行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

計畫名稱: 波譜-延續法處理非線性薛丁格方程的分歧解 Spectral-continuation methods for the bifurcations of nonlinear Schrödinger equations

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一、中文摘要

在此計畫中,我們研究波譜-延續法處理非線性薛丁格方程的分歧解。首先, 我們將與時間有關的非線性薛丁格方程轉換成和時間無關的非線性薛丁格特徵 值問題,然後以化學位能做為延續法的參數,將波譜-葛勒金法整合到延續法下 建構一波譜-延續法算則來追蹤其分支解。我們的數值試驗證實波譜-延續法在處 理非線性薛丁格方程上易於執行且具有良好的效能。

關鍵詞:波譜--葛勒金法,延續法,波譜--延續法,非線性薛丁格方程,分支

二、英文摘要

In this project, we study spectral-continuation methods for computing solution branches of nonlinear Schrödinger equations. First we transform the time-dependent nonlinear Schrödinger equation to a time-independent stationary state equation, which is a nonlinear eigenvalue problem. The spectral-Galerkin methods are incorporated in the context of continuation methods to discretize the nonlinear eigenvalue problem, where the chemical potential is treated as the continuation parameter. Our numerical experiments show that the spectral-continuation method is efficient and robust for solving nonlinear Schrödinger equations. Sample numerical results are reported.

Keywords: Spectral-Galerkin method, continuation method, spectral-continuation method, nonlinear Schrödinger equations, bifurcation

三、報告內容

非線性薛丁格方程為當前物理學界與應用數學學界的熱門研究題材之一,它

主要用來描述 Bose-Einstein 凝聚物在絕對零度或極低溫下的情形,或是描述非線 性光學裡光量子的物理現象,在最近的十年中,有很多的學者從各個不同的角度 用各種不同的方法來處理分析這個問題,相關的研究報告可參考[2-7,16,19-21, 26,27]。最基本的非線性薛丁格方程如下:

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi = -\Delta\Psi + V(x,y)\Psi + \mu |\Psi|^2 \Psi, \ (x,y) \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2, \ t > 0,$$

$$\Psi(x,y,t) = 0, \ (x,y) \in \partial\Omega, \ t \ge 0,$$

(1)

此處 Ψ 用來描述 Bose-Einstein 凝聚物的波函數, μ 是常數, V 是位能函數, 其 形式可為 $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_1^2 x^2 + \gamma_2^2 y^2)$, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 > 0$ 。方程式(1)也被稱為 Gross-Pitaevskii 方程。此外我們假設此物理現象滿足質量守恆律,亦即

$$\iint_{\Omega} |\Psi(x, y, t)|^2 \, dx dy, \quad t \ge 0. \tag{2}$$

我們令 $\Psi(x, y, t) = e^{-i\lambda t}u(x, y)$,則方程(1)、(2)可以被轉換成如下的非線性薛 丁格特徵值問題

$$-\Delta u + V(x, y)u + \mu u^{3} = \lambda u \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega.$$
 (3)

$$\iint_{\Omega} |u(x, y)|^2 \, dx dy = 1. \tag{4}$$

此處 A 代表此凝聚物的化學位能, u(x, y) 是一個與時間無關的實數函數。

將2當作延續法參數,我們可以使用有限差分--延續法或有限元素--延續法來 追蹤處理此方程的解[11-15]。沈[22-25]提出了一系列有效率的波譜法來處理二 階和四階的橢圓型線性偏微分方程,他藉由基底函數的適當選取,使得所產生的 矩陣會是一個具有特殊結構的稀疏矩陣。在本研究計畫中,我們將沈所改良的波 譜法與延續法成功整合成波譜--延續法,進而應用來處理較為複雜的非線性薛丁 格方程,並比較使用不同基底函數的波譜--延續法在處理此問題上的差異性以及 執行效率。有關波譜--延續法的處理過程摘要如下。

Find
$$u_N(x, y) = \sum_{k,j=0}^{N-2} U_{kj} \phi_k(x) \phi_j(y) \in V_N^2$$
 such that
 $-\langle \Delta u_N, v \rangle + \langle V(x, y) u_N, v \rangle + \mu \langle u_N^3, v \rangle - \lambda \langle u_N, v \rangle = 0 \quad \forall v \in V_N^2.$
(5)

此問題等價於下面這個問題

Find
$$u_N(x) = \sum_{k,j=0}^{N-2} U_{kj} \phi_k(x) \phi_j(y) \in V_N^2$$
 such that
 $-\langle \Delta u_N, \phi_\ell(x) \phi_m(y) \rangle + \langle V(x, y) u_N, \phi_\ell(x) \phi_m(y) \rangle$
 $+ \mu \langle u_N^3, \phi_\ell(x) \phi_m(y) \rangle - \lambda \langle u_N, \phi_\ell(x) \phi_m(y) \rangle = 0, \quad \ell, m = 0, 1, \dots, N-2.$
(6)

問題(6)可表為矩陣形式,如下:

$$(AUB + BUA^{T}) + (\frac{1}{2}\gamma_{1}^{2}CUB + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{2}^{2}BUC) + \mu P - \lambda BUB = 0.$$
(7)

其中 $U = (U_{kj})_{0 \le k, j \le N-2}$, $A = (a_{kj})_{0 \le k, j \le N-2}$, $B = (b_{kj})_{0 \le k, j \le N-2}$, $C = (c_{kj})_{0 \le k, j \le N-2}$, $P = (p_{\ell m})_{0 \le \ell, m \le N-2}$ 都是 $(N-1) \times (N-1)$ 的實數矩陣, $a_{kj} = -\langle \phi_j''(x), \phi_k(x) \rangle$, $b_{kj} = \langle \phi_j(x), \phi_k(x) \rangle$, $c_{kj} = \langle x^2 \phi_j(x), \phi_k(x) \rangle$, $p_{\ell m} = \langle u_N^3, \phi_\ell(x) \phi_m(y) \rangle$ 。若是 V_N^2 的基底函 數有經過適當的選取,則A, B, C會是三個具有特殊結構的稀疏矩陣。令 $\widehat{U} = \text{vec}(U)$, $\widehat{P} = \text{vec}(P)$,則方程(7)可改寫成如下的非線性問題

$$H(\widehat{U},\lambda) = (B \otimes A + A \otimes B + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1^2 B \otimes C + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_2^2 C \otimes B)\widehat{U} + \mu\widehat{P} - \lambda(B \otimes B)\widehat{U} = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中⊗表Kronecker乘積。由於矩陣A,B,C都是具有特殊結構的稀疏矩陣,因此 方程(8)中線性的部分也是一個具有特殊結構的稀疏矩陣。方程(8)為一個參數相 關的非線性問題,我們將λ當作延續法的參數,利用預測-修正延續法來追蹤它 的分支解,其分支點的位置會發生在廣義特徵值問題

$$(B \otimes A + A \otimes B + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1^2 B \otimes C + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_2^2 C \otimes B)\widehat{U} = \lambda(B \otimes B)\widehat{U}, \qquad (9)$$

的特徵值上。當我們能順利的追蹤到分支解時,我們的目標點是 $\iint_{\Omega} |u_N(x,y)|^2 dxdy = 1$;假設到達此點時的解為 (u_N,λ) ,則非線性薛丁格方程(1) 的解為 $\Psi(x,y,t) = e^{-i\lambda t} u_N(x,y)$ 。此外,如果考慮到粒子間的相互作用,則我們所 考慮的便是非線性薛丁格複合方程組[1,17,18]

$$-\Delta u_{1} - \lambda_{1} u_{1} + V_{1}(x, y) u_{1} + \mu_{1} u_{1}^{3} + \beta_{21} u_{2}^{2} u_{1} = 0$$

$$-\Delta u_{2} - \lambda_{2} u_{2} + V_{2}(x, y) u_{2} + \mu_{2} u_{2}^{3} + \beta_{12} u_{1}^{2} u_{2} = 0$$

$$u_{1} = u_{2} = 0$$
 on $\partial \Omega$. (10)

此為一個多參數的非線性系統,以A,或A,做為延續參數,其處理方法是類似的。 另外,我們也考慮了具有週期性位能的非線性薛丁格方程[8-10]

$$-\Delta u + [V(x, y) + W(x, y)]u + \mu u^3 = \lambda u \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega.$$
 (11)

其中 $W(x, y) = a_1 \sin^2(\frac{\pi x}{d_1}) + a_2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi y}{d_2})$ 為一週期性位能, $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_1^2 x^2 + \gamma_2^2 y^2)$, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 > 0$,此方程在光學領域中有其重要性, $d_1 \approx d_2$ 的值會影響u的尖解的分布 情形。 在實際的數值試驗過程中,我們發現基底函數的個數並不需要取很多就能夠 追蹤到非常精確的分支解,意即我們不用解大型的矩陣系統就能得到足夠精確的 解,這完全符合波譜法使用較少的自由度便能得到高精確度解的特性,而這也是 此方法與有限差分或有限元素法的最大差別;不過在處理非線性項的過程中,不 管我們所取的基底函數為何,都需要計算大量的積分,此部份包括矩陣P和D_ÛH 的計算,因此若是不能有效率地處理這些積分,則會對波譜-延續法的執行效率 造成很大的影響,換句話說,波譜-延續法的執行效率主要取決於如何快速正確 地計算有關非線性部份的積分,若是能搭配使用高效率的數值積分法,則波譜-延續法會是我們處理此類問題的最佳選擇。

以下列舉兩個例題以及相關的數值結果。我們取 N = 20,將所考慮的數學 模型做波譜法的離散化處理,並且使用波譜-延續法來追蹤其分支解,其中與非 線性有關的積分則採用高斯積分法計算之。

例一:

考慮二維的非線性薛丁格特徵值問題(3),其中 $\Omega = (-1,1)^2$, $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $\mu = 30, -30$ 。此問題的第一個分支點落在 $(\lambda, u) = (5.06490395, 0)$ 處,其在 $(\lambda, ||u||_2)$ 平面上的分支解曲線如圖1所示;在 $\mu = 30$, $\lambda = 18.10629426$ 以及 $\mu = -30$, $\lambda = -19.70315988時$, u的圖形則分別如圖2、3所示。

例二:

考慮具有週期性位能的非線性薛丁格特徵值問題(5),其中 $\Omega = (0,1)^2$, $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $a_1 = a_2 = 3000$, $\mu = 8$ 。我們分別取 $d_1 = d_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 以及 $d_1 = \frac{1}{4}, d_2 = \frac{1}{6}$,觀察u的尖解的分佈情形,由圖4我們觀察發現在第一個分支解 上,u圖形的尖解個數等於 $(\frac{1}{d_1} - 1) \times (\frac{1}{d_2} - 1)$,圖5則是第二個分支解的u的圖形, 其尖解有一半向上一半向下,這與我們所預期的結果相符。

四、計畫成果自評

我們使用波譜法做為離散方法,成功地與延續法整合,建構成一有效率的波 譜-延續法,就我們所知此種組合方式目前尚無相關的研究報告;我們利用此一 方法來計算各種非線性薛丁格方程的分支解,其數值結果與有限差分-延續法或 有限元素-延續法的結果相符,而在執行效率上,由於波譜-延續法在處理非線性 項時需要計算大量的積分,所以若能使用高效率的數值積分法,則波譜-延續法 會是一個效率高且易於執行的算則。綜觀本計畫的執行堪稱順利,所發展出來的 波譜-延續法可以應用來追蹤二階非線性橢圓型特徵值問題的解分支或是BEC方 程的能階,此計算法則具有實用的價值,可發表於國際期刊供學術界參考使用。



Figure 1. The first solution branches of (3) with $\Omega = (-1,1)^2$, $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ and $\mu = 30, -30$



Figure 2. The contour of u(x, y) on the first solution branch of (3) with $\Omega = (-1, 1)^2$, $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $\mu = 30$ at $(\lambda, ||u||_2) = (18.10629426, 1.00021628)$.



Figure 3. The contour of u(x, y) on the first solution branch of (3) with $\Omega = (-1, 1)^2$, $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $\mu = -30$ at $(\lambda, ||u||_2) = (-19.70315988, 0.62589355)$.



Figure 4. The contours of u(x, y) on the first solution branches of (11) with $\Omega = (0,1)^2$, $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $\mu = 8$, and $a_1 = a_2 = 3000$.



Figure 5. The contours of u(x, y) on the second solution branches of (11) with $\Omega = (0,1)^2$, $V(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $\mu = 8$, and $a_1 = a_2 = 3000$.

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