MIXTURE BGK MODEL NEAR A GLOBAL MAXWELLIAN

GI-CHAN BAE, CHRISTIAN KLINGENBERG, MARLIES PIRNER, AND SEOK-BAE YUN

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

1. Introduction

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\partial_t F_1 + v\cdot\nabla_x F_1 = n_1(\mathcal{M}_{11}-F_1) + n_2(\mathcal{M}_{12}-F_1),\\
&\partial_t F_2 + v\cdot\nabla_x F_2 = n_2(\mathcal{M}_{22}-F_2) + n_1(\mathcal{M}_{21}-F_2),\\
&F_1(x,v,0)=F_{10}(x,v), \qquad F_2(x,v,0)=F_{20}(x,v).
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1}
$$

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

$$
\mathcal{M}_{ii} = \frac{n_i}{\sqrt{2\pi\frac{T_i}{m_i}}^3}\exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_i|^2}{2\frac{T_i}{m_i}}\right), \quad (i=1,2).
$$

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

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

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The inter-species Maxwellian distributions are defined by

$$\mathcal{M}_{12} = \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{T_{12}}{m_1}}^3} \exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{12}|^2}{2\frac{T_{12}}{m_1}}\right), \qquad \mathcal{M}_{21} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{T_{21}}{m_2}}^3} \exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{21}|^2}{2\frac{T_{21}}{m_2}}\right),$$

where the inter-species bulk velocities U_{12}, U_{21} and the inter-species temperatures T_{12}, T_{21} are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} U_{12} &= \delta U_1 + (1-\delta) U_2, \\ U_{21} &= \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta) U_1 + \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right) U_2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} T_{12} &= \omega T_1 + (1-\omega) T_2 + \gamma |U_2 - U_1|^2, \\ T_{21} &= (1-\omega) T_1 + \omega T_2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} m_1 (1-\delta) \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}(\delta - 1) + 1 + \delta\right) - \gamma\right) |U_2 - U_1|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Here, the free parameter δ and ω denote the momentum interchange rate and the temperature interchange rate, respectively. In (1.1), $n_i(\mathcal{M}_{ii} - F_i)$ $(i = 1, 2)$ are the intra-species relaxation operators for i-th gas component, while $n_j(\mathcal{M}_{ij} - F_i)$ $(i \neq j)$ are the inter-species relaxation operators between different components of the gas. We note that the inter-species relaxation operators describe the interchange of the macroscopic momentum and the temperature between two different species of gas. These relaxation operators satisfy the following cancellation properties:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\mathcal{M}_{ii} - F_i) \left(1, m_i v, m_i |v|^2\right) dv = 0, \quad i = 1, 2 \\ &\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\mathcal{M}_{12} - F_1) dv = 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\mathcal{M}_{21} - F_2) dv = 0, \\ &\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_1 (\mathcal{M}_{12} - F_1) m_1 v dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_2 (\mathcal{M}_{21} - F_2) m_2 v dv = 0, \\ &\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_1 (\mathcal{M}_{12} - F_1) m_1 |v|^2 dv + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} n_2 (\mathcal{M}_{21} - F_2) m_2 |v|^2 dv = 0, \end{aligned}$$

leading to the following conservation laws of the density, total momentum, and total energy:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} F_1(x,v,t) dv dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} F_2(x,v,t) dv dx = 0, \\ &\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} \left(F_1(x,v,t) m_1 v + F_2(x,v,t) m_2 v\right) dv dx = 0, \\ &\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} \left(F_1(x,v,t) m_1 |v|^2 + F_2(x,v,t) m_2 |v|^2\right) dv dx = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

To ensure the positivity of all temperatures, the free parameters ω, δ, and γ are restricted to

$$\frac{\frac{m_1}{m_2} - 1}{1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}} \le \delta < 1, \qquad 0 \le \omega < 1,$$

and

$$0 \le \gamma \le \frac{m_1}{3}(1-\delta) \left[\left(1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}\right) \delta + 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}\right].$$

For more details, see [47].

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

$$\mu_1(v) = n_{10}\frac{\sqrt{m_1}^3}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3}e^{-\frac{m_1|v|^2}{2}}, \qquad \mu_2(v) = n_{20}\frac{\sqrt{m_2}^3}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3}e^{-\frac{m_2|v|^2}{2}}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t f_1 + v\cdot\nabla_x f_1 &= L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1,f_2) + \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2),\\ \partial_t f_2 + v\cdot\nabla_x f_2 &= L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1,f_2) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2). \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

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

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

where P_k is the L^2 projection onto the linear space spanned by

$$\left\{\sqrt{\mu_k}, v\sqrt{\mu_k}, |v|^2\sqrt{\mu_k}\right\}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} L_{12}(f_1,f_2) &= n_{20}(P_1f_1 - f_1)\\ &\quad + n_{20}\Bigg[(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{1i}\\ &\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{15}\Bigg], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{21}(f_1,f_2) &= n_{10}(P_2f_2 - f_2)\\ &\quad + n_{10}\Bigg[\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i}\\ &\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\Bigg], \end{aligned}$$

for $0\le\delta,\omega<1$ and $\{e_{ki}\}_{1\le i\le 5}$ is an orthonormal basis spanned by $\left\{\sqrt{\mu_k}, v\sqrt{\mu_k}, |v|^2\sqrt{\mu_k}\right\}$ for $k=1,2$. Finally, Γ_{11}, Γ_{22}, Γ_{12}, and Γ_{21} are nonlinear perturbations. For detailed derivation of (1.3), see Sec. 2.

We introduce

$$L(f_1,f_2) = (L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1,f_2), L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1,f_2)),$$

and

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

to rewrite (1.3) in the following succinct form:

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

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

- The constant C in the estimates will be defined generically.

- $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{L^2_v}$ and $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}$ denote the standard L^2 inner product on $\mathbb{R}^3_v$ and $\mathbb{T}^3_x\times\mathbb{R}^3_v$, respectively.
$$\langle f,g\rangle_{L^2_v}=\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(v)g(v)dv,\quad \langle f,g\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}=\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3} f(x,v)g(x,v)dvdx.$$
- $\|\cdot\|_{L^2_v}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{L^2_{x,v}}$ denote the standard L^2 norms in $\mathbb{R}^3_v$ and $\mathbb{T}^3_x\times\mathbb{R}^3_v$, respectively:
$$\|f\|_{L^2_v}\equiv\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}|f(v)|^2dv\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},\quad \|f\|_{L^2_{x,v}}\equiv\left(\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3}|f(x,v)|^2dvdx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
- We define an L^2 inner product between two vectors (f_1,f_2) and (g_1,g_2) as
$$\langle(f_1,f_2),(g_1,g_2)\rangle_{L^2_v}=\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1(v)g_1(v)+f_2(v)g_2(v)dv,$$
$$\langle(f_1,f_2),(g_1,g_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}=\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3} f_1(x,v)g_1(x,v)+f_2(x,v)g_2(x,v)dvdx.$$
- The standard L^2 norm of a vector denotes
$$\|\left(f(x,v),g(x,v)\right)\|_{L^2_v}=\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}|f(v)|^2+|g(v)|^2dv\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$
$$\|\left(f(x,v),g(x,v)\right)\|_{L^2_{x,v}}=\left(\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3}|f(x,v)|^2+|g(x,v)|^2dvdx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
- We use the following notations for multi-indices differential operators:
$$\alpha=[\alpha_0,\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3],\quad \beta=[\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3],$$
and
$$\partial^\alpha_\beta=\partial^{\alpha_0}_t\partial^{\alpha_1}_{x_1}\partial^{\alpha_2}_{x_2}\partial^{\alpha_3}_{x_3}\partial^{\beta_1}_{v_1}\partial^{\beta_2}_{v_2}\partial^{\beta_3}_{v_3}.$$
- We employ the following convention for simplicity.
$$\partial^\alpha_\beta(f_1,f_2)=\left(\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1,\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\right).$$
- We define the high-order energy norm $\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1(t),f_2(t))$:
$$\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1(t),f_2(t))=\sum_{\substack{|\alpha|\le N_1,\ |\beta|\le N_2\\ N_1+N_2=N}}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta\left(f_1(t),f_2(t)\right)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$
For notational simplicity, we use $\mathcal{E}(t)$ to denote $\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1(t),f_2(t))$ when the dependency on (N_1,N_2) is not relevant.

We are now ready to state our main result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $N\ge 3$. We set the macroscopic quantities of the initial data to the same with that of the global equilibria:*
$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3}F_{k0}(x,v)\begin{pmatrix}1\\ m_kv\\ m_k|v|^2\end{pmatrix}dvdx=\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3}\mu_k(v)\begin{pmatrix}1\\ m_kv\\ m_k|v|^2\end{pmatrix}dvdx,$$
for $k=1,2$. We define f_{k0} as $F_{k0}=\mu_k+\sqrt{\mu_k}f_{k0}$. Then there exists $\epsilon>0$ such that if $\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_{10},f_{20})<\epsilon$, then there exists a unique global-in-time classical solution of (1.1) *satisfying*

- *The two distribution functions are non-negative:*
$$F_k(x,v,t) = \mu_k + \sqrt{\mu_k} f_k \geq 0.$$
- *The conservation laws hold* (1.2).
- *The distribution functions converge exponentially to the global equilibrium:*
$$\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_1,f_2)(t) \leq Ce^{-\eta t}\mathcal{E}_{N_1,N_2}(f_{10},f_{20}).$$
In the case of $N_2 = 0$*, that is, if* $\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(f_{10},f_{20}) < \epsilon$*, we have the following more detailed convergence estimate:*
$$\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(f_1,f_2)(t) \leq Ce^{-\eta\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}t}\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(f_{10},f_{20}).$$
- *Let* (f_1,f_2) *and* $(\bar{f}_1,\bar{f}_2)$ *be solutions corresponding to the initial data* (f_{10},f_{20}) *and* $(\bar{f}_{10},\bar{f}_{20})$*, respectively, then the system satisfies the following* L^2 *stability:*
$$\|(f_1-\bar{f}_1,f_2-\bar{f}_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\|(f_{10}-\bar{f}_{10},f_{20}-\bar{f}_{20})\|_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Remark 1.2. The convergence rate in the case of $N_2 = 0$ shows that the higher interchange rate (δ and ω close to 0) gives the faster convergence rates.

The most important step is the identification of the dissipation mechanism of the linearized multi-component relaxation operator. To investigate the dissipative property of L, we decompose the linearized inter-species relaxation operator L_{ij} $(i \neq j)$ further into the mass interaction part L^1_{ij} and the momentum-energy interaction part L^2_{ij}:
$$L^1_{12}(f_1) = n_{20}(P_1f_1 - f_1), \quad L^1_{21}(f_2) = n_{10}(P_2f_2 - f_2),$$
and
$$\begin{aligned}
L^2_{12}(f_1,f_2) &= n_{20}\Bigg[(1-\delta)\sum_{2\leq i\leq 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{1i} \\
&\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{15}\Bigg], \\
L^2_{21}(f_1,f_2) &= n_{10}\Bigg[\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\leq i\leq 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i} \\
&\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\Bigg],
\end{aligned}$$
so that $L_{12} = L^1_{12} + L^2_{12}$ and $L_{21} = L^1_{21} + L^2_{21}$. We first derive from an explicit computation that the intra-species operator L_{ii} and the mass interaction part of the inter-species operator L^1_{12} and L^1_{21} give rise to the following partial dissipative estimate:
$$\begin{aligned}
&\langle (L_{11}+L^1_{12})f_1,f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle (L_{22}+L_{21})f_2,f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \\
&\qquad = -(n_{10}+n_{20})\|(I-P_1,I-P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$
We note that the dissipation estimate above is too weak in that it involves 10-dimensional degeneracy, which is 4-dimensional bigger than the 6-dimensional conservation laws in (1.2). It is the additional dissipation from the momentum-energy interaction parts L^2_{12}, L^2_{21} of the inter-species operators L_{12} and L_{21} that make up for the deficiency:
$$\begin{aligned}
\langle L^2_{12},f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle L^2_{21},f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} &\leq -\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}(n_{10}+n_{20}) \\
&\quad \times\left(\|(P_1,P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right),
\end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

where P is an orthonormal $L^2 \times L^2$ projection on the space spanned by the following 6-dimensional basis

$$\{(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),(m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}),\big((m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1},(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}\big)\}.$$

Then partial dissipation estimates (1.4) and (1.5) complement each other to give rise to the following multi-component dissipation estimate for L:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L(f_1,f_2),(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq -(n_{10}+n_{20})\Big(&\max\{\delta,\omega\}\|(I-P_1,I-P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &+\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}\|(I-P)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\Big).\end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

The dissipation estimate (1.6), together with further analysis on the degeneracy part through the standard micro-macro decomposition, provides the following full coercivity depending on the interchange rates:

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

Due to the presence of the momentum interchange rate δ and the energy interchange rate ω between different components in the dissipation estimate, we see that the larger interchange rate (when δ and ω are close to zero) leads to the stronger dissipation, and therefore, the faster convergence to the global equilibrium:

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

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

Various BGK models to describe the dynamics of multi-component gases are proposed in the literature. Examples include the model of Gross and Krook [37], the model of Hamel [43], the model of Greene [35], the model of Garzo, Santos and Brey [33], the model of Sofonea and Sekerka [60], the model by Andries, Aoki and Perthame [1], the model of Brull, Pavan and Schneider [17], the model of Klingenberg, Pirner and Puppo [47], the model of Haack, Hauck, Murillo [42], the model of Bobylev, Bisi, Groppi, Spiga [13]. The BGK model for gas mixtures has also been extended to the ES-BGK model, polyatomic molecules, chemical reactions, or the quantum case; See for example [4, 11, 12, 36, 46, 48, 55, 62, 72]. For the applications of the mixture BGK models, we refer to [8, 9, 14, 27, 28, 31, 54, 56]. For the existence of the BGK model of gas mixtures, the mild solution was established in [45]. In [49], by constructing an entropy functional, the authors can prove exponential relaxation to equilibrium with explicit rates. The strategy is based on the entropy and spectral methods adapting Lyapunovs direct method.

A review of the multi-species Boltzmann equation is in order. In [39], the author established the global existence for the mixture of a charged particle described by the Vlasov-Maxwell-Boltzmann equation. The mild solution and uniform L^1 stability are obtained in [41]. A mass diffusion problem of the mixture and the cross-species resonance is studied for a one-dimension case in [61] based on the work in [50]. In [16], the author constructed the global-in-time mild solution near-global equilibrium for the mixture Boltzmann equation. The VlasovPoissonBoltzmann equation was considered in [30] about large time asymptotic profiles when the different-species gases tend to two distinct global Maxwellians. In [32], the existence and uniqueness are constructed in spatially homogeneous settings when an initial data has upper and lower bounds for some polynomial moments. The authors in [15] obtained some energy estimates.

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

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

2. Linearization of the mixture BGK model

2.1. **Linearization of the mixture Maxwellian.** In this part, we linearize the inter-species Maxwellian $\mathcal{M}_{12}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{21}$. We first define the macroscopic projection on L^2_v and state the linearization result of the mono-species local Maxwellian $\mathcal{M}_{kk}$.

Definition 2.1. We define the macroscopic projection operator P_k in L^2_v for $k=1,2$:

$$\begin{aligned} P_kf &= \frac{1}{n_{k0}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\sqrt{\mu_k} + \frac{m_k}{n_{k0}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} fv\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\cdot v\sqrt{\mu_k} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6n_{k0}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(m_k|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_k}dv(m_k|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_k}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$P_1f = \sum_{1\le i\le 5}\langle f, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}e_{1i}, \quad \textit{and} \quad P_2f = \sum_{1\le i\le 5}\langle f, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}e_{2i}.$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{kk}(f_k,f_k) = \sum_{1\le i,j\le 5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_k}}\int_0^1 \frac{P_{ij}(n_{k\theta},U_{k\theta},T_{k\theta},v-U_{k\theta},U_{k\theta})}{R_{ij}(n_{k\theta},T_{k\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{kk}(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta \\ \times \langle f_k, e_{ki}\rangle_{L^2_v}\langle f_k, e_{kj}\rangle_{L^2_v}, \end{aligned}$$

for k=1,2. The function $P_{ij}(x_1,\cdots,x_5)$ denotes a generic polynomial depending on $(x_1,\cdots,x_5)$ and $R_{ij}(x,y)$ denotes a generic monomial $R_{ij}(x,y)=x^ny^m$, where $n,m\in\mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}$.

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

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

$$\mathcal{M}_{12}(F)=\mu_1+P_1f_1\sqrt{\mu_1}+(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{1i}\sqrt{\mu_1}$$
$$+(1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{15}\sqrt{\mu_1}+\sqrt{\mu_1}\Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2),$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}_{21}(F)=\mu_2+P_2f_2\sqrt{\mu_2}+\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i}\sqrt{\mu_2}$$
$$+(1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\sqrt{\mu_2}+\sqrt{\mu_2}\Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2).$$

We give the precise definition of the nonlinear terms Γ_{12} and Γ_{21} in Section 2.2

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

$$n_{k\theta}=\theta n_k+(1-\theta)n_{k0},\quad n_{k\theta}U_{k\theta}=\theta n_kU_k,\quad G_{k\theta}=\theta G_k, \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$G_k=\frac{3n_kT_k+m_kn_k|U_k|^2-3n_k}{\sqrt{6}},$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{12\theta}&=\delta U_{1\theta}+(1-\delta)U_{2\theta},\\
U_{21\theta}&=\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)U_{1\theta}+\left(1-\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right)U_{2\theta},\\
T_{12\theta}&=\omega T_{1\theta}+(1-\omega)T_{2\theta}+\gamma|U_{2\theta}-U_{1\theta}|^2,\\
T_{21\theta}&=(1-\omega)T_{1\theta}+\omega T_{2\theta}+\left(\frac{1}{3}m_1(1-\delta)\left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}(\delta-1)+1+\delta\right)-\gamma\right)|U_{2\theta}-U_{1\theta}|^2.
\end{aligned}\tag{2.3}$$

Then we consider the multi-species BGK Maxwellians $\mathcal{M}_{12}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{21}$, which depend on θ:

$$\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)=\frac{n_{1\theta}}{\sqrt{2\pi\frac{T_{12\theta}}{m_1}}^3}\exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{12\theta}|^2}{2\frac{T_{12\theta}}{m_1}}\right),\quad \mathcal{M}_{21}(\theta)=\frac{n_{2\theta}}{\sqrt{2\pi\frac{T_{21\theta}}{m_2}}^3}\exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{21\theta}|^2}{2\frac{T_{21\theta}}{m_2}}\right).$$

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

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

so we have

$$\mathcal{M}_{12}(1)=\mathcal{M}_{12},\quad \mathcal{M}_{12}(0)=\mu_1,$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}_{21}(1) = \mathcal{M}_{21}, \quad \mathcal{M}_{21}(0) = \mu_2,$$

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

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

and

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}(2.4)\quad \mathcal{M}_{ij}'(0) = &\left(\frac{d(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{d\theta}\right)^T \\ &\times \left(\frac{\partial(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{\partial(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})}\right)^{-1} \left(\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{ij}(\theta)\right)\Big|_{\theta=0},\end{aligned}$$

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

Lemma 2.3. [71] *Let us define*

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

Then we have

$$J = \frac{\partial(n, nU, G)}{\partial(n, U, T)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ U_1 & n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ U_2 & 0 & n & 0 & 0 \\ U_3 & 0 & 0 & n & 0 \\ \frac{3T+m|U|^2-3}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2nU_1m}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2nU_2m}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2nU_3m}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{3n}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix},$$

and

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

Proof. In the case of $m_i = 1$, it is proved in [71], and by the same explicit calculation, we can extend the result for general m_i. We omit it. □

2.1.1. *Linearization of* $\mathcal{M}_{12}$. We first consider the calculation of $\mathcal{M}'_{12}(0)$ in (2.4).

Lemma 2.4. *We have*

(1) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \frac{1}{n_{10}}\mu_1,$ (2) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{1\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \delta m_1 v\mu_1,$

(3) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial T_{1\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \omega\frac{m_1|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_1,$ (4) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{2\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = (1-\delta) m_1 v\mu_1,$

(5) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial T_{2\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = (1-\omega)\frac{m_1|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_1.$

Proof. For readability, we ignore the dependence on θ.
(1) By an explicit computation, we have

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial n_1} = \frac{1}{n_1}\mathcal{M}_{12}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial U_1} &= \frac{\partial U_{12}}{\partial U_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial U_{12}} + \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial U_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial T_{12}}\\ &= \delta m_1\frac{v-U_{12}}{T_{12}}\mathcal{M}_{12} - 2\gamma(U_2-U_1)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1|v-U_{12}|^2}{2T_{12}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{12}.\end{aligned}$$

(3) An explicit calculation gives

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial T_1} = \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial T_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial T_{12}} = \omega\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1|v-U_{12}|^2}{2T_{12}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{12}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial U_2} &= \frac{\partial U_{12}}{\partial U_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial U_{12}} + \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial U_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial T_{12}}\\ &= (1-\delta) m_1\frac{v-U_{12}}{T_{12}}\mathcal{M}_{12} + 2\gamma(U_2-U_1)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1|v-U_{12}|^2}{2T_{12}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{12}.\end{aligned}$$

(5) By an explicit computation, we have

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial T_2} = \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial T_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{12}}{\partial T_{12}} = (1-\omega)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{12}} + \frac{m_1|v-U_{12}|^2}{2T_{12}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{12}.$$

Substituting

$$(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})\big|_{\theta=0} = (n_{10}, U_{10}, T_{10}, U_{20}, T_{20}) = (n_{10}, 0, 1, 0, 1), \tag{2.5}$$

and

$$U_{12\theta}|_{\theta=0} = U_{21\theta}|_{\theta=0} = 0, \qquad T_{12\theta}|_{\theta=0} = T_{21\theta}|_{\theta=0} = 1, \tag{2.6}$$

on the above computations, we get the desired result.

□

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d(n_{k\theta}, n_{k\theta}U_{k\theta}, G_{k\theta})}{d\theta} &= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k\sqrt{\mu_k}dv, \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k v\sqrt{\mu_k}dv, \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_k\frac{m_k|v|^2-3}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\right)\\ &= \left(\langle f_k, e_{k1}\rangle_{L^2_v}, \langle f_k, e_{k2}\rangle_{L^2_v}, \langle f_k, e_{k3}\rangle_{L^2_v}, \langle f_k, e_{k4}\rangle_{L^2_v}, \langle f_k, e_{k5}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right),\end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

for $k = 1, 2$. For notational brevity, we define

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

Then applying Lemma 2.3 gives

$$J_{k\theta}^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} = diag\left(1, \frac{1}{n_{k0}}, \frac{1}{n_{k0}}, \frac{1}{n_{k0}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{1}{n_{k0}}\right),$$

and

$$\left(\frac{\partial(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}{\partial(n_{1\theta}, U_{1\theta}, T_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{2\theta})}\right)^{-1}\Bigg|_{\theta=0} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{1\theta}^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{2\theta}^{-1}\big|_{\theta=0} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{2.8}$$

where we used

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} J_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & J_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{2.9}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_{12}'(0) &= \frac{\mu_1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1\sqrt{\mu_1}dv + \frac{\delta m_1 v\mu_1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv \\
&\quad + \omega\frac{m_1|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_1\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1\frac{m_1|v|^2-3}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{\mu_1}dv \\
&\quad + \frac{(1-\delta)m_1 v\mu_1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv \\
&\quad + (1-\omega)\frac{m_1|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_1\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2\frac{m_2|v|^2-3}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{\mu_2}dv.
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_{12}'(0) &= \langle f_1, e_{11}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{11}\sqrt{\mu_1} + \delta\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{1i}\sqrt{\mu_1} + \omega\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{15}\sqrt{\mu_1} \\
&\quad + (1-\delta)\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{1i}\sqrt{\mu_1} + (1-\omega)\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{15}\sqrt{\mu_1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

Adding and subtracting the following term

$$(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{1i}\sqrt{\mu_1} + (1-\omega)\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{15}\sqrt{\mu_1},$$

gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_{12}'(0) &= P_1 f_1\sqrt{\mu_1} + (1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right) e_{1i}\sqrt{\mu_1} \\
&\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right) e_{15}\sqrt{\mu_1}.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof for the linearization of $\mathcal{M}_{12}$.

2.1.2. *Linearization of* $\mathcal{M}_{21}$. Now we consider the calculation of $\mathcal{M}_{21}$ in (2.4).

Lemma 2.5. *We have*

(1) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21\theta}}{\partial n_{2\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \frac{1}{n_{20}}\mu_2,$ (2) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21\theta}}{\partial U_{2\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \left(1-\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right) m_2 v\mu_2,$

(3) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21\theta}}{\partial T_{2\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \omega\frac{m_2|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_2,$ (4) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21\theta}}{\partial U_{1\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)m_2 v\mu_2,$

(5) $\displaystyle \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21\theta}}{\partial T_{1\theta}}\bigg|_{\theta=0} = (1-\omega)\frac{m_2|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_2.$

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial n_2} = \frac{1}{n_2}\mathcal{M}_{21}.$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial U_2} = \frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} + \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_{21}}.$$

So we differentiate

$$\frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} = (1-\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta))m_2\frac{v-U_{21}}{T_{21}}\mathcal{M}_{21},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} &= 2\left(\frac{1}{3}m_1(1-\delta)\left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}(\delta-1)+1+\delta\right)-\gamma\right)\\ &\quad\times(U_2-U_1)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{21}}+\frac{m_2|v-U_{21}|^2}{2T_{21}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{21}.\end{aligned}$$

(3) We have

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_2} = \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial T_2}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} = \omega\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{21}}+\frac{m_2|v-U_{21}|^2}{2T_{21}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{21}.$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial U_1} = \frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} + \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_{21}},$$

we compute

$$\frac{\partial U_{21}}{\partial U_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial U_{21}} = \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)m_2\frac{v-U_{21}}{T_{21}}\mathcal{M}_{21},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial U_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} &= -2\left(\frac{1}{3}m_1(1-\delta)\left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}(\delta-1)+1+\delta\right)-\gamma\right)\\ &\quad\times(U_2-U_1)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{21}}+\frac{m_2|v-U_{21}|^2}{2T_{21}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{21}.\end{aligned}$$

(5) We have

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_1} = \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial T_1}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_{21}}{\partial T_{21}} = (1-\omega)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{21}}+\frac{m_2|v-U_{21}|^2}{2T_{21}^2}\right)\mathcal{M}_{21}.$$

Similar to Lemma 2.4, substituting (2.5) and (2.6) on the above calculations gives desired results. □

Substituting (2.7), (2.8), and Lemma 2.5 into (2.4) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_{21}'(0) &= \frac{\mu_2}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2\sqrt{\mu_2}dv + \frac{\left(1-\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right)m_2v\mu_2}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\\ &\quad+\omega\frac{m_2|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2\frac{m_2|v|^2-3}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\\ &\quad+\frac{\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)m_2v\mu_2}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\\ &\quad+(1-\omega)\frac{m_2|v|^2-3}{2}\mu_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1\frac{m_1|v|^2-3}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{\mu_1}dv.\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_{21}'(0) &= \langle f_2, e_{21}\rangle_{L^2_v} e_{21}\sqrt{\mu_2}\\ &\quad+\left(1-\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}e_{2i}\sqrt{\mu_2}+\omega\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}e_{25}\sqrt{\mu_2}\\ &\quad+\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}e_{2i}\sqrt{\mu_2}\\ &\quad+(1-\omega)\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}e_{25}\sqrt{\mu_2}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.11}$$

Adding and subtracting the following term

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

gives

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_{21}'(0) &= P_2 f_2\sqrt{\mu_2}\\ &\quad+\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i}\sqrt{\mu_2}\\ &\quad+(1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\sqrt{\mu_2}.\end{aligned}$$

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

2.2. **Linearization of the mixture BGK model.** In this part, we linearize the mixture BGK model (1.1). Applying the linearization of the BGK Maxwellian Lemma 2.2 and

Proposition 2.1, we substitute $F_1=\mu_1+\sqrt{\mu_1}f_1$ on $(1.1)_1$ and divide it by $\sqrt{\mu_1}$ to have

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t f_1+v\cdot\nabla_x f_1&=n_1\Big(P_1f_1-f_1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\int_0^1\mathcal{M}_{11}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta\Big)\\&+n_2\Big(P_1f_1-f_1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\int_0^1\mathcal{M}_{12}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta\Big)\\&+n_2\bigg[(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\bigg(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\bigg)e_{1i}\\&+(1-\omega)\bigg(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\bigg)e_{15}\bigg].\end{aligned}$$

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

$$n_k=n_k-n_{k0}+n_{k0}=\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_k\sqrt{\mu_k}dv+n_{k0}=\sqrt{n_{k0}}\langle f_k,e_{k1}\rangle_{L^2_v}+n_{k0},\tag{2.12}$$

we can have the following linearized equation:

$$\partial_t f_1+v\cdot\nabla_x f_1=L_{11}(f_1)+L_{12}(f_1,f_2)+\Gamma_{11}(f_1)+\Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2),\tag{2.13}$$

where $L_{11}(f_1)=n_{10}(P_1f_1-f_1)$. The linear term L_{12} is decomposed as $L_{12}=L_{12}^1+L_{12}^2$ with $L_{12}^1=n_{20}(P_1f_1-f_1)$. And L_{12}^2 denotes the linear term describing the interchange of momentum and temperature of each species as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}L_{12}^2(f_1,f_2)=n_{20}\bigg[&(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\bigg(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\bigg)e_{1i}\\&+(1-\omega)\bigg(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\bigg)e_{15}\bigg].\end{aligned}\tag{2.14}$$

The nonlinear terms Γ_{11} and Γ_{12} denote

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{11}(f_1)&=(n_1-n_{10})(P_1f_1-f_1)+n_1\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\int_0^1\mathcal{M}_{11}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta,\\\Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2)&=(n_2-n_{20})(P_1f_1-f_1)+n_2\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\int_0^1\mathcal{M}_{12}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta\\&+(n_2-n_{20})\bigg[(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\bigg(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2,e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\bigg)e_{1i}\\&+(1-\omega)\bigg(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2,e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}-\langle f_1,e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\bigg)e_{15}\bigg].\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we substitute $F_2 = \mu_2 + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2$ on $(1.1)_2$ and divide it by $\sqrt{\mu_2}$ to have

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t f_2 + v\cdot\nabla_x f_2 &= n_2\Big(P_2 f_2 - f_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}}\int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{22}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta\Big)\\ &\quad + n_1\Big(P_2 f_2 - f_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}}\int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{21}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta\Big)\\ &\quad + n_1\Bigg[\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i}\\ &\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\Bigg],\end{aligned}$$

which yields

$$\partial_t f_2 + v\cdot\nabla_x f_2 = L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}^2(f_1,f_2) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2), \tag{2.15}$$

where $L_{22}(f_2) = n_{20}(P_2 f_2 - f_2)$. The linear term L_{21} also decomposed as $L_{21} = L_{21}^1 + L_{21}^2$ with $L_{21}^1 = n_{10}(P_2 f_2 - f_2)$. And L_{21}^2 denotes the interchange of the momentum and temperature between other species.

$$\begin{aligned}L_{21}^2(f_1,f_2) &= n_{10}\Bigg[\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i}\\ &\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\Bigg].\end{aligned}$$

The nonlinear terms Γ_{22} and Γ_{21} denote

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{22}(f_2) &= (n_2 - n_{20})(P_2 f_2 - f_2) + n_2\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}}\int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{22}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta,\\ \Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2) &= (n_1 - n_{10})(P_2 f_2 - f_2) + n_1\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_2}}\int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{21}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta\\ &\quad + (n_1 - n_{10})\Bigg[\frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{2i}\\ &\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{25}\Bigg].\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}&\partial_t f_1 + v\cdot\nabla_x f_1 = L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1,f_2) + \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2),\\ &\partial_t f_2 + v\cdot\nabla_x f_2 = L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1,f_2) + \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2),\\ &f_1(x,v,0) = f_{10}(x,v), \qquad f_2(x,v,0) = f_{20}(x,v).\end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{\mu_1} f_1(x,v,t)dvdx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2(x,v,t)dvdx = 0, \\ &\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3} \left(\sqrt{\mu_1} f_1(x,v,t) m_1 v + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2(x,v,t) m_2 v\right) dvdx = 0, \\ &\int_{\mathbb{T}^3\times\mathbb{R}^3} \left(\sqrt{\mu_1} f_1(x,v,t) m_1 |v|^2 + \sqrt{\mu_2} f_2(x,v,t) m_2 |v|^2\right) dvdx = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

3. Dissipative property of the linearized relaxation operator

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

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= L_{11}(f_1) + L_{12}(f_1, f_2), \\ L_2 &= L_{22}(f_2) + L_{21}(f_1, f_2), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 &= \Gamma_{11}(f_1) + \Gamma_{12}(f_1, f_2), \\ \Gamma_2 &= \Gamma_{22}(f_2) + \Gamma_{21}(f_1, f_2), \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(\partial_t + v\cdot\nabla_x)(f_1, f_2) = L(f_1, f_2) + \Gamma(f_1, f_2), \tag{3.1}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{10}}}(\sqrt{\mu_1}, 0), \quad E_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{20}}}(0, \sqrt{\mu_2}), \\ E_i &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_1 n_{10} + m_2 n_{20}}}\left(m_1 v_{i-2}\sqrt{\mu_1}, m_2 v_{i-2}\sqrt{\mu_2}\right), \quad (i = 3,4,5), \\ E_6 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6n_{10} + 6n_{10}}}\left((m_1|v|^2 - 3)\sqrt{\mu_1}, (m_2|v|^2 - 3)\sqrt{\mu_2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P(f_1, f_2) = \sum_{1\le i\le 6} \langle (f_1, f_2), E_i\rangle_{L^2_v} E_i.$$

The following is the main result of this section.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \langle L(f_1, f_2), (f_1, f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \le -(n_{10} + n_{20})\Big(&\max\{\delta, \omega\}\|(I - P_1, I - P_2)(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} \\ &+ \min\{(1-\delta), (1-\omega)\}\|(I - P)(f_1, f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\Big). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By an explicit computation, we have

(3.2)
$$\begin{aligned}\langle L(f_1,f_2),(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} &= \langle L_1 f_1, f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle L_2 f_2, f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \\ &= -(n_{10}+n_{20})\|(I-P_1, I-P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle L^2_{12}, f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}$$

We decompose the proof in the following 4-steps.

(**Step 1:**) We consider the dissipation from the momentum and temperature interchange part of the inter-species linearized relaxation operator. We claim that

$$\langle L^2_{12}, f_1\rangle_{L^2_v} + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2\rangle_{L^2_v} \le 0,$$

and the equality holds if and only if

$$\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv = \frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv,$$

and

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

• Proof of the claim: By the definition of L^2_{12} in (2.14), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L^2_{12}, f_1\rangle_{L^2_v} &= (1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} n_{20} \\ &\quad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} n_{20} \\ &= I_1 + I_2.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L^2_{21}, f_2\rangle_{L^2_v} &= \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}\langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} n_{10} \\ &\quad + \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} n_{10} \\ &= I_3 + I_4.\end{aligned}$$

By an explicit computation, we have

(3.3)
$$\begin{aligned}I_1 + I_3 &= -(1-\delta)n_{20}\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)^2 \\ &= -(1-\delta)m_1 n_{10} n_{20}\left(\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2 v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv - \frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1 v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\right)^2 \le 0,\end{aligned}$$

and

(3.4)
$$\begin{aligned}I_2 + I_4 &= -(1-\omega)n_{20}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)^2 \\ &= -(1-\omega)\frac{n_{10}n_{20}}{6}\left(\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv - \frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\right)^2 \\ &\le 0.\end{aligned}$$

which proves the claim of this step.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}|P_kf_k|^2dv &= \frac{1}{n_{k0}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_k\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\right)^2 + \frac{m_k}{n_{k0}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_kv\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\right)^2\\ &\quad+\frac{1}{6n_{k0}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_k(m_k|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\right)^2,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}|P(f_1,f_2)|^2dv &= \frac{1}{n_{10}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2\\ &\quad+\frac{1}{m_1n_{10}+m_2n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2\\ &\quad+\frac{1}{6n_{10}+6n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2,\end{aligned}$$

which follows directly from explicit computations, we can write

$$\|(P_1f_1,P_2f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} = II_1 + II_2,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}II_1 &= \frac{1}{m_1n_{10}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\right)^2 + \frac{1}{m_2n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2\\ &\quad-\frac{1}{m_1n_{10}+m_2n_{20}}\left(\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2\right)\\ &= \frac{1}{m_1n_{10}+m_2n_{20}}\left[\sqrt{\frac{m_2n_{20}}{m_1n_{10}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv - \sqrt{\frac{m_1n_{10}}{m_2n_{20}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right]^2\end{aligned}\tag{3.5}$$

and

(3.6)

$$\begin{aligned}II_2 &= \frac{1}{6n_{10}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2\\ &\quad-\frac{1}{6n_{10}+6n_{20}}\left(\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right)^2\right)\\ &= \frac{1}{6n_{10}+6n_{20}}\left[\sqrt{\frac{n_{20}}{n_{10}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv - \sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right]^2.\end{aligned}$$

(**Step 3:**) In this step, we compare $\langle L^2_{12}, f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}$ with $\|(P_1,P_2)(f_1,f_2) - P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}$ computed in (Step 1) and (Step 2), respectively. We claim that

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L^2_{12}, f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} + \langle L^2_{21}, f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq &-\min\left\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\right\}(n_{10}+n_{20})\\ &\times\left(\|(P_1,P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right).\end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

which is equivalent to

$$(n_{10}+n_{20})\left(II_1+II_2\right) \leq -\max\left\{\frac{1}{1-\delta},\frac{1}{1-\omega}\right\}\left[(I_1+I_3)+(I_2+I_4)\right], \tag{3.8}$$

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

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

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

$$(n_{10}+n_{20})II_2 = -\frac{1}{1-\omega}(I_2+I_4). \tag{3.9}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}(n_{10}+n_{20})II_1 &= \frac{n_{10}+n_{20}}{m_1n_{10}+m_2n_{20}}\left[\sqrt{\frac{m_2n_{20}}{m_1n_{10}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv - \sqrt{\frac{m_1n_{10}}{m_2n_{20}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right]^2\\ &\leq \frac{1}{m_2}\left[\sqrt{\frac{m_2n_{20}}{m_1n_{10}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv - \sqrt{\frac{m_1n_{10}}{m_2n_{20}}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right]^2\end{aligned}$$

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

$$-m_2(I_1+I_3) = (1-\delta)m_1m_2n_{10}n_{20}\left(\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv - \frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\right)^2$$

which means that

$$(n_{10}+n_{20})II_1 \leq -\frac{1}{1-\delta}(I_1+I_3). \tag{3.10}$$

Combining the estimates (3.9) and (3.10) yields the desired estimate (3.8).
(**Step 4:**) Finally, we go back to the estimate (3.2). Applying (3.7) on (3.2) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L(f_1,f_2),(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} &\leq (n_{10}+n_{20})\left(\|(P_1,P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right)\\ &\quad -\min\left\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\right\}(n_{10}+n_{20})\left(\|(P_1,P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} - \|P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right).\end{aligned}$$

So that,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\langle L(f_1,f_2),(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}}{n_{10}+n_{20}} \leq &-\|(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} + \max\{\delta,\omega\}\|(P_1,P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &+\min\left\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\right\}\|P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}$$

Finally, by splitting $1=\max\{\delta,\omega\}+\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}$ on the coefficient of $\|(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2}$, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}\langle L(f_1,f_2),(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \le -(n_{10}+n_{20})\Big(&\max\{\delta,\omega\}\|(I-P_1,I-P_2)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &+\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}\|(I-P)(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\Big).\end{aligned}$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned}KerL = span\{&(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),\\ &(m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}),\big((m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1},(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}\big)\}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We prove the following equivalence condition.

$$\langle L(f_1,f_2),(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}=0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad L(f_1,f_2)=0.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}L(P(f_1,f_2)) = (n_{10}+n_{20})((&P_1,P_2)(P(f_1,f_2))-P(f_1,f_2))\\ &+(L^2_{12}(Pf)+L^2_{21}(Pf)).\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}A_1&=\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv,\\ A_2&=\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv.\end{aligned}$$

Thus we want to prove that $A_1=A_2=0$ when $(f_1,f_2)=P(f_1,f_2)=\sum_{1\le k\le 6}\langle (f_1,f_2),E_k\rangle_{L^2_v}E_k$. From the orthogonality of the basis E^1_k with $v_i\sqrt{\mu_1}$,

$$\begin{aligned}A_1&=\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\sum_{1\le k\le 6}\left[\langle (f_1,f_2),E_k\rangle_{L^2_v}E^1_k\right]v_i\sqrt{\mu_1}dv-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\sum_{1\le k\le 6}\left[\langle (f_1,f_2),E_k\rangle_{L^2_v}E^2_k\right]v_i\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\\ &=\langle (f_1,f_2),E_{i+2}\rangle_{L^2_v}\left(\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}E^1_{i+2}v_i\sqrt{\mu_1}dv-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}E^2_{i+2}v_i\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right),\end{aligned}$$

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

$$A_1=\frac{\langle (f_1,f_2),E_{i+2}\rangle_{L^2_v}}{\sqrt{m_1n_{10}+m_2n_{20}}}\left(\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}m_1v_i^2\mu_1dv-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}m_2v_i^2\mu_2dv\right)=0.$$

Similarly, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}A_2 &= \frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\sum_{1\le k\le 6}\left[\langle (f_1,f_2),E_k\rangle_{L^2_v}E^1_k\right](m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv\\&\quad-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\sum_{1\le k\le 6}\left[\langle (f_1,f_2),E_k\rangle_{L^2_v}E^2_k\right](m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\\&=\frac{\langle (f_1,f_2),E_6\rangle_{L^2_v}}{\sqrt{6n_{10}+6n_{10}}}\left(\frac{1}{n_{10}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}(m_1|v|^2-3)^2\mu_1dv-\frac{1}{n_{20}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}(m_2|v|^2-3)^2\mu_2dv\right)\\&=0,\end{aligned}$$

where we used

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}(m_i|v|^2-3)^2\mu_idv=\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}(m_i^2|v|^4-6m_i|v|^2+9)\mu_idv=6n_{i0}.$$

Thus, $L^2_{12}(Pf)=L^2_{21}(Pf)=0$. Therefore, we conclude that $L(P(f_1,f_2))=0$ and the kernel of L is spanned by the basis of P. This completes the proof. □

Remark 3.2. Note that in the extreme cases $\delta=1$ or $\omega=1$, we have

- For $\delta=1$ and $0\le\omega<1$

$$\begin{aligned}KerL=span\{&(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),(v\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,v\sqrt{\mu_2})\\&\big((m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1},(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}\big)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- For $0\le\delta<1$ and $\omega=1$

$$\begin{aligned}KerL=span\{&(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),(m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}),\\&\left(|v|^2\sqrt{\mu_1},0\right),\left(0,|v|^2\sqrt{\mu_2}\right)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- For $\delta=\omega=1$

$$\begin{aligned}KerL=span\{&(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),(v\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,v\sqrt{\mu_2})\\&\left(|v|^2\sqrt{\mu_1},0\right),\left(0,|v|^2\sqrt{\mu_2}\right)\}.\end{aligned}$$

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

4. Local existence

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

4.1. **Estimate of the macroscopic fields.**

Lemma 4.1. *For sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$, there exists a positive constant $C>0$, such that*

$$\begin{aligned}&(1)\ |n_{k\theta}(x,t)-n_{k0}|\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},\\&(2)\ |U_{ij\theta}(x,t)|\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},\\&(3)\ |T_{ij\theta}(x,t)-1|\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},\end{aligned}$$

for $k=1,2$ and $(i,j)=(1,2)$ or $(2,1)$.

Proof. We recall the estimates for the mono-species macroscopic fields in [71]:

$$|n_{k\theta}(x,t) - n_{k0}|, \quad |U_{k\theta}(x,t)|, \quad |T_{k\theta}(x,t) - 1| \le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}.$$

Therefore, from the definition of $U_{12\theta}$, $U_{21\theta}$, $T_{12\theta}$, and $T_{21\theta}$ in (2.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&|U_{12\theta}| \le \delta|U_{1\theta}| + (1-\delta)|U_{2\theta}| \le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},\\
&|U_{21\theta}| \le \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)|U_{1\theta}| + \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right)|U_{2\theta}| \le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)},\\
&|T_{12\theta}| = \omega|T_{1\theta}| + (1-\omega)|T_{2\theta}| + \gamma|U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2 \le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} + C\mathcal{E}(t),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
|T_{21\theta}| &= (1-\omega)|T_{1\theta}| + \omega|T_{2\theta}| + \left(\frac{1}{3}m_1(1-\delta)\left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}(\delta-1) + 1 + \delta\right) - \gamma\right)|U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2\\
&\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} + C\mathcal{E}(t),
\end{aligned}$$

for sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$. □

Lemma 4.2. *For $|\alpha| \ge 1$ and sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$, there exists a positive constant $C_\alpha > 0$, such that*

(1) $|\partial^\alpha n_{k\theta}(x,t)| \le C_\alpha \|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2_v}$,

(2) $|\partial^\alpha U_{ij\theta}(x,t)| \le C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \le |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1} f_k\|_{L^2_v}$,

(3) $|\partial^\alpha T_{ij\theta}(x,t)| \le C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \le |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1} f_k\|_{L^2_v} + C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \le |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_v}$,

for $k = 1,2$ and $(i,j) = (1,2)$ or $(2,1)$.

Proof. We recall (2.3) and use the following estimates from [71]:

$$|\partial^\alpha n_{k\theta}(x,t)|,\ |\partial^\alpha U_{k\theta}(x,t)|,\ |\partial^\alpha T_{k\theta}(x,t)| \le C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \le |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1} f_k\|_{L^2_v}. \quad (k = 1,2), \tag{4.1}$$

to get

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\partial^\alpha U_{12\theta}| \le \delta|\partial^\alpha U_{1\theta}| + (1-\delta)|\partial^\alpha U_{2\theta}| \le C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \le |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_v},\\
&|\partial^\alpha U_{21\theta}| \le \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)|\partial^\alpha U_{1\theta}| + \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}(1-\delta)\right)|\partial^\alpha U_{2\theta}| \le C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1| \le |\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_v},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
|\partial^\alpha T_{12\theta}| &= \omega|\partial^\alpha T_{1\theta}| + (1-\omega)|\partial^\alpha T_{2\theta}| + \gamma\partial^\alpha|U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2,\\
|\partial^\alpha T_{21\theta}| &= (1-\omega)|\partial^\alpha T_{1\theta}| + \omega|\partial^\alpha T_{2\theta}|\\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{3}m_1(1-\delta)\left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}(\delta-1) + 1 + \delta\right) - \gamma\right)\partial^\alpha|U_{2\theta} - U_{1\theta}|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Then by Young's inequality and using $(4.1)_2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\partial^\alpha |U_{2\theta}-U_{1\theta}|^2 &= \sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2=\alpha} 2\partial^{\alpha_1}(U_{2\theta}-U_{1\theta})\cdot\partial^{\alpha_2}(U_{2\theta}-U_{1\theta})\\ &\le C_\alpha \sum_{|\alpha_1|\le|\alpha|}\|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_v},\end{aligned}$$

which gives desired result. □

4.2. **Estimate of the nonlinear term.** We now consider the estimates of nonlinear perturbation Γ.

Lemma 4.3. *There exist non-negative integer λ, ν, ξ, and general polynomial $\mathcal{P}_{lm}$ satisfying*

$$\{\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{ij}(\theta)\}_{l,m} = \frac{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(n_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{1\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{1\theta},T_{2\theta},v-U_{ij\theta})}{n_{1\theta}^\lambda n_{2\theta}^\nu T_{ij\theta}^\xi}\mathcal{M}_{ij}(\theta),$$

where $\mathcal{P}_{lm}(x_1,\cdots,x_n)=\sum_k a_k x_1^{k_1}\cdots x_n^{k_n}$ and the indices $k_1,\cdots,k_n$ are non-negative integer, $ij=12$ or $ij=21$, and $1\le l,m\le 10$.

Proof. The estimates of $\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)$ and $\mathcal{M}_{21}(\theta)$ are similar. We only consider the former case. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) &= \left(\frac{\partial(n_{1\theta},n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta},G_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta},G_{2\theta})}{\partial(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\right)^{-1}\\ &\quad\times\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta).\end{aligned}$$

Then, as in (2.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) &= \begin{bmatrix} J_{1\theta}^{-1} & 0\\ 0 & J_{2\theta}^{-1}\end{bmatrix}\times\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\\ &= \begin{bmatrix} J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\\ J_{2\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

Applying the same process once more time, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) &= \begin{bmatrix} J_{1\theta}^{-1} & 0\\ 0 & J_{2\theta}^{-1}\end{bmatrix}\\ &\quad\times\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\begin{bmatrix} J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\\ J_{2\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\end{bmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

where the second line on the R.H.S. is equal to

$$\begin{bmatrix}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\left(J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right) & \nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\left(J_{2\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right)\\ \nabla_{(n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\left(J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right) & \nabla_{(n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\left(J_{2\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{2\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right)\end{bmatrix}.$$

Thus we get

$$\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12}\\ T_{21} & T_{22}\end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$T_{ij} = J_{i\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{i\theta},U_{i\theta},T_{i\theta})}\left(J_{j\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{j\theta},U_{j\theta},T_{j\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right),$$

for $i,j=1,2$. Each T_{ij} is a 5×5 matrix. For simplicity, we only consider the $(1,1)$ and $(1,2)$ components of $\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)$. We can treat other components similarly. Recall that the first row of $J_{1\theta}^{-1}$ is $(1,0,0,0,0)$, so that

$$\{\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\}_{11}=\frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}}=\frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}}\left(\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right)=0.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\{\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\}_{12}&=\left[\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\{J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\}\right]_{12}\\&=\frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}}\left[J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right]_2.\end{aligned}\tag{4.2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\left[J_{1\theta}^{-1}\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right]_2&=\left(-\frac{U_{1\theta}}{n_{1\theta}},\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}},0,0,0\right)\cdot\nabla_{(n_{1\theta},U_{1\theta},T_{1\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\\&=-\frac{U_{1\theta}}{n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}}+\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{11\theta}}.\end{aligned}$$

Substituting this into (4.2) gives

$$\begin{aligned}\{\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\}_{12}&=\frac{\partial}{\partial n_{1\theta}}\left(-\frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}}+\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{11\theta}}\right)\\&=\frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}^2}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}}-\frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial^2\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}^2}-\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}^2}\frac{\partial\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial U_{11\theta}}+\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}}\frac{\partial^2\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)}{\partial n_{1\theta}\partial U_{11\theta}}.\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\{\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta},H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\}_{12}&=\frac{U_{11\theta}}{n_{1\theta}^3}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\\&\quad+\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}}\left(\delta m_1\frac{v-U_{12\theta}}{T_{12\theta}}-2\gamma(U_{2\theta}-U_{1\theta})\left(-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{T_{12\theta}}+\frac{m_1|v-U_{12\theta}|^2}{2T_{12\theta}^2}\right)\right)\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta).\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{kk}(f_k),g\rangle_{L^2_v}\le C\sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|\le|\alpha|}\|\partial^{\alpha_1}f_k\|_{L^2_v}\|\partial^{\alpha_2}f_k\|_{L^2_v}\|g\|_{L^2_v}.$$

So we focus on the inter-species part.

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

$$\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{ij},g\rangle_{L^2_v}\le C\sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|\le|\alpha|}\|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_v}\|\partial^{\alpha_2}_\beta(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_v}\|g\|_{L^2_v},$$

for $(i,j)=(1,2)$ or $(2,1)$.

Proof. We only consider the Γ_{12} since the estimate of Γ_{21} is similar. Therefore, we focus on the estimates of the nonlinear terms Γ_{12} and Γ_{21}. For convenience, we divide Γ_{12} into three parts:

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

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{12A} &= (n_2 - n_{20})(P_1 f_1 - f_1),\\
\Gamma_{12B} &= n_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}} \int_0^1 \mathcal{M}_{12}''(\theta)(1-\theta)d\theta,\\
\Gamma_{12C} &= (n_2 - n_{20})\Bigg[(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{1i}\\
&\qquad + (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)e_{15}\Bigg].
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{M}_{ij}''(\theta)\\
&\quad = \frac{d}{d\theta}\bigg(\frac{dn_{\theta 1}}{d\theta}\frac{d\mathcal{M}_{ij}}{dn_{\theta 1}} + \frac{d(n_{\theta 1}U_{\theta 1})}{d\theta}\frac{d\mathcal{M}_{ij}}{d(n_{\theta 1}U_{\theta 1})} + \frac{dG_{\theta 1}}{d\theta}\frac{d\mathcal{M}_{ij}}{dG_{\theta 1}}\\
&\qquad + \frac{dn_{\theta 2}}{d\theta}\frac{d\mathcal{M}_{ij}}{dn_{\theta 2}} + \frac{d(n_{\theta 2}U_{\theta 2})}{d\theta}\frac{d\mathcal{M}_{ij}}{d(n_{\theta 2}U_{\theta 2})} + \frac{dG_{\theta 2}}{d\theta}\frac{d\mathcal{M}_{ij}}{dG_{\theta 2}}\bigg)\\
&\quad = (n_1 - n_{10}, n_1U_1, G_1, n_2 - n_{20}, n_2U_2, G_2)^T\left\{\nabla^2_{(n_{1\theta}, n_{1\theta}U_{1\theta}, G_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, n_{2\theta}U_{2\theta}, G_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{ij}(\theta)\right\}\\
&\qquad \times (n_1 - n_{10}, n_1U_1, G_1, n_2 - n_{20}, n_2U_2, G_2).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if we define

$$H_k = (n_k, n_kU_k, G_k), \quad \textit{and} \quad H_{k\theta} = (n_{k\theta}, n_{k\theta}U_{k\theta}, G_{k\theta}), \tag{4.3}$$

we can rewrite Γ_{12B} as

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{12B} &= \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}(H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_{20})^T\\
&\quad \times \int_0^1 \left\{\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{ij}(\theta)\right\}(1-\theta)d\theta(H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_{20}).
\end{aligned}$$

Now we estimate each part of Γ_{12}.

• **Estimate of Γ_{12A}:** We take a derivative ∂^α_β on Γ_{12A}:

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

From (2.12), we have

$$\partial^\alpha(n_2 - n_{20}) \le C\|\partial^\alpha f_2\|_{L^2_v}. \tag{4.4}$$

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

$$\|\partial^\alpha_\beta P_1 f_1\|_{L^2_v} = \|\partial_\beta P_1 \partial^\alpha f_1\|_{L^2_v} \le C_\beta \|\partial^\alpha f_1\|_{L^2_v}.$$

Thus we have

$$\langle \partial^\alpha_\beta (P_1 f_1 - f_1), g\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C\left(\|\partial^\alpha f_1\|_{L^2_v} + \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\|_{L^2_v}\right)\|g\|_{L^2_v}. \tag{4.5}$$

Combining (4.4) and (4.5), we obtain

$$\langle \partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12A}, g\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C \sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|+|\beta|\le N} \|\partial^{\alpha_1} f_2\|_{L^2_v}\left(\|\partial^{\alpha_2} f_1\|_{L^2_v} + \|\partial^{\alpha_2}_\beta f_1\|_{L^2_v}\right)\|g\|_{L^2_v}.$$

• **Estimate of Γ_{12C}:** We take a derivative ∂^α_β on Γ_{12C}:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12C} = &\sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2=\alpha} C_{\alpha_1}\partial^{\alpha_1}(n_2 - n_{20})\\ &\times\Bigg[(1-\delta)\sum_{2\le i\le 4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}\langle \partial^{\alpha_2} f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle \partial^{\alpha_2} f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)\partial_\beta e_{1i}\\ &+ (1-\omega)\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_{10}}{n_{20}}}\langle \partial^{\alpha_2} f_2, e_{25}\rangle_{L^2_v} - \langle \partial^{\alpha_2} f_1, e_{15}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right)\partial_\beta e_{15}\Bigg].\end{aligned}$$

Since each e_{1i} and e_{2i} has exponential decay for $i = 1, \cdots, 5$, we can have

$$\langle \partial^\alpha f_1, e_{1i}\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C\|\partial^\alpha f_1\|_{L^2_v}, \qquad \langle \partial^\alpha f_2, e_{2i}\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C\|\partial^\alpha f_2\|_{L^2_v}, \tag{4.6}$$

and

$$\langle \partial_\beta e_{1i}, g\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C\|g\|_{L^2_v} \qquad \langle \partial_\beta e_{2i}, g\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C\|g\|_{L^2_v}. \tag{4.7}$$

Thus by using (4.4), (4.6), and (4.7), we get

$$\langle \partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12C}, g\rangle_{L^2_v} \le C \sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|\le|\alpha|} \|\partial^{\alpha_1} f_2\|_{L^2_v}\|\partial^{\alpha_2}(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^2_v}\|g\|_{L^2_v}.$$

• **Estimate of Γ_{12B}:** Taking ∂^α_β on Γ_{12B} gives

$$\begin{aligned}\partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12B} = &\sum_{\sum \alpha_i=\alpha} C_{\alpha_i}\partial^{\alpha_0} n_2 \partial^{\alpha_1}(H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_{20})^T\\ &\times \int_0^1 \partial^{\alpha_2}_\beta\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right\}(1-\theta)d\theta\,\partial^{\alpha_3}(H_1 - H_{10}, H_2 - H_{20}).\end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

By the definition of H_k in (4.3), applying (2.7) yields

$$\partial^\alpha(H_k - H_{k0}) = \partial^\alpha(n_k - n_{k0}, n_k U_k, G_k) = \left(\langle \partial^\alpha f_k, e_{k1}\rangle_{L^2_v}, \cdots, \langle \partial^\alpha f_k, e_{k5}\rangle_{L^2_v}\right),$$

for $k = 1, 2$. Thus we have

$$|\partial^\alpha(H_k - H_{k0})| \le C\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2_v}. \tag{4.9}$$

For notational simplicity, we set

$$A_{lm} = \int_0^1 \partial^{\alpha_2}_\beta\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\nabla^2_{(H_{1\theta}, H_{2\theta})}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right\}_{l,m}(1-\theta)d\theta.$$

Then by Lemma 4.3, we can write it as

$$A_{lm} = \int_0^1 \partial^{\alpha_2}_\beta\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_1}}\frac{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(n_{1\theta}, n_{2\theta}, U_{1\theta}, U_{2\theta}, T_{1\theta}, T_{2\theta}, v - U_{12\theta})}{n^\lambda_{1\theta} n^\nu_{2\theta} T^\xi_{12\theta}}\mathcal{M}_{12}(\theta)\right\}(1-\theta)d\theta. \tag{4.10}$$

By the product rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\partial^\alpha_\beta\left\{\frac{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(n_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{1\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{1\theta},T_{2\theta},v-U_{12\theta})}{n_{1\theta}^\lambda n_{2\theta}^\nu T_{12\theta}^\xi}\right\}\\&=C_\alpha\sum_{\sum\alpha_i=\alpha}\Bigg\{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(\partial^{\alpha_1}n_{1\theta},\partial^{\alpha_2}n_{2\theta},\partial^{\alpha_3}U_{1\theta},\partial^{\alpha_4}U_{2\theta},\partial^{\alpha_5}T_{1\theta},\partial^{\alpha_6}T_{2\theta},\partial^{\alpha_7}_\beta(v-U_{12\theta}))\\&\quad\times\partial^{\alpha_8}\frac{1}{n_{1\theta}^\lambda n_{2\theta}^\nu T_{12\theta}^\xi}\Bigg\}\end{aligned}$$

If $|\alpha_i|\le N-2$, then by Sobolev embedding $H^2\subset\subset L^\infty$ and Lemma 4.2, we have

$$|\partial^\alpha n_{k\theta}(x,t)|+|\partial^\alpha U_{k\theta}(x,t)|+|\partial^\alpha T_{k\theta}(x,t)|\le C\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|_{L^2_v}\le\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}.$$

Since $N\ge 3$, there is at most one α_i that exceeds $N-2$. Thus, for sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$, we have

$$\partial^\alpha_\beta\left\{\frac{\mathcal{P}_{lm}(n_{1\theta},n_{2\theta},U_{1\theta},U_{2\theta},T_{1\theta},T_{2\theta},v-U_{12\theta})}{n_{1\theta}^\lambda n_{2\theta}^\nu T_{12\theta}^\xi}\right\}\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}\|\partial^\alpha f\|_{L^2_v}\mathcal{P}_{lm}(v).$$

Substituting it in (4.10) yields

$$A_{lm}\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}\|\partial^\alpha f\|_{L^2_v}\mathcal{P}_{lm}(v)\partial^\alpha_\beta\exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{12\theta}|^2}{2\frac{T_{12\theta}}{m_1}}+\frac{m_1|v|^2}{4}\right).$$

Similarly, the derivative of the exponential part can be bounded as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}&\partial^\alpha_\beta\exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{12\theta}|^2}{2\frac{T_{12\theta}}{m_1}}+\frac{m_1|v|^2}{4}\right)\\&\qquad\qquad\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)}\|\partial^\alpha f\|_{L^2_v}\mathcal{P}_{lm}(v)\exp\left(-\frac{|v-U_{12\theta}|^2}{2\frac{T_{12\theta}}{m_1}}+\frac{m_1|v|^2}{4}\right).\end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 4.1 (3), a sufficiently small $\mathcal{E}(t)$ guarantees $T_{12\theta}\le 3/2$, so that

$$\begin{aligned}\langle A_{lm},g\rangle_{L^2_v}&\le C\left\|P(v)\exp\left(-\frac{2m_1|v-U_{12\theta}|^2}{3}+\frac{m_1|v|^2}{2}\right)\right\|_{L^2_v}\|g\|_{L^2_v}\\&\le C\left\|P(v)\exp\left(-\frac{m_1|v-4U_{12\theta}|^2}{6}+2m_1|U_{12\theta}|^2\right)\right\|_{L^2_v}\|g\|_{L^2_v}\\&\le C\|g\|_{L^2_v},\end{aligned}\tag{4.11}$$

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

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

Theorem 4.6. *Let $F_{10}=\mu_1+\sqrt{\mu_1}f_{10}\ge 0$ and $F_{20}=\mu_2+\sqrt{\mu_2}f_{20}\ge 0$. There exists $T_*>0$ and $M_0>0$ such that if $\mathcal{E}(0)\le\frac{M_0}{2}$, then there exists a unique local-in-time solution (F_1,F_2) of (1.1) such that*

(1) *The distribution functions $F_1(x,v,t)$ and $F_2(x,v,t)$ are non-negative.*

(2) *The high-order energy $\mathcal{E}(t)$ is uniformly bounded:*

$$\sup_{0\le t\le T_*}\mathcal{E}(t)\le M_0.$$

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

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

Proof. We define an iteration of the mixture BGK model (1.1) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_t F_1^{n+1}+v\cdot\nabla_x F_1^{n+1}&=n_1(F_1^n)(\mathcal{M}_{11}(F_1^n)-F_1^{n+1})\\
&\quad+n_2(F_2^n)(\mathcal{M}_{12}(F_1^n,F_2^n)-F_1^{n+1}),\\
\partial_t F_2^{n+1}+v\cdot\nabla_x F_2^{n+1}&=n_2(F_2^n)(\mathcal{M}_{22}(F_2^n)-F_2^{n+1})\\
&\quad+n_1(F_1^n)(\mathcal{M}_{21}(F_1^n,F_2^n)-F_2^{n+1}),
\end{aligned}$$

and $F_1^{n+1}(x,v,0)=F_{10}(x,v)$ and $F_2^{n+1}(x,v,0)=F_{20}(x,v)$ for all $n\ge 0$. We start the iteration with $F_1^0(x,v,t)=F_{10}(x,v)$ and $F_2^0(x,v,t)=F_{20}(x,v)$.

We split $F_1^n=\mu_1+\sqrt{\mu_1}f_1^n$, and $F_2^n=\mu_2+\sqrt{\mu_2}f_2^n$ for all $n\in\mathbb{N}$ and use the linearization of the Maxwellian given in Proposition 2.1 and Lemma 2.2 to get

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_t f_1^{n+1}+v\cdot\nabla_x f_1^{n+1}&=(n_{10}+n_{20})(P_1f_1^n-f_1^{n+1})+L_{12}^2(f_1^n,f_2^n)+\Gamma_{11}(f_1^n)+\Gamma_{12}(f_1^n,f_2^n),\\
\partial_t f_2^{n+1}+v\cdot\nabla_x f_2^{n+1}&=(n_{10}+n_{20})(P_2f_2^n-f_2^{n+1})+L_{21}^2(f_1^n,f_2^n)+\Gamma_{22}(f_2^n)+\Gamma_{21}(f_1^n,f_2^n).
\end{aligned}$$

Then the local existence can be constructed by the standard argument as in [39]. The key ingredient is the uniform control of the high-order energy norm in each iteration step. So we only prove the following auxiliary lemma below. □

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

Proof. We take ∂^α_β on each side of (2.13) and (2.15):

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial^\alpha_\beta\partial_t f_1^{n+1}+v\cdot\nabla_x\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}+\sum_{i=1}^3\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_1^{n+1}&=(n_{10}+n_{20})(\partial_\beta P_1\partial^\alpha f_1^n-\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1})\\
&\quad+\partial^\alpha_\beta L^2_{12}(f_1^n,f_2^n)+\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{11}(f_1^n)+\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{12}(f_1^n,f_2^n),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial^\alpha_\beta\partial_t f_2^{n+1}+v\cdot\nabla_x\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2^{n+1}+\sum_{i=1}^3\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_2^{n+1}&=(n_{10}+n_{20})(\partial_\beta P_2\partial^\alpha f_2^n-\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2^{n+1})\\
&\quad+\partial^\alpha_\beta L^2_{21}(f_1^n,f_2^n)+\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{22}(f_2^n)+\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{21}(f_1^n,f_2^n),
\end{aligned}$$

where $k_1=(1,0,0)$, $k_2=(0,1,0)$, $k_3=(0,0,1)$, and $\bar{k}_1=(0,1,0,0)$, $\bar{k}_2=(0,0,1,0)$, $\bar{k}_3=(0,0,0,1)$. We then take the inner product with $\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+(n_{10}+n_{20})\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}&=-\sum_{i=1}^3\langle\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_1^{n+1},\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\
&\quad+\langle\partial_\beta P_1\partial^\alpha f_1^n,\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta L^2_{12}(f_1^n,f_2^n),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\
&\quad+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{11}(f_1^n),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta\Gamma_{12}(f_1^n,f_2^n),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\
&=I_1+I_2+I_3+I_4+I_5.
\end{aligned}\tag{4.12}$$

Applying the Hölder inequality on I_1, we have

$$I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \langle \partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i} f_1^{n+1}, \partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1} \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{3} \|\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i} f_1^{n+1}\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N} \|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Since $\partial_\beta e_{1i}$ and $\partial_\beta e_{2i}$ have exponential decay,

$$\|\partial_\beta P_1 \partial^\alpha f_1^n\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C_\beta \|\partial^\alpha f_1^n\|_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Thus Young's inequality implies

$$I_2 = \langle \partial_\beta P_1 \partial^\alpha f_1^n, \partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1} \rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C_\beta \|\partial^\alpha f_1^n\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} + C\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

To estimate I_3, we take ∂^α_β on L^2_{12}:

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

and apply the Hölder inequality:

$$I_3 = \langle \partial^\alpha_\beta L^2_{12}(f_1^n, f_2^n), \partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\int_{\mathbb{T}^3}\left(\|\partial^\alpha f_2^n\|_{L^2_v} + C\|\partial^\alpha f_1^n\|_{L^2_v}\right)\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|_{L^2_v}dx \leq C\|\partial^\alpha(f_1^n,f_2^n)\|_{L^2_{x,v}}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Since I_4 and I_5 are similar, we only consider I_5. Applying Lemma 4.5, we have

$$I_5 = \langle \partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12}(f_1^n, f_2^n), \partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|\leq|\alpha|}\int_{\mathbb{T}^3}\|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1^n,f_2^n)\|_{L^2_v} \times \|\partial^{\alpha_2}(f_1^n,f_2^n)\|_{L^2_v}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|_{L^2_v}dx.$$

Without loss of generality, we assume that $|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha_2|$. Then the Sobolev embedding $H^2 \subset\subset L^\infty$ implies

$$I_5 = \langle \partial^\alpha_\beta \Gamma_{12}(f_1^n, f_2^n), \partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\bigg(\sum_{|\alpha_1|\leq|\alpha|}\|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1^n,f_2^n)\|_{L^2_{x,v}}\bigg)^2\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Combining the estimate from I_1 to I_5, and taking $\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N}$ on (4.12), we have

$$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} + (n_{10}+n_{20})\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\mathcal{E}^n(t) + C\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t) + C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^n(t)}\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)} + C\mathcal{E}^n(t)\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}. \tag{4.13}$$

Similarly,

$$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} + \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N}(n_{10}+n_{20})\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2^{n+1}\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} \leq C\mathcal{E}^n(t) + C\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t) + C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^n(t)}\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)} + C\mathcal{E}^n(t)\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}. \tag{4.14}$$

Combining (4.13) and (4.14) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)+(n_{10}+n_{20})\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)&\leq C\mathcal{E}^n(t)+C\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)\\&\quad+C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^n(t)}\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}+C\mathcal{E}^n(t)\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}.\end{aligned}$$

We integrate in time to get

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)&\leq\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(0)\\&\quad+\int_0^t\Big(C\mathcal{E}^n(s)+C\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(s)+C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^n(t)}\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}+C\mathcal{E}^n(t)\sqrt{\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}\Big)\,ds.\end{aligned}\tag{4.15}$$

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

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

Then, from (4.15), we see that

$$\begin{aligned}\sup_{0\leq t\leq T_*}\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)&\leq\frac{M_0}{2}+CT_*M_0+CT_*\sup_{0\leq t\leq T_*}\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)\\&\quad+CT_*\sqrt{M_0}\sqrt{\sup_{0\leq t\leq T_*}\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}+CT_*M_0\sqrt{\sup_{0\leq t\leq T_*}\mathcal{E}^{n+1}(t)}.\end{aligned}$$

By using Young's inequality, we have

$$(1-3CT_*)\sup_{0\leq t\leq T_*}\mathcal{E}_1^{n+1}(t)\leq\frac{M_0}{2}+2CT_*M_0+CT_*M_0^2.$$

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

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

This completes the proof. □

5. Coercivity estimate

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

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

where

$$\begin{aligned}a_k(x,t)&=\frac{1}{n_{k0}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_k\sqrt{\mu_k}dv\\&\quad-\frac{1}{2n_{10}+2n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right),\\b(x,t)&=\frac{1}{m_1n_{10}+m_2n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1m_1v\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2m_2v\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right),\\c(x,t)&=\frac{1}{6n_{10}+6n_{20}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_1(m_1|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_1}dv+\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}f_2(m_2|v|^2-3)\sqrt{\mu_2}dv\right),\end{aligned}\tag{5.1}$$

for $k=1,2$. We substitute

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

into (3.1) to get

$$\begin{aligned}\{\partial_t + v\cdot\nabla_x\}P(f_1,f_2) = &-\{\partial_t + v\cdot\nabla_x - L\}(I-P)(f_1,f_2)\\ &+ (\Gamma_{11}(f_1)+\Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2),\Gamma_{22}(f_2)+\Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2)).\end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

We write L.H.S. of (5.2) in the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}\Big\{ &(\partial_t a_1 + v\cdot\nabla_x a_1)\,(\sqrt{\mu_1},0) + (\partial_t a_2 + v\cdot\nabla_x a_2)\,(0,\sqrt{\mu_2})\\ &+ v\cdot\partial_t b(m_1\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2\sqrt{\mu_2}) + \sum_{1\le i<j\le 3} v_iv_j(\partial_{x_i}b_j+\partial_{x_j}b_i)(m_1\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2\sqrt{\mu_2})\\ &+ \sum_{1\le i\le 3}(\partial_{x_i}b_i+\partial_t c)v_i^2(m_1\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2\sqrt{\mu_2}) + |v|^2 v\cdot\nabla_x c(m_1\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2\sqrt{\mu_2})\Big\},\end{aligned}$$

as a linear expansion with respect to the following 17 basis:

$$\begin{aligned}&\{(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),v(\sqrt{\mu_1},0),v(0,\sqrt{\mu_2}),\\ &\qquad v_iv_j(m_1\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2\sqrt{\mu_2}),v|v|^2(m_1\sqrt{\mu_1},m_2\sqrt{\mu_2})\}.\end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

Therefore, comparing both sides of (5.2), we obtain the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t a_1 &= l_{a1} + h_{a1},\\ \partial_t a_2 &= l_{a2} + h_{a2},\\ \partial_{x_i}a_1 + m_1\partial_t b_i &= l_{b1i} + h_{b1i},\\ \partial_{x_i}a_2 + m_2\partial_t b_i &= l_{b2i} + h_{b2i},\\ \partial_{x_i}b_j + \partial_{x_j}b_i &= l_{bbi} + h_{bbi}, \quad (i\ne j)\\ \partial_{x_i}b_i + \partial_t c &= l_{bci} + h_{bci},\\ \partial_{x_i}c &= l_{ci} + h_{ci},\end{aligned}$$

where $(l_{a1},l_{a2},l_{b1i},l_{b2i},l_{bbi},l_{bci},l_{ci})$, and $(h_{a1},h_{a2},h_{b1i},h_{b2i},h_{bbi},h_{bci},h_{ci})$ are the coefficients corresponding to the expansion of l and h:

$$\begin{aligned}l(f_1,f_2) &= -\{\partial_t + v\cdot\nabla_x - L\}(I-P)(f_1,f_2),\\ h(f_1,f_2) &= (\Gamma_{11}(f_1)+\Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2),\Gamma_{22}(f_2)+\Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2)),\end{aligned}$$

with respect to (5.3). For brevity, we denote

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{l} &= l_{a1} + l_{a2} + \sum_{i=1}^{3}(l_{b1i}+l_{b2i}+l_{bbi}+l_{bci}+l_{ci})\\ \tilde{h} &= h_{a1} + h_{a2} + \sum_{i=1}^{3}(h_{b1i}+h_{b2i}+h_{bbi}+h_{bci}+h_{ci}).\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5.1. *We have*

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^3} a_1(x,t)dx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^3} a_2(x,t)dx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^3} b(x,t)dx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^3} c(x,t)dx = 0.$$

Proof. This follows from the conservation laws (2.17) and the definition of a_1, a_2, b, and c in (5.1). □

Lemma 5.2. [39] *Let $0 \le |\alpha| \le N$ with $N \ge 3$, then we have*

$$\|\partial^\alpha a_1\|_{L^2_x} + \|\partial^\alpha a_2\|_{L^2_x} + \|\partial^\alpha b\|_{L^2_x} + \|\partial^\alpha c\|_{L^2_x} \le \sum_{|\alpha|\le N-1} \Big(\|\partial^\alpha \tilde{l}\|_{L^2_x} + \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|_{L^2_x}\Big).$$

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

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

$$(1) \sum_{|\alpha|\le N-1} \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{l}\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \le C \sum_{|\alpha|\le N} \|(I-P)\partial^\alpha (f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}},$$
$$(2) \sum_{|\alpha|\le N} \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \le C\sqrt{M} \sum_{|\alpha|\le N} \|\partial^\alpha (f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Proof. (1) The proof can be found in [39, page 616, Lemma 7]. We omit it.
(2) Let us define $\{e_i^*\}_{i=1}^{17}$ be the orthonormal basis corresponding to the basis (5.3). Then we can write

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

so that

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Big\| \int \partial^\alpha h(f_1,f_2) e_i^* dv \Big\|_{L^2_x} &\le \Big\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{11}(f_1)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_1}) dv \Big\|_{L^2_x} + \Big\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_1}) dv \Big\|_{L^2_x} \\ &+ \Big\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{22}(f_2)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_2}) dv \Big\|_{L^2_x} + \Big\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2)(|v|^k \sqrt{\mu_2}) dv \Big\|_{L^2_x},\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Big\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{mm}(f_m) |v|^k \sqrt{\mu_m} dv \Big\|_{L^2_x} \le C \sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|\le|\alpha|} \Big\| \|\partial^{\alpha_1} f_m\|_{L^2_v} \|\partial^{\alpha_2} f_m\|_{L^2_v} \Big\|_{L^2_x}.$$

Similarly, we have from Lemma 4.5

$$\Big\| \int \partial^\alpha \Gamma_{lm}(f_l,f_m) |v|^k \sqrt{\mu_l} dv \Big\|_{L^2_x} \le C \sum_{|\alpha_1|+|\alpha_2|\le|\alpha|} \Big\| \|\partial^{\alpha_1} (f_l,f_m)\|_{L^2_v} \|\partial^{\alpha_2} (f_l,f_m)\|_{L^2_v} \Big\|_{L^2_x},$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{|\alpha|\le N} \|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|_{L^2_{x,v}} &\le C \sum_{|\alpha_1|\le|\alpha_2|} \sup_{x\in\mathbb{T}^3} \|\partial^{\alpha_1}(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_v} \sum_{|\alpha_2|\le N} \|\partial^{\alpha_2}(f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}} \\ &\le C\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(t)} \sum_{|\alpha|\le N} \|\partial^\alpha (f_1,f_2)\|_{L^2_{x,v}},\end{aligned}$$

which gives desired result. □

We are now ready to derive the full coercivity estimate. By Lemma 5.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|\partial^\alpha P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} &\le \sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\left(\|\partial^\alpha a_1\|^2_{L^2_x}+\|\partial^\alpha a_2\|^2_{L^2_x}+\|\partial^\alpha b\|^2_{L^2_x}+\|\partial^\alpha c\|^2_{L^2_x}\right)\\ &\le \sum_{|\alpha|\le N-1}\left(\|\partial^\alpha \tilde{l}\|^2_{L^2_x}+\|\partial^\alpha \tilde{h}\|^2_{L^2_x}\right).\end{aligned}$$

We then apply Lemma 5.3 to get

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|\partial^\alpha P(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &\qquad \le C\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|(I-P)\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+C\sqrt{M}\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}$$

Adding $\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|(I-P)\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_x}$ on each side, we obtain

$$\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\le \frac{C+1}{1-C\sqrt{M}}\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|(I-P)(\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2))\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

Combining it with the estimate in Proposition 3.1, we derive the following full coercivity estimate

$$\langle L\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2),\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\le -\eta\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}\sum_{|\alpha|\le N}\|\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}, \tag{5.4}$$

when $\mathcal{E}(t)$ is sufficiently small.

6. Global existence

In this section, we extend the local-in-time solution to the global one by establishing a uniform energy estimate. Let (f_1,f_2) be the classical local-in-time solution constructed in Theorem 4.6. We take ∂^α on (2.13) and take inner product with $\partial^\alpha f_1$ in $L^2_{x,v}$ to have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha f_1\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} &= \langle\partial^\alpha L_{11}(f_1),\partial^\alpha f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha L_{12}(f_1,f_2),\partial^\alpha f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &\quad+\langle\partial^\alpha f_1,\partial^\alpha(\Gamma_{11}+\Gamma_{12})\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}\tag{6.1}$$

Similarly, we get from (2.15) that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha f_2\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} &= \langle\partial^\alpha L_{22}(f_2),\partial^\alpha f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha L_{21}(f_1,f_2),\partial^\alpha f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &\quad+\langle\partial^\alpha f_2,\partial^\alpha(\Gamma_{22}+\Gamma_{21})\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}\tag{6.2}$$

Combining (6.1) and (6.2) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=1,2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}} &\le \langle L\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2),\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\ &\quad+\langle\partial^\alpha f_1,\partial^\alpha(\Gamma_{11}+\Gamma_{12})\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha f_2,\partial^\alpha(\Gamma_{22}+\Gamma_{21})\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}$$

Then the first term of the R.H.S is controlled by the full coercivity estimate (5.4), and the nonlinear terms on the second line are estimated by Lemma 4.4 and Lemma 4.5:

$$\sum_{|\alpha|\leq N}\sum_{k=1,2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+\eta\min\{(1-\delta),(1-\omega)\}\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right)$$
$$\leq C_0\sqrt{\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(t)}\sum_{|\alpha|\leq N}\|\partial^\alpha(f_1,f_2)\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}.$$

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

$$M=\left\{\frac{M_0}{2},\frac{\eta^2\min\left\{(1-\delta)^2,(1-\omega)^2\right\}}{4C_0^2}\right\},\qquad T=\sup_{t\in\mathbb{R}^+}\{t\mid \mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}(t)\leq 2M\}>0.$$

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

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

Once we define

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

then $y(t)$ satisfies

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

Thus we obtain

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+(n_{10}+n_{20})\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}&=-\sum_{i=1}^3\langle\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_1,\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\&+(n_{10}+n_{20})\langle\partial_\beta P_1\partial^\alpha f_1,\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta L^2_{12}(f_1,f_2),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\&+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta(\Gamma_{11}(f_1)+\Gamma_{12}(f_1,f_2)),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_1\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}},\end{aligned}\tag{6.3}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+(n_{10}+n_{20})\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}&=-\sum_{i=1}^3\langle\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_2,\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\&+(n_{10}+n_{20})\langle\partial_\beta P_2\partial^\alpha f_2,\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta L^2_{21}(f_1,f_2),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}\\&+\langle\partial^\alpha_\beta(\Gamma_{22}(f_2)+\Gamma_{21}(f_1,f_2)),\partial^\alpha_\beta f_2\rangle_{L^2_{x,v}}.\end{aligned}\tag{6.4}$$

Combining (6.3) and (6.4), and applying the Hölder inequality and Young's inequality, we can obtain

$$\sum_{k=1,2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+(n_{10}+n_{20}-2\epsilon)\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right)$$
$$\leq \frac{1}{2\epsilon}\sum_{k=1,2}\sum_{i=1}^3\|\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+\frac{C}{2\epsilon}\sum_{k=1,2}\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+C\mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}_{N_1,|\beta|}(t),$$

for some positive constant ϵ satisfying $(n_{10}+n_{20})/2>\epsilon>0$. We sum this over $|\beta|=m+1$ and multiply both sides with $\epsilon\eta_m$:

$$\sum_{|\beta|=m+1}\left[\sum_{k=1,2}\left(\frac{\epsilon\eta_m}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+\epsilon\eta_m(n_{10}+n_{20}-2\epsilon)\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right)\right]$$
$$\leq \sum_{|\beta|=m+1}\left[\frac{\eta_m}{2}\sum_{k=1,2}\sum_{i=1}^3\|\partial^{\alpha+\bar{k}_i}_{\beta-k_i}f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+\frac{C\eta_m}{2}\sum_{k=1,2}\|\partial^\alpha f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+C\mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}_{N_1,|\beta|}(t)\right].$$

Combining the previous cases $|\beta|\leq m$, the R.H.S of the inequality can be bounded by the energy $\mathcal{E}_{N_1,|\beta|}$ with $|\beta|\leq m$ and $\mathcal{E}_{N_1,0}$. Thus, we can conclude from induction that

$$\sum_{\substack{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq N\\|\beta|\leq m+1}}\sum_{k=1,2}\left(C_{m+1}\frac{d}{dt}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}+\eta_{m+1}\|\partial^\alpha_\beta f_k\|^2_{L^2_{x,v}}\right)\leq C^*_{m+1}\mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}_{N_1,|\beta|}(t).$$

Applying the same continuity argument as to when $\beta=0$, we can construct the global-in-time classical solution. We mention that when $|\beta|=0$, the parameter η_0 depends on $1-\delta$ and $1-\omega$, and $C_0=1/2$. But when $|\beta|\geq 1$, both C_{m+1} and η_{m+1} depend on the parameter η_m. That is why we cannot extract a decay rate depending explicitly on the parameter δ and ω when the velocity derivatives are involved. For the uniqueness of the solution and L^2 stability, we can follow the standard arguments in [38, 39, 40, 71]. This completes the proof.

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Research institute of Mathematics, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea

Email address: gcbae02@snu.ac.kr

Department of mathematics, Würzburg University, Emil Fischer Str. 40, 97074 Würzburg, GERMANY

Email address: klingen@mathematik.uni-wuerzburg.de

Department of mathematics, Vienna University, Oskar-Morgenstern-Platz 1, 1090 Vienna, Austria

Email address: marlies.pirner@mathematik.uni-wuerzburg.de

Department of mathematics, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Republic of Korea

Email address: sbyun01@skku.edu