

Modulational Stability of Envelope Soliton in a Quantum Electron-Ion Plasma in Three Dimension - A generalised Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation in 3D

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Abstract

Modulational stability of envelope soliton is studied in a quantum dusty plasma in three dimension. The Krylov-Bogoliubov-Mitropolsky method is applied to the three dimension plasma governing equations. A generalised form of Nonlinear Schrödinger equation is obtained whose dispersive term has a tensorial character. Stability condition is deduced and the stability zones are plotted as a function of plasma parameters

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$$j\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} + \sum P_{\alpha\beta}\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x_\alpha\partial x_\beta} + Q|\phi|^2\phi = 0$$

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I. INTRODUCTION

The study of quantum plasma was initiated mainly by the elegant works of Haas[1], Manfredi[2], Shukla[3, 4] and Brodin[5]. Up-till now many different situations have been analysed by various researchers, but all are mainly in one space and one time dimension. The basis of the formulation of quantum plasma lies in the unique phase-space quantization advocated by E.P. Wigner[6] long ago. For a long time this methodology was ignored due to the conceptual difficulty of phase space in quantum physics. But with its successful application in plasma physics, interest have been invoked and many new observations are done.

In this context one may note that many different situations of quantum plasma have been investigated in relation to the study of Nonlinear Schrödinger(NLS) equation and existence of envelope soliton but all are

mainly in two dimensions. In particular the case of degenerate quantum plasma was considered by Siddki et.al[7]. Some more general situation was analysed was by B. Eliasson et.al[8, 9]. In this respect one may mention that a thermodynamically open and dissipative system was considered by Abourabia et.al[10] using the standard reductive perturbation theory, but the whole analysis was in one space dimension. The case of quantum pair-ion plasma has been studied Chaudhuri et.al[11, 12] and that of Alfven soliton in a Fermionic plasma was discussed by Keane et. al[13]. On the other-hand the situation of plasma in an external electric field was considered by Chowdhury and Pakira[14]. The case of electromagnetic envelope soliton was taken up by Nusrat Jehan et. al[15]. The situation with a magnetic field was dealt by Aktar et.al[16]. But all these analysis considered a one dimensional plasma both in the classical and quantum case.

With three ideas in mind we have considered a three dimensional quantum plasma(electron-ion). A three dimensional Nonlinear Schrödinger equation is derived by taking recourse to the Krylov-Bogoliubov-Mitropolsky method[17, 18]. The equation so derived is

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more general than the standard Nonlinear Schrödinger equation in the sense that its dispersive term has a tensorial character. To the authors knowledge this type of equation was never considered before. We have obtained the corresponding envelope soliton solution and the condition of modulational stability is obtained.

II. FORMULATION

Our plasma consist of positive charged ion and electron which are governed by their respective continuity and momentum equation respectively, along with the Poisson's equation. Due to small mass of electron we assume that only electrons are quantum mechanical. So, the governing equations can be written as

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (n_i \vec{u}_i) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial n_e}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (n_e \vec{u}_e) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + (\vec{u}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{u}_i = \frac{e}{m_i} \vec{E} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_e}{\partial t} + (\vec{u}_e \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{u}_e = \\ - \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{E} - \frac{1}{m_e n_e} \vec{\nabla} P_e + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left\{ \vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{\nabla^2(\sqrt{n_e})}{\sqrt{n_e}} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{e}{\epsilon} (n_i - n_e) \quad (5)$$

where ' n_i ', ' n_e ' are the densities of ions and electrons whereas ' u_i ', ' u_e ' are the velocities, ' $\vec{E}$ ' is the electric field. These dynamical variables are normalized in the usual manner by a scaling in the following way, $n_i \rightarrow n_i/n_{i0}$, $n_e \rightarrow n_e/n_{e0}$, $u_e \rightarrow u_e/C_s$, $u_i \rightarrow u_i/C_s$ along with, $x \rightarrow x/\lambda_{De}$, $t \rightarrow \omega_{pe} t$ where, $\lambda_{De} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_e \epsilon_0}{n_{e0} e^2}}$, $\omega_{pe} = \sqrt{\frac{n_{e0} e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_i}}$, so that the normalized equations are written as;

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (n_i \vec{u}_i) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial n_e}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (n_e \vec{u}_e) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + (\vec{u}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{u}_i = \vec{E} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_e}{\partial t} + (\vec{u}_e \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{u}_e = -\vec{E} - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{n_e} \vec{\nabla} n_e + H^2 \left\{ \vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{\nabla^2(\sqrt{n_e})}{\sqrt{n_e}} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \mu_i n_i - n_e \quad (10)$$

where, $\mu_i = \frac{n_{i0}}{n_{e0}}$, $H^2 = \frac{\hbar^2 \omega_{pe}^2}{2k_B^2 T_e^2}$

To apply the Krylov-Bogoliubov-Mitropolsky(KBM) method[17, 18] for nonlinear wave modulation we expand all the dependent variables about their equilibrium values,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_e &= 1 + \epsilon n_e^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 n_e^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 n_e^{(3)} + \dots \\ n_i &= 1 + \epsilon n_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 n_i^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 n_i^{(3)} + \dots \\ \vec{u}_i &= \epsilon \vec{u}_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 \vec{u}_i^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 \vec{u}_i^{(3)} + \dots \\ \vec{u}_e &= \epsilon \vec{u}_e^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 \vec{u}_e^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 \vec{u}_e^{(3)} + \dots \\ \vec{E} &= \epsilon \vec{E}^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 \vec{E}^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 \vec{E}^{(3)} + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

In order to consider nonlinear excitations we assume that all the perturbed quantities in all order depend upon ' x ', ' y ', ' z ' and ' t ' through the complex amplitude $(\vec{a}(x, y, z, t), \vec{a}^*(x, y, z, t))$ and the phase factor ' ψ ' where, $\psi = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t$, $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$, ' $\vec{k} = (k_x, k_y, k_z)$ '. As per the KBM prescription the space-time derivatives of ' $\vec{a}$ ' is written as;

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial t} &= \epsilon \vec{A}_1 + \epsilon^2 \vec{A}_2 + \epsilon^3 \vec{A}_3 + \dots \\ \frac{\partial a_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} &= \epsilon B_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 B_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 B_{\alpha\beta}^{(3)} + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

where $\alpha = x, y, z$ and $\beta = x, y, z$. The perturbed quantities of the electric field are written as

$$\vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E}^{(1)}(\vec{a}, \vec{a}^*, \psi) + \epsilon^2 \vec{E}^{(2)}(\vec{a}, \vec{a}^*, \psi) + \epsilon^3 \vec{E}^{(3)}(\vec{a}, \vec{a}^*, \psi) + \dots \quad (13)$$

From the zeroth order of ϵ we get the equilibrium condition to be $\mu_i = 1$ i.e. $n_{i0} = n_{e0}$. Substituting equations 11 to 13 in equation 6 to 10 and equating like powers of ϵ we get;

$$n_e^{(1)} = \left(\frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_e}{\omega} \right) \quad (14)$$

$$n_i^{(1)} = \left(\frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_i}{\omega} \right) \quad (15)$$

along with;

$$\omega \frac{\partial u_{ex}^{(1)}}{\partial t} = -E_x^{(1)} - \omega_{pe}^2 k_x \frac{\partial n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + \frac{H^2}{2} k_x^3 \frac{\partial^3 n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi^3} \quad (16)$$

$$\omega \frac{\partial u_{ey}^{(1)}}{\partial t} = -E_y^{(1)} - \omega_{pe}^2 k_y \frac{\partial n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + \frac{H^2}{2} k_y^3 \frac{\partial^3 n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi^3} \quad (17)$$

$$\omega \frac{\partial u_{ez}^{(1)}}{\partial t} = -E_z^{(1)} - \omega_{pe}^2 k_z \frac{\partial n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + \frac{H^2}{2} k_z^3 \frac{\partial^3 n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi^3} \quad (18)$$

$$\omega \frac{\partial \vec{u}_i^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} = \vec{E}^{(1)} \quad (19)$$

Using 14 to 20, we get obtain the following equation;

$$\left[D^2 - \left\{ \frac{\mu_i}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} + \frac{\mu_i \omega_{pe}^2}{\omega^4} k^2 \right\} + \frac{H^2 k^4}{2} D^4 \right] (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}^{(1)}) = 0 \quad (20)$$

where, ‘ D ’ stands for the derivative operator ‘ $\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}$ ’. Substituting, $\vec{E}^{(1)} = \vec{a} \exp(i\psi) + \vec{a}^* \exp(-i\psi)$ we get the linear dispersion relation as follows,

$$L\omega^4 + M\omega^2 + N = 0 \quad (21)$$

where, $L = \left(1 - \frac{H^2 k^4}{2}\right)$, $M = (1 + \mu_i)$, $N = \mu_i \omega_{pe}^2 k^2$

The expressions for the first order quantities are;

$$n_i^{(1)} = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left[(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}) \exp(i\psi) + c.c \right] \quad (22)$$

$$n_e^{(1)} = \left(\mu_i - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \left[(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}) \exp(i\psi) + c.c \right] \quad (23)$$

$$\vec{u}_i^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{\omega} (\vec{a} \exp(i\psi) + c.c) \quad (24)$$

$$\vec{u}_e^{(1)} = \left[-\frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega} \left(\mu_i - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) k^2 - \frac{H^2 k^4}{2} \left(\mu_i - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right] (\vec{a} \exp(i\psi) + c.c) \quad (25)$$

Similarly equating coefficients of ϵ^2 we get;

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \frac{\partial u_{el}^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} &= A_m^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{el}^{(1)}}{\partial a_m} + \omega_{pe}^2 \left(B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial n_e^{(1)}}{\partial a_m} \right) - \frac{H^2}{2} k_l^3 \frac{\partial^3 n_e^{(2)}}{\partial \psi^3} + \\ &\frac{H^2}{2} n_e^{(1)} k_l^3 \frac{\partial^3 n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi^3} + \omega_{pe}^2 k_l \frac{\partial n_e^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} - \omega_{pe}^2 k_l n_e^{(1)} \frac{\partial n_e^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + \\ &k_l u_{el}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{el}^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + E_l^{(2)} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

with sum over repeated index and ($l = x, y, z$; $m = x, y, z$). Similarly;

$$\omega \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} = A_m^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + k_l u_{il}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} - E_l^{(2)} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \frac{\partial n_e^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} &= A_l^{(1)} \frac{\partial n_e^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + B_{xl}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{ex}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + k_l \frac{\partial u_{el}^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} + B_{yl}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{ey}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} \\ &+ k_l \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} (n_e^{(1)} u_{el}^{(1)}) + B_{zl}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{ez}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \frac{\partial n_i^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} &= A_l^{(1)} \frac{\partial n_i^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + B_{xl}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{ix}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + k_l \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} + B_{yl}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{iy}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} \\ &+ k_l \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} (n_i^{(1)} u_{il}^{(1)}) + B_{zl}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{iz}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Lastly from the Poisson’s equation we get,

$$k_l \frac{\partial E_l^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} + B_{lx}^{(1)} \frac{\partial E_x^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + B_{ly}^{(1)} \frac{\partial E_y^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + B_{lz}^{(1)} \frac{\partial E_z^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} = \mu_i n_i^{(2)} - n_e^{(2)} \quad (30)$$

Using the equations (23) to (30) we get;

$$\begin{aligned} (D^3 + D)(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}^{(2)}) &= \frac{\chi}{\alpha'} [A_1 + \vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{B}_1] \exp(i\psi) + \\ &\frac{1}{\alpha'} \text{Terms proportional to } \exp(2i\psi) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

The above equation in order to be secularity free, requires $[\vec{A}_1 + \vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{B}_1] = 0$. Here, ‘ $\vec{v}_g$ ’ is the group velocity and is given by

$$\vec{v}_g = \frac{\alpha'}{\chi} \quad (32)$$

where, $\alpha' = (2\omega_{pe}^2 \omega^2 + 2\omega_{pe}^2 \mu_i + 2H^2 k^2 \omega^2 + 2H^2 k^2 \mu_i) \vec{k}$
 $\chi = 2\omega^2 + \mu_i - 2\omega \omega_{pe} k^2 - H^2 k^4 \omega - 1$

Next proceeding to the perturbation terms which are third order in ϵ , we get;

$$-\sigma \left\{ 1 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi^2} \right\} (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}^{(3)}) = L(1, 2) \quad (33)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} L(1, 2) &= \frac{\mu_i}{\omega^2} (\omega^2 - \omega_{pe}^2 k^2) J_1(1, 2) - \\ &(\omega^2 - \omega_{pe}^2 k^2) F(1, 2) - \frac{H^2 k^4}{2} I_1(1, 2) + \\ &\frac{\mu_i}{\omega^2} \frac{\partial^2 J_1(1, 2)}{\partial \psi^2} + G(1, 2) \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

with $\sigma = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\mu_i}{\omega^2} (\omega^2 - \omega_{pe}^2 k^2) \right\}$ In the same way as before, in order to have equation(34) to be secularity free, we set

$$\chi (A_2 + \vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{B}_2) + i\Lambda_{\alpha\beta} \left(B_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial B_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial a_l} \right) + iQ_0 |\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}|^2 + iR_0 (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}) = 0 \quad (35)$$

Thus by suitable scale transformation and taking $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a} = \phi$ we get the standard Nonlinear Schrödinger equation given as;

$$j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tau} + P_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \xi_\alpha \partial \xi_\beta} + Q |\phi|^2 \phi + R \phi = 0 \quad (36)$$

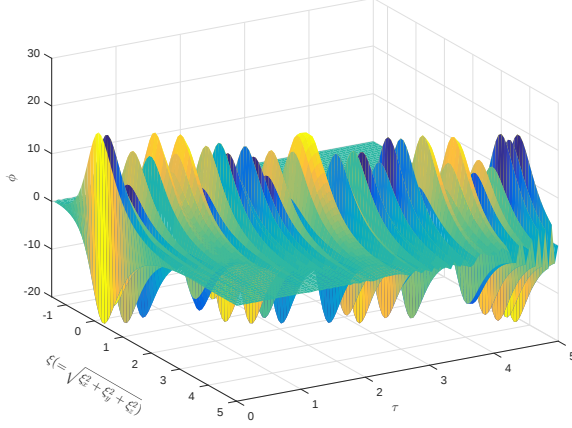


FIG. 1: The Envelope Soliton or the Envelope Solitary wave

where it should be noted that $P_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{\Lambda_{\alpha\beta}}{\chi}$, $Q = -Q_0/\chi$ and $R = -R_0/\chi$. The expressions for $\Lambda_{\alpha\beta}$, Q_0 , R_0 are given in the appendix.

Equation (36) is the generalised form of Nonlinear Schrödinger equation in three dimension. Expression for $F(1,2)$, $J(1,2)$ and $I(1,2)$ are all given in the appendix. On should note that in this equation the usual Laplacian term is replaced a second order operator where the coefficients of each second order space derivative are different. In this equation the last term ‘ Ra ’, known as the linear interaction term, causes simply a phase shift. Using a simple substitution $\vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a} \exp[iR\tau]$ we get the standard Nonlinear Schrödinger equation in 3D as

$$j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tau} + P_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \xi_\alpha \partial \xi_\beta} + Q|\phi|^2 \phi = 0 \quad (37)$$

It should be noted that in the above equations (for example equations(36) or (37)) and also in other places in this article we have used $j = \sqrt{-1}$ instead of ‘ i ’ to avoid confusion with notation of ions.

We know that, when there is a nonlinear evolution of a wave, it may so happen that the nonlinear effect is balanced by the dispersion effect and a stable wave structure is formed. Actually the application of the external electric field on the plasma causes a local depression in density called a ‘caviton’. Plasma waves trapped in this cavity then form an isolated structure called an ‘envelope soliton’ which is one of the solution of the equation(37). A graphical representation of such a soliton is depicted by figure(1) and its corresponding contour plot is given in figure(2).

III. DISPERSION AND STABILITY

To proceed further we start with the dispersion relation (21). Here we have plotted ‘ ω ’ as a function of the

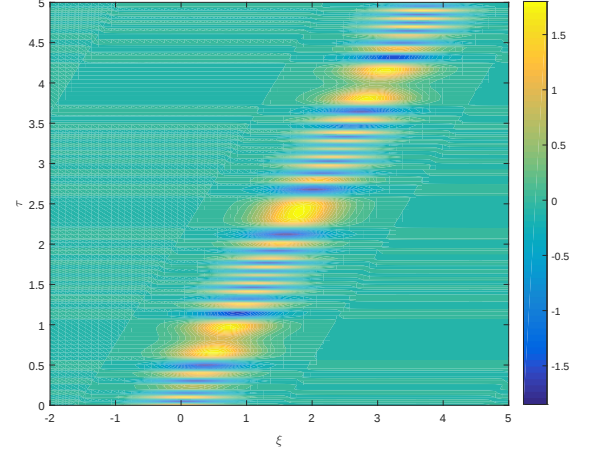


FIG. 2: The contour plot of the envelope soliton

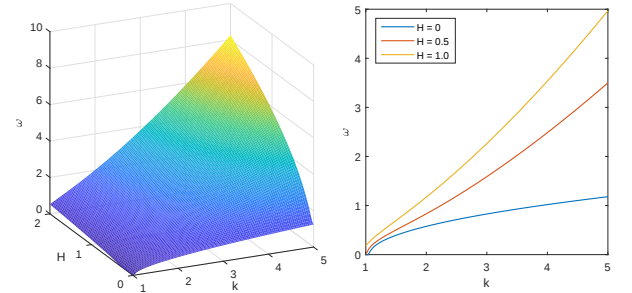


FIG. 3: The plot of dispersion relation, here

$$k = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2}$$

wave vector $k(= \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2})$ in figure(3). One may observe that the trend is quite similar to that observed in one dimension. Here we have shown three different curves pertaining to three separate values of ‘ H ’. The next important quantity is the group velocity ‘ $\vec{v}_g$ ’ as given in equation (32). Here also in the figure 4(a,b,c) we have depicted the variation of v_{gx} with respect to k_x , k_y and k_z . One may note that where as v_{gx} has a growing behaviour with respect to k_x , it has a decreasing nature when seen with respect to k_y and k_z . This event has also been repeated for v_{gy} and v_{gz} . Our next important feature is the tensorial components of the dispersive terms. Let us start with P_{xx} and consider its variation with k_x , k_y and k_z by subplot(5). The negative and positive regions are explicitly exhibited in the contour plot. A similar behaviour is seen for P_{yy} in subplot(6). Since $P_{\alpha\beta}$ is a symmetric tensor, hence we obtained a of P_{zz} similar to that of P_{xx} and P_{yy} . On the other-hand due to the symmetric behaviour of $P_{\alpha\beta}$ the variation of the off-diagonal elements of $P_{\alpha\beta}$ are similar (i.e. $P_{\alpha\beta} = P_{\beta\alpha}$).

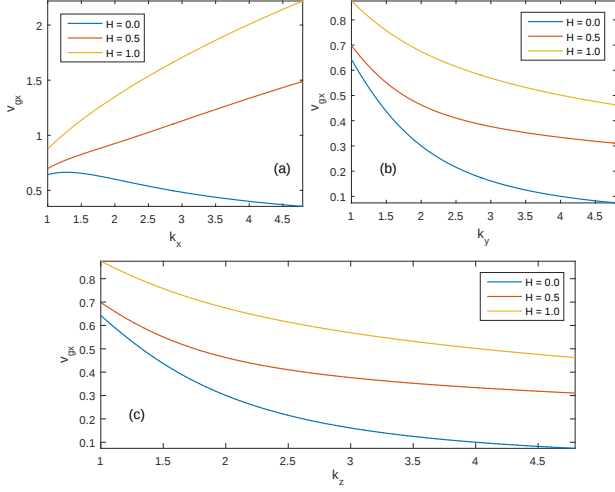


FIG. 4: The plot of Group Velocity

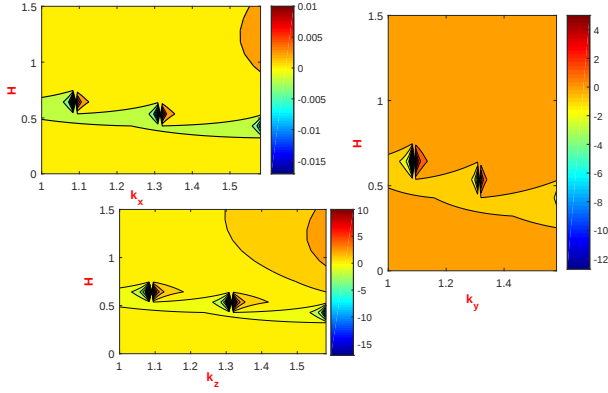


FIG. 5: Contour plot of the dispersive coefficient component P_{xx} . The variation is shown with respect to the quantum diffraction parameter H and wave vectors (k_x, K_y and k_z).

Thus in this communication we have shown the variation of P_{xy} and P_{xz} only, depicted in the figures (7) and (8) respectively. The variation of the nonlinear coefficient Q is depicted by the figure (9) with respect to k_x . Since Q is a scalar, so its variation with k_y and k_z were similar as the variation with respect to k_x .

To explore further we try to investigate the modulational instability of the system (37).

For that we set

$$\phi = (\Phi_0 + \delta\Phi(\zeta)) \exp[-i\Delta\tau] \quad (38)$$

Φ_0 being the carrier wave amplitude, K and Ω the modulational wave number and frequency respectively and $\zeta = \vec{K} \cdot \vec{\xi} - \Omega\tau$

Using this expression of ' Φ ' in equation (38), from the zeroth order term of $\delta\Phi$ we get;

$$\Delta = -Q|\Phi_0|^2$$

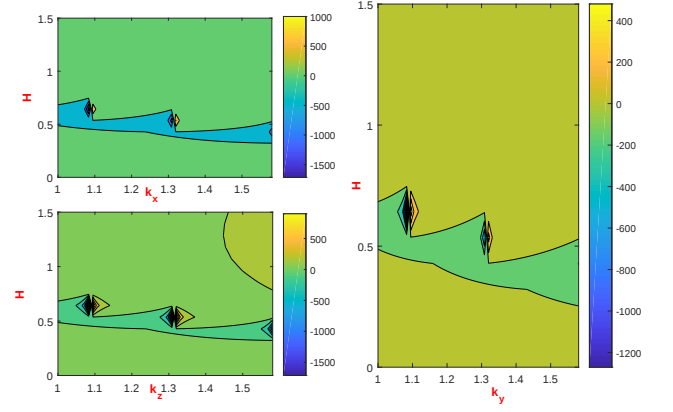


FIG. 6: Contour plot of the dispersive coefficient component P_{yy} . The variation is shown with respect to the quantum diffraction parameter H and wave vectors (k_x, K_y and k_z).

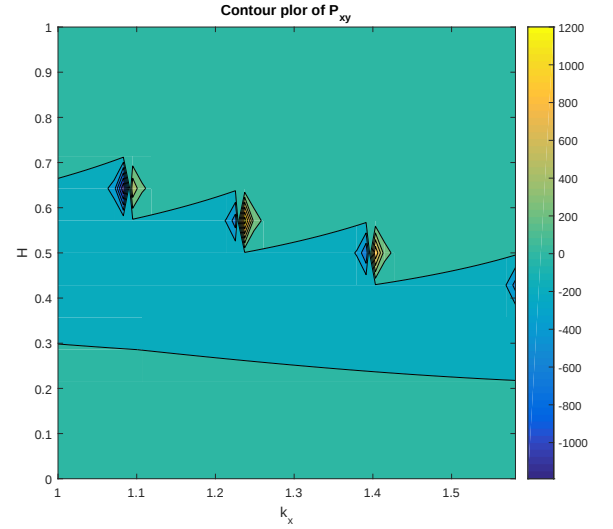


FIG. 7: Contour plot of the dispersive coefficient component P_{xy} . The variation is shown with respect to the quantum diffraction parameter H and wave vector (k_x).

And from the first order term of $\delta\Phi$ we get;

$$j \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (\delta\Phi) + \Delta(\delta\Phi) + P \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_\alpha \partial \xi_\beta} (\delta\Phi) + Q|a_0|^2 (\delta\Phi + \delta\Phi^*) + Q|\Phi_0|^2 (\delta\Phi) = 0 \quad (39)$$

where, $\delta\Phi^*$ is the complex conjugate of $\delta\Phi$. Setting, $\delta\Phi = \mathcal{U} + i\mathcal{V}$ and using the expression of ' Δ ' obtained from the zeroth order term of $\delta\Phi$, one gets by separating the real

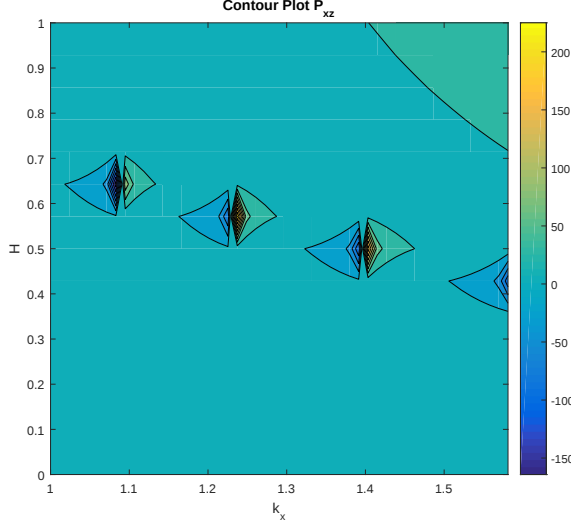


FIG. 8: Contour plot of the dispersive coefficient component P_{xz} . The variation is shown with respect to the quantum diffraction parameter H and wave vector (k_x).

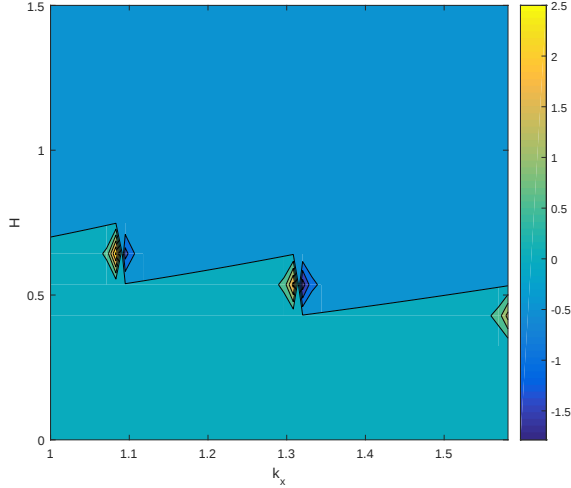


FIG. 9: Contour plot of the nonlinear coefficient Q . The variation is shown with respect to the quantum diffraction parameter H and wave vector (k_x).

and imaginary parts;

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial \tau} + P_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{V}}{\partial \xi_\alpha \partial \xi_\beta} &= 0 \\ -\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial \tau} + P_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{U}}{\partial \xi_\alpha \partial \xi_\beta} + 2Q\mathcal{U}|\Phi_0|^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (40)$$

Next assuming plane wave solutions of $\mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{V}$ i.e.,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{U} &= \mathcal{S} \exp(j[\vec{K} \cdot \vec{\xi} - \Omega\tau]) \\ \mathcal{V} &= \mathcal{J} \exp(j[\vec{K} \cdot \vec{\xi} - \Omega\tau]) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (41)$$

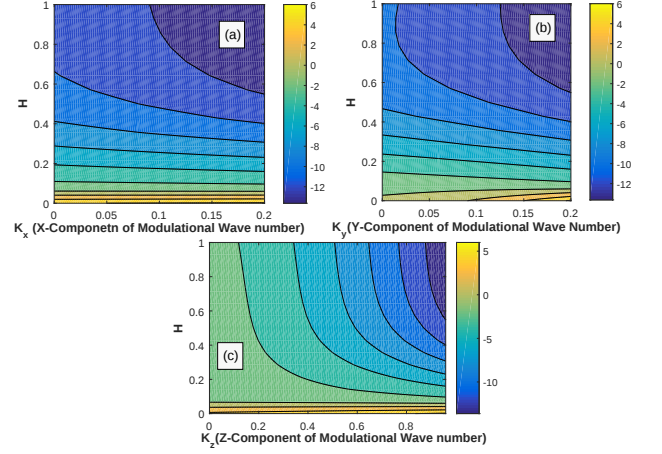


FIG. 10: Contour plot of the α/Q . The variation is shown with respect to the quantum diffraction parameter H and modulational wave number (K_x, K_y and K_z respectively).

These linearised equations leads to

$$\begin{vmatrix} j\Omega & K_\alpha K_\beta P_{\alpha\beta} \\ -K_\alpha K_\beta P_{\alpha\beta} + 2Q|\Phi_0|^2 & j\Omega \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

which reduces to,

$$\Omega^2 + 2\alpha Q|\Phi_0|^2 - \alpha^2 = 0 \quad (42)$$

where, $\alpha = K_x K_x P_{xx} + K_x K_y P_{xy} + K_x K_z P_{xz} + K_y K_x P_{yx} + K_y K_y P_{yy} + K_y K_z P_{yz} + K_z K_x P_{zx} + K_z K_y P_{zy} + K_z K_z P_{zz}$, solution of (41) yields; $\Omega = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \alpha(2Q|\Phi_0|^2)}$. So that condition of stability turns out to be :: if $\left(\frac{\alpha}{2Q|\Phi_0|^2} < 1\right)$ then the wave is unstable and if $\left(\frac{\alpha}{2Q|\Phi_0|^2} > 1\right)$ then the wave is stable. To ascertain this condition numerically we have plotted the contour plot of $\left(\frac{\alpha}{Q}\right)$ for various values of H and K_x, K_y and K_z in subplot(10a,b,c).

We see that in the subplot(10a,c), for the $H \gtrsim 0.1$ and for all values of modulational wave number K_l the ratio ' α/Q ' becomes less than 1 and the wave instability sets in. While in figure(10b) though the behaviour of α/Q is bit different from that of (a,c) but here also the instability set in for $H \gtrsim 0.2$. Thus we see that the quantum diffraction parameter has a good impact on the stability of the wave.

At this point we may note that the modulational stability condition is slightly changed in this 3D case.

IV. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In our above analysis we have studied the evolution of envelope soliton using the Krylov-Bogoliubov-Mitropolsky method. In this case we have considered

a quantum hydrodynamic(QHD) model. The Nonlinear Schrödinger equation deduced in this case is 3-dimensional where the group velocity is 3D-vector quantity and the dispersive coefficient ' $P_{\alpha\beta}$ ' is a symmetric tensor. Both the dispersion relation and the group velocity of the system has a clear variation not only with the wave vector(k_l) but also with the quantum diffraction parameter(H). Next we analyzed the modulational stability of the system. The phenomenon of modulational instability is one of the basic topic to be studied in the domain of non-linear plasma physics. Initially it was an idea put forwarded by Benjawin and Feir[19] in case of water waves and by Bespalov and Talanov[20] for electromagnetic wave application in many branches of physics such as, nonlinear optics, condensed matter physics, etc. When the monochromatic wave(or quasi counter part) as it propagates through the nonlinear dispersive media gives rise to two side-bands. The whole phenomenon is actually related to the role this side-bands play in the growth and decay of the propagating side-bands. With the help of nonlinear dispersion relation(41) we have found the stability criteria. We see that when the ratio ' $(\alpha/Q) > 1$ ' the carrier wave is modulationally 'stable' while for ' $(\alpha/Q) < 1$ ' the carrier wave becomes modulationally 'unstable'. The values of the plasma parameters used for the numerical analysis are as follows: $n_{i0} = n_{e0} \sim (1 - 4) \times 10^{14} \text{ (metre)}^{-1}$ and $\omega_{pe} \sim 10^7 \text{ Hz}$.

Appendix A

$$\begin{aligned} J_1(1, 2) = & \omega A_l^{(1)} \frac{\partial n_i^{(2)}}{\partial a_l} + \omega A_l^{(2)} \frac{\partial n_i^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + \omega B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(2)}}{\partial a_m} + \\ & k_l A_l^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(2)}}{\partial a_l} + k_l u_{il}^{(1)} B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(1)}}{\partial a_l} + k^2 u_{il}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + \\ & k_l u_{il}^{(1)} B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(1)}}{\partial a_m} + k_l k_m u_{il}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_{im}^{(2)}}{\partial \psi} + k_l k_m u_{im}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_{il}^{(1)}}{\partial \psi} + \\ & \omega B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_m} (n_i^{(1)} u_{il}^{(1)}) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A1})$$

$$I_1(1, 2) = -k_l \frac{\partial^4 E_l^{(3)}}{\partial \psi^4} - B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^4 E_l^{(2)}}{\partial a_m \partial \psi^3} - B_{lm}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^4 E_l^{(1)}}{\partial a_m \partial \psi^3} \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$F(1, 2) = -k_l \frac{\partial^2 E_l^{(3)}}{\partial \psi^2} + B_{lm}^{(1)} \frac{\partial^2 E_l^{(2)}}{\partial a_l \partial \psi} + B_{lm}^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 E_l^{(1)}}{\partial a_l \partial \psi} \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$J(1, 2) = J_1(1, 2) - k_l E_l^{(3)} \quad (\text{A4})$$

where the indices 'l', 'm' denotes (x, y, z) as used in the other sections of the article.

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{xx} = & 12(\omega^2)(v_{gy}^2) - 6(H^2)(\omega^2)(v_{gy}^2)(k^4) - \\ & 6(H^2)(\omega^4)(k_y^2) - 16(H^2)(\omega^3)v_{gy}(k^2)k_y + 2(v_{gy}^2) \\ & + 2\mu_i(v_{gy}^2) + 2\mu_i(\omega_{pe}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{yy} = & 12(\omega^2)(v_{gy}^2) - 6(H^2)(\omega^2)(v_{gy}^2)(k^4) - \\ & 6(H^2)(\omega^4)(k_y^2) - 16(H^2)(\omega^3)v_{gy}(k^2)k_y + 2(v_{gy}^2) \\ & + 2\mu_i(v_{gy}^2) + 2\mu_i(\omega_{pe}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{zz} = & 12(\omega^2)(v_{gz}^2) - 6(H^2)(\omega^2)(v_{gz}^2)(k^4) - \\ & 6(H^2)(\omega^4)(k_z^2) - 16(H^2)(\omega^3)v_{gz}(k^2)k_z + 2(v_{gz}^2) + \\ & 2\mu_i(v_{gz}^2) + 2\mu_i(\omega_{pe}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{xy} = & 12(\omega^2)v_{gx}v_{gy} - 6(H^2)(\omega^2)v_{gy}v_{gx}(k^4) - \\ & 8(H^2)(\omega^3)v - gxk_yk^2 - 8(H^2)v - gyk_xk^2 - \\ & ((H^2)/2)(\omega^4)(4(k_xk_y + k_xk_z)) + 2v_{gy}v_{gx} + \\ & 2\mu_i v_{gy}v_{gx} = \Lambda_{yx} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{yz} = & 12(\omega^2)v_{gy}v_{gz} - ((H^2)/2)12(\omega^2)v_{gy}v_{gz} - \\ & 4((H^2)/2)4(\omega^3)v_{gz}k_yk^2 - ((H^2)/2)(\omega^4)(4(k_yk_z + k_xk_z)) + \\ & 2v_{gz}v_{gy} + 12\mu_i v_{gz}v_{gy} = \Lambda_{zy} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A9})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{xz} = & 12(\omega^2)v_{gx}v_{gz} - ((H^2)/2)12(\omega^2)v_{gx}v_{gz}k^4 - \\ & ((H^2)/2)4(\omega^3)v_{gz}4k_xk^2 - 4((H^2)/2)4(\omega^3)v_{gx}k_zk^2 - \\ & ((H^2)/2)(\omega^4)(4(k_xk_z + k_zk_y)) + 12v_{gx}v_{gz} + 12\mu_i v_{gx}v_{gz} = \Lambda_{zx} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A10})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0 = & -((\omega^5)/(12(k^6)))(3\omega_{pe}^2 + 2(\omega^2)k^2 + ((H^2)(k^{10})) - \\ & 2\mu_i(H^2)(k^6) + 6(k^8) + 76k^2 + 5) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A11})$$

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