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ON STOCHASTIC MODIFIED 3D NAVIER-STOKES EQUATIONS WITH ANISOTROPIC VISCOSITY

HAKIMA BESSAIH AND ANNIE MILLET

Abstract. Navier-Stokes equations in the whole space $\mathbb{R}^3$ subject to an anisotropic viscosity and a random perturbation of multiplicative type is described. By adding a term of Brinkman-Forchheimer type to the model, existence and uniqueness of global weak solutions in the PDE sense are proved. These are strong solutions in the probability sense. The Brinkman-Forchheimer term provides some extra regularity in the space $L^{2\alpha+2}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, with $\alpha > 1$. As a consequence, the nonlinear term has better properties which allow to prove uniqueness. The proof of existence is performed through a control method. A Large Deviations Principle is given and proven at the end of the paper.

1. Introduction

The Navier-Stokes equations describe the time evolution of the velocity $u$ of an incompressible fluid in a bounded or unbounded domain of $\mathbb{R}^n$, $n = 2, 3$ and are described by:

$$
\begin{align*}
\partial_t u - \nu \Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p &= 0, \\
\text{div} u &= 0, \\
|u|_{t=0} &= u_0,
\end{align*}
$$

where $\nu > 0$ is the viscosity of the fluid and $p$ denotes the pressure. If existence and uniqueness is known to hold in dimension 2, the case of dimension 3 is still only partially solved. Indeed, there exists a solution in some homogeneous Sobolev space $H^{1/2}$ either on a small time interval or on an arbitrary time interval if the norm of the initial condition is small enough. The difficulty in dimension 3 comes from the nonlinear term $(u \cdot \nabla)u$ that requires more regularity. However, this regularity is not satisfied by the energy estimates while it is in dimension 2. In particular, the lack of this regularity is essentially the reason the uniqueness cannot be proved for weak solutions. Many regularizations have been introduced to overcome this difficulty. Here, we will discuss only two of them: a regularization by a rotating term $u \times e_3$ and a regularization by a Brickman-Forchheimer term $|u|^{2\alpha} u$. Of course these two different regularizations give rise to different models. One is related to some rotating flows while the other is related to some porous media models. We refer to [19] and the references therein, where the following system has been investigated (in an even more general formulation)

$$
\begin{align*}
\partial_t u - \nu \Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p + a|u|^{2\alpha} u &= f, \\
\text{div} u &= 0, \\
|u|_{t=0} &= u_0,
\end{align*}
$$

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where $a > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ and $f$ is an external force. Under some assumptions on the coefficient $\alpha$, the authors in [19] prove the existence and uniqueness of global strong solutions.

A slightly different regularization has been investigated by Kalantarov and Zelik in [17]; more precisely they studied some versions of the following model:

$$\partial_t u - \nu \Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u + g(u) + \nabla p = f,$$

$$\text{div } u = 0, \quad u|_{t=0} = u_0,$$

where $g \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$ satisfies the following properties:

$$\begin{cases}
g'(u)v \cdot v & \geq (-K + \kappa |u|^{r-1})|v|^2, \quad \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3, \\
|g'(u)| & \leq C(1 + |u|^{r-1}), \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^3,
\end{cases}$$

(1.1)

where $K, C, \kappa$ are some positive constants, $r \in [1, \infty)$ and $u \cdot v$ stands for the inner product in $\mathbb{R}^3$. When the forcing is of random type, that is $f = \sigma(t, u)dW(t)$, M. Röckner, T. Zhang and X. Zhang tackled a stochastic version of a modification of the previous model (1.1), that they called the tamed stochastic Navier-Stokes equations, in several papers such as [23], and [24]. Let us mention that in both the deterministic and the stochastic versions of (1.1), the solutions are investigated when the regularity of initial condition is at least $H^1$ and the viscosity acts in all three directions.

In this paper, we are interested in the 3D Navier-Stokes equations with anisotropic viscosity that is acting only in the horizontal directions. These models have some applications in atmospheric dynamics where some informations are missing. The relevance of the anisotropic viscosity is explained through the Ekeman law (see e.g. [22] or the introduction of [10]). The aim of this paper is to study an anisotropic Navier-Stokes equation in dimension 3 that is subject to some multiplicative random forcing. More precisely, we consider the following model of a modified 3D anisotropic Navier-Stokes system on a fixed time interval $[0, T]$ which can be written formally as follows:

$$\begin{align*}
\partial_t u - \nu \Delta_h u + u \cdot \nabla u + a |u|^{2\alpha} u + \nabla p &= \sigma(t, u) W \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3, \\
\nabla \cdot u &= 0 \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3,
\end{align*}$$

(1.2)

with the initial condition $u_0$ independent of the driving noise $W$. Here the viscosity $\nu$ and the coefficient $a$ of the nonlinear convective term are strictly positive, $\alpha > 1$, $\partial_t$ denotes the time partial derivative, $\Delta_h := \partial_{x_1}^2 + \partial_{x_2}^2$ and $\partial_i$ denotes the partial derivative in the direction $x_i, i = 1, 2, 3$. Thus the viscosity is only smoothing in the horizontal directions. As usual the fluid is incompressible, $p$ denotes the pressure; the forcing term $\sigma(t, u) W$ is a multiplicative noise driven by an infinite dimensional Brownian motion $W$ which is white in time with spatial correlation. The convective term $a |u|^{2\alpha} u$ is of Brinkman-Forchheimer type and has a regularizing effect which can balance on one hand the vertical partial derivative of the bilinear term to prove existence, and on the other hand provide some control to obtain uniqueness. Note that the space $L^{2\alpha+2}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ appears naturally in the analysis of (1.2); it is equal to $L^4(\mathbb{R}^3)$ if $\alpha = 1$. Furthermore, the homogeneous critical Sobolev space $H^{1/2}$ for the Navier-Stokes equation is included in $L^4$. Hence it is natural to impose $\alpha > 1$.

The deterministic counterpart of (1.2), that is equation (1.2) with $\sigma = 0$, has been studied by H. Bessaih, S. Trabelsi and H. Zorgati in [5]. The authors have proved that if the initial condition $u_0 \in H^{0,1}$, for any $T > 0$ there exists a unique solution in $L^\infty(0, T; H^{0,1}) \cap$
$L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1})$ which belongs to $C([0, T], L^2)$, for some anisotropic Sobolev spaces which will be defined in the next section (see (2.1)). We generalize this result by allowing the system to be subject to some random external force whose intensity may depend on the solution $u$ and on its horizontal gradient $\nabla_h u$. Note that since no smoothing is provided by a viscosity in the vertical direction, in the anisotropic case, one requires that the initial condition $u_0$ is square integrable as well as its vertical partial derivative.

In the deterministic setting (that is $\sigma = 0$), replacing the Brinkman-Forchheimer term $a|u|^{2\alpha}u$ by the rotating term $\frac{1}{\epsilon}u \times e_3$, J.Y. Chemin, B. Desjardin, I. Gallagher and E. Grenier [9] have studied an anisotropic modified Navier Stokes equation on $\mathbb{R}^3$ with a vertical viscosity $\nu_v \geq 0$, which is allowed to vanish. Using some homogeneous anisotropic spaces, they have proved that if $u_0 \in H^{0,s}$ with $s > \frac{3}{2}$, there exists $c_0$ depending only on $\nu$ and $u_0$ such that for $\epsilon \in (0, c_0]$,

$$\partial_t u - \nu \Delta_h u + u \cdot \nabla u + \frac{1}{\epsilon}u \times e_3 + \nabla p = 0, \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3,$$

$$\nabla \cdot u = 0 \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3, \quad u|_{t=0} = u_0$$

has a unique global solution in $L^\infty(0, T; H^{0,s}) \cap L^2(0, T; H^{1,s})$. The dispersive Brinkman-Forchheimer term is "larger” than the rotating term used in [9] but the regularity required on the initial condition is weaker and we allow a stochastic forcing term.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we describe the functional setting of our anisotropic model and prove some technical properties of the deterministic terms. Several results were already proved in [5] and we sketch the arguments for the sake of completeness. We also describe the random forcing term and the growth and Lipschitz assumptions on the diffusion coefficient $\sigma$. In section 3 we prove that if $u_0 \in L^4(\Omega, \tilde{H}^{0,1})$ is independent of $W$ and $\sigma$ satisfies some general assumptions (in particular cases $\sigma$ may contain some ”small multiple” of the horizontal gradient $\nabla_h u$), equation (1.2) has a unique solution in $L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; \tilde{H}^{0,1})) \cap L^2(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2\alpha+2}(\Omega \times (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)$, which is almost surely continuous from $[0, T]$ to $H$, where $H$ denotes the set of square integrable divergence free functions. Examples of such coefficients $\sigma$ are provided. Since we are working on the whole space $\mathbb{R}^3$, and not on a bounded domain, the martingale approach used in [4], which depends on tightness properties, does not seem appropriate. We use instead the control method introduced in [20] for the 2D Navier-Stokes equation; see also [26], [15], [13] and [24], where this method has been used for the stochastic 2D Navier-Stokes equations, stochastic 2D general hydrodynamical Bénard models and the stochastic 3D tamed Navier-Stokes equations. In section 4, under stronger assumptions on $\sigma$ (which may no longer depend on the horizontal gradient $\nabla_h u$), we also prove a large deviations result in $C([0, T]; H) \cap L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,0})$ when the noise intensity is multiplied by a small parameter $\sqrt{\epsilon}$ converging to 0. The proof uses the weak-convergence approach introduced by A. Budhiraja, P. Dupuis and R.S. Ellis in [16] and [6]; see also the references [26], [15], [13] and [24] where this approach, based on the equivalence of the Large Deviations and Laplace principles, is used for various stochastic 2D Hydrodynamical models and the stochastic 3D tamed Navier-Stokes equation. For the sake of completeness, some technical well-posedness result for a stochastic controlled equation and estimates which only depend on the norm stochastic control, whose proofs are similar to that of the original equation in section 3, are given in the appendix. The proof of the weak convergence and compactness arguments, which have also been used in some papers on Large Deviations Principles of stochastic hydrodynamical models, are also described in the appendix.
2. The functional setting

2.1. Some notations. Let us describe some further notations and the functional framework we will use throughout the paper. Given a vector \( x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \) let \( x_h := (x_1, x_2) \) denote the horizontal variable, which does not play the same role as the vertical variable \( x_3 \). Due to the anisotropic feature of the model, we use anisotropic Sobolev spaces defined as follows: given \( s, s' \in \mathbb{R} \) let \( H^{s,s'} \) denote the set of tempered distributions \( \psi \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^3) \) such that

\[
\|\psi\|_{s,s'}^2 := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( 1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\xi_2|^2 \right) \left( 1 + |\xi_3|^{2s} \right) \left( 1 + |\xi_3|^{2s'} \right) \left| \mathcal{F}\psi(\xi) \right|^2 \, d\xi < \infty,
\]

where \( \mathcal{F} \) denotes the Fourier transform. The set \( H^{s,s'} \) endowed with the norm \( \| \cdot \|_{s,s'} \) is a Hilbert space.

Let \( \text{div}_h u = \partial_1 u_1 + \partial_2 u_2 \). Note that for \( u \in (H^{1,0} \cap H^{0,1})^3 \)

\[
\nabla \cdot u = 0 \implies \text{div}_h u = -\partial_3 u_3.
\]

For exponents \( p, q \in [1, \infty) \) let \( \| \cdot \|_p \) denote the \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^3) \) norm while \( L^p_h(L^q) \) denotes the space \( L^p(\mathbb{R}_{x_1} \mathbb{R}_{x_2}, L^q(\mathbb{R}_{x_3})) \) endowed with the norm

\[
\|\phi\|_{L^p_h(L^q)} := \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \phi(x_h, x_3) \right|^q \, dx_3 \right)^{\frac{p}{q}} \, dx_h \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]

The space \( L^q_h(L^p) \) is defined in a similar way and endowed with the norm \( \|\phi\|_{L^q_h(L^p)} := \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \phi(x_h, x_3) \right|^p \, dx_3 \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} \, dx_h \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \). Note that in the above definitions we may assume that \( p \) or \( q \) is \( \infty \) changing the norm accordingly.

Let \( \mathcal{V} \) be the space of infinitely differentiable vector fields \( u \) on \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) with compact support and satisfying \( \nabla \cdot u = 0 \). Let us denote by \( H \) the closure of \( \mathcal{V} \) in \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3) \), that is

\[
H = \left\{ u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3) : \nabla \cdot u = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}.
\]

The space \( H \) is a separable Hilbert space with the inner product inherited from \( L^2 \), denoted in the sequel by \((.,.)\) with corresponding norm \( |.|_2 \).

To ease notations, when no confusion arises let \( L^p \) (resp. \( L^p_h(L^q) \)) also denote the set of triples of functions \( u = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \) such that each component \( u_j \) belongs to \( L^p \) (resp. to \( L^q_h(L^p) \)), \( j = 1, 2, 3 \), that is \( u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3) \) (resp. \( u \in L^q_h(L^p) \)). For non negative indices \( s, s' \) we set

\[
\tilde{H}^{s,s'} := (H^{s,s'})^3 \cap H \quad \text{and again } \| \cdot \|_{s,s'} \quad \text{for the corresponding norm.}
\]

We denote by \((.,.)_{0,1}\) the scalar product in the Hilbert space \( \tilde{H}^{0,1} \), that is for \( u,v \in \tilde{H}^{0,1} \):

\[
(u,v)_{0,1} = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} u_j(x) v_j(x) \, dx + \sum_{j=1}^{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_3 u_j(x) \partial_3 v_j(x) \, dx.
\]

As defined previously, we set \( \Delta_h := \partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2 \); integration by parts implies that given \( u \in (H^{2,0})^3 \) we have

\[
(\Delta_h u, u) = -\sum_{j=1}^{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla_h u_j|^2 \, dx, \quad \text{where } \nabla_h u_j = (\partial_1 u_j, \partial_2 u_j, u_j).
\]

To ease notation, we write \( \nabla_h u \) to denote the triple of functions \( (\nabla_h u_j, j = 1, 2, 3) \) so that

\[
(\Delta_h u, u) = -|\nabla_h u|^2_{L^2} \quad \text{for } u \in \tilde{H}^{1,0}.
\]
Note that as usual, starting with an initial condition $u_0 \in \tilde{H}^{0,1}$ and projecting equation (1.2) on the space of divergence-free fields, we get rid of the pressure and rewrite the evolution equation as follows:

$$\partial_t u - \nu A_h u + B(u, u) + a |u|^{2\alpha} u = \sigma(t, u) \tilde{W} \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3,$$

(2.3)

where

$$A_h u = P_{\text{div}} \Delta_h u, \quad B(u, v) = P_{\text{div}} (u \cdot \nabla v), \quad |u|^\alpha u = P_{\text{div}} (|u|^\alpha u),$$

(2.4)

and $P_{\text{div}}$ denotes the projection on divergence free functions. For $u \in H^1$ such that $\nabla \cdot u = 0$, set

$$B(u) := B(u, u).$$

2.2. Some properties of the non linear terms. In this section, we describe some properties of the non linear terms $B(u) = u \cdot \nabla u$ and $|u|^{2\alpha} u$ in equation (2.3). They will be crucial to obtain apriori estimates and prove global well posedness.

First, for $u, v, w$ in the classical (non isotropic) Sobolev space $H^1$ such that $\nabla \cdot u = \nabla \cdot v = \nabla \cdot w = 0$, the classical antisymmetry property is satisfied:

$$\langle (B(u, v), w) \rangle = -\langle (B(u, w), v) \rangle, \quad \text{and} \quad \langle (B(u, v), v) \rangle = 0.$$  

(2.5)

We will prove that under proper assumptions on the initial condition $u_0$ and on the stochastic forcing term, the solution $u$ to the SPDE (2.3) belongs a.s. to the set $X$ defined by

$$X := L^\infty(0, T; \tilde{H}^{0,1}) \cap L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1}) \cap L^{2(\alpha + 1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3)$$

(2.6)

and endowed with the norm

$$\|u\|_X := \sum_{j=1}^{3} \left[ \operatorname{ess sup}_{t \in [0, T]} \|u_j(t)\|_{0,1} + \left( \int_0^T \|u_j(t, \cdot)\|_{1,1}^2 \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \|u_j\|_{L^{2(\alpha + 1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \right].$$

For random processes, we set $\Omega_T := \Omega \times (0, T)$ endowed with the product measure $d\mathbb{P} \otimes ds$ on $\mathcal{F} \otimes B(0, T)$, and

$$\mathcal{X} := L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; \tilde{H}^{0,1})) \cap L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha + 1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3).$$

(2.7)

First, let us prove some integral upper estimates of the bilinear term.

Lemma 2.1. Let $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H) \cap L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,0})$ and $v \in L^\infty(0, T; H) \cap L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1})$. Then

$$\int_0^T \|\langle B(u(t), v(t) \rangle \| dt \leq C \left( \int_0^T \|v(t)\|_{1,1}^2 \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{ess sup}_{t \in [0, T]} \|u(t)\|_{L^2} \left( \int_0^T |\nabla_h u(t)|^2_{L^2} \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

(2.8)

$$\int_0^T \|\langle B(u(t)) - B(v(t)), (u - v)(t) \rangle \| dt \leq C \|v\|_{1,1} \|\nabla_h (u(t) - v(t))\|_{L^2} \|(u - v)(t)\|_{L^2},$$

(2.9)

$$\int_0^T \|\langle B(u(t)) - B(v(t)), (u - v)(t) \rangle \| dt \leq C \left( \int_0^T \|v(t)\|_{1,1}^2 \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \operatorname{ess sup}_{t \in [0, T]} \|(u - v)(t)\|_{L^2} \left( \int_0^T |\nabla_h ((u - v)(t))|^2_{L^2} \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$  

(2.10)

Proof. Let us prove some upper estimates of $\langle B(\varphi, \psi), v \rangle$ for $\varphi, \psi \in \tilde{H}^{1,0}$ and $v \in \tilde{H}^{1,1}$. Since $\nabla \cdot \varphi = \nabla \cdot \psi = \nabla \cdot v = 0$, using notations similar to that in [5] and part of the
arguments in this reference used to prove the uniqueness of the solution, the antisymmetry (2.5) of $B$ yields

$$-\langle B(\varphi, \psi), v \rangle = \langle (B(\varphi, v), \psi) = J_1 + J_2, \tag{2.11}$$

where

$$J_1 := \sum_{k=1}^{2} \sum_{l=1}^{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi_k(x) \partial_l v_l(x) \psi_l(x) \, dx, \quad J_2 := \sum_{l=1}^{3} \varphi_3(x) \partial_3 v_l(x) \psi_l(x) \, dx.$$

The Fubini theorem and Hölder’s inequality applied to the Lebesgue integral with respect to $dx_h$ imply that for almost every $t \in [0, T]$:

$$|J_1| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{2} \sum_{l=1}^{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\partial_l v_l(., x_3)|_{L^2_h}^2 \|\varphi_k(., x_3)\|_{L^2_h} \|\psi_l(., x_3)\|_{L^4_h} \, dx_3 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{2} \sum_{l=1}^{3} \left( \sup_{x_3} |\partial_l v_l(., x_3)|_{L^2_h} \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\varphi_k(., x_3)|_{L^2_h} \|\psi_l(., x_3)\|_{L^4_h} \, dx_3.$$

The Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality implies that for almost every $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ we have for $\phi = \varphi_k(., x_3)$ and $\psi = \psi_l(., x_3)$:

$$\|\phi\|_{L^4_h} \leq C \|\nabla_h \phi\|_{L^2_h}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\phi\|_{L^2_h}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{2.12}$$

On the other hand, for almost every $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality for the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}^3$ implies for $k = 1, 2$ and $l = 1, 2, 3$:

$$|\partial_l v_l(., x_3)|_{L^2_h}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{x_3} \frac{d}{dz} |\partial_l v_l(., z)|_{L^2_h}^2 \, dz = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \partial_h v_l(x_h, z) \partial_z \partial_l v_l(x_h, z) \, dx_h \, dz \leq C \|\nabla_h v\|_{L^2} \|\nabla_h \nabla v\|_{L^2} \leq C \|v\|_{1,1}^2.$$

Therefore, the Hölder inequality with respect to the Lebesgue measure $dx_3$ implies that

$$|J_1| \leq C \|v\|_{1,1} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|\nabla_h \varphi(., x_3)\|_{L^2_h} \, dx_3 \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|\nabla_h \psi(., x_3)\|_{L^2_h} \, dx_3 \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varphi(., x_3)|_{L^2_h} \, dx_3 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\psi(., x_3)|_{L^2_h} \, dx_3 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C \|v\|_{1,1} \|\nabla_h \varphi\|_{L^2_h} \|\nabla_h \psi\|_{L^2_h} \|\varphi\|_{L^2_h} \|\psi\|_{L^2_h}. \tag{2.13}$$

Using once more the Fubini theorem and Hölder’s inequality with respect to $dx_h$ we deduce that

$$|J_2| \leq \sum_{l=1}^{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|\partial_l v_l(., x_3)\|_{L^2_h} \|\varphi_3(., x_3)\|_{L^2_h} \|\psi_l(., x_3)\|_{L^4_h} \, dx_3 \leq \sum_{l=1}^{3} \left( \sup_{x_3} |\varphi_3(., x_3)|_{L^2_h} \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|\partial_l v_l(., x_3)\|_{L^2_h} \|\psi_l(., x_3)\|_{L^4_h} \, dx_3.$$

Furthermore, since $\nabla \cdot \varphi = 0$, we deduce that $\partial_3 \varphi_3(x_h, x_3) = -\text{div} \varphi_h(x_h, x_3) := -[\partial_1 \varphi_1(x_h, x_3) + \partial_2 \varphi_2(x_h, x_3)]$. Therefore, the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality with respect to the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}^3$ yields for almost every $t \in [0, T]$ and $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$|\varphi_3(., x_3)|_{L^2_h}^2 = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{x_3} \varphi_3(x_h, z) \partial_z \varphi_3(x_h, z) \, dx_h \, dz$$
Plugging the above upper estimate, using again the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality (2.12) for $\phi = \partial_3 v_l(., x_3)$ and $\phi = \psi_l(., x_3)$, using the Hölder inequality with respect to the Lebesgue measure $dx_h$ we obtain:

$$|J_2| \leq C \sum_{l=1}^3 |\nabla_h \phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\phi|_{L^4}^\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla_h \partial_3 v_l(., x_3)|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\partial_3 v_l(., x_3)|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} dx_h$$

$$\times |\nabla_h \psi_l(t, ., x_3)|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\psi_l(t, ., x_3)|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} dx_3$$

$$\leq C |\nabla_h \phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\nabla_h \partial_3 v_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\partial_3 v_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\nabla_h \psi_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\psi_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\leq C \|v\|_{1,1} |\nabla_h \phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\nabla_h \psi_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\psi_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2}. \quad (2.14)$$

The upper estimates (2.11), (2.13) and (2.14) imply the existence of a positive constant $C$ such that

$$|\langle B(\varphi, \psi), v \rangle| \leq C \|v\|_{1,1} |\nabla_h \phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\nabla_h \psi_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\phi|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2} |\psi_l|_{L^2}^\frac{1}{2}. \quad (2.15)$$

Let $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H) \cap L^2(0, T; H^{1.0})$ and $v \in L^\infty(0, T; H) \cap L^2(0, T; H^{1.1})$. Since for almost every $t \in [0, T]$ we have $u(t, .) \in H^{0, 1}$ and $v(t, .) \in H^{1, 1}$, using (2.15) for $\varphi = \psi = u(t)$ and Hölder’s inequality with respect to the Lebesgue measure on $[0, T]$, we obtain

$$\int_0^T |\langle B(u(t), v(t) \rangle| dt \leq C \|v\|_{L^2(0, T; H^{1, 1})}^\frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^T |\nabla_h u(t, .)|_{L^2}^2 |u(t, .)|_{L^2}^2 dt \right)^\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\leq C \|v\|_{L^2(0, T; H^{1, 1})} \text{ess sup}_{t \in [0, T]} |u(t)|_{L^2} \left( \int_0^T |\nabla_h u(t)|_{L^2}^2 dt \right)^\frac{1}{2}. \quad (2.16)$$

This concludes the proof of (2.8).

Expanding $B(u(t)) - B(v(t))$ and using the antisymmetry property (2.5) we deduce that

$$\langle B(u(t, .)) - B(v(t, .)), (u - v)(t, .) \rangle = \langle B((u - v)(t, .), v(t, .)), (u - v)(t, .) \rangle.$$

Using once more the antisymmetry and the upper estimate (2.15) with $\varphi = \psi = (u - v)(t)$, we conclude the proof of (2.9). Integrating (2.9) on $[0, T]$ and using the Cauchy Schwarz inequality, we deduce (2.10). \hfill \Box

Using Hölder’s inequality with respect to the expected value in the upper estimates of Lemma 2.1, we deduce the following analog for stochastic processes.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $u \in L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; H)) \cap L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{1.0}))$ and $v \in L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; H)) \cap L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{1.1}))$. Then

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |\langle B(u(t), v(t) \rangle| dt \leq C \|v\|_{L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{1.1}))}$$

$$\times \|u\|_{L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; H))} \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T |\nabla_h u(t)|_{L^2}^2 dt \right]^2 \right)^\frac{1}{2}. \quad (2.17)$$

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |\langle B(u(t)) - B(v(t)), (u - v)(t) \rangle| dt \leq C \|v\|_{L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{1.1}))}$$
\begin{align}
\times \|u - v\|_{L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; H^1))} \left( E \left[ \int_0^T \|\nabla_h(u - v)(t)\|_{L^2}^2 dt \right]^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}.
\end{align}

The following lemma proves upper estimates for the third partial derivatives of the bilinear term; it is essentially contained in \cite{[5]}. This results shows the crucial role of the other non linear term \(|u|^{2\alpha}u\) of (2.3) in the control of the partial derivative \(\partial_3\) of the bilinear term.

**Lemma 2.3.** There exists a positive constant \(C\) such that for any \(\alpha \in (1, \infty)\) there exists \(C_\alpha > 0, \epsilon_0, \epsilon_1 > 0, s \in [0, T]\) and \(u \in X\):

\[
\left| \langle \partial_3 B(u(s)), \partial_3 u(s) \rangle \right| \leq C \left[ \epsilon_0 |\nabla_h \partial_3 u(s)|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{4 \epsilon_0} \|u(s)|^\alpha \partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \right.
\]

\[
\left. + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} \|\partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \right].
\]  

**Proof.** We briefly sketch the proof in order to be self contained. Since \(\text{div}_h \partial_3 u(s) = \partial_3 \text{div}_h u(s)\), the antisymmetry (2.5) yields \(\langle B(u(s), \partial_3 u(s)), \partial_3 u(s) \rangle = 0\); hence for \(s \in [0, T]\):

\[
\langle \partial_3 B(u(s)), \partial_3 u(s) \rangle = \sum_{k,l=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_3 u_k(s, x) \partial_3 u_l(s, x) \partial_3 u_l(s, x) dx := \bar{J}_1(s) + \bar{J}_2(s),
\]

where integration by parts with respect to \(\partial_k\), \(k = 1, 2\) yields

\[
\bar{J}_1(s) = -\sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{l=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_k \partial_3 u_k(s, x) u_l(s, x) \partial_3 u_l(s, x) dx
\]

\[-\sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{l=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_3 u_k(s, x) u_l(s, x) \partial_k \partial_3 u_l(s, x) dx,
\]

\[
\bar{J}_2(s) = \sum_{l=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_3 u_3(s, x) \left( \partial_3 u_3(s, x) \right)^2 dx = -\sum_{l=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \text{div}_h u_l(s, x) \left( \partial_3 u_l(s, x) \right)^2 dx;
\]

the last identity comes from the fact that \(\nabla \cdot u(s) = 0\). Since \(\alpha > 1\), the Hölder and Young inequalities imply that for functions \(f, g, h : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}\), \(\epsilon_0 > 0\) and then \(\epsilon_1 > 0\), we have for some \(C_\alpha > 0\):

\[
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x) g(x) h(x) dx \right| \leq \|f\| \|g\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|h\|_{L^2}^2 \|g\|^{1-\frac{1}{2}} \|h\| \|L^{2\alpha}\| \leq \epsilon_0 \|h\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{4 \epsilon_0} \|f\|^\alpha \|g\|_{L^2}^2 + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} \|g\|_{L^2}^2.
\]  

Using this inequality for \(f = u_l(s), g = \partial_3 u_l(s)\) and \(h = \partial_k \partial_3 u_k(s)\) (resp. \(g = \partial_3 u_k(s), h = \partial_k \partial_3 u_l(s)\)) we deduce the existence of \(C > 0\) such that for any \(\alpha > 1, \epsilon_0, \epsilon_1 > 0\) and some constant \(C_\alpha > 0\):

\[
|\bar{J}_1(s)| \leq C \left[ \epsilon_0 \|\nabla_h \partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{4 \epsilon_0} \|u(s)|^\alpha \partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} \|\partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \right].
\]

Integration by parts implies that \(\bar{J}_2(s) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} u_k(s, x) \partial_k \partial_3 u_l(s, x) \partial_3 u_l(s, x) dx\). Using (2.20) with \(f = u_k(s), g = \partial_3 u_l(s)\) and \(h = \partial_k \partial_3 u_l(s)\), we deduce the existence of \(C > 0\) such that for any \(\alpha > 1, \epsilon_0, \epsilon_1 > 0\) and \(C_\alpha > 0\):

\[
|\bar{J}_2(s)| \leq C \left[ \epsilon_0 \|\nabla_h \partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{4 \epsilon_0} \|u(s)|^\alpha \partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} \|\partial_3 u(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \right].
\]
The upper estimates of \( J_1(s) \) and \( J_2(s) \) conclude the proof.

For any regular enough function \( \varphi : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R} \), let \( F(\varphi) \) be the function defined by

\[
F(\varphi) = \nu \Delta_h \varphi - B(\varphi) - a |\varphi|^{2\alpha}. \tag{2.21}
\]

The following lemma proves that for \( u \in X \) (resp. \( u \in \mathcal{X} \)), \( F(u) \) belongs to the dual space of \( L^2((0, T; \dot{H}^{1,1}) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3) \) (resp. to the dual space of \( L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \dot{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3) \)).

**Lemma 2.4.** (i) Let \( u \in X \) and \( v \in L^2(0, T; \dot{H}^{1,1}) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3) \); then

\[
\int_0^T |\langle F(u(t, .), v(t, .) \rangle| dt \leq C \left[ \|v\|_{L^2(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0})} \|u\|_{L^2(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0})} + \|v\|_{L^{2(\alpha+1)}((0,T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \right] \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |u(t)|_{L^2} \left( \int_0^T |\nabla_h u(t)|_{L^2}^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{2.22}
\]

(ii) Let \( u \in \mathcal{X} \) and \( v \in L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \dot{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3) \). Then

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |\langle F(u(t, .), v(t, .) \rangle| dt \leq C \left[ \|v\|_{L^4(\Omega; L^2(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0}))} \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega; L^{2(\alpha+1)}(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0}))} \right] \|v\|_{L^4(\Omega; L^2(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0}))}. \tag{2.23}
\]

**Proof.** (i) Integration by parts and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality with respect to \( dt \otimes dx \) yield

\[
|\nu \int_0^T \langle \nabla_h u(t, .), v(t, .) \rangle dt | = | - \nu \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \nabla_h u(t, x) \cdot \nabla_h v(t, x) \, dx \, dt |
\]

\[
\leq \nu \|u\|_{L^2(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0})} \|v\|_{L^2(0,T;\dot{H}^{1,0})}. \tag{2.24}
\]

Note that \( 2\alpha + 2 \) and \( \frac{2\alpha+2}{2\alpha+1} \) are conjugate Hölder exponents. Since \( u \in L^{2(\alpha+1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3) \), the function \( |u|^{2\alpha} u \) belongs to \( L^{\frac{2\alpha+1}{2\alpha+1}}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3) \) and

\[
\left| \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u(t, x)|^{2\alpha} u(t, x) v(t, x) \, dx \, dt \right| \leq \|u\|^{2\alpha} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{2\alpha+1}{2\alpha+1}}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \|v\|_{L^{2(\alpha+1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \leq \|u\|^{2\alpha+1} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{2\alpha+1}{2\alpha+1}}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \|v\|_{L^{2(\alpha+1)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3)}. \tag{2.25}
\]

The inequalities (2.24), (2.8) and (2.25) conclude the proof of (2.22).

(ii) Let \( u \in \mathcal{X} \) and \( v \in L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \dot{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3) \). Then a.s. we may apply part (i) to \( u(t)(\omega) \) and \( v(t)(\omega) \). The Cauchy Schwarz and Hölder inequalities with respect to the expectation conclude the proof.

To prove uniqueness of the solution, we will need the following lemma which provides an upper estimate of \( \langle F(u(t, .)) - F(v(t, .), u(t, .) - v(t, .) \rangle \) for \( u, v \in X \) and \( t \in [0, T] \).

**Lemma 2.5.** There exists a positive constant \( \kappa \) depending on \( \alpha \), and for any \( \eta \in (0, \nu) \) a positive constant \( C_\eta \) such that for all \( u, v \in \dot{H}^{1,1} \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\mathbb{R}^3) \):

\[
\langle F(u) - F(v), u - v \rangle \leq -\eta \|\nabla_h (u - v)\|_{L^2}^2 + C_\eta \|v\|_{1,1}^2 \|u - v\|_{L^2}^2 - \alpha \kappa \|u\| \|v\| \|u - v\|_{L^2}^2 \tag{2.26}
\]
Proof. Integration by parts implies that
\[\nu \langle \Delta_h(u-v), u-v \rangle = -\nu |\nabla_h(u-v)|_{L^2}^2.\]  
(2.27)
It is well-known (see [2]; see also [19] where it is used) that there exists a constant \(\kappa\) depending on \(\alpha\) such that
\[\kappa|u(x) - v(x)|^2 (|u(x)| + |v(x)|)^{2\alpha} \leq (|u(x)|^{2\alpha} u(x) - |v(x)|^{2\alpha} v(x)) \cdot (u(x) - v(x)),\]
which clearly implies:
\[a \int_\mathbb{R}^3 (|u(x)|^{2\alpha} u(x) - |v(x)|^{2\alpha} v(x)) \cdot (u(x) - v(x)) dx \geq a \kappa (|u| + |v|)^{\alpha} (u-v)^2_{L^2}.\]
(2.28)
Using Young’s inequality in (2.9) we deduce that for any \(\eta \in (0, \nu)\) there exists \(C_\eta > 0\) such that
\[|\langle B(u) - B(v), u-v \rangle| \leq (\nu - \eta)|\nabla_h(u-v)|_{L^2}^2 + C_\eta \|v\|_{L^1}^2 \|u-v\|_{L^2}^2.\]
This upper estimate, (2.27) and (2.28) conclude the proof of (2.26). \(\Box\)

2.3. The stochastic perturbation. We will consider an external random force in equation (2.3) driven by a Wiener process \(W\) and whose intensity may depend on the solution \(u\).

More precisely, let \((\epsilon_k, k \geq 1)\) be an orthonormal basis of \(H\) whose elements belong to \(H^2 := W^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^3)\) and are orthogonal in \(\tilde{H}^{0,1}\). For integers \(k, l \geq 1\) with \(k \neq l\), we deduce that
\[(\partial_3^2 \epsilon_k, e_l) = - (\partial_3 \epsilon_k, \partial_3 e_l) = -(\epsilon_k, e_l)_{0,1} - (\epsilon_k, e_l) = 0.\]
Therefore, \(\partial_3^2 \epsilon_k\) is a constant multiple of \(\epsilon_k\). Let \(\mathcal{H}_n = \text{span} (\epsilon_1, \cdots, \epsilon_n)\) and let \(P_n\) (resp. \(\tilde{P}_n\)) denote the orthogonal projection from \(H\) (resp. \(\tilde{H}^{0,1}\)) to \(\mathcal{H}_n\). We deduce that for \(u \in \tilde{H}^{0,1}\) we have \(P_n u = \tilde{P}_n u\). Indeed, for \(v \in \mathcal{H}_n\), we have \(\partial_3^2 v \in \mathcal{H}_n\) and for any \(u \in \tilde{H}^{0,1}\):
\[(P_n u, v) = (u, v), \quad \text{and} \quad (\partial_3 P_n u, \partial_3 v) = - (P_n u, \partial_3^2 v) = - (u, \partial_3^2 v) = (\partial_3 u, \partial_3 v).\]
Hence given \(u \in \tilde{H}^{0,1}\), we have \((P_n u, v)_{0,1} = (u, v)_{0,1}\) for any \(v \in \mathcal{H}_n\); this proves that \(P_n\) and \(\tilde{P}_n\) coincide on \(\tilde{H}^{0,1}\).

Let \((W(t), t \geq 0)\) be a \(\tilde{H}^{0,1}\)-valued Wiener process with covariance operator \(Q\) on a filtered probability space \((\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t), \mathbb{P})\); that is \(Q\) is a positive operator from \(\tilde{H}^{0,1}\) to itself which is trace class, and hence compact. Let \((q_k, k \geq 1)\) be the set of eigenvalues of \(Q\) with \(\sum_{k \geq 1} q_k < \infty\), and let \((\psi_k, k \geq 1)\) denote the corresponding eigenfunctions (that is \(Q\psi_k = q_k \psi_k\)). The process \(W\) is Gaussian, has independent time increments, and for \(s, t \geq 0, f, g \in \tilde{H}_{0,1}\),
\[\mathbb{E}[(W(s), f)_{0,1}] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{E}[(W(s), f)_{0,1}W(t), g)_{0,1}] = (s \wedge t) (Qf, g)_{0,1}.\]

We also have the following representation
\[W(t) = \lim_{n \to \infty} W_n(t) \quad \text{in} \quad L^2(\Omega; \tilde{H}_{0,1}) \quad \text{with} \quad W_n(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k^{1/2} \beta_k(t) \psi_k.\]
(2.29)
where \(\beta_k\) are standard (scalar) mutually independent Wiener processes and \(\psi_k\) are the above eigenfunctions of \(Q\). For details concerning this Wiener process we refer to [14].
Let $H_0 = Q^\perp \tilde{H}^{0,1}$; then $H_0$ is a Hilbert space with the scalar product
\[ (\phi, \psi)_0 = (Q^{-\frac{1}{2}}\phi, Q^{-\frac{1}{2}}\psi)_{0,1}, \ \forall \phi, \psi \in H_0, \]
together with the induced norm $| \cdot |_0 = \sqrt{(\cdot, \cdot)}_0$. The embedding $i : H_0 \to \tilde{H}^{0,1}$ is Hilbert-Schmidt and hence compact; moreover, $i i^* = Q$.

Let $\mathcal{L} \equiv L^{(2)}(H_0, H)$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} \equiv L^{(2)}(H_0, \tilde{H}^{0,1})$ ) be the space of linear operators $S : H_0 \to H$ (resp. $S : H_0 \to \tilde{H}^{0,1}$) such that $SQ^{\perp}_2$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator from $\tilde{H}^{0,1}$ to $H$ (resp. from $\tilde{H}^{0,1}$ to itself). Clearly, $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} \subset \mathcal{L}$. Set
\[ |S^2|_{\mathcal{L}} = \text{trace}_H([SQ^{1/2}_2][SQ^{1/2}_2]^*) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |SQ^{1/2}_2\phi_k|^2_{L^2}, \quad (2.30) \]
\[ |S^2|_{\tilde{\mathcal{L}}} = \text{trace}_{\tilde{H}^{0,1}}([SQ^{1/2}_2][SQ^{1/2}_2]^*) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |SQ^{1/2}_2\phi_k|^2_{0,1}, \quad (2.31) \]
for any orthonormal basis $\{\phi_k\}$ in $\tilde{H}^{0,1}$. Let $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\tilde{\mathcal{L}}}$ denote the associated scalar products.

The noise intensity of the stochastic perturbation $\sigma : [0, T] \times \tilde{H}^{1,1} \to \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ which we put in (2.3) satisfies the following classical growth and Lipschitz conditions (i) and (ii). Note that due to the anisotropic feature of our model, we have to impose growth conditions both for the $| \cdot |_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $| \cdot |_{\tilde{\mathcal{L}}}$ norms.

**Condition (C):** The diffusion coefficient $\sigma \in C([0, T] \times \tilde{H}^{1,1}; \tilde{\mathcal{L}})$ is a linear operator such that:

(i) **Growth condition** There exist non negative constants $K_i$ and $\tilde{K}_i$ such that for every $t \in [0, T]$ and $u \in \tilde{H}^{1,1}$:
\[ |\sigma(t, u)|^2_{\mathcal{L}} \leq K_0 + K_1|u|^2_{L^2} + K_2|\nabla_h u|^2_{L^2}, \quad (2.32) \]
\[ |\sigma(t, u)|^2_{\tilde{\mathcal{L}}} \leq \tilde{K}_0 + \tilde{K}_1|u|^2_{0,1} + \tilde{K}_2(|\nabla_h u|^2_{L^2} + |\partial_3 \nabla_h u|^2_{L^2}), \quad (2.33) \]

(ii) **Lipschitz condition** There exists constants $L_1$ and $L_2$ such that:
\[ |\sigma(t, u) - \sigma(t, v)|^2_{\mathcal{L}} \leq L_1|u - v|^2_{L^2} + L_2|\nabla_h (u - v)|^2_{L^2}, \quad t \in [0, T] \text{ and } u, v \in \tilde{H}^{1,1}. \]

**Definition 2.6.** An $(\mathcal{F}_t)$-predictable stochastic process $u(t, \omega)$ is called a weak solution in $C([0, T]; H) \cap X$ for the stochastic equation (2.3) on $[0, T]$ with initial condition $u_0$ if $u \in C([0, T]; H) \cap X$ a.s., where $X$ is defined in (2.6), and $u$ satisfies
\[
(u(t), v) - (u_0, v) + \int_0^t \left[ -\nu(\langle u(s), \Delta_h v \rangle) - \langle B(u(s), v), u(s) \rangle \right] ds \\
+ a \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u(s, x)|^{2a} u(s, x)v(x) dxdx = \int_0^t (\sigma(s, u(s))dW(s), v), \ a.s.,
\]
for every test function $v \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and all $t \in [0, T]$. All terms are well defined since $u \in L^{2(a+1)}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3)$ for almost every $s \in [0, T]$; this implies $|u(s)|^{2a} u(s) \in L^{\frac{2(a+1)}{3}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ which is the dual space of $L^{2(a+1)}(\mathbb{R}^3)$.

Furthermore the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality implies $\text{Dom}(-\Delta) \subset L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for any $p \in [2, \infty)$. Note that this solution is a strong one in the probabilistic meaning, that is the trajectories of $u$ are written in terms of stochastic integrals with respect to the given Brownian motion $W$.
3. Existence and uniqueness of global solutions

The aim of this section is to prove that equation (2.3) has a unique solution in $X$ defined in (2.7). We at first prove local well posedness of a Galerkin approximation of $u$ and apriori estimates.

3.1. Galerkin approximation and apriori estimates. Let $(e_n, n \geq 1)$ be the orthonormal basis of $H$ defined in section 2.3 (that is made of functions in $H^2$ which are also orthogonal in $\tilde{H}^{0,1}$). Recall that for every integer $n \geq 1$ we set $\mathcal{H}_n := \text{span}(e_1, \cdots, e_n)$ and that the orthogonal projection $P_n$ from $H$ to $\mathcal{H}_n$ restricted to $\tilde{H}^{0,1}$ coincides with the orthogonal projection from $\tilde{H}^{0,1}$ to $\mathcal{H}_n$.

Let $\Pi_n$ denote the projection in $\tilde{H}_0^0$ on $Q^{1/2}(\mathcal{H}_n)$. Let $W_n(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{q_j} \beta_j(t) = \Pi_n W(t)$ be defined by (2.29).

Fix $n \geq 1$ and consider the following stochastic ordinary differential equation on the $n$-dimensional space $\mathcal{H}_n$ defined by $u_n(0) = P_n u_0$, and for $t \in [0, T]$ and $v \in \mathcal{H}_n$:

$$d(u_n(t), v) = (F(u_n(t)), v)dt + (P_n \sigma(t, u_n(t)) \Pi_n dW(t), v). \quad (3.1)$$

Then for $k = 1, \cdots, n$ we have for $t \in [0, T]$:

$$d(u_n(t), e_k) = (F(u_n(t)), e_k)dt + \sum_{j=1}^n q_j^{1/2} (P_n \sigma(t, u_n(t)) \beta_j(t), e_k) d\beta_j(t).$$

Note that for $v \in \mathcal{H}_n$ the map $u \in \mathcal{H}_n \mapsto (F(u), v)$ is locally Lipschitz. Indeed, $H^2 \subset L^{2\alpha+2}$ and there exists some constant $C(n)$ such that $\|v\|_{H^2} \leq C(n) \|v\|_{L^2}$ for $v \in \mathcal{H}_n$. Let $\varphi, \psi, v \in \mathcal{H}_n$; integration by parts implies that

$$|\langle \Delta_t \varphi - \Delta_t \psi, v \rangle| \leq \|\varphi - \psi\|_{L^1} \|v\|_{L^1} \leq C(n)^2 \|\varphi - \psi\|_{L^2} \|v\|_{L^2}.$$

In the polynomial nonlinear term, the Hölder and Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequalities imply:

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (|\varphi(x)|^{2\alpha} \varphi(x) - |\psi(x)|^{2\alpha} \psi(x)) v(x) dx \right| \leq C(\alpha) (\|\varphi\|_{L^{2\alpha+2}}^{2\alpha} + \|\psi\|_{L^{2\alpha+2}}^{2\alpha}) \|\varphi - \psi\|_{L^{2\alpha+2}} \|v\|_{L^{2\alpha+2}} \leq C(\alpha) C(n)^2 (\|\varphi\|_{L^2}^{2\alpha} + \|\psi\|_{L^2}^{2\alpha}) \|\varphi - \psi\|_{L^2} \|v\|_{L^2}.$$

Finally, using (2.15) and integration by parts we deduce:

$$|\langle B(\varphi) - B(\psi), v \rangle| = | - \langle B(\varphi - \psi, v), \varphi \rangle - (B(\psi, v), \varphi - \psi) \rangle| \leq C \|\varphi - \psi\|_{L^1} \|v\|_{L^1} \leq CC(n)^2 \|\varphi - \psi\|_{L^2} \|v\|_{L^2}.$$

Condition (C) implies that the map $u \in \mathcal{H}_n \mapsto \left(\sqrt{q_j} (\sigma(t, u) \beta_j, e_k) : 1 \leq j, k \leq n\right)$ satisfies the classical global linear growth and Lipschitz conditions from $\mathcal{H}_n$ to $n \times n$ matrices uniformly in $t \in [0, T]$; indeed, the growth and Lipschitz conditions (2.32) and (C)(ii) imply:

$$\left| (\sigma(t, u) \sqrt{q_j} \beta_j, e_k) \right| \leq \|\sigma(t, u) \sqrt{q_j} \beta_j\|_H \|e_k\|_{L^2} \leq \sqrt{K_0} + \sqrt{K_1 \|u\|_{L^2} + \sqrt{K_2} \nabla_h u\|_{L^2}} \leq C(n)(1 + \|u\|_{L^2}),$$

$$\left| (\sigma(t, u) - \sigma(t, v) \sqrt{q_j} \beta_j, e_k) \right| \leq \sqrt{L_1} \|u - v\|_{L^2} + \sqrt{L_2} \nabla_h (u - v)\|_{L^2} \leq C(n) \|u - v\|_{L^2}.$$
for \( n \) to (3.1), i.e., a stopping time \( \tau_n^* \leq T \) such that (3.1) holds for \( t < \tau_n^* \) and as \( t \uparrow \tau_n^* < T \), \( |u_n(t)|_{L^2} \rightarrow \infty \).

The following proposition shows that \( \tau_n^* = T \) a.s., that is provides the (global) existence and uniqueness of the finite dimensional approximations \( u_n \). It also gives a priori estimates of \( u_n \) which do not depend on \( n \); this will be crucial to prove well posedness of (2.3).

**Proposition 3.1.** Let \( u_0 \) be a \( \mathcal{F}_0 \) measurable random variable such that \( \mathbb{E} \|u_0\|_{0,1}^4 < \infty \), \( T > 0 \) and \( \sigma \) satisfy condition (C) with \( \bar{K}_2 < \frac{2\nu}{\Pi} \). Then (3.1) has a unique global solution (i.e., \( \tau_n^* = T \) a.s.) with a modification \( u_n \in C([0,T], \mathcal{H}_n) \). Furthermore, there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) such that:

\[
\sup_n \mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \| u_n(t) \|_{0,1}^4 + \left( \int_0^T \| u_n(s) \|_{L^1}^2 \, ds \right)^2 + \int_0^T \| u_n(s) \|_{L^{2(\alpha + 1)}}^2 \, ds \right] \leq C \mathbb{E} \|u_0\|_{0,1}^4 + 1. \tag{3.2}
\]

**Proof.** Let \( u_n(t) \) be the maximal solution to (3.1) described above. For every \( N > 0 \), set

\[
\tau_N = \inf \{ t : \|u_n(t)\|_{0,1} \geq N \} \wedge \tau_n^*.
\]

Itô’s formula applied to \( \| . \|_{0,1} \) and the antisymmetry relation (2.5) of the bilinear term yield that for \( t \in [0,T] \):

\[
\|u_n(t \wedge \tau_N)\|_{0,1}^2 = \|P_n u_0\|_{0,1}^2 - 2\nu \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|\nabla h u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \, ds - 2\nu \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|\nabla h \partial_3 u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \, ds - 2a \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|u_n(s)\|_{L^{2(\alpha + 2)}}^2 \, ds - 2a(2\alpha + 1) \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u_n(s,x)|^{2\alpha} |\partial_3 u_n(s,x)|^2 \, ds + 3 \int_{j=1}^3 T_j(t),
\]

where

\[
T_1(t) = -2 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} (\partial_3 B(u_n(s)), \partial_3 u_n(s)) \, ds,
\]

\[
T_2(t) = 2 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} (\sigma(s, u_n(s)) dW_n(s), u_n(s))_{0,1},
\]

\[
T_3(t) = \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s)) \Pi_n|_{L^2}^2 \, ds.
\]

The growth condition (2.33) implies that

\[
T_3(t) \leq \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \left[ \bar{K}_0 + \bar{K}_1 \|u_n(s)\|_{0,1}^2 + \bar{K}_2 (\|\nabla h u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\partial_3 \nabla h u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2) \right] \, ds,
\]

while (2.19) in Lemma 2.3 yields the existence of positive constants \( C, C_\alpha, \epsilon_0 \) and \( \epsilon_1 \) such that

\[
|T_1(t)| \leq 2C \left[ \epsilon_0 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|\nabla h \partial_3 u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \, ds + \frac{\epsilon_1}{4\epsilon_0} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|u_n(s)\|^\alpha \partial^3 u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \, ds \right. \\
+ \left. C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-1} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|\partial_3 u_n(s)\|_{L^2}^2 \, ds \right].
\]

Finally, the Burkholder-Davies-Gundy and Young inequalities as well as (2.33) imply that for \( \beta \in (0,1) \):

\[
\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \leq t} \left[ \int_0^{s \wedge \tau_N} (\sigma(r, u_n(r)) dW_n(r), u_n(r))_{0,1} \right] \right) \leq 6 \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |P_n \sigma(r, u_n(r)) \Pi_n|_{L^2}^2 \|u_n(r)\|_{0,1}^2 \, dr \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]
\[
\leq \beta \mathbb{E}\left( \sup_{s \leq \inf T} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} \right) \\
+ \frac{9}{\beta} \mathbb{E} \int_0^{t \wedge T} \left[ \tilde{K}_0 + \tilde{K}_1 \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} + \tilde{K}_2 (\|\nabla_h u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2} + \|\partial_3 \nabla_h u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2}) \right] ds.
\]

If \( \tilde{K}_2 < \frac{4}{5} \) and \( \epsilon \in (0, 2\nu - 10\tilde{K}_2) \), we may choose \( \beta \in (0, 1) \) such that \( 2\nu - \left( \frac{9}{\beta} + 1 \right) \tilde{K}_2 > \epsilon \), then \( \epsilon_0 > 0 \) such that \( 2C_0 \epsilon < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \), and finally \( \epsilon_1 > 0 \) such that \( 2a(2\alpha + 1) - \frac{\epsilon C}{2\epsilon_0} > \epsilon \). For this choice of constants, the inequality \( \|P_n u_0\|_{0,1} \leq \|u_0\|_{0,1} \) and the above upper estimates yield (neglecting some non negative terms in the left hand side of (3.3)):

\[
(1 - \beta) \mathbb{E}\left( \sup_{s \in [0, t]} \|u_n(s \wedge \tau_N)\|^2_{0,1} \right) \leq \mathbb{E}\|u_0\|^2_{0,1} + T\tilde{K}_0 \left( \frac{9}{\beta} + 1 \right) \\
+ \left[ \tilde{K}_1 \left( \frac{9}{\beta} + 1 \right) + \frac{2CC_0}{\epsilon_0^{1/(\alpha - 1)}} \right] \mathbb{E} \int_0^t \|u_n(s \wedge \tau_N)\|^2_{0,1} ds.
\] (3.4)

Gronwall’s lemma implies that \( \mathbb{E}\left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \|u_n(s \wedge \tau_N)\|^2_{0,1} \right) \leq C \) for some constant \( C \) which does not depend on \( n \) and \( N \). Note that \( \|\phi\|^2_{0,1} = \|\phi\|^2_{0,1} + \|\nabla_h \phi\|^2_{L^2} + \|\partial_3 \nabla_h \phi\|^2_{L^2} \). We use (3.4) and the upper estimates of \( T_i(t) \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) for the same choice of constants \( \beta, \epsilon_0 \) and \( \epsilon_1 \); this yields

\[
\mathbb{E}\left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \|u_n(s \wedge \tau_N)\|^2_{0,1} \right) + \mathbb{E} \int_0^{\tau_N} \left( \|u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2} + \|u_n(s)\|^2_{L^{2n+2}} \right) ds \leq C (1 + \mathbb{E}\|u_0\|^2_{0,1})
\] (3.5)

for some positive constant \( C \) depending on \( \tilde{K}_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \beta, \epsilon_0 \) and \( \epsilon_1 \) but independent of \( n \) and \( N \). Apply once more the Itô formula to the square of \( \|\cdot\|_{0,1} \). This yields

\[
\|u_n(t \wedge \tau_N)\|^4_{0,1} = \|P_n u_0\|^4_{0,1} - 4\nu \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} \|\nabla_h u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2} + \|\partial_3 \nabla_h u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2} \right) ds \\
- 4a \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{L^{2n+2}} ds \\
- 4a(2\alpha + 1) \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} |u_n(s)|^\alpha \partial_3 u_n(s)\right|^2_{L^2} ds + \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{T}_j(t),
\] (3.6)

where we let

\[
\tilde{T}_1(t) = - 4 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \left( \langle \partial_3 B(u_n(s)), \partial_3 u_n(s) \rangle \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} ds,
\tilde{T}_2(t) = 4 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \langle P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s))dW_n(s), u_n(s) \rangle_{0,1} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1},
\tilde{T}_3(t) = 2 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s))\Pi_n\|^2_{L^2} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} ds,
\tilde{T}_4(t) = 4 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \|\Pi_n \sigma(s, u_n(s))\Pi_n s u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} ds.
\]

The growth condition (2.33) implies that

\[
\tilde{T}_3(t) + \tilde{T}_4(t) \leq 6 \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \left[ \tilde{K}_0 + \tilde{K}_1 \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} + \tilde{K}_2 (\|\nabla_h u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2} + \|\partial_3 \nabla_h u_n(s)\|^2_{L^2}) \right] \|u_n(s)\|^2_{0,1} ds,
\]
while (2.19) implies
\[ |T_1(t)| \leq 4C \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \left( \epsilon_0 \| \nabla \partial_3 u_n(s) \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{\epsilon_1}{4\epsilon_0} \| u_n(s) \|^\alpha \partial_3 u_n(s) \|^2_{L^2} + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1 \frac{1}{\epsilon_1^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}} \| \partial_3 u_n(s) \|^2_{L^2} \right) \times \| u_n(s) \|_{0,1} \, ds. \]

The Burkholder-Davies-Gundy inequality, the growth condition (2.33) and Young’s inequality imply that for \( \beta \in (0, 1) \):
\[
\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \leq t} \| \tilde{F}_t \|_{s, \tau_N} \right) \leq 12 \mathbb{E} \left( \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |\sigma(r, u_n(r))| \frac{\| u_n(r) \|^{\frac{6}{2}}}{\epsilon} \, dr \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \beta \mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \leq t} \| u_n(s) \|_{0,1}^4 \right) + \frac{36}{\beta} \mathbb{E} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \left( \tilde{K}_0 + \tilde{K}_1 \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} + \tilde{K}_2 (\| \nabla \partial_3 u_n(s) \|^2_{L^2} + \| \partial_3 \nabla \partial_3 u_n(s) \|^2_{L^2}) \right) \| u_n(s) \|_{0,1} \, ds.
\]

If \( \tilde{K}_2 < \frac{2}{\beta} \) we may choose \( \beta \in (0, 1) \) and \( \epsilon > 0 \) such that \( \epsilon < 4\nu - 6(1 + 6/\beta) \tilde{K}_2 \), then \( \epsilon_0 > 0 \) such that \( 4C\epsilon_0 < \frac{2}{\beta} \), and finally \( \epsilon_1 > 0 \) such that \( \frac{4C\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_0} + \epsilon < 4(2\alpha + 1) \). For this choice of constants, neglecting some non positive integrals in the right hand side of (3.6), we deduce:
\[
(1 - \beta) \mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \| u_n(s \wedge \tau_N) \|_{0,1}^4 \right) + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \mathbb{E} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} (\| \nabla \partial_3 u_n \|^2_{L^2} + \| \partial_3 \nabla \partial_3 u_n \|^2_{L^2}) \, ds \leq \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|^4_{0,1} + \left( 6 + \frac{36}{\beta} \right) \tilde{K}_1 \mathbb{E} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \| u_n(s \wedge \tau_N) \|^4_{0,1} \, ds + \left[ 6 + \frac{36}{\beta} \right] \tilde{K}_0 \mathbb{E} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \| u_n(s \wedge \tau_N) \|^2_{0,1} \, ds.
\]

This inequality, (3.5) and Gronwall’s lemma yield \( \sup_{n} \mathbb{E} (\sup_{s \in [0, T]} \| u_n(s \wedge \tau_N) \|^4_{0,1}) < \infty \). We deduce the existence of a constant \( C \), which does not depend on \( n \) and \( \tau_N \), such that:
\[
\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \| u_n(s \wedge \tau_N) \|^4_{0,1} \right) + \mathbb{E} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{1,1} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} \, ds \leq C (1 + \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|^4_{0,1}).
\] (3.7)

We now prove that (3.2) holds. As \( N \to \infty \), the sequence of stopping times \( \tau_N \) increases to \( \tau^*_n \), and on the set \( \{ \tau^*_n < T \} \) we have \( \sup_{s \in [0, \tau^*_n]} \| u_n(s) \|_{0,1} \to \infty \). Hence (3.5) proves that \( P(\tau^*_n < T) = 0 \) and that for almost every \( \omega \), for \( N(\omega) \) large enough, \( \tau_N(\omega) = T \). The monotone convergence theorem used in (3.5) and (3.7), we deduce the following upper estimates for some constant which does not depend on \( n \):
\[
\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} \right) + \mathbb{E} \int_0^T (\| u_n(s) \|^2_{1,1} + \| u_n(s) \|^2_{L^2}) \, ds \leq C (1 + \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|^2_{0,1}),
\] (3.8)
\[
\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \| u_n(s) \|^4_{0,1} \right) + \mathbb{E} \int_0^T \| u_n(s) \|^2_{1,1} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} \, ds \leq C (1 + \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|^4_{0,1}).
\] (3.9)

To complete the proof and check (3.2), we finally prove that
\[
\sup_n \mathbb{E} \left( \int_0^T \| u_n(s) \|^2_{1,1} \, ds \right)^2 \leq C (1 + \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|^2_{0,1}).
\] (3.10)

The identity (3.3) and the upper estimates of \( T_1(t) \) and \( T_3(t) \) imply that for \( \tilde{K}_2 < 2\nu \), \( 2C\epsilon_0 < \tilde{K}_2 \) and \( \epsilon_1 \) small enough we have for every \( t \in [0, T] \) and :
\[
\| u_n(t \wedge \tau_N) \|^2_{0,1} + (2\nu - \tilde{K}_2) \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} (\| \nabla \partial_3 u_n \|^2_{L^2} + \| \partial_3 \nabla \partial_3 u_n \|^2_{L^2}) \, ds
\]
where for some positive constant $C$:

$$J(t) = \int_0^{T \wedge N} \left[ K_1 \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} + \frac{2CC_\alpha}{(\alpha-1)} \| \partial_3 u_n(s) \|^2 \right] ds \leq C \int_0^{T \wedge N} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} ds.$$  

Hence for $\tilde{K}_2 < 2\nu$, using the Doob and Cauchy Schwarz inequalities as well as (2.33), we deduce:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{s \leq T} \| u_n(s \wedge \tau_N) \|^2_{0,1} + (2\nu - \tilde{K}_2) \int_0^{T_N} (|\nabla_h u_n(s)|^2_{L^2} + |\partial_3 \nabla_h u_n(s)|^2_{L^2}) ds \right]^2 \leq 3\mathbb{E}(J(T)^2) + 3\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \leq T} T_2^2(s) \right) + 3\mathbb{E}(\| u_0 \|^4_{0,1})$$

$$\leq 3C\mathbb{E} \int_0^{T_N} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} ds + 3C\mathbb{E} \int_0^{T_N} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{2,1} \| \sigma(u_n(s))\Pi_n \|^2 ds + 3\mathbb{E}(\| u_0 \|^4_{0,1})$$

$$\leq 3C \sup_{s \leq T} [2\tilde{K}_2 \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} \| u_n(s) \|^2_{1,1} + (\tilde{K}_1 + T) \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1} + \tilde{K}_0 \| u_n(s) \|^2_{0,1}] ds$$

$$+ 3\mathbb{E}(\| u_0 \|^4_{0,1}).$$

Let $N \to \infty$ in this equation. Since $\tau_N(\omega) = T$ for $N(\omega)$ large enough, the above inequality where $\tau_N$ is replaced by $T$ (which is deduced by means of the monotone convergence theorem) coupled with (3.8) and (3.9) yield (3.10). This completes the proof. \qed

### 3.2. Well posedness of equation (2.3)

The aim of this section is to prove that if the initial condition $u_0 \in L^4(\Omega; \mathbb{H}^{0,1})$, equation (2.3) has a unique (weak) solution in the space $\mathcal{X}$ which belongs a.s. to $C([0,T]; \mathbb{H})$, where $\mathcal{X}$ has been defined in (2.7).

**Theorem 3.2.** Let $\sigma$ satisfy condition (C) with $\tilde{K}_2 < \frac{2\nu}{T^2}$ and $u_0$ be independent of $(W(t), t \geq 0)$ such that $\mathbb{E}(\| u_0 \|^4_{0,1}) < \infty$. Then there exists a weak solution $u \in \mathcal{X}$ to (2.3) with initial condition $u_0$. This solution belongs to $C([0,T]; \mathbb{H})$ a.s.

Furthermore, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that this solution satisfies the following upper estimate:

$$\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \| u(t) \|^4_{0,1} + \left( \int_0^T \| u(t) \|^2_{1,1} dt \right)^2 + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u(t,x)|^{2(\alpha+1)} dx dt \right) \leq C \left( 1 + \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|^4_{0,1} \right).$$  

(3.12)

If $L_2 < 2\nu$, then (2.3) has a pathwise unique weak solution in $\mathcal{X}$ which belongs a.s. to $C([0,T]; \mathbb{H})$.

**Proof.** The proof is decomposed in several steps.

Recall that $\mathcal{L}$ is defined by (2.31) and that $\sigma$ satisfies (2.32).

**Step 1: Weak convergence of the solution**

The inequalities (3.2) and (2.23) imply the existence of a subsequence of $(u_n, n \geq 1)$ (resp. of $(P_n \sigma(\cdot, u_n) \circ \Pi_n, n \geq 1)$ and of $(F(u_n), n \geq 1)$), still denoted by the same notation, of processes $u \in \mathcal{X}$ (resp. $S \in L^2(\Omega_T; \mathcal{L})$ and $F \in L^1(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \mathbb{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)^*$), and finally of a random variable $\tilde{u}(T) \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{H}^{0,1})$, for which the following properties hold:

(i) $u_n \to u$ weakly in $L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \mathbb{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)$,

(ii) $u_n$ is weak star converging to $u$ in $L^4(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T; \mathbb{H}^{0,1}))$,

(iii) $u_n(T) \to \tilde{u}(T)$ weakly in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{H}^{0,1})$. 


(iv) $F(u_n) \to \tilde{F}$ weakly in $[L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{1,1})) \cap L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)]^*$, 
(v) $P_n \sigma(., u_n(\cdot)) \Pi_n \to \tilde{S}$ weakly in $L^2(\Omega_T; \mathcal{L})$.

Indeed, (i) and (ii) are straightforward consequences of Proposition 3.1, of (3.2), and of uniqueness of the limit of $\mathbb{E} \int_0^T (u_n(t), v(t)) dt$ for appropriate $v$. The upper estimate (2.23) proves (iv). The definition of $P_n$, $\Pi_n$, the growth condition (2.32) and (3.2) imply:

$$\sup_n \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s)) \Pi_n|^2_L ds \leq \sup_n \mathbb{E} \int_0^T [K_0 + K_1 |u_n(s)|^2_{L^2} + K_2 \nabla u_n(s)|^2_{L^2}] ds < \infty.$$ 

This proves (v). Finally, (3.7) and the equality $\tau_N = T$ a.s. imply that $\sup_n \mathbb{E} \|u_n(T)\|_{0,1}^4 < \infty$, which proves (iii).

Furthermore, properties (i) and (ii) and (3.2) imply that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \int_0^T \|u(s)\|_{1,1}^2 ds \right)^2 + \int_0^T \|u(s)\|_{L^{2,2}}^{2n+2} ds \right] \leq C(1 + \mathbb{E} \|u_0\|_{0,1}^4),$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \|u(s)\|_{0,1}^4 \right) \leq C(1 + \mathbb{E} \|u_0\|_{0,1}^4).$$

**Step 2: An equation for the weak limits**  The approach is that used in [21]. We prove that $\tilde{u}(T) = u(T)$ a.s. and that for $t \in [0, T]:$

$$u(t) = u_0 + \int_0^t \tilde{F}(s) ds + \int_0^t \tilde{S}(s) dW(s). \quad (3.13)$$

For $\delta > 0$, let $f \in H^1(-\delta, T+\delta)$ be such that $\|f\|_{0, \infty} = 1$, $f(0) = 1$ and for any integer $j \geq 1$ set $g_j(t) = f(t)e_j$, where $\{e_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ is the previous orthonormal basis of $H$ made of elements of $H^2$ which are also orthogonal in $H^{0,1}$, such that for every $n \geq 1$, $\mathcal{H}_n = \text{span} \ (e_1, \cdots, e_n)$.

The Itô formula implies that for any $j \geq 1$, and for $0 \leq t \leq T$:

$$(u_n(T), g_j(T)) = (u_n(0), g_j(0)) + \sum_{i=1}^3 I_{n,j}^i, \quad (3.14)$$

where

$$I_{n,j}^1 = \int_0^T (u_n(s), e_j) f'(s) ds,$$

$$I_{n,j}^2 = \int_0^T (F(u_n(s)), g_j(s)) ds,$$

$$I_{n,j}^3 = \int_0^T (P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s)) \Pi_n dW(s), g_j(s)).$$

We study the convergence of all terms in (3.14). Since $f' \in L^2(0, T)$ and $\alpha > 1$, for every $Z \in L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega) \subset L^4(\Omega)$, the map $(t, \omega) \mapsto e_j Z(\omega) f'(t)$ belongs to $L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{0,1})) \subset L^{\frac{4}{3}}(\Omega; L^4(0, T; H^{0,1}))$. Hence, the weak-star convergence (ii) above implies that as $n \to \infty$, $I_{n,j}^1 \to \int_0^T (u(s), e_j) f'(s) ds$ weakly in $(L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega))$. Furthermore, the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality implies that $H^1(-\delta, T+\delta) \subset L^{2(\alpha+1)}(0, T)$ and $H^2 \subset L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Hence $(t, \omega) \mapsto g_j(t) Z(\omega) \in L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3) \cap L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; H^{1,1}))$; therefore, (iv) implies that as $n \to \infty$, $I_{n,j}^2 \to \int_0^T (F(s), g_j(s)) ds$ weakly in $(L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\Omega))$. Therefore, the upper estimate (2.23) and the growth condition (2.32) and (3.2) imply:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \int_0^T \|u(s)\|_{1,1}^2 ds \right)^2 + \int_0^T \|u(s)\|_{L^{2,2}}^{2n+2} ds \right] \leq C(1 + \mathbb{E} \|u_0\|_{0,1}^4),$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \|u(s)\|_{0,1}^4 \right) \leq C(1 + \mathbb{E} \|u_0\|_{0,1}^4).$$
To prove the convergence of $T_{n,j}^3$, as in [26] (see also [13]), let $\mathcal{P}_T$ denote the class of predictable processes in $L^2(\Omega,F,\mathbb{P})$ with the inner product

$$(G,J)_{\mathcal{P}_T} = \mathbb{E}\int_0^T (G(s),J(s))_\nu ds = \mathbb{E}\int_0^T \text{trace}_H(G(s)QJ(s)^*) ds.$$ 

The map $T : \mathcal{P}_T \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ defined by $T(G)(t) = \int_0^T (G(s)dW(s),g_j(s))$ is linear and continuous because of the Itô isometry. Furthermore, (v) shows that for every $G \in \mathcal{P}_T$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $(P_n\sigma(.,u_n(.)\Pi_n,G)_{\mathcal{P}_T} \rightarrow (\tilde{S}(.),G)_{\mathcal{P}_T}$ weakly in $L^2(\Omega)$. Hence, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\int_0^T (P_n\sigma(s,u_n(s))\Pi_n dW(s),g_j(s))$ converges to $\int_0^T (\tilde{S}_s dW(s),g_j(s))$. Finally, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $P_nu_0 = u_n(0) \rightarrow u_0$ in $H$. By (iii), $(u_n(T),g_j(T))$ converges to $(\tilde{u}(T),g_j(T))$ weakly in $L^2(\Omega)$. Therefore, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, (3.14) leads to:

$$\int_0^T (\tilde{S}(s)dW(s),g_j(s)) a.s.$$ 

Choosing $f$ in an appropriate way, we next prove a similar identity for any fixed $t \in [0,T]$. For $\delta > 0$, $k > \frac{1}{\delta}$, $t \in [0,T]$, let $f_k \in H^1(\delta,T+\delta)$ be such that $\|f_k\|_\infty = 1$, $f_k = 1$ on $(-\delta,t-\frac{1}{k})$ and $f_k = 0$ on $[t,T+\delta)$. Then $f_k \rightarrow 1_{(-\delta,T)}$ in $L^2$, and $f_k' \rightarrow -\delta_-$ in the sense of distributions. Hence as $k \rightarrow \infty$, (3.15) written with $f := f_k$ yields

$$= (u_0 - u(t),e_j) + \int_0^t \langle F(s),e_j \rangle ds + \int_0^t \langle \tilde{F}(s),g_j(s) \rangle ds$$ 

for almost all $(\omega,t) \in \Omega_T$. Here, the weak continuity (after some modification) of $u(t)$ in $H$ for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$ is deduced by using Lemma 1.4 in Chapter III in Temam [27]. Indeed, it is easy to see that (3.15) provides weak continuity with values in $H^{-1}$. Using the fact that the solution is also a.s $L^\infty(0,T;H)$, Lemma 1.4 from [27] provides that the solution is a.s. in $C_u([0,T];H)$.

Note that $j$ is arbitrary and $\mathbb{E}\int_0^T |\tilde{S}(s)|^2 ds < \infty$; hence for $0 \leq t \leq T$ and almost every $\omega$, we deduce (3.13). Moreover $\int_0^T \tilde{F}(s)ds \in H$ a.s. Let $f = 1_{(-\delta,T+\delta)}$; using again (3.15) we obtain

$$\hat{u}(T) = u_0 + \int_0^T \hat{F}(s)ds + \int_0^T \tilde{S}(s)dW(s).$$ 

This equation and (3.13) yield that $\hat{u}(T) = u(T)$ a.s.

**Step 3: Identification of the limits** In (3.13) we still have to prove that $d\mathbb{P} \otimes ds$ a.e. on $\Omega_T$, we have:

$$\tilde{S}(s) = \sigma(s,u(s)) \text{ and } \tilde{F}(s) = F(u(s)).$$ 

To establish these relations we use the same idea as in [20] (see also [26]). More precisely, we introduce a discounting factor which enables us to cancel out terms where both elements in the scalar products depend on $t$. Let $v \in \mathcal{X}$, where $\mathcal{X}$ has been defined in (2.7). Since $\sigma$ satisfies the Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) with a constant $L_2 < 2\nu$, we may choose $\eta \in (0,\nu)$ such that $L_2 < 2\eta$. For this choice of $\eta$, let $C_\eta > 0$ be defined by (2.26) and for every $t \in [0,T]$, set

$$r(t) = \int_0^t \left[ C_\eta \|v(s)\|^2_{1,1} + L_1 \right] ds. \quad (3.16)$$
Then almost surely, $0 \leq r(t) < \infty$ for all $t \in [0, T]$. Moreover, we also have that

$$r \in L^1(\Omega; L^\infty(0, T)), \quad e^{-r} \in L^\infty(\Omega_T), \quad r' \in L^1(\Omega_T), \quad r'e^{-r} \in L^2(\Omega; L^1(0, T)).$$

(3.17)

The weak convergence in (iii) and the property $P_n u_0 \to u_0$ in $H$ imply that

$$\mathbb{E}(|u(T)|^2_{L^2} e^{-r(T)}) - \mathbb{E}|u_0|^2_{L^2} \leq \liminf_n \left[ \mathbb{E}(|u_n(T)|^2_{L^2} e^{-r(T)}) - \mathbb{E}|P_n u_0|^2_{L^2} \right].$$

(3.18)

We now apply Itô's formula to $|\phi(t)|^2_{L^2} e^{-r(t)}$ for $\phi = u$ and $\phi = u_n$. This gives the relation

$$\mathbb{E}(|\phi(T)|^2_{L^2} e^{-r(T)}) - \mathbb{E}|\phi(0)|^2_{L^2} = \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} d \left\{ |\phi(s)|^2_{L^2} \right\} - \mathbb{E} \int_0^T r'(s) e^{-r(s)} |\phi(s)|^2_{L^2} ds,$$

which can be justified due to (3.17) and the property $|\phi|^2 \in L^1(\Omega, L^\infty((0, T))$ for both choices of $\phi$. Using (3.13), (3.1) and letting $u = v + (u - v)$ after simplification, from (3.18) we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \left[ - r'(s) \left\{ |u(s) - v(s)|^2_{L^2} + 2(u(s) - v(s), v(s)) \right\} + 2(F(s), u(s)) + |\tilde{S}(s)|^2_{L^2} \right] ds \leq \liminf_n X_n,$$

(3.19)

where

$$X_n = \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \left[ - r'(s) \left\{ |u_n(s) - v(s)|^2_{L^2} + 2(u_n(s) - v(s), v(s)) \right\} + 2(F(u_n(s)), u_n(s)) + |P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s))|^2_{L^2} \right] ds.$$

We write $X_n = Y_n + \sum_{i=1}^3 Z_n^i$, where $Y_n$ need not converge but is non positive, while the sequences $Z_n^i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$ converge as $n \to \infty$. The upper estimate in (2.26) and the Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) imply that for $s \in [0, T]$ and $L_2 < 2\eta < 2\nu$:

$$\begin{align*}
2(F(u_n(s)) - F(v(s)), u_n(s) - v(s)) + |P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s))\Pi_n - P_n \sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n|^2_{L^2} &
\leq -2\eta |\nabla_h(u_n(s) - v(s))|^2_{L^2} + C_\eta ||v(t)||^2_{1,1} |u_n(s) - v(s)|^2_{L^2} + |\sigma(s, u_n(s)) - \sigma(s, v(s))|^2_{L^2} \\
&
\leq -(2\eta - L_2) |\nabla_h(u_n(s) - v(s))|^2_{L^2} + (C_\eta ||v||^2_{1,1} + L_1) |u_n(s) - v(s)|^2_{L^2}.
\end{align*}$$

Hence the definition of $r$ in (3.16) implies that

$$Y_n := \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \left[ - r'(s)|u_n(s) - v(s)|^2_{L^2} + 2(F(u_n(s)) - F(v(s)), u_n(s) - v(s)) + |P_n [\sigma(s, u_n(s)) - \sigma(s, v(s))]|^2_{L^2} \right] ds \leq 0.$$

(3.20)

Furthermore, $X_n = Y_n + \sum_{i=1}^3 Z_n^i$, where

$$Z_n^1 = \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \left[ - 2r'(s)(u_n(s)) - v(s), v(s)) + 2(F(u_n(s)), v(s)) + 2(F(v(s)), u_n(s)) + 2(F(v(s)), v(s)) \right] ds,$$

$$Z_n^2 = 2 \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} (P_n \sigma(s, u_n(s))\Pi_n + P_n \sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n - \sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n \mathbb{E} |P_n \sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n|^2_{L^2} ds,$$

$$Z_n^3 = - \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} |P_n \sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n|^2_{L^2} ds.$$
Hence the dominated convergence theorem implies that
\[ P \text{ as } n \to \infty \] by the dominated convergence theorem. This yields
\[ \text{We next study the convergence of } Z_n^1, j = 1, 2, 3, \text{ and first prove that } \tilde{S}(s) = \sigma(s, u(s)) \text{ a.e. on } \Omega_T. \text{ The definition of } \mathcal{X} \text{ and } (3.17) \text{ imply that } r'e^{-r}v \in L^2(\Omega; L^1(0, T; \tilde{H}^{0,1})). \] Hence the weak star convergence (ii) implies that as \( n \to \infty \):
\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}r'(s)(u_n(s) - v(s), v(s))ds \to \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}r'(s)(u(s) - v(s), v(s))ds.
\]
Since (2.23) implies that \( F(v) \in (L^2(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^2(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3))^* \), the weak convergence (i) implies that
\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}(F(u_n(s)), u_n(s))ds \to \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}(F(v(s)), u(s))ds.
\]
Since \( v \in L^2(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \tilde{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^2(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3) \), the weak convergence (iv) implies that
\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}(F(u_n(s)), v(s))ds \to \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}(F(v(s)), v(s))ds.
\]
Finally, the weak convergence (v) implies that as \( n \to \infty \):
\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}(P_n\sigma(s, u_n(s))\Pi_n, \sigma(s, v(s)))_\mathcal{L} ds \to \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}(\tilde{S}(s), \sigma(s, v(s)))_\mathcal{L} ds.
\]
Hence as \( n \to \infty \),
\[
Z_n^1 \to \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \left[ -2r'(s)(u(s) - v(s), v(s)) + 2\langle \tilde{F}(s), v(s) \rangle + 2\langle F(v(s)), u(s) \rangle 
- 2\langle F(v(s)), v(s) \rangle + 2\langle \tilde{S}(s), \sigma(s, v(s)) \rangle_\mathcal{L} \right] ds. \quad (3.21)
\]
For almost every \((\omega, t) \in \Omega_T\) and any orthonormal basis \( \psi_j \) of \( H_0 \),
\[
\sum_{j \geq n+1} q_j |\sigma(s, v(s))\psi_j|_{L^2}^2
\]
converges to 0 as \( n \to \infty \). This sequence is dominated by \(|\sigma(s, v(s))|_{L^2}^2\) which belongs to \( L^1(P) \) by means of the growth condition (2.32) and the definition of \( \mathcal{X} \). Furthermore, the inequality \(|P_n\sigma(s, u_n(s)) \circ \Pi_n|_{\mathcal{L}} \leq |\sigma(s, u_n(s))|_{\mathcal{L}}\), the growth condition (2.32), (3.7) and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality yield
\[
Z_n^2 \leq \left( \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)}|P_n\sigma(s, u_n(s)) \circ \Pi_n|_{\mathcal{L}}^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \sum_{j \geq n+1} q_j |\sigma(s, v(s))\psi_j|_{L^2}^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]
In the above right hand side, the first factor remains bounded, while as \( n \to \infty \) the second one converges to 0 by the dominated convergence theorem. This yields
\[
Z_n^2 \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty. \quad (3.22)
\]
Finally, the definition of \( P_n, \Pi_n \) and the growth condition (2.32) imply that for a.e. \((\omega, s) \in \Omega_T\),
\[
\left| \sum_{j \geq 1} q_j |P_n\sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n\psi_j|_{L^2}^2 - |\sigma(s, v(s))|_{L^2}^2 \right| \leq 2 \sum_{j \geq n+1} q_j |\sigma(s, v(s))\psi_j|_{L^2}^2 
+ 2|P_n - \text{Id})|\sigma(s, v(s))|_{L^2}^2 \to 0
\]
as \( n \to \infty \). Furthermore, the growth condition (2.32) implies that for every \( n \):
\[
\left| \sum_{j \geq 1} q_j |P_n\sigma(s, v(s))\Pi_n\psi_j|_{L^2}^2 - |\sigma(s, v(s))|_{L^2}^2 \right| \leq 2|\sigma(s, v(s))|_{L^2}^2
\]
\[
\leq 2[K_0 + K_1|v(s)|_{L^2}^2 + K_2|\nabla_h v(s)|_{L^2}^2] \in L^1(\Omega_T).
\]
Hence the dominated convergence theorem implies that
\[
Z_n^3 \to -\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} |\sigma(s, v(s))|_{L^2}^2 ds. \quad (3.23)
\]
Using the inequalities (3.19)–(3.23) we obtain:

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r(s)} \left[ -r'(s)|u(s) - v(s)|_2^2 + 2 \langle \tilde{F}(s) - F(v(s)), u(s) - v(s) \rangle + |\tilde{S}(s) - \sigma(s, v(s))|^2_2 \right] ds \leq 0.
\]

(3.24)

Let \( v = u \in \mathcal{X} \); then we deduce that for almost every \((\omega, s) \in \Omega_T\) we have \( \tilde{S}(s) = \sigma(s, u(s)) \).

Using another choice of \( v \), we next prove that \( F(s) = F(u(s)) \) a.e. on \( \Omega_T \). Let \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \tilde{v} \in \mathcal{X} \) and set \( v_\lambda = u + \lambda \tilde{v} \in \mathcal{X} \). Then if \( r_\lambda \) is defined in terms of \( v_\lambda \) using (3.16), the inequality (3.24) yields

\[
\lambda^2 \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_\lambda(s)} r'_\lambda(s) |\tilde{v}(s)|_2^2 ds + 2 \lambda \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_\lambda(s)} \langle \tilde{F}(s) - F(u(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle ds + 2 \lambda \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_\lambda(s)} \langle F(u(s)) - F(v_\lambda(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle ds \leq 0.
\]

(3.25)

The upper estimate (2.26) and Hölder’s inequality imply that for \( \eta \in (0, \nu) \) and \( \lambda \in (0, 1] \),

\[
|\langle F(v_\lambda(s)) - F(u(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle| \leq \frac{1}{|\lambda|} |\langle F(v_\lambda(s)) - F(u(s)), v_\lambda(s) - u(s) \rangle| \leq |\lambda| |\phi(t)|,
\]

where by Hölder’s inequality we have

\[
\phi(t) = \eta \|\tilde{v}(t)\|^2_{1,1} + 2C_\eta \left( \|u(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \|\tilde{v}\|^2_{1,1} \right) |\tilde{v}(s)|_2^2 + C \text{arc} \left( \|u\|_{L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)} + \|\tilde{v}(s)\|^2_{L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \right) \|\tilde{v}(s)\|^2_{L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)} < \infty.
\]

Using once more Hölder’s inequality, we deduce that

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T \phi(t) dt \leq C \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T \|\tilde{v}(s)\|^2_{1,1} ds + \left( \int_0^T \|u(s)\|^2_{1,1} ds \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^T \|\tilde{v}(s)\|^2_{1,1} ds \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^T \|u(s)\|^2_{L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)} + \|\tilde{v}(s)\|^2_{L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)} \right] \|\tilde{v}(s)\|^2_{L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3)} < \infty.
\]

Since \( r_\lambda(s) \geq 0 \), the dominated convergence theorem implies that

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_\lambda(s)} \langle F(u(s)) - F(v_\lambda(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle ds \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad \lambda \to 0.
\]

Furthermore, since \( \tilde{F}(s) - F(u(s)) \in (L^4(\Omega; L^2(0, T; \bar{H}^{1,1})) \cap L^{2\alpha}(\Omega_T \times \mathbb{R}^3))^* \), using once more the dominated convergence theorem we deduce that as \( \lambda \to 0 \):

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_\lambda(s)} \langle \tilde{F}(s) - F(u(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle ds \to \mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_0(s)} \langle \tilde{F}(s) - F(u(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle ds.
\]

Dividing (3.25) by \( \lambda \) and letting \( \lambda \to 0^+ \) and \( \lambda \to 0^- \), we deduce that for every \( \tilde{v} \in \mathcal{X} \),

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-r_\lambda(s)} \langle \tilde{F}(s) - F(u(s)), \tilde{v}(s) \rangle ds = 0.
\]

This implies that \( \tilde{F}(s) = F(u(s)) \) a.e. on \( \Omega_T \).

**Step 4: Continuity of the solution** We next prove that \( u \in C([0, T]; H) \) a.s. The proof, based on some regularization of the solution, is similar to that in [13]; however, the functional setting is different which requires some changes. Set \( A = P_{\text{div}} \Delta \); then \( e^{-\delta A} \) maps \( \bar{H}^{1,1} \) to \( H^{-2} \) to \( H \) for any \( \delta > 0 \). Furthermore, the Gagliardo Nirenberg inequality implies that \( H^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \subset L^{2\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^3) \), so that the semi-group \( e^{-\delta A} \) also maps \( L^{2\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^3) = \)
(\(L^{2(\alpha+1)}(\mathbb{R}^3)^*\) \(\subset H^{-2}\) to \(H\). Since \(|u(s)|^{2a}u(s) \in L^{\frac{2(\alpha+1)}{2a+1}}(\mathbb{R}^3)\) for almost every \((\omega, t)\), we deduce that \(e^{-\delta A} \int_0^t F(u(s)) \, ds\) belongs to \(C([0, T], H)\). Finally, (2.32) in the growth condition \(\textbf{C}(\textbf{i})\) implies \(\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |e^{-\delta A}\sigma(s, u(s))|^2 \, L_{\omega,s} \, ds < +\infty\). Thus \(\int_0^t e^{-\delta A}\sigma(s, u(s)) \, dW(s)\) belongs to \(C([0, T], H)\) a.s. (see e.g. [14], Theorem 4.12). Therefore, it is sufficient to prove that a.s. \(e^{-\delta A}u\) converges to \(u\) uniformly on the time interval \([0, T]\), that is

\[
\lim_{\delta \to 0} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |u(t) - e^{-\delta A}u(t)|^2_{L^2} \right\} = 0. \tag{3.26}
\]

Let \(G_\delta = Id - e^{-\delta A}\) and apply Itô’s formula to \(|G_\delta u(t)|^2_{L^2}\). This yields

\[
|G_\delta u(t)|^2_{L^2} = |G_\delta u_0|^2_{L^2} - 2\nu \int_0^t \|G_\delta u(s)\|^2_{H^1_0} \, ds + 2I(t) + \int_0^t |G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))|^2_{L^2} \, ds
\]

\[
- 2\int_0^t \langle B(u(s)) + 2a |u(s)|^{2a}u(s), G_\delta^2 u(s) \rangle \, ds, \tag{3.27}
\]

where \(I(t) = \int_0^t \langle G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))dW(s), G_\delta u(s) \rangle\). By the Burkholder-Davies-Gundy and Schwarz inequalities we have

\[
\mathbb{E} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |I(t)| \leq C \mathbb{E} \left( \int_0^T \|G_\delta u(s)\|^2 \|G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))\|^2_{L^2} \, ds \right)^{1/2}
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |G_\delta u(t)|^2_{L^2} + C \mathbb{E} \int_0^T \|G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))\|^2_{L^2} \, ds.
\]

Hence for some constant \(C\), (3.27) yields

\[
\mathbb{E} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |G_\delta u(t)|^2_{L^2} \leq 2 |G_\delta u_0|^2_{L^2} + C \mathbb{E} \int_0^T \|G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))\|^2_{L^2} \, ds
\]

\[
+ 4 \mathbb{E} \int_0^T \langle B(u(s)) + 2a |u(s)|^{2a}u(s), G_\delta^2 u(s) \rangle \, ds.
\]

Since for every \(u \in H, |G_\delta u|_{L^2} \to 0\) as \(\delta \to 0\) and \(\sup_{\delta > 0} |G_\delta|_{L(H,H)} \leq 2\), we deduce that if \(\{\varphi_k\}\) denotes an orthonormal basis in \(H\), then \(|G_\delta \sigma(s,u_k(s))Q_{1/2} \varphi_k|^2_{L^2} \to 0\) for every \(k\) and almost every \((\omega, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T]\). Since

\[
\sup_{\delta > 0} \|G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))\|^2_{L^2} \leq \sum_k \sup_{\delta > 0} \|G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))Q_{1/2} \varphi_k\|^2_{L^2} \leq C \|\sigma(s,u(s))\|^2_{L^1(\Omega \times [0, T])},
\]

the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem implies \(\mathbb{E} \int_0^T |G_\delta \sigma(s,u(s))|^2_{L^2} \, ds \to 0\). Given \(u \in \tilde{H}^{1,1} \subset H^1\) we have \(\|G_\delta^2 u\|_{H^1} \to 0\) as \(\delta \to 0\); furthermore, \(\sup_{\delta > 0} \|G_\delta|_{L(H^{1,1},H^{1,1})} \leq 2\). Hence \(\langle B(u(s)), G_\delta^2 u(s) \rangle \to 0\) for almost every \((\omega, s) \in \Omega_T\). Furthermore, \(e^{-\delta A}\) is a bounded operator of \(L^{2(\alpha+1)}\) (see e.g. the Appendix of [14]). Hence \(\langle u(s)|^{2a}u(s), G_\delta^2 u(s) \rangle \to 0\) for almost every \((\omega, s) \in \Omega_T\). Therefore, as above, the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem concludes the proof of (3.26).

**Step 5: Pathwise uniqueness of the solution** We finally prove that if \(L_2\) is small enough, there exists a unique process in \(X\) and a.s. in \(C([0, T]; H)\) which is a weak solution to (2.3). Let \(u, v \in X\) be solutions to (2.3) and belong a.s. to \(C([0, T]; H)\). For every \(N\) set

\[
\tau_N = \inf\{s \geq 0 : |u(s)|_{L^2} \vee |v(s)|_{L^2} \geq N\} \land T.
\]
Since \( |u(.)|_{L^2} \) and \( |v(.)|_{L^2} \) are a.s. bounded on \([0, T]\) by the definition of \( X' \), we deduce that a.s. \( \tau_N \to T \) as \( N \to \infty \). Set \( U = u - v \); since \( L_2 < 2\nu \), we may choose \( \eta \in (0, \nu) \) such that \( L_2 < 2\eta < 2\nu \). Let \( C_\eta \) be a constant defined in (2.26); as in the argument of Step 4, despite of the lack of regularity of \( u \), we may apply Itô's formula to the square of the \( H \) norm and deduce

\[
e^{-2C_\eta \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} ||\nu(r)||^2_1 dr} |U(t \wedge \tau_N)|^2_{L^2} = 2M(t \wedge \tau_N) + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \psi(s) ds,
\]

where

\[
M(t) = \int_0^T e^{-2C_\eta \int_0^t ||\nu(r)||^2_1 dr} (U(s), [\sigma(s, u(s)) - \sigma(s, v(s))]) dW(s),
\]

\[
\psi(s) = e^{-2C_\eta \int_0^s ||\nu(r)||^2_1 dr}[ -2C_\eta ||v(s)||^2_{1,1} |U(s)|^2_{L^2} + 2(F(u(s)) - F(v(s)), U(s))
+ |\sigma(s, u(s)) - \sigma(s, v(s))|^2_2 ].
\]

We at first check that the process \( M \) is a square integrable martingale. Indeed, the Cauchy-Schwarz and the Young inequalities, the Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) and the definition of \( X' \) imply that

\[
\mathbb{E} \int_0^T e^{-4C_\eta \int_0^t ||\nu(r)||^2_1 dr} |U(s)|^2_{L^2} |(\sigma(s, u(s)) - (\sigma(s, v(s)))|^2_2 ds
\]

\[
\leq \mathbb{E} \int_0^T |U(s)|^2_{L^2} [L_1 |U(s)|^2_{L^2} + L_2 |\nabla_h U(s)|^2_{L^2}] ds
\]

\[
\leq C \mathbb{E} \left( \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |U(s)|^4_{L^2} \right) + C \mathbb{E} \left( \int_0^T |\nabla_h U(s)|^2_{L^2} ds \right)^2 < \infty.
\]

Furthermore, the upper estimate (2.26) and the Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) imply that for \( L_2 < 2\eta < 2\nu \), we have

\[
|\psi(s)| \leq (L_2 - 2\eta) |\nabla_h U(s)|^2_{L^2} + L_1 |U(s)|^2_{L^2} \leq L_1 |U(s)|^2_{L^2}.
\]

Hence taking expected values, we deduce that for any \( t \in [0, T] \):

\[
\mathbb{E} \left( e^{-2C_\eta \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} ||\nu(r)||^2_1 dr} |U(t \wedge \tau_N)|^2_{L^2} \right) \leq \int_0^t \mathbb{E} \left( e^{-2C_\eta \int_0^s ||\nu(r)||^2_1 dr} |U(s \wedge \tau_N)|^2_{L^2} \right) ds.
\]

The Gronwall lemma implies that for every \( t \in [0, T] \), we have \( U(t \wedge \tau_N) = 0 \) a.s. Since \( U \) a.s. belongs to \( C([0, T]; H) \), this completes the proof as \( N \to \infty \). \( \square \)

3.3. Examples. Here, we provide two examples of coefficients \( \sigma \) which satisfy condition (C)

Let \( \{\psi_k, k \geq 1\} \) denote an orthonormal basis of \( H_0 = Q_3^3 \dot{H}^{0,1} \) and for \( t \in [0, T] \), \( u \in H^{1,1} \) and \( \psi \in H_0 \); set

\[
\sigma(t, u)\psi(x) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\psi, \psi_k)_0 \sigma_k(t, x, u(x), \nabla_h u(x)),
\]

where \( \sigma_k : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^6 \to \mathbb{R}^3 \) are measurable functions with appropriate regularity and \( \nabla_h = (\partial_1 u, \partial_2 u) \).

**Example 1:** For \( t \in [0, T], x \in \mathbb{R}^3, y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) and \( z = (\zeta, \tilde{\zeta}) \) for \( \zeta, \tilde{\zeta} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) set

\[
\sigma_k(t, x, y, z) = \sigma_{k,0}(t, x) + \sigma_{k,1}(t, x)y + \sigma_{k,2}(t, x)z + \sigma_{k,3}(t, x)\tilde{\zeta},
\]

\[
\sigma_{k,0}(t, x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j e^{-t} e^{-\|\zeta_j\|^2_2},\quad \sigma_{k,1}(t, x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j e^{-t} e^{-\|\zeta_j\|^2_2},
\]

\[
\sigma_{k,2}(t, x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j e^{-t} e^{-\|\zeta_j\|^2_2},\quad \sigma_{k,3}(t, x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j e^{-t} e^{-\|\zeta_j\|^2_2},
\]

with \( a_j, b_j, c_j, d_j \) being appropriate constants.
where $\sigma_{k,0}(t,.) \in \tilde{H}^{0,1}$, $\sigma_{k,1}(t,.)$, $\sigma_{k,2}(t,.)$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{k,2}(t,.)$, $\partial_3 \sigma_{k,0}(t,.)$; $\partial_3 \sigma_{k,2}(t,.)$ and $\partial_3 \tilde{\sigma}_{k,2}(t,.)$ belong to $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Suppose furthermore that:

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \sum_{k \geq 1} \left[ \|\sigma_{k,0}(t,.)\|_{0,1}^2 + \|\sigma_{k,1}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\sigma_{k,2}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\tilde{\sigma}_{k,2}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \right] < \infty,$$

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \sum_{k \geq 1} \left[ \|\partial_3 \sigma_{k,1}(t,x)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\partial_3 \sigma_{k,2}(t,x)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\partial_3 \tilde{\sigma}_{k,2}(t,x)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \right] < \infty.$$

Then condition (2.32) holds with $K_0 = 3 \sup_t \sum_k \|\sigma_{k,0}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2$, $K_1 = 3 \sup_t \sum_k \|\sigma_{k,1}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2$ and $K_2 = 3 \sup_t \sum_k \left( \|\sigma_{k,2}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\tilde{\sigma}_{k,2}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \right)$. The Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) holds with $L_1 = \frac{2}{3} K_1$ and $L_2 = \frac{2}{3} K_2$.

Taking the partial derivative with respect to $x_3$, we deduce that (2.33) holds with

$$\tilde{K}_0 = 5 \sup_t \sum_k \|\sigma(t,.)\|_{0,1}^2,$$

$$\tilde{K}_1 = K_1 + 5 \sup_t \sum_k \left( \|\sigma_{k,1}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\partial_3 \sigma_{k,1}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \right)$$

and finally

$$\tilde{K}_2 = K_2 + 5 \sup_t \sum_k \left( \|\sigma_{k,2}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\tilde{\sigma}_{k,2}(t,.)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \right).$$

**Example 2** The following example has some more general Lipschitz structure. For $t \in [0,T]$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $y, y' \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and $z, z' \in \mathbb{R}^6$ set

$$|\sigma_k(t, x, y, z) - \sigma_k(t, x, y', z')| \leq C_{k,1}(t, x) |y - y'| + C_{k,2}(t, x) |z - z'|,$$

$$|\partial_{x_3} \sigma_k(t, x, y, z)| \leq \tilde{C}_{k,0}(t, x) + \tilde{C}_{k,1}(t, x) |y| + \tilde{C}_{k,2}(t, x) |z|,$$

where $\sigma_{k}(t, 0, 0)$ and $\tilde{C}_{k,0}$ belong to $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, while $C_{k,1}(t,.)$, $C_{k,2}(t,.)$, $\tilde{C}_{k,1}(t,.)$ and $\tilde{C}_{k,2}(t,.)$ belong to $[L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)]^3$. Moreover, we suppose that

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \sum_{k \geq 1} \sup_{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{12}} |\nabla_{y} \sigma_k(t, x, y, z)|^2 = \tilde{C}_3 < \infty,$$

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \sum_{k \geq 1} \sup_{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{12}} |\nabla_{z} \sigma_k(t, x, y, z)|^2 = \tilde{C}_4 < \infty,$$

and

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \sum_{k \geq 1} \left( |\sigma_{k}(t, 0, 0)|_{L^2}^2 + |\tilde{C}_{k,0}(t, .)|_{L^2}^2 \right) < \infty$$

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \sum_{k \geq 1} \left( \|C_{k,1}(t, .)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|C_{k,2}(t, .)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\tilde{C}_{k,1}(t, .)\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\tilde{C}_{k,2}(t, .)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \right) < \infty.$$

The growth condition (2.32) holds with:

$$K_0 = 3 \sup_t \sum_k \|\sigma_{k}(t, 0, 0)\|_{L^2}^2, \quad K_1 = 3 \sup_t \sum_k \|C_{k,1}(t, .)\|_{L^\infty}^2, \quad K_2 = 3 \sup_t \sum_k \|C_{k,2}(t, .)\|_{L^\infty}^2.$$

The Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) holds with $L_1 = \frac{2}{3} K_1$ and $L_2 = \frac{2}{3} K_2$. Taking partial derivatives with respect to $x_3$ yields that the growth condition (2.33) is satisfied with:

$$\tilde{K}_0 = K_0 + 5 \sup_t \sum_k |\tilde{C}_{k,0}(t, .)|_{L^2}^2.$$
\[ \tilde{K}_1 = K_1 + 5\tilde{C}_3 + \sup_t \sum_k (3\|C_{k,1}(t,.)\|^2_{L^\infty} + 5\|\tilde{C}_{k,1}(t,.)\|^2_{L^\infty}), \]

\[ \tilde{K}_2 = K_2 + 5\tilde{C}_4 + \sup_t \sum_k (3\|C_{k,2}(t,.)\|^2_{L^\infty} + 5\|\tilde{C}_{k,2}(t,.)\|^2_{L^\infty}). \]

4. LARGE DEVIATIONS

Recall that the set of processes \( \mathcal{X} \) has been defined in (2.7). For \( \epsilon > 0 \), let \( u^\epsilon \in \mathcal{X} \) such that \( u^\epsilon \in C([0,T]; H) \) a.s. denote the solution of (2.3) where the noise intensity is multiplied by a small parameter \( \epsilon > 0 \), that is

\[ u^\epsilon(t) = u_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \nu A_h u^\epsilon(s) - B(u^\epsilon(s)) - a|u^\epsilon(s)|^{2a} u^\epsilon(s) \right] ds + \sqrt{\epsilon} \int_0^t \sigma(s, u^\epsilon(s)) dW(s). \tag{4.1} \]

For any constants \( K_1, \tilde{K}_1 \) and \( \bar{L}_i \) in Condition (C), for \( \epsilon \) small enough there is a unique solution to (4.1) which is denoted \( u^\epsilon = \mathcal{G}^\epsilon(\sqrt{\epsilon} W) \) for some Borel-measurable function \( \mathcal{G}^\epsilon : C([0,T]; H^{0,1}) \to X \).

In this section we prove that \( u^\epsilon \) satisfies a large deviations principle in the space \( Y := C([0,T]; H) \cap L^2(0,T; H^{1,0}) \). We use the weak convergence approach introduced in [6] and [7]. We at first prove apriori estimate for stochastic control equations deduced from (2.3) by shifting \( W \) by some random element. To describe a set of admissible random shifts, we introduce the class \( \mathcal{A} \) as the set of \( H_0 \)—valued \( \mathcal{F}_t \)—predictable stochastic processes \( \phi \) such that \( \int_0^T |\phi(s)|_0^2 ds < \infty \), a.s. Let

\[ S_M = \left\{ \phi \in L^2(0,T; H_0) : \int_0^T |\phi(s)|_0^2 ds \leq M \right\}. \]

The set \( S_M \) endowed with the following weak topology is a Polish space (complete separable metric space) [7]:

\[ d_1(\phi, \psi) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} \left| \int_0^T \left( \phi(s) - \psi(s), \tilde{\epsilon}_i(s) \right)_0 ds \right|, \]

where \( \{\tilde{\epsilon}_i(s)\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \) is an orthonormal basis for \( L^2(0,T; H_0) \). Define

\[ \mathcal{A}_M = \{ \phi \in \mathcal{A} : \phi(\omega) \in S_M, \text{a.s.} \}. \tag{4.2} \]

Let \( \mathcal{B}(Y) \) denote the Borel \( \sigma \)—field of the Polish space \( Y \) endowed with the metric associated with the norm

\[ ||u||_Y = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |u(t)|_{L^2} + \left( \int_0^T ||u(t)||_{L^2}^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{4.3} \]

We recall some classical definitions; by convention the infimum over an empty set is \(+\infty\).

**Definition 4.1.** The random family \( (u^\epsilon) \) is said to satisfy a large deviation principle on \( Y \) with the good rate function \( I \) if the following conditions hold:

- **I is a good rate function.** The function function \( I : Y \to [0, \infty] \) is such that for each \( M \in [0, \infty] \) the level set \( \{ \phi \in Y : I(\phi) \leq M \} \) is a compact subset of \( Y \).
- For \( A \in \mathcal{B}(Y) \), set \( I(A) = \inf_{u \in A} I(u) \).

**Large deviation upper bound.** For each closed subset \( F \) of \( Y \):

\[ \limsup_{\epsilon \to 0} \epsilon \log \mathbb{P}(u^\epsilon \in F) \leq -I(F). \]

**Large deviation lower bound.** For each open subset \( G \) of \( Y \):

\[ \liminf_{\epsilon \to 0} \epsilon \log \mathbb{P}(u^\epsilon \in G) \geq -I(G). \]
For all $\phi \in L^2(0,T; H_0)$, we will prove that there exists a unique solution let $u_0^0 \in Y$ of the deterministic control equation (4.4) with initial condition $u_0^0(0) = u_0 \in L^4(\Omega; H^{0.1})$:

$$
du_0^0(t) + [-\nu A_h u_0^0(t) + B(u_0^0(t)) + a|u_0^0(t)|^{2a}u_0^0(t)]dt = \sigma(t, u_0^0(t))\phi(t)dt. \tag{4.4}
$$

Let $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{ \int_0^T \phi(s)ds : \phi \in L^2(0,T; H_0) \} \subset C([0,T], H_0)$. Define $\mathcal{G}^0 : C([0,T], H_0) \to Y$ by $\mathcal{G}^0(\Phi) = u_0^0$ for $\Phi = \int_0^T \phi(s)ds \in \mathcal{C}_0$ and $\mathcal{G}^0(\Phi) = 0$ otherwise.

Since the argument below requires some information about the difference of the solution at two different times, we need an additional assumption about the regularity of the map $\sigma(\cdot, u)$. Furthermore, for technical reasons, we will suppose that condition (C) holds with stronger growth and Lipschitz conditions, which forbid any gradient. This is summarized in the following:

**Condition (C')**

(i) **(Stronger growth and Lipschitz conditions):** The coefficient $\sigma$ satisfies condition (C) with the constants $K_2 = \tilde{K}_2 = L_2 = 0$.

(ii) **(Time Hölder regularity of $\sigma$):** There exist constants $\gamma > 0$ and $C \geq 0$ such that for $t_1, t_2 \in [0, T]$ and $u \in \tilde{H}^{1,0}$:

$$
|\sigma(t_1, u) - \sigma(t_2, u)|_L \leq C (1 + \|u\|_{1,0}) |t_1 - t_2|^\gamma.
$$

The following theorem is the main result of this section.

**Theorem 4.2.** Suppose that condition (C') is satisfied and that $u_0 \in \tilde{H}^{0.1}$. Then the solution $(u^\varepsilon)$ to (4.1) satisfies the large deviation principle in $Y = C([0,T]; H) \cap L^2(0,T\tilde{H}^{1.0})$, with the good rate function

$$
I_\varepsilon(u) = \inf_{\phi_0 \in L^2(0,T; H_0)} \{ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\phi(s)|^2_0 ds \}.
$$

The proof relies on properties of a stochastic control equation. Let $M > 0$, $\phi \in A_M$ and $u_0 \in L^4(\Omega; \tilde{H}^{0.1})$. Suppose that $\sigma$ satisfies condition (C')(i) and consider the following non linear SPDE with initial condition $u_0(0) = u_0$:

$$
d_t u_0(t) + \left[ -\nu A_h \Delta u_0(t) + B(u_0(t)) + a|u_0(t)|^{2a}u_0(t) \right]dt = \sigma(t, u_0(t))dW(t) + \sigma(t, u_0(t))\phi(t)dt. \tag{4.6}
$$

The following theorem shows that Theorem 3.2 holds in this setting. Its proof, which is similar to that of Theorem 3.2 (see also Theorem 2.4 in [13]), is given in the appendix. Note that the result would still be valid with ”small enough” $K_2$, $\tilde{K}_2$ and $L_2$. However, some further arguments needed to prove the Large Deviations Principle require these coefficients to vanish.

**Theorem 4.3.** Let $\sigma$ satisfy condition (C')(i). Then for every $M > 0$ and $T > 0$ and any $\mathcal{F}_0$-measurable $u_0$ such that $\mathbb{E}\|u_0\|_{0.1}^4 < \infty$ and any $\phi \in A_M$, there exists a unique weak solution $u_0$ in $X$ of the equation (4.6) with initial condition $u_0(0) = u_0 \in L^4(\Omega; \tilde{H}^{0.1})$. Furthermore, $u_0 \in C(0,T; H)$ a.s. and there exists a constant $C := C(K_0, K_1, \tilde{K}_0, \tilde{K}_1, T, M)$ such that for $\phi \in \tilde{A}_M$,

$$
\mathbb{E}\left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|u_0(t)\|_{0.1}^4 + \left( \int_0^T \|u_0(t)\|_{1,1}^2 dt \right)^2 + \int_0^T \|u_0(t)\|_{L^{2a+2}}^2 dt \right) \leq C \left( 1 + \mathbb{E}\|u_0\|_{0.1}^4 \right). \tag{4.7}
$$
We next consider stochastic control evolution equations deduced from (4.1) by a random shift by a function $\phi \in \mathcal{A}_M$, that is the solution $u^\varepsilon_\phi$ to the evolution equation:

$$
u A_h u^\varepsilon_\phi(t) = u^\varepsilon_\phi(0) + \int_0^t \left[ \nu A_h u^\varepsilon_\phi(s) - B(u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)) - a|u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)|^{2\alpha} u^\varepsilon_\phi(s) + \sigma(s, u^\varepsilon_\phi(s))(\phi(s)) \right] ds + \sqrt{\varepsilon} \int_0^t \sigma(s, u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)) dW(s).$$

(4.8)

Let $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, $(\phi_\varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0)$ be a family of random elements taking values in the set $\mathcal{A}_M$ given by (4.2). Let $u^\varepsilon_\phi$, be the solution of the corresponding stochastic control equation with initial condition $u^\varepsilon_\phi(0) = u_0 \in \bar{H}^{0,1}$:

$$dt u^\varepsilon_\phi(t) + \left[ -\nu A_h u^\varepsilon_\phi(t) + B(u^\varepsilon_\phi(t)) + a|u^\varepsilon_\phi(t)|^{2\alpha} u^\varepsilon_\phi(t) \right] dt = \sigma(t, u^\varepsilon_\phi(t))(\phi_\varepsilon(t) + \sqrt{\varepsilon} dW(t)).$$

(4.9)

Note that for $W^\varepsilon = W + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \int_0^\cdot \phi_\varepsilon(s) ds$ we have $u^\varepsilon_\phi = G^\varepsilon(\sqrt{\varepsilon} W^\varepsilon)$.

The following proposition establishes the weak convergence of the family $(u^\varepsilon_\phi)$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$. Its proof, which is similar to that of Proposition 4.3 in [15] (see also Proposition 3.4 in [13]), is given in the appendix.

**Proposition 4.4.** Suppose that condition (C') is satisfied. Let $u_0$ be $\mathcal{F}_0$-measurable such that $E\|u_0\|^4_{L^2} < +\infty$, and let $\phi_\varepsilon$ converge to $\phi$ in distribution as random elements taking values in $\mathcal{A}_M$, where this set is defined by (4.2) and endowed with the weak topology of the space $L^2(0, T; H_0)$. Then as $\varepsilon \to 0$, the solution $u^\varepsilon_\phi$ of (4.9) converges in distribution to the solution $u^0_\phi$ of (4.4) in $Y = C([0, T]; H) \cap \mathcal{L}^2(0, T; \bar{H}^{1,0})$ endowed with the norm (4.3). That is, as $\varepsilon \to 0$, $G^\varepsilon(\sqrt{\varepsilon}(W + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \int_0^\cdot \phi_\varepsilon(s) ds))$ converges in distribution to $G^0\left( \int_0^\cdot \phi(s) ds \right)$ in $Y$.

The following compactness result is the second ingredient which allows to transfer the LDP from $\sqrt{\varepsilon}W^\varepsilon$ to $u^\varepsilon$. Its proof is similar to that of Proposition 4.4 and easier; it will be sketched in the appendix.

**Proposition 4.5.** Suppose that condition (C') holds. Fix $M > 0$, $u_0 \in \bar{H}^{0,1}$ and let $K(M) = \{ u^0_\phi \in X : \phi \in \mathcal{S}_M \}$, where $u^0_\phi$ is the unique solution of the deterministic control equation (4.4), and let $Y = C([0, T]; H) \cap \mathcal{L}^2(0, T; \bar{H}^{1,0})$. Then $K(M)$ is a compact subset of $Y$.

Using the above results, we can complete the proof of the Large Deviations Principle for our stochastic Brinkman-Forchheimer 3D Navier-Stokes equations.

**Proof of Theorem 4.2:** Propositions 4.5 and 4.4 imply that the family $\{u^\varepsilon\}$ satisfies the Laplace principle, which is equivalent to the large deviation principle, in $Y$ with the good rate function defined by (4.5); see Theorem 4.4 in [6] or Theorem 5 in [7]. This concludes the proof of Theorem 4.2. \qed

5. **Appendix**

The computations in this section are similar to the ones established for the stochastic equation (2.3). Equation (4.4) is a particular case of equation (4.6) and the proof of the well posedness of (4.6) follows the steps used to prove that of (2.3). However, for the sake of completeness, we show some of the estimates that are performed for (4.6) to show how the extra term $\sigma(t, u_\phi(t))(\phi(t))$ with respect to (2.3) can be dealt with.
5.1. A priori estimates for the stochastic control equation. In this section we will only show how to obtain the estimates given in Theorem 4.3. The argument is similar to that of Theorem 3.2 (see also Theorem 2.4 in [13]). We briefly sketch it only pointing out the changes to be made to deal with the random shift $\phi$.

We at first consider an analog of (3.1). For $t \in [0, T]$, $\phi \in A_M$, $v \in \mathcal{H}_n$ and $u_{n, \phi}(0) = P_n u_0$, let $u_{n, \phi}$ be defined on $\mathcal{H}_n$ as follows:

$$d (u_{n, \phi}(t), v) = (F(u_{n, \phi}(t), v) dt + (P_n \sigma (t, u_{n, \phi}(t)) dW_n (t), v) + (P_n \sigma (t, u_{n, \phi}(t)) \Pi_n \phi (t), v) dt.$$

(5.1)

We check that an analog of (3.2) can be obtained for these processes with a constant $C$ which only depends on $M$ (but not on $\phi$ and $n$). We let $\tau_N = \inf \{ t : \| u_{n, \phi} (t) \|_{0, 1} \geq N \} \wedge T$. We apply the Itô formula to $\| \|_{0, 1}^2$ and the process $u_{n, \phi}$. This yields an equation similar to (3.3) where $u_n$ is replaced by $u_{n, \phi}$, and where we add the term $T_4 (t)$ in the right hand side, with

$$T_4 (t) = 2 \int_0^{\tau_N ^\wedge} (\sigma (s, u_{n, \phi} (s)) \phi, u_{n, \phi}(s)) ds.$$

The growth condition (2.33) with $\tilde{K}_2 = 0$, the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, and the inequality $|y| \leq 1 + y^2$ imply

$$|T_4 (t)| \leq 2 \int_0^{\tau_N ^\wedge} \left| \sqrt{K_0} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} |u_{n, \phi} (s)|_{L^2} \right| |\phi (s)|_0 \| u_{n, \phi} (s) \|_{0, 1} ds$$

$$\leq 2 \sqrt{K_0} MT + 2 \left( \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} \right) \int_0^{\tau_N ^\wedge} |\phi (s)|_0 \| u_{n, \phi} (s) \|_{0, 1}^2 ds.$$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$; as in the proof of Proposition 3.1, choose $\epsilon_0 > 0$ small enough to ensure $2C \epsilon_0 < 2\nu - \epsilon$, where $C$ is the constant in the right hand side of (2.22), and then $\epsilon_1 > 0$ small enough to ensure $\frac{d1}{d0} < 2a(2\alpha + 1) - \epsilon$. Set

$$X(t) = \sup_{s \leq \tau_N ^\wedge} \| u_{n, \phi} (s) \|_{0, 1}^2 + 2a \int_0^{\tau_N ^\wedge} \| u_{n, \phi} (s) \|_{L^{2\alpha + 2}}^2 ds, \quad Y(t) = \int_0^{\tau_N ^\wedge} \left[ (|\nabla_h u_{n, \phi} (s)|_{L^2}^2 + |\partial_3 \nabla_h u_{n, \phi} (s)|_{L^2}^2) + \| u_{n, \phi} (s) \|_{L^{2\alpha + 2}}^2 \right] ds.$$

For this choice of constants, we deduce that

$$X(t) + \epsilon Y(t) \leq Z + \int_0^t \varphi (r) X(r) dr + I (t),$$

where $\varphi (r) = \tilde{K}_1 + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{\alpha - 1}} + 2 \left( \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} \right) |\phi (r)|_0$ and

$$Z = \| u_0 \|_{0, 1}^2 + \tilde{K}_0 T + 2 \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} MT, \quad I (t) = 2 \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \left| \int_0^{\tau_N ^\wedge} (\sigma (r, u_{n, \phi} (r)) dW (r), u_{n, \phi} (r))_{0, 1} \right|.$$

The Burkholder-Davies-Gundy inequality, the growth condition (2.33) with $\tilde{K}_2 = 0$ and arguments similar to those in the proof of Proposition 3.1 imply that for $\beta \in (0, 1)$, $\gamma = \frac{\beta}{\tilde{K}_1}$, $\tilde{C} = \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \tilde{K}_0 T$ we have

$$E(I (t)) \leq \beta E(X(t)) + \gamma \int_0^t E(X(s)) ds + \tilde{C}.$$

Then $\int_0^T \varphi (s) ds \leq \tilde{K}_1 T + C_\alpha \epsilon_0^{-1} \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{\alpha - 1}} T + 2 \left( \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} \right) \sqrt{MT} := C(1)$. 

Since \( \phi \) is random, we need an extension of Gronwall’s lemma (see [15], Lemma 3.9 for the proof of a more general result).

**Lemma 5.1.** Let \( X, Y, I \) and \( \varphi \) be non-negative processes and \( Z \) be a non-negative integrable random variable. Assume that \( I \) is non-decreasing and there exist non-negative constants \( C, \kappa, \beta, \gamma \) with the following properties

\[
\int_0^T \varphi(s) \, ds \leq C \text{ a.s.,} \quad 2\beta e^C \leq 1, \tag{5.2}
\]

and such that for \( 0 \leq t \leq T \),

\[
X(t) + \kappa Y(t) \leq Z + \int_0^t \varphi(r) \, X(r) \, dr + I(t), \text{ a.s.,}
\]

\[
\mathbb{E}(I(t)) \leq \beta \mathbb{E}(X(t)) + \gamma \int_0^t \mathbb{E}(X(s)) \, ds + \tilde{C},
\]

where \( \tilde{C} > 0 \) is a constant. If \( X \in L^\infty([0, T] \times \Omega) \), then we have

\[
\mathbb{E}(X(t) + \kappa Y(t)) \leq 2 \exp\left( C + 2\beta \gamma e^C \right) \left( \mathbb{E}(Z) + \tilde{C} \right), \quad t \in [0, T]. \tag{5.3}
\]

Lemma 5.1 implies that for all \( t \in [0, T] \) we have \( \mathbb{E}(X(t) + \epsilon Y(t)) \leq 2 \exp(C(1) + 2t\gamma e^{C(1)})[\mathbb{E}Z + \tilde{C}] \).

Hence there exists a constant \( C \), which only depends on \( M, T \) and the constants \( \tilde{K}_i \), \( i = 0, 1 \) in Condition (C), such that for every \( \phi \in \mathcal{A}_M \)

\[
\mathbb{E}\left( \sup_{s \in [0, T]} \| u_{n, \phi}(s \land \tau_N) \|_{0,1}^2 + \int_0^{\tau_N} \left( \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{1,1}^2 + \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{2,2}^{2\alpha+2} \right) \, ds \right) \leq C \left( 1 + \mathbb{E}\| u_0 \|_{0,1}^2 \right). \tag{5.4}
\]

We then apply once more the Itô formula to the square of \( \| u_{n, \phi} \|_{0,1}^2 \). This yields an upper estimate similar to (3.6) with \( u_{n, \phi} \) instead of \( u_n \), and where we add \( \tilde{T}_5(t) \) in the right hand side, with

\[
\tilde{T}_5(t) = 4 \int_0^{t \land \tau_N} (\sigma(s, u_{n, \phi}(s)) \varphi(s), u_{n, \phi}(s))_{0,1} \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{0,1}^2 \, ds.
\]

Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the growth condition (2.33) with \( \tilde{K}_2 = 0 \), we deduce that

\[
|\tilde{T}_5(t)| \leq 4 \int_0^{t \land \tau_N} \left( \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} \right) \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{0,1}^2 \| \varphi(s) \|_{0,1} ds + 4\sqrt{\tilde{K}_0 T M}.
\]

Let

\[
\tilde{X}(t) = \sup_{s \in [0, t]} \| u_{n, \phi}(s \land \tau_N) \|_{0,1}^2, \quad \tilde{Y}(t) = \int_0^{t \land \tau_N} \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{0,1}^2 \left( \| \nabla_h u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{L^2}^2 + \partial_t \nabla_h u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{L^2}^2 \right) ds.
\]

Then choosing again \( \epsilon_0 \) and \( \epsilon_1 \) small enough, we deduce that for some \( \epsilon > 0 \),

\[
\tilde{X}(t) + \epsilon \tilde{Y}(t) \leq Z + \tilde{I}(t) + \int_0^t \tilde{\varphi}(s) \tilde{X}(s) \, ds,
\]

where \( \tilde{\varphi}(s) = 6\tilde{K}_1 + 4 \left( \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} \right) \| \phi(s) \|_{0,1} I(t) = \sup_{s \in [0, t]} \tilde{T}_2(s) \) for \( \tilde{T}_2(s) \) defined in (3.6) and \( \tilde{Z} = \sqrt{4\tilde{K}_0 T M + 6\tilde{K}_0 \int_0^{\tau_N} \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{0,1}^2 \, ds}. \) Then \( \int_0^T \tilde{\varphi}(s) \, ds \leq C(2) := 6\tilde{K}_1 + 4 \left( \sqrt{\tilde{K}_0} + \sqrt{\tilde{K}_1} \right) \sqrt{T M}. \) For \( \beta \in (0, 1) \) and \( \tilde{\gamma} = \frac{36}{\beta} \tilde{K}_1 \), we have \( \mathbb{E}(\tilde{I}(t) \leq \beta \mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}(t)) + \tilde{\gamma} \int_0^t \mathbb{E}(\tilde{X}(s)) \, ds + C^{\prime}\)
where \( \bar{C}' = \frac{32}{3} \mathbb{E} \int_0^{\tau_N} \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{1, 1}^2 ds \) is finite by (5.4). Using once more Lemma 5.1 we deduce the existence of a constant \( C \) depending on \( M, T \) and the constants \( \bar{K}_i \) in (2.33) such that
\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \| u_{n, \phi}(s \wedge \tau_N) \|_{1, 1}^2 + \int_0^{\tau_N} \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{1, 1}^2 \| u_{n, \phi}(s) \|_{1, 1}^2 ds \right] \leq C (1 + \mathbb{E} \| u_0 \|_{1, 1}^2). \tag{5.5}
\]
holds for any \( \phi \in \mathcal{A}_M \).

This estimate being established, we follow the steps in the proof of Theorem 3.2 and prove that the weak limit \( u_\phi \) of a proper subsequence of the sequence \( (u_{n, \phi}, n \geq 1) \) is a solution to the evolution equation (4.6). In order to conclude the proof of Theorem 4.3, it remains only to prove the almost sure continuity of the process \( u_\phi \).

Let \( W^\phi(t) = W(t) + \int_0^t \phi(s) ds \); the Girsanov theorem implies that \( W^\phi \) is a Brownian motion under the probability \( \tilde{P} \) with density \( \exp( -\int_0^t \phi(s) dW(s) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |\phi(s)|^2 ds ) \) with respect to \( P \) on \( \mathcal{F}_t \). Under \( \tilde{P} \) the process \( u_\phi \) is the unique solution to the evolution equation (2.3) in \( \mathcal{X} \) and belongs \( \tilde{P} \) a.s. to \( C([0, T] : H) \). Since the probabilities \( \tilde{P} \) and \( P \) are equivalent and this completes the proof of Theorem 4.3.

5.2 Weak convergence of the stochastic control equations (Proposition 4.4).

We first prove the following technical lemma, which studies time increments of the solution to the stochastic control problem (4.8). To state the lemma mentioned above, we need the following notations. For every integer \( n \), let \( \psi_n : [0, T] \to [0, T] \) denote a measurable map such that for every \( s \in [0, T] \), \( s \leq \psi_n(s) \leq (s + c2^{-n}) \wedge T \) for some positive constant \( c \). Given \( N > 0 \), \( \phi \in \mathcal{A}_M \), and for \( t \in [0, T] \), let
\[
G_N(t) = \{ \omega : \left( \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \| u_\phi^\omega(s)(\omega) \|_{L_2}^2 \right)^2 \| u_\phi^\omega(s)(\omega) \|_{L_1}^2 \leq N \}.
\]

**Lemma 5.2.** Let \( \varepsilon_0, M, N > 0 \), \( \sigma \) satisfy condition (C’)(i). Let \( u_0 \in L^4(\Omega; \dot{H}^{0,1}) \) be \( \mathcal{F}_0 \)-measurable, and let \( u_\phi^\omega(t) \) be solution of (4.8). Then there exists a positive constant \( C \) (depending on \( K_i, \bar{K}_i, i = 0, 1, L_i, T, M, N, \varepsilon_0 \)) such that for any \( \phi \in \mathcal{A}_M, \varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0] \):
\[
I_n(\phi, \varepsilon) := \mathbb{E} \left[ 1_{G_N(T)} \int_0^T \left\{ \| u_\phi^\omega(s) - u_\phi^\omega(\psi_n(s)) \|_{L_2}^2 + \| u_\phi^\omega(\psi_n(s)) - u_\phi^\omega(\psi_n(s)) \|_{L_1}^2 \right\} ds \right] \leq C 2^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}. \tag{5.6}
\]

**Proof.** The proof is close to that of Lemma 3.3 in [13]. Let \( \phi \in \mathcal{A}_M, \varepsilon \geq 0 \); for any \( s \in [0, T] \), Itô’s formula yields \( \| u_\phi^\omega(\psi_n(s)) - u_\phi^\omega(s) \|_{L_2}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 I_{n,i} \), where
\[
I_{n,1} = 2 \sqrt{\varepsilon} \mathbb{E} \left( 1_{G_N(T)} \int_0^T ds \int_s^T \psi_n(s) \left( \| \sigma(r, u_\phi^\omega(r)) dW(r), u_\phi^\omega(r) - u_\phi^\omega(s) \|_{L_1}^2 \right) \right),
\]
\[
I_{n,2} = \varepsilon \mathbb{E} \left( 1_{G_N(T)} \int_0^T ds \int_s^T \psi_n(s) \left( \| \sigma(r, u_\phi^\omega(r)) \|_{L_2}^2 \right) dr \right),
\]
\[
I_{n,3} = 2 \mathbb{E} \left( 1_{G_N(T)} \int_0^T ds \int_s^T \psi_n(s) \left( \sigma(r, u_\phi^\omega(r)) \dot{\phi}(r), u_\phi^\omega(r) - u_\phi^\omega(s) \|_{L_2}^2 \right) dr \right),
\]
\[
I_{n,4} = 2 \nu \mathbb{E} \left( 1_{G_N(T)} \int_0^T ds \int_s^T \psi_n(s) \left( \Delta_h u_\phi^\omega(r), u_\phi^\omega(r) - u_\phi^\omega(s) \|_{L_2}^2 \right) dr \right),
\]
\[
I_{n,5} = -2 \mathbb{E} \left( 1_{G_N(T)} \int_0^T ds \int_s^T \psi_n(s) \left( B(u_\phi^\omega(r)), u_\phi^\omega(r) - u_\phi^\omega(s) \|_{L_2}^2 \right) dr \right),
\]
Clearly $G_N(T) \subset G_N(r)$ for $r \in [0, T]$. In particular this means that $|u^r_\phi(r)|_{L^2}^2 + |u^s_\phi(s)|_{L^2}^2 \leq N$ on $G_N(r)$ for $0 \leq s \leq r \leq T$. We use this observation in the considerations below.

The Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality and the growth condition (2.32) yield for $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$:

$$|I_{n,1}| \leq 6 \varepsilon \int_0^T ds \int_s^\psi \xi \sigma(r, u^r_\phi(r)) |u^r_\phi(r) - u^s_\phi(s)|^2 dr \frac{1}{3} \leq 6 \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi \frac{|K_0 + K_1 u^r_\phi(r)|^2_{L^2}}{dr} \frac{1}{3}.$$  

Schwarz’s inequality and Fubini’s theorem as well as (4.7), which holds uniformly in $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$ for fixed $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ (since the constants $K_i$ and $L_1$ are multiplied by at most $\varepsilon_0$), imply

$$|I_{n,1}| \leq 6 \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi \frac{|K_0 + K_1 u^r_\phi(r)|^2_{L^2}}{dr} \frac{1}{3} \leq C_1 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} (5.7)$$

for some constant $C_1$ depending only on $K_i, i = 0, 1, M, \varepsilon_0, N$ and $T$. The growth condition (2.32) and Fubini’s theorem yield that for $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$:

$$|I_{n,2}| \leq \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi (K_0 + K_1 u^r_\phi(r)) |u^r_\phi(r) - u^s_\phi(s)|^2 dr \leq C_2 2^{-n} (5.8)$$

for some constant $C_2$ depending on the same parameters as $C_1$. The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, Fubini’s theorem, the growth condition (2.32) and the definition of $A_M$ yield

$$|I_{n,3}| \leq \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi \frac{(K_0 + K_1 u^r_\phi(r))^2_{L^2}}{dr} |\phi(r)|_0 |u^r_\phi(r) - u^s_\phi(s)| L^2 dr \leq 4 \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi |\phi(r)|_0 (K_0 + K_1 N)^2 \left( \int_{(r-c2^n ) \cup 0} ds \right) dr \leq C_3 2^{-n}, \quad (5.9)$$

for some constant $C_3$ depending on the same parameters as $C_1$. Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we deduce that

$$|I_{n,4}| = 2 \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi |\phi(r)|_0 (K_0 + K_1 N)^2 \left( \int_{(r-c2^n ) \cup 0} ds \right) dr \leq C 2^{-n}. \quad (5.10)$$

The antisymmetry relation (2.5), the inequality (2.15), the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and Fubini’s theorem and inequality yield:

$$|I_{n,5}| \leq 2 \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi |\phi(r)|_0 (B(u^c_\phi(r), u^c_\phi(s))) \leq C 2^{-n} |\phi(r)|_0 (K_0 + K_1 N)^2 \left( \int_{(r-c2^n ) \cup 0} ds \right) dr \leq C 2^{-n} \quad (5.11)$$

for some constant $C_5$ which depends on $T$ and $N$. 

$$I_{n,6} = -2a \left( \int_0^T \int_s^\psi \xi |\phi(r)|_0 (B(u^c_\phi(r), u^c_\phi(s))) \right).$$
Finally, Fubini’s theorem and Hölder’s inequality imply:
\[
|I_{n,6}| \leq 2a \mathbb{E} \left[ 1_{G_N}(T) \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( |u_{\phi}^\varepsilon(r)|^{2\alpha+2} + |u_{\phi}^\varepsilon(s)|^{2\alpha+1} \right) dx dr \right]
\]
\[
\leq 2a \mathbb{E} \left[ 1_{G_N}(T) \int_0^T ds \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( |u_{\phi}^\varepsilon(s)|^{2\alpha+2} \right) dx \right]
\]
\[
+ 2a \mathbb{E} \left[ 1_{G_N}(T) \int_0^T ds \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( |u_{\phi}^\varepsilon(s)|^{2\alpha+1} \right) dx \right]
\]
\[
+ 2a 2^{-\varepsilon N}
\]
\[
\leq 2a(c2^{-n}) \mathbb{E} \left[ 1_{G_N}(T) \left( \int_0^T |u_{\phi}^\varepsilon(r)|^{2\alpha+2} dr \right)^{\frac{2\alpha+1}{2\alpha+2}} \left( \int_0^T |u_{\phi}^\varepsilon(s)|^{2\alpha+2} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}} \right]
\]
\[
+ 2a 2^{-\varepsilon N} \leq C_6 2^{-n} \tag{5.12}
\]
for some constant $C_6$ depending on $T$ and $N$. Collecting the upper estimates from (5.7)-(5.12), we conclude the proof of (5.6).

In the setting of large deviations, we will use Lemma 5.2 with the following choice of the function $\psi_n$. For any integer $n$ define a step function $s \mapsto \bar{s}_n$ on $[0,T]$ by the formula
\[
\bar{s}_n = t_k + 1 = (k + 1)T - n \quad \text{for} \quad s \in \left[kT - n, (k + 1)T - n\right].
\]

Then the map $\psi_n(s) = \bar{s}_n$ clearly satisfies the previous requirements with $c = T$.

**Proof of Proposition 4.4**

Now we return to the setting of this proposition and recall that for random elements $(\phi_\varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0)$ taking values in the set $A_M$, we let $u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon$ denote the solution to (4.9) with initial condition $u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(0) = u_0 \in \hat{H}^{0.1}$.

Since $A_M$ is a Polish space (complete separable metric space), by the Skorokhod representation theorem, we can construct processes $(\tilde{\phi}_\varepsilon, \tilde{\phi}, \tilde{W}^\varepsilon)$ such that the joint distribution of $(\tilde{\phi}_\varepsilon, \tilde{W}^\varepsilon)$ is the same as that of $(\phi_\varepsilon, W^\varepsilon)$, the distribution of $\phi$ coincides with that of $\phi_\varepsilon$, and $\tilde{\phi}_\varepsilon \to \tilde{\phi}$, a.s., in the (weak) topology of $S_M$. Hence a.s. for every $t \in [0, T]$, $\int_0^T \tilde{\phi}_\varepsilon(s)ds - \int_0^T \tilde{\phi}(s)ds \to 0$ weakly in $H_0$. To lighten notations, we will write $(\tilde{\phi}_\varepsilon, \tilde{\phi}, \tilde{W}^\varepsilon) = (\phi_\varepsilon, \phi, W)$. Let $U_\varepsilon = u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon - u_0^\varepsilon$; then $U_\varepsilon(0) = 0$ and
\[
dU_\varepsilon(t) = \left[ F(u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(t)) - F(u_0^\varepsilon(t)) + \sigma(t, u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(t)) \phi_\varepsilon(t) - \sigma(t, u_0^\varepsilon(t)) \phi(t) \right] dt
\]
\[
+ \sqrt{\varepsilon} \sigma(t, u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(t)) dW(t). \tag{5.14}
\]

Let $\eta \in (0, \nu)$ and $C_\eta$ be defined in (2.26); Itô’s formula, the upper estimate (2.26), the growth condition (2.32) and the Lipschitz condition $(C’(i))$ imply for $t \in [0, T]$: \[
|U_\varepsilon(t)|_{L_2}^2 + 2\varepsilon \int_0^t |\nabla U_\varepsilon(s)|_{L_2}^2 ds + 2\varepsilon \int_0^t \left[ |u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(s)| + |u_0^\varepsilon(s)| \right]^\alpha |U_\varepsilon(s)|_{L_2}^2 ds
\]
\[
\leq \sum_{i=1}^3 T_i(t, \varepsilon) + 2\int_0^t C_\eta |u_0^\varepsilon(s)|_{H_1}^2 + \sqrt{\varepsilon} |\phi_\varepsilon(s)| |U_\varepsilon(s)|_{L_2}^2 ds, \tag{5.15}
\]
where
\[
T_1(t, \varepsilon) = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \int_0^t (U_\varepsilon(s), \sigma(s, u_{\phi_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(s)) dW(s)),
\]
for some constant which holds uniformly in $L$

Indeed, (5.15) and Gronwall’s lemma imply that on $\{0 \leq s \leq t\}$ let

$$G_N(t) = \{ \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |u^0_\phi(s)|^2_{L^2} \leq N \} \cap \left\{ \int_0^t (\|u^0_\phi(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \|u^0_\phi(s)\|^{2n+2}_{L^{2n+2}}) \, ds \leq N \right\},$$

$$G_{N,\varepsilon}(t) = G_N(t) \cap \left\{ \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (|u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)|^2_{L^2} \leq N) \right\} \cap \left\{ \int_0^t (\|u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \|u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)\|^{2n+2}_{L^{2n+2}}) \, ds \leq N \right\}.$$

The proof consists in two steps.

**Step 1:** For any $\varepsilon_0 \in [0, 1]$, we have $\sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0} \sup_{\phi, \phi_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{A}_M} \mathbb{P}(G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)^c) \rightarrow 0$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Indeed, for $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$, $\phi, \phi_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{A}_M$, the Markov inequality and the a priori estimate (4.7), which holds uniformly in $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$, imply

$$\mathbb{P}(G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)^c) \leq \mathbb{P}\left( \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} |u^0_\phi(s)|^2_{L^2} > N \right) + \mathbb{P}\left( \int_0^T (\|u^0_\phi(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \|u^0_\phi(s)\|^{2n+2}_{L^{2n+2}}) \, ds > N \right)$$

$$+ \mathbb{P}\left( \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} |u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)|^2_{L^2} > N \right) + \mathbb{P}\left( \int_0^T (\|u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \|u^\varepsilon_\phi(s)\|^{2n+2}_{L^{2n+2}}) \, ds > N \right)$$

$$\leq C \left( 1 + \mathbb{E}[\|u\|^4_{0,1}] \right) N^{-1},$$

for some constant $C$ depending on $T$ and $M$.

**Step 2:** Fix $N > 0$, $\phi, \phi_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{A}_M$ such that as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\phi_\varepsilon \rightarrow \phi$ a.s. in the weak topology of $L^2(0, T; H_0)$; then one has as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[ 1_{G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)} \left( \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} \|U_\varepsilon(t)\|^2_{L^2} + \int_0^T \|\nabla_h U_\varepsilon(t)\|^2_{L^2} \, dt \right) \right] \rightarrow 0.$$  

(5.17)

Indeed, (5.15) and Gronwall’s lemma imply that on $G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)$,

$$\sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} \|U_\varepsilon(t)\|^2_{L^2} \leq \left[ \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} \left( T_1(t, \varepsilon) + T_3(t, \varepsilon) \right) + \varepsilon C_\varepsilon \right] \exp \left( 2C_\varepsilon N + 2\sqrt{L_1MT} \right),$$

where $C_\varepsilon = T(K_0 + K_1N)$. Using again (5.15) we deduce that for some constant $\tilde{C} = C(T, M, N)$, one has for every $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[ 1_{G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)} \|U_\varepsilon\|^2_{L^2} \right] \leq \tilde{C} \left( \varepsilon + E\left[ 1_{G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} \left( T_1(t, \varepsilon) + T_3(t, \varepsilon) \right) \right] \right).$$  

(5.18)

Since the sets $G_{N,\varepsilon}(\cdot)$ decrease, $\mathbb{E}\left( 1_{G_{N,\varepsilon}(T)} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} |T_1(t, \varepsilon)| \right) \leq \mathbb{E}(\lambda_\varepsilon)$, where

$$\lambda_\varepsilon := 2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \sup_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq T} \left| \int_0^t 1_{G_{N,\varepsilon}(s)} \left( U_\varepsilon(s), \sigma(s, u^\varepsilon_\phi(s))dW(s) \right) \right|.$$

The scalar-valued random variables $\lambda_\varepsilon$ converge to 0 in $L^1$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Indeed, by the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality, (2.32) and the definition of $G_{N,\varepsilon}(s)$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}(\lambda_\varepsilon) \leq 6\sqrt{\varepsilon} \mathbb{E}\left( \int_0^T 1_{G_{N,\varepsilon}(s)} \|U_\varepsilon(s)\|^2_{L^2} \|\sigma(s, u^\varepsilon_\phi(s))\|^2_{L^2}ds \right)^{1/2}.$$
The time Hölder regularity

A similar computation based on the Lipschitz condition (C)(ii) and Lemma 5.2 yields for some constant $C_3 := C(T, M, N)$ and any $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$

$$
\tilde{T}_3(N, n, \varepsilon) \leq \sqrt{2N} \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \int_0^T |u^0_\phi(s) - u^0_\phi(\bar{s}_n)|^2 |s| ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \int_0^T |\phi_\varepsilon(s) - \phi(s)|^2 ds \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C_3 2^{-\frac{n}{4}}. \tag{5.22}
$$

The time Hölder regularity (C') (ii) on $\sigma(., u)$ and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality imply:

$$
\tilde{T}_2(N, n, \varepsilon) \leq C \sqrt{N} 2^{-n\gamma} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \int_0^T (1 + |u^0_\phi(s)|_{1,0}) |\phi_\varepsilon(s) - \phi(s)|_0 ds \right) \right] \leq C_2 2^{-n\gamma} \tag{5.23}
$$
for some constant $\bar{C}_2 = C(T, M, N)$. Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the growth condition (2.32), we deduce for $\bar{C}_4 = C(T, N, M)$ and any $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$

$$
\bar{T}_4(N, n, \varepsilon) \leq E \left[ 1_{G_{N, \varepsilon}(T)} \sup_{1 \leq k \leq 2^n} \left( K_0 + K_1 |u_0^0(t_k)|^2_{L^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} |\phi_\varepsilon(s) - \phi(s)|_0 \, ds \right] 
\leq 2\varepsilon \sqrt{N} \left( K_0 + K_1 N \right) \bar{E} \left( \sup_{1 \leq k \leq 2^n} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} |\phi_\varepsilon(s) - \phi(s)|_0 \, ds \right) \leq 4\bar{C}_4 \varepsilon^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}. \tag{5.24}
$$

Finally, note that the weak convergence of $\phi_\varepsilon$ to $\phi$ implies that for any $a, b \in [0, T]$, $a < b$, as $\varepsilon \to 0$ the integral $\int_a^b \phi_\varepsilon(s) \, ds$ converges to $\int_a^b \phi(s) \, ds$ in the weak topology of $H_0$. Therefore, since for the operator $\sigma(t, u_0^0(t))$ is compact from $H_0$ to $H$, we deduce that for every $k$,

$$
\left| \sigma(t, u_0^0(t)) \left( \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \phi_\varepsilon(s) \, ds - \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \phi(s) \, ds \right) \right|_{L^2} \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad \varepsilon \to 0.
$$

Hence a.s., for fixed $n$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$, $\bar{T}_5(N, n, \varepsilon, \omega) \to 0$. Furthermore, $\bar{T}_5(N, n, \varepsilon, \omega) \leq C(K_0, K_1, N, M)$ and hence the dominated convergence theorem proves that for any fixed $n, N$, $\bar{E}(\bar{T}_5(N, n, \varepsilon)) \to 0$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

Thus, (5.20)-(5.24) imply that for any fixed $N \geq 1$ and any integer $n \geq 1$

$$
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \bar{E} \left[ 1_{G_{N, \varepsilon}(T)} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |T_3(t, \varepsilon)| \right] \leq C_{N, T, M} 2^{-n(\gamma/4)}.
$$

Since $n$ is arbitrary, this yields for any integer $N \geq 1$:

$$
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \bar{E} \left[ 1_{G_{N, \varepsilon}(T)} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |T_3(t, \varepsilon)| \right] = 0.
$$

Therefore from (5.18) and (5.19) we obtain (5.17). By the Markov inequality

$$
P(\|U_\varepsilon\|_Y > \delta) \leq \mathbb{P}(G_{N, \varepsilon}(T)^c) + \frac{1}{\delta^2} \mathbb{E} \left( 1_{G_{N, \varepsilon}(T)} \|U_\varepsilon\|_2^2 \right) \quad \text{for any} \quad \delta > 0.
$$

Finally, (5.16) and (5.17) yield that for any integer $N \geq 1$,

$$
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \mathbb{P}(\|U_\varepsilon\|_Y > \delta) \leq C(T, M) N^{-1}.
$$

for some constant $C(T, M)$ which does not depend on $N$. This implies $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \mathbb{P}(\|U_\varepsilon\|_Y > \delta) = 0$ for any $\delta > 0$, which concludes the proof of Proposition 4.4. \hfill \Box

5.3. Proof of the compactness of the set of controlled equations (Proposition 4.5). Recall that we want to prove that the set $K(M) = \{ u_\phi^0 \in X : \phi \in S_M \}$ is a compact subset of $Y$. Let $\{ u_\phi^0 \}$ be a sequence in $K(M)$, corresponding to solutions of (4.4) with controls $\{ \phi_n \}$ in $S_M$:

$$
du_\phi^0(t) = F(u_\phi^0(t)) dt + \sigma(t, u_\phi^0(t)) \phi_n(t) dt, \quad u_\phi^0(0) = u_0 \in H^{0,1}.
$$

Since $S_M$ is a bounded closed subset in the Hilbert space $L^2(0, T; H_0)$, it is weakly compact. So there exists a subsequence of $\{ \phi_n \}$, still denoted as $\{ \phi_n \}$, which converges weakly to a limit $\phi$ in $L^2(0, T; H_0)$. Note that in fact $\phi \in S_M$ as $S_M$ is closed. We now show that the corresponding subsequence of solutions, still denoted as $\{ u_\phi^0 \}$, converges in $Y$ to $u_\phi^0$ which is the solution of the following “limit” equation

$$
du_\phi^0(t) = F(u_\phi^0(t)) dt + \sigma(t, u_\phi^0(t)) \phi(t) dt, \quad u(0) = u_0.
$$
This will complete the proof of the compactness of $K(M)$. To ease notation we will often drop the time parameters $s$, $t$, ... in the equations and integrals.

Let $U_n = u_n - u_0^n$; using (2.26) with $\eta \in (0, \nu)$, Condition (C) and Young’s inequality, we deduce for $t \in [0, T]$:

$$
|U_n(t)|^2_{L^2} + 2\eta \int_0^t |\nabla_h U_n(s)|^2_{L^2} ds \leq 2C_\eta \int_0^t \|u_\phi^0(s)\|^2_{1,1} |U_n(s)|^2_{L^2} ds
$$

$$
+ 2 \int_0^t \left\{ \left( \left[ \sigma(s, u_n^0(s)) - \sigma(s, u_0^0(s)) \right] \phi_n(s), U_n(s) \right)
+ \left( \sigma(s, u_0^0(s))(\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)) , U_n(s) \right) \right\} ds
$$

$$
\leq 2 \int_0^t |U_n(s)|^2 (C_\eta \|u_\phi^0(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \sqrt{L_1} |\phi_n(s)|_0) ds
$$

$$
+ 2 \int_0^t \left( \sigma(s, u_0^0(s)) [\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)] , U_n(s) \right) ds. \quad (5.25)
$$

The inequality (4.7) implies that there exists a finite positive constant $\tilde{C}$ such that

$$
\sup_n \left[ \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left( |u(t)|^2_{L^2} + |u_n(t)|^2_{L^2} \right) + \int_0^T (\|u^0_\phi(s)\|^2_{1,1} + \|u^0_n(s)\|^2_{1,1}) ds \right] = \tilde{C}. \quad (5.26)
$$

Thus Gronwall’s lemma implies that

$$
\sup_{t \leq T} |U_n(t)|^2 + 2\eta \int_0^T |\nabla_h U_n(t)|^2_{L^2} dt \leq \exp \left( 2(C_\eta \tilde{C} + \sqrt{L_1MT}) \right) \sum_{i=1}^5 I_{n,N}, \quad (5.27)
$$

where, as in the proof of Proposition 4.4, we have for $t_k = kT2^{-N}$:

$$
I_{n,N}^1 = \int_0^T |(\sigma(s, u_\phi^0(s))[\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)], U_n(s) - U_n(s_N))| ds,
$$

$$
I_{n,N}^2 = \int_0^T \left| \left( \left[ \sigma(s, u_\phi^0(s)) - \sigma(s_N, u_\phi^0(s)) \right] [\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)], U_n(s_N) \right) \right| ds,
$$

$$
I_{n,N}^3 = \int_0^T \left| \left( \left[ \sigma(s, u_\phi^0(s)) - \sigma(s_N, u_\phi^0(s)) \right] [\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)], U_n(s_N) \right) \right| ds,
$$

$$
I_{n,N}^4 = \sup_{1 \leq k \leq 2N} \sup_{t_{k-1} \leq t \leq t_k} \left| \left( \sigma(t_k, u_\phi^0(t_k)) \int_t^{t_k} (\phi(s) - \phi(s)) ds , U_n(t_k) \right) \right|,
$$

$$
I_{n,N}^5 = \sum_{k=1}^{2N} \left( \sigma(t_k, u_\phi^0(t_k)) \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} [\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)] ds , U_n(t_k) \right).
$$

The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, condition (C’) (i) and Lemma 5.2 imply that for some constants $C_i$, which depend on $M$ and $T$, but do not depend on $n$ and $N$:

$$
I_{n,N}^1 \leq (K_0 + K_1\tilde{C})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_0^T (|v_n^0(s) - u_n^0(s_N)|^2_{L^2} + |v^0_\phi(s) - u^0_\phi(s_N)|^2_{L^2}) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
$$

$$
\times \left( \int_0^T |\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)|^2_{L^2} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C_1 2^{-\frac{N}{2}}, \quad (5.28)
$$

$$
I_{n,N}^2 \leq 2\sqrt{L_1\tilde{C}} \left( \int_0^T |v^0_\phi(s) - u^0_\phi(s_N)|^2_{L^2} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_0^T |\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)|^2_{L^2} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C_3 2^{-\frac{N}{2}}, \quad (5.29)
$$
Furthermore, condition (C')(ii) implies that
\[
I_{n,N}^2 \leq C 2^{-N\gamma} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} (\|u_0^0(t)\|_{L^2} + \|u_n^0(t)\|_{L^2}) \int_0^T (1 + \|u_n^0(s)\|_{1,0})(\|\phi(s)\|_0 + \|\phi_n(s)\|_0) \, ds
\leq C 2^{-N\gamma}.
\] (5.31)

For fixed $N$ and $k = 1, \cdots, 2^N$, as $n \to \infty$, the weak convergence of $\phi_n$ to $\phi$ implies that of $\int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} (\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)) \, ds$ to 0 weakly in $H_0$. Since $\sigma(t_k, u_0^0(t_k))$ is a compact operator, we deduce that for fixed $k$ the sequence $\sigma(t_k, u_0^0(t_k)) \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} (\phi_n(s) - \phi(s)) \, ds$ converges to 0 strongly in $H$ as $n \to \infty$. Since $\sup_n \{U_n(t_k)\} \leq 2\sqrt{C}$, we have $\lim_n t_5^{5,N} = 0$. Thus (5.27)–(5.31) yield for every integer $N \geq 1$
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \sup_{t \leq T} \|U_n(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \int_0^T \|U_n(t)\|_{1,0}^2 \, dt \right\} \leq C 2^{-N(\gamma + \frac{1}{2})}.
\]

Since $N$ is arbitrary, we deduce that $\|U_n\|_Y \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. This shows that every sequence in $K(M)$ has a convergent subsequence. Hence $K(M)$ is a sequentially relatively compact subset of $Y$. Finally, let $\{u_0^0\}$ be a sequence of elements of $K(M)$ which converges to $v$ in $Y$. The above argument shows that there exists a subsequence $\{u_{n_k}^0, k \geq 1\}$ which converges to some element $u_0 \in K(M)$ for the same topology of $Y$. Hence $v = u_0^0, K(M)$ is a closed subset of $Y$, and this completes the proof of Proposition 4.5. \bbox

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