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GRADIENT FLOW APPROACH TO THE CALCULATION OF GROUND STATES ON NONLINEAR QUANTUM GRAPHS

CHRISTOPHE BESSE, ROMAIN DUBOSCQ, AND STEFAN LE COZ

ABSTRACT. We introduce and implement a method to compute ground states of nonlinear Schrödinger equations on metric graphs. Ground states are defined as minimizers of the nonlinear Schrödinger energy at fixed mass. Our method is based on a normalized gradient flow for the energy (i.e. a gradient flow projected on a fixed mass sphere) adapted to the context of nonlinear quantum graphs. We first prove that, at the continuous level, the normalized gradient flow is well-posed, mass-preserving, energy diminishing and converges (at least locally) towards the ground state. We then establish the link between the continuous flow and its discretized version. We conclude by conducting a series of numerical experiments in model situations showing the good performance of the discrete flow to compute the ground state. Further experiments as well as detailed explanation of our numerical algorithm will be given in a forthcoming companion paper.

1. INTRODUCTION

Partial differential equations on (metric) graphs have a relatively recent history. Recall that a *metric graph* \mathcal{G} is a collection of vertices \mathcal{V} and edges \mathcal{E} with *lengths* $l_e \in (0, \infty]$ associated to each edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$. One of the earliest account of a partial differential equation set up on metric graphs is the work of Lumer [33] in 1980 on ramification spaces. Among the early milestones in the development of the theory of partial differential equations on graphs, one finds the work of Nicaise [36] on propagation of nerves impulses. Since then, the theory has known considerable developments, due in particular to the natural appearance of graphs in the modeling of various physical situations. One may refer to the survey book [19] for a broad introduction to the study of partial differential equations on networks, with a special emphasis on control problems.

Among partial differential equations problems set on metric graphs, one has become increasingly popular : quantum graphs. By quantum graphs, one usually refers to a metric graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ equipped with a differential operator H often referred to as the Hamiltonian. The most popular example of Hamiltonian is $-\Delta$ on the edges with Kirchhoff conditions (conservation of charge and current) at the vertices (see Section 2 for a precise definition), where Δ is the Laplace operator. The book of Berkolaiko and Kuchment [16] provides an excellent introduction to the theory of quantum graphs.

Recently, another topic has gained an incredible momentum: nonlinear quantum graphs. By this terminology, we refer to a metric graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ equipped with a nonlinear evolution equation of Schrödinger type

$$i\partial_t u - Hu + g(|u|^2)u = 0,$$

where $u = u(t, x) \in \mathbb{C}$ is the unknown wave function, t denoting the the time variable and x the position on the edges of \mathcal{G} . Whereas the research on linear quantum graphs is mainly focused on the spectral properties of the Hamiltonian, one of the main area of investigation for nonlinear quantum graphs is the existence of ground states, i.e. minimizers of the Schrödinger energy E on fixed mass M , where

$$E(u) = \frac{1}{2} \langle Hu, u \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{G}} G(|u|^2), \quad G' = g, \quad M(u) = \|u\|_{L^2(\mathcal{G})}^2.$$

Indeed, ground states are considered to be the building blocks of the dynamics for the nonlinear Schrödinger equation, and being able to obtain them by a minimization process guarantees in particular their (orbital) stability.

On the theoretical side, the literature concerning ground states on quantum graphs is already too vast to be shortly summarized. A perfect introduction to the topic is furnished by the survey paper of Noja [37] and we only present a few relevant samples.

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Among the model cases for graphs, the simplest ones may be star-graphs, i.e. graphs with one vertex and a finite number of semi-infinite edges attached to the vertex (see Figure 1). For this type of graphs with an

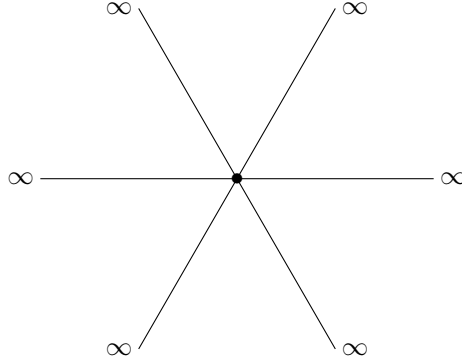


FIGURE 1. Star-graph with $N = 6$ edges

attractive Dirac type interaction at the vertex, Adami, Cacciapuoti, Finco and Noja [4, 5] established under a mass condition and for sub-critical nonlinearities the existence of a (local or global) minimizer of the energy at fixed mass, with an explicit formula for the minimizer (see Section 2 for more details and explanations). For more general nonlinear quantum graphs, Adami, Serra and Tilli [9, 10, 11] have focused on the case of Kirchhoff-Neumann boundary conditions for non-compact connected metric graphs with a finite number of edges and vertices. In particular, they obtained a topological condition (see Assumption 2.3 (H)) under which no ground state exists. On the other hand, in some cases metric, properties of the graph and the value of the mass constraint influence the existence or non-existence of the ground state [10, 11].

Another particularly interesting study is presented in the work of Marzuola and Pelinovsky [35] for the dumbbell graph. As its name indicates, the dumbbell graph is made of two circles linked by a straight edge (see Figure 2). It is shown in [35] that for small fixed mass, the minimizer of the energy is a constant. As the mass increases, several bifurcations for the ground state occur, in particular a symmetric (main part located on the central edge) and an asymmetric one (main part located on one of the circles). Numerical experiments (based on Newton’s iteration scheme) complement the theoretical study in [35].



FIGURE 2. Dumbbell graph

Among the many other interesting recent results on nonlinear quantum graphs, we mention the flower graphs studied in [31], graphs with general operators and nonlinearities [29], periodic graphs [38], etc.

On the numerical side, however, the literature devoted to nonlinear quantum graphs is very sparse, and, to our knowledge, the work [35] is one of the rare work containing numerical computation of nonlinear ground states on graphs.

Our goal in this paper is to develop numerical tools for the calculation of the minimizer of the energy at fixed mass $m > 0$ in the setting of generic finite graphs with non necessarily Kirchhoff vertex boundary conditions.

The numerical method that we have implemented corresponds to a normalized gradient flow: at each step of time, we evolve in the direction of the gradient of the energy and renormalize the mass of the outcome. Such scheme is popular in the physics literature under the name “imaginary time method”. One of the earliest mathematical analysis was performed by Bao and Du [15]. More recently, in the specific case of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation on the line \mathbb{R} with focusing cubic nonlinearity, Faou and Jezequel [22] performed a theoretical analysis of the various level of discretization of the method, from the continuous one to the fully discrete scheme.

At the continuous level, by considering a function $\psi(t, x)$ on \mathcal{G} , the gradient flow is given by

$$\partial_t \psi = -E'(\psi) + \frac{1}{M(\psi)} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle, \quad (\text{CNGF})$$

and we establish in Section 3 the main properties of the flow. This is our first main result, which can be stated in the following informal way

Main result 1.1 (see Theorem 3.2). *Under Assumptions 2.1 and 3.1, the continuous normalized gradient flow is well-posed, mass preserving, energy diminishing, and converges locally towards the ground state.*

Having established the adequate properties of the flow at the continuous level, we turn to the discretization process. As is explained in Section 4, several time-discretizations are possible, but the so-called Gradient Flow with Discrete Normalization has proven to be very efficient. It consists into the following process to go from ψ^n (an approximation of $\psi(t_n, \cdot)$ at discrete time t_n) to ψ^{n+1} :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\varphi^{n+1} - \psi^n}{t_{n+1} - t_n} = -H\varphi^{n+1} + g(|\psi^n|^2)\varphi^{n+1}, \\ \psi^{n+1} = \sqrt{m} \frac{\varphi^{n+1}}{\|\varphi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}}. \end{cases} \quad (\text{GF DN})$$

The space discretization can be performed using second order finite differences inside the edges. The values at the vertices are obtained by approximating by finite differences the boundary conditions at the vertices.

In our second main result, we establish the link between the continuous normalized gradient flow and its space-time discretization.

Main result 1.2 (see Section 4). *The Gradient Flow with Discrete Normalization (GF DN) is a time-discretization of the continuous normalized gradient flow (CNGF). Its space discretization can be obtained by finite differences with a special treatment at the vertices.*

Finally, we illustrate by numerical experiments the efficiency of our technique. We use as test case the 2-star graph with δ and δ' boundary conditions at the vertex connecting the two edges. This test case has been extensively studied from a theoretical point of view (see [23, 24, 32] for earlier works and [1] and the references therein for more recent achievements). A sneak peek of the results presented in Section 5 is offered in Figure 3 where the almost perfect agreement between the theoretical solution and the computed one is shown in the case of a 2-star graph with attractive δ condition at the vertex. We also consider other possible types of graphs. Further numerical experiments as well as a detailed presentation of our numerical algorithm will be given in a forthcoming companion paper [17].

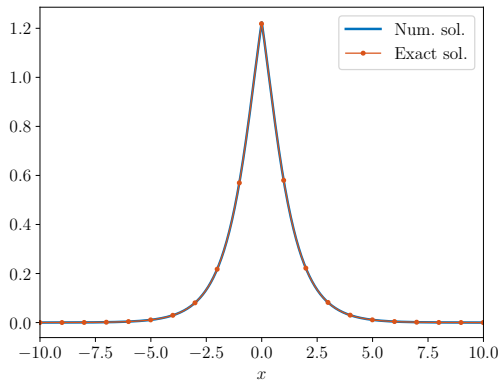


FIGURE 3. Comparison of numerical solution to ground state for δ interaction.

Our main achievements in the numerical experiments are summarized in the following statement.

Main result 1.3 (see Section 5). *The observed convergence of the discretized flow is of order 2 in space. In the test case of a nonlinear Schrödinger equation on a star graph with two edges and attractive δ or δ' interactions at the vertex, the discretized flow converges towards the explicitly known ground state. Applicability of the method to generic graphs is illustrated on the sign-post graph and the tower of bubbles graph.*

The rest of this paper is organized in the following way. In Section 2, we present in details the setting in which we work and give theoretical preliminaries. In Section 3, we prove that the continuous normalized gradient flow is well-posed, energy diminishing and converges (locally) towards a ground state. In Section 4, we present the space-time discretization process of the continuous flow. Finally, numerical experiments in a test case and in more elaborate settings are presented in Section 5.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We start with a few preliminaries to give the precise setting in which we would like to work.

2.1. Linear quantum graphs. Let \mathcal{G} be a metric graph, i.e. a collection of edges \mathcal{E} and vertices \mathcal{V} . We assume that \mathcal{G} is finite (i.e. has a finite number of edges) and connected. Two vertices might be connected by several edges and one edge can link a vertex to itself. Each of the edges $e \in \mathcal{E}$ will be identified with a segment $I_e = [0, l_e]$ if $l_e \in (0, \infty)$ or $I_e = [0, \infty)$ if $l_e = \infty$, where l_e is the (finite or infinite) *length* of the edge.

A (complex valued) function $\psi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a collection of one dimensional maps defined for each edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$:

$$\psi_e : I_e \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

We define $L^p(\mathcal{G})$ and $H^k(\mathcal{G})$ by

$$L^p(\mathcal{G}) = \bigoplus_{e \in \mathcal{E}} L^p(I_e), \quad H^k(\mathcal{G}) = \bigoplus_{e \in \mathcal{E}} H^k(I_e).$$

The corresponding norms will be given by

$$\|\psi\|_{L^p}^p = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \|\psi_e\|_{L^p(I_e)}^p, \quad \|\psi\|_{H^k}^2 = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \|\psi_e\|_{H^k(I_e)}^2.$$

The scalar product on $L^2(\mathcal{G})$ will be given by

$$(\phi, \psi)_{L^2} = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \operatorname{Re} \int_{I_e} \phi_e \bar{\psi}_e dx.$$

To denote the duality product between $H^1(\mathcal{G})$ and its dual we will use the angle brackets:

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H^{-1}, H^1}.$$

Note that is common to include in the definition of $H^1(\mathcal{G})$ a continuity condition at the vertices. In order to consider more general situations, we do not make this restriction here and we will later instead introduce the space $H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$, which corresponds to the Dirichlet part of the compatibility conditions at the vertices (see (3)).

Given $u \in H^2(\mathcal{G})$ and a vertex $v \in \mathcal{V}$ of degree d_v , define $u(v) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_v}$ as the column vector

$$u(v) = (u_e(v))_{e \sim v}$$

where $e \sim v$ denotes the edges incident to the vertex v and $u_e(v)$ is the corresponding limit value of u_e . The boundary conditions at the vertex v will be described by

$$A_v u(v) + B_v u'(v) = 0,$$

where A_v and B_v are $d_v \times d_v$ matrices and $u'(v)$ is formed with the derivatives along the edges in the outgoing directions. Consider for example the classical *Kirchhoff-Neumann boundary conditions* at the vertex v : we require the *conservation of charge*, i.e. for all e and e' incident to the same vertex v

$$u_e(v) = u_{e'}(v),$$

and the *conservation of current*, i.e.

$$\sum_{e \sim v} u'_e(v) = 0.$$

These conditions are expressed in terms of A_v and B_v by

$$A_v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & & & (0) \\ & 1 & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & -1 \\ (0) & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

For the sake of conciseness, we use the notation

$$u(\mathcal{V}) = (u(v))_{v \in \mathcal{V}},$$

for the column vector of all values at the end of the edges and the corresponding boundary conditions matrices are given by

$$A_{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{v_1} & & (0) \\ & \ddots & \\ (0) & & A_{v_{\mathcal{V}}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{v_1} & & (0) \\ & \ddots & \\ (0) & & B_{v_{\mathcal{V}}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The boundary conditions considered are local at the vertices, we refrain here from taking into account more general boundary conditions.

We now define on the graph a second order unbounded operator H by

$$H : D(H) \subset L^2(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{G})$$

where the domain of H is given by

$$D(H) = \{u \in H^2(\mathcal{G}) : Au(\mathcal{V}) + Bu'(\mathcal{V}) = 0\}$$

and the action of H on $u \in D(H)$ is given by

$$(Hu)_e = -\partial_{xx}u_e$$

for every edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$. We restrict ourselves to self-adjoint operators, which is known to be equivalent for H (see e.g. [16, Theorem 1.4.4]) to request that at each vertex v the $d_v \times 2d_v$ matrix $(A_v|B_v)$ has maximal rank and the matrix $A_v B_v^*$ is symmetric. In that case, for each vertex v there exist three orthogonal and mutually orthogonal operators $P_{D,v}$ (Dirichlet part), $P_{N,v}$ (Neumann part) and $P_{R,v} = Id - P_{D,v} - P_{N,v}$ (Robin part), acting on \mathbb{C}^{d_v} and an invertible self-adjoint operator Λ_v acting on the subspace $P_{R,v}\mathbb{C}^{d_v}$ such that the boundary values of $u \in D(H)$ at the vertex v verify

$$P_{D,v}u(v) = P_{N,v}u'(v) = P_{R,v}u'(v) - \Lambda_v P_{R,v}u(v) = 0.$$

Using this expression of the boundary conditions, we can express (see e.g. [16, Theorem 1.4.11]) the quadratic form corresponding to H , which we denote by Q and is given by

$$Q(u) = \frac{1}{2}\|u'\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} (\Lambda_v P_{R,v}u, P_{R,v}u)_{\mathbb{C}^{d_v}}. \quad (2)$$

The domain of Q is given by all functions $u \in H^1(\mathcal{G})$ such that at each vertex $P_{D,v}u = 0$. We denote it by

$$H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) = \{u \in H^1(\mathcal{G}) : \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, P_{D,v}u = 0\}. \quad (3)$$

We now consider two examples of boundary conditions: Kirchhoff-Neumann and δ -type. We already recalled what the classical Kirchhoff-Neumann boundary conditions (1) are. In terms of the projection operator, the Dirichlet part $P_{D,v}$ in the Kirchhoff-Neumann case is simply the projection on the kernel of B_v , given by

$$P_{D,v} = \frac{1}{d_v} \begin{pmatrix} d_v - 1 & -1 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & d_v - 1 & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & d_v - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & d_v - 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The Neumann part is given by $I - P_{D,v}$, precisely

$$P_{N,v} = \frac{1}{d_v} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and there is no Robin part.

We consider now a vertex with a δ -type condition of strength $\alpha_v \in \mathbb{R}$ at the vertex v , which is defined for $u \in H^2(\mathcal{G})$ as follows:

$$u \text{ is continuous at } v, \quad \sum_{e \sim v} u'_e(v) = \alpha_v u(v).$$

This vertex condition is analogous to the jump condition appearing in the domain of the operator for the celebrated Schrödinger operator with Dirac potential (see e.g. the reference book [13] and Section 2.2.1). In terms of A_v and B_v matrices, the condition takes the form

$$A_v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & & & (0) \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \ddots & 1 & -1 \\ -\alpha_v & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

When $\alpha_v = 0$, we recover the classical Kirchoff-Neumann boundary conditions. When $\alpha_v \neq 0$, the Dirichlet, Neumann and Robin projectors are given as follows. The Dirichlet projector $P_{D,v}$ is (as when $\alpha_v = 0$) the projection on the kernel of B_v . There is no Neumann part and the Robin part is given by $I - P_{D,v}$ (which was the Neumann part for $\alpha = 0$). The operator $\Lambda_v = B_v^{-1}A_v$ on the range of $P_{R,v}$ is the multiplication by $\frac{\alpha_v}{d_v}$. Assuming that we have δ -type conditions on the whole graph, the domain $H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ of the quadratic form Q associated with H is the space of functions of $H^1(\mathcal{G})$ continuous at each vertex, and we thus may write $u(v)$ for the unique scalar value of $u \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ at each vertex. The quadratic form associated with H then becomes

$$Q(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u'\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \alpha_v |u(v)|^2.$$

2.2. Nonlinear quantum graphs. Having established the necessary preliminaries on linear quantum graphs in the previous section, we now turn to nonlinear quantum graphs. Given a quantum graph (\mathcal{G}, H) , we consider the nonlinear Schrödinger equation on the graph \mathcal{G} given by

$$i\partial_t u - Hu + f(u) = 0, \quad (4)$$

where $u = u(t, \cdot) \in L^2(\mathcal{G})$ is the unknown wave function, t the time variable, and f is a nonlinearity satisfying the following requirements.

Assumption 2.1. The nonlinearity $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ verifies the following assumptions.

- Gauge invariance: there exists $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(z) = g(|z|^2)z$ for any $z \in \mathbb{C}$.
- $g \in C^0([0, +\infty), \mathbb{R}) \cap C^1((0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$, $g(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sg'(s) = 0$.
- There exist $C > 0$ and $1 < p < \infty$ such that $|s^2 g'(s^2)| \leq Cs^{p-1}$ for $s \geq 1$.

Typical examples for f are power type or double power type nonlinearities

$$f(u) = \pm |u|^{p-1}u, \quad f(u) = |u|^{p-1}u - |u|^{q-1}u,$$

where $1 < p, q < \infty$. We will use the real form of the anti-derivative of f , which is given for every $z \in \mathbb{C}$ by

$$F(z) = \int_0^{|z|} f(s) ds.$$

Using the antiderivative G of g , we may also express F (as we did in the Introduction) as

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2} G(|z|^2).$$

Observe that f is a function defined on \mathbb{C} . Its differential df at $z \in \mathbb{C}$ might be expressed for $h \in \mathbb{C}$ by

$$df(z)h = 2g'(|z|^2)z\mathcal{R}e(z\bar{h}) + g(|z|^2)h.$$

The functions on which f will be evaluated in the next sections will mostly be real-valued and for simplicity we will use the following notation when the argument of f is real: for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ we define

$$f'(s) = 2g'(s^2)s^2 + g(s^2).$$

Formally, (4) is a Hamiltonian system in the form

$$i\partial_t u = E'(u),$$

where the Hamiltonian, or the *energy*, E is a conserved quantity defined for any $u \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ by

$$E(u) = Q(u) - \int_{\mathcal{G}} F(u) dx.$$

It is a C^2 functional on $H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ and its derivative is given by

$$E'(u) = Hu - f(u), \quad (5)$$

with the slight abuse of notation that H here denotes the corresponding operator from $H^1(\mathcal{G})$ to its dual.

From Noether's theorem, the gauge symmetry of (4) yields another conserved quantity (see e.g. [20]), the *mass*, given by

$$M(u) = \|u\|_{L^2(\mathcal{G})}^2.$$

We are interested in this paper in the standing waves solutions for the nonlinear Schrödinger equation set on the graph. By definition, a *standing wave* is a solution u of (4) given for all $e \in \mathcal{E}$ by

$$u_e(t, \cdot) = e^{i\omega t} \phi_e(\cdot),$$

where $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ and the profile $\phi \in H^1(\mathcal{G})$ is independent of time. Substituting into (4) leads to the equation of the profile ϕ , given by

$$H\phi + \omega\phi - f(\phi) = 0. \quad (6)$$

Therefore, ϕ is a critical point of the *action* functional

$$E + \frac{\omega}{2}M.$$

Observe that there is a natural smoothing for ϕ : since, with our assumptions, $(\omega\phi - f(\phi)) \in L^2(\mathcal{G})$, we have $\phi \in D(H)$.

Strategies abound to find critical points of the action. One particularly interesting strategy is to minimize the energy on fixed mass, as the obtained minimizer will be (following the method established by Cazenave and Lions [18]) the profile of an orbitally stable standing wave of (4) (provided minimizing sequences are compact, which is usually a key step of the proof). More precisely, given $m > 0$, we will be looking for $\phi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ such that

$$M(\phi) = m, \quad E(\phi) = \min\{E(\psi) : \psi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G}), M(\psi) = m\}. \quad (7)$$

The theoretical existence of minimizers for the problem (7) has attracted a lot of attention in the past decade and we will not attempt to give an exhaustive overview of the existing literature. Some examples have already been shortly mentioned in Section 1. In what follows, we give a few more details on the case of star graphs with two or more edges, and on the topological assumption preventing the existence of ground states.

2.2.1. Star graphs with two or more edges. One of the simplest nontrivial graph is given by two semi-infinite half-lines connected at a vertex, with δ type condition on the vertex. In this case, the operator H is equivalent to the second order derivative on \mathbb{R} with point interaction at 0. In this setting, existence and stability of standing waves for a focusing power-type nonlinearity was treated by Fukuizumi and co. [23, 24, 32], using techniques based on Grillakis-Shatah-Strauss stability theory (see [26, 27] for the original papers and [20, 21] for recent developments).

Various generalizations have been obtained, e.g. for a generic point interaction [6, 7, 8] (δ or δ' boundary conditions) or in the case of non-vanishing boundary conditions at infinity [30]. In particular, the following results have been obtained in [8].

Proposition 2.2. *Assume that \mathcal{G} is formed by two semi-infinite edges $\{e_1, e_2\}$ connected at the vertex v . Let $H : D(H) \subset L^2(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{G})$ be the operator $-\partial_{xx}$ with one of the following conditions to be satisfied at the vertex.*

- *Attractive δ conditions:*

$$\varphi_{e_1}(v) = \varphi_{e_2}(v), \quad \varphi'_{e_1}(v) + \varphi'_{e_2}(v) = \alpha\varphi(v), \quad \alpha < 0.$$

- *Attractive δ' conditions:*

$$\varphi_{e_1}(v) - \varphi_{e_2}(v) = \beta\varphi'_{e_2}(v), \quad \beta < 0, \quad \varphi'_{e_1}(v) + \varphi'_{e_2}(v) = 0.$$

- *Dipole conditions: for $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, we have*

$$\varphi_{e_1}(v) + \tau\varphi_{e_2}(v) = 0, \quad \varphi'_{e_1}(v) + \tau\varphi'_{e_2}(v) = 0.$$

Define for $\varphi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ the energy

$$E(\varphi) = Q(\varphi) - \frac{1}{p+1} \|\varphi\|_{L^{p+1}}^{p+1},$$

where $1 < p < 5$. Then for any $m > 0$ there exists up to phase shift and translation a unique minimizer to

$$\min\{E(\varphi) : \varphi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G}), M(\varphi) = m\}.$$

A detailed review of these results as well as announcement of new results can be found in [1]. The minimizer is in fact explicitly known, and we use its explicit form in Section 5.1 to compare the outcome of our numerical experiences with the theoretical ground states.

2.2.2. General non-compact graphs with Kirchhoff condition. The existence of ground states with prescribed mass for the focusing nonlinear Schrödinger equation on non-compact graphs \mathcal{G} equipped with Kirchhoff boundary conditions is linked to the topology of the graph. Actually, a topological hypothesis, usually referred to as Assumption (H) can prevent a graph from having ground states for every value of the mass (see [12] for a review). For the sake of clarity, we recall that a *trail* in a graph is a path made of adjacent edges, in which every edge is run through exactly once. In a trail, vertices can be run through more than once. The Assumption (H) has many formulations (see [12]) but we give here only the following one.

Assumption 2.3 (Assumption (H)). Every $x \in \mathcal{G}$ lies in a trail that contains two half-lines.

Under Assumption 2.3 (H), no minimizer exists, unless \mathcal{G} is (up to symmetries) isomorphic to \mathbb{R} . Let us consider for example a general N -edges star-graph \mathcal{G} (see Figure 1). The N star-graph with $N > 2$ verifies Assumption 2.3 (H), so there are no ground states in this case without adding more constraints. Another example satisfying Assumption 2.3 (H) is the triple bridge \mathbf{B}_3 (represented in Figure 4). However, we are actually

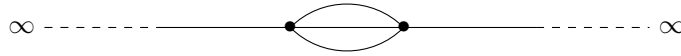


FIGURE 4. The 3-bridge \mathbf{B}_3

interested in this paper by the computation of ground states and we consider graphs violating Assumption 2.3 (H), for example the signpost graph or a line with a tower of bubbles (Figure 5).



FIGURE 5. Line with a signpost graph (left) and with a tower of bubbles (right)

3. CONTINUOUS NORMALIZED GRADIENT FLOW

We want here to show that, when the standing wave profile ϕ is a strict local minimizer for the energy on fixed mass, the corresponding continuous normalized gradient flow (i.e. the gradient flow of the energy projected on the mass constraint) converges towards ϕ .

The continuous normalized gradient flow is defined by

$$\partial_t \psi = -E'(\psi) + \left\langle E'(\psi), \frac{\psi}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}} \right\rangle \frac{\psi}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}}, \quad \psi(t=0) = \psi_0, \quad (8)$$

where $\psi = \psi(t, \cdot)$. It is the projection of the usual gradient flow

$$\partial_t \psi = -E'(\psi)$$

on the L^2 sphere

$$\mathcal{S}_{\psi_0} = \{u \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) : \|u\|_{L^2} = \|\psi_0\|_{L^2}\}.$$

Let $\phi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ be a standing wave profile solution of (6). We define the linearized action operator L_+ around ϕ by

$$\begin{aligned} L_+ : D(H) \subset L^2(\mathcal{G}) &\rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{G}), \\ u &\mapsto Hu + \omega u - f'(\phi)u. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

We will assume that the bound state ϕ is a strict local minimizer of the energy on fixed L^2 -norm, which translates for L_+ into the following assumption.

Assumption 3.1. There exists $\kappa > 0$ such that for any $\varphi \in D(H)$ verifying

$$(\varphi, \phi)_{L^2} = 0,$$

we have

$$(L_+\varphi, \varphi)_{L^2} \geq \kappa \|\varphi\|_{H^1}^2.$$

Since the pioneering work of Weinstein [41], this assumption is well known to hold (if one removes translations and phase shifts) in the classical case of Schrödinger equations on \mathbb{R}^d with subcritical power-nonlinearities ($f(\varphi) = |\varphi|^{p-1}\varphi$, $1 < p < 1 + 4/d$). It has also been established in many different cases, for example in [30, 32] in the case of the 2 branches star graph with δ conditions on the vertex (which is equivalent to the line with a Dirac potential) or in [28] in the case of a 1-loop graph with Kirchhoff conditions at the vertex (which is equivalent to an interval with periodic boundary conditions). Observe that a local minimizer is not necessarily a global minimizer (see e.g. [39]).

Our main result in this section is the following.

Theorem 3.2. *Let the nonlinearity f and the bound state ϕ be such that Assumption 2.1 and Assumption 3.1 hold. Then for every $0 < \mu < \kappa$ (where κ is the coercivity constant of Assumption 3.1) there exist $\varepsilon > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that for every $\psi_0 \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ such that*

$$\|\psi_0 - \phi\|_{H^1} < \varepsilon$$

the unique solution $\psi \in \mathcal{C}([0, T], H_D^1(\mathcal{G}))$ of (8) is global (i.e. $T = \infty$) and converges to ϕ exponentially fast: for every $t \in [0, \infty)$ we have

$$\|\psi(t) - \phi\|_{H^1} < Ce^{-\mu t} \|\psi_0 - \phi\|_{H^1}.$$

Remark 3.3. In Theorem 3.2, we may choose any $\mu > 0$ such that $\mu < \kappa$, where κ is the coercivity constant in Assumption 3.1. Hence the convergence rate towards the profile ϕ depends on the steepness of the energy well around ϕ .

The proof of the theorem is divided into three parts. This is the subject of the next three subsections.

3.1. Local well-posedness of the continuous normalized gradient flow. Before proving Theorem 3.2, we establish the following local well-posedness result for the continuous normalized gradient flow (8).

Proposition 3.4. *Assume that the nonlinearity f verifies Assumption 2.1. Then, for any $\psi_0 \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$, there exists a unique maximal solution*

$$\psi \in \mathcal{C}([0, T^{\max}), H_D^1(\mathcal{G})) \cap \mathcal{C}((0, T^{\max}), D(H)) \cap \mathcal{C}^1((0, T^{\max}), L^2(\mathcal{G}))$$

of the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) with $T^{\max} \in (0, +\infty]$. Moreover, the mass of the solution is preserved and its energy is diminishing, i.e. for all $t \in (0, T^{\max})$ we have

$$\|\psi(t)\|_{L^2} = \|\psi_0\|_{L^2}, \quad \partial_t E(\psi(t)) = -\|\partial_t \psi\|_{L^2}^2 \leq 0.$$

Proof of Proposition 3.4. Let $\psi_0 \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$. We first show the second part of the statement: preservation of the mass. Let ψ be a solution of (8) as in the first part of the statement of Proposition 3.4. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \partial_t \|\psi\|_{L^2}^2 &= (\partial_t \psi, \psi)_{L^2} = \left\langle -E'(\psi) + \left\langle E'(\psi), \frac{\psi}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}} \right\rangle \frac{\psi}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}}, \psi \right\rangle \\ &= \langle -E'(\psi), \psi \rangle + \frac{1}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}^2} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle (\psi, \psi)_{L^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The mass is therefore preserved for (8). Set

$$\alpha = \|\psi_0\|_{L^2}.$$

We now prove the first part of the statement (existence and uniqueness of a solution). We first consider the intermediate problem

$$\partial_t \psi = -E'(\psi) + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle \psi. \quad (10)$$

The intermediate problem (10) can be written more explicitly (using the expression (5) of $E'(\psi)$) as

$$\partial_t \psi = -H\psi + \tilde{f}(\psi), \quad \tilde{f}(\psi) = f(\psi) + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \left(Q(\psi) - \int_{\mathcal{G}} f(\psi) \psi dx \right) \psi,$$

where Q is the quadratic form associated with H and was defined in (2). Recall that the operator $H : D(H) \subset L^2(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{G})$ is self-adjoint. Moreover, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that $H \geq -\lambda$ (this might be seen from the expression of Q given in (2) and the injection of $H^1(\mathcal{G})$ into $L^\infty(\mathcal{G})$).

Since f verifies Assumption 2.1, the nonlinearity $\tilde{f} : H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ is continuous, and, as a function $\tilde{f} : H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{G})$, it is Lipschitz continuous on bounded sets. Indeed, for any $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ we have

$$|f(z_1) - f(z_2)| \leq (1 + |z_1|^{p-1} + |z_2|^{p-1}) |z_1 - z_2|.$$

Therefore, for any $M > 0$ and for any $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ such that $\|\psi_1\|_{H^1} + \|\psi_2\|_{H^1} < M$, we have

$$\|f(\psi_1) - f(\psi_2)\|_{L^2} \leq C(M) \|\psi_1 - \psi_2\|_{H^1},$$

and a similar estimate holds for \tilde{f} .

The existence of the desired solution then follows from classical results in the theory of semilinear parabolic problems (see e.g. [34, 40]). More precisely, there exists a unique

$$\psi \in \mathcal{C}([0, T^{max}), H_D^1(\mathcal{G})) \cap \mathcal{C}((0, T^{max}), D(H)) \cap \mathcal{C}^1((0, T^{max}), L^2(\mathcal{G}))$$

solution of (10) with $\psi(0) = \psi_0$.

Given ψ , we now go back to the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) by proving that $t \rightarrow \|\psi\|_{L^2}$ is constant along the evolution in time. We have by direct calculations on (16)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \partial_t \|\psi\|_{L^2}^2 &= (\partial_t \psi, \psi)_{L^2} = \langle -E'(\psi), \psi \rangle + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle \|\psi\|_{L^2}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle (\|\psi\|_{L^2}^2 - \alpha^2). \end{aligned}$$

This is a first order linear ordinary differential equation in $\|\psi\|_{L^2}^2$ which may be solved explicitly:

$$\|\psi(t)\|_{L^2}^2 = \alpha^2 + (\|\psi(0)\|_{L^2}^2 - \alpha^2) \exp\left(\frac{2}{\alpha^2} \int_0^t \langle E'(\psi(s)), \psi(s) \rangle ds\right).$$

Since $\|\psi_0\|_{L^2} = \alpha$, this indeed gives

$$\|\psi(t)\|_{L^2}^2 = \alpha^2$$

for any $t \in [0, T^{max})$. Therefore ψ is also a solution of (8). Uniqueness of such a solution is a direct consequence of the uniqueness for (10) and the preservation of the mass.

Finally, we establish the energy diminishing property. Using (8) to replace $E'(\psi)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t E(\psi(t)) &= (E'(\psi), \partial_t \psi)_{L^2} = -(\partial_t \psi, \partial_t \psi)_{L^2} - \frac{1}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}^2} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle (\psi, \partial_t \psi)_{L^2} \\ &= -\|\partial_t \psi\|_{L^2}^2 \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the conservation of the mass in the form $(\psi, \partial_t \psi)_{L^2} = 0$ to obtain the last equality. This concludes the proof. \square

Having established local well posedness of the continuous normalized gradient flow (8), we turn our attention to the evolution for initial data in the vicinity of the bound state ϕ .

3.2. The normal part of the continuous normalized gradient flow. Given the bound state $\phi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$, we define a Hilbert subspace W of $H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ by

$$W = \{w \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) : (w, \phi)_{L^2} = 0\}.$$

We define the coordinates-to-data map $\chi : \mathbb{R} \times W \rightarrow H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ by

$$\chi(r, w) = (1 + r)\phi + w.$$

The map χ is smooth and has bounded derivatives. Its inverse is the data-to-coordinates map $\chi^{-1} : H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times W$ which is explicitly given by

$$\chi^{-1}(\psi) = (r(\psi), w(\psi)) = \left(\frac{(\psi, \phi)_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} - 1, \psi - \frac{(\psi, \phi)_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \phi \right). \quad (11)$$

As χ , the map χ^{-1} is smooth and has bounded derivatives.

The second step of the proof of Theorem 3.2 is to decompose the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) by projecting it on W and ϕ , as is done in the following proposition.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $T > 0$ and $\psi \in \mathcal{C}((0, T), D(H)) \cap \mathcal{C}^1((0, T), L^2(\mathcal{G}))$ be a solution of (8) such that $\|\psi\|_{L^2} = \|\phi\|_{L^2}$ and decompose ψ using the data-to-coordinates map $\chi^{-1}(\psi(t)) = (r(t), w(t)) \in \mathbb{R} \times D(H)$ given by (11):*

$$\psi(t) = (1 + r(t))\phi + w(t).$$

Then we have

$$\partial_t w = -L_+ w + o(w), \text{ in } W', \quad \text{and} \quad r = O(\|w\|_{L^2}^2),$$

where W' is the dual of W and L_+ was defined in (9).

The proof of Proposition 3.5 is divided into three steps. In the first step we will consider the orthogonal decomposition of the flow along ϕ and W . In the second step we will project this orthogonal decomposition on the L^2 -sphere. The third and last step will make the link between the projected normalized energy derivative and the linearized action operator L_+ .

3.2.1. Step 1: Orthogonal Decomposition. We first consider the orthogonal decomposition of the energy.

Consider the functional $E_{RW} : \mathbb{R} \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined for $(r, w) \in \mathbb{R} \times W$ by

$$E_{RW}(r, w) = (E \circ \chi)(r, w) = E(\chi(r, w)).$$

Lemma 3.6 (Orthogonal decomposition of the energy). *The functional E_{RW} is differentiable and we have the following estimates*

$$D_r E_{RW}(r, w) = -\omega \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 - (w, f(\phi) - f'(\phi)\phi)_{L^2} + O(r) + o(\|w\|_{L^2}),$$

$$D_w E_{RW}(r, w) = Hw - f'(\phi)w + O(r) + o(w).$$

Remark 3.7. $D_w E_{RW}(r, w)$ is an operator acting on $W \subset H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$. For any element $h \in W$, we will note indifferently $D_w E_{RW}(r, w)h$ or $\langle D_w E_{RW}(r, w), h \rangle$ the image of h by $D_w E_{RW}(r, w)$.

Proof. Since E and χ are differentiable, the functional E_{RW} is also differentiable and we have

$$D_r E_{RW}(r, w) = E'(\chi(r, w)) \circ D_r \chi(r, w) = \langle E'(\chi(r, w)), \phi \rangle, \quad (12)$$

$$D_w E_{RW}(r, w) = E'(\chi(r, w)) \circ D_w \chi(r, w) = \langle E'(\chi(r, w)), \text{Id}_W(\cdot) \rangle. \quad (13)$$

We now recall that $\phi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$ satisfies (6). Given $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $w \in W$, using (5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} E'(\chi(r, w)) &= H\chi(r, w) - f(\chi(r, w)) \\ &= (1 + r)H\phi + Hw - f(\phi) - f'(\phi)(r\phi + w) + o(r\phi + w) \\ &= (1 + r)(f(\phi) - \omega\phi) - f(\phi) + Hw - f'(\phi)w - rf'(\phi)\phi + o(r\phi + w) \\ &= -\omega\phi + Hw - f'(\phi)w + O(r) + o(w). \end{aligned}$$

We have used here the fact that $f \in \mathcal{C}^1$ for the Taylor expansion, and that ϕ is bounded. We may now use this estimate in (12) to obtain

$$D_r E_{RW}(r, w) = \langle E'(\chi(r, w)), \phi \rangle = -\omega \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 + \langle Hw - f'(\phi)w, \phi \rangle + O(r) + o(\|w\|_{L^2}).$$

The operator $H - f'(\phi)$ is self-adjoint and $H\phi - f'(\phi)\phi = -\omega\phi + f(\phi) - f'(\phi)\phi$. Using $w \in W$ (i.e. $(w, \phi)_{L^2} = 0$) we obtain

$$D_r E_{RW}(r, w) = -\omega\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 - (w, f(\phi) - f'(\phi)\phi)_{L^2} + O(r) + o(\|w\|_{L^2}),$$

which proves the first part of the statement.

From (13), for $h \in W$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} D_w E_{RW}(r, w)h &= \langle E'(\chi(r, w)), h \rangle \\ &= -\omega \langle \phi, h \rangle + \langle Hw - f'(\phi)w, h \rangle + \langle O(r) + o(w), h \rangle \\ &= \langle Hw - f'(\phi)w, h \rangle + \langle O(r) + o(w), h \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where to get the last line we have used that $h \in W$ and thus $\langle \phi, h \rangle = (\phi, h)_{L^2} = 0$. This proves the second part of the statement. \square

3.2.2. Step 2: Projection on the L^2 -sphere. We now make the link between the orthogonal decomposition and the mass normalization constraint.

We denote the L^2 sphere of radius $\|\phi\|_{L^2}$ by

$$\mathcal{S}_\phi = \{v \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G}) : \|v\|_{L^2} = \|\phi\|_{L^2}\}.$$

Consider the open subset of W given by

$$\mathcal{O}_W = \{w \in W : \|w\|_{L^2} < \|\phi\|_{L^2}\}.$$

We define the functional $r_W : \mathcal{O}_W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for any $w \in \mathcal{O}_W$ by the implicit relation

$$\|\chi(r_W(w), w)\|_{L^2} = \|\phi\|_{L^2}.$$

The functional r_W can be made explicit by a direct calculation on the above equality and is given for $w \in \mathcal{O}_W$ by

$$r_W(w) = -1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\|w\|_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}}\right)^2}.$$

In particular, r_W is well defined and smooth. Moreover, we have in the open set \mathcal{O}_W the estimate

$$|r_W(w)| \leq \left(\frac{\|w\|_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}}\right)^2. \quad (14)$$

Thus, we have a local parametrization of \mathcal{S}_ϕ around ϕ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_W &\mapsto \mathcal{S}_\phi, \\ w &\rightarrow \chi(r_W(w), w). \end{aligned}$$

Introduce the functional $E_W : \mathcal{O}_W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$E_W(w) = E_{RW}(r_W(w), w) = E(\chi(r_W(w), w)) = E((1 + r_W(w))\phi + w).$$

This functional can be used to describe the dynamics of the projected part of the normalized flow, as is done in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.8 (Gradient flow in local variables). *Let w be as in Proposition 3.5. Then w is a solution of*

$$\partial_t w = -D_w E_W(w) + \frac{\langle D_w E_W(w), w \rangle}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} w, \text{ in } W'. \quad (15)$$

Proof. Observe first that r_W and E_W are differentiable on \mathcal{O}_W . Their differentials are given, for $w \in \mathcal{O}_W$ and $h \in W$ such that $w + h \in \mathcal{O}_W$, by

$$\langle D_w r_W(w), h \rangle = -\frac{(w, h)_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\|w\|_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{(w, h)_{L^2}}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \frac{1}{1 + r_W(w)},$$

and

$$\langle D_w E_W(w), h \rangle = \langle E'(\chi(r_W(w), w)), h \rangle + \langle D_w r_W(w), h \rangle \langle E'(\chi(r_W(w), w)), \phi \rangle.$$

Using the derivatives of E_{RW} (given in (12)-(13)) and r , we might express $D_w E_W(w)$ in the following way:

$$D_w E_W(w) = (D_w E_{RW})(r_W(w), w) - \frac{(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \frac{1}{1 + r_W(w)} w. \quad (16)$$

Recall that $\psi \in \mathcal{C}([0, T], H_D^1(\mathcal{G})) \cap \mathcal{C}^1((0, T), L^2(\mathcal{G}))$ is a solution of the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) such that $\|\psi\|_{L^2} = \|\phi\|_{L^2}$ and that ψ is decomposed using the data-to-coordinates map $\chi^{-1}(\psi(t)) = (r(t), w(t)) \in \mathbb{R} \times W$ given by (11) in the following way:

$$\psi(t) = (1 + r(t))\phi + w(t).$$

Since $r(t) = (\psi(t), \phi)_{L^2} - 1 = r_W(w(t))$, the function r of t is \mathcal{C}^1 . The regularity of w in t is the same as the regularity of ψ . We have

$$\|\psi(t)\|_{L^2}^2 = (1 + r(t))^2 \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 + \|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2,$$

which, by conservation of the L^2 -norm for ψ implies that for all $t \in [0, T]$ we have

$$-1 \leq r(t) \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \|\psi\|_{L^2}^2.$$

We want to convert the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) in ψ into a closed equation for w (r can be directly deduced from w by preservation of the L^2 norm). Observe first that

$$\partial_t \psi = \phi \partial_t r + \partial_t w.$$

To obtain the evolution equation for w , we take $h \in W$ and compute:

$$\langle \partial_t w, h \rangle = \langle \partial_t \psi - \phi \partial_t r, h \rangle = \langle \partial_t \psi, h \rangle.$$

Since ψ is a solution of the normalized gradient flow (8), we get

$$\langle \partial_t \psi, h \rangle = \langle -E'(\psi), h \rangle + \frac{\langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}^2} \langle \psi, h \rangle.$$

Since $h \in W$, we have

$$\langle -E'(\psi), h \rangle = -D_w E_{RW}(r, w)h.$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle &= (1 + r) \langle E'(\psi), \phi \rangle + \langle E'(\psi), w \rangle \\ &= (1 + r) D_r E_{RW}(r, w) + \langle D_w E_{RW}(r, w), w \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Using $\langle \psi, h \rangle = \langle w, h \rangle$, we get the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \partial_t w, h \rangle &= -D_w E_{RW}(r, w)h + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \left((1 + r) D_r E_{RW}(r, w) + \langle D_w E_{RW}(r, w), w \rangle \right) \langle w, h \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Since the previous equation holds for any $h \in W$, it can be rewritten as

$$\partial_t w = -D_w E_{RW}(r, w) + \frac{1}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \left((1 + r) D_r E_{RW}(r, w) + \langle D_w E_{RW}(r, w), w \rangle \right) w, \quad \text{in } W'.$$

By conservation of the L^2 -norm in the normalized gradient flow (8), r might be inferred from w and we have for w the following closed equation

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t w &= -(D_w E_{RW})(r_W(w), w) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \left((1 + r_W(w)) (D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w) + \langle (D_w E_{RW})(r_W(w), w), w \rangle \right) w. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Using (16) to replace $(D_w E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)$ in (17), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_t w &= -D_w E_W(w) - \frac{(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \frac{1}{1+r_W(w)} w \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} (1+r_W(w)) (D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w) w \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \left\langle D_w E_W(w) + \frac{(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \frac{1}{1+r_W(w)} w, w \right\rangle w \\
&= -D_w E_W(w) + \frac{1}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \langle D_w E_W(w), w \rangle w \\
&\quad + \frac{(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \left[-\frac{1}{1+r_W(w)} w + (1+r_W(w)) w \right. \\
&\quad \quad \quad \left. + \frac{1}{1+r_W(w)} \frac{\|w\|_{L^2}^2}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} w \right] \\
&= -D_w E_W(w) + \frac{\langle D_w E_W(w), w \rangle}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} w,
\end{aligned}$$

where to get the last line we have used the expression of $\|w\|_{L^2}^2$ in terms of $r_W(w)$, i.e.

$$\|w\|_{L^2}^2 = \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 (1 - (1+r_W(w))^2).$$

This concludes the proof. \square

3.2.3. Step 3: Link with the linearized action. To conclude the proof of Proposition 3.5, it remains to make the link between $D_w E_W(w)$ and L_+ .

Lemma 3.9. *The differential $D_w E_W(w)$ can be approximated in the following way:*

$$D_w E_W(w) = L_+ w + o(w),$$

where L_+ has been defined in (9).

Proof. We already have obtained in (16) the identity

$$D_w E_W(w) = (D_w E_{RW})(r_W(w), w) - \frac{(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \frac{1}{1+r_W(w)} w.$$

From the estimates on $(D_w E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)$ and $(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)$ given in Lemma 3.6, we have

$$-\frac{(D_r E_{RW})(r_W(w), w)}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} \frac{1}{1+r_W(w)} w = \omega w + O(r) + o(\|w\|_{L^2}),$$

where we have used the classical power series expansion $\frac{1}{1+r} = 1 - r + \dots$. Finally, we obtain

$$D_w E_W(w) = Hw + \omega w - f'(\phi)w + O(r) + o(w) = L_+ + o(w)$$

(since from (14), we have $r = O(\|w\|_{L^2}^2)$). This concludes the proof. \square

Proposition 3.5 is a direct consequence of Lemmas 3.6, 3.8 and 3.9.

3.3. Convergence of the normal part of the continuous normalized gradient flow. The second step of the proof of Theorem 3.2 is to prove convergence to 0 of the projected part w of the solution ψ of the continuous normalized gradient flow (8), provided $\|w_0\|_{H^1}$ is small (i.e. ψ_0 is close enough to the bound state ϕ). This is the object of the following proposition.

Proposition 3.10 (Convergence of the flow). *For every $0 < \mu < \kappa$ (where κ is the coercivity constant of Assumption 3.1) there exist $\varepsilon > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that for any $w_0 \in W$ verifying $\|w_0\|_{H^1} < \varepsilon$ the associated solution w of (15) is global and for all $t \in [0, \infty)$ verifies*

$$\|w(t)\|_{H^1} \leq C e^{-\mu t}.$$

Since $|r(w)| \leq C\|w\|_{L^2}^2$ (see (14)), Theorem 3.2 is a direct consequence of Propositions 3.5 and 3.10.

Proof of Proposition 3.10. Denote

$$R(w) = D_w E_W(w) - \frac{\langle D_w E_W(w), w \rangle}{\|\phi\|_{L^2}^2} w - L_+ w = o(w). \quad (18)$$

We remark that, for any $t \in (0, T)$,

$$(\phi, w(t))_{L^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\phi, \partial_t w(t))_{L^2} = 0.$$

Thus, by denoting P_W the orthogonal projector on W , since L_+ is self-adjoint and $\partial_t w \in W$ verifies (15), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle L_+ w(t), w(t) \rangle &= 2 \langle L_+ w(t), P_W \partial_t w(t) \rangle = 2 \langle P_W L_+ w(t), \partial_t w(t) \rangle \\ &= -2 \langle L_+ w(t), L_+ w(t) \rangle + 2 \langle R(w(t)), w(t) \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where R is given by (18). By the coercivity estimate in Assumption 3.1 and Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, we have

$$\kappa \|w\|_{H^1}^2 \leq \langle L_+ w, w \rangle \leq \|L_+ w\|_{L^2} \|w\|_{L^2},$$

which implies in particular that

$$\kappa \|w\|_{H^1} \leq \|L_+ w\|_{L^2}.$$

Coming back to (19), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle L_+ w(t), w(t) \rangle &\leq -2\kappa^2 \|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + 2 \|R(w(t))\|_{L^2} \|w(t)\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq -2\kappa^2 \|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + o(\|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Assume that $\|w_0\|_{H^1} < \varepsilon$ where $\varepsilon > 0$ is chosen such that

$$-2\kappa^2 \|w_0\|_{L^2}^2 + o(\|w_0\|_{L^2}^2) < -2\kappa\mu \|w_0\|_{L^2}^2,$$

(recall that $0 < \mu < \kappa$). Since w is continuous, there exists $T_0 > 0$ such that for any $t \in [0, T_0]$, we have

$$-2\kappa^2 \|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + o(\|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2) < -2\kappa\mu \|w(t)\|_{L^2}^2. \quad (21)$$

For $t \in [0, T_0]$ we integrate (20) in time from 0 to t and use (21) to obtain

$$\langle L_+ w(t), w(t) \rangle - \langle L_+ w_0, w_0 \rangle \leq -2\kappa\mu \int_0^t \|w(s)\|_{H^1}^2 ds.$$

Defining the constant $C_0 = \langle L_+ w_0, w_0 \rangle / \kappa$ and using again the coercivity estimate of Assumption 3.1, we get

$$\|w(t)\|_{H^1}^2 \leq C_0 - 2\mu \int_0^t \|w(s)\|_{H^1}^2 ds,$$

which by Gronwall inequality gives

$$\|w(t)\|_{H^1}^2 \leq C_0 e^{-2\mu t}$$

and therefore

$$\|w(t)\|_{H^1} \leq \sqrt{C_0} e^{-\mu t}.$$

Since $\|w_0\|_{H^1} < \varepsilon$, there exists $C > 0$ depending only on ε such that $C > \sqrt{C_0}$. This concludes the proof. \square

4. SPACE-TIME DISCRETIZATION OF THE NORMALIZED GRADIENT FLOW

4.1. Time discretization. The discretization scheme of the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) must provide a numerical method to obtain a minimizer of (7). We first consider the semi-discretization in time. The time step $\delta t > 0$ is chosen to be fixed and the discrete times t_n are defined as $t_n = n\delta t$, $n \geq 0$. The semi-discrete approximation of any unknown function $\psi(\cdot, x)$, $x \in \mathcal{G}$, at time t_n is denoted by $\psi^n(x)$. In order to present the numerical schemes, we recall that the nonlinearity verifies Assumption 2.1 and that it is of the form

$$f(\psi) = g(|\psi|^2)\psi,$$

where g is continuous. We also introduce the variable μ_m , usually referred to as the chemical potential,

$$\mu_m(\psi) = \frac{1}{m} \langle E'(\psi), \psi \rangle, \quad m = \|\psi\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Dropping the dependance on $(t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times \mathcal{G}$ and using (5), the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) can therefore be rewritten as

$$\partial_t \psi = -(H - g(|\psi|^2))\psi + \mu_m(\psi)\psi, \quad \psi(t=0) = \psi_0, \quad (22)$$

where $\|\psi_0\|_{L^2}^2 = m$.

Several numerical methods can be considered for discretizing (22). For example, if the nonlinearity is $f(\psi) = |\psi|^2\psi$, a standard Crank-Nicolson scheme would consist in

$$\frac{\psi^{n+1} - \psi^n}{\delta t} = \left(-H + \frac{|\psi^{n+1}|^2 + |\psi^n|^2}{2} + \mu_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) \psi^{n+\frac{1}{2}},$$

where the intermediate values at $t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{\psi^{n+1} + \psi^n}{2}, \quad \mu_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{D^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\|\psi^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_{L^2}^2}, \\ D^{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= 2Q(\psi^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\|\psi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\psi^n\|_{L^2}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

This method can be proved to be energy diminishing. However, in the above discretization, we need to solve a fully nonlinear system at every time step, which is time- and resource-consuming in practical computation.

Bao and Du introduced in [15] a more efficient solution: the Gradient Flow with Discrete Normalization (GFDN) method, which consists into one step of classical gradient flow followed by a mass normalization step. By setting $\psi^0 = \psi_0$, it is given by

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\varphi^{n+1} - \psi^n}{\delta t} = -H\varphi^{n+1} + g(|\psi^n|^2)\varphi^{n+1}, \\ \psi^{n+1} = \sqrt{m} \frac{\varphi^{n+1}}{\|\varphi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}}. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

It is not clear at first sight that (23) is indeed a discretization of (22), but we have the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *The GFDN method (23) is a time-discretization of the continuous normalized gradient flow (22).*

Some arguments are given in [14, 15] for $m = 1$, we provide here a proof with additional details and extend the result for any $m > 0$.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. The starting point is to apply a first order splitting, also known as Lie splitting, to (22). Assuming that the approximation ψ^n of ψ at time t_n , of mass $\|\psi^n\|_{L^2}^2 = m$, is known, the steps of the splitting scheme are as follows.

Step 1: Solve

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v = -Hv + g(|v|^2)v, \quad t_n \leq t \leq t_{n+1}, \\ v(t_n) = \psi^n. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

Step 2: Solve

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t w = \mu_m(w)w, \quad t_n \leq t \leq t_{n+1}, \\ w(t_n) = v(t_{n+1}). \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

After the two steps, we simply define $\psi^{n+1} = w(t_{n+1})$.

Step 1 requires to solve a nonlinear parabolic type partial differential equation. Following [15], we approximate (24) by a semi-implicit time discretization:

$$\frac{v^{n+1} - \psi^n}{\delta t} = -Hv^{n+1} + g(|\psi^n|^2)v^{n+1}. \quad (26)$$

So, we have $\varphi^{n+1} = v^{n+1}$. The interest of having a semi-implicit scheme stems from its stability property.

The equation involved in Step 2 is an ordinary differential equation. In [15], its solution is approximated by

$$w^{n+1} = \sqrt{m} \frac{\varphi^{n+1}}{\|\varphi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}}. \quad (27)$$

The coupling of (26) and (27) leads to the GF DN method. It is not totally obvious that (27) is actually an approximation of the solution $w(t_{n+1})$ to (25). The normalization part (27) is actually equivalent to solve the ordinary differential equation

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho = \nu_{n,m}(\delta t) \rho, & t_n < t < t_{n+1}, \\ \rho(t_n) = \varphi^{n+1}, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\nu_{n,m}(\delta t) = \frac{\ln(m) - \ln(\|\varphi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}^2)}{2\delta t}.$$

We define the piecewise function

$$\tilde{\mu}_m(t, \delta t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \nu_{n,m}(\delta t) \mathbf{1}_{[t_n, t_{n+1})}(t).$$

With this definition, the gradient flow with discrete normalization method (23) is an approximation of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \varphi = -H\varphi + g(|\varphi|^2)\varphi, & \varphi(t_n) = \psi(t_n), & t_n < t < t_{n+1}, \\ \partial_t \rho = \tilde{\mu}_m(t, \delta t)\rho, & \rho(t_n) = \varphi(t_{n+1}), & t_n < t < t_{n+1}, \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

with $\|\psi(t_n)\|_{L^2}^2 = m$. Actually, the system (28) has to be read as the Lie splitting approximation of

$$\partial_t \Upsilon = -H\Upsilon + g(|\Upsilon|^2)\Upsilon + \tilde{\mu}_m(t, \delta t)\Upsilon, \quad \Upsilon(t=0) = \psi_0, \quad (29)$$

and $\|\psi_0\|_{L^2}^2 = m$. Thus, it remains to make the link between (29) and (22) by determining the limit of $\tilde{\mu}_m(t, \delta t)$ when δt goes to 0. Let us define $t^* = t_n$ that remains constant when $\delta t \rightarrow 0$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$. For $t^* \leq t < t^* + \delta t$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_m(t, \delta t) &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln\|\varphi(t^* + \delta t)\|_{L^2}^2 - \ln(m)}{\delta t} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln\|\varphi(t^* + \delta t)\|_{L^2}^2 - \ln\|\varphi(t^*)\|_{L^2}^2}{\delta t} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{d}{ds} (\|\varphi(t^* + s)\|_{L^2}^2)}{\|\varphi(t^*)\|_{L^2}^2} \Big|_{s=0} + O(\delta t). \end{aligned}$$

Since $s \mapsto \varphi(t^* + s)$ is solution to $\partial_s \varphi = -E'(\varphi)$, for $0 < s < \delta t$ we have

$$\frac{d}{ds} \|\varphi(t^* + s)\|_{L^2}^2 = -2 \langle E'(\varphi(t^* + s)), \varphi(t^* + s) \rangle.$$

Consequently, for $t^* \leq t < t^* + \delta t$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_m(t, \delta t) &= \frac{\langle E'(\varphi(t^*)), \varphi(t^*) \rangle}{\|\varphi(t^*)\|_{L^2}^2} + O(\delta t) \\ &= \frac{\langle E'(\psi(t^*)), \psi(t^*) \rangle}{m} + O(\delta t) \\ &= \mu_m(\psi) + O(\delta t). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we conclude that (29) is an approximation of (22). This finishes the proof. \square

The complete Gradient Flow with Discrete Normalization algorithm is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} &\psi^0 = \psi_0, \text{ such that } \|\psi^0\|_{L^2}^2 = m \\ &\text{for } n = 0, \dots, N \\ &\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Solve } (\text{Id} + \delta t (H - g(|\psi^n|^2))) \varphi^{n+1} = \psi^n, \\ \psi^{n+1} = \sqrt{m} \frac{\varphi^{n+1}}{\|\varphi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}}, \end{array} \right. \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

where N denotes the last step of the algorithm and Id is the identity map.

Remark 4.2. Since we use a splitting scheme to discretize the continuous normalized gradient flow (8), it is no longer guaranteed that (30) is energy diminishing. We will show in numerical experiments that it is actually ‘‘almost’’ the case.

Remark 4.3. Since the solution of the continuous normalized gradient flow (8) is asymptotically equal to the ground state, the final step N in (30) is *a priori* not known. It is natural to modify the loop “for $n = 0, \dots, N$ ” by a test statement

$$\begin{aligned} n &= -1 \\ &\text{Repeat until convergence} \\ n &= n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

The usual convergence test consists in verifying that the solution is stagnating, meaning that one tests that

$$\|\psi^{n+1} - \psi^n\|_{L^2} < \text{tol}$$

where tol is a tolerance value. If the test is not satisfied, the iteration process continues.

Remark 4.4. It is possible to modify the algorithm (30) to deal with mass one unknowns. Indeed, let us consider

$$\tilde{\psi} = \frac{\psi}{\|\psi\|_{L^2}} = \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{m}}.$$

Then, the algorithm (30) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}^0 &= \psi_0 / \sqrt{m}, \text{ such that } \|\psi^0\|_{L^2}^2 = m \\ &\text{for } n = 0, \dots, N \\ &\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Solve } (\text{Id} + \delta t (H - g(m|\psi^n|^2))) \varphi^{n+1} = \tilde{\psi}^n, \\ \tilde{\psi}^{n+1} = \varphi^{n+1} / \|\varphi^{n+1}\|_{L^2}, \end{array} \right. \\ \psi^{N+1} &= \sqrt{m} \tilde{\psi}^{N+1}. \end{aligned}$$

4.2. Space discretization. We obtained the discretization in time of the normalized gradient flow in the previous section. To complete the discretization of the flow, we now proceed to the space discretization of the operator H . We recall that H is defined as a Laplace operator on each edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$ with boundary conditions given for each vertex v by

$$A_v \psi(v) + B_v \psi'(v) = 0,$$

where $\psi(v) = (\psi_e(v))_{e \sim v}$, $\psi'(v) = (\partial_x \psi_e(v))_{r \sim v}$ are vectors, with $\partial_x \psi_e(v)$ the outgoing derivative on e at v , and (A_v, B_v) are matrices (see Section 2).

For each edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$, we consider $N_e \in \mathbb{N}^*$ the number of interior points and $\{x_{e,k}\}_{1 \leq k \leq N_e}$ a uniform discretization of the interval $I_e = [0, l_e]$, *i.e.*

$$x_{e,0} := 0 < x_{e,1} < \dots < x_{e,N_e} < x_{e,N_e+1} := l_e,$$

with $x_{e,k+1} - x_{e,k} = l_e / (N_e + 1) := \delta x_e$ for $0 \leq k \leq N_e$ (see Figure 6). We denote v_1 the vertex at $x_{e,0}$, v_2 the one at x_{e,N_e+1} and, for any $\psi \in H_D^1(\mathcal{G})$, for all $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and $1 \leq k \leq N_e$,

$$\psi_{e,k} := \psi_e(x_{e,k}),$$

as well as $\psi_{e,v} := \psi_e(y_v)$ for $v \in \{v_1, v_2\}$, where $y_{v_1} = x_{e,0}$ and $y_{v_2} = x_{e,N_e+1}$.

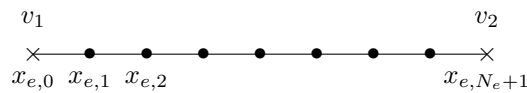


FIGURE 6. Discretization mesh of an edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$

We now assume that $N_e \geq 3$. For any $2 \leq k \leq N_e - 1$, the second order approximation of the Laplace operator by finite differences on e is given by

$$\Delta \psi(x_{e,k}) \approx \frac{\psi_{e,k-1} - 2\psi_{e,k} + \psi_{e,k+1}}{\delta x_e^2}.$$

For the case $k = 1$ and $k = N_e$, the approximation requires ψ_{e,v_1} and ψ_{e,v_2} and we have to use the boundary conditions in order to evaluate them. We use second order finite differences to approximate them as well. For $-2 \leq j \leq 0$, we denote

$$\psi_{e,v_1,j} = \psi_e(x_{e,|j|}) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{e,v_2,j} = \psi_e(x_{e,N_e+j}).$$

We have the approximation of the outgoing derivative from e at $v \in \{v_1, v_2\}$

$$\psi'_e(x_{e,v}) \approx \frac{3\psi_{e,v,0} - 4\psi_{e,v,-1} + \psi_{e,v,-2}}{2\delta x_e}.$$

Assuming that $\delta x = \delta x_e$ for every edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$ to simplify the presentation, this leads to the approximation of the boundary conditions

$$A_v \psi_{v,0} + B_v \left(\frac{3\psi_{v,0} - 4\psi_{v,-1} + \psi_{v,-2}}{2\delta x} \right) = 0,$$

where $\psi_{v,j} = (\psi_{e,v,j})_{e \sim v}$. Assuming that $2\delta x A_v + 3B_v$ is invertible, this is equivalent to

$$\psi_{v,0} = (2\delta x A_v + 3B_v)^{-1} B_v (4\psi_{v,-1} - \psi_{v,-2}). \quad (31)$$

Thus, we can explicitly express the value of ψ_{e,v_1} (resp. ψ_{e,v_2}): it depends linearly on the vectors $\psi_{v_1,-1}$ and $\psi_{v_1,-2}$ (resp. $\psi_{v_2,-1}$ and $\psi_{v_2,-2}$). It is then possible to deduce an approximation of the Laplace operator at $x_{e,1}$ and x_{e,N_e} . That is, there exists $(\alpha_{e,v})_{e \sim v} \subset \mathbb{R}$, for $v \in \{v_1, v_2\}$, such that

$$\Delta\psi(x_{e,1}) \approx \frac{\psi_{e,2} - 2\psi_{e,1} + \sum_{e \sim v_1} \alpha_{e,v_1} (4\psi_{e,v_1,-1} - \psi_{e,v_1,-2})}{\delta x^2},$$

and

$$\Delta\psi(x_{e,N_e}) \approx \frac{\psi_{e,N_e-1} - 2\psi_{e,N_e} + \sum_{e \sim v_2} \alpha_{e,v_2} (4\psi_{e,v_2,-1} - \psi_{e,v_2,-2})}{\delta x^2}.$$

Since $(\psi_{e,v,j})_{-2 \leq j \leq 0, v \in \{v_1, v_2\}}$ are interior mesh points from the other edges, we limit our discretization to the interior mesh points of the graph. The approximated values of ψ at each vertex are computed using (31). We denote $\boldsymbol{\psi} = (\psi_{e,k})_{1 \leq k \leq N_e, e \in \mathcal{E}}$ the vector in \mathbb{R}^{N_T} , with $N_T = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} N_e$, representing the values of ψ at each interior mesh point of each edge of \mathcal{G} . We introduce the matrix $[\mathbf{H}] \in \mathbb{R}^{N_T \times N_T}$ corresponding to the discretization of H on the interior of each edge of the graph, which yields the approximation

$$H\psi \approx [\mathbf{H}]\boldsymbol{\psi}.$$

4.3. Space-time discretization. Finally, we obtain the Backward Euler Finite Difference (BEFD) scheme approximating (23). Let $\boldsymbol{\psi}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N_T}$. We compute the sequence $(\boldsymbol{\psi}^n)_{n \geq 0} \subset \mathbb{R}^{N_T}$ given by

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1} = \boldsymbol{\psi}^n - \delta t ([\mathbf{H}]\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1} - [g(|\boldsymbol{\psi}^n|^2)]\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1}), \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}^{n+1} = \sqrt{m} \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1}}{\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1}\|_{\ell^2}}, \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

where $[g(|\boldsymbol{\psi}^n|^2)] \in \mathbb{R}^{N_T \times N_T}$ is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal is the vector $g(|\boldsymbol{\psi}^n|^2)$ and $\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1}\|_{\ell^2}$ is the usual ℓ^2 -norm on the graph \mathcal{G} of $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1}$. This scheme has been studied on rectangular domains (with an additional potential operator) and Dirichlet boundary conditions [15] and is known to be unconditionally stable. Since it is implicit, the computation of $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1}$ involves the inversion of a linear system whose matrix is

$$[\mathbf{M}_n] = [\mathbf{Id}] + \delta t ([\mathbf{H}] - [g(|\boldsymbol{\psi}^n|^2)]),$$

where $[\mathbf{Id}]$ is the identity matrix, and right-hand-side is $\boldsymbol{\psi}^n$. Using the matrix $[\mathbf{H}]$, we may also compute the energy. For instance, in the case where $g(z) = z$, by using the standard ℓ^2 inner product on the graph, we obtain

$$E(\boldsymbol{\psi}^n) = \frac{1}{2} ([\mathbf{H}]\boldsymbol{\psi}^n, \boldsymbol{\psi}^n)_{\ell^2} - \frac{1}{4} ((\boldsymbol{\psi}^n)^2, (\boldsymbol{\psi}^n)^2)_{\ell^2}. \quad (33)$$

To illustrate our methodology, we give below an example of a star-graph with 3 edges (see Figure 7 (a)). The operator H is given with Dirichlet boundary conditions for the exterior vertices and Kirchoff-Neumann conditions for the central vertex. We can see on Figure 7 (b) the positions of the non zero coefficients of the corresponding matrix $[\mathbf{H}]$ when the discretization is such that $N_e = 10$, for each $e \in \mathcal{E}$. The coefficients accounting for the Kirchoff boundary condition are the ones not belonging to the tridiagonal component of the matrix.

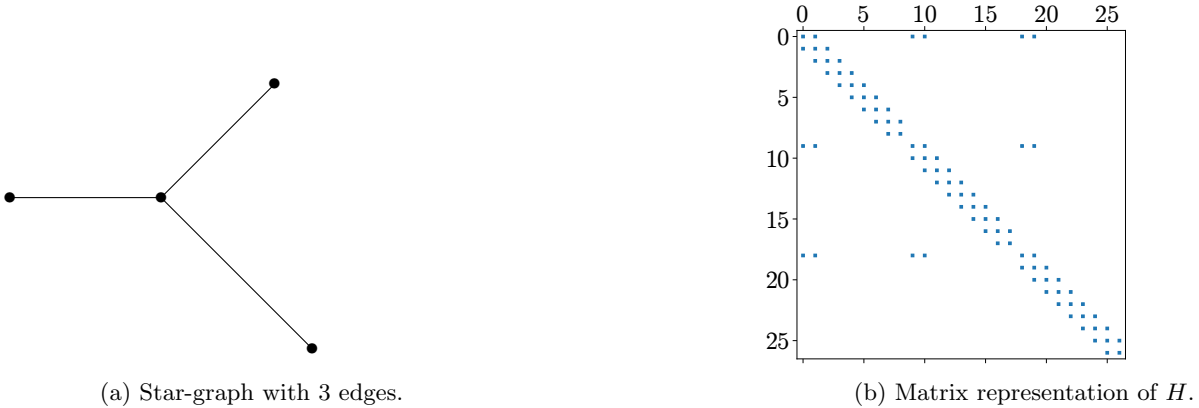


FIGURE 7. An example for a star-graph.

5. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

We present here various numerical computations of ground states using the Backward Euler Finite Difference scheme (32). Even though the (BEFD) method was built for a general nonlinearity, for simplicity we focus in this section on the computations of the ground states of the focusing cubic nonlinear Schrödinger (NLS) equation on a graph \mathcal{G} , that reads

$$i\partial_t\psi = H\psi - |\psi|^2\psi. \quad (34)$$

Explicit exact solutions are available for (NLS) on various graphs, in particular star graphs. We use the two-edges star graph in Section 5.1 to validate our implementation of the (BEFD) method and to show its efficiency to compute ground states. We present in Section 5.2 some numerical results for non compact graphs for which no explicit solutions are available. More examples will be presented in a forthcoming companion paper [17].

5.1. Two-edges star-graph. The two-edges star-graph is one of the most simple graph. We identify the graph $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_2$ as the collection of two-half lines connected to a central vertex A . Each edge is referred to with index $i = 1, 2$ (see Figure 8). The coordinate of vertex A is therefore both $x_1 = 0$ and $x_2 = 0$. The unknown ψ of (34) can be thought as the collection

$$\psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T,$$

each function ψ_i living on the edge $i = 1, 2$.

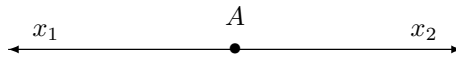


FIGURE 8. Two star-graph

5.1.1. Kirchhoff condition. The ground state of the cubic nonlinear Schrödinger equation (34) on the real line is known to be the soliton. To compute it on a two-edges star-graph, we identify the real line \mathbb{R} to the graph \mathcal{G}_2 with Kirchhoff condition at the vertex located at $x = 0$ (see [2]). The Kirchhoff condition on \mathbb{R} is

$$\psi(0^-) = \psi(0^+), \quad \psi'(0^-) = \psi'(0^+),$$

with ψ' denoting the usual forward derivative, whereas on \mathcal{G}_2 , it is

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0), \quad \psi'_1(0) + \psi'_2(0) = 0.$$

The energy is

$$E_{\text{NLS}}(\psi) = \frac{1}{2}\|\psi'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 - \frac{1}{4}\|\psi\|_{L^4(\mathbb{R})}^4, \quad \psi \in H^1(\mathbb{R}),$$

or similarly

$$E_{\text{NLS}}(\psi) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\|\psi'_i\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^+_i)}^2 - \frac{1}{4}\|\psi_i\|_{L^4(\mathbb{R}^+_i)}^4 \right), \quad \psi \in H^1(\mathcal{G}_2).$$

The minimum of the functional E_{NLS} among functions of $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ with squared L^2 -norm equal to $m > 0$ is given (up to phase and translation) by

$$\phi_m(x) = \frac{m}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\cosh(mx/4)}, \quad (35)$$

and

$$E_{\text{NLS}}(\phi_m) = -\frac{m^3}{96}.$$

In order to simulate the two semi-infinite edges originated from the central vertex, we consider two finite edges of length 40. The graph is presented on Figure 9 (left).

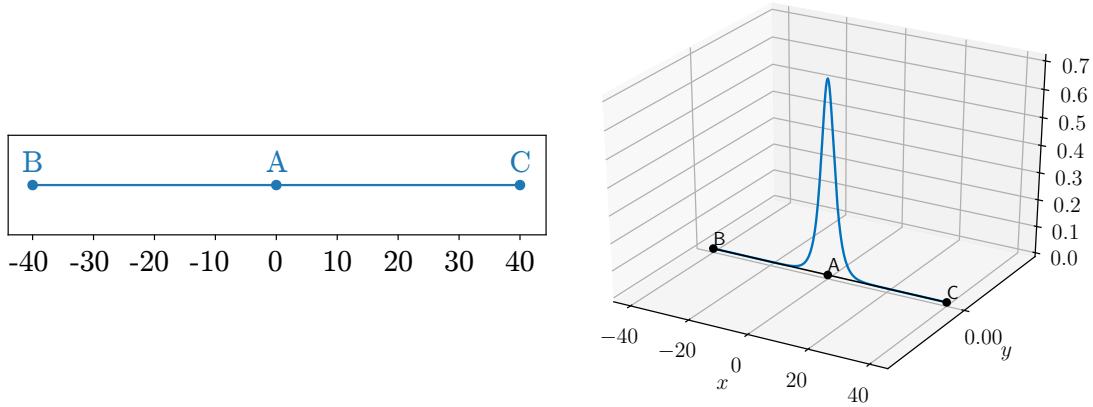


FIGURE 9. Two-edges graph (left) and the exact solution $\phi_m(x)$ for $m = 2$ (right)

We discretize each edge with $N_e = 4000$ nodes and set homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions at the external vertices (B and C on Figure 9). The time step is $\delta t = 10^{-2}$. The mass is $m = 2$. The exact solution is plotted on Figure 9 (right). The initial datum is chosen as a Gaussian of mass $m/2$ on each edge, namely

$$\psi_0(x) = \sqrt{\frac{10m}{\sqrt{5\pi}}} e^{-10x^2}.$$

We plot on Figure 10 both the exact solution ϕ_m (35) and the numerical one $\phi_{m,\text{num}}$ obtained after 3000 iterations (left), as well as the error $|\phi_m - \phi_{m,\text{num}}|$ (right). We obtain a very close numerical solution. Since the

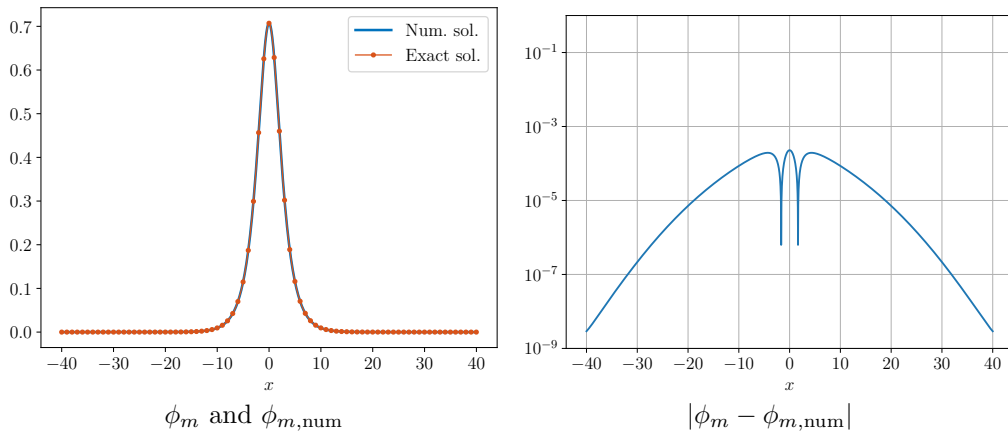


FIGURE 10. Comparison between ϕ_m and $\phi_{m,\text{num}}$

initial data is symmetric and centered on 0, our solution is also symmetric and centered on 0.

The (BEFD) method allows to compute the exact energy and show that the scheme is energy diminishing. We plot in Figure 11 the evolution of the numerical energy using (33) and the comparison with the exact energy. The scheme is clearly energy diminishing and we obtain a very good agreement with the exact energy.

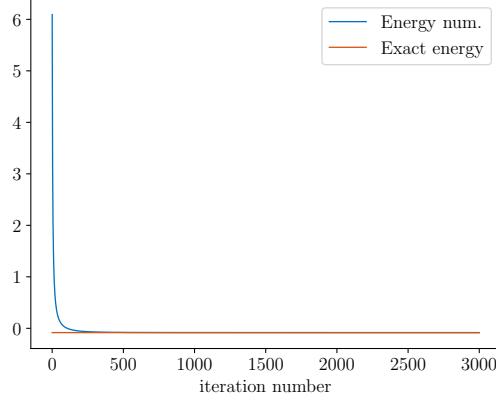


FIGURE 11. Evolution of the energy when computing the ground state of (34) for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ compared to E_{NLS} .

5.1.2. δ -condition. We consider now a δ -condition at the central vertex A of the graph \mathcal{G}_2 . The unknown $\psi_\delta = (\psi_{\delta,1}, \psi_{\delta,2})^T$ is the collection of $\psi_{\delta,i}$ living on each edge $i = 1, 2$. Recall that the boundary conditions at A are

$$\psi_{\delta,1}(0) = \psi_{\delta,2}(0), \quad \psi'_{\delta,1}(0) + \psi'_{\delta,2}(0) = \alpha \psi_{\delta,1}(0).$$

The parameter α is interpreted as the strength of the δ potential and we focus on the attractive case ($\alpha < 0$). The mass and energy are

$$M(\psi_\delta) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^i} |\psi_{\delta,i}(x_i)|^2 dx_i,$$

and

$$E_\delta(\psi_\delta) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^i} \frac{|\psi'_{\delta,i}(x_i)|^2}{2} - \frac{|\psi_{\delta,i}(x_i)|^4}{4} dx_i + \frac{\alpha}{4} |\psi_{\delta,i}(0)|^2 \right).$$

Explicit ground state solutions were provided in [25] in the cubic case (see also [3, 8] for the general case). Define a by

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{|\alpha|}{2\sqrt{\omega}} \right),$$

and define the function $\phi_\delta = (\phi_{\delta,1}, \phi_{\delta,2})$ by

$$\phi_{\delta,i}(x_i) = \frac{\sqrt{2\omega}}{\cosh \left(\sqrt{\omega} \left(x_i - \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} a \right) \right)}.$$

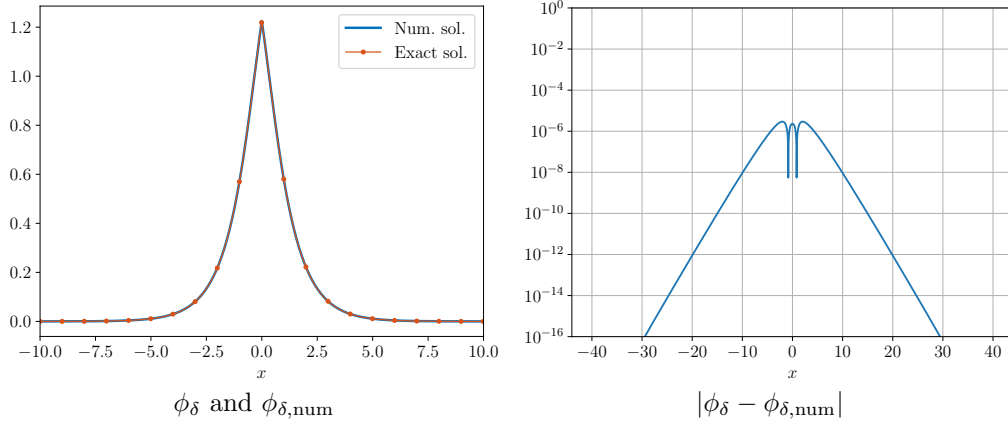
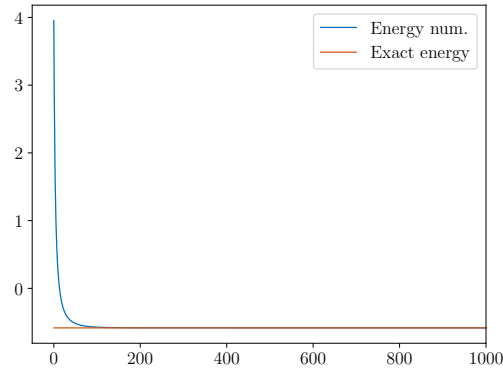
The mass of ϕ_δ is explicitly given by

$$m_\delta = M(\phi_\delta) = 4\sqrt{\omega} + 2\alpha,$$

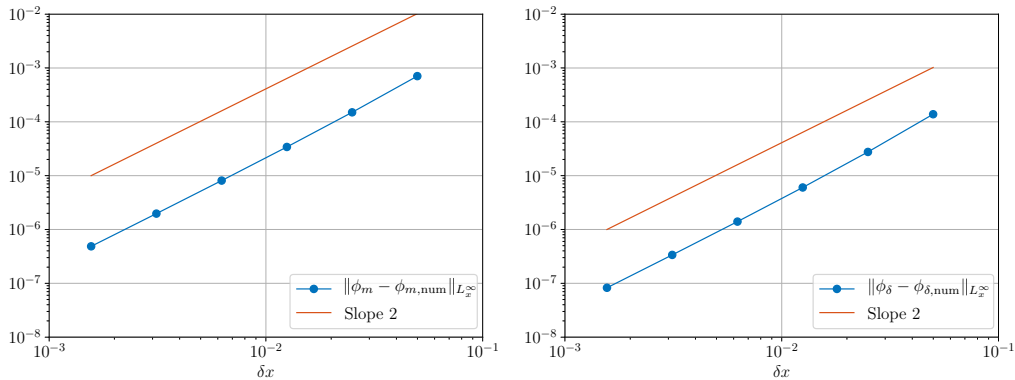
and the function ϕ_δ has been constructed so that it is the minimizer of $E_\delta(\psi_\delta)$ with constrained mass m_δ . The energy might be explicitly calculated :

$$E_\delta(\phi_\delta) = -\frac{2}{3}\omega^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\alpha^3}{12} = -\frac{m_\delta^3}{96} + \frac{m_\delta^2\alpha}{16} - \frac{m_\delta\alpha^2}{8}.$$

Like in the previous section, we apply the (BEFD) method to compute the ground state. We take the same numerical parameters concerning the mesh size and the approximation graph of Figure 9 (left). The numerical solution compared to the exact one with $\omega = 1$, $\alpha = -1$ and therefore mass $m_\delta = 2$ is presented on Figure 12 (left). The initial data are Gaussian on both edges equal to $\psi_0(x_i) = \rho e^{-10x_i^2}$, $i = 1, 2$, with $\rho > 0$ such that $M(\psi_0) = m_\delta$. In order to focus close to the vertex A , we choose to plot these solutions on $[-10, 10]$. Once again, the numerical solution is very close to the exact ground state. A closer look on the error function $|\phi_\delta - \phi_{\delta,\text{num}}|$ in logarithmic scale (see Figure 12, right) confirms the accuracy of the numerical solution. Finally, we plot the evolution of the energy on Figure 13. We restrict ourselves to 1000 iterations on the horizontal axis since the convergence is really fast. The agreement with the exact energy is notable.

FIGURE 12. Comparison of ϕ_δ and $\phi_{\delta,\text{num}}$ for δ interaction, $\omega = 1$ and $\alpha = -1$.FIGURE 13. Evolution of the energy when computing the ground state of (34) with δ condition compared to E_δ .

Using the exact solutions when considering Kirchhoff and δ conditions, we are able to evaluate the order of the numerical scheme with respect to the spatial mesh size. As it was described in Section 4.2, the scheme should be of second order in space. To confirm this, we make various simulations for different mesh sizes δx and present the results in Figure 14 for both Kirchhoff and δ conditions. In the two cases, the order of convergence is 2, as expected.

FIGURE 14. Convergence curves for Kirchhoff (left) and δ (right) conditions.

5.1.3. δ' -condition. The δ' -condition on star graph is usually defined by interchanging functions and their derivatives in the definition of the δ -condition (see e.g. [16]). We prefer here to use the concept of δ' on the graph

corresponding to the δ' interaction on the line, and give a precise definition in what follows. As in the previous section, the unknown $\psi_{\delta'} = (\psi_{\delta',1}, \psi_{\delta',2})^T$ is the collection of $\psi_{\delta',i}$ living on each edge $i = 1, 2$. The boundary conditions at A are

$$\psi_{\delta',1}(0) = \psi_{\delta',2}(0) + \beta\psi'_{\delta',2}(0), \quad \psi'_{\delta',1}(0) + \psi'_{\delta',2}(0) = 0, \quad (36)$$

with $\beta > 0$. The mass and energy are

$$M(\psi_{\delta'}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^+} |\psi_{\delta',i}(x_i)|^2 dx_i$$

and

$$E_{\delta'}(\psi_{\delta'}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^+} \left(\frac{|\psi'_{\delta',i}(x_i)|^2}{2} - \frac{|\psi_{\delta',i}(x_i)|^4}{4} \right) dx_i - \frac{1}{2\beta} |\psi_{\delta',2}(0) - \psi_{\delta',1}(0)|.$$

Explicit ground state solutions are provided in [8]. Let us consider the transcendental system

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)} + \frac{\tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_-)}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_-)} = 0, \\ \frac{1}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)} + \frac{1}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_-)} = \beta\sqrt{\omega} \frac{\tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)}. \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

We are looking for real solutions such that

$$x_- < 0 < x_+.$$

When $4/\beta^2 < \omega \leq 8/\beta^2$, there exists a unique couple $(-\bar{x}, \bar{x})$ solution to (37), where \bar{x} is given by

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{2}{\beta\sqrt{\omega}} \right).$$

When $8/\beta^2 < \omega < +\infty$, in addition to the symmetric couple $(-\bar{x}, \bar{x})$ previously given, we have another, asymmetric, not explicit, unique, couple $(\tilde{x}_-, \tilde{x}_+) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that

$$\tilde{x}_- < 0 < \tilde{x}_+ < |\tilde{x}_-|.$$

For brevity in notation, we define

$$(x_-, x_+) = \begin{cases} (-\bar{x}, \bar{x}) & \text{if } 4/\beta^2 < \omega \leq 8/\beta^2, \\ (\tilde{x}_-, \tilde{x}_+) & \text{if } 8/\beta^2 < \omega < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

The ground state in both cases is given (up to a phase factor) by

$$\phi_{\delta'}(x) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{2\omega}/\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}(x_1 + x_-)), & x_1 \in [0, +\infty), \\ \sqrt{2\omega}/\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}(x_2 + x_+)), & x_2 \in [0, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

When $4/\beta^2 < \omega \leq 8/\beta^2$, the ground state of (34) with boundary condition (36) minimizing the energy $E_{\delta'}$ with fixed mass $M(\phi_{\delta'})$ is an odd function. When $8/\beta^2 < \omega < +\infty$, the ground state is asymmetric.

When $4/\beta^2 < \omega \leq 8/\beta^2$, since $\bar{x} = |x_{\pm}|$, the mass and energy are equal to

$$M(\phi_{\delta'}) = 4\sqrt{\omega} - \frac{8}{\beta}, \quad E_{\delta'}(\phi_{\delta'}) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{8}{\beta^3} - \omega^{3/2} \right).$$

If $8/\beta^2 < \omega < +\infty$, the mass and energy are less explicit and are equal to

$$M_{\delta'}(\phi_{\delta'}) = 2\sqrt{\omega}(2 + \tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_-) - \tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\delta'}(\phi_{\delta'}) &= \frac{\omega^{3/2}}{3} \left(-2 - 3(\tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_-) - \tanh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2(\tanh^3(\sqrt{\omega}x_-) - \tanh^3(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\omega}{\beta} \left(\frac{1}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_-)} + \frac{1}{\cosh(\sqrt{\omega}x_+)} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

The parameters for the numerical simulations are $\beta = 1$, $\delta t = 10^{-2}$ and we keep 4000 nodes per edges to discretize the two-edges graph (see Figure 9, left). The initial data are Gaussian on both edges but contrary to δ -condition, we select a different sign for the two edges (to increase the convergence speed). Namely, $\psi_0(x_1) = -\rho e^{-10x_1^2}$ and $\psi_0(x_2) = \rho e^{-10x_2^2}$, with $\rho > 0$ such that $M_{\delta}(\psi_0) = M_{\delta'}(\phi_{\delta'})$. In order to simulate both odd and asymmetric

ground states, we select respectively $\omega = 6$ and $\omega = 16$. The exact and numerical solutions are plotted in Figure 15. When looking to the comparison in logarithmic scale (see Figure 16), we see that we obtain a very

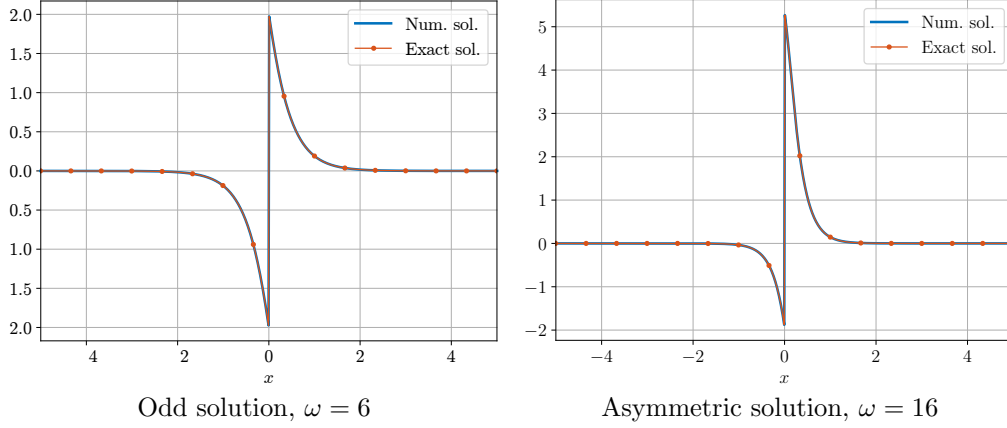


FIGURE 15. Comparison of numerical solutions to ground states for δ' interaction, $\beta = 1$

good agreement with the exact solutions. We note that the evolution of the energy (see Figure 17) during the

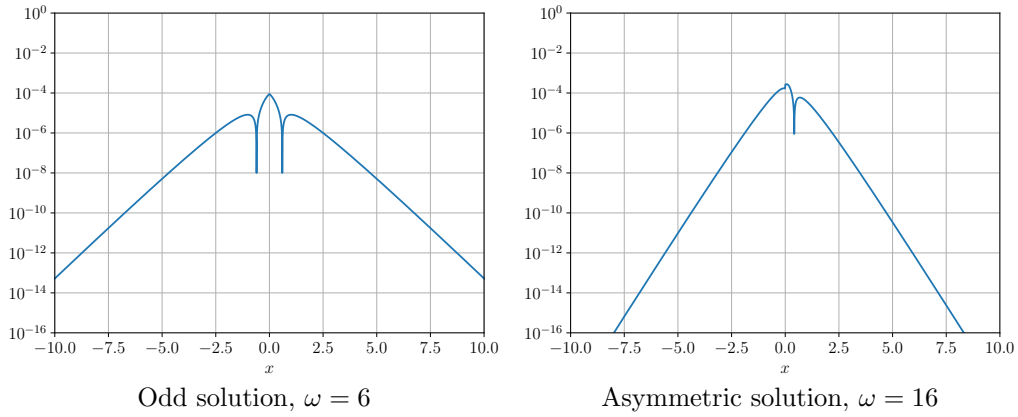


FIGURE 16. Comparison in logarithmic scale of numerical solutions to ground states for δ' interaction, $\beta = 1$

minimization process for the asymmetric case is not strictly monotone. After a first plateau, the algorithm allows to obtain the global minimum (second plateau).

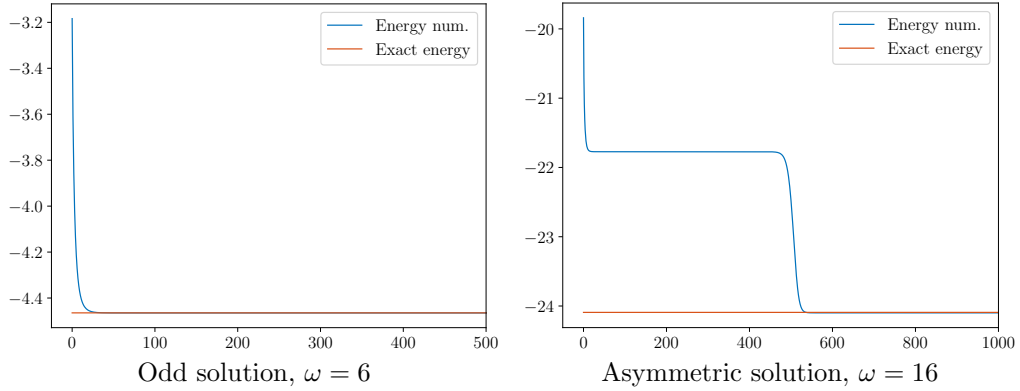


FIGURE 17. Evolution of the energy when computing the ground state of (34) with δ' condition compared to $E_{\delta'}(\phi_{\delta'})$.

5.2. General non-compact graphs with Kirchhoff condition. We consider the computation of ground states on non-compact graphs not satisfying Assumption 2.3 (H). We focus on the signpost and tower of bubbles graphs. Beside the fact that they exist, little is known about minimizers. Our numerical algorithm is an easy to use tool to provide conjectures on the qualitative behavior of ground states on metric graphs.

5.2.1. Signpost graph. We now consider a signpost graph (see Figure 5). We wish to compute a stationary state of the NLS equation (34). The graph has the following dimensions: the line segment is equal to 2 and the perimeter of the loop is 4. The initial mass is taken to be 1. Concerning the length of the main line (supposedly very large), it is set to 100. On the discretization side, we set the total number of grid points to 5000. Furthermore, the time step is fixed to 10^{-2} with a total number of iteration equal to 5000.

The resulting stationary state is shown in Figures 18 and 19. We can see that it is localized in the loop and the line segment and decreases slowly along the main line.

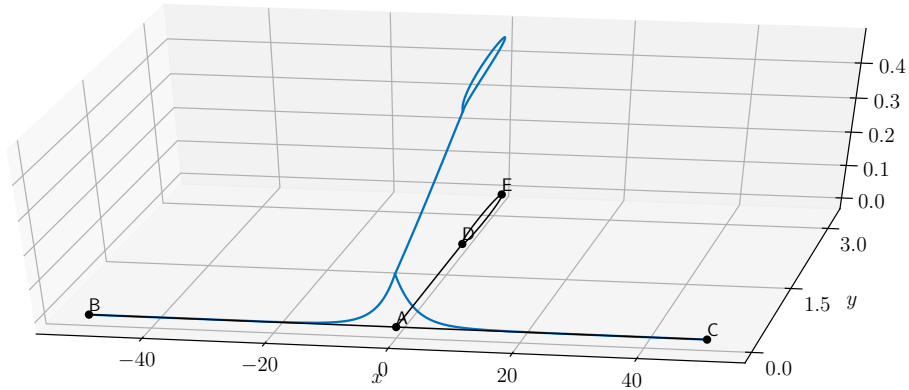


FIGURE 18. The numerical ground state on the signpost graph

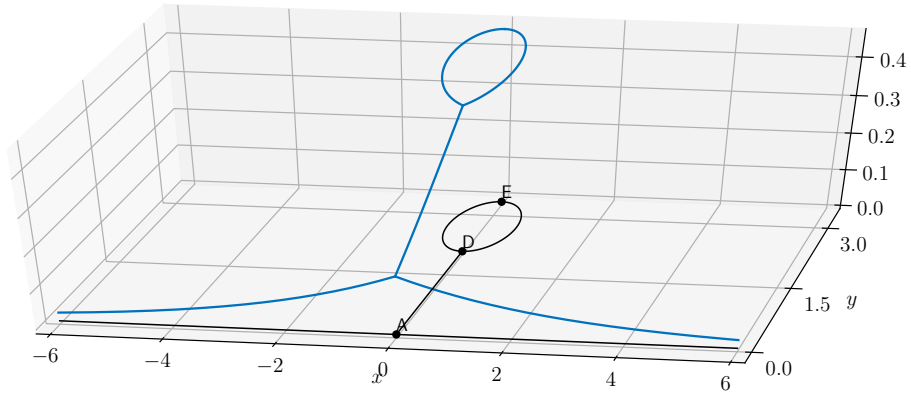


FIGURE 19. Zoom of the numerical ground state on the signpost graph

5.2.2. *Tower of bubbles graph.* Finally, we have computed a stationary state for the tower of bubbles graph, with 2 bubbles. The graph is characterized by the following dimensions: the top bubble has a perimeter of 8 and the one of the bottom loop is set to 4. The main line, which is suppose to be very large, has a length of 100. The initial mass is taken to be 1. The space discretization is set by fixing a total number of grid points to 10000 and, for the time discretization, we have the time step set to 10^{-2} for a total number of iterations of 10000.

We obtain the stationary state depicted in Figure 20 and 21. It is clear that, as for the signpost graph, the ground state is localized in the two bubbles and decreases slowly along the main line.

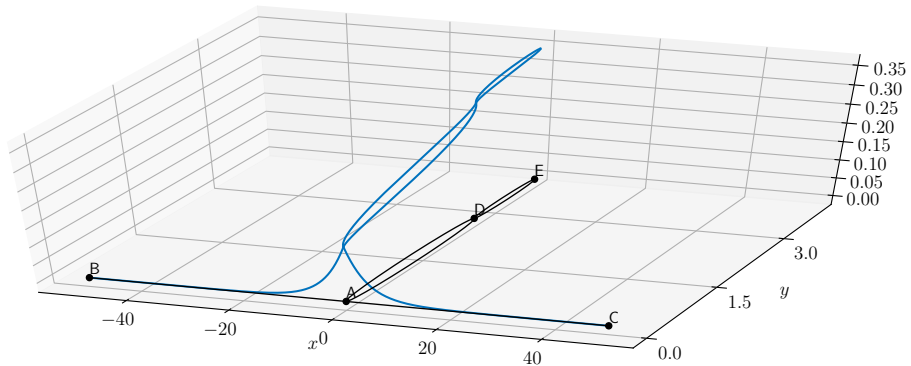


FIGURE 20. The numerical ground state on the tower of bubbles graph

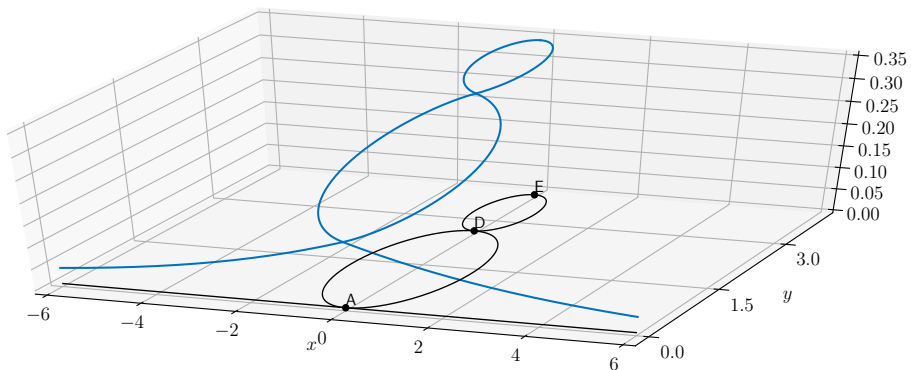


FIGURE 21. Zoom of the numerical ground state on the tower of bubbles graph

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