


22, 23 y 24 de Octubre de 2008. El Escorial (Madrid)

Cuarta reunión de la red temática Dance

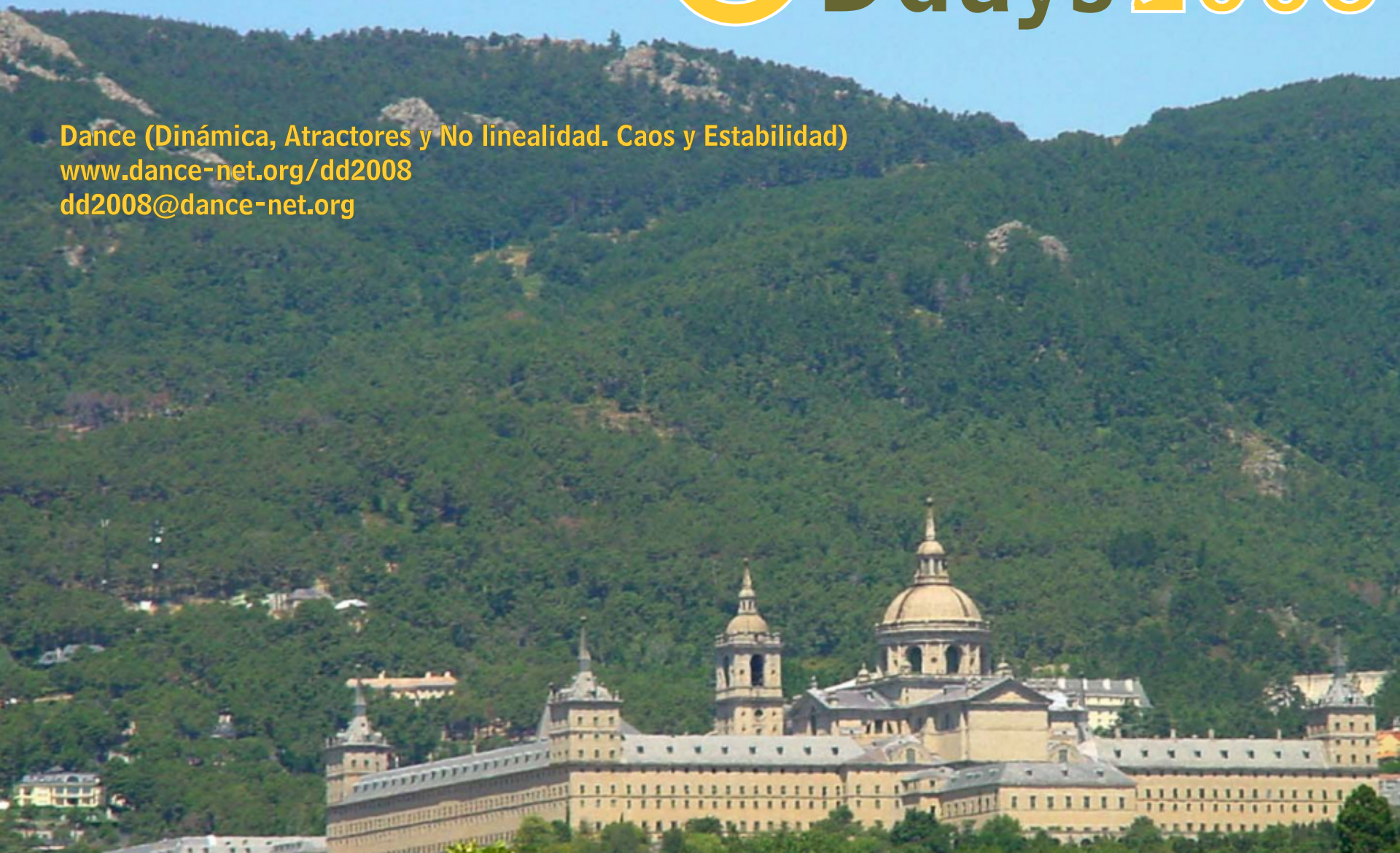
The logo for Ddays 2008 features a stylized lowercase 'd' in yellow with a white outline. The 'd' is composed of a vertical bar on the right and a circular shape on the left. Inside the circle, there are two concentric circles: an outer one in white and an inner one in yellow. To the right of the 'd', the word 'Ddays' is written in a bold, dark grey sans-serif font, and '2008' is written in a yellow sans-serif font with a white outline.

# Ddays 2008

Dance (Dinámica, Atractores y No linealidad. Caos y Estabilidad)

[www.dance-net.org/dd2008](http://www.dance-net.org/dd2008)

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Marco A. Fontelos

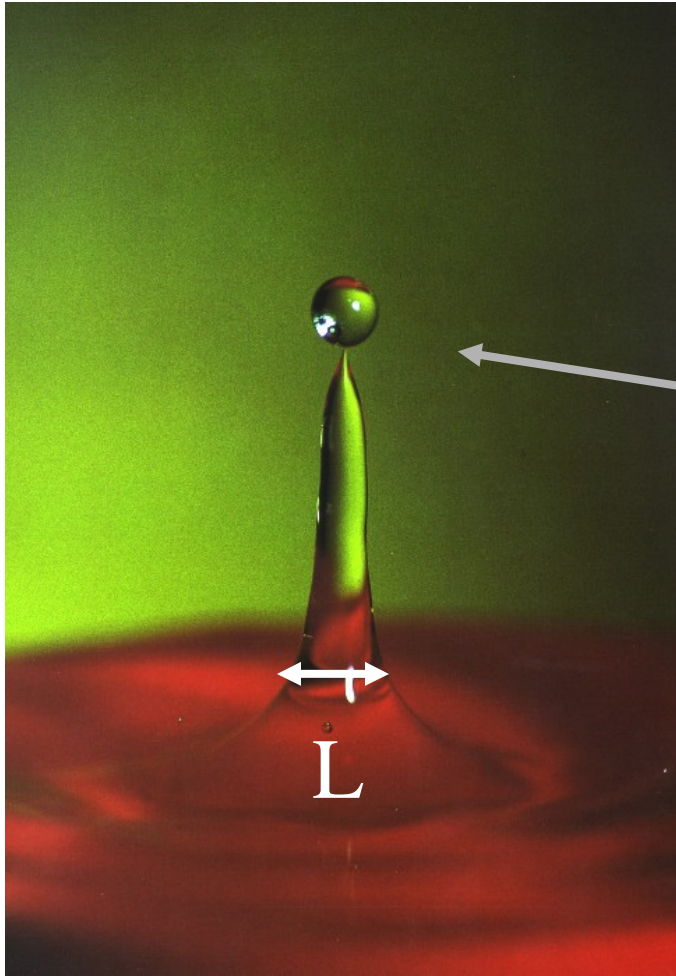
# Sistemas dinámicos asociados a la formación de algunas singularidades en EDPs

...con Jens Eggers



The role of self-similarity in singularities of PDE's, Nonlinearity 2009

# Invariancia de escala: Leyes de Potencia



Escalas de longitud y tiempo en la evolución separadas de la escala externa  $L$

Invariancia de escala:

$$h_{\min} \propto (t_0 - t)^a$$

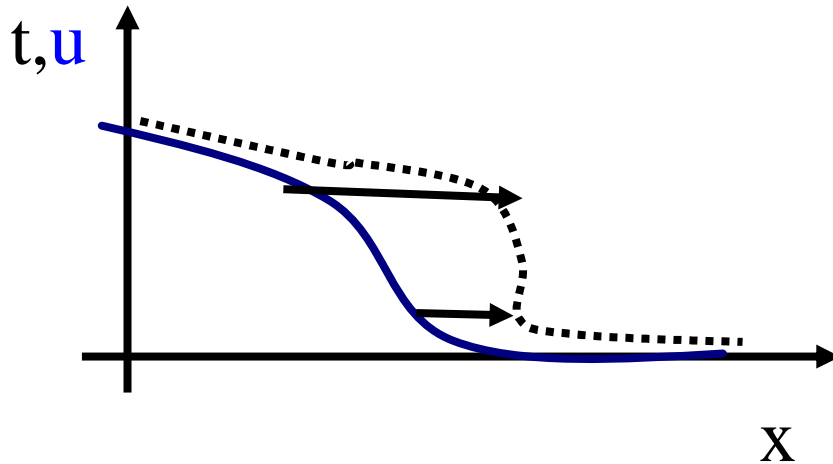
# Una onda de choque

Curvas características:

$$z = u_0(x)t + x$$

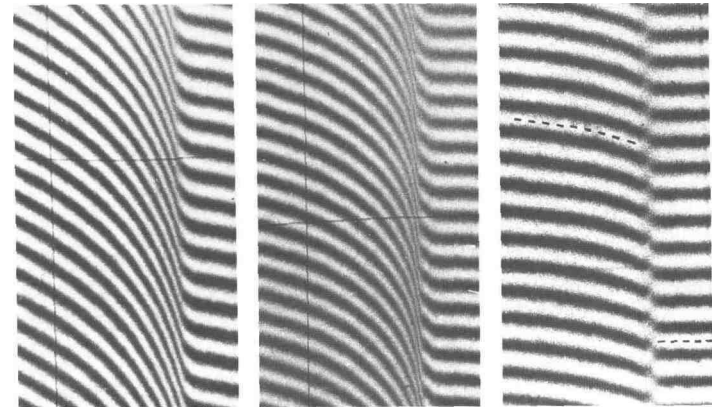
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$u(z, t) = u_0(x)$$



$$t_0 = \text{Min}_x \left\{ -1 / u'_0(x) \right\}$$

Tiempo de la singularidad



$$\frac{dz}{dx} = u'_0(x)t + 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

# Solución de similaridad $t' = t_0 - t$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$u = t'^a U \left( \frac{x}{t'^{a+1}} \right) \quad \mathbf{x} = x/t'^{a+1}$$

$$-aU + (1+a)xU' + UU' = 0$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} -U - CU^{1+1/a}, & \mathbf{a}_i = \frac{1}{2i+2}, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ -U, & \mathbf{a} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{regular en} \\ \mathbf{x} = 0 \end{array}$$

**Matching condition**  $t' = t_0 - t$

$$u = t'^a U \left( \frac{x}{t'^{a+1}} \right) \quad \mathbf{x} = x/t'^{a+1}$$

$u(x > 0)$  **finite!**

as  $t' \rightarrow 0$

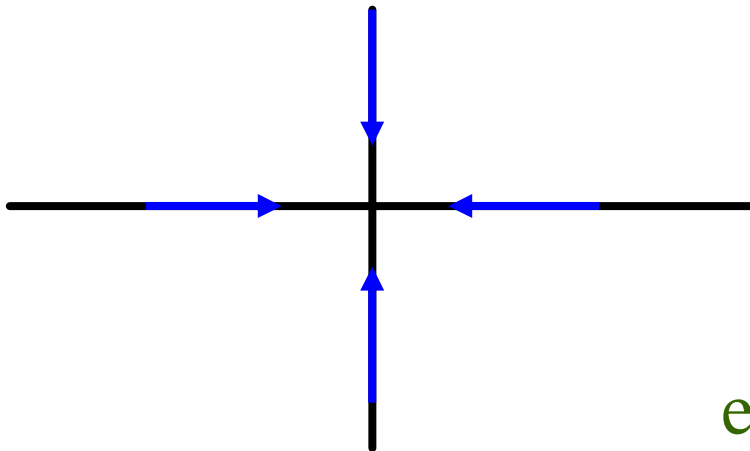
tamaño región crítica:  $\Delta x \propto t'^{a+1}$

$$\mathbf{x} = -U - CU^{1+1/a_i}, \quad \mathbf{a}_i = \frac{1}{2i+2}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

# Aproximación a la sol. de similaridad

$$u = t'^a U(\mathbf{x}, t) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{x} = x/t'^{a+1} \\ t = -\ln t' \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0}$$

$$U_t = aU - (1+a)xU' - UU'$$



La solución de similaridad es un punto fijo!

estabilidad?

# Punto fijo: estabilidad

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 U(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \bar{U}(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j(t) P_j(\mathbf{x}) \\
 (\mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{n})P - (1 + \mathbf{a}_i)\mathbf{x}P' - P\bar{U}'_i - P'\bar{U}_i &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Problema} \\ \text{de} \\ \text{autovalores} \end{array}$$

autofunción

autovalores

$$P_j^{(i)} = \frac{\bar{U}_i^{3+2i-2\mathbf{n}_j^{(i)}(i+1)}}{1 + (2i+3)\bar{U}_i^{2i+2}}$$

$$\mathbf{n}_j^{(i)} = \frac{2i+4-j}{2i+2}$$

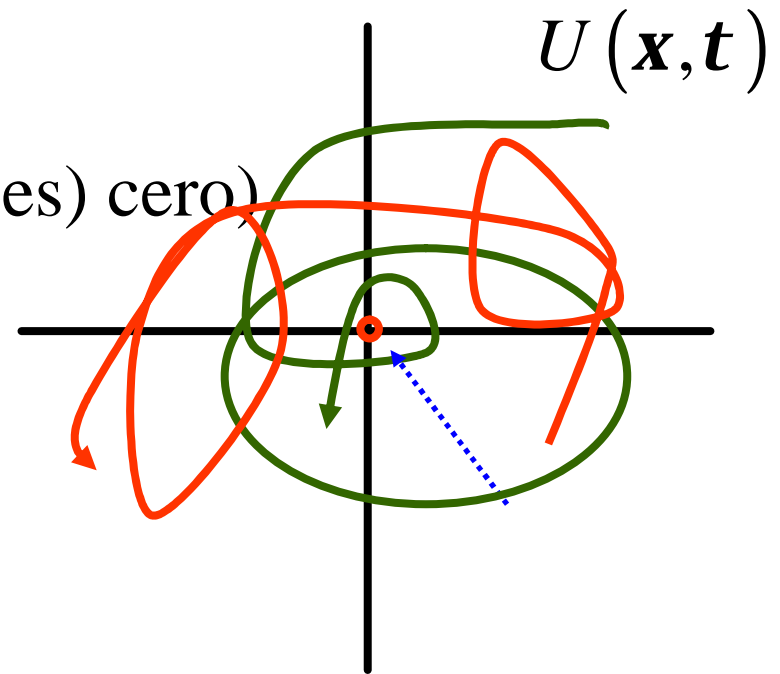
Estado base ( $i=0$ ) :  $\mathbf{n} = 3/2, 1, 0, -1/2 \dots$  estable!

$$u(x, t) = t'^{1/2} U\left(x / t'^{3/2}\right)$$

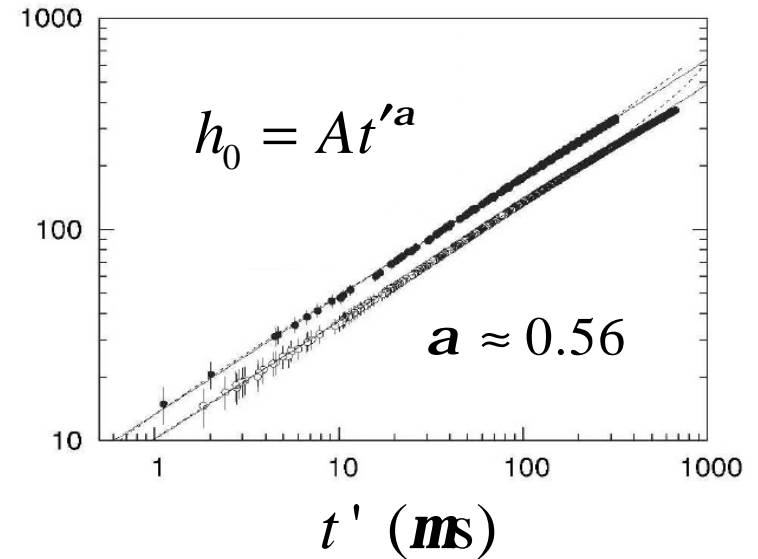


# Un intento de clasificación

- 1) punto fijo estable
- 2) variedad centro (autovalor(es) cero)
- 3) Ciclo límite
- 4) Atractor extraño
- 5) Singularidades múltiples



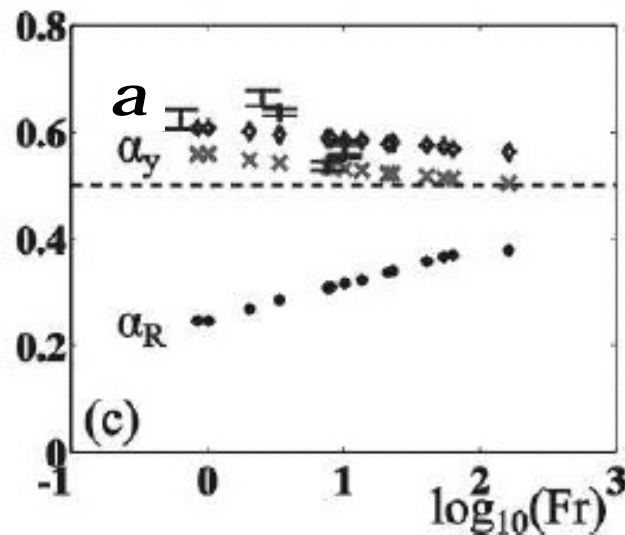
# Variedad Centro: ruptura de burbujas



Keim et al. PRL '06

nuevo exponente de escala?

Compto. no-universal?



Bergmann et al. PRL '06

# Cuerpos delgados

$$a \equiv h^2 ;$$

fluido



$$\mathbf{u} = \nabla f$$

$$f = \int \frac{C(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}}{\sqrt{(z - \mathbf{x})^2 + r^2}}$$

$$\Delta f = 0$$



for  $v_r \ll v_z$

$$\partial_t h \approx v_r$$

$$\int_{-L}^L \frac{\ddot{a}(\xi, t) d\xi}{\sqrt{(z - \xi)^2 + a(z, t)}} = \frac{\dot{a}^2}{2a} + 4\Delta p / \rho,$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t h^2 \approx -4C$$

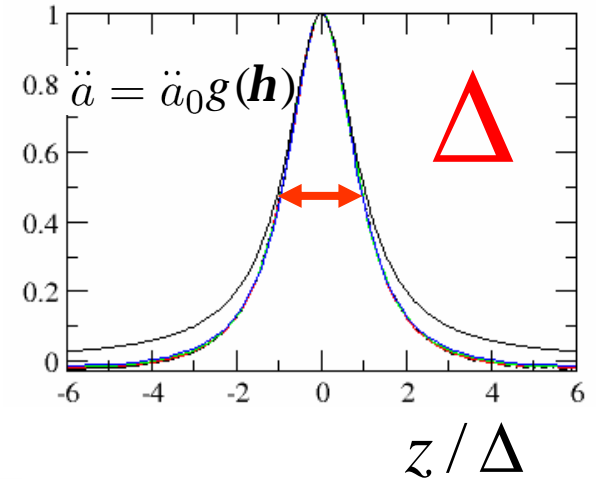
tension superficial subdominante

# Expansión

$$g(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{1+\mathbf{h}^2}, \quad \mathbf{h} = \frac{z}{\Delta}$$

cuerpo delgado:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ddot{a}(\xi, t) d\xi}{\sqrt{(z - \xi)^2 + a(z, t)}} = \frac{\dot{a}^2}{2a}$

$$a(z, t) = a_0 \left( 1 + \frac{z^2}{\Delta^2} + O(z^4) \right) \quad \Delta = \sqrt{2a_0 / a_0''}$$



en  $z=0$ :  $\int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \frac{\ddot{a}(\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + a_0}} \approx \ddot{a}_0 \ln \frac{4\Delta^2}{a_0} = \frac{\dot{a}_0^2}{2a_0}$

$$(lhs)'' = (rhs)'' \quad \ddot{a}_0'' \ln \left( \frac{8}{e^3 a_0''} \right) - 2 \frac{\ddot{a}_0 a_0''}{a_0} = \frac{\dot{a}_0 \dot{a}_0''}{a_0} - \frac{\dot{a}_0^2 a_0''}{2a_0^2}$$

# Punto fijo: marginal

defino:

$$t = -\ln(t_0 - t)$$

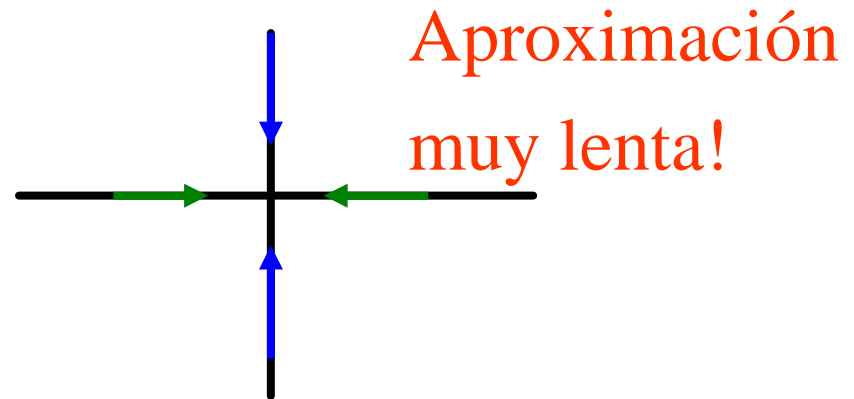
$$2a = -(\ln a_0)_t \quad 2d = -\left(\ln \frac{a_0}{\Delta^2}\right)_t$$

linearizo:  $a = \frac{1}{2} + u(t), \quad d = v(t)$

$$u_t = u - v \quad v_t = -8v^3$$

$$a = 1/2 + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t}} + \dots$$

$$d = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t}} + \dots$$



# Los exponentes

$t_0$  depende  
de condiciones  
iniciales

$$a = 1/2 + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t+t_0}} + \frac{1}{4(t+t_0)}$$

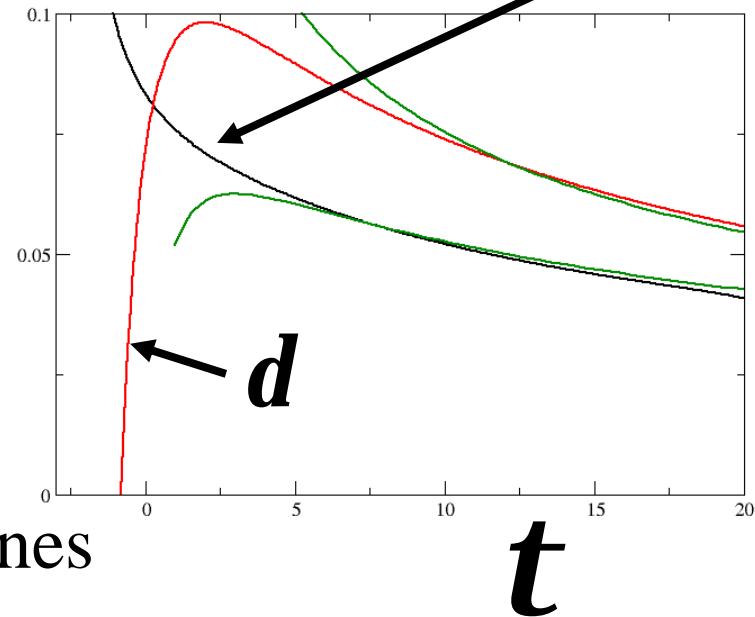
$$d = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t+t_0}}$$

- exponente “anómalo”

$$a > 1/2$$

- $a$  depende de condiciones  
iniciales

$$a - 1/2$$



# Otro ejemplo: Schrödinger NL

$$i\varphi_t + \varphi_{xx} + |\varphi|^4 \varphi = 0.$$

Ansatz  $\varphi(x, t) = e^{i\mu(t) - i\beta(t)z^2/4} \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(t) \varphi_a(z), \quad z = \lambda(t)x$

con  $-\varphi_a'' + \varphi_a - \frac{1}{4}az^2\varphi_a - |\varphi_a|^4\varphi_a = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_t & = \lambda^2 \\ \lambda^{-3}\lambda_t & = \beta \\ \beta_t + \lambda^2\beta^2 & = \lambda^2 h^2 \\ h_t & = -c\lambda^2 e^{-S_0/h}/h. \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(x, t) \sim e^{-i\tau \ln \tau} \frac{(\ln \tau)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{t'^{\frac{1}{4}}} \varphi_0 \left( \frac{(\ln \tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t'^{\frac{1}{2}}} x \right)$$

Zakharov

# Ciclo límite: cosmología

...una versión supersimplificada: auto-similaridad:

$$u_t(x, t) = 2fv, \quad v_t(x, t) = 2fu$$

$$f_t(x, t) = f^2$$

$$u = U(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$v = V(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$f = t'^{-1} F(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{x}{t'^{1/2}}$$

$$U_t = -\mathbf{x}U_x / 2 + FV$$

$$V_t = -\mathbf{x}V_x / 2 - FV$$

$$F_t = -F - \mathbf{x}F_x / 2 + F^2$$



# Autosimilaridad discreta

$$U_t = -\mathbf{x}U_x / 2 + FV$$

$$V_t = -\mathbf{x}V_x / 2 - FV$$

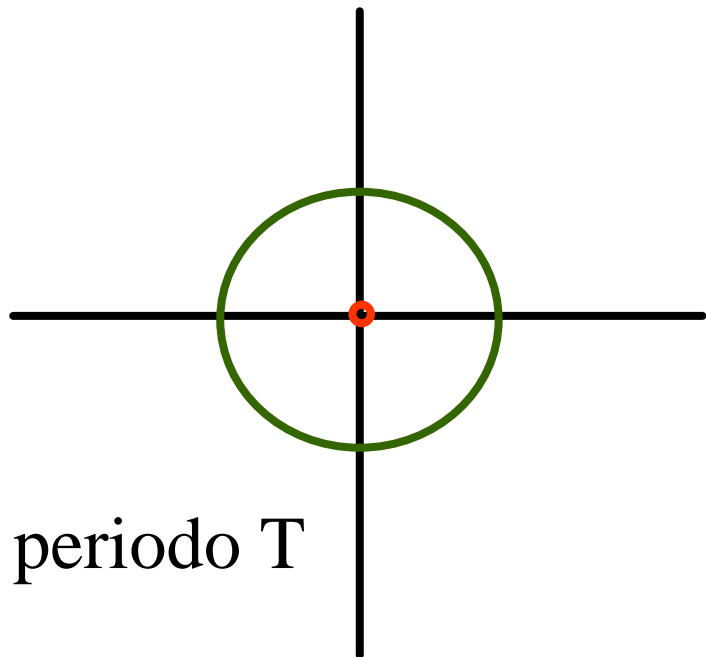
$$F_t = -F - \mathbf{x}F_x / 2 + F^2$$

$$F = \frac{1}{1 + c\mathbf{x}^2}$$

$$U = U_0 \sin(C(\mathbf{x}) + t),$$

$$V = U_0 \cos(C(\mathbf{x}) + t)$$

$$C(\mathbf{x}) = -\ln(1 + c\mathbf{x}^2)$$

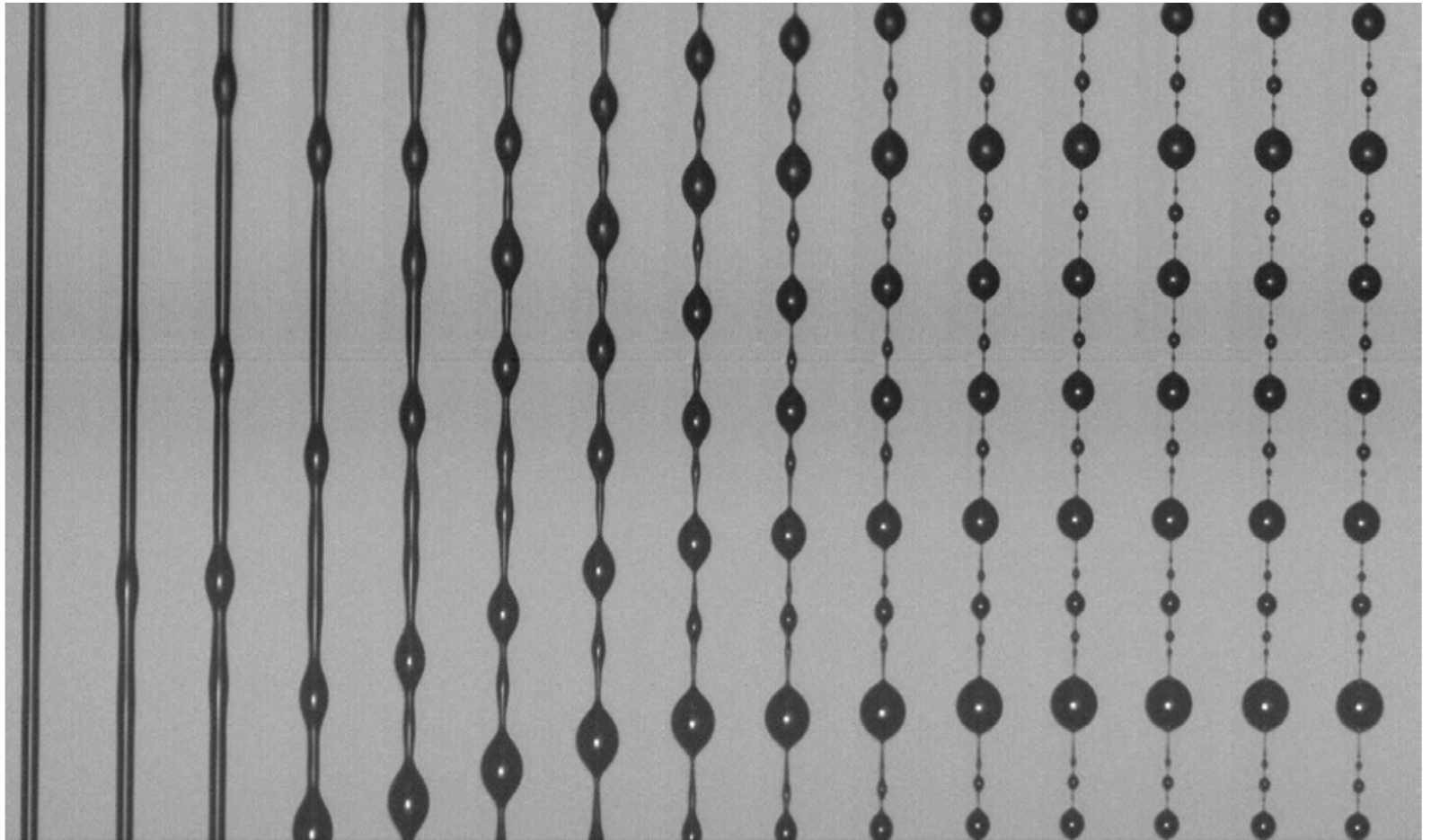


periodo T

$$\text{en } t = t_0 + nT$$

el sistema parece autosimilar

# Un posible ejemplo: filamentos de flúidos poliméricos

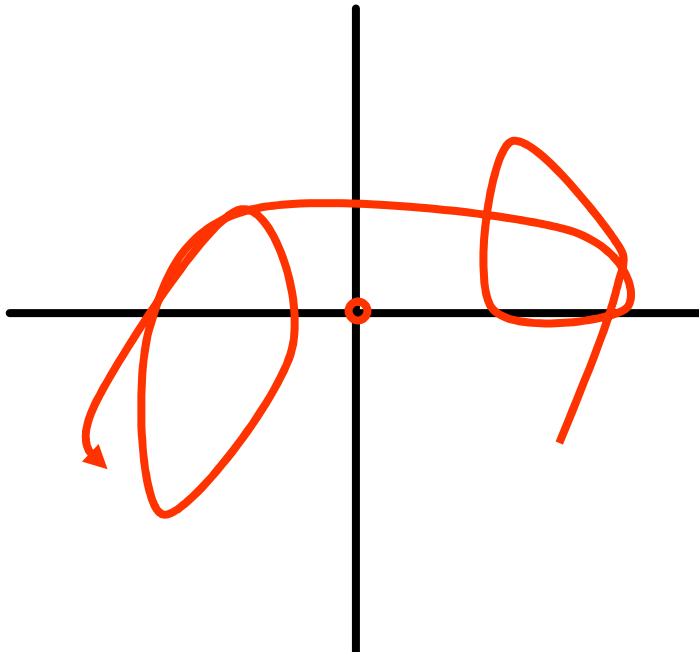


0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350

# Caos

$$u_t^{(i)} = 2 f F_i \left( \{u^{(i)}\} \right), \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad f_t = f^2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^{(i)} &= U^{(i)} (C(\mathbf{x}) + t, \mathbf{x}) \\ C(\mathbf{x}) &= -\ln(1 + c\mathbf{x}^2) \end{aligned} \right\} U_t^{(i)} = F_i \{U^{(i)}\}$$



$$F_1 = \mathbf{s} (u^{(2)} - u^{(1)})$$

$$F_2 = \mathbf{r}u^{(1)} - u^{(2)} - u^{(1)}u^{(3)}$$

$$F_3 = u^{(1)}u^{(2)} - \mathbf{b}u^{(3)}$$

# Un catálogo de singularidades

Cada singularidad está caracterizada por un sist. dinámico de dimensión baja en una escala logarítmica de tiempo

$$u_t = -u \quad \text{Estable}$$

$$u_t = -u^a \quad \text{Variedad centro}$$

$$u_t = \Omega v, \quad v_t = -\Omega u \quad \text{Ciclo límite}$$

$$u_t = \mathbf{S}(v - u), \quad v_t = \mathbf{r}u - v - uw, \quad w_t = uv - \mathbf{b}w$$

Caótico

con Jens Eggers

# Problemas abiertos

- (i) Papel de la “geometría” i.e. Teoría de catástrofes
- (ii) Sistemas físicos que exhiban comportamientos dinámicos más exóticos? Bifurcación?
- (iii) Hay algún sistema caótico?  
(singularidades en Euler?)
- (iv) Singularidades múltiples (Hele-Shaw)