Research Article

Uniqueness of Weak Solutions to an Electrohydrodynamics Model

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This paper studies uniqueness of weak solutions to an electrohydrodynamics model in \(\mathbb{R}^d(d = 2, 3)\). When \(d = 2\), we prove a uniqueness without any condition on the velocity. For \(d = 3\), we prove a weak-strong uniqueness result with a condition on the vorticity in the homogeneous Besov space.

1. Introduction

We consider the following model of electrokinetic fluid in \(\mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty)\) [1, 2]:

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla \pi - \Delta u &= \Delta \phi \nabla \phi, \\
\text{div } u &= 0, \\
\partial_t n + u \cdot \nabla n &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla n - n \nabla \phi), \\
\partial_t p + u \cdot \nabla p &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla p + p \nabla \phi), \\
\Delta \phi &= n - p, \\
(u, n, p)(x, 0) &= (u_0, n_0, p_0)(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad (d = 2, 3).
\end{align*}
\]

The unknowns \(u, \pi, \phi, n,\) and \(p\) denote the velocity, pressure, electric potential, anion concentration, and cation concentration, respectively.
Equations (1.3)–(1.5) are known as the electrochemical equations [3] or semiconductor equations [4, 5], and electro-rheological systems [2, 6] when formally setting \( u = 0 \). (1.1) and (1.2) are Navier-Stokes equations with the Lorentz force \( \Delta \phi \nabla \phi \).

The uniqueness of weak solutions to the Navier-Stokes equations is still open. In 1962, Serrin [7] gave the first uniqueness condition:

\[
\|u\|_{L^r(0,T;L^s(\mathbb{R}^3))} + \frac{2}{r} + \frac{3}{s} = 1, \quad 3 < s \leq \infty.
\]

Kozono and Taniuchi [8] proved the following uniqueness criterion:

\[
u \in L^2(0,T;\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^3)).
\]

Here BMO denotes the functions of bounded mean oscillation. Ogawa and Taniuchi [9] obtained the uniqueness criterion:

\[
\nabla u \in L \log L \left(0, T; \dot{B}^0_{2, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^3)\right)
\]

with

\[
L \log L \left(0, T; \dot{B}^0_{2, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^3)\right) := \left\{ f; \int_0^T \|f\|_{\dot{B}^0_{2, \infty}} \log\left(e + \|f\|_{\dot{B}^0_{2, \infty}}\right) dt < \infty \right\}.
\]

Here it should be noted that Kozono et al. [10] proved that \( u \) is smooth if

\[
\nabla u \in L^1(0, T; \dot{B}^0_{2, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^3))
\]

Here \( \dot{B}^0_{2, \infty} \) is the homogeneous Besov space.

Kurokiba and Ogawa [4] considered the semiconductor equations (1.3)–(1.5) when \( u = 0 \) and proved that the existence and uniqueness of weak solutions with \( L^p \) initial data \( (n_0, p_0) \) when \( p = (d/2)(d \geq 3) \) and \( 1 < p < 2 \) \((d = 2)\).

Note that the system (1.1)–(1.5) holds its form under the scaling \( (u, \pi, \phi, n, p) \rightarrow (u_1, \pi_1, \phi_1, n_1, p_1) := (\lambda u, \lambda^2 \pi, \lambda \phi, \lambda^2 n, \lambda^2 p)(\lambda^2 t, \lambda x) \). Under this scaling, the space \( L^r(0,T;L^s) \) is invariant for \( u \) when \( 2/r + d/s = 1 \) and the space \( L^r(0,T;L^s) \) is invariant for \( (n,p) \) when \( 2/r + d/s = 2 \). Furthermore, \( L^d \) for \( u_0 \) and \( L^{d/2} \) for \( (n_0, p_0) \) are invariant spaces under this scaling. Fan and Gao [11], Ryham [12], and Schmuck [13] proved the existence, uniqueness, and regularity of global weak solutions to system (1.1)–(1.6) in a bounded domain \( \Omega \). When \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^d \), Jerome [14] established the first existence result in Kato’s semigroup framework. Zhao et al. [15] obtained global well-posedness for small initial data in Besov spaces with negative index.

The aim of this paper is to generalize the results of [4, 9]. We will prove the following results.
Abstract and Applied Analysis

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \((n_0, p_0) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L \log L(\mathbb{R}^2), n_0, p_0 \geq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2, \int n_0 \, dx = \int p_0 \, dx, \nabla \phi_0 \in L^2, \) and \(u_0 \in L^2.\) Then there exists a unique weak solution \((u, n, p, \phi)\) to the problem (1.1)–(1.6) satisfying

\[
(n, p) \in L^\infty(0, T; L^1 \cap L \log L) \cap L^2(0, T; L^2) \cap L^{4/3}(0, T; W^{1,4/3}), \quad n, p \geq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, T),
\]

\[
(\partial_t n, \partial_t p) \in L^{4/3}(0, T; W^{-1,4/3}),
\]

\[
\nabla \phi \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2) \cap L^2(0, T; H^1) \cap L^4(0, T; L^4),
\]

\[
u \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2) \cap L^2(0, T; H^1) \cap L^4(0, T; L^4),
\]

\[
\partial_t u \in L^{4/3}(0, T; H^{-1}) \text{ for any } T > 0.
\]

(1.12)

**Remark 1.2.** We can assume \(n_0 - p_0 \in \mathcal{E}_1^0\) (Hardy space) and \(\Delta \phi_0 = n_0 - p_0\) gives \(\nabla \phi_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2).\)

**Theorem 1.3** \((d = 3).\) Let \((n_0, p_0) \in L^{3/2}, n_0, p_0 \geq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3, \int n_0 \, dx = \int p_0 \, dx, \) and \(u_0 \in L^2.\) Suppose that (1.9) holds true, then there exists a unique weak solution \((u, n, p, \phi)\) to the problem (1.1)–(1.6) satisfying

\[
(n^{3/4}, p^{3/4}) \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2) \cap L^2(0, T; H^1), \quad n, p \geq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T),
\]

\[
(n, p) \in L^\infty(0, T; L^{3/2}) \cap L^{5/2}(0, T; L^{5/2}) \cap L^{5/3}(0, T; W^{1,5/3}) \cap L^4(0, T; L^2),
\]

\[
(\partial_t n, \partial_t p) \in L^{5/3}(0, T; W^{-1,3/2}),
\]

\[
\nabla \phi \in L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,3/2}) \cap L^{3/2}(0, T; W^{1,5/2}),
\]

\[
\nabla \phi \in L^\infty(0, T; L^3) \cap L^{5/2}(0, T; L^{15}),
\]

\[
u \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2) \cap L^2(0, T; H^1), \quad \partial_t u \in L^{2}(0, T; W^{-1,3/2})
\]

for any \(T > 0.\)

Let \(\eta_j, j = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \ldots,\) be the Littlewood-Paley dyadic decomposition of unity that satisfies \(\tilde{\eta} \in C_0^\infty(B_2 \setminus B_1/2), \eta_j(\xi) = \tilde{\eta}(2^{-j} \xi),\) and \(\sum_{j=0}^\infty \eta_j(\xi) = 1\) except \(\xi = 0.\) To fill the origin, we put a smooth cut off \(\tilde{\psi} \in S(\mathbb{R}^3)\) with \(\tilde{\psi}(\xi) \in C_0^\infty(B_1)\) such that

\[
\tilde{\psi} + \sum_{j=0}^\infty \eta_j(\xi) = 1.
\]

The homogeneous Besov space \(\mathcal{B}_{p,q}^s := \{ f \in S' : \| f \|_{\mathcal{B}_{p,q}^s} < \infty \}\) is introduced by the norm

\[
\| f \|_{\mathcal{B}_{p,q}^s} := \left( \sum_{j=-\infty}^\infty \left\| 2^j \eta_j * f \right\|_{L^p}^q \right)^{1/q},
\]

for \(s \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq p, q \leq \infty.\)

It is easy to prove the existence of weak solutions [14] and thus we omit the details here; we only need to derive the estimates (1.12) and (1.13) and prove the uniqueness.
2. Proof of Theorem 1.1

First, by the maximum principle, it is easy to prove that

\[ n, p \geq 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty). \]  

(2.1)

Testing (1.3) by \( 1 + \log n \) and testing (1.4) by \( 1 + \log p \), respectively, using (1.2), summing up the resulting equality, we obtain

\[
\int T_0 \int \left| \nabla \sqrt{n} \right|^2 + \left| \nabla \sqrt{p} \right|^2 dx \, dt + \int T_0 \int |\Delta \phi|^2 dx \, dt = \int T_0 \int n \log n \, dx + p \log p_0 \, dx.
\]  

(2.2)

Subtracting (1.4) from (1.3), we see that

\[
\partial_t (n - p) + u \cdot \nabla (n - p) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla (n - p) - (n + p) \nabla \phi).
\]  

(2.3)

Testing the above equation by \(-\phi\), using (1.5) and (2.1), we see that

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx - \int u \cdot \nabla \phi \, dx + \int |\Delta \phi|^2 \, dx + \int (n + p) |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx = 0.
\]  

(2.4)

Whence

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx + \int u \Delta \phi \nabla \phi \, dx + \int |\Delta \phi|^2 \, dx + \int (n + p) |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx = 0.
\]  

(2.5)

Testing (1.1) by \( u \), using (1.2), we find that

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int u^2 \, dx + \int |\nabla u|^2 \, dx = \int u \Delta \phi \nabla \phi \, dx.
\]  

(2.6)

Summing up (2.5) and (2.6), we get

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int \left( u^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2 \right) \, dx + \int \left| \nabla u \right|^2 + |\Delta \phi|^2 + (n + p) |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx \, dt = 0,
\]  

(2.7)

whence

\[
\frac{1}{2} \int u^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx + \int_0^T \left( \int \left| \nabla u \right|^2 + |\Delta \phi|^2 + (n + p) |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx \right) \, dt \leq \frac{1}{2} \int u_0^2 + |\nabla \phi_0|^2 \, dx.
\]  

(2.8)
Abstract and Applied Analysis

Integrating (1.3) and (1.4), we have

$$\int n\,dx = \int n_0\,dx = \int p_0\,dx = \int p\,dx.$$  \hfill (2.9)

Using the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality,

$$\| u \|_{L^4}^2 \leq C \| u \|_{L^2} \| \nabla u \|_{L^2},$$  \hfill (2.10)

we deduce that

$$\| u \|_{L^4(0,T;L^4)} \leq C,$$  \hfill (2.11)

$$\| \nabla \phi \|_{L^4(0,T;L^4)} \leq C,$$  \hfill (2.12)

$$\| (n,p) \|_{L^2(0,T;L^2)} \leq C.$$  \hfill (2.13)

Since \( \nabla n = 2\nabla \sqrt{n} \cdot \nabla \sqrt{n}, \nabla \sqrt{n} \in L^2(0,T;L^2), \sqrt{n} \in L^4(0,T;L^4), \) we easily infer that

$$\nabla n \in L^{4/3}(0,T;L^{4/3}),$$  \hfill (2.14)

by the Hölder inequality. Similarly, we have

$$\nabla p \in L^{4/3}(0,T;L^{4/3}).$$  \hfill (2.15)

It is easy to show that

$$\partial_t n, \partial_t p) \in L^{4/3}(0,T;W^{-14/3}), \quad \partial_t u \in L^{4/3}(0,T;H^{-1}).$$  \hfill (2.16)

Now we are in a position to prove the uniqueness. Let \((u_i, \pi_i, n_i, p_i, \phi_i) \) \((i = 1,2)\) be two weak solutions to the problem (1.1)–(1.6). Also let us denote

$$u := u_1 - u_2, \quad \pi := \pi_1 - \pi_2, \quad n := n_1 - n_2, \quad p := p_1 - p_2, \quad \phi := \phi_1 - \phi_2.$$  \hfill (2.17)

We define \( N \) and \( P \) satisfying the following equations:

$$-\Delta N + N = n \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty),$$  \hfill (2.18)

$$-\Delta P + P = p \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty).$$  \hfill (2.19)
It is easy to verify that

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t n + \nabla \cdot (u_1 n + u n_2) &= \Delta n - \nabla \cdot (n \nabla \phi_1 + n_2 \nabla \phi), \\
\partial_t p + \nabla \cdot (u_1 p + u p_2) &= \Delta p - \nabla \cdot (p \nabla \phi_1 + p_2 \nabla \phi), \\
\partial_t (n - p) + \nabla \cdot (u_1 (n - p) + u (n_2 - p_2)) &= \Delta (n - p) - \nabla \cdot ((n + p) \nabla \phi_1 + (n_2 + p_2) \nabla \phi).
\end{align*}
\]

(2.20) (2.21) (2.22)

Testing (2.20) by \( N \), we derive

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int N^2 + |\nabla N|^2 \, dx + \int |\nabla N|^2 + |\Delta N|^2 \, dx = \int n \nabla \phi_1 \cdot \nabla N + n_2 \nabla \phi \nabla N + u_1 n \nabla N + u n_2 \nabla N \, dx =: I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4.
\]

(2.23)

Using (2.10), (2.18) and (2.19), each term \( I_i \) \((i = 1, 2, 3, 4)\) can be bounded as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
I_1 &\leq \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|\nabla N\|_{L^4} + \|N\|_{L^4} \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|\nabla N\|_{L^4} \\
&\leq C \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} + C \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|N\|_{H^1}^2 \\
&\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4}^4 \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|N\|_{H^1}^2,
\end{align*}
\]

(2.24)

\[
\begin{align*}
I_2 &\leq \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^4} \|\nabla N\|_{L^4} \\
&\leq \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^4}^2 + \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 \\
&\leq C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^2} \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2} + C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|n_2\|_{L^2}^2 \left( \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 \right),
\end{align*}
\]

(2.24)

\[
\begin{align*}
I_3 &\leq \|u_1\|_{L^4} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^4} \\
&\leq C \|u_1\|_{L^4} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|u_1\|_{L^4}^4 \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2,
\end{align*}
\]

(2.24)

\[
\begin{align*}
I_4 &\leq \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^4} \|\nabla N\|_{L^4} \\
&\leq \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^4}^2 + \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^4}^2 \\
&\leq C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2} + C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|n_2\|_{L^2}^2 \left( \|u\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 \right).
\end{align*}
\]
Substituting these estimates into (2.23), we obtain

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int N^2 + |\nabla N|^2 \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla N|^2 + |\Delta N|^2 \, dx \]
\[ \leq C \left( \| \nabla \phi_1 \|^4_{L^4} + \| n_2 \|^4_{L^2} + \| u_1 \|^4_{L^4} + 1 \right) \left( \| N \|^2_{L^2} + \| \nabla N \|^2_{L^2} + \| u \|^2_{L^2} + \| \nabla \phi \|^2_{L^2} \right) + \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta \phi \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{18} \| \nabla u \|^2_{L^2}. \]  

(2.25)

Similarly for the \( p \)-equation, we get

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int p^2 + |\nabla p|^2 \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla p|^2 + |\Delta p|^2 \, dx \]
\[ \leq C \left( \| \nabla \phi_1 \|^4_{L^4} + \| p_2 \|^4_{L^2} + \| u_1 \|^4_{L^4} + 1 \right) \left( \| P \|^2_{L^2} + \| \nabla p \|^2_{L^2} + \| u \|^2_{L^2} + \| \nabla \phi \|^2_{L^2} \right) + \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta \phi \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{18} \| \nabla u \|^2_{L^2}. \]  

(2.26)

Testing (2.22) by \(-\phi\), using (1.5), we deduce that

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx + \int |\Delta \phi|^2 \, dx \]
\[ = - \int (n + p) \nabla \phi_1 \nabla \phi + (n_2 + p_2) (\nabla \phi)^2 + u_1 \Delta \phi \nabla \phi + u (n_2 - p_2) \nabla \phi \, dx \]
\[ =: J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4. \]  

(2.27)

Using (2.10), (2.18), and (2.19), each term \( J_i \) \( (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \) can be bounded as follows:

\[ J_1 \leq \| n + p \|^2_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi_1 \|^2_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi \|^2_{L^4} \]
\[ \leq C (\| \Delta N \|^2_{L^2} + \| \Delta P \|^2_{L^2} + \| N \|^2_{L^2} + \| P \|^2_{L^2}) \| \nabla \phi_1 \|^2_{L^4} \| \nabla \phi \|^4_{L^2} \| \Delta \phi \|^4_{L^2} \]
\[ \leq \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta N \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta P \|^2_{L^2} + C \| N \|^2_{L^2} + C \| P \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta \phi \|^2_{L^2} + C \| \nabla \phi_1 \|^4_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi \|^2_{L^2} \]

\[ J_2 \leq 0, \]

\[ J_3 \leq \| u_1 \|^2_{L^4} \| \Delta \phi \|^2_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi \|^2_{L^4} \]
Abstract and Applied Analysis

Substituting these estimates into 
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int |\nabla \phi|^2 \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int |\Delta \phi|^2 \, dx
\]
\[
\leq C \left( \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^2} + \|u_1\|_{L^4}^4 + \|n_2 + p_2\|_{L^4}^2 + 1 \right) \left( \|u\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\Delta u\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^2}^2 \right)
\]
\[
+ \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta P\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta u\|_{L^2}^2.
\]
(2.29)

It is easy to find that \( u \) satisfies
\[
\partial_t u + u_2 \cdot \nabla u + u \cdot \nabla u_1 + \nabla \pi - \Delta u = \Delta \phi \nabla \phi_1 + \Delta \phi_2 \nabla \phi.
\]
(2.30)

Testing this equation by \( u \), using (1.2), we have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int u^2 \, dx + \int |\nabla u|^2 \, dx = \int \Delta \phi \nabla \phi_1 u + \Delta \phi_2 \nabla \phi \cdot u - u \cdot \nabla u_1 \cdot u \, dx =: \ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3.
\]
(2.31)

Using (2.10), each term \( \ell_i \) \((i = 1, 2, 3)\) can be bounded as follows:
\[
\ell_1 \leq \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|u\|_{L^4},
\]
\[
\leq C \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4} \|u\|_{L^4}^{1/2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{1/2}
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^4}^4 \|u\|_{L^2}^2,
\]
\[
\ell_2 \leq \|\Delta \phi_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^4} \|u\|_{L^4}.
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\leq & \left( C \| \Delta \phi_2 \|_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi \|_{L^2}^{1/2} \| \Delta u \|_{L^2}^{1/2} \| \nabla u \|_{L^2}^{1/2} \right. \\
&\left. \leq \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta \phi \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \| \nabla u \|_{L^2}^2 + C \| \Delta \phi_2 \|_{L^2}^2 \left( \| u \|_{L^2}^2 + \| \nabla \phi \|_{L^2}^2 \right) \right), \\
\epsilon_3 \leq & \int u \cdot \nabla u \cdot u_1 \, dx \\
&\leq \| u \|_{L^4} \| \nabla u \|_{L^2} \| u_1 \|_{L^4} \\
&\leq C \| u \|_{L^2}^{1/2} \| \nabla u \|_{L^2}^{3/2} \| u_1 \|_{L^4} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{18} \| \nabla u \|_{L^2}^2 + C \| u_1 \|_{L^4}^4 \| u \|_{L^2}^2.
\end{align*}
\]

(2.32)

Substituting these estimates into (2.31), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int u^2 \, dx + \int |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \\
&\leq \frac{1}{9} \| \Delta \phi \|_{L^2}^2 + C \left( \| \nabla \phi_1 \|_{L^2}^4 + \| \Delta \phi_2 \|_{L^2}^2 + \| u_1 \|_{L^4}^4 \right) \left( \| u \|_{L^2}^2 + \| \nabla \phi \|_{L^2}^2 \right).
\end{align*}
\]

(2.33)

Combining (2.25), (2.26), (2.29), and (2.33), using (2.8), (2.11), (2.12), (2.13), and the Gronwall inequality, we conclude that

\[
N = P = 0, \quad u = 0, \quad \nabla \phi = 0,
\]

(2.34)

and thus

\[
n = p = 0.
\]

(2.35)

This completes the proof.

### 3. Proof of Theorem 1.3

By the same calculations as that in [11], we can prove (1.13) and thus we omit the details here.

Now we are in a position to prove the uniqueness. We still use the same notations as that in Section 2, and similarly we get (2.23). But each term \( I_i \) \((i = 1, 2, 3, 4)\) can be bounded as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
I_1 \leq & \| \Delta N \|_{L^2} \| \nabla N \|_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi_1 \|_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi \|_{L^2} + \| N \|_{L^2} \| \nabla \phi_1 \|_{L^2} \| \nabla N \|_{L^2} \\
&\leq C \| \Delta N \|_{L^2} \| \nabla N \|_{L^2}^{1/5} \| \Delta N \|_{L^2}^{1/5} \| \nabla \phi_1 \|_{L^2} \| \nabla N \|_{L^2} + C \| \nabla N \|_{L^2}^2 \\
&\leq \frac{1}{18} \| \Delta N \|_{L^2}^2 + C \| \nabla \phi_1 \|_{L^2} \| \nabla N \|_{L^2} + C \| \nabla N \|_{L^2}^2.
\end{align*}
\]

(3.1)
by the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality,

$$
\|\nabla N\|_{L^{10/13}} \leq C \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^{4/5} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^{1/5},
$$

$$
I_2 \leq \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}
\leq C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^{1/2}
\leq C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\Delta N + N + \Delta P - P\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^{1/2}
\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta P\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|P\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2
$$

(3.2)

by the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality,

$$
\|\nabla N\|_{L^3}^2 \leq C \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2},
$$

$$
I_3 = \int u_1 n \nabla N \, dx = -\int u_1 \Delta N \nabla N \, dx.
$$

(3.3)

Now we decompose $u_1$ into three parts in the phase variable:

$$
u_1 = \sum_{j<-M} \eta_j * u_1 + \sum_{j=-M}^{M} \eta_j * u_1 + \sum_{j>M} \eta_j * u_1
=: u_1^\ell + u_1^m + u_1^h.
$$

(3.4)

Thus

$$
I_3 = -\int u_1^\ell \Delta N \nabla N \, dx + \sum_i \int \partial_i u_1^m : \partial_i N \nabla N \, dx - \int u_1^h \Delta N \nabla N \, dx
=: I_{31} + I_{32} + I_{33}.
$$

(3.5)

Recalling the Bernstein inequality,

$$
\|\eta_j * u\|_{L^q} \leq C 2^{3j(1/p-1/q)} \|\eta_j * u\|_{L^p}, \quad 1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty,
$$

(3.6)
the low-frequency part is estimated as

\[ I_{31} \leq \|\nabla N\|_{L^3} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \left\| u_1^f \right\|_{L^3} \]
\[ \leq C \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 \sum_{j<-M} 2^{j/2} \left\| \eta_j \ast u_1 \right\|_{L^2} \]
\[ \leq C \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 \left( \sum_{j<-M} 2^j \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \|\eta_j \ast u_1\|_{L^2}^2 \right)^{1/2} \]
\[ \leq C 2^{-M/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 \|u_1\|_{L^2} \]
\[ \leq C 2^{-M/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2. \]

The second term can be bounded as follows:

\[ I_{32} \leq \sum_i \|\partial_i N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \left\| \partial_i u_{1}^m \right\|_{L^\infty} \]
\[ \leq C \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^3 \|\nabla u_{1}^m\|_{L^\infty} \]
\[ \leq C \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^3 \sum_{j=-M}^{M} \|\eta_j \ast \nabla u_1\|_{L^\infty} \]
\[ \leq C M \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^3 \|\nabla u_1\|_{\dot{B}^{0}_{\infty,\infty}}. \]

On the other hand, the last term is simply bounded by the Hausdorff-Young inequality as

\[ I_{33} \leq \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \left\| u_1^f \right\|_{L^\infty} \]
\[ \leq \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \sum_{j>-M} \left\{ (-\Delta)^{-1/2}(\eta_{j-1} + \eta_j + \eta_{j+1}) \right\} \ast \eta_j \ast (-\Delta)^{1/2} u_1 \right\|_{L^\infty} \]
\[ \leq C \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \sum_{j>-M} 2^{-j} \left\| \eta_j \ast (-\Delta)^{1/2} u_1 \right\|_{L^\infty} \]
\[ \leq C \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \sum_{j>-M} 2^{-j} \|\nabla u_1\|_{\dot{B}^{0}_{\infty,\infty}} \]
\[ \leq C 2^{-M} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2} \|\nabla u_1\|_{\dot{B}^{0}_{\infty,\infty}} \]
\[ \leq C 2^{-M} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 \|\nabla u_1\|_{\dot{B}^{0}_{\infty,\infty}}^2 + C 2^{-M} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2. \]
Choosing $M$ properly large so that $C^{-M/2} \leq 1/36$ and $C^{-M} \|u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \leq 1$, we reach

$$I_3 \leq \frac{1}{8} \|\Delta u\|^2_{L^2} + C \|\nabla u\|^2_{L^2} \|u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \left( 1 + \log \left( e + \|u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \right) \right),$$

$$I_4 \leq \|u\|_{L^2} \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}$$

$$\leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^2} \|n_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^{1/2}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|^2_{L^2} + C \|n_t\|^2_{L^2} \|\nabla N\|^2_{L^2}. \quad (3.10)$$

Substituting the above estimates into (2.23), we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int N^2 + \|\nabla N\|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \|\nabla N\|^2 + \|\Delta N\|^2 dx$$

$$\leq C \left( \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^1}^{5/2} + 1 + \|n_2\|_{L^2}^4 \right) \left( \|N\|_{L^2}^2 + \|P\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 \right)$$

$$+ C \|\nabla N\|_{L^2}^2 \|\nabla u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \left( 1 + \log \left( e + \|u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2. \quad (3.11)$$

Similarly for the $p$-equation, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int P^2 + \|\nabla P\|^2 dx + \int \|\nabla P\|^2 + \|\Delta P\|^2 dx$$

$$\leq C \left( \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^1}^{5/2} + 1 + \|n_2\|_{L^2}^4 \right) \left( \|N\|_{L^2}^2 + \|P\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla P\|_{L^2}^2 \right)$$

$$+ C \|\nabla P\|_{L^2}^2 \|\nabla u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \left( 1 + \log \left( e + \|u_t\|_{B^0_{2,\infty}} \right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2. \quad (3.12)$$

As in Section 2, we still have (2.31). But each term $\ell_i \ (i = 1, 2, 3)$ can be bounded as follows:

$$\ell_1 \leq \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^1} \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^{30/13}}$$

$$\leq C \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^1} \left( \|\Delta N\|_{L^2} + \|\Delta P\|_{L^2} + \|N\|_{L^2} + \|P\|_{L^2} \right) \|u\|_{L^2}^{4/5} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{1/5}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta P\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|P\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^1}^{5/2} \|u\|_{L^2}^2, \quad (3.13)$$
by the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality,

\[ \|u\|_{L^{30/13}} \leq C \|u\|_{L^2}^{4/5} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{1/5}, \]

\[ \ell_2 \leq \|\Delta \phi_2\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^3} \]

\[ \leq C \|\Delta \phi_2\|_{L^2} \|\Delta \phi\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \]

\[ \leq C \|\Delta \phi_2\|_{L^2} (\|\Delta N\|_{L^2} + \|\Delta P\|_{L^2} + \|N\|_{L^2} + \|P\|_{L^2}) \|u\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{18} \|\Delta P\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|P\|_{L^2}^2 \]

\[ + \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|\Delta \phi_2\|_{L^2}^4 \|u\|_{L^2}^2, \]  

(3.14)

by the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality

\[ \|u\|_{L^2}^2 \leq C \|u\|_{L^2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}. \]

(3.15)

By the similar calculations as that of \( I_3 \), \( \ell_3 \) can be bounded as follows:

\[ \ell_3 \leq \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|u\|_{L^2}^2 \|\nabla u_1\|_{B^{0,-\infty}} \left( 1 + \log \left( e + \|\nabla u_1\|_{B^{0,-\infty}} \right) \right). \]

(3.16)

Substituting the above estimates into (2.31), we have

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int u^2 \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{9} \|\Delta N\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{9} \|\Delta P\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|N\|_{L^2}^2 + C \|P\|_{L^2}^2 \]

\[ + \left( \|\nabla \phi_1\|_{L^{35}}^{5/2} + \|\Delta \phi_2\|_{L^2}^4 \right) \|u\|_{L^2}^2 \]

\[ + \frac{1}{18} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 \|\nabla u_1\|_{B^{0,-\infty}} \left( 1 + \log \left( e + \|\nabla u_1\|_{B^{0,-\infty}} \right) \right). \]

(3.17)

Combining (3.11), (3.12), and (3.17), using (1.13) and the Gronwall inequality, we arrive at

\[ N = P = 0, \quad u = 0, \]

(3.18)

as thus

\[ n = p = 0, \quad \nabla \phi = 0. \]

(3.19)

This completes the proof.
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