BGK MODEL FOR MULTI-COMPONENT GASES NEAR A GLOBAL MAXWELLIAN

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Abstract. In this paper, we establish the existence of the unique global-in-time classical solutions to the multi-component BGK model suggested in [47] when the initial data is a small perturbation of global equilibrium. For this, we carefully analyze the dissipative nature of the linearized multi-component relaxation operator, and observe that the partial dissipation from the intra-species and the inter-species linearized relaxation operators are combined in a complementary manner to give rise to the desired dissipation estimate of the model We also observe that the convergence rate of the distribution function increases as the momentum-energy interchange rate between the different components of the gas increases.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we study the existence and the asymptotic behavior of the BGK model for multi-component gases suggested in [47]:

$$\begin{align*}
\partial_t F_1 + v \cdot \nabla_x F_1 &= n_1(M_{11} - F_1) + n_2(M_{12} - F_1), \\
\partial_t F_2 + v \cdot \nabla_x F_2 &= n_2(M_{22} - F_2) + n_1(M_{21} - F_2), \\
F_1(x, v, 0) &= F_{10}(x, v), \\
F_2(x, v, 0) &= F_{20}(x, v).
\end{align*}$$

(1.1)

The distribution function $F_i(x, v, t)$ denotes the number density of $i$-th species particle at the phase point $(x, v) \in \mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ at time $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ for $i = 1, 2$. The intra-species Maxwell distributions in the BGK operator $M_{ii}$ are defined as

$$M_{ii} = \frac{n_i}{\sqrt{2\pi T_i}} \exp \left(-\frac{|v - U_i|^2}{2 \frac{T_i}{m_i}}\right), \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

Here $m_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$ denotes the mass of a molecule in the $i$-th component, which we assume that $m_1 \geq m_2$ throughout the paper without loss of generality. The number density $n_i$, the bulk velocity $U_i$, and the temperature $T_i$ of the $i$-th particle are defined by

$$n_i(x, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} F_i(x, v, t) dv,$$

$$U_i(x, t) = \frac{1}{n_i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} F_i(x, v, t) dv,$$

$$T_i(x, t) = \frac{1}{3n_i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} F_i(x, v, t) m_i |v - U_i|^2 dv.$$

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The inter-species Maxwellian distributions are defined by
\[
\mathcal{M}_{12} = \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2\pi T_{m_1}}} \exp\left(-\frac{|v - U_{12}|^2}{2 T_{m_1}}\right), \quad \mathcal{M}_{21} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{2\pi T_{m_2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{|v - U_{21}|^2}{2 T_{m_2}}\right),
\]
where the inter-species bulk velocities \(U_{12}, U_{21}\) and the inter-species temperatures \(T_{12}, T_{21}\) are defined by
\[
U_{12} = \delta U_1 + (1 - \delta)U_2, \quad U_{21} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta)U_1 + \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta)\right)U_2,
\]
and
\[
T_{12} = \omega T_1 + (1 - \omega)T_2 + \gamma |U_2 - U_1|^2, \quad T_{21} = (1 - \omega)T_1 + \omega T_2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} m_1 (1 - \delta) \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} (\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta\right) - \gamma\right) |U_2 - U_1|^2.
\]
Here, the free parameter \(\delta\) and \(\omega\) denote the momentum interchange rate and the temperature interchange rate, respectively. In (1.1), \(n_i(M_{ij} - F_i)\) \((i = 1, 2)\) are the intra-species relaxation operators for \(i\)-th gas component, while \(n_j(M_{ij} - F_i)\) \((i \neq j)\) are the inter-species relaxation operators between different components of the gas. We note that the inter-species relaxation operators describe the interchange of the macroscopic momentum and the temperature between two different species of gas. These relaxation operators satisfy the following cancellation properties:
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (M_{12} - F_1)(1, m_i v, m_i |v|^2) \, dv = 0, \quad i = 1, 2
\]
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (M_{12} - F_1) \, dv = 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (M_{21} - F_2) \, dv = 0,
\]
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_1 (M_{12} - F_1) m_1 v \, dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_2 (M_{21} - F_2) m_2 v \, dv = 0,
\]
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_1 (M_{12} - F_1) m_1 |v|^2 \, dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_2 (M_{21} - F_2) m_2 |v|^2 \, dv = 0,
\]
leading to the following conservation laws of the density, total momentum, and total energy:
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} F_1(x, v, t) \, dv \, dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} F_2(x, v, t) \, dv \, dx = 0,
\]
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} (F_1(x, v, t) m_1 v + F_2(x, v, t) m_2 v) \, dv \, dx = 0,
\]
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} (F_1(x, v, t) m_1 |v|^2 + F_2(x, v, t) m_2 |v|^2) \, dv \, dx = 0.
\]
To ensure the positivity of all temperatures, the free parameters \(\omega, \delta,\) and \(\gamma\) are restricted to
\[
\frac{m_1}{m_2} - 1 \leq \delta < 1, \quad 0 \leq \omega < 1,
\]
and
\[
0 \leq \gamma \leq \frac{m_1}{3} (1 - \delta) \left[\left(1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}\right) \delta + 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}\right].
\]
For more details, see [47].

The main goal of this paper is to establish the global-in-time classical solution of the mixture BGK model when the initial data is close to global equilibrium. For this, we consider the following global equilibrium for each particle distribution function:

\[ \mu_1(v) = n_{10} \frac{\sqrt{m_1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\|v\|^2}{2}}, \quad \mu_2(v) = n_{20} \frac{\sqrt{m_2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\|v\|^2}{2}}. \]

We then define the perturbations \( f_k \) for \( k = 1, 2 \) by \( F_k = \mu_k + \sqrt{\mu_k} f_k \) and rewrite the mixture BGK model (1.1) in terms of \( f \) as

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t f_1 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_1 &= L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2), \\
\partial_t f_2 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_2 &= L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2).
\end{align*}
\]

On the R.H.S, \( L_{11} \) and \( L_{22} \) denote the linearized part of the intra-species relaxation operators:

\[
L_{kk}(f_k) = n_{k0}(P_k f_k - f_k), \quad (k = 1, 2),
\]

where \( P_k \) is the \( L^2 \) projection onto the linear space spanned by \( \{ \sqrt{\mu_k}, v \sqrt{\mu_k}, |v|^2 \sqrt{\mu_k} \} \).

The linearized operators for inter-species interactions \( L_{12} \) and \( L_{21} \) are given by

\[
L_{12}(f_1, f_2) = n_{20}(P_{11} f_1 - f_1) + n_{20}\left[ (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \frac{m_1}{m_2} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{1i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{15} \right],
\]

\[
L_{21}(f_1, f_2) = n_{10}(P_{22} f_2 - f_2) \\
+ n_{10}\left[ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}} \frac{m_2}{m_1} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} - \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{2i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} - \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{25} \right],
\]

for \( 0 \leq \delta, \omega < 1 \) and \( \{ e_{ki} \} \) is an orthonormal basis spanned by \( \{ \sqrt{\mu_k}, v \sqrt{\mu_k}, |v|^2 \sqrt{\mu_k} \} \) for \( k = 1, 2 \). Finally, \( \Gamma_{11}, \Gamma_{22}, \Gamma_{12}, \) and \( \Gamma_{21} \) are nonlinear perturbations. For detailed derivation of (1.3), see Sec. 2.

We introduce

\[
L(f_1, f_2) = (L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1, f_2), L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1, f_2)),
\]

and

\[
\Gamma(f_1, f_2) = (\Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2), \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2)),
\]

to rewrite (1.3) in the following succinct form:

\[(\partial_t + v \cdot \nabla_x)(f_1, f_2) = L(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma(f_1, f_2).\]

To state our main result, we need to set up several notations.

- The constant \( C \) in the estimates will be defined generically.
\( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2_v} \) and \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \) denote the standard \( L^2 \) inner product on \( \mathbb{R}^3_v \) and \( \mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v \), respectively.

\[
\langle f, g \rangle_{L^2_v} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(v)g(v)dv, \quad \langle f, g \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} = \int_{\mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v} f(x,v)g(x,v)dvdx.
\]

\( \| \cdot \|_{L^2_v} \) and \( \| \cdot \|_{L^2_{x,v}} \) denote the standard \( L^2 \) norms in \( \mathbb{R}^3_v \) and \( \mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v \), respectively:

\[
\| f \|_{L^2_v} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |f(v)|^2 dv \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \| f \|_{L^2_{x,v}} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v} |f(x,v)|^2 dvdx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]

We define the high-order energy norm \( \| \cdot \|_{E} \)

\[
\| (f(x,v), g(x,v)) \|_{E} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |f(x,v)|^2 + |g(x,v)|^2 dv \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]

\[
\| (f(x,v), g(x,v)) \|_{E_{x,v}} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v} |f(x,v)|^2 + |g(x,v)|^2 dvdx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]

We use the following notations for multi-indices differential operators:

\[
\alpha = [\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3], \quad \beta = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3],
\]

and

\[
\partial^\alpha_v = \partial_1^{\alpha_0} \partial_2^{\alpha_1} \partial_3^{\alpha_2} \partial_1^{\alpha_3}, \quad \partial^\beta_{x,v} = \partial_1^{\beta_1} \partial_2^{\beta_2} \partial_3^{\beta_3}.
\]

We employ the following convention for simplicity.

\[
\partial^\alpha_v f_1 + \partial^\alpha_v f_2 = \partial^\alpha_v (f_1 + f_2).
\]

We define the high-order energy norm \( \mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1(t), f_2(t)) \):

\[
\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1(t), f_2(t)) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_1, |\beta| \leq N_2} \| \partial^\alpha_{x,v} (f_1(t), f_2(t)) \|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.
\]

For notational simplicity, we use \( \mathcal{E}(t) \) to denote \( \mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1(t), f_2(t)) \) when the dependency on \((N_1, N_2)\) is not relevant.

We are now ready to state our main result.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( N \geq 3 \). We set the macroscopic quantities of the initial data to the same with that of the global equilibria:

\[
\int_{\mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v} F_{k0}(x,v) \left( \frac{1}{m_k v} \right)^2 dvdx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^3_x \times \mathbb{R}^3_v} \mu_k(v) \left( \frac{1}{m_k v} \right)^2 dvdx,
\]

for \( k = 1, 2 \). We define \( f_{k0} \) as \( f_{k0} = \mu_k + \sqrt{\mu_k} f_{k0} \). Then there exists \( \epsilon > 0 \) such that if \( \mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_{10}, f_{20}) < \epsilon \), then there exists a unique global-in-time classical solution of (1.1) satisfying
The two distribution functions are non-negative:

\[ F_k(x, v, t) = \mu_k + \sqrt{\mu_k} f_k \geq 0. \]

The conservation laws hold (1.2).

The distribution functions converge exponentially to the global equilibrium:

\[ \mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1, f_2)(t) \leq C e^{-\eta t}\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_{10}, f_{20}). \]

In the case of \( N_2 = 0 \), that is, if \( \mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(f_{10}, f_{20}) < \epsilon \), we have the following more detailed convergence estimate:

\[ \mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(f_1, f_2)(t) \leq C e^{-\eta \min((1-\delta),(1-\omega))t}\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(f_{10}, f_{20}). \]

Let \((f_1, f_2)\) and \((\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2)\) be solutions corresponding to the initial data \((f_{10}, f_{20})\) and \((\bar{f}_{10}, \bar{f}_{20})\), respectively, then the system satisfies the following \(L^2\) stability:

\[ \|(f_1 - \bar{f}_1, f_2 - \bar{f}_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\|(f_{10} - \bar{f}_{10}, f_{20} - \bar{f}_{20})\|_{L^2_{x,v}}. \]

**Remark 1.2.** The convergence rate in the case of \( N_2 = 0 \) shows that the higher interchange rate \((\delta \text{ and } \omega \text{ close to } 0)\) gives the faster convergence rates.

The most important step is the identification of the dissipation mechanism of the linearized multi-component relaxation operator. To investigate the dissipative property of \( L \), we decompose the linearized inter-species relaxation operator \( L_{ij} \) \((i \neq j)\) further into the mass interaction part \( L_{ij} \) and the momentum-energy interaction part \( L_{ij}^2 \):

\[ L_{12}^1(f_1) = n_{20}(P_1 f_1 - f_1), \quad L_{21}^1(f_2) = n_{10}(P_2 f_2 - f_2), \]

and

\[
L_{12}^2(f_1, f_2) = n_{20} \left[ (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{m_{10}}{n_{20}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2_x} - (f_1, e_{1i})_{L^2_x} \right) e_{1i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{m_{20}}} (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2_x} - (f_1, e_{15})_{L^2_x} \right) e_{15} \right],
\]

\[
L_{21}^2(f_1, f_2) = n_{10} \left[ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} (f_1, e_{1i})_{L^2_x} - (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2_x} \right) e_{2i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}} (f_1, e_{15})_{L^2_x} - (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2_x} \right) e_{25} \right],
\]

so that \( L_{12} = L_{12}^1 + L_{12}^2 \) and \( L_{21} = L_{21}^1 + L_{21}^2 \). We first derive from an explicit computation that the intra-species operator \( L_{ii} \) and the mass interaction part of the inter-species operator \( L_{12}^1 \) and \( L_{21}^1 \) give rise to the following partial dissipative estimate:

\[
(L_{11} + L_{12}^1) f_1, f_1)_{L^2_{x,v}} + (L_{22} + L_{21}^1) f_2, f_2)_{L^2_{x,v}} = -(n_{10} + n_{20}) ||(I - P_1, I - P_2)(f_1, f_2)||^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.
\]

(1.4)

We note that the dissipation estimate above is too weak in that it involves 10-dimensional degeneracy, which is 4-dimensional bigger than the 6-dimensional conservation laws in (1.2). It is the additional dissipation from the momentum-energy interaction parts \( L_{12}^2, L_{21}^2 \) of the inter-species operators \( L_{12} \) and \( L_{21} \) that make up for the deficiency:

\[
(L_{12}^2, f_1)_{L^2_{x,v}} + (L_{21}^2, f_2)_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq - \min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} (n_{10} + n_{20})
\]

\[
\times \left( ||(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2)||^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - ||P(f_1, f_2)||^2_{L^2_{x,v}} \right),
\]

(1.5)
where $P$ is an orthonormal $L^2 \times L^2$ projection on the space spanned by the following 6-dimensional basis
\[
\{(\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), (m_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2}), ((m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1}, (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2})\}.
\]

Then partial dissipation estimates (1.4) and (1.5) complement each other to give rise to the following multi-component dissipation estimate for $L$:
\[
\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq -(n_{10} + n_{20}) \left( \max \{\delta, \omega\} \| (I - P_1, I - P_2)(f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + \min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} \| (I - P)(f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \right).
\]

The dissipation estimate (1.6), together with further analysis on the degeneracy part through the standard micro-macro decomposition, provides the following full coercivity depending on the interchange rates:
\[
\langle L(\partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2)), \partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq -\eta \min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2.
\]

Due to the presence of the momentum interchange rate $\delta$ and the energy interchange rate $\omega$ between different components in the dissipation estimate, we see that the larger interchange rate (when $\delta$ and $\omega$ are close to zero) leads to the stronger dissipation, and therefore, the faster convergence to the global equilibrium:
\[
\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial^\alpha (f_1(t), f_2(t)) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \leq e^{-\eta \min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} t} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial^\alpha (f_1(0), f_2(0)) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2.
\]

1.1. Literature review. We start with a review of the mathematical results of the monospecies BGK model. Perthame established the first result on global weak solutions for a general initial data in [52]. In [53], the authors considered weighted-$L^\infty$ bounds to obtain the uniqueness. Desvillettes considered the convergence to equilibrium in a weak sense [26]. Ukai proved the existence of the stationary solution on a finite interval with inflow boundary condition in [67]. In [75], the $L^\infty$ work in [52] is generalized to an weighted $L^p$ space. Classical solutions near-global equilibrium is constructed in [7] using the spectral analysis of Ukai [66], and by using the nonlinear energy method of Yan Guo [38, 39, 40] in [71]. The nonlinear energy method is then employed further to study several types of BGK models [5, 6, 44, 71, 73, 74]. Saint-Raymond considered the hydrodynamic limits of the BGK model in [58, 59]. For the numerical study of the BGK model, we refer to [8, 14, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 48, 56, 57].

Various BGK models to describe the dynamics of multi-component gases are proposed in the literature. Examples include the model of Gross and Krook [37], the model of Hamel [43], the model of Greene [35], the model of Garzo, Santos and Brey [33], the model of Sofonea and Sekerka [60], the model by Andries, Aoki and Perthame [1], the model of Brull, Pavan and Schneider [17], the model of Klingenberg, Pirner and Puppo [47], the model of Haack, Hauck, Murillo [42], the model of Bobylev, Bisi, Groppi, Spiga [13]. The BGK model for gas mixtures has also been extended to the ES-BGK model, polyatomic molecules, chemical reactions, or the quantum case; see for example [4, 11, 12, 36, 46, 48, 55, 62, 72]. For the applications of the mixture BGK models, we refer to [8, 9, 14, 27, 28, 31, 54, 56]. For the existence of the BGK model of gas mixtures, the mild solution was established in [45]. In [49], by constructing an entropy functional, the authors can prove exponential relaxation to equilibrium with explicit rates. The strategy is based on the entropy and spectral relaxations adapting Lyapunov direct method.
A review of the multi-species Boltzmann equation is in order. In [39], the author established the global existence for the mixture of a charged particle described by the Vlasov-Maxwell-Boltzmann equation. The mild solution and uniform $L^1$ stability are obtained in [41]. A mass diffusion problem of the mixture and the cross-species resonance is studied for a one-dimension case in [61] based on the work in [50]. In [16], the author constructed the global-in-time mild solution near-global equilibrium for the mixture Boltzmann equation. The Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann equation was considered in [30] about large time asymptotic profiles when the different-species gases tend to two distinct global Maxwellians. In [32], the existence and uniqueness are constructed in spatially homogeneous settings when an initial data has upper and lower bounds for some polynomial moments. The authors in [15] obtained some energy estimates.

For physical or engineering references on the studies on multi-component gases at the kinetic level, we refer [2,3,51,60,61,63,64,65,68,70]. Some general reviews of the Boltzmann equation can be found in [10,18,19,20,21,29,34,69].

This paper is organized as follows: In Sec. 2, we linearized the system (1.1) to obtain (1.3). In Sec. 3, we derive the dissipation estimate of the linearized relaxation operator. The local-in-time classical solution is constructed in Sec 4. In Section 5, The full coercivity of (1.3) is established. Lastly, we establish the global-in-time classical solution in Sec 6.

2. Linearization of the mixture BGK model

2.1. Linearization of the mixture Maxwellian. In this part, we linearize the inter-species Maxwellian $\mathcal{M}_{ij2}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{2i1}$. We first define the macroscopic projection on $L^2_{\mu}$ and state the linearization result of the mono-species local Maxwellian $\mathcal{M}_{kk}$.

**Definition 2.1.** We define the macroscopic projection operator $P_k$ in $L^2_{\mu}$ for $k = 1, 2$:  

$$
P_k f = \frac{1}{n_{k0}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \sqrt{\mu_k} dv \sqrt{\mu_k} + \frac{m_k}{n_{k0}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f v \sqrt{\mu_k} dv \cdot v \sqrt{\mu_k} + \frac{1}{6n_{k0}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f (m_k |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_k} dv (m_k |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_k}.
$$

We denote 5-dimensional basis as ($i = 2, 3, 4$)

$$(2.1) \quad e_{k1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{k0}}} \sqrt{\mu_k}, \quad e_{ki} = \frac{m_k}{n_{k0}} v_{i-1} \sqrt{\mu_k}, \quad e_{k5} = \frac{m_k |v|^2 - 3}{\sqrt{6n_{k0}}} \sqrt{\mu_k}.
$$

The 5-dimensional basis set $\{e_{1i}\}_{i=1,\ldots,5}$ and $\{e_{2i}\}_{i=1,\ldots,5}$ construct an orthonormal basis in $L^2_{\mu}$, respectively. So, we can write

$$
P_1 f = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \langle f, e_{1i} \rangle L^2_{\mu} e_{1i}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_2 f = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \langle f, e_{2i} \rangle L^2_{\mu} e_{2i}.
$$

**Lemma 2.2.** [71] The mono-species BGK Maxwellian $\mathcal{M}_{kk}$ is linearized as follows:

$$
\mathcal{M}_{kk}(F_k) = \mu_k + \sqrt{\mu_k} P_k f_k + \sqrt{\mu_k} \Gamma_{kk}(f_k, f_k),
$$

where the nonlinear term $\Gamma_{kk}(f_k, f_k)$ is given by

$$
\Gamma_{kk}(f_k, f_k) = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_k}} \int_0^1 P_{ij}(n_{k0}, U_{k0}, T_{k0}, v - U_{k0}, U_{k0}) R_{ij}(n_{k0}, T_{k0}) \mathcal{M}_{kk}(\theta)(1 - \theta) d\theta \times \langle f_k, e_{ki} \rangle L^2_{\mu} \langle f_k, e_{kj} \rangle L^2_{\mu},
$$

where $P_{ij}$, $R_{ij}$, and $\mathcal{M}_{kk}$ are defined in (1.1) and (1.3) respectively.
for $k=1,2$. The function $P_{ij}(x_1, \ldots, x_5)$ denotes a generic polynomial depending on $(x_1, \ldots, x_5)$ and $R_{ij}(x, y)$ denotes a generic monomial $R_{ij}(x, y) = x^ny^m$, where $n, m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

**Proof.** The linearization of the mono-species BGK Maxwellian $M_{kk}$ is in [71] for the case $n_{k0} = 1$ and $m_k = 1$. For a general $n_{k0}$ and $m_k$, the linearization of $M_{kk}$ is a special case of the linearization of $M_{12}$ and $M_{21}$ with the choice $\delta = \omega = 1$ (See (2.10) and (2.11), respectively).

**Proposition 2.1.** The multi-species BGK Maxwellians $M_{12}$ and $M_{21}$ are linearized as follows:

\[
M_{12}(F) = \mu_1 + P_1 f_1 \sqrt{\mu_1} + (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2} - (f_1, e_{1i})_{L^2} \right) e_{1i} \sqrt{\mu_1}
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2} - (f_1, e_{15})_{L^2} \right) e_{15} \sqrt{\mu_1} + \sqrt{\mu_1} T_{12}(f_1, f_2),
\]

and

\[
M_{21}(F) = \mu_2 + P_2 f_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} + \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} (f_1, e_{1i})_{L^2} - (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2} \right) e_{2i} \sqrt{\mu_2}
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}} (f_1, e_{15})_{L^2} - (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2} \right) e_{25} \sqrt{\mu_2} + \sqrt{\mu_2} T_{21}(f_1, f_2).
\]

We give the precise definition of the nonlinear terms $\Gamma_{12}$ and $\Gamma_{21}$ in Section 2.2.

**Proof.** We first define a transition of the macroscopic fields:

\[
(2.2) \quad n_{k\theta} = \theta n_k + (1 - \theta)n_{k0}, \quad n_{k\theta} U_{k\theta} = \theta n_k U_k, \quad G_{k\theta} = \theta G_k,
\]

where

\[
G_k = \frac{3n_k T_k + m_k n_k |U_k|^2 - 3n_k}{\sqrt{6}},
\]

for $k = 1, 2$. We also denote multi-species macroscopic fields as

\[
(2.3) \quad U_{120} = \delta U_{1\theta} + (1 - \delta) U_{2\theta},
\]

\[
U_{210} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) U_{1\theta} + \left( 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \right) U_{2\theta},
\]

\[
T_{120} = \omega T_{1\theta} + (1 - \omega) T_{2\theta} + \gamma |U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2,
\]

\[
T_{210} = (1 - \omega) T_{1\theta} + \omega T_{2\theta} + \left( \frac{1}{3} m_1 (1 - \delta) \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} (\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta \right) - \gamma \right) |U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2.
\]

Then we consider the multi-species BGK Maxwellians $M_{12}$ and $M_{21}$, which depend on $\theta$:

\[
M_{12}(\theta) = \frac{n_{1\theta}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \frac{T_{1\theta}}{m_1}} \exp \left( -\frac{|v - U_{1\theta}|^2}{2 \frac{T_{1\theta}}{m_1}} \right), \quad M_{21}(\theta) = \frac{n_{2\theta}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \frac{T_{2\theta}}{m_2}} \exp \left( -\frac{|v - U_{2\theta}|^2}{2 \frac{T_{2\theta}}{m_2}} \right).
\]

The definition of $n_{k\theta}, U_{k\theta}, T_{k\theta}$ gives

\[
(n_{k\theta}, U_{k\theta}, T_{k\theta}) |_{\theta=1} = (n_k, U_k, T_k), \quad \text{and} \quad (n_{k\theta}, U_{k\theta}, T_{k\theta}) |_{\theta=0} = (n_{k0}, 0, 1),
\]

so we have

\[
M_{12}(1) = M_{12}, \quad M_{12}(0) = \mu_1,
\]
and

\[ M_{21}(1) = M_{21}, \quad M_{21}(0) = \mu_2, \]

where we used \( U_{120} = U_{210} = 0 \) and \( T_{120} = T_{210} = 1 \). We apply the Taylor expansion to \( M_{12}(\theta) \) and \( M_{21}(\theta) \):

\[ M_{12}(1) = \mu_1 + M'_{12}(0) + \int_0^1 M''_{12}(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta, \]

and

\[ M_{21}(1) = \mu_2 + M'_{21}(0) + \int_0^1 M''_{21}(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta. \]

By the chain rule, we compute the linear term \( M'_{ij}(0) \):

\[(2.4) \quad M'_{ij}(0) = \left( \frac{d(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{d\theta} \right)^T \times \left( \frac{\partial(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{\partial(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} \right)^{-1} \left( \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} M_{ij}(\theta) \right) \bigg|_{\theta=0}, \]

for \((i,j) = (1,2) \) or \((2,1) \). Although \( M_{12} \) does not depend on \( n_2 \), we use the above form for the convenience of the calculation. In this proposition, we focus on the linear term \( M'_{12}(0) \) and \( M'_{21}(0) \). The exact form of the nonlinear terms will be presented in Section 2.2. The remaining proof proceeds by stating some auxiliary lemmas below.

**Lemma 2.3.** [71] Let us define

\[ G = \frac{3nT + mn|U|^2 - 3n}{\sqrt{6}}. \]

Then we have

\[ J = \left( \frac{\partial(n, nU, G)}{\partial(n, U, T)} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ U_1 & n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ U_2 & 0 & n & 0 & 0 \\ U_3 & 0 & 0 & n & 0 \\ \frac{3T + mn|U|^2 - 3n}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2nU_3}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2nU_2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2nU_1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{3n}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}, \]

and

\[ J^{-1} = \left( \frac{\partial(n, nU, G)}{\partial(n, U, T)} \right)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -U_1 & \frac{1}{n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -U_2 & 0 & \frac{1}{n} & 0 & 0 \\ -U_3 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{n} & 0 \\ \frac{m|U|^2 - 3T + 3n}{3n} & -\frac{2nU_3}{3n} & -\frac{2nU_2}{3n} & -\frac{2nU_1}{3n} & \frac{3n}{3n} \end{bmatrix}. \]

**Proof.** In the case of \( m_i = 1 \), it is proved in [71], and by the same explicit calculation, we can extend the result for general \( m_i \). We omit it. \( \square \)
2.1.1. Linearization of \( M_{12} \). We first consider the calculation of \( M_{12}’(0) \) in (2.4).

**Lemma 2.4.** We have

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) \quad & \left. \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{10}} \right|_{\theta = 0} = \frac{1}{n_{10}} \mu_1, \\
(2) \quad & \left. \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{10}} \right|_{\theta = 0} = \delta m_1 v \mu_1, \\
(3) \quad & \left. \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial T_{10}} \right|_{\theta = 0} = \omega \frac{m_1 |v|^2 - 3}{2} \mu_1, \\
(4) \quad & \left. \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{20}} \right|_{\theta = 0} = (1 - \delta) m_1 v \mu_1, \\
(5) \quad & \left. \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial T_{20}} \right|_{\theta = 0} = (1 - \omega) \frac{m_1 |v|^2 - 3}{2} \mu_1.
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof.** For readability, we ignore the dependence on \( \theta \).

(1) By an explicit computation, we have

\[
\frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial n_{10}} = \frac{1}{n_{10}} M_{12}.
\]

(2) Note that both \( U_{12} \) and \( T_{12} \) depend on \( U_1 \). So that, the chain rule gives

\[
\frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial U_1} = \frac{\partial U_{12}}{\partial U_1} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial U_{12}} + \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial U_1} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial T_{12}} = \delta m_1 \frac{v - U_{12}}{T_{12}} M_{12} - 2\gamma (U_2 - U_1) \left( -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1 |v - U_{12}|^2}{2 T_{12}^2} \right) M_{12}.
\]

(3) An explicit calculation gives

\[
\frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial T_1} = \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial T_1} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial T_{12}} = \omega \left( -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1 |v - U_{12}|^2}{2 T_{12}^2} \right) M_{12}.
\]

(4) Similar to case (2), both \( U_{12} \) and \( T_{12} \) depend on \( U_2 \).

\[
\frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial U_2} = \frac{\partial U_{12}}{\partial U_2} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial U_{12}} + \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial U_2} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial T_{12}} = \left( 1 - \delta \right) m_1 \frac{v - U_{12}}{T_{12}} M_{12} + 2\gamma (U_2 - U_1) \left( -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1 |v - U_{12}|^2}{2 T_{12}^2} \right) M_{12}.
\]

(5) By an explicit computation, we have

\[
\frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial T_2} = \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial T_2} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial T_{12}} = \left( 1 - \omega \right) \left( -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1 |v - U_{12}|^2}{2 T_{12}^2} \right) M_{12}.
\]

Substituting

\[
(2.5) \quad (n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})|_{\theta = 0} = (n_{10}, U_{10}, T_{10}, U_{20}, T_{20}) = (n_{10}, 0, 1, 0, 1),
\]

and

\[
(2.6) \quad U_{12\theta}|_{\theta = 0} = U_{21\theta}|_{\theta = 0} = 0, \quad T_{12\theta}|_{\theta = 0} = T_{21\theta}|_{\theta = 0} = 1,
\]

on the above computations, we get the desired result.

\( \square \)

Now we proceed with the proof of Proposition 2.1 for \( M_{12}(F) \). By the definition of the transition of the macroscopic fields (2.2) and the definition of the basis (2.1), we have

\[
(2.7) \quad \frac{d(n_{k\theta}, n_{k\theta} U_{k\theta}, G_{k\theta})}{d\theta} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k \sqrt{\mu_k} dv, \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k v \sqrt{\mu_k} dv, \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k \frac{m_k |v|^2 - 3}{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{\mu_k} dv \right),
\]

\[= (f_k, e_k L_1^2, f_k e_k L_2^2, f_k e_k L_3^2, f_k e_k L_4^2, f_k e_k L_5^2).\]
for $k = 1, 2$. For notational brevity, we define 

$$J_{k\theta} = \frac{\partial (n_{k\theta}, n_{k\theta}U_{k\theta}, G_{k\theta})}{\partial (n_{k\theta}, U_{k\theta}, T_{k\theta})}.$$ 

Then applying Lemma 2.3 gives 

$$J_{k\theta}^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} = \text{diag} \left( 1, \frac{1}{n_{k\theta}}, \frac{1}{n_{k\theta}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{1}{n_{k\theta}} \right),$$

and

$$\left( \frac{\partial (n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{\partial (n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} \right)^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{1\theta}^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{2\theta}^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} \end{bmatrix},$$

where we used

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} J_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & J_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$ 

We substitute (2.7), (2.8) and Lemma 2.4 into (2.4) to obtain

$$M'_{12}(0) = \frac{\mu_1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \frac{\delta m_1 v_1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \\
+ \omega \frac{m_1 |v|^2 - 3}{2} \mu_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} n_{10} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \\
+ (1 - \delta) m_1 v_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \\
+ (1 - \omega) \frac{m_1 |v|^2 - 3}{2} \mu_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} n_{20} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} dv.$$

Using the definition of the basis in (2.1), we simplify it as follows:

$$M'_{12}(0) = \langle f_1, e_{11} \rangle L_2^1 e_{11} \sqrt{\mu_1} + \delta \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle L_2^i e_{1i} \sqrt{\mu_1} + \omega \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle L_2^5 e_{15} \sqrt{\mu_1} \\
+ (1 - \delta) \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle L_2^i e_{1i} \sqrt{\mu_1} + (1 - \omega) \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle L_2^5 e_{15} \sqrt{\mu_1}.$$ 

Adding and subtracting the following term

$$(1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle L_2^i e_{1i} \sqrt{\mu_1} + (1 - \omega) \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle L_2^5 e_{15} \sqrt{\mu_1},$$

gives

$$M'_{12}(0) = P_1 f_1 \sqrt{\mu_1} + (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle L_2^i - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle L_2^i \right) e_{1i} \sqrt{\mu_1} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle L_2^5 - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle L_2^5 \right) e_{15} \sqrt{\mu_1}.$$ 

This completes the proof for the linearization of $M_{12}$. 
2.1.2. Linearization of $M_{21}$. Now we consider the calculation of $M_{21}$ in (2.4).

**Lemma 2.5.** We have

1. \( \frac{\partial M_{21\theta}}{\partial n_2} \bigg|_{\theta=0} = \frac{1}{n_2} \mu_2, \)
2. \( \frac{\partial M_{21\theta}}{\partial U_{2\theta}} \bigg|_{\theta=0} = \left( 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \right) m_2 v \mu_2, \)
3. \( \frac{\partial M_{21\theta}}{\partial T_{2\theta}} \bigg|_{\theta=0} = \frac{m_2 |v|^2 - 3}{2} \mu_2, \)
4. \( \frac{\partial M_{21\theta}}{\partial U_{1\theta}} \bigg|_{\theta=0} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) m_2 v \mu_2, \)
5. \( \frac{\partial M_{21\theta}}{\partial T_{1\theta}} \bigg|_{\theta=0} = (1 - \omega) \frac{m_2 |v|^2 - 3}{2} \mu_2. \)

**Proof.** (1) By an explicit computation, we have

\[ \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial n_2} = \frac{1}{n_2} M_{21}. \]

(2) Note that $U_{21}$ and $T_{21}$ depend on $U_2$. The chain rule gives

\[ \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial U_2} = \frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_2} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} + \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_2} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_{21}}. \]

So we differentiate

\[ \frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_2} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} = (1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta)) m_2 \frac{v - U_{21}}{T_{21}} M_{21}, \]

and

\[ \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_2} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{3} m_1 (1 - \delta) \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} (\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta \right) - \gamma \right) \times (U_2 - U_1) \left( - \frac{3}{2} T_{21} + \frac{m_2 |v - U_{21}|^2}{2 T_{21}^2} \right) M_{21}. \]

(3) We have

\[ \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_2} = \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial T_2} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} = \omega \left( - \frac{3}{2} T_{21} + \frac{m_2 |v - U_{21}|^2}{2 T_{21}^2} \right) M_{21}. \]

(4) Since both $U_{21}$ and $T_{21}$ depend on $U_1$,

\[ \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial U_1} = \frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_1} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} + \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_1} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_{21}}, \]

we compute

\[ \frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_1} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) m_2 \frac{v - U_{21}}{T_{21}} M_{21}, \]

and

\[ \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_1} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} = -2 \left( \frac{1}{3} m_1 (1 - \delta) \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} (\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta \right) - \gamma \right) \times (U_2 - U_1) \left( - \frac{3}{2} T_{21} + \frac{m_2 |v - U_{21}|^2}{2 T_{21}^2} \right) M_{21}. \]

(5) We have

\[ \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_1} = \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial T_1} \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} = (1 - \omega) \left( - \frac{3}{2} T_{21} + \frac{m_2 |v - U_{21}|^2}{2 T_{21}^2} \right) M_{21}. \]

Similar to Lemma 2.4, substituting (2.5) and (2.6) on the above calculations gives desired results. \qed
Substituting (2.7), (2.8), and Lemma 2.5 into (2.4) yields

\[
\mathcal{M}'_{21}(0) = \frac{\mu_2}{n_20} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} dv + \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \right) \frac{m_2 v \mu_2}{n_20} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \\
+ \omega \frac{m_2|\nu|^2 - 3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} \mu_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 \frac{|\nu|^2 - 3}{\sqrt{\mu_2}} dv \\
+ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \frac{m_2 v \mu_2}{n_10} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \\
+ (1 - \omega) \frac{m_2|\nu|^2 - 3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} \mu_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 \frac{|\nu|^2 - 3}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} dv.
\]

Using the notation of the basis in (2.1), it is equal to

\[
\mathcal{M}'_{21}(0) = \langle f_2, e_{21} \rangle_{L^2} e_{21} \sqrt{\mu_2} \\
+ \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \right) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2} e_{2i} \sqrt{\mu_2} + \omega \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2} e_{25} \sqrt{\mu_2} \\
+ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \frac{n_20}{n_10} \sqrt{\frac{n_20}{n_10}} \frac{m_2}{m_1} \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} e_{2i} \sqrt{\mu_2} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \frac{n_20}{n_10} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} e_{25} \sqrt{\mu_2}.
\]

(2.11)

Adding and subtracting the following term

\[
\frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2} e_{2i} \sqrt{\mu_2} + (1 - \omega) \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2} e_{25} \sqrt{\mu_2},
\]

gives

\[
\mathcal{M}'_{21}(0) = \langle f_2, e_{21} \rangle_{L^2} e_{21} \sqrt{\mu_2} \\
+ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_20}{n_10}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} - \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{2i} \sqrt{\mu_2} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_20}{n_10}} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} - \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{25} \sqrt{\mu_2}.
\]

This completes the proof for the linearization of \( \mathcal{M}_{21} \).

2.2. Linearization of the mixture BGK model. In this part, we linearize the mixture BGK model (1.1). Applying the linearization of the BGK Maxwellian Lemma 2.2 and
Proposition 2.1, we substitute $F_1 = \mu_1 + \sqrt{\mu_1}f_1$ on (1.1)$_1$ and divide it by $\sqrt{\mu_1}$ to have

$$
\partial_t f_1 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_1 = n_1(P_1 f_1 - f_1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} \int_0^1 M''_{11}(\theta)(1-\theta) d\theta \\
+ n_2(P_1 f_1 - f_1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} \int_0^1 M''_{12}(\theta)(1-\theta) d\theta \\
+ n_2 \left[(1-\delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{1i} \\
+ (1-\omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{15} \right].
$$

Splitting $n_k$ by $n_k = (n_k - n_{k0}) + n_{k0}$,

$$
n_k = n_k - n_{k0} + n_{k0} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k \sqrt{\mu_k} dv + n_{k0} = \sqrt{n_{k0}}(f_k, e_{k1})_{L^2} + n_{k0},
$$

we can have the following linearized equation:

$$
\partial_t f_1 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_1 = L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2),
$$

where $L_{11}(f_1) = n_{10}(P_1 f_1 - f_1)$. The linear term $L_{12}$ is decomposed as $L_{12} = L_{12}^1 + L_{12}^2$ with $L_{12}^1 = n_{20}(P_1 f_1 - f_1)$. And $L_{12}^2$ denotes the linear term describing the interchange of momentum and temperature of each species as follows:

$$
L_{12}^2(f_1, f_2) = n_{20} \left[(1-\delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{1i} \\
+ (1-\omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{15} \right].
$$

The nonlinear terms $\Gamma_{11}$ and $\Gamma_{12}$ denote

$$
\Gamma_{11}(f_1) = (n_1 - n_{10})(P_1 f_1 - f_1) + n_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} \int_0^1 M''_{11}(\theta)(1-\theta) d\theta,
$$

$$
\Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2) = (n_2 - n_{20})(P_1 f_1 - f_1) + n_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} \int_0^1 M''_{12}(\theta)(1-\theta) d\theta \\
+ (n_2 - n_{20}) \left[(1-\delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} (f_2, e_{2i})_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{1i} \\
+ (1-\omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} (f_2, e_{25})_{L^2} - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2} \right) e_{15} \right].
$$
Similarly, we substitute \( F_2 = \mu_2 + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2 \) on (1.1) and divide it by \( \sqrt{\mu_2} \) to have

\[
\partial_t f_2 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_2 = n_2 (P_2 f_2 - f_2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}} \int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{22}^\mu(\theta)(1 - \theta)d\theta \\
+ n_1 (P_2 f_2 - f_2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}} \int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{21}^\mu(\theta)(1 - \theta)d\theta \\
+ n_1 \left[ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle L_i - \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle L_i \right) e_{2i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle L_5 - \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle L_5 \right) e_{25} \right],
\]

which yields

(2.15) \[ \partial_t f_2 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_2 = L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2), \]

where \( L_{22}(f_2) = n_2 (P_2 f_2 - f_2) \). The linear term \( L_{21} \) also decomposed as \( L_{21} = L_{21}^1 + L_{21}^2 \) with \( L_{21}^1 = n_1 (P_2 f_2 - f_2) \). And \( L_{21}^2 \) denotes the interchange of the momentum and temperature between other species.

\[
L_{21}^2(f_1, f_2) = n_1 \left[ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle L_i - \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle L_i \right) e_{2i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle L_5 - \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle L_5 \right) e_{25} \right].
\]

The nonlinear terms \( \Gamma_{22} \) and \( \Gamma_{21} \) denote

\[
\Gamma_{22}(f_2) = (n_2 - n_2)(P_2 f_2 - f_2) + n_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}} \int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{22}^\mu(\theta)(1 - \theta)d\theta, \\
\Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2) = (n_1 - n_1)(P_2 f_2 - f_2) + n_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}} \int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{21}^\mu(\theta)(1 - \theta)d\theta \\
+ (n_1 - n_1) \left[ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle L_i - \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle L_i \right) e_{2i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle L_5 - \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle L_5 \right) e_{25} \right].
\]

Overall, we can write the linearized mixture BGK model (1.1) as

\[
\partial_t f_1 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_1 = L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2), \\
\partial_t f_2 + v \cdot \nabla_x f_2 = L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2), \\
f_1(x, v, 0) = f_{10}(x, v), \quad f_2(x, v, 0) = f_{20}(x, v).
\]

(2.16)
where \( f_{10} = (F_{10} - \mu_1)/\sqrt{\mu_1} \), and \( f_{20} = (F_{20} - \mu_2)/\sqrt{\mu_2} \). The linearized mixture BGK model (2.16) satisfies the following conservation laws.

\[
\int_{\mathbb{T}^d \times \mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{\mu_1} f_1(x,v,t) dv dx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d \times \mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2(x,v,t) dv dx = 0,
\]

(2.17)

\[
\int_{\mathbb{T}^d \times \mathbb{R}^3} (\sqrt{\mu_1} f_1(x,v,t)m_1 v + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2(x,v,t)m_2 v) dv dx = 0,
\]

\[
\int_{\mathbb{T}^d \times \mathbb{R}^3} (\sqrt{\mu_1} f_1(x,v,t)m_1 |v|^2 + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2(x,v,t)m_2 |v|^2) dv dx = 0.
\]

3. DISSIPATIVE PROPERTY OF THE LINEARIZED RELAXATION OPERATOR

In this part, we investigate the dissipative property of the linearized multi-component relaxation operator. For simplicity of the notation, we denote the linear operator and the nonlinear perturbation as the vector forms:

\[
L_1 = L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1, f_2),
\]

\[
L_2 = L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1, f_2),
\]

and

\[
\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2),
\]

\[
\Gamma_2 = \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2),
\]

then we can write (2.13) and (2.15) as

\[
(\partial_t + v \cdot \nabla_x)(f_1, f_2) = L(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma(f_1, f_2),
\]

(3.1)

where \( L(f_1, f_2) = (L_1, L_2) \) and \( \Gamma(f_1, f_2) = (\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) \). We also define the following 6-dimensional orthonormal basis:

\[
E_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{10}}} \left( \sqrt{\mu_1}, 0 \right), \quad E_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{20}}} \left( 0, \sqrt{\mu_2} \right),
\]

\[
E_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_{11}n_{10} + m_{22}n_{20}}} \left( m_{11} v_{i-2} \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_{22} v_{i-2} \sqrt{\mu_2} \right), \quad (i = 3, 4, 5),
\]

\[
E_6 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6n_{10} + 6n_{20}}} \left( (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1}, (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} \right).
\]

We also denote \( E_i = (E_i^1, E_i^2) \) for \( i = 1, \cdots, 6 \). The macroscopic projection operator for mixture can be written as

\[
P(f_1, f_2) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 6} \langle (f_1, f_2), E_i \rangle_{L^2_x} E_i.
\]

The following is the main result of this section.

**Proposition 3.1.** We have the following dissipation property for the linear operator \( L \):

\[
\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_v} \leq - (n_{10} + n_{20}) \left( \max\{\delta, \omega\} \| (I - P_1, I - P_2) (f_1, f_2) \|^2_{L^2_v} \right.
\]

\[
+ \min \{ (1 - \delta), (1 - \omega) \} \| (I - P) (f_1, f_2) \|^2_{L^2_v} \right).
\]
Proof. By an explicit computation, we have
\[
\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} = \langle L_1 f_1, f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} + \langle L_2 f_2, f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \\
= -(n_{10} + n_{20})(|I - P_1, I - P_2| f_1, f_2)|_{L^2_{\infty}} + (L^2_{12}, f_1)_{L^2_{\infty}} + (L^2_{21}, f_2)_{L^2_{\infty}}.
\]
We decompose the proof in the following 4-steps.

(Step 1.) We consider the dissipation from the momentum and temperature interchange part of the inter-species linearized relaxation operator. We claim that
\[
\langle L^2_{12}, f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \leq 0,
\]
and the equality holds if and only if
\[
\frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv = \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv,
\]
and
\[
\frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv = \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv.
\]

* Proof of the claim: By the definition of $L^2_{12}$ in (2.14), we have
\[
\langle L^2_{12}, f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} = (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} \frac{m_i}{m_2} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \right) \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} n_{20} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \right) \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} n_{20}
= I_1 + I_2.
\]
Similarly,
\[
\langle L^2_{21}, f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}} \frac{m_1}{m_2} \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} - \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \right) \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} n_{10} \\
+ \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \omega) \left( \frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}} \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} - \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \right) \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} n_{10}
= I_3 + I_4.
\]
By an explicit computation, we have
\[
I_1 + I_3 = -(1 - \delta) n_{20} \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} \frac{m_1}{m_2} \langle f_2, e_{2i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} - \langle f_1, e_{1i} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \right)^2 \\
= -(1 - \delta) m_1 n_{10} n_{20} \left( \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv - \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \right)^2 \leq 0,
\]
and
\[
I_2 + I_4 = -(1 - \omega) n_{20} \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} \langle f_2, e_{25} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} - \langle f_1, e_{15} \rangle_{L^2_{\infty}} \right)^2 \\
= -(1 - \omega) \frac{n_{10} n_{20}}{6} \left( \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv - \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \right)^2 \leq 0.
\]
which proves the claim of this step.

**Step 2:** To estimate the gap of the macroscopic projection $(P_1, P_2)$ with $P$, we compute the following term:

$$
\|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2) - P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.
$$

We note that the element of $(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2)$ can be written as the linear combination of the following 10-dimensional basis:

$$\{(\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), (v\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, v\sqrt{\mu_2}), (|v|^2\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, |v|^2\sqrt{\mu_2})\}$$

so that $(P_1, P_2)P = P$. Therefore,

$$
\|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2) - P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} = \|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Since we have

$$
\int \mathbb{R}^3 |P_k f_k|^2 dv = \frac{1}{n_{k0}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_k \sqrt{\mu_k} dv \right)^2 + \frac{m_k}{n_{k0}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_k \sqrt{\mu_k} dv \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6n_{k0}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_k (m_k |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_k} dv \right)^2,
$$

and

$$
\int \mathbb{R}^3 |P(f_1, f_2)|^2 dv = \frac{1}{n_{10}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n_{20}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2 + \frac{1}{m_{10} + m_{20}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6n_{10} + 6n_{20}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2,
$$

which follows directly from explicit computations, we can write

$$
\|(P_1 f_1, P_2 f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} = II_1 + II_2,
$$

where

$$
II_1 = \frac{1}{m_{10}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 m_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \right)^2 + \frac{1}{m_{20}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 m_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m_{10} + m_{20}} \left( \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 m_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 m_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2 \right)
$$

and

$$
II_2 = \frac{1}{6n_{10}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6n_{20}} \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2 - \frac{1}{6n_{10} + 6n_{20}} \left( \left( \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int \mathbb{R}^3 f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right)^2 \right).
$$
(Step 3:) In this step, we compare $\langle L^2_{12}, f_1 \rangle_2 + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2 \rangle_2$ with $\|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2) - P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu}$ computed in (Step 1) and (Step 2), respectively. We claim that

$$\langle L^2_{12}, f_1 \rangle_2 + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2 \rangle_2 \leq -\min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} (n_{10} + n_{20})$$

(3.7)

which is equivalent to

$$\begin{align*}
(n_{10} + n_{20}) (II_1 + II_2) & \leq -\max \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - \delta}, \frac{1}{1 - \omega} \right\} [(I_1 + I_3) + (I_2 + I_4)], \\
\end{align*}

(3.8)

where $I_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ are defined in Step 1, and $II_i$ ($i = 1, 2)$ are defined in (3.5) and (3.6). We first compare $II_2$ with $I_2 + I_4$. Multiplying $(n_{10} + n_{20})$ on (3.6) yields

$$(n_{10} + n_{20}) II_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \int\int_{R^3} f_1(m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \int\int_{R^3} f_2(m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right]^2,$$

which is equal to $-\frac{1}{1 - \omega} (I_2 + I_4)$ by (3.4):

$$\begin{align*}
(n_{10} + n_{20}) II_2 & = -\frac{1}{1 - \omega} (I_2 + I_4). \\
\end{align*}

(3.9)

Secondly, we compare $II_1$ with $I_1 + I_3$. We multiply $(n_{10} + n_{20})$ on (3.5):

$$(n_{10} + n_{20}) II_1 = \frac{n_{10} + n_{20}}{m_1 n_{10} + m_2 n_{20}} \left[ \int\int_{R^3} f_1 m_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \int\int_{R^3} f_2 m_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right]^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{m_2} \left[ \int\int_{R^3} f_1 m_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \int\int_{R^3} f_2 m_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right]^2,$$

where we used the assumption $m_1 \geq m_2$. From (3.3), we compute

$$-m_2 (I_1 + I_3) = (1 - \delta) m_1 m_2 n_{10} n_{20} \left( \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int f_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv - \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int f_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv \right)^2$$

which means that

$$\begin{align*}
(n_{10} + n_{20}) II_1 & \leq -\frac{1}{1 - \delta} (I_1 + I_3). \\
\end{align*}

(3.10)

Combining the estimates (3.9) and (3.10) yields the desired estimate (3.8).

(Step 4:) Finally, we go back to the estimate (3.2). Applying (3.7) on (3.2) yields

$$\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{12}, \nu} \leq (n_{10} + n_{20}) \left( \|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu} - \|(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu} \right)$$

$$- \min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} (n_{10} + n_{20}) \left( \|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu} - \|P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu} \right).$$

So that,

$$\begin{align*}
\frac{\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{12}, \nu}}{n_{10} + n_{20}} & \leq -\|(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu} + \max \{\delta, \omega\} \|(P_1, P_2)(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu} \\
& + \min \{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} \|P(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{12}, \nu}.
\end{align*}$$
Finally, by splitting \( 1 = \max\{\delta, \omega\} + \min\{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} \) on the coefficient of \( \|f_1, f_2\|_{L^2}^2 \), we conclude that

\[
\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{\omega, \nu}} \leq -(n_{10} + n_{20}) \left( \max\{\delta, \omega\} \|I - P_1, I - P_2\|_{L^2_{\omega, \nu}}^2 + \min\{(1 - \delta), (1 - \omega)\} \|I - P\|_{L^2_{\omega, \nu}}^2 \right).
\]

\[\Box\]

**Lemma 3.1.** The kernel of the linear operator \( L \) satisfies

\[\text{Ker} L = \text{span}\{((\sqrt{\mu_1}), 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}),
(m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}), ((m_1 |v|^2 - 3)\sqrt{\mu_1}, (m_2 |v|^2 - 3)\sqrt{\mu_2})\}.\]

**Proof.** We prove the following equivalence condition.

\[\langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{\omega, \nu}} = 0 \iff L(f_1, f_2) = 0.\]

(\(\Leftarrow\)) This is trivial.

(\(\Rightarrow\)) By Proposition 3.1, \( \langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{\omega, \nu}} = 0 \) implies \( (f_1, f_2) = P(f_1, f_2) \). Now it is enough to show that \( L(P(f_1, f_2)) = 0 \). By direct computation,

\[
L(P(f_1, f_2)) = (n_{10} + n_{20})((P_1, P_2)(P(f_1, f_2)) - P(f_1, f_2))
+ (L_{12}^2(Pf) + L_{21}^2(Pf)).
\]

The first term is equal to 0 since \( (P_1, P_2)P = P \). From (Step 1) of Proposition 3.1, we can observe that \( A_1 = A_2 = 0 \) implies \( L_{12}^2 = L_{21}^2 = 0 \) where

\[
A_1 = \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv,  \\
A_2 = \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv.
\]

Thus we want to prove that \( A_1 = A_2 = 0 \) when \( (f_1, f_2) = P(f_1, f_2) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 6} \langle (f_1, f_2), E_k \rangle_{L^2} E_k \).

From the orthogonality of the basis \( E_k \) with \( v_i \sqrt{\mu_1} \),

\[
A_1 = \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 6} \left[ \langle (f_1, f_2), E_k \rangle_{L^2} E_k^\dagger \right] v_i \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 6} \left[ \langle (f_1, f_2), E_k \rangle_{L^2} E_k^2 \right] v_i \sqrt{\mu_2} dv
= \langle (f_1, f_2), E_{i+2} \rangle_{L^2} \left( \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} E_{i+2}^\dagger v_i \sqrt{\mu_1} dv - \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} E_{i+2}^2 v_i \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right),
\]

for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \). By definition of \( E_{i+2} \), we have

\[
A_1 = \frac{\langle (f_1, f_2), E_{i+2} \rangle_{L^2} \left( 1 \right)}{\sqrt{m_1 n_{10} + n_{20} m_2}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} m_1 v_i^2 \mu_1 dv - \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} m_2 v_i^2 \mu_2 dv \right) = 0.
\]
Similarly, we compute
\[ A_2 = \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 6} \left[ \langle (f_1, f_2), E_k \rangle_{L^2_k E^1_k} \right] (m_1|v|^2 - 3)\sqrt{\mu_1} dv \\
- \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 6} \left[ \langle (f_1, f_2), E_k \rangle_{L^2_k E^2_k} \right] (m_2|v|^2 - 3)\sqrt{\mu_2} dv \\
= \frac{\langle (f_1, f_2), E_0 \rangle_{L^2} \left( \frac{1}{n_{10}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (m_1|v|^2 - 3)^2 \mu_1 dv \right) - \frac{1}{n_{20}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (m_2|v|^2 - 3)^2 \mu_2 dv \right)}{\sqrt{6n_{10} + 6n_{10}}} = 0, \]
where we used
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (m_i|v|^2 - 3)^2 \mu_i dv = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (m_i^2|v|^4 - 6m_i|v|^2 + 9) \mu_i dv = 6n_{i0}. \]
Thus, \( L_{12}^2(Pf) = L_{21}^2(Pf) = 0 \). Therefore, we conclude that \( L(P(f_1, f_2)) = 0 \) and the kernel of \( L \) is spanned by the basis of \( P \). This completes the proof. \( \square \)

**Remark 3.2.** Note that in the extreme cases \( \delta = 1 \) or \( \omega = 1 \), we have
- For \( \delta = 1 \) and \( 0 \leq \omega < 1 \)
  \[ \text{Ker} L = \text{span} \{ (\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), (v\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, v\sqrt{\mu_2}) \} \]
- For \( 0 \leq \delta < 1 \) and \( \omega = 1 \)
  \[ \text{Ker} L = \text{span} \{ (\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), (m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}), (|v|^2\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, |v|^2\sqrt{\mu_2}) \} \]
- For \( \delta = \omega = 1 \)
  \[ \text{Ker} L = \text{span} \{ (\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), (v\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, v\sqrt{\mu_2}) \} \]

However, since \( \delta = 1 \) or \( \omega = 1 \) corresponds respectively to the cases where no interchange of momentum or temperature occurs. We exclude the cases in the paper sequel.

### 4. Local existence

In this section, we prove the local-in-time existence of the mixture BGK model. We start with estimates of the macroscopic fields.

**Lemma 4.1.** For sufficiently small \( \mathcal{E}(t) \), there exists a positive constant \( C > 0 \), such that
\[
(1) \ |n_{k\theta}(x, t) - n_{k\theta}| \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}, \\
(2) \ |U_{i\theta}(x, t)| \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}, \\
(3) \ |T_{i\theta}(x, t) - 1| \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},
\]
for \( k = 1, 2 \) and \( (i, j) = (1, 2) \) or \( (2, 1) \).
Proof. We recall the estimates for the mono-species macroscopic fields in [71]:
\[
|n_{k\theta}(x, t) - n_{k\theta}|, \quad |U_{k\theta}(x, t)|, \quad |T_{k\theta}(x, t) - 1| \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}.
\]
Therefore, from the definition of \(U_{12\theta}, U_{21\theta}, T_{12\theta},\) and \(T_{21\theta}\) in (2.3), we have
\[
|U_{12\theta}| \leq \delta |U_{1\theta}| + (1 - \delta) |U_{2\theta}| \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},
\]
\[
|U_{21\theta}| \leq \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) |U_{1\theta}| + \left( 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \right) |U_{2\theta}| \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},
\]
\[
|T_{12\theta}| = \omega |T_{1\theta}| + (1 - \omega) |T_{2\theta}| + \gamma |U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2 \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} + C \mathcal{E}(t),
\]
and
\[
|T_{21\theta}| = (1 - \omega) |T_{1\theta}| + \omega |T_{2\theta}| + \left( \frac{1}{3} m_1 (1 - \delta) \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} (\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta \right) - \gamma \right) |U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2
\leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} + C \mathcal{E}(t),
\]
for sufficiently small \(\mathcal{E}(t)\).

Lemma 4.2. For \(|\alpha| \geq 1\) and sufficiently small \(\mathcal{E}(t)\), there exists a positive constant \(C_\alpha > 0\), such that
\[
(1) \quad |\partial^\alpha n_{k\theta}(x, t)| \leq C_\alpha \|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2},
(2) \quad |\partial^\alpha U_{ij\theta}(x, t)| \leq C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2},
(3) \quad |\partial^\alpha T_{ij\theta}(x, t)| \leq C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2} + C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2}^2,
\]
for \(k = 1, 2\) and \((i, j) = (1, 2)\) or \((2, 1)\).

Proof. We recall (2.3) and use the following estimates from [71]:
\[
(4.1) \quad |\partial^\alpha n_{k\theta}(x, t)|, \quad |\partial^\alpha U_{k\theta}(x, t)|, \quad |\partial^\alpha T_{k\theta}(x, t)| \leq C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2}. \quad (k = 1, 2),
\]
to get
\[
|\partial^\alpha U_{12\theta}| \leq \delta |\partial^\alpha U_{1\theta}| + (1 - \delta) |\partial^\alpha U_{2\theta}| \leq C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2},
\]
\[
|\partial^\alpha U_{21\theta}| \leq \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) |\partial^\alpha U_{1\theta}| + \left( 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} (1 - \delta) \right) |\partial^\alpha U_{2\theta}| \leq C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2},
\]
and
\[
|\partial^\alpha T_{12\theta}| = \omega |\partial^\alpha T_{1\theta}| + (1 - \omega) |\partial^\alpha T_{2\theta}| + \gamma |\partial^\alpha U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2,
|\partial^\alpha T_{21\theta}| = (1 - \omega) |\partial^\alpha T_{1\theta}| + \omega |\partial^\alpha T_{2\theta}|
\quad + \left( \frac{1}{3} m_1 (1 - \delta) \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} (\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta \right) - \gamma \right) |\partial^\alpha U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2.
\]
Then by Young’s inequality and using (4.1)2, we have
$$\partial^\alpha \|U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}\|^2 = \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha} 2\partial^{\alpha_1}(U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}) \cdot \partial^{\alpha_2}(U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}) \leq C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2}^2,$$
which gives desired result. □

4.2. Estimate of the nonlinear term. We now consider the estimates of nonlinear perturbation $\Gamma$.

**Lemma 4.3.** There exist non-negative integer $\lambda$, $\nu$, $\xi$, and general polynomial $P_{1m}$ satisfying
$$\{\nabla_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})} M_{12}(\theta)\}_{l,m} = \frac{P_{1m}(n_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{1\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{1\theta}, T_{2\theta}, v - U_{ij\theta})}{n_{1\theta}^{\lambda} n_{2\theta}^{\nu} T_{1\theta}^{\xi}} M_{12}(\theta),$$
where $P_{1m}(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = \sum a_k x_1^{k_1} \cdots x_n^{k_n}$ and the indices $k_1, \cdots, k_n$ are non-negative integer, $ij = 12$ or $ij = 21$, and $1 \leq l, m \leq 10$.

**Proof.** The estimates of $M_{12}(\theta)$ and $M_{21}(\theta)$ are similar. We only consider the former case. We compute
$$\nabla_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) = \left( \frac{\partial(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{\partial(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} \right)^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} M_{12}(\theta).$$

Then, as in (2.9), we have
$$\nabla_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} J_{1\theta}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{2\theta}^{-1} \end{array} \right] \times \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} M_{12}(\theta).$$

Applying the same process once more time, we get
$$\nabla_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})}^2 M_{12}(\theta) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} J_{1\theta}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{2\theta}^{-1} \end{array} \right] \times \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} \left[ \begin{array}{cc} J_{1\theta}^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \\ J_{2\theta}^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \end{array} \right].$$

where the second line on the R.H.S. is equal to
$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} \left( J_{1\theta}^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \right) \\ \nabla_{(n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})} \left( J_{1\theta}^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \right) \end{array} \right].$$

Thus we get
$$\nabla_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})}^2 M_{12}(\theta) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{array} \right],$$
where
$$T_{ij} = J_{1\theta}^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} \left( J_{1\theta}^{-1} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \right),$$
for $i, j = 1, 2$. Each $T_{ij}$ is a $5 \times 5$ matrix. For simplicity, we only consider the $(1,1)$ and $(1,2)$ components of $\nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta)$. We can treat other components similarly. Recall that the first row of $J^{-1}_{1\theta}$ is $(1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, so that

$$\{ \nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta) \}_{11} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{1\theta}} M_{12}(\theta) \right) = 0.$$ 

Now we consider the $(1,2)$ component of $\nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta)$ which is inner product of the first row of $J^{-1}_{1\theta}$ which is $(1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, and the second column of $\nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} \{ J^{-1}_{1\theta} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \}$. Thus, we only need $(1,2)$ component of $\nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} \{ J^{-1}_{1\theta} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \}$:

$$\{ \nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta) \}_{12} = \left[ \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} \{ J^{-1}_{1\theta} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \} \right]_{12}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}} \left[ J^{-1}_{1\theta} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) \right]_{12}.$$

The second component of $[ J^{-1}_{1\theta} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) ]$ is equal to the inner product of the second row of $J^{-1}_{1\theta}$ and $\nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta)$:

$$[ J^{-1}_{1\theta} \nabla_{(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta})} M_{12}(\theta) ]_{12} = -\frac{U_{1\theta}}{n_{1\theta}} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}} + \frac{1}{n_{1\theta}} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{1\theta}}.$$

Substituting this into (4.2) gives

$$\{ \nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta) \}_{12} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}} \left( \frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}} + \frac{1}{n_{1\theta}} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{1\theta}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}^2} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}} - \frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}} \frac{\partial^2 M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}^2} - \frac{1}{n_{1\theta}^2} \frac{\partial M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{1\theta}} + \frac{1}{n_{1\theta}^2} \frac{\partial^2 M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{1\theta}^2}.$$

Then, from Lemma 2.4 (1) and (2), we have

$$\{ \nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta) \}_{12} = \frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}^3} M_{12}(\theta)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n_{1\theta}} \left( m_{1\theta} v - U_{12\theta} \right) - 2 \left( \frac{T_{12\theta}^2}{2} + \frac{m_{1\theta} v - U_{12\theta}}{2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 M_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{1\theta}^2}.$$

We observe that $(1,2)$ component of $\nabla^2_{(H_1, H_2)} M_{12}(\theta)$ is expressed in the form presented in this lemma.

We are now ready to estimate the nonlinear terms. The intra-species part is established in [71]:

**Lemma 4.4.** [71] *For sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$, we have the following inequality for $k = 1, 2$:*

$$\langle \partial^3 \Gamma_k(f_k), g \rangle_{L^2} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| = |\beta| + |\alpha_1|, \alpha_2| \leq |\alpha|} \| \partial^{\alpha_1} f_k \|_{L^2} \| \partial^{\alpha_2} f_k \|_{L^2} \| g \|_{L^2}.$$ 

So we focus on the inter-species part.

**Lemma 4.5.** *Let $N \geq 3$ and $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N$. For sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$, we have*

$$\langle \partial^3 \Gamma_{ij}, g \rangle_{L^2} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| = |\beta| + |\alpha_1|, \alpha_2| \leq |\alpha|} \| \partial^{\alpha_1} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2} \| \partial^{\alpha_2} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2} \| g \|_{L^2}.$$ 

*for $(i, j) = (1, 2)$ or $(2, 1)$.*
Proof. We only consider the $\Gamma_{12}$ since the estimate of $\Gamma_{21}$ is similar. Therefore, we focus on the estimates of the nonlinear terms $\Gamma_{12}$ and $\Gamma_{21}$. For convenience, we divide $\Gamma_{12}$ into three parts:

$$\Gamma_{12} = \Gamma_{12A} + \Gamma_{12B} + \Gamma_{12C},$$

where

$$\Gamma_{12A} = (n_2 - n_20)(P_1 f_1 - f_1),$$

$$\Gamma_{12B} = n_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} \int_0^1 M''_1(\theta)(1 - \theta) d\theta,$$

$$\Gamma_{12C} = (n_2 - n_20) \left[ (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} \frac{m_1}{m_2} (f_2, e_{2i})_{L_2} - (f_1, e_{1i})_{L_2} \right) e_{1i} + (1 - \rho) \left( \frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}} (f_2, e_{25})_{L_2} - (f_1, e_{15})_{L_2} \right) e_{15} \right].$$

We first write $\Gamma_{12B}$ in a concise form before we delve into the estimate. For this, compute applying the chain rule twice on $M_{ij}$:

$$M''_1(\theta)$$

\begin{align*}
&= \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \frac{dn_{01}}{dn_{01}} \frac{dM_{ij}}{dn_{01}} + \frac{d(n_{01} U_{01})}{d\theta} \frac{dM_{ij}}{dn_{01}} + \frac{dG_{01}}{d\theta} \frac{dM_{ij}}{dn_{01}} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{dn_{02}}{dn_{02}} \frac{dM_{ij}}{dn_{02}} + \frac{d(n_{02} U_{02})}{d\theta} \frac{dM_{ij}}{dn_{02}} + \frac{dG_{02}}{d\theta} \frac{dM_{ij}}{dn_{02}} \\
&= (n_1 - n_{10}, n_1 U_1, G_1, n_2 - n_{20}, n_2 U_2, G_2)^T \left\{ \nabla^2_{(n_{10}, n_1 U_1, G_1, n_{20}, n_2 U_2, G_2)} M_{ij}(\theta) \right\} \\
&\times (n_1 - n_{10}, n_1 U_1, G_1, n_2 - n_{20}, n_2 U_2, G_2).
\end{align*}

Therefore, if we define

$$H_k = (n_k, n_k U_k, G_k), \quad \text{and} \quad H_{k\theta} = (n_{k\theta}, n_{k\theta} U_{k\theta}, G_{k\theta}),$$

we can rewrite $\Gamma_{12B}$ as

$$\Gamma_{12B} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} (H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_{20})^T$$

$$\times \int_0^1 \left\{ \nabla^2_{(H_{10}, H_{20})} M_{ij}(\theta) \right\} (1 - \theta) d\theta (H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_{20}).$$

Now we estimate each part of $\Gamma_{12}$.

- **Estimate of $\Gamma_{12A}$**: We take a derivative $\partial_{\beta}^\alpha$ on $\Gamma_{12A}$:

$$\partial_{\beta}^\alpha \Gamma_{12A} = \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha} C_{\alpha_1} \partial_{\beta}^{\alpha_1} (n_2 - n_{20}) \partial_{\beta}^{\alpha_2} (P_1 f_1 - f_1).$$

From (2.12), we have

$$\partial^\alpha (n_2 - n_{20}) \leq C \| \partial^\alpha f_2 \|_{L_2}.$$

For an estimate of the macroscopic projection $P_1 f_1$, since $\partial_\beta e_{1i}$ has an exponential decay, we get

$$\| \partial_{\beta}^\alpha P_1 f_1 \|_{L_2} = \| \partial_\beta P_1 \partial^\alpha f_1 \|_{L_2} \leq C \| \partial^\alpha f_1 \|_{L_2}.$$
Thus we have
\begin{equation}
(\partial^2_\beta (\pi(\alpha) - f_1), g)_{L_2^2} \leq C \left( \|\partial^\alpha f_1\|_{L_2^2} + \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\|_{L_2^2} \right) \|g\|_{L_2^2}.
\end{equation}
Combining (4.4) and (4.5), we obtain
\begin{equation}
(\partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12A}, g)_{L_2^2} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|+|\beta| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha_1 f_2\|_{L_2^2} \left( \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\|_{L_2^2} + \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\|_{L_2^2} \right) \|g\|_{L_2^2}.
\end{equation}

**Estimate of \( \Gamma_{12C} \):**
We take a derivative \( \partial^\alpha_\beta \) on \( \Gamma_{12C} \):
\begin{equation}
\partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12C} = \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha} C_{\alpha_1} \partial^\alpha_1 (n_2 - n_20) \times \left[ (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{m_i}{n_20}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} (\partial^\alpha_\beta f_{2i}, e_{2i})_{L_2^2} - (\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1, e_{1i})_{L_2^2} \right) \partial_\beta e_{1i} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{n_20}} (\partial^\alpha_\beta f_{25}, e_2)_{L_2^2} - (\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1, e_{15})_{L_2^2} \right) \partial_\beta e_{15} \right].
\end{equation}
Since each \( e_{1i} \) and \( e_{2i} \) has exponential decay for \( i = 1, \ldots, 5 \), we can have
\begin{equation}
(\partial^\alpha f_1, e_{1i})_{L_2^2} \leq C \|\partial^\alpha f_1\|_{L_2^2}, \quad (\partial^\alpha_\beta f_{2i}, e_{2i})_{L_2^2} \leq C \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\|_{L_2^2},
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
(\partial_\beta e_{1i}, g)_{L_2^2} \leq C \|g\|_{L_2^2}, \quad (\partial_\beta e_{2i}, g)_{L_2^2} \leq C \|g\|_{L_2^2}.
\end{equation}
Thus by using (4.4), (4.6), and (4.7), we get
\begin{equation}
(\partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12C}, g)_{L_2^2} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|+|\alpha_2| \leq |\alpha|} \|\partial^\alpha_1 f_2\|_{L_2^2} \|\partial^\alpha_\beta (f_1, f_2)\|_{L_2^2} \|g\|_{L_2^2}.
\end{equation}

**Estimate of \( \Gamma_{12B} \):**
Taking \( \partial^\alpha_\beta \) on \( \Gamma_{12B} \) gives
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12B} &= \sum_{\alpha_1 = \alpha} C_{\alpha_1} \partial^\alpha_1 n_2 \partial^\alpha_2 (H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_20)^T \\
& \times \int_0^1 \partial^\alpha_\beta \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_1}} \nabla^2 (H_{10}, H_{20}) \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) \right\} (1 - \theta) d\theta \partial^\alpha_2 (H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_20).
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
By the definition of \( H_k \) in (4.3), applying (2.7) yields
\begin{equation}
\partial^\alpha (H_k - H_{k0}) = \partial^\alpha (n_k - n_{k0}, n_k U_k, G_k) = \left( (\partial^\alpha f_k, e_{k1})_{L_2^2}, \cdots, (\partial^\alpha f_k, e_{k5})_{L_2^2} \right),
\end{equation}
for \( k = 1, 2 \). Thus we have
\begin{equation}
|\partial^\alpha (H_k - H_{k0})| \leq C \|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L_2^2}.
\end{equation}
For notational simplicity, we set
\begin{equation}
A_{lm} = \int_0^1 \partial^\alpha_\beta \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_1}} \nabla^2 (H_{10}, H_{20}) \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) \right\} \left( \frac{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(n_{10}, n_{20}, U_{10}, U_{20}, T_{10}, T_{20}, \nu - U_{120})}{n_{10}^\lambda n_{20} T_{120}^\xi} \right) (1 - \theta) d\theta.
\end{equation}
Then by Lemma 4.3, we can write it as
\begin{equation}
A_{lm} = \int_0^1 \partial^\alpha_\beta \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_1}} \frac{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(n_{10}, n_{20}, U_{10}, U_{20}, T_{10}, T_{20}, \nu - U_{120})}{n_{10}^\lambda n_{20} T_{120}^\xi} \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) \right\} (1 - \theta) d\theta.
\end{equation}
By the product rule, we have
\[ \partial^\beta \left\{ \frac{P_{lm}(n_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{1\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{1\theta}, T_{2\theta}, v - U_{12\theta})}{n_{1\theta}^{\lambda} n_{2\theta}^{\nu} T_{12\theta}^{\xi}} \right\} \]
\[ = C_\alpha \sum_{\alpha_i = \alpha} \left\{ \frac{P_{lm}(\partial^{\alpha_1} n_{1\theta}, \partial^{\alpha_2} n_{2\theta}, \partial^{\alpha_3} U_{1\theta}, \partial^{\alpha_4} U_{2\theta}, \partial^{\alpha_5} T_{1\theta}, \partial^{\alpha_6} T_{2\theta}, \partial^{\alpha_7} (v - U_{12\theta}))}{n_{1\theta}^{\lambda} n_{2\theta}^{\nu} T_{12\theta}^{\xi}} \times \partial^{\alpha_i} \right\} \]

If \(|\alpha_i| \leq N - 2\), then by Sobolev embedding \(H^2 \subset L^\infty\) and Lemma 4.2, we have
\[ |\partial^{\alpha} n_{k\theta}(x, t)| + |\partial^{\alpha} U_{k\theta}(x, t)| + |\partial^{\alpha} T_{k\theta}(x, t)| \leq C ||\partial^{\alpha} f_k||_{L^2} \leq \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}. \]

Since \(N \geq 3\), there is at most one \(\alpha_i\) that exceeds \(N - 2\). Thus, for sufficiently small \(\mathcal{E}(t)\), we have
\[ \partial^\beta \left\{ \frac{P_{lm}(n_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{1\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{1\theta}, T_{2\theta}, v - U_{12\theta})}{n_{1\theta}^{\lambda} n_{2\theta}^{\nu} T_{12\theta}^{\xi}} \right\} \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} ||\partial^{\alpha} f||_{L^2} P_{lm}(v). \]

Substituting it in (4.10) yields
\[ \mathcal{A}_{lm} \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} ||\partial^{\alpha} f||_{L^2} P_{lm}(v) \partial^\beta \exp \left( - \frac{|v - U_{12\theta}|^2}{2 L_{12\theta}^2} + \frac{m_1 |v|^2}{4} \right). \]

Similarly, the derivative of the exponential part can be bounded as follows:
\[ \partial^\beta \exp \left( - \frac{|v - U_{12\theta}|^2}{2 L_{12\theta}^2} + \frac{m_1 |v|^2}{4} \right) \]
\[ \leq C \sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} ||\partial^{\alpha} f||_{L^2} P_{lm}(v) \exp \left( - \frac{|v - U_{12\theta}|^2}{2 L_{12\theta}^2} + \frac{m_1 |v|^2}{4} \right). \]

By Lemma 4.1 (3), a sufficiently small \(\mathcal{E}(t)\) guarantees \(T_{12\theta} \leq 3/2\), so that
\[ \langle \mathcal{A}_{lm}, g \rangle_{L^2} \leq C \left\| P(v) \exp \left( - \frac{2 m_1 |v - U_{12\theta}|^2}{3} + \frac{m_1 |v|^2}{2} \right) \right\|_{L^2} \|g\|_{L^2} \]
\[ \leq C \left\| P(v) \exp \left( - \frac{m_1 |v - 4 U_{12\theta}|^2}{6} + 2 m_1 |U_{12\theta}|^2 \right) \right\|_{L^2} \|g\|_{L^2} \]
\[ \leq C \|g\|_{L^2}, \]

where we used \(e^{2m_1 |U_{12\theta}|^2} \leq C\) for sufficiently small \(\mathcal{E}(t)\). Substituting (4.9) and (4.11) on (4.8) gives the desired result. \(\square\)

4.3. Local existence. In this part, we prove the existence of a local-in-time classical solution of the mixture BGK model (1.1).

**Theorem 4.6.** Let \(F_{10} = \mu_1 + \sqrt{\mu_1} f_{10} \geq 0\) and \(F_{20} = \mu_2 + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_{20} \geq 0\). There exists \(T_* > 0\) and \(M_0 > 0\) such that if \(\mathcal{E}(0) \leq M_0\), then there exists a unique local-in-time solution \((F_1, F_2)\) of (1.1) such that

1. The distribution functions \(F_1(x, v, t)\) and \(F_2(x, v, t)\) are non-negative.
(2) The high-order energy $\mathcal{E}(t)$ is uniformly bounded:
\[
\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \mathcal{E}(t) \leq M_0.
\]

(3) The high-order energy is continuous in $t \in [0, T_*]$.

(4) The conservation laws (2.17) hold for all $t \in [0, T_*]$.

Proof. We define an iteration of the mixture BGK model (1.1) as follows:
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t F_1^{n+1} + v \cdot \nabla_x F_1^{n+1} &= n_1(F_1^n)(\mathcal{M}_{11}(F_1^n) - F_1^{n+1}) \\
&\quad + n_2(F_2^n)(\mathcal{M}_{12}(F_1^n, F_2^n) - F_1^{n+1}), \\
\partial_t F_2^{n+1} + v \cdot \nabla_x F_2^{n+1} &= n_2(F_2^n)(\mathcal{M}_{22}(F_2^n) - F_2^{n+1}) \\
&\quad + n_1(F_1^n)(\mathcal{M}_{21}(F_1^n, F_2^n) - F_2^{n+1}),
\end{align*}
\]
and $F_1^{n+1}(x, v, 0) = F_{10}(x, v)$ and $F_2^{n+1}(x, v, 0) = F_{20}(x, v)$ for all $n \geq 0$. We start the iteration with $F_1^0(x, v, t) = F_{10}(x, v)$ and $F_2^0(x, v, t) = F_{20}(x, v)$.

We split $F_1^n = \mu_1 + \sqrt{n_1}f_1^n$, and $F_2^n = \mu_2 + \sqrt{n_2}f_2^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and use the linearization of the Maxwellian given in Proposition 2.1 and Lemma 2.2 to get
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t f_1^{n+1} + v \cdot \nabla_x f_1^{n+1} &= (n_1 + n_20)(P_1 f_1^n - f_1^{n+1}) + L_{12}^2(f_1^n, f_2^n) + \Gamma_{11}(f_1^n) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1^n, f_2^n), \\
\partial_t f_2^{n+1} + v \cdot \nabla_x f_2^{n+1} &= (n_1 + n_20)(P_2 f_2^n - f_2^{n+1}) + L_{21}^2(f_1^n, f_2^n) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2^n) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1^n, f_2^n).
\end{align*}
\]
Then the local existence can be constructed by the standard argument as in [39]. The key ingredient is the uniform control of the high-order energy norm in each iteration step. So we only prove the following auxiliary lemma below.

Lemma 4.7. Let $\mathcal{E}(0) < \frac{M_0}{2}$. Then there exists $T_* > 0$ and $M_0 > 0$ such that $\mathcal{E}(f^n(t)) < M_0$ for all $n \geq 0$ and $t \in [0, T_*]$.

Proof. We take $\partial_{\beta}\beta$ on each side of (2.13) and (2.15):
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_{\beta}\partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1} + v \cdot \nabla_x \partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \partial_{\beta-k_i} f_1^{n+1} &= (n_1 + n_20)(\partial_{\beta} P_1 \partial_{\beta} f_1^n - \partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1}) \\
&\quad + \partial_{\beta} L_{12}^2(f_1^n, f_2^n) + \partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{11}(f_1^n) + \partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{12}(f_1^n, f_2^n),
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_{\beta}\partial_{\beta} f_2^{n+1} + v \cdot \nabla_x \partial_{\beta} f_2^{n+1} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \partial_{\beta-k_i} f_2^{n+1} &= (n_1 + n_20)(\partial_{\beta} P_2 \partial_{\beta} f_2^n - \partial_{\beta} f_2^{n+1}) \\
&\quad + \partial_{\beta} L_{21}^2(f_1^n, f_2^n) + \partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{22}(f_2^n) + \partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{21}(f_1^n, f_2^n),
\end{align*}
\]
where $k_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $k_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $k_3 = (0, 0, 1)$, and $k_1 = (0, 1, 0)$, $k_2 = (0, 0, 1)$. We then take the inner product with $\partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1}$:
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1}\|_{L_{2, 2, v}}^2 + (n_1 + n_20)\|\partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1}\|_{L_{2, 2, v}}^2 &= -\sum_{i=1}^3 (\partial_{\beta-k_i} f_1^{n+1}, \partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1})_{L_{2, 2, v}} \\
&\quad + (\partial_{\beta} P_1 \partial_{\beta} f_1^n, \partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1})_{L_{2, 2, v}} + (\partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{12}(f_1^n, f_2^n), \partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1})_{L_{2, 2, v}} \\
&\quad + (\partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{11}(f_1^n), \partial_{\beta} f_1^{n+1})_{L_{2, 2, v}}.
\end{align*}
\]
(4.12)
Applying the Hölder inequality on $I_1$, we have
\[
I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{3} (\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1, \partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1)_{L^2_x, v} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{3} \|\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v} \|\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v} \\
\leq \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \|\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v}^2.
\]
Since $\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1$ and $\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_2$ have exponential decay,
\[
\|\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v} \leq C \|\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v}.
\]
Thus Young’s inequality implies
\[
I_2 = (\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1, \partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1)_{L^2_x, v} \leq C \||\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v}^2 + C \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x, v}^2.
\]
To estimate $I_3$, we take $\partial^{\beta}_f$ on $L^2_{x,v}$:
\[
\partial^{\beta}_f L^2_{x,v}(f_1, f_2) = n_{20} \left[ (1 - \delta) \sum_{2 \leq i \leq 4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} \frac{m_1}{m_2} (\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_2 - (\partial^{\alpha}_f f_1, e_{21})_{L^2_x}) \partial^{\beta}_f e_{11} \\
+ (1 - \omega) \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}} (\partial^{\alpha}_f f_1, e_{25})_{L^2_x} - (\partial^{\alpha}_f f_1, e_{15})_{L^2_x} \right) \partial^{\beta}_f e_{15} \right],
\]
and apply the Hölder inequality:
\[
I_3 = (\partial^{\beta}_f L^2_{x,v}(f_1, f_2), \partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1)_{L^2_x, v} \leq C \int_{\mathbb{T}^3} \left( \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x} + C \||\partial^{\alpha}_f f_1\|_{L^2_x} \right) \||\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x} dx \\
\leq C \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x} \||\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x}.
\]
Since $I_4$ and $I_5$ are similar, we only consider $I_5$. Applying Lemma 4.5, we have
\[
I_5 = (\partial^{\beta}_f \Gamma_{12}(f^{n+1}_1, f^{n+1}_2), \partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1)_{L^2_x, v} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3} \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x} \times \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x} dx.
\]
Without loss of generality, we assume that $|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha_2|$. Then the Sobolev embedding $H^2 \subset \subset L^\infty$ implies
\[
I_5 = (\partial^{\beta}_f \Gamma_{12}(f^{n+1}_1, f^{n+1}_2), \partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1)_{L^2_x, v} \leq C \left( \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x} \right)^2 \||\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x}.
\]
Combining the estimate from $I_1$ to $I_5$, and taking $\sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N}$ on (4.12), we have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \frac{d}{dt} \||\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x}^2 + (n_{10} + n_{20}) \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_1\|_{L^2_x}^2 \\
\leq C \mathcal{E}^n(t) + C \mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t) + C \mathcal{E}^n(t) \sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)} + C \mathcal{E}^n(t) \sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}.
\]
Similarly,
\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \frac{d}{dt} \||\partial^{\beta}_f f^{n+1}_2\|_{L^2_x}^2 + \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} (n_{10} + n_{20}) \||\partial^{\alpha + \beta}_f f^{n+1}_2\|_{L^2_x}^2 \\
\leq C \mathcal{E}^n(t) + C \mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t) + C \mathcal{E}^n(t) \sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)} + C \mathcal{E}^n(t) \sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}.
\]
Therefore, for sufficiently small $T$ for $k \geq (5.1)$ we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} E^{n+1}(t) + (n_{10} + n_{20}) E^{n+1}(t) \leq C E^n(t) + C E^{n+1}(t) + C \sqrt{E^n(t) E^{n+1}(t)} + C E^n(t) \sqrt{E^{n+1}(t)}.$$ 

We integrate in time to get

$$E^{n+1}(t) \leq E^{n+1}(0) + \int_0^t \left( C E^n(s) + C E^{n+1}(s) + C \sqrt{E^n(t) E^{n+1}(t)} + C E^n(t) \sqrt{E^{n+1}(t)} \right) ds. \tag{4.15}$$

We now apply an induction argument. We have $E^0(0) < \frac{M_0}{2}$ from the assumption. Assume we have

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^n(t) \leq M_0, \quad E^{n+1}(0) \leq M_0/2.$$

Then, from (4.15), we see that

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^{n+1}(t) \leq \frac{M_0}{2} + CT_0 M_0 + C T_0 \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^{n+1}(t) + C T_0 \sqrt{M_0} \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^{n+1}(t) + CT_0 M_0 \right) \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^{n+1}(t).$$

By using Young’s inequality, we have

$$(1 - 3 CT_0) \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^{n+1}(t) \leq \frac{M_0}{2} + 2 CT_0 M_0 + CT_0 M_0^2.$$

Therefore, for sufficiently small $T_0$ and $M_0 > 0$, we can derive

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E^{n+1}(t) \leq M_0.$$

This completes the proof. \hfill \Box

5. Coercivity estimate

We write the macroscopic part $P(f_1, f_2)$ of the distribution function $(f_1, f_2)$ as

$$P(f_1, f_2) = a_1(x, t) \left( \sqrt{\mu_1}, 0 \right) + a_2(x, t) \left( 0, \sqrt{\mu_2} \right) + b(x, t) \cdot v \left( m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} \right) + c(x, t) |v|^2 \left( m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2} \right),$$

where

$$a_k(x, t) = \frac{1}{n_{k0}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k \sqrt{\mu_k} dv$$

$$- \frac{1}{2n_{10} + 2n_{20}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right), \tag{5.1}$$

$$b(x, t) = \frac{1}{m_1 n_{10} + m_2 n_{20}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 m_1 v \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 m_2 v \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right),$$

$$c(x, t) = \frac{1}{6n_{10} + 6n_{20}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 (m_1 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_1} dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 (m_2 |v|^2 - 3) \sqrt{\mu_2} dv \right),$$

for $k = 1, 2$. We substitute

$$(f_1, f_2) = (I - P)(f_1, f_2) + P(f_1, f_2),$$

and combine (4.13) and (4.14) yields

$$\frac{d}{dt} E^{n+1}(t) + (n_{10} + n_{20}) E^{n+1}(t) \leq C E^n(t) + C E^{n+1}(t) + C \sqrt{E^n(t) E^{n+1}(t)} + C E^n(t) \sqrt{E^{n+1}(t)}.$$
into (3.1) to get
\[
\{ \partial_t + v \cdot \nabla_x \} P(f_1, f_2) = -\{ \partial_t + v \cdot \nabla_x - L \}(I - P)(f_1, f_2) + (\Gamma_1(f_1) + \Gamma_2(f_1, f_2), \Gamma_22(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2)).
\]
(5.2)

We write L.H.S. of (5.2) in the following form:
\[
\left\{ \left( \partial_t a_1 + v \cdot \nabla_x a_1 \right) (\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0) + \left( \partial_t a_2 + v \cdot \nabla_x a_2 \right) (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}) \right.
+ v \cdot \partial_t b(m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} v_i v_j \left( \partial_x b_i + \partial_x b_j \right) (m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2})
+ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \left( \partial_x b_i + \partial_t c \right) v_i^2 (m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}) + |v|^2 v \cdot \nabla_x c (m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}) \right\},
\]
(5.3)
as a linear expansion with respect to the following 17 basis:
\[
\left\{ (\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), (0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), v(\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), v(0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), v_i v_j (m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}), v |v|^2 (m_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}) \right\}.
\]

Therefore, comparing both sides of (5.2), we obtain the following system:
\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t a_1 &= l_{a1} + h_{a1}, \\
\partial_t a_2 &= l_{a2} + h_{a2}, \\
\partial_x a_1 + m_1 \partial_t b_1 &= l_{b1i} + h_{b1i}, \\
\partial_x a_2 + m_2 \partial_t b_2 &= l_{b2i} + h_{b2i}, \\
\partial_x b_1 + \partial_x b_2 &= l_{bbi} + h_{bbi}, \quad (i \neq j) \\
\partial_x b_i + \partial_t c &= l_{bci} + h_{bci}, \\
\partial_x c &= l_{ci} + h_{ci},
\end{align*}
\]
where \((l_{a1}, l_{a2}, l_{b1i}, l_{b2i}, l_{bci}, l_{ci})\) and \((h_{a1}, h_{a2}, h_{b1i}, h_{b2i}, h_{bbi}, h_{bci}, h_{ci})\) are the coefficients corresponding to the expansion of \(l\) and \(h\):
\[
\begin{align*}
l(f_1, f_2) &= -\{ \partial_t + v \cdot \nabla_x - L \}(I - P)(f_1, f_2), \\
b(f_1, f_2) &= (\Gamma_1(f_1) + \Gamma_2(f_1, f_2), \Gamma_22(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2)),
\end{align*}
\]
with respect to (5.3). For brevity, we denote
\[
\tilde{l} = l_{a1} + l_{a2} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} (l_{b1i} + l_{b2i} + l_{bbi} + l_{bci} + l_{ci})
\]
\[
\tilde{h} = h_{a1} + h_{a2} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} (h_{b1i} + h_{b2i} + h_{bbi} + h_{bci} + h_{ci}).
\]

**Lemma 5.1.** We have
\[
\int_{T^3} a_1(x, t) dx = \int_{T^3} a_2(x, t) dx = \int_{T^3} b(x, t) dx = \int_{T^3} c(x, t) dx = 0.
\]

**Proof.** This follows from the conservation laws (2.17) and the definition of \(a_1, a_2, b,\) and \(c\) in (5.1). \(\square\)
Lemma 5.2. [39] Let $0 \leq |\alpha| \leq N$ with $N \geq 3$, then we have

$$\|\partial^\alpha a_1\|_{L^2_v} + \|\partial^\alpha a_2\|_{L^2_v} + \|\partial^\alpha b\|_{L^2_v} + \|\partial^\alpha c\|_{L^2_v} \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N-1} \left(\|\partial^\alpha \tilde{I}\|_{L^2_v} + \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|_{L^2_v}\right).$$

Proof. The proof can be found in [39, page 620, Proof of Theorem 3]. We omit it. \qed

Lemma 5.3. For sufficiently small energy norm $\mathcal{E}(t)$, we have

1. $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{I}\|_{L^2,v} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|(I - P)\partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2,v}$,

2. $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|_{L^2,v} \leq C\sqrt{M} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2,v}$.

Proof. (1) The proof can be found in [39, page 616, Lemma 7]. We omit it.

(2) Let us define $\{e_i^*\}_{i=1}^{17}$ be the orthonormal basis corresponding to the basis (5.3). Then we can write

$$e_i^* = \sum_{j=1}^{17} C_{ij} e_j, \quad h(f_1, f_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{17} \langle h, e_i^* \rangle_{L^2_v} e_i^*,$$

so that

$$\langle h, e_n^* \rangle_{L^2_v} = \sum_{1 \leq i,j \leq 17} C_{ij} C_{ni} \langle h, e_i^* \rangle_{L^2_v},$$

for $n = 1, \cdots, 17$. For the estimate of $h$, we compute

$$\left\| \int \partial^\alpha h(f_1, f_2)e_i^* dv \right\|_{L^2_v} \leq \left\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{11}(f_1)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_1}) dv \right\|_{L^2_v} + \left\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_1}) dv \right\|_{L^2_v} + \left\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{22}(f_2)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_2}) dv \right\|_{L^2_v},$$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$. For sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$, by Lemma 4.4, we have

$$\left\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{mm}(f_m)|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_m} dv \right\|_{L^2_v} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_2| \leq |\alpha|} \left\| \partial^{\alpha_1} f_m \right\|_{L^2_v} \left\| \partial^{\alpha_2} f_m \right\|_{L^2_v},$$

Similarly, we have from Lemma 4.5

$$\left\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{lm}(f_l, f_m)|v|^k \sqrt{\mu} dv \right\|_{L^2_v} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_2| \leq |\alpha|} \left\| \partial^{\alpha_1} (f_l, f_m) \right\|_{L^2_v} \left\| \partial^{\alpha_2} (f_l, f_m) \right\|_{L^2_v},$$

for $l \neq m$. Without loss of generality, we assume that $|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha_2|$ and apply the Sobolev embedding $H^2 \subset \subset L^\infty$ to obtain

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|_{L^2,v} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{T}^d} \|\partial^{\alpha_1} (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2_v} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^{\alpha_2} (f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2_v},$$

which gives desired result. \qed
We are now ready to derive the full coercivity estimate. By Lemma 5.2, we have
\[
\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial'^{\alpha} P(f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \left( \| \partial'^{\alpha} a_1 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + \| \partial'^{\alpha} a_2 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + \| \partial'^{\alpha} b \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + \| \partial'^{\alpha} c \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \right) 
\leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N-1} \left( \| \partial'^{\alpha} \tilde{I} \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + \| \partial'^{\alpha} \tilde{h} \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \right).
\]
We then apply Lemma 5.3 to get
\[
\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial'^{\alpha} P(f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 
\leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| (I - P) \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + C\sqrt{M} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2.
\]
Adding \( \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| (I - P) \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \) on each side, we obtain
\[
\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \leq \frac{C + 1}{1 - C\sqrt{M}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| (I - P) (\partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2)) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2.
\]
Combining it with the estimate in Proposition 3.1, we derive the following full coercivity estimate
\[
\langle L \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2), \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq -\eta \min \{ (1 - \delta, (1 - \omega) \} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2,
\]
when \( E(t) \) is sufficiently small.

6. Global existence

In this section, we extend the local-in-time solution to the global one by establishing a uniform energy estimate. Let \((f_1, f_2)\) be the classical local-in-time solution constructed in Theorem 4.6. We take \( \partial'^{\alpha} \) on (2.13) and take inner product with \( \partial'^{\alpha} f_1 \) in \( L^2_{x,v} \) to have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial'^{\alpha} f_1 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 = \langle \partial'^{\alpha} L_1 (f_1), \partial'^{\alpha} f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial'^{\alpha} L_2 (f_1, f_2), \partial'^{\alpha} f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial'^{\alpha} f_1, \partial'^{\alpha} (\Gamma_{11} + \Gamma_{12}) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.
\]
Similarly, we get from (2.15) that
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial'^{\alpha} f_2 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 = \langle \partial'^{\alpha} L_2 (f_2), \partial'^{\alpha} f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial'^{\alpha} L_2 (f_1, f_2), \partial'^{\alpha} f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial'^{\alpha} f_2, \partial'^{\alpha} (\Gamma_{22} + \Gamma_{21}) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.
\]
Combining (6.1) and (6.2) yields
\[
\sum_{k=1,2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial'^{\alpha} f_k \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \leq \langle L \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2), \partial'^{\alpha} (f_1, f_2) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial'^{\alpha} f_1, \partial'^{\alpha} (\Gamma_{11} + \Gamma_{12}) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial'^{\alpha} f_2, \partial'^{\alpha} (\Gamma_{22} + \Gamma_{21}) \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.
\]
Then the first term of the R.H.S is controlled by the full coercivity estimate (5.4), and the nonlinear terms on the second line are estimated by Lemma 4.4 and Lemma 4.5:

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sum_{k=1,2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + \eta \min \{(1-\delta), (1-\omega)\} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \right)$$

$$\leq C_0 \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(t)} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial^\alpha (f_1, f_2) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2.$$

For $M_0$ satisfying Theorem 4.6 and (5.4), we define

$$M = \left\{ \frac{M_0}{2}, \eta^2 \min \{(1-\delta)^2, (1-\omega)^2\} \right\}, \quad T = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}^+} \{ t \mid \mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(t) \leq 2M \} > 0.$$

We restrict our initial data to satisfy the following energy bound:

$$\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(0) \leq M \leq 2M_0.$$

Once we define

$$y(t) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sum_{k=1,2} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2,$$

then $y(t)$ satisfies

$$y'(t) + 2\eta \min \{(1-\delta), (1-\omega)\} y(t) \leq 2C_0 \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(t)} y(t) \leq \eta \min \{(1-\delta), (1-\omega)\} y(t).$$

Thus we obtain

$$y(t) \leq e^{-\eta \min\{(1-\delta), (1-\omega)\} t} y(0) \leq y(0) \leq M < 2M,$$

and which is possible only when $T = \infty$. Note that this also gives

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial^\alpha (f_1(t), f_2(t)) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 \leq e^{-\eta \min\{(1-\delta), (1-\omega)\} t} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial^\alpha (f_1(0), f_2(0)) \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2.$$

Now we consider the general case of $f$ having momentum derivatives. Taking $\partial^3_\beta$ on (2.13) and (2.15) and applying an inner product with $\partial^3_\beta f_1$ and $\partial^3_\beta f_2$, respectively, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^3_\beta f_1 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + (n_{10} + n_{20}) \| \partial^3_\beta f_1 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 = -\sum_{i=1}^3 \langle \partial^{\alpha+k}_{\beta-k_1} f_1, \partial^{\alpha}_{\beta} f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}$$

$$+ (n_{10} + n_{20}) \langle \partial_\beta P_i \partial^\alpha f_1, \partial^3_\beta f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial^3_\beta L_2 (f_1, f_2), \partial^3_\beta f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}$$

$$+ \langle \partial^3_\beta (\Gamma_1 (f_1) + \Gamma_2 (f_1, f_2)), \partial^3_\beta f_1 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}},$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^3_\beta f_2 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 + (n_{10} + n_{20}) \| \partial^3_\beta f_2 \|_{L^2_{x,v}}^2 = -\sum_{i=1}^3 \langle \partial^{\alpha+k}_{\beta-k_1} f_2, \partial^{\alpha}_{\beta} f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}$$

$$+ (n_{10} + n_{20}) \langle \partial_\beta P_i \partial^\alpha f_2, \partial^3_\beta f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle \partial^3_\beta L_2 (f_1, f_2), \partial^3_\beta f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}$$

$$+ \langle \partial^3_\beta (\Gamma_2 (f_2) + \Gamma_2 (f_1, f_2)), \partial^3_\beta f_2 \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$
Combining (6.3) and (6.4), and applying the Hölder inequality and Young’s inequality, we can obtain
\[
\sum_{k=1,2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + (n_{10} + n_{20} - 2\epsilon) \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 \right) \leq \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \sum_{k=1,2} \sum_{r=1}^3 \| \partial^{\alpha+k} f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{C}{2\epsilon} \sum_{k=1,2} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + C\mathcal{E}_{N_1,|\beta|}(t),
\]
for some positive constant \(\epsilon\) satisfying \((n_{10} + n_{20})/2 > \epsilon > 0\). We sum this over \(|\beta| = m + 1\) and multiply both sides with \(\epsilon_m\):
\[
\sum_{|\beta|=m+1} \left[ \sum_{k=1,2} \left( \frac{\epsilon_m}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + \epsilon_m (n_{10} + n_{20} - 2\epsilon) \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 \right) \right] \leq \sum_{|\beta|=m+1} \left[ \sum_{l=1,2} \sum_{r=1}^3 \| \partial^{\alpha+k} f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{C\epsilon_m}{2} \sum_{k=1,2} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + C\mathcal{E}_{N_1,|\beta|}(t) \right],
\]
Combining the previous cases \(|\beta| \leq m\), the R.H.S of the inequality can be bounded by the energy \(\mathcal{E}_{N_1,|\beta|}\) with \(|\beta| \leq m\) and \(\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}\). Thus, we can conclude from induction that
\[
\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq N} \sum_{|\beta| \leq m+1} \left( \frac{\epsilon_{m+1}}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 + \eta_{m+1} \| \partial^\alpha f_k \|_{L^2}^2 \right) \leq C_{m+1}^* \mathcal{E}_{N_1,|\beta|}(t).
\]
Applying the same continuity argument as to when \(\beta = 0\), we can construct the global-in-time classical solution. We mention that when \(|\beta| = 0\), the parameter \(\eta_0\) depends on \(1-\delta\) and \(1-\omega\), and \(C_0 = 1/2\). But when \(|\beta| \geq 1\), both \(C_{m+1}\) and \(\eta_{m+1}\) depend on the parameter \(\eta_m\). That is why we cannot extract a decay rate depending explicitly on the parameter \(\delta\) and \(\omega\) when the velocity derivatives are involved. For the uniqueness of the solution and \(L^2\) stability, we can follow the standard arguments in \([38,39,40,71]\). This completes the proof.

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