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# Existence of orthogonal domain walls in Bénard-Rayleigh convection

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## Abstract

In Bénard-Rayleigh convection we consider the pattern defect in orthogonal domain walls connecting a set of convective rolls with another set of rolls orthogonal to the first set. This is understood as an heteroclinic orbit of a reversible system where the  $x$  - coordinate plays the role of time. This appears as a perturbation of the heteroclinic orbit proved to exist in a reduced 6-dimensional system studied by a variational method in [2], and analytically in [8]. We then prove the existence of the heteroclinic connection between orthogonal sets of rolls, completing the result of [2].

Key words: Reversible dynamical systems, Bifurcations, Heteroclinic connection, Domain walls in convection

## 1 Introduction

The Bénard-Rayleigh convection problem is a classical problem in fluid mechanics. It concerns the flow of a three-dimensional viscous fluid layer situated between two horizontal parallel plates and heated from below. Upon increasing the difference of temperature between the two plates, the simple conduction state loses stability at a critical value of the temperature difference corresponding to a critical value  $\mathcal{R}_c$  of the Rayleigh number. Beyond the instability threshold, a convective regime develops in which patterns are formed, such as convective rolls, hexagons, or squares [9]. Observed patterns are often accompanied by defects as for instance domain walls which occur between rolls with different orientations. We refer to the works [1, 10], and the references therein, for experimental and analytical results, and detailed descriptions of these patterns and defects.

Mathematically, the governing equations are the Navier-Stokes equations coupled with an equation for the temperature, and completed by boundary conditions at the two plates. Observed patterns are then found as particular

steady solutions of these equations. In [4] and [5] Haragus and Iooss handled the full governing equations and proved, for various boundary conditions, the existence of symmetric domain walls in convection.

Very recently, the existence of orthogonal domain walls has been studied by Buffoni et al [2], where the authors handle the full governing equations, showing that the study leads to a small perturbation of the reduced system of amplitude equations in  $\mathbb{R}^6$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{(4)} &= A(1 - A^2 - gB^2) \\ B'' &= \varepsilon^2 B(-1 + gA^2 + B^2). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

By a variational argument Boris Buffoni et al [2] prove the existence of an heteroclinic orbit, for any  $g > 1$ , and  $\varepsilon$  small enough, such that

$$\begin{aligned} A_*(x), B_*(x) &> 0, \\ (A_*(x), B_*(x)) &\rightarrow \begin{cases} M_- = (1, 0) \text{ as } x \rightarrow -\infty \\ M_+ = (0, 1) \text{ as } x \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

This orbit is expected to represent the connection between a set of convecting rolls parallel to the  $x$  direction, with a set of orthogonal rolls. Unfortunately, this type of elegant proof does not allow to prove the persistence of such heteroclinic curve under reversible perturbations of the vector field. Our purpose here is to use the analytic results of [8] for proving its persistence applied to orthogonal domain walls in Bénard-Rayleigh convection. It should be noticed that even though the present analysis looks similar to the one made in [4] and [5], it really needs serious adaptation since, here we lose the symmetry of the wall defect, which plays an important role in [4] and [5].

Starting from a formulation of the steady governing equations as an infinite-dimensional dynamical system in which the horizontal coordinate  $x$  plays the role of evolutionary variable (spatial dynamics), a center manifold reduction is performed, which leads to a 12-dimensional reduced reversible dynamical system (reducing to 8-dimensional  $(\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{C}^2)$ , after restricting to solutions with reflection symmetry  $y \rightarrow -y$ ). A normal form up to cubic order for this reduced system is obtained in [2], which, after some calculations and rescaling (see Appendix A.1) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} A_0^{(4)} &= k_- A_0'' + A_0 \left(1 - \frac{k_-^2}{4} - A_0^2 - g|B_0|^2\right) + \widehat{f}, \\ B_0'' &= \varepsilon^2 B_0(-1 + gA_0^2 + |B_0|^2) + \widehat{g}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

with additional cubic terms of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{f}_0 &= id_1 \varepsilon A_0 (B_0 \overline{B_0}' - \overline{B_0} B_0') + \varepsilon^2 [d_3 A_0'' + d_4 A_0^2 A_0'' + d_2 A_0 A_0'^2 + d_6 A_0 |B_0|^2 \\ &\quad + d_7 A_0' (B_0 \overline{B_0}' + \overline{B_0} B_0') + d_5 A_0'' |B_0|^2] + id_8 \varepsilon^3 A_0'' (B_0 \overline{B_0}' - \overline{B_0} B_0') + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{g}_0 &= \varepsilon^3 [ic_0 B_0' + ic_1 B_0' |A_0|^2 + ic_2 B_0' |B_0|^2 + ic_3 B_0^2 \overline{B_0}' + ic_9 B_0 A_0 A_0'] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^4 [c_4 B_0' (B_0 \overline{B_0}' - \overline{B_0} B_0') + c_5 B_0 A_0 A_0'' + c_6 B_0 A_0'^2 + c_7 B_0' A_0 A_0'] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^5 [ic_8 B_0 A_0 A_0''' + ic_7 B_0' A_0 A_0'' + ic_{10} B_0' A_0'^2 + ic_{11} B_0 A_0' A_0'' + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6)], \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where parameters are defined as (see A.1)

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon^4 &\sim \mathcal{R}^{1/2} - \mathcal{R}_c^{1/2}, \quad \mathcal{R} \text{ Rayleigh number,} \\ &k_c(1 + \varepsilon^2 k_-) \text{ wave number in } y \text{ direction,}\end{aligned}$$

coefficients  $c_j, d_j$  are real and

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{f} &= \widehat{f}_0 + \widehat{f}_1 \\ \widehat{g} &= \widehat{g}_0 + \widehat{g}_1,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{f}_1 &= \varepsilon^4 \mathcal{O}[|X|(|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + \varepsilon^4)^2], \\ \widehat{g}_1 &= \varepsilon^6 \mathcal{O}[|Y|(|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + \varepsilon^4)^2],\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}X &= (A_0, A'_0, A''_0, A'''_0)^t \in \mathbb{R}^4, \\ Y &= (B_0, B'_0)^t \in \mathbb{C}^2.\end{aligned}$$

Moreover the system (2) commutes with the reversibility symmetry  $S_1$  :

$$(A_0, A'_0, A''_0, A'''_0, B_0, B'_0) \mapsto (A_0, -A'_0, A''_0, -A'''_0, \overline{B_0}, -\overline{B'_0}),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}A_0^{(4)} &\text{ is odd in } X, \\ B_0'' &\text{ is even in } X, \text{ cancels for } Y = 0,\end{aligned}$$

which results from the equivariance of the original system under the shift by half of a wave length in the  $y$  direction (fixing the symmetry  $y \mapsto -y$ ), from the fact that the bidimensional convective rolls parallel to the  $x$  - axis (hence independent of  $x$ ) correspond to  $Y = 0$ . The estimates for  $\widehat{f}_1$  and  $\widehat{g}_1$  result from the property of the normal form which does not contain terms of degree 4 in  $(X, Y)$ , and from the inequality

$$(a + b)^4 \leq 4(a^2 + b^2)^2 \text{ for } a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**Remark 1** Notice that the above reduction is valid for the three classical boundary conditions for the Bénard-Rayleigh convection problem: rigid-rigid, free-free, free-rigid.

**Remark 2** Notice that the system (2) becomes just the system (1) for  $k_- = \widehat{f} = \widehat{g} = 0$ , and  $B_0$  real.

**Remark 3** Notice also that the high order terms of size  $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4)$  for  $A_0^{(4)}$  and  $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6)$  for  $B_0''$  are functions of  $e^{\pm i \frac{x}{2\varepsilon}}$ . This is due to the fact that  $B_0 e^{i \frac{x}{2\varepsilon}}$  is the original amplitude of the  $Y$  mode (see (54)).

Let us give here the results obtained in [8]:

**Theorem 4** *Let us choose  $0 < \delta_0 < 1/3$ , then for  $\delta_0 \leq \delta \leq 0.825$ ,  $\eta_0$  such that for  $\varepsilon$  small enough with  $\alpha = \varepsilon^{2/7}$ , where  $0 < \alpha = [(1 + \delta^2)\eta_0^2 - 1]^{1/2}$ , the 3-dim unstable manifold of  $M_-$  intersects transversally the 3-dim stable manifold of  $M_+$ . The connecting curve  $(A_*, B_*)(x)$  which is obtained is locally unique (it is the only curve for this intersection). Moreover its dependency in parameters  $(\varepsilon, \delta)$  is analytic. In addition we have  $B_*(x)$  and  $B'_*(x) > 0$  on  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ , the principal part of  $B_*(x)$  being given*

i) for  $x \in (-\infty, 0]$ , by

$$\begin{aligned} B_*(x) &= \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{\delta^2}{2})^{1/2} \cosh(x_0 - \varepsilon\delta x)}, \\ \cosh x_0 &= \frac{1}{B_{00}(1 + \frac{\delta^2}{2})^{1/2}}, \\ B_{00} &= B_*(0) = (1 - \eta_0^2 \delta^2)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

ii) for  $x \in [0, +\infty)$ , by

$$B_*(x) = \frac{\tanh(\varepsilon x / \sqrt{2}) + B_{00}}{1 + B_{00} \tanh(\varepsilon x / \sqrt{2})}.$$

For  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  we have  $(A_* - 1, A'_*, A''_*, A'''_*, B_*, B'_*) \rightarrow 0$  at least as  $e^{\varepsilon\delta x}$ , while for  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $(A_*, A'_*, A''_*, A'''_*) \rightarrow 0$  at least as  $-\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}x$ , and  $(B_* - 1, B'_*) \rightarrow 0$  at least as  $e^{-\sqrt{2}\varepsilon x}$ .

**Corollary 5** *For  $x \in (-\infty, 0]$  there exists  $c > 0$  independent of  $\varepsilon$  such that for the heteroclinic curve*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha|A'_*| + |A_* A'_*| + |A''_*| + |A'''_*| &\leq c\varepsilon e^{2\varepsilon\delta x}, \\ B_*^2(x) &\leq (B_{00}^2 + c\varepsilon)e^{2\varepsilon\delta x}, \\ |B'_*(x)| &\leq c\varepsilon e^{\varepsilon\delta x}. \end{aligned}$$

**Corollary 6** *For  $x \in [0, +\infty)$  there exists  $c > 0$  independent of  $\varepsilon$  such that for the heteroclinic curve*

$$\begin{aligned} |A_*^{(m)}(x)| &\leq c\alpha e^{-\frac{\delta^{1/2}x}{\sqrt{2}}}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \\ |B_*(x) - 1| &\leq ce^{-\sqrt{2}\varepsilon x}, \quad |B'_*(x)| \leq c\varepsilon e^{-\sqrt{2}\varepsilon x}. \end{aligned}$$

We intend to prove the following

**Proposition 7** *Except for a finite number of values of  $g = 1 + \delta^2$  and for  $\varepsilon$  such that Theorem 4 applies, the heteroclinic solution connecting an equilibrium at  $-\infty$  (representing convective rolls parallel to  $x$  - axis) and a periodic solution at  $+\infty$  (representing convective rolls orthogonal to the previous ones), persists*

as a one-parameter family of orthogonal domain walls, provided that certain conditions on coefficients of the cubic normal form (see (45) and (47)) are realized (see 48, 50, 51). The wave numbers of limiting periodic convective rolls are linked by a one parameter family of relationships depending on  $\varepsilon$  (the amplitude of rolls being of order  $\varepsilon^2$ ) (see Remark 15).

**Remark 8** The wave numbers of the sets of rolls at  $-\infty$  and at  $+\infty$  differ in general. This is a major difference with the symmetric case (of non orthogonal walls) treated in [4] and [5].

**Remark 9** Values of  $\delta$  such that  $0.476 \leq \delta$  include values obtained for  $\delta$  in the Bénard-Rayleigh convection problem where  $g$  is function of the Prandtl number  $\mathcal{P}$  (see [4]). With rigid-rigid, rigid-free, or free-free boundaries the minimum values of  $g$  are respectively ( $g_{\min} = 1.227, 1.332, 1.423$ ) corresponding to  $\delta_{\min} = 0.476, 0.576, 0.650$ . The restriction in Theorem 4 corresponds to  $1 < g \leq 1.680$ . The eligible values for the Prandtl number are respectively  $\mathcal{P} > 0.7404, > 0.9125, > 1.332$ .

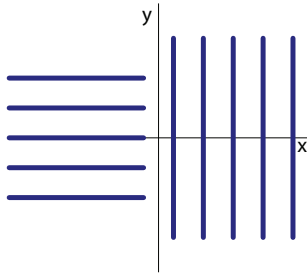


Figure 1: Orthogonal domain wall

## 2 Setting of the perturbed system

Since we leave now some freedom to the wave numbers, as well in the  $y$  direction, as in the  $x$  direction, the "end points" of the expected heteroclinic are no longer  $(1, 0)$  at  $-\infty$ , and the circle  $(0, e^{i\phi})$  at  $+\infty$ . In fact the classical study of steady convective rolls, shows that these should be respectively  $(A_0^{(-\infty)}(k_-), 0)$  and  $(0, B_0^{(+\infty)}(\omega, x))$  (see [3] section 4.3.3, or [4] sections 2 and 6.2, and Appendix A.2). We have indeed

$$\begin{aligned} (A_0^{(-\infty)})^2 &= 1 - \frac{k_-^2}{4} + \sigma_0 \varepsilon^2 k_- + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2 k_-^3), \\ 1 - (A_0^{(-\infty)}) &\stackrel{def}{=} -\frac{\tilde{\omega}_-^2}{2}, \quad \tilde{\omega}_-^2 = \frac{k_-^2}{4} - \sigma_0 \varepsilon^2 k_- + \mathcal{O}[k_-^2 (|k_-| + \varepsilon^2)^2], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{i\frac{x}{2\varepsilon}} B_0^{(+\infty)}(\omega, x) &= r_0 e^{i\omega x} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6) \\
\omega \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \tilde{\omega}_+ &= \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2 k_+}{2\varepsilon} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^7), \\
B_0^{(+\infty)} e^{-i\varepsilon \tilde{\omega}_+ x} &= C_0^{(+\infty)} + iD_0^{(+\infty)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
r_0^2 &= 1 - \frac{k_+^2}{4} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2 |k_+| + \varepsilon^4) = 1 - \mathcal{O}[(|\tilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^2], \\
C_0^{(+\infty)} &= r_0 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6), \quad \text{oscil. part}(C_0^{(+\infty)}) = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6), \\
D_0^{(+\infty)} &= \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6).
\end{aligned}$$

**Remark 10** The coefficient  $\sigma_0$  introduced in the expression of  $(A_0^{(-\infty)})^2$  depends on the Prandtl number.

Let us set

$$B_0 e^{-i\tilde{\omega}_+ x} = C_0 + iD_0,$$

then (2) becomes

$$A_0^{(4)} = k_- A_0'' + A_0 \left[ 1 - \frac{k_-^2}{4} - A_0^2 - g(C_0^2 + D_0^2) \right] + f \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_0'' &= 2\varepsilon \tilde{\omega}_+ D_0' + \varepsilon^2 C_0 (-1 + \tilde{\omega}_+^2 + gA_0^2 + C_0^2 + D_0^2) + g_r \quad (6) \\
D_0'' &= -2\varepsilon \tilde{\omega}_+ C_0' + \varepsilon^2 D_0 (-1 + \tilde{\omega}_+^2 + gA_0^2 + C_0^2 + D_0^2) + g_i
\end{aligned}$$

with

$$f = \hat{f}, \quad g_r + ig_i = \hat{g} e^{-i\tilde{\omega}_+ x},$$

and where the exponential factor disappears in the cubic part when we replace  $B_0$  by  $(C_0 + iD_0)e^{i\tilde{\omega}_+ x}$ . Let us define

$$\begin{aligned}
f &= f_0(\varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y}) + f_1(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y}) \\
g_r &= g_{r0}(\varepsilon, X, Y, \bar{Y}) + g_{r1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y}) \\
g_i &= g_{i0}(\varepsilon, X, Y, \bar{Y}) + g_{i1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y}),
\end{aligned}$$

where  $f_0, g_{r0}, g_{i0}$  come only from cubic terms of the normal form in (2), and where  $f_1, g_{r1}, g_{i1}$  are  $2\pi$ -periodic in  $\omega x$ , smooth in their arguments, and satisfy estimates

$$\begin{aligned}
|f_1(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y})| &\leq c\varepsilon^4 |X| (|X|^2 + |Y|^2)^2 \\
|g_{r1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y})| + |g_{i1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, X, Y, \bar{Y})| &\leq c\varepsilon^6 |Y| (|X|^2 + |Y|^2)^2,
\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= (A_0, A_0', A_0'', A_0''') \\
Y &= (C_0 + iD_0, C_0' + iD_0').
\end{aligned}$$

Then we have from (3), (4):

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 = & d_1\varepsilon A_0(C_0D'_0 - D_0C'_0) + d_2\varepsilon^2 A_0A_0'' + d_3\varepsilon^2 A_0'' \\ & + d_4\varepsilon^2 A_0^2A_0'' + d_5\varepsilon^2 A_0''(C_0^2 + D_0^2) + d_6\varepsilon^2 A_0(C_0'^2 + D_0'^2) + \\ & + d_7\varepsilon^2 A_0'(C_0C'_0 + D_0D'_0) + d_8\varepsilon^3 A_0''(C_0D'_0 - D_0C'_0) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{r0} + ig_{i0} = & i\varepsilon^3(C'_0 + iD'_0)[c_0 + c_1A_0^2 + c_2(C_0^2 + D_0^2)] \\ & + \varepsilon^3c_3(C_0 + iD_0)(C_0D'_0 - D_0C'_0) + i\varepsilon^3c_9(C_0 + iD_0)A_0A'_0 \\ & + \varepsilon^4c_4(C'_0 + iD'_0)(C_0D'_0 - D_0C'_0) + c_5\varepsilon^4A_0A_0''(C_0 + iD_0) \\ & + \varepsilon^4[c_6A_0'^2(C_0 + iD_0) + c_7A_0A'_0(C'_0 + iD'_0)] \\ & + i\varepsilon^5(C'_0 + iD'_0)(c_7A_0A_0'' + c_{10}A_0'^2) \\ & + i\varepsilon^5(C_0 + iD_0)(c_8A_0A_0''' + c_{11}A'_0A_0'') + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Now, let us set

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= A_* + \widetilde{A}_0 \\ C_0 &= B_* + \widetilde{C}_0 \\ D_0 &= \widetilde{D}_0 \end{aligned}$$

where we observe that we expect

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{A}_0 \underset{x=-\infty}{\rightarrow} A_0^{(-\infty)} - 1 &= -\frac{\widetilde{\omega}_-^2}{2} \\ \widetilde{C}_0 + i\widetilde{D}_0 \underset{x=+\infty}{\rightarrow} C_0^{(+\infty)} + iD_0^{(+\infty)} - 1 &\sim -\frac{(\widetilde{\omega}_+ + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2))^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Then (5,6) becomes the "perturbed system"

$$\mathcal{M}_g(\widetilde{A}_0, \widetilde{C}_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -k_-(A_*'' + \widetilde{A}_0'') + \frac{k_-^2}{4}(A_* + \widetilde{A}_0) + \widetilde{\phi}_0 \\ \frac{2\widetilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon}\widetilde{D}_0' + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2(B_* + \widetilde{C}_0) + \widetilde{\psi}_{0r} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_g\widetilde{D}_0 = -\frac{2\widetilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon}(B_*' + \widetilde{C}_0') + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2\widetilde{D}_0 + \widetilde{\psi}_{0i}, \quad (10)$$

where linear operators  $\mathcal{M}_g$  and  $\mathcal{L}_g$  are defined as

$$\mathcal{M}_g \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -A^{(4)} + (1 - 3A_*^2 - gB_*^2)A - 2gA_*B_*C \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}C'' + (1 - gA_*^2 - 3B_*^2)C - 2gA_*B_*A \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_g D = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}D'' + (1 - gA_*^2 - B_*^2)D, \quad (12)$$

and where  $\widetilde{\phi}_0, \widetilde{\psi}_{0r}, \widetilde{\psi}_{0i}$  are smooth functions of  $(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{\omega}_+, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y})$  where

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{X} &= (\widetilde{A}_0, \widetilde{A}_0', \widetilde{A}_0'', \widetilde{A}_0''') \\ \widetilde{Y} &= (\widetilde{C}_0, \widetilde{D}_0, \widetilde{C}_0', \widetilde{D}_0') \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\phi}_0 &= \widetilde{\phi}_{00}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) + \widetilde{\phi}_{01}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) \\
\widetilde{\psi}_{0r} &= \widetilde{\psi}_{0r0}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) + \widetilde{\psi}_{0r1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) \\
\widetilde{\psi}_{0i} &= \widetilde{\psi}_{0i0}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) + \widetilde{\psi}_{0i1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\widetilde{\phi}_{01}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y})| &\leq c\varepsilon^4 \\
|\widetilde{\psi}_{0r1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y})| + |\widetilde{\psi}_{0i1}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y})| &\leq c\varepsilon^4.
\end{aligned}$$

More precisely, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\phi}_{00}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) &= 3A_*\widetilde{A}_0^2 + \widetilde{A}_0^3 + 2gB_*\widetilde{A}_0\widetilde{C}_0 \\
&\quad + g(A_* + \widetilde{A}_0)(\widetilde{C}_0^2 + \widetilde{D}_0^2) + f_{00},
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\psi}_{0r0}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) &= 2gA_*\widetilde{A}_0\widetilde{C}_0 + gB_*\widetilde{A}_0^2 + 2B_*\widetilde{C}_0^2 + g\widetilde{A}_0^2\widetilde{C}_0 \\
&\quad + (B_* + \widetilde{C}_0)(\widetilde{C}_0^2 + \widetilde{D}_0^2) + g_{00r},
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\psi}_{0i0}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) &= 2gA_*\widetilde{A}_0\widetilde{D}_0 + 2B_*\widetilde{C}_0\widetilde{D}_0 + g\widetilde{A}_0^2\widetilde{D}_0 \\
&\quad + \widetilde{D}_0(\widetilde{C}_0^2 + \widetilde{D}_0^2) + g_{00i},
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

and in using Theorem 4, Corollaries 5 and 6,

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{00} &= \mathcal{O}[\varepsilon^3 e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \alpha\varepsilon^2 e^{-\frac{\delta'x}{\sqrt{2}}} \chi_{(0, \infty)} + \varepsilon^2 |\widetilde{X}| \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(|\widetilde{D}_0'| + \varepsilon|\widetilde{D}_0|)(\chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + e^{-\frac{\delta'x}{\sqrt{2}}} \chi_{(0, \infty)})], \\
g_{00r} &= \mathcal{O}[\varepsilon^3 e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \alpha^2 \varepsilon^2 e^{-\frac{\delta'x}{\sqrt{2}}} \chi_{(0, \infty)} + \varepsilon^2 |\widetilde{X}| (e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \chi_{(0, \infty)}) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(|\widetilde{C}_0'| + |\widetilde{D}_0'| + \varepsilon|\widetilde{D}_0|)], \\
g_{00i} &= \mathcal{O}[\varepsilon^2 e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \varepsilon^2 e^{-\varepsilon\sqrt{2}x} \chi_{(0, \infty)} + \varepsilon^2 |\widetilde{X}| (e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \chi_{(0, \infty)}) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(|\widetilde{C}_0'| + |\widetilde{D}_0'| + \varepsilon|\widetilde{D}_0|)].
\end{aligned}$$

where  $f_{00}$  and  $g_{00r} + ig_{00i}$  are smooth functions which come from the rest of the cubic normal form written in (7,8) and  $\chi_{(-\infty, 0)}$  and  $\chi_{(0, \infty)}$  are the characteristic functions on the corresponding intervals.

**Remark 11** We notice that the estimates for the terms independent of  $\widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}$  come from

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{for } f_{00} &: d_3\varepsilon^2 A_*'' + d_5\varepsilon^2 A_*'' B_*^2, \\
\text{for } g_{00r} &: c_5\varepsilon^2 A_* A_*'' B_* + c_6\varepsilon^2 A_*'^2 B_*, \\
\text{for } g_{00i} &: c_0\varepsilon B_*'.
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, notice that, below, we need to compute  $\int f_{00}A'_* dx$ ,  $\int g_{00r}B'_* dx$ ,  $\int g_{00i}B_* dx$ , which, for terms independent of  $\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}$  leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } \int f_{00}A'_* dx & : \quad \varepsilon^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} d_4 A_*^2 A'_* A''_* dx = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3), \\ \text{for } \int g_{00r}B'_* dx & : \quad \varepsilon^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} c_5 A_* A''_* B_* B'_* dx = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3), \\ \text{for } \int g_{00i}B_* dx & : \quad \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}} c_0 B'_* B_* = \varepsilon \frac{c_0}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

where we notice

$$\int A''_* A'_* = 0, \quad \varepsilon^2 \int A''_* B_*^2 A'_* = -\varepsilon^2 \int A_*'^2 B_* B'_* = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4/\alpha^2) \ll \varepsilon^3,$$

and taking care of the convergence in  $e^{\varepsilon\delta x}$  at  $-\infty$ , which implies a division by  $\varepsilon$  in the integral on  $(-\infty, 0)$ .

Before solving the system we need to change variables so that the variables and the right hand side of (9,10) tend towards 0 at infinity. Let us denote

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}^{(-\infty)} & = (A_0^{(-\infty)} - 1, 0, 0, 0) = (\mathcal{O}(\tilde{\omega}_-^2), 0, 0, 0) \\ \tilde{Y}^{(+\infty)} & = (C_0^{(+\infty)} - 1, D_0^{(+\infty)}) = [\mathcal{O}((\tilde{\omega}_+ + \varepsilon^2)^2), \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6)], \end{aligned}$$

then, taking care, in (5,6), of the forms of  $f$ ,  $g_r$ ,  $g_i$ , we notice that the limit terms independent of  $(\tilde{A}_0, \tilde{C}_0, \tilde{D}_0)$  in the right hand side of (9,10) as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  are

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{k_-^2}{4} A_0^{(-\infty)} + \tilde{\phi}_{00}(\varepsilon, k_-, \tilde{X}^{(-\infty)}, 0) \text{ exp limit as } e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \text{ (see } f_{00}), \\ & 0 \text{ exp limit as } e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \text{ (as } B_* \text{ and see } g_{00r}) \\ & 0 \text{ exp limit as } e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \text{ (as } B'_* \text{ and see } g_{00i}). \end{aligned}$$

The limit terms independent of  $(\tilde{A}_0, \tilde{C}_0, \tilde{D}_0)$  of the right hand side of (9,10) as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  is

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \text{ exp limit as } e^{-\frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{2}x} \text{ (as } A_*) \\ & \frac{2\tilde{\omega}}{\varepsilon} (D_0^{(+\infty)})' + \tilde{\omega}^2 C_0^{(+\infty)} + \tilde{\psi}_{0r}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, 0, \tilde{Y}^{(+\infty)}) \text{ exp limit as } e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\delta}{2}}x} \text{ (see } g_{00r}), \\ & -\frac{2\tilde{\omega}}{\varepsilon} (C_0^{(+\infty)})' + \tilde{\omega}^2 D_0^{(+\infty)} + \tilde{\psi}_{0i}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, 0, \tilde{Y}^{(+\infty)}) \text{ exp limit as } e^{-\varepsilon\sqrt{2}x} \text{ (see } g_{00i}). \end{aligned}$$

Let us change variables as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}_0 & = \alpha_- \chi_- + \widehat{A}_0 \\ \tilde{C}_0 & = \beta_+ \chi_+ + \widehat{C}_0, \\ \tilde{D}_0 & = \gamma_+ \chi_+ + \widehat{D}_0, \end{aligned}$$

with (in using (59) in Appendix A.2)

$$\alpha_- = (A_0^{(-\infty)} - 1) = -\tilde{\omega}_-^2/2, \quad \beta_+ = (C_0^{(+\infty)}(\omega x) - 1), \quad \gamma_+ = D_0^{(+\infty)}(\omega x),$$

$$\text{const part of } \beta_+ \stackrel{def}{=} \beta_+^{(c)} = -\frac{\tilde{\omega}_+^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\omega}_+}{2} + \frac{\sigma_2 \varepsilon^4}{2} + \mathcal{O}[(|\tilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^4], \quad (16)$$

and where  $\chi_-$  and  $\chi_+$  are smooth functions, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_- &= 1 \text{ for } x \in (-\infty, -1), \\ &= 0 \text{ for } x > 0 \\ 0 &< \chi_- < 1 \text{ for } x \in (-1, 0), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_+ &= 1 \text{ for } x \in (1, \infty), \\ &= 0 \text{ for } x < 0 \\ 0 &< \chi_+ < 1 \text{ for } x \in (0, 1), \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0, \widehat{D}_0) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow \infty.$$

## 2.1 Properties of linear operators $\mathcal{M}_g$ and $\mathcal{L}_g$

Let us define the Hilbert spaces

$$L_\eta^2 = \{u; u(x)e^{\eta|x|} \in L^2(\mathbb{R})\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_0 &= \{(A, C) \in H_\eta^4 \times H_\eta^2; A \in H_\eta^4, C \in \mathcal{D}_1\} \\ \mathcal{D}_1 &= \{C \in H_\eta^2; \varepsilon^{-2} \|C''\|_{L_\eta^2} + \varepsilon^{-1} \|C'\|_{L_\eta^2} + \|C\|_{L_\eta^2} \stackrel{def}{=} \|C\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} < \infty\} \end{aligned}$$

equipped with natural scalar products. Then we have the following result (proved in [8]):

**Lemma 12** *Except maybe for a set of isolated values of  $g$ , the kernel of  $\mathcal{M}_g$  in  $L_\eta^2$  is one dimensional, span by  $(A'_*, B'_*)$ , and its range has codimension 1,  $L^2$ -orthogonal to  $(A'_*, B'_*)$ .  $\mathcal{M}_g$  has a pseudo-inverse acting from  $L_\eta^2$  to  $\mathcal{D}_0$  for any  $\eta > 0$  small enough, with bound independent of  $\varepsilon$ .*

*The operator  $\mathcal{L}_g$  has a trivial kernel, and its range which has codimension 1, is  $L^2$ -orthogonal to  $B_*$  ( $B_* \notin L^2$ ).  $\mathcal{L}_g$  has a pseudo-inverse acting respectively from  $L_\eta^2$  to  $\mathcal{D}_1$  for  $\eta > 0$  small enough, with bound independent of  $\varepsilon$ .*

### 3 Calculation and estimates for $\mathcal{M}_g(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)$ and $\mathcal{L}_g \widehat{D}_0$

#### 3.1 First component of $\mathcal{M}_g(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)$

The first component is now the sum of small terms linear in  $(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)$  plus quadratic terms and terms independent of  $(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)$  which tend exponentially to 0 as  $e^{\varepsilon\delta x}$  for  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  and  $e^{-\sqrt{2}\varepsilon x}$  for  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ :

$$\mathcal{M}_g(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)|_1 = -k_- \widehat{A}_0'' + \frac{k_-^2}{4} \widehat{A}_0 + \widehat{\phi}_0 + \varphi_1(k_-) \quad (17)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(k_-) &= -k_-(A_*'' + \alpha_- \chi_-'' ) + \frac{k_-^2}{4}(A_* - \chi_-) + \alpha_- \chi_-^{(4)} \\ &\quad - 3(1 - A_*^2)\alpha_- \chi_- + gB_*^2 \alpha_- \chi_- + 2gA_* B_* \beta_+ \chi_+, \\ \widehat{\phi}_0 &= \widetilde{\phi}_0(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) - \chi_- \widetilde{\phi}_{00}(\varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}^{(-\infty)}, 0), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

More precisely we have, from (13)

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\phi}_0 &= 3A_*[\alpha_-^2(\chi_-^2 - \chi_-) + 2\alpha_- \chi_- \widehat{A}_0 + \widehat{A}_0^2] + \alpha_-^3(\chi_-^3 - \chi_-) \\ &\quad + 3\alpha_-^2 \chi_-^2 \widehat{A}_0 + 3\alpha_- \chi_- \widehat{A}_0^2 + \widehat{A}_0^3 + 2gB_*[\alpha_- \chi_- \widehat{C}_0 + \beta_+ \chi_+ \widehat{A}_0 + \widehat{A}_0 \widehat{C}_0] \\ &\quad + g(A_* + \alpha_- \chi_- + \widehat{A}_0)[(\beta_+ \chi_+ + \widehat{C}_0)^2 + (\gamma_+ \chi_+ + \widehat{D}_0)^2] + \widehat{f}_{00}, \\ \widehat{f}_{00} &= \mathcal{O}[\varepsilon^3 e^{\varepsilon\delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \alpha \varepsilon^2 e^{-\frac{\delta' x}{\sqrt{2}}} \chi_{(0, \infty)} + \varepsilon(\widetilde{\omega}_+ + \varepsilon^2)^2 \chi_+ e^{-\frac{\delta' x}{\sqrt{2}}} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(|\widehat{D}_0'| + \varepsilon|\widehat{D}_0|) + \varepsilon^2|\widehat{X}|]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

We notice that for  $\eta = \varepsilon\delta/2$ , and due to Corollary 6,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \beta'_+ &= \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3), \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma'_+ = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3), \\ \|A_*'\|_{L_\eta^2} &= \mathcal{O}(\alpha), \quad \|B_*'\|_{L_\eta^2} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{1/2}), \\ \|A_*'^2\|_{L_\eta^2} &= \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2), \quad \|B_*'^2\|_{L_\eta^2} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2}), \\ \|A_*''\|_{L_\eta^2} &= \mathcal{O}(\alpha), \quad \|B_*''\|_{L_\eta^2} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2}). \end{aligned}$$

Then we have the estimates (we use extensively  $2|ab| \leq a^2 + b^2$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi_1(k_-) - \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} A_*'^2 dx\right)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_1 A_*' dx\|_{L_\eta^2} &\leq c \left( \frac{k_-^2 + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2 + \varepsilon^4}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \varepsilon^{3/2}(|k_-| + |\widetilde{\omega}_+|) \right), \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_1(k_-) A_*' dx &= \mathcal{O}[(|k_-| + |\widetilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^2], \end{aligned}$$

where we use  $\eta = \varepsilon\delta/2$  ( $\eta < \varepsilon\delta$  is necessary), integration by parts and

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{R}} A'_* A''_* dx &= 0, \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} (A_* - \chi_-) A'_* dx &= \mathcal{O}(1) \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 - A_*^2) A'_* \chi_- dx &= \mathcal{O}(1).\end{aligned}$$

Using extensively

$$\begin{aligned}|\widehat{A}_0^{(m)}(x)e^{\eta|x|}| &\leq c\|\widehat{A}_0\|_{H^4_\eta}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ |\widehat{C}_0^{(m)}(x)e^{\eta|x|}| &\leq c\varepsilon^m\|\widehat{C}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}, \quad m = 0, 1,\end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\|\widehat{\phi}_0\|_{L^2_\eta} &\leq c\left(\alpha\varepsilon^2 + (\tilde{\omega}_+ + \varepsilon^2)^4 + \tilde{\omega}_-^4 + \varepsilon\tilde{\omega}_+^2 + \|(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 + \|\widehat{D}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}^2\right) \\ &\quad + c\left([\varepsilon^2 + \tilde{\omega}_-^2 + \tilde{\omega}_+^2]\|(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0} + \varepsilon^2\|\widehat{D}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}\right).\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

### 3.2 Second component of $\mathcal{M}_g(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)$

For the second component we have

$$\mathcal{M}_g(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)|_2 = \frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon}\widehat{D}_0' + \tilde{\omega}_+^2\widehat{C}_0 + \widehat{\psi}_{0r} + \varphi_2(k_-), \quad (21)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_2(k_-) &= \tilde{\omega}_+^2(B_* - \chi_+) - \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2}\beta'_+\chi'_+ - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\beta_+\chi''_+ + \frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon}\gamma_+\chi'_+ \\ &\quad - (3 - gA_*^2 - 3B_*^2)\beta_+\chi_+ + 2gA_*B_*\alpha_-\chi_-, \\ \widehat{\psi}_{0r} &= \widehat{\psi}_{0r}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) - \chi_+\widehat{\psi}_{0r}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, 0, \tilde{Y}^{(+\infty)}),\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

where  $\gamma_+ = D_0^{(+\infty)}$ . For  $\widehat{\psi}_{0r}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\psi}_{0r} &= 2gA_*(\alpha_-\chi_-\widehat{C}_0 + \beta_+\chi_+\widehat{A}_0 + \widehat{A}_0\widehat{C}_0) \\ &\quad + g(B_* + \beta_+\chi_+ + \widehat{C}_0)(\alpha_-^2\chi_-^2 + 2\alpha_-\chi_-\widehat{A}_0 + \widehat{A}_0^2) \\ &\quad + 2\beta_+^2(B_*\chi_+^2 - \chi_+) + 2B_*\widehat{C}_0(2\beta_+\chi_+ + \widehat{C}_0) \\ &\quad + (\beta_+^2 + \gamma_+^2)\chi_+[(\chi_+B_* - 1) + \beta_+(\chi_+^2 - 1)] \\ &\quad + \widehat{C}_0[(\beta_+\chi_+ + \widehat{C}_0)^2 + (\gamma_+\chi_+ + \widehat{D}_0)^2] \\ &\quad + 2\chi_+(B_* + \beta_+\chi_+)(\beta_+\widehat{C}_0 + \gamma_+\widehat{D}_0) + (B_* + \beta_+\chi_+)(\widehat{C}_0^2 + \widehat{D}_0^2) \\ &\quad + \widehat{g}_{00r},\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

$$\widehat{g_{00r}} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3 e^{\varepsilon \delta x} \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} + \alpha^2 \varepsilon^2 e^{-\frac{\delta' x}{\sqrt{2}}} \chi_{(0, \infty)} + \varepsilon^2 |\widehat{X}| + \varepsilon(|\widehat{C}_0'| + |\widehat{D}_0'| + \varepsilon|\widehat{D}_0|).$$

Now we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\widehat{\psi}_{0r}\|_{L^2_\eta} &\leq c \left( \alpha^2 \varepsilon^2 + \frac{\widetilde{\omega}_-^4 + \widetilde{\omega}_+^4}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \|(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 + \|\widehat{D}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}^2 \right) \\ &\quad + c \left( [\varepsilon^2 + \widetilde{\omega}_-^2 + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2] \|(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0} + \varepsilon^2 \|\widehat{D}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi_2(k_-)\|_{L^2_\eta} &\leq c \left( \frac{\widetilde{\omega}_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \frac{(|\widetilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^2}{\varepsilon^2} \right), \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_2(k_-) B_*' dx &= \mathcal{O}[(\widetilde{\omega}_-^2 + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2 + \varepsilon^4)], \end{aligned}$$

where the last estimates use

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_0^1 \beta_+' \chi_+' B_*' dx &= \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4) \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_0^1 \beta_+ \chi_+'' B_*' dx &= \mathcal{O}(|\widetilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

obtained, for the first integral in integrating by parts, and for the second one in separating the oscillating part of order  $\varepsilon^6$  from the constant part  $\beta_+^{(c)}$  of  $\beta_+$ , for which we make an integration by parts, in using  $B_*'' = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2 B_*)$ . More precisely we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_1(k_-) A_*' dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_2(k_-) B_*' dx = a_2 \frac{k_-^2}{4} + a_3 \sigma_0 \varepsilon^2 k_- + \mathcal{O}(|k_-^3| + \varepsilon^2 k_-^2 + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2 + \varepsilon^4), \quad (25)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (A_* - \chi_-) A_*' dx - a_3, \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \chi_-^{(4)} A_*' - \frac{3}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 - A_*^2) A_*' \chi_- dx + \frac{g}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (A_* B_*^2)' \chi_- dx, \end{aligned}$$

We observe that (see Corollary 5)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (A_* - \chi_-) A_*' dx &= \frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha) \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \chi_-^4 A_*' dx &= \mathcal{O}(\alpha) \\ \frac{g}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 (A_* B_*^2)' \chi_- dx &= -\frac{g}{2} \int_{-1}^0 (A_* B_*^2) \chi_-' dx = \mathcal{O}(\alpha) \\ -\frac{3}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 (1 - A_*^2) \chi_- A_*' dx &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \left( A_* - \frac{A_*^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \chi_-' dx = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$a_2 = -1/2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha), \quad (26)$$

$$a_3 = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha). \quad (27)$$

### 3.3 Component $\mathcal{L}_g \widehat{D}_0$

For the third component we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}_g \widehat{D}_0 = -\frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon} \widehat{C}_0' + \tilde{\omega}_+^2 \widehat{D}_0 + \widehat{\psi}_{0i} + \varphi_3(k_-), \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3(\tilde{\omega}, k_-, \omega x) &= -\frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon} [B_*' + \beta_+ \chi_+] - \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma_+ \chi_+' \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma_+ \chi_+'' - (1 - gA_*^2 - B_*^2) \gamma_+ \chi_+, \end{aligned}$$

and for

$$\widehat{\psi}_{0i} = \widetilde{\psi}_{0i}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, \widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}) - \chi_+ \widetilde{\psi}_{0i}(\omega x, \varepsilon, k_-, 0, \widetilde{Y}^{(+\infty)}),$$

the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|\widehat{\psi}_{0i}\|_{L_\eta^2} &\leq c\{\varepsilon^{3/2} + (\tilde{\omega}_-^2 + \tilde{\omega}_+^2)\|\widehat{D}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} \\ &\quad + \|(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 + \|\widehat{D}_0\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}^2\}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

## 4 Bifurcation equation

Let us use an adapted Lyapunov-Schmidt method. Since

$$\mathcal{M}_g(A_*', B_*') = 0,$$

we now decompose  $(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0, \widehat{D}_0)$  as

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{A}_0 &= zA_*' + u, \\ \widehat{C}_0 &= zB_*' + v, \\ \widehat{D}_0 &= w, \end{aligned}$$

then equation (9) gives ( $Q_0$  is the projection in  $L^2$  on the range of  $\mathcal{M}_g$ )

$$\mathcal{M}_g(u, v) = Q_0 \left( \begin{array}{l} -k_-(zA_*' + u)'' + \frac{k_-^2}{4}(zA_*' + u) + \widehat{\phi}_0 + \varphi_1(k_-) \\ \frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon} w' + \tilde{\omega}_+^2(zB_*' + v) + \widehat{\psi}_{0r} + \varphi_2(k_-) \end{array} \right). \quad (30)$$

#### 4.1 Resolution in $\tilde{\omega}_+$ and $w$

We observe that  $(u, v)$  and  $w$  appear non symmetrically, so, we first solve the equation (28), where the kernel of  $\mathcal{L}_g$  is empty, and its range of codimension 1. This has the advantage to give  $w$  and  $\tilde{\omega}_+$  in function of  $(u, v, z, k_-, \varepsilon)$ .

We have

$$\|\varphi_3\|_{L^2_\eta} \leq c\left(\frac{|\tilde{\omega}_+|}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \varepsilon^3\right), \quad (31)$$

and since

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma'_+ \chi'_+ B_* dx = - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma_+ (\chi'_+ B_*)' dx = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4),$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_3 B_* dx &= -\frac{\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon} [1 + \mathcal{O}(|\tilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^2] + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4), \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}_{0i} B_* dx &= \mathcal{O}\left[\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} |z| \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} + \|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 + \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}^2 + (\tilde{\omega}_-^2 + \tilde{\omega}_+^2) \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

The compatibility condition for equation (28) leads to

$$\frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}} B'_* B_* dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[ -\frac{2\tilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon} (zB_*'' + v') + \tilde{\omega}_+^2 w + \widehat{\psi}_{0i} + \varphi_3 \right] B_* dx,$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\omega}_+ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[ -2\tilde{\omega}_+ (zB_*'' + v') + \varepsilon\tilde{\omega}_+^2 w \right] B_* dx \\ &\quad + \mathcal{O}\left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha} |z| \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} + \varepsilon^2 + |\tilde{\omega}_+| (|\tilde{\omega}_+| + \varepsilon^2)^2\right] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \mathcal{O}(\|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 + \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}^2 + (\tilde{\omega}_-^2 + \tilde{\omega}_+^2) \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}). \end{aligned}$$

which is a smooth function of its arguments and may be solved with respect to  $\tilde{\omega}_+$  (or equivalently with respect to  $k_+$  since  $\tilde{\omega}_+ = \frac{k_+}{2} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6)$ ) by implicit function theorem in the neighborhood of 0 for

$$\begin{aligned} (u, v) &\in \mathcal{D}_0, \quad w \in \mathcal{D}_1, \quad (\varepsilon, \tilde{\omega}_-, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, \\ \tilde{\omega}_+ &= \mathfrak{k}_+(\varepsilon, \tilde{\omega}_-, z, (u, v), w) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathcal{D}_0 \times \mathcal{D}_1). \end{aligned}$$

Indeed we have the estimate

$$|\mathfrak{k}_+| \leq c\left[\varepsilon^2 + (\tilde{\omega}_-^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha} |z|) \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} + \varepsilon(\|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 + \|w\|_{\mathcal{D}_1}^2)\right]. \quad (32)$$

For solving equation (28) we now have

$$w = \mathcal{L}_g^{-1} \left[ -\frac{2\mathfrak{k}_+}{\varepsilon} (B'_* + zB_*'' + v') + \mathfrak{k}_+^2 w + \varphi_3 + \widehat{\psi}_{0i} \right]$$



which may be solved by implicit function theorem with respect to  $w$  in  $\mathcal{D}_1$  for

$$(\varepsilon, \tilde{\omega}_-, z, (u, v)) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathcal{D}_0$$

in a neighborhood of 0, assuming

$$|k_-| \leq c\sqrt{\varepsilon}, \text{ i.e. } |\tilde{\omega}_-| \leq c'\sqrt{\varepsilon}. \quad (33)$$

We obtain, using (31), (29) and (32)

$$w = \mathfrak{w}(\varepsilon, \tilde{\omega}_-, z, u, v)$$

then

$$\|\mathfrak{w}\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} \leq c(\varepsilon^{3/2} + \|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2), \quad (34)$$

and we obtain

$$|\mathfrak{k}_+| \leq c[\varepsilon^2 + (\tilde{\omega}_-^2 + \varepsilon)\|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2]. \quad (35)$$

## 4.2 Resolution in $(u, v)$

Now, we replace  $w$  and  $\tilde{\omega}_+$  by their expressions  $\mathfrak{w}$  and  $\mathfrak{k}_+$ , and consider (30) which may be solved by implicit function theorem with respect to  $(u, v)$  in a neighborhood of 0 in  $\mathcal{D}_0$  for  $(\varepsilon, \frac{k_-}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, z)$  close to 0 in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Indeed, the right hand side of (30) is smooth in its arguments and estimates in  $L_\eta^2$  of the right hand side are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1st comp.} &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{k_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \varepsilon^{3/2}|k_-| + \alpha\varepsilon^2 + \alpha|z||k_-| + \alpha^2 z^2\right) \\ &\quad + (\varepsilon^2 + |k_-|)\|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0} + \|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2 \\ \text{2nd comp.} &= \mathcal{O}\left(\varepsilon^2 + \frac{k_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \sqrt{\varepsilon}|k_-| + \alpha^2 z^2 + (\varepsilon + |k_-|)^2|z|\right) \\ &\quad + (\varepsilon + |k_-|)^2\|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0} + \|(u, v)\|_{\mathcal{D}_0}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Applying implicit function theorem for  $(\varepsilon, \frac{k_-}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, z)$  in a neighborhood of 0 in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , leads to

$$(u, v) = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})(\varepsilon, k_-, z) \in \mathcal{D}_0$$

with

$$\|(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})\|_{\mathcal{D}_0} \leq c\left(\varepsilon^2 + \frac{k_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \sqrt{\varepsilon}|k_-| + \alpha^2 z^2\right), \quad (36)$$

Now (notice that  $\alpha^4 = \varepsilon^{8/7}$ , and use (33))

$$\|\mathfrak{w}\|_{\mathcal{D}_1} \leq c\left(\varepsilon^{3/2} + \frac{k_-^4}{\varepsilon} + \alpha^4 z^4\right), \quad (37)$$

$$|\mathfrak{k}_+| \leq c\varepsilon^2. \quad (38)$$

### 4.3 Final bifurcation equation

The orthogonality in  $L^2$  of the right hand side of  $\mathcal{M}_g(\widehat{A}_0, \widehat{C}_0)$  with  $(A'_*, B'_*)$  (see Lemma 12), gives one relationship, expressed as a function of  $(z, k_-, \varepsilon)$ , from which we extract the family of bifurcating solutions. It gives

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} [-k_-(zA_*'''' + u'') + \frac{k_-^2}{4}(zA_*' + u)]A_*' dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\widehat{\phi}_0 + \varphi_1)A_*' dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\frac{2\widetilde{\omega}_+}{\varepsilon}w' + \widetilde{\omega}_+^2(zB_*' + v)]B_*' dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\widehat{\psi}_{0r} + \varphi_2)B_*' dx. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

We define

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}} A_*'' A_*' dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} A_*''^2 dx = a_1 > 0, \quad (= \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)) \quad (40)$$

and we have, from (19), (23), (36), (37), (35) and Remark 11

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\phi}_0 A_*' dx &= z^2 [a'_0 + \mathcal{O}(\frac{\alpha^3 \widetilde{\omega}_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha})] \\ &\quad + \mathcal{O}[\alpha^4 \varepsilon^2 + \alpha \varepsilon k_-^2 + \frac{\alpha k_-^4}{\varepsilon} + \alpha^2 |z| (\varepsilon^2 + \frac{\widetilde{\omega}_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}) + \alpha^4 |z|^3], \end{aligned}$$

with

$$a'_0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (3A_* A_*'^3 + 2gB_* B_*' A_*'^2 + gA_* A_*' B_*'^2) dx = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}_{0r} B_*' dx &= z^2 [a''_0 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2 \varepsilon \widetilde{\omega}_-^2)] + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3 + k_-^4 + \varepsilon^{3/2} |k_-| + \varepsilon^2 k_-^2 + \\ &\quad + \alpha \varepsilon^{1/2} (k_-^2 + \varepsilon |k_-|) |z| + \alpha^3 \varepsilon |z|^3) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$a''_0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (gB_* B_*' A_*'^2 + 2gA_* A_*' B_*'^2 + 3B_* B_*'^3) dx.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\phi}_0 A_*' dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}_{0r} B_*' dx &= z^2 [a_0 + \mathcal{O}(\frac{\alpha^3 \widetilde{\omega}_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha})] + \mathcal{O}[\varepsilon^3 + \frac{\alpha k_-^4}{\varepsilon} \\ &\quad + \alpha^2 |z| (\varepsilon^2 + \frac{k_-^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \varepsilon^{3/2} |k_-|) + \alpha^4 |z|^3] \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

where we define  $(\alpha^4 = \varepsilon^{8/7})$

$$a_0 = 3 \int_{\mathbb{R}} (A_* A_*'^3 + gB_* B_*' A_*'^2 + gA_* A_*' B_*'^2 + B_* B_*'^3) dx = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4). \quad (42)$$

Using Corollary 6, we notice that the main contribution of the integral is on  $(0, +\infty)$  and is precisely

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} 3A_* A_*'^3 dx = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4).$$

Now collecting the expressions (40), (25), (41) in (39) we obtain the bifurcation equation

$$\begin{aligned} & z^2[a_0 + \mathcal{O}(\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha})] + a_1 k_- z + a_2 \frac{k_-^2}{4} [1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha\sqrt{\varepsilon})] + a_4 \varepsilon^2 k_- [1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)] \\ = & \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}|k_-^3| + \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}|z|(k_-^2 + \varepsilon^2|k_-|) + \frac{\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}k_-^2 z^2 + \alpha^4|z|^3), \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

where we (use (27))

$$a_4 = \sigma_0 a_3 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^{1/2}) = \sigma_0 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^{1/2}).$$

The discriminant of the principal part of the quadratic form of  $(z, k_-)$  of the left hand side is

$$\Delta = a_1^2 - a_0 a_2. \quad (44)$$

We notice that

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4), \\ a_1 &= \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2) > 0, \\ a_2 &\sim -1/2 \end{aligned}$$

and it is important to study the sign of  $\Delta$ .

**Remark 13** *We expect that  $\Delta$  is  $< 0$ , as this results from the fact that on  $(-\infty, 0)$  the corresponding part of  $\Delta$  is  $\ll \alpha^4$ , and on  $(0, +\infty)$   $\Delta = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$  where  $A_*$  has approximatively the form*

$$A_*(x) \sim c\alpha e^{-\frac{\delta'x}{\sqrt{2}}} \cos \frac{\delta'x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} 3A_* A_*'^3 dx &\sim -\frac{3}{2}c^4 \alpha^4 \delta'^2 \int_0^\infty e^{-4\theta} \cos \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^3 d\theta \\ &= -\frac{231}{320}c^4 \alpha^4 \delta'^2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &\sim c^2 \alpha^2 \delta'^3 \sqrt{2} \int_0^\infty \sin^2 \theta e^{-2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{c^2 \alpha^2 \delta'^3}{4\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

We then notice that

$$\Delta \sim \frac{c^4 \alpha^4 \delta}{32} (\delta^2 - \frac{231}{10}) < 0$$

for values of  $\delta$  considered in Theorem 4.

### 4.3.1 Case of negative discriminant $\Delta$

So, let us make the following (reasonable) conjecture

$$\Delta = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} A_*'^2 dx \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} 3A_* A_*'^3 dx = \alpha^4 \Delta_0 < 0, \text{ i.e. } \Delta_0 < 0, \quad (45)$$

or equivalently

$$a_1^2 < \frac{1}{2}|a_0|, a_0 < 0.$$

The bifurcation equation (43) may be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & |\Delta| \left( z - \frac{a_1 a_4 \varepsilon^2}{|\Delta|} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{a_2 k_-}{2} + a_1 z + a_4 \varepsilon^2 \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{a_2 \varepsilon^4 a_4^2 a_0}{\alpha^4 |\Delta_0|} + \mathcal{O} \left( \varepsilon^3 + \alpha \varepsilon^2 |k_-| + \alpha \sqrt{\varepsilon} k_-^2 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} |k_-^3| \right) \\ &+ \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} |z| (k_-^2 + \varepsilon^2 |k_-|) + \left( \frac{\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} k_-^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha} \right) z^2 + \alpha^4 |z|^3. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

It results that we can solve the problem only if the term of order  $\varepsilon^3$  has the good sign. Using Remark 11 this term is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} -a_2 \varepsilon^2 [c_5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} A_* A_*'' B_* B_*' dx + d_4 \int_{\mathbb{R}} A_*^2 A_*'' A_*' dx] &= a_5 \varepsilon^3, \quad (47) \\ &\text{with assumption } a_5 > 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients  $d_4$  and  $c_5$ , occur in the cubic normal form (7) and (8).

Assuming that the order of magnitude  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  of coefficients  $\Delta_0 < 0$  and  $a_5 > 0$  are strictly valid, we can use implicit function theorem again, easily checking that all non written terms are of order higher than  $\varepsilon^3$ , we obtain the family of solutions

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{a_1 a_4 \varepsilon^2}{|\Delta|} + \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{\alpha^2} \left( \frac{a_5 a_2}{\Delta_0} \right)^{1/2} \cos \phi + h.o.t. \\ \frac{k_-}{2} &= -\frac{a_1}{a_2} z - \frac{a_4 \varepsilon^2}{a_2} + \left( \frac{a_5}{-a_2} \right)^{1/2} \varepsilon^{3/2} \sin \phi + h.o.t. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

where  $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$ . Finally, since  $a_1 = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$ ,  $a_2 \sim -1/2$ ,  $a_4 \sim \sigma_0$ ,  $a_5 = \mathcal{O}(1)$ , the order of magnitude of  $z$  and  $k_-$  are such that

$$z = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{\alpha^2}\right) = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{13/14}), \quad k_- = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2}), \quad \tilde{\omega}_+ = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2).$$

**Remark 14** *The order of magnitude of terms on the right hand side of (46) is dominated by  $\varepsilon^3$ , which is just an estimate from (47). It may happen that one day it is possible to improve this estimate, and that the dominant term becomes  $\frac{\varepsilon^4 a_2 a_4^2 a_0}{\alpha^4 |\Delta_0|}$  which is strictly of order  $\varepsilon^4$ , moreover with the good sign. This might then provide a much better result, then with  $k_-$  of order  $\varepsilon^2$  as  $k_+ \sim 2\tilde{\omega}_+$  (see (38)).*

### 4.3.2 Case of positive discriminant $\Delta$

In the case when  $\Delta$  is  $> 0$ , the bifurcation equation (43) may be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & -\Delta \left( z + \frac{a_1 a_4 \varepsilon^2}{\Delta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{a_2 k_-}{2} + a_1 z + a_4 \varepsilon^2 \right)^2 \\ = & \frac{-a_2 \varepsilon^4 a_4^2 a_0}{\Delta} + \mathcal{O} \left( \varepsilon^3 + \alpha \varepsilon^2 |k_-| + \alpha \sqrt{\varepsilon} k_-^2 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} |k_-^3| \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} |z| (k_-^2 + \varepsilon^2 |k_-|) + \left( \frac{\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} k_-^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha} \right) z^2 + \alpha^4 |z|^3 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

Then, using again the implicit function theorem, we obtain a family of solutions such that

i) if  $a_5 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= -\frac{a_1 a_4 \varepsilon^2}{\Delta} + \sqrt{\frac{a_5}{\Delta_0}} \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{\alpha^2} \sinh \phi + h.o.t. \\ \frac{a_2 k_-}{2} &= -a_1 z - a_4 \varepsilon^2 + \sqrt{a_5} \varepsilon^{3/2} \cosh \phi + h.o.t. \\ \phi &\in \mathbb{R}; \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

ii) if  $a_5 < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= -\frac{a_1 a_4 \varepsilon^2}{\Delta} + \sqrt{\frac{|a_5|}{\Delta_0}} \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{\alpha^2} \cosh \phi + h.o.t. \\ \frac{a_2 k_-}{2} &= -a_1 z - a_4 \varepsilon^2 + \sqrt{|a_5|} \varepsilon^{3/2} \sinh \phi + h.o.t. \\ \phi &\in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

Proposition 7 is proved.

**Remark 15** *It should be noted that the one parameter family of solutions which are obtained, correspond to convective rolls at  $-\infty$  with wave numbers*

$$k_c(1 + \varepsilon^2 k_-)$$

*connected to convective rolls at  $+\infty$  with wave numbers*

$$k_c(1 + 2\varepsilon^2 \tilde{\omega}_+).$$

*The calculations made above, show that we obtain  $\tilde{\omega}_+$  and  $k_-$  as functions of  $\varepsilon, \phi$  where  $\phi \in \mathbb{R}$ . This is a one parameter family of relationships between wave numbers at each infinity, depending on the amplitude  $\varepsilon^2$  of rolls.*

## A Appendix

### A.1 Reduction of the normal form

We start with

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3)^t \in \mathbb{R}^4, \\ Y &= (B_0, B_1)^t \in \mathbb{C}^2, \end{aligned}$$

and the system under normal form (see [2] in the case of rigid-rigid or free-free boundary conditions)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dX}{dx} &= LX + N(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu, \tilde{k}) + F(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu, \tilde{k}), \\ \frac{dY}{dx} &= L_{k_c} Y + M(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu) + G(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu), \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

$$\begin{aligned} LX &= (A_1, A_2, A_3, 0)^t, \\ L_{k_c} Y &= (ik_c B_0 + B_1, ik_c B_1)^t, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |F(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu, \tilde{k})| &\leq c|X|(|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + |\tilde{k}| + |\mu|)^2 \\ |G(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu)| &\leq c|Y|(|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + |\mu|)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ A_0 P_1 \\ A_1 P_1 + c_8 u_8 + c_{13} u_{13} \\ A_2 P_1 + A_0 P_3 + c_8 v_8 + c_{13} v_{13} + d_{14} u_{14} \end{pmatrix}, \\ M(X, Y, \bar{Y}, \mu) &= \begin{pmatrix} iB_0 Q_0 + \alpha_{10} u_{10} \\ iB_1 Q_0 + B_0 Q_1 + \alpha_{10} v_{10} + i\beta_{10} u_{10} + i\beta_{12} u_{12} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= b_0 \mu + b'_0 \tilde{k} + b_1 u_1 + b_3 u_3 + b_5 u_5 + b_6 u_6, \\ P_3 &= d_0 \mu + d''_0 \tilde{k}^2 + d_1 u_1 + d_3 u_3 + d_5 u_5 + d_6 u_6, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0 &= \alpha_0 \mu + \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_3 u_3 + \alpha_5 u_5 + \alpha_6 u_6 \\ Q_1 &= \beta_0 \mu + \beta_1 u_1 + \beta_3 u_3 + \beta_5 u_5 + \beta_6 u_6, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= A_0^2, \quad v_1 = A_0 A_1, \quad w_1 = \frac{1}{2} A_1^2, \\ u_3 &= 2A_0 A_2 - A_1^2, \quad v_3 = 3A_0 A_3 - A_1 A_2 \\ u_5 &= B_0 \bar{B}_0, \quad v_5 = \frac{1}{2}(B_0 \bar{B}_1 + \bar{B}_0 B_1), \quad w_5 = \frac{1}{2} B_1 \bar{B}_1 \\ u_6 &= i(B_0 \bar{B}_1 - \bar{B}_0 B_1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_8 &= A_0 v_3 - A_1 u_3, & v_8 &= A_1 v_3 - 2A_2 u_3, \\
u_{13} &= A_0 v_5 - A_1 u_5, & v_{13} &= A_0 w_5 - A_2 u_5, \\
u_{14} &= A_0 w_5 + A_2 u_5 - A_1 v_5, \\
u_{10} &= B_0 v_1 - B_1 u_1, & v_{10} &= 2B_0 w_1 - B_1 v_1 \\
u_{12} &= B_0 v_3 - B_1 u_3.
\end{aligned}$$

The (reversible) system anticommutes with the symmetry  $\mathbf{S}_1$  (represents the reflection  $x \mapsto -x$ ). and commutes with  $\tau_\pi$  (shift by half of one period in  $y$  direction):

$$\begin{aligned}
(A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3, B_0, B_1) &\mapsto \mathbf{S}_1(A_0, -A_1, A_2, -A_3, \overline{B_0}, -\overline{B_1}), \\
(A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3, B_0, B_1) &\mapsto \tau_\pi(-A_0, -A_1, -A_2, -A_3, B_0, B_1).
\end{aligned}$$

**Remark 16** *In the case of rigid-free boundary conditions, we have no symmetry  $z \mapsto 1 - z$ . We don't need this symmetry here. The symmetry  $\tau_\pi$  implies that  $F$  is odd in  $X$  and  $G$  even in  $X$ . It can be shown that there is no term of degree 4 in  $X, Y, \overline{Y}$  in the normal form. Moreover  $G$  cancels for  $Y = \overline{Y} = 0$ , since this is a 4-dimensional invariant subspace (solutions independent of  $x$ ) in the 8-dimensional space corresponds to bidimensional convective solutions (giving rolls at  $-\infty$ ).*

Then, the  $X$  part of the system (52) may be written as a 4th order real ODE, while the  $Y$  part becomes a 2nd order complex ODE as

$$\begin{aligned}
A_0^{(4)} &= A_0[d_0\mu + (d''_0 - b_0'^2)\tilde{k}^2 + d_1A_0^2 + d_5\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}} + id_6(\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}'} - \overline{\widetilde{B_0}}\widetilde{B_0}')] \\
&\quad + (a_0\mu + 3b_0'\tilde{k})A_0'' + a_1A_0^2A_0'' + a_2A_0A_0'^2 + a_3A_0\widetilde{B_0}'\overline{\widetilde{B_0}} \\
&\quad + a_4A_0'(\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}'} + \overline{\widetilde{B_0}}\widetilde{B_0}') + a_5A_0''\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}} + 3ib_6A_0''(\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}'} - \overline{\widetilde{B_0}}\widetilde{B_0}') \\
&\quad + a_6A_0A_0'A_0''' + a_7A_0A_0''^2 + a_8A_0'^2A_0'' + \mathcal{O}_X(5),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{B_0}'' &= \widetilde{B_0}[\beta_0\mu + \beta_1A_0^2 + \beta_5\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}}] + ic_1\widetilde{B_0}'A_0^2 + ic_2\widetilde{B_0}'|\widetilde{B_0}|^2 + ic_3\overline{\widetilde{B_0}'}\widetilde{B_0}^2 \\
&\quad + 2i\alpha_0\mu\widetilde{B_0}' + ic_4\widetilde{B_0}A_0A_0' - 2\alpha_6\widetilde{B_0}'(\widetilde{B_0}\overline{\widetilde{B_0}'} - \overline{\widetilde{B_0}}\widetilde{B_0}') \\
&\quad + c_5\widetilde{B_0}A_0A_0'' + c_6\widetilde{B_0}A_0'^2 + c_7\widetilde{B_0}'A_0A_0' + ic_8\widetilde{B_0}A_0A_0''' \\
&\quad + ic_9\widetilde{B_0}'A_0A_0'' + ic_{10}\widetilde{B_0}'A_0'^2 + ic_{11}\widetilde{B_0}A_0'A_0'' + \mathcal{O}_Y(5),
\end{aligned}$$

with real coefficients  $d_j, a_j, b_j, c_j, \beta_j, \alpha_j$  and

$$\widetilde{B_0} = B_0e^{-ik_c x}, \quad \overline{\widetilde{B_0}} = B_1e^{-ik_c x}, \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d_0 &= -4k_c^2\beta_0 > 0, & d_1 &= -4k_c^2\beta_5 < 0, \\
\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_5} &= \frac{d_5}{d_1} := g > 0, & b_0' &= \frac{4k_c^2}{3}, & d_0'' &= -\frac{20}{9}k_c^4,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{O}_X(5) &= \mathcal{O}(|X|(|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + \tilde{k}^2 + |\mu|^2)^2), \\
\mathcal{O}_Y(5) &= \mathcal{O}(|Y|(|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + |\mu|^2)^2), \\
X &= (A_0, A'_0, A''_0, A'''_0)^t \\
Y &= (\tilde{B}_0, \tilde{B}'_0).
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that the high order rests  $\mathcal{O}_X(5)$  and  $\mathcal{O}_Y(5)$  are no longer autonomous, since they are functions of  $e^{\pm ik_c x}$ .

Now, as indicated in [2] we make the following scaling

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \frac{1}{2\varepsilon k_c} \tilde{x}, \quad \mu = \frac{4k_c^2}{-\beta_0} \varepsilon^4, \quad \tilde{k} = \varepsilon^2 k_- \\
A_0(x) &= \frac{2k_c}{\sqrt{\beta_5}} \varepsilon^2 \tilde{A}_0(\tilde{x}), \quad \tilde{B}_0(x) = \frac{2k_c}{\sqrt{\beta_5}} \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\tilde{B}}_0(\tilde{x}),
\end{aligned}$$

so that the system above becomes, after suppressing the tildes,

$$\begin{aligned}
A_0^{(4)} &= k_- A''_0 + A_0 \left(1 - \frac{k_-^2}{4} - A_0^2 - g|B_0|^2\right) + \hat{f}, \\
B''_0 &= \varepsilon^2 B_0 (-1 + gA_0^2 + |B_0|^2) + \hat{g},
\end{aligned} \tag{55}$$

with additional cubic terms of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{f} &= id_1 \varepsilon A_0 (B_0 \overline{B'_0} - \overline{B_0} B'_0) + \varepsilon^2 [d_3 A'_0 + d_4 A_0^2 A''_0 + d_2 A_0 A_0'^2 + d_6 A_0 |B'_0|^2 \\
&\quad + d_7 A'_0 (B_0 \overline{B'_0} + \overline{B_0} B'_0) + d_5 A_0' |B_0|^2] + id_8 \varepsilon^3 A_0' (B_0 \overline{B'_0} - \overline{B_0} B'_0) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{g} &= \varepsilon^3 [ic_0 B'_0 + ic_1 B'_0 |A_0|^2 + ic_2 B'_0 |B_0|^2 + ic_3 B_0' \overline{B'_0} + ic_9 B_0 A_0 A'_0] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon^4 [c_4 B'_0 (B_0 \overline{B'_0} - \overline{B_0} B'_0) + c_5 B_0 A_0 A''_0 + c_6 B_0 A_0'^2 + c_7 B'_0 A_0 A'_0] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon^5 [ic_8 B_0 A_0 A'''_0 + ic_7 B'_0 A_0 A''_0 + ic_{10} B_0' A_0'^2 + ic_{11} B_0 A_0' A_0'' + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6)].
\end{aligned}$$

## A.2 Periodic solution in $M_+$

Let us consider the 4-dimensional reversible vector field corresponding to the system (52) with  $X = 0$  and rescaled. We intend to give precise estimates on the family of periodic bifurcating solutions  $B_0^{(+\infty)}(k_+, x)$ , here corresponding to the periodic convection rolls at infinity in  $M_+$  with wave numbers close to  $k_c$  (becomes  $1/2\varepsilon$  after the scaling).

Since we use the normal form up to cubic order, and since there is no term of order 4, it takes the form (after the scaling used in [2], but before we incorporate  $e^{\frac{ix}{2\varepsilon}}$  in  $B_0$ , so that the system is autonomous):

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dB_0}{dx} &= \frac{i}{2\varepsilon} B_0 + B_1 + i\varepsilon^3 B_0 P + \varepsilon^7 g_0(\varepsilon, Y, \overline{Y}) \\
\frac{dB_1}{dx} &= \frac{i}{2\varepsilon} B_1 + \varepsilon^2 B_0 Q + i\varepsilon^3 B_1 P + \varepsilon^6 g_1(\varepsilon, Y, \overline{Y}),
\end{aligned} \tag{56}$$



with

$$\begin{aligned}
Y &= (B_0, B_1) \\
P &= \alpha + \beta|B_0|^2 + \varepsilon\gamma K \\
Q &= -1 + |B_0|^2 + \varepsilon\delta K \\
K &= \frac{i}{2}(B_0\overline{B_1} - \overline{B_0}B_1)
\end{aligned}$$

where we are looking for a periodic solution  $(B_0, B_1)$ , with wave number  $\omega$  close to  $\frac{1+\varepsilon^2 k_+}{2\varepsilon}$ .

### A.2.1 Principal part

Let us first compute periodic solutions for  $g_0 = g_1 \equiv 0$ . Then these small terms will be perturbations treated by an adapted implicit function theorem.

Without  $g_0$  and  $g_1$ , let us use polar coordinates (see [3] section 4.3.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
B_0 &= r_0 e^{i\theta_0} \\
B_1 &= i r_1 e^{i\theta_1}
\end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned}
K &= r_0 r_1 \cos(\theta_0 - \theta_1) = \text{const} \\
\frac{dr_0}{dx} &= r_1 \sin(\theta_0 - \theta_1) \\
\frac{dr_1}{dx} &= \varepsilon^2 r_0 \sin(\theta_0 - \theta_1) Q(\varepsilon, r_0^2, K) \\
r_0 \frac{d\theta_0}{dx} &= \frac{r_0}{2\varepsilon} + r_1 \cos(\theta_0 - \theta_1) + \varepsilon^3 r_0 P \\
r_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dx} &= \frac{r_1}{2\varepsilon} - \varepsilon^2 r_0 \cos(\theta_0 - \theta_1) Q(\varepsilon, r_0^2, K) + \varepsilon^3 r_1 P.
\end{aligned}$$

The required periodic solutions correspond to

$$\begin{aligned}
&r_0 \text{ and } r_1 \text{ const} \\
\theta_0 &= \theta_1, \quad \frac{d\theta_0}{dx} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2 k_+}{2\varepsilon} \\
K &= r_0 r_1,
\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\frac{\varepsilon k_+}{2} = \frac{r_1}{r_0} + \varepsilon^3 P \tag{57}$$

$$\left(\frac{r_1}{r_0}\right)^2 = -\varepsilon^2 Q. \tag{58}$$

Solving (57) with respect to  $r_1$  gives

$$\begin{aligned}
r_1 &= \varepsilon r_0 \frac{k_+ - 2\varepsilon^2(\alpha + \beta r_0^2)}{2(1 + \varepsilon^4 \gamma r_0^2)} \\
&= \frac{\varepsilon r_0}{2} [k_+ - 2\varepsilon^2(\alpha + \beta r_0^2)](1 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4)),
\end{aligned}$$

and (58) leads to

$$\frac{1}{4}[k_+ - 2\varepsilon^2(\alpha + \beta r_0^2)]^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2 \delta r_0^2}{2}[k_+ - 2\varepsilon^2(\alpha + \beta r_0^2)] = (1 - r_0^2)(1 + \gamma \varepsilon^4 r_0^2)^2$$

which is solved with respect to  $r_0^2$ , by implicit function theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} r_0^2 &= 1 - \frac{k_+^2}{4} + \sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 k_+ + \sigma_2 \varepsilon^4 + \mathcal{O}[(|k_+| + \varepsilon^2)^4], \\ r_1 &= \frac{\varepsilon r_0}{2} k_+ + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3), \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

where we notice that coefficients  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  are functions of the Prandtl number. We obtain a one-parameter family of periodic solutions (parameter  $k_+$ ), with only the Fourier modes  $e^{\pm is}$ .

### A.2.2 Estimates of higher order terms

The proof below is new and self contained. There is a geometrical proof without estimates in Iooss-Pérouème [7], and a more precise proof by Horn in [6] section 3.5.

Let us define by  $\omega$  the frequency of periodic solutions, where  $\omega$  is close to

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2 k_+}{2\varepsilon},$$

and set

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \omega x, \quad \omega = \omega_0 + \widehat{\omega} \\ B_0(s) &= r_0 e^{is} + \widehat{B}_0 \\ B_1(s) &= i r_1 e^{is} + i \widehat{B}_1, \end{aligned}$$

where  $B_0$  and  $B_1$  are  $2\pi$ - periodic in  $s$ , and  $r_0, r_1$  are solution of (57,58). Let us introduce the linear operator

$$L_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -(i\omega_0 \frac{d}{ds} + \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 P_0) & -1 \\ \varepsilon^2 Q_0 & -(i\omega_0 \frac{d}{ds} + \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 P_0) \end{pmatrix},$$

acting in the function space  $H^1(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})$ . It appears that  $L_0$  has a one-dimensional kernel

$$(r_0 e^{is}, r_1 e^{is}) \stackrel{def}{=} V_0 e^{is}$$

since (57,58) implies

$$\begin{aligned} [(\omega_0 - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} - \varepsilon^3 P_0)r_0 - r_1] &= 0 \\ \varepsilon^2 Q_0 r_0 + [(\omega_0 - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} - \varepsilon^3 P_0)r_1] &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= \alpha + \beta r_0^2 + \varepsilon \gamma r_0 r_1, \\ Q_0 &= -1 + r_0^2 + \varepsilon \delta r_0 r_1. \end{aligned}$$

Then the system (56), to be completed by its complex conjugate, becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\omega} V_0 e^{is} + L_0 \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{B}_0 \\ \widehat{B}_1 \end{pmatrix} &= i \widehat{\omega} \frac{d}{ds} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{B}_0 \\ \widehat{B}_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^3 r_0 P_{lin} \\ -\varepsilon^2 r_0 Q_{lin} + \varepsilon^3 r_1 P_{lin} \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{pmatrix} R_0(\widehat{Y}, \overline{\widehat{Y}}) \\ R_1(\widehat{Y}, \overline{\widehat{Y}}) \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} P_{lin} &= e^{2is} [\beta r_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_0} + \frac{\varepsilon \gamma}{2} (r_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_1} + r_1 \overline{\widehat{B}_0})] \\ &+ [\beta r_0 \widehat{B}_0 + \frac{\varepsilon \gamma}{2} (r_0 \widehat{B}_1 + r_1 \widehat{B}_0)] \\ Q_{lin} &= e^{2is} [-r_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_0} + \frac{\varepsilon \delta}{2} (r_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_1} + r_1 \overline{\widehat{B}_0})] \\ &+ [-r_0 \widehat{B}_0 + \frac{\varepsilon \delta}{2} (r_0 \widehat{B}_1 + r_1 \widehat{B}_0)], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_0(\widehat{Y}, \overline{\widehat{Y}}) &= \varepsilon^3 r_0 e^{is} P_{quad} + \varepsilon^3 \widehat{B}_0 (e^{-is} P_{lin} + P_{quad}) - i \varepsilon^7 g_0, \\ R_1(\widehat{Y}, \overline{\widehat{Y}}) &= -\varepsilon^2 r_0 e^{is} Q_{quad} - \varepsilon^2 \widehat{B}_0 (e^{-is} Q_{lin} + Q_{quad}) \\ &+ \varepsilon^3 r_1 e^{is} P_{quad} + \varepsilon^3 \widehat{B}_1 (e^{-is} P_{lin} + P_{quad}) - \varepsilon^6 g_1, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{quad} &= \widehat{B}_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_0} + \frac{\varepsilon \delta}{2} (\widehat{B}_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_1} + \widehat{B}_1 \overline{\widehat{B}_0}) \\ P_{quad} &= \beta \widehat{B}_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_0} + \frac{\varepsilon \gamma}{2} (\widehat{B}_0 \overline{\widehat{B}_1} + \widehat{B}_1 \overline{\widehat{B}_0}). \end{aligned}$$

Let us decompose

$$\begin{pmatrix} \widehat{B}_0 \\ \widehat{B}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{y} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 e^{is} \\ -r_0 e^{is} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{B}_0 \\ \widetilde{B}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\widetilde{B}_0$  and  $\widetilde{B}_1$  have no Fourier component in  $e^{is}$ , and we take the component in  $e^{is}$  orthogonal to  $V_0 e^{is}$ , since adding a component proportional to  $(r_0, r_1)$  is equivalent to adapt  $(r_0, r_1)$ .

We first solve (60) with respect to  $(\widetilde{B}_0, \widetilde{B}_1)$  in using the implicit function theorem, since we observe (notice the term  $n\omega_0 = \frac{n}{2\varepsilon}(1 + \varepsilon^2 k_+)$  in the operator for a Fourier component  $e^{nis}$ ), that the pseudo-inverse of  $L_0$  is bounded from  $H^1(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})$  to  $H^2(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \times H^1(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})$ . Let us notice that the

difference with the classical Hopf bifurcation proof is that, norms in these spaces are chosen as, for example

$$\|u\|_{H^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\|u''\|_{L^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\|u'\|_{L^2} + \|u\|_{L^2},$$

and notice that  $H^1(\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})$  is an algebra. It results that we obtain an estimate such that

$$\|(\widetilde{B}_0, \widetilde{B}_1)\|_{H^2 \times H^1} \leq c(\varepsilon^2|\widehat{y}| + \varepsilon^6).$$

It then remains to solve the 2-dimensional system in  $(\widehat{\omega}, \widehat{y})$  which is a real system, due to the reversibility symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\omega}r_0 + \widehat{y}r_1 &= -\widehat{\omega}\widehat{y}r_1 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4|\widehat{y}| + \varepsilon^3|\widehat{y}| + \varepsilon^7) \\ \widehat{\omega}r_1 - \widehat{y}r_0 &= \widehat{\omega}\widehat{y}r_0 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3|\widehat{y}| + \varepsilon^2|\widehat{y}| + \varepsilon^6), \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\omega} &= \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^7) \\ \widehat{y} &= \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6). \end{aligned}$$

It results finally that the family of periodic solutions at  $M_+$  are such that

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= r_0 e^{i\omega x} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6), \\ B_1 &= ir_1 e^{i\omega x} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^6), \\ \omega &= \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon k_+}{2} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^7). \end{aligned} \tag{61}$$

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