Dynamics and Selection of Giant Spirals in Rayleigh-Bénard Convection

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(Received 10 August 1998)

For Rayleigh-Bénard convection of a fluid with Prandtl number $\sigma = 1.4$, we report experimental and theoretical results on a pattern selection mechanism for cell-filling, giant, rotating spirals. We show that the pattern selection in a certain limit can be explained quantitatively by a phase-diffusion mechanism. This mechanism for pattern selection is very different from that for spirals in excitable media. [S0031-9007(98)07905-8]

Spiral patterns are found in many pattern-forming systems [1]. Famous examples include cardiac arrhythmias of the heart [2], the aggregation of starving slime mold amoebae [3], and the Belousov-Zhabotinsky chemical reaction [4]. Many of these systems can be classified as excitable media in which the core of the spiral, like a pacemaker, selects the temporal and spatial evolution of the outward traveling spiral waves [4]. In this Letter we present a detailed experimental study of a driven, dissipative system in which the formation of spirals can be attributed to a qualitatively different mechanism acting far away from the spiral's core. In particular, we show for Rayleigh-Bénard convection (RBC) of a small Prandtl number fluid that the rotation of giant, multiarmed spirals can be captured using concepts based on nonlinear phase equations [5–10]. These concepts should be universal, and preliminary evidence indicates that similar reasoning may also apply to the spiral pattern formation in vibrating granular layers [11] and in gas discharges [12].

As stated earlier [13], the rigid rotation of a giant, finite spiral of radius r_d necessitates that the spiral waves which propagate from the spiral's core are annihilated at $r = r_d$ by a circular motion of the outer defect. Thus, the pattern simply consists of stationary, concentric rolls for $r > r_d$. This balancing mechanism has been placed on a more precise theoretical framework by Cross and Tu (CTC) [7,8]. They argue that the rotation of a spiral requires the reconciliation of two competing selection principles acting far away from the spiral's core: (1) wavelength selection by climb of the outer defect and (2) the emission of radially traveling waves due to target selection. These arguments have been successfully tested within generalized Swift-Hohenberg (SH) models for axisymmetric spirals [7–10] and have also been extended to multiarmed spirals [9]. However, the generalized SH model used in these studies contains *ad hoc* parameters, and its stability regime deviates substantially from that for RBC [14]. As Cross [8] has pointed out in his concluding remarks, serious conceptual uncertainties remain as well.

In this Letter, we present the first quantitative experimental and theoretical analysis of giant rotating spirals in RBC. For axisymmetric, multiarmed spirals in large-aspect-ratio cells we find good quantitative agreement between experimental measurements and theoretical predictions. However, for the frequent case of non-axisymmetric spirals our measurements are in conflict with the proposed target selection mechanism and, as a consequence, CTC's invasive chaos idea as a tentative explanation of spiral defect chaos (SDC) [15] requires refinement.

Rayleigh-Bénard convection occurs in a horizontal fluid layer of height d heated from below when the temperature difference ΔT exceeds a critical value ΔT_c. For $\epsilon = (\Delta T / \Delta T_c - 1) > 0$, a pattern of convection rolls with wave number $k \approx \pi/d$ develops [14]. Recent large-aspect-ratio experiments using pressurized gases revealed interesting nonrelaxational pattern evolution. For moderate ϵ Bodenschatz et al. [13] found giant rotating spirals similar to those described here, while Morris et al. [15] found the spatiotemporal chaotic state of SDC.

As shown in Fig. 1, our experiment consisted of six circular convection cells filled with pressurized CO_2 gas. The convective pattern was visualized with the shadowgraph technique [16]. The experimental setup including parameters is described in detail in Ref. [17]. In most experimental runs reported here we increased ϵ quasistatically starting from below onset of convection ($\epsilon = 0$). Upon crossing onset, small amplitude axisymmetric target patterns developed in all cells due to weak static sidewall forcing. (We achieved this by a step in the cells' sidewalls [17].) Above $\epsilon \approx 0.4$ the initially axisymmetric target moved off-center, compressing the pattern on one side while dilating it on the other. The appearance of this instability is consistent with theoretical predictions [6]. Upon further increases in ϵ the target moved farther off-center until the wave number in the compressed region increased beyond the skewed-varicose (SV) instability [14] and a defect pair would nucleate to decrease the wave number.
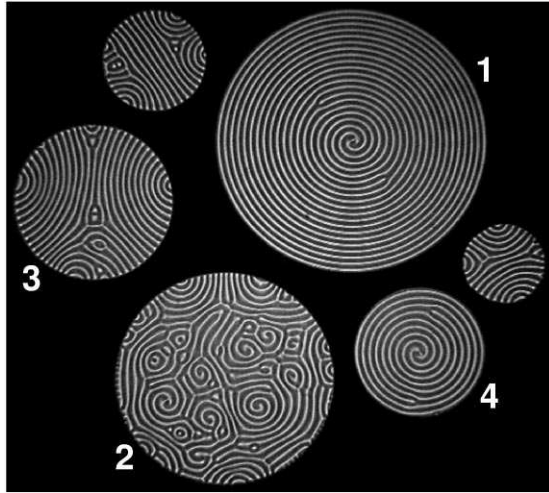
FIG. 1. Shadowgraph image of the six convection cells for $\epsilon = 0.98$. Dark corresponds to warm up-flow, while light corresponds to cold down-flow. The cells used in the analysis are numbered from 1 to 4. Cell 3 contains a "PanAm" pattern and cell 2 contains spiral defect chaos.

FIG. 2. Average velocity v_d of the outer defect vs ϵ for one-armed spirals. The size of the on-center spirals is given in Ref. [18]. The dashed line represents a linear fit to the on-center data.

One of the defects then moved to the center while the other glided radially outward before coming to rest at a distance r_d from the geometrical center. The pattern then relaxed to an on-center, one-armed rotating spiral of radius r_d. (While this instability was observed for $\epsilon \approx 0.5$ in the largest cell, it was slightly postponed in the smaller cells.) Above $\epsilon \approx 0.55$ we observed a behavior reminiscent of the target instability in which the spiral's core would move off-center. For $\epsilon < 0.64$ we observed stable, rotating, off-center spirals (see Fig. 3 below) which with each increase in ϵ would move further off-center. Eventually, the wave number in the compressed region increased beyond the SV instability and defect pairs nucleated. The pattern then developed into a three- or four-armed spiral, into the so-called "PanAm" pattern, or into spiral defect chaos. Examples of the latter two are shown in Fig. 1 in cell 3 and cell 2, respectively. We note that stability properties of spirals had not been addressed experimentally nor theoretically prior to our investigations.

For a few additional runs, we jumped the control parameter from below the onset of convection ($\epsilon < 0$) to above ($\epsilon > 0$). As the jump was increased, we observed targets, one-armed spirals, multiarmed spirals, PanAm patterns, and SDC. Interestingly, we observed two-armed spirals only when we employed this procedure. Otherwise, the general trend with ϵ observed using the two methods was similar. We note that when ϵ was quasistatically decreased starting from SDC or PanAm patterns, we observed PanAm patterns, not targets, even close to onset. This shows that the static sidewall forcing was very weak.

Let us initially focus on the one-armed spiral. Figure 2 shows the average velocities v_d of the outer defects for an experimental run with one-armed spirals in cells 1–4.
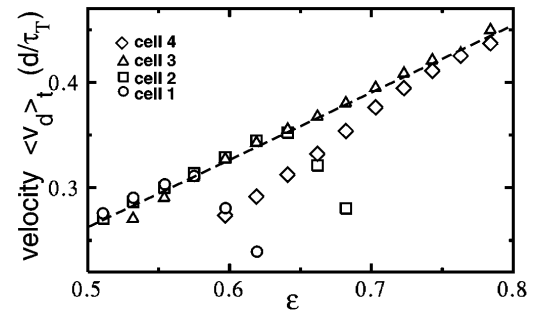
(The velocities are normalized in terms of d/τ_T, where τ_T is the vertical thermal diffusion time scale.) Note that the spirals had a variety of different sizes r_d. We measured v_d by tracking the path of the outer defect with a Fourier demodulation technique [19,20]. For on-center spirals the averaged defect velocities of spirals in cells 1–3 obeyed the same linear relationship $v_d = 0.64(\epsilon - 0.09)$. For values of ϵ with off-center spirals, v_d changed abruptly. (The spiral in cell 4 showed deviations from this behavior, possibly due to its small size.) We also measured the rotation frequency ω of the spirals and found that the data are well described by $\omega = v_d/r_d$. This dependence on spiral size differs markedly from the size independence of ω observed for spirals in excitable media [4].

The first part of CTC's argument is that the behavior of the outer defect of a spiral can be considered as a dislocation climbing in a (slightly curved) roll pattern with a radial wave number $q(r)$ in analogy to the simpler case of a dislocation climbing with the velocity v_d in a straight roll pattern with background wave number q. This latter case was considered theoretically in the framework of the Swift-Hohenberg model [5]. Based on the phase diffusion equation which captures the behavior far from the defect, the defect velocity v_d was found to obey the relation [21]

$$v_d = \beta(\epsilon)[q - q_d(\epsilon)], \qquad (1)$$

where q_d is the zero-velocity wave number.

In order to compare with this theoretical prediction one first needs a sensible definition of a background wave number $q(r)$. Crucial to this was the observation that the time average of an m-armed spiral (when performed over a duration equal to a multiple of the rotation period) yielded a target pattern. This is exemplified in Fig. 3(B) for the one-armed off-center spiral shown in Fig. 3(A). As shown below, choosing the radial wave number $q(r)$ of the target pattern as the background wave number q in Eq. (1) appeared to work quite well.

The occurrence of a target pattern after averaging over a rotating spiral can be rationalized by the following approximate calculation. A one-armed, finite spiral can be described satisfactorily by a modified Archimedean spiral,
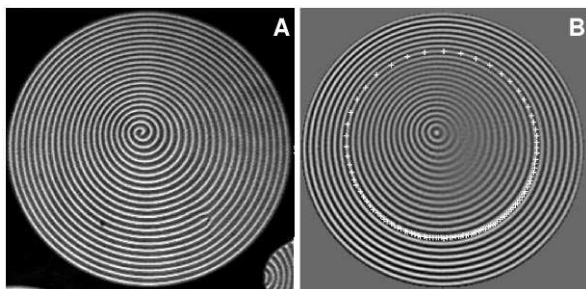
FIG. 3. (A) Off-center one-armed spiral and (B) the average over one rotation period overlaid with the defect positions at constant time intervals $\Delta t = 8.7\tau_T$ for $\epsilon = 0.62$ and $\sigma = 1.38$.

FIG. 4. (A) β and (B) q_d vs ϵ for single-armed, off-center spirals, compared with numerical simulations of defects in a straight roll pattern.

i.e., $f(\vec{r}, t) = A(r)\cos(q\,r - \phi + \phi_d - \omega t)$, where q is the wave number of the underlying target without defects, $A(r)$ is the amplitude, and r is the radial distance from the spiral's center. The phases $\phi = \arctan(y/x)$ and $\phi_d = \arctan[(y - y_d)/(x - x_d)]$ are polar angles centered about the spiral's core at $\vec{r} = (0,0)$ and the outer defect position $\vec{r}_d(t) = (x_d, y_d)$, respectively. It is not difficult to show that the time average of such a rigidly rotating spiral gives $I(r, r_d) = 2\pi A(r) J_1(r/r_d)\cos(qr)$, where J_1 is the first Bessel function of the first kind. We note that the corresponding average of an Archimedean spiral ($\phi_d = 0$) would vanish.

Using the above definition of the background wave number $q(r)$, we tested Eq. (1) using experimental velocities obtained from off-center, one-armed spirals over a wide range of values of ϵ. The slower defect motion in the dilated regions and the faster motion in the compressed regions seen in Fig. 3B are consistent with Eq. (1). For a quantitative test we measured $q(r)$ at the defect positions by fitting small regions to concentric roll patterns [20]. (The method of Ref. [23] produced similar values.) We then plotted v_d versus q for each value of ϵ and found that the data were well described by a linear relationship, allowing us to determine the parameters $\beta(\epsilon)$ and $q_d(\epsilon)$ using a least-squares fitting procedure [24]. These data are shown in Fig. 4. Using simulations of the three-dimensional Boussinesq equations [25], we also measured defect velocities v_d as a function of background wave number q for defects moving in straight roll patterns. Again, we found a linear relationship between v_d and q and determined $\beta(\epsilon)$ and $q_d(\epsilon)$. As shown in Fig. 4, the numerically determined values for $\beta(\epsilon)$ and $q_d(\epsilon)$ are in excellent agreement with the experiment. Using the simulations, we also analyzed off-center, one-armed spirals [26] and found excellent agreement between experiment and theory [27].

The second part of CTC's argument—selection by circular traveling waves—relies on the fact that away from the core of the spiral the wave fronts deviate only slightly from circular and are thus well approximated as targets. It has been shown that targets prefer a specific
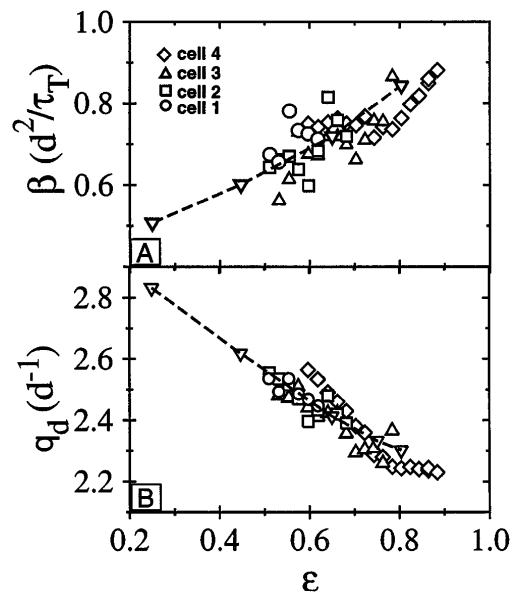
wave number $q_t(\epsilon)$ [6], and that a target with a wave number differing from $q_t(\epsilon)$ will attempt to adjust its wave number by emitting circular waves of frequency $\omega_t(\epsilon)$. Using the nonlinear Cross-Newell phase-diffusion equation [6], one finds

$$\omega_t = \alpha(\epsilon)[q_t(\epsilon) - q]/r, \qquad (2)$$

where $\alpha = 2D_\parallel(q_t)$, $D_\parallel(q)$ is the parallel diffusion constant, and r is the distance from the center of the target. The numerical value of the parameter α can be calculated from the growth rate $\sigma(q_t, K)$ of a longitudinal modulation with wave number K of a pattern with wave number q_t as $\alpha = [-2\sigma(q_t, K)/K^2]|_{K\to 0}$ [6].

Using geometrical arguments, CTC showed that a one-armed spiral requires

$$v_d = \omega_t r_d, \qquad (3)$$

where, again, v_d is the velocity of the defect at radius r_d. We used Eqs. (3) and (2) and the generalization to multiarmed spirals [9] to determine α. From the investigations above and a similar analysis for m-armed, on-center spirals, we measured the average defect velocity v_d. For each cell we determined q_t by extrapolating the azimuthal average of $q_t(\epsilon)$ at the defect positions from on-center targets at lower ϵ to the larger ϵ where we observed the m-armed, on-center spirals. We found that $(q_t - q_c) \sim \epsilon$ [20]. The data for q_t was in good agreement with the numerical predictions by Buell and Catton [28]. The remaining unknown background wave number q was measured from the underlying target, again azimuthally averaged over the defect positions. With this information we determined α for one-, two-, three-, and four-armed on-center spirals. The data are summarized

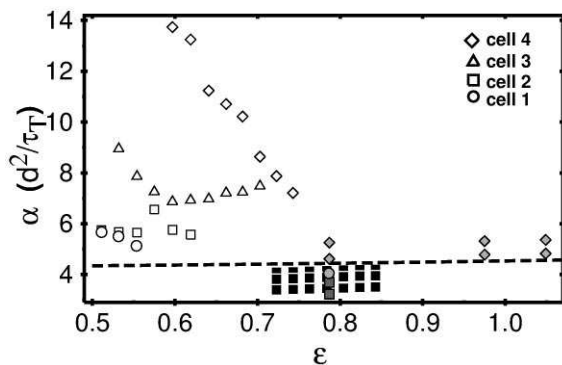FIG. 5. α vs ϵ for single- and multiarmed spirals. The shapes of the symbols correspond to the four different cells. The level of gray in the symbols distinguishes between the number of arms in the spirals. One-armed spirals are clear, two-armed are gray, three-armed are dark gray, and four-armed are black. The numerically determined value of α is plotted as a dashed line.

in Fig. 5. It shows that for the larger cells and the multiarmed spirals α agrees well with the theoretical value numerically determined from the growth rate of the Eckhaus instability using a Galerkin code (dashed line). The discrepancies become significant for one-armed spirals in the smaller cells 3 and 4.

For the frequently occurring off-center spirals we found that the rotating spirals had regions where the local wave number was larger than that of the stationary target. This observation indicates that a "local" interpretation of Eq. (2) (negative ω_t) is not reasonable. Rotating spirals are important structure elements of SDC [15,23]. Mostly they are one-armed and often off-center. In this case the target selection becomes unreliable and as a consequence CTC's invasive chaos idea as an explanation of SDC has to be reconsidered.

In summary, our analysis presents the first quantitative test of Eq. (1) [5] and Eq. (2) [7–9] in a real physical system. Giant multiarmed spirals are exceptionally well suited for the study of dislocation dynamics in RBC; one can follow the defect trajectories for very long times and, in addition, the background wave number is naturally defined by the time average of the spiral.

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