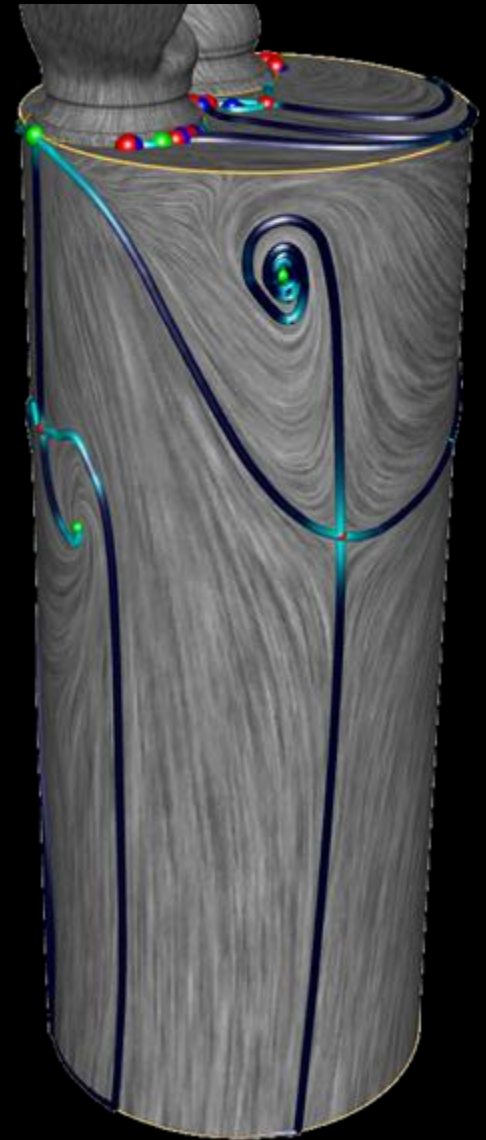
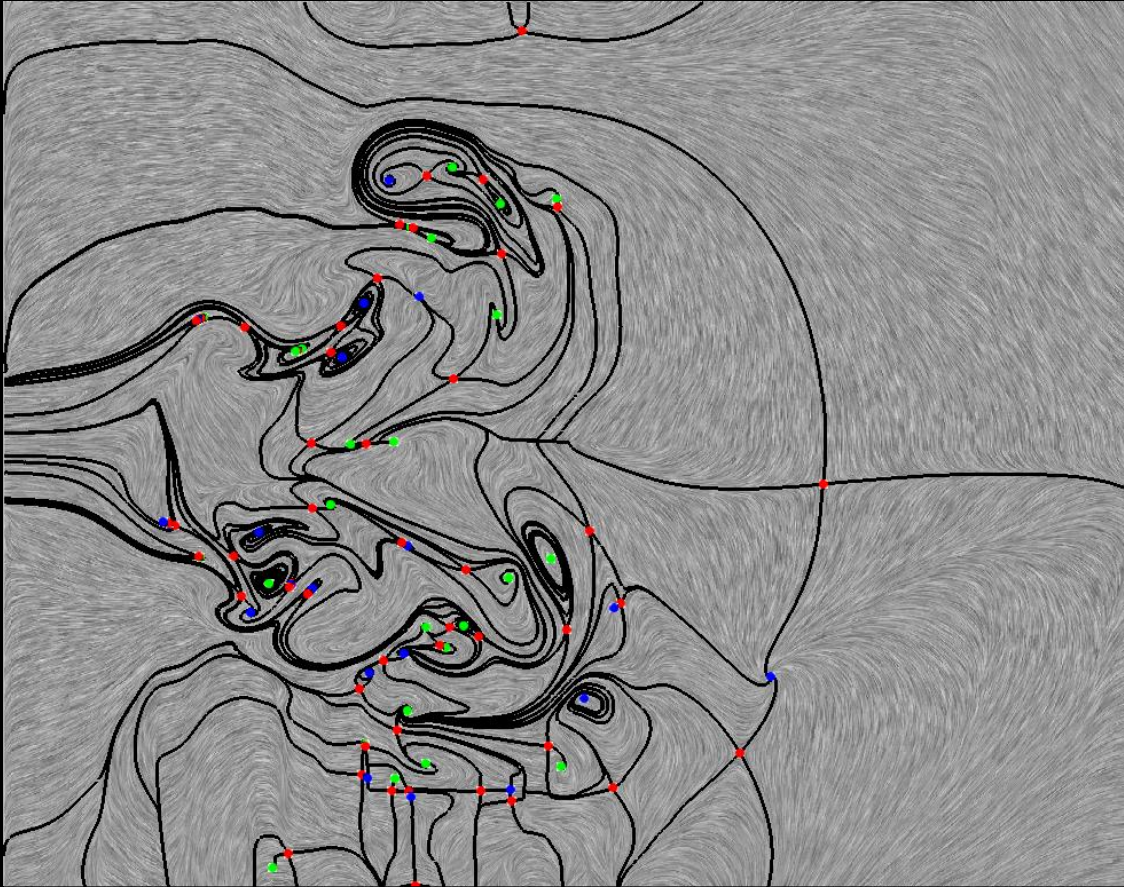


# Vector Field Topology

Thanks to Xavier Tricoche

# Examples



# Motivation

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- Abstract representation of flow field
- Characterization of global flow structures
- Basic idea (steady case):
  - *Interpret flow in terms of streamlines*
  - *Classify them w.r.t. their limit sets*
  - *Determine regions of homogenous behavior*
- Graph depiction
- Fast computation

# Limit Sets and Basins

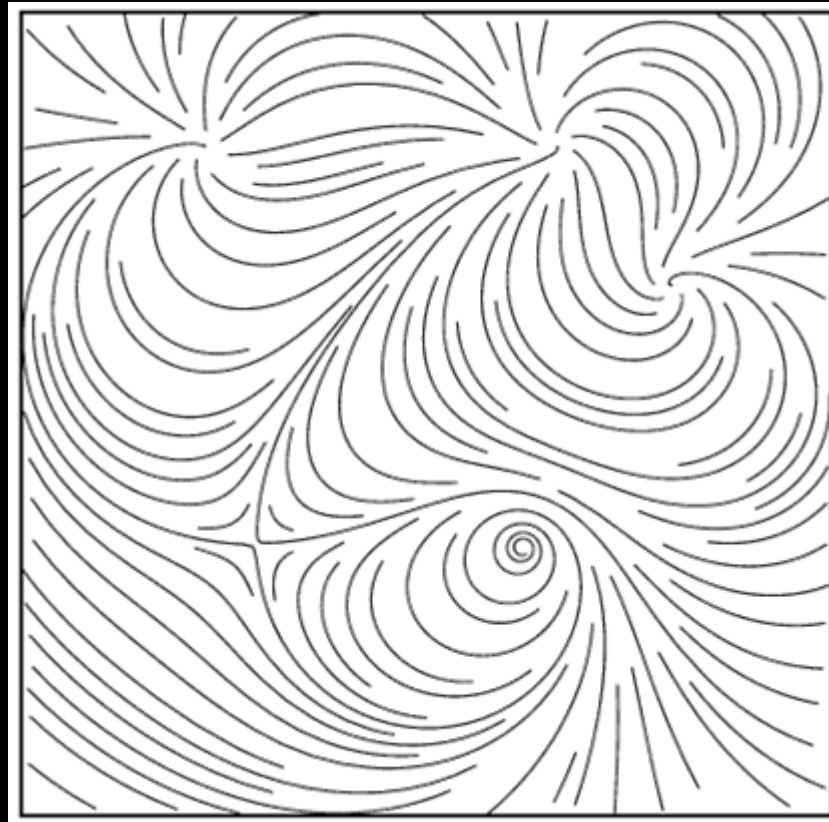
---

- Limit sets of a point  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 
  - $\omega(\mathbf{x})$  : **omega limit set of  $\mathbf{x}$**  =  
*point (or curve) reached after **forward** integration by streamline seeded at  $\mathbf{x}$*
  - $\alpha(\mathbf{x})$  : **alpha limit set of  $\mathbf{x}$**  =  
*point (or curve) reached after **backward** integration by streamline seeded at  $\mathbf{x}$*
- Sources ( $\alpha$ ) and sinks ( $\omega$ ) of the flow
- Basin: region of influence of a limit set

# Limit Sets and Basins

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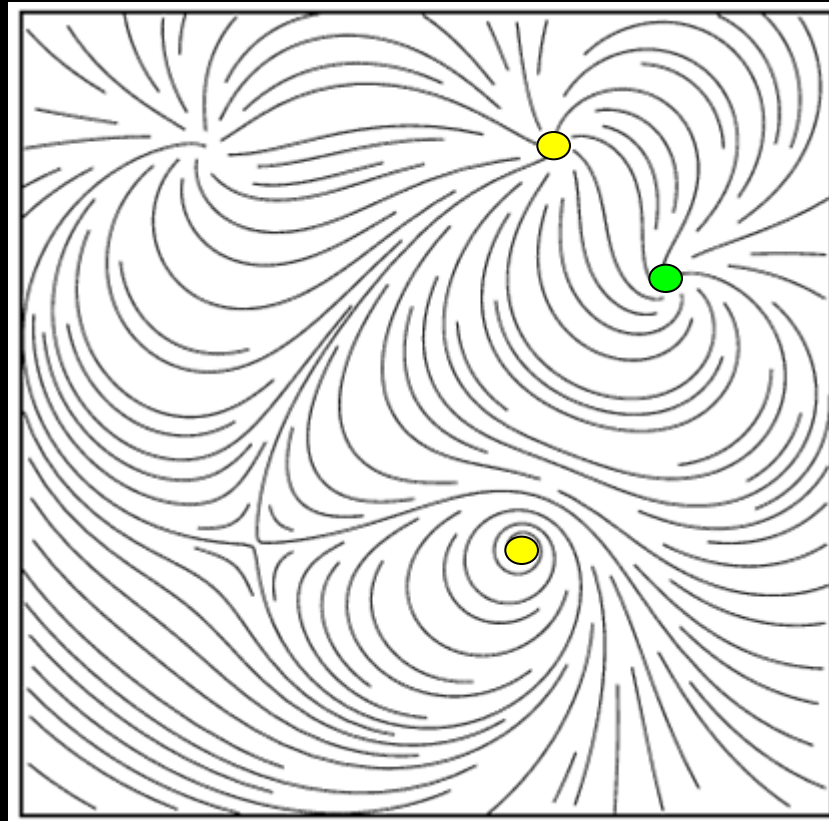
- Phase portrait



# Limit Sets and Basins

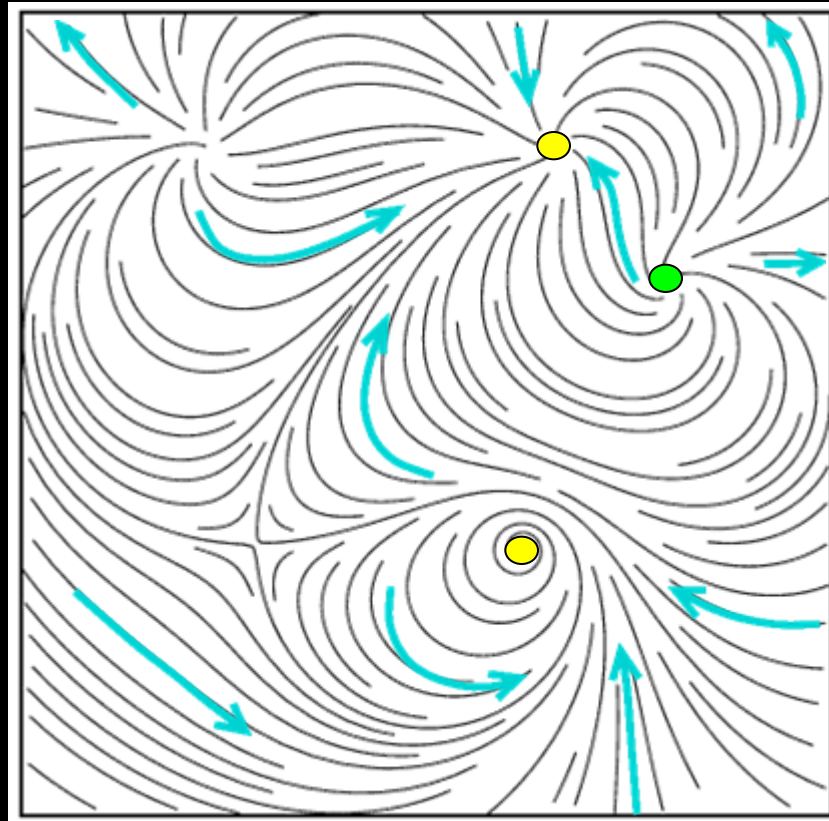
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- Limit sets



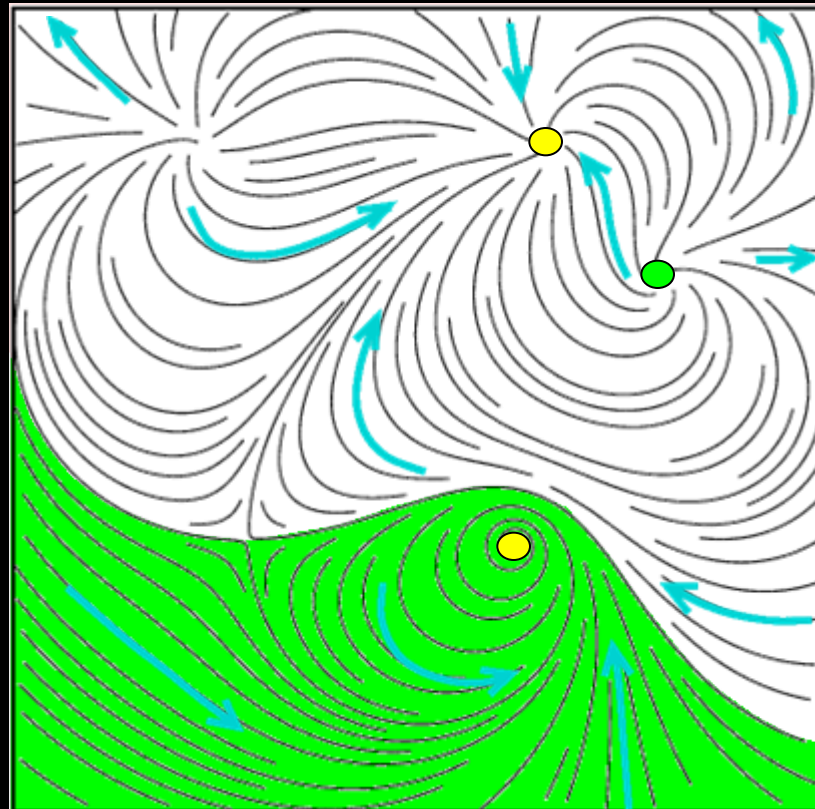
# Limit Sets and Basins

- Flow direction



# Limit Sets and Basins

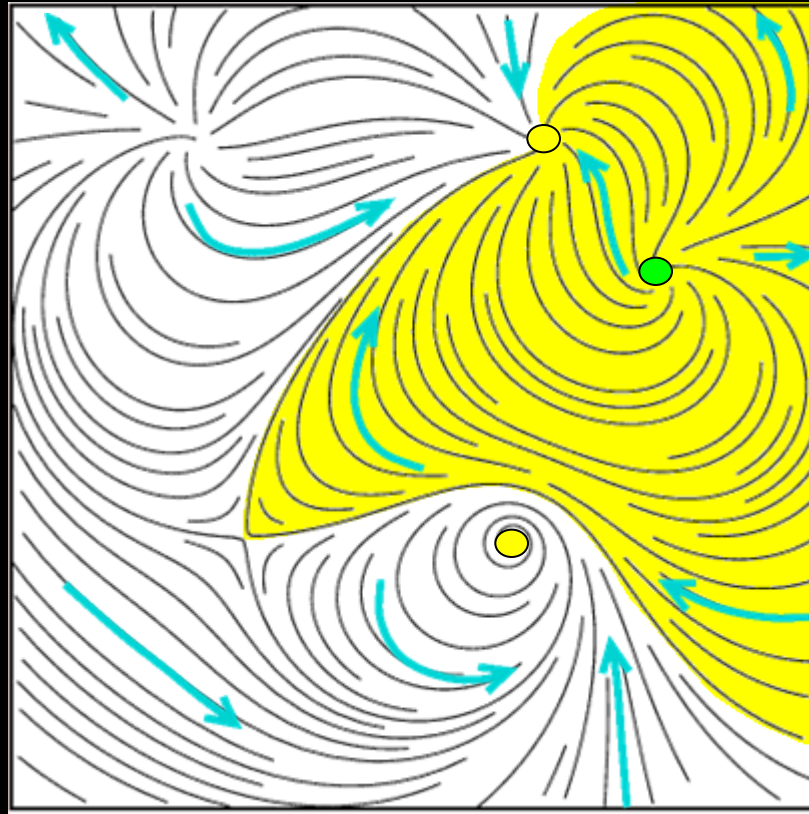
- $\omega$ -basin of sink





# Limit Sets and Basins

- $\alpha$ -basin of source



# Critical Points

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- Equilibrium
  - $\vec{v}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \vec{0}$
  - *Streamline reduced to a single point*
- Remarks
  - *Asymptotic flow convergence / divergence*
  - *Streamlines “intersect” at critical points*
- Type of critical point determines local flow pattern around it

# Critical Points

- Jacobian has full rank
  - *No zero eigenvalue*
- Major cases

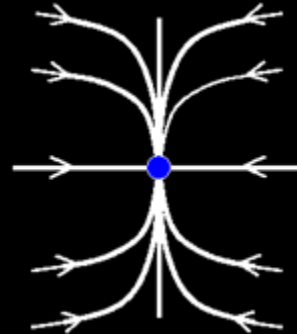
$$Df(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{df_1}{dx_1} & \cdots & \frac{df_1}{dx_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{df_n}{dx_1} & \cdots & \frac{df_n}{dx_n} \end{pmatrix}$$



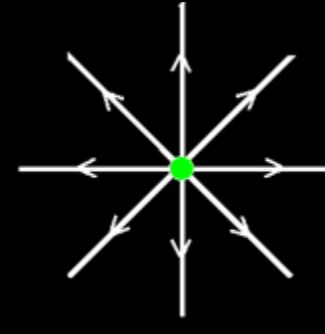
**Saddle**



**Spiral**



**Node**



**Focus**



**Center**

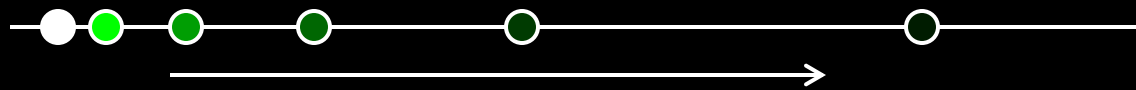
- Hyperbolic / non-hyperbolic

# Critical Points

- Type determined by Jacobian's eigenvalues:

- *Positive real part: repelling (source)*

$$\vec{v}(\mathbf{x}) = k\mathbf{x}, \quad k > 0$$



- *Negative real part: attracting (sink)*

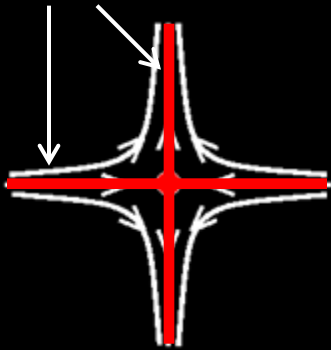
$$\vec{v}(\mathbf{x}) = k\mathbf{x}, \quad k < 0$$



- *Complex: rotation*

# Critical Points

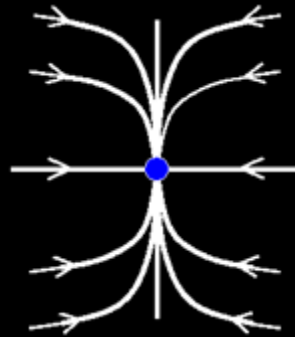
separatrices



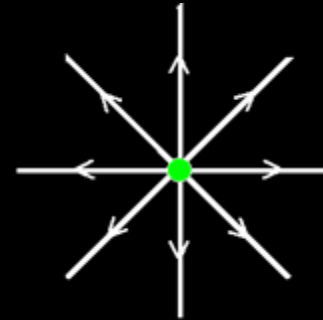
Saddle



Spiral



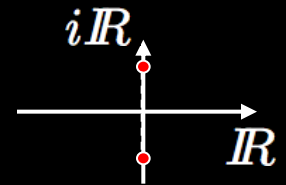
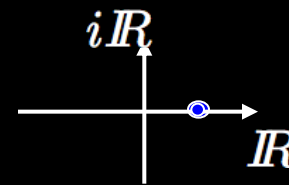
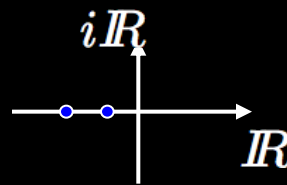
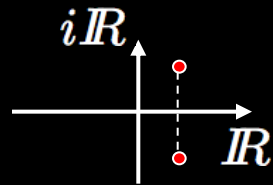
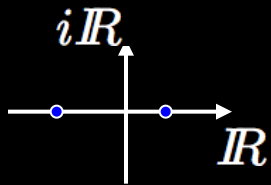
Node



Focus

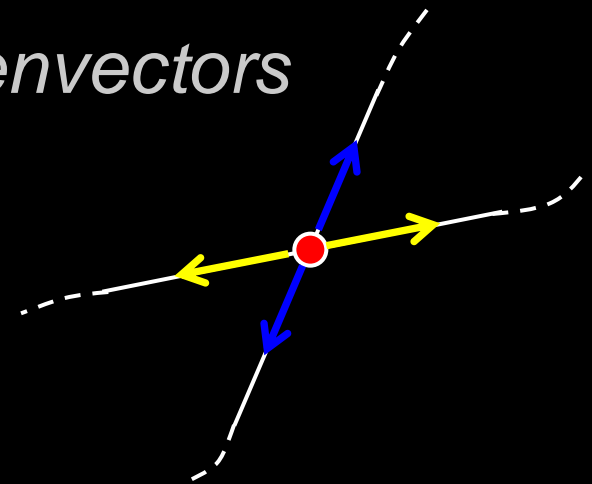


Center



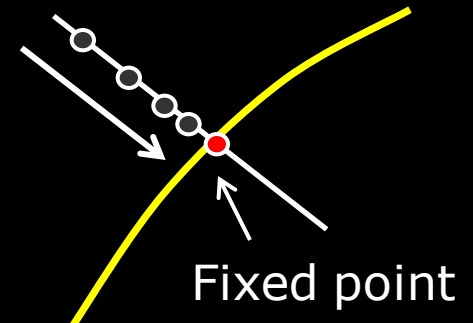
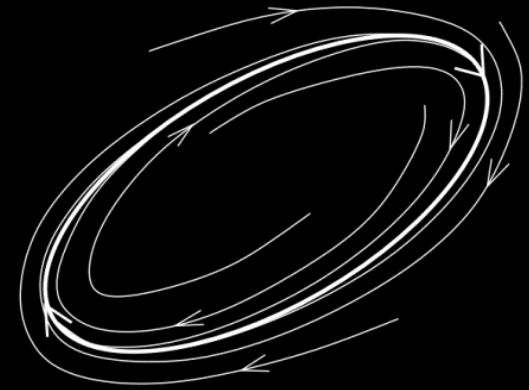
# Critical Point Extraction

- Cell-wise analysis
  - *Solve linear / quadratic equation to determine position of critical point in cell*
  - *Compute Jacobian at that position*
  - *Compute eigenvalues*
  - *If type is saddle, compute eigenvectors*



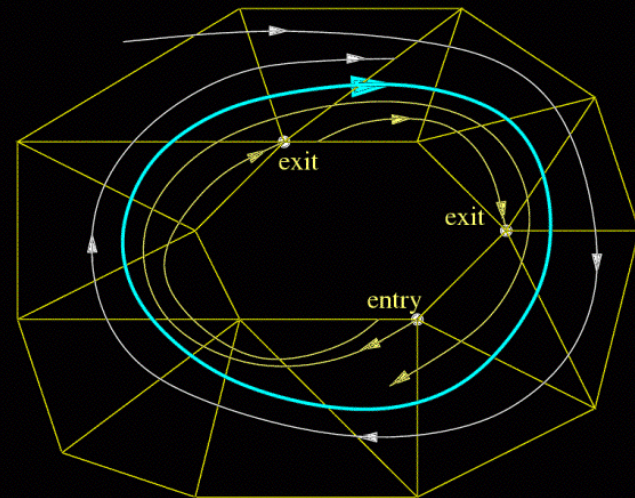
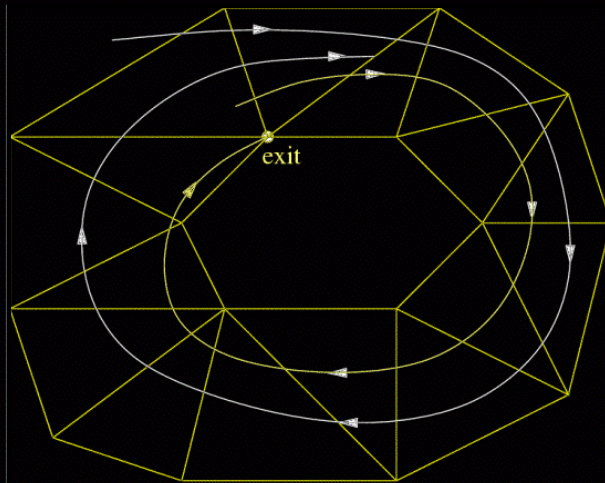
# Closed Orbits

- Curve-type limit set
- Sink / source behavior
- Poincaré map:
  - *Defined over cross section*
  - *Map each position to next intersection with cross section along flow*
  - *Discrete map*
  - *Cycle intersects at fixed point*
  - *Hyperbolic / non-hyperbolic*



# Closed Orbit Extraction

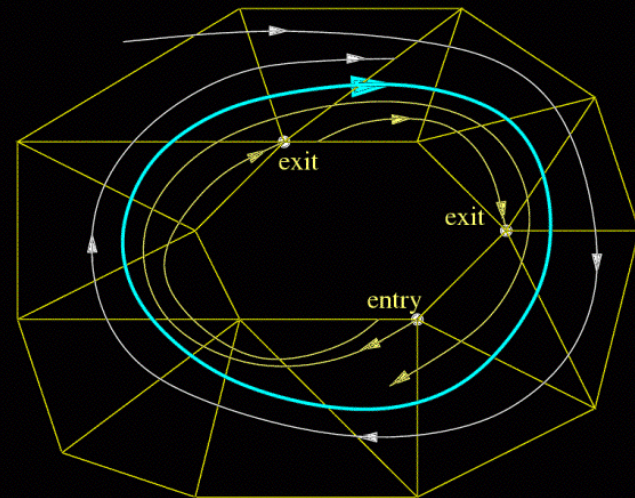
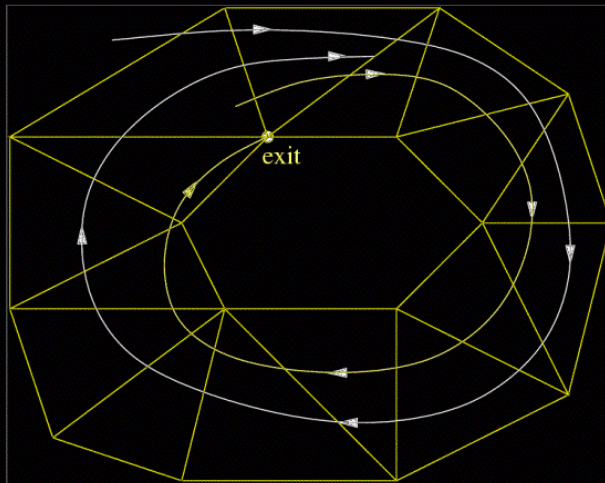
- Poincaré-Bendixson theorem:
  - *If a region contains a limit set and no critical point, it contains a closed orbit*





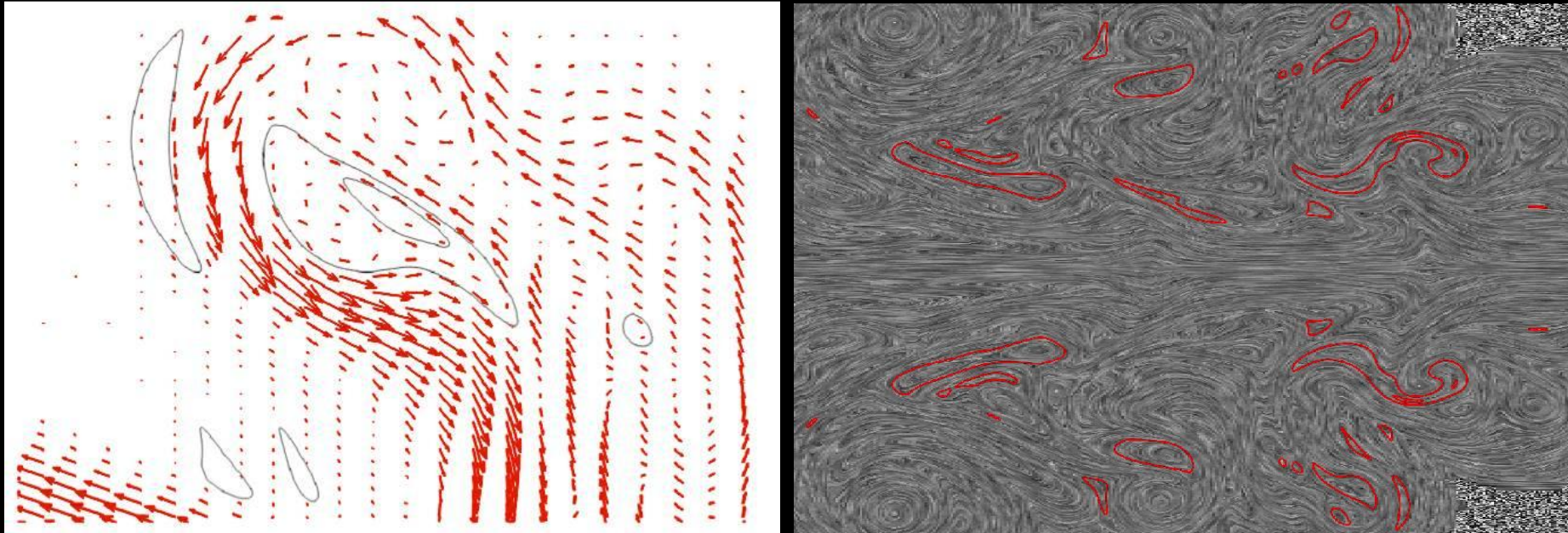
# Closed Orbit Extraction

- Detect closed cell cycle
- Check for flow exit along boundary
- Find exact position with Poincaré map



# Closed Orbit Extraction

- Results



# Topological Graph

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- Graph
  - *Nodes: critical points*
  - *Edges: separatrices and closed orbits*
- Remark
  - *All streamlines in a given region have same  $\alpha$ - and  $\omega$ -limit set*
- Problem
  - *Definition does not account for bounded domain*

# Topological Graph

