Numerical study of the 2D Kuramoto-Sivashinsky equation

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Instabilities and nonlinear phenomena M2 - Applied and Theoretical Mathematics Université Paris-Dauphine & PSL December 14, 2023

Abstract

This is an abstract.

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1 Introduction

2d KS equation:

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = -\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^{2} - \Delta u - \Delta^{2} u & \text{in } (0, \infty) \times [0, L_{x}) \times [0, L_{y}) \\ u(t, x, y) = u(t, x + L_{x}, y) & \text{in } [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \times [0, L_{y}) \\ u(t, x, y) = u(t, x, y + L_{y}) & \text{in } [0, \infty) \times [0, L_{x}) \times \mathbb{R} \\ u(0, x, y) = u_{0}(x, y) & \text{for all } x \in [0, L_{x}), y \in [0, L_{y}) \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

If we rescale the spatial domain to $[0, 2\pi)^2$ and the time domain using the transformations

$$x_{\text{new}} = \frac{2\pi}{L_x} x$$
 $y_{\text{new}} = \frac{2\pi}{L_y} y$ $t_{\text{new}} = \left(\frac{L_x}{2\pi}\right)^2 t$ (2)

we get the following equation

$$u_{t} = -\frac{1}{2} |\nabla_{\nu} u|^{2} - \Delta_{\nu} u - \nu_{1} \Delta_{\nu}^{2} u$$
(3)

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where we used a slightly-modified notation from the one in [KKP15]

$$\nabla_{\nu} = \left(\partial_{x}, \sqrt{\frac{\nu_{2}}{\nu_{1}}} \partial_{y}\right) \qquad \mathbf{div}_{\nu} = \partial_{x} + \sqrt{\frac{\nu_{1}}{\nu_{2}}} \partial_{y} \qquad (4)$$

$$\Delta_{\nu} = \mathbf{div}_{\nu}(\nabla_{\nu}) = \partial_{xx} + \frac{\nu_{2}}{\nu_{1}} \partial_{yy} \qquad \Delta_{\nu}^{2} = \Delta_{\nu}(\Delta_{\nu}) = \partial_{xxxx} + 2\frac{\nu_{2}}{\nu_{1}} \partial_{xxyy} + \frac{\nu_{2}^{2}}{\nu_{1}^{2}} \partial_{yyyy} \qquad (5)$$

$$\Delta_{\nu} = \operatorname{div}_{\nu}(\nabla_{\nu}) = \partial_{xx} + \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1} \partial_{yy} \qquad \qquad \Delta_{\nu}^2 = \Delta_{\nu}(\Delta_{\nu}) = \partial_{xxxx} + 2\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1} \partial_{xxyy} + \frac{\nu_2^2}{\nu_1^2} \partial_{yyyy}$$
 (5)

and $\nu_1 = \left(\frac{L_x}{2\pi}\right)^2$, $\nu_2 = \left(\frac{L_y}{2\pi}\right)^2$ and we have dropped the subindices new for simplicity.

Note that the equation is invariant under the transformation $(t, x, y, \nu_1, \nu_2) \mapsto \left(\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1}t, y, x, \nu_2, \nu_1\right)$. That is, if u(t,x,y) is a solution of the equation with parameters (ν_1,ν_2) , then $u\left(\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1}t,y,x\right)$ is the solution of the equation for the parameters (ν_2, ν_1) .

References

[KKP15] A. Kalogirou, E. E. Keaveny, and D. T. Papageorgiou. "An in-depth numerical study of the two-dimensional Kuramoto-Sivashinsky equation." In: *Proc. R. Soc. A* 471.20140932 (2015). DOI: ..."