

Soliton interaction with external forcing within the Korteweg–de Vries equation

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ABSTRACT

We revise the solutions of the forced Korteweg–de Vries equation describing a resonant interaction of a solitary wave with external pulse-type perturbations. In contrast to previous work where only the limiting cases of a very narrow forcing in comparison with the initial soliton or a very narrow soliton in comparison with the width of external perturbation were studied, we consider here an arbitrary relationship between the widths of soliton and external perturbation of a relatively small amplitude. In many particular cases, exact solutions of the forced Korteweg–de Vries equation can be obtained for the specific forcings of arbitrary amplitude. We use the earlier developed asymptotic method to derive an approximate set of equations up to the second-order on a small parameter characterising the amplitude of external force. The analysis of exact solutions of the derived equations is presented and illustrated graphically. It is shown that the theoretical outcomes obtained by the asymptotic method are in a good agreement with the results of direct numerical modeling within the framework of forced Korteweg–de Vries equation.

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We consider interaction of a Korteweg–de Vries (KdV) soliton with an external forcing within the framework of forced KdV equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial f}{\partial x},$$

where c , α , and β are constant coefficients and $f(x, t)$ describes the external perturbation of amplitude ε moving with the constant speed V .

This equation is a canonical model for the description of resonant excitation of weakly nonlinear waves by moving perturbations. Such an equation was derived by many authors for atmospheric internal waves over a local topography, surface and internal water waves generated by moving atmospheric perturbations or in a flow over bottom obstacles, internal waves in a rotating fluid with a current over an obstacle, etc. The similar equation is also applicable for description of plasma waves and waves in the Bose–Einstein condensate by moving sources.

Using the asymptotic approach earlier developed in the series of papers by Grimshaw and Pelinovsky with co-authors,^{16–20} we analyze soliton generation, scattering, and capturing by a finite width forcing. We do not apply approximation of KdV soliton or forcing function $f(x, t)$ by the delta-functions as it was assumed in the cited papers. We show that for some particular forcing function, the forced KdV equation has exact solutions in the form of a solitary wave synchronously moving with the forcing. For three such functions, we present the corresponding exact solutions and then consider approximate solutions for an external KdV soliton interacting with the forcing. Solutions obtained are illustrated by means of phase planes and then compared with the numerical solutions obtained within the forced KdV equation. It is shown that the asymptotic theory provides very accurate solutions which agree well with the numerical solutions. In the meantime, the numerical modeling reveals some new effects, which are beyond the range of applicability of asymptotic theory. In particular, a permanent generation of solitary waves with random amplitudes by a wide forcing was observed.

I. INTRODUCTION

The forced Korteweg–de Vries (fKdV) equation is a canonical model for the description of resonant excitation of weakly nonlinear waves by moving perturbations. Such an equation was derived by many authors for atmospheric internal waves over a local topography,^{1,2} surface and internal water waves generated by moving atmospheric perturbations or in a flow over bottom obstacles,^{3–12} internal waves in a rotating fluid with a current over an obstacle.¹³ The number of publications on this topic is so huge that it is impossible to mention all of them in this article. In addition to the papers mentioned above, we will only add a review paper¹⁴ and relatively recent publication¹⁵ where a reader can find some more references.

An effective method of asymptotic analysis of fKdV equation, when the amplitude of external force acting on a KdV soliton is relatively small, was developed in the series of papers by Grimshaw and Pelinovsky with co-authors.^{16–20} Two limiting cases were analyzed in those papers: (i) when the width of external force is very small in comparison with the width of a soliton and can be approximated by the Dirac delta-function and (ii) when a soliton width is very small in comparison with the width of external perturbation. A similar approach was used in Ref. 21 where the forcing term was approximated by the derivative of Dirac delta-function.

In the meantime, in the natural conditions, a relationship between the widths of solitary wave and external forcing can be arbitrary; therefore, it is of interest to generalise the analysis of those authors and consider a resonance between the solitary waves and external forces of arbitrary width. For such arrangements, we have found few physically interesting regimes, which were missed in the previous studies. In addition to that, we show that for some special external forces, the exact solutions of fKdV equation can be obtained even when the amplitude of external force is not small. We compare our solutions derived by means of the asymptotic method with the results of direct numerical modeling within the framework of fKdV equation and show that there is a good agreement between two approaches. In the meantime, the numerical simulation demonstrates that there are some effects, which are not caught by the asymptotic theory.

Below, we briefly describe the basic model and the asymptotic method developed in the papers^{16–20} for the analysis of soliton interaction with external forcing, and then we apply the basic set of approximate equations to the particular cases of stationary and periodic forcing. In Sec. VII, we present the results of numerical modeling and comparison of theoretical outcomes with the numerical data. In the Conclusion, we discuss the results obtained in this paper.

II. THE BASIC MODEL EQUATION AND PERTURBATION SCHEME

In this paper, we follow the asymptotic method developed in the aforementioned papers^{16–20} and apply it to the fKdV

equation in the form

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad (1)$$

where c , α , and β are constant coefficients and $f(x, t)$ describes the external perturbation of amplitude ε moving with the constant speed V .

Introducing new variables $\hat{x} = x - Vt$, $\hat{t} = t$, we can transform Eq. (1) to the following form (the symbol $\hat{\cdot}$ is further omitted):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (c - V) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}. \quad (2)$$

This form corresponds to the moving coordinate frame where the external force is stationary and depends only on spatial coordinate x .

In the absence of external force, i.e., when $f(x, t) \equiv 0$, Eq. (2) reduces to the well-known KdV equation which has stationary solutions in the form of periodic and solitary waves. We study here the dynamics of a solitary wave under the action of an external force of small amplitude $\varepsilon \ll 1$ assuming that in the zero approximation (when $\varepsilon = V = 0$), the solution is

$$u_0 = A_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\gamma_0 \Phi), \quad (3)$$

where the inverse half-width of a soliton $\gamma_0 = \sqrt{\alpha A_0 / 12\beta}$ and its speed $v_0 = c + \alpha A_0 / 3$ depend on the amplitude A_0 , $\Phi = x - x_0 - v_0 t$ is the total phase of the soliton, and x_0 is an arbitrary constant determining the initial soliton position at $t = 0$.

In the presence of external force of a small amplitude, the solitary wave solution (3) is no longer valid, but one can assume that under the action of external perturbation, it will gradually vary so that its amplitude and other parameters can be considered as functions of “slow time” $T = \varepsilon t$, so that

$$v(T) = c - V + \frac{\alpha A(T)}{3}, \quad (4)$$

$$\Psi(T) = x_0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T v(\tau) d\tau. \quad (5)$$

Now, we have to define functions $A(T)$ and $v(T)$. This can be done by means of the asymptotic method developed, in particular, in Refs. 16 and 22. Following these papers, we seek for a solution of the perturbed KdV equation (2) in the form of the expansion series:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 + \varepsilon^2 u_2 + \dots, \\ v &= v_0 + \varepsilon v_1 + \varepsilon^2 v_2 + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In the leading order of the perturbation method (in the zero approximation), when $\varepsilon = 0$, we obtain the solitary wave solution (3) for u_0 and v_0 . In the next approximation, we obtain the same solution, but with slowly varying parameters in time. The dependence of soliton amplitude A on T can be found from

the energy balance equation,¹⁶ which follows from Eq. (2) after multiplication by $u(x, t)$ and integration over x :

$$\frac{d}{dT} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u^2(\Phi)}{2} d\Phi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\Phi) \frac{df(\Phi + \Psi)}{d\Phi} d\Phi. \quad (7)$$

Substituting here solution (3), we obtain the equations for $A(T)$:

$$\frac{dA}{dT} = \gamma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sech}^2(\gamma\Phi) \frac{df(\Phi + \Psi)}{d\Phi} d\Phi. \quad (8)$$

The second equation for $\Psi(T)$ in this approximation represents just a kinematic condition: the time derivative of the soliton phase is equal to the instant soliton speed in the moving coordinate frame

$$\frac{d\Psi}{dT} = \Delta V + \frac{\alpha A(T)}{3}, \quad (9)$$

where $\Delta V = c - V$.

In the second order of asymptotic theory, a correction to the wave speed v_1 [see Eq. (6)] should be taken into account. Leaving aside the derivation of the corrected Eq. (9) (the details can be found in Ref. 16), we present here the final equation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Psi}{dT} = \Delta V + \frac{\alpha A(T)}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon\alpha}{24\beta\gamma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} & \left[\tanh \gamma\Phi + (\gamma\Phi - 1) \text{sech}^2 \gamma\Phi \right] \\ & \times \frac{\partial f(\Phi + \Psi)}{\partial \Phi} d\Phi. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Thus, the set of equations in the first approximation consists of Eqs. (8) and (9), whereas in the second approximation, it consists of Eqs. (8) and (10). However, as has been shown in Ref. 16, the last term in Eq. (10) containing small parameter ε dramatically changes the behavior of the system and makes the result realistic, whereas Eq. (9) provides just a rough approximation to the real solution valid at fairly small time interval in the vicinity of a forcing. This difference between the solutions in the first and second approximations will be illustrated in Sec. III, and then we will analyze only solutions corresponding to the second approximation described by Eqs. (8) and (10) for different kinds of external force $f(x)$.

III. THE KdV-TYPE FORCING

Let us consider first the case when

$$f(x) = \text{sech}^2 \frac{x}{\Delta_f}, \quad V = c + \frac{4\beta}{\Delta_f^2} - \frac{\varepsilon\alpha\Delta_f^2}{12\beta}, \quad (11)$$

where Δ_f is a free parameter characterising the half-width of external force.

With this function $f(x)$, one can find an exact solution of Eq. (2) in the form of a KdV soliton (3) synchronously moving with the external force, $v_s = V$, and having the amplitude $A_s = 12\beta/\alpha\Delta_f^2$ and half-width $\gamma_s^{-1} = \Delta_f$. This solution represents a particular case of a family of exact solutions to the

class of forced generalised KdV equations constructed in Ref. 23. Note that here the parameters ε and Δ_f are arbitrary, and the amplitude A_s of a soliton is determined only by the width of external force Δ_f , whereas the soliton speed V is determined both by the width Δ_f and amplitude ε of external force.

Let us assume now that the parameter ε is small, and we have the initial condition for Eq. (2) in the form of KdV soliton shifted from the centre of forcing and moving with its own velocity v_0 with the initial amplitude $A_0 \neq A_s$. By substitution of function $f(x)$ from Eq. (11) in Eq. (8), we obtain for the parameter $\gamma(T)$ the following equation:

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dT} = -\frac{2\varepsilon\alpha}{3\beta} e^{2\theta} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q-1}{(q+1)^3} dq, \quad (12)$$

where $q = \exp(2\Phi/\Delta_f)$, $\theta = \gamma\Psi$, and $K = \gamma_0\Delta_f$ is the ratio of half-widths of external force and initial soliton. The parameter K can also be presented in terms of the half-distance D_f between the extrema of forcing function $f(x)$: $K = 2\gamma_0 D_f / \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$ (see the distance between maximum and minimum of f'_x in Fig. 1).

Equation (9) of the first approximation in terms of $\theta = \gamma\Psi$ reads (cf. Ref. 16):

$$\frac{d\theta}{dT} = \Delta V\gamma + 4\beta\gamma^3. \quad (13)$$

According to the asymptotic theory, soliton velocity should be close to the forcing velocity. If we assume that at the initial instant of time they are equal, $v_0 = V$, then we obtain that the forcing amplitude ε is linked with the initial soliton amplitude A_0 through the formula

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\alpha A_0^2 (1 - K^2)}{3K^4}. \quad (14)$$

This formula shows that the polarity of forcing depends on the sign of its amplitude ε and is determined by the parameter K : it is positive, if $K < 1$, and negative otherwise.

Dividing Eq. (12) by Eq. (13), we obtain

$$\frac{d\gamma}{d\theta} = -\frac{2\varepsilon\alpha e^{2\theta}}{3\beta\gamma(\Delta V + 4\beta\gamma^2)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q-1}{(q+1)^3} dq. \quad (15)$$

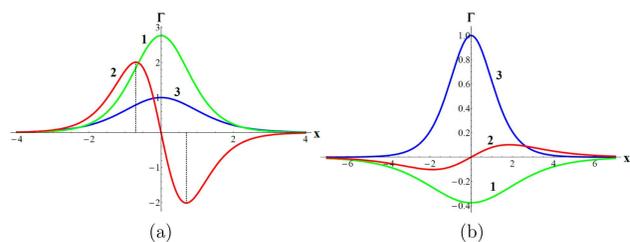


FIG. 1. The shape and polarity of forcing function $f(x)$ (green lines 1) as per Eqs. (11) and (14) for $K = 0.75$ (a) and $K = 2$ (b), red lines 2 represent the derivatives $f'_x(x)$, and blue lines 3 show the initial KdV solitons of unit amplitudes.

This is the first-order separable equation whose general solution can be presented in the form

$$\Gamma^2 + 2\Gamma = 32 \frac{K^2 - 1}{K^4} \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q - 1}{(q + 1)^3} dq \right] e^{2\theta} d\theta + C, \tag{16}$$

where $\Gamma = A/A_0$ is the dimensionless amplitude of a solitary wave and C is a constant of integration.

The integrals in the right-hand side of Eq. (16) can be evaluated analytically; however, we do not present here the results of integration as they are very cumbersome. After evaluation of the integrals in Eq. (16), the phase portrait of the dynamical system (12) and (13) in terms of the dependence $\Gamma(\theta)$ can be plotted for any value of the parameter K .

In the case when the width of the initial solitary wave is the same as the width of the external force, i.e., $K = 1$, we obtain $\Gamma = 1$ and $C = 3$.

When K varies in the range $0 < K < 1$, then the forcing is positive, $\varepsilon f(x) > 0$ [see Fig. 1(a)], and the right-hand side of Eq. (16) is positive too; then the equilibrium state with $\Gamma = 1$ and $\theta = 0$ is of the centre-type in the phase plane. Therefore, if soliton parameters are such that it is slightly shifted from the equilibrium position, then it will oscillate around this position as shown in the phase plane of Fig. 2(a). This formally corresponds to the trapping regime when a solitary wave is trapped in the neighborhood of centre of external force.

If the amplitude and speed of initial soliton are big enough, then the soliton simply passes through the external perturbation and moves away. Such a regime of motion corresponds to the transient trajectories shown in the phase plane of Fig. 2(a) above the separatrix (the line dividing trapped and transient trajectories).

There are also trajectories in the lower part of the phase plane which either bury into the horizontal axes with $\Gamma = 0$ or originate from this axis. Such trajectories correspond to decay of solitons of certain amplitudes or birth of solitons from small perturbations, which, however, appear for a while, but then decay. Some of these trajectory types, which appear within the separatrix, correspond to the “virtual solitons” [see unclosed

trajectories within the separatrix in Fig. 2(a)]. The “virtual solitons” are generated in the neighborhood of forcing maximum, then increase, but after a while completely disappear.

When $K > 1$, then the forcing is negative, $\varepsilon f(x) < 0$ [see Fig. 1(b)], the right-hand side of Eq. (16) is negative too, and the equilibrium state with $\Gamma = 1$ and $\theta = 0$ is of the saddle-type, as shown in Fig. 2(b). In this case there are repulsive regimes, where solitary waves approach the forcing either from the left or from the right and bounce back. There are also the transient regimes above and below separatrices, where solitons of big or small amplitudes simply pass through the forcing. There are regimes corresponding to the “virtual solitons,” which arise for a while from small perturbations and then disappear [see the trajectories originating at the line $\Gamma = 0$ in Fig. 2(b)].

In this approximation, our results are qualitatively similar to the results obtained in Ref. 16, but in contrast to that paper, as well as subsequent papers,¹⁷⁻²⁰ we do not use here the approximation of soliton or forcing by the Dirac delta-function. In the limiting cases, when the width of one of these entities becomes very small, our results completely reduce to those derived in Ref. 16.

As was already noted in Ref. 16, asymptotic equations of the first approximation actually do not provide physically realistic description of soliton dynamics. Only in the second approximation, the dynamical system for Γ and θ reflects a realistic description. In this approximation, Eq. (12) remains the same, and Eq. (13) should be replaced by a more complex equation, which follows from Eq. (10) and in terms of function θ reads

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\Gamma} = \Delta V \gamma + 4\beta \gamma^3 - \frac{\Delta V^2}{\beta \gamma} \frac{K^2 - 1}{K^4} \times \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{2\theta} (1 + 2\theta - K \ln q) - q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q - 1}{(q + 1)^3} q^K dq. \tag{17}$$

The integral on the right-hand side of this equation can be calculated analytically, but the result is very cumbersome.

Combining Eq. (17) with Eq. (12), one can plot the improved phase portrait of the dynamical system; it is shown in Fig. 3. It

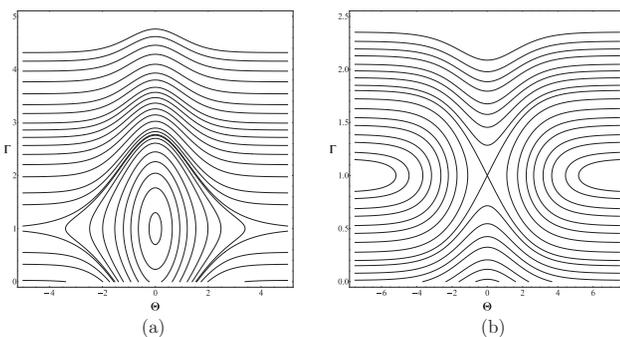


FIG. 2. The phase portraits of the dynamical system (12) and (13) as per Eq. (16) in the first approximation on the parameter ε for $K = 0.75$ (a) and $K = 2$ (b).

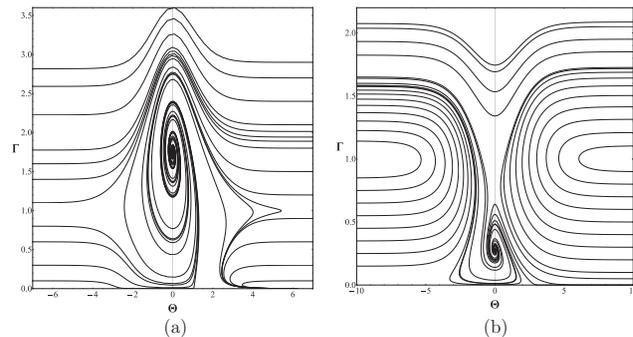


FIG. 3. The phase portraits of the dynamical system (12) and (17) in the second approximation on the parameter ε for $K = 0.75$ (a) and $K = 2$ (b).

is evident that the phase portrait in the second approximation dramatically differs from the phase portrait of the first approximation. First of all, the equilibrium state of the centre-type in Fig. 2(a) maps into the unstable focus, alias spiral [see Fig. 3(a)]; this has been noticed already in Ref. 16. Secondly, the equilibrium amplitude Γ in the second approximation is greater than in the first approximation. Thirdly, on the transient trajectories of Fig. 3(a), soliton amplitudes do not return back to their initial values (cf. asymptotics of transient trajectories above the focus, when $\theta \rightarrow \pm\infty$). There are some other important features which were missed in Ref. 16 because of additional approximation of soliton or forcing by the Dirac delta-function. In particular, when $K < 1$, there is a repulsive regime clearly visible in the right lower corner of Fig. 3(a).

Similarly, there are differences in the phase portraits of first and second approximation when $K > 1$. In particular, a new equilibrium state of a stable focus appears below the saddle [which is not visible in Fig. 3(b) due to rarefaction of trajectories, but clearly implied as a separator between the transient and captured trajectories]. Note that in Ref. 16, the focus was mistakenly identified with the centre-type equilibrium state. This equilibrium state corresponds to the small-amplitude soliton trapped by the negative forcing shown in Fig. 1(b). Meanwhile, it is clear from the physical point of view and confirmed through the analysis of dynamical system in the second approximation that a positive forcing, such as shown in Fig. 1(a), cannot trap and confine a soliton.

IV. THE KDV-B-TYPE FORCING

In this section, we consider Eq. (2) with the different and non-symmetric forcing function of the form

$$f(x) = \left(\pm 1 - \tanh \frac{x}{\Delta_f} \right) \text{sech}^2 \frac{x}{\Delta_f}. \quad (18)$$

Equation (2) with this forcing function can be derived from the Korteweg–de Vries–Burgers (KdVB) equation and has the exact solution for any parameter Δ_f in the form of a shock wave²⁴

$$u(x) = \varepsilon \Delta_f \left(1 \pm \tanh \frac{x}{\Delta_f} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sech}^2 \frac{x}{\Delta_f} \right), \quad (19)$$

whereas the forcing amplitude ε and speed V are determined by the forcing width Δ_f

$$\varepsilon = \frac{24\beta}{\alpha\Delta_f^3}; \quad V = c + \frac{24\beta^2}{\Delta_f^2}.$$

The forcing function (18) and its derivative f'_x are shown in Fig. 4. In the same figure, one can see the exact solutions (19) for the shock wave (black line in frame a) and “anti-shock wave” (black line in frame b). As follows from the exact solutions, a localised external force can produce a non-localised perturbation for $u(x)$ in the fKdV equation (1). Two different forcing functions corresponding to the upper and lower signs in Eq. (18) are mirror symmetric with respect to the vertical axis; therefore, we illustrate below the solutions generated by

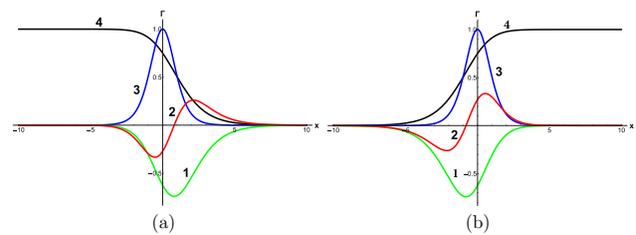


FIG. 4. The forcing function with $K = 2$. Frame (a) pertains to the upper sign in Eq. (18), and frame (b) pertains to the lower sign. Green lines (1) illustrate forcing functions $f(x)$ and red lines (2) its derivatives $f'(x)$. Blue lines 3 represent the KdV solitons at the initial instant of time, and black lines 4 represent the exact solutions of KdVB equation (19) in the forms of shock wave (in frame a) and “anti-shock wave” (in frame b).

only one of them shown in Fig. 4(a), but for the sake of generality, below we present solutions for both signs in Eq. (18). Note that the forcing function (18) of any sign always represents only a negative potential shifted from the centre either to the right or to the left (see green lines 1 in the figure).

If the initial perturbation is chosen in the form of a KdV soliton (3) and the amplitude of external force is small, $\varepsilon \ll 1$, then we can apply again the asymptotic theory presented in Sec. II to describe the evolution of a soliton under the influence of external force (18). In this case, Eq. (8) after substitution of soliton solution and the forcing function (18) reduces to the following equation:

$$\frac{d}{dT} \left(\frac{2A^2}{3\gamma} \right) = \pm \frac{10\beta\varepsilon}{\Delta_f^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \text{sech}^2(\gamma\Phi) \text{sech}^4 \left(\frac{\Phi + \Psi}{\Delta_f} \right) \times \left[2 - e^{\pm \frac{2(\Phi + \Psi)}{\Delta_f}} \right] d\Phi. \quad (20)$$

Introducing the parameters $q = e^{2\Phi/\Delta_f}$ and $K = 2\gamma_0 D_f / \ln [(7 + \sqrt{33})/4]$, where D_f , as above, is the half-distance between the extrema of forcing derivative f'_x (see Fig. 4) and skipping Eq. (9) of the first approximation, we present the set of Eqs. (8) and (10) in the second approximation on the parameter ε as

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dT} = \mp \frac{320\beta}{\Delta_f^4} e^{2\theta} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{q^{K+1}}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q^{\pm 1} - 2}{(q+1)^4} dq, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dT} = \Delta V \gamma + 4\beta\gamma^3 \mp \frac{10\Delta V^2}{27\beta\gamma K^4} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{2\theta} (1 + 2\theta - K \ln q) - q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \times \frac{q^{\pm 1} - 2}{(q+1)^4} q^{K+1} dq, \quad (22)$$

where the upper and lower signs correspond to the upper and lower signs in the forcing function (18).

The set of Eqs. (21) and (22) does not have equilibrium states for relatively small width of the forcing $K \leq 3$ as shown

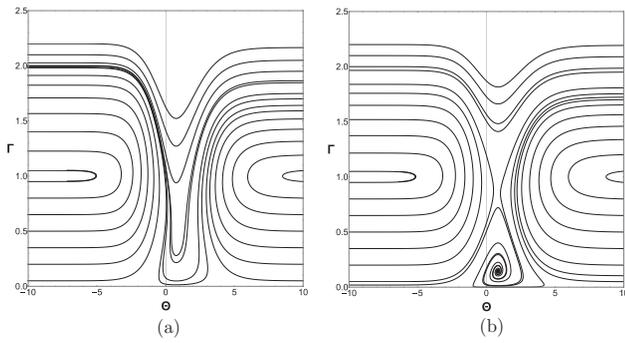


FIG. 5. The phase portraits of the dynamical system (21) and (22) with $K = 2$ [frame (a)] and $K = 3.5$ [frame (b)].

in Fig. 5(a). In the phase plane, there are either transient trajectories or bouncing trajectories in this case. If the forcing width increases and becomes greater than $K > 3$, then the equilibrium state of a stable focus appears, which corresponds to the trapped KdV soliton of a small amplitude within the potential well as shown in Fig. 5(b). However, when the forcing width further increases and becomes greater than $K > 5$, then the equilibrium state disappears again, and the phase portrait of the system (21) and (22) becomes qualitatively similar to that shown in Fig. 2(b).

V. THE GARDNER-TYPE FORCING

Consider now the forcing function in the form

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{[1 + B \cosh(x/\Delta_f)]^3}, \tag{23}$$

where B and Δ_f are constant parameters. Its derivative is

$$f'_x(x) = -\frac{3B(1+B)^3 \sinh(x/\Delta_f)}{\Delta_f [1 + B \cosh(x/\Delta_f)]^4}. \tag{24}$$

For any parameters ε and Δ_f , this forcing provides the exact solution to the fKdV Eq. (2) in the form of Gardner soliton (see, e.g., Ref. 25):

$$u(x) = \frac{A_f}{1 + B \cosh(x/\Delta_f)}, \tag{25}$$

where $A_f = 6\beta/\alpha\Delta_f^2$ and $V = c + \beta/\Delta_f^2$. The parameters B and Δ_f determine the amplitude of external force ε by means of the formula

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{12\beta^2(B-1)}{\alpha(B+1)^2\Delta_f^4}. \tag{26}$$

Real nonsingular soliton solutions exist only for $B > 0$ and $B < -1$. When B ranges from 0 to 1, we have a family of solitons varying from a KdV soliton, when $B \rightarrow 1_-$, to a table-top soliton, when $B \rightarrow 0_+$. When $1 \leq B < \infty$, we obtain a family of bell-shaped solitons of positive polarity, and when $-\infty < B < -1$, we obtain a family of bell-shaped solitons of negative polarity (see, e.g., Ref. 25). The half-width of forcing

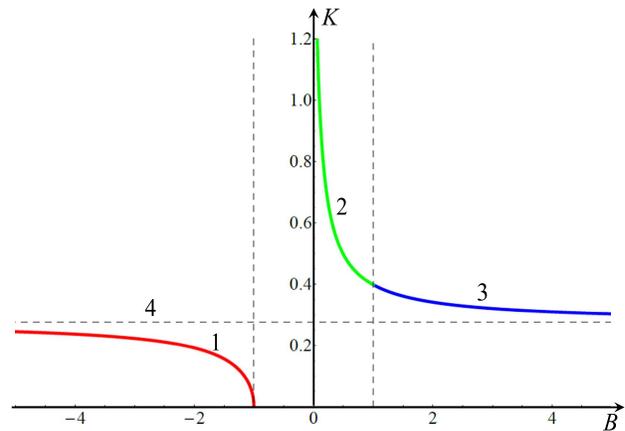


FIG. 6. The dependence of parameter K characterising the relative width of forcing (23) as a function of parameter B . Horizontal line 4 shows the asymptotic value of $K = \ln 3/4 \approx 0.275$ when $B \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

(23), i.e., half-distance between the extrema of function f'_x , is determined by the parameter B

$$D_f = \Delta_f \ln \left[\frac{1 \pm R \pm \sqrt{2(R + R^2 - 42B^2)}}{6B} \right], \tag{27}$$

where $R = \sqrt{1 + 48B^2}$, upper signs pertain to $B > 0$, and lower signs pertain to $B < 0$. Figure 6 shows the parameter $K = \gamma_0 D_f$ as the function of B .

In the interval $-\infty < B < -1$, the forcing is narrow, $K < 1$ (see line 1 in Fig. 6), and the function $f(x)$ is positive [see green line 1 in Fig. 7(a)]. In the interval $1 < B < \infty$, the forcing is narrow too (see line 3 in Fig. 6), but the function $f(x)$ is negative [see green line 1 in Fig. 11(a)]. In the interval $0 < B < 1$ (see line 2 in Fig. 6), the forcing can be both wide, $K > 1$, when B is very close to zero, and narrow, $K < 1$, in the rest of this interval; the forcing function is positive within the entire interval $0 < B \leq 1$ (see green lines 1 in Fig. 9). Note that as follows from Eq. (26), the amplitude of forcing vanishes when $B \rightarrow \pm\infty$, and we have a KdV soliton of arbitrary amplitude freely moving without external action. When $B \rightarrow -1_-$, the forcing width becomes zero, but its amplitude goes to infinity; the forcing looks like the Dirac δ -function.

When $B \rightarrow 0_+$, the forcing becomes infinitely wide. These two limiting cases have been studied in Ref. 16, and our purpose here is to study the situations when K is of the order of unity.

Assume again that the amplitude of external force is small $\varepsilon \ll 1$ and the initial perturbation has the form of KdV soliton (3) moving with the initial velocity $v_0 = V$. This gives $\gamma_0 \Delta_f = 1/2$. After substitution of function $f'_x(x)$ from Eq. (24) and soliton solution (3) into Eqs. (8) and (10) and denoting $p = e^{\Phi/\Delta_f}$, we obtain in the second approximation the following set of

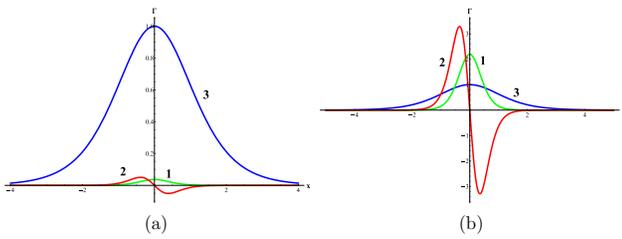


FIG. 7. Green lines 1 represent the forcing function $f(x)$ as per Eq. (23), red lines 2 represent its derivatives $f'(x)$, and blue lines 3 show the initial KdV soliton (3). In frame (a), $K = 0.274$, $B = -221.23$; in frame (b), $K = 0.25$, $B = -6.08$.

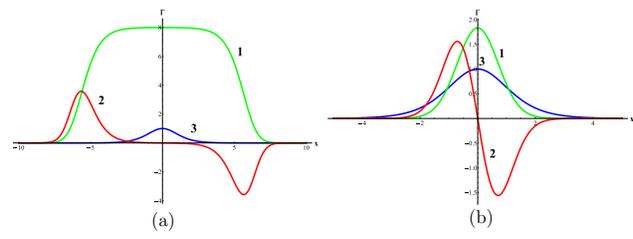


FIG. 9. Green lines 1 represent the forcing function $f(x)$ as per Eq. (23), red lines 2 are its derivatives $f'(x)$, and blue lines 3 are the initial KdV soliton (3). In frame (a), $K = 2$, $B = 0.012$; in frame (b), $K = 0.5$, $B = 0.49$.

equations:

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dT} = \frac{48(B^2 - 1)\Delta V^2}{\beta B^3} e^{2\theta} \int_0^\infty \frac{p^3(p^2 - 1) dp}{(e^{2\theta} + p)^2 (p^2 + 2p/B + 1)^4}, \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dT} = \Delta V \gamma + 4\beta \gamma^3 - \frac{24\Delta V^2}{\beta \gamma} \frac{B^2 - 1}{B^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{2\theta} (1 + 2\theta - \ln p) - p}{(e^{2\theta} + p)^2} \times \frac{p^3(p^2 - 1) dp}{(p^2 + 2p/B + 1)^4}. \quad (29)$$

Below, we describe the changes in the phase portraits of the dynamical system (28) and (29) when the parameter B varies from minus to plus infinity. When this parameter is negative, $-\infty < B < -1$, the forcing is narrow $K < 1$ and positive (see lines 1 in Fig. 7). Such forcing with a hump cannot trap a soliton; therefore, there is only one equilibrium state, the unstable focus (alias the unstable spiral), which implies that a soliton placed at this state escapes it under the action of infinitely small perturbations (see Fig. 8). The only difference between the portraits shown in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b) is that there are no transient trajectories in the latter figure below the equilibrium point, but instead the bouncing trajectories appear in the right lower corner.

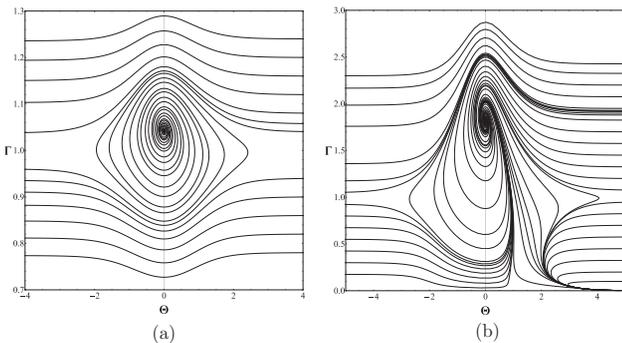


FIG. 8. Phase portraits of the dynamical system (28) and (29) for $K = 0.274$ (frame a) and $K = 0.25$ (frame b).

When the parameter B varies in the range $0 < B \leq 1$, the forcing can be both wide, $K > 1$, and narrow, $K < 1$, but in both cases, the potential function is positive (see lines 1 in Fig. 9). Again, due to the positive hump-type forcing incapable of trapping a soliton, the only one equilibrium state on the phase plane is possible, the unstable focus. The typical phase portraits in this case are qualitatively similar both for the wide and narrow forcing [cf. Figs. 10(a) and 10(b) for $K = 2$, $B = 0.012$ and $K = 0.5$, $B = 0.49$, respectively].

When $B > 1$, the forcing is narrow $0.275 < K < 1$, but now negative (see lines 1 in Fig. 11). Such forcing with a well can trap a soliton of a very small amplitude in the certain intervals of parameter B . In the interval $1 \leq B < B_1 (\approx 1.06)$, there is only one unstable equilibrium state of a saddle type; the typical phase portrait is shown in Fig. 12(a). Then, in the interval $B_1 < B < B_2 (\approx 1.5)$, there is an equilibrium state of the stable focus type; the corresponding phase portrait is shown in frame (b). In the next interval $B_2 \leq B < B_3 (\approx 7)$, the equilibrium state disappears, and the typical phase portrait is shown in frame (c). In the interval $B_3 < B < B_4 (\approx 55)$, an equilibrium state of the stable focus type appears again; the corresponding phase portrait is shown in frame (d). At last, in the interval $B > B_4$, the unstable equilibrium state of a saddle type like in the frame (a) arises again [see frame (e)]. In the latter case,

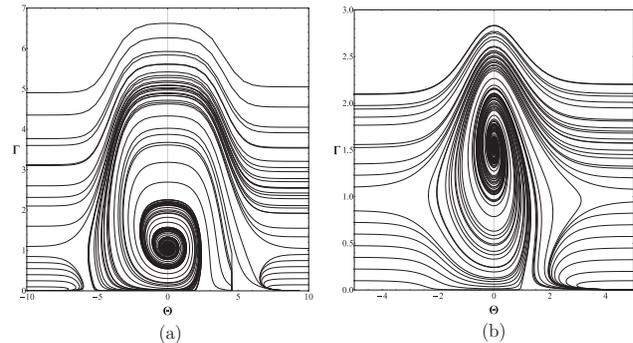


FIG. 10. Phase portraits of the dynamical system (28) and (29) for $K = 2$ [frame (a)] and $K = 0.5$ [frame (b)].

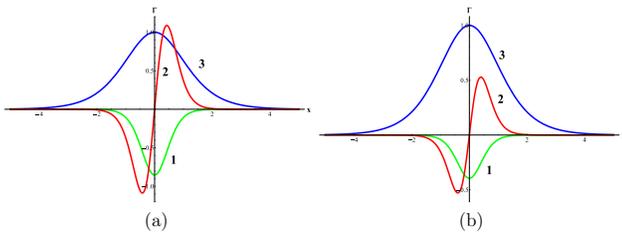


FIG. 11. Green lines 1 are the forcing functions $f(x)$ as per Eq. (23), red lines 2 are their derivatives $f'(x)$, and blue lines 3 are the initial KdV solitons (3). In frame (a), $K = 0.3, B = 5.5$; in frame (b), $K = 0.283, B = 17$.

forcing amplitude becomes very small (it asymptotically vanishes when $B \rightarrow \infty$); therefore, it is incapable of retaining a soliton.

VI. A PERIODIC FORCING

Consider now soliton dynamics in the nonstationary external field periodically varying in time and space. A similar problem has been studied in Refs. 17 and 26–28. As has been shown in those papers, a periodic forcing can lead to both dynamic and chaotic regimes of wave motion. Here, we consider a model of forcing which generalises the model studied in Ref. 17 and admits exact solutions. In contrast with Ref. 17, we do not use here again the approximation of either soliton or external forcing by the Dirac delta-function and study only the dynamic behavior of a soliton in a periodically varying forcing.

Let us assume that in Eq. (1), the forcing function has the form

$$f(x, t) = \sigma F(t) \operatorname{sech}^2 \left[\frac{x - \int S(t) dt}{\Delta_f} \right], \tag{30}$$

where $F(t)$ and $S(t)$ are arbitrary functions of their argument and σ is a real parameter.

As has been shown in Ref. 23, the fKdV equation (1) with such forcing function has the exact solution for any parameters ε and Δ_f in the form of a soliton moving with the variable velocity $S(t)$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{12\beta}{\alpha \Delta_f^2} \operatorname{sech}^2 \left[\frac{x - \int S(t) dt}{\Delta_f} \right], \tag{31}$$

where $\sigma = 12\beta / (\varepsilon \alpha \Delta_f^2)$ and $S(t) = c + 4\beta / \Delta_f^2 - F(t)$.

Let us choose, in particular,

$$F(t) = \frac{\varepsilon \alpha}{12\beta} \Delta_f^2 (1 + \tilde{V} \sin \varepsilon \omega t), \tag{32}$$

where \tilde{V} and ω are arbitrary real parameters; then solution (31) represents a soliton moving with the mean velocity V as per Eq. (11) and periodically varying component proportional to $\tilde{V} \cos(\varepsilon \omega t)$

$$V_{\text{tot}} = c + \frac{4\beta}{\Delta_f^2} - \frac{\varepsilon \alpha \Delta_f^2}{12\beta} (1 + \tilde{V} \sin \varepsilon \omega t). \tag{33}$$

With the choice of $F(t)$ as above, the forcing function has the same shape as in Fig. 1, but now the amplitude of forcing function $f(x, t)$ periodically varies in time and the forcing moves with periodically varying speed. Note that in Ref. 17, the authors considered variation of only forcing phase, whereas in our case, both the forcing amplitude and phase vary in time.

If $\varepsilon \ll 1$ is a small parameter as above and the initial perturbation has the form of a KdV soliton (3), then from the slightly modified asymptotic theory described in Sec. III, we obtain very similar equations for the first- and second-order approximations. To show this, let us make the transformation of independent variables in Eq. (1) $\hat{x} = x - \int S(t) dt, \hat{t} = t$, then Eq. (1) reduces to the form similar to Eq. (2) (the symbol $\hat{\cdot}$ is further omitted)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{t}} + [c - S(t)] \frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{x}} + \alpha u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{x}} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \hat{x}^3} = \varepsilon \frac{df(x)}{dx}. \tag{34}$$

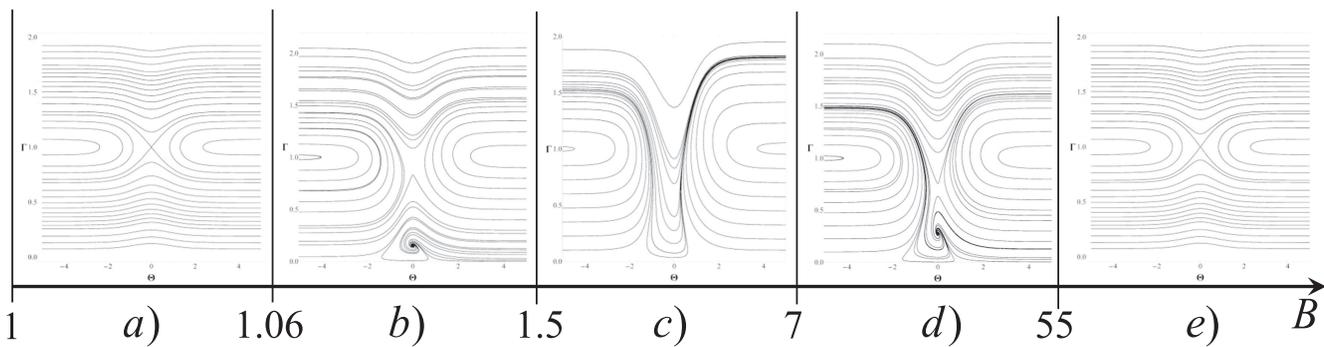


FIG. 12. Phase portraits of the system (28) and (29) in the different intervals of parameter $B \geq 1$ corresponding to the narrow forcing ($0.275 < K < 0.397$), of a negative polarity. The portraits were generated for the following parameters: frame (a): $B = 1.05, K = 0.392$; frame (b): $B = 1.2, K = 0.379$; frame (c): $B = 3, K = 0.32$; frame (d): $B = 10, K = 0.288$; frame (e): $B = 60, K = 0.277$.

In the presence of small external perturbation, solitary wave solution (3) gradually varies and its amplitude, half-width γ^{-1} , and velocity become slow functions of time $T = \varepsilon t$, so that the soliton phase can be determined as in Sec. II: $\Phi = x - \Psi(T)$ [cf. Eq. (4)], but with the periodically varying speed

$$v(T) = \frac{\alpha A(T)}{3} - \frac{4\beta}{\Delta_f^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\alpha}{12\beta} \Delta_f^2 (1 + \tilde{V} \sin \omega T). \quad (35)$$

The time dependence of soliton amplitude follows from the energy balance equation (7). Then carrying out the asymptotic analysis up to the second order on the parameter ε , we eventually obtain the set of equations similar to Eqs. (12) and (17) with the only modifications caused by the periodic factor in front of integrals

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dT} = \frac{2\varepsilon\alpha}{3\beta} (1 + \tilde{V} \sin \omega T) e^{2\theta} \int_0^\infty \frac{q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q-1}{(q+1)^3} dq, \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\theta}{dT} &= \Delta V(T)\gamma + 4\beta\gamma^3 - \frac{\varepsilon\alpha}{3\beta\gamma} (1 + \tilde{V} \sin \omega T) \\ &\times \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{2\theta} (1 + 2\theta - K \ln q) - q^K}{(e^{2\theta} + q^K)^2} \frac{q-1}{(q+1)^3} q^K dq, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

where now

$$\Delta V(T) = c - V_{\text{tot}} = -\frac{4\beta}{\Delta_f^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\alpha}{12\beta} \Delta_f^2 (1 + \tilde{V} \sin \omega T).$$

There are no analytical solutions to this set of equations, but it can be solved numerically, and a qualitative character of solutions can be illustrated by means of three-dimensional phase space, where the third coordinate is the T -axis. Few typical phase trajectories are shown in Fig. 13 for the positive and negative forcing functions (cf. with the phase plane shown in Fig. 3). Due to oscillations of forcing functions, the phase trajectories revolve around the unstable (frame a) or stable (frame b) focus-type equilibria and displace along the T -axis. Trajectories in frame (a) eventually become parallel to the T -axis; this corresponds to solitary waves escaping from the forcing and uniformly moving with the constant amplitudes and speeds. Trajectories in frame (b), in contrast, eventually converge to the equilibrium point corresponding to the solitary wave trapped by the negative forcing. Such solitary wave ultimately moves synchronously with the forcing having periodically varying amplitude and speed.

VII. RESULTS OF NUMERICAL STUDY

To validate the theoretical results obtained on the basis of asymptotic theory, we undertook direct numerical calculations within the framework of original forced KdV equation (1) with the different shapes of forcing $f(x, t)$. Below, we present the most typical examples for the Gardner-type forcing considered in Sec. V. In other cases, the results obtained were qualitatively similar to presented here. Numerical

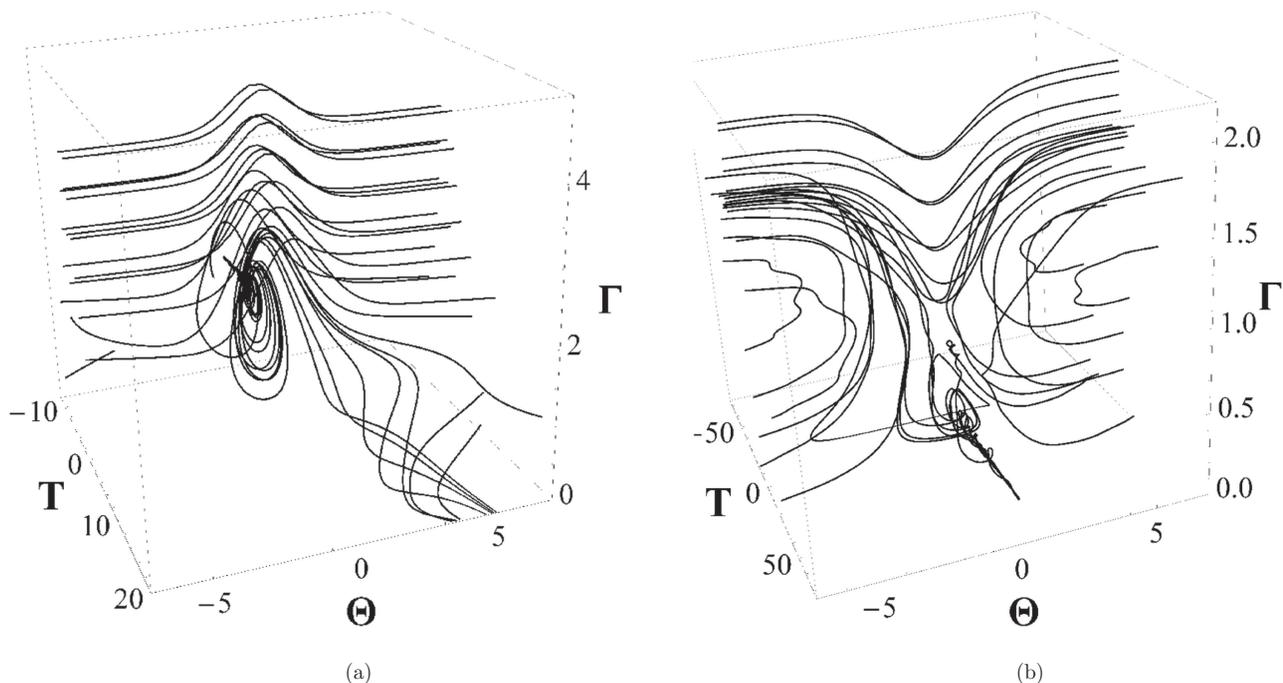


FIG. 13. The phase space θ, Γ, T of the non-stationary dynamical system (36) and (37).

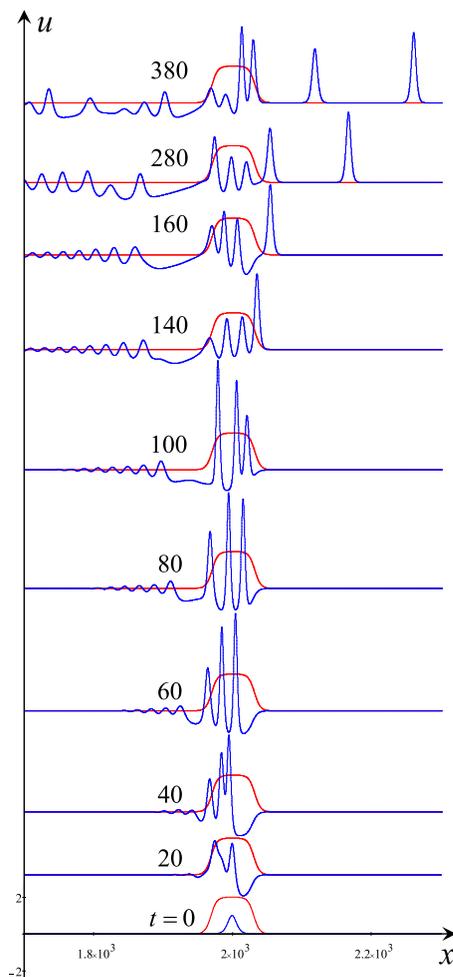


FIG. 14. Generation of solitons (blue lines) by wide forcing (red lines) in the case of Gardner-type forcing (only a fragment of the spatial domain of total length 4000 is shown). The numerical solution of Eq. (1) was obtained with the following parameters: $\alpha = 1$, $\alpha_1 = -0.5$, $\beta = 6$, $B = 0.012$.

solutions were obtained by means of the finite-difference code described in Ref. 29 and realised in Fortran.

First of all, it was confirmed that in all cases when the forcing is of positive polarity, there is no trapped soliton moving synchronously with the forcing. Even when a KdV soliton was placed initially at the centre of the hump-type forcing, it eventually escaped from the forcing and moved independently. A hump-type narrow forcing was capable to retain a KdV soliton only for a while in agreement with the analytical prediction—see the phase planes shown in Figs. 3(a), 8, and 10(b). In the case of a wide forcing, the situation becomes more complicated and leads to the permanent generation of solitary waves at the rear slope of the forcing. Below, we describe in detail soliton interaction with the wide and narrow forcing using as an example the Gardner-type forcing.

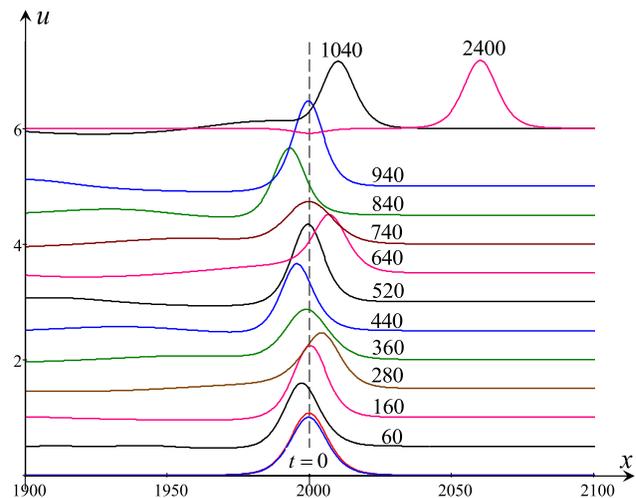


FIG. 15. Three oscillations of initial KdV soliton (blue line at $t = 0$) and its subsequent separation from the forcing zone at $t > 1040$. The Gardner-type forcing is shown by red line at $t = 0$; the dashed vertical line shows the position of forcing maximum. The numerical solution was obtained with the following parameters of Eq. (1): $\alpha = 1$, $\alpha_1 = -0.125$, $\beta = 6$, $B = 0.85$, and $L = 4000$.

We considered solutions for $B > 0$ starting from small $B = 0.012$ when the forcing represents a Π -shaped pulse as shown in Fig. 9(a). According to the asymptotic theory, such forcing leads to the unstable node/spiral on the phase plane [see Fig. 10(a)], which corresponds to the generation of solitons escaping from the forcing zone and moving to the right. However, when a soliton emerging from a small perturbation escapes from the forcing zone, another soliton is created, and the process is repeated many times. Moreover, because the forcing is wide for such parameter B , several solitons can coexist within the forcing zone; then, some of them leave this zone, while new solitons are generated on the left slope of the forcing function. This was indeed observed, and results obtained are shown in Fig. 14.

As one can see from this figure, the initial small-amplitude bell-shaped soliton at $t = 0$ starts to grow, but at the same time, another perturbation generates on the left slope of the forcing function. Very quickly, the number of solitons within the forcing reaches three, then one of them leaves the forcing zone at $t = 140$, and, simultaneously, one more small soliton is generated at the left slope of forcing. Then, the second soliton leaves the forcing zone at $t = 280$ and the process repeats. Thus, the forcing acts as a generator of infinite series of random-amplitude solitons. The details of this and all subsequent processes can be seen in the videos available at the website.³⁰

When the forcing is relatively narrow, it can retain for a while only one soliton, which after a few oscillations within the forcing zone eventually escapes and freely moves ahead. This is illustrated by Fig. 15. In this figure, one can see at $t = 0$ the KdV soliton (blue line) and the forcing (slightly taller pulse

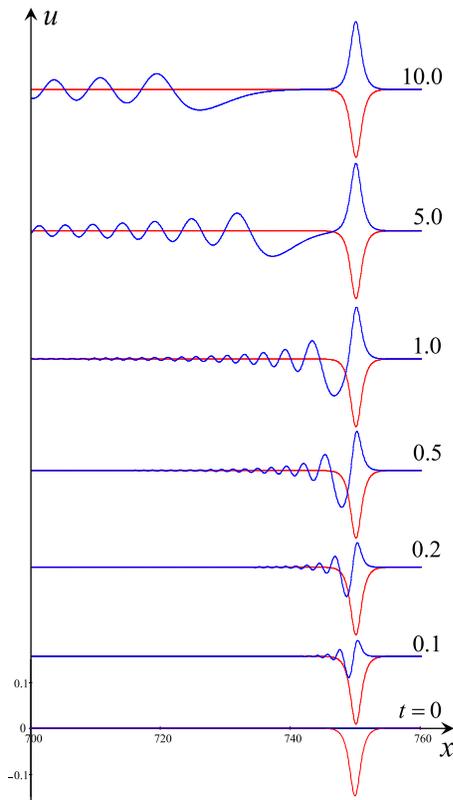


FIG. 16. Generation of a soliton (blue lines) by the negative forcing (red lines) from a random numerical noise.

shown by red line). In the coordinate frame where the forcing is in the rest, the KdV soliton moves to the left first attaining the maximal deviation from the centre at $t \approx 60$, then it moves to the right attaining the maximal deviation from the centre at $t \approx 280$, and then it moves again to the left, and so on. However, after three oscillations back and forth, it leaves the forcing zone after $t = 1040$ and freely moves further as shown in the figure at $t = 2400$.

The situation is different when $B > 1$ and the forcing is negative (see Fig. 12). Among numerous situations arising in this case, we shall describe here the most typical scenarios occurring at $B = 12.5$ and corresponding to the phase plane shown in Fig. 12(d). In this case, there is a stable equilibrium state of the node type, which means that a soliton can emerge from small perturbations under the influence of a forcing. This was observed in numerical study with the zero initial condition as shown in Fig. 16 at $t = 0$ (all subsequent numerical calculations were obtained with the following parameters in Eq. (1): $\alpha = 6$, $\alpha_1 = 465.75$, $\beta = 1$, $B = 12.5$, and the total length of computational domain $L = 1500$). From a random numerical noise, a perturbation grows within the forcing zone and becomes well visible at $t = 0.1$. Then, it continues growing and developing into a soliton; this process is accompanied by the

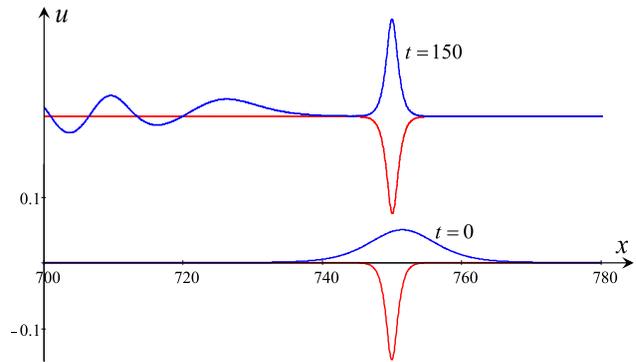


FIG. 17. Formation of a stationary soliton (blue line at $t = 150$) by the negative forcing (red lines) from a small-amplitude KdV soliton at $t = 0$. The initial soliton was slightly shifted to the right from the centre of forcing well.

emission of a quasi-linear wave train. Ultimately, the wave train disappears, moving to the left and dispersing, whereas a soliton remains stable after being captured at the centre of the forcing in accordance with the theoretical prediction.

A similar situation occurs when, for the initial condition, a small-amplitude soliton is placed within the forcing well. The soliton quickly evolves into the stationary soliton captured in the centre of forcing and emits a quasi-linear dispersive wave train (see Fig. 17).

If, however, the amplitude of the initial soliton placed within the forcing zone is big, then the soliton splits under

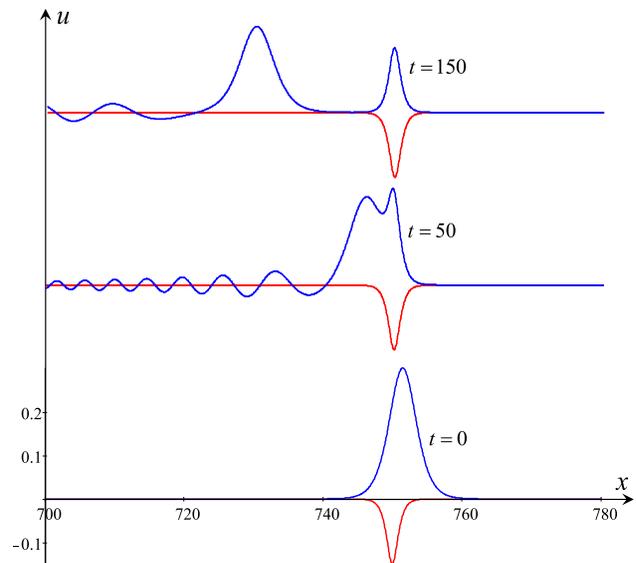


FIG. 18. Formation of the stationary soliton (blue line at $t = 150$) by the negative forcing (red lines) from the big-amplitude KdV soliton at $t = 0$. The initial soliton was slightly shifted to the right from the forcing centre.

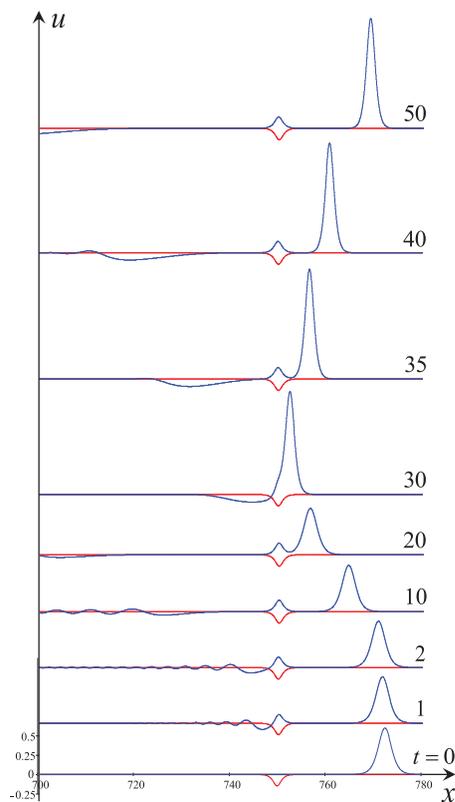


FIG. 19. Interaction of the external KdV soliton approaching from the right with the negative forcing (red lines).

the action of forcing, so that one of its portions evolves into the stationary soliton captured in the centre of the forcing well, whereas another portion forms a soliton with different parameters freely moving with its own speed outside of the forcing zone. This process is accompanied by a quasi-linear dispersive wave train (see Fig. 18). Such splitting and forming of a secondary soliton is beyond the range of applicability of the asymptotic theory.

In the case when a KdV soliton was placed initially outside of the forcing zone, we observed in numerical study both the reflection from the forcing and transition through the forcing, as the asymptotic theory predicts for the moderate and big amplitude KdV solitons. Figure 19 illustrates the process of soliton reflection when it approaches the forcing from the right; this corresponds to the reflecting regime shown in Fig. 12(d) on the right of the node. Because the forcing is attractive, it generates a stationary soliton from a noise, as was described above and shown in Fig. 16. Therefore, the external soliton shown in Fig. 19 actually interacts with the forcing carrying a trapped stationary soliton. It is clearly seen in this figure that while the external soliton approaches the forcing, a small-amplitude trapped soliton forms by $t = 10$. Then, the

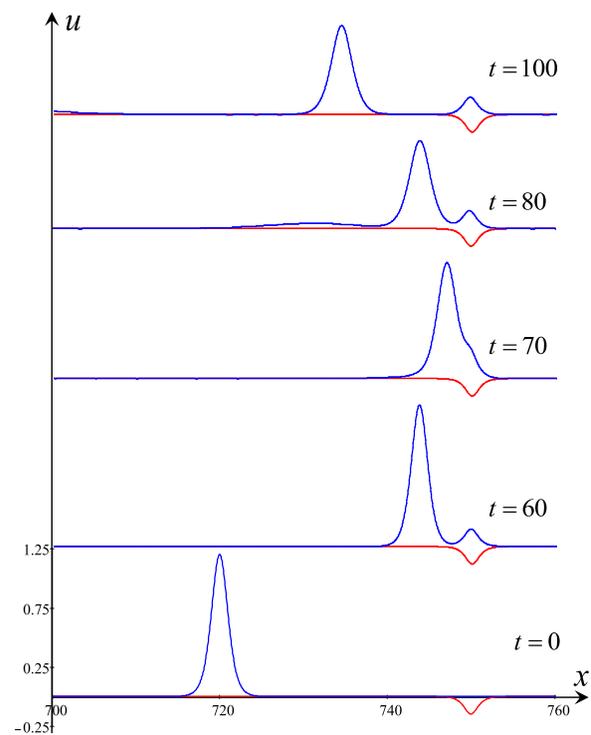


FIG. 20. Interaction of an external KdV soliton approaching from the left with the negative forcing (red lines).

external soliton interacts with the forcing and soliton inside it and reflects back with a greater amplitude.

A similar phenomenon occurs when a soliton approaches the forcing from the left as shown in Fig. 20. In this figure, one can see again that a stationary soliton emerges within the forcing from a noise, while the external soliton approaches the forcing. Then, the external soliton interacts with the forcing carrying the trapped stationary soliton and reflects back with a smaller amplitude emitting a small-amplitude wave in front of it. This corresponds to the reflecting regime shown in the phase plane of Fig. 12(d)—see the phase trajectories on the left of the node.

If the amplitude of external soliton is relatively big, then after reflection from the forcing, it breaks into several solitons as shown in Fig. 21. The amplitudes of secondary solitons are noticeably less than the amplitude of the initial soliton; this agrees with the phase trajectories shown on the left from the node in the phase plane of Fig. 12(d). The process of soliton breakdown onto secondary solitary waves after reflection from the forcing is not described by the asymptotic theory in its current form.

When the amplitude of an external KdV soliton is too big, then the soliton simply passes through the forcing zone containing a stationary soliton and emits quasi-linear wave train. After that, the soliton freely moves ahead as shown in Fig. 22.

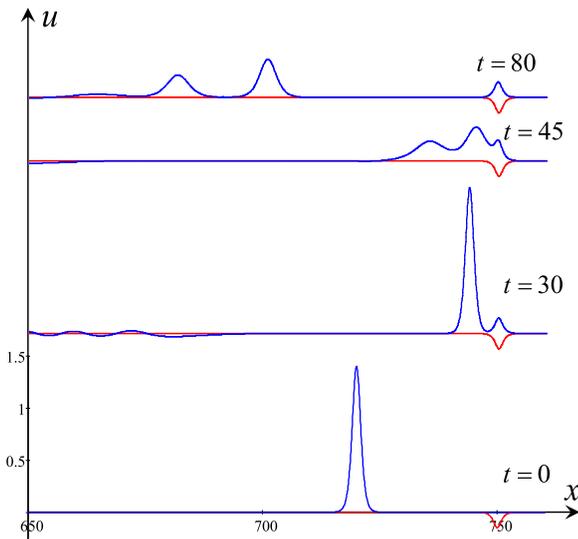


FIG. 21. Breakdown of an incident external KdV soliton into three solitons after reflection from the negative forcing (red lines).

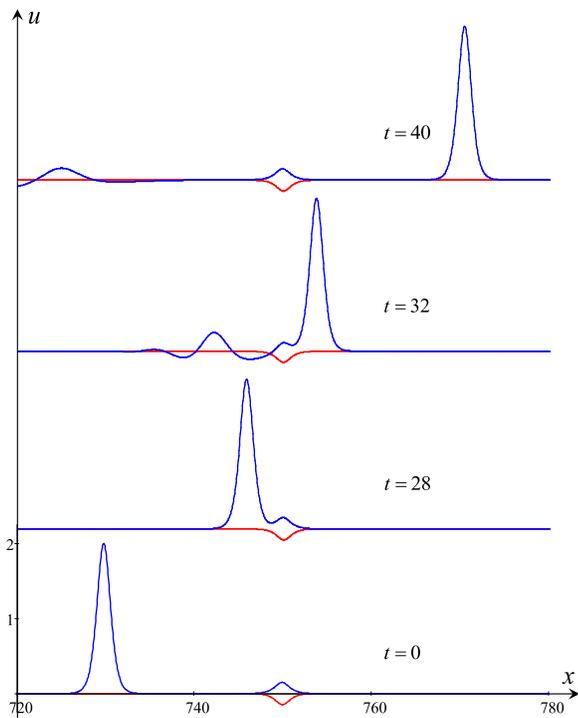


FIG. 22. Transition of an incident external KdV soliton through the negative forcing (red lines).

This agrees with the transient phase trajectories shown above the node in the phase plane of Fig. 12(d).

VIII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have revised the asymptotic theory developed by Grimshaw and Pelinovsky with co-authors in the series of papers^{16–20} to describe the dynamics of solitary waves in the KdV-like equations. In those papers, only limiting cases were studied, either when the forcing is infinitely narrow in comparison with the initial KdV soliton and can be approximated by the Dirac δ -function, or vice versa, when the initial KdV soliton is very narrow (approximated by the δ -function) in comparison with the forcing of KdV-soliton shape. In our paper, we consider an arbitrary relationship between the width of the initial KdV soliton and external forcing. We present several examples of forced KdV equation which admit exact analytical solutions both stationary and non-stationary.

In the case of small-amplitude forcing, we have presented the asymptotic analysis based on equations derived in the papers cited above and have shown that, in many cases, solutions of approximate equations can be solved analytically, albeit the solutions look very cumbersome. In the limiting cases of very narrow or very wide forcing, our results converge to those obtained in the papers by Grimshaw and Pelinovsky.¹⁶ In the meantime, we show that there are some physically interesting regimes which were missed in their papers due to approximations of soliton and forcing by the δ -function. In particular, the equilibrium state of a stable focus in Fig. 3(b) was mistakenly identified as a centre. Physically, this implies that a soliton could oscillate with an arbitrary amplitude around the centre, whereas, in fact, the soliton quickly approaches a stable state moving synchronously with the forcing. Secondly, the repulsive regimes, when external solitary waves reflect from the forcing, were missed in that paper. Such regimes are clearly seen in the right lower corners of the phase plane shown in Figs. 3(a), 8(b), and 10(a) and 10(b), as well as illustrated in Figs. 19 and 20. One of the most interesting regimes discovered in this paper is the permanent generation of solitary waves with random amplitudes on a rear slope of a wide forcing as shown in Fig. 14. This effect deserves further study which will be undertaken in the near future.

The results obtained are important in view of their applications to physical phenomena occurring when external perturbations generate pressure fields capable of exciting and supporting solitary waves. This may happen, for example, when moving atmospheric pressure generates surface waves, or a slow-moving ship generates internal waves, or when atmospheric waves are generated behind high obstacles (for example, mountain ridges or other elevations). A similar phenomenon can occur in the oceans when currents flow around underwater obstacles and generate surface and internal waves. The results obtained are applicable to other areas of physics, such as plasma physics and Bose-Einstein condensate, where the highly universal forced Korteweg–de Vries equation is used.

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