

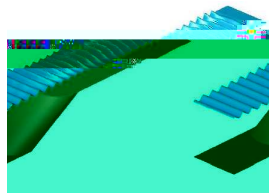






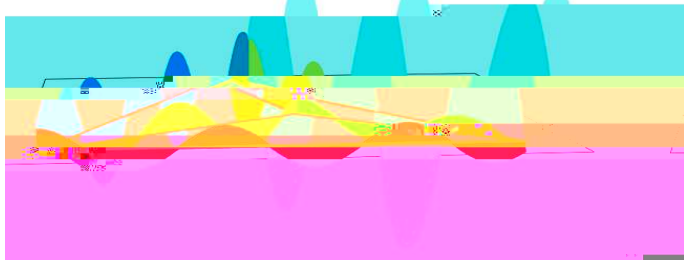


- Shallow water waves



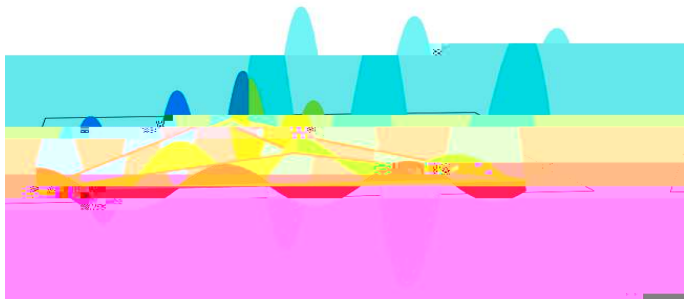


# The nonlinear Schrödinger equation on metric graphs





# The nonlinear Schrödinger equation on metric graphs



- linear waves: quantum graphs  
Schrödinger/Helmholtz equation, Dirac equation,  
Bogoliubov-de Gennes equation.
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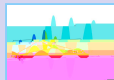


$$-\psi''(x) + g|\psi(x)|^p \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$



$$-\psi''(x) + g|\psi(x)|^2 \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

# Stationary NLSE in one dimension



$$-\psi''(x) + g|\psi(x)|^2 \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

- coupling constant  $g$   
may be positive (repulsive) or negative (attractive)
- 'energy'  $E$
- integrable, stationary solutions are known (Carr *et al*)





$$\tau = \sqrt{E}x, \quad \psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{|g|}} r(\tau) e^{i\theta(\tau)}, \quad \sigma = \frac{g}{|g|}$$

NLSE is generated by Lagrangian

$$L = \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2}{2} - \frac{r^4 + \sigma r^6}{2}$$







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NLSE is generated by Lagrangian

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conjugate momenta

- $p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = \dot{r}$ : radial momentum
- $l = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = r^2 \dot{\theta}$ : angular momentum (conserved)
- angular momentum  $\rightarrow$  flux  
 $\psi^* \psi' = \frac{E}{|g|} (rp + il)$
- If  $l = 0$  one may choose  $\psi$  to be real





## Two constants of motion

$$l = r \dot{\theta} \quad \mathcal{E}_{\Psi} = \int r |\dot{\Psi}|^2 dx$$

## Integration of the stationary NLSE



Two constants of motion

$$l = r \dot{\theta} \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{pr}}(r) = \frac{\dot{r}}{2} + V_{\text{pr}}(r, l)$$

with effective potential

$$V_{\text{pr}}(r; l) = \frac{l^2}{2r^2}$$











- vertices  $i = 1, 2, \dots, V$
- edges may either be finite **bonds**  $b \equiv (i, j)$  that connect two vertices  $i$  and  $j$   
or infinite **leads**  $l = (i, \infty)$  that start a vertex  $i$  and go to infinity.







The nonlinear Schrödinger equation on metric graphs

# NLSE on metric graph





## Matching conditions



- Consider one vertex with  $v$  incident edges and coordinates  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_v$  such that  $x_i = 0$  at the vertex and  $g_i = g_j = g$ .
- **Continuity:**

$$\psi_i(0) = \psi_j(0) = \psi_0$$

## Matching conditions



- Consider one vertex with  $\nu$  incident edges and coordinates  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_\nu$  such that  $x_i = 0$  at the vertex and  $g_i = g_j = g$

# F conservation





# F conservation

Robin-type matching conditions in terms of the classical dynamics picture (with  $\psi_0 = \sqrt{2E/|g|r_0} e^{i\theta_0}$ )

$$\sqrt{E} \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \left( \dot{r}_j + i r_j \dot{\theta}_j \right) e^{i\theta_j} = \lambda r_0 e^{i\theta_0}$$

where the left-hand side is evaluated at the vertex  $x_j = 0$  ( $\tau_j = 0$ ).

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\nu} p_j = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{E}}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \ell_j = 0$$

Sum of fluxes (outgoing) at each vertex vanishes.



## How to find the solution



Consider a finite graph with  $V$  vertices and  $B$  bonds (no leads) and fix an energy  $E > 0$ .



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Consider a finite graph with  $V$  vertices and  $B$  bonds (no leads) and fix an energy  $E > 0$ .

The wave function  $\psi_b(x_b)$  on bond  $b$  is characterised by two parameters (e.g.  $l_b, \mathcal{E}_{\text{Ham}, b}$ )

- ① Given a set of  $V$  complex numbers  $\phi_i = \text{find } l_b \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\text{Ham}, b}$  such that  $\psi_b(x_b = 0) = \phi_i$  and  $\psi_b(L_b) = \phi_j$ .

Classical picture: find trajectories that connect to two points in configuration space in a given time.

- ② The Robin-type matching conditions are then a set of  $v$  equations for  $v$  unknowns  $\phi_i$ .

Each solution  $\{\phi_i\}$  yields a wave function on the nonlinear graph.







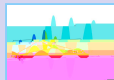






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