

Christiane Bui

**Resolvent Estimates for 2D Contact
Line Dynamics and Stability
Analysis for Active Fluids**

Resolvent Estimates for 2D Contact Line Dynamics and Stability Analysis for Active Fluids

Inaugural-Dissertation

zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades
der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät
der Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

vorgelegt von

Christiane Anh-Nguyet Bui
aus Düsseldorf

Düsseldorf, August 2023

aus dem Mathematischen Institut
der Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

Gedruckt mit der Genehmigung der
Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der
Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

Berichtersteller:

1. Prof. Dr. Jürgen Saal
2. Priv.-Doz. Dr. Matthias Köhne

Tag der mündlichen Prüfung: 26. September 2023

Berichte aus der Mathematik

Christiane Bui

**Resolvent Estimates for 2D Contact Line Dynamics
and Stability Analysis for Active Fluids**

D 61 (Diss. Universität Düsseldorf)

Shaker Verlag
Düren 2024

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

Zugl.: Düsseldorf, Univ., Diss., 2023

Copyright Shaker Verlag 2024

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers.

Printed in Germany.

ISBN 978-3-8440-9340-7

ISSN 0945-0882

Shaker Verlag GmbH • Am Langen Graben 15a • 52353 Düren

Phone: 0049/2421/99011-0 • Telefax: 0049/2421/99011-9

Internet: www.shaker.de • e-mail: info@shaker.de

Summary

In the following thesis we consider two different models known from fluid dynamics which are based on Navier-Stokes equations.

The first model is devoted to the so-called 2D contact line dynamics investigating the contact point between fluid and solid phases. Since the fluid and solid phases are moving within time, it is necessary to transform this model to a fixed domain in order to apply known strategies. This leads to a system of Stokes equations subject to transformed free and partial slip boundary conditions which are considered on the sector. Then linear analysis is performed for the resolvent Stokes system leading to the existence of weak solutions. The main result states that the solution triple fulfills corresponding resolvent estimates. Here, we work in the framework of homogeneous Sobolev spaces with $p = 2$. We make use of the fact that in the Hilbert space setting elements from functional analysis, e.g. Lax Milgram's theorem, are available. (In)homogeneous Sobolev spaces in sectors are introduced at the beginning of this thesis complemented by various results which are transferred to the setting of (in)homogeneous spaces in sectors, as e.g. trace theorems, elliptic problems and Korn's inequality.

The second model, that is considered in this thesis, is an active fluid continuum model which describes the motion of self-propelled organisms of high concentration in fluids. This model is based on generalized Navier-Stokes equations having a leading fourth order term which is responsible for global wellposedness. Here, we consider the active fluid continuum model on a bounded domain subject to periodic boundary conditions in Lebesgue spaces with $p = 2$ in $n = 2, 3$. Two stationary states are considered: the disordered isotropic state and the ordered polar state. In this thesis, we focus on the stability analysis of the ordered polar state which indeed forms a manifold. This allows us to apply the generalized principle for normal stability and normal hyperbolicity, respectively. Here, it is essential that we are working on periodic spaces on a bounded domain. Then we can use the Fourier series representation and properties for the spectrum which are necessary to apply the theory. At last the existence of a global attractor for the active fluid continuum model is established. Here, we essentially make use of energy estimates

and perform bootstrapping arguments to obtain a compact absorbing set of arbitrary high regularity. The theory about infinite-dimensional dynamical system yields the existence of such an attractor. Then, several properties of the global attractor are proved, to be precise we show injectivity and finite dimension of the global attractor. At last we even prove the existence of an inertial manifold for $n = 2$ which has even the stronger property of attracting solutions exponentially.

Zusammenfassung

In dieser Arbeit betrachten wir zwei verschiedene Modelle aus dem Bereich der Fluidodynamik. Beide Modelle basieren auf den Navier-Stokes Gleichungen.

Das erste Modell beschreibt die Dynamik von Kontaktlinien in zwei Dimensionen, welche beispielsweise bei der Interaktion von Flüssigkeiten mit Feststoffen und Gas entstehen. Da wir dynamische Modelle betrachten, ist es notwendig, diese in Modelle auf zeitunabhängigen Gebieten zu transformieren um bekannte Methoden zur Lösung von partiellen Differentialgleichungen anzuwenden. Nach der Transformation erhält man ein System von Stokes Gleichungen, welches linear auf einem Sektor gelöst wird. In dieser Arbeit wird das Resolventenproblem untersucht, für welches die Existenz von schwachen Lösungen gezeigt werden kann. Für die Lösung werden Resolventenabschätzungen gezeigt, die das Hauptresultat des Kapitels darstellen. Wir arbeiten in (in)homogenen Sobolevräumen mit $p = 2$, sodass wir Resultate aus der Hilbertraumtheorie verwenden können, wie beispielsweise den Satz von Lax-Milgram. Die (in)homogenen Sobolevräume werden am Anfang dieser Arbeit eingeführt und grundlegende Resultate wie Spursätze, die Lösbarkeit von elliptischen Problemen und die Korn'sche Ungleichung werden gezeigt.

Im zweiten Teil der Arbeit beschäftigen wir uns mit einem Active Fluid Modell, welches die Bewegung von Organismen mit Eigenantrieb in hoher Konzentration in Flüssigkeiten beschreibt. Dieses Modell, welches einen zusätzlichen Term vierter Ordnung besitzt, basiert auf den generalisierten Navier-Stokes Gleichungen. Der Term vierter Ordnung sorgt dafür, dass wir globale Wohlgestelltheit für das System zeigen können. Wir betrachten das Active Fluid Modell auf einem beschränkten Gebiet mit periodischen Randbedingungen in Lebesgueräumen mit $p = 2$ und $n = 2, 3$. Untersucht werden zwei stationäre Zustände, die vorliegen können: Der ungeordnete und der geordnete Zustand. Wir beschränken uns auf die Analyse des geordneten Zustands, der eine Mannigfaltigkeit bildet, sodass wir das generalisierte Prinzip zur normalen Stabilität und normalen Hyperbolizität anwenden können. Die Anwendung von Fourierreihen und Ausnutzung von Eigenschaften des Spektrums aufgrund des beschränkten Gebiets sind hier essentiell. Als letztes zeigen wir die Existenz eines globalen Attraktors für das Active Fluid Modell. Mithilfe von Energieabschätzungen

können wir zeigen, dass kompakte, absorbierende Mengen von beliebig hoher Regularität existieren, welche die Existenz eines globalen Attraktors implizieren. Zusätzlich zeigen wir Injektivität und endliche Dimension des Attraktors. In $n = 2$ können wir außerdem die Existenz einer inertialen Mannigfaltigkeit zeigen, welche Lösungen sogar in exponentieller Geschwindigkeit anzieht.

Acknowledgement

First of all I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Dr. Jürgen Saal for his support and guidance throughout the years, from my time as an undergraduate student until the years of research as a Ph.D. student. He always had time and answered my questions with patience. Even in busy times I always found an open door for which I am deeply grateful. I would like to thank him for always motivating me, giving many advises and hints and for introducing me to the fascinating topic of partial differential equations.

Further, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Priv.-Doz. Dr. Matthias Köhne. He has always been ready for answering my questions and giving support. His door was always open for interesting discussions from which I benefited a lot. Also thanks to him for acting as co-referee.

I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Axel Grünrock for being my mentor.

My particular thanks go to Dr. Christian Gesse for our joint work and for many fruitful discussions in person and virtual. Many thanks also go to my colleagues and former colleagues of my research group, Dr. Marcel Braukhoff, Alexander Brück, Dr. Pascal Hobus, Dr. Elisabeth Reichweich and Dr. Laura Westermann for helping me whenever I needed advice and support. The atmosphere has been extraordinarily pleasant and I enjoyed our frequent meetings in and outside university. Special thanks to Alexander, Christian and Djurre for proofreading my thesis and to Daniel for helping me with the typesetting. My thanks also go to Ulrike Alba and Petra Simons who were always by my side for organizational issues.

I am highly indebted to my parents and my family for their unconditional love and their constant support. I would like to thank them for allowing me to pursue this educational career and for having faith in me. At last I want to thank my friends, especially Arthur, Carina, Dominik, Laura, Simon and Tabea, for their emotional support and for patching me up together whenever I felt down.

Christiane Bui

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	2D Contact Line Dynamics	2
1.2	Active Fluids	8
2	Preliminaries	13
2.1	Elements from Functional Analysis	14
2.2	Periodic Sobolev Spaces	16
2.3	Global Attractors for Infinite-Dimensional Dynamical Systems	20
3	Analysis on Sectors	25
3.1	Sobolev Spaces in Sectors	25
3.1.1	Embeddings, Dual Spaces and Related Results	34
3.1.2	Trace Theorems	43
3.1.3	Elliptic Problems	55
3.1.4	Korn's Inequality for Convex and Non-Convex Wedges	61
3.1.5	Scaling of Norms	65
3.2	Reflection Invariant Sobolev Spaces in Sectors	70
3.2.1	Multiplication with the Sign Function	74
3.2.2	Elliptic Problems	76
3.2.3	Trace Theorems	77
4	2D Contact Line Dynamics	81
4.1	Transformation	82
4.2	Resolvent Stokes Equations on Sectors	94
4.2.1	Weak Solutions and Resolvent Estimates for $ \lambda = 1$	97
4.2.2	Weak Solutions and Resolvent Estimates for large $ \lambda $	105
5	Stable and Unstable Flow Regimes for Active Fluids	111
5.1	Global Wellposedness in $H^2_\pi(Q_n) \cap L^2_\sigma(Q_n)$	112
5.2	Stability Analysis for the Ordered Polar State	114
5.2.1	Linear Stability	115
5.2.2	Nonlinear Stability	117

6	Global Attractor for an Active Fluid Continuum Model	127
6.1	Global Wellposedness in $L^2_\sigma(Q_n)$	127
6.2	Existence of a Global Attractor	131
6.3	Injectivity and Finite Dimension	141
6.4	Existence of a 2D Inertial Manifold	150
7	Conclusion	153
	Contributions	157
	Bibliography	159