

Numerical study of the 2D Kuramoto-Sivashinsky equation

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Abstract

This is an abstract.

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1 Introduction

2d KS equation:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = -\frac{1}{2}|\nabla u|^2 - \Delta u - \Delta^2 u & \text{in } (0, \infty) \times [0, L_x) \times [0, L_y) \\ u(t, x, y) = u(t, x + L_x, y) & \text{in } [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \times [0, L_y) \\ u(t, x, y) = u(t, x, y + L_y) & \text{in } [0, \infty) \times [0, L_x) \times \mathbb{R} \\ u(0, x, y) = u_0(x, y) & \text{for all } x \in [0, L_x), y \in [0, L_y) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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

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

we get the following equation

$$u_t = -\frac{1}{2}|\nabla_\nu u|^2 - \Delta_\nu u - \Delta_\nu^2 u \quad (3)$$

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

$$\nabla_\nu = \left(\partial_x, \sqrt{\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1}}\partial_y\right) \quad \text{div}_\nu = \partial_x + \sqrt{\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}}\partial_y \quad \Delta_\nu = \text{div}_\nu(\nabla_\nu) = \partial_{xx} + \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1}\partial_{yy} \quad (4)$$

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: [10.1098/rspa.2014.0932](#).