

Modulational instability with the Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation

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In this tutorial, we study the stability of the plane wave solutions of the Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation (NLS), which we write as

$$i\partial_t A = P\partial_{xx}A + Q|A|^2A, \quad (1)$$

for the complex valued function $A(x, t)$. This equation is a simplified version of the nonpolynomial Schrödinger equation, which describes the evolution of cigar-shaped Bose-Einstein condensates [1].

1. When can bound states exist in the Schrödinger equation in a localized potential $V(x)$? Explain why the case $PQ > 0$ is called “focusing” and the case $PQ < 0$ is called “defocusing”.

We now write $A(x, t) = \rho(x, t)e^{i\theta(x, t)}$, where $\rho(x, t)$ and $\theta(x, t)$ are the real amplitude and phase of $A(x, t)$.

2. * Write the coupled equations for $\partial_t \rho$ and $\partial_t \theta$.

3. Show the existence of a two-parameter family of solutions with constant amplitude, $\rho(x, t) = \rho_0$ and describe these solutions.

4. * Determine the stability of the plane wave solutions by introducing a small perturbation $\rho_1(x, t)$ and $\theta_1(x, t)$. You can look for plane wave solutions: $a(x, t) = \bar{a}e^{\sigma t + ipx}$, where $a \in \{\rho_1, \theta_1\}$.

5. What changes if the cubic term $Q|A|^2A$ is replaced by $f(|A|^2)A$, where $f(u)$ is an arbitrary function?

References

- [1] P. J. Everitt, M. A. Sooriyabandara, M. Guasoni, P. B. Wigley, C. H. Wei, G. D. McDonald, K. S. Hardman, P. Manju, J. D. Close, C. C. N. Kuhn, S. S. Szigeti, Y. S. Kivshar, and N. P. Robins. Observation of a modulational instability in bose-einstein condensates. *Phys. Rev. A*, 96:041601, Oct 2017.