Weak Turbulence for NLS

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1 Weak Turbulence for NLS

2 Overview of proof

- Resonant finite dimensional truncations approximate NLS
- Imagine we build a resonant $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that...
- \blacksquare ...we get a low \rightarrow high frequency travelling wave across Λ

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 \blacksquare Combinatorial construction of $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that...

3 Remarks

Defocusing cubic Nonlinear Schrödinger on \mathbb{T}^2

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Consider the initial value problem:

$$\begin{cases} i\partial_t u + \Delta u = |u|^2 u \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{T}^2. \end{cases}$$
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- Time Invariant Quantities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Mass} &= \|u(t)\|_{L^2_x}.\\ \mathsf{Hamiltonian} &= \int_{\mathcal{T}^2} |\nabla u(t)|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} |u(t)|^4 dx. \end{aligned}$$

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■ Global-in-time well-posedness is known for $u_0 \in H^s$, $s > \frac{2}{3}$. [De Silva, Pavlovic, Staffilani, Tzirakis 2006]

What happens to smooth solutions?

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Suppose $u_0 \in H^s(\mathbb{T}^2)$ for s > 1. What happens to $||u(t)||_{H^s}$?

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• LWP $\implies ||u(t)||_{H^s} \lesssim e^{Ct}$.

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- Weak Turbulence Conjecture:

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Does the conserved mass stay put in frequency space or does it cascade up to high frequencies?

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THEOREM (C-KEEL-STAFFILINI-TAKAOKA-TAO)

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Overview of proof:

Gauge Freedom:



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If *u* solves NLS then $v(t,x) = e^{-i2Gt}u(t,x)$ solves

$$\begin{cases} i\partial_t v + \Delta v = (2G + |v|^2)v \\ v(0, x) = v_0(x), \qquad x \in \mathbb{T}^2. \end{cases}$$
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$$\begin{cases} i\partial_{t}a_{n} = 2Ga_{n} + \sum_{\substack{n_{1}, n_{2}, n_{3} \in \mathbb{Z}^{2} \\ n_{1} - n_{2} + n_{3} = n \\ a_{n}(0) = \widehat{u_{0}}(n), & n \in \mathbb{Z}^{2}. \\ (\mathcal{F}NLS_{G}) \end{cases}$$

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• Choice of G:

$$G = - \|u_0\|_{L^2}^2.$$

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$$-i\partial_t a_n = -a_n |a_n|^2 + \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \Gamma(n)} a_{n_1} \overline{a}_{n_2} a_{n_3} e^{i\omega_4 t}. \quad (\mathcal{F}NLS)$$

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where

$$\Gamma(n) = \{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : n_1 - n_2 + n_3 = n, n_1 \neq n, n_3 \neq n\}.$$

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• The resonant truncation of $\mathcal{F}NLS$ is

$$-i\partial_t b_n = -b_n |b_n|^2 + \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \Gamma_{res}(n)} b_{n_1} \overline{b}_{n_2} b_{n_3}. \quad (R\mathcal{F}NLS)$$

FINITE DIMENSIONAL RESONANT TRUNCATION

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• A set $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ is closed under resonant interactions if

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• A finite dimensional resonant truncation of $\mathcal{F}NLS$ is

$$-i\partial_t b_n = -b_n |b_n|^2 + \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \Gamma_{res}(n) \cap \Lambda^3} b_{n_1} \overline{b}_{n_2} b_{n_3}. \ (R\mathcal{F}NLS_\Lambda)$$

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- \forall resonant-closed finite $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^2 \ R\mathcal{F}NLS_{\Lambda}$ is an ODE.
- If spt(a_n(0)) ⊂ Λ then *FNLS*-evolution a_n(0) → a_n(t) is nicely approximated by *RFNLS*_Λ-ODE a_n(0) → b_n(t).

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- If spt(a_n(0)) ⊂ Λ then *FNLS*-evolution a_n(0) → a_n(t) is nicely approximated by *RFNLS*_Λ-ODE a_n(0) → b_n(t).
- Given ϵ , s, K, build Λ so that $RFNLS_{\Lambda}$ has weak turbulence.

Resonant finite dimensional truncations approximate NLS



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Imagine a resonant-closed $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \cdots \cup \Lambda_M$ with properties.

• $\forall \ 1 \leq j < M$ and $\forall \ n_1 \in \Lambda_j \exists$ unique nuclear family such that $n_1, n_3 \in \Lambda_j$ are parents and $n_2, n_4 \in \Lambda_{j+1}$ are children.

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- The sibling of a frequency is never its spouse.
- Besides nuclear families, Λ contains no other rectangles.
- The function $n \mapsto a_n(0)$ is constant on each generation Λ_i .

The toy model ODE

 $i\partial_t b_j(t) = |b_j(t)|^2 b_j(t) - 2b_{j-1}(t)^2 \overline{b}_j(t) - 2b_{j+1}(t)^2 \overline{b}_j(t).$

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$$L^2 \sim \sum_j |b_j(t)|^2 = \sum_j |b_j(0)|^2$$

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 $H^{s} \sim \sum_{j} |b_{j}(t)|^{2} (\sum_{n \in \Lambda_{j}} |n|^{2s}).$

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 $H^{s} \sim \sum_{j} |b_{j}(t)|^{2} (\sum_{n \in \Lambda_{j}} |n|^{2s}).$

We also want $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \cdots \cup \Lambda_M$ to satisfy

$$\sum_{n\in\Lambda_M}|n|^{2s}\gg\sum_{n\in\Lambda_1}|n|^{2s}.$$

TOY MODEL TRAVELLING WAVE SOLUTION

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 $(b_1(0), b_2(0), \ldots, b_M(0)) \sim (1, 0, \ldots, 0)$

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Bulk of conserved mass is transferred from Λ_1 to Λ_M . Weak turbulence follows, provided we can construct such a Λ .

Combinatorial construction of $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$

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Remarks

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