Modulation algorithm for the Schrödinger equation

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MINGuS day, Rennes, Dec. 11, 2023

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Schrödinger equation

Cubic NLS:

$$\begin{cases} i\partial_t \psi + \Delta_x \psi - |x|^2 \psi = |\psi|^2 \psi, \\ \psi(t=0) = \psi_0, \end{cases} \tag{cNLS}$$

$\psi \equiv \psi(t,x)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}^*$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

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- Harmonic oscillator:

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Made of two parts

- Harmonic oscillator:

$$i\partial_t \psi + \Delta_x \psi - |x|^2 \psi = 0 \tag{HO}$$

- Cubic nonlinearity:

$$i\partial_t \psi = |\psi|^2 \psi \tag{1.1}$$

Time-splitting

$$\psi_0 \to [(\mathbf{??}), \Delta t] \to \psi(t = \Delta t),$$

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Then

$$\phi(\Delta t) = \psi(\Delta t) + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)$$

Time-splitting

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$$\psi_0 \to [(\textbf{??}), \Delta t] \to [(\textbf{??}), \Delta t] \to \phi(t = \Delta t),$$

$$\psi_0 \to [(\textbf{??}), \frac{1}{2}\Delta t] \to [(\textbf{??}), \Delta t] \to [(\textbf{??}), \frac{1}{2}\Delta t] \to \varphi(t = \Delta t),$$

Then

$$\phi(\Delta t) = \psi(\Delta t) + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)$$
$$\varphi(\Delta t) = \psi(\Delta t) + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$$

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Modulation

"Bubbles" introduced in[1,2], to study blow-up of solutions.
Let

$$\psi(t,x) \approx u(t,x) := \sum_{j=1}^{N} u_j(t,x),$$

with

$$u_j(t,x) := \frac{A_j}{L_j} e^{i\gamma_j + iL_j\beta_j\cdot y_j - i\frac{B_j}{4}|y_j|^2} v_j(s_j, y_j), \quad \text{with} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} &\frac{\mathrm{d}s_j}{\mathrm{d}t} := \frac{1}{L_j^2}, \\ &y_j := \frac{x - X_j}{L_j}, \end{aligned} \right.$$

[1] Yvan Martel and Pierre Raphaël. "Strongly Interacting Blow up Bubbles for the Mass Critical Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation". In: *Annales scientifiques de l'École normale supérieure* 51.3 (2018).

[2] **faouWeaklyTurbulentSolutions2020**.

Plug previous ansatz in the Harmonic Oscillator (omit j subscript):

$$
\begin{aligned}
i\partial_t u + \Delta_x u - |x|^2 u
&= \frac{A}{L^3} e^{i\gamma + iL\beta\cdot y - i\frac{B}{4}|y|^2} \Big\{ i\partial_s v + \left(-\gamma_s + \beta\cdot X_s - L^2\left(|\beta|^2 + |X|^2\right)\right) v \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{A_s}{A} - \frac{L_s}{L} - B\frac{d}{2}\right) iv + \left(-\frac{L_s}{L} - B\right) i\Lambda v + i\left(2L\beta - \frac{X_s}{L}\right)\cdot\nabla v \\
&\quad + \left(-2L^3 X + LB\beta - L\beta_s - \frac{B}{2}\frac{X_s}{L}\right)\cdot yv \\
&\quad + \Delta_y v + \left[\frac{B_s}{4} - \left(\frac{B^2}{4} + L^4\right) - \frac{B}{2}\frac{L_s}{L}\right]|y|^2 v \Big\}(s,y),
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\Lambda v := y\cdot\nabla v$.

Now choose wisely the parameters and their derivatives...

Plug previous ansatz in the Harmonic Oscillator (omit j subscript):

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\begin{aligned}
& i\partial_t u + \Delta_x u - |x|^2 u \\
&\quad = \frac{A}{L^3} e^{i\gamma + iL\beta\cdot y - i\frac{B}{4}|y|^2} \Big\{ i\partial_s v + \left(-\gamma_s + \beta\cdot X_s - L^2\left(|\beta|^2 + |X|^2\right)\right) v \\
&\qquad + \left(\frac{A_s}{A} - \frac{L_s}{L} - B\frac{d}{2}\right) iv + \left(-\frac{L_s}{L} - B\right) i\Lambda v + i\left(2L\beta - \frac{X_s}{L}\right)\cdot\nabla v \\
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\end{aligned}
$$

where $\Lambda v := y\cdot\nabla v$.

Now choose wisely the parameters and their derivatives…

■ (red) = 0, ■ (blue) = -1.

If the choice of parameters is valid/possible, it only remains:

$$(i\partial_t u + \Delta_x u - |x|^2 u)(t,x) = \frac{A}{L^3} e^{i\gamma + iL\beta\cdot y - i\frac{B}{4}|y|^2} \left\{ i\partial_s v + \Delta_y v - |y|^2 v \right\}(s,y).$$

For this choice of parameters,

$$(i\partial_t + \Delta_x - |x|^2)u(t,x) = 0 \quad \iff \quad (i\partial_s + \Delta_y - |y|^2)v(s,y) = 0. \quad (2.1)$$

v satisfying RHS of (**??**) can be decomposed in Hermite basis:

$$\left\{ \varphi_n := H_{n_1} \cdots H_{n_d} : n \in \mathbb{N}^d \right\},$$

thus[3]

$$v(0,y) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}^d} v_n \varphi_n(y) \implies v(s,y) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}^d} v_n e^{-(2|n|+d)is} \varphi_n(y)$$

[3] because $(-\Delta_y + |y|^2)\varphi_n = (2|n|+d)\varphi_n$

Parameters

Parameters chosen so that:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \gamma_s - \beta \cdot X_s + L^2 \left(|\beta|^2 + |X|^2 \right) = 0 \\ \dfrac{A_s}{A} - \dfrac{L_s}{L} - \dfrac{B}{2} d = 0 \\ -\dfrac{L_s}{L} - B = 0 \\ 2L\beta - \dfrac{X_s}{L} = 0 \\ -2L^3 X + LB\beta - L\beta_s - \dfrac{BX_s}{2L} = 0 \\ \dfrac{B_s}{4} - \left(\dfrac{B^2}{4} + L^4 \right) - \dfrac{B}{2} \dfrac{L_s}{L} = -1. \end{array} \right. \tag{2.2}$$

Explicit expressions:

$$A(t) = A(0)\left(\frac{L(t)}{L(0)}\right)^{\frac{2-d}{2}},$$

$$L(t)^2 = 2h(t) - \cos(\xi(t))\sqrt{4h(t)^2-1},$$

$$B(t) = 2\sin(\xi(t))\sqrt{4h(t)^2-1},$$

$$X_i(t) = \sin(\theta_i(t))\sqrt{2a_i(t)}, \quad i = 1,\dots,d,$$

$$\beta_i(t) = \cos(\theta_i(t))\sqrt{2a_i(t)}, \quad i = 1,\dots,d,$$

$$\gamma(t) = \gamma(0) + \sum_{l=1}^{d} \frac{a_l(0)}{2}\left[\sin(2\theta_l(t)) - \sin(2\theta_l(0))\right]$$

$$s(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\left(2h(0)+\sqrt{4h(0)^2-1}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\xi(0)}{2}-2t\right)\right) + \frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\left(2h(0)+\sqrt{4h(0)^2-1}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\xi(0)}{2}\right)\right) + m_t\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$a(t) = a(0),$$
$$\theta(t) = \theta(0) + 2t,$$
$$h(t) = h(0),$$
$$\xi(t) = \xi(0) - 4t.$$

where, if $m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ is such that $\frac{\xi(0)}{2} \in m_0\pi + \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, then $m_t \in \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by $\frac{\xi(t)}{2} \in (m_0 - m_t)\pi + \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

$$u(t,x) := \frac{A_j(t)}{L_j(t)} e^{i\gamma_j(t) + iL_j(t)\beta_j(t)\cdot y_j(x,t) - i\frac{B_j(t)}{4}|y_j(x,t)|^2} v(s_j(t), y_j(x,t)).$$

te decomposition
me integration

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We only need to solve (??)

$$i\partial_t \psi = |\psi|^2 \psi,$$

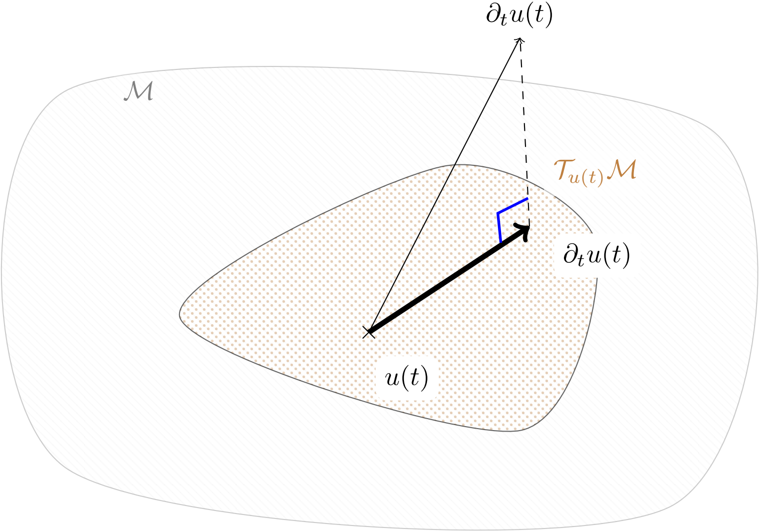
thanks to time-splitting.

Problem: the bubble decomposition needs to be kept for the following solving of the linear part → Dirac-Frenkel principle.

Dirac-Frenkel principle

Orthogonal projection of $|\psi|^2\psi$ onto the manifold corresponding to a bubble decomposition.

$$\mathcal{M} := \left\{ u \in \mathbb{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \,\middle|\, \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{A_j}{L_j} e^{i\gamma_j + iL_j\beta_j\cdot y_j - \frac{2+iB_j}{4}|y_j|^2} v\left(s_j, y_j\right), \\ A_j, B_j, \gamma_j \in \mathbb{R},\ L_j \in \mathbb{R}_+^*,\ X_j, \beta_j \in \mathbb{R}^d \end{array} \right\}.$$


$\partial_t u(t)$
$\mathcal{M}$
$\mathcal{T}_{u(t)}\mathcal{M}$
$\partial_t u(t)$
$u(t)$

Find $\partial_t u(t) \in \mathcal{T}_{u(t)}\mathcal{M}$, such that

$$\langle f, i\partial_t u(t)\rangle = \langle f, u(t)|u(t)|^2\rangle, \forall f \in B_{u(t)}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{AE} = \mathbf{S}.$$

A: Gram matrix of the projection onto $\mathcal{T}_{u(t)}\mathcal{M}$.
S: inner products between $u(t)|u(t)|^2$ and $B_{u(t)}$.
E: linear combinations of parameters and their derivatives;

By taking v as a Hermite decomposition, **A** and **S** can be computed *analytically*!
In the following, $v = e^{-|\cdot|^2/2}$.

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Test case 1:

$$\psi(t=0,x) = \pi e^{-\frac{|x-\mu_1|^2}{2}} + 2e^{-\frac{|x-\mu_2|^2}{2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \mu_1 = (0,2),\ \mu_2 = (1,0).$$

Test case 2:

$$\psi(t=0,x) = e^{-|x-\mu_3|^2} e^{i\cosh|x-\mu_3|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \mu_3 = (1,1).$$

Test case 2:

$$\psi(t=0,x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{M^2 - |x|^2} e^{i\cosh\sqrt{x_1^2+x_2^2}}, & |x|^2 < M^2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad M = 4.$$

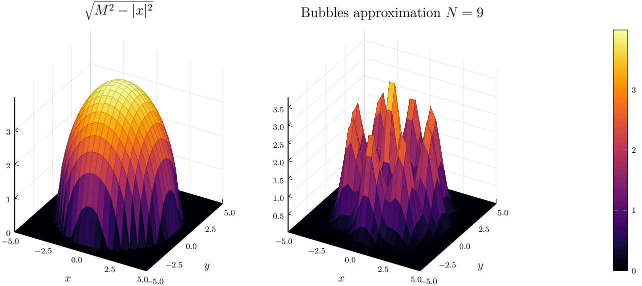
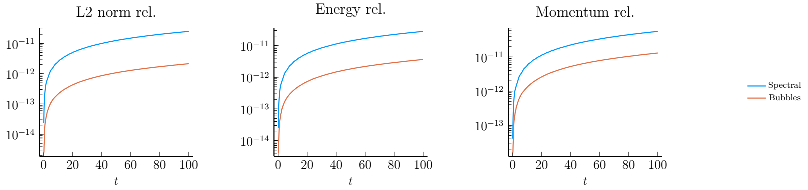
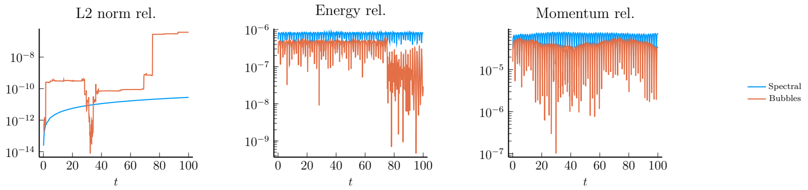


Figure: Approximation of $x \mapsto \sqrt{M^2 - |x|^2}$ as a sum of bubbles

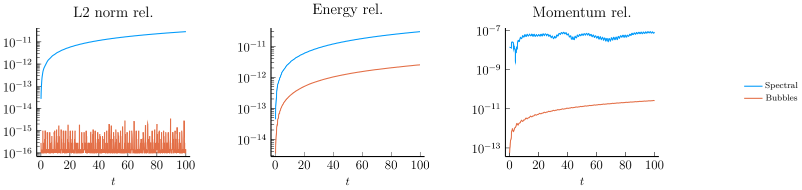


(a) (??)



(b) (??)

Figure: Test case 1, $\Delta t = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, Video



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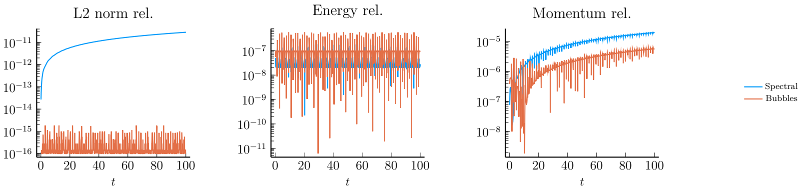
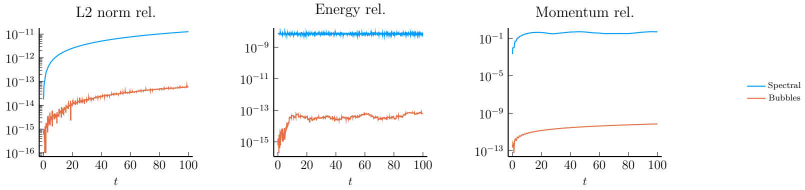


(b) (??)

Figure: Test case 2, $\Delta t = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, Video



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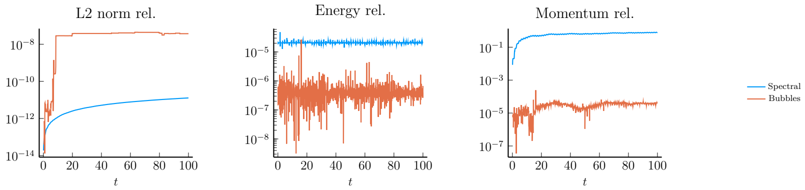

(b) (??)

Figure: Test case 3, $\Delta t = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, Video

Thank you!