Bifurcations and multistability in turbulence





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Bifurcations in turbulent flows:

- 1. von Karman : bifurcation between mean flows
- 2. Couette flows: turbulent spiral and stripes
- 3. VKS: dynamo action
 - multistability

Turbulent von Karman flow



- Axisymmetry
- $R\pi$ symmetry / radial axis
- R_c=100 mm
- H=180 mm
- f=2-20 Hz
- Re= $2\pi R_c f^2 / v = 10^2 10^6$
- fluid: water and glycerol-water



Inertial stirring



Geometry Service First bifurcations and symmetry breaking

meridian plane: poloïdal recirculation





Re = 90 Stationary axisymmetric

Re = 185 m = 2 ; stationary *Re = 400 m = 2 ; periodic*

Tangent plane : shear layer





Time spectra as a function of Re

 v_{θ} en {r = 0.9; z = 0}



Time spectra as a function of Re







Central Turbulent Bifurcation: memory effect?



• $\theta = (f_2 - f_1) / (f_2 + f_1)$ • Re = $(f_1 + f_2)^{1/2}$



Stability of the symmetric state



CEC Stability of the symmetric state





Multiplicity of solutions





Couette flows



Plane Couette flow setup



Cylindrical Couette setup

 Ω_i

 $\leftrightarrow d$



$\eta = r_i / r_o$
$\Gamma_{\theta} = \pi (r_{\rm i} + r_{\rm o}) / d$
$\Gamma_z = L / d$
2 control parameters :

 $R_i = \frac{\Omega_i r_i d}{\upsilon}$ and $R_o = \frac{\Omega_o r_o d}{\upsilon}$

Setup	r_i (mm)	d (mm)	η	Γ_z	$\Gamma_{ heta}$
$TC_{\eta 1}$	49.09	0.87	0.983	431	358
TC _{η2}	48.11	1.85	0.963	203	167

Physical control parameter :

$$R_{TC} = \frac{\left| \eta R_o - R_i \right|}{2 \left(1 + \eta \right)}$$

CE Taylor-Couette flow visualization



CET Transition from laminar to turbulent flow



Transition from turbulent to laminar flow in plane Couette flow



Transition from turbulent to laminar flow in Taylor Couette flow



Spiral Turbulence in extended geometry



Cent Turbulent stripes in plane Couette flow



Comparison with Taylor-Couette flow when $W_i = -W_o$



TC flow: LDV measurements



From Turbulence to Spiral Turbulence



Couette flows: summary

- A discontinuous transition from laminar to turbulent flo (unstable finite amplitude solutions)
- A continuous transition from turbulent to laminar flow (Ginzburg-Landau equations + noise)