

# Geodesic theory of Lagrangian Coherent Structures

F. J. Beron-Vera

Division of Applied Marine Physics  
Rosenstiel School of Marine & Atmospheric Science  
University of Miami

Joint work with:

G. Haller (ETH Zurich) & M. Olascoaga (RSMAS)

Coconut Grove, 29 May 2013.

[fberon@rsmas.miami.edu](mailto:fberon@rsmas.miami.edu)  
[www.rsmas.miami.edu/personal/fberon](http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/personal/fberon)



# Motivation

Suggests organizing *Lagrangian Coherent Structure (LCS)*.

## Main result

*Elliptic LCS* (eddy boundaries), *hyperbolic LCS* (invariant-manifold-like) and *parabolic LCS* (shear jet cores) as (null-)geodesics of appropriately defined (Lorentzian) metrics.

## References

Farazmand et al. (2013). *Physica D*, submitted (arXiv:1308.6136).

MJO et al. (2013). *GRL*, submitted.

Farazmand & GH(2013). Preprint.

Farazmand & GH (2013). *Chaos* 23, 023101.

GH & FJBV (2013). *JFM*, in press (arXiv:1308.2352).

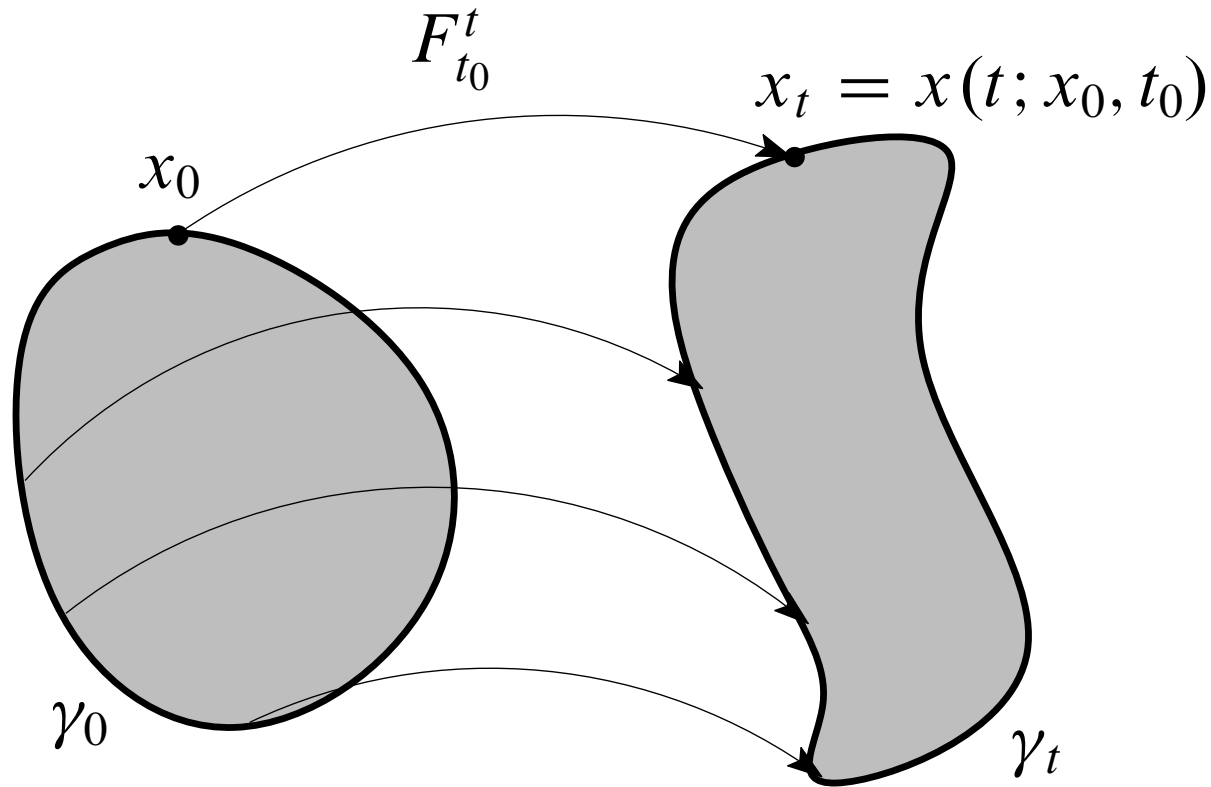
FJBV et al. (2013a). *JPO*, in press.

MJO & GH (2012). *PNAS* 109, 4738.

GH & FJBV (2012). *Physica D* 241, 168.

## Mathematical setup

$$\dot{x} = v(x, t), \quad x \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \quad t \in [t_0, t_1] \subset \mathbb{R}$$



$$C_{t_0}^t(x_0) = DF_{t_0}^t(x_0)^\top DF_{t_0}^t(x_0)$$

$$C_{t_0}^t \xi_i = \lambda_i \xi_i, \quad 0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2, \quad \langle \xi_i, \xi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

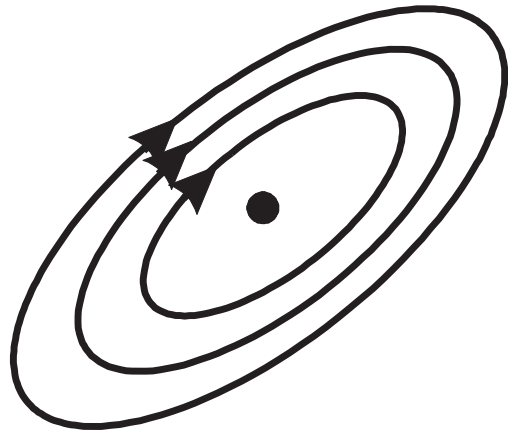
$$x \mapsto Q(t)x + b(t) : C_{t_0}^t \mapsto C_{t_0}^t$$



# Why objectivity (frame invariance) matters

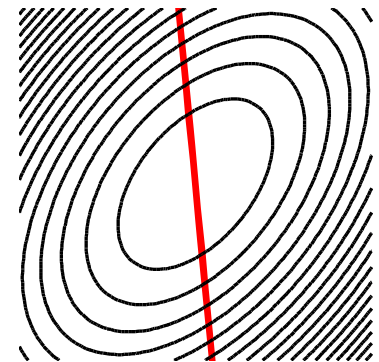
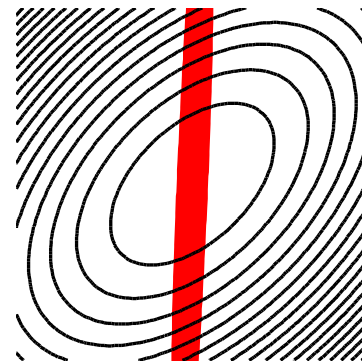
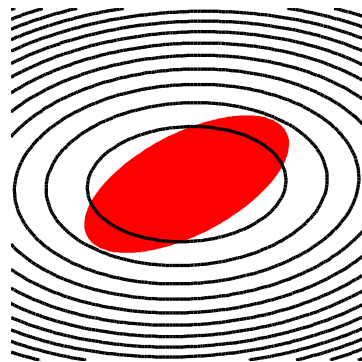
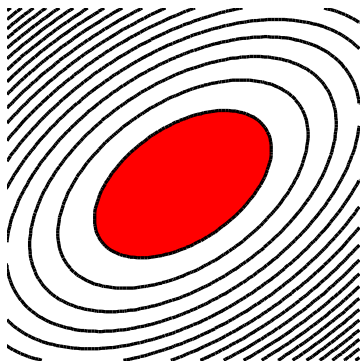
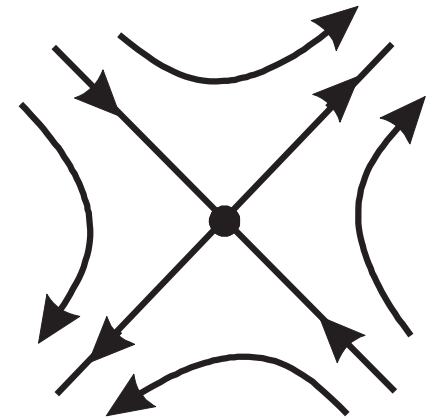
$$v(x, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 4t & 2 + \cos 4t \\ -2 + \cos 4t & -\sin 4t \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$\tilde{v}(\tilde{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{x}$$



Switch to rotating frame:

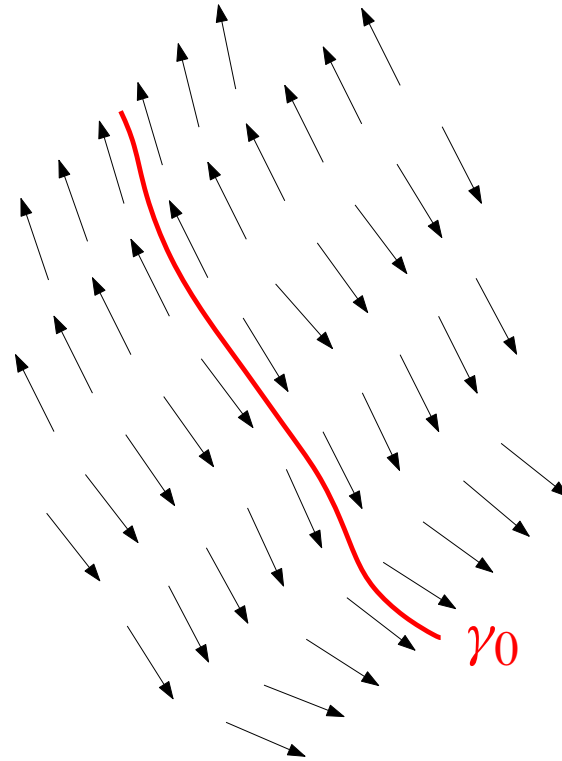
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & \sin 2t \\ -\sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \tilde{x}$$



**Truly unsteady flows have no distinguished frame**—remain unsteady in any frame (Lugt, 1979). Conclusions about flow structures should not depend on frame chosen.

# Strainlines, stretchlines, and $\lambda$ -lines

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \supset [s_1, s_2] \ni s \mapsto r(s) \in \gamma_0$$



$$r' = \xi_1$$

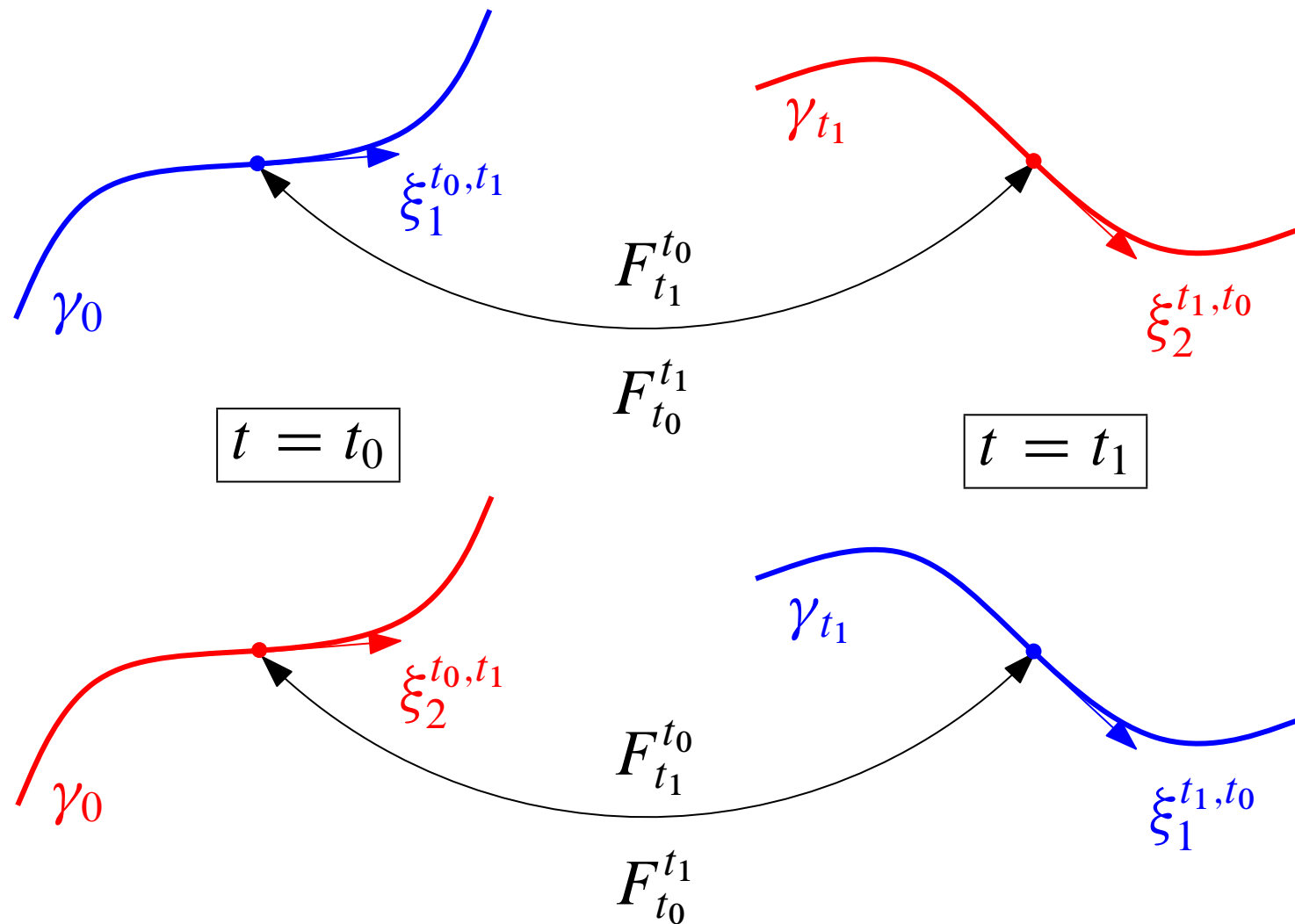
or

$$\xi_2$$

or

$$\eta_\lambda^\pm := \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda^2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}} \xi_1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}} \xi_2$$

# From strainlines to stretchlines and vice versa

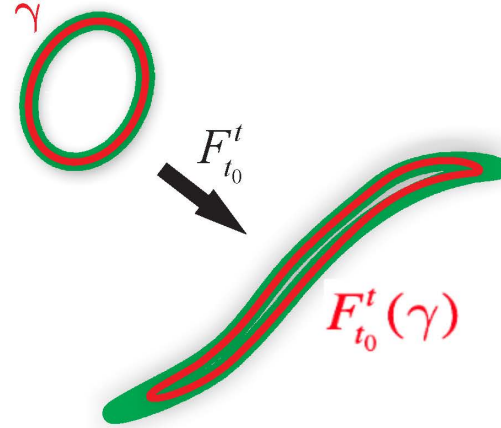


(Farazmand & Haller, 2013)

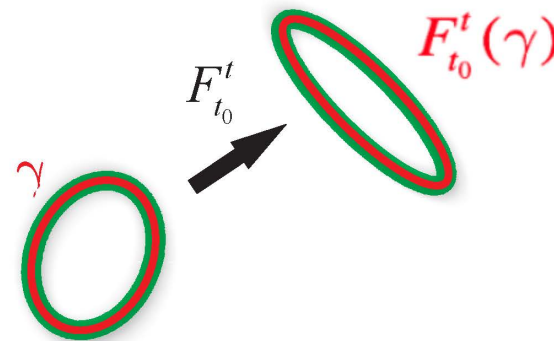
# Elliptic LCS (Haller & FJBV, 2013)



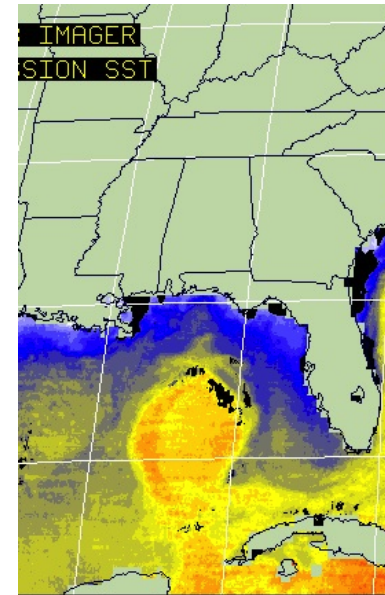
Harry Clarke's illustration for "A Descent into a *Maelström*" by Edgar Allan Poe (1841)



Typical material belt



Coherent material belt



“The edge of the whirl was represented by a **broad belt of gleaming spray**; but no particle of this slipped into the mouth of the terrific funnel...”

## Variational principle

$$\mathbb{T} \ni s \mapsto r(s) \in \gamma_0 : \text{loop}$$

$$l_{t_0}(r') := \sqrt{\langle r', r' \rangle}, \quad l_t(r, r') := \sqrt{\langle r', C_{t_0}^t(r)r' \rangle}$$

$$Q(\gamma_0) := \oint \frac{l_t(r, r')}{l_{t_0}(r')} ds$$

$$s \mapsto r(s) + \varepsilon h(s) \in \gamma_0^\varepsilon, \quad Q(\gamma_0^\varepsilon) = Q(\gamma_0) + O(\varepsilon^2) \iff \delta Q(\gamma_0) = 0$$

$$l_t^2(r, r') / l_{t_0}^2(r') = \lambda^2 = \text{const}$$

$$\delta \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\gamma_0) = 0, \quad \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\gamma_0) := \oint g_\lambda(r)(r', r') ds$$

$$g_\lambda(x_0)(u, u) := \langle u, E_\lambda(x_0)u \rangle$$

$$E_\lambda(x_0) := \frac{1}{2}(C_{t_0}^t(x_0) - \lambda^2 \text{Id})$$

## Coherent Lagrangian eddy boundaries

- Solutions, called  $\lambda$ -loops, satisfy implicit ODE:

$$l_t^2(r, r') - \lambda^2 l_{t_0}^2(r') = \langle r', E_\lambda(r) r' \rangle = 0.$$

- Stretch by same factor  $\lambda$  from  $t_0$  to  $t$ —coherent cores of coherent material belts.
- We seek  $\lambda$ -loops tangent to linear combinations of eigenvectors of  $C_{t_0}^t$ ; leads to explicit ODE:

$$r' = \eta_\lambda^\pm(r),$$

$$\eta_\lambda^\pm = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda^2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}} \xi_1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}} \xi_2.$$

- $\eta_\lambda^\pm$  constitute rotated vector field— $\lambda$ -loops are nonintersecting (Duff, 1953).
- Observable boundary given by outermost of concentric  $\lambda$ -loops.

# Cosmological analogy

- At each  $x_0 \in U_\lambda$  the quadratic form

$$g_\lambda(x_0)(u, u) = \langle u, E_\lambda(x_0)u \rangle$$

defines a Lorentzian metric. Then  $(U_\lambda, g_\lambda)$  can be viewed as Lorentzian 2-manifold—a relativistic spacetime.

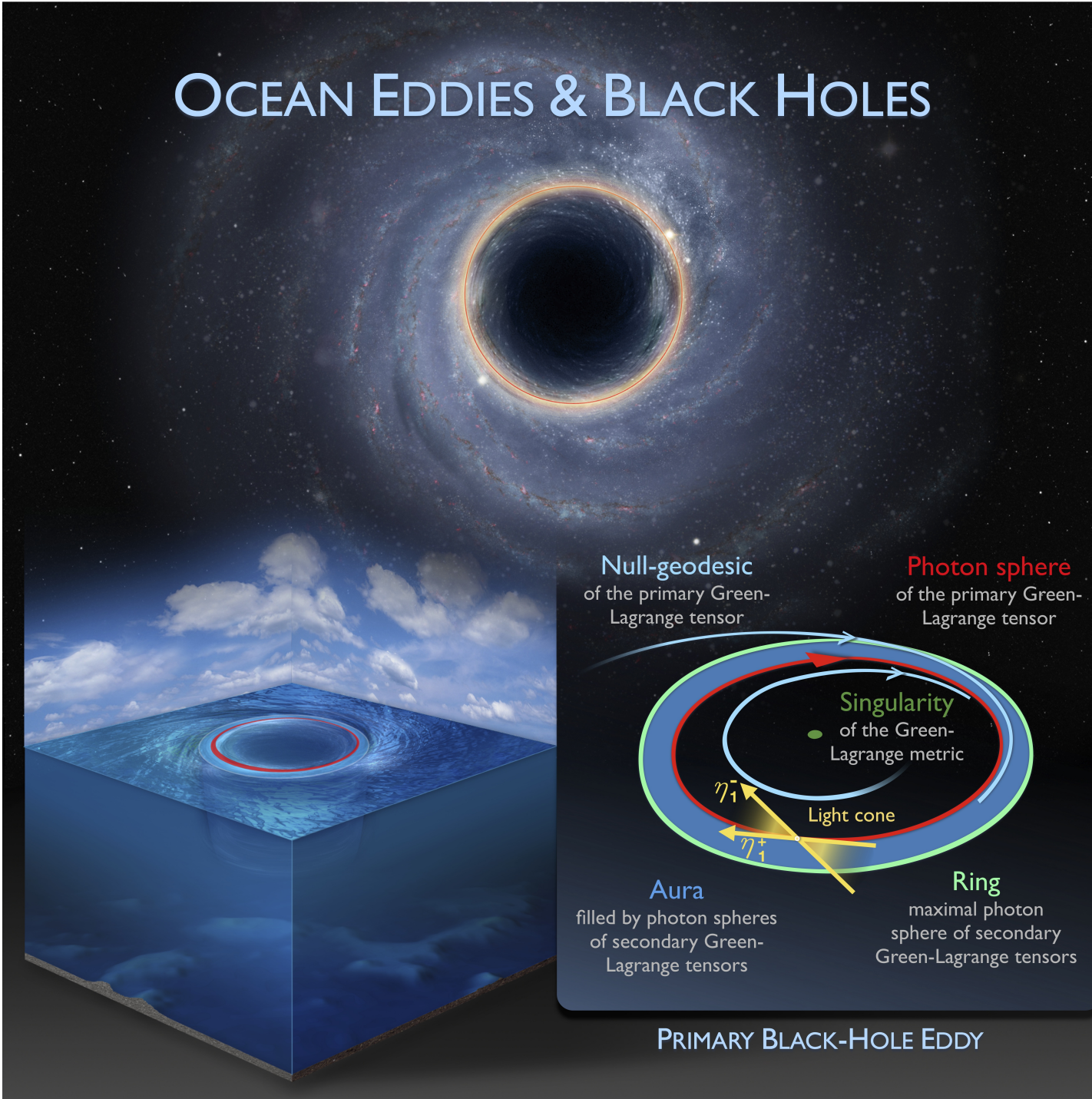
- Light travels along curves where a Lorentzian metric vanishes—null-geodesics.
- Closed null-geodesics (photon spheres) enclose black holes.
- Because  $\lambda$ -loops are closed geodesics of  $g_\lambda(r)(r', r') = 0$ :
  - ▷ outermost  $\lambda = 1$  loop: *primary black-hole eddy boundary*—super coherent
  - ▷ outermost  $\lambda \neq 1$  loop: *secondary black-hole eddy boundary*—coherent
- In the Hamiltonian case ( $\text{div } v = 0$ ), primary BH eddies preserve area—creates further coherence; most closely related to KAM tori.

## Detection of black-hole eddies

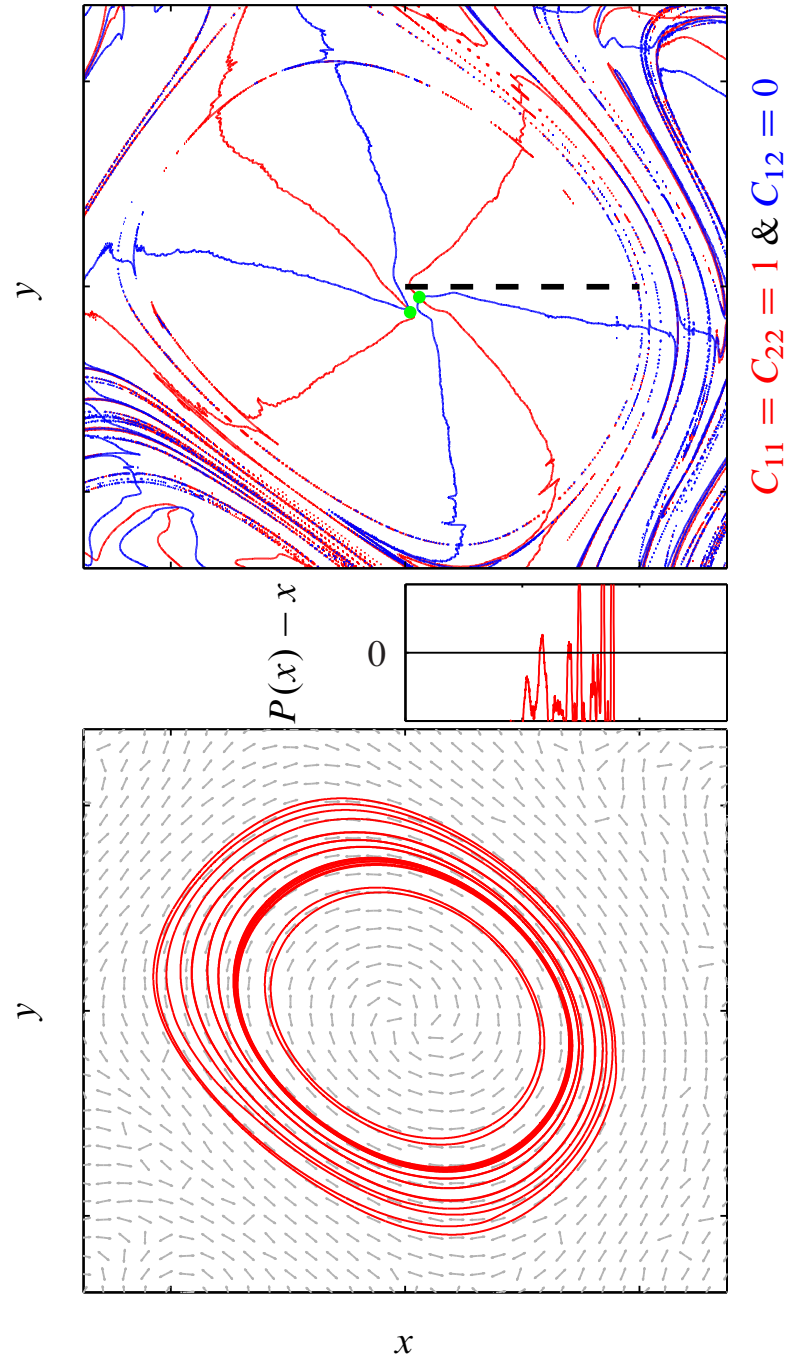
- Strain eigenvectors  $\xi_1$  and  $\xi_2$  become ill-defined at points where  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ —singularities of  $E_1$ .
- Null-geodesics of  $g_\lambda$  cannot be extended to such points— $\eta_\lambda^\pm$  are ill-defined there.
- Black holes are believed to contain Penrose–Hawking singularities—  
analogous to singularities of  $E_1$ .
- It can be proved (Beem et al., 1999) that close null-geodesics of  $g_\lambda$  (i.e.,  $\lambda$ -loops) must contain singularities of  $E_1$ .
- We exploit this property to detect BH eddy candidate regions.



# OCEAN EDDIES & BLACK HOLES

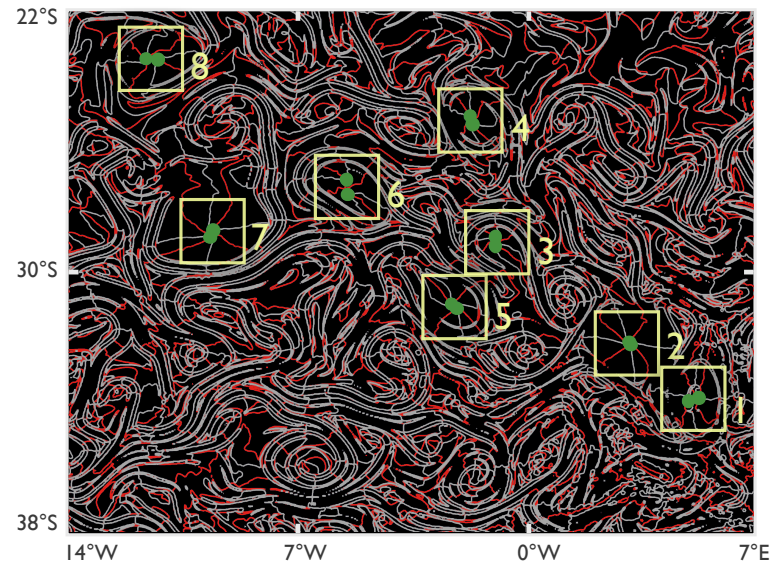


# Computation of $\lambda$ -loops

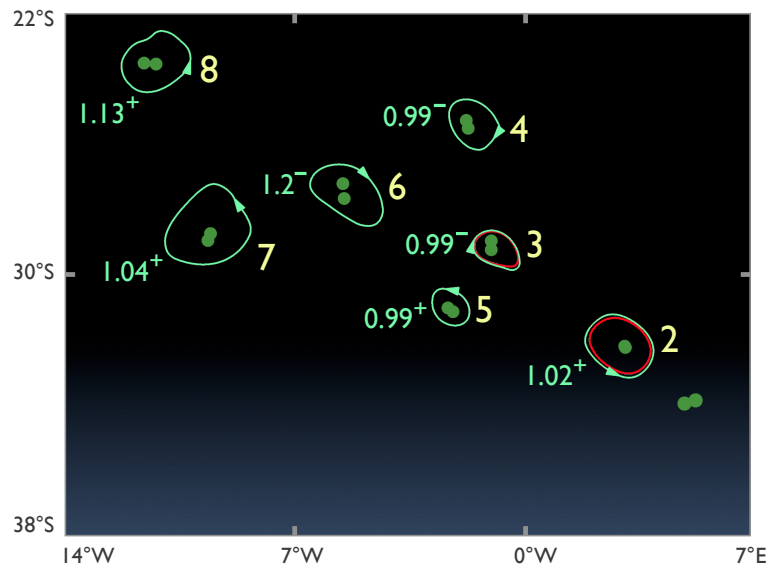


# BH eddies in the South Atlantic

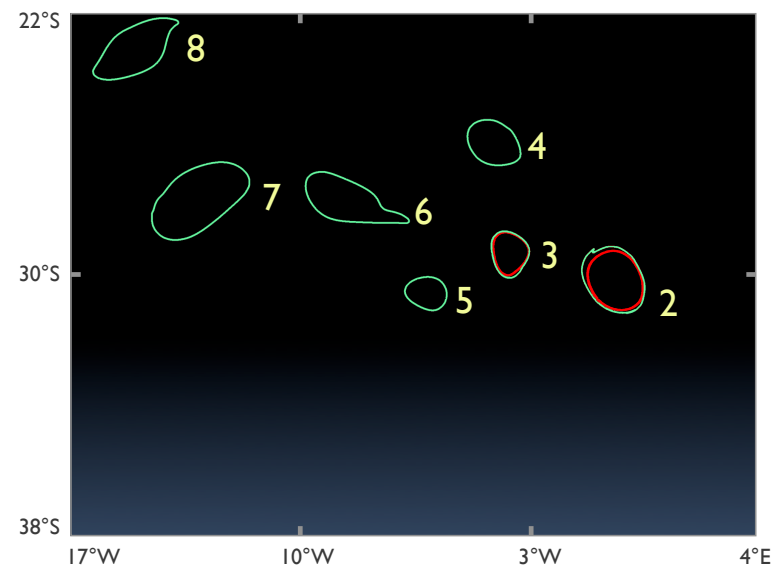
Metric singularities & black-hole eddy candidates on 24-Nov-06



Black-hole eddy boundaries on 24-Nov-06

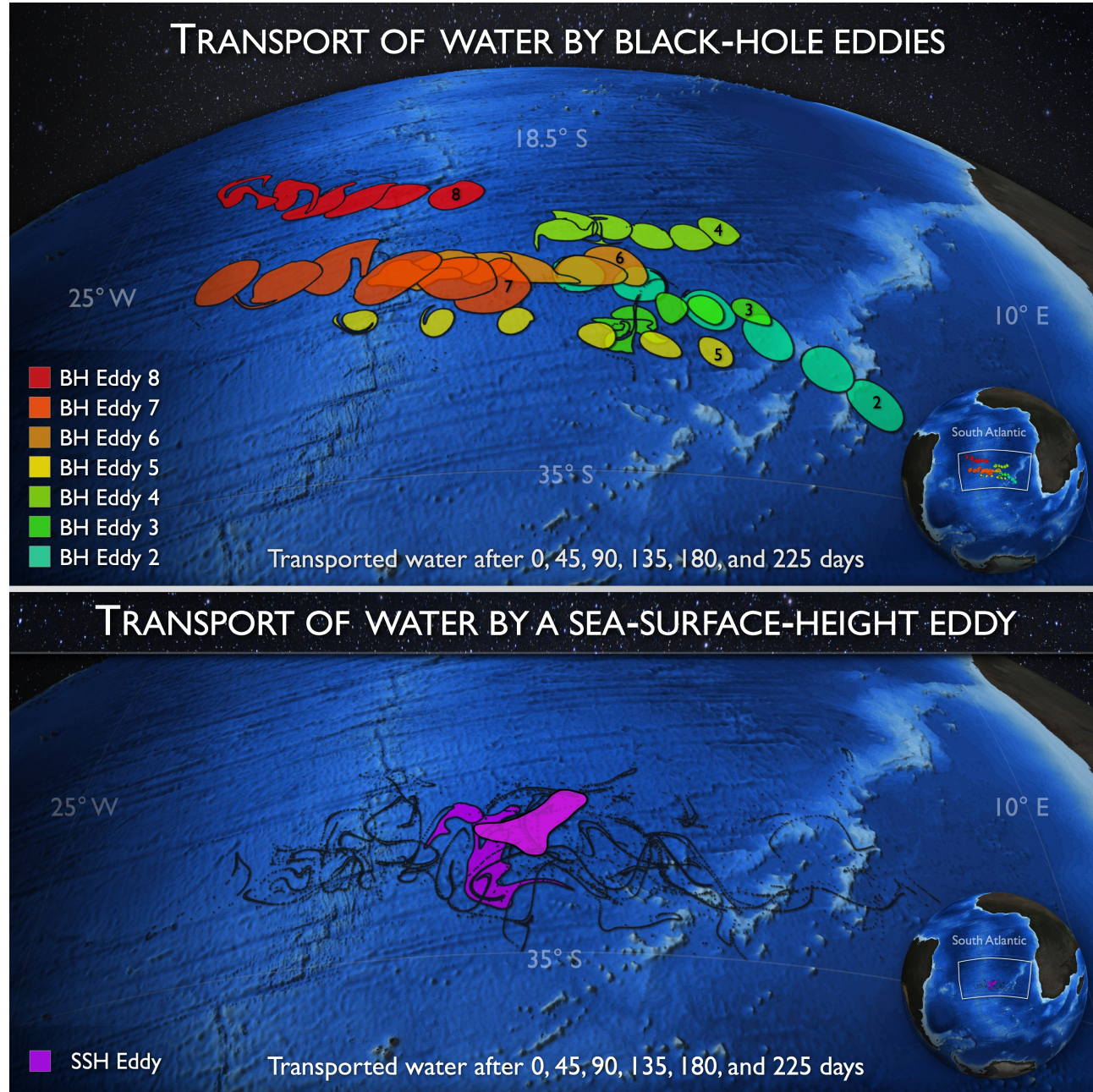


Black-hole eddy boundaries on 22-Feb-07



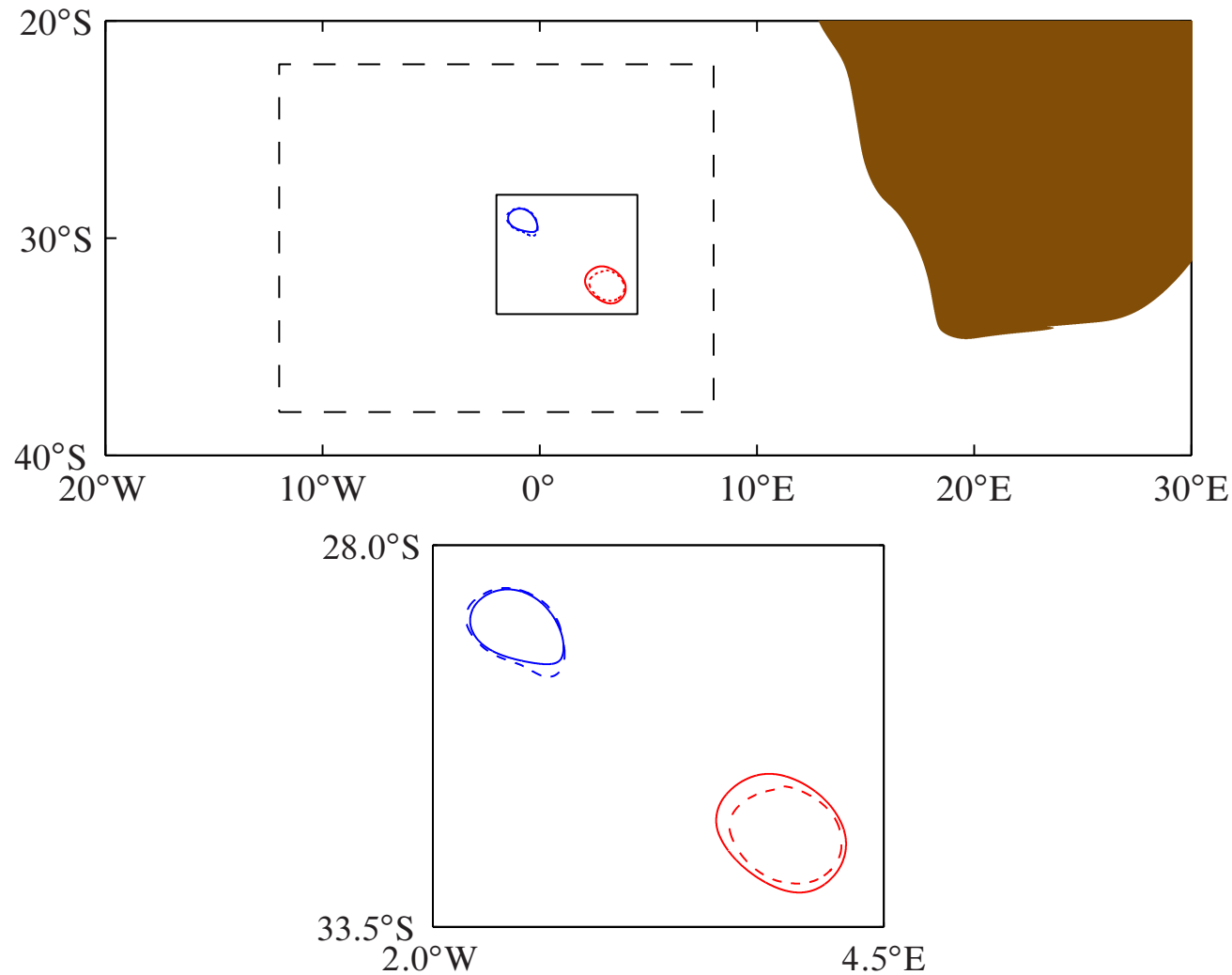


# Long-term advection of BH and SSH eddies



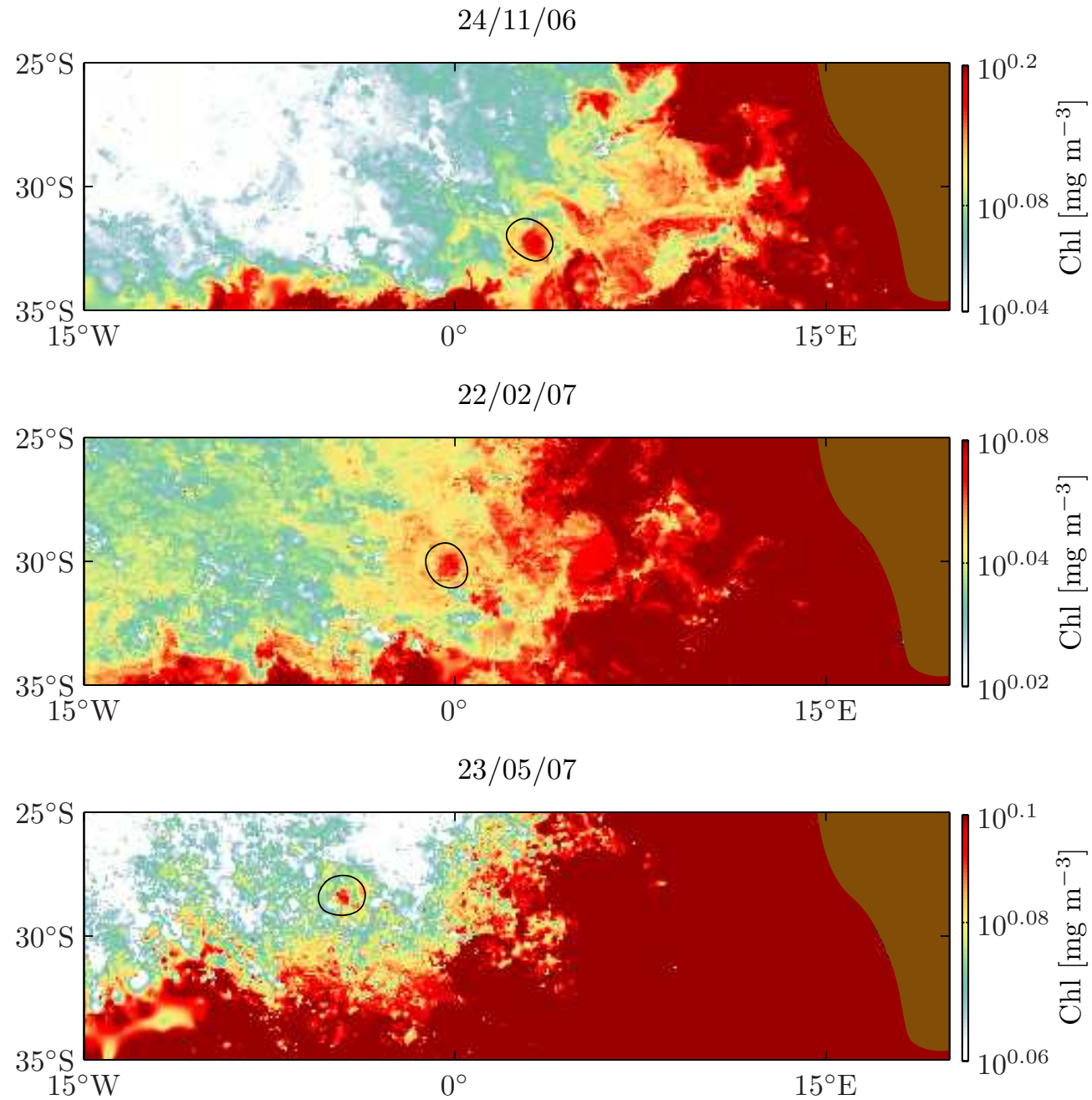
# Robustness under velocity degradation

24/11/06



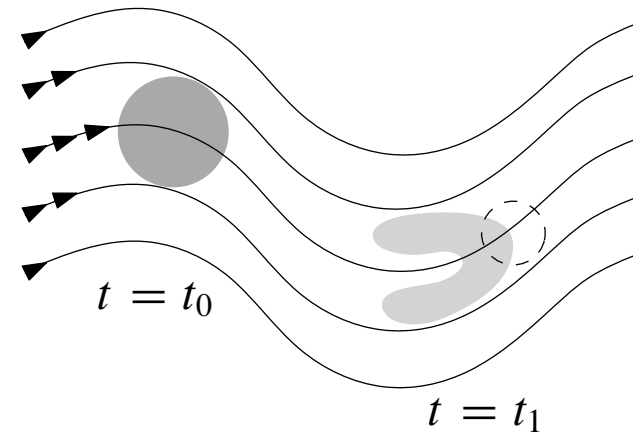
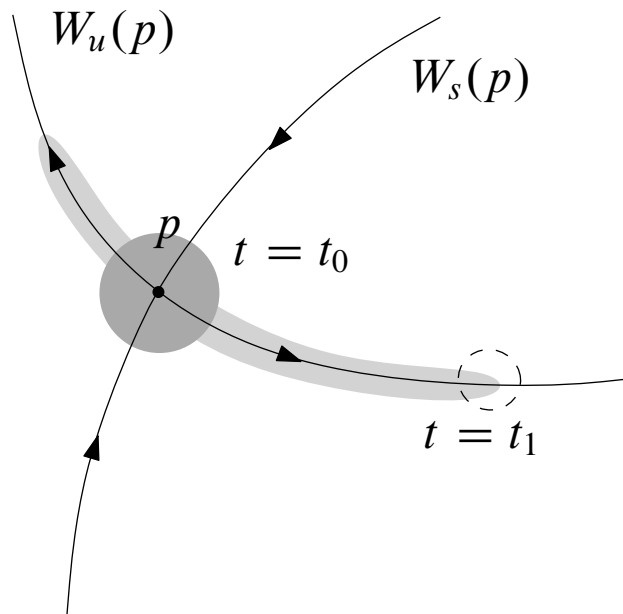
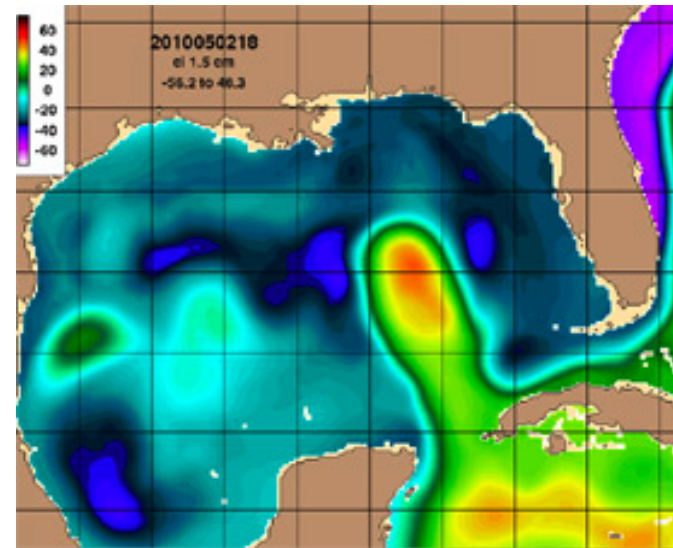
Direct consequence of structural stability of limit cycles.

# Reality check: surface ocean chlorophyll



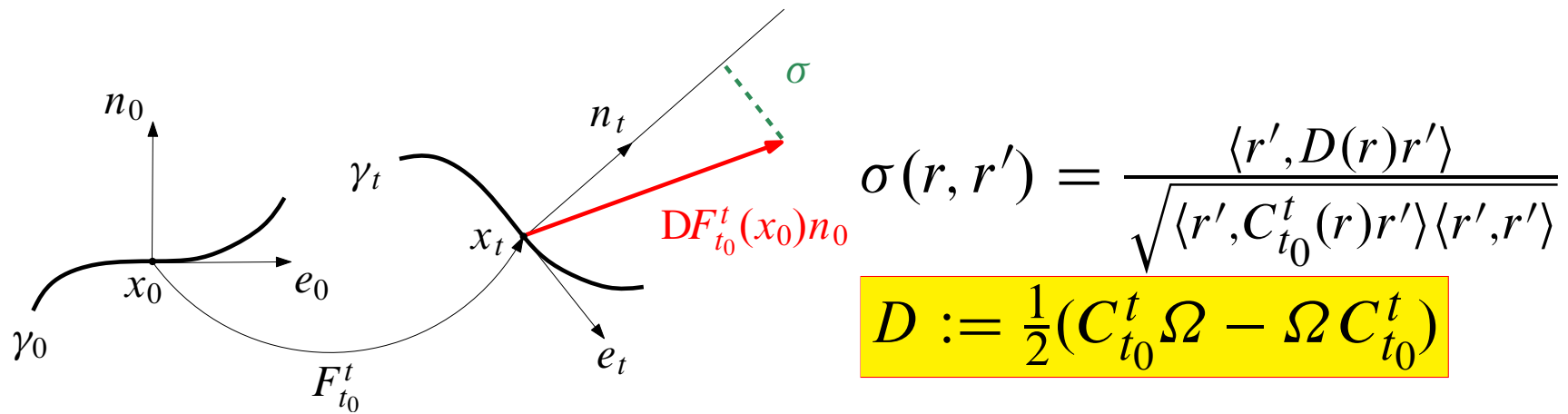


# Hyperbolic and parabolic LCS (Farazmand et al. 2013)



Shear vanishes locally.

# Variational principle (Farazmand et al. 2013)



$$\Sigma(\gamma_0) := \frac{1}{s_2 - s_1} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \sigma(r, r') ds$$

$$\Sigma(\gamma_0^\varepsilon) = \Sigma(\gamma_0) + O(\varepsilon^2) \iff \delta \Sigma(\gamma_0) = 0$$

$$\delta \Sigma(\gamma_0) = \langle \partial_{r'} \sigma, h \rangle \Big|_{s_1}^{s_2} + \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \left( \partial_r \sigma - \frac{d}{ds} \partial_{r'} \sigma \right) h ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{free} : C_{t_0}^{t_1}(r(s_1)) &= C_{t_0}^{t_1}(r(s_2)) = \text{Id} \\ \text{fixed} : h(s_1) &= h(s_2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



## Variational principle (Farazmand et al. 2013)

$$\frac{\langle r', D(r)r' \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle r', C_{t_0}^t(r)r' \rangle \langle r', r' \rangle}} = \mu = \text{const}$$

$$\mu = 0 : \langle r', D(r)r' \rangle = 0 \iff r' \parallel \xi_i$$

*parabolic LCS* : strain- and stretchlines connecting CG singularities

*hyperbolic LCS* : strain- or stretchlines

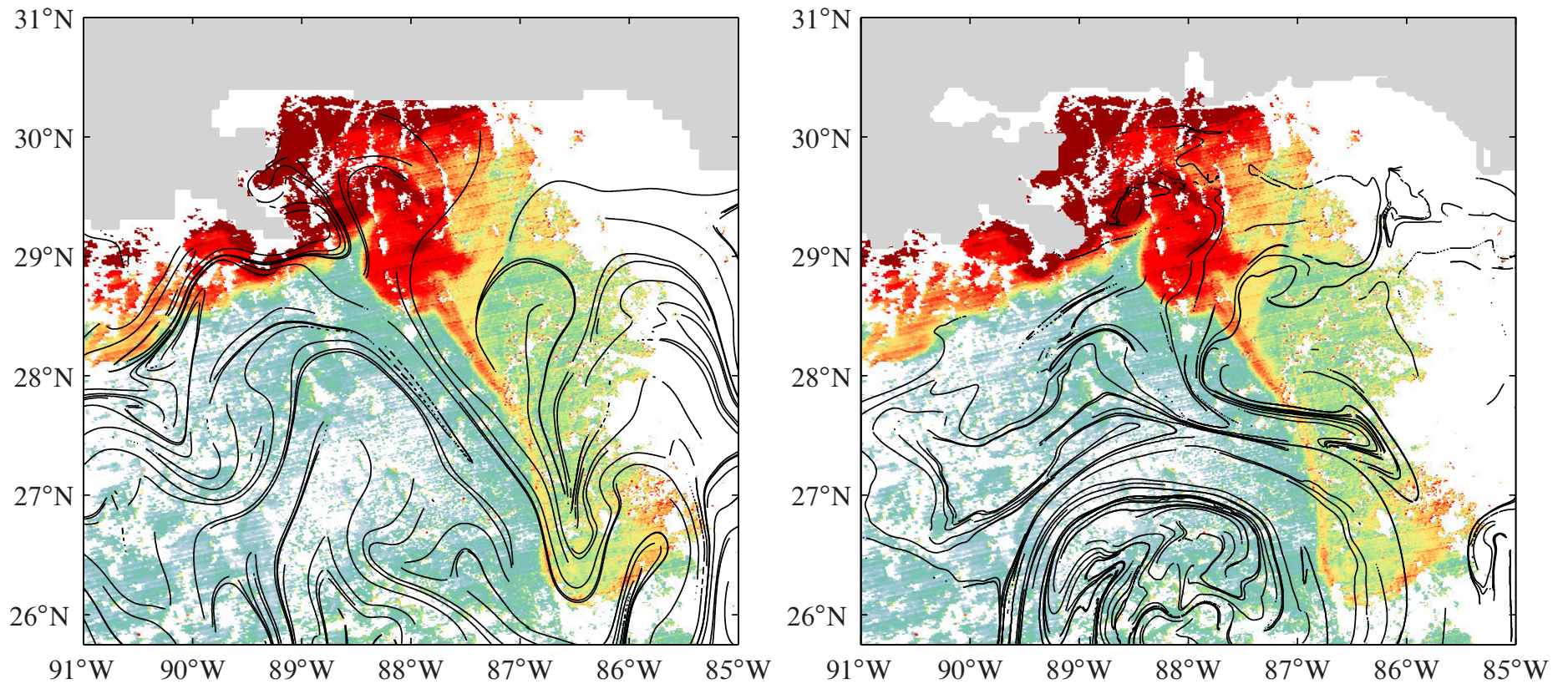
$$\delta \mathcal{E}(\gamma_0) = 0, \quad \mathcal{E}(\gamma_0) := \int_{s_1}^{s_2} g(r)(r', r') ds$$

$$g(x_0)(u, u) := \langle u, D(x_0)u \rangle$$

$(U, g)$  : Lorentzian manifold

$r(s)$  : has  $g = 0$ , i.e., null-geodesic

## Altimetry-based and simulated LCS vs color

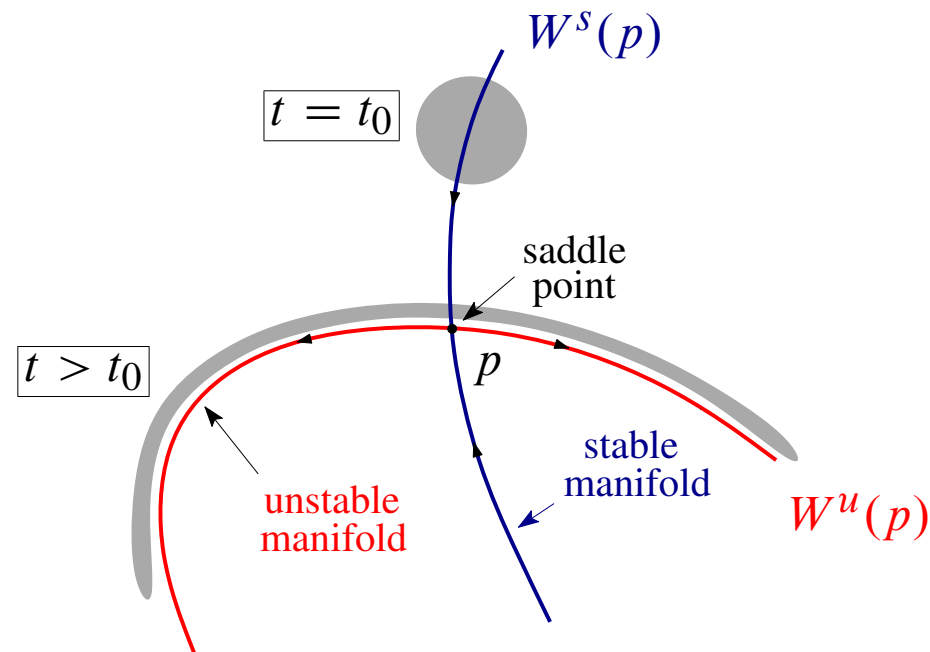
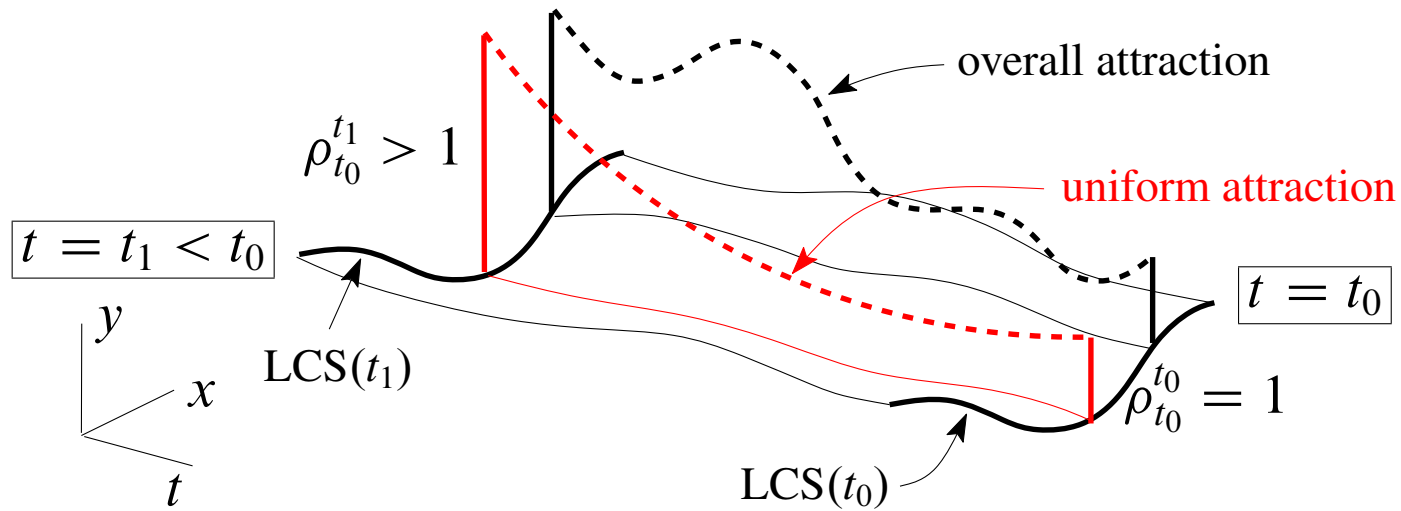


(MJO et al. 2013, preprint)

# Altimetry-based LCS vs GLAD drifters

(MJO et al. 2013, preprint)

# Cores of sustained attraction: Generalized saddles



(MJO & GH 2012, *PNAS* 109, 4738)

# Cores of sustained attraction during GLAD

(MJO et al. 2013)

# Forward stretchlines vs backward FTLE ridges

(FJBV et al. 2013*b*, preprint)

# Summary of relevant geodesic LCS types

## ● Elliptic LCS

- ▷ Outermost  $\lambda = 1$  loop (primary BH; super coherent).
- ▷ Outermost  $\lambda \neq 1$  loop (secondary BH; coherent).

## ● Hyperbolic LCS

- ▷ Least-straining strainlines.
- ▷ Most-stretching stretchlines.

## ● Parabolic LCS

- ▷ Strainline/stretchline segments connecting CG singularities.

**Thank you.**