DARCY’S LAW AND DIFFUSION OF TWO-FLUID EULER-MAXWELL SYSTEM WITH COLLISIONS

RENJUN DUAN, QINGQING LIU, AND CHANGJIANG ZHU

Abstract. This paper is concerned with the large-time behavior of solutions to the Cauchy problem on the two-fluid Euler-Maxwell system with collisions when initial data are around a constant equilibrium state. The main goal is the rigorous justification of diffusion phenomena in fluid plasma at the linear level. Precisely, motivated by the classical Darcy’s law for the nonconductive fluid, we first give a heuristic derivation of the asymptotic equations of the Euler-Maxwell system in large time. It turns out that both the density and the magnetic field tend time-asymptotically to the diffusion equations with diffusive coefficients explicitly determined by given physical parameters. Then, in terms of the Fourier energy method, we analyze the linear dissipative structure of the system, which implies the almost exponential time-decay property of solutions over the high-frequency domain. The key part of the paper is the spectral analysis of the linearized system, exactly capturing the diffusive feature of solutions over the low-frequency domain. Finally, under some conditions on initial data, we show the convergence of the densities and the magnetic field to the corresponding linear diffusion waves with the rate $(1 + t)^{-5/4}$ in $L^2$ norm and also the convergence of the velocities and the electric field to the corresponding asymptotic profiles given in the sense of the generalized Darcy’s law with the faster rate $(1 + t)^{-7/4}$ in $L^2$ norm. Thus, this work can be also regarded as the mathematical proof of the Darcy’s law in the context of collisional fluid plasma.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Heuristic derivation of diffusion waves
   2.1. Diffusion of densities
   2.2. Diffusion of the magnetic field
3. Decay property of linearized system
   3.1. Reformulation of the problem
   3.2. Linear decay structure
4. Spectral representation
   4.1. Preparations
   4.2. Spectral representation for fluid part
   4.3. Spectral representation for electromagnetic part
   4.4. Extra time-decay for special initial data
5. Asymptotic behaviour of the nonlinear system
   5.1. Global existence
   5.2. Asymptotic rate to constant states
   5.3. Asymptotic rate to diffusion waves
References

1. Introduction

It is generally believed that the Darcy’s law governs the motion of the inviscid flow with frictional damping [27] or the slow viscous flow [25] in large time. It is quite nontrivial to mathematically justify the large-time behavior of solutions to those relative physical systems, particularly in the case when vacuum appears, cf. [5, 20, 28, 29]. Besides, there are also some results, for instance, see [22] and references therein, to discuss the modified Darcy’s law for conducting porous media. In the paper, we
attempt to give a rigorous proof of Darcy’s laws and diffusion phenomena in the context of collisional fluid plasma whenever the densities of fluids are close to non-vacuum states.

In a weakly ionised gas with a small enough ionisation fraction, charged particles will interact primarily by means of elastic collisions with neutral atoms rather than with other charged particles, cf. [14] Chapter 12.4. In such situation, the motion of fluid plasmas consisting of ions (α = i), electrons (α = e) and neutral atoms is generally governed by the two-fluid Euler-Maxwell system in three space dimensions

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t n_\alpha + \nabla \cdot (n_\alpha u_\alpha) = 0, \\
m_\alpha n_\alpha (\partial_t u_\alpha + u_\alpha \cdot \nabla u_\alpha) + \nabla p_\alpha(n_\alpha) = q_\alpha n_\alpha \left( \frac{E}{c} \times B \right) - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n_\alpha u_\alpha, \\
\partial_t E - c \nabla \times B = -4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha n_\alpha u_\alpha, \\
\partial_t B + c \nabla \times E = 0, \\
\nabla \cdot E = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha n_\alpha, \\
\nabla \cdot B = 0.
\end{aligned}
\]

(1.1)

Here the unknowns are \( n_\alpha = n_\alpha(t, x) \geq 0 \) and \( u_\alpha = u_\alpha(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) with \( \alpha = i, e \), denoting the densities and velocities of the \( \alpha \)-species respectively, and also \( E = E(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) and \( B = B(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \), denoting the self-consistent electron and magnetic fields respectively, for \( t > 0 \) and \( x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \). For the \( \alpha \)-species, \( p_\alpha(\cdot) \) depending only on the density is the pressure function which is smooth and satisfies \( p'_\alpha(n) > 0 \) for \( n > 0 \), and for simplicity we assume in the paper that the fluid is isothermal and hence \( p_\alpha(n) = T_\alpha n \) for the constant temperature \( T_\alpha > 0 \). Constants \( m_\alpha > 0, \ q_\alpha, \nu_\alpha > 0, \ c > 0 \) stand for the mass, charge and collision frequency of \( \alpha \)-species and the speed of light, respectively. The constant \( 4\pi \) appearing in the system is related to the spatial dimension. Notice \( q_e = -e \) and \( q_i = Ze \) in the general physical situation, where \( e > 0 \) is the electronic charge and \( Z \geq 1 \) is an positive integer. Without loss of generality, we may assume \( Z = 1 \) through the paper, since it can be normalized to be unit under the transformation

\[
\tilde{n}_i = Z n_i, \quad \tilde{q}_i = e, \quad \tilde{m}_i = \frac{m_i}{Z}, \quad \tilde{p}_i(n) = p_i \left( \frac{n}{Z} \right).
\]

Initial data are given by

\[
[n_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]|_{t=0} = [n_{\alpha 0}, u_{\alpha 0}, E_0, B_0],
\]

(1.2)

with the compatible condition

\[
\nabla \cdot E_0 = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha n_{\alpha 0}, \quad \nabla \cdot B_0 = 0.
\]

(1.3)

The paper is concerned with the large-time asymptotic behavior of solutions to the Cauchy problem on the two-fluid Euler-Maxwell system with collisions whenever initial data are close to a constant equilibrium state \( [n_\alpha = 1, u_\alpha = 0, E = 0, B = 0] \). Notice that collision terms play a key role in the analysis of the problem, see [33] for instance. For that purpose, we introduce the large-time asymptotic profile as follows. Let \( G_p(t, x) = (4\pi \mu t)^{-3/2} \exp\left\{ -|x|^2/(4\mu t) \right\} \) be the heat kernel with the diffusion coefficient \( \mu > 0 \). Define the ambipolar diffusive coefficient \( \mu_1 > 0 \) and the magnetic diffusive coefficient \( \mu_2 > 0 \) by

\[
\mu_1 = \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{c^2 m_i \nu_i m_e \nu_e}{4\pi e^2 (m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)},
\]

(1.4)

respectively. Corresponding to given initial data \([12]\), define the profile \([n^*, u^*, E^*, B^*]\) by

\[
n^* = \frac{G_{\mu_1} (t + 1, x)}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[ n_{\alpha 0}(x) - 1 \right] dx,
\]

(1.5)

\[
B^* = G_{\mu_2} (t + 1, x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_0(x) dx,
\]

(1.6)
Theorem 1.1. There are constants $\epsilon > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that if
\[ \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| n_{\alpha 0} - 1, u_{\alpha 0} \|_{H^{11} \cap L^1} + \| [E_0, B_0] \|_{H^{11} \cap L^1} < \epsilon \] (1.9)
and
\[ \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |x| |n_{\alpha 0}(x) - 1| dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |x| |B_0(x)| dx < \infty, \] (1.10)
then the Cauchy problem (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) admits a unique global solution
\[ n_{\alpha} - 1, u_{\alpha}, E, B \in C((0, \infty); H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)), \] (1.11)
satisfying
\[ \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| n_{\alpha} - 1 - n^* \| + \| B - B^* \| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{4}{7}}, \] (1.12)
and
\[ \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| u_{\alpha} - u_{\alpha}^* \| + \| E - E^* \| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{4}{7}}, \] (1.13)
for all $t \geq 0$.

We give a few remarks on Theorem 1.1. First of all, from the proof later on, under the assumption that the solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) around the constant equilibrium state enjoys the time-decay property
\[ \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| n_{\alpha} - 1, u_{\alpha} \| + \| [E, B] \| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{4}{7}}, \]
where the time-decay rate must be optimal for general initial data with $B_0 \neq 0$ due to those results from the spectral analysis given in Section 4; see Corollary 4.2 for instance. On the other hand the large-time asymptotic profile also satisfies
\[ \| n^* \| + \| B^* \| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{4}{7}}, \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| u^*_{\alpha} \| + \| E^* \| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{4}{7}}, \]
which are also optimal in terms of the definition (1.5), (1.6), (1.7), (1.8), of $[n^*, u^*_{\alpha}, E^*, B^*]$. Therefore it is nontrivial to obtain the faster time-decay rates (1.12) and (1.13), and this also assures that $[1 + n^*, u^*_{\alpha}, E^*, B^*]$ indeed can be regarded as the more accurate large-time asymptotic profile for solutions to the Cauchy problem under consideration, compared to the trivial constant equilibrium state. Notice that $n^*$ and $B^*$ are diffusion waves by (1.4) as well as (1.3), and $u^*_{\alpha}$ and $E^*$ are defined in terms of those two diffusion waves by (1.4) and (1.8). From the heuristic derivation of the large-time asymptotic profiles in the next section, we see that the asymptotic profiles can be solved from the asymptotic equations obtained in a formal way in the sense of the Darcy’s law. In the case without any electromagnetic field, there have been extensive mathematical studies of the large-time behavior for the damped Euler system basing on the Darcy’s law; see [12] [14] [28] [29] and reference therein. However few rigorous results are known for such physical law in the context of two-fluid plasma with collisions. This work can be regarded to some extent as the generalisation of the Darcy’s law for the classical non-conductive fluid to the plasma fluid under the influence of the self-consistent electromagnetic field.

Second, by (1.4) and (1.14), there is a discrepancy between regularities of initial data and the solution. The reason for the discrepancy is that the Euler-Maxwell with collisions is of the regularity-loss type, which is essentially induced by the fact that eigenvalues of the linearized system may tend asymptotically to the imaginary axis as the frequency goes to infinity; see [17] in the one-fluid case. There has been a general theory developed in [36] in terms of the Fourier energy method to study the
decay structure of general symmetric hyperbolic systems with partial relaxations of the regularity-loss type. The main feature of time-decay properties for such regularity-loss system is that solutions over the high-frequency domain can still gain the enough time-decay rate by compensating enough regularity of initial data.

Third, the key point of Theorem 1.1 is to present the convergence in $L^2$ norm of the solution $[n_0, u_0, E, B]$ to the profile $[1 + n^*, u^*_a, E^*, B^*]$ if initial data approach the constant steady state in the sense of (1.3) and (1.10). The condition (1.10) is postulated to assure that the solutions of the regularity of initial data.

over the high-frequency domain can still gain the enough time-decay rate by compensating enough loss type. The main feature of time-decay properties for such regularity-loss system is that solutions decay structure of general symmetric hyperbolic systems with partial relaxations of the regularity-

The final remark is concerned with the nonlinear diffusion of the two fluid Euler-Maxwell system with collisions. In fact, the current work is done at the linearized level. Even for the general pressure functions $P_\alpha$ ($\alpha = i, e$), by using the same formal derivation as in Section 2, the density satisfies the nonlinear heat equation

$$\frac{\partial n^*}{\partial t} - \Delta P(n^*) = 0,$$

where $P(\cdot)$ is in connection with $P_\alpha$ ($\alpha = i, e$) as well as other physical parameters. The nonlinear heat equation above is also a type of the porous medium equation. Thus, it would be interesting and challenging to further investigate the asymptotic stability of the nonlinear diffusion waves, cf. [19]. We hope to report it in the future study.

To prove Theorem 1.1 we need to carry out the spectral analysis of the linearized system around the constant steady state. In fact, the solution can be written as the sum of the fluid part and the electromagnetic part in the form of

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\rho_0(t, x) \\
u_0(t, x) \\
E(t, x) \\
B(t, x)
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
\rho_0(t, x) \\
u_0(t, x) \\
E(t, x) \\
B(t, x)
\end{bmatrix}
+ 
\begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
u_{\alpha, \perp}(t, x) \\
E_\perp(t, x) \\
B_\perp(t, x)
\end{bmatrix}.
$$

However it seems difficult to give an explicit representation of solutions to two eigenvalue problems due to the high phase dimensions under consideration. The main idea is to obtain the asymptotic expansions of solutions to the linearized system as the frequency $|k| \to 0$; see Section 4. One trick to deal with the electromagnetic part is to first reduce the system to the high-order ODE of the magnetic field $B$ only, then study the asymptotic expansion of $B$ as $|k| \to 0$, and finally apply the Fourier energy method to estimate the other two components $u_{\alpha, \perp}$ and $E_\perp$ (cf. [14] and reference therein); see Lemma 4.4. For $|k| \to \infty$, it can be directly treated by the Fourier energy method since the linearized solution operator in the Fourier space behaves like

$$
\exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} t\right\},
$$

which leads to the almost exponential time-decay depending on regularity of initial data; see Section 3. In the mean time, we find that the large-time behavior of solutions to the two-fluid Euler-Maxwell system (1.1) is governed by the following two subsystems

$$
\begin{cases}
\partial_t n + \nabla \cdot (nu) = 0, \\
\nabla P_\alpha(n) = q_\alpha n E_\parallel - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n u_\parallel, \quad \alpha = i, e,
\end{cases}
$$

where $P_\alpha$ is the pressure function that is in connection with $P_\alpha$ ($\alpha = i, e$) as well as other physical parameters. The nonlinear heat equation above is also a type of the porous medium equation. Thus, it would be interesting and challenging to further investigate the asymptotic stability of the nonlinear diffusion waves, cf. [19]. We hope to report it in the future study.

To prove Theorem 1.1 we need to carry out the spectral analysis of the linearized system around the constant steady state. In fact, the solution can be written as the sum of the fluid part and the electromagnetic part in the form of

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\rho_0(t, x) \\
u_0(t, x) \\
E(t, x) \\
B(t, x)
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
\rho_0(t, x) \\
u_0(t, x) \\
E(t, x) \\
B(t, x)
\end{bmatrix}
+ 
\begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
u_{\alpha, \perp}(t, x) \\
E_\perp(t, x) \\
B_\perp(t, x)
\end{bmatrix}.
$$

However it seems difficult to give an explicit representation of solutions to two eigenvalue problems due to the high phase dimensions under consideration. The main idea is to obtain the asymptotic expansions of solutions to the linearized system as the frequency $|k| \to 0$; see Section 4. One trick to deal with the electromagnetic part is to first reduce the system to the high-order ODE of the magnetic field $B$ only, then study the asymptotic expansion of $B$ as $|k| \to 0$, and finally apply the Fourier energy method to estimate the other two components $u_{\alpha, \perp}$ and $E_\perp$ (cf. [14] and reference therein); see Lemma 4.4. For $|k| \to \infty$, it can be directly treated by the Fourier energy method since the linearized solution operator in the Fourier space behaves like

$$
\exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} t\right\},
$$

which leads to the almost exponential time-decay depending on regularity of initial data; see Section 3. In the mean time, we find that the large-time behavior of solutions to the two-fluid Euler-Maxwell system (1.1) is governed by the following two subsystems

$$
\begin{cases}
\partial_t n + \nabla \cdot (nu) = 0, \\
\nabla P_\alpha(n) = q_\alpha n E_\parallel - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n u_\parallel, \quad \alpha = i, e,
\end{cases}
$$

where $P_\alpha$ is the pressure function that is in connection with $P_\alpha$ ($\alpha = i, e$) as well as other physical parameters. The nonlinear heat equation above is also a type of the porous medium equation. Thus, it would be interesting and challenging to further investigate the asymptotic stability of the nonlinear diffusion waves, cf. [19]. We hope to report it in the future study.
and
\[
\begin{cases}
q_\alpha E_\perp - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha u_{\alpha,\perp} = 0, & \alpha = i, e, \\
-\epsilon \nabla \times B = -4\pi n \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_\alpha u_{\alpha,\perp}, \\
\partial_t B + c \nabla \times E_\perp = 0.
\end{cases}
\]

For more details see Section 2 and Section 4.

Finally we would mention the following works related to the paper: some derivations and numerical computations of the relative models \[1, 2, 6, 33\], global existence and large-time behavior for the damped Euler-Maxwell system \[11, 17, 20, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40\], global existence in the non-damping case \[13, 15\], and asymptotic limits under small parameters \[17, 31, 32\].

The rest of the paper is organised as follows. In Section 2, we give the heuristic derivation of diffusion waves motivated by the classical Darcy’s law. In Section 3 we reformulate the Cauchy problem on the Euler-Maxwell system around the constant steady state, and study the decay structure of the linearized homogeneous system by the Fourier energy method. In Section 4 we present the spectral analysis of the linearized system by three parts. The first part is for the fluid, the second one for the electromagnetic field, and the third one for the extra time-decay of solutions with special initial data. The result in the third part accounts for estimating the inhomogeneous source terms. In Section 5 we first prove the global existence of solutions by the energy method, show the time asymptotic rate of solutions around the constant states and then obtain the main result concerning the time asymptotic rate around linear diffusion waves.

Notations. Let us introduce some notations for the use throughout this paper. \(C\) denotes some positive (generally large) constant and \(\lambda\) denotes some positive (generally small) constant, where both \(C\) and \(\lambda\) may take different values in different places. For two quantities \(a\) and \(b\), \(a \sim b\) means \(\lambda a \leq b \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} a\) for a generic constant \(0 < \lambda < 1\). For any integer \(m \geq 0\), we use \(H^m\), \(\dot{H}^m\) to denote the usual Sobolev space \(H^m(\mathbb{R}^3)\) and the corresponding \(m\)-order homogeneous Sobolev space, respectively. Set \(L^2 = H^m\) when \(m = 0\). For simplicity, the norm of \(H^m\) is denoted by \(\| \cdot \|_m\) with \(\| \cdot \| = \| \cdot \|_0\). We use \(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\) to denote the inner product over the Hilbert space \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\), i.e.
\[
\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x)g(x)dx, \quad f = f(x), \quad g = g(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3).
\]

For a multi-index \(\alpha = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]\), we denote \(\partial^\alpha = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \partial_{x_2}^{\alpha_2} \partial_{x_3}^{\alpha_3}\). The length of \(\alpha\) is \(|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3\). For simplicity, we also set \(\partial_j = \partial_{x_j}\) for \(j = 1, 2, 3\).

2. Heuristic derivation of diffusion waves

In this section we would provide a heuristic derivation of the large-time asymptotic equations of the densities, velocities and the electromagnetic field. Indeed, both the densities and the magnetic field satisfy the diffusion equations with different diffusion coefficients in terms of those physical parameters appearing in the system, and the velocities and the electric field are defined by the densities and the magnetic field according to the Darcy’s law.

2.1. Diffusion of densities. We first give a formal derivation of the large-time asymptotic equations of densities and velocities. Assume the quasineutral condition
\[
n_i = n_e = n(t, x), \quad u_i = u_e = u(t, x),
\]
and also assume that the background magnetic field is a constant vector, for instance, \(B = (0, 0, |B|)\) is constant along \(x_3\)-direction. Notice that the derivation procedure becomes relatively simple whenever \(|B| = 0\), see the physical textbooks \[14\,\text{Chapter 12}\] and \[3\,\text{Chapter 5}\]. Hereby we play in a more general way, because we find that the diffusion coefficient of \(n(t, x)\) in large time actually does not depend on the magnitude \(|B|\) of the background magnetic field.

We start form the asymptotic momentum equations for \(\alpha = i\) and \(e\):
\[
\nabla p_\alpha(n) = q_\alpha n \left( E + \frac{u}{c} \times B \right) - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n u.
\]
(2.2)

Along \(B\), (2.2) reduces to
\[
\nabla p_\alpha(n) \cdot B = q_\alpha nE \cdot B - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n u \cdot B.
\]
Let us give an explicit computation of the coefficient matrix in (2.7):

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{\alpha}i, \\
\hat{\alpha}e
\end{align*}
\]

It can be further written in the matrix form:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\nabla p_i \cdot B \\
\nabla p_e \cdot B
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
en & -\nu_i m_i n \\
-\nu_i m_i n & -\nu_e m_e n
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
E \cdot B \\
u \cdot B
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

One can solve \(E \cdot B\) and \(u \cdot B\) as

\[
u \cdot B = -\frac{1}{\nu_e m_e + \nu_i m_i} (\nabla p_i + \nabla p_e) \cdot B,
\]

\[
E \cdot B = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{\nabla \nu}{\nu_i m_i} - \frac{\nabla \nu}{\nu_e m_e} \right) \cdot B.
\]

Notice that since \(B = (0, 0, |B|)\) is along the \(x_3\)-direction, then

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
-\nu_e m_e + \nu_i m_i \\
\nu_i m_i
\end{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial_3(p_i(n) + p_e(n))}{\partial n}.
\]

Along the \(x_1x_2\)-plane normal to \(B\), noticing \(u \times B = (u_2|B|, -u_1|B|, 0)\), (2.2) reduces to

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_1 p_\alpha &= q_{\alpha n} \left( E_1 + \frac{|B|}{c} u_2 \right) - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n u_1, \\
\partial_2 p_\alpha &= q_{\alpha n} \left( E_2 - \frac{|B|}{c} u_1 \right) - \nu_\alpha m_\alpha n u_2,
\end{align*}
\]

i.e.,

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
-\nu_e m_e + \nu_i m_i \\
\nu_i m_i
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
-\nu_e m_e + \nu_i m_i \\
\nu_i m_i
\end{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial_3(p_i(n) + p_e(n))}{\partial n}.
\]

This implies

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
u_1 \\
\nu_2
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
-\nu_e m_e + \nu_i m_i \\
\nu_i m_i
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
u_1 \\
\nu_2
\end{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial_3(p_i(n) + p_e(n))}{\partial n}.
\]

for \(\alpha = i\) and \(e\). We denote

\[
A_\alpha := \begin{pmatrix}
-\nu_e m_e + \nu_i m_i \\
\nu_i m_i
\end{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial_3(p_i(n) + p_e(n))}{\partial n}.
\]

Then letting the right-hand terms of (2.5) be equal for \(\alpha = i\) and \(e\) further implies

\[
-q_i n A_i^{-1} \left( E_1 \right) + A_i^{-1} \left( \partial_1 p_i \right) = -q_e n A_e^{-1} \left( E_1 \right) + A_e^{-1} \left( \partial_1 p_e \right).
\]

Due to the isothermal assumption \(p_\alpha(n) = T_\alpha n\), one has

\[
(q_i n A_i^{-1} - q_e n A_e^{-1}) \left( E_1 \right) = (T_i A_i^{-1} - T_e A_e^{-1}) \left( \partial_1 n \right).
\]

Therefore,

\[
\left( E_1 \right) = (q_i n A_i^{-1} - q_e n A_e^{-1})^{-1}(T_i A_i^{-1} - T_e A_e^{-1}) \left( \partial_1 n \right).
\]

Plugging (2.6) back into (2.5) gives

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
u_1 \\
\nu_2
\end{pmatrix}
= \left[ -q_i n A_i^{-1}(q_i n A_i^{-1} - q_e n A_e^{-1})^{-1}(T_i A_i^{-1} - T_e A_e^{-1}) + T_i A_i^{-1} \right] \left( \partial_1 n \right).
\]

Let us give an explicit computation of the coefficient matrix in (2.7):

\[
G = -q_i n A_i^{-1}(q_i n A_i^{-1} - q_e n A_e^{-1})^{-1}(T_i A_i^{-1} - T_e A_e^{-1}) + T_i A_i^{-1}.
\]
Notice \( q_i = e, \quad q_e = -e \), and
\[
A_{\alpha}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A_{\alpha}} \begin{pmatrix}
-m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} n & -\frac{q_{\alpha} n}{|B|} \\
\frac{q_{\alpha} n}{|B|} & -m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} n
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det A_{\alpha}} A_{\alpha}^{T},
\]
where \( \det A_{\alpha} = n^2 (m_{\alpha}^2 \nu_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{q_{\alpha}^2}{c^2} |B|^2) \). To cancel \( n^2 \) in \( \det A_{\alpha} \), we write
\[
nA_{\alpha}^{-1} = \frac{n}{\det A_{\alpha}} A_{\alpha}^{T} = - \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} n}{m_{\alpha}^2 \nu_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{q_{\alpha}^2}{c^2} |B|^2} & -\frac{q_{\alpha} n}{|B|} \\
\frac{q_{\alpha} n}{|B|} & \frac{m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} n}{m_{\alpha}^2 \nu_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{q_{\alpha}^2}{c^2} |B|^2}
\end{pmatrix} := -K_{\alpha}.
\]

Then one can compute (2.8) as
\[
G = -q_{\alpha} n A_{\alpha}^{-1} (q_{\alpha} n A_{\alpha}^{-1} - q_{\alpha} n A_{e}^{-1})^{-1} (T_{i} A_{\alpha}^{-1} - T_{e} A_{e}^{-1}) + T_{i} A_{e}^{-1}
\]
\[
= -\frac{en}{\det A_{i}} A_{i}^{T} \left[ \frac{en}{\det A_{i}} A_{i}^{T} + \frac{en}{\det A_{e}} A_{e}^{T} \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{T_{i}}{\det A_{i}} A_{i}^{T} - \frac{T_{e}}{\det A_{e}} A_{e}^{T} \right] + \frac{T_{i}}{\det A_{i}} A_{i}^{T}
\]
\[
= -\frac{en}{\det A_{e}} A_{e}^{T} \left[ \frac{T_{i}}{\det A_{i}} A_{i}^{T} + \frac{T_{e}}{\det A_{e}} A_{e}^{T} \right] + \frac{en}{\det A_{i}} A_{i}^{T}
\]
\[
= -eK_{e} \frac{1}{n} (K_{i} + K_{e})^{-1} \left[ \frac{T_{i}}{n} (K_{i} - n) + (eK_{i}) \frac{1}{e} (K_{i} + K_{e})^{-1} \frac{T_{e}}{n} (K_{e}) \right]
\]
\[
= -\frac{T_{i}}{n} K_{e} (K_{i} + K_{e})^{-1} K_{i} - \frac{T_{e}}{n} K_{i} (K_{i} + K_{e})^{-1} K_{e}, \quad (2.9)
\]

where \( M = K_{i} + K_{e} \). Denoting
\[
C_{i} = m_{i}^{2} \nu_{i}^{2} + \frac{1}{c^2} e^2 |B|^2, \quad C_{e} = m_{e}^{2} \nu_{e}^{2} + \frac{1}{c^2} e^2 |B|^2,
\]
one has
\[
K_{i} + K_{e} = \frac{1}{C_{i}} \begin{pmatrix}
m_{i} \nu_{i} & e \frac{|B|}{e}
m_{e} \nu_{e} & -e \frac{|B|}{e}
\end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{C_{e}} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{e |B|}{e} & e \frac{|B|}{e}
\frac{e |B|}{e} & -e \frac{|B|}{e}
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{m_{i} \nu_{i}}{C_{i}} + \frac{m_{e} \nu_{e}}{C_{e}} & \frac{e |B|}{e} \left( \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right)
\frac{e |B|}{e} \left( \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right) & \frac{m_{i} \nu_{i}}{C_{i}} + \frac{m_{e} \nu_{e}}{C_{e}}
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{(m_{i} \nu_{i} + m_{e} \nu_{e})}{C_{i} C_{e}} & \frac{e |B|}{e} \left( \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right) - \frac{e |B|}{e} \left( \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right)
\frac{e |B|}{e} \left( \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right) & \frac{(m_{i} \nu_{i} + m_{e} \nu_{e})}{C_{i} C_{e}}
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
= \frac{m_{i} \nu_{i} + m_{e} \nu_{e}}{C_{i} C_{e}} \begin{pmatrix}
m_{i} \nu_{i} m_{e} \nu_{e} + e^{2} |B|^{2} c^{2} & e \frac{|B|}{e} \left( m_{e} \nu_{e} - m_{i} \nu_{i} \right)
-e \frac{|B|}{e} \left( m_{e} \nu_{e} - m_{i} \nu_{i} \right) & m_{i} \nu_{i} m_{e} \nu_{e} + e^{2} |B|^{2} c^{2}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Hence,
\[
\det(K_{i} + K_{e}) = \frac{(m_{i} \nu_{i} + m_{e} \nu_{e})^{2}}{C_{i} C_{e}},
\]
where we have used the identity
\[
C_{i} C_{e} = m_{i}^{2} \nu_{i}^{2} m_{e}^{2} \nu_{e}^{2} + \frac{e^{2} |B|^{2}}{c^{2}} (m_{i} \nu_{i}^{2} + m_{e} \nu_{e}^{2}) + \left( \frac{e^{2} |B|^{2}}{c^{2}} \right)^{2}.
\]

It is therefore straightforward to see
\[
(K_{i} + K_{e})^{-1} = \frac{1}{m_{i} \nu_{i} + m_{e} \nu_{e}} \begin{pmatrix}
m_{i} \nu_{i} m_{e} \nu_{e} + e^{2} |B|^{2} c^{2} & -e \frac{|B|}{e} \left( m_{e} \nu_{e} - m_{i} \nu_{i} \right)
\frac{e |B|}{e} \left( m_{e} \nu_{e} - m_{i} \nu_{i} \right) & m_{i} \nu_{i} m_{e} \nu_{e} + e^{2} |B|^{2} c^{2}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]
After tenuous computations, one can verify that

$$K_e (K_i + K_e)^{-1} K_i = K_i (K_i + K_e)^{-1} K_e = \frac{1}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. $$

Here we have omitted the proof of the above identity for brevity. Plugging this identity into (2.9) yields that the coefficient matrix $G$ in (2.7) is given by

$$G = \frac{1}{n} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \end{pmatrix}. $$

This together with (2.3) imply that

$$n \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 n \\ \partial_2 n \end{pmatrix}. $$

Therefore, using the first equation of (1.1) for the conservation of mass under the quasineutral assumption (2.1), we obtain that $n$ satisfies the diffusion equation

$$\partial_t n - \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \Delta n = 0. $$

It remains to determine the components of $E$ normal to $B$, namely $E_1$ and $E_2$. In fact, (2.4) implies that

$$-q_\alpha n e \left( \frac{E_1}{E_2} \right) = A_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} - T_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 n \\ \partial_2 n \end{pmatrix},$$

for $\alpha = i$ and $c$. Taking $\alpha = i$ for instance and then using (2.7), (2.8) and (2.10), one has

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{en} \begin{pmatrix} -m_i \nu_i n - \frac{e|B|}{c} m_i \nu_i n \\ -m_i \nu_i n - \frac{e|B|}{c} m_i \nu_i n \end{pmatrix} G \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 n \\ \partial_2 n \end{pmatrix} + \frac{T_i}{en} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 n \\ \partial_2 n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{en} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T_i m_i \nu_i - T_i m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} - \frac{e|B|}{c} \frac{T_i m_i \nu_i - T_i m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \\ \frac{T_i m_i \nu_i - T_i m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} - \frac{e|B|}{c} \frac{T_i m_i \nu_i - T_i m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 n \\ \partial_2 n \end{pmatrix}. $$

This together with (2.3) imply that

$$n \begin{pmatrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \\ E_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{e} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T_i m_i \nu_i - T_i m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} - \frac{e|B|}{c} \frac{T_i m_i \nu_i - T_i m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 n \\ \partial_2 n \\ \partial_3 n \end{pmatrix}. $$

We point out that in the coefficient matrix on the right of (2.13), the diagonal entries are equal and independent of $B$, and the non-diagonal entries are skew-symmetric and linear in $|B|$.

2.2. Diffusion of the magnetic field. Notice that the large-time asymptotic profiles of $u$ and $E$ given by (2.11) and (2.13) are along the gravitational direction of the diffusive density $n$ determined by (2.12). Let $u_{\alpha \perp} (\alpha = i, e)$ and $E_{\perp}$ be the asymptotic profiles along the direction normal to the gravitation of the density. Then by taking the background densities as $n_i = n_e = 1$, we expect that the large-time profile of the magnetic field $B$ is governed by the following system

$$\begin{cases} -\epsilon E_{\perp} + m_i \nu_i u_{i, \perp} = 0, \\ \epsilon E_{\perp} + m_e \nu_e u_{e, \perp} = 0, \\ -\epsilon \nabla \times B + 4\pi (e u_{i, \perp} - e u_{e, \perp}) = 0, \\ \partial_t B + e \nabla \times E_{\perp} = 0. \end{cases}$$
It is easy to obtain that $B$ satisfies the diffusion equation
\[ \partial_t B - \frac{c^2 m_i \nu_i m_e \nu_e}{4 \pi e^2 (m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)} \Delta B = 0, \]
and $u_{\alpha, \perp}$ $(\alpha = i, e)$ and $E_{\perp}$ are given by
\[
\begin{align*}
    u_{i, \perp} &= \frac{e}{m_i \nu_i} E_{\perp} + \frac{c}{4 \pi e m_i \nu_i} \nabla \times B, \\
    u_{e, \perp} &= -\frac{m_e \nu_e}{c m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} E_{\perp} - \frac{c}{4 \pi e m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \nabla \times B, \\
    E_{\perp} &= \frac{c}{4 \pi e^2 m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \nabla \times B.
\end{align*}
\]

3. Decay property of linearized system

In this section, we study the time-decay property of solutions to the linearized system basing on the Fourier energy method. The result of this part is similar to the case of one-fluid in [7], and also similar to the study of two-species kinetic Vlasov-Maxwell-Boltzmann system in [10]. The main motivation to present this part is to understand the linear dissipative structure of such complex system as in [36] in terms of the direct energy method and also provide a clue to the more delicate spectral analysis to be given later on. Notice that the key estimate (3.17) in this section will be used to deal with the time-decay property of solutions over the high-frequency domain in the next sections.

3.1. Reformulation of the problem. We assume that the steady state of the Euler-Maxwell system (1.1) is trivial, taking the form of
\[ n_{\alpha} = 1, \quad u_{\alpha} = 0, \quad E = B = 0. \]
Before constructing the more accurate large-time asymptotic profile around the trivial steady state, we first consider the linearized system around the above constant state. For that, let us set $\rho_{\alpha} = n_{\alpha} - 1$ for $\alpha = i$ and $e$. Then $U := [\rho_{\alpha}, u_{\alpha}, E, B]$ satisfies
\[
\begin{align*}
    \partial_t \rho_{\alpha} + \nabla \cdot u_{\alpha} &= g_{1\alpha}, \\
    m_{\alpha} \partial_t u_{\alpha} + T_{\alpha} \nabla \rho_{\alpha} - q_{\alpha} E + m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} u_{\alpha} &= g_{2\alpha}, \\
    \partial_t E - c \nabla \times B + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_{\alpha} u_{\alpha} &= g_3, \\
    \partial_t B + c \nabla \times E &= 0, \\
    \nabla \cdot E &= 4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha}, \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0.
\end{align*}
\]
(3.1)

Initial data are given by
\[ [\rho_{\alpha}, u_{\alpha}, E, B]|_{t=0} = [n_{\alpha 0} - 1, u_{\alpha 0}, E_0, B_0], \]
(3.2)
with the compatible condition
\[ \nabla \cdot E_0 = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha 0}, \quad \nabla \cdot B_0 = 0. \]
(3.3)
Here the nonhomogeneous source terms are
\[
\begin{align*}
    g_{1\alpha} &= -\nabla \cdot (\rho_{\alpha} u_{\alpha}) := \nabla \cdot f_{\alpha}, \\
    g_{2\alpha} &= -m_{\alpha} u_{\alpha} \cdot \nabla u_{\alpha} - \left( \frac{p'_{\alpha}(\rho_{\alpha} + 1)}{\rho_{\alpha} + 1} - \frac{p'_{\alpha}(1)}{1} \right) \nabla \rho_{\alpha} + q_{\alpha} \frac{u_{\alpha}}{c} \times B, \\
    g_3 &= -4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha} u_{\alpha}.
\end{align*}
\]
(3.4)
Notice in the isothermal case that $p'_{\alpha}(n) = T_{\alpha}$ for any $n > 0$. 
3.2. Linear decay structure. In this section, for brevity of presentation we still use $U = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]$ to denote the solution to the linearized homogeneous system

$$
\begin{cases}
\partial_t \rho_\alpha + \nabla \cdot u_\alpha = 0, \\
m_\alpha \partial_t u_\alpha + T_\alpha \nabla \rho_\alpha - q_\alpha E + m_\alpha \nu_\alpha u_\alpha = 0, \\
\partial_t E - c \nabla \times B + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha u_\alpha = 0, \\
\partial_t B + c \nabla \times E = 0, \\
\nabla \cdot E = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \rho_\alpha, \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0,
\end{cases}
$$

(3.5)

with given initial data

$$
[\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]|_{t=0} = [\rho_{\alpha_0}, u_{\alpha_0}, E_0, B_0],
$$

(3.6)

satisfying the compatible condition

$$
\nabla \cdot E_0 = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \rho_{\alpha_0}, \quad \nabla \cdot B_0 = 0.
$$

(3.7)

The goal of this section is to apply the Fourier energy method to the Cauchy problem (3.5), (3.6), (3.7) to show that there exists a time-frequency Lyapunov functional which is equivalent with $|\hat{U}(t,k)|^2$ and moreover its dissipation rate can also be characterized by the functional itself. Let us state the main result of this section as follows.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $U(t,x), t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \text{ be a well-defined solution to the system (3.5)-}(3.7). \text{ There is a time-frequency Lyapunov functional } \mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) \text{ with}

$$
\mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) \sim |\hat{U}|^2 := \sum_{\alpha=i,e} |[\hat{\rho}_\alpha, \hat{u}_\alpha]|^2 + |\hat{E}|^2 + |\hat{B}|^2
$$

(3.8)

satisfying that there is $\lambda > 0$ such that the Lyapunov inequality

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) + \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} \mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) \leq 0
$$

(3.9)

holds for any $t > 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

**Proof.** As in [7], we use the following notations. For an integrable function $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, its Fourier transform is defined by

$$
\hat{f}(k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \exp(-ix \cdot k)f(x)dx, \quad x \cdot k := \sum_{j=1}^3 x_j k_j, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}^3,
$$

where $i = \sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{C}$ is the imaginary unit. For two complex numbers or vectors $a$ and $b$, $\langle a | b \rangle$ denotes the dot product of $a$ with the complex conjugate of $b$. Taking the Fourier transform in $x$ for (3.5), $\hat{U} = [\hat{\rho}_\alpha, \hat{u}_\alpha, \hat{E}, \hat{B}]$ satisfies

$$
\begin{cases}
\partial_t \hat{\rho}_\alpha + ik \cdot \hat{u}_\alpha = 0, \\
m_\alpha \partial_t \hat{u}_\alpha + T_\alpha ik \hat{\rho}_\alpha - q_\alpha \hat{E} + m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha = 0, \\
\partial_t \hat{E} - cik \times \hat{B} + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha = 0, \\
\partial_t \hat{B} + cik \times \hat{E} = 0, \\
\nabla \cdot \hat{E} = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \hat{\rho}_\alpha, \quad ik \cdot \hat{B} = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}^3.
\end{cases}
$$

(3.10)

First of all, it is straightforward to obtain from the first four equations of (3.10) that

$$
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \left[ |\sqrt{T_\alpha} \hat{\rho}_\alpha, \sqrt{m_\alpha} u_\alpha |^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ |\hat{E}, \hat{B}|^2 \right] + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \nu_\alpha |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 = 0.
$$

(3.11)
By taking the complex dot product of the second equation of (3.10) with \(ik\hat{\rho}_\alpha\), replacing \(\partial_t\hat{\rho}_\alpha\) by the first equation of (3.10), taking the real part, and taking summation for \(\alpha = i, e\), one has

\[
\partial_t \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \Re(m_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha |ik\hat{\rho}_\alpha\rangle + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} T_\alpha |k|^2 |\hat{\rho}_\alpha|^2 + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \hat{\rho}_\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha |k| \cdot \hat{u}_\alpha|^2 - \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \Re(\hat{u}_\alpha |ik\hat{\rho}_\alpha\rangle),
\]

which by using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, implies

\[
\partial_t \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \Re(m_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha |ik\hat{\rho}_\alpha\rangle + \lambda \sum_{\alpha=i,e} |k|^2 |\hat{\rho}_\alpha|^2 + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \hat{\rho}_\alpha) \leq C(1 + |k|^2) \sum_{\alpha=i,e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2.
\]

Dividing it by \(1 + |k|^2\) gives

\[
\partial_t \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \Re(m_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha |ik\hat{\rho}_\alpha\rangle - \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi m_\alpha q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} (\hat{u}_\alpha - cik \times \hat{B}) + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi m_\alpha q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} (\hat{u}_\alpha |4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha) + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} (m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha |E),
\]

where we have used \(ik \cdot \hat{E} = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} q_\alpha \hat{\rho}_\alpha\). Taking the real part of (3.13) and using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality imply

\[
- \partial_t \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi m_\alpha q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \Re(\hat{u}_\alpha |E\rangle) + |k| \cdot \hat{E}|^2 + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi q_\alpha^2}{2T_\alpha} |\hat{E}|^2 \\
\leq \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi m_\alpha q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \Re(\hat{u}_\alpha |E\rangle - cik \times \hat{B}) + C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2,
\]

which further multiplying it by \(|k|^2/(1 + |k|^2)^2\) gives

\[
- \partial_t \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi m_\alpha q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \frac{|k|^2 \Re(\hat{u}_\alpha |E\rangle)}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} + \frac{|k|^2 |k| \cdot \hat{E}|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi q_\alpha^2}{2T_\alpha} \frac{|k|^2 |\hat{E}|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} \\
\leq \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{4\pi m_\alpha q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \frac{|k|^2 \Re(\hat{u}_\alpha |E\rangle - cik \times \hat{B})}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} + C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2.
\]

Similarly, it follows from equations of the electromagnetic field in (3.10) that

\[
\partial_t (\hat{E} - ik \times \hat{B}) + c|k \times \hat{B}|^2 = c|k \times \hat{E}|^2 + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} (q_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha |ik \times \hat{B}|),
\]

which after using Cauchy-Schwarz and dividing it by \((1 + |k|^2)^2\), implies

\[
\partial_t \Re(\hat{E} - ik \times \hat{B}) (1 + |k|^2)^2 + \frac{\lambda|k \times \hat{B}|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} \leq c|k|^2 |\hat{E}|^2 (1 + |k|^2)^2 + C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2.
\]
Finally, let’s define
\[
\mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) = \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \left[ |\sqrt{T_\alpha \rho_\alpha} - \sqrt{m_\alpha u_\alpha}|^2 + |\hat{E} - \hat{B}|^2 + \kappa_1 \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \Re(m_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha |ik \hat{\rho}_\alpha) + \kappa_2 \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \Re(\hat{E} - ik \times \hat{B}) \right] \quad \text{for any } k.
\]
for constants $0 < \kappa_2, \kappa_1 < 1$ to be determined. Notice that as long as $0 < \kappa_1 < 1$ is small enough for $i = 1, 2$, then $\mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) \sim |\hat{U}(t)|^2$ holds true and (3.8) is proved. The sum of (3.11), (3.12) $\times \kappa_1$, (3.14) $\times \kappa_1 \kappa_2$ gives
\[
\frac{\partial_t \mathcal{E}(\hat{U}(t,k)) + \lambda}{\lambda} \sum_{\alpha = i,e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 + \kappa_1 \sum_{\alpha = i,e} |\hat{\rho}_\alpha|^2 + \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} |\hat{E} - \hat{B}|^2 \leq 0,
\]
where we have used the identity $|k \times \hat{B}|^2 = |k|^2 |\hat{B}|^2$ due to $k \cdot \hat{B} = 0$ and also used the following Cauchy-Schwarz inequality
\[
\kappa_1 \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \frac{4 \pi m_\alpha \epsilon_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \frac{|k|^2 \Re(\hat{u}_\alpha - ik \times \hat{B})}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} \leq \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \frac{4 \pi m_\alpha \epsilon_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \frac{\kappa_1 |k|^4 |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2}{4 \kappa_2 (1 + |k|^2)^2} + \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \frac{4 \pi m_\alpha \epsilon_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \frac{|k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} |\hat{E} - \hat{B}|^2.
\]
First, we chose $\epsilon > 0$ such that
\[
\epsilon 4 \pi \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \frac{m_\alpha \epsilon_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \leq \lambda
\]
for $\lambda$ appearing on the left of (3.13), and then let $\kappa_2 > 0$ be fixed and let $\kappa_1 > 0$ be further chosen small enough. Therefore, (3.9) follows from (3.16) by noticing
\[
\sum_{\alpha = i,e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 + \kappa_1 \sum_{\alpha = i,e} |\hat{\rho}_\alpha|^2 + \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} |\hat{E} - \hat{B}|^2 \geq \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{(1 + |k|^2)^2} |\hat{U}|^2.
\]
This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

Theorem 3.1 directly leads to the pointwise time-frequency estimate on the modular $|\hat{U}(t,k)|$ in terms of initial data modular $|\hat{U}_0(k)|$, which is the same as [7, Corollary 4.1].

**Corollary 3.1.** Let $U(t,x), t \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ be a well-defined solution to the system (3.5)-(3.6). Then, there are $\lambda > 0, C > 0$ such that
\[
|\hat{U}(t,k)| \leq C \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda |k|^2 t}{(1 + |k|^2)^2}\right) |\hat{U}_0(k)|
\]
holds for any $t \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Based on the pointwise time-frequency estimate (3.17), it is also straightforward to obtain the $L^p-L^q$ time-decay property to the Cauchy problem (3.5)-(3.6). Formally, the solution to the Cauchy problem (3.5)-(3.6) is denoted by
\[
U(t) = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] = e^{t \mathcal{L}} U_0,
\]
where $e^{t \mathcal{L}}$ for $t \geq 0$ is said to be the linearized solution operator corresponding to the linearized Euler-Maxwell system.

**Corollary 3.2** (see [7] for instance). Let $1 \leq p, r \leq 2 \leq q \leq \infty, \ell \geq 0$ and let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Define
\[
\left[ \ell + 3 \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q} \right) \right]_+ = \begin{cases} \ell, & \text{if } \ell \text{ is integer and } r = q = 2, \\ \left( \ell + 3 \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q} \right) \right)_+ + 1, & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}
\]
where $[\cdot]_+$ denotes the integer part of the argument. Suppose $U_0$ satisfying (3.7). Then $e^{t \mathcal{L}}$ satisfies the following time-decay property:
\[
\|\nabla^m e^{t \mathcal{L}} U_0\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q} \right) - \frac{m}{2} \frac{2}{p} \frac{4\ell}{p} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\ell}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q} \right) - \frac{m}{2} \frac{2}{p} \frac{4\ell}{p} \|U_0\|_{L^p}}
\]
for any $t \geq 0$, where $C = C(m, p, r, q, \ell)$. 

4. Spectral representation

In order to study the more accurate large-time asymptotic profile, we need to carry out the spectral analysis of the linearized system.

4.1. Preparations. In fact, as in [7], the linearized system (3.5)-(3.7) can be written as two decoupled subsystems which govern the time evolution of \( \rho_\alpha, \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} \) and \( \nabla \times u_\alpha, \nabla \times \mathbf{E} \) and \( \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \) respectively. We decompose the solution to (3.5)-(3.7) into two parts in the form of

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\rho_\alpha(t, x) \\
u_\alpha(t, x) \\
\mathbf{E}(t, x) \\
\mathbf{B}(t, x)
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\rho_\alpha(t, x) \\
u_\alpha, (t, x) \\
\mathbf{E}_\| (t, x) \\
0
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
u_\alpha, (t, x) \\
\mathbf{E}_\perp (t, x) \\
0
\end{bmatrix},
\]

(4.1)

where \( u_\alpha, \), \( u_\alpha, \) are defined by

\[
u_\alpha, = -(-\Delta)^{-1} \nabla \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \quad u_\alpha, = (-\Delta)^{-1} \nabla \times (\nabla \times u_\alpha),
\]

and likewise for \( \mathbf{E}_\|, \mathbf{E}_\perp \). For brevity, the first part on the right of (4.1) is called the fluid part and the second part is called the electromagnetic part, and we also write

\[
U_\| = [\rho_\|, \rho_\|, u_\|, u_\|, E_\|, B], \quad U_\perp = [u_\perp, u_\perp, E_\perp, B].
\]

Notice that to the end, \( E_\| \) is always given by

\[
E_\| = 4\pi e\Delta^{-1} \nabla (\rho_\| - \rho_\|).
\]

We now derive the equations of \( U_\| \) and \( U_\perp \) and their asymptotic equations that one may expect in the large time. Taking the divergence of the second equation of (3.5), it follows that

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t \rho_\alpha + \nabla \cdot u_\alpha &= 0, \\
m_\alpha \partial_t (\nabla \cdot u_\alpha) - q_\alpha \nabla \cdot E + T_\alpha \Delta \rho_\alpha + m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \nabla \cdot u_\alpha &= 0.
\end{aligned}
\]

(4.2)

Applying \( \Delta^{-1} \nabla \) to the second equation of (3.3) and noticing \( \nabla \cdot u_\alpha = \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \), we see that the fluid part \( U_\| \) satisfies

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t \rho_\alpha + \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, &= 0, \\
m_\alpha \partial_t u_\alpha, - q_\alpha E_\| + T_\alpha \nabla \rho_\alpha + m_\alpha \nu_\alpha u_\alpha, &= 0.
\end{aligned}
\]

(4.3)

Initial data are given by

\[
[\rho_\alpha, \ u_\alpha, ]|_{t=0} = [\rho_{0\alpha}, \ u_{0\alpha}, ].
\]

(4.4)

As seen later on and also in the sense of the Darcy’s law, the expected asymptotic profile of the fluid part satisfies

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t \bar{\rho} + \nabla \cdot \bar{u} &= 0, \\
T_\alpha \nabla \bar{\rho} - q_\alpha \bar{E}_\| + m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \bar{u}_\| &= 0,
\end{aligned}
\]

with initial data

\[
\bar{\rho}|_{t=0} = \bar{\rho}_0 = \frac{m_\alpha \nu_i}{m_\alpha \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \rho_{0\alpha} + \frac{m_e \nu_e}{m_\alpha \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \rho_{0\|}.
\]

Therefore, \( \bar{\rho}, \bar{u}_\| \) and \( \bar{E}_\| \) are determined according to the following equations

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t \bar{\rho} - \frac{T_1 + T_e}{m_\alpha \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \Delta \bar{\rho} &= 0, \\
\bar{u}_\| &= -\frac{T_1 + T_e}{m_\alpha \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \nabla \bar{\rho}, \\
\bar{E}_\| &= \frac{T_1 m_e \nu_e - T_e m_\alpha \nu_i}{e(m_\alpha \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)} \nabla \bar{\rho},
\end{aligned}
\]

(4.5)

where initial data \( \bar{u}_{0\|} \) and \( \bar{E}_{0\|} \) of \( \bar{u}_\| \) and \( \bar{E}_\| \) are determined by \( \bar{\rho}_0 \) in terms of the last two equations of (4.5), respectively. For the later use, let us define \( \bar{P}^1(ik), \bar{P}^2(ik), \bar{P}^3(ik) \) to be three row vectors
in $\mathbb{R}^8$ by

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{P}^1(ik) &=: \begin{bmatrix} m_i \nu_i & m_e \nu_e \\ m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\
\tilde{P}^2(ik) &=: \begin{bmatrix} T_i + T_e & m_i \nu_i \\ m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\
\tilde{P}^3(ik) &=: \begin{bmatrix} T_i m_e \nu_e - T_e m_i \nu_i \\ e(m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e) & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.
\end{align*}
\]

Then the large-time asymptotic profile can be expressed in terms of the Fourier transform by

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{\rho} &= \exp \left( -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} |k|^2 t \right) \tilde{P}^1(ik) \hat{U}_0^T, \\
\hat{u}_\| &= \exp \left( -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} |k|^2 t \right) \tilde{P}^2(ik) \hat{U}_0^T, \\
\hat{E}_\| &= \exp \left( -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} |k|^2 t \right) \tilde{P}^3(ik) \hat{U}_0^T.
\end{align*}
\]

The electromagnetic part satisfies the following equations:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\begin{cases}
  m_i \partial_t u_{i,\perp} - eE_{\perp} + m_i \nu_i u_{i,\perp} = 0, \\
  m_e \partial_t u_{e,\perp} + eE_{\perp} + m_e \nu_e u_{e,\perp} = 0,
\end{cases} \\
&\partial_t E_{\perp} - e\nabla \times B + 4\pi (e u_{i,\perp} - e u_{e,\perp}) = 0, \\
&\partial_t B + e\nabla \times E_{\perp} = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

with initial data

\[
[u_{i,\perp}, E_{\perp}, B]|_{t=0} = [u_{e0,\perp}, E_{0,\perp}, B_0].
\]

The expected large-time asymptotic profile for the electromagnetic part is determined by the following equations in the sense of Darcy’s law again:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\begin{cases}
  -eE_{\perp} + m_i \nu_i u_{i,\perp} = 0, \\
  eE_{\perp} + m_e \nu_e u_{e,\perp} = 0, \\
  -e\nabla \times B + 4\pi (e u_{i,\perp} - e u_{e,\perp}) = 0, \\
  \partial_t B + e\nabla \times E_{\perp} = 0.
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

As before, it is straightforward to obtain that

\[
\begin{align*}
&\begin{cases}
  \partial_t \tilde{B} - \frac{c^2 m_i \nu_i m_e \nu_e}{4\pi e^2 (m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)} \Delta \tilde{B} = 0, \\
  \tilde{u}_{i,\perp} = \frac{e}{m_i \nu_i} \tilde{E}_{\perp} = \frac{c}{4\pi e} \frac{m_e \nu_e}{m_i \nu_i} \nabla \times \tilde{B}, \\
  \tilde{u}_{e,\perp} = -\frac{e}{m_e \nu_e} \tilde{E}_{\perp} = -\frac{c}{4\pi e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_e \nu_e} \nabla \times \tilde{B}, \\
  \tilde{E}_{\perp} = \frac{c}{4\pi e^2} \frac{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \nabla \times \tilde{B}.
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

with initial data

\[
\tilde{B}|_{t=0} = B_0,
\]

where initial data $\tilde{u}_{i0,\perp}$, $\tilde{u}_{e0,\perp}$, $\tilde{E}_{0,\perp}$ are given from $\tilde{B}_0$ according to the last three equations of \[(4.12)\]. Notice that the asymptotic profile $\tilde{B}$ of the magnetic field can be expressed in term of the Fourier transform by

\[
\hat{B}(t, k) = \exp \left( -\frac{c^2 m_i \nu_i m_e \nu_e}{4\pi e^2 (m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)} |k|^2 t \right) \hat{B}_0(k).
\]

4.2. Spectral representation for fluid part.
4.2.1. Asymptotic expansions and expressions. After taking the Fourier transformation in \(x\) for the fluid part \(\hat{U}_l = [\hat{\rho}_l, \hat{\rho}_c, \hat{u}_l, \hat{u}_c]\) replacing \(\hat{E}_x\) by \(-4\pi ik/T_0\), the fluid part \(\hat{U}_l = [\hat{\rho}_l, \hat{\rho}_c, \hat{u}_l, \hat{u}_c]\) satisfies the following system of 1st-order ODEs

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t \hat{\rho}_l + ik \cdot \dot{u}_l &= 0, \\
\partial_t \hat{\rho}_c + ik \cdot \dot{u}_c &= 0, \\
\partial_t \hat{u}_l + \frac{T_i}{m_i} ik \hat{\rho}_l + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} ik \hat{\rho}_c - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{ik}{|k|^2} \hat{\rho}_c + \nu l \hat{u}_l &= 0, \\
\partial_t \hat{u}_c + \frac{T_e}{m_e} ik \hat{\rho}_c + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} ik \hat{\rho}_c - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{ik}{|k|^2} \hat{\rho}_c + \nu c \hat{u}_c &= 0.
\end{aligned}
\]  

(4.14)

Initial data are given as

\[
\hat{U}_l(t, k)|_{t=0} = \hat{U}_l(0, k) =: [\hat{\rho}_{l0}, \hat{\rho}_{c0}, \hat{k}k \cdot \hat{u}_{l0}, \hat{k}k \cdot \hat{u}_{c0}].
\]  

(4.15)

Then the solution to (4.14), (4.15) can be written as

\[
\dot{\hat{U}}_l(t, k) = e^{A(ik)t} \hat{U}_l(0, k) T,
\]

with the matrix \(A(ik)\) defined by

\[
A(ik) := 
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & -\zeta & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -\zeta \\
-\frac{T_i}{m_i} \zeta - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\zeta}{|k|^2} & \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\zeta}{|k|^2} & 0 & 0 \\
-\frac{T_e}{m_e} \zeta - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{\zeta}{|k|^2} & 0 & 0 & -\nu_c
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Here we have set \(\zeta = ik\) for the sake of simplicity. Note \(\zeta \cdot \zeta = -|\zeta|^2\).

To give the asymptotic expressions, we note that the solution matrix \(e^{A(ik)t}\) has the spectral decomposition

\[
e^{A(ik)t} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t) P_j(ik),
\]

where \(\lambda_j(\zeta)\) are the eigenvalues of \(A(\zeta)\) and \(P_j(\zeta)\) are the corresponding eigenprojections. Notice that \(P_j(\zeta)\) can be written as

\[
P_j(\zeta) = \prod_{\ell \neq j} \frac{A(\zeta) - \lambda_\ell(\zeta) I}{\lambda_j(\zeta) - \lambda_\ell(\zeta)},
\]

where we have assumed that all \(\lambda_j(\zeta)\) are distinct to each other. By the direct computation, we see that the characteristic polynomial of \(A(\zeta)\) is

\[
det(\lambda I - A(ik)) = \lambda^4 + (\nu_t + \nu_c) \lambda^3 + \left(\nu_t \nu_c - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e}\right) \zeta^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e}\right)\right) \lambda^2 \\
+ \left(-\left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_c + \frac{T_e}{m_e} \nu_t\right) \zeta^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} \nu_c + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \nu_t\right)\right) \lambda \\
+ \left(\frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \zeta^4 - 4\pi \frac{e^2}{m_i m_e} (T_i + T_e) \zeta^2\right).
\]  

(4.16)

It follows from (4.16) that

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{4} \lambda_j = -(\nu_t + \nu_c),
\]

\[
\sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 4} \lambda_i \lambda_j = \nu_t \nu_c - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e}\right) \zeta^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e}\right),
\]

\[
\prod_{i=1}^{4} \lambda_i = \frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \zeta^4 - 4\pi \frac{e^2}{m_i m_e} (T_i + T_e) \zeta^2.
\]
First, we analyze the roots of the above characteristic equation and their asymptotic properties as $|\zeta| \to 0$. The perturbation theory (see [18] or [21]) for one-parameter family of matrix $A(\zeta)$ for $|\zeta| \to 0$ implies that $\lambda_j(\zeta)$ has the following asymptotic expansions:

$$\lambda_j(\zeta) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{+\infty} \lambda_j^{(\ell)} e^{\ell}. $$

Notice that $\lambda_j^{(0)}$ are the roots of the following equation:

$$\lambda g(\lambda) = 0,$$

with

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + (\nu_i + \nu_e)\lambda^2 + \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right)\lambda + \frac{4\pi}{4}\left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i}\nu_e + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\nu_i\right).$$

For later use we also set

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + c_2\lambda^2 + c_1\lambda + c_0.$$  \hfill (4.17)

One can list some elementary properties of the function $g(\lambda)$ as follows:

- $g(0) = 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i}\nu_e + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\nu_i\right) > 0$;
- $g(-(\nu_i + \nu_e)) = -\nu_i\nu_e - \nu_i\nu_e - 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i}\nu_i + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\nu_i\right) < 0$;
- $g'(\lambda) = 3\lambda^2 + 2(\nu_i + \nu_e)\lambda + \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right) \geq \nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right) > 0$ for $\lambda \geq 0$;
- $g'(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2(\lambda + \nu_i + \nu_e)\lambda + \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right) \geq \nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right) > 0$, for $\lambda \leq -(\nu_i + \nu_e)$;
- $g(\lambda)$ is strictly increasing over $\lambda \leq -(\nu_i + \nu_e)$ or $\lambda \geq 0$.

The above properties imply that the equation $g(\lambda) = 0$ has at least one real root denoted by $\sigma$ which satisfies $-(\nu_i + \nu_e) < \sigma < 0$. At this time, although we have known that there is at least one real root, it is not clear whether these roots are distinct or not. We can distinguish several possible cases using the discriminant,

$$\Delta = 18c_2c_1c_0 - 4c_2^3c_0 + c_2^2c_1^2 - 4c_1^3 - 27c_0^2.$$

- $\Delta > 0$, then $g(\lambda) = 0$ has three distinct real roots;
- $\Delta < 0$, then $g(\lambda) = 0$ has one real root and two nonreal complex conjugate roots;
- $\Delta = 0$, then $g(\lambda) = 0$ has a multiple root and all its roots are real.

Through the paper, we only consider the first two cases. The third case can be treated in a similar way with more careful considerations of the real multiple root; see [8] or [21] for instance. Since the third case can be regarded as the border-line situation of the first two cases, the complete proof in the case $\Delta = 0$ is omitted for brevity.

In terms of the graph of $g(\lambda)$, one can see when $\Delta > 0$, $g(\lambda) = 0$ has three distinct negative real roots. When $\Delta < 0$, assuming that $a + bi$, $a - bi$ are two conjugate complex roots and plugging $a + bi$ into $g(\lambda) = 0$, one has the following two equations:

- $\text{Re} : a^3 - 3ab^2 + (\nu_i + \nu_e)(a^2 - b^2) + \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right) a + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i}\nu_e + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\nu_i\right) = 0$;
- $\text{Im} : 3a^2b - b^3 + 2(\nu_i + \nu_e)ab + \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right) b = 0.$

Since $b \neq 0$, substituting

$$b^2 = 3a^2 + 2(\nu_i + \nu_e)a + \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right)$$

back into the equation of the real part above, we have

$$(2a)^3 + 2(2a)^2(\nu_i + \nu_e) + 2a \left(\nu_i\nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{m_i} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{m_e}\right)\right) + (\nu_i + \nu_e)^2$$

$$+ \left(\nu_i^2\nu_e + \nu_e^2\nu_i + \frac{4\pi\epsilon^2}{m_i}\nu_i + \frac{4\pi\epsilon^2}{m_e}\nu_e\right) = 0.$$
Then the above equation must have only one real negative root. By straightforward computations and using (4.16), we find that

\[
\lambda_1(|k|) = \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \xi^2 + \lambda_1^{(4)} \xi^4 + O(|\xi|^5),
\]

\[
\lambda_j(|k|) = \sigma_j + O(|\xi|^2), \quad \text{for } j = 2, 3, 4,
\]

where \( \sigma_j (j = 2, 3, 4) \) are the roots of \( g(\lambda) = 0 \), satisfying

\[
\Re \sigma_j < 0, \quad \sum_{j=2}^{4} \sigma_j = -(\nu_i + \nu_e), \quad \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_4 = -4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} \nu_e + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \nu_i \right),
\]

and \( \lambda_1^{(4)} \) is to be defined later on.

After checking the coefficient of \( \xi^4 \) in (4.10), we can get some information of \( \lambda_1^{(4)} \) which is necessary for the coefficient of \( \xi^2 \) in \( \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \). In the case \( \lambda = \lambda_1 \) in (4.10), the coefficient of \( \xi^4 \) is

\[
\left( \nu_i \nu_e + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \right) \left( \lambda_1^{(2)} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_e + \frac{T_e}{m_e} \nu_i \right) \lambda_1^{(2)} + 4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} \nu_e + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \nu_i \right) \lambda_1^{(4)} + \left( \frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \right) = 0,
\]

which implies that

\[
\frac{\lambda_1^{(4)}}{\left( \lambda_1^{(2)} \right)^2} = - \left( \nu_i \nu_e + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \right) - \left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_e + \frac{T_e}{m_e} \nu_i \right) \frac{m_i \nu_i + m_i \nu_e + m_e \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}{T_i + T_e} \frac{\left[ m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e \right]^2}{4\pi e^2 (m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)}
\]

and

\[
\lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 = \frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \xi^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2 (T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \xi^2 + \lambda_1^{(4)} \xi^4 + O(|\xi|^5)
\]

\[
= \frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \xi^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2 (T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \left( \frac{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}{T_i + T_e} \right) \left( \frac{\lambda_1^{(4)}}{\left( \lambda_1^{(2)} \right)^2} \right) \xi^2 + O(|\xi|^3)
\]

Next, we estimate \( P_1(\zeta) \) exactly. In the following, we denote

\[
[A(\zeta)]^2 \triangleq \left( a_{ij}^{(2)} \right)_{4 \times 4}, \quad [A(\zeta)]^3 \triangleq \left( a_{ij}^{(3)} \right)_{4 \times 4}.
\]

One can compute

\[
[A(\zeta)]^2 = \\
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{T_i}{m_i} \xi^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i}, & \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i}, & \nu_i \zeta, & 0 \\
\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i}, & \frac{T_i}{m_i} \xi^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i}, & 0, & \nu_e \zeta \\
\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i \xi^2, & \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i \xi^2, & \frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_e \xi^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_e \xi^2 + \nu_i^2, & \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_e \xi^2 \\
\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \zeta + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \xi^2, & \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \xi^2, & \frac{T_i}{m_e} \nu_e \xi^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \xi^2 + \nu_e^2, & \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \xi^2
\end{pmatrix},
\]
and

\[
[A(\zeta)]^3 = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i & -\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i & -\frac{T_i}{m_i} \zeta^3 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta - \nu_i^2 \zeta & -\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta \\
-\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e & -\frac{T_e}{m_e} \nu_e \zeta^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e & -\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \zeta^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \zeta - \nu_e^2 \zeta & -\frac{T_e}{m_e} \zeta^3 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \zeta - \nu_e^2 \zeta \\
a_{31}^{(3)} & a_{32}^{(3)} & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} \\
a_{41}^{(3)} & a_{42}^{(3)} & a_{43}^{(3)} & a_{44}^{(3)}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

where

\[
a_{31}^{(3)} = -\left(\frac{T_i}{m_i}\right)^2 \zeta^3 + \left(\frac{2 T_i}{m_i} \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i - T_i \nu_i^2 \right) \zeta + \left(\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i^2 - \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i \right) \zeta, \\
a_{32}^{(3)} = -\left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} + T_e \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \right) \zeta - \left(\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i^2 - \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i \right) \zeta, \\
a_{33}^{(3)} = -\frac{2 T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i - \nu_i^3, \\
a_{34}^{(3)} = -\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i - \nu_i^3, \\
a_{41}^{(3)} = -\left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} + T_e \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \right) \zeta - \left(\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i^2 - \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i \right) \zeta, \\
a_{42}^{(3)} = -\left(\frac{T_e}{m_e} \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \right) \zeta^3 + \left(\frac{2 T_e}{m_e} \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} - T_e \nu_e \right) \zeta + \left(\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e^2 - \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \right) \zeta, \\
a_{43}^{(3)} = -\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e - \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e, \\
a_{44}^{(3)} = -\frac{2 T_e}{m_e} \nu_e \zeta^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e - \nu_e^3.
\]

Note that we must deal with terms involving $\zeta$ carefully, since they contain singularity as $|k| \to 0$. By using (1.18), we estimate the numerator and denominator of $P_1(ik)$, respectively, in the following way that

\[
P_{1\text{\,num}} = [A(\zeta)]^3 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4) [A(\zeta)]^2 + (\lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_2 \lambda_4 + \lambda_3 \lambda_4) [A(\zeta)] - \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 I \\
= [A(\zeta)]^3 + \nu_i \nu_e + \lambda_1 [A(\zeta)]^2 \\
+ \left(\nu_i \nu_e - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e}\right)\right) \zeta^2 + \left(\frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e^2 \right) - \lambda_1 (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4) [A(\zeta)] - \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 I \\
= : (f_{ij})_{4 \times 4}.
\]

Notice that

\[
\frac{1}{P_{1\text{\,num}}} = \frac{1}{4 \pi \left(\nu_i \frac{e^2}{m_i} + \nu_e \frac{e^2}{m_i}\right)} - \frac{g(2)}{[g(0)]^2} \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^3).
\]

Let us compute $f_{ij}$ ($1 \leq i, j \leq 4$) as follows. For $f_{11}$, one has

\[
f_{11}(\zeta) = -\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta^2 + \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i + (\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_1) \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \zeta^2 - \frac{4 \pi e^2}{m_i} \right) - \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 =: \sum_{\ell=0}^{+\infty} f_{11}(\zeta)^\ell,
\]
where
\[
\begin{align*}
 f_{11}^{(0)} &= \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} (\nu_i + \nu_e) + \nu_i \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} + \nu_e \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i, \\
 f_{11}^{(1)} &= 0, \\
 f_{11}^{(2)} &= -\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i + \frac{T_e}{m_i} (\nu_i + \nu_e) - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i} \nu_i + m_e \nu_e \\
 &\quad - \left( \frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}{T_i + T_e} + \frac{4\pi e^2 (T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{\lambda_1^{(4)}}{\lambda_1^{(2)}} \right), \\
 &= \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} + \frac{T_i m_i \nu_e - T_e m_i \nu_i}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e},
\end{align*}
\]
and therefore,
\[
 f_{11}(\zeta) = \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i + \left( \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} + \frac{T_i m_i \nu_e - T_e m_i \nu_i}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \right) \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^3).
\]

In a similar way, we can get
\[
 f_{12}(\zeta) = \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} T_i + T_e \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^4),
\]
\[
 f_{13}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \zeta + O(|\zeta|^3),
\]
and
\[
 f_{14}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta,
\]
and
\[
 f_{21}(\zeta) = \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^4).
\]

For \( f_{22}(\zeta) \), one has
\[
 f_{22}(\zeta) = -\frac{T_e}{m_e} \nu_e \zeta^2 + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e + (\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_1) \left( \frac{T_e}{m_e} \zeta^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \right) - \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 = \sum_{\ell=0}^{+\infty} f_{22}^{(\ell)} \zeta^\ell,
\]
where
\[
\begin{align*}
 f_{22}^{(0)} &= \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_e - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} (\nu_i + \nu_e) + \nu_i \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} + \nu_e \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_e, \\
 f_{22}^{(1)} &= 0, \\
 f_{22}^{(2)} &= -\frac{T_e}{m_e} \nu_e + \frac{T_e}{m_e} (\nu_i + \nu_e) - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \\
 &\quad - \left( \frac{T_i T_e}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}{T_i + T_e} + \frac{4\pi e^2 (T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{\lambda_1^{(4)}}{\lambda_1^{(2)}} \right), \\
 &= \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} - \frac{T_i m_e \nu_e - T_e m_i \nu_i}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}.
\end{align*}
\]
Therefore,
\[
 f_{22}(\zeta) = \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_e + \left( \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} - \frac{T_i m_e \nu_e - T_e m_i \nu_i}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \right) \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^3).
\]

Similarly, one has
\[
 f_{23}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \zeta, \quad f_{24}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta + O(|\zeta|^3).
Moreover, it holds that

\[
f_{31}(\zeta) = -\left(\frac{T_i}{m_i}\right)^2 \zeta^3 + \left(2 \frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} - \frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\sqrt{\zeta}}\right) \zeta + \left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\zeta} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_e}\right) \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}}
\]

\[+ (\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_1) \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\zeta} \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}}\right)
\]

\[+ \left(\nu_i \nu_e - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e}\right) \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + \left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_e} + \lambda_2 \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{\zeta}\right) - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\zeta} - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}}\right)\right).
\]

In the expression of \(f_{31}(\zeta)\) above, since the coefficient of \(\frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}}\) is vanishing, i.e.

\[
\left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\zeta} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_e}\right) \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + (\nu_i + \nu_e) \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i - (\nu_i \nu_e + 4\pi \left(\frac{\nu_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_e}\right)) \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}} = 0,
\]

and the coefficient of \(\zeta\) is given by

\[
\left(\frac{2}{m_i} \frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} - \frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\sqrt{\zeta}}\right) + (\nu_i + \nu_e) \frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i - \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i} \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i
\]

\[\left(\nu_i \nu_e - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e}\right) \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + \left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{m_e} + \lambda_2 \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{\zeta}\right) - \left(\frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{\nu_i}{\zeta} - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta}}\right)\right) = -\frac{4\pi e^2(T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}
\]

it follows that

\[
f_{31}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2(T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \zeta + O(\zeta^3).
\]

Similarly we can calculate \(f_{32}(\zeta)\), \(f_{33}(\zeta)\), \(f_{34}(\zeta)\) and \(f_{4j}(\zeta)\) \((j = 1, 2, 3, 4)\) as follows:

\[
f_{32}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2(T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \zeta + O(\zeta^3),
\]

\[
f_{33}(\zeta) = O(\zeta^2),
\]

\[
f_{34}(\zeta) = O(\zeta^2),
\]

\[
f_{41}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2(T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \zeta + O(\zeta^3),
\]

\[
f_{42}(\zeta) = -\frac{4\pi e^2(T_i + T_e)}{m_i m_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \zeta + O(\zeta^3),
\]

\[
f_{43}(\zeta) = O(\zeta^2),
\]

\[
f_{44}(\zeta) = O(\zeta^2).
\]

Let \(P_1^1(ik)\), \(P_2^1(ik)\), \(P_3^1(ik)\), \(P_4^1(ik)\) be the four row vectors of \(P_j(ik)\), \(j = 1, 2, 3, 4\). According to the above computations, we have

\[
P_1^1(ik) = \frac{1}{P_{11}^{\text{den}}} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i + \left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} + \frac{T_i \nu_i - T_e \nu_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}\right) \frac{\zeta^2}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + O(\zeta^3)
\end{pmatrix}^T,
\]

\[
P_2^1(ik) = \frac{1}{P_{11}^{\text{den}}} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_e + \left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} + \frac{T_i \nu_i - T_e \nu_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} \frac{m_i \nu_i}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e}\right) \frac{\zeta^2}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + O(\zeta^3)
\end{pmatrix}^T,
\]
\[ P^2_{\text{den}}(ik) = \frac{1}{\rho_1} \left( \frac{4\pi e^2(T_1+T_e)}{m_e} \zeta + O(|\zeta|^3) \right) T \]

and

\[ P^1_{\text{den}}(ik) = \frac{1}{\rho_1} \left( \frac{4\pi e^2(T_1+T_e)}{m_e} \zeta + O(|\zeta|^3) \right) T \]

Then we have the expressions of \( \hat{\rho}_\alpha(\zeta), \hat{u}_{\alpha,\parallel}(\zeta) \) and \( \hat{E}_{\parallel}(\zeta) \) for \(|k| \to 0\) as follows:

\[
\hat{\rho}_\alpha(\zeta) = \frac{\exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)}{P^1_{\text{den}}(ik)} \left( \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_\parallel + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{\nu - T_1}{m_e} \frac{\nu - T_1 + m_e}{m_e} \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^3) \right)
\]

\[ + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t)P^1_{ij}(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T \]

\[ = \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)P^1\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T + O(|k|) \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)\big| \hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k) \big| + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t)P^1_{ij}(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T, \]

\[
\hat{\nu}_\alpha(\zeta) = \frac{\exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)}{P^1_{\text{den}}(ik)} \left( \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_\parallel + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{\nu - T_1}{m_e} \frac{\nu - T_1 + m_e}{m_e} \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^3) \right)
\]

\[ + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t)P^2_{ij}(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T \]

\[ = \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)P^1\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T + O(|k|) \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)\big| \hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k) \big| + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t)P^2_{ij}(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T, \]

\[
\hat{u}_{\alpha,\parallel}(\zeta) = \frac{\exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)}{P^1_{\text{den}}(ik)} \left( \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_\parallel + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \frac{\nu - T_1}{m_e} \frac{\nu - T_1 + m_e}{m_e} \zeta^2 + O(|\zeta|^3) \right)
\]

\[ + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t)P^3_{ij}(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T \]

\[ = \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)P^2\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T + O(|k|^2) \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)\big| \hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k) \big| + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t)P^3_{ij}(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel0}(k)^T, \]
Finally, noticing we also have

\begin{align*}
\hat{u}_{c,\|}(\zeta) &= \frac{\exp(\lambda_{1}(ik)t)\hat{U}_{\|}(k)}{P_{1en}} \left( -\frac{4\pi^{2}(T_{i} + T_{e})}{m_{\nu_{i}} + m_{\nu_{e}}} \zeta \right. \\
&\quad \left. -\frac{4\pi^{2}(T_{i} + T_{e})}{m_{\nu_{i}} + m_{\nu_{e}}} \zeta \right) + O(|\zeta|^{3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_{j}(ik)t)P_{j}^{4}(ik)\hat{U}_{\|}(k)T \\
&\quad = \exp(\lambda_{1}(ik)t)\hat{P}^{2}\hat{U}_{\|}(k)T + O(|k|^{2}) \exp(\lambda_{1}(ik)t)|\hat{U}_{\|}(k)| + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_{j}(ik)t)P_{j}^{4}(ik)\hat{U}_{\|}(k)T.
\end{align*}

4.2.2. Error estimates.

**Lemma 4.1.** There is \( r_{0} > 0 \) such that for \( |k| \leq r_{0} \) and \( t \geq 0 \), the error term \( |\hat{U}_{\|} - \hat{U}_{\|}| \) can be bounded as

\begin{align*}
|\hat{\rho}_{\alpha}(t, k) - \hat{\rho}(t, k)| &\leq C|k| \exp(-|\lambda| |k|^{2}t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right| + C \exp(-|\lambda|t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right|, \\
|\hat{u}_{\alpha,\|}(t, k) - \hat{u}_{\|}(t, k)| &\leq C|k|^{2} \exp(-|\lambda| |k|^{2}t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right| + C \exp(-|\lambda|t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right|, \\
|\hat{E}_{\|}(t, k) - \hat{E}_{\|}(t, k)| &\leq C|k|^{2} \exp(-|\lambda| |k|^{2}t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right| + C \exp(-|\lambda|t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right|.
\end{align*}

where \( C \) and \( \lambda \) are positive constants.

**Proof.** It follows from the expressions of \( \hat{\rho}_{\alpha}(\zeta) \) and \( \hat{\rho}(\zeta) \) that

\begin{align*}
\hat{\rho}_{\alpha}(\zeta) - \hat{\rho}(\zeta) &= \exp(\lambda_{1}(ik)t)\hat{P}^{1}\hat{U}_{\|}(k)T - \exp \left( -\frac{T_{i} + T_{e}}{m_{\nu_{i}} + m_{\nu_{e}}} |k|^{2}t \right) \hat{P}^{1}\hat{U}_{\|}(k)T \\
&\quad + O(|k|) \exp(\lambda_{1}(ik)t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|}(k) \right| + \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp(\lambda_{j}(ik)t)P_{j}^{1}(ik)\hat{U}_{\|}(k)T \\
&\quad := \hat{R}_{11}(ik) + \hat{R}_{12}(ik) + \hat{R}_{13}(ik).
\end{align*}

We have from \( 4.18 \) that

\( \lambda_{1}(ik) + \frac{T_{i} + T_{e}}{m_{\nu_{i}} + m_{\nu_{e}}} |k|^{2} = O(|k|^{4}), \)
and
\[
\left| \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t) - \exp\left(-\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e}|k|^2t\right) \right|
\]
\[
= \exp\left(-\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e}|k|^2t\right) \left| \exp\left(\lambda_1(ik)t + \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e}|k|^2t\right) - 1 \right|
\]
\[
\leq C \exp\left(-\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e}|k|^2t\right) |k|^4t \exp(C|k|^4t)
\]
\[
\leq C|k|^2 \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t),
\]
as \(|k| \to 0\). Therefore, we obtain that
\[
\left| \hat{R}_{11}(ik) \right| \leq C|k|^2 \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|0}(k) \right| \quad \text{as} \quad |k| \to 0.
\]
Note that \(\Re \lambda_1(ik) \leq -\lambda|k|^2\) and \(|\exp(\lambda_1(ik)t)| \leq \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t)\) as \(|k| \to 0\). Consequently, we find that
\[
\left| \hat{R}_{12}(ik) \right| \leq C|k| \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t) \quad \text{as} \quad |k| \to 0.
\]
Now it suffices to estimate \(\hat{R}_{13}(ik)\). Recall \(\sigma_j < 0\) for \(j = 2, 3, 4\). This together with (4.18) give \(\exp(\lambda_j(ik)t) \leq \exp(-\lambda t)\) as \(|k| \to 0\). Also notice \(P_j^1(ik) = O(1)\). Thus we have
\[
\left| \hat{R}_{13}(ik) \right| \leq C \exp(-\lambda t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|0}(k) \right| \quad \text{as} \quad |k| \to 0.
\]
In a similar way, we can get
\[
|\hat{\rho}_c(k) - \hat{\rho}(k)| \leq C|k| \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|0}(k) \right| + C \exp(-\lambda t) \left| \hat{U}_{\|0}(k) \right|.
\]
This then proves the desired estimate (4.20).

To consider the rest estimates, one has to prove that
\[
P_j^3 U_{\|0}^T(k), \quad P_j^4 U_{\|0}^T(k), \quad \frac{ik}{|k|^2} \sum_{j=2}^4 (P_j^1(ik) - P_j^2(ik)) U_{\|0}^T(k),
\]
are all bounded. Notice that those terms include \(\frac{\zeta}{|k|^2}\) which is singular as \(|k| \to 0\). For \(j = 2, 3, 4\), by using (4.18), we see that
\[
P_j^{\text{den}} = \prod_{\ell \neq j}(\lambda_\ell(\zeta) - \lambda_i(\zeta)) = O(1),
\]
and
\[
P_j^{\text{num}} = [A(\zeta)]^3 + (\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_j)[A(\zeta)]^2
\]
\[
+ \left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e} \right) \zeta^2 + 4\pi \left( \frac{\nu_i^2 + \nu_e^2}{m_i} \right) + \lambda_j(\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_j) \right) A(\zeta)
\]
\[
= (g_j^3)_{4 \times 4}.
\]
We have to be careful to treat the third row and the fourth row involving \(\frac{\zeta}{|k|^2}\). It is straightforward to compute \(g_j^3\) as
\[
g_j^3(\zeta) = -\left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} \right)^2 \zeta^3 + \left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} - \frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i^2 \right) \zeta^2 + \left( \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} - \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} \nu_i^2 + \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} \right) \zeta
\]
\[
+ (\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_j) \left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta + \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} \nu_i |\zeta|^2 \right)
\]
\[
+ \left( \nu_i \nu_e - \left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} + \frac{T_e}{m_e} \right) \zeta^2 + \left( \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} + \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} \right) + \lambda_j(\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_j) \right) \left( -\frac{T_i}{m_i} \zeta - \frac{4\pi \nu_i^2}{m_i} \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} \right).
\]
The coefficient of \( \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} \) in the above expression of \( g_3^j(\zeta) \) is further simplified as
\[
4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \nu_i \sigma_j - \sigma_j (\nu_i + \nu_e + \sigma_j) 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} = -4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j),
\]
where we recall that \( \sigma_j \ (j = 2, 3, 4) \) are the three roots of \( g(\lambda) = 0 \). Therefore,
\[
g_3^j = -4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j) \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} + O(|\zeta|) = -4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j) \frac{ik}{|k|^2} + O(|k|).
\]

We now turn to estimate \( g_{32}^j \). It follows that
\[
g_{32}^j(\zeta) = -\left( T_i \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} + T_e \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \right) \zeta - \left( 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \right)^2 - 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \nu_i^2 + 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_e} \nu_i^2 + 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_e} \zeta \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2}
\]
\[+ \left( \nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_j \right) \left( \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} \right)
\]
\[+ \left( \nu_i \nu_e - \left( T_i \frac{1}{m_i} + T_e \frac{1}{m_e} \right) \zeta^2 + \left( 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} + 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_e} \right) + \lambda_j (\nu_i + \nu_e + \lambda_j) \right) \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2}.
\]

The coefficient of \( \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} \) in the above expression is further simplified as
\[
-4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \nu_i \sigma_j + \sigma_j (\nu_i + \nu_e + \sigma_j) \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} = 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j),
\]
which hence implies that
\[
g_{32}^j = 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j) \frac{\zeta}{|\zeta|^2} + O(|\zeta|) = 4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j) \frac{ik}{|k|^2} + O(|k|).
\]

Checking the third row of \( A(ik) \), \( [A(ik)]^2 \) and \( [A(ik)]^3 \), we can obtain that
\[
g_{33}^j = O(1), \quad g_{34}^j = O(1),
\]
as \( |k| \to 0 \). It is direct to verify that
\[
P_{3j}^3(ik)\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)^T = g_{3j}^j \hat{\rho}_{a0} + g_{3j}^j \hat{\rho}_{e0} + g_{33}^j \hat{u}_{a0,\parallel} + g_{34}^j \hat{u}_{e0,\parallel}
\]
\[= -4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j) \frac{ik}{|k|^2} \hat{\rho}_{a0} - \hat{\rho}_{e0} + O(1) \left|\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right|
\]
\[= -4\pi e^2 \frac{m_i}{m_i} \sigma_j (\nu_e + \sigma_j) \hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k) + O(1) \left|\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right|,
\]
where we have used the compatible condition \( \hat{E}_{\parallel 0} = -4\pi \frac{ik}{|k|^2} (e\hat{\rho}_{a0} - e\hat{\rho}_{e0}) \). Then the expressions of \( \hat{u}_{\alpha,\parallel}(\zeta) \) and \( \hat{u}_{\parallel}(\zeta) \) imply that
\[
|\hat{u}_{i,\parallel}(\zeta) - \hat{u}_{\parallel}(\zeta)| = \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t) P_{20}^2 \hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)^T \exp \left( -\frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} |k|^2 t \right) P_{20}^2 \hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)^T
\]
\[+ O(|k|^2) \exp(\lambda_1(ik)t) \hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k) + \sum_{j=2}^4 \exp(\lambda_j(ik)t) P_{3j}^3(ik) \hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)
\]
\[\leq C|k|^2 \exp(-\lambda |k|^2 t) \left|\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right| + C \exp(-\lambda t) \left|\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right| + \left|\hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right|.
\]
In a similar way, we can get
\[
|\hat{u}_{c,\parallel}(k) - \hat{u}(k)| \leq C|k|^2 \exp(-\lambda |k|^2 t) \left|\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right| + C \exp(-\lambda t) \left|\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right| + \left|\hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k)\right|.
\]
This proves (1.21).

It now remains to estimate
\[
\frac{ik}{|k|^2} \sum_{j=2}^4 (P_{3j}^1(ik) - P_{3j}^2(ik)) \hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)^T, \quad (4.24)
\]
appearing in (4.19). Since the first row minus the second row of $I$, $A(ik)$, $[A(ik)]^2$ and $[A(ik)]^3$ are respectively given by

\[
(1, -1, 0, 0),
(0, 0, -\zeta, \zeta),
\]

\[
\left( \frac{T_i}{m_i} e^2 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e}, \frac{r}{m_i} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e}, \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i}, -\nu_i \zeta, -\nu_i \zeta \right),
\]

and

\[
\left( -\frac{T_i}{m_i} \nu_i \zeta^2 + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \nu_i + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i \zeta - 4\pi e^2 \nu_i - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i - \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \nu_i, \zeta - \nu_i \zeta, \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_i} \zeta + \frac{4\pi e^2}{m_e} \zeta \right),
\]

one can compute (4.23) by (4.23) as

\[
\frac{ik}{|k|^2} \left( P_j^1 (ik) - P_j^2 (ik) \right) U_{\parallel 0}(k)^T
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{P_{\text{den}}^j} \frac{ik}{|k|^2} \left( (g_{11}^i - g_{22}^i) \hat{\rho}_{i0} + (g_{12}^i - g_{21}^i) \hat{\rho}_{e0} + (g_{13}^i - g_{23}^i) \hat{\rho}_{i,\parallel} + (g_{14}^i - g_{24}^i) \hat{\rho}_{e,\parallel} \right)
\]

\[
= - \frac{1}{P_{\text{den}}^j} 4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \right) \sigma_j \frac{ik}{|k|^2} (\hat{\rho}_{i0} - \hat{\rho}_{e0}) + O(1) \left| U_{\parallel 0}(k) \right|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{P_{\text{den}}^j} \left( \frac{e}{m_i} + \frac{e}{m_e} \right) \sigma_j \hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k) + O(1) \left| U_{\parallel 0}(k) \right|
\]

which is bounded when $|k| \to 0$. Then the expressions of $\hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(\zeta)$ and $\hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(\zeta)$ imply that

\[
|\hat{E}(\zeta) - \hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(\zeta)| = \exp(\lambda_1(ik)) \hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k)^T - \exp \left( \frac{-T_i + T_e}{m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e} |k|^2 t \right) \hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k)^T
\]

\[
+ O(|k|^2) \exp(\lambda_1(ik)) \left| U_{\parallel 0}(k) \right|
\]

\[
- 4\pi e \frac{ik}{|k|^2} \sum_{j=2}^4 \exp (\lambda_j (ik) t) \left( P_j^1 (ik) - P_j^2 (ik) \right) U_{\parallel 0}(k)^T
\]

\[
\leq C |k|^2 \exp \left( -\lambda_1 |k|^2 t \right) \left| U_{\parallel 0}(k) \right| + C \exp \left( -\lambda t \right) \left( \left| U_{\parallel 0}(k) \right| + \left| \hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k) \right| \right).
\]

This proves (4.22) and then completes the proof of Lemma 4.1

Next, we consider the properties of $\hat{\rho}_{i0}(\zeta)$, $\hat{u}_{i,\parallel}(\zeta)$ and $\hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(\zeta)$ as $|k| \to \infty$. It follows from (3.17) that

\[
|\hat{U}(t, k)| \leq \begin{cases} 
C \exp(-\lambda |k|^2 t) |U_{\parallel 0}(k)|, & |k| \leq r_0, \\
C \exp(-\lambda |k|^2 t) |U_{\parallel 0}(k)|, & |k| \geq r_0.
\end{cases}
\]

(4.25)

Here $r_0$ is defined in Lemma 4.1. Combining (4.23) with (4.7) and (4.8), we have the following pointwise estimate for the error terms $\hat{\rho}_{i0}(k) - \hat{\rho}(k)$, $\hat{u}_{i,\parallel}(k) - \hat{u}(k)$ and $\hat{E}_{\parallel 0}(k) - \hat{E}(k)$ as $|k| \to \infty$.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let $r_0 > 0$ be given in Lemma 4.1. For $|k| \geq r_0$ and $t \geq 0$, the error $|U_{\parallel} - \hat{U}_{\parallel}|$ can be bounded as

\[
|\hat{\rho}_{i0}(t, k) - \hat{\rho}(t, k)| \leq C \exp \left( -\lambda |k|^2 t \right) |\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)| + C \exp \left( -\lambda t \right) |\hat{\rho}_{i0}(k), \hat{\rho}_{e0}(k)|,
\]

\[
|\hat{u}_{i,\parallel}(t, k) - \hat{u}(t, k)| \leq C \exp \left( -\lambda |k|^2 t \right) |\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)| + C \exp \left( -\lambda t \right) |k| |\hat{\rho}_{i0}(k), \hat{\rho}_{e0}(k)|,
\]

\[
|\hat{E}_{\parallel}(t, k) - \hat{E}(t, k)| \leq C \exp \left( -\lambda |k|^2 t \right) |\hat{U}_{\parallel 0}(k)| + C \exp \left( -\lambda t \right) |k| |\hat{\rho}_{i0}(k), \hat{\rho}_{e0}(k)|,
\]

where $C$ and $\lambda$ are positive constants.

Based on Lemma 4.1 and 4.2 together with [7] Theorem 4.2, the time-decay properties for the difference terms $\rho_i - \hat{\rho}$, $u_{i,\parallel} - \hat{u}_{\parallel}$ and $E_{\parallel} - \hat{E}_{\parallel}$ are stated as follows.
Theorem 4.1. Let $1 \leq p, r \leq 2 \leq q \leq \infty$, $\ell \geq 0$, and let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Suppose that $[\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, \|]$ is the solution to the Cauchy problem (4.26) - (4.23). Then $U_\| = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, \|]$ and $E_\|$ satisfy the following time-decay property:

$$
\|\nabla^m(u_\alpha(t) - \bar{u}(t))\|_{L^p} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\ell}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q}\right) - \frac{m-1}{4}} \|U_\|_L^p + C\exp(-\lambda t)\|U_\|_L^p
$$

$$
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\ell}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q}\right) - \frac{m-1}{4}} \|\nabla^m(\rho_\alpha + [\rho_\alpha, \rho_\alpha, \|])\|_{L^r},
$$

and

$$
\|\nabla^m(u_\alpha, \| - \bar{u}, \|)(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\ell}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q}\right) - \frac{m-1}{4}} \|U_\|_L^p + C\exp(-\lambda t)\|U_\|_L^p
$$

$$
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\ell}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q}\right) - \frac{m-1}{4}} \|\nabla^m(\rho_\alpha + [\rho_\alpha, \rho_\alpha, \|])\|_{L^r},
$$

for any $t \geq 0$, where $C = C(m, p, r, q, \ell)$ and $[\ell + 3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r})]$ is defined in (3.15).

4.3. Spectral representation for electromagnetic part.

4.3.1. Asymptotic expansions and expressions for $B$. Taking the curl for the equations of $\partial_t u_{i, \perp}$, $\partial_t u_{e, \perp}$, $\partial_t E_{\perp}$ in (1.3) and using $\Delta B = -\nabla \times (\nabla \times B)$, it follows that

$$
\begin{align*}
&m_i \partial_t (\nabla \times u_{i, \perp}) - e\nabla \times E_{\perp} + m_i \nu_i \nabla \times u_{i, \perp} = 0, \\
m_e \partial_t (\nabla \times u_{e, \perp}) + e\nabla \times E_{\perp} + m_e \nu_e \nabla \times u_{e, \perp} = 0, \\
\partial_t (\nabla \times E_{\perp}) + c\Delta B + 4\pi e(\nabla \times u_{i, \perp} - \nabla \times u_{e, \perp}) = 0, \\
\partial_t B + c\nabla \times E_{\perp} = 0.
\end{align*}
$$

(4.26)

Taking the time derivative for the fourth equation of (1.26) and then using the third equations to replace $\partial_t (\nabla \times E_{\perp})$ gives

$$
\partial_{tt} B - c^2 \Delta B - 4\pi e \nabla \times u_{i, \perp} - \nabla \times u_{e, \perp} = 0.
$$

(4.27)

Further taking the time derivative for (4.27) and replacing $\partial_t (\nabla \times u_{i, \perp})$ and $\partial_t (\nabla \times u_{e, \perp})$ give

$$
\partial_{tttt} B - c^2 \Delta B_{tt} + 4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \right) \partial_t B + 4\pi c(e \nu_i \nabla \times u_{i, \perp} - e \nu_e \nabla \times u_{e, \perp}) = 0.
$$

(4.28)

Here we have replaced $\nabla \times E_{\perp}$ by $-\partial_t B$. Further taking the time derivative for (4.28) and replacing $\partial_t (\nabla \times u_{i, \perp})$ and $\partial_t (\nabla \times u_{e, \perp})$ gives

$$
\partial_{ttttt} B - c^2 \Delta B_{ttt} + 4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \right) \partial_t B - 4\pi c(e \nu_i \nabla \times u_{i, \perp} - e \nu_e \nabla \times u_{e, \perp}) = 0.
$$

(4.29)

Taking the summation of (4.29) and (4.28) and (4.27) yields

$$
\partial_{tttt} B + (\nu_i + \nu_e) \partial_{tttt} B - c^2 \Delta B_{tt} + 4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \right) \partial_t B + \nu_i \nu_e \partial_t B
$$

$$
- e^2 (\nu_i + \nu_e) \Delta B_{tt} + 4\pi \left( \frac{e^2}{m_i} \nu_i + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \nu_e \right) \partial_t B - \nu_i \nu_e c^2 \Delta B = 0.
$$

(4.30)
Initial data are given as
\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{B}|_{t=0} &= \hat{B}_0, \\
\partial_t \dot{B}|_{t=0} &= -c\hat{k} \times \hat{E}_{0,\perp}, \\
\partial_t^2 \dot{B}|_{t=0} &= -c^2|k|^2 \hat{B}_0 + 4\pi \epsilon (c e\hat{k} \times \hat{\epsilon}_0 - c e\hat{k} \times \hat{\epsilon}_{0,\perp}), \\
\partial_t \partial_t^2 \dot{B}|_{t=0} &= \left(c^2|k|^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e}\right)\right) \hat{c} \times \hat{E}_{0,\perp} - 4\pi c e\nu_i \hat{k} \times \hat{\epsilon}_0 \perp + 4\pi c e\nu_e \hat{k} \times \hat{\epsilon}_{0,\perp}.
\end{align*}
\]

(4.31)

The characteristic equation of (4.30) reads
\[
\lambda^4 + (\nu_i + \nu_e)\lambda^3 + \left(c^2|k|^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e}\right) + \nu_i \nu_e\right) \lambda^2 + \left(c^2(\nu_i + \nu_e)|k|^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} \nu_e + \frac{e^2}{m_e} \nu_i\right) + \nu_i \nu_e c^2|k|^2\right) = 0.
\]

For the roots of the above characteristic equation and their basic properties, one has
\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda_i(|k|) &= -\frac{c^2 m_i \nu_i m_e \nu_e}{4\pi e^2 (m_i \nu_i + m_e \nu_e)} |k|^2 + O(|k|^4), \\
\lambda_j(|k|) &= \sigma_j + O(|k|^2), \quad \text{for } j = 2, 3, 4,
\end{align*}
\]

as $|k| \to 0$. Here we note that $\sigma_j$ ($j = 2, 3, 4$) with $\Re \sigma_j < 0$ are the solutions to $g(\lambda) = 0$ with $g(\lambda)$ still defined in (4.17). One can set the solution of (4.30) to be
\[
\dot{B} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} c_j(ik) \exp\{\lambda_j(ik)t\},
\]

(4.33)

where $c_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 4$) are to be determined by (4.31) later. In fact, (4.33) implies
\[
M \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 \\ \lambda_1^3 & \lambda_2^3 & \lambda_3^3 & \lambda_4^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{B}|_{t=0} \\ \partial_t \dot{B}|_{t=0} \\ \partial_t^2 \dot{B}|_{t=0} \\ \partial_t \partial_t^2 \dot{B}|_{t=0} \end{bmatrix},
\]

(4.34)

where the right-hand term is given in terms of (4.31) by
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{B}|_{t=0} \\
\partial_t \dot{B}|_{t=0} \\
\partial_t^2 \dot{B}|_{t=0} \\
\partial_t \partial_t^2 \dot{B}|_{t=0}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -c\hat{k} \times & 0 \\
4\pi c e\hat{k} \times & -4\pi c e\hat{k} \times & 0 & -c^2|k|^2 \\
-4\pi c e\nu_i \hat{k} \times & 4\pi c e\nu_e \hat{k} \times & \left(c^2|k|^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e}\right)\right) \hat{c} \times & 0
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\epsilon}_0 \perp \\
\hat{\epsilon}_{0,\perp} \\
\hat{E}_{0,\perp} \\
\hat{B}_0
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

(4.35)

It is straightforward to check that
\[
det M = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq 4} (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \neq 0,
\]

as long as $\lambda_j(|k|)$ are distinct to each other, and
\[
M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} \begin{bmatrix}
M_{11} & M_{21} & M_{31} & M_{41} \\
M_{12} & M_{22} & M_{32} & M_{42} \\
M_{13} & M_{23} & M_{33} & M_{43} \\
M_{14} & M_{24} & M_{34} & M_{44}
\end{bmatrix},
\]

where $M_{ij}$ is the corresponding algebraic complement of $M$. Notice that (4.34) together with (4.35) give
\[
\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = M^{-1} \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -c\hat{k} \times & 0 \\
4\pi c e\hat{k} \times & -4\pi c e\hat{k} \times & 0 & -c^2|k|^2 \\
-4\pi c e\nu_i \hat{k} \times & 4\pi c e\nu_e \hat{k} \times & \left(c^2|k|^2 + 4\pi \left(\frac{e^2}{m_i} + \frac{e^2}{m_e}\right)\right) \hat{c} \times & 0
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\epsilon}_0 \perp \\
\hat{\epsilon}_{0,\perp} \\
\hat{E}_{0,\perp} \\
\hat{B}_0
\end{bmatrix}.
\]
which after plugging $M^{-1}$, implies
\[
c_1 = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq 4} \frac{1}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)} \left[ (4\pi ceM_{31} - 4\pi ceM_{11}M_{ii})ik \times \hat{u}_{0,\perp} + (-4\pi ceM_{31} + 4\pi ceM_{11}M_{ii} + \lambda_{\perp} - \lambda_{\parallel}) + (M_{11} - c^2|k|^2M_{31}) \hat{B}_0 \right]
\]
\[
= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq 4} \frac{M_{11}}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)} \hat{B}_0 + O(|k|)|\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|.
\]
We deduce that \( M_{11}(\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \) has the following asymptotic expansion as \( |k| \to 0 \):
\[
\prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq 4} M_{11} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} c_1^\ell |k|^{\ell},
\]
where
\[
M_{11} = \begin{bmatrix}
    \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \\
    \frac{\lambda_2^2}{\lambda_3^2} & \frac{\lambda_3^2}{\lambda_4^2} & \frac{\lambda_4^2}{\lambda_2^2} \\
    \frac{\lambda_2^3}{\lambda_3^3} & \frac{\lambda_3^3}{\lambda_4^3} & \frac{\lambda_4^3}{\lambda_2^3}
\end{bmatrix} = \lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4 \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq 4} (\lambda_i - \lambda_j).
\]
By the straightforward computations, \( c_1^0 = 1 \) holds true and this implies that
\[
c_1(ik) = \hat{B}_0 + O(|k|)|\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|[1,1,1]^T.
\] (4.36)

4.3.2. Error estimates. In this section, we first give the error estimates for \( B - \tilde{B} \), and then apply the energy method in the Fourier space to the difference problem for (4.9) and (4.11) to get the error estimates for \( u_{a,\perp} - \tilde{u}_{a,\perp} \) and \( E_{\perp} - \tilde{E}_{\perp} \). It should be pointed out that it is also possible to carry out the same tedious procedure as in the previous section to obtain the error estimates on \( u_{a,\perp} - \tilde{u}_{a,\perp} \) and \( E_{a,\perp} - \tilde{E}_{a,\perp} \). The reason why we choose the Fourier energy method is just for the simplicity of representation, since the estimates on \( u_{a,\perp} - \tilde{u}_{a,\perp} \) and \( E_{a,\perp} - \tilde{E}_{a,\perp} \) can be directly obtained basing on the estimate on \( B - \tilde{B} \).

Lemma 4.3. There is \( r_0 > 0 \) such that for \( |k| \leq r_0 \) and \( t \geq 0 \),
\[
|\tilde{B}(t,k) - \hat{B}(t,k)| \leq C (|k| \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t) + \exp(-\lambda t)) |\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|,
\] (4.37)
where \( C \) and \( \lambda \) are positive constants.

Proof. It follows from (4.33) and (4.13) that
\[
\hat{B}(t,k) - \hat{B}(t,k) = \sum_{j=1}^{4} c_j(ik) \exp\{\lambda_j(ik)t\} - \exp \left( -\frac{c^2m_1m_2m_3}{4\pi e^2(m_{1\perp} + m_{2\perp} + m_{3\perp})}|k|^2t \right) \hat{B}_0(k)
\]
\[
= (c_1(ik) - \hat{B}_0) \exp\{\lambda_1(ik)t\} + \hat{B}_0 \left( \exp\{\lambda_1(ik)t\} - \exp \left( -\frac{c^2m_1m_2m_3}{4\pi e^2(m_{1\perp} + m_{2\perp} + m_{3\perp})}|k|^2t \right) \right)
\]
\[
+ \sum_{j=2}^{4} \exp\{\lambda_j(ik)t\} c_j(ik)
\]
\[
:= \hat{R}_{\text{const}}(ik) + \hat{R}_{\text{21}}(ik) + \hat{R}_{\text{22}}(ik).
\]
Using (4.32) and (4.36), one has
\[
|\hat{R}_{\text{21}}(ik)| \leq C |k| \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t) |\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|,
\]
\[
|\hat{R}_{\text{22}}(ik)| \leq C |k|^2 \exp(-\lambda|k|^2t) |\hat{B}_0|,
\]
\[
|\hat{R}_{\text{23}}(ik)| \leq C \exp(-\lambda t) |\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|.
\]
This proves (4.37) and then completes the proof of Lemma 4.3.
Next, in order to get the error estimates for \( u_{\alpha,\perp} - \tilde{u}_{\alpha,\perp} \) and \( E_{\perp} - \tilde{E}_{\perp} \), we write
\[
\tilde{u}_{\alpha} = u_{\alpha,\perp} - \tilde{u}_{\alpha,\perp}, \quad \tilde{E} = E_{\perp} - \tilde{E}_{\perp}, \quad \tilde{B} = B - \tilde{B}.
\]
Combining (4.41) with (4.11), then \([\tilde{u}_{\alpha}, \tilde{E}]\) satisfies
\[
\begin{align*}
  m_{\alpha} \partial_t \tilde{u}_{\alpha} - q_{\alpha} \dot{\tilde{E}} + m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} \tilde{u}_{\alpha} &= -m_{\alpha} \partial_t \tilde{u}_{\alpha,\perp}, \\
  \partial_t \tilde{E} - c \nabla \times \tilde{B} + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i,e} q_{\alpha} \tilde{u}_{\alpha} &= -\partial_t \tilde{E}_{\perp}.
\end{align*}
\]
(4.38)

Lemma 4.4. There is \( r_0 > 0 \) such that
\[
|\tilde{u}_{\alpha,\perp}(t, k) - \tilde{u}_{\alpha,\perp}(t, k)| \leq \begin{cases} 
(C|k|^2 \text{exp}(-\lambda|k|^2 t) + \text{exp}(-\lambda t)) |\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|, & \text{for } |k| \leq r_0, \\
C \text{exp}(-\lambda|k|^2 t) |\hat{U}_{0}(k)| & \text{for } |k| \geq r_0,
\end{cases}
\]
(4.39)
and
\[
|\tilde{E}_{\perp}(t, k) - \tilde{E}_{\perp}(t, k)| \leq \begin{cases} 
(C|k|^2 \text{exp}(-\lambda|k|^2 t) + \text{exp}(-\lambda t)) |\hat{U}_{0,\perp}|, & \text{for } |k| \leq r_0, \\
C \text{exp}(-\lambda|k|^2 t) |\hat{U}_{0}(k)| & \text{for } |k| \geq r_0,
\end{cases}
\]
(4.40)
where \( C \) and \( \lambda \) are positive constants.

Proof. It is straightforward to obtain the error estimates for \( |k| \geq r_0 \) due to (3.17), (4.12) and (4.13). In the case \( |k| \leq r_0 \), the desired result can follow from the Fourier energy estimate on the system (4.38). Indeed, after taking the Fourier transform in \( x \), (4.38) gives
\[
\begin{align*}
  \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{d}{dt} |\hat{E}|^2 + \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 \\
  = -\sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} \Re(\partial_t \hat{u}_{\alpha,\perp} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \Re(\partial_t \hat{E}_{\perp} |\hat{E}|) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \Re(cik \times \hat{B} |\hat{E}|),
\end{align*}
\]
which by using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality with \( 0 < \epsilon < 1 \), implies
\[
\begin{align*}
  \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi} |\hat{E}|^2 \right) + \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 \\
  \leq \epsilon \sum_{\alpha = i,e} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\hat{E}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\partial_t \hat{u}_{\alpha,\perp}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\partial_t \hat{E}_{\perp}|^2.
\end{align*}
\]
(4.42)
By taking the complex dot product of the first equation of (4.41) with \( \hat{u}_{\alpha} \), taking the complex dot product of the second equation of (4.41) with \( \hat{E} \), and taking the real part, one has
\[
\begin{align*}
  \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{d}{dt} |\hat{E}|^2 + \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 \\
  = -\sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} \Re(\partial_t \hat{u}_{\alpha,\perp} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \Re(\partial_t \hat{E}_{\perp} |\hat{E}|) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \Re(cik \times \hat{B} |\hat{E}|),
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
  \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi} |\hat{E}|^2 \right) + \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_{\alpha} \nu_{\alpha} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 \\
  \leq \epsilon \sum_{\alpha = i,e} |\hat{u}_{\alpha}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\hat{E}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\partial_t \hat{u}_{\alpha,\perp}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\partial_t \hat{E}_{\perp}|^2.
\end{align*}
\]
(4.42)
which by using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality with $0 < \epsilon < 1$, implies
\[
\partial_t \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} \Re(m_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha - q_\alpha \hat{E}) + \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} q_\alpha^2 |\hat{E}|^2 
\leq C \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 + \epsilon |\hat{E}|^2 + C_\epsilon \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} |\partial_t \hat{u}_{\alpha, \perp}|^2 + C_\epsilon |ik \times \hat{B}|^2 + C_\epsilon |\partial_t \hat{E}_\perp|^2 ,
\]
(4.43)
for $0 < \epsilon < 1$. We now define
\[
\mathcal{E}(t) = \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} m_\alpha |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi} |\hat{E}|^2 + \kappa \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} \Re(m_\alpha \hat{u}_\alpha - q_\alpha \hat{E}),
\]
for a constant $0 < \kappa \ll 1$ to be determined. Notice that as long as $0 < \kappa \ll 1$ is small enough, then
\[
\mathcal{E}(t) \sim \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 + |\hat{E}|^2
\]
holds true. On the other hand, the sum of (4.42) and (4.43) × $\kappa$ gives
\[
\partial_t \mathcal{E}(t) + \lambda \left( \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} |\hat{u}_\alpha|^2 + |\hat{E}|^2 \right) \leq C \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} |\partial_t \hat{u}_{\alpha, \perp}|^2 + C|ik \times \hat{B}|^2 + C|\partial_t \hat{E}_\perp|^2 
\leq C|k|^6 \exp\{-2\lambda|k|^2 t\} |\hat{B}_0|^2 + C|k|^2 \left( C|k|^2 \exp\{-2\lambda|k|^2 t\} + \exp\{-2\lambda t\}\right) |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2 
\leq C|k|^4 \exp\{-2\lambda|k|^2 t\} |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2 + C|k|^2 \exp\{-2\lambda t\} |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2,
\]
(4.45)
for $|k| \leq r_0$, where we have used the expressions of $\hat{u}_{\alpha, \perp}, \hat{E}_{\alpha, \perp}$ in (4.12), the expression of $\hat{B}$ in (4.13) and Lemma 4.3. Multiplying (4.45) by $\exp(\lambda t)$ and integrating the resulting inequality over $(0, t)$ yield that
\[
\mathcal{E}(t) \leq \exp(-\lambda t) \left( \sum_{\alpha = 1, e} |\hat{u}_{\alpha 0}|^2 + |\hat{E}_0|^2 \right)
+ C \exp(-\lambda t) \int_0^t \exp(\lambda s) \left( |k|^4 \exp\{-2\lambda|k|^2 s\} |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2 + C|k|^2 \exp\{-2\lambda s\} |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2 \right) ds
\leq C \exp(-\lambda t) |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2 + C|k|^4 \exp\{-2\lambda|k|^2 t\} |\hat{U}_{0, \perp}|^2.
\]
(4.46)
Therefore, (4.39) and (4.40) follows from (4.46) by noticing (4.44). This then completes the proof of Lemma 4.4. □

From Lemma 4.4, it is immediate to obtain

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $1 \leq p, r \leq 2 \leq q \leq \infty$, $\ell \geq 0$, and let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Suppose that $U_\perp = [u_{\alpha, \perp}, E_{\perp}, \hat{B}]$ is the solution to the Cauchy problem (4.9) - (4.10). Then one has the following time-decay property:
\[
\|\nabla^m (u_{\alpha, \perp}(t) - \bar{u}_{\alpha, \perp}(t))\|_{L^r} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{q}{2}(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+1}{2}} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p}
\]
\[+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{q}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+1+3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})}|B_0|\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+1+3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})}|B_0|\|_{L^r},
\]
\[
\|\nabla^m (E_{\perp}(t) - \bar{E}_{\perp}(t))\|_{L^r} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{q}{2}(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+1}{2}} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p}
\]
\[+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{q}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+1+3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})}|U_0|\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+1+3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})}|U_0|\|_{L^r},
\]
and
\[
\|\nabla^m (B(t) - \bar{B}(t))\|_{L^r} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{q}{2}(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+1}{2}} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p}
\]
\[+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{q}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+1+3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})}|U_0|\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+1+3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})}|U_0|\|_{L^r},
\]
for any $t \geq 0$, where $C = C(m, p, r, q, \ell)$ and $[\ell + 3(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2})]_+$ is defined in (3.18).
We now define the expected time-asymptotic profile of \([\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]\) to be \([\bar{\rho}, \bar{u}_\alpha, \bar{E}, \bar{B}]\), where \(\bar{\rho}\) and \(\bar{B}\) are diffusion waves, and \([\bar{u}_\alpha, \bar{E}]\) is given by

\[
\bar{u}_\alpha = \bar{u}_0 + \bar{u}_{\alpha,\perp}, \quad \bar{E} = \bar{E}_0 + \bar{E}_{\perp}.
\]

Combining Theorem 1.1 with Theorem 1.2, one has

**Corollary 4.1.** Let \(1 \leq p, r \leq 2 \leq q \leq \infty, \ell \geq 0,\) and let \(m \geq 1\) be an integer. Suppose that \(U(t) = e^{\ell t}U_0\) is the solution to the Cauchy problem \((3.3) - (3.7)\) with initial data \(U_0 = [\rho_{00}, u_{00}, E_0, B_0]\) satisfying \((5.7)\). Then \(U = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]\) satisfies the following time-decay property:

\[
\|\nabla^m (\rho_\alpha(t) - \bar{\rho}(t))\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r},
\]

\[
\|\nabla^m (u_\alpha(t) - \bar{u}_\alpha(t))\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r},
\]

\[
\|\nabla^m (E(t) - \bar{E}(t))\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r},
\]

and

\[
\|\nabla^m (B(t) - \bar{B}(t))\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r},
\]

for any \(t \geq 0\), where \(C = C(m, p, r, q, \ell)\) and \([\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})]\) is defined in \((3.18)\).

**Corollary 4.2.** Under the same assumptions of Corollary 4.1, it holds that

\[
\|\nabla^m \rho_\alpha(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0\|_{L^p},
\]

\[
\|\nabla^m u_\alpha(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0\|_{L^p},
\]

\[
\|\nabla^m E(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + [\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0]\|_{L^r} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|\rho_{00}, \rho_{00}, B_0\|_{L^p},
\]

and

\[
\|\nabla^m B(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}\left(p-\frac{q}{2}\right)} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|U_0\|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|U_0\|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + U_0\|_{L^r} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \|\nabla^{m+\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} + B_0\|_{L^r} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})} \frac{m + 1}{2} \|B_0\|_{L^p},
\]

for any \(t \geq 0\), where \(C = C(m, p, r, q, \ell)\) and \([\ell + 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{q}{2})]\) is defined in \((3.18)\).
Extra time-decay for special initial data. Recall that the solution $U = [ρ_α, u_α, E, B]$ to the Cauchy problem (3.1)-(3.3) with initial data $U_0 = [ρ_{α0}, u_{α0}, E_0, B_0]$ satisfying (3.3) can be formally written as

$$U(t) = e^{tL}U_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)L}[g_{1α}(s), g_{2α}(s), g_3(s), 0]ds = e^{tL}U_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)L}[\nabla \cdot f_α(s), g_{2α}(s), g_3(s), 0]ds,$$

where $e^{tL}$ is the linearized solution operator. We expect that the nonlinear Cauchy problem (3.1)-(3.3) can be approximated by the corresponding linearized problem (3.5)-(3.7) in large time with a faster time-rate, namely the difference $U(t) - e^{tL}U_0$ should decay in time faster than both $U(t)$ and $e^{tL}U_0$.

Therefore the nonlinear term

$$\int_0^t e^{(t-s)L}[\nabla \cdot f_α(s), g_{2α}(s), g_3(s), 0]ds$$

is expected to decay in time with an extra time rate. For this purpose, let’s consider the linearized problem (3.5) with the following initial data in the special form:

$$N_0 := [\nabla \cdot f_α, g_{2α}, g_3, 0]_{t=0}.$$

Notice that the diffusion wave $[\bar{ρ}, \bar{u}], \bar{E}]$ given by (4.5) with the corresponding initial data

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}
\bar{ρ}|_{t=0} = \frac{m_1ν_i}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e} \nabla \cdot f_0 + \frac{m_εν_e}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e} \nabla \cdot f_0 \\
\bar{u}|_{t=0} = -\frac{Ty + Te}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e} \nabla \bar{ρ}|_{t=0} \\
\bar{E}|_{t=0} = \frac{Ty - Te}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e} \nabla \cdot \left[\frac{m_1ν_i}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e} f_0 + \frac{m_εν_e}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e} f_0\right] \\
\end{array}\right\}$$

should have the following $L^p-\mathcal{L}^q$ time-decay property:

$$||\bar{ρ}||_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}) - \frac{m_εm_1}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e}} ||f_0, f_ε||_{L^p} + C\exp(-\lambda t)||\nabla^{m+1}[3(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{q}) + [f_0, f_ε]]||_{L^r},$$

$$||\bar{u}, \bar{E}||_{L^q} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}) - \frac{m_εm_1}{m_1ν_i + m_εν_e}} ||f_0, f_ε||_{L^p} + C\exp(-\lambda t)||\nabla^{m+1}[3(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{q}) + [f_0, f_ε]]||_{L^r},$$

where the indices are chosen as in Theorem 4.2. On the other hand, the solution $[\bar{u}_{n,⊥}, \bar{E}_{⊥}, \bar{B}]$ to (4.49) with special initial data $B|_{t=0} = 0$ corresponding to (4.48) must be zero, i.e.,

$$\bar{u}_{n,⊥} = 0, \quad \bar{E}_{⊥} = 0, \quad \bar{B} = 0.$$
\[ \| \nabla^m p_{4\varepsilon} \nabla N_0 \|_{L^p} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| N_0 \|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \| N_0 \|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| f_0 \|_{L^p} + C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| f_0 \|_{L^p}, \]

\[ \| \nabla^m p_{3\varepsilon} \nabla N_0 \|_{L^p} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| N_0 \|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \| U_0 \|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| f_0 \|_{L^p} + C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| f_0 \|_{L^p}, \]

\[ \| \nabla^m p_{4\varepsilon} \nabla N_0 \|_{L^p} \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| N_0 \|_{L^p} + C \exp(-\lambda t) \| N_0 \|_{L^p} \\
+ C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| f_0 \|_{L^p} + C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{m+2}{2}} \| f_0 \|_{L^p}, \]

for any \( t \geq 0 \), where \( C = C(m, p, r, q, \ell) \), \( \| \nabla^m \parallel \), and \( p_{1\varepsilon}, p_{2\varepsilon}, p_{3\varepsilon}, p_{4\varepsilon} \) are the projection operators along the component \( \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B \) of the solution \( e^{\ell t} N_0 \), respectively.

5. Asymptotic behaviour of the nonlinear system

5.1. Global existence. To the end, we assume the integer \( N \geq 3 \). For \( U = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] \), we define the full instant energy functional \( \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) \) and the high-order instant by

\[ \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) = \sum_{\|l\| \leq N} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\rho'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 + m_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx + \frac{1}{4\pi} \| [E, B] \|_{N}^2 \\
+ \kappa_1 \sum_{\|l\| \leq N-1} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} m_\alpha |\partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha| + \kappa_2 \sum_{\|l\| \leq N-1} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} m_\alpha \left< \partial^l u_\alpha, -\frac{q_\alpha}{\rho_\alpha} \partial^l E \right> \tag{5.1} \]

\[ \mathcal{E}_N^h(U(t)) = \sum_{1 \leq \|l\| \leq N-1} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\rho'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 + m_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx + \frac{1}{4\pi} \| \nabla [E, B] \|_{N-1}^2 \\
+ \kappa_1 \sum_{1 \leq \|l\| \leq N-1} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} m_\alpha |\partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha| + \kappa_2 \sum_{1 \leq \|l\| \leq N-1} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} m_\alpha \left< \partial^l u_\alpha, -\frac{q_\alpha}{\rho_\alpha} \partial^l E \right> \tag{5.2} \]

\[ \nabla^l \left< \partial^l E, \nabla \times \partial^l B \right>, \]

respectively, where \( 0 < \kappa_3 \ll \kappa_2 \ll \kappa_1 \ll 1 \) are constants to be properly chosen later on. Notice that since all constants \( \kappa_1 \) (\( i = 1, 2, 3 \)) are small enough, one has

\[ \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) \sim \| [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] \|_{N}^2, \quad \mathcal{E}_N^h(U(t)) \sim \| \nabla [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] \|_{N-1}^2. \]

We further define the corresponding dissipation rates \( \mathcal{D}_N(U(t)), \mathcal{D}_N^h(U(t)) \) by

\[ \mathcal{D}_N(U(t)) = \sum_{\|l\| \leq N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} m_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx + \sum_{\alpha=i, e} \| \nabla \rho_\alpha \|_{N-1}^2 + \| E \|_2^2, \tag{5.3} \]

\[ \mathcal{D}_N^h(U(t)) = \sum_{1 \leq \|l\| \leq N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{\alpha=i, e} m_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx + \sum_{\alpha=i, e} \| \nabla^2 \rho_\alpha \|_{N-2}^2 + \| \nabla^2 E \|_{N-3}^2 \tag{5.4} \]

respectively. Then, the global existence of the reformulated Cauchy problem \( 5.1 \)-\( 5.4 \) with small smooth initial data can be stated as follows.
**Theorem 5.1.** There is $\mathcal{E}_N(\cdot)$ in the form of (5.1) such that the following holds true. If $\mathcal{E}_N(U_0) > 0$ is small enough, the Cauchy problem (5.1)-(5.4) admits a unique global solution $U = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]$ satisfying

$$U \in C([0, \infty); H^N(\mathbb{R}^3)) \cap \text{Lip}([0, \infty); H^{N-1}(\mathbb{R}^3)),$$

and

$$\mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t \mathcal{D}_N(U(s))ds \leq \mathcal{E}_N(U_0),$$

for any $t \geq 0$.

To prove Theorem 5.1 it suffices to show the a priori estimates in the following lemma, cf. [23]. For completeness, we also give all the details of the proof.

**Lemma 5.1** (a priori estimates). Suppose that $U = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] \in C([0, T); H^N(\mathbb{R}^3))$ is smooth for $T > 0$ with

$$\sup_{0 \leq t < T} \|U(t)\|_N \leq 1,$$

and that $U$ solves the system (5.1) over $0 \leq t < T$. Then, there is $\mathcal{E}_N(\cdot)$ in the form (5.1) such that

$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \mathcal{D}_N(U(t)) \leq C[\mathcal{E}_N(U(t))^{\frac{2}{3}} + \mathcal{E}_N(U(t))] \mathcal{D}_N(U(t))$$

(5.5)

for any $0 \leq t < T$.

**Proof.** It is divided by five steps as follows.

**Step 1.** It holds that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{|l| \leq N} \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 + m_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)|\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx + \frac{1}{4\pi} \|[E, B]\|_N^2 \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{|l| \leq N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sum_{\alpha = i,e} m_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)|\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx \leq C(\|U\|_N + \|U\|_N^2) \sum_{\alpha = i,e} (\|u_\alpha\|^2 + \|\nabla[\rho_\alpha u_\alpha]\|_{N-1}^2).$$

(5.6)

In fact, it is convenient to start from the following form of (5.1):

$$\begin{cases}
\partial_t \rho_\alpha + (\rho_\alpha + 1) \nabla \cdot u_\alpha = - u_\alpha \cdot \nabla \rho_\alpha, \\
m_\alpha \partial_t u_\alpha + \frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \nabla \rho_\alpha - q_\alpha E + m_\alpha \rho_\alpha u_\alpha = - m_\alpha u_\alpha \cdot \nabla u_\alpha + q_\alpha u_\alpha \frac{u_\alpha}{c} \times B, \\
\partial_t E - c \nabla \times B + 4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i,e} q_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) u_\alpha = 0, \\
\partial_t B + c \nabla \times E = 0, \\
\nabla \cdot E = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha = i,e} q_\alpha \rho_\alpha, \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0.
\end{cases}$$

(5.7)

Applying $\partial^l$ to the first equation of (5.7) for $0 \leq l \leq N$, multiplying it by $\frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \partial^l \rho_\alpha$, and taking integration in $x$ gives

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{|l| \leq N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 dx \right) + \langle p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \partial^l \rho_\alpha \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{|l_t| \leq N} \frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} |\partial^l_t \rho_\alpha|^2 \right) - \sum_{k < l} C_t^k \left( \partial^{k-l_t} \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \partial^l \rho_\alpha \right)$$

$$- \langle u_\alpha \cdot \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha, \frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \partial^l \rho_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{k < l} C_t^k \left( \partial^{k-l_t} \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \frac{p'_\alpha(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \partial^l \rho_\alpha \right).$$

(5.8)
Applying \( \partial^l \) to the second equation of (5.7) for \( 0 \leq l \leq N \), multiplying it by \( (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \), and integrating the resulting equation with respect to \( x \) give

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1), |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle + \langle p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha, \partial^l u_\alpha \rangle \\
+ m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \langle (\rho_\alpha + 1), |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle - \langle q_\alpha \partial^l E, (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \rangle \\
= \frac{1}{2} \langle m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)_t, |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle - \sum_{k<l} C^k_l \left\langle \partial^{l-k} \left( \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \right), \partial^k \nabla \rho_\alpha, (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle \\
- m_\alpha \langle u_\alpha \cdot \partial^l \nabla u_\alpha, (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{k<l} C^k_l \left\langle \partial^{l-k} u_\alpha \cdot \partial^k \nabla u_\alpha, (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle \\
+ q_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l \left( \frac{u_\alpha}{c} \times B \right), (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle.
\]

(5.9)

Taking the summation of (5.5) and (5.9), integrating by parts and taking the summation of \( \alpha = i, e \), we get

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \left( \langle p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \left( \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \right)_t, |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)_t, |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \cdot (u_\alpha \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1}), |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 \rangle + \frac{m_\alpha}{2} \langle \nabla \cdot (u_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)), |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle \\
+ q_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l \left( \frac{u_\alpha}{c} \times B \right), (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle \right)
\]

(5.10)

with

\[
I_1^{(\alpha)}(t) = \langle \rho''(\rho_\alpha + 1) \nabla \rho_\alpha \partial^l \rho_\alpha, \partial^l u_\alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left( \langle \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \rangle, |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)_t, |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \cdot (u_\alpha \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1}), |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 \rangle + \frac{m_\alpha}{2} \langle \nabla \cdot (u_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)), |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 \rangle \\
+ q_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l \left( \frac{u_\alpha}{c} \times B \right), (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle,
\]

\[
I_{k,l}^{(\alpha)}(t) = -\left\langle \partial^{l-k} (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^k \nabla \cdot u_\alpha, \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \partial^l \rho_\alpha \right\rangle - \left\langle \partial^{l-k} u_\alpha \cdot \partial^k \nabla \rho_\alpha, \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \partial^l \rho_\alpha \right\rangle \\
- \left\langle \partial^{l-k} \left( \frac{p'_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} \right) \partial^k \nabla \rho_\alpha, (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle - \left\langle \partial^{l-k} u_\alpha \cdot \partial^k \nabla u_\alpha, (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha \right\rangle.
\]

Recall that

\[
\partial_t \rho_\alpha = -(\rho_\alpha + 1) \nabla \cdot u_\alpha - u_\alpha \cdot \nabla \rho_\alpha.
\]

When \( |l| = 0 \), it suffices to estimate \( I_1^{(\alpha)}(t) \) by

\[
I_1^{(\alpha)}(t) \leq C \| \nabla \cdot u_\alpha \| \left( \| \rho_\alpha \|_{L^6} \| u_\alpha \|_{L^6} + \| \rho_\alpha \|_{L^6} \| u_\alpha \|_{L^6} \right) + C \| \nabla \rho_\alpha \| \left( \| \rho_\alpha \|_{L^6} \| u_\alpha \|_{L^6} \right) + C \| \nabla \rho_\alpha \| \left( \| \rho_\alpha \|_{L^6} \| u_\alpha \|_{L^6} \right) + C \| B \|_{L^\infty} \| u_\alpha \|^2
\]

\[
\leq C \left( \| \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha \|_{H^1} + \| \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha \|_{H^2, \infty} \right) \| \nabla \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha \|^2 + C \| \nabla B \|_{H^1} \| u_\alpha \|^2,
\]

which is further bounded by the r.h.s. term of (5.6). When \( |\alpha| \geq 1 \), since each term in \( I_{k,l}^{(\alpha)}(t) \) and \( I_1^{(\alpha)}(t) \) is at least the integration of the three-terms product in which there is at least one term containing the derivative, one has

\[
I_{k,l}^{(\alpha)}(t) + I_1^{(\alpha)}(t) \leq C \left( \| \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, B \|_{H^1} + \| \rho_\alpha, u_\alpha \|_{H^2, \infty} \right) \| \nabla [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha] \|^2_{N-1}.
\]

which is also bounded by the r.h.s. term of (5.6). On the other hand, from (5.7), energy estimates on \( \partial^l E \) and \( \partial^l B \) with \( 0 \leq l \leq N \), yield

\[
\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial^l [E, B] \|^2 + \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \langle q_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l E \rangle \\
= - \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \left\langle q_\alpha \sum_{k<l} C^k_l \partial^{l-k} (\rho_\alpha + 1) \partial^k u_\alpha, \partial^l E \right\rangle := I_2(t).
\]

(5.11)
When \(|l| = 1\), \(I_2(t)\) can be estimated as follows,

\[
I_2(t) \leq C \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| u_\alpha \|_{L^\infty} \| \nabla \rho_\alpha \| \| \nabla E \| \leq \| \nabla E \| \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| \nabla [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha] \|_{L^1}^2.
\]

When \(1 < |l| \leq N\), \(I_2(t)\) can be estimated as follows,

\[
I_2(t) \leq C \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| \partial^l ((\rho_\alpha + 1)u_\alpha) - (\rho_\alpha + 1)\partial^l u_\alpha \| \| \nabla E \|_{L^1}
\leq C \sum_{\alpha = i, e} (\| \nabla \rho_\alpha \|_{L^\infty} \| \partial^{l-1} u_\alpha \| + \| u_\alpha \|_{L^\infty} \| \partial^l \rho_\alpha \|) \| \nabla E \|_{L^1}
\leq \| \nabla E \|_{L^1} \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| \nabla [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha] \|_{L^1}^2.
\]

Then (5.6) follows by taking the summation of (5.10) and (5.11) over \(|l| \leq N\).

**Step 2.** It holds that

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{N, 1}^{int}(U(t)) + \lambda \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| \nabla \rho_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2 + 4\pi \| \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_\alpha \rho_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2
\leq C \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| u_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2 + C \left( \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, B] \|_{L^1}^2 \right) \left( \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| \nabla [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha] \|_{L^1}^2 \right),
\]

where \(\mathcal{E}_{N, 1}^{int}(\cdot)\) is defined by

\[
\mathcal{E}_{N, 1}^{int}(U(t)) = \sum_{|l| \leq N - 1} \sum_{\alpha = i, e} m_\alpha (\partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha).
\]

In fact, recall the first two equations in (5.11)

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t \rho_\alpha + \nabla \cdot u_\alpha &= g_{1\alpha}, \\
m_\alpha \partial_t u_\alpha + T_\alpha \nabla \rho_\alpha - q_\alpha E + m_\alpha \nu_\alpha u_\alpha &= g_{2\alpha},
\end{align*}
\]

with

\[
\begin{align*}
g_{1\alpha} &= -\nabla \cdot (\rho_\alpha u_\alpha), \\
g_{2\alpha} &= -m_\alpha u_\alpha \cdot \nabla u_\alpha - \left( \frac{p'(\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} - \frac{p'(\rho_\alpha - 1)}{\rho_\alpha - 1} \right) \nabla \rho_\alpha + q_\alpha \frac{u_\alpha}{c} \times B.
\end{align*}
\]

Let \(0 \leq l \leq N - 1\), applying \(\partial^l\) to the second equation of (5.13), multiplying it by \(\partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha\), taking integrations in \(x\), using integration by parts and also the final equation of (5.7), replacing \(\partial_t \rho_\alpha\) from (5.13), and taking the summation of \(\alpha = i, e\), one has

\[
\sum_{\alpha = i, e} m_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \langle \partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{\alpha = i, e} T_\alpha \| \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2 + 4\pi \| \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_\alpha \partial^l \rho_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2
\leq \sum_{\alpha = i, e} m_\alpha \| \nabla \cdot \partial^l u_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2 - \sum_{\alpha = i, e} m_\alpha \langle \nabla \cdot \partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l g_{1\alpha} \rangle
- \sum_{\alpha = i, e} (m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \partial^l u_\alpha, \nabla \partial^l \rho_\alpha) + \sum_{\alpha = i, e} (\partial^l g_{2\alpha}, \nabla \partial^l \rho_\alpha).
\]

Then, it follows from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality that

\[
\sum_{\alpha = i, e} m_\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \langle \partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha \rangle + \lambda \sum_{\alpha = i, e} \| \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2 + 4\pi \| \sum_{\alpha = i, e} q_\alpha \partial^l \rho_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2
\leq C \sum_{\alpha = i, e} (\| \nabla \cdot \partial^l u_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2 + \| \partial^l u_\alpha \|_{L^1}^2) + C \sum_{\alpha = i, e} (\| \partial^l g_{1\alpha} \|_{L^1}^2 + \| \partial^l g_{2\alpha} \|_{L^1}^2).
\]
Noticing that \( g_{1\alpha}, g_{2\alpha} \) are quadratically nonlinear, one has
\[
\|\partial^l g_{1\alpha}\|^2 + \|\partial^l g_{2\alpha}\|^2 \leq C \left( \sum_{\alpha=1,e} \|\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, B\|_N^2 \right) \left( \sum_{\alpha=1,e} \|\nabla[\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha]\|_{N-1}^2 \right) .
\]
Substituting this into (5.14) and taking the summation over \( |l| \leq N - 1 \) implies (5.12).

**Step 3.** It holds that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}^\text{int}_{N,2}(U(t)) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \|\nabla \cdot E\|_{N-1}^2 + \lambda \|E\|_{N-1}^2 
\leq C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|u_\alpha\|_N^2 + C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|u_\alpha\|_N \|\nabla B\|_{N-2} 
+ C \left( \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, B\|_N^2 \right) \left( \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|\nabla[\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha]\|_{N-1}^2 \right) , \quad (5.15)
\]
where \( \mathcal{E}^\text{int}_{N,2}(\cdot) \) is defined by
\[
\mathcal{E}^\text{int}_{N,2}(U(t)) = \sum_{|l|\leq N-1} \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l u_\alpha, -\frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E \right\rangle .
\]
In fact, for \( |l| \leq N - 1 \), applying \( \partial^l \) to the second equation of (5.13), multiplying it by \(-\frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E\), taking integrations in \( x \), using integration by parts, replacing \( \partial_t E \) from the third equation of (5.11), and taking the summation for \( \alpha = i, e \) give
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l u_\alpha, -\frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E \right\rangle + \frac{1}{4\pi} \|\partial^l \nabla \cdot E\|^2 + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \frac{q_\alpha^2}{T_\alpha} \|\partial^l E\|^2 
= -\sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l u_\alpha, \frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \nabla \cdot \partial^l B \right\rangle + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l u_\alpha, \frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l \left( 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} (\rho_\alpha + 1) u_\alpha \right) \right\rangle 
+ \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \left\langle m_\alpha \nu_\alpha \partial^l u_\alpha, \frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E \right\rangle + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \left\langle \partial^l g_{2\alpha}, -\frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E \right\rangle ,
\]
which from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, further implies
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\alpha=i,e} m_\alpha \left\langle \partial^l u_\alpha, -\frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E \right\rangle + \frac{1}{4\pi} \|\partial^l \nabla \cdot E\|^2 + \lambda \|\partial^l E\|^2 
\leq C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|u_\alpha\|_N^2 + C \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|u_\alpha\|_N \|\nabla B\|_{N-2} 
+ C \left( \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, B\|_N^2 \right) \left( \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|\nabla[\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha]\|_{N-1}^2 \right) .
\]
Thus (5.15) follows from taking the summation of the above estimate over \( |l| \leq N - 1 \).

**Step 4.** It holds that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}^\text{int}_{N,3}(U(t)) + \lambda \|\nabla B\|_{N-2}^2 \leq C \|E\|_{N-1}^2 + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|u_\alpha\|_N^2 
+ C \left( \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha\|_N^2 \right) \left( \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \|\nabla[\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha]\|_{N-1}^2 \right) , \quad (5.16)
\]
where \( \mathcal{E}^\text{int}_{N,3}(\cdot) \) is defined by
\[
\mathcal{E}^\text{int}_{N,3}(U(t)) = -\sum_{|l|\leq N-2} \left\langle \partial^l E, \nabla \times \partial^l B \right\rangle .
\]
In fact, for \(|l| \leq N - 2\), applying \(\partial^l\) to the third equation of (5.1), multiplying it by \(\partial^l \nabla \times B\), taking integrations in \(x\) and using integration by parts and replacing \(\partial_1 B\) from the fourth equation of (5.1) implies
\[
- \frac{d}{dt} (\partial^l E, \nabla \times \partial^l B) + c ||\nabla \times \partial^l B||^2
- c ||\nabla \times \partial^l E||^2 + 4\pi \left( \partial^l \left( \sum_{\alpha=1, c} q_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) u_\alpha \right), \nabla \times \partial^l B \right).
\]

The above estimate gives (5.10) by further using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and taking the summation over \(|l| \leq N - 2\), where we also have used
\[
||\partial^l \partial_1 B|| = ||\partial_1 \Delta^{-1} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \partial^l B)|| \leq ||\nabla \times \partial^l B||
\]
for each \(1 \leq i \leq 3\), due to the fact that \(\partial_1 \Delta^{-1} \nabla\) is bounded from \(L^p\) to itself for \(1 < p < \infty\).

**Step 5.** Let us define
\[
\mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) = \sum_{|l| \leq N} \sum_{\alpha=1, c} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{p_\alpha' (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 + m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx
+ \frac{1}{4\pi} ||[E, B]||_N^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \kappa_i \mathcal{E}^{\text{int}}_{N,i}(U(t)),
\]
that is,
\[
\mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) = \sum_{|l| \leq N} \sum_{\alpha=1, c} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{p_\alpha' (\rho_\alpha + 1)}{\rho_\alpha + 1} |\partial^l \rho_\alpha|^2 + m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha + 1) |\partial^l u_\alpha|^2 dx + \frac{1}{4\pi} ||[E, B]||_N^2
+ \kappa_1 \sum_{|l| \leq N-1} m_\alpha (\partial^l u_\alpha, \partial^l \nabla \rho_\alpha) + \kappa_2 \sum_{|l| \leq N-1} m_\alpha \left( \partial^l u_\alpha, -\frac{q_\alpha}{T_\alpha} \partial^l E \right) \quad (5.17)
- \kappa_3 \sum_{|l| \leq N-2} (\partial^l E, \nabla \times \partial^l B),
\]
for constants \(0 < \kappa_3 \ll \kappa_2 \ll \kappa_1 \ll 1\) to be determined. Notice that as long as \(0 < \kappa_i \ll 1\) is small enough for \(i = 1, 2, 3\), then \(\mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) \sim ||U(t)||_N^2\) holds true. Moreover, letting \(0 < \kappa_3 \ll \kappa_2 \ll \kappa_1 \ll 1\) with \(\kappa_3^{3/2} \ll \kappa_3\), the sum of (5.10), (5.12) \times \kappa_1, (5.14) \times \kappa_2, (5.16) \times \kappa_3\) implies that there are \(\lambda > 0\), \(C > 0\) such that (5.3) holds true with \(D_N(\cdot)\) defined in (5.3). Here, we have used the following Cauchy-Schwarz inequality:
\[
2\kappa_2 \sum_{\alpha=1, c} ||u_\alpha||_N ||\nabla B||_{N-2} \leq \kappa_2^{1/2} \sum_{\alpha=1, c} ||u_\alpha||_N^2 + \kappa_2^{3/2} ||\nabla B||_{N-2}^2.
\]
Due to \(\kappa_3^{3/2} \ll \kappa_3\), both terms on the r.h.s. of the above inequality were absorbed. This completes the proof of Theorem 5.1.

5.2. **Asymptotic rate to constant states.** Moreover, the solutions obtained in Theorem 5.1 indeed decay in time with some rates under some extra regularity and integrability conditions on initial data. For that, given \(U_0 = [\rho_{0,0}, u_{0,0}, E_0, B_0]\), set \(\epsilon_m(U_0)\) as
\[
\epsilon_m(U_0) = ||U_0||_m + ||U_0||_{L^1}, \quad (5.18)
\]
for the integer \(m \geq 0\). Then one has the following

**Theorem 5.2.** Under the assumptions of Proposition 5.1, if \(\epsilon_{N+6}(U_0) > 0\) is small enough, then the solution \(U = [\rho_{\alpha}, u_{\alpha}, E, B]\) satisfies
\[
||U(t)||_{N} \leq C \epsilon_{N+2}(U_0)(1 + t)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, \quad (5.19)
\]
and
\[
||\nabla U(t)||_{N-1} \leq C \epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1 + t)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, \quad (5.20)
\]
for any \(t \geq 0\).

For completeness, we also give the proof of Theorem 5.2.
5.2.1. **Time rate for the full instant energy functional.** Recall from the proof of Lemma 5.1 that

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \mathcal{D}_N(U(t)) \leq 0,
\]  

(5.21)

for any \( t \geq 0 \). We now apply the time-weighted energy estimate and iteration to the Lyapunov inequality (5.21). Let \( \ell \geq 0 \). Multiply (5.21) by \((1 + t)^\ell\) and taking integration over \([0, t]\) gives

\[
(1 + t)^\ell \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t (1 + s)^\ell \mathcal{D}_N(U(s))ds \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_N(U_0) + \ell \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-1} \mathcal{E}_N(U(s))ds.
\]

Noticing

\[
\mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) \leq C(D_{N+1}(U(t)) + \|B\|^2 + \|\rho_i, \rho_e\|^2),
\]

it follows that

\[
(1 + t)^\ell \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t (1 + s)^\ell \mathcal{D}_N(U(s))ds \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_N(U_0) + C\ell \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-1}(\|B\|^2 + \|\rho_i, \rho_e\|^2)ds \\
+ C\ell \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-1} \mathcal{D}_{N+1}(U(s))ds.
\]

Similarly, it holds that

\[
(1 + t)^{\ell-1} \mathcal{E}_{N+1}(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-1} \mathcal{D}_{N+1}(U(s))ds \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_{N+1}(U_0) + C(\ell - 1) \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-2}(\|B\|^2 + \|\rho_i, \rho_e\|^2)ds \\
+ C(\ell - 1) \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-2} \mathcal{D}_{N+2}(U(s))ds,
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{E}_{N+2}(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t \mathcal{D}_{N+2}(U(s))ds \leq \mathcal{E}_{N+2}(U_0).
\]

Then, for \( 1 < \ell < 2 \), it follows by iterating the above estimates that

\[
(1 + t)^\ell \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t (1 + s)^\ell \mathcal{D}_N(U(s))ds \\
\leq C\mathcal{E}_{N+2}(U_0) + C \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\ell-1}(\|B\|^2 + \|\rho_i, \rho_e\|^2)ds.
\]

(5.22)

On the other hand, to estimate the integral term on the r.h.s. of (5.22), let’s define

\[
\mathcal{E}_{N,\infty}(U(t)) = \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (1 + s)^{\frac{3}{2}} \mathcal{E}_N(U(s)).
\]

(5.23)

**Lemma 5.2.** For any \( t \geq 0 \), it holds that

\[
\|B\|^2 + \|\rho_i, \rho_e\|^2 \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \mathcal{E}_{N,\infty}(U(t)) + \|\rho_0, \rho_e, B_0\|_{L^1 \cap L^2}^2 + \|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2}^2 \right).
\]

(5.24)

**Proof.** By applying the first linear estimate on \( \rho_0 \) and the fourth linear estimate on \( B \) and letting \( m = 0, \ q = r = 2, \ p = 1, \ \ell = \frac{3}{2} \) in Corollary 4.2 to the mild form (4.31) respectively, one has

\[
\|B(t)\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2} + \|B_0\|_{L^1 \cap L^2}) \\
+ C \int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3\|_{L^1 \cap H^2} ds.
\]

(5.25)
and
\[
\|\rho_1, \rho_c\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2} + \|\rho_0, \rho_c\|_{L^1 \cap L^2})
\]
\[
+ C \int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{3}{4}} (\|g_{1a}(s), g_{2a}(s), g_3(s)\|_{L^1 \cap H^2} + \|g_{1a}(s)\|_{L^1 \cap L^2}) \, ds. \tag{5.26}
\]
Recall the definition \((3.4)\) of \(g_{1a}, g_{2a}\) and \(g_3\). It is straightforward to verify that for any \(0 \leq s \leq t\),
\[
\|g_{1a}(s), g_{2a}(s), g_3(s)\|_{L^1 \cap H^2} \leq C \mathcal{E}_N(U(s)) \leq (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t)),
\]
\[
\|g_{1a}(s)\|_{L^1 \cap L^2} \leq C \mathcal{E}_N(U(s)) \leq (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t)).
\]
Here we have used \((5.23)\). Putting the above two inequalities into \((5.25)\) and \((5.26)\) respectively gives
\[
\|\rho_1, \rho_c\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2} + \|\rho_0, \rho_c\|_{L^1 \cap L^2} + \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t))),
\]
which imply \((5.24)\). This completes the proof of Lemma \(5.2\).

Now, the rest is to prove the uniform-in-time bound of \(\mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t))\) which yields the time-decay rates of the Lyapunov functional \(\mathcal{E}_N(U(t))\) and thus \(\|U(t)\|_\infty^2\). In fact, by taking \(\ell = \frac{3}{2} + \epsilon\) in \((5.22)\) with \(\epsilon > 0\) small enough, one has
\[
(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon} \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon} \mathcal{D}_N(U(s)) \, ds
\]
\[
\leq C \mathcal{E}_{N+2}(U_0) + C \int_0^t (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon} (\|B(s)\|^2 + \|\rho_1(s), \rho_c(s)\|^2) \, ds.
\]
Here, using \((5.24)\) and the fact that \(\mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t))\) is non-decreasing in \(t\), it further holds that
\[
\int_0^t (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon} (\|B(s)\|^2 + \|\rho_1(s), \rho_c(s)\|^2) \, ds
\]
\[
\leq C(1 + t)^{-\epsilon} \left( \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}^2(U(t)) + \|\rho_0, \rho_c, B_0\|_{L^1 \cap L^2}^2 + \|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2}^2 \right).
\]
Therefore, it follows that
\[
(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon} \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) + \lambda \int_0^t (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon} \mathcal{D}_N(U(s)) \, ds
\]
\[
\leq C \mathcal{E}_{N+2}(U_0) + C(1 + t)^{-\epsilon} \left( \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}^2(U(t)) + \|\rho_0, \rho_c, B_0\|_{L^1 \cap L^2}^2 + \|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2}^2 \right),
\]
which implies
\[
(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \mathcal{E}_N(U(t)) \leq C \left( \mathcal{E}_{N+2}(U_0) + \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}^2(U(t)) + \|\rho_0, \rho_c, B_0\|_{L^1 \cap L^2}^2 + \|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^2}^2 \right).
\]
Thus, one has
\[
\mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t)) \leq C \left( \mathcal{E}_{N+2}^2(U_0) + \mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}^2(U(t)) \right).
\]
Here, recall the definition of \(\epsilon_{N+2}(U_0)\). Since \(\epsilon_{N+2}(U_0) > 0\) is sufficiently small, \(\mathcal{E}_{N, \infty}(U(t)) \leq C \mathcal{E}_{N+2}^2(U_0)\) holds true for any \(t \geq 0\), which implies
\[
\|U(t)\|_\infty \leq C \mathcal{E}_{N}(U(t))^{1/2} \leq C \epsilon_{N+2}(U_0)(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}},
\]
for any \(t \geq 0\). This proves \((5.19)\) in Theorem \(5.2\).

5.2.2. Time rate for the higher-order instant energy functional.

Lemma 5.3. Let \(U = [\rho, u, E, B]\) be the solution to the Cauchy problem \((3.1) \sim (3.2)\) with initial data \(U_0 = [\rho_0, u_0, E_0, B_0]\) satisfying \((3.3)\) in the sense of Proposition \(5.1\). Then if \(\mathcal{E}_{N}(U_0)\) is sufficiently small, there are the high-order instant energy functional \(\mathcal{E}_N^b(\cdot)\) and the corresponding dissipation rate \(\mathcal{D}_N^b(\cdot)\) such that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_N^b(U(t)) + \lambda \mathcal{D}_N^b(U(t)) \leq C \sum_{\alpha = i, c} \|\nabla \rho_{\alpha}\|^2, \tag{5.27}
\]
holds for any \(t \geq 0\).
Proof. The proof can be done by modifying the proof of Theorem 5.1 a little. In fact, by making the energy estimates on the only high-order derivatives, then corresponding to (5.19), (5.31), and (5.40), it can be re-verified that

\begin{equation}
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{1 \leq || \leq N} \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{p_{\alpha}(\rho_{\alpha} + 1)}{\rho_{\alpha} + 1} |\partial \rho_{\alpha}|^2 + m_{\alpha}(\rho_{\alpha} + 1)|\partial \rho_{\alpha}|^2 \right)dx + \frac{1}{4\pi} \|\nabla[E,B]\|_{N-1}^2
\end{equation}

+ \sum_{1 \leq || \leq N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} m_{\alpha}(\rho_{\alpha} + 1)|\partial \rho_{\alpha}|^2 dx \leq C(||U||_N + ||U||_N^2) \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \|\nabla[\rho_{\alpha}, u_{\alpha}]\|_{N-1}^2.

Similarly, one can choose \(0 < \kappa_3 \ll \kappa_2 \ll \kappa_1 \ll 1\) with \(\kappa_2^{3/2} \ll \kappa_3\) such that \(E_N^3(U(t)) \sim \|\nabla U(t)\|_{N-1}^2\). Furthermore, the linear combination of previously obtained four estimates with coefficients corresponding to (5.28) yields (5.27) with \(D_N^h(\cdot)\) defined in (5.4). This completes the proof of Lemma 5.3. \(\square\)

By comparing (5.24) with (5.2) for the definitions of \(E_N^h(U(t))\) and \(D_N^h(U(t))\), it follows from (5.27) that

\begin{equation}
\frac{d}{dt} E_N^h(U(t)) + \lambda E_N^h(U(t)) \leq C \left( \|\nabla B\|^2 + \|\nabla^N[E,B]\|^2 + \sum_{\alpha = i,e} \|\nabla \rho_{\alpha}\|^2 \right),
\end{equation}
which implies
\[
\mathcal{E}_N^h(U(t)) \leq \exp(-\lambda t)\mathcal{E}_N^h(U_0) + C \int_0^t \exp\{-\lambda (t-s)\} \left( \|\nabla B(s)\|^2 + \|\nabla^N [E, B](s)\|^2 + \sum_{\alpha=t,c} \|\nabla \rho_\alpha(s)\|^2 \right) ds.
\] (5.29)

To estimate the time integral term on the r.h.s. of the above inequality, one has

Lemma 5.4. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5.1, if \(\epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)\) defined in (5.18) is sufficiently small then
\[
\|\nabla B(t)\|^2 + \|\nabla^N [E(t), B(t)]\|^2 + \sum_{\alpha=t,c} \|\nabla \rho_\alpha(t)\|^2 \leq C\epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}}
\] (5.30)
holds for any \(t \geq 0\).

For this time, suppose that the above lemma is true. Then by applying (5.30) to (5.29), it is immediate to obtain
\[
\mathcal{E}_N^h(U(t)) \leq \exp(-\lambda t)\mathcal{E}_N^h(U_0) + C\epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}},
\] which proves (5.30) in Theorem 5.2.

Proof of Lemma 5.4. Suppose that \(\epsilon_{N+6}(U_0) > 0\) is sufficiently small. Notice that, by the first part of Theorem 5.2
\[
\|U(t)\|_{N+4} \leq C\epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}}.
\] Similar to obtaining (5.25), one can apply the linear estimate on \(\rho_\alpha, B\) and letting \(m = 1, q = r = 2, p = 1, \ell = \frac{5}{2}\) in Corollary 4.2 to the mild form (4.47) respectively, and the linear estimate on \(E, B\) and letting \(m = N, q = r = 2, p = 1, \ell = \frac{5}{2}\) so that
\[
\|\nabla \rho_\alpha(t)\| \leq C(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^4} + \exp\{-\lambda t\}\|\nabla \rho_\alpha, \rho_\alpha\|
+ C \int_0^t (1+t-s)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|[g_{1,\alpha}(s), g_{2,\alpha}(s), g_3(s)]\|_{L^1 \cap H^4} ds
+ C \int_0^t \exp\{-\lambda (t-s)\}\|\nabla [g_{1,\alpha}, g_{1c}(s)]\| ds,
\] (5.32)
\[
\|\nabla B(t)\| \leq C(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^4} + C\exp\{-\lambda t\}\|\nabla B_0\|
+ C \int_0^t (1+t-s)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|[g_{1,\alpha}(s), g_{2,\alpha}(s), g_3(s)]\|_{L^1 \cap H^4} ds,
\] (5.33)
and
\[
\|\nabla^N E(t)\| \leq C(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^{N+3}} + \exp\{-\lambda t\}\|\nabla^{N+1} [\rho_\alpha, \rho_\alpha, B_0]\|
+ C \int_0^t (1+t-s)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|[g_{1,\alpha}(s), g_{2,\alpha}(s), g_3(s)]\|_{L^1 \cap H^{N+3}} ds
+ C \int_0^t \exp\{-\lambda (t-s)\}\|\nabla^{N+1} [g_{1,\alpha}, g_{1c}(s)]\| ds,
\] (5.34)
\[
\|\nabla^N B(t)\| \leq C(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|U_0\|_{L^1 \cap H^{N+3}} + \exp\{-\lambda t\}\|\nabla^N B_0\|
+ C \int_0^t (1+t-s)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\|[g_{1,\alpha}(s), g_{2,\alpha}(s), g_3(s)]\|_{L^1 \cap H^{N+3}} ds.
\] (5.35)

Recalling the definition (3.3), it is straightforward to verify
\[
\|[g_{1,\alpha}(s), g_{2,\alpha}(s), g_3(s)]\|_{L^1 \cap H^4} \leq C\|U(t)\|_N^3,
\]
\[
\|[g_{1,\alpha}(s), g_{2,\alpha}(s), g_3(s)]\|_{L^1 \cap H^{N+3}} \leq C\|U(t)\|_{N+4}^3.
\]
\[
\| \nabla [g_{1i}(s), g_{1e}(s)] \| \leq C \| U(t) \|_3^2, \quad \| \nabla^{N+1} [g_{1i}(s), g_{1e}(s)] \| \leq C \| U(t) \|_{N+2}^2.
\]

The above estimates together with (5.31) give
\[
\| [g_{1\alpha}(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_3(s)] \|_{L^1 \cap H^4} + \| [g_{1\alpha}(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_3(s)] \|_{L^1 \cap H^{N+3}} + \| \nabla [g_{1i}(s), g_{1e}(s)] \| + \| \nabla^{N+1} [g_{1i}(s), g_{1e}(s)] \| \leq C \| U(t) \|_{N+4} \leq C \epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1+s)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.
\]

Then it follows from (5.32), (5.33), (5.35) and (5.34) that
\[
\| \nabla B(t) \| + \| \nabla^N [E(t), B(t)] \| + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \| \nabla \rho_\alpha(t) \|^2 \leq C \epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{4}{3}},
\]
where the smallness of \( \epsilon_{N+6}(U_0) \) has been used. The proof of Lemma 5.4 is complete.

5.2.3. Time rate in \( L^2 \). Recall that Theorem 5.1 shows that for \( N \geq 3 \), if \( \epsilon_{N+2}(U_0) \) is sufficiently small then
\[
\| U(t) \|_N \leq C \epsilon_{N+2}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}},
\]
and if \( \epsilon_{N+6}(U_0) \) is sufficiently small then
\[
\| \nabla U(t) \|_{N-1} \leq C \epsilon_{N+6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{4}{3}}.
\]

Now, we write down the \( L^2 \) time-decay rates of \( [\rho_\alpha, B] \) and \( [u_\alpha, E] \) as follows.

Estimate on \( \| [\rho_\alpha, B] \|_{L^2} \). It is easy to see from (5.36) that
\[
\| B(t) \| + \sum_{\alpha=i,e} \| \rho_\alpha \| \leq C \epsilon_{6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{4}{3}}.
\]

Estimate on \( \| [u_\alpha, E] \|_{L^2} \). Applying the second and the third linear estimate on \( [u_\alpha, E] \) with \( m = 0, q = r = 2, p = 1, \ell = 5/2 \) in Corollary 4.2 to the mild form (4.47), one has
\[
\| [u_\alpha, E](t) \| \leq C (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \| U_0 \|_{L^1 \cap H^3} + \exp(-\lambda t) \| \nabla [\rho_\alpha, \rho_0, B_0] \| + C \int_0^t (1+t-s)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \| [g_{1\alpha}(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_3(s)] \|_{L^1 \cap H^3} ds + C \int_0^t \exp(-\lambda(t-s)) \| \nabla [g_{1i}(s), g_{1e}(s)] \| ds.
\]

By (5.36), it follows that
\[
\| \nabla [g_{1i}(s), g_{1e}(s)] \| + \| [g_{1\alpha}(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_3(s)] \|_{L^1 \cap H^3} \leq C \| U(t) \|_4^2 \leq C \epsilon_{6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.
\]

Therefore, one has
\[
\| [u_\alpha, E](t) \| \leq C \epsilon_{6}(U_0)(1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.
\]

5.3. Asymptotic rate to diffusion waves. In this section we shall prove the main Theorem 1.1 on the large-time asymptotic behavior of the obtained solutions.

First of all, we prove in the following lemma that the solution \( U(x, t) = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] \) to the nonlinear Cauchy problem (3.1) - (3.3) can be approximated by the one of the corresponding linearized problem (3.4) - (3.7) in large time.

Lemma 5.5. Suppose that \( \epsilon_1(U_0) > 0 \) is sufficiently small, and \( U(x, t) = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B] \) is a solution to the Cauchy problem (3.1) - (3.3) with initial data \( U_0 \). Then it holds that
\[
\| \rho_\alpha(t) - P_{1\alpha} e^{Lt} U_0 \| \leq C (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}},
\]
\[
\| u_\alpha(t) - P_{2\alpha} e^{Lt} U_0 \| \leq C (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}},
\]
\[
\| E(t) - P_{3\alpha} e^{Lt} U_0 \| \leq C (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}},
\]
\[
\| B(t) - P_{4\alpha} e^{Lt} U_0 \| \leq C (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{3}},
\]
for any \( t \geq 0 \).
Proof. We rewrite each component of solutions $U(x, t) = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]$ to (3.1) as the mild forms by the Duhamel’s principle:

$$\rho_\alpha(x, t) = P_{1\alpha} e^{tL} U_0 + \int_0^t P_{1\alpha} e^{(t-s)L} [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0] ds,$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.43)

$$u_\alpha(x, t) = P_{2\alpha} e^{tL} U_0 + \int_0^t P_{2\alpha} e^{(t-s)L} [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0] ds,$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.44)

for $\alpha = i, e,$ and

$$E(x, t) = P_{3\alpha} e^{tL} U_0 + \int_0^t P_{3\alpha} e^{(t-s)L} [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0] ds,$$

$$B(x, t) = P_{4\alpha} e^{tL} U_0 + \int_0^t P_{4\alpha} e^{(t-s)L} [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0] ds.$$  

Denote $N(s) = [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0]$ as in Section 4.4. In what follows we only prove (6.39) and (6.40), and the other two estimates (6.41) and (6.42) can be proved in a similar way. One can apply the linear estimate on $P_{1\alpha} e^{tL} N_0$ to the mild form (5.43) by letting $m = 0, q = r = 2, p = 1, \ell = 5/2$ in Theorem 4.3 so as to obtain

$$\|\rho_\alpha(t) - P_{1\alpha} e^{tL} U_0\| \leq \int_0^t \left\| P_{1\alpha} e^{(t-s)L} [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0] \right\| ds$$

$$\leq C \int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}} \left( \|N(s)\|_{L^1 \cap H^3} + \|f_\alpha(s)\|_{L^1} + \exp\{\lambda(t - s)\} \|\nabla f_\alpha(s)\| ds. \hspace{1cm} (5.45)$$

Recalling the definition (3.4), it is straightforward to verify

$$\|N(s)\|_{L^1 \cap H^3} + \|f_\alpha(s)\|_{L^1} \leq C \|U(s)\|_{L^1}^2 \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}},$$

and

$$\|\nabla f_\alpha(s)\| \leq C \|U(s)\|_{L^1} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}}.$$  

Plugging these estimates into (5.45), it follows that

$$\|\rho_\alpha(t) - P_{1\alpha} e^{tL} U_0\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}}.$$  

Applying the linear estimate on $P_{2\alpha} e^{tL} N_0$ to the mild form (5.44) by letting $m = 0, q = r = 2, p = 1, \ell = 7/2$ in Theorem 4.3 gives

$$\|u_\alpha(t) - P_{2\alpha} e^{tL} U_0\| \leq \int_0^t \left\| P_{2\alpha} e^{(t-s)L} [\nabla \cdot f_\alpha(s), g_{2\alpha}(s), g_{3\alpha}(s), 0] \right\| ds$$

$$\leq C \int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}} \left( \|N(s)\|_{L^1 \cap H^3} + \|f_\alpha(s)\|_{L^1} + \exp\{\lambda(t - s)\} \|\nabla f_\alpha(s)\| ds. \hspace{1cm} (5.46)$$

As before, recall the definition (3.4) and the time-decay rates (5.37) and (5.38). We first estimate $L^1$ norms of those terms without any derivative as

$$\|u_\alpha \times B\|_{L^1} \leq \|u_\alpha\|_L \|B\| \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}}(1 + s)^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{4}} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-2},$$

$$\|\rho_\alpha u_\alpha\|_{L^1} \leq \|u_\alpha\|_L \|\rho\| \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}}(1 + s)^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{4}} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-2},$$

$$\|f_\alpha(s)\|_{L^1} \leq \|u_\alpha\|_L \|\rho\| \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}}(1 + s)^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{4}} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-2}.$$  

For other terms with one derivative, for $\rho_\alpha \nabla \cdot u_\alpha,$ one has

$$\|\rho_\alpha \nabla \cdot u_\alpha\|_{L^1} \leq \|\nabla u_\alpha\|_{L^1} \|\rho\| \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\alpha}{4}}(1 + s)^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{4}} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-2},$$

and similarly it follows that

$$\|u_\alpha \cdot \nabla \rho_\alpha\|_{L^1} + \|u_\alpha \cdot \nabla u_\alpha\|_{L^1} + \|\rho_\alpha \nabla \rho_\alpha\|_{L^1} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-2}.$$  

For $L^2$ norms, by calculating for $|\alpha| = 4,$

$$\|\partial^4 (u_\alpha \times B)\| \leq \|u_\alpha\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial^4 B\| + \|B\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial^4 u_\alpha\| \leq C \|\nabla U\|_{L^2} \leq C \epsilon_0^2 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{4}},$$

and

$$\|\partial^4 (u_\alpha \cdot \nabla \rho_\alpha)\| \leq \|u_\alpha\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial^4 \rho_\alpha\| + \|\nabla \rho_\alpha\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial^4 \rho_\alpha\| \leq C \|\nabla U\|_{L^2} \leq C \epsilon_0^4 (U_0)(1 + s)^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{4}},$$
it is direct to verify that
\[
\|N(s)\|_{H^s} + \|\nabla^2[f_i, f_e](s)\| \leq C\|\nabla U(s)\|_{H^s}^2 \leq C\epsilon_{11}^2(1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2}}.
\]
Plugging the above inequalities into (5.46) gives
\[
\|u_\alpha(t) - P_{2\alpha}e^{L_0}U_0\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{4}}.
\]
This then completes the proof of Lemma 5.5. \qed

Now, for the reformulated Cauchy problem (5.1) - (5.3) with given initial data $U_0 = [\rho_{00}, u_{00}, E_0, B_0]$, we define the desired large-time asymptotic profile $U^* = U^*(t, x) = [\rho^*, u^*_\alpha, E^*, B^*]$ by
\[
\rho^*(t, x) = G_{\mu_1}(t + 1, x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho_0(x) dx
= G_{\mu_1}(t + 1, x) \left( \frac{m_i\nu_i}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho_0(x) dx + \frac{m_e\nu_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho_0(x) dx \right),
\]
\[
B^*(t, x) = G_{\mu_2}(t + 1, x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_0(x) dx = G_{\mu_2}(t + 1, x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_0(x) dx,
\]
\[
u^*_\alpha(t, x) = u^*_\parallel(t, x) + u^*_{\alpha\perp}(t, x), \quad \alpha = i, e,
\]
\[
E^*(t, x) = E^*_\parallel(t, x) + E^*_{\perp}(t, x),
\]
where $u^*_\parallel(t, x)$ and $E^*_\parallel(t, x)$ are determined in terms of the density diffusion wave $\rho^*$, and $u^*_{\alpha\perp}(t, x)$ and $E^*_{\perp}(t, x)$ are determined in terms of the magnetic diffusion wave $B^*$, through the following relationships:
\[
u^*_\parallel(t, x) = - \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e} \nabla \rho^*(t, x),
\]
\[
E^*_\parallel(t, x) = \frac{T_i m_e\nu_e - T_e m_i\nu_i}{e(m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e)} \nabla \rho^*(t, x),
\]
and
\[
u^*_{\alpha\perp}(t, x) = \frac{c}{4\pi e} \frac{m_e\nu_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e} \nabla \times B^*(t, x),
\]
\[
u^*_{\perp}(t, x) = - \frac{c}{4\pi e} \frac{m_i\nu_i}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e} \nabla \times B^*(t, x),
\]
\[
E^*_{\perp}(t, x) = \frac{c}{4\pi e^2} \frac{m_i\nu_im_e\nu_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e} \nabla \times B^*(t, x).
\]
Here
\[
G_{\mu_j} = G_{\mu_j}(t, x) = \frac{1}{(4\mu_j\pi t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4\mu_j t}}, \quad j = 1, 2,
\]
are the usual heat kernels corresponding to the diffusion coefficients
\[
\mu_1 = \frac{T_i + T_e}{m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{c^2 m_i\nu_i m_e\nu_e}{4\pi e^2 (m_i\nu_i + m_e\nu_e)}.
\]
As used in [20], we have the following well-known result. To the end, a function $f \in L^1_3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ means that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (1 + |x|)|f(x)| dx$ is finite.

**Lemma 5.6.** Let $k \geq 0$ and $1 \leq q \leq 2$, and let $G(t, x)$ be the heat kernel in $\mathbb{R}^3$. If $\phi \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^3)$, then
\[
\|\nabla_k^2 G \ast \phi(t)\| \leq C t^{-\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{q}\right) - \frac{3}{2}} \|\phi\|_{L^q}
\]
for any $t > 0$. Also, if $\phi \in L^1_3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \phi(x) dx = 0$, then
\[
\|\nabla_k^2 G \ast \phi(t)\| \leq C t^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{k+1}{2}} \|\phi\|_{L^1},
\]
for any $t > 0$.

Based on Lemma 5.6, one can show that $\hat{U}$ is well approximated by $U^*(x, t)$ time-asymptotically.
Lemma 5.7. Let $k \geq 0$, and let $\rho_{0\alpha} \in L^1_k(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ($\alpha = i, e$), $B_0 \in L^1_k(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Then,
\[
\|\nabla^k (\nabla P_i \ast \bar{\rho}_0 - \rho^*) (t)\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{1 + 4k}{4}},
\]
\[
\|\nabla^k (\nabla B \ast B^* - B^*) (t)\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{1 + 4k}{4}}.
\]
for any $t \geq 0$, where the convolution is taken with respect to $x$ variable. Moreover, it holds that
\[
\|\bar{\rho} - \rho^*\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{k}{2}},
\]
\[
\|\bar{B} - B^*\| \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{k}{2}},
\]
\[
\|\bar{u}_\parallel - u^*\| (t) + \|\bar{E}_\parallel - E^*\| (t) \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{k}{2}},
\]
\[
\|\bar{u}_{\alpha,\perp} - u^*_{\alpha,\perp}\| (t) + \|\bar{E}_\perp - E^*\| (t) \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{k}{2}},
\]
and hence,
\[
\|\bar{u}_\alpha - u^*_\alpha\| (t) + \|\bar{E} - E^*\| (t) \leq C(1 + t)^{-\frac{k}{2}},
\]
for any $t \geq 0$.

For the solution $U(x, t) = [\rho_\alpha, u_\alpha, E, B]$ to the Cauchy problem \([41, 53]\) and the desired large-time asymptotic profile $U^*(x, t) = [\rho^*, u^*_\alpha, E^*, B^*]$, their difference can be rewritten as
\[
U - U^* = (U - e^{tL}U_0) + (e^{tL}U_0 - \tilde{U}) + (\tilde{U} - U^*),
\]
that is,
\[
\rho_\alpha - \rho^* = (\rho_\alpha - P_{1\alpha} e^{tL}U_0) + (P_{1\alpha} e^{tL}U_0 - \tilde{\rho}) + (\tilde{\rho} - \rho^*),
\]
\[
u_\alpha - u^*_\alpha = (u_\alpha - P_{2\alpha} e^{tL}U_0) + (P_{2\alpha} e^{tL}U_0 - \tilde{u}_\alpha) + (\tilde{u}_\alpha - u^*_\alpha),
\]
\[
E - E^* = (E - P_{3\alpha} e^{tL}U_0) + (P_{3\alpha} e^{tL}U_0 - \tilde{E}) + (\tilde{E} - E^*),
\]
\[
B - B^* = (B - P_4 e^{tL}U_0) + (P_4 e^{tL}U_0 - \tilde{B}) + (\tilde{B} - B^*).
\]
Therefore Theorem \([11]\) follows from Lemma 5.7, Theorem \([41]\), Theorem \([42]\) and Lemma \([53]\). \qed

Acknowledgements: RJD was supported by the General Research Fund (Project No. 400912) from RGC of Hong Kong. QQL and CJZ were supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China #11331005, the Program for Changjiang Scholars and Innovative Research Team in University #IRT13066, and the Special Fund Basic Scientific Research of Central Colleges #CCNU12C01001. QQL was also supported by excellent doctoral dissertation cultivation grant from Central China Normal University.

References

[1] C. Besse, J. Claudel, P. Degond, F. Deluzet, J. Claudel, G. Gallice and C. Tessieras, A model hierarchy for isothermal plasma modeling, Math. Models Methods Appl. Sci. 14 (2004), 393–415.
[2] Y. Brenier, N. Mauser and M. Puel, Incompressible Euler and e-MHD as scaling limits of the Vlasov-Maxwell system, Comm. Math. Sci. 1 (2003), 437–447.
[3] F. Chen, An Introduction to Plasma Physics. Plenum Press, New York, 1984.
[4] G.Q. Chen, J.W. Jerome and D.H. Wang, Compressible Euler-Maxwell equations, Transport Theory Statist. Phys. 29 (2000), 311–331.
[5] C. Dafermos and R.-H. Pan, Global BV solutions for the p-system with frictional damping, SIAM J. Math. Anal. 41 (2009), no. 3, 1190–1205.
[6] P. Degond, F. Deluzet and D. Savelief, Numerical approximation of the Euler-Maxwell model in the quasineutral limit, J. Comput. Phys. 231 (2012), no. 4, 1917–1946.
[7] R.-J. Duan, Global smooth flows for the compressible Euler-Maxwell system. The relaxation case, J. Hyperbolic Differ. Equ. 8 (2011), 375–413.
[8] R.-J. Duan, Green’s function and large time behavior of the Navier-Stokes-Maxwell system, Anal. Appl. (Singap.) 10 (2012), 133–197.
[9] R.-J. Duan, Q.Q. Liu and C.J. Zhu, The Cauchy problem on the compressible two-fluids Euler-Maxwell equations, SIAM J. Math. Anal. 44 (2012), 102–133.
[10] R.-J. Duan and R.M. Strain, Optimal large-time behavior of the Vlasov-Maxwell-Boltzmann system in the whole space, Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics 64 (2011), 1497–1546.
[11] R.-J. Duan, S. Ukai and T. Yang, A combination of energy method and spectral analysis for study of equations of gas motion, Front. Math. China 4 (2009), 253–282.
[12] I. Gasser, L. Hsiao and H.-L. Li, Large time behavior of solutions of the bipolar hydrodynamical model for semiconductors, J. Diff. Equ. 192 (2003), 326–359.
[13] P. Germain and N. Masmoudi, Global existence for the Euler-Maxwell system, preprint (2011), arXiv:1107.1595.
[14] R.J. Goldston and P.H. Rutherford, Introduction to Plasma Physics, Taylor & Francis (1995).
Y. Guo, A.D. Ionescu and B. Pausader, The Euler-Maxwell two-fluid system in 3D, preprint (2013), arXiv:1303.1060.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.

L. Hörmander, Linear Partial Differential Operators. Springer Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1976.

Y. Guo and Y.J. Wang, Decay of dissipative equations and negative Sobolev spaces, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 37 (2012), no. 12, 2165–2208.

M.L. Hajjej and Y.J. Peng, Initial layers and zero-relaxation limits of Euler-Maxwell equations, J. Differential Equations 252 (2012), 1441–1465.