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CMKP 方程及 GCMKP_p 方程的精确行波解

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摘要: 利用新的不同的辅助函数, 通过齐次平衡法和 F 函数展开法, 求得 CMKP 方程及其广义 p 次非线性 CMKP 方程(GCMKP_p)新的精确行波解, 包括扭结波解、奇异孤立波解和三角函数周期解.

关键词: CMKP 方程; GCMKP_p 方程; 孤立波解

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0 引言

近几十年以来, 为了研究孤立波方程动力学的多样性, 寻找非线性偏微分方程(NPDE)的精确解一直是数学和物理学领域的重要研究课题. 许多有效求精确解的方法, 比如齐次平衡法^[1-2]、双曲正切法^[3-4]、Hirota 双线性变换法^[5-6]、雅可比椭圆函数展开法^[7-8]、同宿测试法^[9-10]、 G'/G 展开法^[11]、三波法^[12]及辅助函数法^[13]等被发现并被用来求非线性偏微分方程的许多有价值并具有物理背景意义的精确行波解, 例如孤立波解、扭结波解、三角函数周期解、多孤子解等.

众所周知, CMKP 方程是一个非线性发展方程, 它是由 S.Erbay 首次采用约化摄动方法从欧拉-拉格朗日方程中获得的导出方程^[14], 该方程描述了一个在无限时间段内的二维非线性波的传播过程, 在这一过程中带有微小的弹性介质, 并且具有小而有限的振幅及弱色散的特征. S.Erbay 利用广义 Hirota 双线性变换法获得一组 CMKP 方程的精确扭结波解, 除此之外没有进一步得到更多的精确行波解. 文献[13]利用高阶辅助方程也给出了 CMKP 方程的一些解.

本文将深入地研究 CMKP 方程以及任意 p 次的广义非线性 CMKP 方程(GCMKP_p)的精确行波解, 综合利用齐次平衡法、 F 函数展开法及新的辅助函数, 在前两种不同的求解方法下获得了 CMKP 方程的一些新的扭结波解、三角函数周期波解, 其中就包括文献[14]中唯一的扭结波解. 本文还首次讨论了一个任意 p 次的广义非线性 CMKP 方程即 GCMKP_p 方程, 通过辅助函数法给出了其精确行波解的积分表达式, 并在次数取某些特定值时给出了它的一些扭结波解、奇异行波解、三角函数周期波解和奇异孤立波解.

1 CMKP 耦合方程的精确行波解

考虑 CMKP 耦合方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xt} + \Lambda [u_x(u_x^2 + v_x^2)]_x + \Gamma u_{xxxx} + \gamma u_{yy} + \frac{\gamma}{4} [(v_x v_y)_x - (v_x^2)_y] = 0 \\ v_{xt} + \Lambda [v_x(v_x^2 + u_x^2)]_x + \Gamma v_{xxxx} + \gamma v_{yy} + \frac{\gamma}{4} [(v_y u_x - 2v_x u_y)_x + (u_x v_x)_y] = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

令 $\eta = \alpha x + \beta y$, 代入(1)式得:

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$$\begin{cases} \alpha u_{\eta t} + \Lambda \alpha^4 [u_{\eta}(u_{\eta}^2 + v_{\eta}^2)]_{\eta} + \Gamma \alpha^4 u_{\eta\eta\eta\eta} + \gamma \beta^2 u_{\eta\eta} = 0 \\ \alpha v_{\eta t} + \Lambda \alpha^4 [v_{\eta}(u_{\eta}^2 + v_{\eta}^2)]_{\eta} + \Gamma \alpha^4 v_{\eta\eta\eta\eta} + \gamma \beta^2 v_{\eta\eta} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由(2)式中两个方程分别对 η 积分一次得:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha u_t + \Lambda \alpha^4 [u_{\eta}(u_{\eta}^2 + v_{\eta}^2)] + \Gamma \alpha^4 u_{\eta\eta\eta} + \gamma \beta^2 u_{\eta\eta} = C_1 \\ \alpha v_t + \Lambda \alpha^4 [v_{\eta}(u_{\eta}^2 + v_{\eta}^2)] + \Gamma \alpha^4 v_{\eta\eta\eta} + \gamma \beta^2 v_{\eta\eta} = C_2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

考虑到上述方程组中的两个方程交换 u 和 v 后所得方程形式是一样的,故再令 $v=ku$,则(3)式中两个方程可化为如下同一形式的方程:

$$\alpha u_t + \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) v_{\eta}^3 + \Gamma \alpha^4 u_{\eta\eta\eta} + \gamma \beta^2 u_{\eta\eta} - C = 0 \quad (4)$$

对方程(4)作行波变换 $\xi=\eta-\omega t+\xi_0=\alpha x+\beta y-\omega t+\xi_0$,则有:

$$(\gamma \beta^2 - \alpha \omega) u_{\xi} + \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) u_{\xi\xi\xi} + \Gamma \alpha^4 u_{\xi\xi\xi\xi} - C = 0 \quad (5)$$

最后再令 $u_{\xi}=\Phi(\xi)=\Phi$,则方程(5)化为如下形式的常微分方程:

$$(\gamma \beta^2 - \alpha \omega) \Phi + \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) \Phi^3 + \Gamma \alpha^4 \Phi_{\xi\xi\xi\xi} - C = 0 \quad (6)$$

下面应用两种不同的方法寻求方程(6)的精确解,并最终通过回代所作的变换给出 CMKP 方程(6)的精确行波解.

1.1 方法 1

假设方程(6)中的 Φ 具有如下解的形式:

$$\Phi=g_0+g_1 \cos z(\xi) \quad (7)$$

上述(7)式中的函数 $z(\xi)$ 由辅助方程

$$\frac{dz}{d\xi}=a_0+a_1 \cos z(\xi) \quad (8)$$

确定,这里 $g_1 \neq 0, a_1 \neq 0$. 将(7)式代入方程(6),则方程(6)的左端成为 $\cos z(\xi)$ 的一个多项式:

$$A_0 + A_1 \cos z(\xi) + A_2 \cos^2 z(\xi) + A_3 \cos^3 z(\xi) = 0. \quad (9)$$

令(9)式中的 $A_i=0$ ($i=0, 1, 2, 3$),则可得到如下代数方程组:

$$\begin{cases} (\gamma \beta^2 - \alpha \omega) g_0 + \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) g_0^3 + \Gamma \alpha^4 a_0 a_1 g_1 - C = 0 \\ (\gamma \beta^2 - \alpha \omega) g_1 + 3 \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) g_0^2 g_1 + \Gamma \alpha^4 (a_1^2 - a_0^2) g_1 = 0 \\ 3 \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) g_0 g_1^2 - 3 \Gamma \alpha^4 a_0 a_1 g_1 = 0 \\ \Lambda \alpha^4 (1+k^2) g_1^3 - 2 \Gamma \alpha^4 a_1^2 g_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

利用 Maple 解上述代数方程(10)得到下面的解:

$$a_0=a_0, \quad a_1=\pm \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}}, \quad g_0=g_0, \quad g_1=\pm \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}}, \quad C=C \quad (11)$$

其中 $\alpha \neq 0, \Gamma \neq 0, \Lambda \neq 0, \frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma} \geq 0, \frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Lambda} \geq 0$.

若取 $a_0=0, g_0=0, C=0$,并由(8),(11)式,对 $z(\xi)=\Phi$ 的积分及 $v=ku$ 可得到下列 CMKP 方程的精确行波解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{1,2}=\pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \arctan \left[\tanh \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] \\ v_{1,2}=\pm 2k \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \arctan \left[\tanh \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{3,4}=\pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \operatorname{arccot} \left[\coth \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] \\ v_{3,4}=\pm 2k \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \operatorname{arccot} \left[\coth \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{5,6}=\pm \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \arctan \left[\sinh \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] = \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \arctan \left[\exp \left(\pm \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] \\ v_{5,6}=\pm k \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \arctan \left[\sinh \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] = \pm 2k \sqrt{\frac{2\Gamma}{\Lambda(1+k^2)}} \arctan \left[\exp \left(\pm \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \alpha - \gamma \beta^2}{\Gamma}} \xi \right) \right] \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

其中 $\xi = \alpha x + \beta y - \omega t + \xi_0$, 并且这些解的积分常数均假定为零.

上述6组精确解均为扭结波解, 其中解(14)的一组恰好是文献[12]中唯一解出的精确解, 而其余几组都是CMKP方程新的精确行波解.

1.2 方法2

假设方程(6)中的任意常数 $C=0, \alpha \neq 0, \Gamma \neq 0$, 则方程(6)变为如下形式:

$$\frac{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}{\Gamma\alpha^4}\Phi+\frac{\Lambda(1+k^2)}{\Gamma}\Phi^3+\Phi_{\xi\xi}=0 \quad (15)$$

上式两端同时乘 Φ_ξ 并积分得到如下方程:

$$\Phi_\xi^2=h_0+h_2\Phi^2+h_4\Phi^4 \quad (16)$$

其中 $h_0=2C_1$ (C_1 为积分常数), $h_2=\frac{\omega\alpha-\gamma\beta^2}{\Gamma\alpha^4}$, $h_4=-\frac{\Lambda(1+k^2)}{2\Gamma}$. 式(16)是一个扩展形式的 Riccati 方程,

当 $h_0>0, h_2<0, h_4=0$ 时, 由 $\Phi_\xi^2=h_0+h_2\Phi^2$ 积分得 Φ 的表达式为 $\Phi=\sqrt{\frac{h_0}{-h_2}}\cos(\sqrt{-h_2}\xi)$ 及 $\Phi=\sqrt{\frac{h_0}{-h_2}}\sin(\sqrt{-h_2}\xi)$, 最后将 h_0, h_2 回代, 并由 $u=\int \Phi d\xi$ 以及 $v=ku$ 可得下列 CMKP 方程的精确行波解:

$$\begin{cases} u_7=\frac{\sqrt{2C_1}\Gamma\alpha^4}{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}{\Gamma\alpha^4}}\xi\right)+C_2 \\ v_7=\frac{\sqrt{2C_1}\Gamma\alpha^4k}{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}{\Gamma\alpha^4}}\xi\right)+C_2k \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{8,9}=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2C_1}\Gamma\alpha^4}{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}{\Gamma\alpha^4}}\xi\right)+C_{3,4} \\ v_{8,9}=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2C_1}\Gamma\alpha^4k}{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}{\Gamma\alpha^4}}\xi\right)+C_{3,k} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

这里 $\alpha \neq 0, \Gamma \neq 0, \frac{\gamma\beta^2-\omega\alpha}{\Gamma}>0, \xi=\alpha x + \beta y - \omega t + \xi_0, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$ 均为积分常数. 显然上述3组解均为三角函数周期波解, 都是CMKP方程新的精确行波解.

2 GCMKP_p 方程的精确行波解

考虑如下推广到任意 p 次的 CMKP 方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_x+\Lambda[u_x(u_x^p+v_x^p)]_x+\Gamma u_{xxxx}+\gamma u_{yy}+\frac{\gamma}{4}[(v_xv_y)_x-(v_x^2)_y]=0 \\ v_x+\Lambda[v_x(u_x^p+v_x^p)]_x+\Gamma v_{xxxx}+\gamma v_{yy}+\frac{\gamma}{4}[(v_xu_x-2v_xu_y)_x+(u_xv_x)_y]=0 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

与前面所讨论 $p=2$ 时的 CMKP 方程类似, 令 $\eta=\alpha x + \beta y$, 代入(19), 对所得方程积分一次, 再令 $v=ku$, 则(19)中的两个方程可化为同一形式的方程:

$$\alpha u_t+\Lambda\alpha^{p+2}(1+k^p)u_{\eta\eta}^{p+1}+\Gamma\alpha^4u_{\eta\eta\eta\eta}+\gamma\beta^2u_{\eta}-C=0 \quad (20)$$

上述方程(20)作变换 $\xi=\eta-\omega t+\xi_0=\alpha t+\beta y-\omega t+\xi_0$, 令 $C=0$ 及 $u_\xi=\Phi(\xi)=\Phi$, 对 ξ 积分一次(积分常数也假定为零), 整理后得到下方程:

$$\Phi_\xi^2=h_2\Phi^2+h_p\Phi^{p+2} \quad (21)$$

其中 $h_2=\frac{\omega\alpha-\gamma\beta^2}{\Gamma\alpha^4}, h_p=\frac{2\Lambda(1+k^p)\alpha^{p-2}}{(p+2)\Gamma}, \alpha \neq 0, \Gamma \neq 0, \Lambda \neq 0$. 下面讨论方程(21)的解, 并由 $u_\xi=\Phi$ 及 $v=ku$ 给出 GCMKP_p 方程(19)的精确行波解.

情形 1

当 $h_2>0, h_p>0$ 时, 方程(21)解出如下精确解:

$$\Phi^p=\frac{h_2}{h_p}\csc h^2\left(\frac{p\sqrt{h_2}}{2}\xi\right), \quad (22)$$

这里 $p=2m$ 或者 $p=2m+1, m \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ 均成立, 并由此得到方程(19)的显式解:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \sqrt[p]{\frac{h_2}{h_p}} \int \operatorname{csch}^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\frac{p\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) d\xi \\ v_1 = k \sqrt[p]{\frac{h_2}{h_p}} \int \operatorname{csch}^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\frac{p\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) d\xi \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

特别地, 若取 $p=1$ 时, 方程(19)有奇异行波解为:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{h_2}}{h_1} \coth \left(\frac{\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \\ \bar{v}_1 = \frac{-2k\sqrt{h_2}}{h_1} \coth \left(\frac{\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

其中 $h_2 = \frac{\omega\alpha - \gamma\beta^2}{\Gamma\alpha^4}$, $h_1 = -\frac{2\Lambda(1+k)}{3\Gamma\alpha}$, $\xi = \alpha x + \beta y - \omega t + \xi_0$.

情形 2

当 $h_2 > 0, h_p < 0$ 时, 方程(21)解出如下精确解:

$$\Phi^p = -\frac{h_2}{h_p} \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{p\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \quad (25)$$

这里 $p=2m+1, m \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ 均成立, 并由此得到方程(19)的显式解:

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = \sqrt[p]{\frac{h_2}{-h_p}} \int \operatorname{sech}^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\frac{p\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) d\xi \\ v_2 = k \sqrt[p]{\frac{h_2}{-h_p}} \int \operatorname{sech}^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\frac{p\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) d\xi \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

特别地, 若取 $p=1$ 时, 方程(19)有纽结波解为:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_1 = -\frac{2\sqrt{h_2}}{h_1} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \\ \bar{v}_1 = -\frac{2k\sqrt{h_2}}{h_1} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

其中 $h_2 = \frac{\omega\alpha - \gamma\beta^2}{\Gamma\alpha^4}$, $h_1 = -\frac{2\Lambda(1+k)}{3\Gamma\alpha}$, $\xi = \alpha x + \beta y - \omega t + \xi_0$.

情形 3

当 $h_2 < 0, h_p > 0$ 时, 方程(21)解出如下精确解:

$$\Phi^p = -\frac{h_2}{h_p} \sec^2 \left(\frac{p\sqrt{-h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \quad (28)$$

这里 $p=m$ 或者 $p=2m+1, m \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ 均成立, 并由此得到方程(19)的显式解:

$$\begin{cases} u_3 = \sqrt[p]{\frac{-h_2}{h_p}} \int \sec^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\frac{p\sqrt{-h_2}}{2} \xi \right) d\xi \\ v_3 = k \sqrt[p]{\frac{-h_2}{h_p}} \int \sec^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\frac{p\sqrt{-h_2}}{2} \xi \right) d\xi \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

特别地, 若取 $p=1$ 时, 方程(19)有三角函数周期波解为:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_3 = \frac{2\sqrt{-h_2}}{h_1} \tan \left(\frac{\sqrt{-h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \\ \bar{v}_3 = \frac{2k\sqrt{-h_2}}{h_1} \tan \left(\frac{\sqrt{-h_2}}{2} \xi \right) \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

其中 $h_2 = \frac{\omega\alpha - \gamma\beta^2}{\Gamma\alpha^4}$, $h_1 = -\frac{2\Lambda(1+k)}{3\Gamma\alpha}$, $\xi = \alpha x + \beta y - \omega t + \xi_0$.

情形4

当 $h_2=0, h_p>0$ 时, 方程(21)解出如下精确解:

$$\Phi^p = \frac{4}{p^2 h_p \xi^2} \quad (31)$$

这里 $p \neq 2$ 且 $p \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ 均成立, 并由此得到方程(19)的精确解:

$$\begin{cases} u_4 = \frac{p}{p-2} \sqrt{\frac{4\xi^{p-2}}{h_p}} \\ v_4 = \frac{pk}{p-2} \sqrt{\frac{4\xi^{p-2}}{p^2 h_p}} \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

特别地, 若取 $p=1$ 时, 方程(19)有奇异的孤立波解为:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_4 = -\frac{4}{h_1 \xi} \\ \bar{v}_4 = -\frac{4k}{h_1 \xi} \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

该奇异孤立波解的爆破时间点为 $t = \frac{\alpha x + \beta y + \xi_0}{\omega}$, 这是一个新解, 其中 $h_1 = -\frac{2\Lambda(1+k)}{3\Gamma\alpha}$, $\xi = \alpha x + \beta y - \omega t + \xi_0$.

3 结论

通过新的和不同的辅助方程结合齐次平衡法与 F 函数展开法, 分别获得 CMKP 方程及 GCMKP_p 方程新的精确行波解, 包括孤立波解、纽结波解、奇异孤立波解、三角函数周期波解. 另外由于给出了 GCMKP_p 方程解的显示积分表达式, 因此可将复杂的计算简单化.

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Broadband stability of polarization beat-length and transmission characteristics in microstructure fiber

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Abstract: For a microstructure fiber with the cylindrical air holes array around the rectangle in cladding, the broadband stability of polarization beat length was adjusted and regulated by introducing only one asymmetrical structure in cladding. What birefringence and polarization beat length dispersion characteristics influenced by the inner rectangular array of air holes were analyzed with Imaginary Distance Full Vector Beam Propagation Method. The results show that only one asymmetric structure can effectively suppress non-linear change of the birefringence in microstructure optical fiber. Not only has the polarization beat length a good stability over a wide wavelength range, but also there is only one size of the circular array of air holes distributed in the optimized packet layer structure. The arrays of air holes are regular arrays of rectangular and circular. It reduces the difficulty of the production process. The polarization beat length of the microstructure fiber changes between 59~63mm in the range of 1.2~1.7 μm wavelength and the relative change rate of is about 6.3%. The operating bandwidth is up to 500nm covering 1310nm and 1550nm two common communication wavelength window. It is more suitable for making the fiber broadband wave plate.

Key words: fiber optics; microstructure fiber; modal birefringence; polarization beat-length; beam propagation method

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Exact wave solutions of CMKP equation and GCMKPP equation

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Abstract: By means of new and different auxiliary equation combining homogeneous balance method and F-function expansion method, some new exact wave solutions including kink wave solution, singular solitary wave solution and periodic wave solution of CMKP equation and generalized CMKP equation with p-power of nonlinearity (GCMKPP) have been obtained, respectively.

Key words: CMKP equation; GCMKPP equation; solitary wave solution

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