

五阶可积非线性薛定谔方程的分子波

赵俊飞

华北电力大学, 数理学院, 北京

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摘要

本文我们研究了五阶非线性薛定谔方程中的呼吸子分子及其态转换机制。基于达布变换方法, 给出了方程的二阶呼吸子解, 当两个呼吸子的群速度共振时, 会形成一个稳定的束缚态结构, 即呼吸子分子。我们讨论了呼吸子分子中呼吸子原子发生态转换的条件, 得到了不同类型的转换波分子。最后我们分析了相位参数 θ_2 和 μ_2 对转换波原子的形状以及位置的影响。

关键词

非线性薛定谔方程, 呼吸子分子, 态转换

The Molecular Waves of Fifth-Order Integrable Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation

Junfei Zhao

School of Mathematics and Physics, North China Electric Power University, Beijing

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the breather molecule and its state transition mechanism in the fifth-order integrable nonlinear Schrödinger equation. Based on the Darboux transformation method, the second-order breather solution of the equation is given, where a stable structure of bound states, *i.e.*, the breather molecule, is formed when the group velocities of two breathers resonate. We discuss the transition conditions for the breather atoms in the breather molecule and obtain different types of transition wave molecules. Finally, we analyze the effects of the phase parameters θ_2 and μ_2 on the shape as well as the position of the transition wave atoms.

Keywords

Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation, Breather Molecule, State Transition

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1. 引言

近年来, 对于非线性波的研究已成为非线性领域中的热点之一, 非线性演化方程是可以反映自然界复杂的非线性现象[1]。标准的非线性薛定谔方程是一个能够描述皮秒光脉冲在非线性光纤中传播的基本模型[2] [3], 但当秒冲持续时间小于 100 飞秒时, 就超出了标准非线性薛定谔方程的范围, 就需要考虑具有高阶效应的非线性薛定谔方程[4] [5] [6] [7]。本文我们研究一个具有五阶物理效应的非线性薛定谔方程[8] [9]。

$$iu_t + \frac{1}{2}u_{xx} + u|u|^2 - i\gamma K[u(x,t)] = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中

$$K[u(x,t)] = u_{xxxxx} + 30|u|^4 u_x + 20u^* u_x u_{xx} + 10|u|^2 u_{xxx} + 10(u|u_x|^2)_x,$$

是五阶算子。函数 u 表示波的复包络, x 和 t 分别表示空间和时间变量。一些学者已经研究了方程(1)的非线性波解[8] [9]。最近, 关于非线性波分子的研究引起了众多学者的关注[10] [11] [12] [13], 文献[14]中提出了一种速度共振机制去研究分子结构的特性。因此, 探讨方程(1)中的分子波机制将是有意義的。

本文的结构安排如下: 第 2 章给出二阶呼吸子解以及对应的群相速度, 通过群速度共振得到了方程(1)的呼吸子分子。第 3 章我们对呼吸子分子的态转换机制进行了研究, 并得到了不同类型的转换波分子。此外, 我们还讨论了相位参数对转换波原子的作用。第 4 章对本文进行了总结。

2. 呼吸子解和分子波机制

基于达布变换方法, 方程(1)的二阶呼吸子解为[9]:

$$u_2 = u_0 - 2i \frac{\Omega_1}{\Omega_2}, \quad (2)$$

其中

$$u_0 = ce^{i(mx+nt)}, n = c^2 + m^4\gamma + 6c^4\gamma - \frac{1}{2}m^2(1 + 24c^2\gamma),$$

$$\Omega_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 & \psi_1 & \lambda_1\varphi_1 & \lambda_1^2\varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \psi_2 & \lambda_2\varphi_2 & \lambda_2^2\varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 & \psi_3 & \lambda_3\varphi_3 & \lambda_3^2\varphi_3 \\ \varphi_4 & \psi_4 & \lambda_4\varphi_4 & \lambda_4^2\varphi_4 \end{bmatrix}, \Omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 & \psi_1 & \lambda_1\varphi_1 & \lambda_1\psi_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \psi_2 & \lambda_2\varphi_2 & \lambda_2\psi_2 \\ \varphi_3 & \psi_3 & \lambda_3\varphi_3 & \lambda_3\psi_3 \\ \varphi_4 & \psi_4 & \lambda_4\varphi_4 & \lambda_4\psi_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_1^* = a_1 + ib_1, \lambda_4 = \lambda_3^* = a_2 + ib_2, h_k = \sqrt{4c^2 + (a + 2\lambda_{2k-1})^2}, k = 1, 2.$$

$$\varphi_{2k-1} = \psi_{2k}^* = i \left(\frac{m - h_k + 2\lambda_{2k-1}}{2c} \right) e^{A_k} + e^{-A_k}, \psi_{2k-1} = -\varphi_{2k}^* = e^{A_k} + i \left(\frac{m - h_k + 2\lambda_{2k-1}}{2c} \right) e^{-A_k},$$

$$\eta_k = 2\lambda_{2k-1} + 2\gamma m^2 (m - 2\lambda_{2k-1}) + a \left(-1 + 4\gamma (-3c^2 + 2\lambda_{2k-1}^2) \right) + 8\gamma \lambda_{2k-1} (c^2 - 2\lambda_{2k-1}^2) = \eta_{kR} + i\eta_{kI}.$$

符号“*”表示复共轭，参数 c ， m 和 n 分别是平面波的背景振幅、频率和波数。 u_k 和 θ_k 描述的是呼吸子相位信息。此外，每个呼吸子在平面波背景上传播时具有各自群速度 V_{kG} 和相速度 V_{kP}

$$V_{kG} = \eta_{kR} + \frac{h_{kR}\eta_{kI}}{h_{kI}}, V_{kP} = \eta_{kR} - \frac{h_{kI}\eta_{kI}}{h_{kR}}, \tag{3}$$

其中

$$-a + 2a_k + 2(a^3 - 6ac^2 - 2a^2a_k + 4c^2a_k + 4aa_k^2 - 8a_k^3 - 4(a - 6a_k)b_k^2),$$

$$h_{kR} = \text{Re} \left[\sqrt{4c^2 + (a + 2\lambda_{2k-1})^2} \right], h_{kI} = \text{Im} \left[\sqrt{4c^2 + (a + 2\lambda_{2k-1})^2} \right], k = 1, 2.$$

一般来说，两个呼吸子之间的群相速度是不相等的，即两个呼吸子是相互作用的，但是当群速度发生共振时

$$V_{1G} = V_{2G}, \tag{4}$$

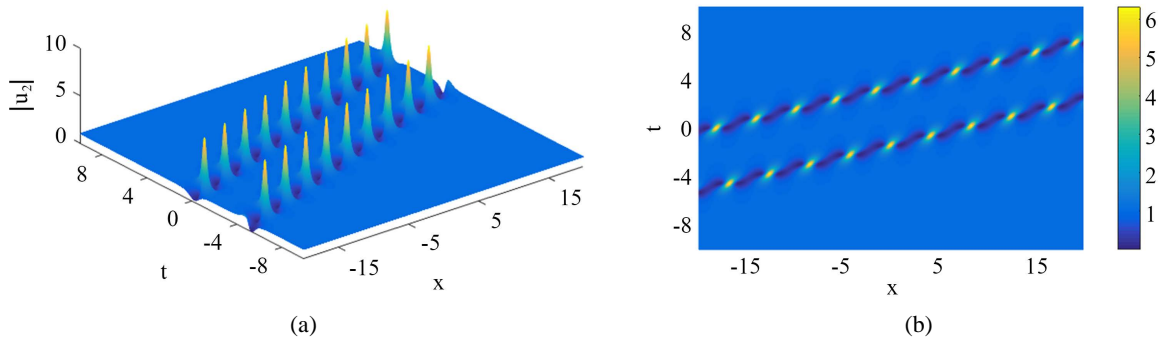


Figure 1. (a) The propagation of the breather molecule on a plane wave background; (b) is the corresponding density plot
图 1. (a) 呼吸子分子在平面波背景上的传播；(b) 是相对应的密度图

两个呼吸子便会形成一个呼吸子分子结构；当选取以下参数

$$a = 0, c = 1, \gamma = 0.018, a_1 = -0.3, b_1 = 0.75, a_2 = -0.29, b_2 = 0.758529, \mu_1 = 2\pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0.$$

时，我们可以得到图1所示的呼吸子分子。两个呼吸子原子具有相等的群速度，在传播过程中保持着一定的平衡距离。

3. 呼吸子分子态转换

3.1. 分子波转换类型

呼吸子分子中一个呼吸子发生态转换的条件：

$$V_{kG} = V_{kP}, \tag{5}$$

当 $k = 2$ 时，条件(5)等价于

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2(m^2 - 2c^2 - 4ma_2 + 12a_2^2 - 4b_2^2)}, \tag{6}$$

当条件(4)与(5)同时满足时,呼吸子分子中的一个原子可以转换成不同类型的孤子。图2是由反暗孤子和呼吸子形成的分子波结构,与呼吸子分子不同的是,这种分子波结构包含两种不类型的非线性波结构。当一个呼吸子原子满足条件(6)时,会转换为图3所示的多峰孤子原子。图4描述的是呼吸子和一个周期波形成的分子结构。

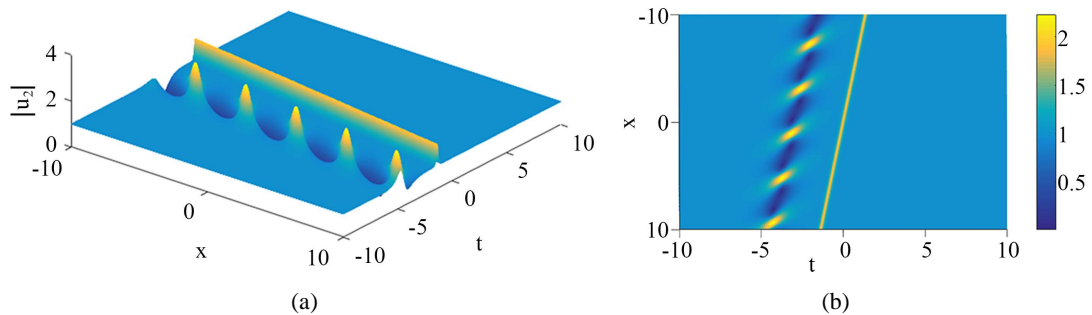


Figure 2. State transition of a breather molecule (a breather is transformed into an anti-dark soliton).

$$a = 1, c = 1, a_1 = -0.3, b_1 = 0.61674, a_2 = -0.5, b_2 = -1.4, \mu_1 = 2\pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$$

图2. 呼吸子分子态转换(一个呼吸子转换为反暗孤子)。

$$a = 1, c = 1, a_1 = -0.3, b_1 = 0.61674, a_2 = -0.5, b_2 = -1.4, \mu_1 = 2\pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$$

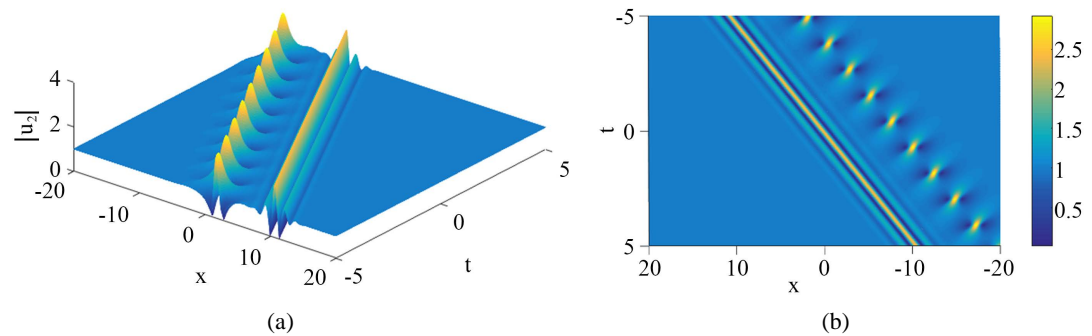


Figure 3. State transition of a breather molecule (a breather is transformed into a multi-peak soliton).

$$a = 0.6, c = 1, a_1 = -0.1, b_1 = 0.963532, a_2 = 1.3, b_2 = -0.7, \mu_1 = 2\pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$$

图3. 呼吸子分子态转换(一个呼吸子转换为多峰孤子)。

$$a = 0.6, c = 1, a_1 = -0.1, b_1 = 0.963532, a_2 = 1.3, b_2 = -0.7, \mu_1 = 2\pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$$

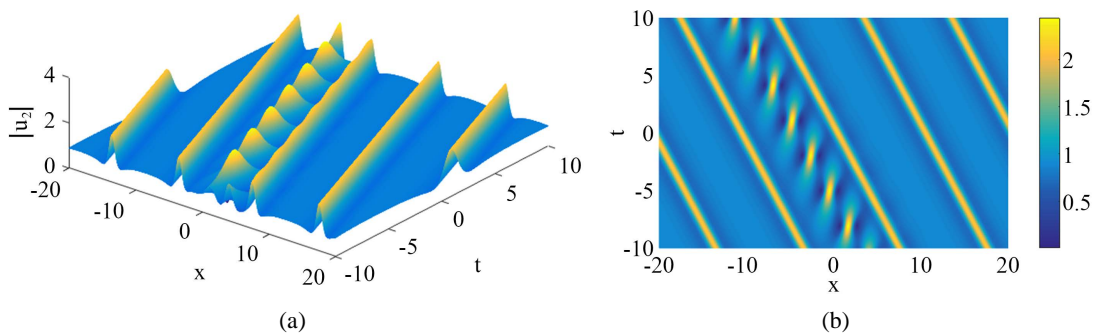


Figure 4. State transition of a breather molecule (a breather is transformed into a periodic wave).

$$a = 0.3, c = 1, a_1 = 0.3, b_1 = 0.776956, a_2 = -0.15, b_2 = -0.95, \mu_1 = \pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$$

图4. 呼吸子分子态转换(一个呼吸子转换为周期波)。

$$a = 0.3, c = 1, a_1 = 0.3, b_1 = 0.776956, a_2 = -0.15, b_2 = -0.95, \mu_1 = \pi, \mu_2 = 0, \theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 0$$

此外，要想使呼吸子分子中的两个呼吸子都转换为孤子，需满足条件

$$\begin{cases} V_{1G} = V_{2G} \\ V_{1G} = V_{1P} \\ V_{2G} = V_{2P} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

条件(7)简化后的形式为

$$\frac{a^2 a_1 - a(c^2 + 4a_1^2) + 4a_1(a_1^2 + b_1^2)}{a^2 - 4aa_1 - 2(c^2 - 6a_1^2 + 2b_1^2)} = \frac{a^2 a_2 - a(c^2 + 4a_2^2) + 4a_2(a_2^2 + b_2^2)}{a^2 - 4aa_2 - 2(c^2 - 6a_2^2 + 2b_2^2)}, \quad (8)$$

由于在条件(8)中找不到合适的参数去满足二阶呼吸子解(2)，因此分子中两个呼吸子的态转换是不存在的。

3.2. 相位参数作用分析

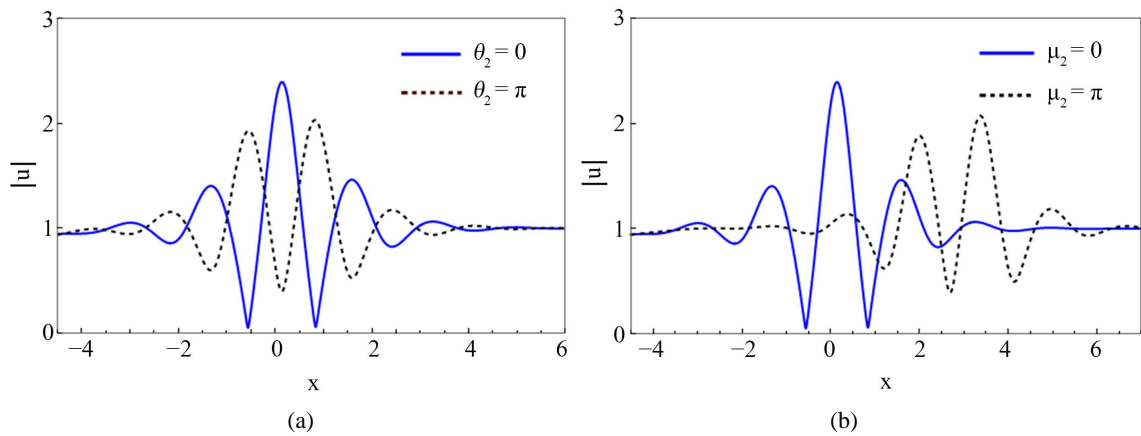


Figure 5. The effects of parameters θ_2 and μ_2 on multi-peak soliton, respectively

图 5. 参数 θ_2 和 μ_2 分别对多峰孤子的影响

本小节我们将讨论分子波中相位参数 θ_2 和 μ_2 对图 3 中多峰孤子的影响。在其他参数保持不变的情况下，我们首先在图 5(a)中给出参数 $\theta_2 = 0$ (蓝色实线)时多峰孤子的形状，这与图 3 中多峰孤子的形状是一致的，而当参数 $\theta_2 = \pi$ 时(黑色虚线)，可以观察到多峰孤子的形状发生了变化。需要指出的是参数 θ_2 的改变只是影响了多峰孤子的形状，不改变分子波的其他性质。当固定其他参数不变，只改变参数 μ_2 时，如图 5(b)所示，多峰孤子不仅形状发生了变化，而且在空间上的位置也产生了移动，这也导致分子波中呼吸子与多峰孤子之间的距离发生了变化。

4. 结论

本文我们研究了描述飞秒脉冲在光纤中传播的五阶非线性薛定谔方程的分子波机制。首先利用达布变换给出了方程(1)的二阶呼吸子解，通过群速度共振机制得到了呼吸子分子。进一步，我们给出了分子中呼吸子的态转换条件，将一个呼吸子转换为反暗孤子、多峰孤子以及周期波，此外还说明了呼吸子分子中的两个呼吸子不能一起转换。最后讨论了图 5 中参数 θ_2 和 μ_2 对多峰孤子的影响。

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