Geometric Mechanics Some Recent Progress

Jerrold E. Marsden Control and Dynamical Systems, Caltech

Oberwolfach, July 21, 2008



Collaborators: as we go along

 C
 A
 L
 T
 E
 C
 H

 Control & Dynamical Systems



• Goes back to at least Jacobi, Routh, etc in the mid 1800's.

- Goes back to at least Jacobi, Routh, etc in the mid 1800's.
- Resurgence with work of Arnold, Smale etc in 1960s

- Goes back to at least Jacobi, Routh, etc in the mid 1800's.
- Resurgence with work of Arnold, Smale etc in 1960s
- Various forms of reduction:
 - ★ Symplectic reduction (Meyer, JM, Weinstein, 1972)
 - ★ Cotangent bundle (in, eg, Foundations of Mechanics)
 - ★ Poisson reduction (various + JM and Ratiu, 1986)
 - ★ Lagrangian reduction (Scheurle, JM Cendra, Ratiu).
 - ★ Dirac structures and reduction (Bloch, Crouch, van der Schaft, Blankenstein, Ratiu, Weinstein and "oids" folks, Cendra, JM, Ratiu, Yoshimura...)

- Goes back to at least Jacobi, Routh, etc in the mid 1800's.
- Resurgence with work of Arnold, Smale etc in 1960s
- Various forms of reduction:
 - ★ Symplectic reduction (Meyer, JM, Weinstein, 1972)
 - ★ Cotangent bundle (in, eg, Foundations of Mechanics)
 - ★ Poisson reduction (various + JM and Ratiu, 1986)
 - ★ Lagrangian reduction (Scheurle, JM Cendra, Ratiu).
 - ★ Dirac structures and reduction (Bloch, Crouch, van der Schaft, Blankenstein, Ratiu, Weinstein and "oids" folks, Cendra, JM, Ratiu, Yoshimura...)
- Lets talk about *reduction by stages* to be specific.

• First results due to JM and Weinstein in 1972

- First results due to JM and Weinstein in 1972
- Semi-direct product reduction theory by Guillemin, Sternberg, Ratiu, JM and Weinstein—early 1980s

- First results due to JM and Weinstein in 1972
- Semi-direct product reduction theory by Guillemin, Sternberg, Ratiu, JM and Weinstein—early 1980s
- Lagrangian semi-direct product reduction, building on work of JM and Scheurle, done by Holm, JM and Ratiu in the late 1980s. Related to alpha models.

- First results due to JM and Weinstein in 1972
- Semi-direct product reduction theory by Guillemin, Sternberg, Ratiu, JM and Weinstein—early 1980s
- Lagrangian semi-direct product reduction, building on work of JM and Scheurle, done by Holm, JM and Ratiu in the late 1980s. Related to alpha models.
- Lagrangian reduction by stages; Cendra, JM and Ratiu in the late 1990s.

- First results due to JM and Weinstein in 1972
- Semi-direct product reduction theory by Guillemin, Sternberg, Ratiu, JM and Weinstein—early 1980s
- Lagrangian semi-direct product reduction, building on work of JM and Scheurle, done by Holm, JM and Ratiu in the late 1980s. Related to alpha models.
- Lagrangian reduction by stages; Cendra, JM and Ratiu in the late 1990s.
- Hamiltonian reduction by stages ...

• History in "the books"

• History in "the books"



Lagrangian Reduction by Stages

Memoirs of the American Mathematical Society 152, no 722, July 2001, 108 pp.

(Recieved by the AMS, April, 1999).

Hernán Cendra Jerrold E. Marsden Tudor S. Ratiu



• The general idea in the symplectic case

- The general idea in the symplectic case
- One has a big group *M* and a normal subgroup *N*; one first reduces by *N* and then by something akin to *M/N*.

- The general idea in the symplectic case
- One has a big group *M* and a normal subgroup *N*; one first reduces by *N* and then by something akin to *M/N*.
- Think of *M* being the Euclidean group, *N* the translation subgroup and *M/N* the rotation group.

- The general idea in the symplectic case
- One has a big group *M* and a normal subgroup *N*; one first reduces by *N* and then by something akin to *M/N*.
- Think of *M* being the Euclidean group, *N* the translation subgroup and *M/N* the rotation group.



• Applies to bodies in fluids—work of Joris Vankershaver, Eva Kanso and JM

- Applies to bodies in fluids—work of Joris Vankershaver, Eva Kanso and JM
- The first group is the particle relabeling group, while the second one is the Euclidean group. The big group is the synthesis of the two—the full symmetry group of the problem.

- Applies to bodies in fluids—work of Joris Vankershaver, Eva Kanso and JM
- The first group is the particle relabeling group, while the second one is the Euclidean group. The big group is the synthesis of the two—the full symmetry group of the problem.
- The "hand calculation" of the resulting Hamiltonian and variational structure is difficult—Shashikanth et al and Borisov and Mamaev. Reduction by stages gives this (and more general) and how they are related.

• The right context for Dirac Reduction by Stages is now known (*Dirac Anchored Vector Bundles*). Work in progress: Cendra, JM, Ratiu and Yoshimura.

- The right context for Dirac Reduction by Stages is now known (*Dirac Anchored Vector Bundles*). Work in progress: Cendra, JM, Ratiu and Yoshimura.
- Also, reduction, multimomentum maps and related topics in field theories is slowly getting there (Marco Lopez-Castrillon, JM, Mark Gotay)

- The right context for Dirac Reduction by Stages is now known (*Dirac Anchored Vector Bundles*). Work in progress: Cendra, JM, Ratiu and Yoshimura.
- Also, reduction, multimomentum maps and related topics in field theories is slowly getting there (Marco Lopez-Castrillon, JM, Mark Gotay)
- Progress on Dirac structures in field theory is also very promising (Joris Vankershaver and others)

- The right context for Dirac Reduction by Stages is now known (*Dirac Anchored Vector Bundles*). Work in progress: Cendra, JM, Ratiu and Yoshimura.
- Also, reduction, multimomentum maps and related topics in field theories is slowly getting there (Marco Lopez-Castrillon, JM, Mark Gotay)
- Progress on Dirac structures in field theory is also very promising (Joris Vankershaver and others)
- Different sort of reduction (model reduction) in work of Tomohiro Yanao---radii of gyration in molecular systems. Geometric mechanics methods critical !

- The right context for Dirac Reduction by Stages is now known (*Dirac Anchored Vector Bundles*). Work in progress: Cendra, JM, Ratiu and Yoshimura.
- Also, reduction, multimomentum maps and related topics in field theories is slowly getting there (Marco Lopez-Castrillon, JM, Mark Gotay)
- Progress on Dirac structures in field theory is also very promising (Joris Vankershaver and others)
- Different sort of reduction (model reduction) in work of Tomohiro Yanao---radii of gyration in molecular systems. Geometric mechanics methods critical !
- Work of Cendra, Etchechoury, JM on Dirac-Gotay-Nester constraints in the Dirac Structure Context. Confused?

Discrete Mechanics Lagrangian $L(q, \dot{q})$

Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$

Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) dt = 0$$

Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$

Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^i} = 0$$

Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$

Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations



Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$

$$L_d(q_0, q_1, h) \approx \int_0^h L(q(t), \dot{q}(t)) dt$$

Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations


Lagrangian $L(q, \dot{q})$ Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations



$$L_d(q_0, q_1, h) \approx \int_0^h L(q(t), \dot{q}(t)) dt$$

Discrete Hamilton's Principle N-1

$$\delta \sum_{k=0} L_d (q_k, q_{k+1}, h_k) = 0$$

Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$ Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations



$$L_d(q_0, q_1, h) \approx \int_0^h L(q(t), \dot{q}(t)) dt$$

Discrete Hamilton's Principle N-1

$$\delta \sum_{k=0} L_d(q_k, q_{k+1}, h_k) = 0$$

Gives discrete E-L equations

$$D_{2}L_{d}(q_{i-1}, q_{i}, h_{i-1}) + D_{1}L_{d}(q_{i}, q_{i+1}, h_{i}) = 0$$

Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$ Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations



$$L_d(q_0, q_1, h) \approx \int_0^h L(q(t), \dot{q}(t)) dt$$

Discrete Hamilton's Principle N-1

$$\delta \sum_{k=0} L_d (q_k, q_{k+1}, h_k) = 0$$

Gives discrete E-L equations

$$D_{2}L_{d}(q_{i-1}, q_{i}, h_{i-1}) + D_{1}L_{d}(q_{i}, q_{i+1}, h_{i}) = 0$$



Lagrangian $L(q,\dot{q})$ Hamilton's Principle

$$\delta \int_{a}^{b} L(q, \dot{q}) \, dt = 0$$

Gives the Euler-Lagrange equations



$$L_d(q_0, q_1, h) \approx \int_0^h L(q(t), \dot{q}(t)) dt$$

Discrete Hamilton's Principle N-1

$$\delta \sum_{k=0} L_d (q_k, q_{k+1}, h_k) = 0$$

Gives discrete E-L equations

$$D_{2}L_{d}(q_{i-1}, q_{i}, h_{i-1}) + D_{1}L_{d}(q_{i}, q_{i+1}, h_{i}) = 0$$



Add forces to this formalism, such as control forces

Simple Example

• Let *M* be a positive definite symmetric *n* by *n* matrix and *V* be a given potential. Choose the Lagrangian:

$$L(q, \dot{q}) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T M \dot{q} - V(q).$$

• Discrete Lagrangian chosen by using the *rectangle rule* on the action integral together with a naive finite difference approximation of the velocity (more sophisticated quadrature rules give higher order accurate algorithms, such as SPARK).

$$L_d(q_0, q_1, h) = h \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{q_1 - q_0}{h} \right)^T M \left(\frac{q_1 - q_0}{h} \right) - V(q_0) \right]$$

• Resulting DEL equations (the algorithm):

$$M\left(\frac{q_{k+1} - 2q_k + q_{k-1}}{h^2}\right) = -\nabla V(q_k)$$

Noether's theorem

A nice thing about the variational formulation is that such algorithms are naturally symplectic and results such as Noether's theorem remainex valid.

The proofs of these things are basically the same as in the continuous theory.



Emmy Noether (1882–1935)

Numerical Example (West)

Numerical Example (West)

 Uses above type of algorithm for a particle moving in the plane under a radially symmetric potential (with several "made up" potential wells).

Numerical Example (West)

 Uses above type of algorithm for a particle moving in the plane under a radially symmetric potential (with several "made up" potential wells).



Celestial Computations (Scheeres, Leok, et al)

Celestial Computations (Scheeres, Leok, et al)



The Outer Solar System 250,000 years into the future

Runge-Kutta Method (RK4)

Störmer-Verlet method

The Outer Solar System 250,000 years into the future



Runge-Kutta Method (RK4)

Störmer-Verlet method













Unstructured perturbations require high energy to induce flipping





Unstructured perturbations require high energy to induce flipping







Unstructured perturbations require high energy to induce flipping

A "gauge theory"—one separates the shape dynamics from the orientation dynamics. The geometry is nontrivial ! (Yanao, Koon, Kevrekides, JM)



Structured perturbations induce flipping with low energy





Unstructured perturbations require high energy to induce flipping

A "gauge theory"—one separates the shape dynamics from the orientation dynamics. The geometry is nontrivial ! (Yanao, Koon, Kevrekides, JM)



Structured perturbations induce flipping with low energy

Philip DuToit, Igor Mezic, JM

 Variational simulation of the 3 mass system with Brownian excitation at constant temperature

- Variational simulation of the 3 mass system with Brownian excitation at constant temperature
- Mass effects important for the most probable conformation change.

 Variational simulation of the 3 mass system with Brownian excitation at constant temperature

• Mass effects important for the most probable conformation change.



Discrete Mechanics also Applies to Field Theories, such as E and M

Bzdx Ady B	
$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{A}} \stackrel{\wedge}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{xb}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x} \stackrel{x}}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}} \stackrel{x} \stackrel{x}}{ \mathbb{A}} \stackrel{x}} $	$E_x dx \wedge dt$
the day def	the day of
${\mathbb E}_{{\mathbb Z}} \wedge xb_x = E_x dx \wedge dt$	$E_x dx \wedge dt$
	Be die A o

standard "synchronized" method

 $E_x dx \wedge dt$ $E_x dx \wedge du$ $E_x dx \wedge dt$ y an .

our new "asynchronous" method





• Poisson structures in classical field theory are troublesome—conjecture that field theoretic Dirac structures will help.

- Poisson structures in classical field theory are troublesome—conjecture that field theoretic Dirac structures will help.
- Discrete Dirac structures and Dirac integrators are surely interesting; Melvin Leok and student are looking into this.

- Poisson structures in classical field theory are troublesome—conjecture that field theoretic Dirac structures will help.
- Discrete Dirac structures and Dirac integrators are surely interesting; Melvin Leok and student are looking into this.
- Reduction for discrete mechanics is also troublesome; perhaps the Dirac setting helps there too.

Discrete Mechanics and Optimal Control (DMOC)

Sina Ober-Blöbaum, Oliver Junge, JM

Discrete Mechanics and Optimal Control (DMOC)

• DMOC recasts the problem in discrete time as

Minimize
$$J_d(q_d, u_d) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_d(q_k, q_{k+1}, u_k, u_{k+1}),$$

subject to boundary conditions (prescribed or periodic), and the appropriate forced DEL equations of motion.

• This formulation is an equality constrained, nonlinear optimization problem that can be solved with sequential quadratic programming (SQP).

Sina Ober-Blöbaum, Oliver Junge, JM

 Start by variationally discretizing both the cost function and the equations of motion, being careful with the boundary conditions.

- Start by variationally discretizing both the cost function and the equations of motion, being careful with the boundary conditions.
- Now one has a discrete function of a string of configuration points together with constraints; the discrete equations together with any other constraints.

- Start by variationally discretizing both the cost function and the equations of motion, being careful with the boundary conditions.
- Now one has a discrete function of a string of configuration points together with constraints; the discrete equations together with any other constraints.
- Send the resulting system to an optimizer, such as SQP or a root finder together with a first guess at a solution.
How DMOC Works—the Idea

- Start by variationally discretizing both the cost function and the equations of motion, being careful with the boundary conditions.
- Now one has a discrete function of a string of configuration points together with constraints; the discrete equations together with any other constraints.
- Send the resulting system to an optimizer, such as SQP or a root finder together with a first guess at a solution.
- Initial guesses and multiple minima are important issues.

How DMOC Works—the Idea

- Start by variationally discretizing both the cost function and the equations of motion, being careful with the boundary conditions.
- Now one has a discrete function of a string of configuration points together with constraints; the discrete equations together with any other constraints.
- Send the resulting system to an optimizer, such as SQP or a root finder together with a first guess at a solution.
- Initial guesses and multiple minima are important issues.
- The problem with initial guesses and local minima perhaps can be overcome with the DMOC primitives idea !

How DMOC Works—the Idea

- Start by variationally discretizing both the cost function and the equations of motion, being careful with the boundary conditions.
- Now one has a discrete function of a string of configuration points together with constraints; the discrete equations together with any other constraints.
- Send the resulting system to an optimizer, such as SQP or a root finder together with a first guess at a solution.
- Initial guesses and multiple minima are important issues.
- The problem with initial guesses and local minima perhaps can be overcome with the DMOC primitives idea !
- Some examples...









Handling Constraints: variational discrete null space method

- •Easy formulation of discrete Lagrangian with constant mass matrix.
- •Symplectic-momentum conserving.
- •Exact constraint fulfillment.
- •Minimal dimension of resulting system.
- •Condition number independent of time step.

Unlike

•Lagrange multiplier method: larger dimension of system than necessary and conditioning problems.

•Generalized coordinates: higher nonlinearity difficult for large multibody systems.

Handling Constraints: variational discrete null space method

combine with DMOC

Consistent reorientation of satellite with minimal control effort.

- •Easy formulation of discrete Lagrangian with constant mass matrix.
- •Symplectic-momentum conserving.
- •Exact constraint fulfillment.
- •Minimal dimension of resulting system.
- •Condition number independent of time step.

Unlike

•Lagrange multiplier method: larger dimension of system than necessary and conditioning problems.

•Generalized coordinates: higher nonlinearity difficult for large multibody systems.

Handling Constraints: variational discrete null space method

•Easy formulation of discrete Lagrangian with constant mass matrix.

- •Symplectic-momentum conserving.
- •Exact constraint fulfillment.
- •Minimal dimension of resulting system.
- •Condition number independent of time step.

Unlike

•Lagrange multiplier method: larger dimension of system than necessary and conditioning problems.

•Generalized coordinates: higher nonlinearity difficult for large multibody systems.

combine with DMOC

Consistent reorientation of satellite with minimal control effort.



Handling Constraints: variational discrete null space method

- •Easy formulation of discrete Lagrangian with constant mass matrix.
- •Symplectic-momentum conserving.
- •Exact constraint fulfillment.
- •Minimal dimension of resulting system.
- •Condition number independent of time step.

Unlike

•Lagrange multiplier method: larger dimension of system than necessary and conditioning problems.

•Generalized coordinates: higher nonlinearity difficult for large multibody systems.

combine with DMOC

Consistent reorientation of satellite with minimal control effort.





Optimal Helicopter Flight

Marin Kobilarov

Optimal Helicopter Flight

• Optimize, eg, fuel consumption in piloting a helicopter.

Marin Kobilarov

Optimal Helicopter Flight

• Optimize, eg, fuel consumption in piloting a helicopter.



Marin Kobilarov

DMOC Primitives chosen from pre-computed libraries can be combined with roadmap strategies and dynamic programming to achieve global optimal strategies.

DMOC Primitives chosen from pre-computed libraries can be combined with roadmap strategies and dynamic programming to achieve global optimal strategies.

- Tested on helicopters searching in a cluttered terrain
- Tested on global minima for vehicles deployed to formation

DMOC Primitives chosen from pre-computed libraries can be combined with roadmap strategies and dynamic programming to achieve global optimal strategies.

- Tested on helicopters searching in a cluttered terrain
- Tested on global minima for vehicles deployed to formation



DMOC Primitives chosen from pre-computed libraries can be combined with roadmap strategies and dynamic programming to achieve global optimal strategies.

- Tested on helicopters searching in a cluttered terrain
- Tested on global minima for vehicles deployed to formation



DMOC Primitives chosen from pre-computed libraries can be combined with roadmap strategies and dynamic programming to achieve global optimal strategies.

- Tested on helicopters searching in a cluttered terrain
- Tested on global minima for vehicles deployed to formation







DMOC Primitives chosen from pre-computed libraries can be combined with roadmap strategies and dynamic programming to achieve global optimal strategies.

Accomplishments to date

- Tested on helicopters searching in a cluttered terrain
- Tested on global minima for vehicles deployed to formation



Future Directions: Combine with trend optimization techniques for charting efficient roadmaps. Make use of this technique in the surveillance problem.











Roadmap, dynamic programming strategies for rapid search methods drawing from the DMOC primitives library for the component pieces. Dynamics is faithfully represented.

Another Examples



MTO --- a technique developed for a self assembly problem (Philip DuToit and others).

MTO ---- a technique developed for a self assembly problem (Philip DuToit and others).

- •Self assembly (100x speedup over simulated anealing)
- •Robotic design (in progress)

MTO ---- a technique developed for a self assembly problem (Philip DuToit and others).

- •Self assembly (100x speedup over simulated anealing)
- •Robotic design (in progress)



MTO ---- a technique developed for a self assembly problem (Philip DuToit and others).

- •Self assembly (100x speedup over simulated anealing)
- •Robotic design (in progress)



MTO ---- a technique developed for a self assembly problem (Philip DuToit and others).

- •Self assembly (100x speedup over simulated anealing)
- •Robotic design (in progress)



MTO ---- a technique developed for a self assembly problem (Philip DuToit and others).

- •Self assembly (100x speedup over simulated anealing)
- •Robotic design (in progress)





a small number of points,...
The Idea of MT Optimization



Developed in the self assembly problem, useful for optimization when the cost function is multiscale, noisy, lots of local minima and expensive to evaluate.

We plan to use this tool in surveillance

Developed in the self assembly problem, useful for optimization when the cost function is multiscale, noisy, lots of local minima and expensive to evaluate.

We plan to use this tool in surveillance

- DMOC and inner-outer loop strategy—more on DMOC shortly
- What is the best place for the knees?

Developed in the self assembly problem, useful for optimization when the cost function is multiscale, noisy, lots of local minima and expensive to evaluate.

We plan to use this tool in surveillance

- DMOC and inner-outer loop strategy—more on DMOC shortly
- What is the best place for the knees?



Developed in the self assembly problem, useful for optimization when the cost function is multiscale, noisy, lots of local minima and expensive to evaluate.

We plan to use this tool in surveillance

- DMOC and inner-outer loop strategy—more on DMOC shortly
- What is the best place for the knees?



Developed in the self assembly problem, useful for optimization when the cost function is multiscale, noisy, lots of local minima and expensive to evaluate.

We plan to use this tool in surveillance

- DMOC and inner-outer loop strategy—more on DMOC shortly
- What is the best place for the knees?



Example Systems to Optimize:

Bipedal Robots



Inner/Outer Loop Architecture

- Inner loop: DMOC determines optimal trajectories and controls
- Outer loop efficiently searches for optimal design parameters (trend optimization)
- Scheme yields optimal mechanical system design for specified tasks

Example Systems to Optimize:

Bipedal Robots



Inner/Outer Loop Architecture

- Inner loop: DMOC determines optimal trajectories and controls
- Outer loop efficiently searches for optimal design parameters (trend optimization)
- Scheme yields optimal mechanical system design for specified tasks

Example Systems to Optimize:







Trend Optimization's minimizer

Trend Optimization's minimizer



Trend Optimization's minimizer



Global solution for optimal control problems Formation of hovercraft Sampling-based Roadm

- relative arrangement on target manifold
- minimize control effort
- many local minima





Sampling-based Roadmap

- graph of DMOC primitives
- dynamic programming
- global state space exploration
- near globally optimal solution





Hurricane Nabi (Philip DuToit)



LCS for Hurricane Nabi



NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Data at the 850mb pressure level.

 Invariant manifolds have been used, for example, to design spacecraft trajectories, such as the NASA Genesis Discovery Mission: Aug, 2001 to Sept, 2004

- Invariant manifolds have been used, for example, to design spacecraft trajectories, such as the NASA Genesis Discovery Mission: Aug, 2001 to Sept, 2004
- Flew on a nearly heteroclinic return orbit following invariant manifolds in the 3-body problem

- Invariant manifolds have been used, for example, to design spacecraft trajectories, such as the NASA Genesis Discovery Mission: Aug, 2001 to Sept, 2004
- Flew on a nearly heteroclinic return orbit following invariant manifolds in the 3-body problem



Free Ride (Dellnitz)

Free Ride (Dellnitz)

• Invariant manifolds are very efficient highways for navigating in the solar system

Free Ride (Dellnitz)

 Invariant manifolds are very efficient highways for navigating in the solar system



Nature was there first (naturally)

Nature was there first (naturally)



Nature was there first (naturally)



Here DMOC and LCS come together (Ashley Moore, Evan Gawlick)

Here DMOC and LCS come together (Ashley Moore, Evan Gawlick)

Delta V (m/s)		
	Initial Guess	DMOC
case 1	175.8273	0.2331
case 2	178.5763	0.4452
case 3	172.7951	0.0672
case 4	171.3516	0.0902
case 5	177.8498	0.4386





• Hurricanes



• Hurricanes



• Hurricanes

• Jupiter's red spot



• Hurricanes



• Jupiter's red spot



Hurricanes



• Jupiter's red spot

• Neptune's great dark spot
Coherent Structures Everywhere



Hurricanes



• Jupiter's red spot

Neptune's great dark spot



• Invariant manifolds—usually thought of for autonomous or periodic systems. Ocean and atmosphere are not !

- Invariant manifolds—usually thought of for autonomous or periodic systems. Ocean and atmosphere are not !
- Invariant manifolds are usually "attached" to fixed points, periodic orbits, or other invariant sets—not required by LCS the way we do them today.

- Invariant manifolds—usually thought of for autonomous or periodic systems. Ocean and atmosphere are not !
- Invariant manifolds are usually "attached" to fixed points, periodic orbits, or other invariant sets—not required by LCS the way we do them today.
- George Haller idea—use FTLE (Finite Time Liapunov Exponent Fields) and look for ridges—this was developed in the PhD Theses of Lekien, Shadden.

• Start with the simple pendulum—a swing!

• Start with the simple pendulum—a swing!

 $\ddot{x} + \sin x = 0$

- Start with the simple pendulum—a swing! $\ddot{x} + \sin x = 0$
- Phase portrait—showing the invariant manifolds (separatrices attached to fixed points.

- Start with the simple pendulum—a swing! $\ddot{x} + \sin x = 0$
- Phase portrait—showing the invariant manifolds (separatrices attached to fixed points.



• Periodically perturb the simple pendulum with forcing

• Periodically perturb the simple pendulum with forcing

 $\ddot{x} + \sin x + \epsilon \dot{x} \sin t = 0$

- Periodically perturb the simple pendulum with forcing $\ddot{x} + \sin x + \epsilon \dot{x} \sin t = 0$
- Velocity field—hard to tell what is going on:

- Periodically perturb the simple pendulum with forcing $\ddot{x} + \sin x + \epsilon \dot{x} \sin t = 0$
- Velocity field—hard to tell what is going on:



Standard way around this

Standard way around this

• Use of the Poincaré map (1880) to get a homoclinic tangle: excellent way to view for periodic systems.

Standard way around this

• Use of the Poincaré map (1880) to get a homoclinic tangle: excellent way to view for periodic systems.



• Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos—dynamic events over intermediate time scales.

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos—dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos—dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context
- How do we know for sure?

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos—dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context
- How do we know for sure?
- LCS will reveal the tangle in hurricane dynamics !!

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos—dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context
- How do we know for sure?
- LCS will reveal the tangle in hurricane dynamics !!
- First, a bit more about the tangle

• Smale (in the 1960s) abstracted what was going on in the tangle to produce the horseshoe map.

• Smale (in the 1960s) abstracted what was going on in the tangle to produce the horseshoe map.



• Smale (in the 1960s) abstracted what was going on in the tangle to produce the horseshoe map.



• Proved lots of nice things-eg, an invariant Cantor set.














Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos dynamic events over intermediate time scales.

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context
- I will show you the tangle in hurricane dynamics !!

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context
- I will show you the tangle in hurricane dynamics !!
- First, a bit more about the tangle

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context



- I will show you the tangle in hurricane dynamics !!
- First, a bit more about the tangle

- Poincaré's homoclinic tangle corresponds to transient chaos dynamic events over intermediate time scales.
- Infinite time notions like strange attractors, inertial manifolds, etc are not relevant in this context
- I will show you the tangle in hurricane dynamics !!
- First, a bit more about the tangle



Poincaré, one of the creators of modern dynamical systems, 1890

• Generalizes invariant manifolds to the case of time dependent dynamical systems

- Generalizes invariant manifolds to the case of time dependent dynamical systems
- For time varying systems, LCS move in time

- Generalizes invariant manifolds to the case of time dependent dynamical systems
- For time varying systems, LCS move in time



Look at lobes, mixing, dynamically



Back to Nabi









Even Shades of a Cantor Set

Even Shades of a Cantor Set



Even Shades of a Cantor Set















• LCS often surround coherent structures

- LCS often surround coherent structures
- Useful for computing mixing and transport via lobe dynamics

- LCS often surround coherent structures
- Useful for computing mixing and transport via lobe dynamics
- In fluids, particles move in a dynamical system given by the velocity field of the flow

- LCS often surround coherent structures
- Useful for computing mixing and transport via lobe dynamics
- In fluids, particles move in a dynamical system given by the velocity field of the flow
- LCS divide particles with different dynamical fates

- LCS often surround coherent structures
- Useful for computing mixing and transport via lobe dynamics
- In fluids, particles move in a dynamical system given by the velocity field of the flow
- LCS divide particles with different dynamical fates
- Clear example in ocean dynamics

Lagrangian Coherent Structures in Monterey bay







LCS in the Ocean



х

• Drifter deployment strategies

- Drifter deployment strategies
- Also important in AOSN and ASAP projects (Naomi Leonard, Steve Ramp, other oceanographers)

- Drifter deployment strategies
- Also important in AOSN and ASAP projects (Naomi Leonard, Steve Ramp, other oceanographers)
- Data collection in Monterey Bay (ROMS, HOPS)
Other Uses of LCS

- Drifter deployment strategies
- Also important in AOSN and ASAP projects (Naomi Leonard, Steve Ramp, other oceanographers)
- Data collection in Monterey Bay (ROMS, HOPS)
- Pathways for gliders and strategies for improving data assimilation (Pierre Lermiscaux and Francois Lekien)

Other Uses of LCS

- Drifter deployment strategies
- Also important in AOSN and ASAP projects (Naomi Leonard, Steve Ramp, other oceanographers)
- Data collection in Monterey Bay (ROMS, HOPS)
- Pathways for gliders and strategies for improving data assimilation (Pierre Lermiscaux and Francois Lekien)
- Pollution studies (LCS play a key role in timing and fate of pollution)

Other Uses of LCS

- Drifter deployment strategies
- Also important in AOSN and ASAP projects (Naomi Leonard, Steve Ramp, other oceanographers)
- Data collection in Monterey Bay (ROMS, HOPS)
- Pathways for gliders and strategies for improving data assimilation (Pierre Lermiscaux and Francois Lekien)
- Pollution studies (LCS play a key role in timing and fate of pollution)
- Cardiovascular studies

LCS for flow over an Airfoil



Two Types of LCS: Attracting and Repelling



LCS for Ozone Hole Breakup

09-09-2002 06:00



Thermohaline Circulation

Ocean Circulation Conveyor Belt



The ocean plays a major role in the distribution of the planet's heat through deep sea circulation. This simplified illustration shows this "conveyor belt" circulation which is driven by differences in heat and salinity. Records of past climate suggest that there is some chance that this circulation could be altered by the changes projected in many climate models, with impacts to climate throughout lands bordering the North Atlantic.





















Laboratory Vortex Rings



LCS for the vortex ring



Vortex velocity field

Shawn Shadden, Stanford



LCS for the vortex ring



Vortex velocity field



Philip Du Toit



LCS for the vortex ring



Vortex velocity field



2

0

2

10

8

6

Philip Du Toit



LCS and Vortex Ring Boundaries

LCS gives much sharper boundaries than vorticity

LCS and Vortex Ring Boundaries

nti=52



LCS gives much sharper boundaries than vorticity

Lobes in the vortex ring





California Institute of Technology

Lobes, Mixing, Transport



Jellyfish

Jellyfish



Jellyfish





Vortex Rings and Jellyfish



Jellyfish one more time



Lobes, Mixing, Transport







Ellipsoid of vorticity



Ellipsoid of vorticity



Ellipsoid of vorticity

Particle trajectories

• Mediterranean Salt Lenses in the Atlantic

• Mediterranean Salt Lenses in the Atlantic



• Mediterranean Salt Lenses in the Atlantic



Side view

• Mediterranean Salt Lenses in the Atlantic





Side view

• Mediterranean Salt Lenses in the Atlantic





Side view

Top view
Hairpin vortices in near wall turbulent flow

 Melissa Green, George Haller, Clancy Rowley

Hairpin vortices in near wall turbulent flow



 Melissa Green, George Haller, Clancy Rowley

Hairpin vortices in near wall turbulent flow





 Melissa Green, George Haller, Clancy Rowley



 Approximate the fastest separation rate of nearby particles by finding the maximum eigenvalues of a 2 x 2 or 3 x 3 symmetric matrix—the Cauchy-Green tensor (pull-back of the metric tensor under the flow map)

- Approximate the fastest separation rate of nearby particles by finding the maximum eigenvalues of a 2 x 2 or 3 x 3 symmetric matrix—the Cauchy-Green tensor (pull-back of the metric tensor under the flow map)
- This is the FTLE Field, a real valued (time dependent) function on the plane or in space. This gives the repelling LCS

- Approximate the fastest separation rate of nearby particles by finding the maximum eigenvalues of a 2 x 2 or 3 x 3 symmetric matrix—the Cauchy-Green tensor (pull-back of the metric tensor under the flow map)
- This is the *FTLE Field, a real valued (time dependent)* function on the plane or in space. This gives the repelling LCS
- Compute *ridges* in the FTLE field. Those are the LCS !

- Approximate the fastest separation rate of nearby particles by finding the maximum eigenvalues of a 2 x 2 or 3 x 3 symmetric matrix—the Cauchy-Green tensor (pull-back of the metric tensor under the flow map)
- This is the *FTLE Field, a real valued (time dependent)* function on the plane or in space. This gives the repelling LCS
- Compute *ridges* in the FTLE field. Those are the LCS !
- Run time backwards for the *attracting LCS*

- Approximate the fastest separation rate of nearby particles by finding the maximum eigenvalues of a 2 x 2 or 3 x 3 symmetric matrix—the Cauchy-Green tensor (pull-back of the metric tensor under the flow map)
- This is the *FTLE Field, a real valued (time dependent)* function on the plane or in space. This gives the repelling LCS
- Compute *ridges* in the FTLE field. Those are the LCS !
- Run time backwards for the *attracting LCS*
- Computations in 2d can be done on a laptop, but in 3d it requires a hefty computer.

Ridges can be complicated



• Uncertainty can be in the data itself, the mathematical model, the computational resolution, or noise

• Uncertainty can be in the data itself, the mathematical model, the computational resolution, or noise



• Uncertainty can be in the data itself, the mathematical model, the computational resolution, or noise



Attracting LCS low res

• Uncertainty can be in the data itself, the mathematical model, the computational resolution, or noise





Attracting LCS low res

• Uncertainty can be in the data itself, the mathematical model, the computational resolution, or noise



Attracting LCS low res



Attracting LCS high res

• Emerging field of virtual surgery-Charlie Taylor, Stanford

- Emerging field of virtual surgery-Charlie Taylor, Stanford
- Work of Alison Marsden and Shawn Shadden

- Emerging field of virtual surgery-Charlie Taylor, Stanford
- Work of Alison Marsden and Shawn Shadden

