

MULTI-BUBBLE BOURGAIN-WANG SOLUTIONS TO NONLINEAR SCHRÖDINGER EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT. We study a general class of focusing L^2 -critical nonlinear Schrödinger equations with lower order perturbations, in the possible absence of the pseudo-conformal symmetry and the conservation law of energy. In dimensions one and two, we construct multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang type blow-up solutions, which behave like a sum of pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions that concentrate at K distinct singularities, $1 \leq K < \infty$, and a regular profile. Moreover, we obtain the uniqueness in the energy class where the convergence rate is within the order $(T - t)^{4+}$, for t close to the blow-up time T . These results in particular apply to the canonical nonlinear Schrödinger equations and, through the pseudo-conformal transform, yield the existence and conditional uniqueness of non-pure multi-solitons, which behave asymptotically as a sum of multi-solitons and a dispersive part. Thus, the results provide new examples of the mass quantization conjecture and the soliton resolution conjecture. Furthermore, through a Doss-Sussman type transform, we obtain multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions for stochastic nonlinear Schrödinger equations, where the driving noise is taken in the sense of controlled rough path.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

1.1. Introduction. We consider a general class of focusing L^2 -critical nonlinear Schrödinger equations with lower order perturbations

$$(1.1) \quad i\partial_t v + \Delta v + a_1 \cdot \nabla v + a_0 v + |v|^{\frac{4}{d}} v = 0$$

on \mathbb{R}^d , where $d = 1, 2$, the coefficients of lower order perturbations are of form

$$(1.2) \quad a_1(t, x) = 2i \sum_{l=1}^N \nabla \phi_l(x) h_l(t),$$

$$(1.3) \quad a_0(t, x) = - \sum_{j=1}^d \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \partial_j \phi_l(x) h_l(t) \right)^2 + i \sum_{l=1}^N \Delta \phi_l(x) h_l(t),$$

and $\phi_l \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, $h_l \in C(\mathbb{R}^+; \mathbb{R})$, $1 \leq l \leq N$.

Received by the editors May 6, 2022, and, in revised form, May 21, 2023.

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 35B44, 35B40, 35Q55.

Key words and phrases. Bourgain-Wang solutions, L^2 -critical, multi-bubbles, nonlinear Schrödinger equation, non-pure multi-solitons.

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The first and third authors were financially supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Science Foundation) through SFB 1283/2 2021-317210226 at Bielefeld University. The second author was supported by NSFC (No. 11601482, 12371122). The third author was also supported by NSFC (No. 12271352, 11871337, 12322108) and Shanghai Rising-Star Program 21QA1404500.

Equation (1.1) is mainly motivated by the following two canonical models:

- **Nonlinear Schrödinger equations.** For (1.1) without lower order perturbations we have the nonlinear Schrödinger equation (NLS for short), i.e.,

$$(1.4) \quad i\partial_t v + \Delta v + |v|^{\frac{4}{d}} v = 0.$$

NLS is a canonical equation of major importance in continuum mechanics, plasma physics and optics [32]. In particular, for the cubic nonlinearity in the critical dimension two, the phenomenon of mass concentration near collapse gives a rigorous basis to the physical concept of “strong collapse” [66]. For more physical interpretations we refer to [32, 37, 66].

- **Stochastic nonlinear Schrödinger equations.** Another important model relating to (1.1) is the stochastic nonlinear Schrödinger equation (SNLS for short)

$$(1.5) \quad idX + \Delta X dt + |X|^{\frac{4}{d}} X dt = -i\mu X dt + iX dW(t),$$

where W is a Wiener process of form

$$W(t, x) = \sum_{l=1}^N i\phi_l(x) B_l(t), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad t \geq 0,$$

$\{\phi_l\} \subseteq C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, $\{B_l\}$ are standard N -dimensional real valued Brownian motions on a normal stochastic basis $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}, \mathbb{P})$, and $\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^N \phi_l^2$. The last term $X dW(t)$ in (1.5) is taken in the sense of controlled rough path (see Definition 1.8). The key relationship is that, through the Doss-Sussman type transformation $v := e^{-W} X$, v satisfies equation (1.1) with the functions $\{h_l\}$ being exactly the Brownian motions $\{B_l\}$.

The physical significance of SNLS is well known. One significant model arises from molecular aggregates with thermal fluctuations, where the multiplicative noise corresponds to scattering of exciton by phonons, due to thermal vibrations of the molecules. In particular, for the cubic nonlinearity in dimension two, the noise effect on the coherence of the ground state solitary solution was studied in [1, 2]. The case of quintic nonlinearity in the critical one dimensional case was studied in [62]. We also refer to [7] for applications to open quantum systems.

It is known that equation (1.1) is locally well-posed in the space H^1 , see, e.g., [13] for the NLS, and [4, 11, 23] for the SNLS.

The long time behavior of solutions is, however, more delicate. An important role here is played by the ground state, which is a positive radial solution to the elliptic equation

$$(1.6) \quad \Delta Q - Q + Q^{1+\frac{4}{d}} = 0.$$

It is known that (see [13, Theorem 8.1.1]) Q is smooth and decays at infinity exponentially fast, i.e., there exist $C, \delta > 0$ such that for any multi-index $|v| \leq 3$,

$$(1.7) \quad |\partial_x^v Q(x)| \leq C e^{-\delta|x|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

More importantly, the mass of the ground state is the threshold of global well-posedness and blow-up. As a matter of fact, in the NLS case, solutions with subcritical mass (i.e., $\|v\|_{L^2} < \|Q\|_{L^2}$) exist globally and even scatter at infinity [28, 68]. In contrast to that, in the critical mass regime, two important dynamics are exhibited:

the nondispersive solitary wave

$$(1.8) \quad W(t, x) := w^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q\left(\frac{x - ct}{w}\right) e^{i(\frac{1}{2}c \cdot x - \frac{1}{4}|c|^2 t + w^{-2} t + \vartheta)},$$

and the pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions

$$(1.9) \quad S_T(t, x) = (w(T - t))^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q\left(\frac{x - x^*}{w(T - t)}\right) e^{-\frac{i}{4} \frac{|x - x^*|^2}{T - t} + \frac{i}{w^2(T - t)} + i\vartheta},$$

where $w > 0$, $c, x^* \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$. Both dynamics are closely related to each other in the pseudo-conformal space $\Sigma := \{u \in H^1 : xu \in L^2\}$, through the *pseudo-conformal transform*

$$(1.10) \quad S_T(t, x) = \mathcal{C}_T(W)(t, x) := \frac{1}{(T - t)^{\frac{d}{2}}} W\left(\frac{1}{T - t}, \frac{x}{T - t}\right) e^{-i \frac{|x|^2}{4(T - t)}}, \quad t \neq T, \quad x^* = c.$$

Note that S_T blows up at time T , and x^* is the singularity corresponding to the velocity c of W . A remarkable result in the seminal paper by Merle [51] is that the pseudo-conformal blow-up solution is the unique critical mass blow-up solution to L^2 -critical NLS, up to symmetries of the equation.

In the small supercritical mass regime, two different kinds of blow-up solutions to NLS are exhibited. The first one is the Bourgain-Wang solution behaving asymptotically as a sum of a singular profile S_T and a regular profile z , i.e.,

$$(1.11) \quad v(t) - S_T(t) - z(t) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow T.$$

Note that v blows up at time T with the pseudo-conformal speed

$$\|\nabla v(t)\|_{L^2} \sim (T - t)^{-1}.$$

This kind of solutions was first constructed in the pioneering work by Bourgain and Wang [10] in dimensions $d = 1, 2$. It was then extended by Krieger and Schlag [43] to prove the existence of a large set of initial data close to the ground state resulting in pseudo-conformal speed blow-up solutions in dimension $d = 1$, this set is an almost codimension one stable manifold in the measurable category. Moreover, the instability of such solutions was proved in the work by Merle, Raphaël and Szeftel [57], which shows that Bourgain-Wang solutions lie on the boundary of two H^1 open sets of global scattering solutions and loglog blow-up solutions. We also would like to refer to [42, 63] for the stable manifolds for the supercritical NLS, and [8] for the center-stable manifold for the $\dot{H}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ -critical cubic NLS in dimension three.

The other kind of blow-up solutions is of the loglog blow-up rate

$$\|\nabla v(t)\|_{L^2} \sim ((T - t)^{-1} \log |\log(T - t)|)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Unlike Bourgain-Wang solutions, these solutions are stable under H^1 perturbations. In this respect, we refer to the pioneering work by Perelman [60] and a series of works of Merle and Raphaël [52–54, 56].

In the even larger mass regime, the construction of multi-bubble blow-up solutions was initiated by Merle [50], which behave like a sum of K pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions, $1 \leq K < \infty$. Through the pseudo-conformal transform, this also yields the existence of multi-solitons [50]. Multi-bubble blow-up solutions with loglog speed have been constructed by Fan [33].

The complete characterization of the formation of singularity is still unclear for general blow-up solutions to L^2 -critical NLS. In [9], Bourgain raised an open

problem on the quantization property of blow-up solutions, namely, whether the concentration of mass is of the form $k\|Q\|_{L^2}^2$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. See also [10]. Merle and Raphaël [55] formulated precisely the *mass quantization conjecture*. It is expected that blow-up solutions can be decomposed into a singular part and an L^2 residual, and the singular part expands asymptotically as multiple bubbles, each of which concentrates the mass no less than $\|Q\|_{L^2}^2$ at the blow-up point.

Moreover, according to the famous *soliton resolution conjecture*, global solutions to a nonlinear dispersive equation are expected to decompose at large time as a sum of solitons plus a scattering remainder. Important progress has been made for the energy critical wave equations. We refer to [19, 29–31] and references therein.

The soliton resolution conjecture is still open for the NLS, except for the integrable one dimensional case. A series of (*pure*) *multi-solitons* (i.e., solutions behaving as a sum of solitons without dispersive part) has been constructed for the NLS, see e.g. [18, 20, 21, 44, 45, 47, 50]. We also refer to [41] for the construction of two soliton solutions for the subcritical Hartree equation. For the gKdV equations, we refer to [15, 46] for the existence and classification of multi-solitons, and [16, 17] for the construction of solutions behaving as a sum of solitons and of a linear term.

Hence, a natural question to ask is whether *non-pure multi-solitons* (including a dispersive part) can be constructed for the NLS, which, to the best of our knowledge, seems not to have been done in literature. See, e.g., the recent lecture notes of Cazenave [14].

The two conjectured long time dynamics are indeed the main motivations of the present work.

Furthermore, in the stochastic case, a remarkable result proved by de Bouard and Debussche [22, 24] is that stochastic solutions can blow up at any short time with positive probability in the L^2 -supercritical case. Several numerical experiments have been also made to investigate the dynamics of stochastic blow-up solutions, see, e.g., [25–27, 58, 59].

One major challenge in the stochastic case is that, in contrast to NLS, the classical pseudo-conformal symmetry is lost due to the input of noise. Moreover, the energy of solutions is no longer conserved, which makes it more difficult to understand the global behavior in the stochastic L^2 -supercritical case, see [58, 59] for the numerical tracking of energy.

Recently, the quantitative construction of critical mass stochastic blow-up solutions to (1.5) is obtained in [64], the proof there relies mainly on the modulation method developed in the work by Raphaël and Szeftel [61] and also on the rescaling approach in [4–6, 38, 70, 71]. This also yields the threshold of the mass of the ground state for the global well-posedness and blow-up in the stochastic case. Later, stochastic blow-up solutions with loglog speed have been constructed in [34]. Furthermore, multi-bubble blow-up solutions to (1.5), behaving as a sum of pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions, were constructed and proved to be unique if the asymptotic behavior is of the order $(T-t)^{3+}$ [65]. The conditional uniqueness result has been further used in the very recent work [12] to enlarge the energy class for the uniqueness of both multi-bubble solutions and multi-solitons, particularly in the low asymptotical regime with the orders $\mathcal{O}(T-t)^{0+}$ and s^{-2-} , respectively, where t is close to T and s is large.

In the present work, we study the Bourgain-Wang type solutions, concentrating at multiple points, in the large mass regime for both equations (1.4) and (1.5) in a uniform manner.

More precisely, in both dimensions one and two, we construct multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions to (1.1), which behave asymptotically as a sum of pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions and a regular profile, i.e., for t close to T ,

$$(1.12) \quad \|v(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{L^2} + (T-t)\|\nabla v(t) - \nabla \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - \nabla z(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-1)},$$

where z is the regular profile propagating along the flow generated by equation (1.1) with $z(T) = z^*$, $\{S_k\}$ are the pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions as in (1.9) with distinct singularities, and the exponent κ (≥ 3) is closely related to the flatness at singularities of both the spatial functions $\{\phi_l\}$ and the residue z^* . Moreover, we prove that the multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions are unique if their asymptotical behavior is within the order $(T-t)^{4+}$.

This provides new examples of the conjectured mass quantization phenomena for both the L^2 -critical NLS and SNLS. Furthermore, in the NLS case, through the pseudo-conformal transform, the existence and conditional uniqueness of non-pure multi-solutions are also obtained, which behave asymptotically as a sum of solitons with distinct velocities plus a dispersive part. To the best of our knowledge, this provides the first examples of non-pure multi-solitons to the L^2 -critical NLS, predicted by the soliton resolution conjecture. Let us also mention that the uniqueness holds in the energy class of solutions with decay rate t^{-5-} , where t is large enough, which is larger than the class of exponential convergence in which (pure) multi-solitons naturally lie.

Notations. For any $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and any multi-index $v = (v_1, \dots, v_d)$, let $|v| = \sum_{j=1}^d v_j$, $\langle x \rangle = (1 + |x|^2)^{1/2}$, $\partial_x^v = \partial_{x_1}^{v_1} \dots \partial_{x_d}^{v_d}$, and $\langle \nabla \rangle = (I - \Delta)^{1/2}$.

We use the standard Sobolev spaces $H^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $s \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq p \leq \infty$. In particular, $L^p := H^{0,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is the space of p -integrable (complex-valued) functions, L^2 denotes the Hilbert space with the inner product $\langle v, w \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v(x)\bar{w}(x)dx$, and $H^s := H^{s,2}$. Let Σ denote the pseudo-conformal space, i.e., $\Sigma := \{u \in H^1, xu \in L^2\}$. The local smoothing space is defined by $L^2(I; H_\beta^\alpha) = \{u \in \mathcal{S}' : \int_I \int \langle x \rangle^{2\beta} |\langle \nabla \rangle^\alpha u(t, x)|^2 dx dt < \infty\}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. Let C_c^∞ be the space of all compactly supported smooth functions on \mathbb{R}^d . We also use the notation $\dot{g} = \frac{d}{dt}g$ for any C^1 function g on \mathbb{R} . For any Hölder continuous function $g \in C^\alpha(I)$, $\alpha > 0, I \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+$, let $\delta g_{st} := g(t) - g(s), s, t \in I$, and $\|g\|_{\alpha, I} := \sup_{s, t \in I, s \neq t} \frac{|\delta g_{st}|}{|s-t|^\alpha}$. As $t \rightarrow T$ or $t \rightarrow \infty$, $f(t) = \mathcal{O}(g(t))$ means that $|f(t)/g(t)|$ stays bounded, and $f(t) = o(g(t))$ means that $|f(t)/g(t)|$ converges to zero. Throughout this paper, the positive constants C and δ may change from line to line.

1.2. Formulation of main results. Let $K \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K$ denote distinct points in \mathbb{R}^d . We assume that the spatial functions $\{\phi_l\}$ in the noise and the residue z^* satisfy the following hypotheses:

(H1) *Asymptotical flatness:* For any multi-index $v \neq 0$ and $1 \leq l \leq N$,

$$(1.13) \quad \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \langle x \rangle^2 |\partial_x^v \phi_l(x)| = 0.$$

Flatness at singularities: Let $v_* \in \mathbb{N}^+$. For every $1 \leq l \leq N$ and multi-index $|v| \leq v_*$,

$$(1.14) \quad \partial_x^v \phi_l(x_k) = 0, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N, \quad 1 \leq k \leq K.$$

(H2) *Smallness:* Let α^* be a positive (small) constant, $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$. Let z^* satisfy

$$(1.15) \quad \|z^*\|_{H^{2m+2+d}} \leq \alpha^*,$$

$$(1.16) \quad \|\langle x \rangle z^*\|_{H^1} \leq \alpha^*.$$

Flatness at singularities: For any multi-index $|v| \leq 2m$,

$$(1.17) \quad \partial_x^v z^*(x_k) = 0, \quad 1 \leq k \leq K.$$

Remark 1.1. On one hand, the asymptotical flatness condition (1.13) ensures the Strichartz and local smoothing estimates for the Laplacian with lower order perturbations, which guarantees the local solvability of equation (1.1), see [4, 49, 70]. On the other hand, the flatness at singularities (1.14) and (1.17) permits us to construct blow-up solutions, which reflect the local nature of the singularities.

Let us also mention that the presence of noise destroys the energy conservation law. In order to control the variation of energy, it seems necessary to introduce the flatness of noise. Heuristically, since the asymptotical blow-up profiles are of NLS type, it seems natural to have suitable flatness of noise near singularities.

The main result of this paper is formulated in Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.2. *Consider equation (1.1) with $d = 1, 2$. Let $K \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $T \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $\{\vartheta_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Assume that $\{\phi_l\}_{l=1}^N$ and z^* satisfy Hypotheses (H1) and (H2), respectively, with $v_* \geq 5$, $m \geq 3$ if $d = 2$ and $m \geq 4$ if $d = 1$. Then, for any distinct points $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $w > 0$ (resp. any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$), there exists $\varepsilon^* > 0$ small enough such that for any $\alpha^*, \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*)$ and for any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ with $|w_k - w| \leq \varepsilon$, $1 \leq k \leq K$ (resp. any $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ with $|x_k - x_j| \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$, $j \neq k$), the following hold:*

(i) *Existence.* *There exists a solution v to (1.1) satisfying that for t close to T ,*

$$(1.18) \quad \|v(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-1)},$$

$$(1.19) \quad \|v(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-3)},$$

where $\kappa := (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2)$, $C > 0$, $\{S_k\}$ are the pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions

$$(1.20) \quad S_k(t, x) = (w_k(T-t))^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q\left(\frac{x-x_k}{w_k(T-t)}\right) e^{-\frac{i}{4} \frac{|x-x_k|^2}{T-t} + \frac{i}{w_k^2(T-t)} + i\vartheta_k},$$

and z is the unique solution of the equation

$$(1.21) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial_t z + \Delta z + a_1 \cdot \nabla z + a_0 z + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}} z = 0, \\ z(T) = z^*, \end{cases}$$

where the coefficients a_1, a_0 are given by (1.2) and (1.3), respectively.

(ii) *Conditional uniqueness.* Assume in addition that $m \geq 10, v_* \geq 12$. Then, for any small $\zeta > 0$, there exists a unique solution v to (1.1) satisfying that for t close to T ,

$$(1.22) \quad \|v(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{L^2} + (T - t) \|\nabla v(t) - \nabla \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - \nabla z(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C(T - t)^{4+\zeta}.$$

Remark 1.3.

(i) Theorem 1.2 mainly treats two cases of singularities $\{x_k\}$ and frequencies $\{w_k\}$:

Case (I). $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K$ are arbitrary distinct points in \mathbb{R}^d , and $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K (\subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0})$ satisfy that for some $w > 0$, $|w_k - w| \leq \varepsilon$ for every $1 \leq k \leq K$.

Case (II). $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K$ are arbitrary points in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, and $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K (\subseteq \mathbb{R}^d)$ satisfy that $|x_j - x_k| \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$ for any $1 \leq j \neq k \leq K$.

Both Cases (I) and (II) correspond to the multi-bubble nature. Roughly speaking, Cases (I) and (II) mean certain decoupling between the profiles. In particular, Case (I) allows the arbitrariness of singularities when the frequencies are the same. In the special single bubble case, both the singularity and the frequency can be arbitrary. Unlike in Case (II), the arbitrariness of singularities in Case (I) is mainly due to the conservation law of mass, which gives a rapid exponential decay of the sum of the localized masses. Case (II) is technically a bit easier since the singularities are far away from each other.

(ii) The decay order in (1.18) and (1.19) is closely related to the flatness of $\{\phi_l\}$ and z^* at the singularities. For $\kappa \geq 4$, the asymptotics hold in the more regular $H^{\frac{3}{2}}$ space.

(iii) It is important that the regular profile z propagates along the flow generated by equation (1.1). This fact permits us to control the localized mass and energy, particularly in the absence of the conservation law of energy, and to gain one more smallness of the remainder to fulfill the bootstrap arguments in the construction. This is different from the pure multi-bubble case in [65] and the NLS case in [57]. See also Theorem 3.1, Lemma 3.2 and Remark 3.3 for more details. The solvability of equation (1.21) can be guaranteed by the smallness of z^* in the Sobolev space and the Strichartz and local smoothing estimates for the Laplacian with lower order perturbations (see, e.g., [3, 4, 49, 70]).

(iv) The conditional uniqueness reflects certain rigidity of the flow around multi-bubble pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions and the regular profile. It was first proved by Merle, Raphaël and Szeftel [57] in the single bubble case (i.e., $K = 1$) to ensure the continuity of the one-parameter curve in the instability result [57]. See also [40] for Chern-Simons-Schrödinger equations and [65] for the SNLS case. It would be very interesting to prove the uniqueness in the low asymptotic regime, e.g. $(T - t)^{0+}$, as in the very recent work [12]. The main challenge here lies in the linear terms of the remainder in the control of localized mass and energy, which destroy the upgradation procedure in [12].

The main applications to the NLS and SNLS cases are presented below.

Application 1: The NLS case. One main outcome of Theorem 1.2 is the following theorem concerning multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions to L^2 -critical NLS.

Theorem 1.4 (Multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions to NLS). *Consider equation (1.4) with $d = 1, 2$. Let $K \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $T \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $\{\vartheta_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Assume that $z^* \in H^{2m+2+d}$ satisfying Hypothesis (H2) with $m \geq 3$ if $d = 2$ and $m \geq 4$ if $d = 1$.*

Then, for any distinct points $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $w > 0$ (resp. any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$), there exists $\varepsilon^ > 0$ small enough such that for any $\alpha^*, \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*)$ and for any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ with $|w_k - w| \leq \varepsilon$, $1 \leq k \leq K$ (resp. any $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ with $|x_k - x_j| \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$, $j \neq k$), there exists a solution v to (1.4) satisfying the asymptotics (1.18) and (1.19), where the regular profile z is the unique solution of equation*

$$(1.23) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial_t z + \Delta z + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}} z = 0, \\ z(T) = z^*. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, if in addition $m \geq 10$, then for any arbitrarily small $\zeta > 0$, there exists a unique solution to (1.4) satisfying the asymptotic (1.22).

Remark 1.5. Theorem 1.4 provides new examples for the conjectured mass quantization in [9, 55]. Actually, by virtue of the asymptotical behavior (1.18), we have that for $t \rightarrow T$,

$$|v(t)|^2 \rightharpoonup \sum_{k=1}^K \|Q\|_{L^2}^2 \delta_{x_k} + |z^*|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad v(t) \rightarrow z^* \quad \text{in } L^2(\mathbb{R}^d - \bigcup_{k=1}^K B(x_k, R))$$

for any $R > 0$. Hence, the solutions concentrate the mass $\|Q\|_{L^2}^2$ at each singularity and the remaining part converges to a regular residue z^* .

The next result is concerned with the non-pure multi-solitons to L^2 -critical NLS, thanks to the pseudo-conformal transform which connects blow-up solutions and solitons.

Theorem 1.6 (Non-pure multi-solitons to NLS). *Consider equation (1.4) with $d = 1, 2$. Let $K \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $\{\vartheta_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Assume that $z^* \in H^{2m+2+d}$ satisfying Hypothesis (H2) with $m \geq 6$.*

Then, for any distinct speeds $\{c_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $w > 0$ (resp. any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$), there exists $\varepsilon^ > 0$ small enough such that for any $\alpha^*, \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*)$ and for any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ with $|w_k - w| \leq \varepsilon$, $1 \leq k \leq K$ (resp. any $\{c_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ with $|c_j - c_k| \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$, $j \neq k$), the following hold:*

(i) *Existence.* *There exists a solution u to (1.4) satisfying*

$$(1.24) \quad \|u(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K W_k(t) - \tilde{z}(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq Ct^{-\frac{1}{2}\kappa + \frac{5}{2}}, \quad \text{for } t \text{ large enough,}$$

where $\kappa = m + \frac{d}{2} - 1$, $C > 0$, $\{W_k\}$ are the solitary waves to (1.4) of form

$$(1.25) \quad W_k(t, x) = w_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q\left(\frac{x - c_k t}{w_k}\right) e^{i(\frac{1}{2}c_k \cdot x - \frac{1}{4}|c_k|^2 t + w_k^{-2} t + \vartheta_k)},$$

and \tilde{z} corresponds to the regular part z through the inverse of the pseudo-conformal transform:

$$(1.26) \quad \tilde{z}(t, x) = \mathcal{C}_T^{-1} z(t, x) = t^{-\frac{d}{2}} z\left(T - \frac{1}{t}, \frac{x}{t}\right) e^{i\frac{|x|^2}{4t}}.$$

(ii) *Conditional uniqueness.* If in addition $m \geq 16$, then for any arbitrarily small $\zeta > 0$, there exists a unique non-pure multi-soliton u to (1.4) satisfying

$$(1.27) \quad \|u(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K W_k(t) - \tilde{z}(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq Ct^{-5-\zeta}, \quad \text{for } t \text{ large enough.}$$

Remark 1.7.

(i) It is known [28] that in the subcritical mass regime $\|z^*\|_{L^2} < \|Q\|_{L^2}$, the solution z to (1.23) scatters both forward and backward in time, i.e., $\|z\|_{L^{2+\frac{4}{d}}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d)} < \infty$. Since the pseudo-conformal transform leaves the L^2 -critical NLS and the $L^{2+\frac{4}{d}}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ -norm invariant, \tilde{z} also scatters both forward and backward in time with small data $\|z^*\|_{L^2} \leq \alpha^* \ll 1$. Hence, in view of the asymptotics (1.24), the constructed solution behaves as a sum of solitons plus a dispersive part. In particular, Theorem 1.6 provides new examples of non-pure multi-solitons to L^2 -critical NLS, predicted by the soliton resolution conjecture.

(ii) It would be interesting to see that the uniqueness of non-pure multi-solitons holds in the energy class of solutions with decay rate t^{-5-} , which is much larger than the class of exponential convergence in which multi-solitons naturally lie (see, e.g., [44, 45]). We also refer to [12, 18] for this kind of uniqueness in the case of pure multi-solitons to the L^2 -critical NLS. It remains still open to prove the uniqueness or classification of even pure multi-solitons for the NLS, as done for the gKdV equations in [15, 46].

(iii) The relationship between the exponent m and the decay orders in Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 can be seen from the following estimates: for $v := C_T u$,

$$\|u(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq Ct\|v(T - \frac{1}{t})\|_{\Sigma}, \quad \|v(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq \frac{C}{T-t}\|u(\frac{1}{T-t})\|_{\Sigma}.$$

Application 2: The SNLS case. Another important outcome of Theorem 1.2 is in stochastic case. Let us present the precise definition of solutions to equation (1.5) in the controlled rough path sense. For more details of the theory of (controlled) rough paths, we refer the interested readers to the monograph [35] and [36].

Definition 1.8. We say that X is a solution to (1.5) on $[0, \tau^*)$, where $\tau^* \in (0, \infty]$ is a random variable, if \mathbb{P} -a.s. for any $\varphi \in C_c^\infty$, $t \mapsto \langle X(t), \varphi \rangle$ is continuous on $[0, \tau^*)$ and for any $0 < s < t < \tau^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X(t) - X(s), \varphi \rangle - \int_s^t \langle iX, \Delta\varphi \rangle + \langle |X|^{\frac{4}{d}}X, \varphi \rangle - \langle \mu X, \varphi \rangle dr \\ = \sum_{k=1}^N \int_s^t \langle i\phi_k X, \varphi \rangle dB_k(r). \end{aligned}$$

Here, the integral $\int_s^t \langle i\phi_k X, \varphi \rangle dB_k(r)$ is taken in the sense of controlled rough paths with respect to the rough paths (B, \mathbb{B}) , where $\mathbb{B} = (\mathbb{B}_{jk})$, $\mathbb{B}_{jk, st} := \int_s^t \delta B_{j, sr} dB_k(r)$ with the integration taken in the sense of Itô and $\delta B_{j, st} = B_j(t) - B_j(s)$. That is, $\langle i\phi_k X, \varphi \rangle \in C^\alpha([s, t])$,

$$(1.28) \quad \delta(\langle i\phi_k X, \varphi \rangle)_{st} = - \sum_{j=1}^N \langle \phi_j \phi_k X(s), \varphi \rangle \delta B_{j, st} + \delta R_{k, st},$$

and $\|\langle \phi_j \phi_k X, \varphi \rangle\|_{\alpha, [s, t]} < \infty$, $\|R_k\|_{2\alpha, [s, t]} < \infty$, where $1/3 < \alpha < 1/2$.

The important fact is that, via the Doss-Sussman type transform $v = e^{-W}X$, the H^1 solvability of equations (1.1) and (1.5) is equivalent, see Theorem 2.10 in [64]. Thus, by virtue of Theorem 1.2, we obtain the following result for the L^2 -critical SNLS.

Theorem 1.9 (Multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions to SNLS). *Consider (1.5) with $d = 1, 2$. Let $K \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $\{\vartheta_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Assume that $\{\phi_l\}_{l=1}^N$ and z^* satisfy Hypotheses (H1) and (H2), respectively, with $v_* \geq 5$, $m \geq 3$ if $d = 2$ and $m \geq 4$ if $d = 1$.*

Then, for \mathbb{P} -a.e $\omega \in \Omega$ and for any distinct points $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $w > 0$ (resp. any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$), there exists $\varepsilon^(\omega) > 0$ small enough such that for any $\alpha^*, \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*)$ and any $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ with $|w_k - w| \leq \varepsilon$, $1 \leq k \leq K$ (resp. any $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ with $|x_k - x_j| \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$, $j \neq k$), the following holds:*

There exists $\tau^(\omega)$ small enough such that for any $T \in (0, \tau^*(\omega))$, there exists a solution X to (1.5) satisfying for t close to T ,*

$$(1.29) \quad \|e^{-W(t,\omega)}X(t, \omega) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-1)},$$

$$(1.30) \quad \|e^{-W(t,\omega)}X(t, \omega) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq C(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-3)},$$

where $\kappa := (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2)$, $C > 0$, $\{S_k\}$ are the pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions as in (1.20), and z solves equation (1.21).

Moreover, if in addition $m \geq 10$ and $v_* \geq 12$, then for any arbitrarily small $\zeta > 0$ there exists a unique solution X to (1.5) such that

$$(1.31) \quad \|e^{-W(t,\omega)}X(t, \omega) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq C(T - t)^{4+\zeta}, \quad \text{for } t \text{ close to } T.$$

Remark 1.10. The blow-up time $T \in (0, \tau^*)$ is chosen to be sufficiently small in Theorem 1.9 because the Brownian motions start moving at time zero.

Sketch of proof. The strategy of proof relies mainly on the modulation method developed in the works [57, 61] and on the multi-bubble analysis in [12, 50, 65].

The modulation method in [61] is very robust to handle the critical mass blow-up even in the absence of pseudo-conformal symmetry. It in particular enables us to treat equation (1.1) with lower order perturbations (or the stochastic equation (1.5)). Moreover, as exhibited in [57], it also permits us to construct Bourgain-Wang solutions as the limit of both the scattering and loglog blow-up solutions, rather than by the fixed point arguments in [10]. This inspires us to construct multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions by using compactness arguments in the modulation framework, involving the backward integration from the singularity.

More precisely, we first decompose the approximating solution into three profiles

$$(1.32) \quad v(t, x) = U(t, x) + z(t, x) + R(t, x),$$

where U, z, R are the blow-up profile, the regular profile and the remainder, respectively, which satisfy suitable orthogonality conditions corresponding to the generalized null space of the linearized operators around the ground state. See Theorem 2.1 for the detailed statements.

Then, the localization analysis in [12, 65] and flatness conditions permit us to reduce the analysis to an almost critical mass regime, in which more dynamical tools developed by [61] can be employed. One crucial ingredient here is the monotone functional particularly constructed in the multi-bubble case, which enables us to derive a uniform backwards control of the remainder. Hence, the desired blow-up solutions can be constructed by using compactness arguments as in [61, 65].

Let us mention that different new types of interactions emerge in the present non-pure multi-bubble case, which are different from the single bubble case [61] and the pure case [65]. The subtlety can be seen as follows:

- (i) Interactions between different blow-up profiles U_j and U_k , $j \neq k$. This kind of interaction is of exponentially small order (i.e., $e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}$), due to the rapid decay of the ground state and the distinction of singularities. It was treated in the pioneering work by Merle [50] to the L^2 -critical NLS. See also [65] for the recent treatments in the stochastic case.
- (ii) Interactions between different localized remainders R_j and R_k , $j \neq k$. Unlike the single bubble case in [61], this kind of interactions arises especially in the multi-bubble case. The remainders are of low polynomial type decay orders, due to the little knowledge about remainders in the geometrical decomposition. Control of these interactions requires the construction of a new generalized energy functional in [65]. Extra cancellations and decays have to be explored from the related localization and cut-off functions, e.g., to derive the monotonicity of the generalized energy and the coercivity of energy [65].
- (iii) Interactions between the blow-up profile U and the remainder R . The typical interaction of this kind is the localized mass M_k defined in (3.1). It creates no difficulty in the single bubble case [61], as it is of second order $\mathcal{O}(\|R\|_{L^2}^2)$ thanks to the conservation law of mass. However, in the multi-bubble case, this property fails for each localized mass. Thus more delicate analysis has to be performed to gain enough temporal regularity [12, 65].
- (iv) Interactions between the remainder R and the regular profile z . This kind of interactions appears in the non-pure case, which does not emerge in the pure case [65]. It is acceptable in the construction procedure, as it is at least of the order $\mathcal{O}(\|R\|_{L^2})$, which suffices for the bootstrap arguments.
- (v) Interactions between the blow-up profile U and the regular profile z . These interactions emerge also in the non-pure case, not in the previous pure case [65]. They are treated by using the flatness condition (1.17). It is not difficult in the NLS case, as one may use Taylor's expansion and differentiate equation (1.4) enough times to get high temporal and spatial regularity [10, 57]. However, this argument is not applicable in the SNLS case, since the coefficients a_1, a_0 contain the rough paths of Brownian motions of merely temporal regularity $C_t^{\frac{1}{2}-}$. The key observation here is that, when interacting with the blow-up profile U , the spatial size $|x - x_k|$ is comparable to the temporal size $T - t$. This comparability between space and time permits us to gain high temporal regularity from the spatial regularity of the residue z^* , and leads to an inductive expansion of solutions for which the continuity of coefficients suffices.

Another major difficulty is the failure of the conservation law of energy for the solutions to (1.1). Actually, unlike in the radial case in [57], two new modulation

parameters α_k and β_k need to be introduced in the multi-bubble case, due to the distinct singularities and the non-radialness of solutions. The control of these new parameters requires certain coercivity type control of energy, which however is no longer conserved. It might be tempting to use the variation control of energy as in [64, 65]. However, in the Bourgain-Wang regime under consideration, extra terms such as $\|z\|_{H^1}$ appear in the evolution formula of energy, which, unfortunately, give no temporal regularity and thus are far from sufficient to close the bootstrap arguments in the construction.

Unlike in [64, 65], the key point here is that the temporal regularity can be gained after subtracting the energy evolutions of the solutions and the regular profile. This leads us to introduce the evolution equation (1.21) for the regular profile, rather than the usual NLS. Similar structural consideration will also be used in the controls of localized mass and of the remainder in the pseudo-conformal space.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains the geometrical decomposition and preliminary modulation estimates. Section 3 is devoted to the controls of the localized mass, energy, and to the curial monotonicity of the generalized energy. Then, in Section 4 we mainly construct the multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions to (1.1). The conditional uniqueness result in Theorem 1.2 is then proved in Section 5. At last, some technical estimates are proved in Appendix for the convenience of the readers.

2. GEOMETRICAL DECOMPOSITION

2.1. Geometrical decomposition. For each $1 \leq k \leq K$, define the modulation parameters by $\mathcal{P}_k := (\lambda_k, \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k) \in \mathbb{Y} := \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, where $\lambda_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha_k, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Set $\mathcal{P} := (\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_K) \in \mathbb{Y}^K$. Given any K distinct blow-up points $\{x_k\}$, set $P_k := |\lambda_k| + |\alpha_k - x_k| + |\beta_k| + |\gamma_k|$, $1 \leq k \leq K$, and $P := \sum_{k=1}^K P_k$. Let $S(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t, x)$, where $\{S_k\}$ are given by (1.20).

Theorem 2.1 (Geometrical decomposition). *Given $T \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Assume that $v \in C(\tilde{t}, T_*]; H^1)$ solves (1.1) and $v(T_*) = S(T_*) + z(T_*)$, where $T_* < T$. Then, for α^* sufficiently small and for T_* close to T , there exist $t^* < T_*$ and unique modulation parameters $\mathcal{P} \in C^1((t^*, T_*); \mathbb{Y}^K)$, such that u admits the geometrical decomposition*

$$(2.1) \quad v(t, x) = U(t, x) + z(t, x) + R(t, x), \quad t \in [t^*, T_*], \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

where the main blow-up profile $U(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^K U_k(t, x)$, with

$$(2.2) \quad U_k(t, x) = \lambda_k(t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k(t)}{\lambda_k(t)}) e^{i\theta_k(t)}, \quad Q_k(t, y) = Q(y) e^{i(\beta_k(t) \cdot y - \frac{1}{4} \gamma_k(t) |y|^2)},$$

the regular profile z solves equation (1.21), $R(T_*) = 0$, and the modulation parameters satisfy

$$(2.3) \quad \mathcal{P}_k(T_*) = (w_k(T - T_*), x_k, 0, w_k^2(T - T_*), w_k^{-2}(T - T_*)^{-1} + \vartheta_k), \quad 1 \leq k \leq K.$$

Moreover, for each $1 \leq k \leq K$, the following orthogonality conditions hold on $[t^*, T_*]$:

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \int (x - \alpha_k) U_k(t) \bar{R}(t) dx &= 0, \quad \operatorname{Re} \int |x - \alpha_k|^2 U_k(t) \bar{R}(t) dx = 0, \\ \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla U_k(t) \bar{R}(t) dx &= 0, \quad \operatorname{Im} \int \Lambda_k U_k(t) \bar{R}(t) dx = 0, \quad \operatorname{Im} \int \varrho_k(t) \bar{R}(t) dx = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Lambda_k = \frac{d}{2} I_d + (x - \alpha_k) \cdot \nabla$, ρ is given by (6.2). and

$$(2.5) \quad \varrho_k(t, x) = \lambda(t)_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} \rho_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k(t)}{\lambda_k(t)}) e^{i\theta_k(t)} \quad \text{with} \quad \rho_k(t, y) := \rho(y)^{i(\beta_k(t) \cdot y - \frac{1}{4} \gamma_k(t) |y|^2)}.$$

Remark 2.2. Let us mention that the modulation in (2.2) is based on the ground state Q rather than a modulated one $P_{\mathcal{P}}$ in [61]. The latter permits us to treat a sharp flatness condition of an inhomogeneous nonlinearity. In the present case, due to the absence of the energy conservation law caused by noise, it seems necessary to introduce the flatness of noise (1.14) with $v_* \geq 4$, by which the original profile Q is sufficient to carry out bootstrap arguments. It would be very interesting to lower the flatness order (say, to a sharp order as in [61]) by using modulated profiles.

Theorem 2.1 is mainly based on the implicit function theorem. The single bubble case is proved in [61], while the multi-bubble case with $z^* = 0$ is proved in [65]. Since the smallness condition of z still keeps the non-degeneracy of the determinant of Jacobian matrix, the arguments in [61, 65] are also applicable here. For simplicity, the proof is omitted.

2.2. Modulation equations. Let $\dot{g} := \frac{d}{dt}g$ for any C^1 function g . For each $1 \leq k \leq K$, define the vector of modulation equations by

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Mod}_k &:= |\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k| + |\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2| + |\lambda_k \dot{\alpha}_k - 2\beta_k| \\ &\quad + |\lambda_k^2 \dot{\beta}_k + \gamma_k \beta_k| + |\lambda_k^2 \dot{\theta}_k - 1 - |\beta_k|^2|. \end{aligned}$$

Set $\operatorname{Mod} := \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Mod}_k$. The modulation equations mainly characterize the dynamics of geometrical parameters. The main estimate is contained in Theorem 2.3.

Theorem 2.3 (Control of modulation equations). *Assume that u admits the geometrical decomposition (2.1) on $[t^*, T_*] \subseteq [0, T]$ with the modulation parameters $\mathcal{P} = (\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta) \in \mathbb{Y}^K$. Assume additionally that, for $t \in [t^*, T_*]$, $1 \leq k \leq K$, $C_1(T - t) \leq \lambda_k(t) \leq C_2(T - t)$ for some $C_1, C_2 > 0$. Then, for t^* close to T , there exists $C > 0$ such that for any $t \in [t^*, T_*]$,*

$$(2.7) \quad \operatorname{Mod} \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^K |M_k| + P^2 D + D^2 + \alpha^*(T - t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}} + P^{v_*+1} \right),$$

where v_* is the index of flatness in (1.14), M_k is the localized mass

$$(2.8) \quad M_k = 2 \operatorname{Re} \langle R_k, U_k \rangle + \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx,$$

and D is the important quantity to measure the size of remainder, defined by

$$(2.9) \quad D := \|R\|_{L^2} + (T - t) \|\nabla R\|_{L^2}.$$

Moreover, we have the improved estimate

$$(2.10) \quad |\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k| \leq C(P^2 D + D^2 + \alpha^*(T - t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}} + P^{v_*+1}).$$

Remark 2.4. By Lemma 4.3, we shall see that estimate (2.10) gains one more fact $T - t$ than (2.7), which is important in the derivation of the monotonicity of generalized energy \mathcal{E} .

The proof of Theorem 2.3 is postponed to the Appendix for the simplicity of exposition.

2.3. Estimates of profiles. We collect in this subsection the estimates of three profiles in the above geometrical decomposition (2.1), which will be frequently used in the sequel.

The blow-up profile U . Let us first see that, by the explicit formula (2.2), U_k satisfies the equation

$$(2.11) \quad i\partial_t U_k + \Delta U_k + |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} U_k = \psi_k = \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\lambda_k^{2+\frac{d}{2}}} \Psi_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}),$$

where $1 \leq k \leq K$, and

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \Psi_k = & -(\lambda_k^2 \dot{\theta}_k - 1 - |\beta_k|^2) Q_k - (\lambda_k^2 \dot{\beta}_k + \gamma_k \beta_k) \cdot y Q_k + \frac{1}{4} (\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2) |y|^2 Q_k \\ & - i(\lambda_k \dot{\alpha}_k - 2\beta_k) \cdot \nabla Q_k - i(\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k) \Lambda Q_k. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that $P = \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $\lambda_k \geq C(T - t)$, $C > 0$. Then, for any $p \geq 2$, there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $t \in [t^*, T_*]$, $1 \leq k \leq K$,*

$$(2.13) \quad \|U(t)\|_{L^p}^p \leq C(T - t)^{-d(\frac{p}{2}-1)}.$$

Proof. Estimate (2.13) follows from the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality that for any $2 \leq p < \infty$,

$$(2.14) \quad \|g\|_{L^p} \leq C \|g\|_{L^2}^{1-d(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})} \|\nabla g\|_{L^2}^{d(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})}, \quad \forall g \in H^1,$$

and $\|U_k(t)\|_{L^2} = \|Q\|_{L^2}$, $\|\nabla U_k(t)\|_{L^2} = \lambda_k^{-1} \|\nabla Q_k\|_{L^2} \leq C(T - t)^{-1}$. □

Because the blow-up profile U_k is almost localized around $\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}$ and the singularities are separated from each other, the interactions between different blow-up profiles are exponentially small. Lemma 2.6 is a slight modification of [65, Lemma 3.1].

Lemma 2.6 (Interactions between blow-up profiles). *Let $0 < t^* < T_* < \infty$. For $1 \leq k \leq K$, set*

$$(2.15) \quad G_k(t, x) := \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} g_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}) e^{i\theta_k}, \quad \text{with } g_k(t, y) := g(y) e^{i(\beta_k(t) \cdot y - \frac{1}{4} \gamma_k(t) |y|^2)},$$

where $g \in C_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ decays exponentially fast at infinity $|\partial^v g(y)| \leq C e^{-\delta|y|}$, with $C, \delta > 0$, $|v| \leq 2$. Assume $\mathcal{P}_k := (\lambda_k, \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k) \in C([t^*, T_*]; \mathbb{Y})$ satisfies that for $t \in [t^*, T_*]$,

$$(2.16) \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{w_k(T - t)} \leq 2, \quad |\alpha_k(t) - x_k| \leq \min_{j \neq k} \{ \frac{1}{12} |x_j - x_k| \} \wedge \frac{1}{2}, \quad |\beta_k(t)| + |\gamma_k(t)| \leq 1,$$

and

$$(2.17) \quad (T - t^*)(1 + \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} |x_k|) \leq 1.$$

Then, there exist $C, \delta > 0$ such that for any $1 \leq k \neq l \leq K$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and multi-index v with $|v| \leq 2$,

$$(2.18) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |x - \alpha_l|^n |\partial^v G_l(t)| |x - \alpha_k|^m |G_k(t)| dx \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}, \quad t \in [t^*, T_*].$$

Moreover, let Φ_k be defined in (2.51). Then, for any $h \in L^1$ or L^2 , $1 \leq k \neq l \leq K$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and multi-index v with $|v| \leq 2$,

$$(2.19) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |x - \alpha_l|^n |\partial^v G_l(t)| |x - \alpha_k|^m |h| \Phi_k dx \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \min\{\|h\|_{L^1}, \|h\|_{L^2}\}, \quad t \in [t^*, T_*].$$

In the sequel, we take t and T^* close to T such that (2.16) and (2.17) hold. In particular, λ_k is comparable with $T - t$, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}w_k(T - t) \leq \lambda_k(t) \leq 2w_k(T - t)$. Hence, Lemma 2.6 is applicable.

The regular profile z . The main estimates of regular profile are contained in Lemma 2.7.

Lemma 2.7. *Let z^* satisfy Hypothesis (H2). Let z be the corresponding solution to equation (1.21). For every $1 \leq k \leq K$, define the renormalized variables $\varepsilon_{z,k}$ by*

$$(2.20) \quad z(t, x) = \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} \varepsilon_{z,k}(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}) e^{i\theta_k}.$$

Then, for $\alpha^* = \alpha^*(T, m)$ sufficiently small, the following estimates hold:

(i) (Smallness.) For t close to T ,

$$(2.21) \quad \|z\|_{L^\infty(t, T; H^{2m+d+2})} \leq C_{T,m} \alpha^*,$$

$$(2.22) \quad \|\partial_t z\|_{C([t, T]; L^2)} \leq C_T \alpha^*.$$

In particular,

$$(2.23) \quad \|\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^2} \leq C \alpha^*, \quad \|\nabla \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^2} \leq C_T \alpha^*(T - t).$$

If in addition $xz \in H^1$, then for t close to T ,

$$(2.24) \quad \|xz\|_{L^\infty(t, T; H^1)} \leq C_T \alpha^*.$$

(ii) (Interaction between the profiles U and z .) If in addition $P(t) = \mathcal{O}(T - t)$ and $|\alpha_k - x_k| < \frac{1}{2}$ for t close to T , then for any $\delta > 0$, there exists $C_{T,m,\delta} > 0$ such that

$$(2.25) \quad \sum_{|v| \leq 2} \|e^{-\delta|y|} \partial_y^v \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{T,m,\delta} \alpha^*(T - t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}}.$$

Remark 2.8. Note that by the exponential decay (1.7) of ground state,

$$\int U_k(t, x) \overline{z(t, x)} dx = \int Q_k(y) \overline{\varepsilon_{z,k}(t, y)} dy \leq C \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}.$$

Hence, estimate (2.25) controls the interactions between the blow-up profile and the regular profile. As explained in Section 1, this estimate in the NLS case follows from Taylor’s expansion of z and differentiating equation (1.4) enough times to get high temporal orders. For more general equation (1.1), including particularly

the SNLS (1.5) where the coefficients a_1, a_0 are only $C_t^{\frac{1}{2}-}$ -regular in time, we shall use a different inductive expansion of solutions and the comparability between the spatial size $|x - \alpha_k|$ and the temporal size $T - t$, due to the well localization of blow-up profile U_k .

Proof of Lemma 2.7.

(i) For simplicity, we set $p = 2 + \frac{4}{d}$, $p' = \frac{2d+4}{d+4}$. Applying the derivative $\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2}$ to both sides of equation (1.21) we have

$$(2.26) \quad \begin{aligned} i\partial_t \langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} z + (\Delta + a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0) \langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} z \\ + [\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2}, a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0] z + \langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} (|z|^{\frac{4}{d}} z) \\ = 0, \end{aligned}$$

with $\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} z(T) = \langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} z^*$, where $[\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2}, a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0]$ is the commutator $\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0) - (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0) \langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2}$. Then using the Strichartz and local smoothing estimates (see [70, Theorem 2.11]) we have

$$(2.27) \quad \begin{aligned} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})} &\leq C_T (\|z_*\|_{H^{2m+d+2}} + \|[\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2}, a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0] z\|_{L^2(t,T;H_1^{-\frac{1}{2}})}) \\ &\quad + \|\langle \nabla \rangle^{2m+d+2} (|z|^{\frac{4}{d}} z)\|_{L^{p'}(t,T;L^{p'})} \\ &\leq C_T (\alpha^* + \|z\|_{L^2(t,T;H_{-1}^{2m+d+\frac{3}{2}})}) + \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})}^{1+\frac{4}{d}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, using the interpolation (see [70, Lemma 3.6])

$$(2.28) \quad \begin{aligned} \|z\|_{H_{-1}^{2m+d+\frac{3}{2}}} &\leq C\delta^{\frac{1}{2}} \|z\|_{H_{-1}^{2m+d+2}} + C\delta^{-(2m+d+\frac{3}{2})} \|z\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C\delta^{\frac{1}{2}} \|z\|_{H^{2m+d+2}} + C\delta^{-(2m+d+\frac{3}{2})} \alpha^*, \end{aligned}$$

where the last step is due to $\langle x \rangle^{-1} \leq 1$ and the mass conservation $\|z\|_{L^2} = \|z^*\|_{L^2} \leq \alpha^*$, we lead to

$$(2.29) \quad \begin{aligned} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})} &\leq C_T ((1 + T^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta^{-(2m+d+\frac{3}{2})}) \alpha^* + T^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})}) \\ &\quad + \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})}^{1+\frac{4}{d}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here and in the sequel, the constant C_T may change from line to line. Taking δ small enough such that $C_T T^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1/2$ we obtain

$$(2.30) \quad \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})} \leq C_{T,m} (\alpha^* + \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+d+2})}^{1+\frac{4}{d}}).$$

Hence, taking α^* small enough we obtain (2.21). Estimate (2.22) then follows from (2.21) and equation (1.21), and estimates in (2.23) follow directly from the identities:

$$(2.31) \quad \varepsilon_{z,k}(t, y) = \lambda_k^{\frac{d}{2}} z(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k) e^{-i\theta_k}, \quad \nabla \varepsilon_{z,k}(t, y) = \lambda_k^{\frac{d}{2}+1} \nabla z(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k) e^{-i\theta_k}.$$

It remains to prove (2.24). For this purpose, we derive from (1.21) that, for every $1 \leq j \leq d$,

$$(2.32) \quad i\partial_t(x_j z) + \Delta(x_j z) + a_1 \cdot \nabla(x_j z) + a_0(x_j z) - 2\partial_j z - a_{1,j} z + x_j f(z) = 0,$$

and $x_j z(T) = x_j z^*$, $a_{1,j}$ is the j -th component of the vector a_1 . Then, applying Strichartz estimates and using (2.21) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_j z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)} &\leq C_T(\|x_j z^*\|_{L^2} + \|2\partial_j z + a_{1,j} z - x_j f(z)\|_{L^1(t,T;L^2)}) \\
 &\leq C_T(\|x_j z^*\|_{L^2} + (T-t)\|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^1)} \\
 &\quad + (T-t)\|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^\infty)}^{\frac{4}{d}}\|x_j z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)}) \\
 (2.33) \quad &\leq C_T(\alpha^* + (T-t)\alpha^*\|x_j z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which yields that for t close to T , $\|x_j z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)} \leq C_T \alpha^*$.

Moreover, for every $1 \leq l \leq d$, $x_j \partial_l z$ satisfies

$$(2.34) \quad i\partial_t(x_j \partial_l z) + \Delta(x_j \partial_l z) + a_1 \cdot \nabla(x_j \partial_l z) + a_0(x_j \partial_l z) + \mathcal{N} = 0,$$

where $x_j \partial_l z(T) = x_j \partial_l z^*$, and $\mathcal{N} = -2\partial_{jl} z - a_{1,j} \partial_l z + x_j(\partial_l a_1) \cdot \nabla z + x_j(\partial_l a_0)z + x_j \partial_l f(z)$. Hence, by Strichartz estimates, (1.13) and (2.21),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_j \partial_l z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)} &\leq C_T(\|x_j \partial_l z^*\|_{L^2} + \|\mathcal{N}\|_{L^1(t,T;L^2)}) \\
 &\leq C_T(\|x_j \partial_l z^*\|_{L^2} + (T-t)\|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^2)} \\
 &\quad + (T-t)\|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^\infty)}^{\frac{4}{d}}\|x_j \partial_l z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)}) \\
 &\leq C_T(\alpha^* + (T-t)\alpha^*\|x_j \partial_l z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which yields that for t close to T , $\|x_j \partial_l z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;L^2)} \leq C_T \alpha^*$. Thus, estimate (2.24) is proved.

(ii) Let us set $m^* := 2m + 1$ and define the operator \mathcal{D}_t by $\mathcal{D}_t := -i(\Delta + a_1(t) \cdot \nabla + a_0(t) + |z(t)|^{\frac{4}{d}})$. Then, by equation (1.1) and the mean valued theorem,

$$(2.35) \quad z(t) = z^* + \int_t^T \mathcal{D}_r z(r) dr = z^* + (T-t)\mathcal{D}_{t_1} z(t_1),$$

where $t_1 \in (t, T)$. Further expansion of $z(t_1)$ by (1.1) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= z^* + (T-t)\mathcal{D}_{t_1}(z^* + \int_{t_1}^T \mathcal{D}_r z(r) dr) \\
 &= z^* + (T-t)\mathcal{D}_{t_1} z^* + (T-t)(T-t_1)\mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_2} z(t_2),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $t_2 \in (t_1, T)$. Then, further expansion by (2.35) and inductive arguments lead to

$$(2.36) \quad z(t) = z^* + \sum_{j=1}^n \prod_{l=0}^{j-1} (T-t_l)\mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_j} z^* + \prod_{l=0}^n (T-t_l)\mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_{n+1}} z(t_{n+1}),$$

where $t_0 := t$, $t_l \in (t, T)$, $1 \leq l \leq n$. By (1.17),

$$(2.37) \quad |\mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_j} z^*(x)| \leq C_T |x - x_k|^{m^* - 2j},$$

and by the Sobolev embedding $H^{2m+2+d} \hookrightarrow C_b^{2(m+1)}$, for $2 \leq n \leq m$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.38) \quad \|\mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_{n+1}} z(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty} &\leq C_{T,m} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;C_b^{2(m+1)})} \\
 &\leq C_{T,m} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+2+d})}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we derive that for $2 \leq n \leq m$,

$$(2.39) \quad |z(t)| \leq C_{T,m}(|x - x_k|^{m^*} + \sum_{j=1}^n (T - t)^j |x - x_k|^{m^* - 2j} + (T - t)^{n+1}), \text{ for } |x - x_k| < 1.$$

Note that $|\lambda_k y + \alpha_k - x_k| \leq CP\langle y \rangle \leq C(T - t)\langle y \rangle$. Moreover, since $|\alpha_k - x_k| < \frac{1}{2}$, $|y| > \frac{1}{2\lambda_k}$ in the regime $\{y \in \mathbb{R}^d : |\lambda_k y + \alpha_k - x_k| \geq 1\}$, and so

$$(2.40) \quad \|e^{-\delta|y|} z(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k) I_{|\lambda_k y + \alpha_k - x_k| \geq 1}\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{T,m} e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Taking into account (2.31), (2.39) and (2.40) we obtain

$$(2.41) \quad \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}(y)\|_{L^\infty} \leq \lambda_k^{\frac{d}{2}} \|e^{-\delta|y|} z(\lambda_k y + \alpha_k) (I_{|\lambda_k y + \alpha_k - x_k| < 1} + I_{|\lambda_k y + \alpha_k - x_k| \geq 1})\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{T,m} (T - t)^{\frac{d}{2}} ((T - t)^{m^* - n} + (T - t)^{n+1}) + C_{T,m} e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

This yields that, for $n = m$ and t close to T , $\|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}(y)\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{T,m,\delta} (T - t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}}$.

Similarly, by (2.36), for any multi-index $|v| \leq 2$,

$$(2.42) \quad \partial_x^v z(t) = \partial_x^v z^* + \sum_{j=1}^n \prod_{l=0}^{j-1} (T - t_l) \partial_x^v \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_j} z^* + \prod_{l=0}^n (T - t_l) \partial_x^v \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_{n+1}} z(t_{n+1}).$$

As in (2.37) and (2.38), we have $|\partial_x^v \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_j} z^*(x)| \leq C_T |x - x_k|^{m^* - 2j - |v|}$, and for $n \leq m - 1$,

$$(2.43) \quad \|\partial_x^v \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_1} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}_{t_{n+1}} z(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{T,m} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t,T;H^{2m+2+d})}.$$

Thus, for any multi-index $|v| \leq 2$ and $n \leq m - |v|$,

$$(2.44) \quad |\partial_x^v z(t)| \leq C_{T,m} (|x - x_k|^{m^* - |v|} + \sum_{j=1}^n (T - t)^j |x - x_k|^{m^* - 2j - |v|} + (T - t)^{n+1}), \text{ for } |x - x_k| < 1.$$

Using $\partial_x^v \varepsilon_{z,k}(t, y) = \lambda_k^{\frac{d}{2} + |v|} \partial_y^v z(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k) e^{-i\theta_k}$ and arguing as in the proof of (2.41), we get

$$(2.45) \quad \|e^{-\delta|y|} \partial_y^v \varepsilon_{z,k}(t)\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{T,m} (T - t)^{\frac{d}{2} + |v|} ((T - t)^{m^* - |v|} + \sum_{j=1}^n (T - t)^{m^* - j - |v|} + (T - t)^{n+1}) + C_{T,m} e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \leq C_{T,m} ((T - t)^{m^* - n + \frac{d}{2}} + (T - t)^{n+|v|+1+\frac{d}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \leq C_{T,m,\delta} (T - t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}},$$

where in the last step we chose $n = m - |v|$ for $1 \leq |v| \leq 2$.

Therefore, the proof of Lemma 2.7 is complete. □

For the coefficients of lower order perturbations, we have the following estimates.

Lemma 2.9. *For any multi-index v , $|v| \leq 2$, set $\widetilde{\partial^v \phi_{l,k}}(y) := (\partial^v \phi_l)(\lambda_k y + \alpha_k)$, $1 \leq l \leq N$. Then,*

$$(2.46) \quad |\widetilde{\partial^v \phi_{l,k}}(y)| \leq CP^{v_*+1-|v|} \langle y \rangle^{v_*+1}, \quad 0 \leq |v| \leq v_*,$$

where v_* is the index of flatness in Hypothesis (H1). In particular, for $\widetilde{a}_{1,k}(t, y) := a_1(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k)$, $\widetilde{a}_{0,k}(t, y) := a_0(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k)$, we have that for any multi-index v , $|v| \leq 2$, there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$(2.47) \quad |\partial_y^v(\widetilde{a}_{1,k}(t, y))| \leq C\lambda_k^{|v|} P^{v_*-|v|} \langle y \rangle^{v_*+1},$$

$$(2.48) \quad |\partial_y^v(\widetilde{a}_{0,k}(t, y))| \leq C\lambda_k^{|v|} P^{v_*-1-|v|} \langle y \rangle^{2v_*+2}.$$

Proof. By Taylor’s expansion and (1.14),

$$|\widetilde{\partial^v \phi_{l,k}}(y)| \leq C(\lambda_k y + \alpha_k - x_k)^{v_*+1-|v|} \leq CP^{v_*+1-|v|} \langle y \rangle^{v_*+1}, \quad 0 \leq |v| \leq v_*.$$

This yields (2.46). Estimates (2.47) and (2.48) then follow from (2.46), (1.2) and (1.3). □

The remainder profile R . Lemma 2.10 permits us to control the H^1 and L^p -norms of remainder.

Lemma 2.10 ([65, Lemma 2.7]). *There exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$(2.49) \quad \|R\|_{H^1} \leq C(T - t)^{-1}D, \quad \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \leq (T - t)^{-1}D^2,$$

$$(2.50) \quad \|R\|_{L^p}^p \leq C(T - t)^{-d(\frac{p}{2}-1)} D^p.$$

In order to deal with the multi-bubble case, it is useful to decompose the remainder R into K localized profiles concentrating at the singularities. As in [65], since equation (1.4) is invariant under orthogonal transforms, we may take an orthonormal basis $\{\mathbf{v}_j\}_{j=1}^d$ of \mathbb{R}^d , such that $(x_j - x_l) \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 \neq 0$ for any $1 \leq j \neq l \leq K$. Hence, without loss of generality, we assume that $x_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 < x_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 < \dots < x_K \cdot \mathbf{v}_1$. Then, set $\sigma := \frac{1}{12} \min_{1 \leq k \leq K-1} \{(x_{k+1} - x_k) \cdot \mathbf{v}_1\} > 0$. Let $\Phi(x)$ be a smooth function on \mathbb{R}^d such that $0 \leq \Phi(x) \leq 1$, $|\nabla \Phi(x)| \leq C\sigma^{-1}$, $\Phi(x) = 1$ for $x \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 \leq 4\sigma$ and $\Phi(x) = 0$ for $x \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 \geq 8\sigma$. Define the localization functions $\{\Phi_k\}$ by

$$(2.51) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi_1(x) &:= \Phi(x - x_1), \quad \Phi_K(x) := 1 - \Phi(x - x_{K-1}), \\ \Phi_k(x) &:= \Phi(x - x_k) - \Phi(x - x_{k-1}), \quad 2 \leq k \leq K - 1. \end{aligned}$$

One has the partition of unity $1 = \sum_{j=1}^K \Phi_k$. Then, $R = \sum_{k=1}^K R_k$, with $R_k := R\Phi_k$. The corresponding renormalized remainders ε_k , $1 \leq k \leq K$, are defined by

$$(2.52) \quad R_k(t, x) = \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} \varepsilon_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}) e^{i\theta_k}.$$

The following almost orthogonality between profiles $\{R_k\}$ and $\{U_k\}$ is a consequence of the orthogonality (2.4) and the decoupling Lemma 2.6.

Lemma 2.11 (Almost orthogonality [65, Lemma 4.4]). *Let t^* be as in Theorem 2.3. Then, for t^* and T_* close to T , there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every $1 \leq k \leq K$ and any $t \in [t^*, T_*]$,*

$$(2.53) \quad \begin{aligned} |\operatorname{Re} \int (x - \alpha_k) U_k \overline{R_k} dx| + |\operatorname{Re} \int |x - \alpha_k|^2 U_k \overline{R_k} dx| &\leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}, \\ |\operatorname{Im} \int \nabla U_k \overline{R_k} dx| + |\operatorname{Im} \int \Lambda_k U_k \overline{R_k} dx| + |\operatorname{Im} \int \varrho_k \overline{R_k} dx| &\leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by (1.1), (1.21) and (2.1), the remainder R satisfies the equation

$$(2.54) \quad i\partial_t R + \Delta R + a_1 \cdot \nabla R + a_0 R + (f(v) - f(U + z)) = -\eta,$$

where $f(u) := |u|^{\frac{d}{2}}u$ and

$$(2.55) \quad \eta = i\partial_t U + \Delta U + a_1 \cdot \nabla U + a_0 U + f(U + z) - f(z).$$

The estimates of η are contained in Lemma 2.12.

Lemma 2.12. *Suppose that $P = \mathcal{O}(T - t)$ and $|\alpha_k - x_k| < \frac{1}{2}$ for any $t \in [t^*, T_*]$. Then,*

$$(2.56) \quad |\eta(t, x)| \leq C(T - t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-2} \sum_{k=1}^K (Mod + |\varepsilon_{z,k}(y)| + (T - t)^{v_*+1}) e^{-\delta|y|} \Big|_{y=\frac{x-\alpha_k}{\lambda_k}} + C\tilde{\eta},$$

where $\tilde{\eta}$ satisfies $\|\tilde{\eta}(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}$, and for any multi-index v with $|v| \leq 2$,

$$(2.57) \quad \|\partial_x^v \eta(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C(T - t)^{-2-|v|} (Mod + \alpha^*(T - t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}} + (T - t)^{v_*+1}).$$

Proof. Let Ψ_k be as in (2.12). We decompose η into four parts:

$$(2.58) \quad \eta = \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4,$$

where

$$(2.59) \quad \eta_1 = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{e^{i\theta_k(t)}}{\lambda_k(t)^{2+\frac{d}{2}}} \Psi_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k(t)}{\lambda_k(t)}),$$

$$(2.60) \quad \eta_2 = f(U + z) - f(U) - f(z),$$

$$(2.61) \quad \eta_3 = f(U) - \sum_{k=1}^K f(U_k),$$

$$(2.62) \quad \eta_4 = a_1 \cdot \nabla U + a_0 U.$$

By the exponential decay (1.7) of ground state and $\|\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \leq C$,

$$(2.63) \quad |\eta_1 + \eta_2| \leq C(T - t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-2} \sum_{k=1}^K (Mod_k + |\varepsilon_{z,k}(t, y)|) e^{-\delta|y|} \Big|_{y=\frac{x-\alpha_k}{\lambda_k}},$$

and $\tilde{\eta} := |\eta_3|$ contains different blow-up profiles, and thus, by Lemma 2.6,

$$(2.64) \quad \|\tilde{\eta}(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Moreover, since

$$(2.65) \quad \eta_4(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}-1}(t) \tilde{a}_{1,k}(t, y) \nabla Q_k(t, y) e^{i\theta_k} + \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}}(t) \tilde{a}_{0,k}(t, y) Q_k(t, y) e^{i\theta_k} \Big|_{y=\frac{x-\alpha_k}{\lambda_k}},$$

where $\tilde{a}_{1,k}, \tilde{a}_{0,k}$ are as in Lemma 2.9, using Lemma 2.9, (1.7) and $P \leq C(T - t)$ we get

$$(2.66) \quad |\eta_4(t, x)| \leq C \sum_{k=1}^K (T - t)^{v_*-\frac{d}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{\delta}{2}|y|} \Big|_{y=\frac{x-\alpha_k}{\lambda_k}}.$$

Hence, (2.63), (2.64) and (2.66) together yield (2.56). Concerning (2.57), by (2.12), it is clear that

$$(2.67) \quad \|\partial_x^v \eta_1\|_{L^2} \leq C(T-t)^{-2-|v|} Mod.$$

Moreover, expanding f and then using the exponential decay (1.7) of ground state we have

$$(2.68) \quad \|\partial_x^v \eta_2\|_{L^2} \leq C(T-t)^{-2-|v|} \sum_{|v| \leq 2} \|e^{-\delta|y|} \partial_y^v \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

η_3 contains the interactions between different blow-up profiles, so we get $\|\partial_x^v \eta_3\|_{L^2} \leq Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}$ according to Lemma 2.6. At last, applying Lemma 2.9 we also infer that

$$(2.69) \quad \|\partial_x^v \eta_4\|_{L^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-|v|+\frac{d}{2}} \|\partial_y^v (\tilde{a}_1 \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}-1} \nabla Q_k + \tilde{a}_0 \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q_k)\|_{L^2} \leq C(T-t)^{v_*-|v|-1}.$$

Therefore, putting the above estimates altogether we obtain (2.57). □

3. LOCALIZED MASS AND (GENERALIZED) ENERGY

This section is devoted to the key estimates of localized mass, energy and the generalized energy.

3.1. Control of localized mass. Recall that the localized mass is defined by

$$(3.1) \quad M_k := 2 \operatorname{Re} \langle R_k, U_k \rangle + \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx,$$

where $R_k = R\Phi_k$ and $\{\Phi_k\}$ are the localization functions given by (2.51).

The main estimate is contained in Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.1 (Control of localized mass). *Suppose $P = \mathcal{O}(T-t)$. Then, there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $1 \leq k \leq K$,*

$$(3.2) \quad |M_k(t)| \leq C \int_t^{T_*} \left(\alpha^* D + \frac{D^2}{T-s} \right) ds + C \alpha^* (D + (T-t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}}), \quad t \in [t^*, T_*].$$

Proof. On one hand, the geometrical decomposition (2.1) and Lemma 2.6 yield the expansion:

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \int |v(t)|^2 \Phi_k dx &= \int |U| \Phi_k^2 dx + \int |z|^2 \Phi_k dx + \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx \\ &\quad + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int R_k \overline{U_k} dx + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int z \overline{U_k} dx + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int z \overline{R_k} dx \\ &\quad + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $v(T_*) = S(T_*) + z(T_*)$, we have

$$(3.4) \quad \int |v(T_*)|^2 \Phi_k dx = \int (|S(T_*)|^2 + |z(T_*)|^2) \Phi_k dx + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int (z\overline{S})(T_*) \Phi_k dx.$$

Note that the integrations $\int |z|^2 \Phi_k dx$ and $\int |z(T_*)|^2 \Phi_k dx$ only contribute a small constant $(\alpha^*)^2$, which, however, is insufficient to close the bootstrap arguments later. The key point is that one more factor D can be explored by subtracting (3.4)

from (3.3) and then both the dynamics generated by equations (1.1) and (1.21) can be used. To be precise, we derive from (3.3) and (3.4) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.5) \quad & |M_k(t)| \leq \left| \int (|v(t)|^2 - |v(T_*)|^2) \Phi_k dx - \int (|z(t)|^2 - |z(T_*)|^2) \Phi_k dx \right| \\
 & + \left| \int (|U(t)|^2 - |S(T_*)|^2) \Phi_k dx \right| + 2 \left(\left| \int (z \bar{U}_k)(t) dx \right| + \left| \int (z \bar{R}_k)(t) dx \right| \right. \\
 & \left. + \left| \int (z \bar{S})(T_*) \Phi_k dx \right| \right) + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2} \\
 (3.6) \quad & =: K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let us first treat the easier two terms K_2, K_3 . Actually, it holds that (see [65, (5.22),(5.23)])

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.7) \quad & \int |U(t)|^2 \Phi_k dx = \|Q\|_{L^2}^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}), \\
 & \int |S(T_*)|^2 \Phi_k dx = \|Q\|_2^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T_*}}) = \|Q\|_2^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which yields that

$$(3.8) \quad K_2(t) \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Moreover, by (2.21) and (2.25),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.9) \quad & K_3(t) \leq C(\|z\|_{L^2} \|R(t)\|_{L^2} + \|e^{-\delta|y|}(|\varepsilon_{z,k}(t)| + |\varepsilon_{z,k}(T_*)|)\|_{L^\infty} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T_*}}) \\
 & \leq C\alpha^*(D + (T-t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it remains to treat the first term K_1 on the R.H.S. of (3.5). For this purpose, we derive from equation (1.1) and equation (1.21) that

$$(3.10) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int |v|^2 \Phi_k dx = \text{Im} \int (2\bar{v} \nabla v + a_1 |v|^2) \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx,$$

$$(3.11) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int |z|^2 \Phi_k dx = \text{Im} \int (2\bar{z} \nabla z + a_1 |z|^2) \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.12) \quad & \frac{d}{dt} \int |v|^2 \Phi_k dx - \frac{d}{dt} \int |z|^2 \Phi_k dx \\
 & = \text{Im} \int 2(\bar{v} \nabla v - \bar{z} \nabla z) \cdot \nabla \Phi_k + (|v|^2 - |z|^2) a_1 \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that, by (2.1),

$$(3.13) \quad \bar{v} \nabla v - \bar{z} \nabla z = \bar{U} \nabla (U + R + z) + (\bar{R} + \bar{z}) \nabla U + \bar{z} \nabla R + \bar{R} \nabla z + \bar{R} \nabla R.$$

Since $P = \mathcal{O}(T-t)$, $|x_k - \alpha_k(t)| \leq \sigma$, $1 \leq k \leq K$, $\text{supp } \nabla \Phi_k \subseteq \cap_{k=1}^K \{x : |x - \alpha_k| \geq 3\sigma\}$. By (1.7),

$$(3.14) \quad \left| \int (\bar{U} \cdot \nabla (U + R + z) + (\bar{R} + \bar{z}) \nabla U) \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx \right| \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Moreover, the integration by parts formula yields

$$(3.15) \quad \left| \int \bar{z} \nabla R \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx \right| = \left| \int R \nabla \bar{z} \cdot \nabla \Phi_k + R \bar{z} \Delta \Phi_k dx \right| \leq C \|z\|_{H^1} \|R\|_{L^2}.$$

Thus, it follows from (3.13)-(3.15) that

$$(3.16) \quad \left| \operatorname{Im} \int (\bar{v} \nabla v - \bar{z} \nabla z) \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx \right| \leq C (\|z\|_{H^1} \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Similarly, we have

$$(3.17) \quad \left| \operatorname{Im} \int (|v|^2 - |z|^2) a_1 \cdot \nabla \Phi_k dx \right| \leq C (\|z\|_{L^2} \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Hence, we conclude from (2.21), (3.12), (3.16) and (3.17) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{d}{dt} \int |v|^2 \Phi_k dx - \frac{d}{dt} \int |z|^2 \Phi_k dx \right| \\ & \leq C (\|z\|_{H^1} \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \\ & \leq C (\alpha^* D + \frac{D^2}{T-t} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta > 0$. Integrating both sides we then obtain

$$(3.18) \quad K_1 \leq C \int_t^{T^*} \alpha^* D + \frac{D^2}{T-s} ds + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Therefore, plugging (3.8), (3.9) and (3.18) into (3.5) we obtain (3.2). The proof is complete. \square

3.2. Refined estimate of β . In this subsection we shall derive the refined estimate of parameter $\beta = (\beta_k)$ from the energy functional, defined by

$$(3.19) \quad E(v) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla v|^2 dx - \frac{d}{2d+4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v|^{2+\frac{4}{d}} dx.$$

Unlike in the NLS case, the energy of solutions to (1.1) is no longer conserved, it is thus important to first control the variation of energy. This is the content of Lemma 3.2.

Lemma 3.2 (Variation of the energy). *Suppose $P = \mathcal{O}(T - t)$. Then, there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$(3.20) \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} E(v) - \frac{d}{dt} E(z) \right| \leq C (\alpha^* D + \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} + (T-t)^{\nu_*-3}), \quad \forall t \in [t^*, T_*].$$

Remark 3.3. Let us mention that the variation estimate is controlled by comparing the energies of v and z , which is quite different from what is done in [65]. As in the proof of Theorem 3.1, it is important to gain one more factor D from this refined estimate.

Proof. As in the previous case of localized mass, we consider the difference between two energies of u and z . Using (1.1) and (1.21) we compute, as in [65, (5.26)],

$$(3.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}E(v) &= -2 \sum_{l=1}^N h_l \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \phi_l (\nabla v, \nabla \bar{v}) dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^N h_l \int \Delta^2 \phi_l |v|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{d+2} \sum_{l=1}^N h_l \int \Delta \phi_l |v|^{2+\frac{4}{d}} dx - \sum_{j=1}^d \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \partial_j \phi_l h_l \right)^2 \cdot \nabla v \bar{v} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.22) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}E(z) &= -2 \sum_{l=1}^N h_l \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \phi_l (\nabla z, \nabla \bar{z}) dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^N h_l \int \Delta^2 \phi_l |z|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{d+2} \sum_{l=1}^N h_l \int \Delta \phi_l |z|^{2+\frac{4}{d}} dx - \sum_{j=1}^d \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \partial_j \phi_l h_l \right)^2 \cdot \nabla z \bar{z} dx. \end{aligned}$$

In order to control the difference $\frac{d}{dt}E(v) - \frac{d}{dt}E(z)$, we first see that, by (2.1), integration by parts formula and (2.25),

$$(3.23) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \phi_l (\nabla v, \nabla \bar{v}) dx - \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \phi_l (\nabla z, \nabla \bar{z}) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{i,j=1}^d \operatorname{Re} \int \partial_{ij} \phi_l \partial_i (U+R) \partial_j (\overline{U+R}) - \partial_{ij} \phi_l \partial_j z (\overline{U+R}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \partial_{ij} \phi_l (U+R) \partial_j \bar{z} - \partial_{ij} \phi_l \partial_{ij} z (\overline{U+R}) - \partial_{ij} \phi_l (U+R) \partial_{ij} \bar{z} dx \right| \\ &\leq C \sum_{i,j=1}^d (\|R\|_{H^1}^2 + \int (|\partial_j z| + |\partial_{ij} z|) |R| dx \\ &\quad + \left| \int \partial_{ij} \phi_l (\partial_i U \partial_j \bar{U} + \partial_i U \partial_j \bar{R} + \partial_i R \partial_j \bar{U}) dx \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int z \partial_i (\partial_{ij} \phi_l \bar{U}) + \bar{z} \partial_j (\partial_{ij} \phi_l U) dx \right| + \left| \int z \partial_{ij} (\partial_{ij} \phi_l \bar{U}) dx \right|) \\ &\leq C (\|z\|_{H^2} \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{H^1}^2 \\ &\quad + (T-t)^{v_*-3} (1 + \sum_{k=1}^K \|\nabla \varepsilon_k\|_{L^2} + \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}) + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we also have

$$(3.24) \quad \left| \int \Delta^2 \phi_l (|v|^2 - |z|^2) dx \right| \leq C (\|R\|_{L^2}^2 + \|z\|_{L^2} \|R\|_{L^2} + (T-t)^{v_*-3} (1 + \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty})),$$

$$(3.25) \quad \left| \int \Delta \phi_l (|v|^{2+\frac{4}{d}} - |z|^{2+\frac{4}{d}}) dx \right| \leq C (\|R\|_{H^1}^{2+\frac{4}{d}} + \|z\|_{H^1}^{1+\frac{4}{d}} \|R\|_{L^2} + (T-t)^{v_*-3} (1 + \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}^{1+\frac{4}{d}})).$$

Moreover, by (3.13),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \partial_j \phi_l \right)^2 \cdot (\nabla v \bar{v} - \nabla z \bar{z}) dx \\
 (3.26) \quad & = \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \partial_j \phi_l \right)^2 \cdot (\nabla U(\bar{U} + \bar{R} + \bar{z}) + (\nabla R + \nabla z)\bar{U} + \nabla R \bar{R} + \nabla R \bar{z} + \nabla z \bar{R}) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that, by the integration by parts formula, (2.25) and (2.46),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.27) \quad & \left| \int \nabla \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \partial_j \phi_l \right)^2 (\nabla z \bar{U} + \nabla R \bar{z}) dx \right| \\
 & \leq C(\|z\|_{H^1} \|R\|_{L^2} + (T-t)^{2v_*-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.46) again we also have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \partial_j \phi_l \right)^2 \cdot (\nabla U(\bar{U} + \bar{R} + \bar{z}) + \nabla R \bar{U}) dx \right| \\
 (3.28) \quad & \leq C((T-t)^{2v_*-2} (1 + \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + D) + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \leq C(T-t)^{2v_*-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Plugging these into (3.26) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla \left(\sum \partial_j \phi_h \right)^2 \cdot (\nabla v \bar{v} - \nabla z \bar{z}) dx \right| \\
 & \leq C(\|z\|_{H^1} \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \\
 (3.29) \quad & + (T-t)^{2v_*-2} + (T-t)^{2v_*-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we conclude from the estimates (3.23), (3.24), (3.25) and (3.29) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{d}{dt} E(v) - \frac{d}{dt} E(z) \right| \\
 & \leq C \left(\|z\|_{H^2} + \|z\|_{H^1}^{1+\frac{4}{d}} \right) \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{H^1}^2 + \|R\|_{H^1}^{2+\frac{4}{d}} + (T-t)^{v_*-3} \\
 & \leq C(\alpha^* D + \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} + (T-t)^{v_*-3}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which yields (3.20), thereby finishing the proof. □

We are now in position to derive the refined estimate of $\beta = (\beta_k)$, which is essentially a consequence of the coercivity of energy around the ground state and Lemma 3.2.

Theorem 3.4 (Improved estimate of β). *Suppose that $P = \mathcal{O}(T-t)$ and $D = o(1)$. Then,*

$$(3.30) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{2\lambda_k^2} \|Q\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=1}^K (w_k^2 - \frac{\gamma_k^2}{\lambda_k^2}) + \mathcal{O}(Er)$$

for any $t \in [t^*, T_*]$, where the error term

$$(3.31) \quad Er := \int_t^T (\alpha^* D + \frac{D^2}{(T-s)^2}) ds + \alpha^* D + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|M_k|}{(T-t)^2} + (T-t)^{v_*-2} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}.$$

Proof. Let $F(v) := \frac{d}{2d+4}|v|^{2+\frac{4}{d}}$, $F(U+z)$ and $F(z)$ are defined similarly. Set $f(v) := |v|^{\frac{4}{d}}v$. Rewrite

$$(3.32) \quad E(v) = E(v) + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \overline{U_k} R_k + \frac{1}{2} |R|^2 \Phi_k dx - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k.$$

Using (2.1) and (6.7) we expand $F(v) = F(U) + F'(U) \cdot z + F''(U, z) \cdot z^2 + F'(U+z) \cdot R + F''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2$. Then, taking into account $F'(U) \cdot z = \operatorname{Re}(f(U)\overline{z})$, $F'(U+z) \cdot z = \operatorname{Re}(f(U+z)\overline{z})$ and the expansion

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\nabla v\|_{L^2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla U\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla z\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2}^2 - \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta U + \Delta z, R \rangle - \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta U, z \rangle,$$

we obtain

$$(3.33) \quad \begin{aligned} E(v) &= E(U) + E(z) - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k - (\operatorname{Re} \int (\Delta U + \Delta z + |U+z|^{\frac{4}{d}}(U+z)) \overline{R} dx \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \overline{U_k} R_k dx) + (\int \frac{1}{2} |\nabla R|^2 dx + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{2\lambda_k^2} \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx \\ &\quad - \operatorname{Re} \int F''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2 dx - \operatorname{Re} \int (\Delta U + |U|^{\frac{4}{d}}U) \overline{z} dx \\ &\quad - \operatorname{Re} \int (F''(U, z) \cdot z^2 - F(z)) dx \\ &=: E(U) + E(z) - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k + \sum_{l=1}^4 E_l. \end{aligned}$$

Note that E_1 and E_2 are ordered by the homogeneity of R , and E_3 and E_4 contain the perturbations with the regular profile z . Next we estimate E_l separately, $1 \leq l \leq 4$.

For the linear term E_1 , by Lemma 2.6,

$$(3.34) \quad \begin{aligned} E_1 &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Re} \int (\Delta U_k - \lambda_k^{-2} U_k + |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} U_k) \overline{R_k} dx \\ &\quad - \operatorname{Re} \int (\Delta z + |U+z|^{\frac{4}{d}}(U+z) - |U|^{\frac{4}{d}}U) \overline{R} dx + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}) \\ &=: E_{11} + E_{12} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}). \end{aligned}$$

Using the identity (6.36) and the almost orthogonality (2.53) we have (see [12, (3.38)])

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{11} &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \int (\gamma_k \Lambda Q_k - 2\beta_k \cdot \nabla Q_k) \overline{\varepsilon_k} dx \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int |\beta_k - \frac{\gamma_k}{2} y|^2 Q_k \overline{\varepsilon_k} dx \\
 &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int U_k \overline{R_k} dx + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}) \\
 (3.35) \quad &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k + \mathcal{O}(\|R\|_{L^2}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by (2.21) and (2.25),

$$(3.36) \quad |E_{12}| \leq C \int (|\Delta z| + |U|^{\frac{4}{d}} |z| + |z|^{1+\frac{4}{d}}) |R| dx \leq C(\alpha^* \|R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Thus, we obtain

$$(3.37) \quad E_1 = - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^* \|R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) + o\left(\frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2}\right).$$

Concerning the second term E_2 , set

$$(3.38) \quad \tilde{E}_2 := - \operatorname{Re} \int F''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2 - F''(U, R) \cdot R^2 dx.$$

We estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla R|^2 dx + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{2\lambda_k^2} \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx - \operatorname{Re} \int F''(U, R) \cdot R^2 dx + \tilde{E}_2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla R|^2 dx + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |R|^2 \Phi_k - \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |U|^{\frac{4}{d}} |R|^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{2}{d} |U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U^2 \overline{R}^2 dx + \tilde{E}_2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{D^3}{(T-t)^2}\right) \\
 (3.39) \quad &\geq \tilde{C} \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} + \tilde{E}_2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{C} > 0$, the error in the second step is caused by the remainders of orders higher than two (see [12, (3.34)]), and the last step is mainly due to the local coercivity of linearized operator in Lemma 6.1, see the proof of [12, (3.39)], and

$\frac{D^3}{(T-t)^2} = o\left(\frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2}\right)$. The error \tilde{E}_2 can be bounded by

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\tilde{E}_2| &\leq C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|z||R|^2 dx \\
 &\leq C((T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|_{\varepsilon_{z,k}}}\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + \|z\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^{1+\frac{4}{d}}}^{1+\frac{4}{d}} \\
 &\quad + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \\
 (3.40) \quad &\leq C((T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|_{\varepsilon_{z,k}}}\|_{L^\infty} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{-2+\frac{d}{2}} + \alpha^*)D^2 + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}},
 \end{aligned}$$

where we also used (2.50) and $D = \mathcal{O}(1)$ in the last step.

Thus, for t close to T such that $C\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|_{\varepsilon_{z,k}}}\|_{L^\infty} + 2(T-t)^{\frac{d}{2}}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\tilde{C}$, it follows that

$$(3.41) \quad E_2 \geq \frac{\tilde{C}}{2} \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\right).$$

The last two terms E_3 and E_4 can be estimated easily by using (1.7) and (2.25):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.42) \quad |E_3| &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|_{\varepsilon_{z,k}}}\|_{L^\infty} + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 &\leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.43) \quad |E_4| &\leq C \sum_{j=2}^{1+\frac{4}{d}} \int |U|^{2+\frac{4}{d}-j} |z|^j dx \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|_{\varepsilon_{z,k}}}\|_{L^\infty} + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 &\leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, combining (3.33), (3.37), (3.41), (3.42) and (3.43) we conclude that for some $C > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.44) \quad E(v) &\geq E(U) + E(z) + \frac{CD^2}{(T-t)^2} - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1 + |\beta_k|^2}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k \\
 &\quad + \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^2} + \alpha^*(D + (T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}})\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, since $v(T_*) = S(T_*) + z(T_*)$ we derive that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.45) \quad E(v(T_*)) &= E(S(T_*)) + E(z(T_*)) + \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla S(T_*) \nabla \bar{z}(T_*) dx \\
 &\quad - \int F(v(T_*)) - F(S(T_*)) - F(z(T_*)) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

As in (3.42) and (3.43), by (2.25) and $T - T_* \leq T - t$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |\operatorname{Re} \int \nabla S(T_*) \nabla \bar{z}(T_*) dx| \\
 & \leq C(T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}(T_*)\|_{L^\infty} + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T_*}} \\
 (3.46) \quad & \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |\int F(v(T_*)) - F(S(T_*)) - F(z(T_*)) dx| \\
 & \leq C(T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}(T_*)\|_{L^\infty} + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T_*}} \\
 (3.47) \quad & \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it follows from (3.45), (3.46) and (3.47) that

$$(3.48) \quad E(v(T_*)) = E(S(T_*)) + E(z(T_*)) + \mathcal{O}\left(\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}\right).$$

Now, plugging (3.48) into (3.44) we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E(U(t)) + C \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} \\
 & \leq (E(v(t)) - E(v(T_*))) - (E(z(t)) - E(z(T_*))) + E(S(T_*)) \\
 (3.49) \quad & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1 + |\beta_k|^2}{2\lambda_k^2} M_k + \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^2} + \alpha^* D + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by the variation control (3.20) in Lemma 3.2,

$$(3.50) \quad E(U(t)) + C \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} \leq E(S(T_*)) + \mathcal{O}(Er),$$

where Er is as in (3.31). Moreover, (2.2) and Lemma 2.6 yield

$$(3.51) \quad E(U(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\frac{|\beta_k|^2}{2\lambda_k^2} \|Q\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\gamma_k^2}{8\lambda_k^2} \|yQ\|_{L^2}^2 \right) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}),$$

$$(3.52) \quad E(S(T_*)) = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{w_k^2}{8} \|yQ\|_{L^2}^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T_*}}).$$

Therefore, plugging (3.51) and (3.52) into (3.50) we obtain (3.30). The proof is complete. □

3.3. Monotonicity of generalized energy. This subsection is mainly devoted to the crucial monotonicity property of generalized energy. Let $\chi(x) = \psi(|x|)$ be a smooth radial function on \mathbb{R}^d , where ψ satisfies $\psi(r) = r$ if $r \leq 1$, $\psi'(r) = 2 - e^{-r}$ if $r \geq 2$, and

$$(3.53) \quad \left| \frac{\psi'''(r)}{\psi''(r)} \right| \leq C, \quad \frac{\psi'(r)}{r} - \psi''(r) \geq 0.$$

Let $\chi_A(x) := A^2 \chi(\frac{x}{A})$, $A \geq 1$, $f(v) := |v|^{\frac{4}{d}} v$ and $F(v) := \frac{d}{2d+4} |v|^{2+\frac{4}{d}}$.

The generalized energy, adapted to the multi-bubble case, is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{I}(t) &:= \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla R|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \int \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |R|^2 \Phi_k dx \\
 &\quad - \operatorname{Re} \int F(v) - F(U+z) - f(U+z) \bar{R} dx \\
 (3.54) \quad &+ \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Im} \int (\nabla \chi_A) \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla R \bar{R} \Phi_k dx =: \mathcal{I}^{(1)} + \mathcal{I}^{(2)},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{I}^{(1)}$ mainly contains the quadratic terms of remainder (up to acceptable errors) and $\mathcal{I}^{(2)}$ is a Morawetz type functional. The key monotonicity property is formulated below.

Theorem 3.5 (Monotonicity of generalized energy). *Suppose that $P = \mathcal{O}(T - t)$, $|\beta_k| + D(t) = \mathcal{O}((T - t)^2)$. Then, there exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for A large enough and $t \in [t^*, T_*]$,*

$$(3.55) \quad \frac{d\mathcal{I}}{dt} \geq C_1 \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^2} \int (|\nabla R_k|^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |R_k|^2) e^{-\frac{|x - \alpha_k|}{A\lambda_k}} dx - C_2 A \mathcal{E}_r,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{E}_r &= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} M_k + \left(\frac{\operatorname{Mod}}{(T-t)^3} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{\nu^*-3} \right) D \\
 (3.56) \quad &+ \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} + \varepsilon \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^3} + \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^3} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The functionals $\mathcal{I}^{(1)}$ and $\mathcal{I}^{(2)}$ will be treated in Lemmas 3.6 and 3.7, respectively.

Lemma 3.6 (Control of $\mathcal{I}^{(1)}$). *Consider the situations as in Theorem 3.5. Then, there exists $C > 0$ such that for any $t \in [t^*, T_*]$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathcal{I}^{(1)}}{dt} &\geq \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \|\varepsilon_k\|_{L^2}^2 - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{d} \right) |Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} |\varepsilon_k|^2 + \frac{2}{d} |Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \bar{Q}_k^2 \varepsilon_k^2 dy \\
 (3.57) \quad &- \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int y \cdot \nabla \bar{Q}_k (f''(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k^2) dy - C \mathcal{E}_r,
 \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{E}_r is the error as in (3.56) but without the term $\frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^3}$.

Proof. Let η be as in (2.55). Using equations (2.54) and (6.7) we compute as in [65, (5.32)] that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathcal{I}^{(1)}}{dt} &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \dot{\lambda}_k \lambda_k^{-3} \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f'(U+z) \cdot R, R_k \rangle \\
 &\quad - \operatorname{Re} \langle f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2, \partial_t(U+z) \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Im} \langle R \nabla \Phi_k, \nabla R \rangle \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2, R_k \rangle \\
 &\quad - \operatorname{Im} \langle \Delta R - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f(v) - f(U+z), a_1 \cdot \nabla R + a_0 R \rangle \\
 (3.58) \quad &\quad - \operatorname{Im} \langle \Delta R - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f(v) - f(U+z), \eta \rangle =: \sum_{l=1}^7 \mathcal{I}_{t,l}^{(1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The terms $\{\mathcal{I}_{t,l}^{(1)}\}$ are estimated as follows:

(i) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,1}^{(1)}$.* Since $P = \mathcal{O}(T-t)$, $D = \mathcal{O}((T-t)^2)$, by Theorem 2.3,

$$(3.59) \quad \operatorname{Mod} = \mathcal{O}((T-t)^2).$$

Hence, we compute

$$-\frac{\dot{\lambda}_k}{\lambda_k^3} = \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} - \frac{\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} = \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Mod}}{\lambda_k^4}\right) = \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2}\right),$$

which yields that

$$(3.60) \quad \mathcal{I}_{t,1}^{(1)} = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \int |R|^2 \Phi_k dx + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2}\right).$$

(ii) *Estimates of $\mathcal{I}_{t,2}^{(1)}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{t,3}^{(1)}$.* Rewrite

$$\mathcal{I}_{t,2}^{(1)} + \mathcal{I}_{t,3}^{(1)} = - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f'(U) \cdot R, R_k \rangle - \operatorname{Re} \langle f''(U, R) \cdot R^2, \partial_t U \rangle + er,$$

where er denotes the difference

$$\begin{aligned}
 er &:= - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f'(U+z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R, R_k \rangle \\
 (3.61) \quad &\quad - \left(\operatorname{Re} \langle f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2, \partial_t(U+z) \rangle - \operatorname{Re} \langle f''(U, R) \cdot R^2, \partial_t U \rangle \right) =: er_1 + er_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

We claim that

$$(3.62) \quad er = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^*(T-t)^{-2} D^2).$$

To this end, by (6.13), the renormalized variable $\varepsilon_{z,k}$ in (2.20),

$$\begin{aligned}
 |er_1| &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|z||R|^2 dx \\
 &\leq C((T-t)^{-4} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 \\
 &\quad + (T-t)^{-2} \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}^2) \\
 (3.63) \quad &\leq C(\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{-2})D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Regarding the second term er_2 , note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 er_2 &= \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2, \partial_t z \rangle + \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2 - f''(U, R) \cdot R^2, \partial_t U \rangle \\
 &=: er_{21} + er_{22}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By (6.15) and estimates (2.13), (2.21), (2.22) and (2.50),

$$\begin{aligned}
 |er_{21}| &\leq C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|R|^2 |\partial_t z| dx \\
 &\leq C \|\partial_t z\|_{L^2} (\|U\|_{L^4(\frac{4}{d}-1)}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|R\|_{L^8}^2 + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|R\|_{H^1}^2 + \|R\|_{L^{\frac{8}{d+2}}}^{\frac{4}{d}+1}) \\
 (3.64) \quad &\leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{-2}D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, since by (2.11) and $Mod = \mathcal{O}(1)$,

$$(3.65) \quad \|\partial_t U_k(t)\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-2}.$$

Then, using (6.14), (2.25) and (2.50) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 |er_{22}| &\leq C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-2})|z||R|^2 |\partial_t U| dx \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{-4} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 \\
 &\quad + C(T-t)^{-d-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^{\frac{4}{d}}}^{\frac{4}{d}} + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 \\
 (3.66) \quad &\leq C(T-t)^{-4} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} D^2 + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} D^2 \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, plugging (3.63), (3.64) and (3.66) into (3.61) we prove (3.62), as claimed.

Since $|\beta_k| + D(t) + Mod(t) = \mathcal{O}((T-t)^2)$, as in the proof of [12, (4.18),(4.20)], we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{I}_{t,2}^{(1)} + \mathcal{I}_{t,3}^{(1)} &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int (1 + \frac{2}{d}) |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} |R_k|^2 + \frac{2}{d} |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \overline{U_k}^2 R_k^2 dx \\
 (3.67) \quad &- \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \int (\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}) \cdot \nabla \overline{U_k} f''(U_k) \cdot R_k^2 dx + \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{-2} D^2(t)).
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,4}^{(1)}$.* Note that this term is of the same order with the leading order term in (3.60). We need to use the smallness in Case (I) or Case (II) to control this bad term, see also [65, (5.36), (5.37)] for more details.

In Case (I), since $\sum_{k=1}^K \nabla \Phi_k = 0$ and $|\omega - \omega_k| \leq \varepsilon$, $\mathcal{I}_{t,4}^{(1)}$ can be bounded by

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{I}_{t,4}^{(1)}| &= \left| \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2(T-t)^2} \right) \operatorname{Im} \langle R \nabla \Phi_k, \nabla R \rangle \right| \\
 (3.68) \quad &\leq \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|\omega - \omega_k| |\omega + \omega_k|}{\omega^2 \omega_k^2 (T-t)^2} \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \leq C\varepsilon \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In Case (II), since $\|\nabla \Phi\|_{L^\infty} \leq C\sigma^{-1} \leq C\varepsilon$, it can be bounded immediately by

$$(3.69) \quad |\mathcal{I}_{t,4}^{(1)}| \leq \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \|\nabla \Phi_k\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \leq C\varepsilon \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^3}.$$

Thus we get

$$(3.70) \quad |\mathcal{I}_{t,4}^{(1)}| \leq C\varepsilon (T-t)^{-3} D^2.$$

(iv) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,5}^{(1)}$.* Using (6.15), (2.13), (2.50) and $D \leq C(T-t)^2$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{I}_{t,5}^{(1)}| &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} (\|U\|_{L^{2(\frac{4}{3}-1)}}^{\frac{4}{3}-1} \|R\|_{L^6}^3 + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{3}-1} \|R\|_{L^3}^3 + \|R\|_{L^{\frac{4}{3}+2}}^{\frac{4}{3}+2}) \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} ((T-t)^{-2} D^3 + \alpha^* (T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} D^3 + (T-t)^{-2} D^{\frac{4}{3}+2}) \\
 (3.71) \quad &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(v) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,6}^{(1)}$.* By the integration by parts formula and (6.12), we get (see also [65, (5.42)])

$$\begin{aligned}
 &|\operatorname{Im} \langle \Delta R - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f(v) - f(U+z), a_1 \cdot \nabla R \rangle| \\
 (3.72) \quad &\leq C(\|\nabla R\|_{L^2}^2 + (T-t)^{-2} \|R\|_{L^2}^2) + C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{3}} + |z|^{\frac{4}{3}} + |R|^{\frac{4}{3}}) |R| |a_1 \cdot \nabla R| dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, by (1.2), the change of variables and (2.46),

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int (|U|^{\frac{4}{3}} + |z|^{\frac{4}{3}} + |R|^{\frac{4}{3}}) |R| |a_1 \cdot \nabla R| dx \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{-2} \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \nabla \phi_l(\lambda_k y + \alpha_k)\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \\
 &\quad + C(\|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{3}} \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^{\frac{4}{3}+2}}^{\frac{4}{3}+1} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2}) + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 \\
 (3.73) \quad &\leq C((T-t)^{v^*-3} + \alpha^* (T-t)^{-1}) D^2 + C(T-t)^{-3} D^{2+\frac{4}{3}} + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $D \leq C(T-t)$, we come to

$$(3.74) \quad |\operatorname{Im} \langle \Delta R - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f(u) - f(U+z), a_1 \cdot \nabla R \rangle| \leq C(T-t)^{-2} D^2.$$

Similarly, we have

$$(3.75) \quad |\operatorname{Im} \langle \Delta R - \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f(v) - f(U+z), a_0 R \rangle| \leq C(T-t)^{-2} D^2.$$

Thus, we conclude from (3.74) and (3.75) that

$$(3.76) \quad |\mathcal{I}_{t,6}^{(1)}| \leq C(T-t)^{-2}D^2.$$

(vi) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,7}^{(1)}$.* It remains to treat the delicate inner product $\mathcal{I}_{t,7}^{(1)}$ involving the η term. First, we claim that

$$(3.77) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{t,7}^{(1)} = & - \sum_{k=1}^K \text{Im} \langle \Delta R_k - \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f'(U_k) \cdot R_k, \eta \rangle \\ & + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}D + (T-t)^{-2}D^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}). \end{aligned}$$

This means that the inner products involving R_k of orders higher than one are acceptable errors.

To this end, we use the expansion (6.7) to get

$$(3.78)$$

$$f(v) - f(U+z) = f'(U) \cdot R + (f'(U+z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R) + f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2.$$

Define the renormalized variable $\varepsilon_{R,k}$ by $R(t, x) = \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} \varepsilon_{R,k} \left(t, \frac{x-\alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) e^{i\theta_k}$. Then, by (6.13) and (2.56),

$$(3.79) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{Im} \langle f'(U+z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R, \eta \rangle \\ & \leq C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |z| |R| |\eta| dx \\ & \leq C(T-t)^{-4} \sum_{k=1}^K \int (e^{-\delta|y|} + |\varepsilon_{z,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |\varepsilon_{z,k}| |\varepsilon_{R,k}| (Mod + |\varepsilon_{z,k}| \\ & \quad + (T-t)^{v_*+1}) e^{-\delta|y|} dy + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\ & \leq C(T-t)^{-4} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2} (Mod + \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \\ & \quad + (T-t)^{v_*+1}) + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\ & \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}}D + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by (2.13), (2.50), (2.57), (3.59) and $Mod \leq C(T-t)^2$,

$$(3.80) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Im} \langle f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2, \eta \rangle & \leq C \|U+z\|_{L^{\frac{4}{d}(\frac{4}{d}-1)}}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|R\|_{L^8}^2 \|\eta\|_{L^2} + C \|R\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}+1} \|\eta\|_{L^2} \\ & \leq C(T-t)^{-2} \|\eta\|_{L^2} D^2 + C \|\eta\|_{L^2} \|R\|_{H^1}^2 \leq C(T-t)^{-2} D^2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, combining (3.78), (3.79) and (3.80) and using Lemma 2.6 we obtain (3.77), as claimed.

Next, in order to treat the remaining linear terms on the R.H.S. of (3.77), we decompose η into four parts $\eta = \sum_{l=1}^4 \eta_l$ as in (2.58). Note that, by Lemma 2.6,

(2.60) and (2.61),

$$\begin{aligned} & |\operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta R_k - \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f'(U_k) \cdot R_k, \eta_2 + \eta_3 \rangle| \\ & \leq C \lambda_k^{-4} \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{4}{d}} \int |\nabla \varepsilon_k| (|\varepsilon_{z,k}|^j + |\nabla \varepsilon_{z,k}| |\varepsilon_{z,k}|^{j-1}) e^{-\delta|y|} dy + C \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{4}{d}} \int |\varepsilon_k| |\varepsilon_{z,k}^j| e^{-\delta|y|} dy \\ & \quad + C \lambda_k^{-4} \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{4}{d}} \int |f'(Q_k) \varepsilon_k| |Q_k|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} |\varepsilon_{z,k}|^j dy + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \end{aligned}$$

(3.81)

$$\leq C \lambda_k^{-4} \|e^{-\delta|y|} (|\varepsilon_{z,k}| + |\nabla \varepsilon_{z,k}|)\|_{L^\infty} D + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \leq C \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} D + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}},$$

where the last step is due to (2.25). Moreover, by (2.62) and Lemma 2.9,

$$\begin{aligned} & |\operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta R_k - \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f'(U_k) \cdot R_k, \eta_4 \rangle| \\ & \leq C \lambda_k^{-2} |\operatorname{Im}\langle \nabla \varepsilon_k, \nabla(\lambda_k^{-1} \tilde{a}_{1,k} \cdot \nabla Q_k + \tilde{a}_{0,k} Q_k) \rangle| \\ & \quad + C \lambda_k^{-2} \int (|\varepsilon_k| + |f'(Q_k) \varepsilon_k|) |\lambda_k^{-1} \tilde{a}_{1,k} \cdot \nabla Q_k + \tilde{a}_{0,k} Q_k| dy \\ (3.82) \quad & \leq C \lambda_k^{v_*-3} (\|\varepsilon_k\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla \varepsilon_k\|_{L^2}) \leq C(T-t)^{v_*-3} D. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, taking into account (2.59) and using Lemma 2.6 again we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta R_k - \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f'(U_k) \cdot R_k, \eta \rangle \\ & = \lambda_k^{-4} \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_k + f'(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k, \Psi_k \rangle \\ (3.83) \quad & + \mathcal{O}((\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{v_*-3})D + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}), \end{aligned}$$

where Ψ_k is given by (2.12).

The analysis is now reduced to that of the inner product involving Ψ_k .

By the proximity $Q_k = Q + \mathcal{O}(Pe^{-\delta|y|})$ and the definition of linearized operators in (6.1),

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_k + f'(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k, \Psi_k \rangle \\ & = \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_k + f'(Q) \cdot \varepsilon_k, \tilde{\Psi}_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(P \operatorname{Mod} \|R\|_{L^2}) \\ (3.84) \quad & = \langle L_+ \varepsilon_{k,1}, \tilde{\Psi}_{k,2} \rangle - \langle L_- \varepsilon_{k,2}, \tilde{\Psi}_{k,1} \rangle + \mathcal{O}(P \operatorname{Mod} D), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\Psi}_k$ is defined as in (2.12) with Q replacing Q_k , $\varepsilon_{k,1} = \operatorname{Re} \varepsilon_k$, $\varepsilon_{k,2} = \operatorname{Im} \varepsilon_k$, and $\tilde{\Psi}_{k,1}$, $\tilde{\Psi}_{k,2}$ are defined similarly. Then, by (2.12), (2.53) and the algebraic identities in (6.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle L_+ \varepsilon_{k,1}, \tilde{\Psi}_{k,2} \rangle = -(\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k) \langle \varepsilon_{k,1}, L_+ \Lambda Q \rangle \\ (3.85) \quad & = 2(\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k) \operatorname{Re}\langle U_k, R_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(P \operatorname{Mod} \|R\|_{L^2}), \\ & \langle L_- \varepsilon_{k,2}, \tilde{\Psi}_{k,1} \rangle = -(\lambda_k^2 \beta_k + \gamma_k \beta_k) \langle \varepsilon_{k,2}, L_- Q \rangle + \frac{1}{4} (\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2) \langle \varepsilon_{k,2}, L_- |y|^2 Q \rangle \\ & = 2(\lambda_k^2 \beta_k + \gamma_k \beta_k) \langle \varepsilon_{k,2}, \nabla Q \rangle - (\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2) \langle \varepsilon_{k,2}, \Lambda Q \rangle \\ (3.86) \quad & = \mathcal{O}(P \operatorname{Mod} \|R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|R\|_{L^2}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, plugging (3.84), (3.85) and (3.86) into (3.83) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta R_k - \lambda_k^{-2} R_k + f'(U_k) \cdot R_k, \eta \rangle \\
 & = 2\lambda_k^{-4}(\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k) \operatorname{Re}\langle U_k, R_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(((T-t)^{-3} \operatorname{Mod} \\
 (3.87) \quad & + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{v_*-3})D + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, combining (3.77) and (3.87) together we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{I}_{t,7}^{(1)} & = -2 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-4}(\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k) \operatorname{Re}\langle U_k, R_k \rangle \\
 & + \mathcal{O}(((T-t)^{-3} \operatorname{Mod} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-3+\frac{d}{2}} \\
 (3.88) \quad & + (T-t)^{v_*-3})D + (T-t)^{-2}D^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, plugging estimates (3.60), (3.67), (3.70), (3.71), (3.76) and (3.88) into (3.58) we obtain (3.57) and finish the proof of Lemma 3.6. \square

Lemma 3.7 (Control of $\mathcal{I}^{(2)}$). *Consider the situations as in Theorem 3.5. Then, there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $t \in [t^*, T_*]$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathcal{I}^{(2)}}{dt} & \geq - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{4\lambda_k^4} \int \Delta^2 \chi_A(y) |\varepsilon_k|^2 dy + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \chi_A(y) (\nabla \varepsilon_k, \nabla \overline{\varepsilon_k}) dy \\
 (3.89) \quad & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla \chi_A(y) \cdot \nabla \overline{Q_k} f''(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k dy - CA \mathcal{E}'_r,
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(3.90) \quad \mathcal{E}'_r = \left(\frac{\operatorname{Mod}}{(T-t)^3} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-2+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{v_*-2}\right)D + \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Proof. We compute as in [65, (5.48)],

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathcal{I}^{(2)}}{dt} & = - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\dot{\lambda}_k \gamma_k - \lambda_k \dot{\gamma}_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im}\langle \nabla \chi_A\left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}\right) \cdot \nabla R, R_k \rangle \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Im}\langle \partial_t(\nabla \chi_A\left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}\right)) \cdot \nabla R, R_k \rangle \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta \chi_A\left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}\right) R_k, \partial_t R \rangle \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Im}\langle \nabla \chi_A\left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}\right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), \partial_t R \rangle \\
 (3.91) \quad & =: \sum_{k=1}^K (\mathcal{I}_{t,k1}^{(2)} + \mathcal{I}_{t,k2}^{(2)} + \mathcal{I}_{t,k3}^{(2)} + \mathcal{I}_{t,k4}^{(2)}).
 \end{aligned}$$

(i) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,k1}^{(2)}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{t,k2}^{(2)}$.* Since $|\frac{\dot{\lambda}_k \gamma_k - \lambda_k \dot{\gamma}_k}{\lambda_k^2}| \leq C\lambda_k^{-3} \operatorname{Mod}_k$ and $|\partial_t(\nabla \chi_A(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}))| \leq C\lambda_k^{-2}(\operatorname{Mod} + P)$, by (3.59),

$$(3.92) \quad |\mathcal{I}_{t,k1}^{(2)} + \mathcal{I}_{t,k2}^{(2)}| \leq CA\lambda_k^{-3}(\operatorname{Mod} + P^2)\|\nabla R\|_{L^2}\|R\|_{L^2} \leq CA(T-t)^{-2}D^2.$$

(ii) *Estimate of $\mathcal{I}_{t,k3}^{(2)}$.* We claim that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{I}_{t,k3}^{(2)} &= -\frac{\gamma_k}{4\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \Delta^2 \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) |R_k|^2 dx + \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) |\nabla R_k|^2 dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f'(U_k) \cdot R_k \rangle \\
 &\quad + \mathcal{O}(A(T-t)^{-2}D^2 + ((T-t)^{-3}Mod \\
 (3.93) \quad &+ \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-2+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{v_*-2})D + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

For this purpose, by (2.54) and (6.7),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.94) \quad \mathcal{I}_{t,k3}^{(2)} &= -\frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, \Delta R + f'(U+z) \cdot R \\
 &\quad + f''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2 + (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)R + \eta \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

First, we have from [12, (3.67)] that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &-\frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, \Delta R \rangle \\
 &\quad = -\frac{\gamma_k}{4\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \Delta^2 \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) |R_k|^2 dx \\
 (3.95) \quad &+ \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) |\nabla R_k|^2 dx + \mathcal{O}(A\|R\|_{H^1}^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let us mention that an extra factor $T-t$ is gained here from the decay properties of the cut-off function, i.e., for $|y| \geq 2A$,

$$(3.96) \quad |\nabla \Delta \chi_A(y)| \leq CA|y|^{-2}, \quad |\partial_{x_k x_l} \chi_A(y)| \leq CA|y|^{-1}, \quad 1 \leq k, l \leq d.$$

Moreover, rewrite

$$\operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f'(U+z) \cdot R \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f'(U) \cdot R \rangle + \tilde{e}r,$$

where the difference

$$(3.97) \quad \tilde{e}r := \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f'(U+z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R \rangle.$$

Then, by the bound $\|\Delta \chi_A\|_{L^\infty} \leq C$, (2.21) and (6.13),

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\tilde{e}r| &\leq C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |z| |R|^2 dx \\
 &\leq C((T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}(\frac{4}{d}-1)} + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) \|z\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{-2}D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

This along with Lemma 2.6 yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.98) \quad \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f'(U+z) \cdot R \rangle \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f'(U_k) \cdot R_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{-2}D^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

It also follows from (6.15), (2.13), (2.50) and $D = \mathcal{O}((T - t)^2)$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, f''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2 \rangle \right| \\
 & \leq C \lambda_k^{-1} (\|R\|_{L^6}^3 \|U + z\|_{L^{2(\frac{d}{d}-1)}}^{\frac{d}{d}-1} + \|R\|_{L^{\frac{d}{d}+2}}^{\frac{d}{d}+2}) \\
 (3.99) \quad & \leq C(T - t)^{-2} D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by (2.57),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \langle \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) R_k, a_1 \cdot \nabla R + a_0 R + \eta \rangle \right| \\
 & \leq C \lambda_k^{-1} (\|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^2}^2) + C \lambda_k^{-1} \|R\|_{L^2} \|\eta\|_{L^2} \\
 (3.100) \quad & \leq C \left((T - t)^{-2} D^2 + ((T - t)^{-3} \operatorname{Mod} + \alpha^*(T - t)^{m-2+\frac{d}{2}} + (T - t)^{\nu_*-2}) D \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, plugging (3.95), (3.98), (3.99) and (3.100) into (3.94) we obtain (3.93), as claimed.

(iii) *Estimate of $\mathcal{J}_{t,k4}^{(2)}$.* The estimate of $\mathcal{J}_{t,k4}^{(2)}$ is similar to that of $\mathcal{J}_{t,k3}^{(2)}$. We claim that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{J}_{t,k4}^{(2)} &= \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) (\nabla R_k, \nabla \overline{R_k}) dx \\
 & \quad - \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) |\nabla R_k|^2 dx \\
 & \quad - \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla R_k, f'(U_k) \cdot R_k \rangle \\
 & \quad + \mathcal{O}(A(T - t)^{-2} D^2 + A((T - t)^{-3} \operatorname{Mod} \\
 (3.101) \quad & \quad + \alpha^*(T - t)^{m-2+\frac{d}{2}} + (T - t)^{\nu_*-2}) D).
 \end{aligned}$$

For this purpose, using (2.54) again and (6.7) we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{J}_{t,k4}^{(2)} &= - \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), \\
 (3.102) \quad &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta R + f'(U + z) \cdot R_k + f''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2 + (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0) R + \eta.$$

Similarly to (3.95), we have (see [12, (3.73)])

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), \Delta R \rangle \\
 & = \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) (\nabla R_k, \nabla \overline{R_k}) - \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) |\nabla R_k|^2 dx \\
 (3.103) \quad & + \mathcal{O}(A(T - t)^{-2} D^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

We note that the second order terms $\partial_{x_k x_l} \overline{R}$ are cancelled by the integration by parts formula. For the detailed computations we refer to [65, (5.66)].

Moreover, as in (3.97), rewrite

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), f'(U + z) \cdot R \rangle \\
 (3.104) \quad & = \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla R_k, f'(U_k) \cdot R_k \rangle + \widehat{e}r + \mathcal{O}(Ae^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}),
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last step is due to Lemma 2.6 and the error term is of form

$$\widehat{e}r := \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), f'(U + z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R \rangle.$$

We use the bound $\|\nabla \chi_A\|_{L^\infty} \leq CA$, (2.21), (2.25) and (6.13) to bound

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\widehat{e}r| & \leq CA \int (|\nabla R| + |R|)(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|z||R|dx \\
 & \leq CA \left(\sum_{k=1}^K (T-t)^{-2} \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}} \right) \int (|\nabla R| + |R|)|R|dx + CAe^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 & \leq CA(\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}} + \alpha^*)(T-t)^{-1}D^2 + CAe^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 (3.105) \quad & \leq CA((T-t)^{-1}D^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Plugging this into (3.104) yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), f'(U + z) \cdot R \rangle \\
 (3.106) \quad & = -\frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla R_k, f'(U_k) \cdot R_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(A(T-t)^{-1}D^2 + Ae^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

For the remaining inner products in (3.102), by (2.13) and (2.50),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), f''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2 + a_1 \cdot \nabla R + a_0 R \rangle \right| \\
 (3.108) \quad & \leq CA(T-t)^{-2+\frac{d}{2}} (\|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \|R\|_{L^4}^2 + \|R\|_{L^3}^3) \\
 & \quad + CA(\|\nabla R\|_{L^2} \|R\|_{L^{2(\frac{4}{d}+1)}}^{\frac{4}{d}+1} + \|R\|_{L^{\frac{4}{d}+2}}^{\frac{4}{d}+2}) + CA\|R\|_{H^1}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, by (2.50), the R.H.S. above can be bounded by, up to a universal constant CA ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (T-t)^{-2+\frac{d}{2}} ((T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-1} + (T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}}) D^3 \\
 & \quad + ((T-t)^{-3} + (T-t)^{-2}) D^{\frac{4}{d}+2} + (T-t)^{-2} D^2 \\
 (3.109) \quad & \leq (T-t)^{-3} D^3 + (T-t)^{-3} D^{2+\frac{4}{d}} + (T-t)^{-2} D^2 \leq (T-t)^{-2} D^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

The last inner product involving η can be bounded easier than the previous $\mathcal{I}_{t,7}^{(1)}$ in $\mathcal{I}^{(1)}$. By (2.57),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla R_k + \nabla R \Phi_k), \eta \rangle \right| \\
 (3.110) \quad & \leq CA \|R\|_{H^1} \|\eta\|_{L^2} \leq CA((T-t)^{-3} \operatorname{Mod} + \alpha^*(T-t)^{m-2+\frac{\delta}{2}} + (T-t)^{v_*-2})D.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we conclude from (3.103), (3.106), (3.109) and (3.110) that (3.101) holds.

Now, putting the estimates (3.92), (3.93) and (3.101) altogether and using the renormalized variable ε_k in (2.52) we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathcal{I}^{(2)}}{dt} &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{4\lambda_k^4} \int \Delta^2 \chi_A(y) |\varepsilon_k|^2 dy + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla^2 \chi_A(y) (\nabla \varepsilon_k, \nabla \overline{\varepsilon_k}) dy \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Re} \left\langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^4} \Delta \chi_A(y) \varepsilon_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \nabla \chi_A(y) \cdot \nabla \varepsilon_k, f'(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k \right\rangle + \mathcal{O}(A\mathcal{E}'_r),
 \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{E}'_r is given by (3.90). Taking into account the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Re} \left\langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^4} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \varepsilon_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_j}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla \varepsilon_k, f'(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k \right\rangle \\
 (3.111) \quad &= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Re} \int \nabla \chi_A(y) \cdot \nabla \overline{Q_k} f''(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k^2 dy,
 \end{aligned}$$

we thus obtain (3.89), thereby finishing the proof of Lemma 3.7. □

We are now in position to prove Theorem 3.5.

Proof of Theorem 3.5. Combining (3.57) and (3.89) altogether and then using the renormalized variable ε_k in (2.52) we obtain that if $\varepsilon_{k,1} := \operatorname{Re} \varepsilon_k$ and $\varepsilon_{k,2} := \operatorname{Im} \varepsilon_k$, $1 \leq k \leq K$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\mathcal{I}}{dt} &\geq \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \left(\int \nabla^2 \chi_A(y) (\nabla \varepsilon_k, \nabla \overline{\varepsilon_k}) dy + \int |\varepsilon_k|^2 dy \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{d}\right) |Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} \varepsilon_{k,1}^2 + |Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \overline{Q_k}^2 \varepsilon_{k,2}^2 dy - \frac{1}{4} \int \Delta^2 \chi_A(y) |\varepsilon_k|^2 dy \right. \\
 (3.112) \quad &\quad \left. + \operatorname{Re} \int (\nabla \chi_A(y) - y) \cdot \nabla \overline{Q_k} (f''(Q_k) \cdot \varepsilon_k^2) dy \right) - CA\mathcal{E}_r.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, arguing as in the proof of [12, (3.83)] we obtain that for A large enough,

$$(3.113) \quad \frac{d\mathcal{I}}{dt} \geq C \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \int |\nabla \varepsilon_k|^2 e^{-\frac{|y|}{A}} + |\varepsilon_k|^2 dy + \mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k^4} \operatorname{Scal}(\varepsilon_k) + \mathcal{E}_r \right).$$

Thus, using the inequality (see [12, (3.87)])

$$(3.114) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Scal}(\varepsilon_k) \leq C \sum_{k=1}^K (M_k^2 + \|R\|_{L^2}^4 + P^2 \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}),$$

we arrive at (3.55). Therefore, the proof is complete. □

Below we will fix a large constant A such that Theorem 3.5 is valid.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-BUBBLE BOURGAIN-WANG SOLUTIONS

In this section we construct the multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions to (1.1) and derive several properties which will be used in the conditional uniqueness part in Section 5 later.

Throughout this section, we will take ε, α^* sufficiently small and t close to T such that

$$(4.1) \quad C((\varepsilon + \alpha^*)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1 + \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} |x_k|)(T - t)^{\frac{d}{8+4d}}) \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

where C is a universal constant, independent of ε, α^* and larger than the constants in the estimates in this section. Let us mention that the exponent $d/(8 + 4d)$ is used in the derivation of (4.61). For the construction of blow-up solutions, it will be sufficient to take the exponent $1/4$.

Let us start with the bootstrap estimates of the remainder and geometrical parameters, which are the key towards the derivation of uniform estimates of solutions.

4.1. **Bootstrap estimates.** Given any $v_* \geq 5$, $m \geq 3$ if $d = 2$ and $m \geq 4$ if $d = 1$, set

$$(4.2) \quad \kappa := (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2), \quad \text{so } \kappa \geq 3.$$

Proposition 4.1 (Bootstrap estimates). *Suppose that there exists $t^* \in (0, T_*)$ such that u admits the unique geometrical decomposition (2.1) on $[t^*, T_*]$ and the following estimates hold:*

(i) *For the remainder,*

$$(4.3) \quad \|R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq (T - t)^{\kappa+1}, \quad \|\nabla R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq (T - t)^\kappa.$$

(ii) *For the modulation parameters, $1 \leq k \leq K$,*

$$(4.4) \quad |\lambda_k(t) - w_k(T - t)| + |\gamma_k(t) - w_k^2(T - t)| \leq (T - t)^\kappa,$$

$$(4.5) \quad |\alpha_k(t) - x_k| + |\beta_k(t)| \leq (T - t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}},$$

$$(4.6) \quad |\theta_k(t) - (w_k^{-2}(T - t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k)| \leq (T - t)^{\kappa-2}.$$

Then, there exists $t_ \in [0, t^*)$ such that the decomposition (2.1) and the following improved estimates hold on the larger interval $[t_*, T_*]$: for $1 \leq k \leq K$,*

$$(4.7) \quad \|R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq 1/2(T - t)^{\kappa+1}, \quad \|\nabla R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq 1/2(T - t)^\kappa,$$

$$(4.8) \quad |\lambda_k(t) - w_k(T - t)| + |\gamma_k(t) - w_k^2(T - t)| \leq 1/2(T - t)^\kappa,$$

$$(4.9) \quad |\alpha_k(t) - x_k| + |\beta_k(t)| \leq 1/2(T - t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}},$$

$$(4.10) \quad |\theta_k(t) - (w_k^{-2}(T - t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k)| \leq 1/2(T - t)^{\kappa-2}.$$

Remark 4.2. Since $\kappa \geq 3$,

$$(4.11) \quad \lambda_k, \gamma_k, P \approx (T - t), \quad |\beta_k| + |\alpha_k - x_k| + D = \mathcal{O}((T - t)^2),$$

where the implicit constants are independent of ε, α^* . Hence, the results in Sections 2 and 3 are all valid. Moreover, since $\kappa = (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2)$, we have

$$(4.12) \quad (T - t)^{m + \frac{d}{2}} + (T - t)^{v_* - 1} \leq C(T - t)^{\kappa+1}.$$

In order to prove Proposition 4.1, by the continuity of Jacobian matrix, the local well-posedness theory of (1.1) and C^1 -regularity of modulation parameters, we may take t_* ($< t^*$) close to t^* , such that the decomposition (2.1) and the following estimates hold on the larger interval $[t_*, T_*]$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.13) \quad & \|R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq 2(T-t)^{\kappa+1}, \quad \|\nabla R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq 2(T-t)^\kappa, \\
 (4.14) \quad & |\lambda_k(t) - w_k(T-t)| + |\gamma_k(t) - w_k^2(T-t)| \leq 2(T-t)^\kappa, \\
 (4.15) \quad & |\alpha_k(t) - x_k| + |\beta_k(t)| \leq 2(T-t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}, \\
 (4.16) \quad & |\theta_k(t) - (w_k^{-2}(T-t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k)| \leq 2(T-t)^{\kappa-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By virtue of Theorems 2.3, 3.1, 3.4 and 3.5 we obtain

Lemma 4.3. *There exists $C > 0$ such that for any $t \in [t_*, T_*]$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.17) \quad & M_k \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa+1}, \\
 (4.18) \quad & Mod \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa+1}, \\
 (4.19) \quad & |\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k| \leq C(T-t)^{\kappa+2},
 \end{aligned}$$

and for the errors Er and \mathcal{E}_r in (3.31) and (3.56), respectively,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.20) \quad & |Er| \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-1}, \\
 (4.21) \quad & |\mathcal{E}_r| \leq C(\varepsilon + \alpha^*)(T-t)^{2\kappa-1} + C(T-t)^{2\kappa}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.4. In comparison with (4.18), one more factor $(T-t)$ is gained in (4.19) for the particular modulation equation $\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k$. This fact is important to derive (4.21) and to close the bootstrap estimates of remainder.

We are now in position to prove the bootstrap estimates in Proposition 4.1.

Proof of Proposition 4.1.

(i) *Estimate of R .* On one hand, by (6.14), we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \int F''(U+z, R) \cdot R^2 dx - \int F''(U, R) \cdot R^2 dx \right| \\
 & \leq C \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |z| |R|^2 dx \\
 & \leq C((T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}(\frac{4}{d}-1)} \|z\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}} \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + \|z\|_{L^\infty} \|R\|_{L^{1+\frac{4}{d}}}^{1+\frac{4}{d}}) \\
 (4.22) \quad & \leq C(\alpha^*(T-t)^{-2+\frac{d}{2}} D^2 + \alpha^*(T-t)^{-d(\frac{2}{d}-\frac{1}{2})} D^{1+\frac{4}{d}}) = o((T-t)^{-2} D^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account $F''(U, R) \cdot R^2 = F(U+R) - F(U) - \text{Re}(f(U)\overline{R})$ we thus get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{I} &= \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla R|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \int \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |R|^2 \Phi_k dx - \text{Re} \int F(U+R) - F(U) - f(U)\overline{R} dx \\
 (4.23) \quad & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \text{Im} \int \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla R \overline{R} \Phi_k dx + o((T-t)^{-2} D^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, we use the expansion (6.9), to derive

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{J} &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int |\nabla R|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |R|^2 \Phi_k - \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |U|^{\frac{4}{d}} |R|^2 - \frac{2}{d} |U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U^2 \bar{R}^2 \, dx \\
 (4.24) \quad &+ \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{j=3}^{2+\frac{4}{d}} \int |U|^{\frac{4}{d}+2-j} |R|^j \, dx + \|R\|_{L^2} \|\nabla R\|_{L^2}\right) + o((T-t)^{-2} D^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that the last second line on the R.H.S. above is of order $o((T-t)^{-2} D^2)$, see [12, (4.29)], while for the quadratic terms the following coercivity type estimate holds (see [12, (3.39)]):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int |\nabla R|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |R|^2 \Phi_k - \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |U|^{\frac{4}{d}} |R|^2 - \frac{2}{d} |U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U^2 \bar{R}^2 \, dx \\
 (4.25) \quad &\geq C \frac{D^2(t)}{(T-t)^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $C > 0$. Thus, by (4.24) and (4.25), for t close to T ,

$$(4.26) \quad \mathcal{J} \geq \frac{C}{2} \frac{D^2}{(T-t)^2} - C \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{M_k^2}{(T-t)^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\right).$$

On the other hand, Theorem 3.5 yields that for any $t \in [t_*, T_*]$,

$$(4.27) \quad \frac{d\mathcal{J}}{dt} \geq -C\mathcal{E}_r.$$

Thus, we infer from (4.26), (4.27) and the boundary condition $\mathcal{J}(T_*) = 0$ that for any $t \in [t_*, T_*]$,

$$(4.28) \quad D \leq C((T-t) \left(\int_t^T |\mathcal{E}_r| \, ds\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{k=1}^K |M_k| + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Taking into account (4.1), (4.17) and (4.21) we then obtain

$$(4.29) \quad D \leq C \left((\varepsilon + \alpha^*)^{\frac{1}{2}} (T-t)^{\kappa+1} + (T-t)^{\kappa+\frac{3}{2}} + \alpha^* (T-t)^{\kappa+1} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} (T-t)^{\kappa+1}.$$

Thus, estimate (4.7) is verified.

(ii) *Estimates of λ_k and γ_k .* By (4.18),

$$(4.30) \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \right| = \frac{|\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k - \lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k \gamma_k|}{\lambda_k^3} \leq 2 \frac{\operatorname{Mod}}{\lambda_k^3} \leq C\alpha^* (T-t)^{\kappa-2},$$

which along with the boundary condition $(\frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k})(T_*) = w_k$ yields that

$$(4.31) \quad \left| \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} - w_k \right| \leq \int_t^{T_*} \left| \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \right| \, dr \leq C\alpha^* (T-t)^{\kappa-1}.$$

This in turn yields that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d}{dt}(\lambda_k - w_k(T-t)) \right| &= \left| \dot{\lambda}_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} + w_k - \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{Mod}{\lambda_k} + C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-1} \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-1}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus, by (4.1),

(4.32)

$$|\lambda_k - w_k(T-t)| \leq \int_t^{T_*} \left| \frac{d}{dr}(\lambda_k - w_k(T-r)) \right| dr \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^\kappa \leq \frac{1}{2}(T-t)^\kappa.$$

Hence, we prove the estimate of λ_k in (4.8).

Regarding γ_k , by (4.18) and (4.31),

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d}{dt}(\gamma_k - w_k^2(T-t)) \right| &= \left| \dot{\gamma}_k + \frac{\gamma_k^2}{\lambda_k^2} + w_k^2 - \frac{\gamma_k^2}{\lambda_k^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{Mod}{\lambda_k^2} + C|w_k - \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k}| \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, taking into account $\gamma_k(T_*) = w_k^2(T-T_*)$ and (4.1) we get

(4.33)

$$|\gamma_k(t) - w_k^2(T-t)| \leq \int_t^{T_*} \left| \frac{d}{dr}(\gamma_k(r) - w_k^2(T-r)) \right| dr \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^\kappa \leq \frac{1}{2}(T-t)^\kappa.$$

This gives the estimate of γ_k in (4.8).

(iii) *Estimates of β_k and α_k .* By the improved estimates (3.30), (4.20) and (4.31),

$$(4.34) \quad \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{\lambda_k^2} \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^K |w_k - \frac{\gamma_k}{\lambda_k}| + Er \right) \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-1},$$

so we get that $|\beta_k| \leq C(\alpha^*)^{\frac{1}{2}}(T-t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}(T-t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$, which along with (4.18) yields that

$$(4.35) \quad |\dot{\alpha}_k| = \left| \frac{\lambda_k \dot{\alpha}_k - 2\beta_k}{\lambda_k} + \frac{2\beta_k}{\lambda_k} \right| \leq \frac{Mod}{\lambda_k} + \frac{2|\beta_k|}{\lambda_k} \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}.$$

Integrating both sides and using (4.1) and the boundary condition $\alpha_k(T_*) = x_k$ we get

$$(4.36) \quad |\alpha_k(t) - x_k| \leq \int_t^{T_*} |\dot{\alpha}_k(r)| dr \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}(T-t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}},$$

thereby proving the estimate of α_k in (4.9).

(iv) *Estimate of θ_k .* It remains to estimate θ_k . By (4.11), (4.18), (4.32) and (4.34),

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d}{dt}(\theta_k - w_k^{-2}(T-t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k) \right| &= \left| \frac{\lambda_k^2 \dot{\theta}_k - 1 - |\beta_k|^2}{\lambda_k^2} + \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{\lambda_k^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} - \frac{1}{w_k^2(T-t)^2} \right| \\ (4.37) \quad &\leq \frac{Mod}{\lambda_k^2} + \frac{|\beta_k|^2}{\lambda_k^2} + \frac{|\lambda_k - w_k(T-t)||\lambda_k + w_k(T-t)|}{w_k^2 \lambda_k^2 (T-t)^2} \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-3}, \end{aligned}$$

which along with (4.1) and the boundary $\theta_k(T_*) = w_k^{-2}(T - T_*)^{-1} + \vartheta_k$ yields that

$$(4.38) \quad |\theta_k - (w_k^{-2}(T - t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k)| \leq \int_t^{T_*} \left| \frac{d}{dr} (\theta - w_k^{-2}(T - r)^{-1} + \vartheta_k) \right| dr \leq \frac{1}{2}(T - t)^{\kappa-2}.$$

Hence, the estimate (4.10) is verified. Therefore, the proof of Proposition 4.1 is complete. \square

4.2. Proof of existence. We are now in position to prove the existence part in Theorem 1.2. Consider the approximating solutions v_n satisfying the equation

$$(4.39) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial_t v_n + \Delta v_n + a_1 \cdot \nabla v_n + a_0 v_n + |v_n|^{\frac{4}{d}} v_n = 0, \\ v_n(t_n) = \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t_n) + z(t_n), \end{cases}$$

where $\{t_n\}$ is any increasing sequence converging to T , the coefficients a_1, a_0 are given by (1.2) and (1.3), respectively, $\{S_k\}$ are the pseudo-conformal blow-up solutions defined in (1.20), and z solves equation (1.21). By virtue of bootstrap estimates, we have the key uniform estimates below.

Lemma 4.5 (Uniform estimates). *There exists $t_* \in [0, T)$ such that for n large enough, v_n admits the unique geometrical decomposition $v_n = U_n + z + R_n$ as in (2.1), with the parameters $\mathcal{P}_{n,k} := (\lambda_{n,k}, \alpha_{n,k}, \beta_{n,k}, \gamma_{n,k}, \theta_{n,k})$, $1 \leq k \leq K$, and the estimates (4.3)-(4.6) hold on $[t_*, t_n]$. Moreover, there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$(4.40) \quad \sup_n \|R_n(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq C(T - t)^{\kappa},$$

$$(4.41) \quad \sup_n \|xv_n\|_{C([t_*, t_n]; L^2)} \leq C(1 + \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} |x_k|)^2.$$

Proof. The proof of the existence of a universal time t_* and uniform estimates (4.3)-(4.6) is similar to that of [64, Theorem 5.1], mainly based on the bootstrap estimates in Proposition 4.1 and bootstrap arguments (see, e.g., [67, Proposition 1.21]). Thus, the details are omitted here for simplicity. Below let us mainly prove estimates (4.40) and (4.41).

Let $M := 1 + \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} |x_k|$. Let $\varphi(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$ be a radial cutoff function such that $\varphi(x) = 0$ for $|x| \leq r$, and $\varphi(x) = (|x| - r)^2$ for $|x| > r$, where $r = 2 \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} \{|x_k|, 1\}$. Note that, $|\nabla \varphi| \leq C\varphi^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for a universal constant $C > 0$.

Let $w_n := U_n + R_n$, $n \geq 1$. Then, $v_n = w_n + z$. By equations (4.39) and (1.21), w_n solves equation

$$(4.42) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial_t w_n + \Delta w_n + a_1 \cdot \nabla w_n + a_0 w_n + f(v_n) - f(z) = 0, \\ w_n(t_n) = \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t_n) (= S(t_n)). \end{cases}$$

Then, by the integration by parts formula and $\text{Im } w_n \overline{f(w_n)} = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dt} \int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \\
 &= \text{Im} \int (2\overline{w_n} \nabla w_n + a_1 |w_n|^2) \cdot \nabla \varphi + 2w_n (\overline{f(v_n)} - \overline{f(w_n)} - \overline{f(z)}) \varphi dx \\
 (4.43) \quad &= \text{Im} \int (2\overline{w_n} \nabla w_n + a_1 |w_n|^2) \cdot \nabla \varphi dx + \mathcal{O} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{4/d} \int |w_n^{2+\frac{4}{d}-j} z^j \varphi| dx \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

In order to estimate the R.H.S. of (4.43), we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \text{Im} \int (2\overline{w_n} \nabla w_n + a_1 |w_n|^2) \cdot \nabla \varphi dx \right| \\
 & \leq C \int_{|x-x_k| \geq 1, 1 \leq k \leq K} (|w_n| |\nabla w_n| + |w_n|^2) \varphi^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 & \leq C \left(\int_{|x-x_k| \geq 1, 1 \leq k \leq K} |\nabla w_n|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 (4.44) \quad & + \left(\int_{|x-x_k| \geq 1, 1 \leq k \leq K} |w_n|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of n . By (2.1), (4.3) and (1.7),

$$\left| \int_{|x-x_k| \geq 1, 1 \leq k \leq K} |w_n(t)|^2 + |\nabla w_n(t)|^2 dx \right| \leq C (\|R_n(t)\|_{H^1}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \leq C(T-t)^{2\kappa}.$$

This yields that for a universal constant $C > 0$,

$$(4.46) \quad \left| \text{Im} \int (2\overline{w_n} \nabla w_n + a_1 |w_n|^2) \cdot \nabla \varphi dx \right| \leq C(T-t)^\kappa \left(\int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Moreover, for $1 \leq j \leq \frac{4}{d}$, since $\text{supp } \varphi \subseteq \{x : |x - x_k| \geq 1, 1 \leq k \leq K\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int |w_n^{2+\frac{4}{d}-j} z^j \varphi| dx & \leq \left(\int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int |w_n|^{2+\frac{8}{d}-2j} |z|^{2j} \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & \leq C \left(\int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int (|U_n|^{2+\frac{8}{d}-2j} + |R_n|^{2+\frac{8}{d}-2j}) |z|^{2j} \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 & \leq C \left(\int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\|R_n\|_{L^{2(2+\frac{8}{d}-2j)}}^{2+\frac{8}{d}-2j} \|xz\|_{L^4}^2 \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{2j-2} + M^2 e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which along with (2.21), (2.24), (4.1) and (4.7) yields that for a universal constant $C > 0$,

$$(4.47) \quad \int |w_n^{2+\frac{4}{d}-j} z^j \varphi| dx \leq C(T-t)^{2\kappa} \left(\int |w_n|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Hence, plugging (4.46) and (4.47) into (4.43) we get

$$(4.48) \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \int |w_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx \right| \leq C(T-t)^\kappa \left(\int |w_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Thus, integrating (4.48) from t to t_n , using (4.1) and the boundary estimate

$$(4.49) \quad \int |w_n(t_n)|^2 \varphi dx = \int \left| \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t_n) \right|^2 \varphi dx \leq CM^2 e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t_n}} \leq CM^2 e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}},$$

we obtain for $t \in [0, t_n]$,

$$(4.50) \quad \int |w_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx \leq C(T - t)^{2\kappa+2}.$$

In particular, this yields that

$$(4.51) \quad \int |R_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx \leq C \left(\int |U_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx + \int |w_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx \right) \leq C(T - t)^{2\kappa+2}.$$

Since $\varphi(x) \geq \frac{1}{4}|x|^2$ for $|x| \geq 4M$, by (4.1), (4.7) and (4.51),

$$(4.52) \quad \begin{aligned} \int |xR_n(t)|^2 dx &\leq C \left(\int |R_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx + M^2 \int |R_n(t)|^2 dx \right) \\ &\leq CM^2(T - t)^{2\kappa+2} \leq C(T - t)^{2\kappa+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where C is independent of n and M . This along with (4.3) yields (4.40). Similarly, we derive that

$$(4.53) \quad \begin{aligned} \int |xv_n(t)|^2 dx &\leq C \left(\int |xw_n|^2 dx + \|xz\|_{L^2} \right)^2 \\ &\leq C \left(\int |w_n(t)|^2 \varphi dx + M^2 \|w_n\|_{L^2}^2 + \|xz\|_{L^2}^2 \right) \\ &\leq C((T - t)^{2\kappa+2} + KM^2 \|Q\|_{L^2}^2 + M^2(T - t)^{2\kappa+2} + \|xz\|_{L^2}^2) \\ &\leq CM^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the last step is due to (2.24), (4.3), (4.50) and the conservation law of mass, and C is independent of n . This yields (4.41). Therefore, the proof of Lemma 4.5 is complete. \square

Proof of existence part in Theorem 1.2. Let α^*, ε be small enough such that (4.1) holds and t_n as in Lemma 4.5. Let $M := 1 + \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} |x_k|$. By Lemma 4.5, $\{v_n(t_*)\}$ are uniformly bounded in Σ , and thus up to a subsequence (still denoted by $\{n\}$), $v_n(t_*)$ converges weakly to some $v_* \in \Sigma$. The weak convergence indeed can be enhanced to the strong one in the space L^2 , i.e.,

$$(4.54) \quad v_n(t_*) \rightarrow v_*, \quad \text{in } L^2, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

This is due to the uniform integrability of $\{v_n(t_*)\}$ implied by the uniform estimate (4.41):

$$(4.55) \quad \sup_{n \geq 1} \|v_n(t_*)\|_{L^2(|x|>A)} \leq \frac{1}{A} \sup_{n \geq 1} \|xv_n(t_*)\|_{L^2(|x|>A)} \leq \frac{CM^2}{A} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } A \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus, the L^2 local well-posedness theory (see, e.g. [3]) yields a unique L^2 -solution v_c to (1.1) on $[t_*, T)$, satisfying that $v_c(t_*) = v_*$ and

$$(4.56) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|v_n - v_c\|_{C([t_*, t]; L^2)} = 0, \quad t \in [t_*, T).$$

Moreover, since $v_* \in \Sigma$, the local well-posedness result also yields $v_c \in C([t_*, t]; \Sigma)$ for $t \in (t_*, T)$.

Next, we show that v_c is the desired multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solution to (1.1). Let

$$(\lambda_{0,k}, \alpha_{0,k}, \beta_{0,k}, \gamma_{0,k}, \theta_{0,k}) := (w_k(T - t), x_k, 0, w_k^2(T - t), w_k^{-2}(T - t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k)$$

and $\mathcal{P}_{n,k} := (\lambda_{n,k}, \alpha_{n,k}, \beta_{n,k}, \gamma_{n,k}, \theta_{n,k})$ be the parameters corresponding to the geometrical decomposition of v_n . Then, analogous computations as in [64] and estimates (4.3)-(4.6) yield, for $\kappa \geq 1$,

$$(4.57) \quad \|U_n - S\|_{L^2} \leq C(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-1)},$$

which along with (4.56) yields that

$$(4.58) \quad \|v_c(t) - S(t) - z(t)\|_{L^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\|U_n(t) - S(t)\|_{L^2} + \|R_n(t)\|_{L^2}) \leq C(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-1)}.$$

Moreover, as in [65],

$$(4.59) \quad \|U_n - S\|_{\Sigma} \leq CM(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-3)},$$

which, via (4.40), yields that

$$(4.60) \quad \|v_n(t) - S(t) - z(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq \|U_n(t) - S(t)\|_{\Sigma} + \|R_n(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq CM(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-3)}.$$

Hence, possibly selecting a further subsequence (still denoted by $\{n\}$) and using (4.56) we obtain

$$v_n(t) - S(t) - z(t) \rightharpoonup v_c(t) - S(t) - z(t), \quad \text{weakly in } \Sigma, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

which yields that

$$\|v_c(t) - S(t) - z(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|v_n(t) - S(t) - z(t)\|_{\Sigma} \leq CM(T - t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-3)}.$$

Therefore, the proof of existence part in Theorem 1.2 is complete. □

4.3. Further properties. We close this section with further properties of the constructed multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solutions in Theorem 1.2, which will be used in Section 5 later.

Proposition 4.6 ($H^{\frac{3}{2}}$ boundedness). *Consider the situations as in Theorem 1.2. Then,*

$$(4.61) \quad \|R_n(t)\|_{H^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq (T - t)^{\kappa-2}, \quad t \in [t_*, t_n),$$

where $\kappa := (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2)$.

Proof. Set $M := 1 + \max_{1 \leq j \leq K} |x_j|$. Rewrite equation (2.54):

$$(4.62) \quad i\partial_t R_n + \Delta R_n + (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)R_n = -\eta_n - f(R_n) - (f(v_n) - f(U_n + z) - f(R_n)),$$

where $R_n(t_n) = 0$ and η_n is given by (2.55). Applying $\langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}}$ to both sides of (4.62) yields

$$(4.63) \quad \begin{aligned} & i\partial_t (\langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} R_n) + \Delta (\langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} R_n) + (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0) (\langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} R_n) \\ & = [a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0, \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}}] R_n - \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} \eta_n - \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} f(R_n) \\ & \quad - \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} (f(v_n) - f(U_n + z) - f(R_n)), \end{aligned}$$

where $[a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0, \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}}]$ is the commutator $(a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)\langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} - \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}}(a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)$. Then, the Strichartz and local smoothing estimates yield

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.64) \quad & \|R_n\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^{\frac{3}{2}})} \\
 & \leq C \left(\| [a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0, \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}}] R_n \|_{L^2(t, t_n; H_1^{-\frac{1}{2}})} \right. \\
 & \quad + \| \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} (f(R_n)) \|_{L^{\frac{4+2d}{4+d}}(t, t_n; L^{\frac{4+2d}{4+d}})} + \| \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} \eta_n \|_{L^{\frac{4+2d}{4+d}}(t, t_n; L^{\frac{4+2d}{4+d}})} \\
 & \quad \left. + \| \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} (f(u_n) - f(U_n + z) - f(R_n)) \|_{L^2(t, t_n; H_1^{-\frac{1}{2}})} \right) \\
 & =: \sum_{l=1}^4 J_l.
 \end{aligned}$$

To estimate the R.H.S. above, by the calculus of pseudo-differential operators, (1.13) and (4.7),

$$(4.65) \quad J_1 \leq C \|R_n\|_{L^2(t, t_n; H_1^1)} \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|R_n\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^1)} \leq C(T-t)^{\kappa+\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Moreover, similarly to [65, (7.8)], by the product rule, Sobolev’s embedding and (4.3),

$$(4.66) \quad \| \langle \nabla \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} (f(R_n)) \|_{L^{\frac{4+2d}{4+d}}} \leq C \|R_n\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}} \|R_n\|_{H^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{4}{d}\kappa} \|R_n\|_{H^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

which yields that

$$(4.67) \quad J_2 \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{4}{d}\kappa + \frac{4+2d}{4+2d}} \|R_n\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^{\frac{3}{2}})}.$$

Regarding J_3 , we use the decomposition $\eta_n = \sum_{l=1}^4 \eta_l$ as in (2.58) to derive that for $p := \frac{4+2d}{4+d}$ and any multi-index $|v| \leq 2$, by (2.59) and (4.18),

$$(4.68) \quad \| \partial_x^v \eta_1 \|_{L^p(t, t_n; L^p)} \leq C \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{\frac{1}{p}} \lambda_k^{-2-|v|+d(\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{2})} Mod \leq C\alpha^*(T-t)^{\kappa-2+\frac{d}{4+2d}}.$$

Moreover, by (2.60), (2.25) and (4.12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.69) \quad & \| \partial_x^v \eta_2 \|_{L^p(t, t_n; L^p)} \leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{p}-4+\frac{d}{2+2d}} \sum_{|v| \leq 2} \sum_{k=1}^K \| e^{-\delta|y|} \partial_y^v \varepsilon_{z, k} \|_{L^\infty} + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 & \leq C(T-t)^{\kappa-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that, because η_3 contains the interactions between different blow-up profiles, by Lemma 2.6,

$$(4.70) \quad \| \partial_x^v \eta_3 \|_{L^p(t, t_n; L^p)} \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

At last, by (2.62), (2.47), (2.48) and (4.12), we get

$$(4.71) \quad \| \partial_x^v \eta_4 \|_{L^p(t, t_n; L^p)} \leq C(T-t)^{v^*-2+\frac{d}{4+2d}} \leq C(T-t)^{\kappa+\frac{d}{4+2d}}.$$

Hence, we conclude that

$$(4.72) \quad J_3 \leq \| \eta_n \|_{L^{\frac{4+2d}{4+d}}(t, t_n; H^2, \frac{4+2d}{4+d})} \leq C(T-t)^{\kappa-2+\frac{d}{4+2d}}.$$

It remains to estimate the last term J_4 . We estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_4 &\leq C \|\langle x \rangle (f(v_n) - f(U_n + z) - f(R_n))\|_{L^2(t, t_n; H^1)} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{j=1}^{4/d} \left(\|\langle x \rangle (|U_n|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} + |z|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j}) |R_n|^j\|_{L^2(t, t_n; L^2)} \right. \\
 &\quad + \|\langle x \rangle (|\nabla U_n| + |\nabla z|) (|U_n|^{\frac{4}{d}-j} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-j}) |R_n|^j\|_{L^2(t, t_n; L^2)} \\
 &\quad \left. + \|\langle x \rangle (|U_n|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} + |z|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j}) |\nabla R_n| |R_n|^{j-1}\|_{L^2(t, t_n; L^2)} \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.73}$$

Note that, by (2.21) and (2.24),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\langle x \rangle |z|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} |R_n|^j\|_{L^2(t, t_n; L^2)} &\leq (T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\langle x \rangle z\|_{L^2} \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}-j} \|R\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^1)}^j \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{\kappa j + \frac{1}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|\langle x \rangle \nabla U_n\|_{L^\infty} \leq CM(T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-1}$ and $\|\nabla U_n\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}}$, by (2.24) and (4.3),

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|\langle x \rangle (|\nabla U_n| |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-j} + |\nabla z| |U_n|^{\frac{4}{d}-j} + |\nabla z| |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-j}) |R_n|^j\|_{L^2(t, t_n; L^2)} \\
 &\leq C \left(M(T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t, t_n; L^\infty)}^{\frac{4}{d}-j} \|R\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^1)}^j \right. \\
 &\quad + (T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}(\frac{4}{d}-j) + \frac{1}{2}} \|\langle x \rangle \nabla z\|_{L^\infty(t, t_n; H^1)} \|R\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^1)}^j \\
 &\quad \left. + (T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\langle x \rangle \nabla z\|_{L^\infty(t, t_n; H^1)} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t, t_n; L^\infty)}^{\frac{4}{d}-j} \|R\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^1)}^j \right) \\
 &\leq C(M(T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}-\frac{1}{2} + \kappa j} + (T-t)^{-2 + \frac{d}{2}j + \frac{1}{2} + \kappa j} + (T-t)^{\frac{1}{2} + \kappa j}) \\
 &\leq CM(T-t)^{\kappa - \frac{3}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|\langle x \rangle |z|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} |\nabla R_n| |R_n|^{j-1}\|_{L^2(t, t_n; L^2)} \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\langle x \rangle z\|_{L^\infty(t, t_n; H^1)} \|z\|_{L^\infty(t, t_n; L^\infty)}^{\frac{4}{d}-j} \|R\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^1)}^j \\
 &\leq C(T-t)^{\frac{1}{2} + \kappa}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The remaining terms in (4.73) only involve U_n and R_n and can be bounded by, as in [65],

$$CM((T-t)^{\kappa - \frac{3}{2}} + (T-t)^{\kappa - \frac{3}{2}} \|R\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^{\frac{3}{2}})}).$$

Thus, we conclude that

$$J_4 \leq CM((T-t)^{\kappa - \frac{3}{2}} + (T-t)^{\kappa - \frac{3}{2}} \|R_n\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^{\frac{3}{2}})}).
 \tag{4.74}$$

Therefore, estimates (4.64), (4.65), (4.67), (4.72) and (4.74) altogether yield that

$$\|R_n\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^{\frac{3}{2}})} \leq CM((T-t)^{\kappa - 2 + \frac{d}{4+2d}} + (T-t)^{\kappa - \frac{3}{2}} \|R_n\|_{C([t, t_n]; H^{\frac{3}{2}})}),
 \tag{4.75}$$

which along with (4.1) yields (4.61). □

As a consequence of Proposition 4.6 and the uniform estimates (4.3)-(4.6), the asymptotic behavior (1.19) can be taken in the more regular space $\dot{H}^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Since the proof is similar to that of [65, Proposition 7.2], it is omitted here for simplicity.

Corollary 4.7. *Consider the situation as in Proposition 4.6 with $v_* \geq 6$, $m \geq 4$ if $d = 2$ and $m \geq 5$ if $d = 1$. Then, we have*

$$(4.76) \quad \|v_n(t) - S(t) - z(t)\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq C(T - t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} - 2},$$

where $\kappa = (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2)$. In particular, for v_c constructed in Theorem 1.2, we have

$$(4.77) \quad \|v_c(t) - S(t) - z(t)\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq C(T - t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} - 2},$$

and the strong H^1 convergence holds: for any $t \in (t_*, T)$,

$$(4.78) \quad \|v_n - v_c\|_{C([t_*, t]; H^1)} \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

The constructed blow-up solution v_c actually admits the geometrical decomposition on the existing time interval $[t_*, T)$, namely,

$$(4.79) \quad v_c(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} Q_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}) e^{i\theta_k} + z(t, x) + R(t, x) \\ (= U(t, x) + z(t, x) + R(t, x))$$

with $Q_k(t, y) := Q(y) e^{i(\beta_k(t) \cdot y - \frac{1}{4} \gamma_k(t) |y|^2)}$, the parameters $\mathcal{P} := \{\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta\}$ are C^1 functions and the following orthogonality conditions hold on $[t_*, T)$: for $1 \leq k \leq K$,

$$(4.80) \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \int (x - \alpha_k) U_k \bar{R} dx &= 0, \quad \operatorname{Re} \int |x - \alpha_k|^2 U_k \bar{R} dx = 0, \\ \operatorname{Im} \int \nabla U_k \bar{R} dx &= 0, \quad \operatorname{Im} \int \Lambda U_k \bar{R} dx = 0, \quad \operatorname{Im} \int \varrho_k \bar{R} dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This fact is mainly due to the uniform estimate (4.18) of modulation equation. We refer to [65] for more details. Hence, taking the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ in the uniform estimates (4.3)-(4.6) and (4.61) we get the following estimates on $[t_*, T)$: for $1 \leq k \leq K$,

$$(4.81) \quad \|R(t)\|_{L^2} \leq (T - t)^{\kappa+1}, \quad \|R(t)\|_{H^1} \leq (T - t)^\kappa, \quad \|R(t)\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq (T - t)^{\kappa-2},$$

$$(4.82) \quad |\lambda_k(t) - w_k(T - t)| + |\gamma_k(t) - w_k^2(T - t)| \leq (T - t)^\kappa,$$

$$(4.83) \quad |\alpha_k(t) - x_k| + |\beta_k(t)| \leq (T - t)^{\frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{1}{2}},$$

$$(4.84) \quad |\theta_k(t) - (w_k^{-2}(T - t)^{-1} + \vartheta_k)| \leq (T - t)^{\kappa-2}.$$

As a consequence, for any $t \in [t_*, T)$, λ_k, γ_k, P are comparable to $T - t$:

$$(4.85) \quad \lambda_k(t), \gamma_k(t), P(t) \approx T - t,$$

$$(4.86) \quad \operatorname{Mod}(t) \leq C \alpha^*(T - t)^{\kappa+1},$$

$$(4.87) \quad \|\partial_x^v \eta\|_{L^2} \leq C \alpha^*(T - t)^{\kappa-1-|v|}, \quad t \in [t_*, T), \quad |v| \leq 2,$$

where $C > 0$ is a universal constant independent of ε, α^* and t .

5. CONDITIONAL UNIQUENESS OF MULTI-BUBBLE BOURGAIN-WANG SOLUTIONS

5.1. Control of the difference. In this subsection we assume Hypothesis (H1) with $m \geq 10$, $v_* \geq 12$. Set $\kappa := (m + \frac{d}{2} - 1) \wedge (v_* - 2)$. Note that $\kappa \geq 9 + \frac{d}{2}$.

Let v_c be the constructed multi-bubble Bourgain-Wang solution in Theorem 1.2, with the corresponding parameters $\mathcal{P} = (\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta)$. Let v be any blow-up solution to (1.1) satisfying

$$(5.1) \quad \|v(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{L^2} + (T-t)\|v(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K S_k(t) - z(t)\|_{H^1} \leq C(T-t)^{4+\zeta}, \quad t \in [t_*, T),$$

where ζ is any positive constant close to 0. Set

$$(5.2) \quad w := v - v_c = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k, \quad w_k := w\Phi_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq K,$$

where $\{\Phi_k\}$ are given by (2.51). Define the renormalized variable ϵ_k by

$$(5.3) \quad w_k(t, x) := \lambda_k(t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \epsilon_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k(t)}{\lambda_k(t)}) e^{i\theta_k(t)}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq K.$$

Note that ϵ_k is different from ε_k defined in (2.52). Similarly to (2.9), set

$$(5.4) \quad \tilde{D}(t) := \|w(t)\|_{L^2} + (T-t)\|\nabla w(t)\|_{L^2}.$$

Then, by (4.81) and (5.1),

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \|R(t)\|_{L^2} &\leq (T-t)^{\kappa+1}, \\ \|R(t)\|_{H^1} &\leq (T-t)^\kappa, && \text{with } \kappa \geq 9, \\ \|R(t)\|_{H^{\frac{3}{2}}} &\leq (T-t)^{\kappa-2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{D}(t) &\leq C(T-t)^{4+\zeta}, \\ \|w(t)\|_{L^p}^p &\leq C(T-t)^{-d(\frac{p}{2}-1)} \tilde{D}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by equations (1.1) and (5.6), w satisfies the equation

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial_t w + \Delta w + a_1 \cdot \nabla w + a_0 w + f(v_c + w) - f(v_c) = 0, & t \in (t_*, T), \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow T} \|w(t)\|_{H^1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

The crucial ingredient in the uniqueness proof is the following Lyapunov type functional, which is similar to the generalized energy \mathcal{E} in (3.54),

$$(5.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{F}} := & \frac{1}{2} \int |\nabla w|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \int |w|^2 \Phi_k dx - \text{Re} \int F(v_c + w) - F(v_c) - f(v_c) \bar{w} dx \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \text{Im} \int (\nabla \chi_A) \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla w \bar{w} \Phi_k dx. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5.1. *There exist $C_1, C_2, C_3 > 0$ such that for $t \in [t_*, T)$,*

$$(5.9) \quad C_1(T-t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2 - C_2 \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k}{\lambda_k^2} \leq \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \leq C_3 A(T-t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2,$$

where

$$(5.10) \quad \begin{aligned} Scal_k(t) := & \langle \epsilon_{k,1}, Q \rangle^2 + \langle \epsilon_{k,1}, yQ \rangle^2 + \langle \epsilon_{k,1}, |y|^2 Q \rangle^2 \\ & + \langle \epsilon_{k,2}, \nabla Q \rangle^2 + \langle \epsilon_{k,2}, \Lambda Q \rangle^2 + \langle \epsilon_{k,2}, \rho \rangle^2, \end{aligned}$$

and $\epsilon_{k,1}, \epsilon_{k,2}$ are the real and imaginary parts of ϵ_k , respectively.

Proof. We first show that the constructed blow-up solution v_c in (5.8) can be replaced by the blow-up profile U given by (4.79), up to the error $\mathcal{O}((T-t)^{-1}\tilde{D}^2)$, i.e.,

$$(5.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \int F(v_c + w) - F(v_c) - f(v_c)\bar{w} dx \\ = \operatorname{Re} \int F(U + w) - F(U) - f(U)\bar{w} dx + o((T-t)^{-1}\tilde{D}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $|F''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2 - F''(U, w) \cdot w^2| \leq C(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|z + R||w|^2$. By (2.25), (4.81) and (5.6), we have

$$(5.12) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int |U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}|z + R||w|^2 dx \\ & \leq C(T-t)^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \|e^{-\delta|y|} \varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} \|w\|_{L^2}^2 \\ & \quad + C(T-t)^{-\frac{d}{2}(\frac{4}{d}-1)} \|R\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{H^1}^2 + Ce^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|w\|_{L^2}^2 \\ & \leq C(\alpha^*(T-t)^{m-1+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{\kappa-3+\frac{d}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}})\tilde{D}^2 = o((T-t)^{-1}\tilde{D}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by (2.21), (4.81) and (5.6),

$$(5.13) \quad \int (|w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|z + R||w|^2 dx = o((T-t)^{-1}\tilde{D}^2).$$

Hence, (5.11) follows from (5.12) and (5.13), as claimed.

Next, for the R.H.S. of (5.11), note that

$$(5.14) \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(F(U + w) - F(U) - f(U)\bar{w}) \\ = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d}\right)|U|^{\frac{4}{d}}|w|^2 + \frac{1}{d}|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \operatorname{Re}(U^2\bar{w}^2) + \mathcal{O}((|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|w|^3). \end{aligned}$$

The error term above can be bounded by, via (5.6),

$$(5.15) \quad \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|w|^3 dx \leq C((T-t)^{-2+\frac{d}{2}}\|w\|_{H^1}^3 + \|w\|_{H^1}^{2+\frac{4}{d}}) \leq C(T-t)^{-1}\tilde{D}^2.$$

Moreover, for the Morawetz type functional in (5.8),

$$(5.16) \quad \begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Im} \int (\nabla \chi_A) \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla w \bar{w} \Phi_k dx \right| & \leq CA \|w\|_{L^2} \|\nabla w\|_{L^2} \\ & \leq CA(T-t)^{-1}\tilde{D}^2(t). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we conclude from (5.11), (5.14)-(5.16) that

$$(5.17) \quad \begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathcal{F}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int |\nabla w|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} |w|^2 \Phi_k - \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |U|^{\frac{4}{d}} |w|^2 \\ - \frac{2}{d} |U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U^2 \bar{w}^2 dx + \mathcal{O}(A(T-t)^{-1} \widetilde{D}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Now, on one hand, by Hölder’s inequality, (5.17) and (5.4),

$$(5.18) \quad |\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}| \leq C(\|w\|_{H^1}^2 + (T-t)^{-2} \|w\|_{L^2}^2 + (T-t)^{-1} \widetilde{D}^2) \leq CA(T-t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2,$$

which yields the second inequality in (5.9).

On the other hand, the first inequality in (5.9) mainly follows from the coercivity type estimate below, which is similar to (4.25) mainly due to the local coercivity of linearized operators,

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \geq C_1(T-t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2 - C_2(A(T-t)^{-1} \widetilde{D}^2 + \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Scal}_k + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \widetilde{D}^2).$$

Hence, for t close to T such that $C_2(A(T-t) + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \leq \frac{1}{2}C_1$, it leads to

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \geq \frac{1}{2}C_1(T-t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2 - C_2 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \operatorname{Scal}_k.$$

This verifies the first inequality in (5.9). Therefore, the proof is complete. □

The following monotonicity property of $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is crucial in the derivation of uniqueness.

Theorem 5.2 (Monotonicity of $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$). *There exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for A large enough,*

$$(5.19) \quad \frac{d\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}}{dt} \geq C_1 \sum_{k=1}^K \int \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_k} |\nabla w_k|^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_k^3} |w_k|^2 \right) e^{-\frac{|x-\alpha_k|}{A\lambda_k}} dx - C_2 A \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_r, \quad \text{for } t \text{ close to } T,$$

where

$$(5.20) \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_r = \frac{\widetilde{D}^2}{(T-t)^2} + \varepsilon \frac{\widetilde{D}^2}{(T-t)^3} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\operatorname{Scal}_k(t)}{\lambda_k^3(t)}.$$

Remark 5.3. Comparing with the error \mathcal{E}_r in (3.56), we see that $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_r$ in (5.20) only contains the orders of D higher than one. This fact is important in the derivation of uniqueness.

Proof. Using equation (5.7) we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}}{dt} &= - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\dot{\lambda}_k}{\lambda_k^3} \operatorname{Im} \int |w|^2 \Phi_k dx \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f'(v_c) \cdot w, w_k \rangle - \operatorname{Re} \langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t v_c \rangle \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \langle w \nabla \Phi_k, \nabla w \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, w_k \rangle \\
 &\quad - \operatorname{Im} \langle \Delta w - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} w_k + f(v_c + w) - f(v_c), a_1 \cdot \nabla w + a_0 w \rangle \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\dot{\lambda}_k \gamma_k - \lambda_k \dot{\gamma}_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \langle \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot \nabla w, w_k \rangle \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \operatorname{Im} \langle \partial_t \left(\nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \right) \cdot \nabla w, w_k \rangle \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Im} \langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) w_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla w_k + \nabla w \Phi_k), \partial_t w \rangle
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5.21}$$

$$=: \sum_{l=1}^9 \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,l}.$$

In order to reduce the analysis of (5.21) to the previous case in (3.58) and (3.91), we show that v_c in $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,2}, \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,3}, \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,5}, \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,6}$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,9}$ can be replaced by $U + z$, up to the acceptable error $(T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2$.

(i) *Estimate of $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,2}$.* By (6.13),

$$\begin{aligned}
 &|\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,2} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f'(U + z) \cdot w, w_k \rangle| \\
 &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |R| |w|^2 dx \\
 &\leq C((T - t)^{-4+\frac{d}{2}} \|R\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{L^4}^2 + (T - t)^{-2} \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|R\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{L^4}^2 \\
 &\quad + (T - t)^{-2} \|R\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}} \|w\|_{L^4}^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, by (2.21), (4.81) and (5.6),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.22) \quad &|\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,2} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im} \langle f'(U + z) \cdot w, w_k \rangle| \\
 &\leq C((T - t)^{\kappa-3} + (T - t)^{\frac{4}{d}\kappa - \frac{d}{2} - 2}) \widetilde{D}^2 \\
 &\leq C(T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *Estimate of $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,3}$.* By the decomposition (4.79),

$$\operatorname{Re}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t v_c \rangle = \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t(U + z) \rangle + \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t R \rangle.$$

Let us treat the two terms on the R.H.S. above separately.

First by (6.14),

$$\begin{aligned} & |\operatorname{Re}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t(U + z) \rangle - \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(U + z, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t(U + z) \rangle| \\ (5.23) \quad & \leq C \|\partial_t(U + z)\|_{L^\infty} \int \left(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \right) |R| |w|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since by (2.25) and (3.65), $\|\partial_t(U + z)\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(T - t)^{-2-\frac{d}{2}}$. Then, by (4.81) and (5.6), the R.H.S. above can be bounded by, up to a universal constant,

$$\begin{aligned} (5.24) \quad & (T - t)^{-2-\frac{d}{2}} \left((T - t)^{-2+d} + \|z\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \right) \|R\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{L^4}^2 \\ & + \|R\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|w\|_{L^4}^2 + \|R\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{L^{\frac{8}{d}}}^{\frac{4}{d}} \leq (T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Next we show that

$$(5.25) \quad \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t R \rangle = \mathcal{O}((T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2).$$

To this end, by equation (2.54),

$$\begin{aligned} & |\operatorname{Re}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t R \rangle| \\ & = |\operatorname{Im}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \Delta R + f(v_c) - f(U + z) + (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)R + \eta \rangle|. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, by (4.61),

$$\begin{aligned} (5.26) \quad & |\operatorname{Im}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \Delta R \rangle| \leq C \|R\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \|f''(u, w) \cdot w^2\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ & \leq C(T - t)^{\kappa-2} \|f''(u, w) \cdot w^2\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by (2.21), (4.79), (4.81), (5.6) and $\|U(t)\|_{H^1} \leq C(T - t)^{-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (5.27) \quad & \|f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2\|_{\dot{H}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C \sum_{j=2}^{1+\frac{4}{d}} (\|U\|_{H^1}^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} + \|z\|_{H^1}^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j} + \|R\|_{H^1}^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j}) \|w\|_{H^1}^j \\ & \leq C(T - t)^{-3} \|w\|_{H^1}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging this into (5.26) and using $\kappa \geq 5$ we obtain

$$(5.28) \quad |\operatorname{Im}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \Delta R \rangle| \leq C(T - t)^{\kappa-5} \|w\|_{H^1}^2 \leq C(T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2(t).$$

Moreover, since by (6.15),

$$(5.29) \quad |f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2| \leq C \left((T - t)^{-2+\frac{d}{2}} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \right) |w|^2,$$

$$(5.30) \quad |f(v_c) - f(U + z)| \leq C(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}}) |R| \leq C((T - t)^{-2} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}}) |R|,$$

taking into account (2.21), (4.81) and (5.6) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |\operatorname{Im}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, f(v_c) - f(U + z) + (a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)R \rangle| \\
 & \leq C \int ((T - t)^{-2 + \frac{d}{2}} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d} - 1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d} - 1}) |w|^2 ((T - t)^{-2} |R| \\
 & \quad + |R|^{1 + \frac{4}{d}} + |\nabla R| + |R|) dx \\
 & \leq C((T - t)^{-2 + \frac{d}{2}} + \|R\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d} - 1} + \|w\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d} - 1}) \|w\|_{H^1}^2 ((T - t)^{-2} \|R\|_{L^2} \\
 & \quad + \|R\|_{H^1}^{1 + \frac{4}{d}} + \|R\|_{H^1}) \\
 & \leq C(T - t)^{\kappa - 5 + \frac{d}{2}} \tilde{D}^2 \\
 (5.31) \quad & \leq C(T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by (4.87) and (5.29),

$$(5.32) \quad |\operatorname{Im}\langle f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2, \eta \rangle| \leq C(T - t)^{-2 + \frac{d}{2}} \|\eta\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{H^1}^2 \leq C(T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2.$$

Thus, estimates (5.28), (5.31) and (5.32) together yield (5.25), as claimed.

Therefore, we conclude from (5.23), (5.24) and (5.25) that

$$(5.33) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,3} = \operatorname{Re}\langle f''(U + z, w) \cdot w^2, \partial_t(U + z) \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2).$$

(iii) *Estimate of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,5}$.* By (5.5), (5.6) and (6.14),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,5} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} \operatorname{Im}\langle f''(U + z, w) \cdot w^2, w_k \rangle| \\
 & \leq C(T - t)^{-2} \int (|U|^{\frac{4}{d} - 2} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d} - 2} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d} - 2} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d} - 2}) |R| |w|^3 dx \\
 & \leq C(T - t)^{-4 + d} \|R\|_{H^1} \|w\|_{H^1}^3 \leq C(T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

This yields that

$$(5.34) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,5} = - \sum_{j=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_j^2} \operatorname{Im}\langle f''(U, w) \cdot w^2, w_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2).$$

(iv) *Estimate of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,6}$.* Since by (6.6),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |f(v_c + w) - f(v_c) - (f(U + z + w) - f(U + z))| \\
 & = |f'(v_c, w) \cdot w - f'(U + z, w) \cdot w| \\
 (5.35) \quad & \leq C(|U|^{\frac{4}{d} - 1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d} - 1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d} - 1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d} - 1}) |R| |w|,
 \end{aligned}$$

we infer from (4.81) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |\operatorname{Im}\langle f(v_c + w) - f(v_c) - (f(U + z + w) - f(U + z)), a_1 \cdot \nabla w + a_0 w \rangle| \\
 & \leq C(T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

This yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.36) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{t,6} = & - \operatorname{Im}\langle \Delta w - \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\lambda_k^2} w_k \\
 & + f(U + z + w) - f(U + z), a_1 \cdot \nabla w + a_0 w \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T - t)^{-2} \tilde{D}^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

(v) *Estimate of $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,9}$.* By equation (5.7),

$$(5.37) \quad \begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,9} = & \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Im} \left\langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) w_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla w_k + \nabla w \Phi_k), \right. \\ & \left. i\Delta w + i(a_1 \cdot \nabla w + a_0 w) + i(f(v_c + w) - f(v_c)) \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, unlike in (2.54), we have $\eta = 0$ here. Then, in view of (5.35), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left\langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) w_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla w_k + \nabla w \Phi_k), i(f(v_c + w) - f(v_c)) \right\rangle \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left\langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) w_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla w_k + \nabla w \Phi_k), i(f(U + z + w) - f(U + z)) \right\rangle \right| \\ & \leq CA \int ((T - t)^{-1} |w| + |\nabla w|) \left(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \right) |R| |w| dx \\ & \leq CA(T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2. \end{aligned}$$

This yields that

$$(5.38) \quad \begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_{t,9} = & \sum_{k=1}^K \operatorname{Im} \left\langle \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k^2} \Delta \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_j} \right) w_k + \frac{\gamma_k}{2\lambda_k} \nabla \chi_A \left(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k} \right) \cdot (\nabla w_k + \nabla w \Phi_k), \right. \\ & \left. i\Delta w + i(f(U + z + w) - f(U + z)) + i(a_1 \cdot \nabla + a_0)w \right\rangle + \mathcal{O}(A(T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Now, the reference solution v_c in (5.21) has been replaced by $U + z$ up to the order $\mathcal{O}((T - t)^{-2} \widetilde{D}^2)$. Note that, by (4.81)-(4.84) and (5.6), the conditions in Theorem 3.5 are verified. Hence, arguing as in the proof of Theorem 3.5 with w replacing R and using (5.6) we obtain (5.19).

As mentioned below (5.37), because for the difference w we have $\eta = 0$, the errors involving M_k and the linear terms of D in (3.56) do not appear here, only the higher order terms of D remain.

Therefore, the proof is complete. □

As a consequence of Lemma 5.1 and Theorem 5.2 we have

Corollary 5.4. *For t close to T , set*

$$(5.39) \quad \widetilde{N}(t) := \sup_{t \leq s < T} \frac{\widetilde{D}^2(s)}{(T - s)^2}.$$

Then, there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$(5.40) \quad \widetilde{N}(t) \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \sup_{t \leq s < T} \frac{\operatorname{Scal}_k(s)}{\lambda_k^2(s)} + \int_t^T \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\operatorname{Scal}_k(s)}{\lambda_k^3(s)} + \varepsilon \frac{\widetilde{N}(s)}{T - s} ds \right).$$

Proof. By Lemma 5.1 and Theorem 5.2, for $t < \tilde{t} < T$,

$$\begin{aligned} & C_1 \frac{\tilde{D}^2(t)}{(T-t)^2} \\ & \leq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(t) + C_2 \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k(t)}{\lambda_k^2(t)} = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(\tilde{t}) + C_2 \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k(t)}{\lambda_k^2(t)} - \int_t^{\tilde{t}} \frac{d\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}{ds}(s) ds \\ & \leq CA \left(\frac{\tilde{D}^2(\tilde{t})}{(T-\tilde{t})^2} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k(t)}{\lambda_k^2(t)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_t^{\tilde{t}} \frac{\tilde{D}^2(s)}{(T-s)^2} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k(s)}{\lambda_k^3(s)} + \varepsilon \frac{\tilde{D}^2(s)}{(T-s)^3} ds \right), \end{aligned}$$

which yields that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{t \leq s \leq \tilde{t}} \frac{\tilde{D}^2(s)}{(T-s)^2} & \leq CA(\tilde{N}(\tilde{t}) + \sum_{k=1}^K \sup_{t \leq s \leq \tilde{t}} \frac{Scal_k(s)}{\lambda_k^2(s)} + (\tilde{t}-t)\tilde{N}(t) \\ & \quad + \int_t^{\tilde{t}} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k(s)}{\lambda_k^3(s)} + \varepsilon \frac{\tilde{N}(s)}{T-s} ds). \end{aligned}$$

Since by (5.6), $\tilde{N}(\tilde{t}) \rightarrow 0$ as $\tilde{t} \rightarrow T$, taking $\tilde{t} \rightarrow T$ and t close to T we obtain (5.40). □

5.2. Control of the null space. In this subsection we derive the control of scalar $Scal_k$. The main result is formulated in Theorem 5.8. The arguments follow the lines in the proof of [65, Theorem 7.7], mainly based on algebraic identities. For the reader’s convenience, let us sketch the main arguments below.

For every $1 \leq k \leq K$, define the renormalized variables \tilde{e}_k and e_k by

$$\begin{aligned} (5.41) \quad & w(t, x) = \lambda_k(t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \tilde{e}_k(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k(t)}{\lambda_k(t)}) e^{i\theta_k(t)}, \\ & \text{with } \tilde{e}_k(t, y) = e_k(t, y) e^{i(\beta_k(t) \cdot y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma_k(t)|y|^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the renormalized variable e_k is different from the previous one ϵ_k in (5.3).

We use (6.7) to expand $f(v_c + w) - f(v_c) = \partial_z f(v_c)w + \partial_{\bar{z}} f(v_c)\bar{w} + f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2$, and expand $\partial_z f(v_c)$ and $\partial_{\bar{z}} f(v_c)$ around the profile U to get $f(v_c + w) - f(v_c) = f'(U) \cdot w + G_1$, where

$$(5.42) \quad G_1 := w(\partial_z f)'(U, z + R) \cdot (z + R) + \bar{w}(\partial_{\bar{z}} f)'(U, z + R) \cdot (z + R) + f''(v_c, w) \cdot w^2.$$

Decompose $f'(U) \cdot w$ into three parts

$$\begin{aligned} (5.43) \quad & f'(U) \cdot w = f'(U_k) \cdot w + \sum_{l \neq k} f'(U_l) \cdot w \\ & \quad + [f'(U) \cdot w - \sum_{l=1}^K f'(U_l) \cdot w] =: f'(U_k) \cdot w + G_2 + G_3, \end{aligned}$$

and set $G_4 := a_1 \cdot \nabla w + a_0 w$, with a_1, a_0 defined by (1.2) and (1.3). Thus, equation (5.7) can be reformulated:

$$(5.44) \quad i\partial_t w + \Delta w + f'(U_k) \cdot w = - \sum_{l=1}^4 G_l.$$

Plugging (5.41) into (5.44) and using algebraic computations one has the equation of e_k below.

Lemma 5.5. *For every $1 \leq k \leq K$, e_k satisfies the equation*

$$(5.45) \quad i\lambda_k^2 \partial_t e_k + \Delta e_k - e_k + \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) Q^{\frac{4}{d}} e_k + \frac{2}{d} Q^{\frac{4}{d}} \overline{e_k} \\ = - \sum_{l=1}^4 \mathcal{H}_l + \mathcal{O}(\langle y \rangle^2 |\tilde{e}_k| + \langle y \rangle |\nabla \tilde{e}_k|) \text{Mod}_k,$$

where

$$(5.46) \quad \mathcal{H}_l(t, y) = \lambda_k^{2+\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\theta_k} e^{-i(\beta_k \cdot y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma_k |y|^2)} G_l(t, \lambda_k y + \alpha_k), \quad 1 \leq l \leq 4.$$

The error terms $\{\mathcal{H}_l\}$ in (5.46) can be controlled by Lemma 5.6.

Lemma 5.6. *Let \mathcal{K} belong to the generalized kernels of the linearized operator L given by (6.1), i.e., $\mathcal{K} \in \{Q, yQ, |y|^2 Q, \nabla Q, \Lambda Q, \rho\}$. Then, there exist $C, \delta > 0$ such that*

$$(5.47) \quad \int |\mathcal{H}_1(t, y)| |\mathcal{K}(y)| dy \leq C(T-t)^{4+\zeta} \tilde{D}(t),$$

$$(5.48) \quad \int (|\mathcal{H}_2(t, y)| + |\mathcal{H}_3(t, y)|) |\mathcal{K}(y)| dy \leq C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \|w\|_{L^2},$$

$$(5.49) \quad \left| \int \mathcal{H}_4(t, y) \mathcal{K}(y) dy \right| \leq C(T-t)^{v_*+1} \|w\|_{L^2},$$

where v_* is the flatness index of the spatial functions $\{\phi_l\}$ in Hypothesis (H1).

Proof. Estimates (5.48) and (5.49) were proved in [65, (7.95), (7.96)], hence we mainly focus on the estimate (5.47). Define the renormalized variable $\varepsilon_{R,k}$ by

$$(5.50) \quad R(t, x) = \lambda_k^{-\frac{d}{2}} \varepsilon_{R,k}(t, \frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k}) e^{i\theta_k}.$$

By (5.46),

$$(5.51) \quad \int |\mathcal{H}_1(t, y)| |\mathcal{K}(y)| dy \leq C(T-t)^{2-\frac{d}{2}} \int |G_1(t, x) \mathcal{K}(\frac{x - \alpha_k}{\lambda_k})| dx.$$

By (5.42), we have $|G_1| \leq C(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z + R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|z + R| |w| + C(|U|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |z + R|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1})|w|^2$. Taking into account Lemma 2.6 and using $\mathcal{K}(y) \leq C e^{-\delta|y|}$, we derive

$$(5.52) \quad \int |\mathcal{H}_1(t, y)| |\mathcal{K}(y)| dy \\ \leq C \int e^{-\delta|y|} \left((e^{-\delta|y|} + |\varepsilon_{z,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |\varepsilon_{R,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |\varepsilon_{z,k} + \varepsilon_{R,k}| |\tilde{e}_k| \right. \\ \left. + (e^{-\delta|y|} + |\varepsilon_{z,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |\varepsilon_{R,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |\tilde{e}_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |\tilde{e}_k|^2 \right) dy + C e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}.$$

Then, by (2.21), (2.25), (4.81) and (5.6), the R.H.S. can be bounded by, up to a universal constant,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + \|\varepsilon_{R,k}\|_{L^2} + \|e^{-\delta|y|}|\varepsilon_{z,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}\|_{L^\infty} \|\varepsilon_{z,k} + \varepsilon_{R,k}\|_{L^2} \right) \|\tilde{e}_k\|_{L^2} \\
 & \quad + \|\varepsilon_{R,k}\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|\varepsilon_{z,k} + \varepsilon_{R,k}\|_{H^1} \|\tilde{e}_k\|_{H^1} + (1 + \|e^{-\delta|y|}|\varepsilon_{z,k}|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}\|_{L^\infty}) \|\tilde{e}_k\|_{L^2}^2 \\
 & \quad + \|\varepsilon_{R,k}\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}-1} \|\tilde{e}_k\|_{H^1}^2 + \|\tilde{e}_k\|_{H^1}^{\frac{4}{d}+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 & \leq \left(\alpha^*(T-t)^{m+1+\frac{d}{2}} + (T-t)^{\kappa+1} + (T-t)^{\kappa(\frac{4}{d}-1)} \right) \tilde{D} \\
 & \quad + (1 + (T-t)^{\kappa(\frac{4}{d}-1)}) \tilde{D}^2 + \tilde{D}^{\frac{4}{d}+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \\
 & \leq (T-t)^{4+\zeta} \tilde{D}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This yields (5.47) and finishes the proof. □

Applying Lemmas 5.5 and 5.6 and using algebraic identities in (6.3) one has the following ODE system of the renormalized variable e_k along the six directions in the null space.

Proposition 5.7. *Let e_k be as in (5.41) and $e_{k,1} := \text{Re } e_k$, $e_{k,2} := \text{Im } e_k$. Then, for every $1 \leq k \leq K$,*

$$(5.53) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,1}, Q \rangle = \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}),$$

$$(5.54) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,2}, \Lambda Q \rangle = 2\lambda_k^{-2} \langle e_{k,1}, Q \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}),$$

$$(5.55) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,1}, |y|^2 Q \rangle = -4\lambda_k^{-2} \langle e_{j,2}, \Lambda Q \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}),$$

$$(5.56) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,2}, \rho \rangle = \lambda_k^{-2} \langle e_{k,1}, |y|^2 Q \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}),$$

$$(5.57) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,2}, \nabla Q \rangle = \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}),$$

$$(5.58) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,1}, yQ \rangle = -2\lambda_k^{-2} \langle e_{k,2}, \nabla Q \rangle + \mathcal{O}((T-t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}).$$

Proof. By (5.45),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dt} \langle e_{k,1}, Q \rangle = -\lambda_k^{-2} \text{Im} \int Q((\Delta e_k - e_k + (1 + \frac{2}{d})Q^{\frac{4}{d}}e_k + \frac{2}{d}Q^{\frac{4}{d}}\overline{e_k}) + \sum_{l=1}^4 \mathcal{H}_l) dy \\
 (5.59) \quad & + \mathcal{O}(\lambda_k^{-2} \text{Mod}_k \int Q(\langle y \rangle^2 |\tilde{e}_k| + \langle y \rangle |\nabla \tilde{e}_k|) dy).
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that, by the definition of L_- and the identity $L_-Q = 0$ in (6.3),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Im} \int Q(\Delta e_k - e_k + (1 + \frac{2}{d})Q^{\frac{4}{d}}e_k + \frac{2}{d}Q^{\frac{4}{d}}\overline{e_k}) dy &= -\text{Im} \int QL_-e_{k,2} dy \\
 &= -\text{Im} \int L_-Qe_{k,2} dy \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, since $\tilde{D} \leq C(T - t)\sqrt{\tilde{N}}$, by Lemma 5.6,

$$\lambda_k^{-2} \left| \int Q \mathcal{H}_t dy \right| \leq C \lambda_k^{-2} (T - t)^{4+\zeta} \tilde{D} \leq C (T - t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}.$$

It also follows from (4.86) that for $\kappa \geq 4$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_k^{-2} \text{Mod}_k \int Q (\langle y \rangle^2 |\tilde{e}_k| + \langle y \rangle |\nabla \tilde{e}_k|) dy \\ \leq C \lambda_k^{-2} \text{Mod} \tilde{D} \leq C \alpha^* (T - t)^\kappa \sqrt{\tilde{N}} \leq C \alpha^* (T - t)^{3+\zeta} \sqrt{\tilde{N}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, (5.53) follows from the above estimates. The proof of (5.54)-(5.58) is similar, see also the proof of [65, Proposition 7.12]. \square

As a consequence, we have the control of scalar $Scal_k$ below. The proof is similar to that of [65, Theorem 7.7] and hence is omitted here.

Theorem 5.8 (Control of $Scal_k$). *There exists $C > 0$ such that for t close to T and $1 \leq k \leq K$,*

$$(5.60) \quad Scal_k(t) \leq C(T - t)^{2+\zeta} \tilde{N}(t).$$

5.3. Proof of conditional uniqueness. We are now in position to prove the conditional uniqueness part in Theorem 1.2.

Let ε be a sufficiently small constant to be specified later and let t close to T such that (4.1) holds. By Corollary 5.4, for any $t \in [t_*, T)$,

$$(5.61) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq C_1 \sum_{k=1}^K \sup_{t \leq s < T} \frac{Scal_k(s)}{\lambda_k^2(s)} + C_1 \int_t^T \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{Scal_k(s)}{\lambda_k^3(s)} + \varepsilon \frac{\tilde{N}(s)}{T - s} \right) ds,$$

which along with Theorem 5.8 yields that for some $\zeta > 0$,

$$(5.62) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq C_2 (T - t)^\zeta \tilde{N}(t) + C_2 \varepsilon \int_t^T \frac{\tilde{N}(s)}{T - s} ds,$$

where C_2 is independent of ε and t . Then, taking t even closer to T such that $C_2(T - t)^\zeta \leq \frac{1}{2}$ we obtain the Gronwall type inequality

$$(5.63) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq 2C_2 \varepsilon \int_t^T \frac{\tilde{N}(s)}{T - s} ds.$$

Moreover, by (5.6) and (5.39),

$$(5.64) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq C_3 (T - t)^{6+\zeta},$$

where $C_3 (\geq 1)$ is independent of ε and t .

We claim that for any t close to T and for any $l \geq 1$,

$$(5.65) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq \left(\frac{2C_2 C_3 \varepsilon}{6 + \zeta} \right)^l (T - t)^{6+\zeta}.$$

To this end, plugging (5.64) into the Gronwall type inequality (5.63) we get

$$(5.66) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq 2C_2 \varepsilon \int_t^T C_3 (T - s)^{5+\zeta} ds \leq \left(\frac{2C_2 C_3 \varepsilon}{6 + \zeta} \right) (T - t)^{6+\zeta},$$

which verifies (5.65) at the preliminary step $l = 1$. Moreover, plugging (5.65) into (5.63) we derive that (5.65) is still valid with $l + 1$ replacing l . Thus, the induction arguments lead to (5.65).

Therefore, take ε small enough such that $\frac{2C_2C_3\varepsilon}{6+\zeta} < 1$. Then, it follows from (5.65) that

$$(5.67) \quad \tilde{N}(t) \leq \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2C_2C_3\varepsilon}{6+\zeta}\right)^l (T-t)^{6+\zeta} = 0,$$

which yields $\tilde{N}(t) = 0$ for t close to T , and so $w \equiv 0$. The proof of Theorem 1.2 is complete.

6. APPENDIX

This Appendix mainly contains preliminaries of linearized operators around the ground state, the expansion of the nonlinearity and the proof of Theorem 2.3.

Coercivity of the linearized operators. Let $L = (L_+, L_-)$ be the linearized operator around the ground state, defined by

$$(6.1) \quad L_+ := -\Delta + I - \left(1 + \frac{4}{d}\right)Q^{\frac{4}{d}}, \quad L_- := -\Delta + I - Q^{\frac{4}{d}}.$$

The generalized null space of operator L is spanned by $\{Q, xQ, |x|^2Q, \nabla Q, \Lambda Q, \rho\}$, where $\Lambda := \frac{d}{2}I_d + x \cdot \nabla$, and ρ is the unique H^1 spherically symmetric solution to the equation

$$(6.2) \quad L_+\rho = -|x|^2Q,$$

which satisfies the exponential decay property (see, e.g., [41, 48]), i.e., for some $C, \delta > 0$,

$$|\rho(x)| + |\nabla\rho(x)| \leq Ce^{-\delta|x|}.$$

Moreover, it holds that (see, e.g., [69, (B.1), (B.10), (B.15)])

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{aligned} L_+\nabla Q &= 0, \quad L_+\Lambda Q = -2Q, \quad L_+\rho = -|x|^2Q, \\ L_-Q &= 0, \quad L_-xQ = -2\nabla Q, \quad L_-|x|^2Q = -4\Lambda Q. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 6.1 contains the key localized coercivity of the linearized operator.

Lemma 6.1 (Localized coercivity [65, Corollary 3.4]). *Let ϕ be a positive smooth radial function on \mathbb{R}^d , such that $\phi(x) = 1$ for $|x| \leq 1$, $\phi(x) = e^{-|x|}$ for $|x| \geq 2$, $0 < \phi \leq 1$, and $\left|\frac{\nabla\phi}{\phi}\right| \leq C$ for some $C > 0$. Set $\phi_A(x) := \phi\left(\frac{x}{A}\right)$, $A > 0$. Then, for A large enough we have*

$$(6.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \int (|f|^2 + |\nabla f|^2)\phi_A - \left(1 + \frac{4}{d}\right)Q^{\frac{4}{d}}f_1^2 - Q^{\frac{4}{d}}f_2^2 dx \\ \geq C_1 \int (|\nabla f|^2 + |f|^2)\phi_A dx - C_2 \text{Scal}(f), \end{aligned}$$

where $C_1, C_2 > 0$, f_1, f_2 are the real and imaginary parts of f , respectively, and $\text{Scal}(f)$ denotes the scalar products along the unstable directions in the null space

$$(6.5) \quad \text{Scal}(f) := \langle f_1, Q \rangle^2 + \langle f_1, xQ \rangle^2 + \langle f_1, |x|^2Q \rangle^2 + \langle f_2, \nabla Q \rangle^2 + \langle f_2, \Lambda Q \rangle^2 + \langle f_2, \rho \rangle^2.$$

Expansion of the nonlinearity. Let us recall the expansion that for any continuous differentiable function $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and for any $v, w \in \mathbb{C}$ (see, e.g., [39, (3.10)]), $g(v + w) = g(v) + g'(v, w) \cdot w$, with

$$(6.6) \quad g'(v, w) \cdot w := w \int_0^1 \partial_z g(v + sw) ds + \bar{w} \int_0^1 \partial_{\bar{z}} g(v + sw) ds,$$

where $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$, $\partial_z g$ and $\partial_{\bar{z}} g$ are the usual complex derivatives $\partial_z g = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x g - i\partial_y g)$, $\partial_{\bar{z}} g = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x g + i\partial_y g)$, respectively. Moreover, if $\partial_z g$ and $\partial_{\bar{z}} g$ are also continuously differentiable, we may expand g up to the second order

$$(6.7) \quad g(v + w) = g(v) + g'(v) \cdot w + g''(v, w) \cdot w^2,$$

where

$$(6.8) \quad \begin{aligned} g'(v) \cdot w &:= \partial_z g(v)w + \partial_{\bar{z}} g(v)\bar{w}, \\ g''(v, w) \cdot w^2 &:= w^2 \int_0^1 t \int_0^1 \partial_{zz} g(v + stw) ds dt + 2|w|^2 \int_0^1 t \int_0^1 \partial_{z\bar{z}} g(v + stw) ds dt \\ &\quad + \bar{w}^2 \int_0^1 t \int_0^1 \partial_{\bar{z}\bar{z}} g(v + stw) ds dt. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, for $f(z) := |z|^{\frac{4}{d}} z$ with $d = 1, 2$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$, one has

$$(6.9) \quad f(v + w) = f(v) + f'(v) \cdot w + f''(v) \cdot w^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\sum_{l=3}^{1+\frac{4}{d}} |v|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-l} |w|^l\right),$$

where

$$(6.10) \quad \begin{aligned} f'(v) \cdot w &:= \partial_z f(v)w + \partial_{\bar{z}} f(v)\bar{w} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |v|^{\frac{4}{d}} w + \frac{2}{d} |v|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} v^2 \bar{w}, \\ f''(v) \cdot w^2 &:= \frac{1}{2} \partial_{zz} f(v)w^2 + \partial_{z\bar{z}} f(v)|w|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\bar{z}\bar{z}} f(v)\bar{w}^2 \\ (6.11) \quad &= \frac{1}{d} \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |v|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} \bar{v} w^2 + \frac{2}{d} \left(1 + \frac{2}{d}\right) |v|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} v |w|^2 + \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{2}{d} - 1\right) |v|^{\frac{4}{d}-4} v^3 \bar{w}^2. \end{aligned}$$

The following estimates are also useful:

$$(6.12) \quad |f(v_1) - f(v_2)| \leq C(|v_1|^{\frac{4}{d}} + |v_2|^{\frac{4}{d}}) |v_1 - v_2|,$$

$$(6.13) \quad |f'(v_1) \cdot w - f'(v_2) \cdot w| \leq C(|v_1|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |v_2|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |v_1 - v_2| |w|,$$

$$(6.14) \quad |f''(v_1, w) \cdot w^2 - f''(v_2, w) \cdot w^2| \leq C(|v_1|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |v_2|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-2}) |v_1 - v_2| |w|^2,$$

$$(6.15) \quad |f''(v, w) \cdot w^2| \leq C(|v|^{\frac{4}{d}-1} + |w|^{\frac{4}{d}-1}) |w|^2.$$

Proof of Theorem 2.3. We adapt the arguments as in [61, 64, 65].

(i) *Reformulation of the equation of remainder.* By (2.1) and (6.7),

$$(6.16) \quad f(v) = f(U + z) + f'(U + z) \cdot R + f''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2.$$

Plugging this into (2.54) leads to the equation of R :

$$(6.17) \quad i\partial_t R + \sum_{k=1}^K (\Delta R_k + (1 + \frac{2}{d})|U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} R_k + \frac{2}{d}|U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U_k^2 \overline{R_k}) + i\partial_t U_k + \Delta U_k + |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} U_k = - \sum_{l=1}^5 H_l,$$

where H_1, H_2 contain the interactions between different blow-up profiles U_j and U_l , $j \neq l$,

$$(6.18) \quad H_1 := f'(U) \cdot R - \sum_{k=1}^K f'(U_k) \cdot R_k, \quad H_2 := f(U) - \sum_{k=1}^K f(U_k),$$

the terms H_3, H_4 contain the regular flow z , i.e.,

$$(6.19) \quad H_3 := f'(U + z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R + f''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2, \\ H_4 := f(U + z) - f(U) - f(z),$$

and the lower order perturbations are contained in H_5 :

$$(6.20) \quad H_5 := \sum_{l=1}^K (a_1 \cdot \nabla(U_l + R_l) + a_0(U_l + R_l)),$$

where a_1, a_0 are the coefficients of lower order perturbations given by (1.2) and (1.3), respectively.

(ii) *Estimate of Modulation equations.* Let us take the modulation equation $\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2$ to illustrate the main arguments below. As $R(T_*) = 0$, we may take t^* close to T such that $\|R\|_{C([t^*, T_*]; H^1)} \leq 1$.

Taking the inner product of (6.17) with $\Lambda_k U_k$ and then taking the real part we get

$$(6.21) \quad -\text{Im}\langle \partial_t R, \Lambda U_k \rangle + \text{Re}\langle \Delta R_k + (1 + \frac{2}{d})|U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} R_k + \frac{2}{d}|U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U_k^2 \overline{R_k}, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle \\ + \text{Re}\langle i\partial_t U_k + \Delta U_k + |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}} U_k, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle \\ = -\text{Re}\langle \sum_{j \neq k} (\Delta R_j + (1 + \frac{2}{d})|U_j|^{\frac{4}{d}} R_j + \frac{2}{d}|U_j|^{\frac{4}{d}-2} U_j^2 \overline{R_j}), \Lambda_k U_k \rangle \\ - \text{Re}\langle \sum_{j \neq k} (i\partial_t U_j + \Delta U_j + |U_j|^{\frac{4}{d}} U_j), \Lambda_k U_k \rangle - \sum_{l=1}^5 \text{Re}\langle H_l, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle.$$

First for the L.H.S. of (6.17), we have (see the proof of [65, (4.38)], [12, (6.43)])

$$(6.22) \quad \lambda_k^2 \times (\text{L.H.S. of (6.21)}) \\ = -\frac{1}{4} \|yQ\|_2^2 (\lambda_k^2 \dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2) + M_k \\ + \mathcal{O}((P + \|R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T^*}}) \text{Mod} + P^2 \|R\|_{L^2} + \|R\|_{L^2}^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-T^*}}).$$

Next we show that the R.H.S. of (6.21) contributes acceptable orders. This is mainly due to the exponentially small interactions between different blow-up profiles and to the flatness of both the regular profile z and lower order coefficients a_1, a_0 at the singularities.

To be precise, in view of Lemma 2.6 and (2.11), we have that for some $\delta > 0$,

$$(6.23) \quad \left| \left\langle \sum_{j \neq k} (\Delta R_j + (1 + \frac{2}{d})|U_j|^{\frac{4}{d}}R_j + \frac{2}{d}|U_j|^{\frac{4}{d}-2}U_j^2\overline{R_j}) + H_1, \Lambda_k U_k \right\rangle \right| \leq C\lambda_k^{-2}e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\|R\|_{L^2},$$

$$(6.24) \quad \left| \left\langle \sum_{j \neq k} (i\partial_t U_j + \Delta U_j + |U_j|^{\frac{4}{d}}U_j) + H_2, \Lambda_k U_k \right\rangle \right| \leq C\lambda_k^{-2}e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}(1 + Mod).$$

For the third term H_3 , by (6.13) and Lemma 2.6,

$$(6.25) \quad |\operatorname{Re}\langle f'(U + z) \cdot R - f'(U) \cdot R, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle| \leq C(\lambda_k^{-2}\|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}D + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Moreover, by (6.15) and (2.50),

$$(6.26) \quad |\langle f''(U + z, R) \cdot R^2, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle| \leq C(\lambda_k^{-2}D^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Hence, we conclude from (6.25) and (6.26) that

$$(6.27) \quad \operatorname{Re}\langle H_3, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle = \mathcal{O}(\lambda_k^{-2}\|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}D + \lambda_k^{-2}D^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

We also see that

$$(6.28) \quad |\operatorname{Re}\langle H_4, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle| \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{4/d} \int |U|^{1+\frac{4}{d}-j}|z|^j|\Lambda_k U_k|dx \leq C\lambda_k^{-2}\|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty}.$$

Regarding the H_5 term on the R.H.S. of (6.21), by Lemma 2.6, the change of variables and integrating by parts formula,

$$(6.29) \quad \begin{aligned} &\operatorname{Re}\langle H_5, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle \\ &= \operatorname{Re}\langle \lambda_k^{-1}\tilde{a}_{1,k} \cdot \nabla(Q_k + \varepsilon_k) + \tilde{a}_{0,k}(Q_k + \varepsilon_k), \Lambda Q_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \\ &= -\lambda_k^{-1} \operatorname{Re}\langle \operatorname{div} \tilde{a}_{1,k}(Q_k + \varepsilon_k), \Lambda Q_k \rangle - \lambda_k^{-1} \operatorname{Re}\langle Q_k + \varepsilon_k, \overline{\tilde{a}_{1,k}} \cdot \nabla(\Lambda Q_k) \rangle \\ &\quad + \operatorname{Re}\langle \tilde{a}_{0,k}(Q_k + \varepsilon_k), \Lambda Q_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{a}_{1,k}$ and $\tilde{a}_{0,k}$ are defined as in Lemma 2.9. Then, applying Lemma 2.9 we obtain

$$(6.30) \quad |\operatorname{Re}\langle H_5, \Lambda_k U_k \rangle| \leq C(\lambda_k^{-2}P^{v_*+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Hence, it follows from estimates (6.23), (6.24), (6.27), (6.28) and (6.30) that

$$(6.31) \quad \text{R.H.S. of (6.21)} \leq C\lambda_k^{-2} \left(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}Mod + D^2 + \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + P^{v_*+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \right).$$

Now, combining (6.22) and (6.31) together we conclude that for each $1 \leq k \leq K$,

$$(6.32) \quad |\lambda_k^2\dot{\gamma}_k + \gamma_k^2| \leq C((P + \|R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}})Mod + |M_k| + P^2D + D^2 + \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + P^{v_*+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}).$$

Similar arguments apply to the remaining four modulation equations $|\lambda_k\dot{\alpha}_k - 2\beta_k|$, $|\lambda_k\dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k|$, $|\lambda_k^2\dot{\beta}_k + \beta_k\gamma_k|$ and $|\lambda_k^2\dot{\theta}_k - 1 - |\beta_k|^2|$, by taking the inner products

of equation (6.17) with $i(x - \alpha_k)U_k$, $i|x - \alpha_k|^2U_k$, ∇U_k , ϱ_k , respectively, and then taking the real parts. This leads to

$$(6.33) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Mod}_k(t) \leq C((P + \|R\|_{L^2} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \text{Mod} + |M_k| + P^2 D \\ + D^2 + \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + P^{v_*+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, taking t^* even closer to T such that $(1+C)(P(t) + \|R(t)\|_{C([t^*, T_*]; H^1)} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and then summing over k and using (2.25) we obtain (2.7).

(iii) *Improved estimate of $\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k$.* Taking the inner product of equation (6.17) with $|x - \alpha_k|^2U_k$, then taking the imaginary part and arguing as in the proof of (6.31) we have that, similarly to (6.21),

$$(6.34) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Re}\langle \partial_t R, |x - \alpha_k|^2U_k \rangle + \text{Im}\langle \Delta R_k + (1 + \frac{2}{d})|U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}}R_k \\ + \frac{2}{d}|U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2}U_k^2 \overline{R_k}, |x - \alpha_k|^2U_k \rangle \\ + \text{Im}\langle i\partial_t U_k + \Delta U_k + |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}}U_k, |x - \alpha_k|^2U_k \rangle \\ = \mathcal{O}(D^2 + \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + P^{v_*+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}). \end{aligned}$$

Note that the bound on the R.H.S. above is equal to (6.31) multiplied by λ_k^2 , which essentially relies on the exponential decay of ground state. We also used the fact that, by (2.7), $\text{Mod} = \mathcal{O}(1)$, and thus $e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}} \text{Mod} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}})$.

Regarding the L.H.S. of (6.34), by the orthogonality condition (2.4), (2.11) and Lemma 2.6,

$$(6.35) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Re}\langle \partial_t R, |x - \alpha_k|^2U_k \rangle &= 2\dot{\alpha}_k \cdot \text{Re}\langle R, (x - \alpha_k)U_k \rangle - \text{Re}\langle R, |x - \alpha_k|^2\partial_t U_k \rangle \\ &= -\text{Re}\langle R_k, |x - \alpha_k|^2\partial_t U_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\|R\|_{L^2}). \end{aligned}$$

Then, using (2.2), (2.11), (2.52) and the algebraic identity

$$(6.36) \quad \Delta Q_k - Q_k + |Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}}Q_k = |\beta_k - \frac{\gamma_k}{2}|y|^2Q_k - i\gamma_k \Lambda Q_k + 2i\beta_k \cdot \nabla Q_k,$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} &-\text{Re}\langle R_k, |x - \alpha_k|^2\partial_t U_k \rangle \\ &= -\text{Im}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2(\Delta Q_k + |Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}}Q_k) \rangle + \mathcal{O}(\text{Mod}\|\varepsilon_k\|_{L^2}) \\ &= -\text{Im}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2Q_k \rangle - \gamma_k \text{Re}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2\Lambda Q_k \rangle \\ &\quad + 2\beta_k \cdot \text{Re}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2\nabla Q_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}((\text{Mod} + P^2)D). \end{aligned}$$

By the integration by parts formula and the almost orthogonality (2.53),

$$\begin{aligned} &-\gamma_k \text{Re}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2\Lambda Q_k \rangle + 2\beta_k \text{Re}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2\nabla Q_k \rangle \\ &= \gamma_k \text{Re}\langle \Lambda \varepsilon_k, |y|^2Q_k \rangle - 2\beta_k \text{Re}\langle \nabla \varepsilon_k, |y|^2Q_k \rangle + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}\|R\|_{L^2}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain

$$(6.37) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Re}\langle \partial_t R, |x - \alpha_k|^2U_k \rangle \\ = -\text{Im}\langle \varepsilon_k, |y|^2Q_k \rangle + \gamma_k \text{Re}\langle \Lambda \varepsilon_k, |y|^2Q_k \rangle - 2\beta_k \cdot \text{Re}\langle \nabla \varepsilon_k, |y|^2Q_k \rangle \\ + \mathcal{O}((\text{Mod} + P^2 + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}})D). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, using (2.11), the identities

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda Q_k &= \left(\Lambda Q + i(\beta_k \cdot y - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_k|y|^2)Q \right) e^{i(\beta_k \cdot y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma_k|y|^2)}, \\ \nabla Q_k &= \left(\nabla Q + i(\beta_k - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_k y)Q \right) e^{i(\beta_k \cdot y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma_k|y|^2)} \\ &\text{and } \langle \Lambda Q, |y|^2 Q \rangle = -\|yQ\|_{L^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

we compute

$$(6.38) \quad \text{Im}\langle i\partial_t U_k + \Delta U_k + |U_k|^{\frac{4}{d}}U_k, |x - \alpha_k|^2 U_k \rangle = (\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k)\|yQ\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Therefore, plugging (6.37) and (6.38) into (6.34) and using the change of variables, the bound $|M_k| \leq CD$ and (2.7) we obtain the equation for the renormalized variable ε_k below

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Im}\langle \Delta \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_k + (1 + \frac{2}{d})|Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}}\varepsilon_k + \frac{2}{d}|Q_k|^{\frac{4}{d}-2}Q_k^2 \overline{\varepsilon_k}, |y|^2 Q_k \rangle \\ &\quad + \gamma_k \text{Re}\langle \Lambda \varepsilon_k, |y|^2 Q_k \rangle - 2\beta_k \cdot \text{Re}\langle \nabla \varepsilon_k, |y|^2 Q_k \rangle + (\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k)\|yQ\|_{L^2}^2 \\ (6.39) \quad &= \mathcal{O}(P^2 D + D^2 + \|e^{-\delta|y|}\varepsilon_{z,k}\|_{L^\infty} + P^{v_*+1} + e^{-\frac{\delta}{T-t}}). \end{aligned}$$

Writing the L.H.S. of (6.39) in terms of real and imaginary parts we see that the first three terms are exactly the first line of [64, (4.27)] and hence are of order $\mathcal{O}(P^2\|R\|_{L^2})$, due to [64, (4.28)]. This yields that

$$(6.40) \quad \text{L.H.S. of (6.39)} = (\lambda_k \dot{\lambda}_k + \gamma_k)\|yQ\|_{L^2}^2 + \mathcal{O}(P^2 D).$$

Therefore, plugging this into (6.39) and using (2.25) we obtain the desired estimate (2.10). □

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the referees for the careful reading and useful comments which helped to improve the paper.

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