Is swimming a limit cycle?

Henry O. Jacobs

Geometry, Mechanics, and Dynamics: The Legacy of Jerry Marsden at the Fields Institute, July 23, 2012 THIS IS A BOARD TALK (GET CLOSE)

names

- Erica J. Kim *
- Yu Zheng *
- Dennis Evangelista *
- Sam Burden **
- Alan Weinstein ***
- Jerrold E. Marsden
- * Integrative Biology, U.C. Berkeley ** EECS, U.C. Berkeley *** Mathematics, U.C. Berkeley

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ・ の Q ()

Outline

Motivation

Math

Conclusion

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆三 > ◆三 > 三 のへで

Outline

Motivation

Math

Conclusion

Does this make sense?

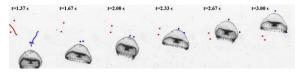


Figure : figure courtesy Kakani Katija

Courtesy Nikita Nester

Figure : Jellyfish in Palau (video by Naoki Inoue posted on YouTube Feb 2007)

The Averaging Theorem

Theorem Let

$$\dot{x} = f(x)$$

be a dynamical system with an asymptotically stable fixed point at x_0 . Then for any T-periodic vector field, g(x, t), the dynamical systems

$$\dot{x} = f(x) + \epsilon g(x, t)$$

admits a limit cycle near x_0 with period T for sufficiently small ϵ .

¹Guckenheimer & Holmes, *Nonlinear Oscillations and Chaos*, 2nd Ed, Springer (1983).

The passive system has a stable point

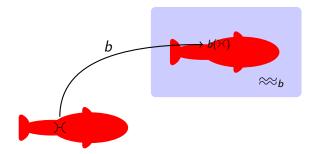
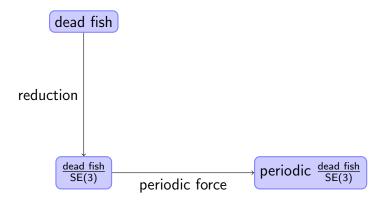
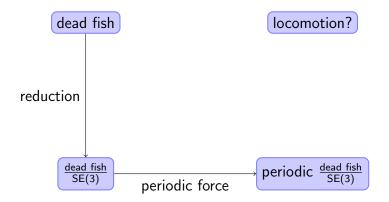


Figure : embedding of a dead fish in \mathbb{R}^3

a motionless corpse in stagnant water is a stable state.



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□ ◆ ◇◇◇



An analogous system

Consider the system on \mathbb{R}^3

$$\dot{x} = y \dot{y} = -x - \nu y + \epsilon \sin(t) \dot{z} = \dot{x} + x \dot{y}$$

The first two equations are that of a forced/damped oscillator. Note that this ODE has z symmetry so we can "ignore" z. (draw diagram on board)

An analogous system

Consider the system on \mathbb{R}^3

$$\dot{x} = y \dot{y} = -x - \nu y + \epsilon \sin(t) \dot{z} = \dot{x} + x \dot{y}$$

The first two equations are that of a forced/damped oscillator. Note that this ODE has z symmetry so we can "ignore" z. (draw diagram on board)

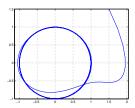


Figure : reduced trajectory

An analogous system

Consider the system on \mathbb{R}^3

$$\dot{x} = y \dot{y} = -x - \nu y + \epsilon \sin(t) \dot{z} = \dot{x} + x \dot{y}$$

The first two equations are that of a forced/damped oscillator. Note that this ODE has z symmetry so we can "ignore" z. (draw diagram on board)

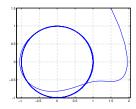
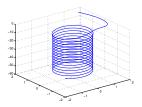
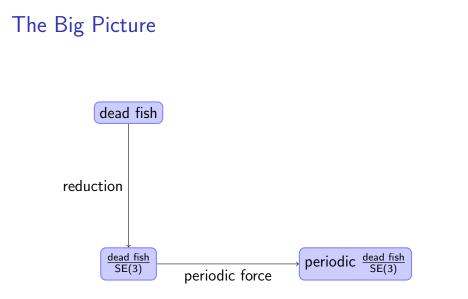
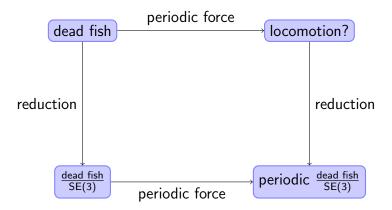


Figure : reduced trajectory





◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへぐ

Previous Work

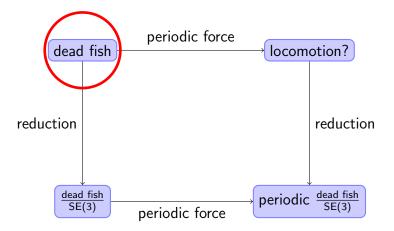
- 1. Liao et. al. *Fish exploiting vortices decrease muscle activity*, Science **302** (2003).
- S. Alben, M. J. Shelley, Coherent locomotion as an attracting state for a free flapping body, PNAS 102 (2005).
- 3. A. Shapere, F. Wilczek, *Geometry of self-propulsion at low Reynolds number*, JFM **198** (1989).
- 4. S. D. Kelly, *The mechanics and control of robotic locomotion with applications to aquatic vehicles*, PhD thesis, Caltech, (1998).
- 5. Kanso et. al., *Locomotion of articulated bodies in a perfect fluid*, J. Nonlinear Sci **15** (2005).
- 6. H. Cendra, J. Marsden, T. Ratiu, *Lagrangian Reduction* by *Stages*, Memoirs of the AMS, (2001).
- 7. A. Weinstein, Lagrangian Mechanics on Groupoids, Mechanics Day, Fields Inst, (1995).

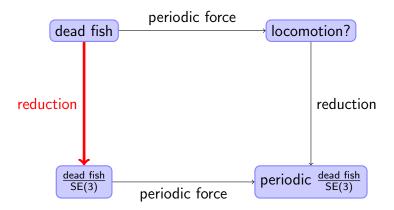
Outline

Motivation

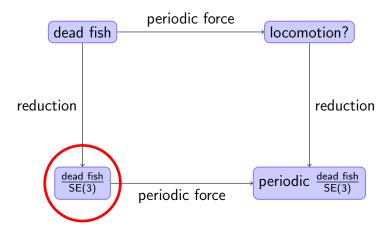
Math

Conclusion

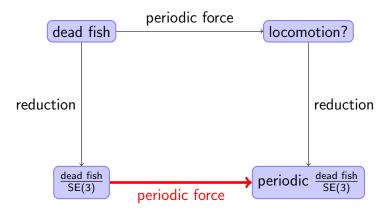




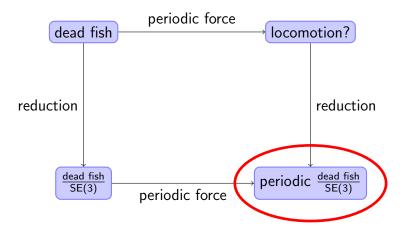
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへぐ



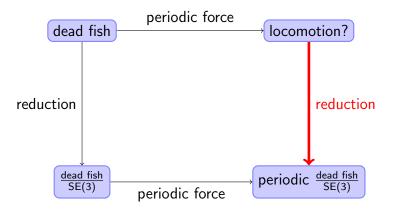
・ロト ・ 日 ・ モー・ モー・ ・ 日・ ・ の へ ()・



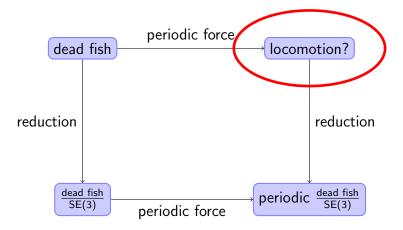
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□ ◆ ◇◇◇



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

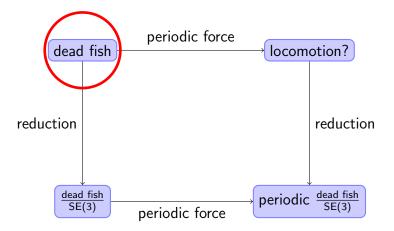


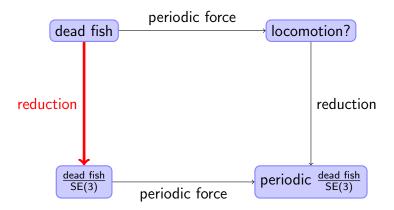
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへぐ



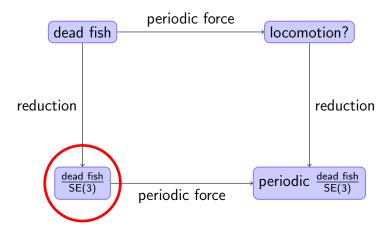
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

What just happened?

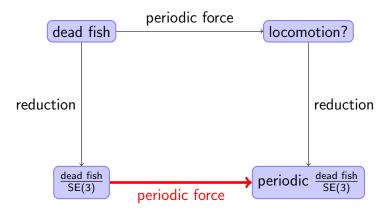




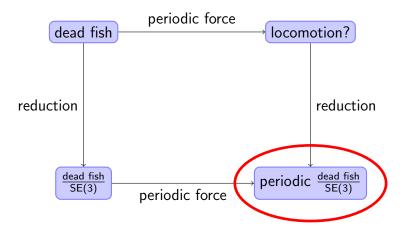
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへぐ



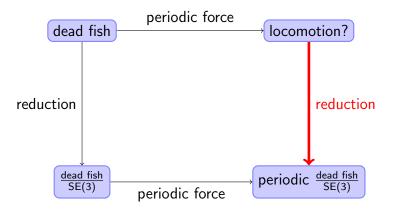
・ロト ・ 日 ・ モー・ モー・ ・ 日・ ・ の へ ()・



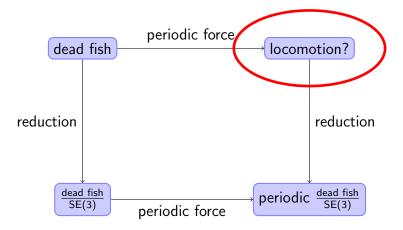
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□ ◆ ◇◇◇



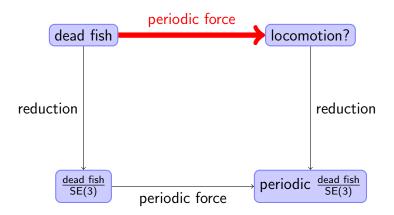
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへぐ



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□ ◆ ◇◇◇

The Averaging theorem requires that we be in a Banach space. Here are some musings

- 1. We can use the completion of Q? This involves non-differentiable mappings.
- 2. We can search for a set of feasible perturbations?
- 3. We may construct a sequence of finite dimensional models.

Outline

Motivation

Math

Conclusion

We found:

1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to $\ensuremath{\mathcal{A}}.$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to \mathcal{A} .

3. Friction forces produce a stable manifold, $S \subset A$.

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to \mathcal{A} .

- 3. Friction forces produce a stable manifold, $S \subset A$.
- 4. The system on \mathcal{A} is frame invariant.

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to \mathcal{A} .

- 3. Friction forces produce a stable manifold, $S \subset A$.
- 4. The system on \mathcal{A} is frame invariant.
- 5. Reduction by frame-invariance projects S to an asymptotically stable point $[S] \in [\mathcal{A}]$.

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to \mathcal{A} .
- 3. Friction forces produce a stable manifold, $S \subset A$.
- 4. The system on \mathcal{A} is frame invariant.
- 5. Reduction by frame-invariance projects S to an asymptotically stable point $[S] \in [\mathcal{A}]$.
- 6. The averaging theorem suggests that a periodic force on the shape of the fish leads to a limit cycle in [A].

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to \mathcal{A} .
- 3. Friction forces produce a stable manifold, $S \subset A$.
- 4. The system on \mathcal{A} is frame invariant.
- 5. Reduction by frame-invariance projects S to an asymptotically stable point $[S] \in [A]$.
- 6. The averaging theorem suggests that a periodic force on the shape of the fish leads to a limit cycle in [A].
- 7. this implies the existence of a rigid motion (i.e. an SE(3) action) with each period.

We found:

- 1. a dead fish immersed in an ideal fluid is a Lagrangian system on TQ.
- 2. We can use particle relabling symmetry to reduce to \mathcal{A} .
- 3. Friction forces produce a stable manifold, $S \subset A$.
- 4. The system on \mathcal{A} is frame invariant.
- 5. Reduction by frame-invariance projects S to an asymptotically stable point $[S] \in [A]$.
- 6. The averaging theorem suggests that a periodic force on the shape of the fish leads to a limit cycle in $[\mathcal{A}]$.
- 7. this implies the existence of a rigid motion (i.e. an SE(3) action) with each period.
- 8. ... almost.

Primary References

video by Naoki Inoue

Figure : video by Naoki Inoue

- 1. Lagrangian Reduction by Stages [Cendra, Ratiu & Marsden, 1999].
- 2. A. Weinstein, *Lagrangian mechanics and groupoids*, Mechanics Day, Fields Inst. Proc., vol. 7, AMS, 1995.
- 3. H. J., *Geometric Descriptions of Couplings in Fluids and Circuits*, Caltech PhD thesis, 2012.