Chaotic Advection in a Periodically-perturbed, Three-dimensional Rotating Cylinder

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1. Introduction

- "Chaotic Advection" (Aref, 1984)
- Non-integrable system
- Laminar flow; turbulent flow
- Stirring, stretching, folding, mixing

2. Model

- Cylinder rotates at Ω
- Top lid rotates at $(\Omega + \Delta \Omega)$

• Nek5000 (spectral element)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla)\vec{v} = -\nabla P - \frac{1}{Ro} \left(2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}\right) + \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \vec{v} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \end{cases}$$

- Cylinder domain $0 \le r \le 1$ $0 \le z \le 1$
- Closed boundary, no-slip, no flux
- Top lid velocity profile

$$u(x, y, 1) = -4y(1-r)$$

$$v(x, y, 1) = 4(x - x_0)(1-r)$$

$$X_0$$
 --- Perturbation

3. Results

3.1 Zero perturbation

 $x_0 = 0$ Ro = 0.2 Re = 1.6 $\frac{H}{R} = 1$





3.2 Steady perturbation

 $x_0 = -0.02$





Number of Islands

$$\frac{\Omega_{\varphi}}{\Omega_{\theta}} = \frac{m}{n}$$
 period-**n** island chain on diametral PS



Poincare Section vs. FTLE (Finite-Time Lyapunov Exponent)



3.3 Periodic perturbation

 $x_0 = -0.02 + 0.002 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$

T : period of perturbation

Double Poincare Section

"Period orbits" : time interval = perturbation period









Λ



Double PS vs. FTLE



4. Summary

- Zero perturbation no resonance, no chaos
- Steady perturbation resonance, island chain, chaos
- Periodic perturbation period orbits with tips
- Transport barriers still exist under periodic perturbation