as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Proof: Integrating the energy equality (2.1) with respect to time over $(0, t)$, $t \in (0, T)$, and using the inequality

$$U(h) \geq \frac{\alpha}{6h^3} - \frac{2}{3\alpha^2}$$

ensure that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\sqrt{\operatorname{Re}}\sqrt{h(t)}u(t)\|_2^2 + \frac{\alpha}{3}\|h^{-3/2}(t)\|_2^2 + \|\sqrt{\sigma}\partial_x h(t)\|_2^2 &\leq C_1 := 2E(u_0, h_0) + \frac{4}{3\alpha^2}, \\ \int_0^t \left[4\nu\|\sqrt{h(s)}\partial_x u(s)\|_2^2 + \left\| \frac{u(s)}{\sqrt{\beta}} \right\|_2^2 \right] ds &\leq C_1. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the norms of $\sqrt{\sigma}\partial_x h$, $h^{-3/2}$, and $\sqrt{\operatorname{Re}}\sqrt{h}u$ in $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1))$ are bounded by a constant that depends only on C_1 while the norms of $\sqrt{h}\partial_x u$ and $u/\sqrt{\beta}$ in $L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ are bounded by a constant that depends only on C_1 and ν . Using the bound on $\partial_x h$ one obtains

$$|h(x, t) - h(y, t)| = \left| \int_x^y \partial_x h(z, t) dz \right| \leq |x - y|^{1/2} \|\partial_x h(t)\|_2 \leq \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} |x - y|^{1/2}$$

for all $(x, y) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$ and $t \in (0, T)$. Integrating the above inequality with respect to $y \in (0, 1)$ and using (1.6) readily give the upper bound in (2.12). To establish the lower bound for h in (2.12), we combine the $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1))$ -estimates on $h^{-3/2}$ and $\sqrt{\sigma}\partial_x h$ just established to obtain a bound on the norm of $1/\sqrt{h}$ in $L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,1}(0, 1))$ since

$$\int_0^1 |\partial_x (h^{-1/2})| dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_x h|}{h^{3/2}} dx \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sigma}} \|\sqrt{\sigma}\partial_x h\|_2 \|h^{-3/2}\|_2.$$

Owing to the continuous embedding of $W^{1,1}(0, 1)$ in $L^\infty(0, 1)$, the positive lower bound in (2.12) readily follows.

Next, let us introduce the functional $S_\beta(u, h)$ defined by

$$S_\beta(u, h) := \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} h (\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 + \frac{1}{\beta} (4\nu h - \varphi(h)) + \operatorname{Re} \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} + \operatorname{Re} U(h) \right] dx. \quad (2.13)$$

It follows from the mass conservation (1.6) and the entropy equality (2.5) that

$$S_\beta(u(t), h(t)) + \int_0^t \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\operatorname{Re}}{\beta} u^2 + 4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx} h|^2 + 4\nu \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 \right) dx ds = S_\beta(u_0, h_0) \quad (2.14)$$

for any $t \in (0, T)$. Since $z - \log(z) \geq 1$ for all $z > 0$, it follows from the energy equality

(2.1), (2.8), and Lemma 2.4 that

$$\begin{aligned}
S_\beta(u, h) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h(\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 dx + \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^1 (4\nu h - \varphi(h)) dx - \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{6\alpha^2} \\
&\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h(\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 dx - \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{6\alpha^2} \\
&\geq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx - \operatorname{Re} E(u, h) - \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{3\alpha^2} \\
&\geq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx - \operatorname{Re} E(u_0, h_0) - \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{3\alpha^2}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

Combining this with the previous estimate on $\sqrt{\sigma} \partial_x h$, (2.14), and the fact that

$$\Pi'(h) \geq \frac{2\alpha}{h^5} - \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^5 \frac{1}{2\alpha^4}$$

implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 h(t) |\partial_x \varphi(h(t))|^2 dx + \int_0^t \int_0^1 \left(4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx} h(s)|^2 + \frac{8\nu\alpha |\partial_x h(s)|^2}{h^5(s)} \right) dx ds \\
&\leq C_2 + \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^5 \frac{2\nu}{\alpha^4} \int_0^t \int_0^1 |\partial_x h(s)|^2 dx ds \leq C_2 + \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^5 \frac{2\nu C_1^2 T}{\alpha^4 \sigma}
\end{aligned}$$

with $C_2 := S_\beta(u_0, h_0) + \operatorname{Re} E(u_0, h_0) + (\operatorname{Re}/3\alpha^2)$. Since $h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 = 4 |\partial_x \sqrt{h}|^2$, this completes the proof of (2.10)–(2.11). \blacksquare

Remark 2.6. As in Theorem 1 of Bertozzi et al. [17] that shows existence of uniform lower bound for solutions of (1.8) many estimates in the proof of Proposition 2.5 heavily rely on the positivity of the parameter α in Π and become unbounded as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$. The estimates (2.10), (2.11), and (2.12) are no longer valid in that case. The same remark holds for the case $\sigma = 0$ since the estimates depend on the bound for $\sqrt{\sigma} \partial_x h$. On the contrary the proof holds without changes for the cases $\operatorname{Re} = 0$ or $\beta = \infty$ except for the fact that then one loses estimates on $\operatorname{Re} \sqrt{h} u$ and $u/\sqrt{\beta}$ in (2.10)–(2.11), respectively.

3 Existence of weak solutions.

We first define a weak formulation of the problem (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5). Consider two functions h_0 and u_0 satisfying (2.9).

Definition 3.1. A pair (h, u) is a global weak solution to (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) and initial conditions (h_0, u_0) if h and u enjoy the regularity properties

stated in (2.10)–(2.11)–(2.12) and the following holds

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h \partial_t \psi \, dx dt + \int_0^1 h_0 \psi(\cdot, 0) \, dx = - \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 hu \partial_x \psi \, dx dt, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Re} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 hu \partial_t \phi \, dx dt + \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 h_0 u_0 \phi(\cdot, 0) \, dx + \operatorname{Re} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 hu^2 \partial_x \phi \, dx dt \\ & - 4\nu \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h \partial_x u \partial_x \phi \, dx dt - \sigma \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \partial_x h \partial_{xx} h \phi \, dx dt - \sigma \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h \partial_{xx} h \partial_x \phi \, dx dt \\ & + \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \Pi_1(h) \partial_x \phi \, dx dt - \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 u \phi \, dx dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

for all $\psi \in C_0^\infty([0, 1] \times [0, \infty))$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty((0, 1) \times [0, \infty))$, where

$$\Pi_1(h) := - \int_h^\infty \tau \Pi'(\tau) \, d\tau. \quad (3.3)$$

To show the existence of weak solutions to (1.2a)–(1.2b)–(1.4)–(1.5) we construct approximating systems similar to those suggested by Bresch and Desjardins [14] for the Korteweg and viscous shallow-water equations (1.11a)–(1.11b). Although the pressure term $\Pi(h)$ does not need a regularization as in the case of Bresch and Desjardins [14], one still needs to regularize the function h sufficiently in order to control additional higher order terms arising in the entropy equality. The approximating systems we take are given by

$$\operatorname{Re} (\partial_t (h_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) + \partial_x (h_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon^2)) = 4\partial_x (\nu h_\varepsilon \partial_x u_\varepsilon) + h_\varepsilon \partial_x (\sigma \partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon - \Pi(h_\varepsilon)) - \frac{u_\varepsilon}{\beta} \quad (3.4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \varepsilon h_\varepsilon \partial_x^7 h_\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2 \partial_x^4 u_\varepsilon, \\ & \partial_t h_\varepsilon = - \partial_x (h_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (3.4b)$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ is a small parameter. Consider (3.4a)–(3.4b) with boundary conditions

$$u_\varepsilon = \partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon = \partial_x h_\varepsilon = \partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon = \partial_x^5 h_\varepsilon = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \{0, 1\} \times (0, T), \quad (3.5)$$

and initial conditions

$$u_\varepsilon(x, 0) = u_{\varepsilon,0}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad h_\varepsilon(x, 0) = h_{\varepsilon,0}(x) > 0, \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad (3.6)$$

where $u_{\varepsilon,0}$ and $h_{\varepsilon,0}$ are smooth functions such that

$$u_{\varepsilon,0} \rightarrow u_0 \text{ in } L^2(0, 1), \quad h_{\varepsilon,0} \rightarrow h_0 \text{ in } H^1(0, 1), \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon h_{\varepsilon,0} \rightarrow 0 \text{ in } H^3(0, 1) \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Proceeding as in Lemmas 2.1 and 2.3 one derives formulas analogous to (2.1) and (2.5) for the system (3.4a)–(3.4b) with boundary and initial conditions (3.5)–(3.6). Namely, introducing the energy

$$E_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, h_\varepsilon) := \int_0^1 \left[\operatorname{Re} h_\varepsilon \frac{u_\varepsilon^2}{2} + U(h_\varepsilon) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} |\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon|^2 \right] dx,$$

and the entropy

$$\begin{aligned} S_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, h_\varepsilon) &:= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} h_\varepsilon (\operatorname{Re} u_\varepsilon + \partial_x \varphi(h_\varepsilon))^2 - \frac{1}{\beta} \varphi(h_\varepsilon) \right] dx \\ &+ \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \left[\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + U(h_\varepsilon) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} |\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon|^2 \right] dx, \end{aligned}$$

the corresponding energy and entropy equalities read

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, h_\varepsilon) = -4 \int_0^1 \nu h_\varepsilon |\partial_x u_\varepsilon|^2 dx - \int_0^1 \frac{u_\varepsilon^2}{\beta} dx - \varepsilon^2 \int_0^1 |\partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} S_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, h_\varepsilon) &= -\operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 \frac{u_\varepsilon^2}{\beta} dx - 4\sigma\nu \int_0^1 |\partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon|^2 dx - 4\nu \int_0^1 \Pi'(h_\varepsilon) |\partial_x h_\varepsilon|^2 dx \\ &- \int_0^1 \left[\operatorname{Re} \varepsilon^2 |\partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon|^2 + 4\nu\varepsilon |\partial_x^4 h_\varepsilon|^2 + 4\nu\varepsilon^2 \partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon \partial_x^3 \log h_\varepsilon \right] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$ equation (3.4a) is parabolic with respect to u . Arguing as in Bresch and Desjardins [14], the initial-boundary value problem system (3.4a)–(3.4b) with (3.5)–(3.6) has a unique classical solution at least locally in time. The next proposition establishes a uniform lower bound for h_ε and thus guarantees the global in time solvability for (3.4a)–(3.4b).

Proposition 3.2. *For fixed positive $\varepsilon, \sigma, \operatorname{Re}, \beta$ and $T > 0$ let $(h_\varepsilon, u_\varepsilon)$ be the solution of the initial-boundary value problem system (3.4a)–(3.4b) with (3.5)–(3.6) in $(0, 1) \times (0, T)$. There exists a positive constant $C_3 \geq 1$ depending only on $T, \alpha, \nu, \operatorname{Re}, \beta, \sigma, h_0$, and u_0 such that, for all sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$, the following terms are bounded by C_3 in respective norms*

$$\sqrt{h_\varepsilon}, \partial_x \sqrt{h_\varepsilon}, h_\varepsilon^{-3/2}, \partial_x h_\varepsilon, \sqrt{h_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon, \sqrt{\varepsilon} \partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1)), \quad (3.10)$$

$$\partial_x (h_\varepsilon^{-3/2}), \partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon, \sqrt{h_\varepsilon} \partial_x u_\varepsilon, u_\varepsilon, \sqrt{\varepsilon} \partial_x^4 h_\varepsilon, \varepsilon \partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon \in L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)), \quad (3.11)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{C_3} \leq h_\varepsilon(x, t) \leq C_3, \quad (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, T). \quad (3.12)$$

Proof: Throughout the proof C denotes a positive constant depending on the same parameters as C_3 that may vary from line to line. Proceeding as in the proof of Proposition 2.5, the mass conservation and the energy equality (3.8) imply the estimate (3.12) and all bounds in (3.10)–(3.11) except those on $\partial_x \sqrt{h_\varepsilon}, \partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon, \partial_x (h_\varepsilon^{-3/2})$ and $\sqrt{\varepsilon} \partial_x^4 h_\varepsilon$. Using the previously obtained bounds (in particular the lower bound (3.12) on h_ε) and the interpolation inequalities

$$\|\partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \leq C \|\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\partial_x h_\varepsilon\|_{L^6(0,1)} \leq C \|\partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)}^{1/3} \|\partial_x h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)}^{2/3},$$

one can estimate the last term on the right-hand side of the entropy equality (3.9) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| 4\nu\varepsilon^2 \int_0^T \int_0^1 \partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon \cdot \partial_x^3 \log h_\varepsilon \, dx \, dt \right| \\
& \leq 4\nu\varepsilon \left(\int_0^T \int_0^1 \varepsilon^2 |\partial_{xx} u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/2} \sup_{[0,T]} \|\partial_x^3 \log h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} \\
& \leq C\varepsilon \sup_{[0,T]} \left\| \frac{\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon}{h_\varepsilon} - 3 \frac{\partial_x h_\varepsilon \partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon}{h_\varepsilon^2} + 2 \frac{|\partial_x h_\varepsilon|^3}{h_\varepsilon^3} \right\|_{L^2(0,1)} \\
& \leq C\varepsilon \sup_{[0,T]} \left\{ \|\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} + \|\partial_x h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} \|\partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} + \|\partial_x h_\varepsilon\|_{L^6(0,1)}^3 \right\} \\
& \leq C\varepsilon \sup_{[0,T]} \left\{ \|\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} + C \|\partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} + C \|\partial_{xx} h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} \right\} \\
& + C\sqrt{\varepsilon} \sup_{[0,T]} \|\sqrt{\varepsilon} \partial_x^3 h_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq C\sqrt{\varepsilon}. \tag{3.13}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, taking ε sufficiently small, the bounds in (3.10)–(3.11) still to be proved follow from the entropy inequality (3.9) exactly as in the proof of Proposition 2.5. \blacksquare

We now show that solutions to the system (3.4a)–(3.4b) with boundary and initial conditions (3.5)–(3.6) converge to a solution to (3.1)–(3.2) as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem 3.3. *For any positive σ, Re, β and initial data (h_0, u_0) satisfying (2.9), there exists a global weak solution (h, u) to the system (1.2a)–(1.2b) with boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5) and initial conditions (h_0, u_0) in the sense of Definition 3.1.*

Proof: Take a sequence $\{\varepsilon_n\}_{n \geq 1} \rightarrow 0$ and, for each $n \geq 1$, denote the corresponding solution to the approximate system (3.4a)–(3.4b)–(3.5)–(3.6) with $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n$ by $(h_{\varepsilon_n}, u_{\varepsilon_n})$.

We investigate the compactness properties of the sequence $(h_{\varepsilon_n}, u_{\varepsilon_n})$ and to this end use the estimates derived in Proposition 3.2. Let $T > 0$. First, owing to (3.10) and (3.12), $(\sqrt{h_{\varepsilon_n}})$ and $(\sqrt{h_{\varepsilon_n}} u_{\varepsilon_n})$ are bounded in $L^\infty((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ and $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1))$, respectively. Hence, by (3.4b), $(\partial_t h_{\varepsilon_n})$ is bounded in $L^\infty(0, T; H^{-1}(0, 1))$. Since (h_{ε_n}) is bounded in $L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$ and $L^2(0, T; H^2(0, 1))$ by (3.10) and (3.11), it follows from the compactness of the embedding of $H^1(0, 1)$ in $C([0, 1])$ and Corollary 4 in Simon [18] that there is $h \in C([0, 1] \times [0, T])$ such that, after possibly extracting a subsequence,

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{\varepsilon_n} & \rightarrow h \text{ in } L^2(0, T; W^{1,p}(0, 1)) \cap C([0, 1] \times [0, T]) \text{ for } p \in [1, \infty), \\
\partial_t h_{\varepsilon_n} & \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} \partial_t h \text{ in } L^\infty(0, T; H^{-1}(0, 1)).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

Combining (3.12) and (3.14) we additionally obtain that h is positive and

$$h_{\varepsilon_n}^{-1} \rightarrow h^{-1} \text{ in } C([0, 1] \times [0, T]). \tag{3.15}$$

We next turn to compactness properties of (u_{ε_n}) . For that purpose, we write (3.4a) as

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \partial_t (h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n}) &= -\operatorname{Re} \partial_x (h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n}^2) + 4\partial_x (\nu h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x u_{\varepsilon_n}) + h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x (\sigma \partial_{xx} h_{\varepsilon_n} - \Pi(h_{\varepsilon_n})) \\ &\quad - \frac{u_{\varepsilon_n}}{\beta} + \varepsilon_n h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x^7 h_{\varepsilon_n} - \varepsilon_n^2 \partial_x^4 u_{\varepsilon_n} \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

and claim that the right-hand side of (3.16) is bounded in $L^2(0, T; H^{-3}(0, 1))$. Indeed, by (3.10)–(3.12), $(h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n}^2)$, $(\sqrt{h_{\varepsilon_n}})$, and $(\sqrt{h_{\varepsilon_n}} \partial_x u_{\varepsilon_n})$ are in $L^\infty(0, T; L^1(0, 1))$, $L^\infty((0, 1) \times (0, T))$, and $L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$, which imply that $(h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n}^2)$ and $(\partial_x (h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x u_{\varepsilon_n}))$ are bounded in $L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(0, 1))$. Next, for any $\psi \in C_0^\infty((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ one obtains, using integration by parts and (3.10)–(3.12), that

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 \psi h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x^3 h_{\varepsilon_n} dx dt \right| = \left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 \partial_{xx} h_{\varepsilon_n} [h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x \psi + \psi \partial_x h_{\varepsilon_n}] dx dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^T \|\partial_{xx} h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)} [\|h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \|\partial_x \psi\|_{L^2(0,1)} + \|\psi\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \|\partial_x h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)}] dt \\ &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|\psi\|_{H^1(0,1)}^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 \psi h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x \Pi(h_{\varepsilon_n}) dx dt \right| = \left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 \partial_x \psi \Pi_1(h_{\varepsilon_n}) dx dt \right| \\ &\leq \|\Pi_1(h_{\varepsilon_n})\|_{L^\infty((0,1) \times (0,T))} \left(\int_0^T \|\psi\|_{H^1(0,1)}^2 dt \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Pi_1(h)$ is defined in (3.3). Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} &\varepsilon_n \left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 \psi h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x^7 h_{\varepsilon_n} dx dt \right| \\ &= \varepsilon_n \left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 \partial_x^4 h_{\varepsilon_n} (\psi \partial_x^3 h_{\varepsilon_n} + 3\partial_x \psi \partial_{xx} h_{\varepsilon_n} + 3\partial_{xx} \psi \partial_x h_{\varepsilon_n} + h_{\varepsilon_n} \partial_x^3 \psi) dx dt \right| \\ &\leq \varepsilon_n \int_0^T \|\partial_x^4 h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)} (\|\psi\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \|\partial_x^3 h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)} + \|h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \|\partial_x^3 \psi\|_{L^2(0,1)} \\ &\quad + 3\|\partial_x \psi\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \|\partial_{xx} h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)} + 3\|\partial_{xx} \psi\|_{L^\infty(0,1)} \|\partial_x h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)}) dt \\ &\leq C \sqrt{\varepsilon_n} \int_0^T \|\partial_x^4 h_{\varepsilon_n}\|_{L^2(0,1)} \|\psi\|_{H^3(0,1)} dt \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(0,T;H^3(0,1))}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, (u_{ε_n}) and $(\varepsilon_n \partial_{xx} u_{\varepsilon_n})$ are bounded in $L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ and $L^2(0, T; H^{-2}(0, 1))$, respectively, by (3.11). Collecting the above information completes the proof of the boundedness of the right-hand side of (3.16), whence

$$(\partial_t (h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n})) \text{ is bounded in } L^2(0, T; H^{-3}(0, 1)). \quad (3.17)$$

Now, owing to (3.11) and (3.12), we realize that (u_{ε_n}) is bounded in $L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$. This fact along with (3.10)–(3.12) allows us to conclude that $(h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n})$ is bounded in $L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$. Combining this with (3.17) and Corollary 4 in Simon [18] ensures that $(h_{\varepsilon_n} u_{\varepsilon_n})$ is compact in $L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$. Then, thanks to (3.15), there exists $u \in L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$ such that

$$\partial_x u_{\varepsilon_n} \rightharpoonup \partial_x u \text{ in } L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)) \text{ and } u_{\varepsilon_n} \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)). \quad (3.18)$$

The convergences (3.14), (3.15), and (3.18) then allow to pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in the weak formulation of the approximating systems (3.4a)–(3.4b)–(3.5)–(3.6) in order to get that (h, u) satisfies (3.1)–(3.2). \blacksquare

Remark 3.4 (Energy and entropy inequalities). It follows from the proof of Theorem 3.3 together with the energy and entropy identities (3.8), (3.9), the property (3.7) and the estimate (3.13) that the weak solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) obtained above satisfy the corresponding energy inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{t \in (0, T]} \int_0^1 \left[\operatorname{Re} h \frac{u^2}{2} + U(h) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} \right] dx + \int_0^T \int_0^1 \left(4\nu h |\partial_x u|^2 + \frac{u^2}{\beta} \right) dx dt \\ & \leq \int_0^1 \left[\operatorname{Re} h_0 \frac{u_0^2}{2} + U(h_0) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_0|^2}{2} \right] dx \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

and entropy inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{t \in (0, T]} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} h (\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 - \frac{1}{\beta} \varphi(h) + \operatorname{Re} \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{2} + U(h) \right) \right] dx \\ & + \int_0^T \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{u^2}{\beta} + 4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx} h|^2 + 4\nu \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 \right) dx dt \\ & \leq \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} h_0 (\operatorname{Re} u_0 + \partial_x \varphi(h_0))^2 - \frac{1}{\beta} \varphi(h_0) + \operatorname{Re} \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_0|^2}{2} + U(h_0) \right) \right] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

Note that the right-hand side of (3.19)–(3.20) does not depend on T . Consequently, the statements of Lemma 2.4 and Proposition 2.5 hold also for the weak solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) constructed in Theorem 3.3.

4 Limiting cases.

4.1 Cases $\operatorname{Re} = 0$ and $\beta = \infty$.

By Remark 3.4, the statement of Proposition 2.5 is true for the weak solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) provided by Theorem 3.3. We may then investigate the behaviour of these solutions as either $\operatorname{Re} \rightarrow 0$ or $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. Let us first consider a sequence of positive real numbers (β_n) , $\beta_n \rightarrow \infty$, and denote the corresponding solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) with a fixed $\operatorname{Re} > 0$

and $\beta = \beta_n$ by $(h_{\beta_n}, u_{\beta_n})$. Though the estimate on (u_{β_n}/β_n) is useless in that case, one still recovers the estimate of (u_{β_n}) in $L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0, 1))$ as a consequence of (2.11), (2.12), and the Poincaré inequality. Arguing as in the proof of Theorem 3.3, we conclude that, after possibly extracting a subsequence, $(h_{\beta_n}, u_{\beta_n})$ converges towards a weak solution to the strong-slip model (1.7a)–(1.7b) describing the dynamics of free suspended films.

If we now consider a sequence of positive real numbers (Re_n) , $\text{Re}_n \rightarrow 0$, and denote the corresponding weak solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) with $\text{Re} = \text{Re}_n$ and a fixed $\beta \in (0, \infty]$ by $(h_{\text{Re}_n}, u_{\text{Re}_n})$, we may again proceed as in the proof of Theorem 3.3 to show that, after possibly extracting a subsequence, $(h_{\text{Re}_n}, u_{\text{Re}_n})$ converges towards a weak solution to the strong-slip model (1.2a)–(1.2b) without inertial terms. There is however an important difference as the bound on $(\partial_t(h_{\text{Re}_n} u_{\text{Re}_n}))$ in $L^2(0, T; H^{-3}(0, 1))$ is no longer available and we only obtain the weaker conclusion

$$u_{\text{Re}_n} \rightharpoonup u \text{ in } L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1)).$$

Still, owing to the strong convergence of (h_{Re_n}) , this allows to pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in all the terms which depends linearly on u_{Re_n} , that is, all the terms involving u_{Re_n} except $\text{Re}_n h_{\text{Re}_n} u_{\text{Re}_n}^2$. But the latter converges to zero as $\text{Re}_n \rightarrow 0$ since (h_{Re_n}) and (u_{Re_n}) are bounded in $L^\infty((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ and $L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0, 1))$, respectively, by (2.11)–(2.12).

4.2 Case $\sigma = 0$.

As already pointed out in Remark 2.6, for weak solutions (h, u) to (3.1)–(3.2), the estimate on $\partial_x h$ in (2.11) and both bounds in (2.12) depend on σ and explode as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$. In order to investigate the limiting behaviour of weak solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$, we refine the a priori bounds of Proposition 2.5 in the next proposition so as to avoid their dependence on σ , although paying for it with an exponential growth with respect to time.

Proposition 4.1. *For fixed positive $\sigma, \text{Re}, \beta, T$ and initial data satisfying (2.9), let (h, u) be a weak solution to (3.1)–(3.2). There exists a positive constant $C_4 > 1$ depending only on $T, \alpha, \nu, \text{Re}, E(u_0, h_0)$, and $S_\beta(u_0, h_0)$ defined in (2.13) (but not on $\sigma \in (0, 1)$) such that the following terms are bounded by C_4 in respective norms*

$$\sqrt{h}, \partial_x \sqrt{h}, h^{-3/2}, \sqrt{h}u \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1)), \quad (4.1)$$

$$\partial_x(h^{-3/2}), \sqrt{\sigma} \partial_{xx} h, \sqrt{h} \partial_x u, u \in L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)), \quad (4.2)$$

and

$$C_4^{-1} \leq h(x, t) \leq C_4, \quad (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, T). \quad (4.3)$$

Proof: First, the $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1))$ -estimates on \sqrt{h} , $\sqrt{h}u$ and $h^{-3/2}$ and the $L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ -estimates on $\sqrt{h} \partial_x u$ and u readily follow from the mass conservation and the energy inequality (3.19) as before. Next, we actually estimate in a different way the term

$4\nu\Pi'(h)|\partial_x h|^2 dx dt$ in the entropy inequality (3.20). More precisely, using the estimate

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi'(h) &= \frac{4\alpha - 3h}{h^5} \geq \chi_{(0,\alpha)}(h) \frac{\alpha}{h^5} + \chi_{(\alpha,\infty)}(h) \left(-\frac{3}{h^4}\right) \\ &\geq \frac{\alpha}{h^5} - \chi_{(\alpha,\infty)}(h) \left(\frac{\alpha}{h^5} + \frac{3}{h^4}\right) \\ &\geq \frac{\alpha}{h^5} - \chi_{(\alpha,\infty)}(h) \frac{4}{h^4},\end{aligned}$$

where χ_A denotes the characteristic function of a set $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ and recalling that $\varphi(h) = 4\nu \log h$, one obtains

$$\Pi'(h)|\partial_x h|^2 \geq \frac{\alpha}{h^5} |\partial_x h|^2 - \chi_{(\alpha,\infty)}(h) \frac{h|\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2}{4\nu^2 \alpha^3} \geq \frac{\alpha}{h^5} |\partial_x h|^2 - \frac{h|\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2}{4\nu^2 \alpha^3}. \quad (4.4)$$

Next, let us consider as in the proof of Proposition 2.5 the function $S_\beta(u, h)$ defined in (2.13). Thanks to the mass conservation (1.6), the entropy inequality (3.20) also reads

$$\begin{aligned}S_\beta(u(t), h(t)) &+ \int_0^t \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{u^2}{\beta} + 4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx} h|^2 \right) dx ds \\ &\leq S_\beta(u_0, h_0) - 4\nu \int_0^t \int_0^1 \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 dx ds.\end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Recalling that

$$S_\beta(u, h) \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 h (\operatorname{Re} u + \partial_x \varphi(h))^2 dx - \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{6\alpha^2} \quad (4.6)$$

by (2.15), it follows from (4.4), (4.6), and Lemma 2.4 that

$$\begin{aligned}-4\nu \int_0^1 \Pi'(h) |\partial_x h|^2 dx &\leq -4\alpha\nu \int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{h^5} dx + \frac{1}{\nu\alpha^3} \int_0^1 h |\partial_x \varphi(h)|^2 dx \\ &\leq -4\alpha\nu \int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{h^5} dx + \frac{4}{\nu\alpha^3} \left(S_\beta(u, h) + \operatorname{Re} E(u, h) + \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{3\alpha^2} \right) \\ &\leq -4\alpha\nu \int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{h^5} dx + \frac{4}{\nu\alpha^3} \left(S_\beta(u, h) + \operatorname{Re} E(u_0, h_0) + \frac{\operatorname{Re}}{3\alpha^2} \right),\end{aligned}$$

where we used the energy inequality (3.19) in the last estimate. Inserting this in (4.5) one ends up with

$$\begin{aligned}S_\beta(u(t), h(t)) &+ \int_0^t \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{u^2}{\beta} + 4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx} h|^2 + 4\alpha\nu \frac{|\partial_x h|^2}{h^5} \right) dx ds \\ &\leq S_\beta(u_0, h_0) + \frac{4\operatorname{Re}}{\nu\alpha^3} \left(E(u_0, h_0) + \frac{1}{3\alpha^2} \right) t + \frac{4}{\nu\alpha^3} \int_0^t S_\beta(u(s), h(s)) ds.\end{aligned}$$

Applying Gronwall's inequality gives

$$\begin{aligned} & S_\beta(u(t), h(t)) + \int_0^t \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{u^2}{\beta} + 4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx}h|^2 \right) dx dt \\ & \leq \left(S_\beta(u_0, h_0) + \operatorname{Re} \left[E(u_0, h_0) + \frac{1}{3\alpha^2} \right] \right) \exp \left(\frac{4t}{\nu\alpha^3} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Combining (2.7), (4.6), and (4.7) implies the estimates on $\partial_x \sqrt{h}$ in $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1))$ and $\partial_x(h^{-3/2})$, $\sqrt{\sigma} \partial_{xx}h$ in $L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$ and completes the proof of (4.1)–(4.2). To check (4.3), we first notice that the bound on \sqrt{h} in $L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$ from (4.1) and the embedding of $H^1(0, 1)$ in $L^\infty(0, 1)$ guarantee the upper bound in (4.3). Next, integrating the following identity

$$\frac{1}{h(x)} = \frac{1}{h(y)} - \int_y^x \frac{\partial_z h(z)}{h^2(z)} dz, \quad x \in (0, 1),$$

with respect to y and using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality give

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{h(x)} & \leq \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{h(y)} + \left(\int_0^1 \frac{|\partial_z h(z)|^2}{h(z)} dz \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{dz}{h^3(z)} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \|h^{-3/2}\|_{L^2(0,1)}^{2/3} + 4 \|\partial_x \sqrt{h}\|_{L^2(0,1)} \|h^{-3/2}\|_{L^2(0,1)}. \end{aligned}$$

The lower bound in (4.3) then follows from the above inequality by (4.1). \blacksquare

Using the a priori bounds from Proposition 4.1 one can show existence of weak solutions to (3.1)–(3.2) in the case $\sigma = 0$.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $\sigma = 0$. For any positive Re, β and initial data (h_0, u_0) satisfying (2.9) there exists a global weak solution (h, u) to (1.2a)–(1.2b) satisfying (3.1)–(3.2).*

Proof: Let us take a sequence $\{\sigma_n\} \rightarrow 0$ and, for each $n \geq 1$, denote the corresponding weak solution to (3.1)–(3.2) with $\sigma = \sigma_n$ by $(h_{\sigma_n}, u_{\sigma_n})$. Owing to Proposition 4.1 we may proceed as in the proof of Theorem 3.3 to show the existence of functions h and u satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\sigma_n} & \rightarrow h \quad \text{and} \quad h_{\sigma_n}^{-1} \rightarrow h^{-1} \quad \text{in} \quad C([0, 1] \times [0, T]), \\ \partial_t h_{\sigma_n} & \xrightarrow{*} \partial_t h \quad \text{in} \quad L^\infty(0, T; H^{-1}(0, 1)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\partial_x u_{\sigma_n} \rightharpoonup \partial_x u \quad \text{in} \quad L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)) \quad \text{and} \quad u_{\sigma_n} \rightarrow u \quad \text{in} \quad L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)).$$

In addition,

$$\sigma_n \partial_{xx} h_{\sigma_n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in} \quad L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T))$$

by (4.2), from which we deduce that

$$\sigma_n \partial_x h_{\sigma_n} \partial_{xx} h_{\sigma_n} \rightharpoonup 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_n h_{\sigma_n} \partial_{xx} h_{\sigma_n} \rightharpoonup 0 \quad \text{in} \quad L^1((0, 1) \times (0, T))$$

with the help of (4.1). This allows us to pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in all integrals in (3.1)–(3.2) and conclude that (h, u) satisfies (3.1)–(3.2) with $\sigma = 0$. \blacksquare

5 Convergence to solutions of intermediate-slip equation.

In the introduction we mentioned that performing the change of variables (1.9) and passing formally to the limit as $\beta \rightarrow 0$ in (1.2a)–(1.2b) gives (1.10a)–(1.10b) and consequently that solutions of the strong-slip equation are expected to converge to that of (1.8). The next theorem makes this formal procedure rigorous. More precisely, we show that scaled weak solutions to (1.2a)–(1.2b) converge to that of (1.8) when $\sigma > 0$. In this section, we denote the unscaled variables in (1.2a)–(1.2b) with bars.

Theorem 5.1. *For fixed positive Re , σ , let (β_n) be a sequence of positive real numbers, $\beta_n \rightarrow 0$, and, for $n \geq 1$, denote a global weak solution to (3.1)–(3.2) with initial data (h_0, u_0) satisfying (2.9) and $\beta = \beta_n$ by (\bar{h}_n, \bar{u}_n) . Using (1.9), we define*

$$h_n(x, t) := \bar{h}_n\left(x, \frac{t}{\beta}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad u_n(x, t) := \frac{1}{\beta} \bar{u}_n\left(x, \frac{t}{\beta}\right), \quad (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, \infty). \quad (5.1)$$

Then there exist a positive function h and a subsequence of (h_n, u_n) (not relabeled) such that, for any $T > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} h_n &\rightarrow h \quad \text{in} \quad L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1)) \cap C([0, 1] \times [0, T]), \\ u_n &\rightharpoonup u := h \partial_x (\sigma \partial_{xx} h - \Pi(h)) \quad \text{in} \quad L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)), \end{aligned}$$

and h is a global weak solution to (1.8) considered with initial condition h_0 satisfying (2.9) and boundary conditions (1.4)–(1.5).

Proof: Owing to (3.1)–(3.2), for each $n \geq 1$, the functions (h_n, u_n) satisfy the following scaled weak formulation

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h_n \partial_t \psi \, dx \, dt + \int_0^1 h_0 \psi(\cdot, 0) \, dx = - \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h_n u_n \partial_x \psi \, dx \, dt, \quad (5.2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\beta_n^2 \left(\text{Re} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h_n u_n \partial_t \phi \, dx \, dt + \text{Re} \int_0^1 h_0 u_0 \phi(\cdot, 0) \, dx + \text{Re} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h_n u_n^2 \partial_x \phi \, dx \, dt \right) \\ &- 4\beta_n \nu \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h_n \partial_x u_n \partial_x \phi \, dx \, dt - \sigma \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \partial_x h_n \partial_{xx} h_n \phi \, dx \, dt \\ &- \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 (\sigma h_n \partial_{xx} h_n - \Pi_1(h_n)) \partial_x \phi \, dx \, dt - \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 u_n \phi \, dx \, dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.2b)$$

for all $\psi \in C_0^\infty([0, 1] \times [0, \infty))$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty((0, 1) \times [0, \infty))$. In addition, for any $T > 0$, (h_n, u_n) satisfies the scaled energy inequality

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_0^1 \left[\beta_n^2 \text{Re} h_n \frac{u_n^2}{2} + U(h_n) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_n|^2}{2} \right] dx + \int_0^T \int_0^1 (4\nu \beta_n h_n |\partial_x u_n|^2 + u_n^2) \, dx \, dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \left[\beta_n^2 \text{Re} h_0 \frac{u_0^2}{2} + U(h_0) + \sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_0|^2}{2} \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

and the scaled entropy inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\beta_n}{2} h_n (\beta_n \operatorname{Re} u_n + \partial_x \varphi(h_n))^2 + \beta_n \operatorname{Re} \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_n|^2}{2} + U(h_n) \right) - \varphi(h) \right] dx \\ & + \int_0^T \int_0^1 (\beta_n \operatorname{Re} u_n^2 + 4\sigma\nu |\partial_{xx} h_n|^2 + 4\nu \Pi'(h_n) |\partial_x h_n|^2) dx dt \\ & \leq \beta_n \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} h_0 (\beta_n \operatorname{Re} u_0 + \partial_x \varphi(h_0))^2 + \operatorname{Re} \left(\sigma \frac{|\partial_x h_0|^2}{2} + U(h_0) \right) \right] dx - \int_0^1 \varphi(h_0) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using the fact that $\sigma > 0$ and proceeding as in the proof of Proposition 2.5, it follows from the mass conservation and the scaled energy inequality that

$$(\sqrt{h_n}), (h_n^{-3/2}), (\partial_x h_n) \text{ are bounded in } L^\infty(0, T; L^2(0, 1)), \quad (5.3)$$

$$(u_n), (\sqrt{\beta_n} \sqrt{h_n} \partial_x u_n) \text{ are bounded in } L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)), \quad (5.4)$$

and there exists $C_5 > 1$ such that

$$C_5^{-1} \leq h_n(x, t) \leq C_5, \quad (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, T).$$

We next use the scaled entropy inequality as at the end of the proof of Proposition 2.5 to establish that

$$(\partial_x(h_n^{-3/2})), (\partial_{xx} h_n), \text{ are bounded in } L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)). \quad (5.5)$$

Proceeding as in the proof of Theorems 3.3 and 4.2 one obtains that there exist functions h and u such that

$$\begin{aligned} h_n & \rightarrow h \text{ in } L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1)) \cap C([0, 1] \times [0, T]), \\ h_n^{-1} & \rightarrow h^{-1} \text{ in } C([0, 1] \times [0, T]), \\ u_n & \rightharpoonup u \text{ in } L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)), \\ \beta_n h_n \partial_x u_n & \rightarrow 0 \text{ in } L^2((0, 1) \times (0, T)). \end{aligned}$$

It is then straightforward to pass to the limit as $\beta_n \rightarrow 0$ in (5.2a)–(5.2b) to obtain

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h \partial_t \psi dx dt + \int_0^1 h_0 \psi(\cdot, 0) dx = - \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 hu \partial_x \psi dx dt, \quad (5.6a)$$

$$- \sigma \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \partial_{xx} h \partial_x(h\phi) dx dt + \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \Pi_1(h) \partial_x \phi dx dt = \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 u \phi dx dt. \quad (5.6b)$$

Using an approximation argument, we may actually take $\phi = h \partial_x \psi$ in (5.6b) with $\psi \in C_0^\infty((0, 1) \times [0, \infty))$ and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h \partial_t \psi dx dt + \int_0^1 h_0 \psi(\cdot, 0) dx & = \sigma \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \partial_{xx} h \partial_x(h^2 \partial_x \psi) dx dt \\ & + \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 h^2 \partial_x(\Pi(h)) \psi dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

which coincides with the weak formulation for (1.8) introduced in Bernis and Friedman [15] and Bertozzi and Pugh [19]. \blacksquare

Remark 5.2. Owing to the positivity of the weak solution h to (1.8) constructed in Theorem 5.1, equation (1.8) is then uniformly parabolic and it is likely that classical parabolic regularity results ensure that h is actually a classical solution to (1.8). As it is shown in Bertozzi et al. [17] that there is a unique positive classical solution to (1.8), this implies the convergence of the whole sequence (h_n) towards it.

6 Discussion.

We would like to note some open questions that remain to be solved for the strong-slip system (1.2a)–(1.2b) as well as the corresponding shallow-water equations (1.11a)–(1.11b). First, it would be of interest to figure out whether the weak solutions constructed in the previous sections are more regular. Partial answers have already been given for particular cases of (1.11a)–(1.11b) with $\sigma = 0$, see Solonnikov [11] and Mellet and Vasseur [13] where the existence of strong solutions is established. Furthermore, in Vaynblat et al. [20] the two-dimensional analogue of (1.7a)–(1.7b) describing dewetting of three-dimensional free suspended films is derived and reads

$$\partial_t(hu) + \operatorname{div}(hu \otimes u) = \operatorname{div}(h(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T)) + 2\nabla(h\operatorname{div} u) + \sigma h\nabla\Delta h - \nabla P(h) \quad (6.1a)$$

$$\partial_t h = -\operatorname{div}(hu), \quad (6.1b)$$

which corresponds to the choice $\mu(h) = h$ and $\lambda(h) = 2h$ in (1.11a)–(1.11b). As mentioned in the introduction the BD entropy equality has been so far only established for (1.11a)–(1.11b) if the relation (1.13) for the viscosities is satisfied. Unfortunately this relation is not fulfilled for (6.1a)–(6.1b). Analogously a two-dimensional version of (1.2a)–(1.2b) can be constructed but will present the same difficulty, so that the analysis presented herein is not likely to extend in a straightforward way to the two-dimensional model.

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