



HAL
open science

Rigid Lid limit in shallow water over a flat bottom

Benjamin Melinand

► **To cite this version:**

| Benjamin Melinand. Rigid Lid limit in shallow water over a flat bottom. 2023. hal-04344417v2

HAL Id: hal-04344417

<https://hal.science/hal-04344417v2>

Preprint submitted on 18 Dec 2023 (v2), last revised 27 Mar 2024 (v3)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

RIGID LID LIMIT IN SHALLOW WATER OVER A FLAT BOTTOM

BENJAMIN MELINAND

ABSTRACT. We perform the so called rigid lid limit on different shallow water models such as the abcd Boussinesq systems or the Green-Naghdi equations. Decay rates are provided and a careful attention is given to the dependence on the shallowness parameter.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider shallow water asymptotic models of the water wave equations that can be written under the general form

$$\varepsilon \partial_t \mathbf{U} + \mathcal{L}_\mu \mathbf{U} + \varepsilon Q_\mu(\mathbf{U}) = 0.$$

Here $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ or \mathbb{R}^3 , $\mathbf{U} = (\zeta, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ or \mathbb{R}^3 , $1 + \varepsilon \zeta$ is the nondimensionalized water depth, \mathbf{V} is the nondimensionalized horizontal velocity of the fluid, \mathcal{L}_μ is a linear operator that tends to the wave operator as $\mu \rightarrow 0$ and Q_μ a nonlinear operator. The nondimensionalized parameter μ measures the shallowness of the flow. The nondimensionalized parameter ε compares the amplitude of the water waves to the water depth and can also be seen as a comparison between the typical horizontal velocity of the fluid and the typical velocity of the water waves. Note that the nondimensionalized parameter ε appears in front of ∂_t since the characteristic time used to nondimensionalize the time variable is the typical time scale of the fluid (and not the one of water waves). We assume in the following that ε and μ leave in $(0, 1]$.

The main goal of this paper is to perform the limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and understand how the parameter μ interferes with this convergence. We carefully study if the convergence is strong, meaning in $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ for some $T > 0$ independent of ε . If not, we provide the default of strong convergence, meaning a corrector $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\varepsilon$ such that $\mathbf{U} - \hat{\mathbf{U}}_\varepsilon$ strongly converges. We also get convergence in $L^q(0, T; L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n))$ for some $q \geq 2$ (weak convergence) and in $L^2(0, T; L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ (convergence of the local energy). All our convergence results are given with decay rates in terms of ε that crucially depends on the shallowness parameter μ and the function space we consider.

In our framework the free surface ζ tends to 0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ thus the terminology rigid lid limit. Actually the rigid lid approximation is a common assumption in the oceanographical literature and can be interpreted as a low Froude number assumption (ocean currents travel slower than water waves). We refer for instance to [BH89, DT90, ANH96] where existence and stability of nearshore shear waves that are not gravity waves were discussed and such assumption is used. In the same direction Camassa, Holm and Levermore [CHL96, CHL97] derive from the free surface Euler equations two asymptotic models called nowadays the lake equations and the great lake equations where again a rigid lid approximation is considered. In our setting the lake equations are obtained by assuming $\varepsilon, \mu \ll 1$ whereas the great lake equations are derived when $\varepsilon, \mu^2 \ll 1$. A full justification of the lake equations was obtained in [BM10] (see also [Oli97]). We emphasize that all the previous cited works consider a non flat bathymetry. That is not the case in this paper where the seabed is assumed to be flat. Finally we also refer to [MG15] where a first study of the rigid lid limit on the full irrotational water wave equations is performed. The proof is however based on weighted dispersive estimates that are not well suited for the local wellposedness on large time and the decay rates provided are not optimal. The strategy provided in this paper allows to improve [MG15] and to obtain the same decay rates as those established for instance in Section 5 for the Green-Naghdi equations expect, in that case, there is no rotational contribution.

Our problem shares some similarities with the incompressible limit (low Mach number limit) of compressible Euler equations defined in \mathbb{R}^n :

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \partial_t c + \varepsilon \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla c + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} (1 + \varepsilon c) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = 0, \\ \varepsilon \partial_t \mathbf{V} + \varepsilon (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} (1 + \varepsilon c) \nabla c = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $1 + \varepsilon c$ is the rescaled speed of the sound, \mathbf{V} is the velocity of the fluid, $\gamma > 1$ the adiabatic exponent and ε the Mach number. The limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ was studied by several authors and we refer for instance to [Uka86, MS01, DH04, Gal05, Ala08, HS14]. It is now well understood that the acoustic component of (c, \mathbf{V}) is of dispersive type and weakly converges to 0 since its propagation speed is of size $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ and, when the initial datum only contains incompressible terms, the convergence is strong. Such phenomenon also appears in the rigid lid limit.

We organize the paper as follows. Section 2 and Section 3 are devoted to the study of the rigid lid limit on the classical Boussinesq system (also called Amick-Schonbek system in the literature) respectively in 1d and 2d. We explain in details our strategy. In Section 4 we consider other Boussinesq systems. Finally in Section 5 we perform the rigid lid limit on the Green-Naghdi equations. Appendix A recall some basic facts about Littlewood-Paley decomposition and Appendix B gathers different useful Fourier multiplier estimates. Finally we provide in Appendix C dispersive estimates on linear dispersive equations with radial nonhomogeneous phases.

Notations.

- If f is a Schwartz class function defined on \mathbb{R}^n , we define $\mathcal{F}f$ or \hat{f} as the Fourier transform of f by

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix \cdot \xi} f(x) dx.$$

- If f is a smooth function that is at most polynomial at infinity, we define the Fourier multiplier $f(D)$ as, for any Schwartz class function v ,

$$f(D)v = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f(\xi)\hat{v}(\xi)).$$

Note that the Laplace operator verifies $\Delta = -|D|^2$.

- If f is function defined on \mathbb{R}^n we denote by $\|f\|_{L^p}$ the $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ norm of f .
- If $T > 0$ and $G : (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow F(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}$, the norm $\|G\|_{L_t^q L_x^r}$ corresponds to the norm of the space $L^q([0, T]; L^r(\mathbb{R}^n))$.
- If $S : E \rightarrow F$ is linear bounded operator with E, F two Banach spaces, we denote by S^* its adjoint.

Acknowledgments. This work has been partially funded by the ANR project CRISIS (ANR-20-CE40-0020-01).

2. THE CLASSICAL 1D BOUSSINESQ SYSTEM

In the one dimensional case the classical Boussinesq system reads as

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon \partial_t \zeta + \partial_x ([1 + \varepsilon \zeta] V) = 0, \\ \varepsilon \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2\right) \partial_t V + \partial_x \zeta + \varepsilon V \partial_x V = 0. \end{cases}$$

Denoting by $\mathbf{U} = (\zeta, V)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$, we get the following system

$$(2) \quad \varepsilon \partial_t \mathbf{U} + A(\partial_x) \mathbf{U} = \varepsilon F(\mathbf{U})$$

where

$$A(\partial_x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial_x \\ (1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2)^{-1} \partial_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } F(\mathbf{U}) = - \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x(\zeta V) \\ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2)^{-1} \partial_x(V^2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that

$$(3) \quad \exp(tA(\partial_x)) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(t\frac{D}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}\right) & i\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}\sin\left(t\frac{D}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}\right) \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}\sin\left(t\frac{D}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}\right) & \cos\left(t\frac{D}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}\right) \end{pmatrix}.$$

We state the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, V) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^3 \times H^3)(\mathbb{R}))$ a solution of (1) with initial datum (ζ_0, V_0) such that*

$$\|(\zeta, V)\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^3(\mathbb{R}) \times H^3(\mathbb{R}))} \leq M.$$

There exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2r} = \frac{1}{4}$ and any $\tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{3\tilde{r}} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon}A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} C, \\ \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0, T; L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \left(1 + T^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) C, \\ \sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + T) C. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.2. Several remarks are in order. We first note that (ζ, V) weakly converges to 0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. However (ζ, V) does not strongly converge to 0, meaning in $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$, except if $(\zeta_0, V_0) = (0, 0)$. The first estimate provides the default of strong convergence. The first two estimates are not uniform with respect to $\mu \rightarrow 0$. The third estimate provides the convergence to 0 in $L_t^2(0, T; H_{loc}^s(\mathbb{R}))$ for any $s \in [0, 3)$ and is uniform with respect to $\mu \rightarrow 0$. That corresponds to the decay to 0 of the local energy.

Remark 2.3. Note that if $\varepsilon \sim \mu$ as in [BCS02, BCL05] or when $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$, the first estimate does not provide a convergence result as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is known in that case that nonlinear terms must be taken into account and that asymptotic models like a system of decoupling KdV equations or a system of decoupling BBM equations become relevant. A proof of such a result can be adapted from [BCL05] or [Lan13, Section 7.1].

2.1. Local existence. In this section we provide a local wellposedness result of (1) on an existence time independent of $\varepsilon, \mu \in (0, 1]$. We introduce the functional space

$$X_\mu^3(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ (\zeta, V) \in (H^3 \times H^4)(\mathbb{R}), \|(\zeta, V)\|_{X_\mu^3} := \|\zeta\|_{H^3} + \|V\|_{H^3} + \sqrt{\mu}\|\partial_x V\|_{H^3} < \infty \right\}.$$

Proposition 2.4. *Let $h_0 > 0$, $A > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta_0, V_0) \in X_\mu^3(\mathbb{R})$ with $1 + \varepsilon\zeta_0 \geq h_0$ and $\|(\zeta_0, V_0)\|_{X_\mu^3} \leq A$. There exists a time $T > 0$ that only depends on A and h_0 and a unique solution $(\zeta, V) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; X_\mu^3(\mathbb{R}))$ of (1) with initial datum (ζ_0, V_0) . Furthermore there exists a constant $M > 0$ depending only on A and h_0 such that*

$$\|(\zeta, V)\|_{L^\infty(0, T; X_\mu^3)} \leq M.$$

The proof is similar to the proofs of [Mel18b, Proposition 2.15] or [Isr11, Theorem 1]. The key point is that System (1) under the assumption that $(1 + \varepsilon\zeta) \geq \frac{h_0}{2}$ has a symmetrizer

$$S(U) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1 + \varepsilon\zeta) - \frac{\mu}{3}\partial_x((1 + \varepsilon\zeta)\partial_x \cdot) \end{pmatrix}$$

and corresponding energies

$$\mathcal{E}^k(U) = \left(S(U)\partial_x^k U, \partial_x^k U \right)_2$$

that allow to control the $X_\mu^3(\mathbb{R})$ -norm.

2.2. Dispersive estimates. The phase $g := r \mapsto \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+\frac{r^2}{3}}}$ is smooth and

$$(4) \quad g' > 0, \quad g'(r) \underset{r \sim 0}{\sim} 1 - \frac{r^2}{2}, \quad g'(r) \underset{r \sim +\infty}{\sim} 3^{\frac{3}{2}} r^{-3}, \quad g'' < 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_*^+, \quad g''(r) \underset{r \sim 0}{\sim} -r, \quad g''(r) \underset{r \sim +\infty}{\sim} 3^{\frac{5}{2}} r^{-4}.$$

Thanks to Appendix C one can prove several dispersive estimates. In the following χ is a smooth compactly supported function that is equal to 1 near 0.

Firstly using Lemma C.1, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any Schwartz class function f , any $t \neq 0$, any $\mu \in (0, 1]$ and any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| e^{\pm \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \operatorname{sgn}(D) |D|^{\frac{1}{2}} f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} &\leq \frac{C}{\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{|t|} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) f\|_{L^1} \\ \left\| e^{\pm \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} &\leq \frac{C}{\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{|t|} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) (\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^2 f\|_{L^1}. \end{aligned}$$

Then corresponding Strichartz estimates can be obtained using a T^*T argument: for any $(q, r) \in \{(4, \infty), (\infty, 2)\}$ and any functions f and F smooth enough

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| e^{\pm \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} \partial_x f \right\|_{L_t^q L_x^r} &\lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r} \right)} \| |D|^{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2r}} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) f \|_{L^2} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r} \right)} \|(1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) (\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r} \right)} \partial_x f\|_{L^2} \\ (5) \quad \left\| \int_0^t e^{\pm \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} \partial_x F(s) ds \right\|_{L_t^q L_x^r} &\lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} \right)} \| |D|^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2r}} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) F \|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}} L_x^1} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} \right)} \|(1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) (\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} \right)} \partial_x F\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}} L_x^1}. \end{aligned}$$

One can also get from Lemma C.1 together with Lemma B.1 that for any functions f and F smooth enough

$$\left\| e^{\pm \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} f \right\|_{L^\infty} \lesssim \frac{C}{\mu^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{|t|} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \|(1 + \mu D^2)^{\frac{5}{6}} f\|_{L^1}$$

and corresponding Strichartz estimates can be obtained using a T^*T argument: for any $(\tilde{q}, \tilde{r}) \in \{(6, \infty), (\infty, 2)\}$

$$(6) \quad \left\| e^{\pm \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} f \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}} L_x^{\tilde{r}}} \lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} \right)} \|(1 + \mu D^2)^{\frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} \right)} f\|_{L^2}$$

$$(7) \quad \left\| \int_0^t e^{\pm \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial_x}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\mu}{3}D^2}}} F(s) ds \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}} L_x^{\tilde{r}}} \lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} \right)} \|(1 + \mu D^2)^{\frac{5}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} \right)} F\|_{L_t^{\frac{6}{5}} L_x^1}.$$

2.3. Proof of Theorem 2.1. From Duhamel's principle on (2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} (t) - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} = \int_0^t \exp\left(\frac{\tau-t}{\varepsilon} A(\partial_x)\right) F \left(\begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} (\tau) \right) d\tau.$$

Then from (3) and using (5), for any $(q, r) \in \{(4, \infty), (\infty, 2)\}$

$$\left\| \int_0^t \exp\left(\frac{\tau-t}{\varepsilon} A(\partial_x)\right) F \left(\begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} (\tau) \right) d\tau \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} \lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{q}} (A_{LF} + A_{HF})$$

where

$$A_{LF} = \left\| |D|^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2r}} (\zeta V) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)} + \left\| \frac{|D|^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2r}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} (V^2) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)} \\ + \left\| \frac{|D|^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2r}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} (\zeta V) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)} + \left\| \frac{|D|^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2r}}}{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2} (V^2) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)}$$

and

$$A_{HF} = \left\| (\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{2(1-\frac{1}{r})} \partial_x (\zeta V) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)} + \left\| \frac{(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{2(1-\frac{1}{r})}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} \partial_x (V^2) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)} \\ + \left\| \frac{(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{2(1-\frac{1}{r})}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} \partial_x (\zeta V) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)} + \left\| \frac{(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{2(1-\frac{1}{r})}}{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2} \partial_x (V^2) \right\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L_x^1)}.$$

Lemmas B.1 and B.4 provide

$$A_{LF} + A_{HF} \lesssim \|\zeta\|_{H_x^3} \|V\|_{H_x^3} \|V\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T)} + \|V\|_{H_x^3}^2 \|V\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T)} \lesssim T^{\frac{3}{4}} M^2.$$

We then get the first bound when $(q, r) \in \{(4, \infty), (\infty, 2)\}$ and the other cases follow from Hölder's inequality. The second bound follows the same way using instead (6) and (7). Finally the third bound follows from Morawetz-type estimates established in Proposition C.4.

3. THE CLASSICAL 2D BOUSSINESQ SYSTEM

The two dimensional classical Boussinesq system reads as

$$(8) \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon \partial_t \zeta + \nabla \cdot ([1 + \varepsilon \zeta] \mathbf{V}) = 0, \\ \varepsilon \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \nabla \nabla \cdot\right) \partial_t \mathbf{V} + \nabla \zeta + \varepsilon (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Taking the divergence of the second equation and denoting by $\mathbf{U} := (\zeta, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$, we get the following system

$$\varepsilon \partial_t \mathbf{U} + A(D) \mathbf{U} = \varepsilon F(\zeta, \mathbf{V})$$

where

$$A(D) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \Delta)^{-1} \Delta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } F(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) = - \begin{pmatrix} \nabla \cdot (\zeta \mathbf{V}) \\ (1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \Delta)^{-1} \nabla \cdot ((\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that

$$\exp(tA(D)) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(t \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}}\right) & \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}}{|D|} \sin\left(t \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}}\right) \\ -\frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} \sin\left(t \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}}\right) & \cos\left(t \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}}\right) \end{pmatrix}.$$

As in the 1d case we expect $(\zeta, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})$ to weakly converge to 0. We however have no control on the rotational contribution of \mathbf{V} . Applying the operator $\nabla^\perp \cdot$ to the second equation and denoting by $\omega := \nabla^\perp \cdot \mathbf{V}$ we get the following equation

$$\partial_t \omega + (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \omega + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) \omega = 0.$$

Since \mathbf{V} is a vector field on \mathbb{R}^2 it has a Hodge-Weyl decomposition

$$\mathbf{V} = \nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} + \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}.$$

Therefore we expect ω to converge to $\tilde{\omega}$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ where

$$\partial_t \tilde{\omega} + \left(\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \tilde{\omega} \cdot \nabla \right) \tilde{\omega} = 0.$$

The previous equation is the vorticity formulation of the incompressible Euler equation

$$(9) \quad \partial_t \tilde{\mathbf{V}} + (\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{\mathbf{V}} + \nabla P = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{V}} = 0$$

with $\tilde{\omega} = \nabla^\perp \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{V}}$. One can now state the main results of this section.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of (8) with initial datum (ζ_0, \mathbf{V}_0) and $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of the incompressible Euler equation (9) with initial datum $\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}_0$ such that*

$$\|(\zeta, \mathbf{V})\|_{L^\infty(0, T; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq M.$$

There exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \zeta, \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)\right) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{1}{2}} C \\ & \quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} TC, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \zeta, \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) T \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) C \\ & \quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} (1 + T) C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) T \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) e^{CT} C \\ & \quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} (1 + T) e^{CT} C. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.2. $(\zeta, \frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V})$ weakly converges to 0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ whereas $\frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \nabla^\perp \cdot \mathbf{V}$ strongly converges to a solution of the incompressible Euler equation. Therefore \mathbf{V} strongly converges to a solution of the incompressible Euler equation if and only if $(\zeta_0, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0) = (0, 0)$. The default of strong convergence is exhibited through the first bound of the theorem. Finally contrary to the 1d case, if $\varepsilon \sim \mu$ as in [BCS02, BCL05], the theorem provides a convergence result as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

The previous theorem does not provide uniform bounds with respect to $\mu \rightarrow 0$. It is the purpose of the following theorem.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of (8) with initial datum (ζ_0, \mathbf{V}_0) and $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of the incompressible Euler equation (9) with initial datum $\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}_0$ such that*

$$\|(\zeta, \mathbf{V})\|_{L^\infty(0, T; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq M.$$

There exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2r} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla \zeta}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)\right) \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} C, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla \zeta}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \right) C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \right) T^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{CT} C, \\ & \sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \left(\nabla \frac{\nabla \zeta}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + T) C. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.4. The last two estimates provide the convergence in $L_t^2(0, T; L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$. We then get the convergence of the local energy to the local energy of the corresponding solution of the incompressible Euler equation. If furthermore $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H^6(\mathbb{R}^2))$ then the convergence is in $L_t^2(0, T; H_{loc}^s(\mathbb{R}^2))$ for any $s \in [0, 6)$.

3.1. Local existence. In this section we provide a local wellposedness result of (8) on an existence time independent of $\varepsilon, \mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k \geq 3$. We introduce the functional space

$$X_\mu^k(\mathbb{R}^2) := \left\{ (\zeta, V) \in (H^k \times H^k)(\mathbb{R}^2), \|(\zeta, V)\|_{X_\mu^k} := \|\zeta\|_{H^k} + \|V\|_{H^k} + \sqrt{\mu} \|\nabla \cdot V\|_{H^k} < \infty \right\}.$$

Proposition 3.5. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \geq 3$. Let $h_0 > 0$, $A > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta_0, V_0) \in X_\mu^k(\mathbb{R}^2)$ with $1 + \varepsilon \zeta_0 \geq h_0$ and $\|(\zeta_0, V_0)\|_{X_\mu^k} \leq A$. There exists a time $T > 0$ that only depends on A and h_0 and a unique solution $(\zeta, V) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; X_\mu^k(\mathbb{R}^2))$ of (8) with initial datum (ζ_0, V_0) . Furthermore there exists a constant $M > 0$ depending only on A and h_0 such that*

$$\|(\zeta, V)\|_{L^\infty(0, T; X_\mu^k)} \leq M.$$

The proof is similar to the proofs of [Lan13, Proposition 6.7] or [Mel18a, Proposition 2.7]. Again the key point is that System (8) under the assumption that $(1 + \varepsilon \zeta) \geq \frac{h_0}{2}$ has a symmetrizer and corresponding energies that allow to control the $X_\mu^k(\mathbb{R}^2)$ -norm.

3.2. Dispersive estimates. From the properties (4) together with the fact $|g'''(r)| \lesssim r^{-5}$, and thanks to Appendix C one can prove several dispersive estimates.

Firstly, using Lemma C.2 together with Lemma B.1, for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any Schwartz class function f , any $t \neq 0$, any $\mu \in (0, 1]$ and any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ we have

$$\left\| e^{\pm i \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3} D^2}}} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{\mu}} \frac{\varepsilon}{|t|} \|(1 + \mu |D|^2)^2 f\|_{L^1}.$$

Then corresponding Strichartz estimates can be obtained using a T^*T argument: for any $q, r, \tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ such that $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} = \frac{1}{2}$ with $r, \tilde{r} < \infty$, any $m \in \mathbb{N}$, any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and any $\mu \in (0, 1]$

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left\| e^{\pm i \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3} D^2}}} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} f \right\|_{L_t^q L_x^r} \lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r}} \|(1 + \mu |D|^2)^{2(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r})} f\|_{L^2} \\ & \left\| \int_0^t e^{\pm i \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon} \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3} D^2}}} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} F(s) ds \right\|_{L_t^q L_x^r} \lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} - \frac{1}{r}} \|(1 + \mu |D|^2)^{2(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} - \frac{1}{r})} F\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}} L_x^{\tilde{r}}}. \end{aligned}$$

It is well-known that the previous estimates do not work at the endpoints $(q, r) = (2, \infty)$ or $(\tilde{q}, \tilde{r}) = (2, \infty)$. We can however prove a logarithmic estimate for functions whose Fourier transform are well localized. Such type of estimates were performed for the wave equation ([JMR00] or [BCD11, Theorem 8.30]) or the Schrödinger equation ([Tao06]). We provide in the following a general result.

Proposition 3.6. *Let χ a smooth compactly supported function, g a smooth function defined on \mathbb{R}_+^* , $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume there exists a constant $C_0 > 0$ such that for any Schwartz class function f and any $t \neq 0$*

$$\left\| e^{\pm itg(|D|)} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C_0}{|t|} \|(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} f\|_{L^1}.$$

Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $\lambda > 0$, any $T > 0$, any $\mu > 0$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$\left\| e^{\pm i \frac{t}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} f \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^\infty)} \leq C \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} \lambda^2 T \right)} \|(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{4}} f\|_{L^2}$$

and if we define the operator H as

$$H(F) := \int_0^t e^{\pm i \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} F(s, \cdot) ds$$

we have

$$\|H(F)\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2)} \leq C \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} \lambda^2 T \right)} \|(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{4}} F\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)},$$

$$\|H(F)\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^\infty)} \leq C \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} \lambda^2 T \right)} \|(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{4}} F\|_{L_t^1(0, T; L_x^2)},$$

$$\|H(F)\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^\infty)} \leq C \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} \lambda^2 T \right) \|(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} F\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)}.$$

Proof. By assumption and change of variables we actually have for any $\mu \in (0, 1]$ and any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$

$$(11) \quad \left\| e^{\pm i \frac{t}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \frac{C_0}{|t|} \|(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} f\|_{L^1}.$$

We only prove the case $m = 0$ since the methodology is the same for the other cases. We introduce the operator

$$\begin{aligned} S : L_t^2(0, T, L_x^1(\mathbb{R}^n)) &\rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \\ F &\mapsto \int_0^T e^{\mp i \frac{s}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) F(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

For any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \|S^* f\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^\infty)} &\leq \sup_{\|G\|_{L_t^2 L_x^1} \leq 1} \left\{ \int_0^T \left\langle e^{\mp i \frac{t}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) f, G(t, \cdot) \right\rangle_{L_x^2 \times L_x^2} dt \right\} \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L^2} \sup_{\|G\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)} \leq 1} J_G \end{aligned}$$

where

$$J_G := \left\{ \left\| \int_0^T e^{\mp i \frac{t}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) G(t, \cdot) dt \right\|_{L_x^2} \right\}.$$

Then

$$J_G^2 \leq \int_{[0,T]^2} \underbrace{\left\| e^{\mp i \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \chi^2(\lambda^{-1}|D|) G(t, \cdot) \right\|_{L_x^\infty}}_{:=K_G} \|G(s, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1} dt ds$$

and using (11)

$$K_G \lesssim \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \frac{1}{|t-s|} \|G(t, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1}$$

whereas from Bernstein's Lemma B.2

$$\begin{aligned} K_G &\lesssim \lambda \left\| e^{\mp i \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) G(t, \cdot) \right\|_{L_x^2} \\ &\lesssim \lambda \|\chi^2(\lambda^{-1}|D|) G(t, \cdot)\|_{L_x^2} \lesssim \lambda^2 \|G(t, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1} \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$J_G^2 \leq \int_{[0,T]^2} \frac{\lambda^2}{1 + \lambda^2 \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} |t-s|} \|G(t, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1} \|G(s, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1} dt ds.$$

The first bound follows from Schur's test. Then for any $(a, b), (\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) \in \{(2, \infty), (\infty, 2)\}$, we define the operator $R_{\tilde{a}, a}$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\tilde{a}, a} : L_t^{\tilde{b}'}(\mathbb{R}, L_x^{a'}(\mathbb{R}^2)) &\rightarrow L_t^b(\mathbb{R}, L_x^a(\mathbb{R}^2)) \\ F &\mapsto \int_0^t e^{\pm i \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) F(s, \cdot) ds. \end{aligned}$$

We note that

$$\|R_{\infty, 2}(F)\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2)} = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|S(\mathbf{1}_{(0, t)} F)\|_{L_x^2}$$

so that the second bound follows by duality and the first bound. Furthermore, we notice that $R_{2, \infty} + R_{\infty, 2}^* = S^* \tilde{S}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{S} : L_t^1(0, T, L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) &\rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \\ F &\mapsto \int_0^T e^{\mp i \frac{s}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} F(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

The third estimate follows from the first and second estimates together with the fact \tilde{S} is bounded since \tilde{S}^* is bounded. Finally denoting

$$L_F := \left\| \int_0^t e^{\pm i \frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|) F(s, \cdot) ds \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^\infty)}$$

and proceeding similarly as for the bound on K_G we get

$$\begin{aligned} L_F &\lesssim \left\| \int_{s=0}^t \frac{\lambda^2}{1 + \lambda^2 \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} |t-s|} \|F(s, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1} ds \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T)} \\ &\lesssim \sqrt{\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \int_{s=0}^t \frac{\lambda^2}{1 + \lambda^2 \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} |t-s|} ds} \sqrt{\int_{t=0}^T \int_{s=0}^t \frac{\lambda^2}{1 + \lambda^2 \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} |t-s|} \|F(s, \cdot)\|_{L_x^1}^2 ds dt} \end{aligned}$$

and the fourth bound follows. \square

Secondly, we get from Lemma C.3 together with Lemma B.1 that if χ is a smooth compactly supported that is equal to 1 near 0

$$\left\| e^{\pm i \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3} D^2}}} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \lesssim \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}}{|t|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \|(1 + |D|^2) f\|_{L^1}.$$

Therefore together with Lemma C.2 one can obtain Strichartz estimates using a T^*T argument: for any $(\tilde{q}, \tilde{r}) \in \{(4, \infty), (\infty, 2)\}$, for any $\mu \in (0, 1]$, any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and any $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} \left\| e^{\pm i \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3} D^2}}} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} f \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}} L_x^{\tilde{r}}} &\lesssim \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}})} \|(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}})} f\|_{L^2}, \\ \left\| \int_0^t e^{\pm i \frac{t-s}{\varepsilon} \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3} D^2}}} \frac{\nabla^m}{|D|^m} F(s) ds \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}} L_x^{\tilde{r}}} &\lesssim \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}})} \|(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{3}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{r}})} F\|_{L_t^{\frac{4}{3}} L_x^1}. \end{aligned}$$

3.3. Proofs of Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.3. We begin with the proof of Theorem 3.1. Using Duhamel's principle

$$\left(\frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \zeta \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp(-tA(D)) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ \mathbf{V}_0 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp(\frac{\tau-t}{\varepsilon} A(D)) F(\zeta(\tau), \mathbf{V}(\tau)) d\tau}_{:=I}.$$

Let $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$ and χ be a smooth compactly supported function that is equal to 1 near 0. By Proposition 3.6 and interpolation, for any $j \in \{1, 2\}$

$$\left\| \chi(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}}}|D|) I_j \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \lesssim \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln(1 + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T) \right)^{\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2}} B_j$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &:= \left\| (1 + \mu|D|^2)^{2(1 - \frac{1}{r})} \nabla \cdot (\zeta \mathbf{V}) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)} + \left\| \frac{(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{2(1 - \frac{1}{r})}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} ((\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)} \\ B_2 &:= \left\| \frac{(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{2(1 - \frac{1}{r})}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2}} \nabla \cdot (\zeta \mathbf{V}) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)} + \left\| \frac{(1 + \mu|D|^2)^{2(1 - \frac{1}{r})}}{1 + \frac{\mu}{3}|D|^2} ((\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemmas B.1 and B.5 we get

$$B_1 + B_2 \lesssim \|\zeta\|_{H_x^5} \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H_x^5} \|L_t^2(0, T)\| + \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H_x^5}^2 \|L_t^2(0, T)\| \lesssim T^{\frac{1}{2}} M^2.$$

Furthermore from Sobolev inequalities, Lemma B.3 and (10) with $r = \tilde{r} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}}}|D|)) I_j \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2))} &\lesssim \left\| (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}}}|D|)) I_j \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; W_x^{1,4}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \\ &\lesssim T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left\| (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}}}|D|)) I_j \right\|_{L_t^4(0, T; W_x^{1,4}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \\ &\lesssim T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|I_j\|_{L_t^4(0, T; W_x^{2,4}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \\ &\lesssim T^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \left(\|\zeta\|_{H_x^5} \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H_x^5} \|L_t^{\frac{3}{4}}(0, T)\| + \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H_x^5}^2 \|L_t^{\frac{3}{4}}(0, T)\| \right) \\ &\lesssim T \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} M^2 \end{aligned}$$

whereas using Lemma B.3

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}}}|D|))I_j \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} &\lesssim \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \left\| |D|^2 I_j \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \\
&\lesssim \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \left(\left\| \zeta \right\|_{H_x^3} \left\| \mathbf{V} \right\|_{H_x^3} \left\| \cdot \right\|_{L_t^1(0,T)} + \left\| \left\| \mathbf{V} \right\|_{H_x^3}^2 \right\|_{L_t^1(0,T)} \right) \\
&\lesssim T \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} M^2.
\end{aligned}$$

The first bound follows by Hölder's inequality and so that the second by the way. Similar bounds can also be obtained on $\nabla^2 \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}$.

On the other hand, since $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} = \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{V}}$,

$$\partial_t (\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}}) + \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot ((\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla)(\mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}})) + \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot ((\mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}}) \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} = 0$$

so that integrating by parts

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2}^2 \right) &= - \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} ((\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla)(\mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}})) \cdot (\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}})}_{:=J_1} \\
&\quad - \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (((\mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}}) \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}) \cdot (\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}})}_{:=J_2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$J_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} ((\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla)(\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}})) \cdot (\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}}) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} ((\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}) \cdot (\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}})$$

so that integrating by parts in the first integral and using that $\nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{V}} = 0$

$$|J_1| \leq \left\| \nabla \nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2} \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2}$$

whereas

$$|J_2| \leq \left\| \nabla \mathbf{V} \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2}^2 + \left\| \nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \left\| \nabla \mathbf{V} \right\|_{L_x^2} \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2}$$

which yields

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2}^2 \right) \leq C \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_x^2}^2 + \left\| \nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right\|_{W_x^{1,\infty}}^2.$$

Bounds on $\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}}$ follow from Grönwall's inequality and previous bounds obtained on $\left\| \nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right\|_{L_t^2(0,T;W_x^{1,\infty})}$.

Concerning Theorem 3.3, one can use the previous strategy together with (12). The last bound is a consequence of Morawetz-type estimates established in Proposition C.4.

4. OTHER ABCD BOUSSINESQ SYSTEMS

In the previous two sections we chose to present the rigid lid limit on one specific Boussinesq system (the case $a = b = c = 0$ and $d = \frac{1}{3}$). There are other abcd-Boussinesq systems

$$(13) \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon (1 - \mu b \Delta) \partial_t \zeta + \nabla \cdot ([1 + \varepsilon \zeta] \mathbf{V}) + \mu a \Delta \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = 0, \\ \varepsilon (1 - \mu d \nabla \nabla \cdot) \partial_t \mathbf{V} + \nabla \zeta + \varepsilon (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} + \mu c \Delta \nabla \zeta = 0. \end{cases}$$

In the following, we assume that

$$(14) \quad b \geq 0, \quad d \geq 0, \quad a \leq 0, \quad c \leq 0$$

in order to get the wellposedness of the system (see for instance [BCS02]).

Introduce

$$g(y) = y\sqrt{\frac{(1-ay^2)(1-cy^2)}{(1+by^2)(1+dy^2)}} \text{ and } R(y) = \sqrt{\frac{(1-ay^2)(1+dy^2)}{(1+by^2)(1-cy^2)}}.$$

As before, in the 1d case if we denote by $\mathbf{U} = (\zeta, V)^T$ we have the following system

$$\varepsilon\partial_t\mathbf{U} + A(\partial_x)\mathbf{U} = \varepsilon F(\zeta, V)$$

where

$$A(\partial_x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (1-\mu b\partial_x^2)^{-1}(1+\mu a\partial_x^2)\partial_x \\ (1-\mu d\partial_x^2)^{-1}(1+\mu c\partial_x^2)\partial_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(\zeta, V) = - \begin{pmatrix} (1-\mu b\partial_x^2)^{-1}\partial_x(\zeta V) \\ (1-\mu d\partial_x^2)^{-1}\partial_x(\frac{1}{2}V^2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that

$$\exp(tA(\partial_x)) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}D)) & R(\sqrt{\mu}D)\sin(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}D)) \\ \frac{1}{R(\sqrt{\mu}D)}\sin(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}D)) & \cos(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}D)) \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the 2d case if we denote by $\mathbf{U} = (\zeta, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})^T$, we get the following system

$$\varepsilon\partial_t\mathbf{U} + A(D)\mathbf{U} = \varepsilon F(\zeta, \mathbf{V})$$

where

$$A(D) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (1-\mu b\Delta)^{-1}(1+\mu a\Delta) \\ (1-\mu d\Delta)^{-1}(1+\mu c\Delta)\Delta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) = - \begin{pmatrix} (1-\mu b\Delta)^{-1}\nabla \cdot (\zeta\mathbf{V}) \\ (1-\mu d\Delta)^{-1}\nabla \cdot ((\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{V}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that

$$\exp(tA(D)) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) & \frac{R(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)}{|D|}\sin(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) \\ \frac{|D|}{R(|D|)}\sin(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) & \cos(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)) \end{pmatrix}.$$

The strategy presented in the previous two sections together with ad hoc dispersive estimates provide similar results for System (13), with a decay rate depending on how dispersive System (13) is. Existence of solutions of (13) on an existence time independent of ε uniformly with respect to $\mu \in (0, 1]$ can easily be adapted from [SX12, SWX17].

The phase g satisfies the following properties that are carefully studied in [Mel24, Section 3.5]. Firstly if $a + b + c + d \neq 0$

$$g'(r) \underset{r \sim 0}{\sim} 1 - \frac{3(a+b+c+d)}{2}r^2, \quad g''(r) \underset{r \sim 0}{\sim} -3(a+b+c+d)r$$

whereas if $a + b + c + d = 0$

$$g'(r) \underset{r \sim 0}{\sim} 1 - \frac{5(a+b)(b+c)}{2}r^4, \quad g''(r) \underset{r \sim 0}{\sim} -10(a+b)(b+c)r^3.$$

Secondly there exists $\alpha \in [-6, 1] \cap \mathbb{Z}$, $\ell, \Lambda_1, \Lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$g'(r) - \ell \underset{\infty}{\sim} \Gamma_1 r^{\alpha+1}, \quad g''(r) \underset{\infty}{\sim} (\alpha+1)\Gamma_1 r^\alpha, \quad g'''(r) \leq \Gamma_2 r^{\alpha-1}.$$

The exact value of α and ℓ (that depends on a, b, c, d) can be found in [Mel24, Table 1]. Finally one can prove that $|g'| + |g''| + |g'''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ (see [Mel24, Lemma 3.4]).

We can now state our results. We begin with the case $n = 1$ in the case $a + b + c + d \neq 0$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $n = 1$. Let a, b, c, d satisfying (14) and $a + b + c + d \neq 0$. Let $M > 0, T > 0, \varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, V) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^3 \times H^3)(\mathbb{R}))$ a solution of (13) with initial datum (ζ_0, V_0) such that*

$$\|(\zeta, V)\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^3(\mathbb{R}) \times H^3(\mathbb{R}))} \leq M.$$

There exists $p \in \mathbb{N}$ with $p \geq 3$ and a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M, p and a, b, c, d such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{pr} = \frac{1}{2p}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon}A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0,T;L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} C, \\ \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0,T;L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{2p}}\right) C. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore if $|g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}_+^* , for any $\tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{2\tilde{r}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon}A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0,T;L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} C.$$

Finally denoting $p_0 = 1$ if $|g'| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ , $p_0 = 2$ if $|g'| + |g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and $p_0 = 3$ else, we have

$$\sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^2(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p_0}} (1+T)C.$$

If we denote by m the maximum among the multiplicities of positive zeros of g'' then one can take $p = \max(m+2, 3)$. The proof of the previous theorem follows from dispersive estimates based on Lemma C.1 and the properties of g . We only provide a proof of the last point. Let χ_1 be a smooth bounded function supported on $\{|g'| > 0\}$ and χ_2 a smooth compactly supported function supported on $\{|g''| + |g'''| > 0\}$ with $0 \notin \text{supp}(\chi_2)$. On one hand we get from Proposition C.4 that

$$\sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \chi_1(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^2(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+T)C.$$

On the other hand using Lemma C.1 together with Bernstein's Lemma B.2 we have

$$\left\| e^{\pm \frac{it}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi_2(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)f \right\|_{L^\infty} \lesssim \frac{1}{|t|^{\frac{1}{p_0}}} \| |D|^{\frac{p_0-1}{p_0}} \chi_2(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)f \|_{L^1}$$

so that from corresponding Strichartz estimates we obtain

$$\left\| \chi_2(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^{2p_0}(0,T;L_x^\infty(\mathbb{R}))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p_0}} \left(1 + T^{\frac{2p_0-1}{2p_0}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p_0}}\right) C.$$

The third point of the theorem follows from the fact that $|g'| + |g''| + |g'''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and that there exists $0 < y_0 \leq y_1$ such that $g' > 0$ on $[0, y_0] \cup [y_1, \infty)$.

Remark 4.2. As noted in Remark 2.3 concerning Theorem 2.1, in the case $\varepsilon \sim \mu$ as in [BCS02, BCL05] or when $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$, the first estimate of Theorem 4.1 does not provide a convergence result as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ so that nonlinear terms must be taken into account and that asymptotic models like a system of decoupling KdV equations

$$\varepsilon \partial_t g_\pm \pm \partial_x g_\pm \pm \mu \frac{a+b+c+d}{6} \partial_x^3 g_\pm \pm \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon g_\pm \partial_x g_\pm = 0$$

becomes relevant. A proof of such a result can be adapted from for instance [Lan13, Section 7.3.2] together with the symmetrizers and energy estimates from [SX12, SWX17].

We now consider the case $n = 1$ in the case $a + b + c + d = 0$. We introduce the condition

$$(15) \quad ((a+b)(a+d)(c+b)(c+d))^2 + (a+b+c+d)^2 > 0$$

which avoids the situation where $g(r) \equiv r$ that provides a non dispersive system when $n = 1$.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $n = 1$. Let a, b, c, d satisfying (14) with $a + b + c + d = 0$. Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, V) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^3 \times H^3)(\mathbb{R}))$ a solution of (13) with initial datum (ζ_0, V_0) such that*

$$\|(\zeta, V)\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^3(\mathbb{R}) \times H^3(\mathbb{R}))} \leq M.$$

If a, b, c, d satisfy (15), there exists $p \in \mathbb{N}$ with $p \geq 5$ and a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M , p and a, b, c, d such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{pr} = \frac{1}{2p}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} C, \\ \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \right) C. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore if some $l \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ we have $\sum_{k=2}^l |g^{(k)}| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}_+^ and if we denote by $\sigma = \min(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{l})$, for any $\tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{\sigma}{\tilde{r}} = \frac{\sigma}{2}$*

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0, T; L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{2} + \frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} C.$$

Finally denoting $p_0 = 1$ if $|g'| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ , $p_0 = 2$ if $|g'| + |g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and $p_0 = 3$ else, we have

$$\sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p_0}} (1 + T) C.$$

If we denote by m the maximum among the multiplicities of positive zeros of g'' then one can take $p = \max(m + 2, 5)$. Again one can obtain dispersive estimate thanks to Lemma C.1 and the previous properties on the phase g . Note that the ratio $\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2}$ comes from low frequency estimates: if χ is a smooth compactly supported function whose support is small enough and that is equal to 1 near 0 and if $a + b + c + d = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| e^{\pm \frac{it}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \partial_x f \right\|_{L^\infty} &\lesssim \frac{1}{|t|^{\frac{2}{5}}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \right)^{\frac{2}{5}} \|f\|_{L^1}, \\ \left\| e^{\pm \frac{it}{\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) f \right\|_{L^\infty} &\lesssim \frac{1}{|t|^{\frac{1}{5}}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \|f\|_{L^1}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.4. When $\varepsilon \sim \mu$ as in [BCS02, BCL05] or when $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$, the first estimate of Theorem 4.1 does not provide a convergence result as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Again nonlinear terms must be taken into account. Note however that here one must consider a system of decoupling Burgers equations

$$\varepsilon \partial_t g_\pm \pm \partial_x g_\pm \pm \pm \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon g_\pm \partial_x g_\pm = 0.$$

A proof of such a result can be adapted from for instance [Lan13, Section 7.3.2] together with the symmetrizers and energy estimates from [SX12, SWX17].

We now consider the case $n = 2$ with $a + b + c + d \neq 0$.

Theorem 4.5. *Let $n = 2$. Let a, b, c, d satisfying (14) with $a + b + c + d \neq 0$. Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of (13) with initial datum (ζ_0, \mathbf{V}_0) , let $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of the incompressible Euler equation (9) with initial datum $\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}_0$ such that*

$$\|(\zeta, \mathbf{V})\|_{L^\infty(0, T; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq M.$$

If g' and g'' do not vanish on \mathbb{R}_+^ , (ζ, \mathbf{V}) satisfy the same estimates as in Theorem 3.1.*

If g' does not vanish on \mathbb{R}^+ but g'' vanishes on \mathbb{R}_+^* , there exists $\sigma \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ and a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M and a, b, c, d such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{\sigma}{r} = \frac{\sigma}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)) \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} C, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} \right) C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} \right) T^{\frac{1-\sigma}{2}} e^{CT} C. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, let $p = 2$ if $|g'| + |g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and $p = 3$ else, there exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M and a, b, c, d such that for any $\tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} = \frac{1}{2p}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)) \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \right) \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0, T; L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} C, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0, T; L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} \right) C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} \right) T^{\frac{p-1}{2p}} e^{CT} C. \end{aligned}$$

Finally denoting $p_0 = 1$ if $|g'| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ , $p_0 = 2$ if $|g'| + |g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and $p_0 = 3$ else, we have

$$\sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \left(\nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p_0}} (1+T)C.$$

If we denote by m the maximum among the multiplicities of positive zeros of g'' then one can take $\sigma = \frac{m+4}{2m+4}$. Again the key point are dispersive estimates that can be obtained from Lemmas C.2, C.3 and C.4.

Finally a similar result can be obtained in the case $n = 2$ with $a + b + c + d = 0$.

Theorem 4.6. *Let $n = 2$. Let a, b, c, d satisfying (14) with $a + b + c + d = 0$. Let $M > 0, T > 0, \varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of (13) with initial datum (ζ_0, \mathbf{V}_0) , let $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of the incompressible Euler equation (9) with initial datum $\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}_0$ such that*

$$\|(\zeta, \mathbf{V})\|_{L^\infty(0, T; (H^6 \times H^6)(\mathbb{R}^2))} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq M.$$

If a, b, c, d satisfies (15) and $g' > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ , there exists $\sigma \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{5}]$ and $C > 0$ depending only on M and a, b, c, d , such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{\sigma}{r} = \frac{\sigma}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)) \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^{\frac{3}{4}}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} C, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^{\frac{3}{4}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^{\frac{3}{4}}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} \right) C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^{\frac{3}{4}}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^{\frac{3}{4}}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sigma}} T^{\frac{2-\sigma}{2}} \right) T^{\frac{1-\sigma}{2}} e^{CT} C. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, let $p = 2$ if $|g'| + |g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and $p = 3$ else, there exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M and a, b, c, d such that for any $\tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}} = \frac{1}{2p}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla \zeta}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)\right) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0, T; L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} C, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla \zeta}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0, T; L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} \right) C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p}} T^{\frac{2p-1}{2p}} \right) T^{\frac{p-1}{2p}} e^{CT} C. \end{aligned}$$

Finally denoting $p_0 = 1$ if $|g'| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ , $p_0 = 2$ if $|g'| + |g''| > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ and $p_0 = 3$ else, we have

$$\sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \left(\nabla \frac{\zeta}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2p_0}} (1 + T) C.$$

If we denote by m the maximum among the multiplicities of positive zeros of g'' then one can take $\sigma = \min(\frac{m+4}{2m+4}, \frac{4}{5})$. Again the key point are dispersive estimates that can be obtained from Lemmas C.2, C.3 and C.4.

5. THE GREEN-NAGHDI EQUATIONS

The Green-Naghdi equations read as

$$(16) \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon \partial_t \zeta + \nabla \cdot ([1 + \varepsilon \zeta] \mathbf{V}) = 0, \\ \varepsilon (1 + \mu \mathcal{T}[\varepsilon \zeta]) \partial_t \mathbf{V} + \nabla \zeta + \varepsilon (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} + \varepsilon \mu \mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon \zeta](\mathbf{V}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}[\varepsilon \zeta] \mathbf{V} &= -\frac{1}{3(1 + \varepsilon \zeta)} \nabla [(1 + \varepsilon \zeta)^3 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}] \\ \mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon \zeta](\mathbf{V}) &= -\frac{1}{3(1 + \varepsilon \zeta)} \nabla [(1 + \varepsilon \zeta)^3 ((\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla)(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})^2)]. \end{aligned}$$

As before, in the 1d case if we denote by $\mathbf{U} = (\zeta, V)^T$ we have the following system

$$\varepsilon \partial_t \mathbf{U} + A(\partial_x) \mathbf{U} = \varepsilon F(\zeta, V)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A(\partial_x) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial_x \\ (1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2)^{-1} \partial_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ F(\zeta, V) &= - \left((1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2)^{-1} \left(\partial_x (\frac{1}{2} V^2) + \mu \mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon \zeta](V) + \mu \mathcal{T}[\varepsilon \zeta] \partial_t V + \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2 \partial_t V \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

whereas in the 2d case if we denote by $\mathbf{U} = (\zeta, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})^T$, we get

$$\varepsilon \partial_t \mathbf{U} + A(D) \mathbf{U} = \varepsilon F(\zeta, \mathbf{V})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A(D) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \Delta)^{-1} \Delta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ F(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) &= - \left((1 - \frac{\mu}{3} \Delta)^{-1} \nabla \cdot \left((\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} + \mu \mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon \zeta](\mathbf{V}) + \mu \mathcal{T}[\varepsilon \zeta] \partial_t \mathbf{V} + \frac{\mu}{3} \Delta \partial_t \mathbf{V} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

We refer to [Isr11, DI18] (see also [Li06, FI15]) for the existence of solutions of (16) on an existence time independent of ε that is uniform with respect to $\mu \in (0, 1]$.

We consider now the case $n = 1$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $h_{\min} > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, V) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^5 \times H^5)(\mathbb{R}))$ a solution of (16) with initial datum (ζ_0, V_0) such that*

$$\|(\zeta, V)\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^5(\mathbb{R}) \times H^5(\mathbb{R}))} \leq M \text{ and } 1 + \varepsilon\zeta \geq h_{\min} \text{ on } [0, T].$$

There exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M and h_{\min} such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2r} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} - e^{-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(\partial_x)} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{5}{6}} C, \\ \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^q(0, T; L_x^r(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + T^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) C, \\ \sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta \\ V \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L_t^2(0, T; L_x^2(\mathbb{R}))} &\leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + T) C. \end{aligned}$$

The proof follows from the same strategy as the proof of Theorem 2.1. One must control two new terms. Standard product estimates provide

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon\zeta](\mathbf{V})\|_{W_x^{2,1}} &\lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^3}\right) \|V\|_{H^5}^2 \\ \left\| \mu \mathcal{T}[\varepsilon\zeta] \partial_t V + \frac{\mu}{3} \partial_x^2 \partial_t V \right\|_{W_x^{2,1}} &\lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^3}\right) \|\varepsilon \mu \partial_x \partial_t V\|_{H^3} \end{aligned}$$

and using for instance ideas from the proofs of [Isr11, Lemmas 1 and 2] and standard product estimates we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon \mu \partial_x \partial_t V\|_{H^3} &\lesssim \varepsilon C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^3}\right) \|\nabla \zeta + \varepsilon(V \cdot \nabla)V + \varepsilon \mu \mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon\zeta](V)\|_{H^2} \\ &\lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^3}, \|V\|_{H^5}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 5.2. As noted in Remark 2.3 concerning Theorem 2.1, in the case $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ the first estimate of Theorem 5.1 does not provide a convergence result as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ so that nonlinear terms must be taken into account and asymptotic models like a system of decoupling KdV equations or decoupling BBM equations become relevant. We refer to [Lan13, Chapter 7].

We now consider the case $n = 2$. Applying the operator $\nabla^\perp \cdot$ to the second equation of (16) and denoting by $\omega := \nabla^\perp \cdot \mathbf{V}$ we get the following equation

$$\partial_t \omega + (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \omega + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) \omega + \frac{\varepsilon \mu \nabla \zeta^\perp}{3(1 + \varepsilon\zeta)^2} \cdot \nabla \left[(1 + \varepsilon\zeta)^3 (\nabla \cdot \partial_t \mathbf{V} + (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla)(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})^2) \right] = 0.$$

Theorem 5.3. *Let $M > 0$, $T > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\mu \in (0, 1]$. Let $(\zeta, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; (H^9 \times H^9)(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of (16) with initial datum (ζ_0, \mathbf{V}_0) and $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ be a solution of the incompressible Euler equation (9) with initial datum $\nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V}_0$ such that*

$$\|(\zeta, \mathbf{V})\|_{L^\infty(0, T; (H^9 \times H^9)(\mathbb{R}^2))} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq M \text{ and } 1 + \varepsilon\zeta \geq h_{\min} \text{ on } [0, T].$$

There exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on M and h_{\min} such that for any $q, r \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)\right) \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0,T;L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{q}} T^{\frac{1}{2}} C \\ & \quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} TC, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^q(0,T;L_x^r(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) T \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) C \\ & \quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} (1+T)C, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \ln\left(e + \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon^2} T\right) T \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) e^{CT} C \\ & \quad + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} (1+T) e^{CT} C \end{aligned}$$

and there exists a constant $\tilde{C} > 0$ depending only on M and h_{\min} such that for any $\tilde{q}, \tilde{r} \geq 2$ with $\frac{1}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{2\tilde{r}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_1}{\Delta} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial_2}{\Delta} \end{pmatrix} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon} A(D)\right) \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_0 \right) \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0,T;L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \tilde{C}, \\ & \left\| \left(\frac{\nabla \nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}}(0,T;L_x^{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \right) \tilde{C}, \\ & \left\| \nabla^\perp \frac{\nabla^\perp}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} - \tilde{\mathbf{V}} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \right) T^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{\tilde{C}T} \tilde{C}, \\ & \sup_{x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2} \left\| e^{-(x-x_0)^2} \left(\nabla \frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) \right\|_{L_t^2(0,T;L_x^2(\mathbb{R}^2))} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+T) \tilde{C}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof follows from the same strategy as the proof of Theorem 3.1 and 3.3. Firstly, one must control two new terms. Standard product estimates provide

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon\zeta](\mathbf{V})\|_{W_x^{4,1}} \lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^5} \right) \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H^7}^2 \\ & \left\| -\frac{\mu}{3} ((1 + \varepsilon\zeta)^2 - 1) \nabla \nabla \partial_t \mathbf{V} - \frac{\varepsilon\mu}{3} (1 + \varepsilon\zeta)^2 \nabla \zeta \nabla \cdot \partial_t \mathbf{V} \right\|_{W_x^{4,1}} \lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^5} \right) \|\varepsilon\mu \partial_t \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}\|_{H^6} \end{aligned}$$

and using for instance [DI18, Lemmas 2.1 and 2.4] and standard product estimates we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon\mu \partial_t \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}\|_{H^6} & \lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^6} \right) \|\nabla \zeta + \varepsilon(\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} + \varepsilon\mu \mathcal{Q}[\varepsilon\zeta](\mathbf{V})\|_{H^5} \\ & \lesssim C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^6}, \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H^8} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We note the strategy used in the proof of Theorems 3.1 and 3.3 also provides bounds on $\|\nabla \zeta\|_{L_t^2(0,T;L_x^\infty)}$. Secondly a new term also appears in the control of the rotational part. Using previous bounds we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\varepsilon\mu \nabla \zeta^\perp}{3(1 + \varepsilon\zeta)^2} \cdot \nabla \left[(1 + \varepsilon\zeta)^3 (\nabla \cdot \partial_t \mathbf{V} + (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla)(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V})^2) \right] \right\|_{L_x^2} \\ & \leq C \left(\frac{1}{h_{\min}}, \|\zeta\|_{H^2}, \|\mathbf{V}\|_{H^3} \right) \|\nabla \zeta\|_{L_x^\infty} \end{aligned}$$

so that the strategy used in the proof of Theorems 3.1 and 3.3 to control the vorticity part can easily be adapted.

APPENDIX A. LITTLEWOOD-PALEY DECOMPOSITION

In this section we introduce homogeneous and inhomogeneous Littlewood-Paley decompositions and provide basic properties. Let φ_0 be a smooth nonnegative even function supported in $[-1, 1]$, that is equal to 1 in $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ and that is nonincreasing on \mathbb{R}^+ . Then we define, for any $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $P_j(y) := \varphi_0(2^{-j-1}y) - \varphi_0(2^{-j}y)$. We note that P_j is a function supported in the annulus $\mathcal{C}(2^{j-1}, 2^{j+1})$ for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

For any $y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P_j(y) \in [0, 1], \quad \varphi_0(y) + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} P_j(y) = 1, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \varphi_0(y)^2 + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} P_j^2(y) \leq 1.$$

Then for any $p \in [1, \infty]$ and any Schwartz class function f

$$\varphi_0(|D|)f + \sum_{j=0}^N P_j(|D|)f \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{L^p} f$$

since

$$\|(1 - \varphi_0(2^{-N-1}|D|))f\|_{L^p} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

Such decomposition of the function f is called inhomogeneous Littlewood-Paley decomposition.

For any $y \in \mathbb{R}^*$

$$P_j(y) \in [0, 1], \quad \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j(y) = 1, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} P_j^2(y) \leq 1.$$

Then for any $p \in (1, \infty]$ and any Schwartz class function f we have

$$\sum_{|j| \leq N} P_j(|D|)f \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{L^p} f$$

since

$$\|\varphi_0(2^N|D|)f\|_{L^p} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \|(1 - \varphi_0(2^{-N-1}|D|))f\|_{L^p} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

Such decomposition of the function f is called homogeneous Littlewood-Paley decomposition.

APPENDIX B. FOURIER MULTIPLIERS ON LEBESGUE SPACES

In this section we gather useful estimates concerning Fourier multipliers on L^p . The first lemma is about Bessel potentials.

Lemma B.1. *Let $n = 1$ or 2 . For any $\alpha \geq 0$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $a \geq 0$, any $p \in [1, \infty]$ and any $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$*

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (1 + a|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \left\| a^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} |D|^\alpha (1 + a|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore for any $\alpha \geq 0$ and any $b > 0$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $a \geq 0$, any $p \in [1, \infty]$ and any $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\left\| (1 + ba|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} (1 + a|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Finally, for any $p \in (1, \infty)$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\| |D|f \|_{L^p} \leq C \|\nabla f\|_{L^p}.$$

Proof. By homogeneity one can assume $a = 1$. As noted in [Ste70, V.3.1], $\mathcal{F}^{-1}((1 + 4\pi^2|\xi|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}})$ is in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ so that the first bound follows by Young's convolution inequality. The second bound is proved in [Ste70, V.3.2].

Concerning the third point, we note from [Ste70, V.3.2] that there exists two finite measures ν and μ on \mathbb{R}^n such that

$$(1 + ba|D|^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(1 + a|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}f = \nu * (1 + a|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}f + \mu * (ba)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}|D|^\alpha(1 + a|D|^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}f$$

so that the result follows from the first point.

Finally, since $|D| = -\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial_j}{|D|} \partial_j$, the last point follows from the fact that the Riesz transforms are bounded on L^p for $p \in (1, \infty)$. \square

We then recall Bernstein's Lemma.

Lemma B.2. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $b > a > 0$. Let ϕ a smooth function supported in $[a, b]$ and χ a smooth function compactly supported. Then for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $\lambda > 0$, any $p, q \in [1, \infty]$ with $q \geq p$ and any $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$*

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \nabla^k \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|)f \right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq C \lambda^{k+d(\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{q})} \left\| \chi(\lambda^{-1}|D|)f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \frac{1}{C} \lambda^s \left\| \phi(\lambda^{-1}|D|)f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq \left\| |D|^s \phi(\lambda^{-1}|D|)f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \lambda^s \left\| \phi(\lambda^{-1}|D|)f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we provide a high frequency result.

Lemma B.3. *Let $\beta > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Let χ a smooth compactly supported function that is equal to 1 near 0. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $p \in [1, \infty]$, any Schwartz class function f and any $\lambda > 0$*

$$\left\| \frac{1 - \chi(\lambda|D|)}{(\lambda|D|)^\beta} f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \left\| \frac{1 - \chi(\lambda|D|)}{(1 + \lambda^2|D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Proof. By homogeneity one can assume $\lambda = 1$. Using [Ste70, V.3.2] there exists two finite measures ν and μ on \mathbb{R}^n such that

$$\frac{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} f = \nu * \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} \frac{1}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f + \mu * \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f.$$

Using Bernstein's Lemma B.2 we get

$$\left\| \mu * \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p} \lesssim \left\| \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p} \lesssim \left\| \frac{1}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p}.$$

Furthermore, using a Littlewood-Paley decomposition as in Section A together with Bernstein's Lemma B.2, there exists an integer $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that for any Schwartz class function g

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} g \right\|_{L^p} &= \left\| \sum_{j \geq k_0} \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} P_j(|D|)g \right\|_{L^p} \leq \sum_{j \geq k_0} \left\| \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} P_j(|D|)g \right\|_{L^p} \\ &\lesssim \sum_{j \geq k_0} \left\| \frac{P_0(2^{-j}|D|)}{|D|^\beta} g \right\|_{L^p} \lesssim \sum_{j \geq k_0} 2^{-\beta j} \left\| \frac{P_0(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} g \right\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|g\|_{L^p} \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\left\| \nu * \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} \frac{1}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p} \lesssim \left\| \frac{1 - \chi(|D|)}{|D|^\beta} \frac{1}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p} \lesssim \left\| \frac{1}{(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} f \right\|_{L^p}.$$

\square

In the following we provide a boundedness result in L^1 when $n = 1$.

Lemma B.4. *Let $s \in [0, 1)$. There exists a constant $C_s > 0$ such that for any $f \in W^{1,1}(\mathbb{R})$*

$$\| |D|^s f \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq C_s \|f\|_{W^{1,1}(\mathbb{R})}$$

and there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $f \in W^{2,1}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\| |D|f \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{2,1}(\mathbb{R})}$$

Proof. Using an inhomogeneous Littlewood-Paley decomposition as in Section A, we have

$$\| |D|^s f \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq \|\varphi_0(|D|)|D|^s f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \|\text{sgn}(D)|D|^{s-1} P_j(|D|)\partial_x f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})}.$$

Using Lemma B.1, Young's convolution inequality and since $\xi \mapsto \varphi_0(|\xi|)(1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}$ is a smooth compactly supported function

$$\|\varphi_0(|D|)|D|^s f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \lesssim \left\| \varphi_0(|D|)(1 + |D|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} f \right\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})}.$$

Then we note that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, the map $\xi \mapsto \text{sgn}(\xi)|\xi|^\alpha P_0(|\xi|)$ is a smooth compactly supported function so that

$$\left\| \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\text{sgn}(\xi)^k |\xi|^\alpha P_j(|\xi|)) \right\|_{L^1} = 2^{\alpha j} \left\| \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\text{sgn}(\xi)^k |\xi|^\alpha P_0(|\xi|)) \right\|_{L^1} \lesssim 2^{\alpha j}.$$

Therefore it follows from Young's convolution inequality

$$\| |D|^s f \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{(s-1)j} \|\partial_x f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})}$$

and the first point follows. The second point follows the same way. \square

A similar result can be obtained when $n = 2$.

Lemma B.5. *Let $s \in [0, 2]$. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $f \in W^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^2)$*

$$\| |D|^s f \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^2)}.$$

APPENDIX C. DISPERSIVE ESTIMATES

In this section we gather different dispersive estimates that are useful through this work. There are obtained from [Mel24]. We begin with the case $n = 1$.

Lemma C.1. *Let $n = 1$. Let $\lambda > 0$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\alpha \notin \{-2, -1\}$, $\beta \geq 0$ and $l \in \mathbb{N}$ with $l \geq 2$. Assume that g is an odd C^2 function. Let $y_1 > y_0 > 0$. Let χ be a smooth even compactly supported function whose support is a subset of $[-y_0, y_0]$ and that is equal to 1 on $[-\frac{1}{2}y_0, \frac{1}{2}y_0]$.*

i) Let $s \in [0, \frac{\beta}{2}]$. Assume that $|g''| \geq \lambda y^\beta$ on $[0, y_0]$ and, if $s = \frac{\beta}{2}$, that $|g' - g(0)| \geq \lambda y^{\beta+1}$ on $[0, y_0]$. There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$, any $m \in \{0, 1\}$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}D)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}D) (\text{sgn}(D))^m |D|^s f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{|t|^{\frac{s+1}{2+\beta}}} \mu^{-\frac{(\beta+1)(s+1)}{2(2+\beta)}} \|f\|_{L^1}.$$

ii) Assume that g is $C^l(\mathbb{R})$. Assume that $\sum_{p=2}^l |g^{(p)}| \geq \lambda$ on $[\frac{1}{2}y_0, 2y_1]$, that $|g''| \geq \lambda y^\alpha$ on $[y_1, \infty)$ and, if $l = 2$, that $\frac{1}{\lambda} y^{\alpha+1} \geq |g' - a| \geq \lambda y^{\alpha+1}$ on $[y_1, \infty)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R}$. There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}D)} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu}D)) f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{|t|^{\frac{1}{l}}} \mu^{\frac{1-l}{2l}} \left\| (\sqrt{\mu}|D|)^{\frac{l-2-\alpha}{l}} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu}D)) f \right\|_{L^1}.$$

Proof. We introduce an homogeneous Littlewood-Paley decomposition as in Section A. We note that there exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that using Young's convolution inequality and Bernstein's Lemma B.2

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} D)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu} D) (\operatorname{sgn}(D))^m |D|^s f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \\ &= \left\| \sum_{k \leq k_0} e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} D)} P_k(\sqrt{\mu} D) \chi(\sqrt{\mu} D) (\operatorname{sgn}(D))^m |D|^s f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \\ &\lesssim \left\| \sum_{k \leq k_0} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} D)} P_k(\sqrt{\mu} D) (\operatorname{sgn}(D))^m |D|^s \right) \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \|f\|_{L^1}. \end{aligned}$$

The first inequality follows from [Mel24, Lemma 2.6].

Secondly if \widehat{f} is compactly supported there exists $k_2, k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that using Young's convolution inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} D)} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} D)) f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} = \left\| \sum_{k_2 \geq k \geq k_1} e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} D)} P_k(\sqrt{\mu} D) (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} D)) f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \\ &\lesssim \left\| \sum_{k_2 \geq k \geq k_1} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} D)} P_k(\sqrt{\mu} D) |D|^s \right) \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \| |D|^{-s} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} D)) f \|_{L^1} \end{aligned}$$

with $s = -\frac{l-2-\alpha}{l}$. The second inequality follows from [Mel24, Lemma 2.6 and Lemma 2.9] and by density of $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}))$. \square

Then we consider the case $n = 2$.

Lemma C.2. *Let $n = 2$. Let $\lambda > 0$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\beta \geq 1$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\alpha \notin \{-2, -1\}$. Assume that g is $\mathcal{C}^3(\mathbb{R})$. Let $y_0 > 0$. Let χ be a smooth even compactly supported function whose support is a subset of $[-y_0, y_0]$ and that is equal to 1 on $[0, \frac{1}{2}y_0]$.*

i) Assume that $|g''| \geq \lambda y^\beta$, $|g' - g'(0)| \geq \lambda y^{\beta+1}$ and $|g'| \geq \lambda$ on $[0, y_0]$. There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu} |D|) \left(\frac{\nabla}{|D|} \right)^m f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{\mu} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{|t|} \right)^{\frac{5+\beta}{2(2+\beta)}} \|f\|_{L^1}.$$

ii) Let $s \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $(s+2)(s-\alpha) < 0$ or $s = \alpha$. Assume that $|g'| \geq \lambda y^{\alpha+1}$ and $|g''| \geq \lambda y^\alpha$ on $[\frac{y_0}{2}, \infty)$ and, if $s = \alpha$, that $|g'| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} y^{\alpha+1}$, $|g''| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} y^\alpha$ and $|g'''| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} y^{\alpha-1}$ on $[\frac{y_0}{2}, \infty)$. There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)) \left(\frac{\nabla}{|D|} \right)^m f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{\mu} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{|t|} \right)^{\frac{s+2}{2+\alpha}} \|(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)^{-s} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)) f\|_{L^1}.$$

iii) Assume that $\alpha < -1$. Let $s \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $(s+2)(s - \frac{\alpha-1}{2}) < 0$ or $s = \frac{\alpha-1}{2}$. Assume that $|g'| \geq \lambda$ and $|g''| \geq \lambda y^\alpha$ on $[\frac{y_0}{2}, \infty)$ and, if $s = \frac{\alpha-1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{\lambda} y^{\alpha+1} \geq |g' - a| \geq \lambda y^{\alpha+1}$ on $[\frac{y_0}{2}, \infty)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R}^$. There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i \frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}} g(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)) \left(\frac{\nabla}{|D|} \right)^m f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{\mu} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{|t|} \right)^{\frac{2(s+2)}{3+\alpha}} \|(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)^{-s} (1 - \chi(\sqrt{\mu} |D|)) f\|_{L^1}.$$

Proof. We begin with the case $m = 0$. Point (i) follows directly from [Mel24, Lemma 2.12]. Concerning points (ii) and (iii), by introducing a Littlewood-Paley decomposition as in Section A and proceeding as the previous lemma for high frequencies, the two points follow respectively from Lemma [Mel24, Lemma 2.15] and [Mel24, Lemma 2.17].

We consider now the case $m \geq 1$. We claim that one can easily adapt the estimates in [Mel24, Section 2.4] to our setting. Indeed in our case one must estimate integrals under the form $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}r)} \tilde{J}(r|x|)\chi(\sqrt{\mu}r)rdr$ or $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}r)} \tilde{J}(r|x|)P(\frac{\sqrt{\mu}r}{2^k})r^{s+1}dr$ where $\tilde{J}(\tau) = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\tau \sin(\theta)} u(\theta)d\theta$ and u is a smooth periodic function ($u \equiv 1$ in [Mel24, Section 2.4]). Similarly as $J_0(\tau) := \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\tau \sin(\theta)} d\theta$, one can decompose \tilde{J} as $\tilde{J}(\tau) = \tilde{h}_-(\tau)e^{i\tau} + \tilde{h}_+(\tau)e^{-i\tau}$ where, for any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $|\tilde{h}_{\pm}^{(p)}(\tau)| \lesssim (1 + |\tau|)^{-p-\frac{1}{2}}$. Then, one can adapt all the results of [Mel24, Section 2.4] replacing J_0 by \tilde{J} so that the strategy used to prove the case $m = 0$ also works. \square

Lemma C.3. *Let $n = 2$. Let $\lambda > 0$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume that g is $\mathcal{C}^2(\mathbb{R})$. Let $y_1 > y_0 > 0$. Let χ be a smooth even compactly supported function whose support is a subset of $[-y_0, y_0]$ and that is equal to 1 on $[0, \frac{1}{2}y_0]$, ϕ a smooth function supported in $[\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ and $\tilde{\chi}$ a smooth compactly supported function whose support is a subset of $[y_0, y_1]$*

i) Assume that $|g'| \geq \lambda$ and g'' has a finite number of zeros on $(0, y_0]$. There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$, any $l \in \mathbb{N}$ with $l \geq 2$, any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \phi(2^{-k}\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \left(\frac{\nabla}{|D|} \right)^m f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{|t|^{\frac{1}{l}}} \left(\frac{2^k}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{2-\frac{1}{l}} \left\| \phi(2^{-k}\sqrt{\mu}|D|) f \right\|_{L^1}.$$

In particular, for any $\eta > 0$ there exists $C > 0$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$, any $l \in \mathbb{N}$ with $l \geq 2$ and any Schwartz class function f*

$$\left\| e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \chi(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \left(\frac{\nabla}{|D|} \right)^m f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{|t|^{\frac{1}{l}}} \left(\left\| |D|^{2-\frac{1}{l}-\eta} f \right\|_{L^1} + \left\| |D|^{2-\frac{1}{l}+\eta} f \right\|_{L^1} \right).$$

(ii) Assume that g is $\mathcal{C}^l(\mathbb{R})$, that $\sum_{p=1}^l |g^{(p)}| \geq \lambda$ and g'' has a finite number of zeros on $[y_0, y_1]$.

There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^$ and any $\mu > 0$*

$$\left\| e^{i\frac{t}{\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} \tilde{\chi}(\sqrt{\mu}|D|) \left(\frac{\nabla}{|D|} \right)^m f \right\|_{L_x^\infty} \leq \frac{C}{|t|^{\frac{1}{l}}} \left\| |D|^{2-\frac{1}{l}} f \right\|_{L^1}.$$

Proof. The first inequality is an easy adaptation of [Mel24, Lemma 2.21-(1)]. The second bound is consequence of the first bound together with the use of a Littlewood-Paley decomposition, Bernstein's Lemma B.2 and the fact that

$$\sum_{2^k \leq \sqrt{\mu}} \left(\frac{2^k}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^\eta \lesssim_\eta 1, \quad \sum_{\sqrt{\mu} \leq 2^k \leq 2y_0} \left(\frac{2^k}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{-\eta} \leq \sum_{\sqrt{\mu} \leq 2^k} \left(\frac{2^k}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right)^{-\eta} \lesssim_\eta 1.$$

The third inequality is an easy adaptation of [Mel24, Lemma 2.21-(2)]. \square

Finally we provide Morawetz-type estimates.

Proposition C.4. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $T > 0$. Assume that g is $\mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R}_+^*)$. There exists $C > 0$ independent of T such that for any function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, any function F in $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, any $\mu > 0$, any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any $a > 0$ and any $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$*

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| (|g'(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} f ds \right|^2 e^{-\frac{a}{2}|x-x_0|^2} dx dt \leq \varepsilon \frac{C}{\sqrt{a}} \|f\|_{L_x^2}^2.$$

and

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_0^t (|g'(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} F(s, \cdot)) ds \right|^2 e^{-\frac{a}{2}|x-x_0|^2} dx dt \leq \varepsilon T^2 \frac{C}{\sqrt{a}} \|F\|_{L_t^\infty(0, T; L_x^2)}^2.$$

Proof. After an appropriate change of variable in time we get from [Mel24, Proposition 2.28]

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \left(|g'(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{t}{\varepsilon\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} f \right)(x) \right|^2 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}|x-x_0|^2} dx dt \leq \varepsilon \frac{C}{\sqrt{a}} \|f\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Then denoting by I the second quantity to bound and using Jensen's inequality and the previous estimate we obtain

$$I \leq \int_0^T T \left\| \left(|g'(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{(t-s)}{\varepsilon\sqrt{\mu}}g(\sqrt{\mu}|D|)} F(s, \cdot) \right) e^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}|x-x_0|^2} \right\|_{L_t^2(s,T;L_x^2)}^2 ds \leq \varepsilon T^2 \frac{C}{\sqrt{a}} \|F\|_{L_t^2(0,T;L_x^2)}^2.$$

□

REFERENCES

- [Ala08] T. Alazard. A minicourse on the low Mach number limit. *Discrete Contin. Dyn. Syst. Ser. S*, 1(3):365–404, 2008.
- [ANH96] J.S. Allen, P.A. Newberger, and R.A. Holman. Nonlinear shear instabilities of alongshore currents on plan beaches. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, 310:181–213, 1996.
- [BCD11] H. Bahouri, J.-Y. Chemin, and R. Danchin. *Fourier analysis and nonlinear partial differential equations*, volume 343 of *Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften [Fundamental Principles of Mathematical Sciences]*. Springer, Heidelberg, 2011.
- [BCL05] J. L. Bona, T. Colin, and D. Lannes. Long wave approximations for water waves. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.*, 178(3):373–410, 2005.
- [BCS02] J. L. Bona, M. Chen, and J.-C. Saut. Boussinesq equations and other systems for small-amplitude long waves in nonlinear dispersive media. I. Derivation and linear theory. *J. Nonlinear Sci.*, 12(4):283–318, 2002.
- [BH89] A. J. Bowen and R. A. Holman. Shear instabilities of the mean longshore current: 1. theory. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 94(C12):18023–18030, 1989.
- [BM10] D. Bresch and G. Métivier. Anelastic limits for euler-type systems. *Applied Mathematics Research eXpress*, 2010(2):119–141, 2010.
- [CHL96] R. Camassa, D. D. Holm, and C. D. Levermore. Long-time effects of bottom topography in shallow water. volume 98, pages 258–286. 1996. *Nonlinear phenomena in ocean dynamics* (Los Alamos, NM, 1995).
- [CHL97] R. Camassa, D. D. Holm, and C. D. Levermore. Long-time shallow-water equations with a varying bottom. *J. Fluid Mech.*, 349:173–189, 1997.
- [DH04] A. Dutrifoy and T. Hmidi. The incompressible limit of solutions of the two-dimensional compressible Euler system with degenerating initial data. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.*, 57(9):1159–1177, 2004.
- [DI18] V. Duchêne and S. Israwi. Well-posedness of the Green-Naghdi and Boussinesq-Peregrine systems. *Ann. Math. Blaise Pascal*, 25(1):21–74, 2018.
- [DT90] N. Dodd and E. B. Thornton. Growth and energetics of shear waves in the nearshore. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 95(C9):16075–16083, 1990.
- [FI15] H. Fujiwara and T. Iguchi. A shallow water approximation for water waves over a moving bottom. In *Nonlinear dynamics in partial differential equations*, volume 64 of *Adv. Stud. Pure Math.*, pages 77–88. Math. Soc. Japan, Tokyo, 2015.
- [Gal05] I. Gallagher. Résultats récents sur la limite incompressible. Number 299, pages Exp. No. 926, vii, 29–57. 2005. *Séminaire Bourbaki*. Vol. 2003/2004.
- [HS14] T. Hmidi and S. Sulaiman. Incompressible limit for the two-dimensional isentropic Euler system with critical initial data. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh Sect. A*, 144(6):1127–1154, 2014.
- [Isr11] S. Israwi. Large time existence for 1D Green-Naghdi equations. *Nonlinear Anal.*, 74(1):81–93, 2011.
- [JMR00] J. L. Joly, G. Métivier, and J. Rauch. Global solutions to Maxwell equations in a ferromagnetic medium. *Ann. Henri Poincaré*, 1(2):307–340, 2000.
- [Lan13] D. Lannes. *The water waves problem*, volume 188 of *Mathematical Surveys and Monographs*. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2013. Mathematical analysis and asymptotics.
- [Li06] Yi A. Li. A shallow-water approximation to the full water wave problem. *Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics*, 59(9):1225–1285, 2006.
- [Mel18a] B. Melinand. The KP approximation under a weak Coriolis forcing. *J. Math. Fluid Mech.*, 20(3):1229–1247, 2018.
- [Mel18b] B. Melinand. Long wave approximation for water waves under a coriolis forcing and the ostrovsky equation. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Section A: Mathematics*, 148(6):1201–1237, 2018.
- [Mel24] B. Melinand. Dispersive estimates for nonhomogeneous radial phases: An application to weakly dispersive equations and water wave models. *Journal of Functional Analysis*, 286(1):110204, 2024.

- [MG15] B. Mésognon-Gireau. The singular limit of the water-waves equations in the rigid lid regime. *arXiv:1512.02424*, 2015.
- [MS01] G. Métivier and S. Schochet. The incompressible limit of the non-isentropic Euler equations. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.*, 158(1):61–90, 2001.
- [Oli97] M. Oliver. Justification of the shallow-water limit for a rigid-lid flow with bottom topography. *Theoretical and Computational Fluid Dynamics*, 9(3):311–324, 1997.
- [Ste70] E. M. Stein. *Singular Integrals and Differentiability Properties of Functions (PMS-30)*. Princeton University Press, 1970.
- [SWX17] J.-C. Saut, C. Wang, and L. Xu. The Cauchy problem on large time for surface-waves-type Boussinesq systems II. *SIAM J. Math. Anal.*, 49(4):2321–2386, 2017.
- [SX12] J.C. Saut and L. Xu. The Cauchy problem on large time for surface waves Boussinesq systems. *J. Math. Pures Appl. (9)*, 97(6):635–662, 2012.
- [Tao06] T. Tao. A counterexample to an endpoint bilinear Strichartz inequality. *Electron. J. Differential Equations*, pages No. 151, 6, 2006.
- [Uka86] S. Ukai. The incompressible limit and the initial layer of the compressible Euler equation. *J. Math. Kyoto Univ.*, 26(2):323–331, 1986.

CEREMADE, CNRS, UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-DAUPHINE, UNIVERSITÉ PSL, 75016 PARIS, FRANCE
E-mail address: `melinand@ceremade.dauphine.fr`