How Flux Jams and Layering, Re-visited

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"Anti-Diffusion: From Sub-Celluar to Astrophysical Scales"

Focus on: Layering, Staircases etc.

- Bob Dewar participated as long stay member
- See INI program web-pages for Dewar Memorial Session
- This talk \rightarrow developing idea from INI

Origins of Layering and Staircases

- <u>Bistable Mixing</u> $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ 2 Mixing Lengths
 - emergent scale (Rhines, Ozmidov etc.)
 - nonlinear flux-gradient curve
 - MFE barriers, ZF etc.
- <u>Phase Separation</u> $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ ala' spinodal decomposition
 - cf Pandit '23 plenary CHNS

- jamming as trigger

- MFE: heat flux jams Kosuga, P.D., Gurcan PRL 2013
- Homogenization
 - Cells, etc. which don't overlap
 - sharpening, inhomogeneous mixing

Focus: Jamming as Layering Trigger. How to Jam?

- MIPS: "Mobility-Induced Phase Separation"
 - <u>M. Cates</u>, J. Tailleur 2013, 2015 et. seq.
 - also M. Cates, Inaugural Lecture, Lucasian Professorship
- Active Fluids
- "Self-propelled particles tend to accumulate where they move more slowly. This creates positive feedback, which can lead to MIPS between dense and dilute phases."

How to MIPS?

• C + T: Speed $V(\rho)$, Density ρ

s/t
$$\frac{dV/d\rho}{V} < -\frac{1}{\rho}$$
 i.e. speed should decrease as density rises

• Reminiscent of Lighthill + Whitham criterion for <u>Backward Shock</u> in kinematic wave (Traffic):

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\rho V(\rho)] = 0, \qquad V > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + c(\rho) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad c(\rho) = \delta(\rho V(\rho)) / \delta \rho < 0$$

$$\frac{dV/d\rho}{V} < -\frac{1}{\rho}$$

2 Types of Shocks – Sign of $\delta\Gamma(\rho)/\delta\rho$

- Forward (usual)
 - $-\,dC_s(\rho)/d\rho>0$
 - $-\,\delta\Gamma\,/\delta\rho>0$



- Backward
 - traffic bottleneck/jam
 - \rightarrow Jams, MIPS $\delta\Gamma / \delta\rho < 0$



 Whitham: "Individual cars can move faster than the waves, so that a driver enters such a local density increase from behind; he must decelerate rapidly though the shock..."

Approaches to Jams



Heat Flux Jams

• Conventional Picture (PD, Hahm '95, after Hwa, Kardar)

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\partial_t \delta T + \partial_x Q(\delta T) = \tilde{s}Q(\delta T) = c \delta T^2 - D_0 \partial_x \delta TQ_T(\delta T)
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satisfies Q invariant under $\delta T \leftrightarrow -\delta T$, $x \leftrightarrow -x$, but no jams!

•
$$Q_T(\delta T) = \frac{c\delta T^2}{1+\sigma(\delta T)^{2\alpha}}$$
 will work for $\alpha > 1$

- "perturbative bistability" \rightarrow in δT , not $\langle T \rangle$ '
- no time delay necessary, no need evolve Q explicitly
- reminiscent of Hinton '91

Heat Flux Jams, cont'd

• For $\delta Q/\delta(\delta T) < 0$

$$\frac{\delta Q}{\delta(\delta T)} = \frac{c\delta T}{1 + \sigma(\delta T)^{2\alpha}} \left[\frac{1 - (\alpha - 1)\sigma\delta T^{2\alpha}}{1 + \sigma(\delta T)^{2\alpha}} \right]$$

• will have $\delta Q/\delta(\delta T) < 0$ for:

 $-\alpha > 1$

$$-\delta T > \delta T_{crit} = (1\sigma/(\alpha-1))^{1/2\alpha} \rightarrow$$
 Jamming threshold

• Realizes MIPS in heat flux, for critical avalanche size

Heat Flux Jams, cont'd

- 'Perturbative bistability' arguably <u>simplest</u> jam mechanism
- Tracks intuition from experience with transport barriers

New twist: δT_{crit}

• Consequence of breaking of rescaling invariance of $Q(\delta T) - 2$ branches



Branch Crossing $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Jam Formation

Jamming Locations?

• $\sigma = \sigma(x) \rightarrow$ i.e. shearing profile !?



- So δT_{crit} defined by peaks in $\tilde{\sigma} \rightarrow$ jamming locations
- $\tilde{\sigma}/\sigma_0$, $\tilde{\sigma}(x)$ profile $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ staircase ?!

Next: Jam feedback ?!

- shearing field → jam location
- Jams nucleate barriers
- barriers $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ gradient \rightarrow shear -

Does jam array ultimately lock on to $\tilde{\sigma}(x)$ i.e. ZF modulation pattern?

Thank You !