



The Akhmediev breather is unstable

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Abstract

In this note, we give a rigorous proof that the NLS periodic Akhmediev breather is unstable. The proof follows the ideas in Muñoz (Proyecciones (Antofagasta) 36(4):653–683, 2017), in the sense that a suitable modification of the Stokes wave is the global attractor of the local Akhmediev dynamics for sufficiently large time, and therefore the latter cannot be stable in any suitable finite energy periodic Sobolev space.

Keywords Akhmediev · Breather · Stability · Schrödinger

Mathematics Subject Classification 35Q55 · 35Q51; 35Q35 · 35Q40

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1 Introduction

Let $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$. The Akhmediev breather [2]

$$A(t, x) := e^{it} \left[1 + \frac{\alpha^2 \cosh(\beta t) + i \beta \sinh(\beta t)}{\sqrt{2a} \cos(\alpha x) - \cosh(\beta t)} \right], \quad t, x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\beta = (8a(1 - 2a))^{1/2}, \quad \alpha = (2(1 - 2a))^{1/2}, \tag{1.1}$$

is a $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ -**periodic in space, localized in time** smooth solution to the *focusing* cubic nonlinear Schrödinger equation (NLS) in one dimension:

$$i \partial_t u + \partial_x^2 u + |u|^2 u = 0, \quad u = u(t, x) \in \mathbb{C}, \quad t, x \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{1.2}$$

See Figs.1 and 2 for details. This equation appears as a model of propagation of light in nonlinear optical fibers (with different meanings for time and space variables), as well as in small-amplitude gravity waves on the surface of deep inviscid water. Additionally, this equation is completely integrable, as showed by Zakharov and Shabat [20].

A particular feature of A above is its nonzero boundary value at infinity in time and space. Indeed, A converges, as $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$, to the Stokes wave e^{it} , also solution of (1.2):

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \|A(t, x) - e^{\pm i\theta} e^{it}\|_{H^1_{\frac{1}{a}}} = 0, \quad e^{i\theta} = 1 - \alpha^2 - i\beta. \tag{1.3}$$

Here, $H^s_{\frac{1}{a}} := H^s_{\frac{1}{a}}((0, \frac{2\pi}{a}))$ denotes the standard Sobolev space H^s of $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ -space periodic functions. Consequently, $A(t, x)$ exemplifies the *modulational instability* phenomenon, which—roughly speaking—says that small perturbations of the Stokes wave are unstable and grow quickly. This unstable growth leads to a nontrivial com-

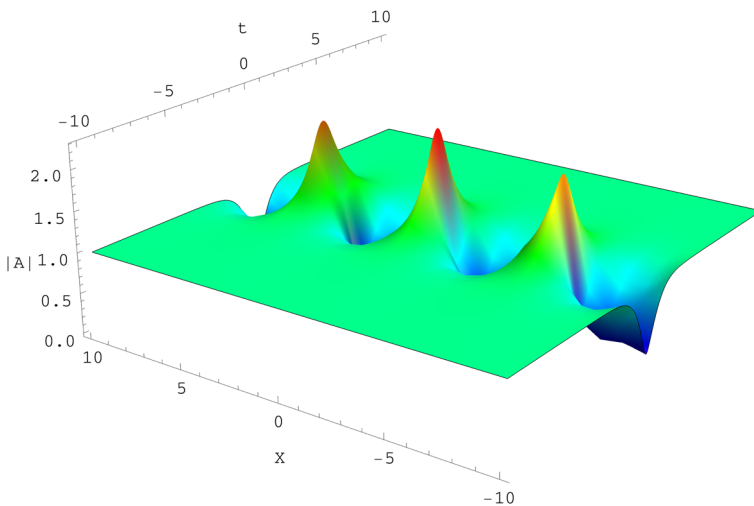


Fig. 1 $|A|$ with $a = 0.2$

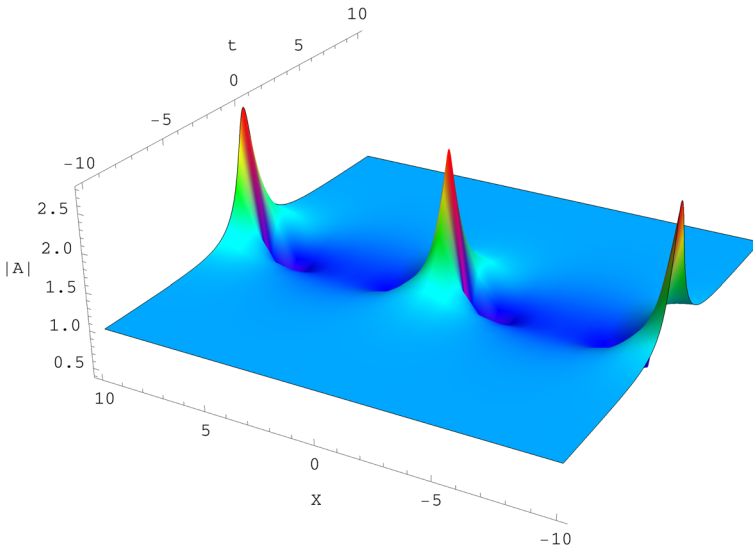


Fig. 2 $|A|$ with $a = 0.4$

petition with the (focusing) nonlinearity, time at which the solution is apparently stabilized. The Akhmediev breather is also a candidate to explain the famous *rogue waves*. An alternative explanation to the rogue wave phenomena is given by the notion of *dispersive blow-up*, see Bona and Saut [10].

Two standard conserved quantities for (1.2) in the periodic setting are

$$M[u] := \int_0^{2\pi/a} (|u|^2 - 1), \quad (\text{Mass}) \tag{1.4}$$

and

$$E[u] := \int_0^{2\pi/a} \left(|u_x|^2 - \frac{1}{2}(|u|^2 - 1)^2 \right), \quad (\text{Energy}). \tag{1.5}$$

A third one is given by [5]

$$F[u] := \int_0^{2\pi/a} \left(|u_{xx}|^2 - 3(|u|^2 - 1)|u_x|^2 - \frac{1}{2}((|u|^2)_x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(|u|^2 - 1)^3 \right). \tag{1.6}$$

This third conserved quantity appears from the integrability of the equation.

In this paper, we continue the work started by one of us in [17], where we proved that the Peregrine [1,19] and Kuznetsov–Ma [13,15] breathers are unstable under finite energy perturbations in any Sobolev space $H^s(\mathbb{R})$, $s > \frac{1}{2}$. Previously, the Peregrine soliton was showed to be numerically unstable under small perturbations by Klein and Haragus [12]. See [17] for more details on those breathers, as well as a more or less accurate account of the current literature.

However, the stability analysis of (1.1) was left open because of its spatial periodic behavior. Our first and main result is the following:

Theorem 1.1 *The Akhmediev breather (1.1) is unstable under small perturbations in H_{\sharp}^s , $s > \frac{1}{2}$.*

By stability, we mean the following concept [17]. Fix $s > \frac{1}{2}$, and $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. We say that a particular $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ -periodic globally defined solution $U = e^{it}(1 + W)$ of (1.2) is *orbitally stable* in $H_{\sharp}^s(\frac{2\pi}{a})$ if there are constants $C_0, \varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that, for any $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$,

$$\|u_0 - U(t_0)\|_{H_{\sharp}^s} < \varepsilon \tag{1.7}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\exists x_0(t), \gamma_0(t) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|u(t) - e^{i\gamma(t)}U(t, x - x_0(t))\|_{H_{\sharp}^s} < C_0 \varepsilon.$$

Here $u(t)$ is the solution to the IVP (1.2) with initial datum $u(t_0) = u_0$ (see Proposition 2.1), and $x_0(t), \gamma_0(t)$ can be assumed continuous because the IVP is well-posed in a continuous-in-time Sobolev space. If (1.7) is not satisfied, we will say that U is **unstable**. Note additionally that condition (1.7) requires w globally defined, otherwise U is trivially unstable, since U is globally defined.

The proof of Theorem 1.1 uses (1.3) in a crucial way: a modified Stokes wave is an attractor of the dynamics around the Akhmediev breather for large time. See also [8,9] for numerical studies of the stability of mKdV and Sine-Gordon breathers in the periodic and nonperiodic settings. Other rigorous stability results for breathers can be found in [3,6,7,16,18].

No NLS (1.2) breather seems to be stable. In fact, Peregrine, Kuznetsov–Ma and now Akhmediev were shown to be unstable. This is not necessarily consequence of the nonzero background. Indeed, even breathers on zero background [5], called Satsuma–Yajima breathers, are unstable.

Being A unstable, it does not mean that it has no structure at all. In this paper we advance, following the ideas introduced in [5], that indeed, A has a very rich (unstable) variational structure. In particular,

Theorem 1.2 *The Akhmediev breather A (1.1) is a critical point of the functional*

$$\mathcal{H}[u] := F[u] - \alpha^2 E[u],$$

that is to say, $\mathcal{H}'[A][w] = 0$ for all $w \in H_{\sharp}^2$. In particular, for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ $A(t, x)$ satisfies the nonlinear ODE

$$A_{(4x)} + 3A_x^2 \bar{A} + (4|A|^2 - 3)A_{xx} + A^2 \bar{A}_{xx} + 2|A_x|^2 A + \frac{3}{2}(|A|^2 - 1)^2 A + \alpha^2(A_{xx} + (|A|^2 - 1)A) = 0. \tag{1.8}$$

The proof of this result follows easily from the methods in [5], in which one expands $\mathcal{H}[A + w]$. We get

$$\mathcal{H}[A + w] = \mathcal{H}[A] + \mathcal{H}'[A][w] + O(\|w\|_{H_x^2}^2).$$

Then, performing some lengthy computations, one proves that $\mathcal{H}'[A][w] = 0$ independently of w . See Sect. 3 for the proof.

We believe that the variational structure appearing in breather solutions is independent of the well-posed character of the equation. In particular, we claim that the explicit breather of the strongly ill-posed bad Boussinesq equation

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} - \left(u_{xx} + \frac{3}{2}u^2 \right)_{xx} = 0. \tag{1.9}$$

has an associated rich variational structure [4].

2 Proof of Theorem 1.1

The proof is not difficult at all. We just need a preliminary well-posedness result. Set

$$u(t, x) = A(t, x) + w(t, x), \quad w \text{ unknown.} \tag{2.1}$$

Then (1.2) becomes a modified NLS equation

$$\begin{aligned} i \partial_t w + \partial_x^2 w &= -G[w], \\ G[w] &:= |A + w|^2(A + w) - |A|^2 A. \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Proposition 2.1 *The NLS Eq. (1.2) is locally well-posed for any initial data at time $t = t_0$ of the form $A(t_0, x) + w_0(x)$, with $w_0 \in H_x^s$, $s > \frac{1}{2}$.*

Proof See ‘‘Appendix B’’. □

Note that there is always a local solution u of (1.2) such that $u(t) = A(t) + w(t)$, with $w \in H_x^s$. In particular, given time dependent parameters $x_0(t), \gamma_0(t) \in \mathbb{R}$, if the decomposition $u(t) = e^{i\gamma_0(t)} A(t, x - x_0(t)) + \tilde{w}(t)$ holds, then $\tilde{w}(t)$ still belongs to H_x^s . This is not true in the non periodic case, see [17].

We did not try to improve the local well-posedness result for (2.2) because the flow contains a non oscillatory bad component in the case of small frequencies, see [17] for details. In particular, Strichartz estimates are not available in this case. Also, the global well-posedness of (2.2) is an open question.

2.1 End of proof

We only treat the case $t \rightarrow +\infty$, the other being very similar. Fix $s > \frac{1}{2}$. Let us assume that the Akhmediev breather A in (1.1) is orbitally stable, as in (1.7). Write (see (1.3))

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(t, x) &= e^{it}(e^{i\theta} + Q(t, x)), \\
 Q(t, x) &:= \frac{\alpha^2 \cosh(\beta t) + i\beta \sinh(\beta t)}{\sqrt{2a} \cos(\alpha x) - \cosh(\beta t)} + (\alpha^2 + i\beta). \tag{2.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Now consider, as a perturbation of the Akhmediev breather, the $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ -periodic Stokes wave $e^{i\theta} e^{it}$. Indeed, we have [see (2.3)],

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \|A(t) - e^{i\theta} e^{it}\|_{H^s_{\#}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \|Q(t)\|_{H^s_{\#}} = 0.$$

Indeed, this follows from the identity

$$Q(t, x) = \alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{2a} \frac{\cos(\alpha x)}{\cosh(\beta t)}} \right) + i\beta \left(1 - \frac{\tanh(\beta t)}{1 - \sqrt{2a} \frac{\cos(\alpha x)}{\cosh(\beta t)}} \right). \tag{2.4}$$

Therefore, we have two solutions to (1.2) that converge to the same profile as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. This fact contradicts the orbital stability, since for $x_0(t), \gamma_0(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ given in (1.7), and the definition of A in (1.1),

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|e^{i\theta} - e^{i\gamma_0(0)} A(0, x - x_0(0))\|_{H^s_{\#}} \\
 &= \left\| e^{i\theta} - e^{i\gamma_0(0)} \left[1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2a} \cos(\alpha(x - x_0(0)) - 1)} \right] \right\|_{H^s_{\#}} \\
 &= c_s > 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

is a fixed number, but if $t_0 = T$ is taken large enough, $\|Q(T)\|_{H^s_{\#}}$ can be made arbitrarily small. Indeed, by classical interpolation ($\|u\|_{H^s_{\#}}^2 := \sum_{n \geq 0} n^{2s} |\hat{u}(n)|^2$, and $n^{2s} = n^{2(0+s \cdot 1)}$ and Hölder)

$$\|Q(T)\|_{H^s_{\#}} \lesssim_s \|Q(T)\|_{L^{2-s}_{\#}}^{1-s} \|Q(T)\|_{H^1_{\#}}^s, \quad s \in (0, 1). \tag{2.5}$$

Now, to evaluate $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \|Q(t)\|_{L^2_{\#}}$ requires some care. Clearly from (2.4) we have $Q(t, x) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow +\infty$, for all $x \in [0, \frac{2\pi}{a})$. Also,

$$|Q(t, x)| \lesssim \frac{\alpha^2 \sqrt{2a}}{(1 - \sqrt{2a}) \cosh(\beta t)} + \frac{\beta}{(1 - \sqrt{2a})} \left((1 - \tanh(\beta t)) + \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{\cosh(\beta t)} \right).$$

Therefore, by using dominated convergence we conclude. As for the derivative, note that

$$\partial_x Q(t, x) = \frac{\alpha^3 \sqrt{2a} \sin(\alpha x)}{\cosh(\beta t) \left(1 - \sqrt{2a} \frac{\cos(\alpha x)}{\cosh(\beta t)}\right)^2} + i \frac{\alpha \beta \sqrt{2a} \tanh(\beta t) \sin(\alpha x)}{\left(1 - \sqrt{2a} \frac{\cos(\alpha x)}{\cosh(\beta t)}\right)^2}. \tag{2.6}$$

Proceeding in a similar fashion as in the L^2 norm, we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \|\partial_x Q(t)\|_{L^2_{\frac{x}{a}}} = 0$. Therefore, we conclude from (2.5) that $\|Q(T)\|_{H^s_{\frac{x}{a}}}$ can be made arbitrarily small if T is sufficiently large.

Note finally that the Cauchy problem for (1.2) with initial data at time T given by $u_0 = e^{iT} e^{i\theta} = A(T) - e^{iT} Q(T)$ is well-defined from Proposition 2.1, since $e^{iT} Q(T) \in H^s_{\frac{x}{a}}$. This proves Theorem 1.1.

Remark 2.1 We conjecture that any soliton solution constructed using Bäcklund transformations, with attached Akhmediev breathers, must be unstable.

3 Proof of Theorem 1.2

Explicitly, we have from (1.5) and (1.6), integration by parts, and the periodic character of A and its spatial derivatives at the boundaries, and w its first and second spatial derivatives,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}[A + w] &= F[A + w] - \alpha^2 E[A + w] \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \left(|A_{xx} + w_{xx}|^2 - 3(|A + w|^2 - 1)|A_x + w_x|^2 - \frac{1}{2}((|A + w|^2)_x)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2}(|A + w|^2 - 1)^3 \right) \\ &\quad - \alpha^2 \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \left(|A_x + w_x|^2 - \frac{1}{2}(|A + w|^2 - 1)^2 \right) \\ &= \mathcal{H}[A] + \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \left(2 \operatorname{Re}(A_{4x} \bar{w}) - 3(|A|^2 - 1)2 \operatorname{Re}(A_x \bar{w}_x) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 3(2 \operatorname{Re}(A \bar{w}))|A_x|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (|A|^2)_x (2 \operatorname{Re}(A \bar{w}))_x + \frac{3}{2}(|A|^2 - 1)^2 2 \operatorname{Re}(A \bar{w}) \right) \\ &\quad - \alpha^2 \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \left(-2 \operatorname{Re}(A_{xx} \bar{w}) - (|A|^2 - 1)2 \operatorname{Re}(A \bar{w}) \right) + O(\|w\|_{H^2_{\frac{x}{a}}}) \\ &= \mathcal{H}[A] + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \left(A_{4x} \bar{w} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 3(|A|^2 - 1)A_x \bar{w}_x - 3A \bar{w}|A_x|^2 + (|A|^2)_{xx} A \bar{w} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{2}(|A|^2 - 1)^2 A \bar{w} - \alpha^2 \left[-A_{xx} \bar{w} - (|A|^2 - 1)A \bar{w} \right] \right) + O(\|w\|_{H^2_{\frac{x}{a}}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \mathcal{H}[A] \\
 &\quad + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \bar{w} \left(A_{4x} + 3(|A|^2 - 1)A_{xx} + 3(A_x^2 \bar{A} + A|A_x|^2) - 3A|A_x|^2 \right. \\
 &\quad + A_{xx}|A|^2 + A^2 \bar{A}_{xx} + 2A|A_x|^2 + \frac{3}{2}(|A|^2 - 1)^2 A \\
 &\quad \left. + \alpha^2(A_{xx} + (|A|^2 - 1)A) \right) + O(\|w\|_{H_x^2}^2) \\
 &= \mathcal{H}[A] + 2 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \bar{w} \left(A_{(4x)} + 3A_x^2 \bar{A} + (4|A|^2 - 3)A_{xx} \right. \\
 &\quad + A^2 \bar{A}_{xx} + 2|A_x|^2 A \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{2}(|A|^2 - 1)^2 A + \alpha^2(A_{xx} + (|A|^2 - 1)A) \right) + O(\|w\|_{H_x^2}^2),
 \end{aligned}$$

and therefore we get

$$\mathcal{H}[A + w] = \mathcal{H}[A] + \mathcal{H}'[A][w] + O(\|w\|_{H_x^2}^2).$$

Then, performing some lengthy computations (see ‘‘Appendix A’’) one proves that $\mathcal{H}'[A][w] = 0$ independently of w . This proves Theorem 1.2.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicts of interest The authors certify that no conflict of interest, of any possible type, is affected to this article.

Appendix A: Proof of (1.8)

Following [5], let us use the notation for the Akhmediev breather solution (1.1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= e^{it} \left(1 + \frac{M}{N} \right), \quad \text{with} \\
 M &:= \alpha^2 \cosh(\beta t) + i\beta \sinh(\beta t), \\
 N &:= \sqrt{2a} \cos(\alpha x) - \cosh(\beta t).
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

Now, we rewrite the identity (1.8) in terms of M, N in the following way

$$(1.8) = \frac{e^{it}}{N^5} \sum_{i=1}^6 R_i, \tag{A.2}$$

with R_i given explicitly by:

$$R_1 := \frac{1}{2}N \left(6iMN_tN_x^2 - 2iN(N_x(M_tN_x + M(iN_x + 2N_{xt})) + N_t(2M_xN_x + MN_{xx})) + N^3(M_{xx} - iM_{xxt}) + N^2(-2M_x(N_x - iN_{xt}) + i(2N_xM_{xt} + N_tM_{xx} + iMN_{xx} + M_tN_{xx} + MN_{xxt})) \right), \tag{A.3}$$

$$R_2 := \frac{1}{2} \left(2M(\bar{M} + N) + N(2\bar{M} + (\alpha^2 - 1)N) \right) \cdot \left(2MN_x^2 + N^2M_{xx} - N(2M_xN_x + MN_{xx}) \right), \tag{A.4}$$

$$R_3 := (M + N)(-NM_x + MN_x)(N\bar{M}_x - \bar{M}N_x), \tag{A.5}$$

$$R_4 := \frac{1}{2}(\bar{M} + N)(NM_x - MN_x)^2, \tag{A.6}$$

$$R_5 := \frac{1}{2}N^2(M + N) \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} - \alpha^2 \right) N^2 + (-3 + \alpha^2)(\bar{M} + N)(M + N) \right), \tag{A.7}$$

and

$$R_6 := \frac{3}{4}(M + N)^3(\bar{M} + N)^2. \tag{A.8}$$

Now substituting the explicit functions M, N (A.1) in $R_i, i = 1, \dots, 6$ and collecting terms, we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 R_i = a_1 \cosh(t\beta) + a_2 \cosh^3(\beta t) + a_3 \cosh^5(\beta t) + a_4 \sinh(t\beta) + a_5 \cosh^2(\beta t) \sinh(\beta t) + a_6 \cosh^4(\beta t) \sinh(\beta t) + a_7 \cos(\alpha x) + a_8 \cosh^2(\beta t) \cos(\alpha t) + a_9 \cosh^4(\beta t) \cos(\alpha x) + a_{10} \cosh(\beta t) \sinh(\beta t) \cos(\alpha x) + a_{11} \cosh^3(\beta t) \sinh(\beta t) \cos(\alpha x) + a_{12} \cosh(\beta t) \cos^2(\alpha x) + a_{13} \cosh^3(\beta t) \cos^2(\alpha x) + a_{14} \cosh^2(\beta t) \cos^3(\alpha x) + a_{15} \cosh(\beta t) \cos^4(\alpha x),$$

with coefficients $a_i, i = 1, \dots, 15$ given as follows

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{3}{2}(-1 + \alpha^2)\beta^2(-4a\alpha^2 + \beta^2), \\ a_2 &= (-(-1 + \alpha^2)\beta^2(-5\alpha^2 + 3\alpha^4 + 3\beta^2) + 2a(-5\alpha^6 + 3\alpha^8 - \alpha^2\beta^2 + 3\alpha^4\beta^2)), \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \alpha^2)(-10\alpha^6 + 3\alpha^8 - 10\alpha^2\beta^2 + 3\beta^4 + \alpha^4(8 + 6\beta^2)), \\ a_4 &= \frac{3}{2}i\beta^3(-4a\alpha^2 + \beta^2), \\ a_5 &= i\beta(\beta^2(5\alpha^2 - 3\alpha^4 - 3\beta^2) + a(-8\alpha^4 + 6\alpha^6 + 6\alpha^2\beta^2)), \\ a_6 &= \frac{1}{2}i\beta(-10\alpha^6 + 3\alpha^8 - 10\alpha^2\beta^2 + 3\beta^4 + \alpha^4(8 + 6\beta^2)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_7 &= \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2a}\beta^2(-4a\alpha^2 + \beta^2), \\
a_8 &= -\sqrt{2a}(\beta^2(-7\alpha^2 + 5\alpha^4 + 3\beta^2) + a(-6\alpha^6 + 2\alpha^2\beta^2)), \\
a_9 &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a}(-24\alpha^6 + 7\alpha^8 - 16\alpha^2\beta^2 + 3\beta^4 + 10\alpha^4(2 + \beta^2)), \\
a_{10} &= 2i\sqrt{2a}\alpha^2\beta(4a\alpha^2 - \beta^2), \\
a_{11} &= 2i\sqrt{2a}\alpha^2\beta(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + \beta^2), \\
a_{12} &= 4a\alpha^2(-\beta^2 + 2a(\alpha^4 + \beta^2)), \\
a_{13} &= 6a\alpha^2(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + \beta^2), \\
a_{14} &= 2\sqrt{2a}\alpha^2(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + \beta^2), \\
a_{15} &= -4a^2\alpha^2(-2\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 + \beta^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, using that $\alpha = \sqrt{2(1-2a)}$ and $\beta = \sqrt{8a(1-2a)}$, we have that all a_i vanish, and we conclude.

Appendix B: Sketch of Proof of Proposition 2.1

First of all, we have from (2.2) that

$$G[w] = 2A \operatorname{Re}(A\bar{w}) + |A|^2w + A|w|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(A\bar{w})w + |w|^2w.$$

By scaling and the subcritical character of (2.2), we can assume that the linear term in $G[w]$ above is small. We can also assume the initial time $t_0 = 0$. By the Duhamel's formula, we have

$$w(t) = e^{it\partial_x^2}w_0 - \int_0^t e^{i(t-s)\partial_x^2}G[w](s)ds.$$

Hence, applying the standard Sobolev estimates in H_x^s , with $s > \frac{1}{2}$, we readily obtain the contraction principle required. Note that no use of Strichartz estimates is needed. See [11] or [14] for additional details on the fixed point argument. We skip the details.

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