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CONVERGENCE OF EXPONENTIAL ATTRACTORS FOR A FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION OF THE ALLEN-CAHN EQUATION

MORGAN PIERRE

ABSTRACT. We consider a space semidiscretization of the Allen-Cahn equation by conforming Lagrange finite elements. For every mesh parameter h , we build an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_h of the dynamical system associated to the approximate equations. We prove that, as h tends to 0, \mathcal{M}_h converges for the symmetric Hausdorff distance to an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_0 of the dynamical system associated to the Allen-Cahn equation. We also provide an explicit estimate of this distance and we prove that the fractal dimension of \mathcal{M}_h and of the global attractor is bounded by a constant independent of h . Our proof is adapted from the result of Efendiev, Miranville and Zelik concerning the continuity of exponential attractors under perturbation of the underlying semigroup. Here, for the first time, the perturbation is a space discretization. The case of a time semidiscretization has been analyzed in a previous paper.

Keywords: Allen-Cahn equation, finite element method, global attractor, exponential attractor.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider a space semidiscretization of the Allen-Cahn equation by conforming Lagrange \mathbb{P}_k finite elements ($k \geq 1$). We build a family of exponential attractors associated to the discretized equations which is robust as the mesh parameter h tends to 0.

For a dissipative dynamical system, an exponential attractor is a compact positively invariant set which contains the global attractor, has finite fractal dimension and attracts exponentially the trajectories. In comparison with the global attractor, an exponential attractor is expected to be more robust to perturbations: global attractors are generally upper semicontinuous with respect to perturbations, but the lower semicontinuity can be proved only in some particular cases (see e.g. [2, 18, 20, 24]). This includes perturbations which are obtained by time and/or space discretization of the governing equations [23, 26, 27]). We can also note that an exponential attractor is generally not unique, in contrast with the global attractor.

In the initial construction proposed by Eden *et al.* [5], based on a “squeezing property”, the continuity of exponential attractors was shown for classical Galerkin approximations, but only up to a time shift (see also [11, 13]). Related robustness results were also obtained in [1] for finite element approximations. In [7], Efendiev, Miranville and Zelik proposed a construction of exponential attractors based on a “smoothing property” and on an appropriate error estimate, where the continuity holds without time shift. Their construction has been adapted to many situations, including singular perturbations. We refer the reader to the review [18] and the references therein for more details.

In [19], the author used the result of Efendiev, Miranville and Zelig to analyze the case where the perturbation is a *time* semidiscretization of the underlying equation, and when the time step goes to 0. An abstract construction of a robust family of exponential attractors was first proposed, and then applied in every space dimension to the backward Euler time semidiscretization of the Allen-Cahn equation with a polynomial nonlinearity. It was also applied in [3] to the case of a time-splitting discretization of the Caginalp phase-field system.

The purpose of this paper is to address the case of a *space* semidiscretization for a simple model problem. We consider the Allen-Cahn equation on a bounded and convex domain of \mathbb{R}^d ($d = 1, 2$ or 3) with a polynomial nonlinearity. We use Dirichlet boundary conditions and we impose a growth restriction in space dimension 3. This allows us to work with an absorbing set in the H_0^1 Sobolev space and it avoids using L^∞ estimates which would be delicate to obtain.

Two key ingredients in our proof are a L^2 - H^1 smoothing property and a (rather) standard L^2 error estimate with nonsmooth data [8, 15]. However, in contrast to the time semidiscrete case, we cannot apply directly the robustness result in [7] and instead, we adapt the construction, by borrowing some ideas from the singularly perturbed case [12, 17]. We also use that the space discretization is conforming, i.e. the finite element space is a subspace of H_0^1 . We first build a robust family of exponential attractors indexed by h and associated to an appropriate family of discrete-in-time dynamical systems (Lemma 5.4). As a consequence, we obtain an upper bound on the fractal dimension of the global attractors which is independent of h (Theorem 5.5). For these two results, we only assume that the family of triangulations of the domain is regular.

For the Allen-Cahn equation, the upper semicontinuity of the global attractor with respect to the discretization parameters was shown in [22] (see also [9] for existence results with several discretizations). But, to the best of our knowledge, our upper bound on the fractal dimension is a new result. It is a crude bound, but it can be written explicitly in terms of the parameters of the problem. A similar bound was shown in [19] for the time semidiscrete case. In contrast, only a few authors have obtained upper bounds which are independent of the discretization parameters (see e.g. [28, 29]).

In our main result, Theorem 6.3, we build for every mesh parameter h an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_h associated to the space semidiscrete Allen-Cahn equation. We prove that, as h tends to 0, \mathcal{M}_h converges for the symmetric Hausdorff distance to an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_0 of the Allen-Cahn equation. We also prove that the fractal dimension of \mathcal{M}_h is bounded by a constant independent of h . This result is based on the the previous construction, but we need the (stronger) assumption that the family of triangulations is quasi-uniform, because we introduce an inverse estimate.

To conclude, we point out that, by combining the time semidiscrete case in [19] and the space semidiscrete approach developed here, we can build similarly a robust family of exponential attractors for a fully discrete approximation of the Allen-Cahn equation. In order to generalize the construction, it would be interesting to investigate other problems with the same approach. For instance, it could be interesting to work on the Cahn-Hilliard equation, the two-dimensional Navier-Stokes equation, or the complex Ginzburg-Landau equation with other choices of space discretization (finite difference, finite volume, ...).

The paper is organized as follows. First, we give the a priori estimates for the continuous problem (Section 2). Then we introduce the space discrete problem and we show the discrete counterparts of the a priori estimates (Section 3). In Section 4, we establish the error estimate with nonsmooth data. In Section 5, we present our intermediate construction of a robust family of exponential attractors and its application to the global attractor. In the last section, we prove our main result.

2. THE CONTINUOUS PROBLEM

2.1. The continuous semigroup S_0 . We consider the following reaction-diffusion equation

$$\partial_t u - \Delta u + g(u) = 0 \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t > 0, \quad (2.1)$$

subject to homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions. Here, Ω is an open bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^d ($d \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) with a C^2 boundary Γ . In order to deal with conforming finite elements in the next section, we also assume that Ω is *convex*. The nonlinearity g is a polynomial of odd degree with a positive leading coefficient,

$$g(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{2p-1} b_j s^j, \quad b_{2p-1} > 0, \quad p \geq 1.$$

If $d = 3$, we assume that $p \in \{1, 2\}$ (no restriction on p if $d = 1$ or $d = 2$). The restriction on p allows us to use a H^1 setting; it avoids the use of L^∞ estimates. Note that equation (2.1) is linear if and only if $p = 1$. When $g(s) = s^3 - s$ (in which case $p = 2$), equation (2.1) is known as the *Allen-Cahn equation*.

We supplement (2.1) with an initial condition

$$u(0) = u_0. \quad (2.2)$$

We set $H = L^2(\Omega)$ with norm $|\cdot|_H$ and scalar product $(\cdot, \cdot)_H$. We denote $V = H_0^1(\Omega)$ with norm $\|\cdot\|_V = |\nabla \cdot|_{L^2(\Omega)^d}$. The scalar product in $L^2(\Omega)^d$ will be written $(\cdot, \cdot)_0$. We denote \mathbb{R}_+ the interval $[0, +\infty)$. For an nonempty interval I of \mathbb{R} and for a Banach space E , we denote $C^0(I; E)$ the space of functions which are continuous on I with values in E ; for $q \geq 1$, $L^q(I; E)$ is the usual Banach space of (classes of) functions endowed with the norm $v \mapsto (\int_I \|v(t)\|_E^q dt)^{1/q}$. The norm in $L^q(\Omega)$ is denoted $\|\cdot\|_{L^q}$. Throughout the paper, C denotes a generic constant whose dependence on one or several appropriate parameters will be specified.

The following existence and uniqueness result is well-known (see e.g. [16, 24]).

Theorem 2.1. *For $u_0 \in H$, there exists a unique solution u of (2.1)-(2.2) which satisfies $u \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+; H)$ and $u \in L^2(0, T; V) \cap L^{2p}(0, T; L^{2p}(\Omega))$, for all $T > 0$. For all $t \geq 0$, the mapping $u_0 \mapsto u(t)$ is continuous in H . If, furthermore, $u_0 \in V$, then u belongs to $C^0([0, T]; V) \cap L^2(0, T; H^2(\Omega))$, for all $T > 0$.*

This result allows to define the continuous-in-time semigroup S_0 (cf. Section 5.1):

$$S_0(t) : u_0 \in H \mapsto u(t) \in H.$$

2.2. Some useful inequalities. First recall the Poincaré inequality: there exists a constant $c_0 = c_0(d, \Omega)$ such that

$$|w|_H \leq c_0 \|w\|_V, \quad \forall w \in V. \quad (2.3)$$

More generally, the Sobolev imbedding $V \subset L^q(\Omega)$ holds for every $q \in [1, +\infty)$ if $d = 1$ or $d = 2$ and for every $q \in [1, 6]$ if $d = 3$. The assumption on p guarantees that g is Lipschitz continuous from bounded sets of V into H .

Next, we collect a few inequalities related to g . Since $\sum_{j=1}^{2p-2} j b_j s^{j-1}$ is a polynomial of degree less than s^{2p-2} , there exists a constant $c'_1 > 0$ such that

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^{2p-2} j b_j s^{j-1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}(2p-1)b_{2p-1}s^{2p-2} + c'_1, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Thus, $g'(s) = \sum_{j=1}^{2p-1} j b_j s^{j-1}$ satisfies

$$|g'(s)| \leq \frac{3}{2}(2p-1)b_{2p-1}s^{2p-2} + c'_1, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R},$$

and

$$\frac{2p-1}{2}b_{2p-1}s^{2p-2} - c'_1 \leq g'(s) \leq \frac{3}{2}(2p-1)b_{2p-1}s^{2p-2} + c'_1, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (2.4)$$

By the mean value theorem we have, for all $s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(g(s_1) - g(s_2))(s_1 - s_2) = g'(\xi_{s_1, s_2})(s_1 - s_2)^2 \geq -c'_1(s_1 - s_2)^2, \quad (2.5)$$

where $\xi_{s_1, s_2} \in \mathbb{R}$. We denote

$$G(s) = \int_0^s g(\tau) d\tau = \sum_{j=0}^{2p-1} b_j s^{j+1}/(j+1) \quad (2.6)$$

an anti-derivative of g . Using a similar argument, we have

$$\frac{1}{4p}b_{2p-1}s^{2p} - c'_0 \leq G(s) \leq \frac{3}{4p}b_{2p-1}s^{2p} + c'_0, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (2.7)$$

for some constant $c'_0 > 0$. There is also a constant $c'_2 > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{2}b_{2p-1}s^{2p} - c'_2 \leq g(s)s \leq \frac{3}{2}b_{2p-1}s^{2p} + c'_2, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (2.8)$$

The following lemma is standard (see e.g. [19]).

Lemma 2.2. *Let $w_1, w_2 \in V$ with $\|w_i\|_V \leq R_1$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $w_3 \in H$. Then*

$$\int_{\Omega} |g(w_1) - g(w_2)||w_3| dx \leq C(R_1)\|w_1 - w_2\|_V |w_3|_H,$$

where $C(R_1)$ is monotonic in R_1 .

2.3. A priori estimates for the solution. In Section 2.3, u denotes a solution of (2.1)-(2.2). Propositions 2.3 and 2.4 are proved in [24].

Proposition 2.3 (Absorbing set in H). *There exist a constant $\mathcal{R}_0 > 0$ and a monotonic function $\mathcal{T}_0(\cdot)$ such that for all $u_0 \in H$,*

$$|u(t)|_H \leq \mathcal{R}_0, \quad \forall t \geq \mathcal{T}_0(|u_0|_H).$$

In the remainder of the paper, $r > 0$ denotes an arbitrary (but fixed) real number.

Proposition 2.4 (Absorbing set in V). *There exists a constant $\mathcal{R}_1 > 0$ such that for all $u_0 \in H$,*

$$\|u(t)\|_V \leq \mathcal{R}_1, \quad \forall t \geq \mathcal{T}_0(|u_0|_H) + r.$$

Using the gradient flow structure of the equation, we have (see e.g. [19]):

Lemma 2.5. *For any $R_1 > 0$, there exists a constant $C_1(R_1)$ such that for all $u_0 \in V$ with $\|u_0\|_V \leq R_1$,*

$$\|u(t)\|_V^2 + \int_0^t |\partial_t u|_H^2 ds \leq C_1(R_1), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

In particular, for all $t_1, t_2 \geq 0$, we have

$$|u(t_1) - u(t_2)|_H^2 \leq C_1(R_1)|t_1 - t_2|.$$

2.4. Estimates for the difference of solutions. In the following lemmas, u and \hat{u} denote two solutions of (2.1), and $v(t) = u(t) - \hat{u}(t)$ is their difference, which satisfies

$$\partial_t v - \Delta v + g(u) - g(\hat{u}) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times \mathbb{R}_+. \quad (2.9)$$

The following two lemmas are standard (see e.g. [19]).

Lemma 2.6. *For all $t \geq 0$,*

$$|v(t)|_H^2 + 2 \int_0^t \|v\|_V^2 ds \leq |v(0)|_H^2 \exp(2c'_1 t).$$

The following result shows a *smoothing property* [18].

Lemma 2.7. *If $\|u(0)\|_V \leq R_1$ and $\|\hat{u}(0)\|_V \leq R_1$, then for all $t > 0$, we have*

$$\|v(t)\|_V^2 \leq C_2(R_1, t)|v(0)|_H^2,$$

where the function $C_2 : (0, +\infty)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is continuous.

3. THE SPACE SEMIDISCRETE PROBLEM

The estimates for the space semidiscrete problem are analogous to those of the continuous problem. For the reader's convenience, we will sketch the proofs. We first describe the finite element approximation.

3.1. Definition of the finite element space. We use continuous Lagrange \mathbb{P}_k finite element which are H_0^1 conforming (cf. (3.1)). We do not need isoparametric elements, because low order errors are sufficient for our purpose (cf. (4.1)). Here, $k \geq 1$ is an integer which is fixed in the remainder of the paper.

Recall that Ω is a bounded and convex open subset of \mathbb{R}^d with smooth boundary. Following [21, Section 5.2], we approximate Ω by a convex open d -polyhedra Ω_h included in Ω (i.e. an interval if $d = 1$, a convex polygon if $d = 2$, and a convex polyhedra if $d = 3$), and where the vertices of the boundary Γ_h of Ω_h lie on the boundary Γ of Ω .

We denote \mathcal{T}_h a triangulation of $\bar{\Omega}_h$ into closed d -simplices K . For every d -simplex $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$, we let h_K be the diameter of K and ρ_K be the diameter of its inscribed d -ball. As usually, we denote $h = \max_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} h_K$. In our study as $h \rightarrow 0$, we assume that we have a *regular family* $(\mathcal{T}_h)_{h \in J}$ of such triangulations, which means that there exists a constant $\sigma_0 > 0$ such that [10]

$$\forall h \in J, \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h, \quad \frac{h_K}{\rho_K} \leq \sigma_0.$$

Here, J is a subset of a bounded interval $(0, h_{max}]$ which admits 0 as a limit point. Since Ω has a smooth boundary Γ , there is a constant $C_\Gamma < +\infty$ such that

$$\forall h \in J, \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h, \forall x \in \Gamma_h \cap K, \quad \text{dist}(x, \Gamma) \leq C_\Gamma h_K^2.$$

For a given \mathcal{T}_h , the associated finite element space is

$$V_h = \left\{ v \in C^0(\overline{\Omega}) : v = 0 \text{ on } \overline{\Omega} \setminus \Omega_h \text{ and } \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h, v|_K \in \mathbb{P}_k \right\},$$

where \mathbb{P}_k is the space of polynomials in d variables of order less than or equal to k . Since $\bigcup_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} K = \overline{\Omega}_h \subset \overline{\Omega}$, the space V_h is well defined, and it is well known that

$$V_h \subset H_0^1(\Omega_h) \subset H_0^1(\Omega) = V. \quad (3.1)$$

3.2. The semigroup S_h . The space semidiscrete scheme reads: find $u_h : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow V_h$ such that

$$\frac{d}{dt}(u_h(t), \varphi_h)_H + (\nabla u_h(t), \nabla \varphi_h)_0 + (g(u_h(t)), \varphi_h)_H = 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \forall \varphi_h \in V_h, \quad (3.2)$$

together with the initial condition

$$u_h(0) = u_h^0, \quad (3.3)$$

where u_h^0 is given in V_h .

Since V_h has finite dimension, it is easily seen that for every $u_h^0 \in V_h$, problem (3.2)-(3.3) has a unique solution $u_h \in C^1(\mathbb{R}_+, V_h)$ (see e.g. [9]). Thus, the semigroup S_h acting on V_h is well-defined:

$$S_h(t) : u_h^0 \in V_h \mapsto u_h(t) \in V_h.$$

3.3. A priori estimates for the solution, uniform in h . In Section 3.3, u_h denotes a solution of (3.2)-(3.3).

Proposition 3.1 (Absorbing set for the H -norm). *For all $u_h^0 \in V_h$,*

$$|u_h(t)|_H \leq \mathcal{R}_0, \quad \forall t \geq \mathcal{T}_0(|u_h^0|_H),$$

where the constant \mathcal{R}_0 and the monotonic function $\mathcal{T}_0(\cdot)$ are independent of h and can be chosen as in Proposition 2.3.

Proof. We choose $\varphi_h = u_h(t)$ in (3.2) and we use (2.8). This yields

$$\frac{d}{dt}|u_h|_H^2 + 2\|u_h\|_V^2 + b_{2p-1}(u_h^{2p}, 1)_H \leq 2c'_2|\Omega|, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad (3.4)$$

where $|\Omega|$ is the Lebesgue measure of Ω . Using the Poincaré inequality (2.3) and the classical Gronwall lemma, we find

$$|u_h(t)|_H^2 \leq |u_h^0|_H^2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t}{c_0^2}\right) + \frac{c_2'' c_0^2}{2}, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

with $c_2'' = 2c'_2|\Omega|$. This estimate implies the assertion with, for instance, $\mathcal{R}_0^2 = c_2'' c_0^2$. \square

Recall that $r > 0$ is a fixed real number.

Proposition 3.2 (Absorbing set for the V -norm). *For all $u_h^0 \in V_h$,*

$$\|u_h(t)\|_V \leq \mathcal{R}_1, \quad \text{if } t \geq \mathcal{T}_0(|u_h^0|_H) + r,$$

where the constant \mathcal{R}_1 , independent of h , can be chosen as in Proposition 2.4.

Proof. By integrating (3.4) over $[t, t+r]$, we first obtain

$$|u_h(t+r)|_H^2 + 2 \int_t^{t+r} \|u_h\|_V^2 ds + b_{2p-1} \int_t^{t+r} (u_h^{2p}, 1)_H ds \leq |u_h(t)|_H^2 + rc_2'', \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

By (2.7), we have

$$0 \leq \frac{4p}{3} (G(s) + c_0') \leq b_{2p-1} s^{2p} + c_0'', \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $c_0'' = 8pc_0'/3$. For $t \geq \mathcal{T}_0(|u_h^0|_H)$, we know by the previous proposition that $|u_h(t)|_H \leq \mathcal{R}_0$, and so

$$c_3'' \int_t^{t+r} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|u_h(s)\|_V^2 + (\tilde{G}(u_h(s)), 1)_H \right) ds \leq \mathcal{R}_0^2 + rc_2'' + rc_0'',$$

where $c_3'' = \min\{4, 4p/3\} > 0$ and $\tilde{G}(s) = G(s) + c_0'' \geq 0$.

Next, we choose $\varphi_h = \frac{du_h}{dt}(t)$ in (3.2), and we find

$$\left| \frac{du_h}{dt}(t) \right|_H^2 + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|u_h(t)\|_V^2 + \tilde{G}(u_h(t)), 1)_H \right) = 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (3.5)$$

The uniform Gronwall lemma [24] shows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \|u_h(t)\|_V^2 + \tilde{G}(u_h(t)), 1)_H \leq \frac{\mathcal{R}_0^2 + rc_2'' + rc_0''}{rc_3''} \exp(r), \quad \forall t \geq \mathcal{T}_0(|u_h^0|_H) + r.$$

This proves the claim. \square

By integrating (3.5) on $[0, t]$, we also find:

Lemma 3.3. *For any $R_1 > 0$ and for all $u_h^0 \in V$ such that $\|u_h^0\|_V \leq R_1$, we have*

$$\|u_h(t)\|_V^2 + \int_0^t \left| \frac{du_h}{dt}(s) \right|_H^2 ds \leq C_1(R_1), \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

where $C_1(R_1)$ is the same constant (independent of h) as in Lemma 2.5. In particular, for all $t_1, t_2 \geq 0$, we have

$$|u_h(t_1) - u_h(t_2)|_H^2 \leq C_1(R_1) |t_1 - t_2|.$$

3.4. Estimates for the difference of solutions, uniform in h . In Section 3.4, u_h and \hat{u}_h are two solutions of (3.2), and $v_h(t) = u_h(t) - \hat{u}_h(t)$ is their difference, which satisfies

$$\frac{d}{dt} (v_h(t), \varphi_h)_H + (\nabla v_h(t), \nabla \varphi_h)_0 + (g(u_h(t)) - g(\hat{u}_h(t)), \varphi_h)_H = 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad (3.6)$$

for all $\varphi_h \in V_h$. We first have:

Lemma 3.4. *For all $t \geq 0$,*

$$|v_h(t)|_H^2 + 2 \int_0^t \|v_h(s)\|_V^2 ds \leq |v_h(0)|_H^2 \exp(2c_1' t).$$

Proof. We choose $\varphi_h = v_h(t)$ in (3.6) and we use (2.4). We find

$$\frac{d}{dt} |v_h|_H^2 + 2 \|v_h\|_V^2 \leq 2c_1' |v_h|_H^2.$$

The classical Gronwall lemma concludes the proof. \square

Next, we show a smoothing property, uniform in h .

Lemma 3.5. *If $\|u_h(0)\|_V \leq R_1$ and $\|\hat{u}_h(0)\|_V \leq R_1$, then for all $t > 0$, we have*

$$\|v_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq C_2(R_1, t) \|v_h(0)\|_H^2,$$

where the continuous function $C_2 : (0, +\infty)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, independent of h , is the same as in Lemma 2.7.

Proof. From Lemma 3.3, we know that

$$\|u_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq C_1(R_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\hat{u}_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq C_1(R_1), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

In (3.6), we choose $\varphi_h = \frac{dv_h}{dt}(t)$, we apply Lemma 2.2 and Young's inequality. We find

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|v_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq C(R_1) \|v_h(t)\|_V^2, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (3.7)$$

where $C(R_1)$ is independent of h . On multiplying by t and adding $\|v_h(t)\|_V^2$, this yields

$$\frac{d}{dt} (t \|v_h(t)\|_V^2) \leq C(R_1) (t \|v_h(t)\|_V^2) + \|v_h(t)\|_V^2, \quad t \geq 0.$$

The classical Gronwall lemma yields

$$t \|v_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq \exp(C(R_1)t) \int_0^t \|v_h(s)\|_V^2 ds, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

By applying Lemma 3.4, we see that Lemma 3.5 holds with

$$C_2(R_1, t) = \frac{1}{2t} \exp(2c_1' t) \exp(C(R_1)t).$$

□

4. NONSMOOTH DATA ERROR ESTIMATE ON FINITE TIME INTERVALS

For the error estimate with H^1 data, we follow the approach in [15]. However, in the paper [15], the nonlinearity g was assumed to be globally Lipschitz continuous on \mathbb{R} , so that we incorporate here some ideas from [8] in order to deal with our polynomial nonlinearity.

4.1. Projection operators and discrete Laplacian. We recall that we use a conforming \mathbb{P}_k ($k \geq 1$) finite element approximation $V_h \subset V$, based on a regular family of triangulations $(\mathcal{T}_h)_{h \in J}$ (cf. Section 3.1). Under these assumptions, there exists a constant C independent of h such that [21]

$$|I_h v - v|_H + h \|I_h v - v\|_V \leq C h^2 \|v\|_{H^2(\Omega)}, \quad \forall v \in V \cap H^2(\Omega), \quad (4.1)$$

where $I_h : V \cap H^2(\Omega) \rightarrow V_h$ is the P^1 interpolate. That is, $I_h v$ is continuous on $\overline{\Omega}$, affine on every d -simplex of the triangulation \mathcal{T}_h , takes the same values as v on the vertices of \mathcal{T}_h , and takes the value 0 on $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \Omega_h$.

Remark 4.1. We stress that I_h is the P^1 interpolate even if $k \geq 2$, since this is sufficient for our purpose. As a consequence, the error estimate with H^1 data is the same for $k = 1$ and for $k \geq 2$ (Theorem 4.6). In any case, we cannot expect a much better global error estimate for $k \geq 2$, because the boundary Γ_h is only a polygonal approximation of Γ [21]. In this paper, choosing \mathbb{P}_k elements is interesting because it shows that the approach is not limited to \mathbb{P}_1 elements.

We denote $P_h : L^2 \rightarrow V_h$ the L^2 projection operator on V_h , defined by

$$(P_h v, w_h)_H = (v, w_h)_H \quad \forall v \in H, \forall w_h \in V_h,$$

and $\Pi_h : V \rightarrow V_h$ the elliptic projection operator on V_h , defined by

$$(\nabla \Pi_h v, \nabla w_h)_0 = (\nabla v, \nabla w_h)_0 \quad \forall v \in V, \forall w_h \in V_h.$$

It follows from these definitions that

$$|P_h v|_H \leq |v|_H, \quad \forall v \in H, \quad (4.2)$$

and

$$\|\Pi_h v\|_V \leq \|v\|_V, \quad \forall v \in V. \quad (4.3)$$

Using standard arguments [25], we deduce from the estimates above that

$$|\Pi_h v - v|_H \leq M_1 h \|v\|_V, \quad \forall v \in V, \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$|\Pi_h v - v|_H + h \|\Pi_h v - v\|_V \leq M_2 h^2 \|v\|_{H^2(\Omega)}, \quad \forall v \in V \cap H^2(\Omega),$$

for some constants M_1 and M_2 which are independent of h .

Next, we introduce the “discrete Laplacian operator” $A_h : V_h \rightarrow V_h$, defined by

$$(A_h v_h, w_h)_H = (\nabla v_h, \nabla w_h)_0 \quad \forall v_h, w_h \in V_h. \quad (4.5)$$

It is clear that A_h is a positive definite operator on V_h . We denote $G_h = A_h^{-1}$ its inverse, which is characterized by

$$(\nabla G_h f_h, \nabla w_h)_0 = (f_h, w_h)_H, \quad \forall f_h, w_h \in V_h.$$

The following result will prove useful (cf. [8, Lemma 6.2]).

Lemma 4.2. *If $\|v\|_V \leq R_1$ and $\|w\|_V \leq R_1$, then*

$$|G_h^{1/2} P_h(g(v) - g(w))|_H \leq C(R_1) |v - w|_H.$$

Proof. For $f \in H$, on setting $w_h = G_h^{-1/2} \varphi_h = A_h^{1/2} \varphi_h$, we find that

$$|G_h^{1/2} P_h f|_H = \sup_{w_h \in V_h} \frac{(G_h^{1/2} P_h f, w_h)_H}{|w_h|_H} = \sup_{\varphi_h \in V_h} \frac{|(f, \varphi_h)_H|}{\|\varphi_h\|_V} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{6/5}},$$

since V is continuously imbedded in $L^6(\Omega)$. Next, we use that $g(v) - g(w) = l(v - w)$ with $l = \int_0^1 g'(sv + (1-s)w) ds$, and so

$$\|g(v) - g(w)\|_{L^{6/5}} \leq \|l\|_{L^3} \|v - w\|_{L^2} \leq C(R_1) |v - w|_H.$$

The proof is complete. \square

4.2. Error estimates for the linear evolution operator. Let $E(t)$ denote the solution operator for the linear heat equation, i.e. $E(t)v_0 = v(t)$ where v solves

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v - \Delta v = 0 & x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ v = 0 & (x, t) \in \partial\Omega, t > 0, \\ v(x, 0) = v_0(x) & x \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (4.6)$$

Similarly, we denote $E_h(t)$ the solution operator for space discrete linear problem, i.e. $E_h(t)v_h^0 = v_h(t)$ where $v_h \in C^1(\mathbb{R}_+, V_h)$ solves

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(v_h(t), \varphi_h)_H + (\nabla v_h(t), \nabla \varphi_h)_0 = 0 & \text{for } t \geq 0, \forall \varphi_h \in V_h, \\ v_h(0) = v_h^0. \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

If we use the discrete Laplacian A_h (cf. (4.5)), this can be written

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv_h(t)}{dt} + A_h v_h(t) &= 0, \quad t \geq 0, \\ v_h(0) &= v_h^0. \end{aligned}$$

On choosing $\varphi_h = v_h(t)$ in (4.7), we see that $t \mapsto |v_h(t)|_H^2$ is nonincreasing. Similarly, $t \mapsto |v(t)|_H^2$ is nonincreasing. In particular, for every $t \geq 0$, $w \in H$ and $w_h \in V_h$, we have

$$|E(t)w|_H \leq |w|_H \quad \text{and} \quad |E_h(t)w_h|_H \leq |w_h|_H. \quad (4.8)$$

The following error estimates with nonsmooth data are standard (cf. [25, Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2]).

Proposition 4.3. *There exists a constant C such that for all $w \in V$ and for all $h \in J$,*

$$|E_h(t)P_h w - E(t)w|_H \leq Ch \|w\|_V, \quad \text{for } t \geq 0.$$

Proposition 4.4. *There exists a constant C such that for all $w \in H$ and for all $h \in J$,*

$$|E_h(t)P_h w - E(t)w|_H \leq Ch^2 t^{-1} |w|_H, \quad \text{for } t > 0.$$

We will use the following H - V smoothing property.

Lemma 4.5. *For all $w_h \in V_h$, we have*

$$|A_h^{1/2} E_h(t)w_h|_H \leq t^{-1/2} |w_h|_H, \quad \forall t > 0. \quad (4.9)$$

Proof. Let $v_h = E_h(t)w_h$. We choose $\varphi_h = \frac{dv_h(t)}{dt}$ in (4.7), we multiply the resulting equation by $2t$ and we add $\|v_h(t)\|_V^2$. We obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}(t\|v_h(t)\|_V^2) \leq \|v_h(t)\|_V^2.$$

Integrating on $[0, t]$ yields

$$t\|v_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq \int_0^t \|v_h(s)\|_V^2 ds.$$

Next, we choose $\varphi_h = v_h(t)$ in (4.7), and we integrate on $[0, t]$. We find

$$\frac{1}{2}|v_h(t)|_H^2 + \int_0^t \|v_h(s)\|_V^2 ds \leq \frac{1}{2}|w_h|_H^2.$$

Thus, for all $t > 0$, we have $t\|v_h(t)\|_V^2 \leq |w_h|_H^2$, that is (4.9). \square

4.3. Error estimates for the semilinear evolution problem. With the notation above, the space semidiscrete semilinear problem (3.2)-(3.3) reads

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du_h(t)}{dt} + A_h u_h(t) + P_h g(u_h(t)) &= 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \\ u_h(0) &= u_h^0. \end{aligned}$$

We recall that u solves the semilinear problem (2.1)-(2.2). We obtain the following error estimate, which is not necessarily optimal (compare with [9, 15]), but which will prove sufficient for our purpose.

Theorem 4.6. *For all $R_1 > 0$ and for all $T > 0$, there exists a constant $C_3(R_1, T)$ independent of h such that, if $\|u_0\|_V \leq R_1$ and $u_h^0 = \Pi_h(u_0)$, then*

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |u_h(t) - u(t)|_H \leq C_3(R_1, T)h.$$

Proof. Using Lemma 2.5 and Lemma 3.3, we find that

$$\|u(t)\|_V \leq C_1(R_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \|u_h(t)\|_V \leq C_1(R_1), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

As a consequence, $g(u)$ and $g(u_h)$ are bounded in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+; H)$, uniformly with respect to h . By Duhamel's principle, u satisfies

$$u(t) = E(t)u_0 - \int_0^t E(t-s)g(u(s)) ds$$

and u_h satisfies

$$u_h(t) = E_h(t)u_h^0 - \int_0^t E_h(t-s)P_h g(u_h(s)) ds.$$

We denote $e_h(t) = u_h(t) - u(t)$.

Using the triangle inequality, estimate (4.8) and Proposition 4.3, we have, for the linear terms,

$$\begin{aligned} |E_h(t)u_h^0 - E(t)u_0|_H &\leq |E_h(t)\Pi_h u_0 - E_h(t)P_h u_0|_H + |E_h(t)P_h u_0 - E(t)u_0|_H \\ &\leq |\Pi_h u_0 - P_h u_0|_H + Ch\|u_0\|_V \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Pi_h u_0 = P_h \Pi_h u_0$, we have, using (4.2) and (4.4),

$$|\Pi_h u_0 - P_h u_0|_H = |P_h[\Pi_h u_0 - u_0]|_H \leq M_1 h \|u_0\|_V,$$

and we find that

$$|E_h(t)u_h^0 - E(t)u_0|_H \leq C(R_1)h, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad (4.10)$$

where here and below, $C(R_1)$ is a generic constant depending on R_1 , but independent of h and T .

For $0 \leq t \leq h^2$, by using the bound on $g(u)$, $g(u_h)$ and (4.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |e_h(t)|_H &\leq |E_h(t)u_h^0 - E(t)u_0|_H + C(R_1)t \\ &\leq C(R_1)h. \end{aligned}$$

In the second inequality, we used (4.10) and $t \leq h^2 \leq h_{max}h$.

For $t \geq h^2$, we write

$$\begin{aligned} e_h(t) &= (E_h(t)P_h u_0 - E(t)u_0) - \int_0^t E_h(t-s)P_h [g(u_h(s)) - g(u(s))] ds \\ &\quad - \int_0^t E_h(t-s)P_h g(u(s)) - E(t-s)g(u(s)) ds. \end{aligned}$$

In the right-hand side above, for the first term, we use (4.10) again. We cut the first integral into an integral over $[0, h^2]$ (for which we use the same L^2 -bounds as previously), and an integral over $[h^2, t]$. We cut the second integral into an integral

over $[0, t - h^2]$ (for which we use Proposition 4.4) and an integral over $[t - h^2, t]$ (for which we use the L^2 -bounds). This yields

$$\begin{aligned} |e_h(t)|_H &\leq Ch\|u_0\|_V + \int_0^{h^2} C(R_1) ds \\ &\quad + \int_{h^2}^t \left| A_h^{1/2} E_h(t-s) G_h^{1/2} P_h [g(u_h(s)) - g(u(s))] \right|_H ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^{t-h^2} Ch^2(t-s)^{-1} |g(s)|_H ds + \int_{t-h^2}^t C(R_1) ds. \end{aligned}$$

For the integral over $[h^2, t]$, we use successively Lemma 4.5 and Lemma 4.2. This yields

$$|e_h(t)|_H \leq C(R_1)h + C(R_1)h^2 + C(R_1)h^2 \ln(t/h^2) + C(R_1) \int_{h^2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2} |e_h(s)|_H ds.$$

Thus, for $h^2 \leq t \leq T$, we have

$$|e_h(t)|_H \leq C'(R_1, T)h + C(R_1) \int_{h^2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2} |e_h(s)|_H ds,$$

where $C'(R_1, T)$ is independent of h . Now, we may apply a standard generalization of Gronwall's lemma (see [8, Lemma 6.3]), and we find that for some constant $C''(R_1, T)$, we have

$$|e_h(t)|_H \leq C''(R_1, T)h, \quad h^2 \leq t \leq T.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

5. A PERTURBATION RESULT AND A FIRST CONSEQUENCE

5.1. Global attractor and exponential attractor. We recall some standard definitions (see e.g. [18, 24]). Throughout Section 5.1, \mathcal{K} denotes a closed subset of the Hilbert space H . A continuous-in-time semigroup $\{S(t), t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ on \mathcal{K} is a family of (nonlinear) operators such that $S(t)$ is a continuous operator from \mathcal{K} into itself, for all $t \geq 0$, with $S(0) = Id$ (identity in \mathcal{K}) and

$$S(t+s) = S(t) \circ S(s), \quad \forall s, t \geq 0.$$

A discrete-in-time semigroup $\{S(t), t \in \mathbb{N}\}$ on \mathcal{K} is a family of (nonlinear) operators which satisfy these properties with \mathbb{R}_+ replaced by \mathbb{N} . A discrete-in-time semigroup is usually denoted $\{S^n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, where $S(= S(1))$ is a continuous (nonlinear) operator from \mathcal{K} into itself. The term ‘‘dynamical system’’ will sometimes be used instead of ‘‘semigroup’’.

Definition 5.1 (Global attractor). Let $\{S(t), t \geq 0\}$ be a continuous or discrete semigroup on \mathcal{K} . A set $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{K}$ is called the global attractor of the dynamical system if the following three conditions are satisfied:

- (1) \mathcal{A} is compact in H ;
- (2) \mathcal{A} is invariant, i.e. $S(t)\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}$, for all $t \geq 0$;
- (3) \mathcal{A} attracts all bounded sets in \mathcal{K} , i.e., for every bounded set B in \mathcal{K} ,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_H(S(t)B, \mathcal{A}) = 0.$$

Here, $dist_H$ denotes the non-symmetric Hausdorff semidistance in H between two subsets, which is defined as

$$dist_H(A, B) = \sup_{a \in A} \inf_{b \in B} |a - b|_H.$$

It is easy to see, thanks to the invariance and the attracting property, that the global attractor, when it exists, is unique [24].

Let $A \subset H$ be a (relatively compact) subset of H . For $\varepsilon > 0$, we denote $N_\varepsilon(A, H)$ the minimum number of balls of H of radius $\varepsilon > 0$ which are necessary to cover A . The *fractal dimension* of A (see e.g. [5, 24]) is the number

$$dim_F(A, H) = \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_2(N_\varepsilon(A, H))}{\log_2(1/\varepsilon)} \in [0, +\infty].$$

Definition 5.2 (Exponential attractor). Let $\{S(t), t \geq 0\}$ be a continuous or discrete semigroup on \mathcal{K} . A set $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{K}$ is an exponential attractor of the dynamical system if the following three conditions are satisfied:

- (1) \mathcal{M} is compact in H and has finite fractal dimension;
- (2) \mathcal{M} is positively invariant, i.e. $S(t)\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{M}$, for all $t \geq 0$;
- (3) \mathcal{M} attracts exponentially the bounded subsets of \mathcal{K} in the following sense:

$$\forall B \subset \mathcal{K} \text{ bounded, } dist_H(S(t)B, \mathcal{M}) \leq \mathcal{Q}(\|B\|_H)e^{-\alpha t}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

where the positive constant α and the monotonic function \mathcal{Q} are independent of B . Here, $\|B\|_H = \sup_{b \in B} |b|_H$.

The exponential attractor, if it exists, contains the global attractor (actually, the existence of an exponential attractor yields the existence of the global attractor, see [2, 4]). We also note that if \mathcal{K} is bounded, then in the definition above, we may obviously replace (3) by:

- (3bis) \mathcal{M} attracts \mathcal{K} exponentially, i.e.

$$dist_H(S(t)\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{M}) \leq Ce^{-\alpha t}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

for some positive constants C and α .

5.2. Construction of a robust family of exponential attractors. We introduce the following absorbing sets,

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = \{v \in V : \|v\| \leq \mathcal{R}_1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_h = \{v_h \in V_h : \|v_h\| \leq \mathcal{R}_1\},$$

for all $h \in J$. We note that $\Pi_h(\mathcal{B}_0) = \mathcal{B}_h$, and this will make our construction of exponential attractors much easier. Indeed, since $\mathcal{B}_h \subset \mathcal{B}_0$ and $\Pi_h(\mathcal{B}_h) = \mathcal{B}_h$, it is clear that $\mathcal{B}_h \subset \Pi_h(\mathcal{B}_0)$. But we also have $\Pi_h(\mathcal{B}_0) \subset \mathcal{B}_h$, because $\|\Pi_h(v)\|_V \leq \|v\|_V$ for all $v \in V$.

Thanks to Proposition 2.4 and Proposition 3.2, for $T > 0$ large enough independent of h , we have

$$S_0(T)(\mathcal{B}_0) \subset \mathcal{B}_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \forall h \in J, S_h(T)(\mathcal{B}_h) \subset \mathcal{B}_h; \quad (5.1)$$

we may choose, for instance, $T = \mathcal{T}_0(c_0\mathcal{R}_1) + r$. As a shortcut, we denote $L_0 = S_0(T)$ and, for every $h \in J$, $L_h = S_h(T)$. We will also write $\bar{J} = \{0\} \cup J$.

We first collect some useful facts.

Proposition 5.3. *The following properties hold:*

(P1) Smoothing property, uniform in h : For all $h \in \bar{J}$ and for all $v_h, w_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$,

$$\|L_h v_h - L_h w_h\|_V \leq c_1 |v_h - w_h|_H, \quad (5.2)$$

where the constant c_1 is independent of h .

(P2) Estimate between the trajectories: For all $h \in \bar{J}$, for all $v_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$ and for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|L_h^n v_h - L_0^n v_h|_H \leq c_2 c_3^n h,$$

where the constants c_2, c_3 are independent of h .

(P3) Lipschitz continuity of L_0 : There exists a constant $c_4 > 1$ such that for all $v, w \in H$ and for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|L_0^n v - L_0^n w|_H \leq c_4^n |v - w|_H.$$

(P4) Estimate for the projection operator: For all $h \in J$, for all $v \in V$,

$$|v - \Pi_h v|_H \leq M_1 h \|v\|_V.$$

Proof. We prove property (P2) (the three other properties are a direct consequence of estimates established in previous sections).

Let $h \in J$. For $v_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$, we apply Theorem 4.6 with $u_0 = v_h$ and $u_h^0 = \Pi_h(u_0) = v_h$. This yields

$$|L_h v_h - L_0 v_h|_H \leq C_3(\mathcal{R}_1, T) h. \quad (5.3)$$

Now, we assume by induction that for some $n \geq 1$, we have

$$|L_h^n v_h - L_0^n v_h|_H \leq \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_4^j \right) C_3(\mathcal{R}_1, T) h, \quad (5.4)$$

for all $v_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$. Then, for $v_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} |L_h^{n+1} v_h - L_0^{n+1} v_h|_H &\leq |L_h^n(L_h v_h) - L_0^n(L_h v_h)|_H + |L_0^n(L_h v_h) - L_0^n(L_0 v_h)|_H \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_4^j \right) C_3(\mathcal{R}_1, T) h + c_4^n C_3(\mathcal{R}_1, T) h, \end{aligned}$$

where we used that $L_h v_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$, property (P3) and (5.3). By induction, estimate (5.4) holds for all $n \geq 1$. This proves (P2) with $c_2 = C_3(\mathcal{R}_1, T)/(c_4 - 1)$ and $c_3 = c_4$. \square

Our final convergence result is based on the following essential result, whose proof is adapted from [7, 12].

Lemma 5.4. For every $h \in \bar{J}$, there exists an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_h^d for (the iterates of) the map $L_h : \mathcal{B}_h \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_h$ such that:

(1) the fractal dimension of \mathcal{M}_h^d in H is bounded, uniformly with respect to $h \in \bar{J}$,

$$\dim_F(\mathcal{M}_h^d, H) \leq c_5,$$

where c_5 is independent of h ;

(2) \mathcal{M}_h^d attracts \mathcal{B}_h uniformly with respect to $h \in \bar{J}$, i.e.

$$\text{dist}_H(L_h^n \mathcal{B}_h, \mathcal{M}_h^d) \leq c_6 2^{-n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

where c_6 is independent of h ;

(3) the family $\{\mathcal{M}_h^d, h \in \bar{J}\}$ is continuous at 0,

$$\text{dist}_{\text{sym}}(\mathcal{M}_h^d, \mathcal{M}_0^d) \leq c_7 h^\kappa,$$

where c_7 and $\kappa \in (0, 1)$ are independent of h and dist_{sym} denotes the symmetric Hausdorff distance between sets, defined by

$$\text{dist}_{\text{sym}}(A, B) := \max\{\text{dist}_H(A, B), \text{dist}_H(B, A)\}.$$

Proof. We first construct an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_0^d for L_0 . To this end (see also [6, 7]), we construct $R/2^n$ coverings of the sets $L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0$ by the following inductive procedure:

1. Since the set \mathcal{B}_0 is bounded in H , there exists a ball $B(v_0, R, H)$ of radius R centered at $v_0 \in \mathcal{B}_0$ for the H -norm such that $\mathcal{B}_0 \subset B(v_0, R, H)$. We set $W_0^0 = E_0^0 := \{v_0\}$. Thus, we have constructed the initial R -covering of the set \mathcal{B}_0 .

2. We now assume that the $R/2^n$ -covering of the set $L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0$ by the balls centered at the points of the set $W_0^n \subset L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0$ is already constructed. Then, according to (5.2), the system of $c_1 R/2^n$ -balls for the V -metric centered at the points $(v_{0,j})_j$ of $L_0 W_0^n$ covers the set $L_0^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_0$. By Rellich's theorem, the imbedding $V \subset H$ is compact [14]. Thus, every V -ball is compact for the H -metric, and we can cover each $c_1 R/2^n$ -ball for V -metric from the above covering by a finite number P of $R/(4 \cdot 2^n)$ -balls for the H -metric. Moreover, the number P can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_{R/2^{n+2}}(B(v_{0,j}, c_1 R/2^n, V), H) \\ &= N_{R/2^{n+2}}(B(0, c_1 R/2^n, V), H) = N_{1/4c_1}(B(0, 1, V), H). \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

Here, we denote $N_\varepsilon(K, H)$ the minimal number of ε -balls for the H -norm which are necessary to cover the (relatively) compact set $K \subset H$. The relation (5.5) shows that P is independent of n . Thus, we have constructed a $R/2^{n+2}$ -covering \mathcal{U}_0^{n+1} of the set $L_0^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_0$ by a number of balls that is not greater than

$$\#\mathcal{U}_0^{n+1} \leq P \#W_0^n.$$

By increasing the radiuses of the balls by a factor two if necessary, we can construct a $R/2^{n+1}$ -covering with centers belonging to $L_0^{n+1} \mathcal{B}$. Thus, having the set W_0^n , we have constructed the set W_0^{n+1} such that

$$\#W_0^{n+1} \leq P \#W_0^n,$$

and

$$\text{dist}_H(L_0^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_0, W_0^{n+1}) \leq R/2^{n+1}, \quad W_0^{n+1} \subset L_0^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_0.$$

Finally, we set $E_0^{n+1} := L_0 E_0^n \cup W_0^{n+1}$. Then, due to the induction procedure, the sets E_0^n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, enjoy the following properties:

$$\begin{cases} 1. E_0^n \subset L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0, \\ 2. L_0 E_0^n \subset E_0^{n+1}, \\ 3. \#E_0^n \leq P^{n+1}, \\ 4. \text{dist}_H(L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0, E_0^n) \leq R/2^n. \end{cases} \quad (5.6)$$

We now define the exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_0^d as follows:

$$\mathcal{M}'_0 = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_0^n, \quad \mathcal{M}_0^d = [\mathcal{M}'_0]_H,$$

where $[\cdot]_H$ denotes the closure in H . It is easy to verify, using (5.6), that the set \mathcal{M}_0^d is indeed an exponential attractor for the map $L_0 : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_0$.

Let us now construct the exponential attractors \mathcal{M}_h for the maps L_h . To this end, we will essentially use the sets E_0^n constructed above. Since $E_0^n \subset L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0$, there exist sets $\tilde{E}_0^n \subset \mathcal{B}_0$ such that

$$\#\tilde{E}_0^n = \#E_0^n, \quad L_0^n \tilde{E}_0^n = E_0^n.$$

For $h \in J$, we define the sets

$$\tilde{E}_h^n = \Pi_h \tilde{E}_0^n \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{E}_h^n = L_h^n \tilde{E}_h^n.$$

Next, we estimate $\text{dist}_H(L_h^n \mathcal{B}_h, \hat{E}_h^n)$. Let $v_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$ and $\tilde{v}_0 \in \tilde{E}_0^n$. We set $\hat{v}_h^n = L_h^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0 \in \hat{E}_h^n$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} |L_h^n v_h - \hat{v}_h^n|_H &\leq |L_h^n v_h - L_0^n v_h|_H + |L_0^n v_h - L_0^n \tilde{v}_0|_H \\ &\quad + |L_0^n \tilde{v}_0 - L_0^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0|_H + |L_0^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0 - L_h^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0|_H \\ &\leq 2c_2 c_3^n h + |L_0^n v_h - v_{0,j}|_H + c_4^n M_1 \mathcal{R}_1 h, \end{aligned}$$

where $v_{0,j} = L_0^n \tilde{v}_0$ is in the set E_0^n . Since $v_h \in \mathcal{B}_0$, we may choose $v_{0,j}$ such that $|L_0^n v_h - v_{0,j}|_H \leq R/2^n$, and we have

$$|L_h^n v_h - \hat{v}_h^n|_H \leq 2c_2 c_3^n h + c_4^n M_1 \mathcal{R}_1 h + R/2^n \leq c_8 c_9^n h + R/2^n,$$

with $c_9 = \max\{c_3, c_4\} > 1$ and $c_8 = 2c_2 + M_1 \mathcal{R}_1$. We define $N = N(h) \geq 0$ as the real number such that $c_8 c_9^N h = R/2^N$, i.e.

$$N(h) = \frac{\ln(R/(c_8 h))}{\ln(2c_9)} \quad (5.7)$$

(we may increase R if necessary so that $R \geq c_8 h_{\max}$). For $0 \leq n \leq N(h)$, we have

$$\text{dist}_H(L_h^n \mathcal{B}_h, \hat{E}_h^n) \leq R/2^{n-1}.$$

Now, we note that for all $\tilde{v}_0 \in \tilde{E}_0^n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |L_h^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0 - L_0^n \tilde{v}_0|_H &\leq |L_h^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0 - L_0^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0|_H + |L_0^n \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0 - L_0^n \tilde{v}_0|_H \\ &\leq c_2 c_3^n h + c_4^n M_1 \mathcal{R}_1 h \\ &\leq c_8 c_9^n h, \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\text{dist}_{\text{sym}}(\hat{E}_h^n, E_0^n) \leq c_8 c_9^n h.$$

Using the definition (5.7) of $N(h)$, we see that for all $0 \leq n \leq N(h)$, we have $c_8 c_9^n h \leq C_4 h^\kappa$ where $\kappa = \ln 2 / (\ln 2 + \ln c_9) \in (0, 1)$ and $C_4 = C(R, c_8, c_9)$. Thus, for $0 \leq n \leq N(h)$, we have

$$\text{dist}_{\text{sym}}(\hat{E}_h^n, E_0^n) \leq C_4 h^\kappa. \quad (5.8)$$

Finally, we define the sets E_h^n as follows:

- (1) If $0 \leq n \leq N(h)$, then we set $E_h^n = \hat{E}_h^n$;
- (2) If $n > N(h)$, we forget the sets E_h^n and we construct the sets E_h^n in \mathcal{B}_h by an inductive procedure, using estimate (5.2); we proceed as in the construction of the sets E_0^n , but starting with the set $\hat{E}_h^{\lfloor N(h) \rfloor}$ (here $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ is the floor integer function).

The sets E_h^n clearly satisfy

$$\begin{cases} 1. E_h^n \subset L_h^n \mathcal{B}_h, \\ 2. L_h E_h^n \subset E_h^{n+1}, \\ 3. \#E_h^n \leq P^{n+2}, \\ 4. \text{dist}_H(L_h^n \mathcal{B}_h, E_h^n) \leq R/2^{n-1}. \end{cases} \quad (5.9)$$

It follows from (5.9) that the set

$$\mathcal{M}_h^d = [\mathcal{M}'_h]_H \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{M}'_h = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_h^n$$

is an exponential attractor for the map $L_h : \mathcal{B}_h \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_h$, whose fractal dimension is bounded by the (explicit) constant $\log_2(P)$, which is independent of h (see [6, 7]).

Let us show that

$$\text{dist}_H(\mathcal{M}'_h, \mathcal{M}_0^d) \leq Ch^\kappa. \quad (5.10)$$

Let $v_h \in \mathcal{M}'_h$. Then $v_h \in E_h^n$ for some $n \geq 1$. If $1 \leq n \leq N(h)$, then (5.10) is a consequence of (5.8). Assume that $n > N(h)$. Then $v_h \in L_h^n \mathcal{B}_h \subset L_h^{[N(h)]} \mathcal{B}_h$, so there exists $\tilde{v}_h \in \mathcal{B}_h$ such that $v_h = L_h^{[N(h)]} \tilde{v}_h$. We consider now $v_0^* = L_0^{[N(h)]} \tilde{v}_h$. On one hand, we have

$$|v_h - v_0^*|_H \leq c_2 c_3^{[N(h)]} h \leq C_4 h^\kappa,$$

and on the other hand, we have

$$\text{dist}_H(v_0^*, \mathcal{M}_0^d) = \text{dist}_H(L_0^{[N(h)]} \tilde{v}_h, \mathcal{M}_0^d) \leq R/2^{[N(h)]} \leq C'_4 h^\kappa.$$

Thus, $\text{dist}_H(v_h, \mathcal{M}_0) \leq (C_4 + C'_4)h^\kappa$. Since v_h is arbitrary, this proves (5.10).

The converse estimate,

$$\text{dist}_H(\mathcal{M}'_0, \mathcal{M}_h^d) \leq Ch^\kappa, \quad (5.11)$$

can be proved in a similar way. Indeed, let $v_0 \in \mathcal{M}'_0$, so that $v_0 \in E_0^n$ for some $n \geq 1$. If $1 \leq n \leq N(h)$, then (5.8) proves (5.11). Assume that $n > N(h)$. Then $v_0 \in L_0^n \mathcal{B}_0 \subset L_0^{[N(h)]} \mathcal{B}_0$, so there exists $\tilde{v}_0 \in \mathcal{B}_0$ such that $v_0 = L_0^{[N(h)]} \tilde{v}_0$. We consider $v_h^* = L_h^{[N(h)]} \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0$. On one hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |v_0 - v_h^*|_H &= |L_0^{[N(h)]} \tilde{v}_0 - L_h^{[N(h)]} \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0|_H \\ &\leq |L_0^{[N(h)]} \tilde{v}_0 - L_0^{[N(h)]} \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0|_H + |L_0^{[N(h)]} \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0 - L_h^{[N(h)]} \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0|_H \\ &\leq c_4^{[N(h)]} M_1 \mathcal{R}_1 + c_2 c_3^{[N(h)]} h \\ &\leq C_4 h^\kappa. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\text{dist}_H(v_h^*, \mathcal{M}_h^d) = \text{dist}_H(L_h^{[N(h)]} \Pi_h \tilde{v}_0, \mathcal{M}_h^d) \leq R/2^{[N(h)]} \leq C'_4 h^\kappa.$$

This proves (5.11). From (5.10) and (5.11), we deduce that $\text{dist}_{\text{sym}}(\mathcal{M}_h^d, \mathcal{M}_0^d) \leq Ch^\kappa$, and the proof is complete. \square

5.3. Convergence of global attractors. A first consequence of our construction is the following result.

Theorem 5.5. *For every $h \in \bar{J}$, the semigroup $\{S_h(t), t \geq 0\}$ on V_h (on H if $h = 0$) possesses a global attractor \mathcal{A}_h which is compact and connected in H and bounded in V , uniformly in h . Moreover, $\text{dist}_H(\mathcal{A}_h, \mathcal{A}_0) \rightarrow 0$ as $h \rightarrow 0$, and the fractal dimension of \mathcal{A}_h is bounded by a constant independent of h .*

Proof. The existence of a connected global attractor \mathcal{A}_h for the continuous semigroup $\{S_h(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a consequence of Theorem 1.1 in [24] and of the estimates from Sections 2.3 and 3.3. Upper semicontinuity of \mathcal{A}_h as $h \rightarrow 0$ is a consequence of the error estimate (Theorem 4.6) and of Theorem 4 in [27]. Now, we note that \mathcal{A}_h is also a global attractor for the iterates of the operator $L_h = S_h(T) : \mathcal{B}_h \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_h$ defined by (5.1). Thus, $\mathcal{A}_h \subset \mathcal{M}_h^d$, and so $\dim_F(\mathcal{A}_h, H) \leq c_5$ where c_5 is the same constant (independent of h) as in Lemma 5.4. \square

6. THE MAIN CONVERGENCE RESULT

Up to now, we have only assumed that the family $(\mathcal{T}_h)_{h \in J}$ of triangulations is regular. For our final result, we will assume that this family of triangulations is *quasi-uniform*, i.e. it is regular and there exists a constant $\sigma_1 > 0$ such that

$$\forall h \in J, \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h, \quad h_K \geq \sigma_1 h,$$

where we use the notation of Section 3.1. This assumption allows us to use inverse estimates. In particular, we have:

Lemma 6.1. *There exists a constant M_3 independent of h such that*

$$\|P_h v\|_V \leq M_3 \|v\|_V, \quad \forall v \in V. \quad (6.1)$$

Proof. For $v \in V$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_h v\|_V &\leq \|\Pi_h v\|_V + \|\Pi_h v - P_h v\|_V \\ &\leq \|v\|_V + \|P_h[\Pi_h v - v]\|_V, \end{aligned}$$

where we used (4.3) and $P_h[\Pi_h v] = \Pi_h v$. Since the family of triangulation is quasi-uniform, we have the inverse estimate [10]

$$\|w_h\|_V \leq \frac{C}{h} |w_h|_H, \quad \forall w_h \in V_h,$$

for some constant C independent of h . On choosing $w_h = P_h[\Pi_h v - v]$, using (4.2) and (4.4), we find

$$\|P_h[\Pi_h v - v]\|_V \leq \frac{C}{h} |\Pi_h v - v|_H \leq C M_1 \|v\|_V,$$

and (6.1) follows with $M_3 = 1 + C M_1$. \square

The error estimate with nonsmooth data can be modified as follows.

Theorem 6.2. *For all $R_1 > 0$ and for all $T > 0$, there exists a constant $C(R_1, T)$ independent of h such that, if $\|u_0\|_V \leq R_1$ and $u_h^0 = P_h(u_0)$, then*

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |u_h(t) - u(t)|_H \leq C(R_1, T)h.$$

Proof. Using Lemmas 2.5, 3.3 and 6.1, we find that

$$\|u(t)\|_V \leq C_1(R_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \|u_h(t)\|_V \leq C_1(M_3 R_1), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

As a consequence, $g(u)$ and $g(u_h)$ are bounded in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+; H)$, uniformly with respect to h . We may then argue exactly as in the proof of Theorem 4.6. We simply replace estimate (4.10) by

$$|E_h(t)P_h(u_0) - E(t)u_0|_H \leq CR_1 h, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

which is a direct consequence of Proposition 4.3. \square

Our main result reads as follows.

Theorem 6.3. *The continuous semigroup $\{S_0(t), t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ on H associated to (2.1) possesses an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_0 and for every $h \in J$, the continuous semigroup $\{S_h(t), t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ on V_h associated to (3.2) possesses an exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_h such that:*

- (1) *the fractal dimension of \mathcal{M}_h is bounded, uniformly with respect to $h \in J$,*

$$\dim_F(\mathcal{M}_h, H) \leq c_{10},$$

where c_{10} is independent of h ;

- (2) *\mathcal{M}_h attracts the bounded sets of V_h , uniformly with respect to $h \in J$, i.e.*

$$\forall h \in J, \forall B_h \subset V_h \text{ bounded}, \quad \text{dist}_H(S_h(t)B_h, \mathcal{M}_h) \leq \mathcal{Q}(\|B\|_H)e^{-c_{11}t}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

where the positive constant c_{11} and the monotonic function \mathcal{Q} are independent of h ;

- (3) *the family $\{\mathcal{M}_h, h \in \bar{J}\}$ is continuous at 0,*

$$\text{dist}_{\text{sym}}(\mathcal{M}_h, \mathcal{M}_0) \leq c_{12}h^{\kappa'},$$

where c_{12} and $\kappa' \in (0, 1)$ are independent of h .

Proof. For every $h \in \bar{J}$, we construct \mathcal{M}_h by the standard formula (see e.g. [5]):

$$\mathcal{M}_h = \bigcup_{t \in [0, T]} S_h(t)\mathcal{M}_h^d,$$

where T is defined by (5.1) and \mathcal{M}_h^d is the exponential attractor from Lemma 5.4. The estimates from Sections 2 and 3 show that the function $F_h(t, v_h) = S_h(t)v_h$ is 1/2-Hölder continuous for the time variable and Lipschitz continuous for the phase variable on $[0, T] \times \mathcal{B}_h$. This shows that $\mathcal{M}_h = F_h([0, T] \times \mathcal{M}_h^d)$ is compact and has a finite fractal dimension with

$$\dim_F(\mathcal{M}_h, H) \leq 2 + \dim_F(\mathcal{M}_h^d, H) \leq c_5 + 2.$$

A standard argument [5] shows that \mathcal{M}_h is positively invariant, i.e. $S_h(t)\mathcal{M}_h \subset \mathcal{M}_h$ for all $t \geq 0$. From Property (2) of Lemma 5.4, we deduce that \mathcal{M}_h attracts \mathcal{B}_h exponentially, i.e.

$$\text{dist}_H(S_h(t)\mathcal{B}_h, \mathcal{M}_h) \leq Ce^{-c_{11}t}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

where the positive constants C and c_{11} are independent of h (we may choose $c_{11} = (\ln 2)/T$). Using that \mathcal{B}_h is an absorbing set in V_h , we obtain property (2) above.

It remains to prove property (3). Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let $v_0 \in \mathcal{M}_0$ be arbitrary. Then $v_0 = S_0(t)w_0$ for some $t \in [0, T]$ and some $w_0 \in \mathcal{M}_0^d$. By Lemma 5.4, there exists $w_h \in \mathcal{M}_h^d$ such that $|w_0 - w_h|_H \leq c_7 h^\kappa + \varepsilon/c_4$. We have, using Theorem 6.2,

$$\begin{aligned} |S_0(t)w_0 - S_h(t)w_h|_H &\leq |S_0(t)w_0 - S_h(t)P_h w_0|_H + |S_h(t)P_h w_0 - S_h(t)w_h|_H \\ &\leq C(\mathcal{R}_1, T)h + c_4|P_h w_0 - w_h|_H \\ &\leq C(\mathcal{R}_1, T)h + c_4|w_0 - w_h|_H. \end{aligned}$$

In the last line, we used that $P_h w_0 - w_h = P_h[w_0 - w_h]$ and (4.2). Thus,

$$|v_0 - v_h|_H \leq (C(\mathcal{R}_1, T)h_{max}^{1-\kappa} + c_4 c_7) h^\kappa + \varepsilon,$$

where $v_h = S_h(t)w_h \in \mathcal{M}_h$. Since $\varepsilon > 0$ and $v_0 \in \mathcal{M}_0$ are arbitrary, this shows that $dist_H(\mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_h) \leq Ch^\kappa$, where C is independent of h . We prove similarly that $dist_H(\mathcal{M}_h, \mathcal{M}_0) \leq Ch^\kappa$. This yields Property (3) above. \square

Remark 6.4. As a consequence of Theorem 6.3, a solution of the semidiscrete problem gets close to the exponential attractor \mathcal{M}_0 in an exponential rate and remains in its neighborhood forever. This particular result was proved by Aida and Yagi for a finite element discretization of a reaction-diffusion system [1]. However, our result is much stronger because we estimate the symmetric Hausdorff distance between \mathcal{M}_h and \mathcal{M}_0 .

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