

Splash singularities for a general Oldroyd model with finite Weissenberg number

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Abstract In this paper we study a 2D free-boundary Oldroyd-B model which describes the evolution of a viscoelastic fluid. We prove the existence of splash singularities, namely points where the free-boundary remains smooth but self-intersects. This paper extends the previous result obtained for infinite Weissenberg number by the authors in [11], [12] to the more realistic physical case of any finite Weissenberg number. The main difficulty faced in this paper is due to the non linear balance law of the elastic tensor, which cannot be reduced, as in the case of infinite Weissenberg, to a transport equation for the deformation gradient. Overcoming this difficulty requires a very accurate local existence theorem in terms of dependence on the Weissenberg number. The method in this case is based on the combined use of conformal transformations and lagrangian coordinates, whose formulation must however take into account the general balance law of the elastic tensor and its dependence on the Weissenberg number. The existence of the splash singularities is therefore guaranteed by an adequate choice of initial data, depending also on the elastic tensor, combined with stability estimates.

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1 Introduction

The aim of this paper is to study the existence of splash singularities, [3, 5, 7, 8], namely a point where the interface self-intersects, for the free-boundary value problem of a general Oldroyd-B model. This model describes the behaviour of viscoelastic fluids, which unlike the classical Newtonian fluids, exhibit both viscous and elastic behaviours.

This paper extends in a nontrivial way our previous papers [10], [11], [12] and provides an estimate of the blow-up time in terms of the Weissenberg number (namely a dimensionless number given by the ratio between the elastic forces and the viscous forces). As we stated in the abstract the main difficulty in this general case is due to the non linear balance law of the elastic tensor, which cannot be reduced, as in the case of infinite Weissenberg, to a transport equation for the deformation gradient [9, 18, 19]. Our model behaves like a viscous fluid [4] for a very small Weissenberg number and like the models analyzed in [11, 22, 23, 28], for very large Weissenberg numbers.

We focus our analysis on the case of incompressible viscoelastic fluids and we choose a constant density normalized to $\bar{\rho} \equiv 1$. Then the conservation laws of mass and momentum for a general material, [15], are given by

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} u = 0 \\ \partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u = \operatorname{div} \sigma. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Viscoelastic fluids are known to be characterized by the following constitutive equation for the stress tensor σ ,

$$\sigma = -p\mathcal{I} + \tau \quad \text{and} \quad \tau = \mu_s(\nabla u + \nabla u^T) + \tau_p, \quad (2)$$

where τ is called extra-stress and τ_p is the polymeric stress tensor related to the elastic behaviour. In order to have a closed system we need to formulate an equation for τ .

In literature there are several formulations for the tensor τ , both in differential and integral forms and they describe viscoelastic models with various distinct properties, see [13] and [26]. In particular, since viscoelastic materials have both elastic and viscous properties, a natural approach to understand their behaviours is through an ideal model made of springs, for the elastic part and dashpots, for the viscous one. We can combine them in a number of different ways to simulate various possible material responses. The simplest models in viscoelasticity are given by a serial or a parallel connection of springs and dashpots, the former representing Maxwell fluids, while the latter represents Kelvin-Voigt solids. The simplest constitutive relationship for Maxwell

fluids is obtained as a linear combination of the constitutive relations for the elasticity and the viscosity terms. Precisely,

$$\tau + \lambda \partial_t \tau = \mu_0 (\nabla u + \nabla u^T), \quad (3)$$

where $\mu_0 = \mu_s + \mu_p$ denotes the material viscosity, μ_s the solvent viscosity and μ_p the polymeric viscosity respectively. The quantity λ has the dimension of time and it represents the *relaxation time*, which is the typical time for the system to return to the equilibrium after a typical deformation, [25] and [26]. This parameter is proportional to the Weissenberg number We [16, 27], which measures the ratio of the elastic and the viscous forces and it appears instead of λ when we use dimensionless variables, see (9).

We remark that the Maxwell viscoelastic equations (3) are not frame-indifferent, which means they are not invariant under proper time dependent rotations. To recover this property, see [13], the following upper convected derivative,

$$\partial_t^{uc} \tau = \partial_t \tau + u \cdot \nabla \tau - \nabla u \tau - \tau \nabla u^T,$$

was introduced in his 1950 celebrated paper by Oldroyd [24]. Then the equation for τ provided by the general Oldroyd model, [2, 14, 21, 17], is given by the following

$$\tau + \lambda \partial_t^{uc} \tau = \mu_0 (\nabla u + \nabla u^T + \lambda_s \partial_t^{uc} (\nabla u + \nabla u^T)), \quad (4)$$

where $\lambda_s = \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_0} \lambda$ is the characteristic retardation time for the fluid. If we plug in (4) the extra-stress tensor given in (2), we get that τ_p , the stress associated to the elastic part, satisfies the upper convected Maxwell equation

$$\lambda \partial_t^{uc} \tau_p + \tau_p = \mu_p (\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T). \quad (5)$$

In order to have a closed system in u and τ_p , we combine (5) with (1) and (2), namely we put together the conservation of mass and momentum and the constitutive law, expressed in terms of τ_p to obtain

$$\partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p - \mu_s \Delta u = \operatorname{div} \tau_p \quad (6)$$

Therefore a closed system is given by coupling (5) and (6).

To describe the moving boundary we use the particle-trajectory mapping, namely the flux $X(t, \alpha)$ provided by the following system of ODEs of the integral curves of the velocity vector field u .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} X(t, \alpha) = u(t, X(t, \alpha)) \\ X(0, \alpha) = \alpha, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^2$ denotes the material point in the reference configuration, also called Lagrangian particle marker. Given the initial domain $\Omega_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, the moving domain is then given by $\Omega(t) = X(t, \Omega_0)$ and hence in the related

free-boundary problem one of the unknown is given by $\partial\Omega(t)$ itself. The motion of the free-boundary is determined through boundary conditions given by the balance of the force fields at the interface.

In this paper we consider the free boundary initial value problem the general Oldroyd-B system endowed with boundary conditions

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p - \mu_s \Delta u = \operatorname{div} \tau_p & \text{in } \Omega(t) \\ \lambda \partial_t^{\mu c} \tau_p + \tau_p = \mu_p (\nabla u + \nabla u^T) & \text{in } \Omega(t) \\ \operatorname{div} u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega(t) \\ (-p\mathcal{I} + \mu_s (\nabla u + \nabla u^T) + \tau_p) n = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega(t) \\ u(0, \alpha) = u_0(\alpha), \tau_p(0, \alpha) = \tau_0(\alpha) & \text{in } \Omega_0, \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

We use the notation $(\operatorname{div} M)_j = \sum_i \partial_i M_{ij}$, for any matrix valued function M . Since our goal is to have an explicit dependence of all the estimates on the Weissenberg number, we prefer to rewrite the previous system (8) in dimensionless variables. We set

$$X = \frac{X^*}{L}, \quad u = \frac{u^*}{U}, \quad t = t^* \frac{U}{L}, \quad \tau_p = \frac{\tau_p^* L}{\mu_0 U}, \quad p = p^* \frac{L}{\mu_0 U},$$

where U, L represent the typical velocity and length of the flow. Moreover we define

- the Weissenberg number $We = \frac{U\lambda}{L}$,
- the Reynolds number $Re = \bar{\rho} \frac{UL}{\mu_0}$,

where $\bar{\rho} = 1$, $\frac{\mu_p}{\mu_0} = \kappa$. The stars are attached to denote the dimensional variables.

Hence the system (8) becomes

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} Re(\partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u) + \nabla p = (1 - \kappa)\Delta u + \operatorname{div} \tau_p & \text{in } \Omega(t) \\ We \partial_t^{\mu c} \tau_p + \tau_p = \kappa(\nabla u + \nabla u^T) & \text{in } \Omega(t) \\ \operatorname{div} u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega(t) \\ (-p\mathcal{I} + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla u + \nabla u^T) + \tau_p) n = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega(t) \\ u(0, \alpha) = u_0(\alpha), \tau_p(0, \alpha) = \tau_0(\alpha) & \text{in } \Omega_0. \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

This system is supplemented with the following compatibility conditions

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{div} u_0 = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_0 \\ n_0^\perp ((1 - \kappa)(\nabla u_0 + \nabla u_0^T) + \tau_0) n_0 = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_0. \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

The main goal is to prove existence of splash singularities for the above system. The definition of splash singularity involves the interface $\partial\Omega(t)$, which is a smooth, simple and closed curve and it is parametrized by $z : \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, [6], that satisfies the arc-chord condition $|z(\alpha) - z(\alpha')| \geq K\|\alpha - \alpha'\|$, for $\alpha, \alpha' \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ and K is the chord-arc constant. A rigorous definition is the following, see [4].

Definition 1 $z(\alpha) = (z_1(\alpha), z_2(\alpha))$ is a splash curve if

1. $z_1(\alpha), z_2(\alpha)$ are smooth functions and 2π -periodic.
2. $z(\alpha)$ satisfies the arc-chord condition at every point except at α_1 and α_2 , with $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$ where $z(\alpha_1) = z(\alpha_2)$ and $|\partial_\alpha z(\alpha_1)|, |\partial_\alpha z(\alpha_2)| > 0$. This means $z(\alpha_1) = z(\alpha_2)$, but if we remove either a neighborhood of α_1 or a neighborhood of α_2 in parameter space, then the arc-chord condition holds.
3. The curve $z(\alpha)$ separates the domain into two regions; a connected region with the fluid and a vacuum region (not necessarily connected). We choose the parametrization in such a way that the normal vector $n = \frac{(-\partial_\alpha z_2(\alpha), \partial_\alpha z_1(\alpha))}{|\partial_\alpha z(\alpha)|}$ points in the vacuum region. The interface to be a part of the region with the fluid.
4. We can choose a branch of the function P , a conformal map that we will define later, on the fluid region such that the curve $\tilde{z}(\alpha) = (\tilde{z}_1(\alpha), \tilde{z}_2(\alpha)) = P(z(\alpha))$ satisfies
 - a. $\tilde{z}_1(\alpha)$ and $\tilde{z}_2(\alpha)$ are smooth and 2π -periodic.
 - b. \tilde{z} is a closed contour.
 - c. \tilde{z} satisfies the arc-chord condition.

Our approach to the analysis of the free boundary problem for the (9) takes inspiration from [1] and [4] for the fluid part and from our analysis of the Oldroyd-B model at infinite Weissenberg number in [11] and [12] for the elastic part. The idea for proving the existence of splash singularities in the general Oldroyd-B model (9) is inspired by the geometric construction done in [4] for the Navier-Stokes equation and by our results in [11] and [12] which take into account the balance laws of the elastic tensor.

Let us now proceed to summarize the key points of our geometric approach.

- Let the initial domain Ω_0 be a domain of splash type as in fig. 1 (b), then let us introduce a conformal transformation P in the complex plane, with the property to transform a non-splash type domain $\tilde{\Omega}_0$, into a domain of splash type $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_0) = \Omega_0$, as shown in fig. 1(b).
- If $\{\tilde{\Omega}_0, \tilde{u}_0, \tilde{p}_0, \tilde{\tau}_0\}$ are sufficiently smooth we can apply the conformal transformation to (9) and we can prove in tilde plane the local existence of a smooth solution

$$\{\tilde{\Omega}(t), \tilde{u}(t, \cdot), \tilde{p}(t, \cdot), \tilde{\tau}_p(t, \cdot)\}$$

for $t \in [0, T]$, with a sufficiently small T .

- We make a suitable choice of the initial velocity, in particular $\tilde{u}(0, \tilde{z}_1) \cdot n > 0$, $\tilde{u}(0, \tilde{z}_2) \cdot n > 0$ in order to guarantee that the interface moves from a configuration as in 1(b) towards a configuration as in 1 (c), namely there

exists $\bar{t} \in (0, T]$ such that $P^{-1}(\partial\tilde{\Omega}(\bar{t}))$ is *self-intersecting*, as in the case fig. 1 (c). This solution using 1 (b) as initial datum, is well defined only in the tilde complex plane and cannot be mapped back by P^{-1} into a solution in the non-tilde complex plane, hence it cannot be used to show the existence of a splash singularity.

- To solve the problem in the non-tilde domain, we consider a one-parameter family of initial data $\{\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0), \tilde{u}_\varepsilon(0), \tilde{p}_\varepsilon, \tilde{\tau}_{p,\varepsilon}(0)\}$ in the configuration 1 (a), with $\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0) = \tilde{\Omega}_0 + \varepsilon b$ and $|b| = 1$, such that $P^{-1}(\partial\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0))$ is regular, then there exists a local in time smooth solution $\{\Omega_\varepsilon(t), u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot), p_\varepsilon(t, \cdot), \tau_{p,\varepsilon}(t, \cdot)\}$, in the non tilde complex plane.
- We then prove a stability result which allows us to say

$$\text{dist}(\partial\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(\bar{t}), \partial\tilde{\Omega}(\bar{t})) \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{hence} \quad P^{-1}(\partial\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(\bar{t})) \sim P^{-1}(\partial\tilde{\Omega}(\bar{t}))$$

and so $P^{-1}(\partial\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))$ self-intersects.

- Since $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0))$ is regular of type fig. 1(a) and $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(\bar{t}))$ is self-intersecting domain of type fig. 1(c), then there exists a time t^* such that $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(t^*))$ has a splash singularity.

1.1 Outline of the paper

In the Section 2 we prove, through a fixed point argument, a local existence result for the conformal-lagrangian system associated to (9) and as byproduct of our estimates, we get that the local existence time T can be estimated from above by $\frac{W_e}{1+W_e}$.

In the Section 3 we prove the stability estimates, with respect to a suitable one parameter family of perturbations of the initial splash domain.

Finally, in the Section 4 we show the existence of a splash singularity, by means of the previously mentioned geometric argument.

2 Local existence for the system in conformal-lagrangian coordinates

We focus on the analysis of the system (9) but we want to rewrite it in conformal-lagrangian coordinates in order to use a fixed point argument for proving the local existence. The first step is to pass in conformal coordinates. Let us apply the conformal map $P(z) = \tilde{z}$, for $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \Gamma$, defined as a branch of \sqrt{z} , where Γ is a line, passed through the splash point, for details see [4] and [11]; and the change of coordinates from $\Omega \rightarrow \tilde{\Omega} = P(\Omega)$. The conformal velocity field and elastic stress tensor are defined as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}(t, \tilde{X}) &= u(t, P^{-1}(\tilde{X})), & \text{hence} & \quad u(t, X) = \tilde{u}(t, P(X)), \\ \tilde{\tau}_p(t, \tilde{X}) &= \tau_p(t, P^{-1}(\tilde{X})), & \text{hence} & \quad \tau_p(t, X) = \tilde{\tau}_p(t, P(X)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = J^P(\tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha})) \tilde{u}(t, \tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha})) & \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}(t) \\ \tilde{X}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{\alpha} & \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}(0), \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

by using the new lagrangian velocity, pressure and elastic stress

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{v}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{u}(t, \tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha})) \\ \tilde{q}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{p}(t, \tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha})) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{\tau}_p(t, \tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha})), \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

we get the new conformal-lagrangian system in $[0, T] \times \tilde{\Omega}_0$, written as follows.

$$\begin{cases} Re \partial_t \tilde{v} - (1 - \kappa) Q^2(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla(\tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v}) + (J^P(\tilde{X}))^T \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{q} = \text{Tr}(\tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p J^P(\tilde{X})) \\ \partial_t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p (J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v})^T = \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = \frac{\kappa (J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v} + (J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v})^T) - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p}{We} \\ \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v} \tilde{\zeta} J^P(\tilde{X})) = 0 \\ (-\tilde{q} \mathcal{I} + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{v} \tilde{\zeta} J^P(\tilde{X}) + (\nabla \tilde{v} \tilde{\zeta} J^P(\tilde{X}))^T) + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p)(J^P(\tilde{X}))^{-1} \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} \tilde{n}_0 = 0 \\ \tilde{v}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\alpha}), \quad \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(\tilde{\alpha}), \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

where $\tilde{\zeta}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = (\nabla \tilde{X})^{-1}(t, \tilde{\alpha})$ and $\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} = -\Lambda \nabla \tilde{X} \Lambda$, with $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

2.1 Iterative scheme for (14)

We prove a local existence result throughout a fixed point argument. Thus the idea is to separate the equations for the elastic stress tensor $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p$ from the equations for the velocity and the pressure. By using Picard iterations, we get the following systems

$$\begin{cases} Re \partial_t \tilde{v}^{(n+1)} - (1 - \kappa) Q^2 \Delta \tilde{v}^{(n+1)} + (J^P)^T \nabla \tilde{q}^{(n+1)} = \tilde{f}^{(n)} \\ \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n+1)} J^P) = \tilde{g}^{(n)} \\ [-\tilde{q}^{(n+1)} \mathcal{I} + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n+1)} J^P + (\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n+1)} J^P)^T)](J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 = \tilde{h}^{(n)} \\ \tilde{v}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\alpha}), \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

where $\tilde{f}^{(n)}, \tilde{g}^{(n)}, \tilde{h}^{(n)}$ are defined as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}^{(n)} = & -(1 - \kappa)Q^2 \Delta \tilde{v}^{(n)} + (J^P)^T \nabla \tilde{q}^{(n)} + (1 - \kappa)Q^2 (\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)}) \\ & - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^T \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{q}^{(n)} + \text{Tr}(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})), \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{g}^{(n)} = \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} J^P) - \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}^{(n)} = & -\tilde{q}^{(n)} (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 + \tilde{q}^{(n)} (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^{-1} \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 + (1 - \kappa) \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 \\ & + (1 - \kappa) (\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} J^P)^T (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa) \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 \\ & - (1 - \kappa) (\nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^T (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^{-1} \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 \\ & - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^{-1} \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0, \end{aligned}$$

The elastic stress tensor satisfies the following ODE.

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} \right)^T = \\ \quad - \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}}{We} + \frac{\kappa \left(J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)} J + (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}^{(n)})^T \right)}{We} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{T}_0. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Moreover the flux satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{X}^{(n+1)}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)}(t, \tilde{\alpha})) \tilde{v}^{(n)}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) \\ \tilde{X}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{\alpha}. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

We study separately the three systems (15), (16) and (17). We solve system (15), by using the idea and the results of [1] and [4]. In particular the general linearized system we consider is the following

$$\begin{cases} Re \partial_t \tilde{v} - (1 - \kappa)Q^2 \Delta \tilde{v} + (J^P)^T \nabla \tilde{q} = \tilde{f} & \text{in } (0, T) \times \tilde{\Omega}_0 \\ \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v} J^P) = \tilde{g} & \text{in } (0, T) \times \tilde{\Omega}_0 \\ [-\tilde{q} \mathcal{I} + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{v} J^P + (\nabla \tilde{v} J^P)^T)] \frac{(J^P)^T}{Q^2} \tilde{n} = \tilde{h} & \text{on } (0, T) \times \partial \tilde{\Omega}_0 \\ \tilde{v}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\alpha}) & \text{on } \{t = 0\} \times \tilde{\Omega}_0. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

This system is supplemented with compatibility conditions

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v}_0 J^P) = \tilde{g}(0) & \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}_0 \\ \{(1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{v}_0 J^P + (\nabla \tilde{v}_0 J^P)^T)(J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}\}_{tang} = \{\tilde{h}(0)(J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}\}_{tang} & \text{on } \partial \tilde{\Omega}_0. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

In order to analyze (18), we introduce the following function space of the solution X_0 and the function space of the data Y_0 , for their precise definition see Appendix 4.

$$X_0 := \left\{ (\tilde{v}, \tilde{q}) \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1} \times \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s \right\},$$

$$Y_0 := \{(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{h}) \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1} \times \bar{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s \times \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}([0, T]; \partial \tilde{\Omega}) : (19) \text{ are satisfied}\},$$

and a linear operator $L : X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$, related to the system (18) by

$$L(\tilde{v}, \tilde{q}) = (\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{h}, \tilde{v}_0). \quad (20)$$

The well-posedness of the system (18) is guaranteed by the invertibility of the operator L , proved in [1, Theorem 4.3]. For our system (15) we want to use the invertibility of L but we do not have zero initial velocity. For this reason we need to define a new velocity field $\tilde{w} = \tilde{v} - \tilde{\phi}$, where

$$\phi = \tilde{v}_0 + \frac{1}{Re} t \left((1 - \kappa) Q^2 \Delta \tilde{v}_0 - (J^P)^T \nabla \tilde{q}_\phi + \operatorname{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P) \right) = \tilde{v}_0 + t \hat{\phi}.$$

We choose \tilde{q}_ϕ such that $\partial_t \tilde{v}^{(n+1)}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \partial_t \phi^{(n+1)}(0, \tilde{\alpha})$. In this way $\partial_t \tilde{w}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = 0$ and $\tilde{w}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = 0$. Indeed \tilde{q}_ϕ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -Q^2 \Delta \tilde{q}_\phi = Re \left(\operatorname{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{v}_0 J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 J^P) - \operatorname{Tr}(\nabla(\operatorname{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P)) J^P) \right) & \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}_0 \\ \tilde{q}_\phi \tilde{n}_0 = \left((1 - \kappa)(J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 + (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T) + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \right) (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 & \text{on } \partial \tilde{\Omega}_0 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

The new system for \tilde{w} is the following

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Re\partial_t \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} - (1 - \kappa)Q^2 \Delta \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} + (J^P)^T \nabla \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)} = \tilde{f}^{(n)} + \tilde{f}_\phi^L \\ \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} J^P) = \tilde{g}^{(n)} + \tilde{g}_\phi^L \\ [-\tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)} \mathcal{I} + (1 - \kappa)((\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} J^P) + (\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} J^P)^T)](J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 = \\ \quad = \tilde{h}^{(n)} + \tilde{h}_\phi^L \\ \tilde{w}^{(n+1)}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (22)$$

where we split $\tilde{f}^{(n)}$, $\tilde{g}^{(n)}$ and $\tilde{h}^{(n)}$ as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_w^{(n)} &= (1 - \kappa)Q^2(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\partial(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\partial\tilde{w}^{(n)}) - (1 - \kappa)Q^2\Delta\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \\ \tilde{f}_\phi &= (1 - \kappa)Q^2(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\partial(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\partial\phi) - (1 - \kappa)Q^2\Delta\phi, \\ \tilde{f}_q^{(n)} &= (J^P)^T\nabla\tilde{q}^{(n)} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^T\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{q}^{(n)}, \\ \tilde{f}_T^{(n)} &= \text{Tr}(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})). \\ \tilde{g}_w^{(n)} &= \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}J^P) - \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})), \\ \tilde{g}_\phi &= \text{Tr}(\nabla\phi J^P) - \text{Tr}(\nabla\phi\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})). \\ \tilde{h}_w^{(n)} &= (1 - \kappa)\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa)\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla_\Lambda\tilde{X}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0, \\ \tilde{h}_{w^T}^{(n)} &= (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\tilde{w}J^P)^T(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^T(J^P)^{-1}\nabla_\Lambda\tilde{X}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0, \\ \tilde{h}_\phi^{(n)} &= (1 - \kappa)\nabla\phi\tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa)\nabla\phi\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla_\Lambda\tilde{X}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0, \\ \tilde{h}_{\phi^T}^{(n)} &= (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\phi J^P)^T(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\phi\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^T(J^P)^{-1}\nabla_\Lambda\tilde{X}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0, \\ \tilde{h}_q^{(n)} &= \tilde{q}^{(n)}(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^{-1}\nabla_\Lambda\tilde{X}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0 - \tilde{q}^{(n)}(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0, \\ \tilde{h}_T^{(n)} &= -\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}))^{-1}\nabla_\Lambda\tilde{X}^{(n)}\tilde{n}_0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Moreover the presence of the new function ϕ introduces new terms in the RHS of system (15)

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}_\phi^L &= -Re \partial_t \phi + (1 - \kappa)Q^2 \Delta \phi - (J^P)^T \tilde{q}_\phi, \\ \tilde{g}_\phi^L &= -\text{Tr}(\nabla \phi J^P), \\ \tilde{h}_\phi^L &= \tilde{q}_\phi (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \phi J^P + (\nabla \phi J^P)^T)(J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0.\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, in writing $\tilde{g}^{(n)}$, we make some adjustments in order to satisfy $(\tilde{g}^{(n)}, \partial_t \tilde{g}^{(n)})|_{t=0} = (0, 0)$. We set

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{g}^{(n)} &= \tilde{g}^{(n)} + \text{Tr}(\nabla \phi \tilde{\zeta}_\phi J_\phi^P) - \text{Tr}(\nabla \phi J^P), \\ \bar{g}_\phi^L &= \tilde{g}_\phi^L - \text{Tr}(\nabla \phi \tilde{\zeta}_\phi J_\phi^P) + \text{Tr}(\nabla \phi J^P),\end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\zeta}_\phi = \mathcal{I} - t(\nabla(J^P \tilde{v}_0))$ and $(J_\phi^P)_{ij} = J_{ij}^P + t \partial_k J_{ij}^P J_{kl}^P \tilde{v}_{0,l}$. Now we can define properly the operator L associated to the system (22), from X_0 into Y_0 .

$$L(\tilde{w}^{(n+1)}, \tilde{q}^{(n+1)}) = \left(\tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}, \bar{g}^{(n)}, \tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0} \right) + \left(\tilde{f}_\phi^L + \tilde{f}_{T_0}, \bar{g}_\phi^L, \tilde{h}_\phi^L + \tilde{h}_{T_0} \right),$$

where $\tilde{f}_{T_0} = \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{T}_0 J^P)$ and $\tilde{h}_{T_0} = -\tilde{T}_0 (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0$.

Concerning the systems (16) and (17), they are ODEs thus we obtain an explicit formula for $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)}$ and $\tilde{X}^{(n+1)}$. The main result of this Section is the following

Theorem 1 *Let $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, $1 < \gamma < s - 1$. If \tilde{v}_0 and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ belong to $H^r(\tilde{\Omega}_0)$ for r big enough. Then there exists a time $T = T(Re, \kappa, We, \tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)$ sufficiently small and a solution $\{\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}, \tilde{w}, \tilde{q}_w, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\} \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma} \times \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1} \times \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s \times \mathcal{F}_{(0)}^{s, \gamma-1}$ on $(0, T] \times \tilde{\Omega}_0$. Moreover, there is an explicit dependence of T on We , namely $T < C \left(\frac{We}{1+We} \right)$.*

The main problem we have to face is that $\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ do not belong to the space $H_{(0)}^2([0, T])$ because their time derivatives are not zero at time zero. For that reason we introduce $\hat{X} = \tilde{\alpha} + tJ^P \tilde{v}_0$ and $\hat{\mathbf{T}} = J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T - \frac{1}{We} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 + (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T)$.

Theorem 1 is a consequence of the following proposition.

Proposition 1 (Iterative bounds) *For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, $1 < \gamma < s - 1$ and for $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\alpha} \in B_1$, $(\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n)}), (\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}) \in B_2$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \in B_3$, where B_1, B_2, B_3 are balls that we will define later. Then it follows*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{X}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\
 & + \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^\mu \\
 & \cdot \left(\left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}^{(n)} - \tilde{q}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

The proof of Proposition 1 is obtained by estimating the velocity and the pressure, the flux and finally the elastic stress tensor separately. Before starting with all the computations, we stress that in these results a lot of terms of the type $A \cdot B^T$ or $A^T \cdot B$ will appear and we are not going to estimate all of them since the transpose does not affect the estimates.

2.2 Estimate for the Conformal Lagrangian velocity and pressure

We start with the analysis of the system (22).

Proposition 2 *Given $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, $\tilde{v}_0 \in H^r(\tilde{\Omega}_0)$, $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \in H^r(\tilde{\Omega}_0)$, for r big enough and $T > 0$ small enough we have*

1. Let $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}$, $\tilde{w}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}$, and $\tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \in \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s$ and such that

$$(a) \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in \left\{ \tilde{X} - \hat{X} \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma} : \left\| \tilde{X} - \hat{\alpha} - \int_0^t J^P \nabla \phi d\tau \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \leq N \right\} \equiv B_1,$$

$$(b) (\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n)}) \in \left\{ (\tilde{w}, \tilde{q}) \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1} \times \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s : \left\| (\tilde{w}, \tilde{q}) - L^{-1}(\tilde{f}_\phi^L + \tilde{f}_{T_0}, \tilde{g}_\phi^L, \tilde{h}_\phi^L + \tilde{h}_{T_0}) \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1} \times \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \leq N \right\} \equiv B_2.$$

$$(c) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in \mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1} : \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \int_0^t \hat{\mathbf{T}}_\phi d\tau \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq N \right\} \equiv B_3,$$

where

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\phi = J^P \nabla \phi \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P \nabla \phi)^T - \frac{1}{We} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} (J^P \nabla \phi + (J^P \nabla \phi)^T)$$

Then

$$(\tilde{w}^{(n+1)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)}) \in B_2. \quad (24)$$

2. Let $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\alpha} \in B_1$, $(\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n)}), (\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}) \in B_2$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \in B_3$. Then for a suitable $\varrho > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \\ & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^\varrho \left(\left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \right. \\ & \left. + \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Proof The first part of this proof, concerning the boundedness of $(\tilde{w}^{(n+1)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)})$ can be proved in the same way as [4, Proposition 5.4]. The difference concerns the choice of the parameters of the ball B_2 and the presence of new terms, $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}$ and $\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}$. We have to show

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| (\tilde{w}^{(n+1)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)}) - L^{-1}(\tilde{f}_\phi^L + \tilde{f}_{T_0}, \tilde{g}_\phi^L, \tilde{h}_\phi^L + \tilde{h}_{T_0}) \right\|_{X_0} \\ & \leq C \left\| L^{-1}(\tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}, \tilde{g}^{(n)}, \tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}, \tilde{v}_0) \right\|_{X_0} \\ & \leq C \left(\left\| \tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} + \left\| \tilde{g}^{(n)} \right\|_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s} + \left\| \tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus it is sufficient to prove

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} & \leq C \left(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa, \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}, \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s}, \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}, \right. \\ & \left. \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \right) T^\delta, \\ \left\| \tilde{g}^{(n)} \right\|_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s} & \leq C \left(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}, \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \right) T^\theta, \\ \left\| \tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} & \leq C \left(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa, \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}, \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s}, \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}, \right. \\ & \left. \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \right) T^\beta, \end{aligned}$$

We have to estimate $\tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}$, $\tilde{g}^{(n)}$, and $\tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}$. In particular all the terms in (23). We observe that these terms have already been estimated in [4, Proposition 5.4] except for $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}$ and $\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}$. The result already obtained can be resumed as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\tilde{f}_w^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{f}_\phi^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{f}_q^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)T^{\delta'}, \\
 \|\tilde{g}_w\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{g}_\phi\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0)T^\theta, \\
 \|\tilde{h}_w^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|\tilde{h}_{w^T}^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|\tilde{h}_\phi^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|\tilde{h}_{\phi^T}^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|\tilde{h}_q^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)T^{\beta'},
 \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

for all $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in B_1$, $(w^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n)}) \in B_2$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in B_3$.

Estimate for $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}$

The term we have to estimate $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0} = \text{Tr}(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})) - \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P)$ belongs to the space $\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}([0, T]; \tilde{\Omega}_0)$, then we have

$$\|\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \leq \|\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} + \|\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}\|_{H^{\frac{s-1}{2}}(0) L^2} = I_1 + I_2.$$

We start with the estimate in $L^2 H^{s-1}$ and we split I_1 as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \text{Tr}(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})) + \text{Tr}(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)) \\
 &\quad + \text{Tr}((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P) = I_{1,1} + I_{1,2} + I_{1,3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We will show the estimate of $I_{1,1}$ since the other estimates can be deduced from it. We use lemma 11 and lemma 13. In addition we need to use the estimate for the flux (45) and for the elastic stress tensor (46).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{1,1}\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} &\leq \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^\infty H^s} T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The estimate of I_2 is more complicated since each term has to satisfy the zero conditions at time zero required by lemma 8. For this important reason I_2 becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \text{Tr}((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)) \\
 &\quad + \text{Tr}((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)) \\
 &\quad + \text{Tr}((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P) + \text{Tr}((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P) \\
 &\quad + \text{Tr}((\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)) + \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)) \\
 &\quad + \text{Tr}((\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P) = \sum_{i=1}^7 I_{2,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We show the estimates of $I_{2,1}$ and $I_{2,6}$. For $I_{2,1}$ we use lemma 6, lemma 8. Moreover we need lemma 11 and lemma 13 and to conclude the estimate we use the estimate (46) for the elastic tensor. For $I_{2,6}$ is a bit easier. We use the property of the space $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}([0, T])$ which allows us to apply lemma 6 in order to separate the term $\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ which does not depend on time and to conclude we apply the estimate for the flux (45).

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{2,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} &\leq \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \\ &\leq \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^1} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{2,6}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} &\leq \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_6}. \end{aligned}$$

For the other terms we have $\|I_{2,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_i}$, for $i = 3, 5, 7$ and $\|I_{2,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_i}$, for $i = 2, 4$.

Estimate for $\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}$

The term $\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0} = -\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0$ is related to the boundary. So its norm can be written as follows

$$\|\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq \|\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} L^2} = I_1 + I_2$$

As for the estimate of $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}$ also in this case the estimate of I_1 is easier than the estimate of I_2 . First we deal with I_1 and we split it in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}) J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 ((J^P)^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} \tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P)^{-1} (\mathcal{I} - \nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{n}_0 = I_{1,1} + I_{1,2} + I_{1,3}. \end{aligned}$$

The estimate of $I_{1,1}$ is based on the use of the trace theorem 10, lemma 11 and lemma 13. Moreover we need to use (45) and (46). For $I_{1,2}$ we use the same lemmas as $I_{1,1}$ but we do not need (46).

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{1,1}\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{1,2}\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|(J^P)^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\frac{3}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

The estimate of $I_{1,3}$ is exactly as $I_{1,2}$. So we can pass to estimate the term I_2 , which needs more splittings in order to satisfy the properties required for the space $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}$. Thus we have the following terms

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)})(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)})(J^P)^{-1}(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P)^{-1}(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)})(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0 + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)})(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^6 I_{2,i} \end{aligned}$$

We show the estimate of $I_{2,1}$ and $I_{2,2}$. For the first term we use lemma 7 with $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{2} - \eta$, the trace theorem and lemma 8, finally lemma 11, lemma 13 and (45), (46) give the result. The term $I_{2,2}$ can be estimated by using the same lemmas as $I_{2,1}$ but we have to take into account some properties of the $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}(0, T]$ in order to estimate the term that does not depend on time $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{2,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} L^2} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} H^{\frac{1}{2}-\eta}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} H^{\frac{1}{2}+\eta}} \\ &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} H^{1-\eta}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} H^{1+\eta}} \\ &\quad \cdot \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} H^{1+\eta}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\|I_{2,2}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} L^2} \leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^{\frac{1}{2}-\eta}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} H^{\frac{1}{2}+\eta}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}} \|\nabla_{\Lambda} \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\beta_2}.
\end{aligned}$$

In conclusion, for $i = 3, 5, 6$ we have $\|I_{2,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) (1 + \frac{1}{W_e}) T^{\beta_i}$ as $I_{2,1}$ and $\|I_{2,4}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\beta_4}$.

The first point of the proposition holds by choosing $\delta = \min\{\delta', \frac{3}{4}, \delta_i\}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 7$ and $\beta = \min\{\beta', \frac{3}{4}, \beta_i\}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 6$. Then by gather the estimates for $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_{T_0}$ and the estimates for $\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{T_0}$ with (26), we get the final result.

Now we can prove the second part of the proposition, then we must estimate the differences. In according to the proof above, it is enough to estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^\delta \left(\|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \|\tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\tilde{g}^{(n)} - \tilde{g}^{(n-1)}\|_{\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^\theta \left(\|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^\beta \left(\|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \|\tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Estimate for $\tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}^{(n-1)}$

This difference can be estimated as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\tilde{f}^{(n)} - \tilde{f}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} &\leq \|\tilde{f}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} + \|\tilde{f}_\phi^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_\phi^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \\
&\quad + \|\tilde{f}_q^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_q^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} + \|\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_T^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Some of these estimates have been proved in details in [4, Proposition 5.4] and we resume here the results

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\tilde{f}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\delta'} \left(\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right), \\
 & \|\tilde{f}_\phi^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_\phi^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) T^{\delta''} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}, \\
 & \|\tilde{f}_q^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_q^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\delta'''} \left(\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + \|\tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \right). \tag{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

We want to show the resulting estimates related to $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_T^{(n-1)}$, in both $L^2 H^{s-1}$ and $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2$. For the estimates in $L^2 H^{s-1}$ -norm we split as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \right), \\
 d_{2,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \right), \\
 d_{3,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) \right), \\
 d_{4,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \right), \\
 d_{5,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

We show the estimate of $d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}}$ and $d_{3,T}^{\tilde{f}}$, which give us the desired differences by means of lemma 11, lemma 14 and (45), (46).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|d_{3,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{L^2 H^{s-1}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The remaining terms give the same results of $d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}}$ by using also lemma 12 and lemma 13. For the $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2$ -norm we split the difference in another way because in this space, in order to have constants independent of time, all terms are required to be zero at $t = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) \right), \\
d_{2,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) \right), \\
d_{3,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P \right), \\
d_{4,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P \right), \\
d_{5,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) \right), \\
d_{6,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) \right), \\
d_{7,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) J^P \right), \\
d_{8,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) J^P \right), \\
d_{9,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \right), \\
d_{10,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \right), \\
d_{11,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left((\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \right), \\
d_{12,T}^{\tilde{f}} &= \text{Tr} \left(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

We show the estimate of $d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}}$ by using lemma 6, lemma 8. In addition lemma 11, lemma 14 and estimate (46). Finally we conclude with lemma 5

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \\
&\leq \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \\
&\leq \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^1} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{2+\eta}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \left\| \partial_t \int_0^t \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2} + \delta_1 - \delta_1} H^{2+\eta}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}.
\end{aligned}$$

The estimate of $d_{3,T}^{\tilde{f}}$ is exactly as $d_{1,T}^{\tilde{f}}$, while $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_i} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$, for $i = 2, 4$. Furthermore, for $i = 9, 10$ by using lemma 12 and lemma 13 instead of lemma 11 and lemma 14, respectively we have $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) (1 + \frac{1}{Wc}) T^{\delta_i} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$ and for $i = 11, 12$, $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_i} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$. For the remaining terms we focus on $d_{5,T}^{\tilde{f}}$, we use lemma 6, lemma 8. Then lemma 11 and lemma 13 and to conclude lemma 5.

$$\begin{aligned} & \|d_{5,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \\ & \leq \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \\ & \leq \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\eta}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^1} \\ & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \left\| \partial_t \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2} + \delta_5 + \delta_5} H^1} \\ & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\delta_5} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

For $i = 6, 7, 8$ we have $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{f}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\delta_i} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}$. Finally by choosing $\delta = \min\{\delta', \delta'', \delta''', \frac{3}{4}, \delta_i\}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 12$ we get the desired result.

Estimate for $\tilde{g}^{(n)} - \tilde{g}^{(n-1)}$

For the estimate of this difference, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_1^{\tilde{g}} &= -\text{Tr}((\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)})(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})), \\ d_2^{\tilde{g}} &= -\text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})), \\ d_3^{\tilde{g}} &= -\text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))), \\ d_4^{\tilde{g}} &= -\text{Tr}((\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)})(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)), \\ d_5^{\tilde{g}} &= -\text{Tr}(\nabla \phi(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})), \\ d_6^{\tilde{g}} &= -\text{Tr}(\nabla \phi\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))). \end{aligned}$$

By using the estimate obtained in [4] and by observing that the only difference is due to the fact that in our ϕ there is the presence of $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$, but it does not depends on time, we get the final result

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\tilde{g}^{(n)} - \tilde{g}^{(n-1)}\|_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\theta \left(\|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

Estimate for $\tilde{h}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}^{(n-1)}$

For the estimate of this difference we separate the terms depending on \tilde{w}, \tilde{q} and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p$. We notice that the only term which needs a detailed estimate is the one depending on $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p$, since the others have already been estimated in [4]. We resume here their results

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\tilde{h}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) T^{\beta'} \left(\|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right), \\
& \|\tilde{h}_{w^T}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{w^T}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) T^{\beta''} \left(\|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right), \\
& \|\tilde{h}_\phi^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_\phi^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\beta'''} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}, \\
& \|\tilde{h}_{\phi^T}^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_{\phi^T}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\beta^{iv}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}, \\
& \|\tilde{h}_q^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_q^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) T^{\beta^v} \left(\|\tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

Remark 1 We notice that $\phi = \tilde{v}_0 + \frac{1}{Re} t \left((1 - \kappa) Q^2 \Delta \tilde{v}_0 - (J^P)^T \nabla \tilde{q}_\phi + \text{Tr}(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P) \right)$ and differently with respect to the definition of ϕ in [4], it depends on $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ but it does not affect the estimates except for the constant which will depend on it.

Now we show the explicit estimates for the part related to the elastic stress tensor $\tilde{h}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{h}_T^{(n-1)}$. First we deal with the $L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}$ -norm and we split the difference as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
d_{1,T}^{\tilde{h}} &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}) J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \tilde{n}_0, \\
d_{2,T}^{\tilde{h}} &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \tilde{n}_0, \\
d_{3,T}^{\tilde{h}} &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \tilde{n}_0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{4,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{5,T}^h &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{n}_0. \end{aligned}$$

We show the estimates of $d_{1,T}^h$ and $d_{2,T}^h$ which give an idea also for the other terms. We use the trace theorem, lemma 11 or 12 and lemma 14 and in the end (45) and (46).

$$\begin{aligned} \|d_{1,T}^h\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\leq T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|d_{2,T}^h\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \|J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\quad \cdot \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\leq T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\ &\quad \cdot \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

For $d_{4,T}^h$ the estimate is exactly as $d_{2,T}^h$ but with the application of lemma 14 instead of lemma 12, while for $i = 3, 5$ we have $\|d_{i,T}^h\|_{L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}$. Now we approach the estimate of the $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} L^2$ -norm. We split the difference as follows

$$\begin{aligned} d_{1,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}) (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{2,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}) (J^P)^{-1} (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{3,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}) (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{4,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}) (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{5,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{6,T}^h &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{7,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{8,T}^h &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}) \tilde{n}_0, \\ d_{9,T}^h &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) (J^P (\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n)}) \tilde{n}_0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d_{10,T}^{\tilde{h}} &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{n}_0, \\
d_{11,T}^{\tilde{h}} &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)(J^P)^{-1}(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{n}_0, \\
d_{12,T}^{\tilde{h}} &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P)^{-1}(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{n}_0.
\end{aligned}$$

As before, we estimate only the relevant terms. We start with $d_{1,T}^{\tilde{h}}$, by using lemma 7, with $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{2} - \eta$, trace theorem 10, lemma 8, lemma 11 and lemma 13 and finally lemma 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|d_{1,T}^{\tilde{h}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}L^2} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{\frac{1}{2}-\eta}} \\
&\cdot \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{\frac{1}{2}+\eta}} \\
&\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1-\eta}} \\
&\cdot \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}} \\
&\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1-\eta}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}} \\
&\cdot \|\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \left\| \partial_t \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\beta_1-\beta_1}H^{1-\eta}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0)T^{\beta_1} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{h}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0)T^{\beta_i} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}$, for $i = 2, 3, 4$. Furthermore in order to get the other estimates we consider $d_{5,T}^{\tilde{h}}$ and for this term we use lemma 7, with $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{2} - \eta$, trace theorem and lemma 8 and to finish lemma 12, lemma 13 and lemma 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|d_{5,T}^{\tilde{h}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}L^2} &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{\frac{1}{2}-\eta}} \\
&\cdot \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1})(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{\frac{1}{2}+\eta}} \\
&\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1-\eta}} \\
&\cdot \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1})(\nabla_{\Lambda}\tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}H^{1+\eta}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H(\frac{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}{(0)} H^{1-\eta})} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})^{-1}\|_{H(\frac{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}{(0)} H^{1+\eta})} \\
 &\quad \cdot \|\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H(\frac{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}{(0)} H^{1+\eta})} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \left\| \partial_t \int_0^t \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{H(\frac{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\beta_5-\beta_5}{(0)} H^{1+\eta})} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_5} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{h}}\|_{H(\frac{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}{(0)} L^2)} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\beta_i} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$, for $i = 6, 8, 10, 12$ and $\|d_{i,T}^{\tilde{h}}\|_{H(\frac{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}{(0)} L^2)} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_i} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$, for $i = 7, 9, 11$. By choosing $\beta = \min\{\beta', \beta'', \beta'', \beta^{iv}, \beta^v, \frac{3}{4}, \beta_i\}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 12$ also the second part of the proposition holds.

2.3 Estimate for the Conformal Lagrangian flux

The equation for the conformal lagrangian flux is given by (12). In order to prove theorem 1 we need iterative bounds also for the flux. Here we state the proposition, without the proof, since it is exactly the same as in [4, Proposition 5.3].

Proposition 3 For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and $T > 0$ small enough depending on N , the radius of the balls and \tilde{v}_0 , we have

1. Let $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}$, $\tilde{w}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}$ and $\tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \in \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s$ and such that
 - (a) $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in B_1$, (b) $(\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n)}) \in B_2$.

Then, $\tilde{X}^{(n+1)} - \hat{X} \in B_1$.

2. Let $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\alpha} \in B_1$ and $(\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}^{(n)}), (\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}, \tilde{q}^{(n-1)}) \in B_2$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left\| \tilde{X}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{X}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^n \left(\left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

2.4 Estimate for the Conformal Lagrangian elastic stress tensor

The elastic stress tensor $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p$ satisfies the equation (16). So we have an explicit formula for this term

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}^{(n)} \right)^T - \frac{1}{We} \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}^{(n)} + \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}^{(n)} \right)^T \right)
\end{aligned}$$

The following proposition gives the estimate for the conformal lagrangian elastic tensor.

Proposition 4 For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and $T > 0$ small enough, depending on N , the radius of the balls, on \tilde{v}_0 and on $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$, we have

1. Let $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}$, $\tilde{w}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in \mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}$ such that
 - (a) $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \hat{X} \in B_1$,
 - (b) $(\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}) \in B_2$,
 - (c) $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in B_3$.

Then $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in B_3$

2. Let $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\alpha} \in B_1$, $(\tilde{w}^{(n)}, \tilde{q}_w), (\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}, \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)}) \in B_2$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \in B_3$. Then for a suitable $\delta > 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq C(N, \tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^\delta \\
&\cdot \left(\left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

Proof Let us recall the definition of the ball B_3 .

$$B_3 := \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}} \in \mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1} : \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \int_0^t \hat{\mathbf{T}}_\phi d\tau \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq N \right\},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathbf{T}} &= J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0)^T - \frac{1}{We}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We}(J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0 + (J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0)^T) \\
\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\phi &= J^P\nabla\phi\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P\nabla\phi)^T - \frac{1}{We}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We}(J^P\nabla\phi + (J^P\nabla\phi)^T).
\end{aligned}$$

We have to estimate $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \int_0^t \hat{\mathbf{T}}_\phi$ in both $L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty H^s$ and $H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}$. At first we rewrite the term as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \int_0^t \hat{\mathbf{T}}_\phi &= \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\phi\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - J^P\nabla\phi\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \right)^T \\
 &+ \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\phi \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P\nabla\phi)^T + \frac{1}{We} \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\phi - J^P\nabla\phi \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \right)^T \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\phi \right)^T - (J^P\nabla\phi)^T = \sum_{i=1}^9 I_i.
 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

The estimates in $L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}H^s$ are based on the use of lemma 11, lemma 13 and estimates (45), (46).

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|I_1\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}H^s} \\
 &\leq \sup_{t \in [0, T]} t^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_0^t \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2H^s} + \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2H^s} \right) \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \right) \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^{\frac{1}{4}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For I_2 we use the definition of ϕ and we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{2,1} &= \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 = \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} + \int_0^t J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0), \\
 I_{2,2} &= \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - J^Pt\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \\
&+ \int_0^t J^P t \nabla \hat{\phi} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0).
\end{aligned}$$

For the estimates we use the same lemmas as for I_1 . First of all we deal separately with each term of $I_{2,1}$ and $I_{2,2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{L^{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&+ T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
&+ T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}}, \\
&\left\| \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{L^{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} \leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&+ T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq CT^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
&+ CT^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}}, \\
&\left\| \int_0^t J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \right\|_{L^{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} \leq CT^{\frac{3}{4}} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\| \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}H^s} \\
 & \leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2H^s} \\
 & \quad + \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2H^s} \\
 & \leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|t\nabla\hat{\phi}\|_{L^2H^s}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
 & \quad + T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|t\nabla\hat{\phi}\|_{L^2H^s}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{7}{4}}, \\
 \\
 & \left\| \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}H^s} \leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
 & \quad + T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
 & \leq CT^{\frac{1}{4}}\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|t\nabla\hat{\phi}\|_{L^2H^s}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
 & \quad + CT^{\frac{1}{4}}\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|t\nabla\hat{\phi}\|_{L^2H^s}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{7}{4}}, \\
 \\
 & \left\| \int_0^t J^Pt\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \right\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}H^s} \leq CT^{\frac{1}{4}}\|t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2H^s} \\
 & \leq CT^{\frac{1}{4}}\|t\nabla\hat{\phi}\|_{L^2H^s}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{7}{4}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The estimates of I_3, I_4 are the same as I_1, I_2 . We show the estimate of I_5 , by using definition of $L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}$ -norm and estimate (46).

$$\|I_5\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}}H^s} \leq \frac{T^{\frac{1}{4}}}{We}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)T.$$

The estimates of I_6, I_7, I_8 and I_9 can be obtained in the same way as the integrals before so we pass to the estimate of the $H_{(0)}^2H^{\gamma-1}$ -norm. We start by rewriting the integrals I_1, \dots, I_9 in (31) in a more convenient way.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
&+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^6 I_{1,i}.
\end{aligned}$$

We show the estimate of $I_{1,1}$, for the others we have just to apply less inequalities. In order to deal with this estimate we need to use lemma 5 with $\varepsilon = 0$ then we can use lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$, lemma 8, lemma 4 and lemma 11, lemma 13 and to conclude the estimates for the flux and for the elastic stress tensor (45) and (46).

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{1,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_1}.
\end{aligned}$$

The estimates of $I_{1,2}, I_{1,5}$ are exactly as $I_{1,1}$, on the other hand the remaining terms have a slight difference that concerns the absence of $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ and then the absence of the Weissenberg number in the estimates, as we show below

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_i}, \quad \text{for } i = 2, 5 \\
\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_i}, \quad \text{for } i = 3, 4, 6.
\end{aligned}$$

In the same way we have to split I_2

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{10} I_{2,i}
 \end{aligned}$$

For the estimates of these terms we use the lemmas already mentioned for I_1 and we will show the estimates of $I_{2,3}$ and $I_{2,6}$, by assuming \tilde{v}_0 and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ regular enough.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{2,3}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & = \left\| \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \right\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^\gamma} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)T^{\beta_3} \\
 \|I_{2,6}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & = \left\| \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \|\hat{\phi}\|_{H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_5}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For all the remaining terms we have $\|I_{2,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)T^{\beta_i}$, for $i = 4, 5, 8, 9, 10$ and $\|I_{2,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_i}$, for $i = 1, 2, 7$. Now, for the sake of simplicity we omit the splitting of I_3 and I_4 , since it can be notice that these terms are similar to I_1 and I_2 , respectively. Thus the way to split and estimate is the same. We summarize the result below

$$\|I_3\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\mu_1},$$

$$\|I_4\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\mu_2}.$$

It remains to estimate I_5 , by using lemma 5 with $\varepsilon = 0$ and the estimate (46).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \right\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\mu_3}. \end{aligned}$$

For I_6 we consider the following splitting

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^4 I_{6,i}. \end{aligned}$$

We show how to manage $I_{6,1}$ by using lemma 5, lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$, lemma 8, lemma 4 and lemma 11, lemma 13. To conclude we use the estimates for the flux and for the elastic stress tensor (45), (46).

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{6,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\varrho_1}. \end{aligned}$$

For $i = 2, 3, 4$, we have $\|I_{6,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\varrho_i}$. For I_7 , we have the following terms

$$I_7 = \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \\
 & + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) t \nabla \hat{\phi} = \sum_{i=1}^6 I_{7,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We prove the results for $I_{7,1}$ and $I_{7,4}$, in the same way as I_6 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{7,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^\gamma} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\eta_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{7,4}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{T}_0, Re, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\eta_4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For $I_{7,2}, I_{7,3}$ the estimate is the same as $I_{7,1}$ and for $I_{7,5}, I_{7,6}$ is the same as $I_{7,4}$. Furthermore, the integrals I_8 and I_9 can be splitted and estimated in a similar manner as I_6 and I_7 , since they are just transposed. So we will skip all the computations and we outline just the final results

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_8\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\sigma_1}, \\
 \|I_9\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{T}_0, Re, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\sigma_2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

To conclude the proof of the first part we choose

$$\delta = \min\{\frac{1}{4}, \delta_i, \beta_j, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \varrho_k, \eta_h, \sigma_1, \sigma_2\}, \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, 6, j = 1, \dots, 10, k = 1, \dots, 4 \text{ and } h = 1, \dots, 6.$$

At this point, we consider the difference $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)}$, namely

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \\
&= \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right)^T \right) \\
&- \frac{1}{We} \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi} - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right)^T \right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{13} I_i
\end{aligned}$$

We deal with the first term in $L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty H^s$ -norm and in order to be able to estimate correctly we split as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^7 I_{1,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We show the estimates of the most significant terms $I_{1,1}, I_{1,6}, I_{1,7}$. We use the definition of the $L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}$ -norm in time, lemma 11 or lemma 12, lemma 13 and the estimates (45) and (46).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{1,1}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
 &\quad \cdot \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{1,6}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^2 H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{1,7}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^2 H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{L^{\infty} H^s} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For the remaining terms by applying the mentioned lemmas, we have

$$\|I_{1,i}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}, \text{ for } i = 2, 4 \text{ and}$$

$$\|I_{1,3}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}, \text{ for } i = 3, 5.$$

The next step is to analyze I_2 and I_3 , but we notice that these two integrals have the same splitting as I_1 except for the presence of the differences of the velocities. Thus, we rewrite them as follows

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^5 I_{2,i}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} t \nabla \hat{\phi} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} t \nabla \hat{\phi} (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^5 I_{3,i}. \end{aligned}$$

For the estimate in $L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s$, we resume as follows, for details it is enough to check I_1

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_2\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} + \|I_3\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

The integrals I_4, I_5 and I_6 can be treated in the same way as I_1, I_2 and I_3 so we skip their estimate. We pass to the study of I_7 , that can be easily managed

$$\|I_7\|_{L^\infty_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} \leq \frac{1}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{L^2H^s} \leq \frac{1}{We} T \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}.$$

Finally, we focus on I_8, I_9, I_{10} and we avoid I_{11}, I_{12}, I_{13} . For I_8 we have the following

$$\begin{aligned} I_8 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) = I_{8,1} + I_{8,2} + I_{8,3}. \end{aligned}$$

By means of lemma 11 or lemma 12, lemma 13 or lemma 14 and the estimate for the flux (45).

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{8,1}\|_{L^\infty_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \\ &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\ \|I_{8,2}\|_{L^\infty_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \\ &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{L^2H^s} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\ \|I_{8,3}\|_{L^\infty_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} (\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^2H^s} \\ &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^2H^{s+1}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

We rewrite I_9 and I_{10} as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
I_9 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \\
&\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \\
I_{10} &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} t \nabla \hat{\phi} \\
&\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}.
\end{aligned}$$

The estimates make use of the lemmas already mentioned for I_8 and we assume the initial data $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ to be enough regular. Then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{9,1}\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}} H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{s+1}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{9,2}\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}} H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{3}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{s+1}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{10,1}\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}} H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\frac{9}{4}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{10,2}\|_{L^{\frac{\infty}{4}} H^s} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\frac{9}{4}} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
\end{aligned}$$

We deduce similar results for the remaining integrals. We can move to analysis of the $H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}$ -norm. In order to deal with this space we have to guarantee enough cancelations at time zero since this assumption is required in the space $H_{(0)}^2([0, T])$. We start with I_1 , that can be splitted as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 = & \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \\
& + \int_0^t J^P\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{20} I_{1,i}.
\end{aligned}$$

For the estimate we focus on the most relevant integrals, as $I_{1,1}$, $I_{1,10}$ and $I_{1,17}$, which give us all the desired differences. We use lemma 5, with $\varepsilon = 0$, lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$, lemma 8, in order to separate each term. Then for the terms with $J^P(\tilde{X})$, we use lemma 11 or lemma 12. For the estimate of the velocity \tilde{w} Lemma 4, for $\tilde{\zeta}$ lemma 13 or lemma 14. In the end to get the results we use the fundamental estimates for the flux and the elastic stress (45) and (46) and lemma 5, with $0 < \delta_i < \eta_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, 8, 17, \dots, 20$ and $\delta_i < \eta_i < \frac{s-1-\gamma}{2}$, for $i = 9, \dots, 16$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|I_{1,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \| (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \| J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \| (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \| \tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I} \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \| \tilde{w}^{(n)} \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \\
& \quad \cdot \| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\delta_1} H^\gamma} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^{\delta_1} \| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1} H^\gamma} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^{\delta_1} \| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|I_{1,10}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \| (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \| J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \| (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \| (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \| \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I} \|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \|_{H^\gamma}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_{10}-\delta_{10}} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_{10}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_{10}} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_{10}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}, \\
 \\
 &\|I_{1,17}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_{17}-\delta_{17}} H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\delta_{17}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_{17}} H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\delta_{17}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For $i = 2, \dots, 8$ we have $I_{1,i} \sim I_{1,1}$, for $i = 9, 11, \dots, 16$, $I_{1,i} \sim I_{1,10}$ and finally for $i = 18, 19, 20$ we have $I_{1,i} \sim I_{1,17}$. Now we move to the study of I_2 and we have the following splitting

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))\nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))\nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \\
& + \int_0^t J^P\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} I_{2,i}.
\end{aligned}$$

For these integrals we observe that the results are the same as for I_1 but without the differences for the velocities. Then we want to skip these estimates and to give a summary of the final result.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_2\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{a_1} \left(\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right. \\
& \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

However we focus on the next term I_3 that contains the approximated velocity $t\hat{\phi}$ and we mark that in this case we use the fact that $t \in H_{(0)}^1([0, T])$. But before the estimates we make the following splitting

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 & = \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
& + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \\
& + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)\mathcal{I}t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \\
 & + \int_0^t J^P\mathcal{I}t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} I_{3,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We estimate one term for each difference $I_{3,1}, I_{3,9}$. We use lemma 5 with $\varepsilon = 0$, lemma 6, lemma 8. Then lemma 11 or lemma 12 and lemma 13 or lemma 14, with the estimates (45) and (46). Finally, to conclude lemma 5 with $0 < \delta_i < \beta_i$, for $i = 1, 12$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|I_{3,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \|t\nabla\hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \quad \cdot \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^\gamma} \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \|\hat{\phi}\|_{H^\gamma} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\beta_1}, H^\gamma} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1}, H^\gamma} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\beta_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|I_{3,9}\|_{H_{(0)}^2, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \|\hat{\phi}\|_{H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_9-\beta_9}, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\beta_9} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_9}, H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\beta_9} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We avoid to write the splitting of I_4, I_5 and I_6 , that are similar to I_1, I_2 and I_3 respectively. But we summarize the resulting estimates.

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_i\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\varrho_i-2} \left(\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma}}\right), \quad \text{for } i = 4, 5, 6. \end{aligned}$$

The estimate for I_7 is immediate by lemma 5, with $\varepsilon = 0$ and again lemma 5 with $0 < \varrho_5 < \eta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_7\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta-\varrho_5} H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{We} T^{\varrho_5} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta} H^{\gamma-1}} \leq \frac{1}{We} T^{\varrho_5} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

For the last six integrals we focus on I_8, I_9, I_{10} . For I_8 we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_8 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P)(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^8 I_{8,i}. \end{aligned}$$

We estimate $I_{8,1}$ and $I_{8,5}$ to give the idea of the final result. We use lemma 5 with $\varepsilon = 0$, in order to separate the terms we use lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$, lemma 8, lemma 11 or lemma 12 and lemma 13 or lemma 14 and to conclude lemma 5, with $0 < \theta_i < \eta_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, 4$ and $\theta_i < \eta_i < \frac{s-1-\gamma}{2}$, for $i = 5, \dots, 8$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{8,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\theta_1} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\theta_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\theta_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{8,5}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)}))\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \nabla\tilde{w}^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_5-\theta_5} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\theta_5} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_5} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\theta_5} \|\tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, we analyze I_9, I_{10} .

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_9 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \\
 &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}))\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \\
 &\quad + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}))\nabla\tilde{v}_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^4 I_{9,i}, \\
I_{10} & = \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \\
& + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \\
& + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) - J^P) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \\
& + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} = \sum_{i=1}^4 I_{10,i}.
\end{aligned}$$

By using lemma 5, with $\varepsilon = 0$, lemma 6, with $\gamma > 1$ and we require enough regularity for the initial data \tilde{v}_0 . To get the final result we use lemma 5, with $0 < \nu_i < \eta_i$ and $0 < \tau_i < \eta_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{91}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{\gamma+1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\nu_1} H^\gamma} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\nu_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1} H^\gamma} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\nu_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \\
\|I_{10,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})) (\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n)}) - J^P(\tilde{X}^{(n-1)})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \|\hat{\phi}\|_{H^{\gamma+1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\tau_1} H^\gamma}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\tau_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+n_1} H^\gamma} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\nu_1} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}. \end{aligned}$$

For the remaining terms we have similar estimates, precisely $\|I_{9,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\nu_i} \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}$ and $\|I_{10,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\tau_i} \cdot \|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 4$. The proof of the second part of the proposition follows by choosing $\delta = \min\{\frac{1}{4}, \delta_i, \varrho_m, \beta_j, \theta_k, \nu_l, \tau_l\}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 20$, for $m = 1, \dots, 5$, for $j = 1, \dots, 12$, for $k = 1, \dots, 8$ and for $l = 1, \dots, 4$.

2.5 Proof of Proposition 1

In order to prove the local existence theorem 1 we have to put together the results obtained in Proposition 2, Proposition 3 and Proposition 4.

$$\begin{aligned} &\bullet \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^e \\ &\cdot \left(\left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \right), \\ &\bullet \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{X}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^\eta \left(\left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \right), \\ &\bullet \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^\delta \\ &\cdot \left(\left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + \left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

By summing all these results and by taking $\mu = \min\{\varrho, \eta, \beta\}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \tilde{w}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{w}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n+1)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n+1)} - \tilde{X}^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \\ &+ \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n+1)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}} \leq \tilde{C}(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^\mu \left(\left\| \tilde{w}^{(n)} - \tilde{w}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left(\left\| \tilde{q}_w^{(n)} - \tilde{q}_w^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr}^s(0)} + \left\| \tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n)} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p^{(n-1)} \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \right).$$

Then in order to have the contraction we impose

$$T < \left(\frac{We}{\tilde{C}(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)(1 + We)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\mu}}. \quad (32)$$

3 Stability results for (9)

The existence of splash singularity is a consequence of the stability result, as we will explain later. Thus we introduce a one parameter family $\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0)$ of initial domains, defined as follows

$$\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0) = \tilde{\Omega}_0 + \varepsilon b,$$

where b is a unit vector, such that $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0))$ is a regular domain, see 1(a). We consider also a perturbation of the velocity $\tilde{v}_\varepsilon(0)$, which has a positive normal component at the splash points. In a rough way the stability results can be resumed as follows.

$$\text{dist}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(t), \tilde{\Omega}(t)) \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{hence} \quad \text{dist}(P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(t)), P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}(t))) \leq \varepsilon, \quad (33)$$

for sufficiently small ε . In particular to deduce (33), we have to prove the following theorem, related to the flux, since it governs the evolution of the interface.

Theorem 2 *Let $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and a suitable $\delta > 0$.*

If $T < \left(\frac{We}{C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)(1 + We)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}}$ then

$$\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \varepsilon.$$

To obtain theorem 2, we take the following differences

$$\begin{cases} Re \partial_t(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon) - (1 - \kappa)Q^2 \Delta(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon) + (J^P)^T \nabla(\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}) = \tilde{F}_\varepsilon \\ \text{Tr}(\nabla(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon)J^P) = \tilde{K}_\varepsilon \\ [-(\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon})\mathcal{I} + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon)J^P + (\nabla(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon)J^P)^T)](J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 = \tilde{H}_\varepsilon \\ \tilde{w}_0 - \tilde{w}_{\varepsilon,0} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{F}_\varepsilon &= \tilde{f} - \tilde{f}_\varepsilon + \tilde{f}_\phi^L - \tilde{f}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L + (1 - \kappa)(Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2)\Delta\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - ((J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T)\nabla\tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}, \\ \tilde{K}_\varepsilon &= \tilde{g} - \tilde{g}_\varepsilon + \tilde{g}_\phi^L - \tilde{g}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L - \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)), \\ \tilde{H}_\varepsilon &= \tilde{h} - \tilde{h}_\varepsilon + \tilde{h}_\phi^L - \tilde{h}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L + \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon J^P)(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)^T(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)^T(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0,\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}_\phi^L - \tilde{f}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L &= -Re \frac{d}{dt}(\phi - \phi_\varepsilon) + (1 - \kappa)Q^2\Delta\phi - (1 - \kappa)Q_\varepsilon^2\Delta\phi_\varepsilon - (J^P)^T\nabla\tilde{q}_\phi \\ &\quad + (J_\varepsilon^P)^T\nabla\tilde{q}_{\phi,\varepsilon}, \\ \tilde{g}_\phi^L - \tilde{g}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L &= -\text{Tr}(\nabla\phi J^P) + \text{Tr}(\nabla\phi_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P), \\ \tilde{h}_\phi^L - \tilde{h}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L &= \tilde{q}_\phi(J^P)^{-1}n_0 - \tilde{q}_{\phi,\varepsilon}(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}n_0 \\ &\quad - (1 - \kappa)[(\nabla\phi J^P) + (\nabla\phi J^P)^T](J^P)^{-1}n_0 \\ &\quad + (1 - \kappa)[(\nabla\phi_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P) + (\nabla\phi_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)^T](J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}n_0.\end{aligned}$$

The function $\phi_\varepsilon = \tilde{v}_0 + \frac{1}{Re}t \left((1 - \kappa)Q_\varepsilon^2\Delta\tilde{v}_0 - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T\nabla q_{\phi,\varepsilon} + \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{0,\varepsilon}J_\varepsilon^P) \right) = \tilde{v}_0 + t\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$ allows us to invert the operator L defined in (20) and \tilde{f} , \tilde{f}_ε , \tilde{g} , \tilde{g}_ε , \tilde{h} , \tilde{h}_ε are the same defined in Section 2 as $\tilde{f}^{(n)}$, $\tilde{g}^{(n)}$ and $\tilde{h}^{(n)}$. For the flux we have that $\tilde{X}_\varepsilon(t, \tilde{\alpha})$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}\tilde{X}_\varepsilon(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon(t, \tilde{\alpha}))\tilde{v}_\varepsilon(t, \tilde{\alpha}) \\ \tilde{X}_\varepsilon(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{\alpha} + \varepsilon b, \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

and so

$$\tilde{X}(t, \tilde{\alpha}) - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon(t, \tilde{\alpha}) = -b\varepsilon + \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{v} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{v}_\varepsilon \right) (t, \tilde{\alpha}) d\tau.$$

The perturbed elastic stress tensor $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}$ satisfies the following ODE.

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \right)^T = \\ - \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}}{We} + \frac{\kappa \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon + \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right)}{We} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}(0, \tilde{\alpha}) = \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0. \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} &= \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \right) \\ &+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p \left(J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v} \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{We} \int_0^t (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \right) \\ &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X}) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v} \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right) \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

The proof of theorem 2 is a consequence of the following result.

Proposition 5 For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, given the initial data $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \in H^r$ with r big enough and suitable $\delta > 0$ we have

1. $\|J^P - J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H^p} \leq C\varepsilon, \quad \|Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2\|_{H^p} \leq C\varepsilon$ for all p , since Q^2 and J^P are C^∞ functions.
2. $\|\phi - \phi_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon, \quad \|\phi - \phi_\varepsilon\|_{H^1 H^\gamma} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon.$
3. $\|\tilde{q}_\phi - \tilde{q}_{\phi,\varepsilon}\|_{H^{r+1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \quad \forall r \geq 0.$
4. $\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \leq C\varepsilon + CT^\delta$
 $\cdot \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right).$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\
 & + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \\
 & \quad + 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\delta \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\
 & \quad + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\
 & \quad \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

The hypothesis (1)-(4) hold from [4, Lemma 6.1], with the only difference related to the definition of the approximated velocity. Indeed in ϕ, ϕ_ε there is the presence of both the initial velocity \tilde{v}_0 and the initial elastic stress tensor $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$, then the latter appears in the constants.

3.1 Proof of Proposition 5

The proof of this proposition is a result of the two lemmas presented below, which have the aim to prove stability for both the velocity-pressure system and for the elastic stress tensor. At this point we have to figure out the fact that the difference $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}$ does not belong to the space $H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}$ since it does not have the cancelation at time zero required by the definition of $H_{(0)}^2([0, T])$. For this reason instead of considering $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}$, we consider $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon &= (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0)^T + \frac{\kappa}{We}(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \\
 & \quad + \frac{\kappa}{We}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0)^T.
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 1 *For a suitable $\beta > 0$ and $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon \\
 & \quad + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\beta \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + b\varepsilon - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right).
 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Proof By definition we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon &= \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}t\nabla\hat{\phi}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t\nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{w} \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \left((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right)^T - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t\nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right) - \frac{1}{We} \int_0^t \left(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{w} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{v}_0 - (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}t\nabla\hat{\phi} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t\nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{w} \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T - \left((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \right)^T \right) \\
&+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t \left(\left(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}t\nabla\hat{\phi} \right)^T - \left(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t\nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon \right)^T \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{13} I_i
\end{aligned}$$

We have to show the estimates for these terms in $L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty H^s$ and $H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}$. As we have already seen in the proof of iterative bounds the way to get the results in these spaces are different, indeed the space $H_{(0)}^2([0, T])$ requires more attention. First of all we focus on $L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty H^s$ and we show the results for some terms. We start with I_1 , that can be written as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{w} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{w} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) \nabla \tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) \nabla \tilde{w} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon (\nabla \tilde{w} - \nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &+ \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon (\nabla \tilde{w} - \nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) = \sum_{i=1}^9 I_{1,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We study $I_{1,1}, I_{1,7}, I_{1,9}$ in order to have all the required differences. We use lemma 11 or lemma 12, lemma 13 or lemma 14. Moreover we choose sufficiently smooth initial data. The most difficult part is in $I_{1,1}$ when we need to apply lemma 12 and we need to be careful in the way as we use it.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{1,1}\|_{L^{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} &\leq \sup_{t \in [0, T]} t^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_0^t \|(J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{w}\|_{L^2 H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\|J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty H^s} + \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P - J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \right) \\
 &\quad \cdot \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2 H^{s+1}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e}\right) T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b\|_{L^\infty H^s} + C(\tilde{v}_0)\varepsilon\right) \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e}\right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e}\right) T^{\frac{1}{4}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} + T\|(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s}\right) \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e}\right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e}\right) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \left\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{1,7}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon(\nabla\tilde{w}-\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p-\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{L^2H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\nabla\tilde{w}-\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2H^s}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p-\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|\tilde{w}-\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}, \\
\|I_{1,9}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p-\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})\|_{L^2H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2H^{s+1}} \\
&\quad \cdot \left(\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p-\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}-t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}+\|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\right) \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon+C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{3}{4}} \\
&\quad \cdot \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p-\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}-t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore the estimates for the other terms can be resumed as follows, for $i=2,6$

$$\|I_{1,i}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)T^{\frac{3}{4}}\|\tilde{X}-\tilde{X}_\varepsilon+\varepsilon b-t(J^P-J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$$

and for all the others, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{1,3}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon \\
\|I_{1,4}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\varepsilon \\
\|I_{1,5}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon+C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{3}{4}} \\
&\quad \cdot \|\tilde{X}-\tilde{X}_\varepsilon+\varepsilon b-t(J^P-J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\
\|I_{1,8}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|\tilde{w}-\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we want to figure out the estimate of \hat{T}_ε , where is hidden the requirement of enough regularity for the initial data indeed we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\hat{T}_\varepsilon\|_{H^s} &\leq \|(J^P-J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s}+\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0((J^P-J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0)^T\|_{H^s} \\
&\quad +\frac{\kappa}{We}\|(J^P-J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s}+\frac{\kappa}{We}\|((J^P-J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0)^T\|_{H^s} \quad (39) \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\varepsilon+C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa)\frac{1}{We}\varepsilon\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1+\frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

We rewrite below the way for splitting I_2 and I_3

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) (\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) \nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon \nabla \tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) = \sum_{i=1}^7 I_{2,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) = \sum_{i=1}^9 I_{3,i}.
 \end{aligned}$$

However, we notice that in $I_{2,4}$ there is also the presence of one term of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$. We summarize the results for $I_{2,2}$, $I_{2,7}$ and $I_{3,8}$ and we use for $J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P$, the same estimate obtained for $I_{1,1}$ and for $\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$, which does not depend on time but only on the initial data, we use proposition 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_{2,2}\|_{L^{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{\zeta} \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2 H^s} \\
 &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\tilde{\zeta}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \|\nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{2,7}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})\|_{L^2H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{s+1}}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0)T^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\right) \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)T \\
&\quad \cdot \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \\
\|I_{3,8}\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon t(\nabla\hat{\phi} - \nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^2H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\|t(\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^2H^{s+1}}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)T^{\frac{7}{4}}\|\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon\|_{H^{s+1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

For all the remaining terms we refer to these estimates and to the estimate of I_1 . Indeed for I_4, I_5 and I_6 , we proceed as I_1, I_2 and I_3 and we summarize the result

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=4}^6 \|I_i\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon \\
&\quad + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)T^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right. \\
&\quad \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

For I_7 we add and subtract the missing terms and we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_7\|_{L^{\infty}_{\frac{1}{4}}H^s} &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}}\frac{1}{We}\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2H^s} \\
&\leq T^{\frac{3}{4}}\frac{1}{We}\left(\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^s}\right) \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa)\left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)\varepsilon + \frac{1}{We}T\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we remark that for the estimates I_i , for $i = 8, \dots, 13$ we can adapt the results obtained for I_i , with $i = 1, \dots, 6$ but without the presence of the

elastic stress tensor and we resume the result below. We will focus on these terms when we will do estimates in $H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}$, since it will be more complex.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=8}^{13} \|I_i\|_{L^{\frac{1}{4}} H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon \\ &+ C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}\right. \\ &\left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + b\varepsilon - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We pass to analyze $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$ in $H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}$ and we need to pay attention in order to guarantee enough cancelations at time zero. We start by rewriting I_1 in a convenient way.

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{w}\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &+ \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\ &+ \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
& + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) \\
& + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) \\
& + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) = \sum_{i=1}^{24} I_{1,i}
\end{aligned}$$

We show the estimate of $I_{1,1}$ for the flux differences. We use lemma 5, with $\varepsilon = 0$, lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$, lemma 8. Then for $J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P$ we use lemma 11 and lemma 12 and lemma 13 for $\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}$, lemma 4 for the velocity and for the elastic tensor (46). In conclusion lemma 5 with $0 < \delta_1 < \eta_1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|I_{1,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \left(\|J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P - J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right) \|\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \quad \cdot \|\nabla\tilde{w}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \|t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} + \varepsilon \right) \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \\
& \quad \cdot \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\delta_1} H^\gamma} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) T^{\delta_1} \\
& \quad \cdot \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{1+\eta_1} H^\gamma}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) T^{\delta_1} \\ &\quad \cdot \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we remark that for the other terms involving the difference of the flux we have the following results

$$\begin{aligned} &\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \varepsilon \\ &\quad + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_i} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}, \quad \text{for } i = 2, 6, 10, 12 \\ &\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon, \quad \text{for } i = 3, 7 \\ &\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \varepsilon, \quad \text{for } i = 4, 8 \\ &\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_i} \\ &\quad \cdot \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}, \quad \text{for } i = 5, 9, 11. \end{aligned}$$

Concerning the terms with the difference of the velocity we study $I_{1,13}$, by using lemma 5, with $\varepsilon = 0$, then in order to separate the terms we use lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$ and lemma 8. Futhermore estimate (45) and (46) with lemma 5 and lemma 4 with $\delta_{13} < \eta_{13} < \frac{s-1-\gamma}{2}$ give the final result.

$$\begin{aligned} &\|I_{1,13}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla \tilde{w} - \nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla \tilde{w} - \nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \tilde{\alpha} - \varepsilon b\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\nabla \tilde{w} - \nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\quad \cdot \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_{13}-\delta_{13}} H^\gamma} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\delta_{13}} \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

For $i = 15, 17, 19$ we have the same estimate as $I_{1,13}$ and for $i = 14, 16, 18, 20$ we have $\|I_{1,i}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^{\delta_i} \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}$. We conclude with the difference of the elastic stress tensor, by estimating $I_{1,21}$ and use in a key way the fact that $\|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \leq T^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{1,21}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \|(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq \|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \|\tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \tilde{\alpha} - \varepsilon b\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) \left(\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \right) \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e} \right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_{21}-\delta_{21}} H^{\gamma-1}} \\
&\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_e} \right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\delta_{21}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

For $i = 22, \dots, 24$ we have the same result as $I_{1,21}$, but we use less lemmas. Now, we can pass to I_2 .

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
&\quad + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
&\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{v}_0\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P (\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) + \int_0^t (J^P (\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P) \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) \\
 & + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})
 \end{aligned}$$

The estimate of I_2 is related to I_1 estimate by the fact that we obtain this term from the definitions of $\tilde{v} = \tilde{w} + \phi = \tilde{w} + \tilde{v}_0 + t\hat{\phi}$ and $\tilde{v}_\varepsilon = \tilde{w}_\varepsilon + \phi_\varepsilon = \tilde{w}_\varepsilon + \tilde{v}_0 + t\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$. But here we do not have the velocities difference. Moreover in this term is included one of the terms of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_2\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{W_\varepsilon}\right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) T^{\alpha_1} \\
 & \cdot \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

The splitting and the estimate of I_3 is summarized below

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 & = \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) t \nabla \hat{\phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon) t \nabla \hat{\phi} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
 & + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \\
 & + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)(\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P) t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
& + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P) t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
& + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P t (\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P) (\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) \\
& + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P (\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}) t \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) + \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P) t \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) \\
& + \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P t \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})
\end{aligned}$$

The estimate of this term is obtained in the same way as I_1, I_2 but here we have the difference $\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$. First of all we remark that $\hat{\phi}$ does not depend on time but only on $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ and $t \in H_{(0)}^1([0, T])$ allows us to treat properly $t\hat{\phi}, t\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$ and $t(\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)$. Then the final estimates is

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_3\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) T^{\varrho_2} \\
& \cdot \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

As we have already stated, concerning the estimates of I_4, I_5, I_6 we can observe that we will get the same results as I_1, I_2 and I_3 , respectively. For the sake of simplicity we avoid the splitting and the estimates of these integrals. We pass to show how to manage I_7 , by adding $t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$ which guarantees enough cancelations and it can be estimated in $H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}$, in the way shown before but to conclude we use lemma 5 with $0 < \varrho_3 < \eta$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_7\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{1}{We} \left(\|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}}\right) \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon + \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\varrho_3-\eta} H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon + \frac{1}{We} T^{\varrho_3} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now for the remaining six integrals, we observe that it is enough to study I_8, I_9, I_{10} since the others are just their transpose. Moreover I_8, I_9, I_{10} come

from the definition of the velocity \tilde{v} than we show how to rewrite these integrals to get all the required cancelations at time zero. In addition we remark that in I_9 there is the presence of another term of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_8 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{w} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{w} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{w} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{w} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon) \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon) + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon) \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} I_{8,i}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_9 &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{v}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^5 I_{9,i}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{10} &= \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})t\nabla\hat{\phi} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)t\nabla\hat{\phi} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)t\nabla\hat{\phi} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)t\nabla\hat{\phi} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)t\nabla\hat{\phi} \\
 &+ \frac{\kappa}{We} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})t(\nabla\hat{\phi} - \nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})t(\nabla\hat{\phi} - \nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) + \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \int_0^t (J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)t(\nabla\hat{\phi} - \nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) \\
& + \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \int_0^t J_\varepsilon^P t(\nabla\hat{\phi} - \nabla\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} I_{10,i}.
\end{aligned}$$

We analyze some of these integrals, in particular we focus on $I_{8,7}$, which gives the velocities difference, on $I_{9,1}$, which gives the flux difference and on $I_{10,7}$ in order to understand how to deal with $t(\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)$ in $H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}$ -norm. For all the integrals we use lemma 5 with $\varepsilon = 0$, lemma 6 with $\gamma > 1$ and lemma 8 in order to separate each term. Then for $I_{8,7}$ we use lemma 11, lemma 13 and for the velocity lemma 5 and lemma 4 with $\beta_7 < \eta_7 < \frac{s-1-\gamma}{2}$. For $I_{9,1}$ we require \tilde{v}_0 to be enough regular in order to separate it from $\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}$ and we apply lemma 11 and lemma 12, then lemma 13 and in the end lemma 5 with $0 < \theta_1 < \eta_1$. For the last integral $I_{10,7}$, we use lemma 11 and lemma 13 and the difference of $\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$ give the dependence on $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$ of the constant and to conclude it is fundamental the fact that $t \in H_{(0)}^1([0, T])$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|I_{8,7}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \|\tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \tilde{\alpha} - \varepsilon b\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\nabla\tilde{w} - \nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_7-\beta_7} H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) T^{\beta_7} \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}, \\
\|I_{9,1}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} & \leq \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \left(\|J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P - J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right) \|(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \frac{\kappa}{W_e} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} + \varepsilon \right) \|\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|\nabla\tilde{v}_0\|_{H^\gamma} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{W_e} \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{W_e} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \|t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{v}_0) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta_1-\theta_1} H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} T^{\theta_1} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \\
 \|I_{10,7}\|_{H_{(0)}^2 H^{\gamma-1}} &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})t(\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})t(\nabla \hat{\phi} - \nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon)\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
 &\leq \frac{\kappa}{We} \|\tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \tilde{\alpha} - \varepsilon b\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \|\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \|\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon\|_{H^\gamma} \\
 &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \frac{1}{We} \varepsilon.
 \end{aligned}$$

The estimates of the remaining terms can be deduced from these three estimates above. The proof of the lemma holds by choosing

$\beta = \min\{\frac{1}{4}, \delta_i, \varrho_1, \varrho_2, \varrho_3, \beta_j, \theta_k\}$, where the δ_i come from $I_{1,i}$, the β_j come from $I_{8,j}$ and the θ_k come from $I_{9,k}$.

Now we pass to get stability estimates for the velocity and the pressure.

Lemma 2 For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and a suitable choice of $\varrho > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon \\
 &+ C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\varrho \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s}\right. \\
 &\left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof As we did for the iterative bounds we use the invertibility of the operator L which defines the system (34), specifically $L(\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon, \tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}) = (\tilde{F}_\varepsilon, \tilde{K}_\varepsilon, \tilde{H}_\varepsilon)$, then we have

$$\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \leq \left(\|\tilde{F}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} + \|\tilde{K}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{H}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}}\right).$$

So what we have to show is the following

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\tilde{F}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} + \|\tilde{K}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{H}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon \\
 &+ C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\varrho \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s}\right. \\
 &\left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P) \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Estimate for \tilde{F}_ε

As defined above $\tilde{F}_\varepsilon = \tilde{f} - \tilde{f}_\varepsilon + \tilde{f}_\phi^L - \tilde{f}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L + (1 - \kappa)(Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2)\Delta\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - ((J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T)\nabla\tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}$ and we have to do estimates in L^2H^s and $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}L^2$. We start with the analysis of the $(1 - \kappa)(Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2)\Delta\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - ((J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T)\nabla\tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}$ and by using proposition 5 (1)-(5) we have the following estimates in $\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}$.

$$(1 - \kappa)\|(Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2)\Delta w_\varepsilon\|_{L^2H^{s-1}} \leq (1 - \kappa)\|Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}}\|w_\varepsilon\|_{L^2H^{s+1}} \\ \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa)\varepsilon$$

$$(1 - \kappa)\|(Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2)\Delta w_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}L^2} \leq (1 - \kappa)\|Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}H^{1+\eta}}\|\Delta w_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}L^2} \\ \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa)\varepsilon,$$

$$\|((J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T)\nabla q_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2H^{s-1}} \leq \|(J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T\|_{L^\infty H^{s-1}}\|q_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2H^s} \\ \leq C(\tilde{v}_0)\varepsilon$$

$$\|((J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T)\nabla q_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}L^2} \leq \|(J^P)^T - (J_\varepsilon^P)^T\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}H^{1+\eta}}\|q_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}H^1} \\ \leq C(\tilde{v}_0)\varepsilon.$$

Now, we focus on the estimate of $\tilde{f}_\phi^L - \tilde{f}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L = \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)) + t(1 - \kappa)(Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2)\Delta\hat{\phi} + t(1 - \kappa)Q_\varepsilon^2(\Delta\hat{\phi} - \Delta\hat{\phi}_\varepsilon) = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$. We observe that for I_2 and I_3 the presence of t in front of $\hat{\phi} = \frac{1}{R\varepsilon}\left((1 - \kappa)Q^2\Delta\tilde{v}_0 - (J^P)^T\nabla\tilde{q}_\phi + \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0J^P)\right)$, which depend only on the initial data allows us to obtain estimates in $\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}$. We cannot state the same for I_1 since it depends only on the initial data and it is impossible to get bounds in $\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}$. For this reason we show below how to deal with I_2 and I_3 and it will be clear why we require enough regularity for $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$. On the other hand we will put I_1 together with $\tilde{f} - \tilde{f}_\varepsilon$.

$$\|I_2\|_{L^2H^{s-1}} \leq C(\kappa)\|t\|_{L^2}\|Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2\|_{H^s}\|\hat{\phi}\|_{H^{s+1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0Re, \kappa)\varepsilon$$

$$\|I_2\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}L^2} \leq C(\kappa)\|t\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}}\|Q^2 - Q_\varepsilon^2\|_{H^1}\|\hat{\phi}\|_{H^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0Re, \kappa)\varepsilon$$

$$\|I_3\|_{L^2H^{s-1}} \leq C(\kappa)\|t\|_{L^2}\|\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon\|_{H^{s+1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0Re, \kappa)\varepsilon$$

$$\|I_3\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}L^2} \leq C(\kappa)\|t\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}}\|\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon\|_{H^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0Re, \kappa)\varepsilon.$$

As we did in the proof of Proposition 2 we write $\tilde{f} - \tilde{f}_\varepsilon = \tilde{f}_w - \tilde{f}_{w,\varepsilon} + \tilde{f}_\phi - \tilde{f}_{\phi,\varepsilon} + \tilde{f}_q - \tilde{f}_{q,\varepsilon} + \tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon}$ and by identifying $\tilde{f}^{(n)}$ with \tilde{f} and $\tilde{f}^{(n-1)}$ with \tilde{f}_ε ,

we obtain similar results. In particular, we focus on $\tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon}$, since the details for the other terms can be checked in [4, Lemma 6.2] and the result is

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\tilde{f}_w - \tilde{f}_{w,\varepsilon} + \tilde{f}_\phi - \tilde{f}_{\phi,\varepsilon} + \tilde{f}_q - \tilde{f}_{q,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \\ & + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)T^{\delta_1} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\ & \left. + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \right) \end{aligned}$$

We consider $\tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon} + I_1 = \text{Tr}(J^P(\tilde{X})\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p) - \text{Tr}(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) - \text{Tr}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)$. First we deal with the simplest norm, L^2H^{s-1} and we split as we did in proposition 2 for $\tilde{f}_T^{(n)} - \tilde{f}_T^{(n-1)}$, but here we have I_1 and we have to pay attention in the estimate of $J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)$ which is not immediate. We split this term as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon} + I_1 &= \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{\zeta}(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\ &+ \text{Tr}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{\zeta}(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{\zeta}\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \text{Tr}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\ &+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\ &+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})) \\ &+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})) \end{aligned}$$

The final estimate is the following

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon} + I_1\|_{L^2H^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \varepsilon \\ &+ C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right. \\ &\left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the constant depends on some parameters that come from the definition of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$ and the presence of the Weissenberg number comes from the estimate (46). Moreover the critical term is $\|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq \|J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty H^s} + \|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P - (J^P(\tilde{X} + \varepsilon b) - J_\varepsilon^P)\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0)T^{\frac{1}{4}}\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + C(\tilde{v}_0)\varepsilon$, by using both lemma 11 and lemma 12. Furthermore in $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}$ L^2 -norm we need a more accurate splitting

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon} + I_1 &= \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\
&+ \text{Tr}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\
&+ \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \text{Tr}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I})\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&+ \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\
&+ \text{Tr}((J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\
&+ \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J^P + J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\
&+ \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) \\
&+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \\
&+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta} - \tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon)\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})) \\
&+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P(\tilde{\zeta}_\varepsilon - \mathcal{I})(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})) + \text{Tr}((J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon) - J_\varepsilon^P)(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})) \\
&+ \text{Tr}(J_\varepsilon^P(\nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \nabla\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon})).
\end{aligned}$$

The estimate is obtained in the same way as proposition 2 but taking into account the remarks explained for the previous result. Then by using in a key way lemma 5 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\tilde{f}_T - \tilde{f}_{T,\varepsilon} + I_1\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} L^2} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \varepsilon \\
&+ C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\varrho_1} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}\right. \\
&\left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Estimate for \tilde{K}_ε

This term is defined as follows

$$\tilde{K}_\varepsilon = \tilde{g} - \tilde{g}_\varepsilon + \tilde{g}_\phi^L - \tilde{g}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L - \text{Tr}(\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)).$$

It can be estimated by using proposition 5 (1)-(4) in $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s$ and we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\tilde{g}_\phi^L - \tilde{g}_{\phi,\varepsilon}^L\|_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon, \\
\|\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\|_{L^2 H^s} &\leq \|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{L^2 H^{s+1}} \|J^P - J_\varepsilon^P\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0)\varepsilon, \\
\|\nabla\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s+1}{2}} H^{-1}} &\leq \varepsilon \|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s+1}{2}} L^2} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0)\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

For the difference $\tilde{g} - \tilde{g}_\varepsilon$, as we stated before, it is the same as proposition 2. Indeed by identifying $\tilde{g}^{(n)}$ with \tilde{g} and $\tilde{g}^{(n-1)}$ with \tilde{g}_ε we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{g} - \tilde{g}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^s} &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)T^{2\alpha} \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Estimate for \tilde{H}_ε

As we did for the previous terms, also this term can be estimated as in proposition 2. The term we have to study is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_\varepsilon &= \tilde{h} - \tilde{h}_\varepsilon + \tilde{h}_\phi^L - \tilde{h}_{\phi, \varepsilon}^L + \tilde{q}_{w, \varepsilon}((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon J^P)(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon J^P)^T(J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 + (1 - \kappa)(\nabla \tilde{w}_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)^T(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &= \tilde{h} - \tilde{h}_\varepsilon + \tilde{h}_\phi^L - \tilde{h}_{\phi, \varepsilon}^L + \tilde{H}_\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

We write the term \tilde{H}_ε in the following three terms

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= q_{w, \varepsilon}((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})n_0, \\ I_2 &= (1 - \kappa)[\nabla w_\varepsilon(J_\varepsilon^P - J^P) + (\nabla w_\varepsilon(J_\varepsilon^P - J^P))^T](J^P)^{-1}n_0, \\ I_3 &= (1 - \kappa)[(\nabla w_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P) + (\nabla w_\varepsilon J_\varepsilon^P)^T]((J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})n_0, \end{aligned}$$

By using proposition 5 (1)-(4), the trace theorem 10 and lemma 4, we have the following results in $\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$\|I_1\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|I_2\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|I_3\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \kappa)\varepsilon.$$

We pass to the estimate of $\tilde{h}_\phi^L - \tilde{h}_{\phi, \varepsilon}^L = \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0 + (1 - \kappa)t(\nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon - \nabla \hat{\phi})\tilde{n}_0 + (1 - \kappa)t(\nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})^T (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 - (1 - \kappa)t(\nabla \hat{\phi} (J^P)^{-1})^T (J^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0$, which is obtained by using the definition of $\tilde{q}_\phi, \tilde{q}_{\phi_\varepsilon}$ in (21). We rewrite this difference in three terms

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0 \\ J_2 &= (1 - \kappa)t(\nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon - \nabla \hat{\phi})\tilde{n}_0 \\ J_3 &= (1 - k)t \left((\nabla \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon - \nabla \hat{\phi}) J_\varepsilon^P \right)^T (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + (1 - k)t \left(\nabla \hat{\phi} (J_\varepsilon^P - J^P) \right)^T (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}\tilde{n}_0 \\ &\quad + (1 - k)t(\nabla \hat{\phi} J^P)^T ((J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0. \end{aligned}$$

For J_2, J_3 we do not have problems. Indeed even if $\hat{\phi}, \hat{\phi}_\varepsilon$ do not depend on time, we have a t in front which allows us to make an analysis in the space $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}}([0, T])$, in particular $\|J_2\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} + \|J_3\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon$. On the contrary we are not able to deal with J_1 since there is not dependence on time, for this reason we will put this term together with $\tilde{h} - \tilde{h}_\varepsilon = \tilde{h}_w - \tilde{h}_{w,\varepsilon} + \tilde{h}_\phi - \tilde{h}_{\phi,\varepsilon} + \tilde{h}_q - \tilde{h}_{q,\varepsilon} + \tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon}$. In particular, we focus on $\tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon}$, since the details for the other terms can be found in [4, Lemma 6.2] and we summarize the final result

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\tilde{h}_w - \tilde{h}_{w,\varepsilon} + \tilde{h}_\phi - \tilde{h}_{\phi,\varepsilon} + \tilde{h}_q - \tilde{h}_{q,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \\ & + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)T^{\delta_2} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} + \|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}} \right. \\ & \left. + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The remaining term is the following

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon} + J_1 &= \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} \tilde{n}_0 - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \left((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) \tilde{n}_0. \end{aligned}$$

At the beginning we deal with $L^2 H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}$ and we split as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon} + J_1 &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left(J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1} + (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \left(J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1} + (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon) \tilde{n}_0. \end{aligned}$$

To get the desired result we will use the trace theorem 10, lemma 11 or lemma 12 and lemma 13 or lemma 14. Moreover to deal with the elastic part we use or (46) or we add $t\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon$. In a similar, but more accurate manner, we have to split $\tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon} + J_1$ in order to manage the estimates in $H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} L^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon} + J_1 &= (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) (J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) (J^P)^{-1} (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0 + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) (J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1}) \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon}) (J^P)^{-1} \tilde{n}_0 \\ &+ (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left(J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1} + (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \mathcal{I}) \tilde{n}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \left(J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1} + (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) (\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \mathcal{I})\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) \left(J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1} + (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) \tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 \left(J^P(\tilde{X})^{-1} - J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J^P)^{-1} + (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1} \right) \tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)((J^P)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J^P(\tilde{X}_\varepsilon)^{-1} - (J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1})(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0)(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{n}_0 \\
 & + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0(J_\varepsilon^P)^{-1}(\nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X} - \nabla_\Lambda \tilde{X}_\varepsilon)\tilde{n}_0.
 \end{aligned}$$

To obtain the estimate of each term, we refer to proposition 2. The final result is the following

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\tilde{h}_T - \tilde{h}_{T,\varepsilon} + J_1\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}} & \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) \varepsilon \\
 & + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right) T^{\varrho_3} \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon + \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \right. \\
 & \left. + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

The lemma holds by choosing $\varrho = \min\{\delta_1, \varrho_1, \varrho_2, \delta_2, \varrho_3\}$.

The proof of proposition 5 follows from these two lemmas by choosing $\delta = \min\{\beta, \varrho\}$.

4 Proof of Theorem 2 and existence of splash

The final goal is to prove that

$$\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right). \quad (40)$$

In particular if $\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)$ then (40) holds. To get this result we use proposition 5. In addition if

$$1 - 3C(\kappa, M, Re)T^\delta \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) > 0,$$

then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \\ & \leq \left(1 - 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)T^\delta \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right)\right) \left(\|\tilde{w} - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s+1}}\right) \\ & \quad + \|\tilde{q}_w - \tilde{q}_{w,\varepsilon}\|_{\mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s} + \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{X}_\varepsilon - \varepsilon b - t(J^P - J_\varepsilon^P)\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} \\ & \quad + \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{p,\varepsilon} - t\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s,\gamma-1}} \leq 3C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, Re, \kappa)\varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right), \end{aligned}$$

The assumption on T is equivalent to (32) up to a constant.

This result states that the fluxes, which govern the evolution of the domain, are close and it implies that the two interfaces are close. Then we can conclude that starting with a regular domain $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0))$, we end up in a self-intersecting one, since $P^{-1}(\tilde{\Omega}(T))$ is self-intersecting. This argument works if we have a right initial velocity. In particular, we use the same argument explained in [11]. We are looking for initial data that satisfy the compatibility conditions (10). In particular

$$n^\perp \left((1 - \kappa)(\nabla u_0 + \nabla u_0^T) + \tau_0 \right) n = 0.$$

At the beginning we consider the Navier-Stokes system, without the presence of the elastic stress tensor τ_0 . In this specific case, as can be seen in [4], the compatibility condition for the initial velocity u_0 is given by

$$n^\perp \left((1 - \kappa)(\nabla u_0 + \nabla u_0^T) \right) n = 0. \quad (41)$$

We take into account the analysis of the Navier-Stokes case and we recall the arguments in [4]. Let us consider a neighborhood U of the boundary $\partial\Omega$, we can use a coordinates system (s, λ) given by $x(s, \lambda) = z(s) + \lambda z_s^\perp(s)$ and we define a stream function ψ by using the following quadratic expansion

$$\psi(x(s, \lambda)) = \bar{\psi}(s, \lambda) = \psi_0(s) + \lambda\psi_1(s) + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2\psi_2(s). \quad (42)$$

Consequently we extend on U both n^\perp and n in the following way

$$\begin{cases} N^\perp(s, \lambda) = x_s(s, \lambda) = z_s(s) + \lambda z_{ss}^\perp(s) = (1 - \lambda k(s))z_s(s) \\ N(s, \lambda) = x_\lambda = z_s^\perp, \end{cases}$$

where $k(s) = z_{ss} \cdot z_s^\perp$ is the scalar curvature.

Since u_0 is divergence free, we define $u_0 = \nabla^\perp \psi$ and then we substitute this definition in (41) and we get

$$N^\perp ((1 - \kappa)(\nabla u_0 + \nabla u_0)) N = (1 - \kappa)(\partial_s^2 \psi_0(s) - \psi_2(s)) = 0. \quad (43)$$

As $u_0 \cdot N = \partial_s \psi_0(s)$ and we need a positive normal component in order to apply the argument explained in the Introduction, first of all we take $\psi_0(s)$ in such a way $\partial_s \psi_0(s) > 0$ and consequently $\psi_2(s)$ in such a way that condition (43) is satisfied. We can immediately observe that the normal component of the velocity depends only on the stream function and does not depend on the boundary conditions, it suggests for the viscoelastic problem, that $u_0 \cdot n$ does not depend on the elastic stress tensor, so the compatibility condition (10) can be written as follows

$$(1 - \kappa) (\partial_s^2 \psi_0(s) - \psi_2(s)) = - (N^\perp \tau_0 N)|_{\lambda=0}, \quad (44)$$

Furthermore we can state that for a given ψ_0 such that $\partial_s \psi_0 > 0$ and for any τ_0 , there exist ψ_1, ψ_2 such that (44) is satisfied.

In conclusion we observe that the two main ingredients for proving the existence of splash singularities are the stability result and the construction of the initial data (u_0, τ_0) . These key results allow us to pass from a regular domain $P^{-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(0))$ into a self-intersecting $P^{-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(T))$. Thus we can define the splash time t^* as follows

$$t^* = \inf\{t \in (0, T) : P^{-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}_\varepsilon(t)) \text{ is as in fig. 1 (b)}\}.$$

We get the the final result

Theorem 3 *For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ there exists a solution of (9) $\{\Omega_\varepsilon, u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon, \tau_{p,\varepsilon}\}$ on $[0, t^*]$, which forms a splash singularity at time t^* .*

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Appendix

4.1 Functional Spaces

The functional spaces used throughout this paper were introduced by J. T. Beale in [1]. In particular, we define the Sobolev spaces with fractional derivatives in time $H_{(0)}^s([0, T])$, for $0 < s < 1$ as the interpolation space between $L^2([0, T])$ and $H_{(0)}^1([0, T])$ through the operator $S = (1 - \partial_t^2)$. The domain of S is the following

$$\{v \in H^2([0, T]) : v(0) = 0, \partial_t v(T) = 0\},$$

and the $H_{(0)}^s([0, T])$ - norm is the graph norm of the operator $S^{\frac{s}{2}}$. In particular, $v \in H_{(0)}^s([0, T])$ if $v \in L^2([0, T])$ and

$$\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^s}^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^T v(t) \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2T}t\right) \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} dt \right)^2 \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2T}\right)^{2s} < \infty.$$

For larger exponents, the definition of $H_{(0)}^{s+m}([0, T])$, for $0 < s < 1$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is

$$\{v \in H^{s+m}([0, T]) : \partial_t^k v(0) = 0, k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1\}, \quad \text{with } \partial_t^m v \in H_{(0)}^s([0, T]).$$

This space has the following norm

$$\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^{s+m}}^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \|\partial_t^k v\|_{L^2([0, T])}^2 + \|\partial_t^m v\|_{H_{(0)}^s([0, T])}^2.$$

The space we used through the paper are the following

$$\mathcal{K}_{(0)}^s([0, T]; \Omega) = L^2([0, T]; H^s(\Omega)) \cap H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}}([0, T]; L^2(\Omega)),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_{pr(0)}^s([0, T]; \Omega) &= \{q \in L^\infty([0, T]; \dot{H}^1(\Omega)) : \nabla q \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-1}([0, T]; \Omega), \\ & q \in \mathcal{K}_{(0)}^{s-\frac{1}{2}}([0, T]; \partial\Omega)\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{(0)}^s([0, T]; \Omega) = L^2([0, T]; H^s(\Omega)) \cap H_{(0)}^{\frac{s+1}{2}}([0, T]; H^{-1}(\Omega)),$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}([0, T]; \Omega) = L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty([0, T]; H^{s+1}(\Omega)) \cap H_{(0)}^2([0, T]; H^\gamma(\Omega)),$$

$$\text{for } s-1-\varepsilon < \gamma < s-1,$$

with

$$\|f\|_{L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty H^s} = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} t^{-\frac{1}{4}} \|f(t)\|_{H^s}.$$

4.2 Preliminary Lemmas

The spaces defined above are fundamental for the use of the following embedding theorems and interpolation estimates, in order to get constants independent of time. For details, see [1], [4] and [20].

Lemma 3 *Let B a Hilbert space*

1. *For $s \geq 0$, there is a bounded extension operator from $H^s((0, T); B) \rightarrow H^s((-\infty, \infty); B)$.*
2. *For $0 \leq s \leq 2$, $s - \frac{1}{2}$ is not an integer, there is an extension operator from*

$$\left\{ v \in H^s((0, T); B); \partial_t^k v(0) = 0, 0 \leq k < s - \frac{1}{2} \right\} \rightarrow H^s((-\infty, \infty); B)$$

with a norm bounded independently on T . Moreover, if Ev is the extension of v then

$$\|Ev\|_{H^s((-\infty, \infty); B)} \leq C \|v\|_{H^s_{(0)}((0, T); B)}$$

Lemma 4 *Suppose $0 \leq r \leq 4$.*

1. *The Identity extends to a bounded operator*

$$\mathcal{K}^r((0, T); \Omega) \rightarrow H^p(0, T)H^{r-2p}(\Omega),$$

$$p \leq \frac{r}{2}.$$

2. *If r is not an odd integer, the restriction of this operator to the subspace with $\partial_t^k v(0) = 0$, $0 \leq k < \frac{r-1}{2}$ is bounded independently on T , indeed*

$$\|v\|_{H^p_{(0)}H^{r-2p}} \leq C \|v\|_{\mathcal{K}^r_{(0)}}.$$

Lemma 5 *Let $\bar{T} > 0$ be arbitrary, B a Hilbert space and choose $T \leq \bar{T}$.*

1. *For $v \in L^2((0, T); B)$, we define $V \in H^1((0, T); B)$ by*

$$V(t) = \int_0^t v(\tau) d\tau.$$

For $0 < s < \frac{1}{2}$ and $0 \leq \varepsilon < s$, then the map $v \rightarrow V$ is a bounded operator from $H^s((0, T); B)$ to $H^{s+1-\varepsilon}((0, T); B)$, and

$$\|V\|_{H^{s+1-\varepsilon}((0, T); B)} \leq C_0 T^\varepsilon \|v\|_{H^s((0, T); B)},$$

where C_0 is independent of T for $0 < T \leq \bar{T}$.

2. *For $\frac{1}{2} < s < 1$, we impose $v(0) = 0$ and $0 \leq \varepsilon < s$. Then $v \rightarrow V$ is a bounded operator from $H^s_{(0)}((0, T); B)$ to $H^{s+1-\varepsilon}_{(0)}((0, T); B)$ and*

$$\|V\|_{H^{s+1-\varepsilon}_{(0)}((0, T); B)} \leq C_0 T^\varepsilon \|v\|_{H^s_{(0)}((0, T); B)},$$

where C_0 is independent of T for $0 < T \leq \bar{T}$.

Lemma 6 Suppose $r > 1$ and $r \geq s \geq 0$. If $v \in H^r(\Omega)$ and $w \in H^s(\Omega)$, then $vw \in H^s(\Omega)$ and

$$\|vw\|_{H^s} \leq C\|v\|_{H^r}\|w\|_{H^s}.$$

Lemma 7 If $v \in H^{\frac{1}{q}}$ and $w \in H^{\frac{1}{p}}$ with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ and $1 < p < \infty$ then

$$\|vw\|_{L^2} \leq C\|v\|_{H^{\frac{1}{q}}}\|w\|_{H^{\frac{1}{p}}}.$$

Lemma 8 Suppose B, Y, Z are Hilbert spaces, and $M : B \times Y \rightarrow Z$ is a bounded, bilinear, multiplication operator. Suppose $w \in H^s((0, T); B)$ and $v \in H^s((0, T); Y)$, where $s > \frac{1}{2}$. If vw is defined by $M(v, w)$, then $vw \in H^s((0, T); Z)$ and the following hold

1.

$$\|vw\|_{H^s((0, T); Z)} \leq C\|v\|_{H^s((0, T); Y)}\|w\|_{H^s((0, T); B)}.$$

2. In addition, if $s \leq 2$ and $\partial_t^k v(0) = \partial_t^k w(0) = 0$, $0 \leq k < s - \frac{1}{2}$ and $s - \frac{1}{2}$ is not an integer, then the constant C in (1) can be chosen independently on T . Indeed

$$\|vw\|_{H_{(0)}^s((0, T); Z)} \leq C\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^s((0, T); Y)}\|w\|_{H_{(0)}^s((0, T); B)}.$$

Lemma 9 For $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, ε, δ positive and small enough and $v \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}$ the following estimates hold

1. $\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s+1}{2}} H^{1-\varepsilon}} \leq C\|v\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},$
2. $\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s+1}{2}+\varepsilon} H^{1+\delta}} \leq C\|v\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},$
3. $\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\varepsilon} H^{2+\delta}} \leq C\|v\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},$
4. $\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon} H^{2+\delta}} \leq C\|v\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},$
5. $\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{s-1}} \leq C\|v\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}},$
6. $\|v\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{1}{2}+2\varepsilon} H^s} \leq C\|v\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}.$

Remark 2 We notice that in the same way as Lemma 9 we can deduce the embeddings for the space $\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}$. For instance, $\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1} \subset H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\delta} H^{1+\eta}$, $\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1} \subset H_{(0)}^{\frac{s}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\delta} H^{1+\eta}$, for $\delta, \eta > 0$ and small enough.

Lemma 10 *Let Ω be a bounded set with a sufficient smooth boundary then the following trace theorems hold*

1. *Suppose $\frac{1}{2} < s \leq 5$. The mapping $v \rightarrow \partial_n^j v$ extends to a bounded operator $\mathcal{K}^s([0, T]; \Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{s-j-\frac{1}{2}}([0, T]; \partial\Omega)$, where j is an integer $0 \leq j < s - \frac{1}{2}$. The mapping $v \rightarrow \partial_t^k v(\alpha, 0)$ extends to a bounded operator $\mathcal{K}^s([0, T]; \Omega) \rightarrow H^{s-2k-1}(\Omega)$, if k is an integer $0 \leq k < \frac{1}{2}(s-1)$.*
2. *Suppose $\frac{3}{2} < s < 5$, $s \neq 3$ and $s - \frac{1}{2}$ not an integer. Let*

$$\mathcal{W}^s = \prod_{0 \leq j \leq s - \frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{K}^{s-j-\frac{1}{2}}([0, T]; \partial\Omega) \times \prod_{0 \leq k < \frac{s-1}{2}} H^{s-2k-1}(\Omega),$$

and let \mathcal{W}_0^s the subspace consisting of $\{a_j, w_k\}$, which are the traces described in the previous point, so that $\partial_t^k a_j(\alpha, 0) = \partial_n^j w_k(\alpha)$, $\alpha \in \partial\Omega$, for $j + 2k < s - \frac{3}{2}$. Then the traces in the previous point form a bounded operator $\mathcal{K}^s([0, T]; \Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_0^s$ and this operator has a bounded right inverse.

4.3 Auxiliary estimates

In this section we resume the estimates we use throught the proofs in order to avoid too many computations. In the specific we need the following results for $\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}$, by using lemma 5, with $0 < \delta < \eta$.

1.
$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} &\leq \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} + \|tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \\ &\leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^{\frac{4}{3}} H^{s+1}} + T \|J^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{s+1}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + C(\tilde{v}_0) T. \end{aligned}$$
2.
$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} &\leq \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} + \|tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \quad (45) \\ &\leq \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta-\delta} H^\gamma} + C(\tilde{v}_0) \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^\delta \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta} H^\gamma} + C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^\delta \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \quad & \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{2+\mu}} \leq \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{2+\mu}} + \|tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{2+\mu}} \\
& \leq \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2} + \delta - \delta} H^{2+\mu}} + C(\tilde{v}_0) \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^\delta \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2} + \delta} H^{2+\mu}} + C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0) T^\delta \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^p \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}} + C(\tilde{v}_0) T^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

And we get the following estimates for $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$, by using lemma 5, with $0 < \delta < \eta$.

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \quad & \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{L^\infty H^s} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \\
& \leq T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{L_{\frac{1}{4}}^\infty H^s} + T \|\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H^s} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa, \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{4}}. \\
2. \quad & \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \\
& \leq \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta-\delta} H^{\gamma-1}} + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^1} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^\delta \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{1+\eta} H^{\gamma-1}} + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa, \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\delta. \\
3. \quad & \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\mu}} \leq \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\mu}} + \|t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}} H^{1+\mu}} \\
& \leq \left\| \int_0^t \partial_t (\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}) \right\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2} + \delta - \delta} H^{1+\mu}} + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) \|t\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0) T^\delta \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2} + \delta} H^{1+\mu}} + C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa, \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_p - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 - t\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s, \gamma-1}}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We}\right) T^\delta.
\end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

In this estimate we use the fact that $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ depends only on the initial data. Indeed

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}} = J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T - \frac{1}{We} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 + (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T).$$

Then, when we estimate its H^s -norm we require sufficient regularity for \tilde{v}_0 and $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{\mathbf{T}}\|_{H^s} &= \left\| J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T - \frac{1}{We} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0 + \frac{\kappa}{We} (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 + (J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0)^T) \right\|_{H^s} \\ &\leq \|J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} + \frac{1}{We} \|\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0\|_{H^s} + \frac{\kappa}{We} \|J^P \nabla \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^s} \\ &\leq C(\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_0, \kappa) \left(1 + \frac{1}{We} \right). \end{aligned}$$

All the estimates for proving the local existence and the stability results make use of the following lemmas. For details see [4].

Lemma 11 *Let $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and $\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0 \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}$. Then, for T small enough we have*

1. $\|J^P(\tilde{X})\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq C(M, \tilde{v}_0, \|\tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^2}, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}})$
2. $\|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq C(M, \tilde{v}_0, \|\tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^2}, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}})$
 $\cdot \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} + \|tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \right)$
3. $\|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P\|_{H^1_{(0)} H^\gamma} \leq C(M, \tilde{v}_0, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}) \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H^1_{(0)} H^\gamma}$
4. $\|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P\|_{H^{\frac{s-1}{2}}_{(0)} H^{1+\delta}} \leq C(M, \tilde{v}_0, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}})$
 $\cdot \left(\|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{H^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\eta}_{(0)} H^{1+\delta}} + T \right),$

with

$$M = \frac{1}{\inf_{\tilde{\alpha}} |\tilde{\alpha}| - C(\tilde{v}_0)T - T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P \tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1, \gamma}}}.$$

Proof These results have been obtained by using the definition of $J^P_{kj} = \partial_{X_j} P_k(P^{-1}(\tilde{X}))$, which contains terms as $\frac{\tilde{X}_i}{|\tilde{X}|}$ and by using estimates (45).

Lemma 12 *Let $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and $\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{Y} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0 \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}$. Then, for T small enough we have*

1. $\|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{Y})\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}} \leq C(M, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}, \|\tilde{Y} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}) \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{Y}\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}}$
2. $\|J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{Y})\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma} \leq C(M, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}, \|\tilde{Y} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}) \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{Y}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma},$

where

$$M = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{\inf_{\tilde{\alpha}} |\tilde{\alpha}| - C(\tilde{v}_0)T - T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}}, \frac{1}{\inf_{\tilde{\alpha}} |\tilde{\alpha}| - C(\tilde{v}_0)T - T^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{Y} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}} \right\}.$$

Remark 3 The same estimates we obtain for $J^P(\tilde{X})$ and $J^P(\tilde{X}) - J^P(\tilde{Y})$ hold also for $Q^2(\tilde{X})$ and $Q^2(\tilde{X}) - Q^2(\tilde{Y})$.

Lemma 13 *Let $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$, $\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0 \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}$ and $\tilde{\zeta} = (\nabla\tilde{X})^{-1}$. Then for T small enough, we have*

1. $\|\tilde{\zeta}\|_{L^\infty H^s} + \sum_{i=1}^2 \|\partial_i \tilde{\zeta}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(M, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}})$
2. $\|\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}\|_{L^\infty H^s} \leq C(M, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}) \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{L^\infty H^{s+1}}$
3. $\|\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\delta} H^{1+\eta}} \leq C(M, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}) \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\delta} H^{2+\eta}}$
4. $\|\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(M, \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}) \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma},$

where

$$M = \frac{1}{1 - C(\tilde{v}_0)T - CT^{\frac{1}{4}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}} - CT^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}^2}.$$

Proof 1. Since $\tilde{\zeta} = \frac{1}{\det(\nabla\tilde{X})}(\text{Cof}(\nabla\tilde{X}))^T$, we need to estimate the $\det(\nabla\tilde{X}) = 1 + \text{div}(\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}) + \det(\nabla(\tilde{X} - \tilde{\alpha}))$ from below, by using (45).

2. Since $\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I} = \tilde{\zeta}(\mathcal{I} - \nabla\tilde{X}) = \tilde{\zeta}\nabla(\tilde{\alpha} - \tilde{X})$ then by using the previous result and (45) we obtain also the second estimate.

3. and 4. We use the previous definition of $\tilde{\zeta}$, $\det(\nabla(\tilde{X}))$ and $\tilde{\zeta} - \mathcal{I}$ in the right spaces.

Lemma 14 *Let $2 < s < \frac{5}{2}$ and $\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{X}^{(n-1)} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0 \in \mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}$. Then for T small enough, we have*

1. $\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\delta} H^{1+\eta}} \leq C(M, \tilde{v}_0)\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^{\frac{s-1}{2}+\delta} H^{2+\eta}}$
2. $\|\tilde{\zeta}^{(n)} - \tilde{\zeta}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^{\gamma-1}} \leq C(M, \tilde{v}_0)\|\tilde{X}^{(n)} - \tilde{X}^{(n-1)}\|_{H_{(0)}^1 H^\gamma}$

where

$$M = \max_{m=n-1,n} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - C(\tilde{v}_0)T - CT^{\frac{1}{4}}\mathcal{A}^{(m)} - CT^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathcal{A}^{(m)})^2} \right\}.$$

with $\mathcal{A}^{(m)} = \|\tilde{X}^{(m)} - \tilde{\alpha} - tJ^P\tilde{v}_0\|_{\mathcal{F}^{s+1,\gamma}}$

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