GENERIC SELF-SIMILAR BLOWUP FOR EQUIVARIANT WAVE MAPS AND YANG-MILLS FIELDS IN HIGHER DIMENSIONS

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ABSTRACT. We consider equivariant wave maps from the $(d+1)$–dimensional Minkowski spacetime into the d-sphere for $d \geq 4$. We find a new explicit stable self-similar solution and give numerical evidence that it plays the role of a universal attractor for generic blowup. An analogous result is obtained for the $SO(d)$ symmetric Yang-Mills field for $d \geq 6$.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is concerned with the Cauchy problem for the semilinear radial wave equation in $(d+1)$ dimensions

$$u_{tt} = u_{rr} + \frac{d-1}{r} u_r - \frac{f(u)}{r^2}, \tag{1}$$

where $r \geq 0$ is the radial variable and $u = u(t,r)$. For concretness, we shall focus on two specific and particularly interesting cases:

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} (d-1)\sin(u)\cos(u), & \text{(WM)} \\ d\,u(1-u)(2-u), & \text{(YM)} \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

which correspond to equivariant wave maps from the $(d+1)$–dimensional Minkowski spacetime into the d-sphere and an $SO(d+2)$ symmetric Yang-Mills field in the $(d+3)$–dimensional Minkowski spacetime, respectively (see e.g. [1] for the derivation).

The basic question for equation (1) is whether solutions starting from smooth initial data can become singular ("blow up") in finite time and, if so, how does the blowup occur. The key feature, which plays a major role in answering this question, is the scale invariance of Eq.(1) with respect to the scaling tranformation $u(t,r) \mapsto u_L(t,r) = u(t/L, r/L)$,

where L is a positive constant. Under this scaling the conserved energy

$$E(u) = \int\limits_0^\infty \left(u_t^2 + u_r^2 + \frac{F(u)}{r^2} \right) r^{d-1} dr \,, \tag{3}$$

where $F'(u) = f(u)$, transforms as $E(u_L) = L^{d-2}E(u)$, which means that Eq.(1) is energy critical for $d = 2$ and supercritical for $d \geq 3$.

The critical case $d = 2$ has been intensively studied for the past decades leading to good understanding of the mechanism of blowup. Most notably, Struwe proved that singularities necessarily have the form of self-shrinking harmonic maps (hence nonexistence of harmonic maps implies global regularity) and the rate of shrinking is faster than self-similar [2]. For the nonlinearities (2) the generic rates of shrinking were derived formally in [3, 4] and proved rigorously in [5].

The understanding of the supercritical case $d \geq 3$ is much less satisfactory. All known examples of blowup involve self-similar solutions [6, 7, 1, 8, 9], however it is not known if singularities *must* be self-similar. For $d = 3$ and the nonlinearities (2), the self-similar blowup was proved (under a certain spectral condition) to be stable [10, 11] and demonstrated numerically to be generic [12, 13]. In higher dimensions, as far as we know, nothing was known in even dimensions while for odd $d \geq 5$ some self-similar solutions have been constructed [1, 8] but their stability and role in dynamics have not been studied.

In this paper we present new explicit self-similar solutions of Eq.(1) in all dimensions $d \geq 4$ (section 2), analyze their linear stability (section 3), and finally give numerical evidence that they play the role of universal attractors in the generic blowup (section 4).

2. Self-similar solutions

By definition, self-similar solutions are invariant under the scaling, that is $u(t/L, r/L) = u(t, r)$, hence they have the form

$$u(t, r) = \phi(y) \,, \qquad y = \frac{r}{T - t} \,, \tag{4}$$

where a positive constant T, clearly allowed by the time translation symmetry, is introduced for later convenience. Inserting this ansatz into Eq.(1) one obtains the ordinary differential equation

$$(1 - y^2)\phi'' + \left(\frac{d-1}{y} - 2y \right) \phi' - \frac{f(\phi)}{y^2} = 0 \,. \tag{5}$$

We are interested in solutions that are smooth on the closed interval $0 \leq y \leq 1$, which corresponds to the interior of the past light cone of

the point $(t = T, r = 0)$. For such solutions

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial r^n} \phi \left(\frac{r}{T-t}\right)\Big|_{r=0} = (T-t)^{-n} \frac{d^n \phi}{dy^n}(0),$$ (6)

hence the n-th derivative at the origin (such that $\frac{d^n \phi}{dy^n}(0) \neq 0$) diverges as $t \nearrow T$. Thus, each self-similar solution $\phi(y) \in C^\infty[0, 1]$ is an example of a singularity developing in finite time from smooth initial data.

We found the following explicit solutions of Eq.(5)

$$\phi_0(y) = \begin{cases} 2 \arctan \left(\dfrac{y}{\sqrt{d-2}}\right), & \text{(WM)} \\[2mm] \dfrac{ay^2}{y^2 + b}, & \text{(YM)} \end{cases}$$ (7)

where

$$a = \frac{2(d + 4 - \sqrt{3d(d-2)})}{3d - 2\sqrt{3d(d-2)}}, \qquad b = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{3d(d-2)}\,(8-d)}{3d - 2\sqrt{3d(d-2)}}.$$

For $d = 3$ these solutions have been known [7, 9], however for $d \geq 4$ they appear to be new. In particular, the only smooth self-similar solutions obtained previously, for $d = 5$ (WM) and $d \in \{5, 7\}$ (YM), by variational [1] and shooting [8] methods are different from ϕ_0. For both these methods it was essential that $\phi(1) = \phi_*$, where ϕ_* is the convexity radius of the target manifold, equal to $\pi/2$ for (WM) and 1 for (YM). In contrast, for our solutions $\phi_0(1) < \phi_*$ when $d \geq 4$.

Remark 1. A complete classification of smooth solutions of Eq.(5) for $d \geq 4$ is not an easy problem; the main difficulty being due to an involved smoothness condition at $y = 1$ (see section 2.2 in [1] for the analysis of this condition in odd dimensions). Fortunately, this hard ODE problem need not concern us here because, as will be shown in section 4, smooth solutions other than ϕ_0 do not seem to participate in the generic blowup, presumably due to their instabilities.

Remark 2. Clearly, solutions similar to ϕ_0 exist for a variety of non-linearities other than (2) (albeit not in an explicit form, of course). In particular, by modifying (2) for $\phi > \phi_0(1)$ one can construct analogous smooth solutions for convex targets using the shooting method of [1].

Remark 3. It is instructive to compare the problem of blowup for Eq.(1) with the analogous problem for the heat flow

$$u_t = u_{rr} + \frac{d-1}{r} u_r - \frac{f(u)}{r^2},$$ (8)

with the same nonlinearities (2). This equation has self-similar blowup solutions for $3 \leq d \leq 6$ (WM) [16] and $3 \leq d \leq 7$ (YM) [17] but no such solutions exist in higher dimensions [18]. In accordance with that, it was found that the blowup for Eq.(8) changes character from self-similar [19] to non-self-similar [20] in sufficiently high dimensions.

3. LINEAR STABILITY ANALYSIS

As the first step towards understanding the role of the self-similar solution $\phi_0(\frac{r}{T-t})$ in dynamics we need to analyze its linear stability. To this end it is convenient to define a new time coordinate $s = -\ln(T-t)$ and rewrite Eq.(1) in terms of $U(s,y) = u(t,r)$

$$U_{ss} + U_s + 2y\, U_{sy} = (1 - y^2)U_{yy} + \left(\frac{d-1}{y} - 2y\right)U_y - \frac{f(U)}{y^2}. \quad (9)$$

In these variables the problem of finite time blowup in converted into the problem of asymptotic convergence for $s \to \infty$ towards the stationary solution $\phi_0(y)$. Following the standard procedure we seek solutions of Eq.(9) in the form $U(s,y) = \phi_0(y) + e^{\lambda s}v(y)$. Dropping nonlinear terms we get the quadratic eigenvalue equation

$$(1 - y^2)v'' + \left(\frac{d-1}{y} - 2(\lambda+1)y\right)v' - \lambda(\lambda+1)v - V(y)v = 0, \quad (10)$$

where

$$V(y) := \frac{f'(\phi_0(y))}{y^2} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{d-1}{y^2} \dfrac{y^4 + (12 - 6d)y^2 + (d-2)^2}{(y^2 + d - 2)^2}, & \text{(WM)} \\[3mm] \dfrac{d}{y^2} \dfrac{(3a^2 - 6a)y^4 + (2 - 6ab)y^2 + 2b^2}{(y^2 + b)^2} & \text{(YM)}. \end{cases}$$

We consider the eigenvalue problem (10) on the interval $0 \leq y \leq 1$. By assumption, the solution $U(s,y)$ is smooth for $s < \infty$, hence we we demand that $v \in \mathcal{C}^\infty[0,1]$. This condition leads to the quantization of the eigenvalues.

In order to determine the analyticity properties of solutions of Eq.(10) it is convenient to introduce new variables x and $w(x)$ defined by

$$x = \frac{cy^2}{y^2 + c - 1}, \qquad v(y) = x^\mu\, (c - x)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}\, w(x), \quad (11)$$

where $\mu = 1/2$, $c = d - 1$ for (WM) and $\mu = 1$, $c = b + 1$ for (YM). This change of variables brings Eq.(10) into the canonical form of the Heun equation [21]

$$w'' + \left(\frac{\gamma}{x} + \frac{\delta}{x-1} + \frac{\epsilon}{x-c}\right)w' + \frac{\alpha\beta x - q}{x(x-1)(x-c)}w = 0, \quad (12)$$

where in the case of (WM)

$$\gamma = 1 + d/2, \quad \delta = (3-d)/2 + \lambda, \quad \epsilon = d/2, \quad \alpha = (\lambda + 5)/2,$$
$$\beta = (\lambda - 1)/2, \quad q = (\lambda - 1)(d\lambda + 5d - 2\lambda - 6)/4,$$

and in the case of (YM)

$$\gamma = 2 + d/2, \quad \delta = (3-d)/2 + \lambda, \quad \epsilon = 1/2, \quad \alpha = 3 + \lambda - \beta,$$
$$\beta = \frac{1}{2b+2}\left(b\lambda + (3a^2bd + 3a^2d + b^2 + 2b + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3b + \lambda + 3\right),$$
$$q = b\lambda^2/4 - 3ad/2 + 5b\lambda/4 + d\lambda/4 + 3b/2 + d/2 + \lambda + 2.$$

Equation (12) has four regular singularities at $0, 1, c, \infty$. The characteristic exponents at 0 and 1 are $\{0, 1 - \gamma\}$ and $\{0, 1 - \delta\}$, respectively. The regular solutions at $x = 0$ and $x = 1$ are given by the local Heun functions (using the Maple notation)

$$w_0(x) = \text{HeunG}(c, q, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta; x), \tag{13}$$
$$w_1(x) = \text{HeunG}(1 - c, -q + \alpha\beta, \alpha, \beta, \delta, \gamma; 1 - x). \tag{14}$$

The eigenvalues are given by zeros of the Wronskian

$$W[w_1, w_2](\lambda) := w_1'(x)w_2(x) - w_2'(x)w_1(x). \tag{15}$$

Unfortunately, the connection problem for the Heun equation is unresolved and therefore (in contrast to the hypergeometric equation) no explicit formula for the Wronskian is available. Fortunately, the Heun functions are built into Maple and the zeros of the Wronskian can be computed numerically with great precision[1]. The results of this computation are displayed in Table 1 (WM) and Table 2 (YM).

We remark that the eigenvalue $\lambda_0 = 1$ is due to the freedom of changing the blowup time T and does not correspond to any instability. The fact that the corresponding eigenfunction $v_0(y) = y\phi_0'(y)$ has no zeros can be used to exclude rigorously eigenvalues with $\Re(\lambda) > d - 2$ (see [14, 15] for the proof in $d = 3$), however it seems hard to prove the nonexistence of eigenvalues with $0 < \Re(\lambda) < d - 2$. Nonetheless, we feel confident that if such an eigenvalue existed, we would have found it numerically. Consequently, we assume that all the eigenvalues but λ_0 have negative real part[2]. From this assumption it follows that the solution ϕ_0 is linearly asymptotically stable [15].

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[1]An alternative way is to use the method of continued fractions [14]. We have verified that these two methods give identical results.

[2]It is somewhat surprising that all eigenvalues are real.

	$n = 0$	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 3$	$n = 4$
$d = 3$	1	-0.542466	-2.000000	-3.398381	-4.765079
$d = 4$	1	-0.563612	-2.109131	-3.603718	-5.061116
$d = 5$	1	-0.572315	-2.163011	-3.711951	-5.216059
$d = 6$	1	-0.577089	-2.195673	-3.780281	-5.306294
$d = 7$	1	-0.580109	-2.217711	-3.827722	-5.354120
$d = 8$	1	-0.582193	-2.233621	-3.862716	-5.367078

TABLE 1. The first few eigenvalues $\lambda_n(d)$ for the (WM) case.

	$n = 0$	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 3$	$n = 4$
$d = 3$	1	-0.588904	-2.181597	-3.570756	-5.043294
$d = 4$	1	-0.623081	-2.255420	-3.765173	-5.326428
$d = 5$	1	-0.636360	-2.295861	-3.867878	-5.479403
$d = 6$	1	-0.643402	-2.321548	-3.932725	-5.577793
$d = 7$	1	-0.647756	-2.339350	-3.977728	-5.647093
$d = 8$	1	-0.650712	-2.352428	-4.010905	-5.698800

TABLE 2. The first few eigenvalues $\lambda_n(d)$ for the (YM) case .

4. Dynamics of blowup

In the lowest supercritical dimension $d = 3$ Donninger proved that the linear asymptotic stability of ϕ_0 implies its nonlinear asymptotic stability [10, 11]. It seems feasible that this result can be generalized to higher dimensions $d \geq 4$ but we are not qualified to pursue this issue. We conjecture that the solution ϕ_0 is not only nonlinearly stable but, in fact, it is a universal attractor for generic blowup. The numerical evidence for this conjecture in the case $d = 3$ was given in [12, 13]; here we give an analogous evidence for $d \geq 4$.

Consider a solution $u(t, r)$ of Eq.(1) that starts from smooth initial data at $t = 0$ and becomes singular at $(r = 0, t = T)$ for some $T > 0$ (recall that singularities at $r > 0$ are impossible). We want to show that generically $u(t, r)$ converges to the self-similar solution $\phi_0(\frac{r}{T-t})$ as $t \nearrow T$ and the rate and profile of convergence are determined by the least damped mode $e^{\lambda_1 s} v_1(y)$, that is

$$u(t,r) - \phi_0 \left(\frac{r}{T-t} \right) \sim C\,(T-t)^{-\lambda_1}\, v_1 \left(\frac{r}{T-t} \right), \qquad (16)$$

where the coefficient C and blowup time T depend on the initial data.

To verify (16), we solved Eq.(1) numerically for several large, 'randomly' chosen, initial data leading to blowup. In order to keep track of the structure of the singularity developing on progressively smaller scales, it is necessary to use an adaptive method which refines the spatio-temporal grid near the singularity. Our numerical method is based on the moving mesh method (known as MMPDE6, see [22]) combined with the Sundman transformation, as described in [23], with some minor modifications and improvements specific to the problem at hand. This method is very efficient in computations of self-similar singularities.

After obtaining a numerical solution $u(r, t)$ we estimate the blowup time T and pass to the similarity variables $s = -\log(T - t)$, $y = r/(T - t)$ and $U(y, s) = u(r, t)$ in order to compare analytical and numerical results. The results are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.
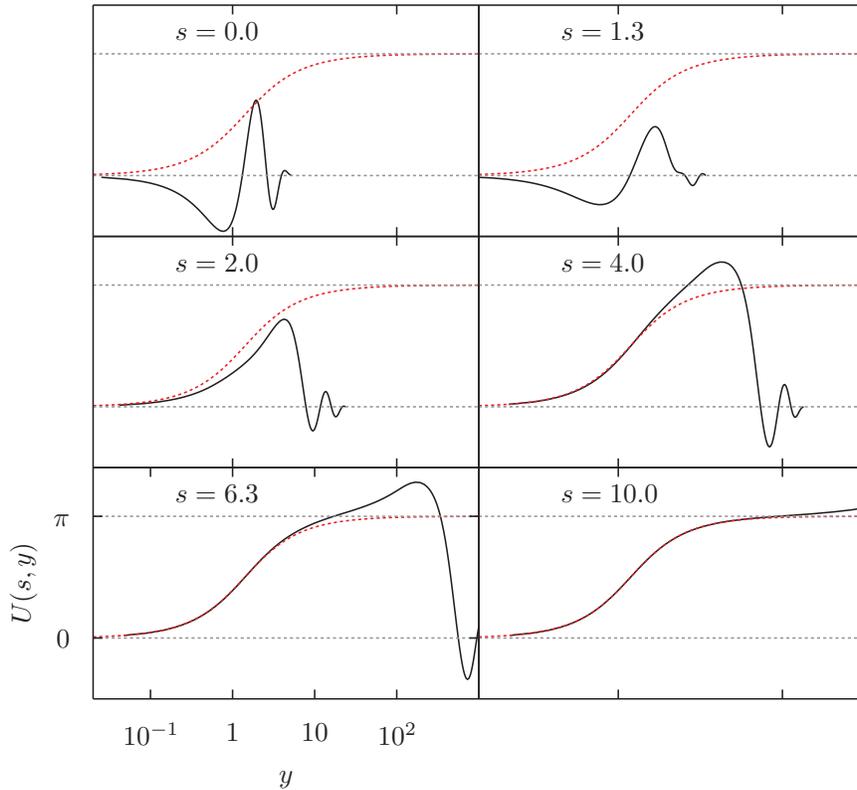

FIGURE 1. Snaphots from the evolution of sample initial data leading to blowup for the (WM) case in $d = 4$. The solution $u(t, r) = U(s, y)$ converges to the self-similar solution $\phi_0(y) = 2 \arctan(y/\sqrt{2})$ (dashed red curve).
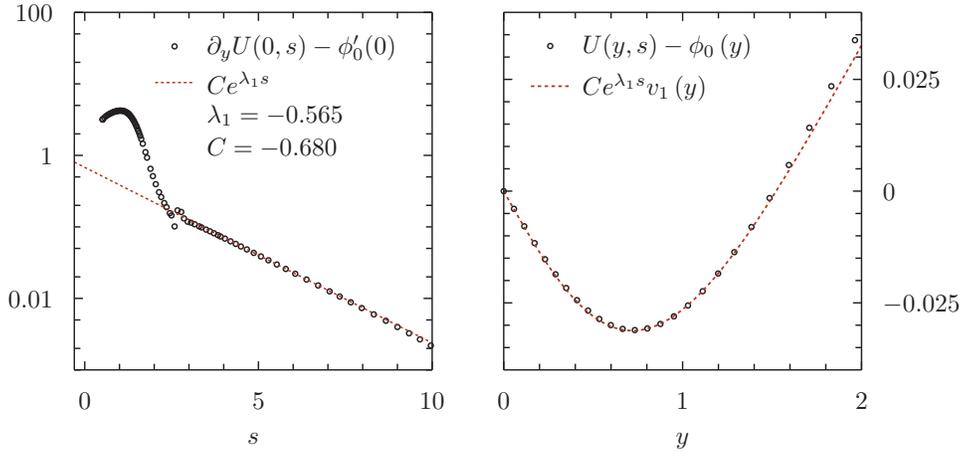
FIGURE 2. Numerical verification of the formula (16) for the solution depicted in Fig. 1. Left panel: we plot $(T-t)\partial_r u(t,0) - \sqrt{2}$ in log-log scale and fit $C(T-t)^{-\lambda_1}$. The value of λ_1 obtained from the fit agrees within one percent with the value given in Table 1. Right panel: for the parameters C and λ_1 determined above, the left and right hand sides of (16) are shown to agree at time $s = 4$.

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