

Singular trajectories in laminar-turbulent transition

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Introduction

❖ Boundary layer theory (high-Re asymptotics)

- simplification of Navier-Stokes equations for locally separated flows [Braun, 2004]

⇒ **Fisher-(KPP) equation** [Fisher, 1937]

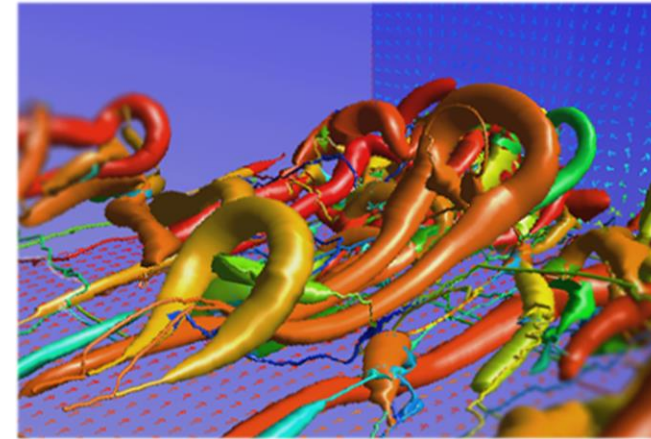
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = u - u^2$$

z ... spanwise direction

t ... time

u ... vorticity / wall shear stress

- inherits the dynamics of hairpin vortex generation (induced transition to turbulence)



Vortices near the point of laminar turbulent transition [Rist, 2022]

❖ Propagation of singularities $z_p(t)$

- study their motion after finite time blow-up of u
- marks the creation and the trajectory of the first vortex kernel (at the wall)
- use method of matched asymptotic expansions

Blow-up and pair generation

❖ **Finite time blow-up** at $[z_s, t_s]$ satisfies $u \sim \frac{1}{t - t_s} f(\tilde{x}, \tau)$

- blow-up variable $\tilde{x} = \frac{z - z_s}{\sqrt{\tau|t - t_s|}}$,
- regulation on an exponentially short time scale [Hocking, 1972]

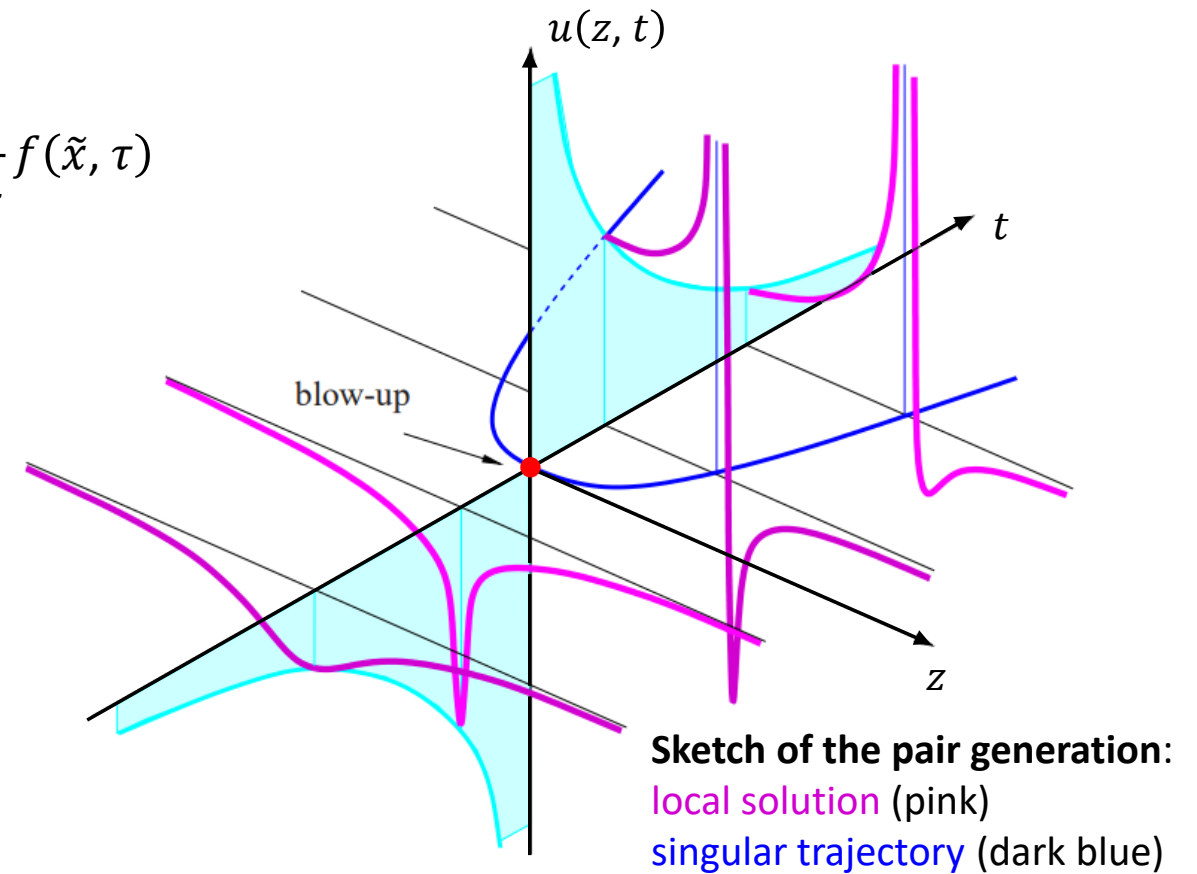
$$\tau = -\ln |t - t_s| \sim O(1)$$

- extension after t_s through symmetry

$$u(z, t_s - t) \sim -u(iz, t - t_s)$$

❖ **Asymptotic solution**, expansion in τ [Braun, 2004]

$$f(\tilde{x}, \tau) \sim \frac{8}{8 \pm \tilde{x}^2} \mp \frac{10\tilde{x}^2}{(8 \pm \tilde{x}^2)^2} \frac{\ln(\tau)}{\tau} + \frac{16 \mp C_1 \tilde{x}^2 \pm 8\tilde{x}^2 \ln|8 - \tilde{x}^2|}{(8 \pm \tilde{x}^2)^2} \frac{1}{\tau} + o\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right), \quad t - t_s \rightarrow 0^\mp$$



Singular trajectory expansion

❖ Expansion after t_s

$$f(\tilde{x}, \tau) \sim \frac{8}{8 - \tilde{x}^2} + \frac{10\tilde{x}^2}{(8 - \tilde{x}^2)^2} \frac{\ln(\tau)}{\tau} + \frac{16 + C_1\tilde{x}^2 - 8\tilde{x}^2 \ln|8 - \tilde{x}^2|}{(8 - \tilde{x}^2)^2} \frac{1}{\tau} + o\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right), \quad \tau \rightarrow \infty$$

breaks down near the singularity $\tilde{x} = \pm\sqrt{8}$

❖ Method of matched asymptotic expansion

- all orders are of equal magnitude \Rightarrow first inner scaling $(\tilde{x} \mp \sqrt{8}) = \gamma \frac{\ln(\tau)}{\tau}$
- zoom in towards the breakdown area $\gamma \sim O(1) \Rightarrow$ first asymptotic sublayer
- match expansions in the overlap area

❖ Stepwise correction of singularity motion

$$\tilde{x}_p \sim \pm\sqrt{8} \left[1 - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\ln(\tau)}{\tau} + \frac{\zeta_s}{4} \frac{1}{\tau} + o\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right) \right]$$

- Second sublayer $g(\zeta, \tau)$ is non-analytic
- Connection between ζ_s and C_1 requires numerical treatment

Second sublayer

❖ Study leading order eq. $\frac{d^2 g}{d\zeta^2} + \frac{dg}{d\zeta} = g^2$

$$g \sim \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\zeta} + \frac{\ln(\zeta^2)}{\zeta^2} + \frac{F_1}{\zeta^2}, & \zeta \rightarrow \pm\infty \\ \frac{6}{(\zeta - \zeta_s)^2} - \frac{6/5}{\zeta - \zeta_s} - \frac{1}{50}, & \zeta - \zeta_s \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

- matching $\Rightarrow F_1(C_1)$ same at both far field areas
- translation invariance of $g \Rightarrow F_1 + \zeta_s = A$

❖ Separate hindering terms (w.l.o.g. set $\zeta_s = 0$):

$$g = f + \frac{6}{\zeta^2} - \frac{6/5}{\zeta} + \frac{\zeta/5}{\zeta^2 + 1} + \frac{\ln[\zeta^2 + 1]}{\zeta^2 + 1}$$

❖ Computation of f with Chebyshev collocation

- Spatial mapping $(-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow [-1, 1]$

$$\zeta = B \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}s\right)$$
- Gauss-Lobatto points:

$$s_j = \cos\left(\frac{j\pi}{n}\right), \quad n \in [0, \dots, N]$$

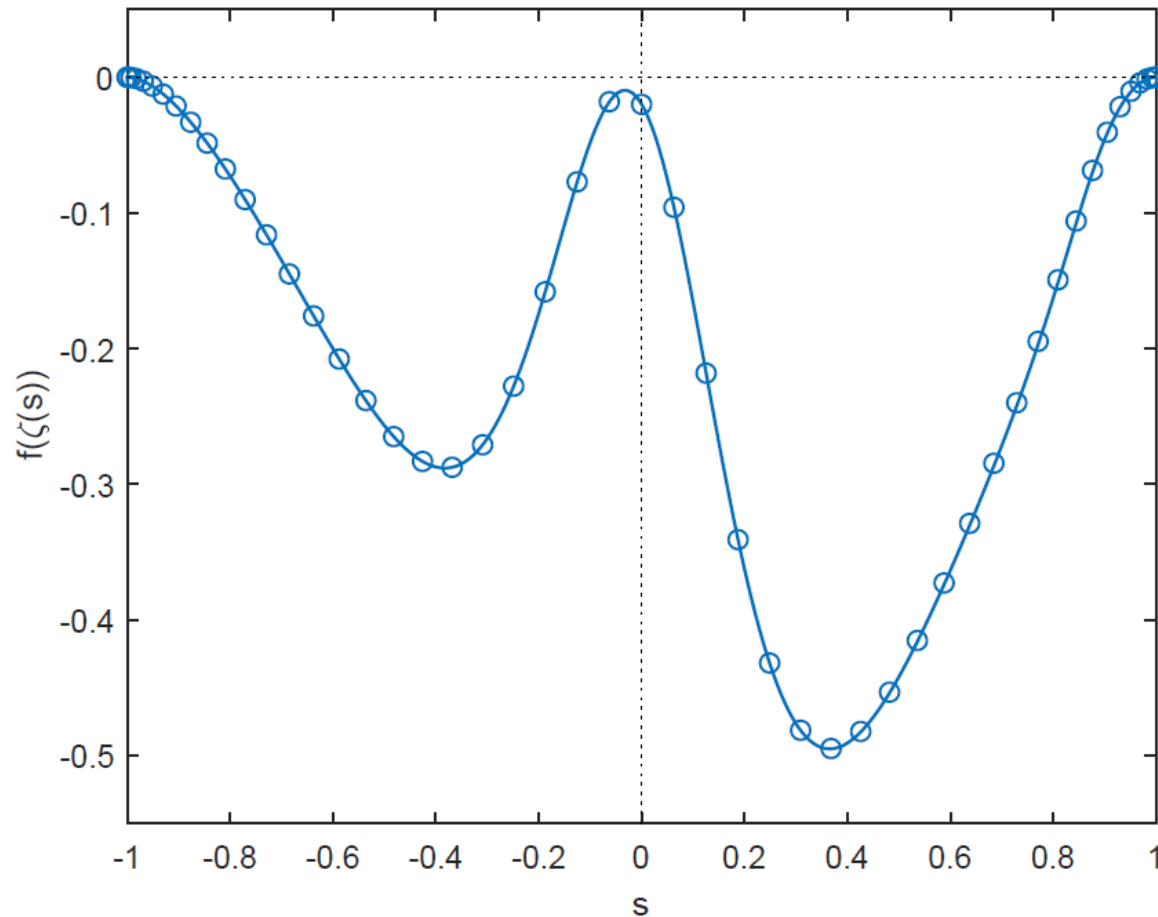
- Access to F_1 through derivative

$$A = \frac{2B^2}{\pi^2} \frac{d^2 f}{ds^2}(\pm 1)$$

- Boundary/Interior conditions

$$\left. \frac{d^2 f}{ds^2} \right|_{s=-1}^1 = 0, \quad f(0) = -\frac{1}{50}$$

Second sublayer



$f(\zeta(s))$ for $N = 50$ Gauss-Lobatto points (circles), $B = 2$.

❖ Computation of f with Chebyshev collocation

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- Gauss-Lobatto points:

$$s_j = \cos\left(\frac{j\pi}{n}\right), \quad n \in [0, \dots, N]$$

- Access to F_1 through derivative

$$A = \frac{2B^2}{\pi^2} \frac{d^2 f}{ds^2}(\pm 1) = F_1 + \zeta_s \approx -0.056$$

- Boundary/Interior conditions

$$\left. \frac{d^2 f}{ds^2} \right|_{s=-1}^1 = 0, \quad f(0) = -\frac{1}{50}$$

Singular trajectory expansion

❖ Final result:

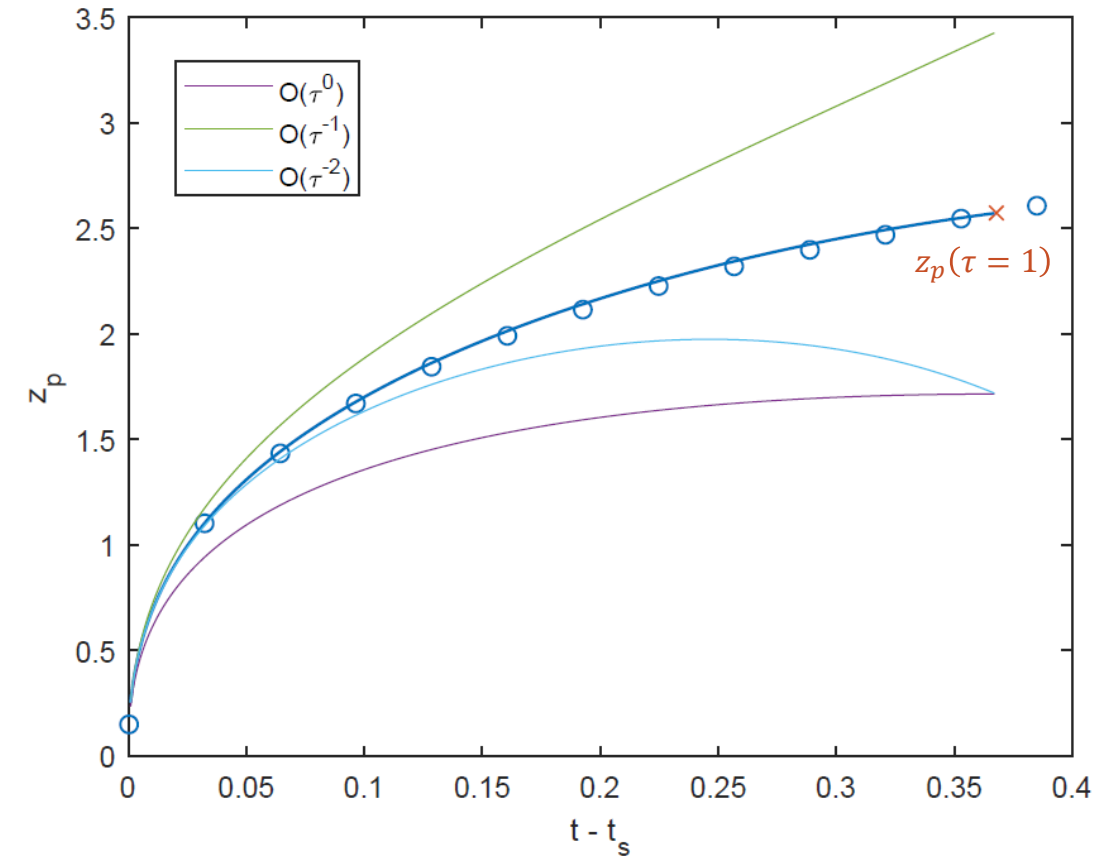
$$\underbrace{\frac{z_p}{\pm\sqrt{8\tau(t-t_s)}}}_{= \tilde{x}_p/\sqrt{8}} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\ln(\tau)}{\tau} + \frac{\zeta_s}{4} \frac{1}{\tau} + o\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right), \quad \tau \rightarrow \infty$$

with $\zeta_s \approx \frac{C_1}{2} - \frac{20}{3}$

❖ Compare results to known data

- still constants C_i are unknown
- estimate series limit using guesses
 - temporal limit $\tau_{fin} = 1$
 - geometric series of main contributions

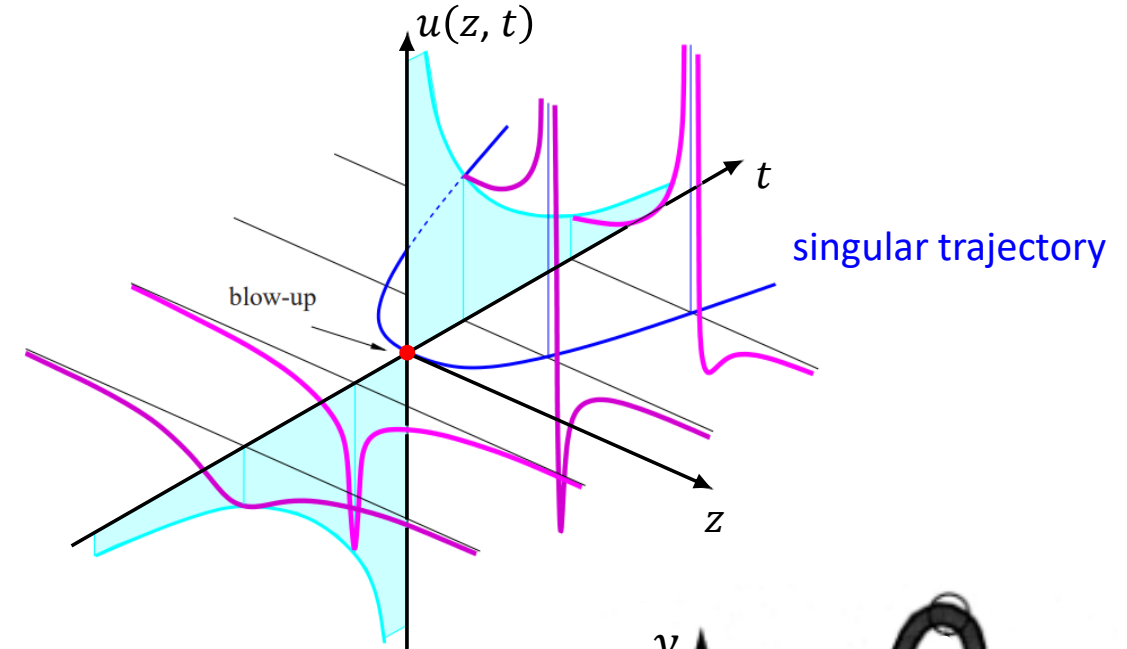
$$\Rightarrow \text{temporal limiting value } z_p(\tau = 1) = 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{e}}$$



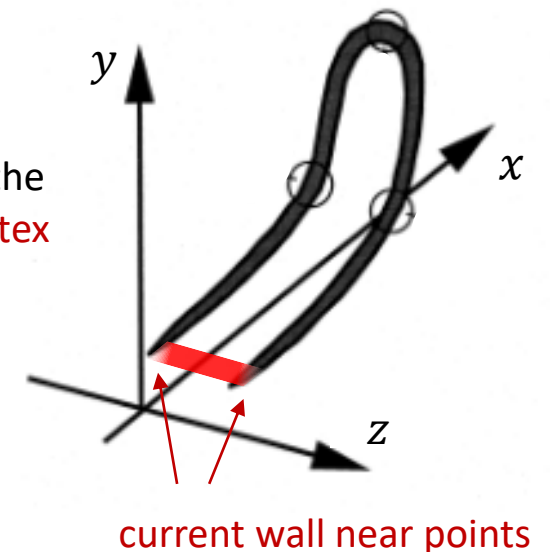
Comparison of our **analytic estimate** with numerical values (circles) from [Weideman, 2003]

Summary

- Fisher equation inherits essential nonlinear dynamics of hairpin vortex creation
- Finite time blow-up requires logarithmic time scale, continuation after blow-up through symmetry
- Resulting in a pair of singularities that propagate away from creation point \Rightarrow hairpin vortex
- Estimate initial singular trajectory through successive inner expansions (asymptotic sublayers)
- With temporal range of validity: $t - t_s \in [0, e^{-1}]$
 \rightarrow What happens afterwards?



Comparison:
 Singular trajectory describes the temporal evolution of the **vortex kernel** "at the surface".



References

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Thank you!