

# Spectral Representation of Oscillators

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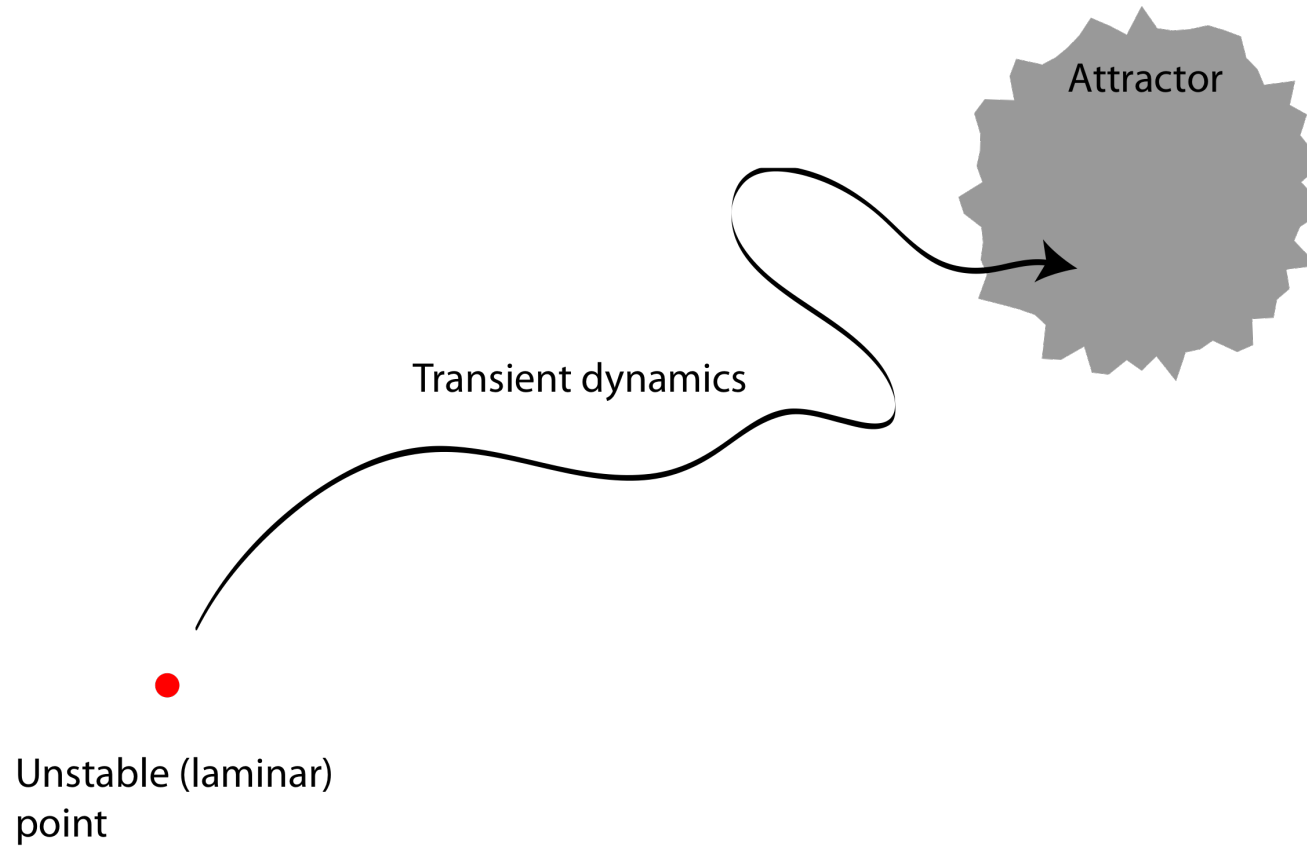
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# Supercritical Flow Dynamics



# Spectral Expansion

- Expansion of flow field into
  - Operator approach: Koopman Operator

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{v}_j e^{\lambda_j t}$$

**Koopman modes**

$\lambda_j \in \mathbb{C}$  **Koopman eigenvalues**

- Computational approach - Dynamic Mode Decomposition

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_j e^{\tilde{\lambda}_j t}$$

**Ritz vectors**

$\tilde{\lambda}_j \in \mathbb{C}$  **Ritz values**

# Observables

An observable  $g(\mathbf{u}) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{M})$  with  $\dim(\mathcal{S}) = \infty$  governed by

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla)g = Lg.$$

Define Koopman operator

$$U_t = \exp(Lt)$$

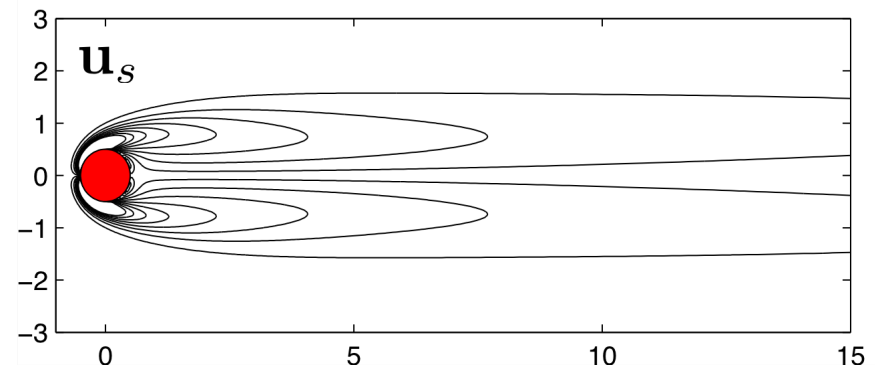
Spectral decomposition

$$g(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_j \phi_j(\mathbf{u}) e^{\lambda_j t} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{v}_j e^{\lambda_j t}$$

# Oscillator – Cylinder flow (Re=50)

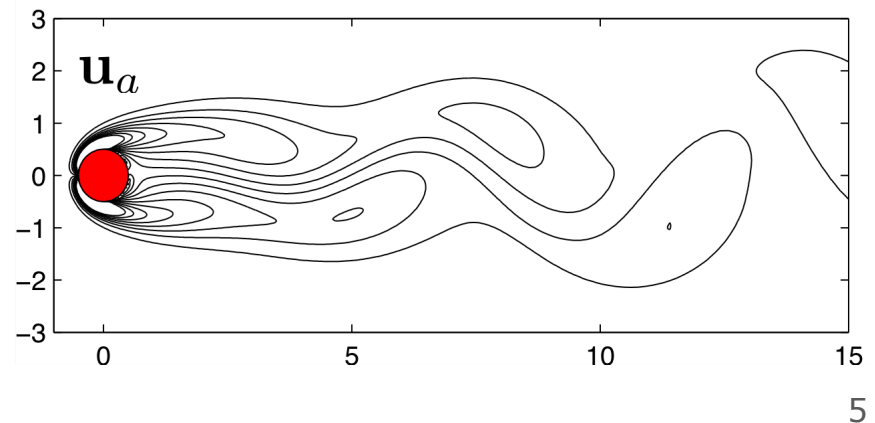
- Navier-Stokes near the critical threshold for oscillation

– Unstable equilibrium



– **Attracting limit cycle**

- Frequency  $\omega$
- Growth rate  $\sigma < 0$



# Koopman Eigenvalues

- Formulas based on trace

$$\text{Tr } U_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \exp(\lambda_j t).$$

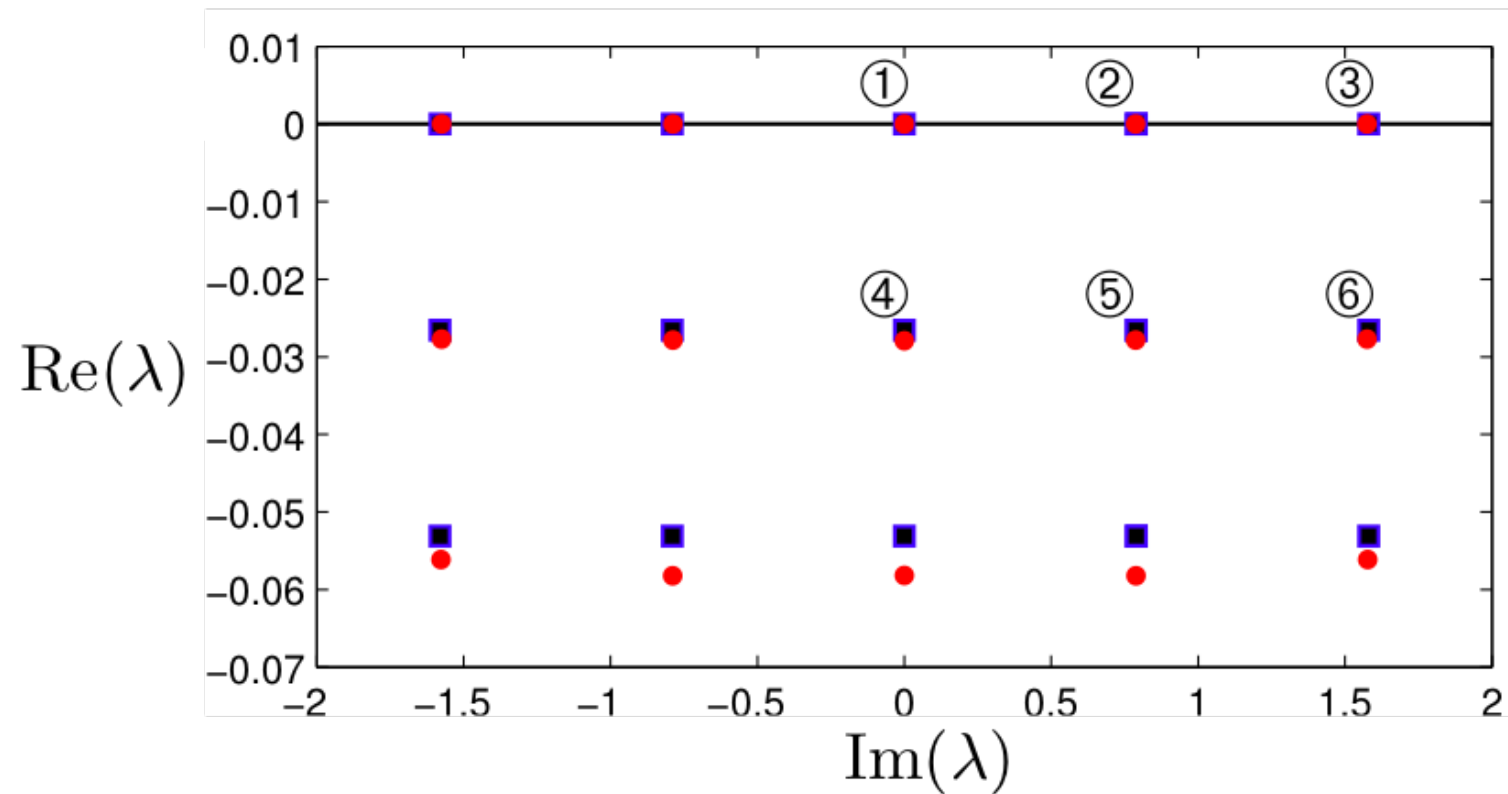
or

$$\text{Tr } U_t = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \delta(\mathbf{u} - T_t(\mathbf{u})) d\mathbf{u}.$$

→ provides the Koopman eigenvalues

$$\lambda_{j,m} = j\sigma + im\omega, \quad \begin{array}{l} j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \\ m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{array}$$

# DMD of Attractor and Near Attractor



- Ritz values (DMD)
- Koopman eigenvalues

# Koopman Modes

- Two steps
  1. Scale separation: fast limit cycle period but slow saturation

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \tau} = a_0 A - a_1 A |A|^2,$$

2. Spectral expansion of S-L equation

$$g(A) = \sum_j \alpha_j \phi_j \exp(\tilde{\lambda}_j \tau).$$

→ Provides Koopman Modes



# Leading Koopman Modes

$$\mathbf{v}_{0,0} = \mathbf{u}_s + \epsilon \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_2^{(1)} + \epsilon \mu \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_2^{(2)} + \dots,$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1,0} = -\epsilon \mu \left( \frac{\mu}{r_0^2} - 1 \right) \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_2^{(2)} + \dots,$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{0,1} = \sqrt{\mu \epsilon} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_0} \right)^{i\beta} e^{i\theta_0} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_1 + \epsilon \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_3^{(1)} + \epsilon \mu \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_3^{(2)} + \dots \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_{1,1} = & \frac{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_0} \right)^{i\beta} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_0^2} - 1 \right) e^{i\theta_0} \left( (1 + i\beta)(\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_1 + \epsilon \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_3^{(1)}) \right. \\ & \left. + \epsilon \mu (3 + i\beta) \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_3^{(2)} + \dots \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{0,2} = \epsilon \mu \left( \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_0} \right)^{i2\beta} e^{i2\theta_0} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_2^{(3)} + \dots,$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1,2} = -\epsilon (1 + i\beta) \mu \left( \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_0} \right)^{i2\beta} e^{i2\theta_0} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_0^2} - 1 \right) \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_2^{(3)}.$$

$$\lambda_{0,0} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,0} = \sigma$$

$$\lambda_{0,1} = i\omega$$

$$\lambda_{1,1} = \sigma + i\omega$$

$$\lambda_{0,2} = i2\omega$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \sigma + i2\omega$$

Mean flow  
(asymptotic)

Shift mode  
(transient)

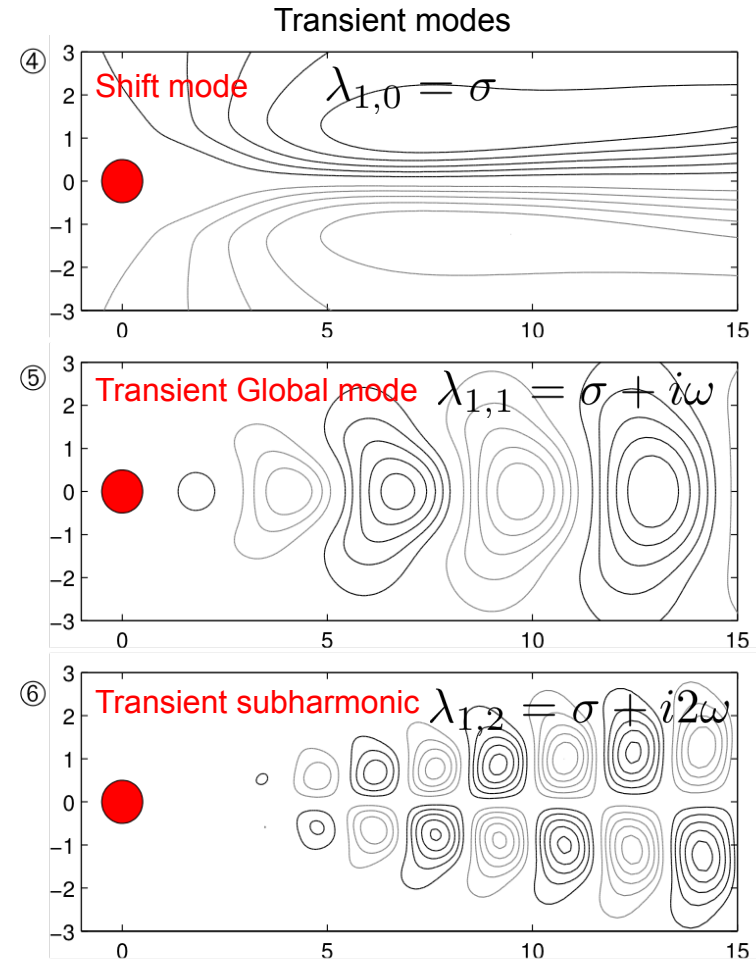
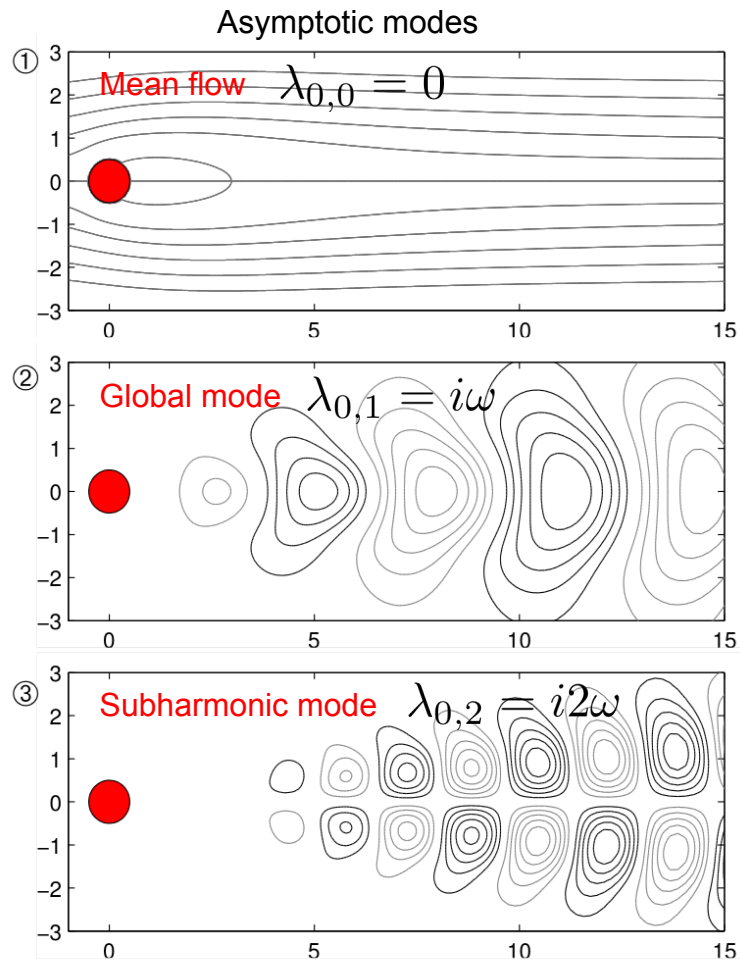
Global mode  
(asymptotic)

Global mode  
(asymptotic)

Subharmonic mode  
(asymptotic)

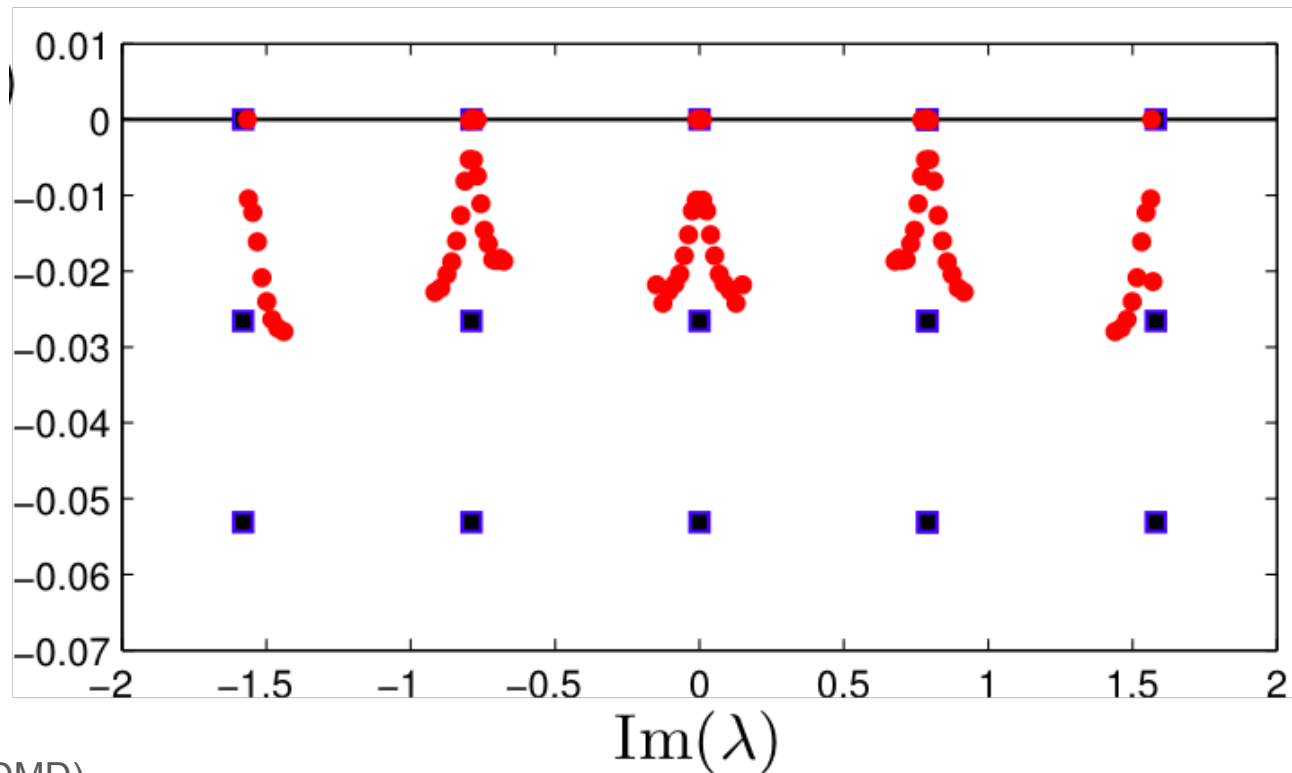
Subharmonic mode  
(transient)

# Ritz Vectors



# DMD of Attractor and Near Attractor

Ritz cluster and form branches due to large algebraic growth



- Ritz values (DMD)
- Koopman eigenvalues

# Conclusions

- Analytical results
  - Koopman eigenvalues form a lattice
  - Koopman modes correspond to mean flow, shift mode, global modes,..
- Computational results
  - Ritz vectors/values good approximation near and on attractor
  - Algebraic dynamics generates clusters/branches in spectrum