

## REVISITING THE O(2) EQUIVARIANT STEADY–HOPF INTERACTION

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We consider the mode-interaction [\[1,](#page-0-0) [2\]](#page-0-1) between a steady-state bifurcation and Hopf bifurcation in a system with  $O(2)$ symmetry. It is somehow a natural configuration that emerges in many fluids of interest: Taylor–Couette flow (TCF), the wake flow [\[7,](#page-0-2) [6,](#page-0-3) [8,](#page-0-4) [4\]](#page-0-5) of axisymmetric objects (WFA) and the wake of axisymmetric objects in mixed convection (WFA-MC). In here we analyse the bifurcation scenario of the WFA-MC problem for two axisymmetric bodies, a disk with variable thickness and the sphere. Other axisymmetric problems have been also recently explored, such as the hope past a circular aperture [\[3,](#page-0-6) [5\]](#page-0-7) In these cases, the flow state  $\mathbf{q} = [\mathbf{u}, p]$  composed of the velocity field and the hydrodynamic pressure (the WFA-MC also includes the temperature field  $T$ ) is decomposed as:

<span id="page-0-8"></span>
$$
\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{Q}_0 + \text{Re}\left[a_0(t)e^{-i\theta}\hat{\mathbf{u}}_s\right] + \text{Re}\left[a_1(t)e^{-i\theta}\hat{\mathbf{u}}_{h,-1} + a_2(t)e^{i\theta}\hat{\mathbf{u}}_{h,1}\right]
$$
(1)

Here  $\mathbf{Q}_0$  is the steady-state flow state that is invariant under the action of the whole  $O(2)$  group,  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}_s$  is the steady mode and  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}_h$  is the Hopf (unsteady) mode. The ansatz eq. [\(1\)](#page-0-8) takes into account the continuous symmetry by the term  $e^{\pm i\theta}$ , where  $\theta \in S^1$  is an angle-like variable in the periodicity direction.

Using the polar representation of the complex amplitudes  $a_j = r_j e^{i\phi_j}$  for  $j = 0, 1, 2$ , the normal form is recast to a system of four coupled equations governing the amplitudes  $r_0$ ,  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$  and the mixed phase  $\Psi = \phi_1 - \phi_2 - 2\phi_0$ :

$$
\dot{r}_{0} = \left[\lambda_{s} + l_{0}r_{0}^{2} + l_{1}(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2})\right]r_{0} + l_{3}r_{0}r_{1}r_{2} \cos \Psi
$$
\n
$$
\dot{r}_{1} = \left[\lambda_{h} + B_{r}r_{1}^{2} + (A_{r} + B_{r})r_{2}^{2} + C_{r}r_{0}^{2}\right]r_{1} + r_{0}^{2}r_{2}\left(D_{r} \cos \Psi + D_{i} \sin \Psi\right)
$$
\n
$$
\dot{r}_{2} = \left[\lambda_{h} + B_{r}r_{2}^{2} + (A_{r} + B_{r})r_{1}^{2} + C_{r}r_{0}^{2}\right]r_{2} + r_{0}^{2}r_{1}\left(D_{r} \cos \Psi - D_{i} \sin \Psi\right)
$$
\n
$$
\dot{\Psi} = (A_{i} - 2l_{2})(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2}) - 2l_{3}r_{1}r_{2} \sin \Psi + r_{0}^{2}D_{i} \cos \Psi\left[\frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}} - \frac{r_{1}}{r_{2}}\right] - r_{0}^{2}D_{r} \sin \Psi\left[\frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}} + \frac{r_{1}}{r_{2}}\right]
$$
\n(2)

<span id="page-0-9"></span>The unfolding of the normal form allows a characterization of the nonlinear states observed in the transition to complex dynamics in these flow configurations. Fig [1](#page-0-9) displays the distinct spatio-temporal structures of the flow field in the WFA-MC (thick disk, opposing flow) problem.



Figure 1: Parametric map of the patterns within the flow past a thick disk (aspect ratio  $\chi = 3$ ) in mixed convection (opposing flow) conditions. Re denotes the Reynolds number and  $R_i$  the Richardson number.

## References

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