



## A. Gross-Pitaevskii and the Navier-Stokes equations

w E , , y  
 (1.4). I w w w -  
 . O w w  
 $\rho=0$   
 (1.5) w y . -

## II. EXPERIMENT

I w w w  
 BEC . I y  
 w w [3], y  
 y , y y  
 C w y 3.5  
 (  $\perp$ ,  $z$ ) =  $2\pi(8.3, 5.3)$  H ;  $\perp$   
 y  $z$  y. A

w z BEC. F w  
 y w 57.4 205.1 -305.1w -305.1 -305.1 -305.1 -305.1 J \*w -339.2 -339.213.5-339.2 -339.2  
 ( 4 307. 5 -1.07. -305.17. 4 558-4847. BEC4847. 1 -7. -7. 480.7 -253.7 16. 4 /F4 12.2987 0 444 0 -C9

BEC.

w

y . A                      \*d   \*d                                      \*d y

,   \*d   y \*d                      y   \*d                                      \*d

\*d                      \*d                      y   \*d                                      -

. F                      w                      w                      \*d                      ,

. B                      - -                      \*d                      y                      -

w y                      BEC \*d                      w

. I                      \*d y



w y y w w D .

w F . 3 w 5 w  
(D ) w  
y

#### IV. CLASSICAL AND DISPERSIVE SHOCK WAVES

I , w w w w w w  
-  
-  
-  
dy y, w BEC



$u(x, t)$  w (4.4)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b u(x, t) dx + \frac{1}{2} [u(b, t)^2 - u(a, t)^2] = 0, \quad (4.6)$$

y  $a, b$ ,  $-\infty < a < b < \infty$



**B. Dispersive shock waves, Korteweg–de Vries equation**

A

$$u_t + \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2\right)_x = \varepsilon^2 u_{xxx}, \quad (4.12)$$

$\varepsilon^2 \ll 1.$

I

$$u(x, 0; \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq 0 \\ 0, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

$\varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0.$

II

$$u(x, 0; \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq 0 \\ 0, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

w (4.4) w

E . (4.12)

(4.13)

w w  $\varepsilon^2$  O  $\varepsilon$  15 85-499.7 .4  $\varepsilon$  J/F4 1 (4:1222 1 0 0 1 0.333 0 94.13 /1.2315 610.5062

$$L = 2K(m) \sqrt{\frac{6}{r_3 - r_1}},$$

w  $K(m)$   
 [25]. N  $L$   $\left[ \sqrt{\frac{r_3 - r_1}{6}} \right] = 2K(m) w$   $\left[ \right]$   
 (4.14), . . . ,  $\left[ \sqrt{\frac{r_3 - r_1}{6}} \right] = 2K(m) w$   $\left[ \right]$   
 .  $m$   $\phi$

$m$ .  $w$   $\phi$   $(y; 0) = 1$   
 $(y; 1) = (y)$ ,  $y w$  .

w  $\bar{u}$  E . (4.12)  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ .  $\varepsilon$   
 $1$  E . (4.12),  $= (x$

$Vt)/\varepsilon$   $F$  . 8  $-$

$x$   $t$ , . . . ,  $\{r_i = r_i(x, t)\}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .  $\phi$

$$\bar{\phi}(x, t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \phi(x, t) dx = r_1(x, t) + r_2(x, t) + r_3(x, t) + 2[r_3(x, t) - r_1(x, t)] \frac{E[m(x, t)]}{K[m(x, t)]}, \quad (4.15)$$

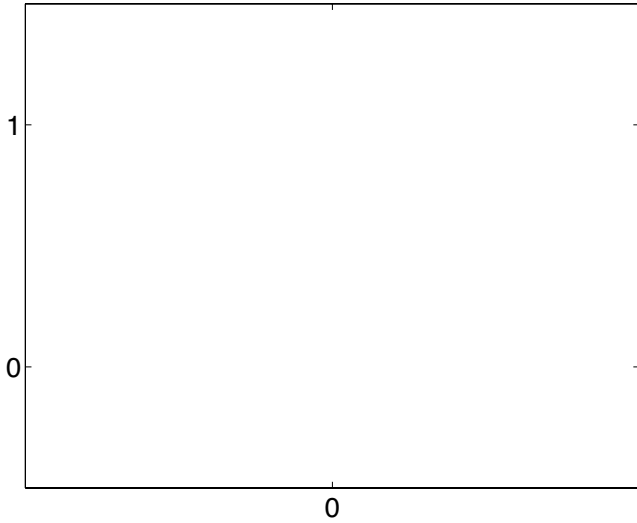
w  $E(m)$   
 [25].  $w$   $w$

$$K \frac{dw}{dx} [22]$$

$$u_t + \left( \frac{1}{2} u^2 + \varepsilon^2 u_{xx} \right)_x = 0,$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} u^2 \right)_t + \left( \frac{1}{3} u^3 + \varepsilon^2 u u_{xx} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 u_x^2 \right)_x = 0,$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{3} u^3 - \varepsilon^2 u_x^2 \right)_t + \left( \frac{1}{4} u^4 - 2\varepsilon^4 u_x u_{xxx} + \varepsilon^4 u_{xx}^2 + \varepsilon^2 u^2 u_{xx} - 2\varepsilon^2 u u_x^2 \right)_x = 0. \quad (4.16)4.16$$



$$r_1(x,0) \equiv 0, \quad r_2(x,0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0, \end{cases} \quad r_3(x,0) \equiv 1, \quad (4.18)$$

w F . 10 w I P (4.12) (4.13) -

$$\bar{\phi}(x,0) = u(x,0;\varepsilon) \quad ( \quad ),$$

$$\frac{\partial r_i}{\partial x}(x,0) = 0 \quad ( \quad ),$$

$$\lim_{x \in \mathbb{R}} r_i(x,0) < \lim_{x \in \mathbb{R}} r_{i+1}(x,0) \quad ( \quad ). \quad (4.19)$$

C y (4.13) (4.17) (4.18) [18,26]. (4.17) w (4.18)

$$r_1 \equiv 0, \quad r_3 \equiv 1, \quad r_2(x,t) = r_2(\xi), \quad \xi = x/t. \quad (4.17)$$

$$(v_2 - \xi)r_2' = 0,$$

$$w \quad (4.17) \quad v_2 = \xi$$

$$\frac{1}{3}[1 + r_2(\xi)] - \frac{2}{3}r_2(\xi) \frac{[1 - r_2(\xi)]K[r_2(\xi)]}{E[r_2(\xi)] - [1 - r_2(\xi)]K[r_2(\xi)]} = \xi, \quad (4.20)$$

r\_2(\xi), w \xi ( F . 11). v\_2^+, w (4.17). A , r\_i .

$$\frac{dr_2}{dt} = 0 \quad w \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v_2,$$

E . (4.17) , y

$$v_2^+ = \lim_{r_2 \rightarrow 1} v_2(0, r_2, 1) = \frac{2}{3}, \quad (4.21)$$

$$v_2 = \lim_{r_2 \rightarrow 0^+} v_2(0, r_2, 1) = 1. \quad (4.22)$$

(4.13) (4.17) w (4.18), y (\varepsilon^2 \ll 1, t \ll 1/\varepsilon) D

$$u(x,t;\varepsilon) \sim r_2(x/t) \left( 1 + 2\varepsilon^2 \left( \frac{x}{\varepsilon\sqrt{6}} - \frac{V(x/t)t}{\varepsilon\sqrt{6}}; m = r_2(x/t) \right) \right),$$

$$V(x/t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

C. Dissipative regularization of the Euler equations

A ... I ... BEC (1.5) w ... ε=0. L ... E ... w ...

$$\rho_t + (\rho u)_x = 0,$$

$$(\rho u)_t + \left( \rho u^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \right)_x = 0,$$

$$\rho(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \rho_0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}, \quad u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} u_0, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}. \tag{4.25}$$

ρ<sub>0</sub> u<sub>0</sub>. N ... w ...

$$\bar{\rho} = \rho_r \rho, \quad \bar{u} = \sqrt{\rho_r} u + u_r,$$

$$t = \rho_r \tilde{t}, \quad x = \sqrt{\rho_r} (\tilde{x} - u_r \tilde{t}), \quad \rho_r \neq 0, \tag{4.26}$$

$$\bar{\rho}(\tilde{x}, 0) = \begin{cases} \rho_l = \rho_r \rho_0, & \tilde{x} < 0 \\ \rho_r, & \tilde{x} > 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\bar{u}(\tilde{x}, 0) = \begin{cases} u_l = \sqrt{\rho_r} u_0 + u_r, & \tilde{x} < 0 \\ u_r, & \tilde{x} > 0 \end{cases}. \tag{4.25}$$

E ... (4.10) ... n=2].

w ... y ... w ... weak limit w ... O ... D ... H w ... O ... L ... [31] ... ε → 0 ... (4.12) ... ū ...

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, t; \varepsilon) f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{u}(x, t) f(x) dx$$

f(x). y ... L ... L ... ū ...

... y w ... BEC ... dy ...



$$V\phi'A + \frac{1}{2}A'' - \frac{1}{2}\phi'^2A - A^3 = 0. \quad (4.33)$$

I  $\phi', w$

$$\phi' = V \frac{2c_1}{A^2},$$

w  $c_1$  E . (4.33) y

$$A'' + V^2A - \frac{4c_1^2}{A^3} - 2A^3 = 0.$$

I

$$A'^2 + V^2A^2 + \frac{4c_1^2}{A^2} - A^4 + c_2 = 0, \quad (4.34)$$

w  $c_2$  ,  $\rho = A^2$ ; E . (4.34)

$$\rho'^2 = 4(\rho^3 - V^2\rho^2 - c_2\rho - 4c_1^2) = 4(\rho - \lambda_1)(\rho - \lambda_2)(\rho - \lambda)$$

$$\left(\rho u^2 + \rho^2 + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\rho_x^2}{4\rho}\right)_t + \left(\rho u^3 + 2\rho^2 u + \varepsilon^2 \rho\right)$$





$$u = \varepsilon \left[ \Psi(x,t) \right]_x = W \frac{\mu B \beta^2}{B^2 - 2(\ ) + \mu^2},$$

$$= B\beta[x - (B\mu - W)t - x_0]/\varepsilon, \quad (4.50)$$

w ( F . 18).  $(B, W, \mu, \beta, x_0)$   $\mu^2 + \beta^2 = 1$

$$v_g = B\mu - W. \quad (4.51)$$

I'  $y$   $y$  w  $x = (B\mu - W)t + x_0$

$$\rho = |\Psi|^2 = B^2, \quad \rho = |\Psi|^2 = (B\mu)^2,$$

$$u = \varepsilon (\Psi)_x = W,$$

$$u = \varepsilon (\Psi)_x = B \left( \mu - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) W. \quad (4.52)$$

$B, \mu, W, w$  E . (4.52)  
D

F . 17. E  $w$

$$B = \sqrt{\rho_0}, \quad \mu = \frac{2\sqrt{\rho_0}}{\sqrt{\rho_0}}. \quad (4.53)$$

$W = 2\sqrt{\rho_0} - 2, w$

$$W = 2 - 2\sqrt{\rho_0}. \quad (4.54)$$

(4.53) (4.54) y w

$$v_g = \sqrt{\rho_0},$$

E . (4.49), D  $w$   $y$  w,  $K$   $D$  [7],

I F . 19

$$\xi_v = 2\sqrt{\rho_0} \left[ 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{\rho_0} - 1)E(m_v)}{(\sqrt{\rho_0} + 2)K(m_v)} \right]^2,$$

$$m_v = (\sqrt{\rho_0} - 1)^2. \quad (4.55)$$

E . (4.45)  $\rho_0 = 4$ , E . (4.37)

(4.37) (4.47). (4.40) , w -

w x t. I

326.1 0.333 0 D4.37 /F4 1 0 0 0 1 1.747 D 7470.911 D5 776 /F2 1 D F2 1 9.978 0 0 9.978 198.3257 3

### E. Theoretical explanation of experiments

I w 2D 1D, w 3D,  $V_{it}$  [E . (3.1)]  $V_{ot}$  [E . (3.2)].  $t = \tilde{t}$

$$\lambda_1(x/t) = \frac{1}{16} [4\sqrt{\rho_0} - 6r_3(x/t)]^2,$$

$$\lambda_2(x/t) = \frac{1}{16} [4\sqrt{\rho_0} + 2r_3(x/t)]^2,$$

$$\lambda_3(x/t) = \frac{1}{16} [4\sqrt{\rho_0} - 2 + r_3(x/t)]^2, \quad (4.58)$$

$$2D: \Psi_{2D}(\rho, t=0) = \Psi(\rho, z=0, t=\tilde{t}),$$

$$1D: \Psi_{1D}(x, t=0) = \Psi(x, z=0, t=\tilde{t}), \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\Psi_{1D}(x, t=0) = \Psi_{1D}(x, t=0), \quad (4.59)$$

w  $r_3$  (4.48). F  $1 < \rho_0$   
 $< 4, (x/t) \equiv 1. \rho_0 > 4,$   
 E . (4.56).

H w y w I  
 w , w I -  
 w , w  
 y  
 y w y  
 , w -E  
 D B -E  
 D  
 y

C

$$[\Psi_{3D}(r, 0, t)]_r \cdot I_{2D}, \quad |\Psi|^2$$

$$[\Psi_{1D}(x, t)]_x \cdot I_{3D}, \quad \Psi_{2D}(r, t)_r$$

1% w  
 w  
 F . 23. A , F . 24  
 27, w 3D 1D  
 y , y 1D  
 L-  
 F , w  
 $V_{it} [E . (3.1)].$   
 $\tilde{t} = \delta t (5)$  ,

GP w  
 F 23 w  
 3D w ( $\alpha_r = 0.71$ ) w ( $\alpha_r = 0$ )  
 . D  
 w w  
 w w  
 w D  
 w O w , w y

D

F . 23 w  
 w y  
 D (  $t = 2.8$  ) y  
 D y  
 y F . 21 ( w

w E dy BEC  
 [20] - C w-

$\rho_t + ($

D  
F w , D y  
F . 26). w ( y  
w BEC D . [38].

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