

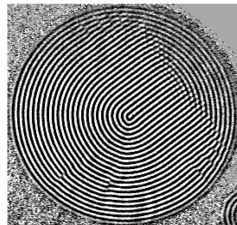
In Search of a Model that Mimics Rayleigh-Benard Convection

Edward McDugald

University of Arizona

August 31, 2022

Pattern Forming Properties of Rayleigh-Benard Convection



- ▶ Experimentally, Rayleigh-Benard Convection is observed by trapping a thin section of fluid between two plates, and heating the bottom plate.
- ▶ There is a parameter, R , the Rayleigh number, with an associated critical value R_c . When $R > R_c$, the fluid is set in motion, and convection rolls emerge.
- ▶ Such convection rolls are known to form an array of patterns, as well as pattern defects.

The Swift-Hohenberg Equation

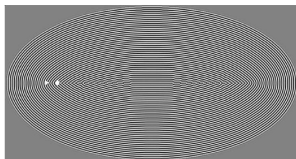


Figure 1: Numerical Simulation of SH



$$w_t = -(1 + \Delta)^2 w + R w - w^3,$$

where $w : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow R$ represents advected temperature of *Boussinesq* equations.

- ▶ Swift-Hohenberg is known for its pattern forming behaviors, and replicates many of the patterns and pattern defects observed in experiments.
- ▶ We would like to have simpler models that capture the same pattern forming properties observed in experiments.

The Cross-Newell (and Regularized Cross-Newell) Equations

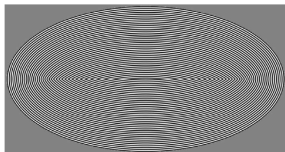


Figure 2: Numerical Simulation of CN

- ▶ Cross-Newell: $\Theta_T - kD_{\perp}(k)\nabla \cdot \vec{k} - D_{\parallel}(k)\vec{k} \cdot \nabla k = 0$.
- ▶ Regularized Cross-Newell: $\tau(k)\Theta_T + \nabla \cdot \vec{k}B(k) + \eta\epsilon^2\nabla^4\Theta = 0$
- ▶ CN and RCN are derived assuming *the absence* of defects.
(Or the absence of certain kinds of defects).
- ▶ The research goal is to find a way to modify CN/RCN in such a way that all defect types are possible.

Goal for the Semester

- ▶ Use PIML to find a model that captures the defects observed in Swift-Hohenberg simulations
- ▶ I will work on finding a way to numerically simulate Swift-Hohenberg. I know this is possible, since I have seen the simulations. My advisor knows where to find the method.
- ▶ It is my hope, that as long as there is data, PIML will output something useful.
- ▶ In parallel, I want to understand the CN/RCN derivations.