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Helical vortices: quasi-equilibrium states and their time evolution

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The time evolution of a viscous helical vortex is investigated by direct numerical simulations of the Navier–Stokes equations where helical symmetry is enforced. Using conservation laws in the framework of helical symmetry, we elaborate an initial condition consisting in a finite core vortex, the time evolution of which leads to a generic quasi-equilibrium state independent of the initial core size. Numerical results at different helical pitch values provide an accurate characterization in time for such helical states, for which specific techniques have been introduced: helix radius, angular velocity, streamfunction/velocity/vorticity relationships, core properties (size, self-similarity and ellipticity). Viscosity is shown to be at the origin of a small helical velocity component which we relate to the helical vorticity component. Finally, changes in time of the flow topology are studied using the helical streamfunction and three-dimensional Lagrangian orbits.

I. INTRODUCTION

Flows behind rotating bladed devices are often dominated by interlaced helical vortices developing from blade tips. Such vortex systems are commonly found in the wake of marine propellers, wind turbines or helicopters. Important issues such as noise reduction, helicopter descent flight safety or wind farm optimization have generated a large amount of studies aiming at predicting vortex emission, jet or wake spreading, instability growth and turbulent mixing in this context. Experiments, as well as some numerical works, investigate the production of the wake by the rotor blades, the spatial three-dimensional evolution and instability growth [1–10]. By contrast, most theoretical studies adopt a local approach where the underlying vortex system is assumed to be purely helical: this amounts to consider the flow in a cut plane orthogonal to the helix axis and assume invariance by translating *and* rotating the solution along that axis to yield the complete three-dimensional flow. In this framework, equilibrium states have been investigated [11–15], as well as their instabilities [16–22]. Among the studies devoted to equilibria, some concern thin-core helical vortices where the main task is to remove the singular behaviour of curved filaments to compute the self-induced velocities and deduce, for instance, the angular velocity of the full vortex system, or the topology of streamlines [23]. Vortices with arbitrary core sizes have been numerically investigated by Lucas & Dritschel [24]: using the helically symmetric Euler equations for a given helical pitch, they determine patch vortex solutions steady in some rotating frame, imposing geometrical constraints on the centroid location and the vortex core size. The goal of the present paper is to extend the study of helically symmetric vortices of arbitrary core size to the viscous context.

In a recent study [25], the internal structure of helical vortex configurations has been determined using asymptotic analysis. A viscous axisymmetric vortex core structure of the Batchelor-vortex type was assumed at leading order; the dipolar (core shift) and quadrupolar corrections (elliptical deformation) due to local curvature and nonlocal external strain were then quantified. Such theory successfully described helical vortex states when compared to numerical results obtained using a Navier–Stokes solver with built-in helical symmetry [26]. In the present work, we use this built-in helical symmetry solver to compute the time evolution of a helical vortex with different helical pitches. We thus bring additional information, namely the velocity/vorticity profiles selected by viscous effects and their time evolution. Some of these aspects were already considered for systems of two [27] or three [28] helical vortices. We herein focus on the case of one single helical vortex in quasi-equilibrium state, and investigate the relationships between streamfunction, helical velocity and vorticity, as well as the vortex core properties (size, self-similarity and ellipticity) and flow topology.

The paper is structured as follows: in section II, the concept of helical symmetric flow is recalled together with the equations governing such flows. The numerical implementation as well as the vortex characterization method are also briefly provided. In section III, conservation laws for helical vortices in the inviscid and viscous frameworks are given. The rest of the paper is more specific to the study of a single helical vortex: section IV focuses on initial conditions and describes the relaxation towards a generic quasi-equilibrium state. The characterization of the quasi-equilibrium itself is accounted for in section V. The original methodology used for vortex characterization is presented in detail in the appendices.

II. HELICAL SYMMETRIC FLOWS

The flows presented here all display a helical symmetry of helical pitch $2\pi L$ (L is hereafter called the reduced pitch): they are invariant through any combined translation of length Δ along the z -axis *and* rotation of angle Δ/L about the same axis. In standard cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z) , scalar (resp. vector) fields are helically symmetric if these scalar fields (resp. the cylindrical components of these vectors) depend on space only through r and $\varphi \equiv \theta - z/L$. For instance, the helically symmetric velocity field $\mathbf{u}(r, \theta, z, t)$ can be expressed

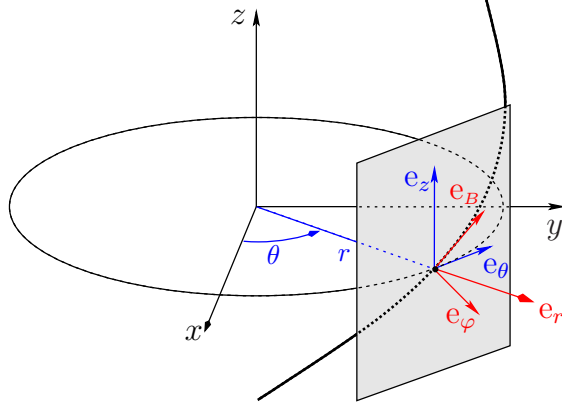


FIG. 1: Local polar (blue) and helical (red) basis.

as follows:

$$\mathbf{u} = u_r(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_r(\theta) + u_\theta(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_\theta(\theta) + u_z(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_z. \quad (1)$$

It is also convenient to introduce a local orthonormal Serret–Frénet basis related to helical lines i.e. lines of constant φ (figure 1). This basis $(\mathbf{e}_B, \mathbf{e}_r, \mathbf{e}_\varphi)$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{e}_B(r, \theta) = \alpha(r) \left[\mathbf{e}_z + \frac{r}{L} \mathbf{e}_\theta(\theta) \right], \quad \mathbf{e}_\varphi(r, \theta) = \alpha(r) \left[\mathbf{e}_\theta(\theta) - \frac{r}{L} \mathbf{e}_z \right], \quad (2)$$

with a normalisation factor $\alpha(r) = (1 + r^2/L^2)^{-1/2} \leq 1$. In this basis, the velocity field is decomposed as:

$$\mathbf{u} = u_r(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_r(\theta) + u_\varphi(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_\varphi(r, \theta) + u_B(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_B(r, \theta). \quad (3)$$

Such decomposition is also applied on the vorticity field $\boldsymbol{\omega}$.

A. Governing equations for helically symmetric flows

For helically symmetric flows, the incompressible Navier–Stokes equations can be rewritten in a way that directly takes into account this symmetry. The divergenceless character of both velocity and vorticity is automatically taken care of by introducing the helical component of velocity $u_B(r, \varphi, t)$, of vorticity $\omega_B(r, \varphi, t)$ and a streamfunction $\Psi(r, \varphi, t)$ such that [24]

$$\mathbf{u} = u_B(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_B + \alpha(r) \nabla \Psi(r, \varphi, t) \times \mathbf{e}_B, \quad (4)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega_B(r, \varphi, t) \mathbf{e}_B + \alpha(r) \nabla \left(\frac{u_B(r, \varphi, t)}{\alpha(r)} \right) \times \mathbf{e}_B. \quad (5)$$

Fields u_B , ω_B and Ψ are related *via* a generalisation of the two-dimensional Ψ – ω relationship in the helical context:

$$\mathbb{L}\Psi = -\omega_B + \frac{2\alpha^2}{L}u_B, \quad (6)$$

where \mathbb{L} stands for the modified Laplace operator

$$\mathbb{L}(\cdot) = \frac{1}{r\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r\alpha^2 \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2\alpha} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial \varphi^2}. \quad (7)$$

In addition, the motion is completely described by two coupled dynamical equations for u_B and ω_B :

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u_B + NL_u = VT_u \\ \partial_t \omega_B + NL_\omega = VT_\omega, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where ∂_t stands for the time derivative. In the above equations, the nonlinear and viscous terms are expressed as

$$NL_u \equiv (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_B, \quad NL_\omega \equiv [\nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u})] \cdot \mathbf{e}_B, \quad VT_u \equiv \nu \left[\mathbb{L}\left(\frac{u_B}{\alpha}\right) - \frac{2\alpha^2}{L}\omega_B \right], \quad (9)$$

$$VT_\omega \equiv -\nu [\nabla \times (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\omega})] \cdot \mathbf{e}_B = \nu \left[\mathbb{L}\left(\frac{\omega_B}{\alpha}\right) - \left(\frac{2\alpha^2}{L}\right)^2 \omega_B + \frac{2\alpha^2}{L} \mathbb{L}\left(\frac{u_B}{\alpha}\right) \right], \quad (10)$$

where ν stands for the kinematic viscosity of the fluid. Contrary to what occurs in the two-dimensional framework, the viscous terms VT_u and VT_ω here couple the components u_B and ω_B . It is also convenient to introduce the quantity u_H defined by

$$u_H \equiv \frac{u_B}{\alpha} - \left(U_z^\infty + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi L} \right) \quad (11)$$

where U_z^∞ denotes the axial velocity far from the z -axis and Γ the total flow circulation. Indeed, this latter quantity vanishes far from the vorticity region since $u_B/\alpha = (u_z + ru_\theta/L)$ behaves as $U_z^\infty + \Gamma/(2\pi L)$ when $r \rightarrow \infty$. When u_H is uniform in space, it is bound by definition to vanish everywhere.

A numerical code has been written to implement the time advance of equations (8) based on a $\Psi - \omega$ formulation generalized to the helical symmetry framework. This code is briefly outlined below but extensive details can be found in Ref. [26]. Quantities are represented in variables r and φ . The code uses Fourier series along the φ direction where a 2π -periodicity holds, and second order finite differences in the radial direction. The time advance is performed on each ‘‘azimuthal’’ mode using a second-order backward discretisation of the temporal derivative. Viscous terms are treated implicitly. Nonlinear terms appear explicitly through a second order Adams–Bashforth extrapolation. They are evaluated in the physical space, which involves the inverse Fourier transform of velocity and vorticity components, a standard 2/3 desampling procedure and a direct Fourier transform of nonlinear terms. The numerical domain has a radial extension of approximately 3 helix radii: the outer boundary is located at radial distance $R_{\text{ext}} = 3$ made dimensionless with quantity R_* as stated below in §IV A. The domain is meshed by $N_r \times N_\theta = 500 \times 384$ grid points. The condition $U_z^\infty = 0$ is imposed: this selects a specific reference frame which might differ from the laboratory frame in experiments.

B. The helical solutions in the Π_{\perp} plane

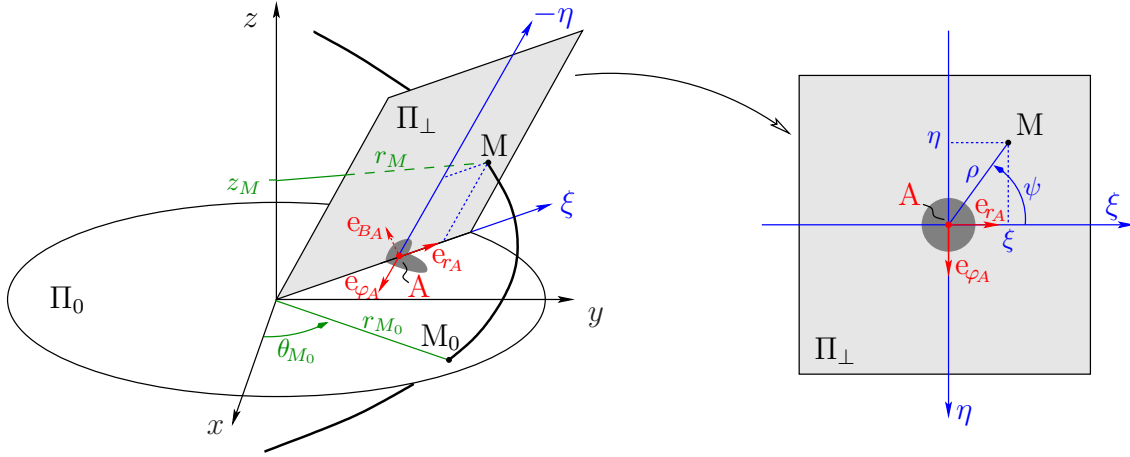


FIG. 2: Definition of planes Π_0 and Π_{\perp} , as well as of local bases and coordinates used for vortex characterization. The dark spots represent the vortex core cut by either plane. Note that the sketch is done for negative values of η and ψ .

In order to characterize a helically symmetric flow solution, one may cut the system by any (r, θ) plane perpendicular to the z -axis, or by any meridional (r, z) plane. Indeed, quantities such as helical velocity and vorticity components numerically obtained from the DNS at discrete points (r_i, φ_j) , may equally be viewed at points $(r_i, \theta_j = \varphi_j)$ in the plane $z = 0$ (hereafter called Π_0) or at points $(r_i, z_j = -L\varphi_j)$ in the plane $\theta = 0$ (hereafter called Π_z). Yet, neither Π_0 nor Π_z are convenient cut planes in the helical context because the characterization of vortex cores there may be affected by a geometrical bias. For instance, a vortex possessing an axisymmetric core structure yields a non-circular pattern if the plane intercepts the vortex axis in a non-orthogonal fashion. In order to alleviate this problem, a more appropriate plane called Π_{\perp} is introduced, which cuts the vortex “perpendicularly” at some point A where the helical vorticity component reaches its maximum, situated at distance $r_A(t)$ from the origin. At a given time t , plane Π_{\perp} is then defined as the plane containing point A and normal to the helical line passing through A, i.e. normal to the vector $\mathbf{e}_{BA} \equiv \mathbf{e}_B(r_A, \theta_A)$ (figure 2). Any point M in the Π_{\perp} plane is defined by Cartesian coordinates (ξ, η) :

$$\mathbf{AM} = \xi \mathbf{e}_{r_A} + \eta \mathbf{e}_{\varphi_A}, \quad (12)$$

where \mathbf{e}_{r_A} and \mathbf{e}_{φ_A} are the two other vectors of the Serret–Frénet basis (2) at point A. One can also use polar coordinates (ρ, ψ) centered on A, such that $\xi = \rho \cos \psi$, $\eta = \rho \sin \psi$ and the local polar basis $(\mathbf{e}_{\rho}, \mathbf{e}_{\psi})$ is given by $\mathbf{e}_{\rho} = \cos \psi \mathbf{e}_{r_A} + \sin \psi \mathbf{e}_{\varphi_A}$ and $\mathbf{e}_{\psi} = -\sin \psi \mathbf{e}_{r_A} + \cos \psi \mathbf{e}_{\varphi_A}$.

In order to characterize the vortex in the Π_{\perp} plane, fields are determined in this plane using a discrete polar grid: ρ_p is evenly spaced ($p = 0 \dots N_{\rho} - 1$) between 0 and a few typical vortex core sizes, and $\psi_q = 2\pi q / N_{\psi}$ ($q = 0 \dots N_{\psi} - 1$). To do so, the numerical data obtained on the (r_i, φ_j) grid is transferred to the (ρ_p, ψ_q) grid in the Π_{\perp} plane. This involves geometrical transforms and accurate interpolations which are explained in detail in appendix A. Figures 3a and b display examples of vortex cores in the plane Π_{\perp} : the vortex

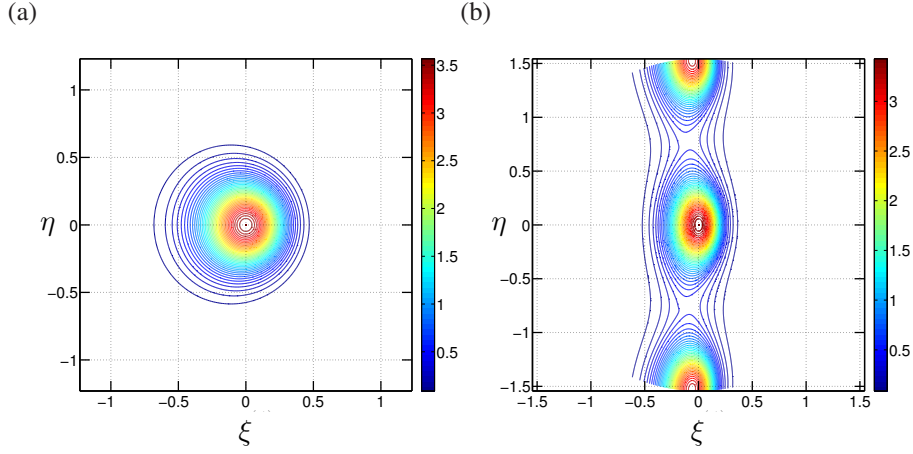


FIG. 3: Helical vortex of reduced pitch (a) $L = 1$ and (b) $L = 0.25$: isocontours of ω_{B_A} in the plane Π_{\perp} . Both vortices have comparable core sizes.

core is generally not purely axisymmetric and this dynamical feature due to vortex curvature becomes more significant at low L .

In the plane Π_{\perp} , the vorticity field is separated into a component orthogonal to the plane Π_{\perp} , namely $\omega_{B_A} \equiv \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{B_A}$ (except at point A, ω_{B_A} is different from ω_B), and two in-plane polar components $\omega_{\rho} \equiv \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\rho}$ and $\omega_{\psi} \equiv \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\psi}$. The core structure is studied by decomposing these vorticity components in multipolar contributions i.e. using a discrete Fourier transform in the azimuthal direction ψ . For instance, quantity $\omega_{B_A}(\rho_p, \psi_q)$ is decomposed in azimuthal modes of wavenumber m :

$$\omega_{B_A}^{(m)}(\rho_p) = \frac{1}{N_{\psi}} \sum_{q=0}^{N_{\psi}-1} \omega_{B_A}(\rho_p, \psi_q) e^{-im\psi_q}. \quad (13)$$

Such decomposition has been successfully applied to characterize the instantaneous deformation of helical vortices by comparison with the theoretical results of an asymptotic study [25]. Here, it is applied to characterize vorticity $\omega_{B_A}^{(0)}(r, t)$ as well as velocity $u_H^{(0)}(r, t)$ profiles, core radius and ellipticity (see discussion in appendix B 2 and results in section V).

III. CONSERVATION PROPERTIES FOR VISCOUS OR INVISCID HELICAL FLOWS

In this section, some invariant quantities and conservation properties are derived from the inviscid or viscous dynamics of helical flows.

A. Global quantities for viscous flow: some exact relations

Global quantities are obtained by integration in any Π_0 plane over a disk S having a radius R_{ext} large enough to encompass the region of nonzero vorticity. Quantities u_H , ω_B and ω_z are assumed to tend to zero rapidly enough as $r \rightarrow \infty$, so that the global quantities presented hereafter are convergent integrals, i.e. independent of the selected value of R_{ext} . Here we introduce two exact global viscous invariants and a global quantity which evolves linearly in time.

The total circulation

$$\Gamma = \iint_S \omega_z r dr d\theta \quad (14)$$

is known to be a global viscous invariant. Let us insert the equality for ω_z valid in the helical symmetry context

$$\omega_z = \alpha(\omega_B - \frac{r}{L}\omega_\phi) \quad \text{with} \quad \omega_\phi = -\alpha \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial r} \quad (15)$$

into equation (14). After an integration by parts, one is led to

$$\Gamma = \mathcal{K}_1 - \frac{2}{L}\mathcal{K}_2 \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{K}_1 \equiv \iint_S \alpha \omega_B r dr d\theta, \quad \mathcal{K}_2 \equiv \iint_S \alpha^4 u_H r dr d\theta. \quad (16)$$

The axial momentum \mathcal{P}_z per axial length unit

$$\mathcal{P}_z = \iint_S r \omega_\theta r dr d\theta \quad \text{with} \quad \omega_\theta = \alpha(\omega_\phi + \frac{r}{L}\omega_B). \quad (17)$$

is another global viscous invariant [29, 30]. In the context of helical symmetry, this invariant reads:

$$\mathcal{P}_z = 2\mathcal{K}_2 + \frac{1}{L}\mathcal{K}_3, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{K}_3 \equiv \iint_S r^2 \alpha \omega_B r dr d\theta. \quad (18)$$

Upon eliminating \mathcal{K}_2 from (16) and (18), an integral equation for ω_B only is found:

$$\iint_S \frac{\omega_B}{\alpha} r dr d\theta = \Gamma + \frac{\mathcal{P}_z}{L} = \text{const.} \quad (19)$$

A third global quantity is also of interest: the global angular momentum \mathcal{L}_z per axial length unit

$$\mathcal{L}_z \equiv \iint_S r^2 \omega_z r dr d\theta. \quad (20)$$

In the context of helical symmetry, \mathcal{L}_z can be written in terms of integrals of ω_B and u_H as:

$$\mathcal{L}_z = 2L\mathcal{K}_2 + \mathcal{K}_3 - 2L\mathcal{K}_4, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{K}_4 \equiv \iint_S u_H r dr d\theta. \quad (21)$$

It can be shown from the Navier–Stokes equations that this quantity is not an invariant but evolves according to

$$\mathcal{L}_z(t) = \mathcal{L}_z(0) + 4\Gamma \nu t. \quad (22)$$

Relations (18), (21) and (22) can be combined to yield the following time evolution for the integral of u_H :

$$\iint_S u_H r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\left[\mathcal{P}_z - \frac{\mathcal{L}_z(0)}{L} \right]}_{\text{const.}} - \frac{2\Gamma}{L} vt. \quad (23)$$

For flows with zero total circulation ($\Gamma = 0$), the global angular momentum \mathcal{L}_z is conserved [29], in which case, due to property (23), the integral \mathcal{K}_4 of u_H becomes time-independent.

B. Exact local conservation laws in the inviscid framework

Apart from global quantities, it is worth mentioning two exact local conservation laws for helically symmetric flows. For inviscid flows [24], quantity u_H is materially conserved [see equations (8) and (9)]:

$$\partial_t u_H + u_r \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\varphi}{\alpha r} \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial \varphi} = 0. \quad (24)$$

Using (4), the above equation may be re-written as

$$\partial_t u_H + J(u_H, \Psi) = 0, \quad \text{where} \quad J(f, g) \equiv \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \right]. \quad (25)$$

This implies that a helical flow with $u_H = 0$ everywhere remains so in time if $v = 0$. In such flows, vorticity remains everywhere tangent to helical lines since vorticity components ω_r and ω_φ are uniformly zero (see equations (5) and (11)).

In the inviscid framework, it was further showed [24] that quantity $\alpha\omega_B$ evolves according to

$$\partial_t(\alpha\omega_B) + J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi) + \frac{2\alpha^4}{L} J(u_H, \Psi) + \frac{2\alpha^4}{L^2} u_H \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial \varphi} = 0. \quad (26)$$

Contrary to what happens for ω_z in the two-dimensional case (obtained in the limit $L = \infty$), quantity $\alpha\omega_B$ is not conserved on a general basis. However, when u_H is uniformly zero, $\alpha\omega_B$ is materially conserved:

$$\partial_t(\alpha\omega_B) + J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi) = 0 \quad \text{when} \quad u_H = 0. \quad (27)$$

Similarly to the case of vortex rings, this equation possesses a geometrical interpretation in terms of an infinitesimal helical vortex tube of radius $r(t)$ and transversal section $\delta A(t)$. When $u_H = 0$, volume conservation of one helix turn imposes that $\delta A(t)\sqrt{r^2 + L^2}$ is constant, and circulation invariance imposes that $\omega_B \delta A(t)$ is constant as well. Both relations lead to the material conservation of $\alpha\omega_B$ if $u_H = 0$.

C. Approximate local conservation laws in the viscous framework

When viscosity is present, the equations for u_H and $\alpha\omega_B$ respectively read

$$\partial_t u_H + J(u_H, \Psi) = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} \mathbb{L}(u_H) - \frac{2\nu}{L} \alpha\omega_B \quad (28)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t(\alpha\omega_B) + J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi) + \frac{2\alpha^4}{L} J(u_H, \Psi) + \frac{2\alpha^4}{L^2} u_H \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial \varphi} \\ = v \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbb{L}(\alpha\omega_B) + \frac{4r\alpha^2}{L^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\alpha\omega_B) + \frac{2\alpha^3}{L} \mathbb{L}(u_H) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

The last term on the r.h.s. of equation (28) implies that, contrary to the inviscid case, u_H cannot remain zero if $u_H|_{t=0} = 0$, in presence of helical vorticity. It is possible, however, to find an approximate time evolution in the viscous case. Indeed, when $u_H|_{t=0} = 0$, equation (23) imposes $\mathcal{P}_z = \mathcal{L}_z/L$ and thus suggests that u_H might depend linearly on vt . Following this idea, we neglect for the initial time period the u_H terms in the dynamic equation (29) for $\alpha\omega_B$, leading to

$$\partial_t(\alpha\omega_B) + J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi) \approx v \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbb{L}(\alpha\omega_B) + \frac{4r\alpha^2}{L^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\alpha\omega_B) \right]. \quad (30)$$

If ω_B is associated to a vortex of core size $a \ll R_*$, it is possible to evaluate the order of magnitude of the two terms in the r.h.s. of (30):

- for $L \ll R_*$, α is of order L/R_* and

$$\frac{v}{\alpha} \mathbb{L}(\alpha\omega_B) \sim v\omega_B \frac{L}{R_* a^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4vr\alpha^2}{L^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\alpha\omega_B) \sim v\omega_B \frac{L}{R_*^2 a}. \quad (31)$$

The second term is negligible with respect to the first one since $a \ll R_*$.

- for $L \gg R_*$ or $L = O(R_*)$, α is of order 1 and thus

$$\frac{v}{\alpha} \mathbb{L}(\alpha\omega_B) \sim v\omega_B \frac{1}{a^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4vr\alpha^2}{L^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\alpha\omega_B) \sim v\omega_B \frac{R_*}{L^2 a}. \quad (32)$$

The second term can be neglected with respect to the first one if $a \ll L^2/R_*$. This always holds for $L \gg R_*$ or $L = O(R_*)$ since again $a \ll R_*$.

When $a \ll R_*$, the first term in the r.h.s. of (30) is thus dominant with respect to the second one, and $\alpha\omega_B$ satisfies

$$\partial_t(\alpha\omega_B) + J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi) \approx \frac{v}{\alpha} \mathbb{L}(\alpha\omega_B). \quad (33)$$

It can be easily checked that the exact equation (28) and approximate equation (33) together with the initial condition $u_H|_{t=0} = 0$ are simultaneously satisfied if the following relationship holds between $\alpha\omega_B(r, \varphi, t)$ and $u_H(r, \varphi, t)$:

$$u_H = -\frac{2vt}{L} \alpha\omega_B. \quad (34)$$

Relation (34) is thus approximate and valid whenever u_H remains small. Note that it is also consistent with the exact integral relation (23). This idea can be extended to a solution in which the initial condition reads

as

$$u_H|_{t=0} = -\frac{\delta^2}{2L}\alpha\omega_B|_{t=0}, \quad (35)$$

where δ is a length such that $\delta/L \ll 1$. In that case, the same approximation leads to the solution

$$u_H(r, \varphi, t) = -\frac{\delta^2 + 4vt}{2L}\alpha\omega_B(r, \varphi, t). \quad (36)$$

This ansatz is indeed observed in the numerical results of § V C.

IV. HELICAL VORTEX: REACHING QUASI-EQUILIBRIUM

A. Initial conditions

For a two-dimensional vortex, a known solution of the Navier–Stokes equations is

$$\omega_z = \frac{\Gamma}{\pi a^2} \exp[-\rho^2/a^2(t)], \quad \text{with } a(t) = (a_0^2 + 4vt)^{1/2}.$$

This solution can be seen as the viscous spreading of a vortex generated by a Dirac singularity at time $t_* = -\frac{1}{4}a_0^2/v < 0$. Introducing the shifted time $\tau \equiv t - t_*$ makes the diffusion law independent on the initial core size a_0 . Let us now extend this idea to obtain a single helical vortex solution generated from a singular helical filament. This singular filament is characterized by its circulation Γ , its reduced pitch L and the helix radius R_* . Contrary to the two-dimensional case, no analytical viscous solution is available corresponding to the viscous spreading of a singular helical vortex. Nevertheless conservation properties derived in section III are useful to elaborate the specific initial conditions that may lead to generic quasi-equilibrium states. In particular, such solutions should preserve circulation Γ and axial momentum \mathcal{P}_z .

At short times, vorticity is concentrated around point A in a region of the plane Π_\perp the extent of which is much smaller than L and R_* . It is thus reasonable to assume that the two-dimensional diffusion law is satisfied in the Π_\perp plane. This implies that (i) the initial vorticity profile in the Π_\perp plane may be assumed to be Gaussian:

$$\omega_B|_{t=0} = C_0 \exp[-(\rho/a_0)^2]; \quad (37)$$

(ii) this solution is the outcome of a helical singular vortex at time $t_* = -\frac{1}{4}a_0^2/v$. This also implies that the velocity component u_H is linked to ω_B by the ansatz (35) with $\delta = a_0$, namely:

$$u_H|_{t=0} = -\frac{a_0^2}{2L}\alpha\omega_B|_{t=0}. \quad (38)$$

At this stage, the normalisation constant C_0 in (37) is yet to be determined. This is also the case for the helix radius $r_A(t=0)$ since r_A is unsteady and *a priori* different from R_* . In order to determine both quantities, one uses the following properties: (i) the prescribed circulation Γ and axial momentum \mathcal{P}_z are conserved during the time evolution, (ii) when $t \rightarrow t_*$, i.e. in the limit of the singular filament, $r_A(t) \rightarrow R_*$ and $\mathcal{P}_z = R_*^2\Gamma/L$. Using both remarks, C_0 and $r_A(t=0)$ can be computed: guess values are assumed, then C_0 and $r_A(t=0)$ are iteratively adjusted until circulation and axial momentum evaluated through formulas (16) and (18) converge to their prescribed values Γ and $R_*^2\Gamma/L$.

From now on, variables are made nondimensional using R_* as a lengthscale, Γ/R_* as a timescale. Simulations *a priori* depend on three dimensionless parameters: the Reynolds number Γ/ν , the dimensionless reduced pitch L and the dimensionless core size a_0 . We will show in the subsequent subsection that the dependence on a_0 can indeed be removed by using the time shift $\tau = t - t_*$ as postulated above.

B. Transient evolution

The present paper focuses on the time evolution of a single helical vortex starting from the specific initial conditions (37)–(38). This initial profile, purely axisymmetric in the Π_\perp plane, is *a priori* not an Euler equilibrium. Such situation is reminiscent of the evolution of an initial polygonal array of identical, well separated two-dimensional Gaussian vortices. In such flows, apart from the solid-like rotation, each vortex evolves due to diffusion, but also due to the presence of an external strain arising from mutual interactions. This occurs in two stages, as observed for co-rotative [31] and counter-rotating [32] vortices: a first rapid relaxation in which damped Kelvin waves are observed to propagate on the vortices, and a second phase in which a quasi-equilibrium is reached that slowly diffuses. In this latter stage, it is found that the time evolution of each vortex does not depend on a_0 if expressed as a function of τ .

Similarly to what happens for such a vortex array, a helical vortex is subjected to rotation and strain, though it is now self-induced. Based on this analogy, the present section shows that this two-step process also prevails for a single helical vortex.

The rapid relaxation is presented for a helical vortex of pitch $L = 0.25$, of initial core size $a_0 = 0.06$, at $Re = 5000$. The evolution is similar at other pitch values and Reynolds numbers. The time evolution of the helical vortex is displayed in figure 4 where the vorticity component ω_{B_A} is presented in the Π_\perp plane. Snapshots show how the initial axisymmetric vorticity distribution becomes asymmetric within the core, while the very weak peripheral vorticity region displays a complex evolution associated to the damping of inertial waves by viscosity. The vortex adapts its structure to the self-induced strain field originating from local curvature as well as induction due to remote vorticity.

The above process leads to a quasi-equilibrium. The genericity of this state with respect to the initial condition is illustrated in figure 5a and b. Results are identical when computations for pitches $L = 0.25$ and $L = 1$ are started with two different initial core sizes $a_0 = 0.05, 0.1$ (corresponding to the values $\tau = -t_* = 3.12, 12.5$). In figure 5a, the time evolution of r_A is plotted as a function of the shifted time τ . For a given L , all the curves end up collapsing after a short transient period (due to Kelvin waves and characterized by the wiggles). Note that, even if the initial oscillations tend to increase in amplitude and duration as the initial core size is increased or the pitch L is decreased, they remain limited. Moreover, one may estimate the vortex core size at each time of the process. How this quantity is computed is precisely explained in appendix B. The core size in figure 5b follows the same curve for two initial core sizes. The curve is very close to the two-dimensional diffusion law for short times τ , and then departs from it (for this latter point, see § V A). *A contrario*, when a_0 is too large (figure 5c), there is a slight shift with respect to the curves emanating from the small initial core sizes, which could be accounted for by correcting the evaluation of t_* . This point is even more underlined when L is small and self-interactions become stronger.

The point vortex diffusion hypothesis coupled to the ansatz (35) for u_H thus leads to a generic quasi-equilibrium state: the long-time dynamics do not depend on the initial core size a_0 when small. In the following, we use the initial core size $a_0 = 0.1$. The number of control parameters is thus reduced to only two: the reduced pitch L and the Reynolds number Re .

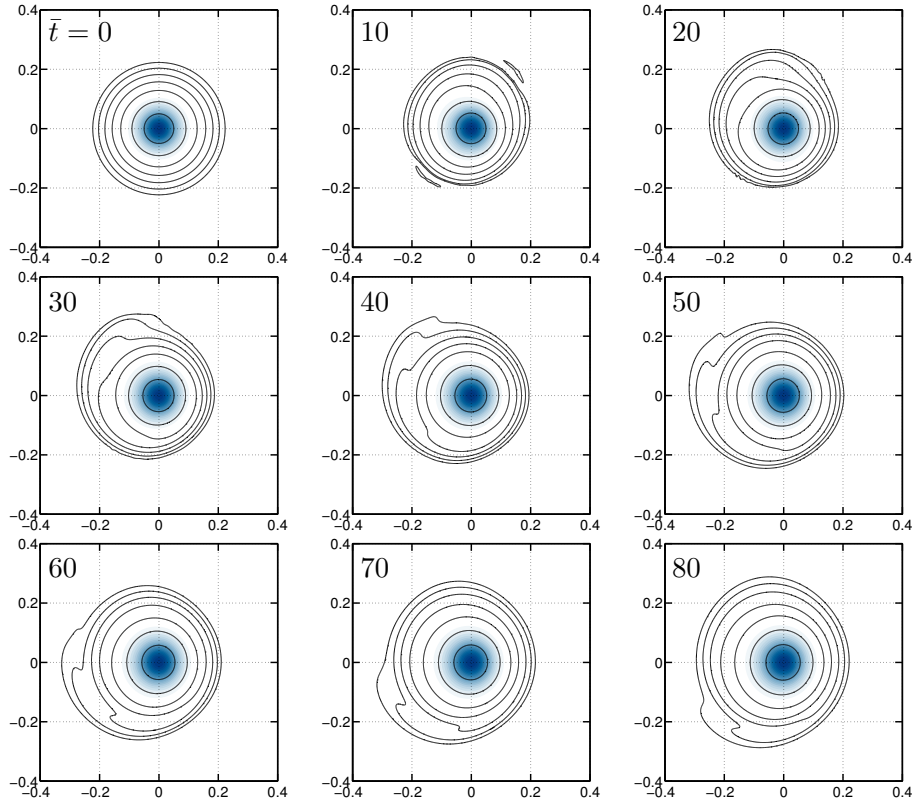


FIG. 4: Helical vortex of pitch $L = 0.25$ at $Re = 5000$ for $a_0 = 0.06$. Vorticity contours in the Π_\perp plane during the relaxation process, for times $\bar{t} \equiv t\Gamma / (2\pi a_0^2) = 0, 10, \dots, 80$. Contour levels are

$$\omega_{B_A} / \omega_{B_A}^{(0)}(0) = 0.5, 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, \dots, 10^{-6}.$$

V. QUASI-EQUILIBRIUM OF A HELICAL VORTEX

The lack of explicit solutions of the helical Navier–Stokes equations justifies that helical vortex quasi-equilibria computed by DNS need to be accurately described. As the geometry of such flows is rather involved, specific characterization techniques are employed to determine helix radius, angular velocity. In addition to core radius, ellipticity can be also computed since vortex core are not purely axisymmetric (see figures 3b and d). All these quantities are defined in the appendix B as well as the numerical procedures used to compute them. In the present section, generic quasi-equilibrium states obtained for various pitches between $L = 0.25$ and $L = 3$ at fixed Reynolds number $Re = 5000$ are characterized.

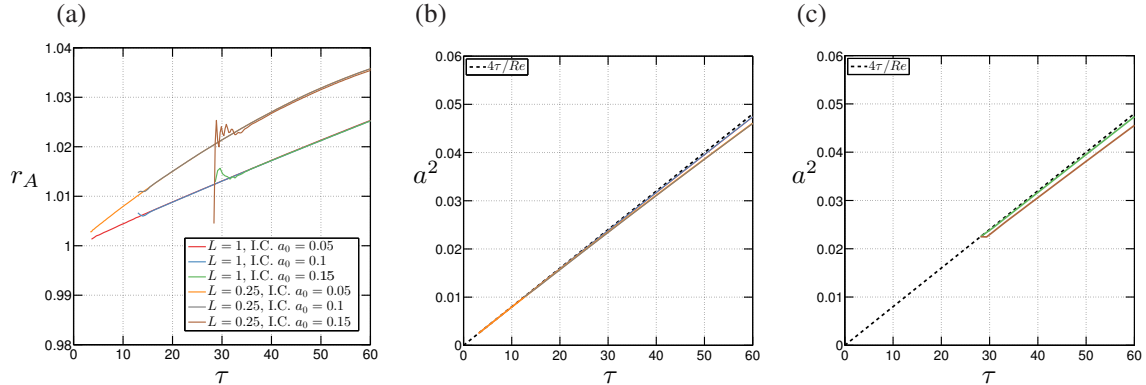


FIG. 5: Helical vortex of pitch $L = 1$ and $L = 0.25$ at $Re = 5000$. (a) Time evolution of the radial position r_A of the maximum of vorticity ω_B as a function of τ , for three different core sizes $a_0 = 0.05, 0.1, 0.15$ corresponding to initial times $\tau = 3.125, 12.5$ and 28.125 . (b) Time evolution of the squared core size $a^2(\tau)$ for the two core sizes $a_0 = 0.05$ and 0.1 (the black dashed line is the 2D diffusion law $4\tau/Re$). (c) Same as (b), but for the largest initial core size $a_0 = 0.15$.

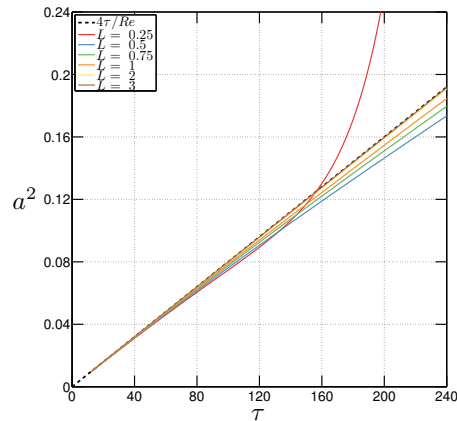


FIG. 6: Helical vortex for different values of L between 0.25 and 3. Time evolution of the squared core size a^2 at $Re = 5000$. The black dashed line shows the 2D diffusion law $4\tau/Re$.

A. Core radius & self-similarity

The core size a of a helical vortex is computed using the technique based on the fit of the axisymmetric part of the helical vorticity in plane Π_{\perp} (for details see appendix B 2). When $L > 1$, the two-dimensional diffusion law is a fair approximation for the core size evolution, as can be seen in figure 6. When $L < 1$, the

core size increases less than its two-dimensional counterpart. The strong increase of a observed for $L = 0.25$, around $\tau = 130$, corresponds to situations where coils significantly overlap ($a \geq 0.32 > L$) making the notion of individual core size inadequate.

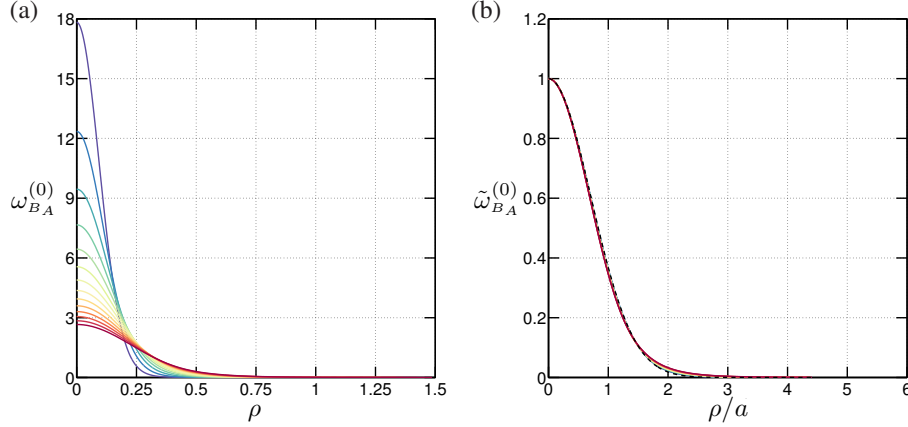


FIG. 7: Helical vortex of pitch $L = 0.5$ at $Re = 5000$. (a) Axisymmetric part of the helical vorticity $\omega_{BA}^{(0)}(\rho)$ at times $\tau = 22.5, 32.5, \dots, 172.5$ (amplitude decreases with time). (b) Same profiles normalized in amplitude by the maximum value at each time, as a function of the similarity variable $\bar{\rho} = \rho/a$. Black dashed line: $\tilde{\omega}_{BA}^{(0)}(\bar{\rho}) = e^{-\bar{\rho}^2}$.

Figure 7a displays the spreading of $\omega_{BA}^{(0)}$ (i.e. the axisymmetric part of vorticity component $\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{BA}$) in time. When rescaled as follows:

$$\tilde{\omega}_{BA}^{(0)} = \frac{\omega_{BA}^{(0)}(\bar{\rho}, \tau)}{\omega_{BA}^{(0)}(0, \tau)}, \quad \bar{\rho} = \frac{\rho}{a(\tau)}, \quad (39)$$

these profiles collapse onto a Gaussian curve $\tilde{\omega}_{BA}^{(0)}(\bar{\rho}) = \exp(-\bar{\rho}^2)$ (figure 7b). This self-similarity has been predicted for viscous curved thin core vortices by Callegari & Ting [33] and observed on numerically computed rotor wakes by Ali & Abid [7].

Furthermore, the profiles of $u_H^{(0)}$ (i.e. the axisymmetric part of quantity u_H) spread in time with the same selfsimilar radial variable $\bar{\rho}$ (figure 8). Contrary to $\omega_{BA}^{(0)}$, the amplitude of the velocity deficit $u_H^{(0)}(\rho = 0, \tau)$ remains approximately constant in time (see value -0.14 for $L = 0.5$ in figure 8a). This can be accounted for using equation (34) coupled to the selfsimilarity (39) with $a^2(\tau) \approx 4\tau/Re$. The value $u_H^{(0)}(\rho = 0)$ can be obtained with the following analytical argument: in the limit $a \rightarrow 0$, the radius r_A tends to 1, $\omega_b^{(0)}$ tends to $\exp[-(\rho/a)^2]/(\pi a^2)$, and, according to equation (34), $u_H^{(0)}$ tends to $-\alpha \exp[-(\rho/a)^2]/(2\pi L)$. This implies that

$$u_H^{(0)}(\rho = 0) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1+L^2}}. \quad (40)$$

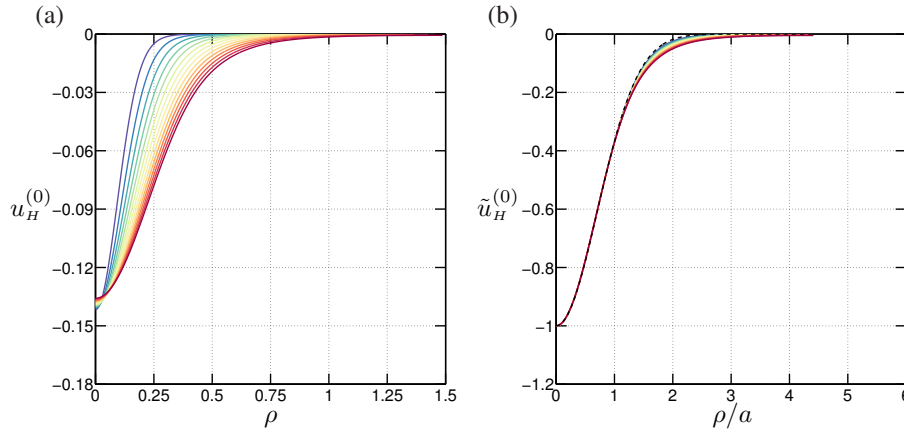


FIG. 8: Helical vortex of reduced pitch $L = 0.5$ at $Re = 5000$. (a) Axisymmetric part of the quantity $u_H(\rho)$ at times $\tau = 22.5, 32.5, \dots, 172.5$ (the profile spreads as time increases). (b) Profiles rescaled by the maximum absolute value at each time, as a function of the similarity variable $\bar{\rho} = \rho/a$. Black dashed line: $\tilde{u}_H^{(0)} = -e^{-\bar{\rho}^2}$.

In the present case, $L = 0.5$ yields $u_H(0) \approx -0.142$.

B. Helix radius r_A and angular velocity Ω

The temporal evolution of the helix radius r_A is plotted in figure 9 for different values of L at $Re = 5000$. For all values of L considered, the helix radius first increases, reaches a maximum and then decreases. During the period of increase, the rate dr_A/dt is found to increase as L is decreased, and seems to reach an asymptote value for small L . This value is found to be $7.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$, smaller than the theoretical value prevailing for a vortex ring $4.5902739/Re \approx 9.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ at asymptotically large Re [34]. In vortex rings, this radial drift was related to the conservation of axial momentum [34]. For helical vortices, a similar argument based on the conservation of integral (17) together with the equation (22) for $\mathcal{L}_z(t)$ may hold, but its derivation probably necessitates to study the precise dipolar and quadrupolar structure of the fields, which is far beyond the scope of the paper.

For small L , the maximum is reached at a critical time where the vortex successive coils are about to overlap, as depicted in figure 10a and b. For larger L , the same argument does not apply (see figure 10c and d): in this case, r_A should tend to zero for large times since the asymptotic state is a columnar vortex centered on the z -axis. As a consequence, a maximum of r_A is also expected.

The slow time evolution of angular velocity Ω is plotted in figure 9c and is compared to the value obtained with the cut-off theory [29]. This theory predicts a frequency Ω_c given by:

$$\Omega_c(a, L) = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi L^2} \left[(1 + r_A^2/L^2) I(r_A/L, \delta/L) - K(r_A/L, \delta/L) \right], \quad (41)$$

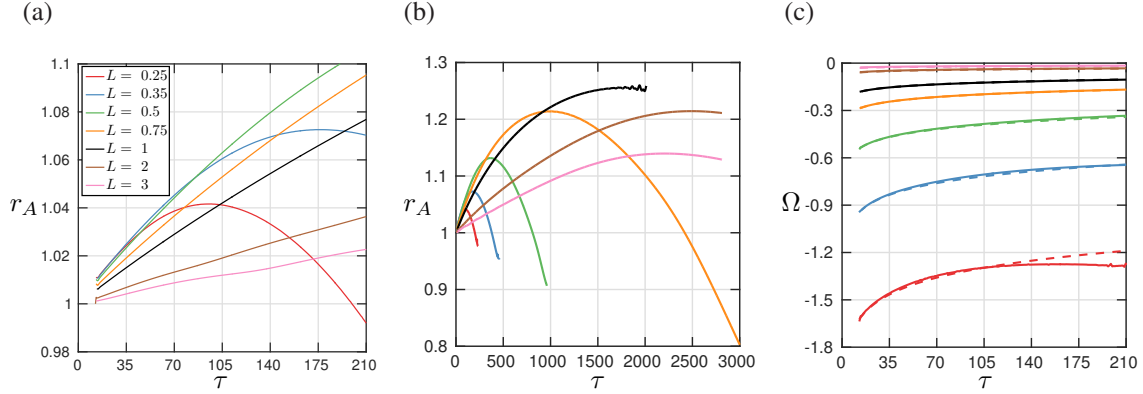


FIG. 9: Helical vortex for different values of L between 0.25 and 3, at $Re = 5000$. (a) Helix radius r_A as a function of τ . (b) Same as (a) over a longer time period. (c) Angular velocity Ω as a function of τ ; the dashed lines are the values Ω_c predicted by the cut-off theory.

with

$$K = \frac{L^2}{r_A^2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\theta_0}{[2r_A^2 [1 - \cos \theta_0]/L^2 + \theta_0^2]^{1/2}} \right\} \quad (42)$$

$$I = \int_{\theta_0}^{\infty} \frac{[1 - \cos \theta]}{\{\theta^2 + 2r_A^2 [1 - \cos(\theta)]/L^2\}^{3/2}} d\theta. \quad (43)$$

Here the terms I and K result from the self induced velocity due to the distant part of the vortex filament, θ_0 is a cut-off angle defined using the core size a , the reduced pitch L and a cut-off parameter for Gaussian vorticity distribution without axial flow $\delta = 0.8735$:

$$\theta_0 = \frac{a\delta}{|L| \sqrt{1 + r_A^2/L^2}}. \quad (44)$$

In (41)–(44), the value of r_A is given by the DNS, and a is approximated by a two-dimensional diffusion law. Figure 9c shows a good agreement for all values of L except after the critical instant where r_A reaches a maximum. This is expected since these dynamics cannot be captured by the filament model any longer and the two-dimensional diffusion law breaks down.

C. Univoque relationship between u_H or $\alpha\omega_b$ and Ψ_R

Snapshots of u_H (see figure 11b and d) show that isovalues of this quantity are closely related to isocontours of the streamfunction in the rotating frame of reference $\Psi_R \equiv \Psi + \frac{1}{2}r^2\Omega$. This indicates that the flow is close to an Euler equilibrium. Indeed, assume a single helical vortex possesses an *inviscid equilibrium solution*

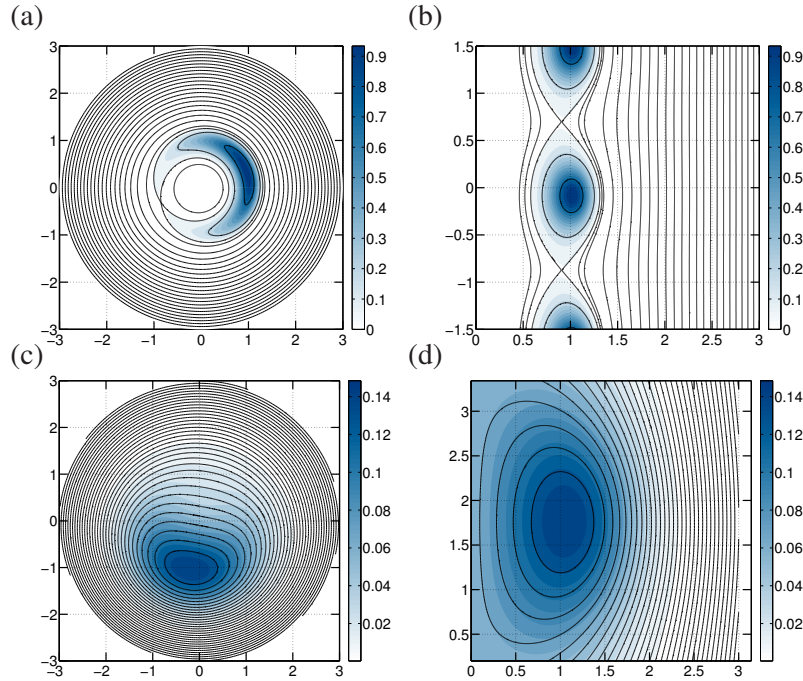


FIG. 10: Helical vortex at $Re = 5000$ of reduced pitch (a)–(b) $L = 0.25$ at $\tau = 92.5$, and (c)–(d) $L = 1$ at $\tau = 1750$. (a) and (c): isocontours in the Π_0 -plane (black lines) of the corotating streamfunction $\Psi_R \equiv \Psi + \frac{1}{2}r^2\Omega$ (Ω is the angular velocity of the vortex) superimposed on top of quantity $\alpha\omega_B$; (b) and (d) representation in the meridional plane Π_z .

rotating at angular velocity Ω : such a solution is of the form $u_H(r, \varphi, t) = u_H(r, \varphi - \Omega t)$ so that

$$\partial_t u_H = -\Omega \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial \varphi}. \quad (45)$$

Exact inviscid relation (25) then reduces to $J(u_H, \Psi_R) = 0$, which implies that u_H is a univoque function of Ψ_R :

$$u_H = F(\Psi_R). \quad (46)$$

Snapshots of $\alpha\omega_B$ (see figures 10 and 11 a and c) show that isovalues of $\alpha\omega_B$ are also related to streamlines of Ψ_R . Again this implies that the flow is close to an Euler equilibrium. For the specific case $u_H = 0$, inviscid rotating equilibria satisfy $J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi_R) = 0$ as implied by equation (27), and this imposes $\alpha\omega_B$ to be a univoque function of Ψ_R as well:

$$\alpha\omega_B = G(\Psi_R) \quad \text{when} \quad u_H = 0. \quad (47)$$

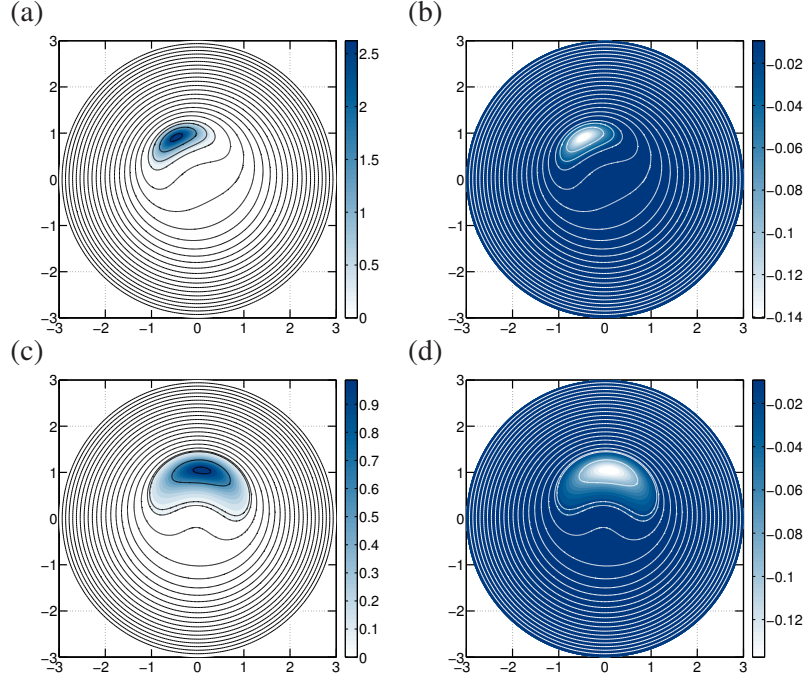


FIG. 11: Helical vortex of pitch $L = 0.5$ at $Re = 5000$ for times (a)-(b): $\tau = 62.5$ and (c)-(d): $\tau = 162.5$. (a) and (c): quantity $\alpha\omega_B$ (in color) with isocontours (black lines) of Ψ_R the corotating streamfunction. (b) and (d): helical velocity u_H (in color) with isocontours (white lines) of Ψ_R . Representation in the Π_0 -plane.

This exact relation for $u_H = 0$ becomes approximate for non-uniform u_H distributions. Indeed inviscid equilibria should satisfy in that case equation (26) together with equation (46), yielding

$$J(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi_R) + \frac{2\alpha^4}{L^2} u_H^{(R)} \frac{\partial u_H}{\partial \varphi} = 0, \quad (48)$$

where $u_H^{(R)} = u_H - L\Omega$ is the value of u_H in the rotating frame. If the second term in equation (48) is discarded, e.g. when u_H is small, one recovers equation (47).

Both conclusions are further confirmed by the scatterplots in figure 12a and b: the points $(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi_R)$ and $(u_H, \alpha\omega_B)$ are aligned on a single curve for any fixed time. For an Euler flow, the functional relationship would be steady. Here, this state is called quasi-equilibrium since it evolves in time because of viscous diffusion, leading to a slow time dependence of the functional relationship as well. Figure 12b confirms a linear dependence between u_H and $\alpha\omega_B$ as predicted by equation (34). Such relationships were also verified for the case of two helical vortices during their quasi-equilibrium stage of evolution [27].

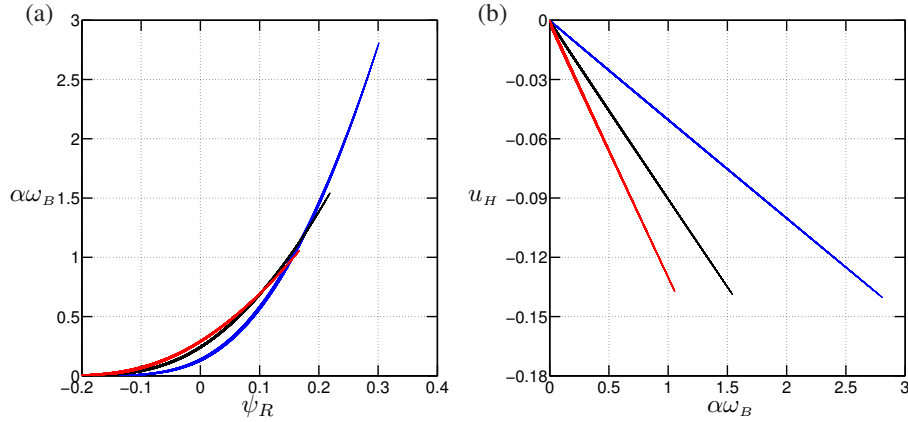


FIG. 12: Helical vortex of reduced pitch $L = 0.5$ at $Re = 5000$. Scatter plots of (a) $(\alpha\omega_B, \Psi_R)$, and (b) $(u_H, \alpha\omega_B)$ at $\tau = 62.5$ (blue), 112.5 (black), 162.5 (red).

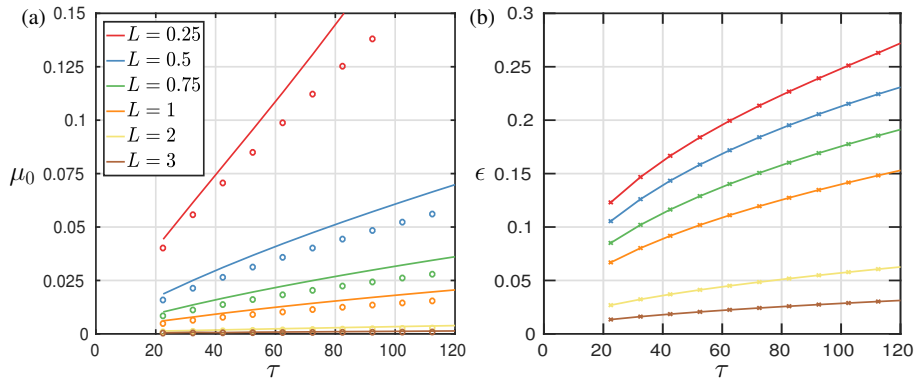


FIG. 13: Helical vortex at $Re = 5000$ for different values of L between 0.25 and 3. (a) Time evolution of ellipticity μ_0 . Solid lines: values determined from the DNS; circles: ellipticity predicted by equation (51). (b) Time evolution of ϵ measured through the DNS.

D. Strain and ellipticity

Quasi-equilibrium solutions are not purely axisymmetric (see figures 3b and d). In appendix B 3, it is explained how streamline ellipticity $\mu(\rho)$ can be numerically computed. This quantity slightly varies with ρ within the core (see figure 19 in appendix B). In this section, we use the ellipticity in the center of the vortex core $\mu_0 \equiv \mu(\rho = 0)$ as a measure of the core ellipticity and focus hereafter on its time evolution. On figure 13a, the time evolution of the measured ellipticity μ_0 is plotted for various values of L . As L is decreased, it is found that the ellipticity increases. For a single helical vortex, an asymptotic analysis was

performed in Ref. [25] providing an expression for the streamfunction near the vortex center (written below with the non-dimensional units used in Ref. [25])

$$\Psi(\rho, \psi) = -\frac{\rho^2}{2} + \varepsilon^2 S^{(2)} \rho^2 \cos 2\psi + \dots \quad \text{for } \rho \rightarrow 0, \quad (49)$$

where the parameter ε is defined as

$$\varepsilon \equiv \frac{a}{r_A} \frac{1}{1 + L^2/r_A^2} \quad (50)$$

and $S^{(2)}$ is a dimensionless quantity. From expression (49), it is easy to compute the ellipticity of streamlines near the vortex center using relation (B10) of appendix B 3 which yields

$$\mu_0 \approx -\varepsilon^2 S^{(2)}. \quad (51)$$

The dimensionless quantity $S^{(2)}$ is the sum of two contributions

$$S^{(2)} = S_{NH} + 2.525 S. \quad (52)$$

The first term S_{NH} is due to local curvature effects and is computed in Ref. [25]. In the present work we use in our computation the value with zero axial velocity $S_{NH} = -0.2$. The second term is related to a strain rate $2S$ which is not externally imposed here but self-induced, due the other parts of the vortex. In Ref. [25], the value of $S(\varepsilon, L/r_A)$ for a single helical vortex is explicited in their equation (4.16) as a function of ε and L/r_A . Since parameter ε is assumed small in this asymptotic analysis, the vortex core size has to remain small with respect the radius r_A and the reduced pitch L . This condition is met here especially at large L , as shown in figure 13b where the time evolution of ε is plotted. Note that the case of a two-dimensional vortex with a Gaussian vorticity profile subjected to an external strain field γ is recovered from (51)–(52) by setting $S_{NH} = 0$ and $\varepsilon^2 S = \gamma/2$ [35].

Equations (51) and (52) lead to an analytical model for μ_0 which is plotted in figure 13a for various values of L . For large L , the self-induced strain field is almost null and so is the ellipticity. For small L , the agreement is fair, but not close. As mentioned by an anonymous referee, taking into account the angular rotation of single helical vortex may reduce the discrepancy between model and DNS results. Indeed, it is known that rotation affects ellipticity for two-dimensional vortices in an external rotating strain [36]. The asymptotic analysis performed [25] for helical vortices however does not introduce the role of rotation on the two terms of equation (52). Introducing the role of rotation on the curvature and strain terms would necessitate an asymptotic work by itself that we leave for a future study.

E. Flow topology in the rotating frame

As time evolves, the vortex core size increases, which may induce a modification of the flow topology in the co-rotating frame. In this respect, one may focus on the orbits, i.e. lines of constant Ψ_R projected onto the planes Π_0 and Π_z at each time and, more specifically, to the number and position of critical points. This extends the work of Ref. [23] to nonsingular vorticity distributions and quasi-steady viscous equilibria.

In figure 14, the isovalues of Ψ_R at fixed pitch $L = 0.5$ are plotted in Π_0 (left graphs) for increasing times, thus for increasing core sizes. Without loss of generality, the vortex has been rotated so that its center (red dot) lies at $\theta = 0$. For small a (figure 14a), there is only one critical point, corresponding to the vortex center. When a is close to L (figure 14b), an elliptic (blue) and a saddle (green) point now appear, both situated at $\theta = \pi$,

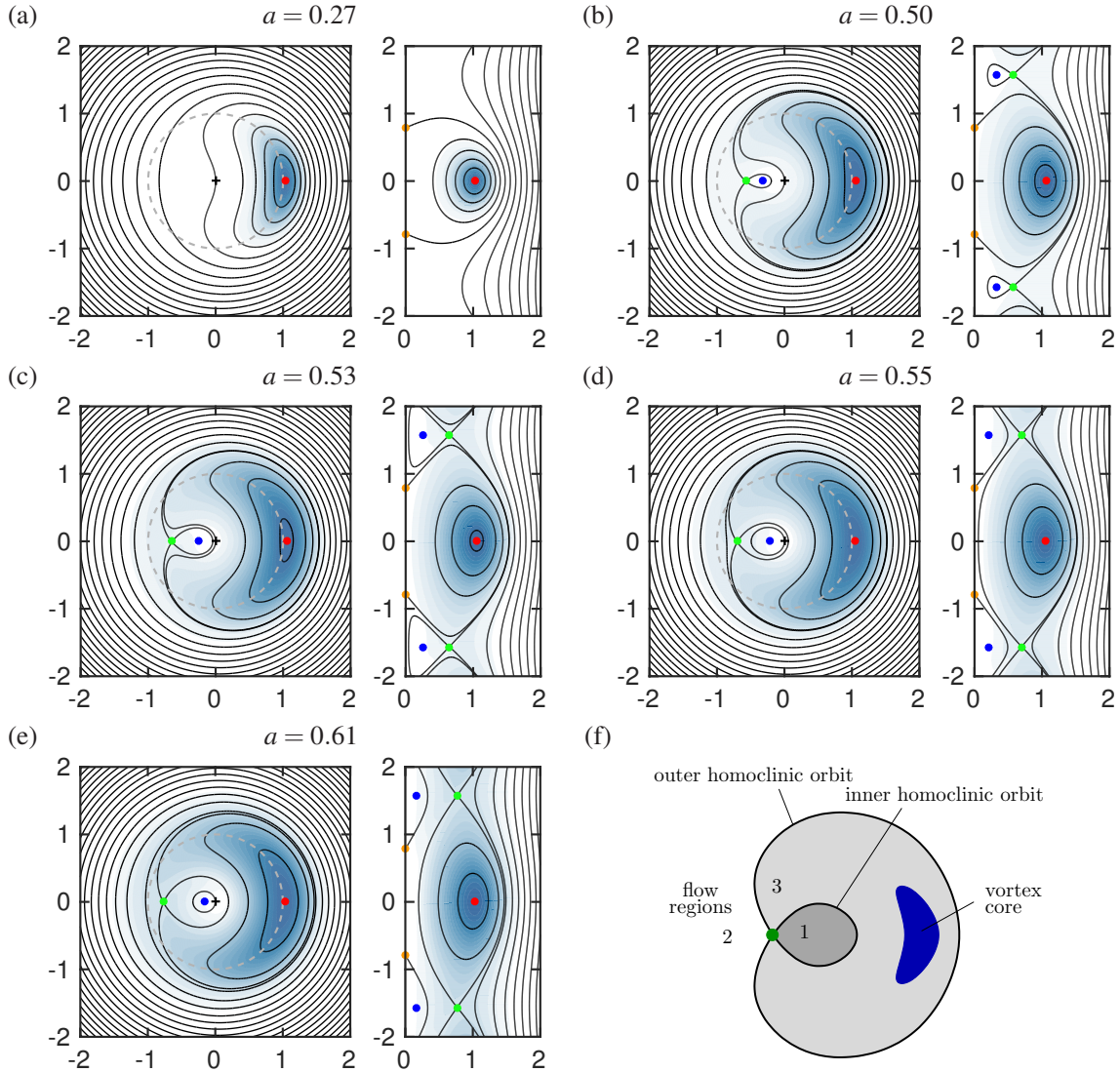


FIG. 14: (a)–(e) Streamline topology in the rotating frame for a helical vortex with different core sizes a at fixed $L = 0.5$. For each value of a , streamlines are represented in planes Π_0 (left) and Π_z (right). Critical points are pinpointed as solid circles. (f) Sketch of the three flow regions defined by the homoclinic orbits.

opposite to the vortex center. These points impose a structure to the flow. Based on the homoclinic orbits of the saddle in Π_0 three regions can be defined, as sketched in figure 14f: (i) a region 1 enclosed by the inner homoclinic orbit containing the additional elliptic point, (ii) a region 2 located outside the outer homoclinic orbit and (iii) a region 3 that contains the vortex center and complements the two other regions. These three regions have their counterpart in the plane Π_z (right graphs in figure 14): the vortex centerline cuts Π_z at

$z = (0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots)\pi L$, while elliptic and saddle points are located at $z = (\pm 1, \pm 3, \dots)\pi L$. Additional points (yellow dots in figure 14) emerge at $r = 0$ and $z = (\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \dots)\pi L$. They are associated to the streamline in the Π_0 plane passing through the origin. A helical streamtube (region 1) thus appears at a certain distance of the axis. As a is increased, the elliptic and saddle point progressively move apart radially, which increases the area of region 1. The topology is modified when a crosses the value 0.54 (see figures 14c and d): region 1 in the plane Π_0 now contains the origin, and, more importantly, in the Π_z plane, region 3 gets away from the z -axis which is now fully contained in region 1. When a/L is large enough, region 3 tends to form a cylindrical shear layer, which consequently induces a jet/wake near the axis, that is in region 1.

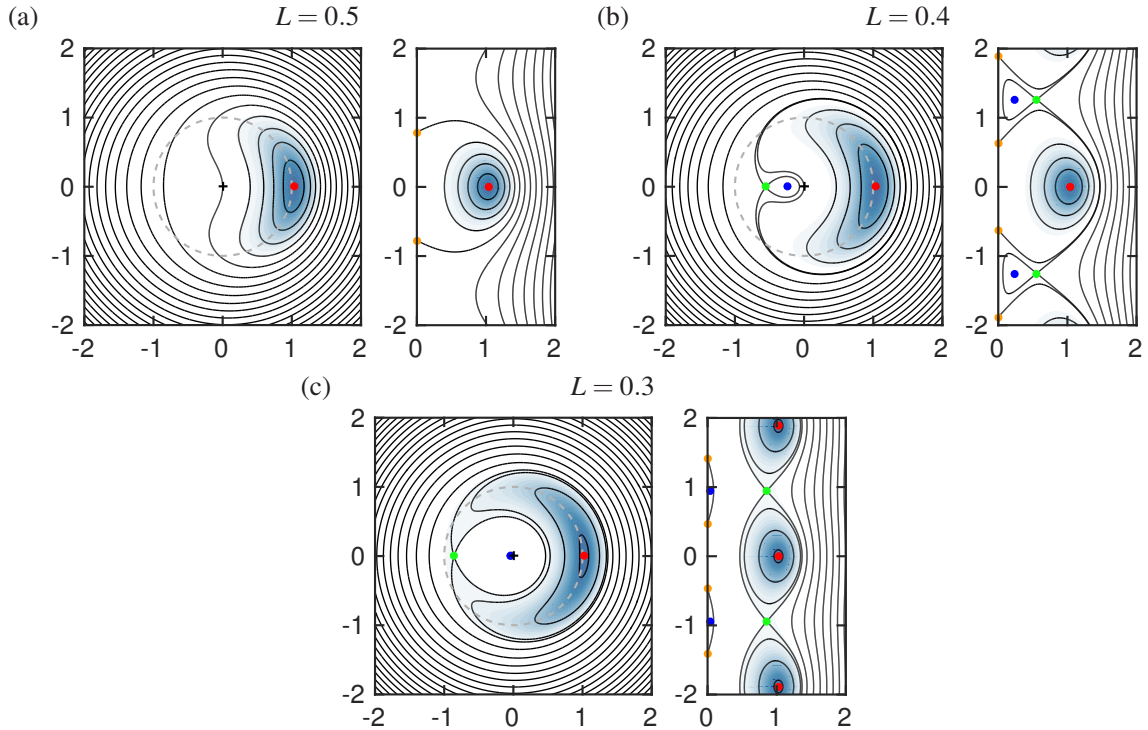


FIG. 15: Rotating frame: streamline topology for one helical vortex of core size $a = 0.3$ and for different L . Representation in planes Π_0 (left) and Π_z (right). Critical points are pinpointed as solid circles.

When L is decreased keeping the core radius a fixed, the streamline topology evolves in a similar manner as the one described when a is increased at fixed L . This is shown in figure 15, where iso-contours of Ψ_R are plotted for $a = 0.3$ and different pitches $L = 0.5, 0.4, 0.3$.

In order to better characterize the flow topology at each time, one may also provide three-dimensional Lagrangian orbits in the frozen flow corresponding to the quasi-steady state at that time. This is performed by time-integrating the true three-dimensional dynamics of Lagrangian particles in the reference frame rotating with the vortex. Note that these orbits are bound to stick to helical surfaces of constant Ψ_R , but they are not themselves helically symmetric.

Hereafter, we examine such orbits for the three cases listed in table I.

case	L	a
a	0.5	0.06
b	0.5	0.25
c	0.25	0.25

TABLE I: Case definition for the study of Lagrangian orbits.

For cases a and b, the flow topology is similar to that of figure 15a, while for case c, additional critical points are present as in figure 15c. For each case, three different trajectories have been considered (see figure 16): in the vicinity of the vortex core (left), in the vicinity of the z -axis (center), and in the outer potential region (right). Orbits initiated near the vortex core loop around the vortex with a spatial periodicity which depends on the core size, the pitch and their distance to the vortex core center. When initiated in the outer potential region, the orbits are “modulated” helical trajectories with small pitch, which are weakly influenced by the geometrical parameters of the vortex. When initiated near the z -axis, two scenarios occur. For cases a and b (see figures 16a and b center graph), there is no critical point, and orbits alternatively loop around the vortex core and progress along a path in the vicinity of the z -axis. For case c (see figure 16c center graph), orbits are quenched between the critical points hence in the vicinity of the z axis. The emergence of such orbits in the inner region is to be linked to the fact that, at smaller L values, the vorticity distribution more and more resembles a cylindrical vortex sheet, which is known to induce an axial velocity component inside the cylinder.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Quasi-equilibria of helical vortex systems have been numerically investigated in the helical symmetry context. In particular, generic quasi-equilibrium state of one helical vortex has been obtained stemming from a singular helical line vortex. Accurate tools were developed for characterization showing several features. First the helical vorticity component in the plane locally orthogonal to the vortex centerline is found to be self-similar and to have a Gaussian distribution with radius $a(\tau) \approx (4\tau/Re)^{1/2}$ and decaying amplitude $1/(\pi a^2(\tau))$. Second the helical velocity component is coupled to the helical vorticity through viscous effects leading to a relationship $u_H = 2\tau\alpha\omega_B/(LRe)$. Consequently a small Gaussian velocity deficit occurs along helical lines and radially spreads at the same rate as vorticity but with a roughly constant amplitude $-[2\pi(1+L^2)]^{-1}$. The helical vortex locally endows the profile of a Batchelor vortex. In addition the ratio $q(\tau) \approx -(1+L^2)/a(\tau)$ between the typical azimuthal velocity $1/(2\pi a)$ and the constant helical velocity amplitude takes large negative values since the vortex core is assumed small. The helix radius also increases in time but no simple argument was found to explain this precise behaviour. Finally we analyzed the flow topology in the co-rotating frame. To do so, we presented the structure of the helical streamfunction, more precisely the emergence of critical points, as well as three-dimensional Lagrangian orbits. The above results could be potentially extended to arrays of multiple helical vortices, as partially done in [27].

For the specific value $L = 1$, and presumably for pitches in the vicinity of this value, a quasi-equilibrium could not be reached (see figure 9b): such state seems to be unstable with respect to perturbations with helical symmetry. A similar behaviour was previously reported for a helical patch [24]. Whether both observations are linked or not is left for future investigations.

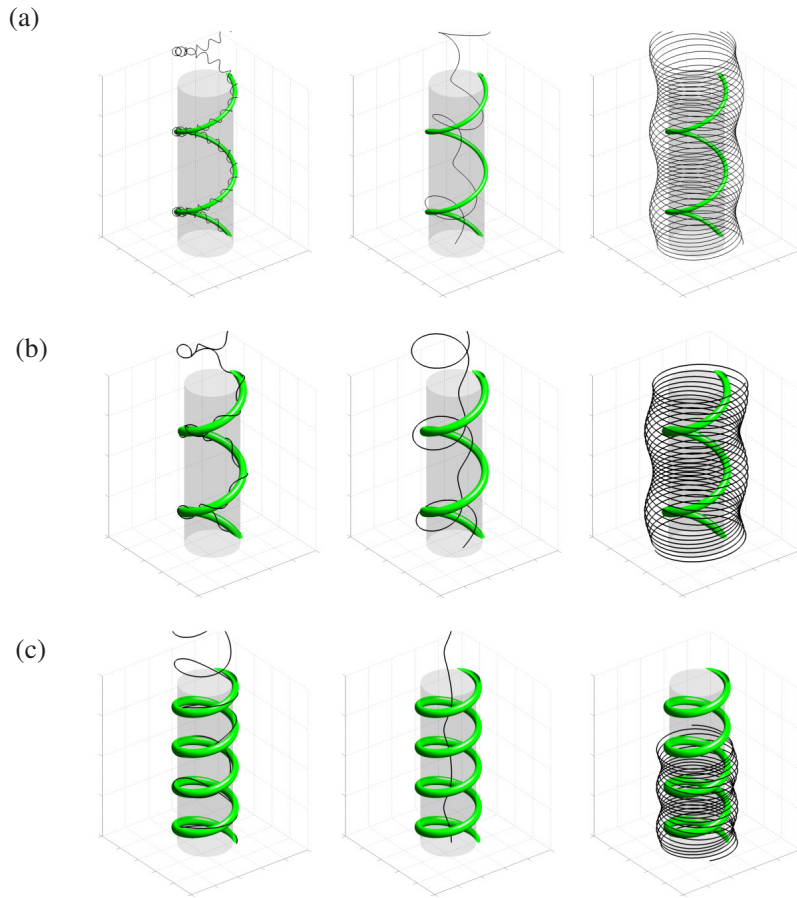


FIG. 16: Lagrangian orbits (solid black lines) in the co-rotating frame, around a helical vortex (green tube) for case (a) $L = 0.5$, $a = 0.06$, (b) $L = 0.5$, $a = 0.25$, (c) $L = 0.25$, $a = 0.25$. The orbit is initiated in the vicinity of the vortex core (left), in the vicinity of the z -axis (center), and in the potential outer region (right).

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Appendix A: Retrieving quantities in plane Π_{\perp} from Π_0

This appendix explains how quantities needed in plane Π_{\perp} for vortex characterization are retrieved from numerical data provided in plane Π_0 . Since scalars and vortex components are invariant along lines of constant φ , this amounts to locate, for any point M of Cartesian coordinates (ξ, η) in plane Π_{\perp} , the point M_0 in the plane Π_0 situated on the same helical line than M, as depicted in figure 2. In the cylindrical frame, the coordinates of M and M_0 are denoted as (r_M, θ_M, z_M) and $(r_{M_0}, \theta_{M_0}, 0)$ respectively. The position vector \mathbf{OM} is first expressed through two different ways, namely from the equation of the helical line:

$$\mathbf{OM} = z_M \mathbf{e}_z + r_M \cos \theta_M \mathbf{e}_x + r_M \sin \theta_M \mathbf{e}_y \quad (\text{A1})$$

where

$$\theta_M = \theta_{M_0} + z_M/L \quad \text{and} \quad r_M = r_{M_0}, \quad (\text{A2})$$

or by inserting the vortex center A:

$$\mathbf{OM} = \mathbf{OA} + \xi \mathbf{e}_{r_A} + \eta \mathbf{e}_{\varphi_A} = (r_A + \xi) \mathbf{e}_{r_A} + \eta \mathbf{e}_{\varphi_A}. \quad (\text{A3})$$

The height z_M can readily be determined:

$$z_M = \mathbf{OM} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z = -\alpha_A \frac{r_A}{L} \eta, \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha_A \equiv \left(1 + \frac{r_A^2}{L^2}\right)^{-1/2} \quad (\text{A4})$$

so that

$$r_M \mathbf{e}_r = \mathbf{OM} - z_M \mathbf{e}_z = (r_A + \xi) \mathbf{e}_{r_A} + \eta \alpha_A^2 \mathbf{e}_{\varphi_A} + \eta \alpha_A^2 \frac{r_A}{L} \mathbf{e}_{B_A}, \quad (\text{A5})$$

and, after some straightforward algebra:

$$r_M = [(r_A + \xi)^2 + \alpha_A^2 \eta^2]^{1/2}, \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$r_M \cos \theta_M = (r_A + \xi) \cos \theta_A - \eta \alpha_A \sin \theta_A, \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$r_M \sin \theta_M = (r_A + \xi) \sin \theta_A + \eta \alpha_A \cos \theta_A. \quad (\text{A8})$$

For vortex characterization, a regular polar mesh with nodes (ρ_p, ψ_q) is created in plane Π_{\perp} . Relations (A6)–(A8) with $\xi = \rho_p \cos \psi_q$ and $\eta = \rho_p \sin \psi_q$ lead to determine r_M and θ_M which, together with (A2), give access to the coordinates of the image points M_0 in Π_0 . Since these latter points do not coincide with the nodes at which the numerical data are provided, it is found necessary to use a 5th-order accurate interpolation based on Tchebychev polynomials. This is performed for all vorticity and velocity components. The in-plane vorticity components $\omega_{\rho} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\rho}$ and $\omega_{\psi} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\psi}$ as well as the component $\omega_{B_A} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{B_A}$ normal to Π_{\perp} are then determined, with $(\mathbf{e}_{\rho}, \mathbf{e}_{\psi})$ being the local polar basis in Π_{\perp} . Using the components of \mathbf{e}_{B_A} , \mathbf{e}_{ρ} and \mathbf{e}_{ψ}

on the basis $(\mathbf{e}_B, \mathbf{e}_\varphi, \mathbf{e}_r)$ eventually leads to the following expressions

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{B_A} &= \omega_B \alpha_M \alpha_A \left[1 + \frac{r_M r_A}{L^2} \cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \right] \\ &+ \omega_\varphi \alpha_M \alpha_A \left[\frac{r_A}{L} \cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) - \frac{r_M}{L} \right] \\ &+ \omega_r \alpha_A \frac{r_A}{L} \sin(\theta_M - \theta_A),\end{aligned}\tag{A9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_\rho &= \omega_B \left[\frac{\alpha_M r_M}{L} \sin(\theta_A - \theta_M) \cos \psi + \alpha_M \alpha_A \sin \psi \left(-\frac{r_A}{L} + \frac{r_M}{L} \cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \right) \right] \\ &+ \omega_r [\cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \cos \psi + \alpha_A \sin(\theta_M - \theta_A) \sin \psi] \\ &+ \omega_\varphi \left[\alpha_M \sin(\theta_A - \theta_M) \cos \psi + \alpha_M \alpha_A \frac{r_M r_A}{L^2} + \cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \sin \psi \right],\end{aligned}\tag{A10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_\psi &= \omega_B \left[-\frac{\alpha_M r_M}{L} \sin(\theta_A - \theta_M) \sin \psi + \alpha_M \alpha_A \cos \psi \left(-\frac{r_A}{L} + \frac{r_M}{L} \cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \right) \right] \\ &+ \omega_r [-\cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \sin \psi + \alpha_A \sin(\theta_M - \theta_A) \cos \psi] \\ &+ \omega_\varphi \left[-\alpha_M \sin(\theta_A - \theta_M) \sin \psi + \alpha_M \alpha_A \frac{r_M r_A}{L^2} + \cos(\theta_M - \theta_A) \cos \psi \right].\end{aligned}\tag{A11}$$

Appendix B: Vortex characterization

This appendix explains the specific characterization techniques used to determine helix radius, angular velocity, core radius and ellipticity.

1. Helix radius r_A and angular velocity Ω

In the plane Π_0 , the precise value of the helix radius r_A is obtained using a local quadratic interpolation of ω_B around the mesh point of maximum $\omega_B(r_i, \theta_j)$, from which the coordinates (r_A, θ_A) of the maximum of the interpolating paraboloid can be accurately deduced.

Configurations of one helical vortex or a regular array of identical vortices may be inviscid equilibria when considered in a frame rotating at some constant angular velocity Ω . This rotation is due to both the self-induced vortex velocity and the mutual induction between vortices. When viscous diffusion acts, it gives rise to a slowly evolving state that we call *quasi-equilibrium* with changing angular velocity, helix radius and core size. A first method for evaluating the instantaneous angular velocity $\Omega(t)$ is to track the azimuthal location of the vortex center θ_A^- and θ_A^+ for times t_- and t_+ respectively and to set $\Omega(t) = (\theta_A^+ - \theta_A^-)/(t_+ - t_-)$ at time $t = \frac{1}{2}(t_- + t_+)$. Such a procedure is inaccurate because determining θ_A^\pm may be quite sensitive to the actual position of the vortex center within the numerical cell. Instead we use the vorticity component ω_B in the whole plane Π_0 at times t_- and t_+ . The rotation angle $\delta\theta$ of the vortex along the azimuth between times t_- and t_+ is determined so as to achieve the best correlation between $\omega_B(r, \theta + \delta\theta, t_-)$ and $\omega_B(r, \theta, t_+)$. Technically, the positive integral

$$I(\delta\theta) \equiv \iint_S |\omega_B(r, \theta, t_+) - \omega_B(r, \theta + \delta\theta, t_-)|^2 dS\tag{B1}$$

is minimized with respect to $\delta\theta$ using an iterative procedure (note that quantity $\omega_B(r, \theta + \delta\theta, t_-)$ is accurately obtained from $\omega_B(r, \theta, t_-)$ by simple multiplications of azimuthal modes $\omega_B^{(m)}$ by $e^{im\delta\theta}$). This approach is justified since for inviscid equilibria, $I(\delta\theta)$ vanishes for $\delta\theta = (t_+ - t_-)\Omega$. For viscous quasi-equilibria, $I(\delta\theta)$ is assumed to reach a minimum when $\delta\theta = (t_+ - t_-)\Omega(t)$, which yields $\Omega(t)$ for $t = \frac{1}{2}(t_- + t_+)$.

2. Vortex core radius

In order to evaluate the core size, we focus on the axisymmetric part of expansion (13) in the plane Π_\perp . A Gaussian fit is assumed for the monopolar component $\omega_{BA}^{(0)}$:

$$f(\rho; C, a) = Ce^{-(\rho/a)^2}, \quad (\text{B2})$$

and parameters C and a are evaluated so that distribution (B2) achieves the best fit on the interval $[0, \rho_{\text{cut}}]$ in which vorticity is significant (see below for a discussion on the appropriate values of ρ_{cut}). Quantity a quantifies the vortex core radius.

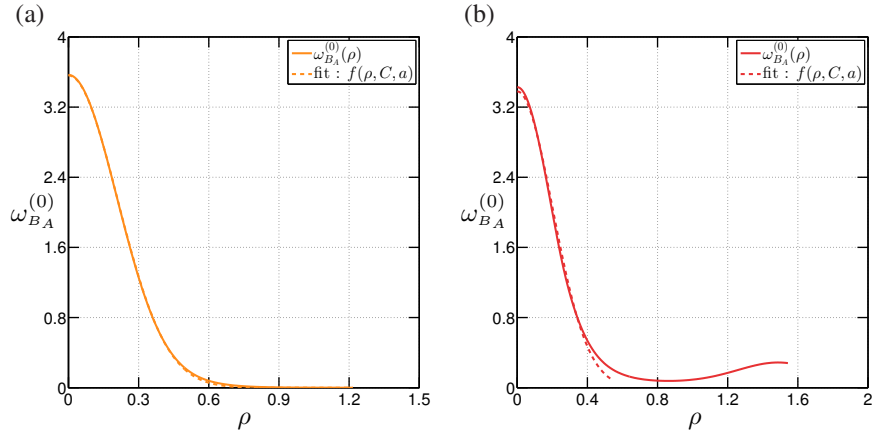


FIG. 17: Helical vortex of reduced pitch (a) $L = 1$ and (b) $L = 0.25$: monopolar vorticity component $\omega_{BA}^{(0)}(\rho)$ (continuous line) and its Gaussian fit (dashed line).

The Gaussian profile is an excellent fit for a helical vortex of pitch $L = 1$, as can be seen on figure 17a. For lower pitches (see figure 17b at $L = 0.25$), the fit deteriorates at the periphery of the vortex. For smaller values of L (typically when $L < 0.5$), the plane Π_\perp cuts several adjacent turns of the vortex (see figure 3b). As a consequence, the vorticity of adjacent turns may overlap. This means that ρ_{cut} should thus be chosen such that contributions due to adjacent turns are not taken into account, that is ρ_{cut} cannot exceed half the spacing between turns πLd , where factor $d = R/\sqrt{R^2 + L^2}$ arises from the angle between planes Π_\perp and Π_z . In addition, ρ_{cut} cannot be smaller than $2a$ so that most part of vorticity distribution be fitted. This imposes a major constraint, especially when the core size a is large: $2a \leq \rho_{\text{cut}} \leq \pi Ld$. For the case $L = 0.25$ in figure 17b, one has $2a \approx 0.6$, $\rho_{\text{cut}} = 0.6$ and $\pi Ld = 0.75$. For large L , the plane Π_\perp intercepts the helical

vortex only once (figure 17a), thus the evaluation of the core radius is not sensitive to ρ_{cut} if large enough. Typically, ρ_{cut} is chosen larger than $4a$ when $L \geq 0.5$.

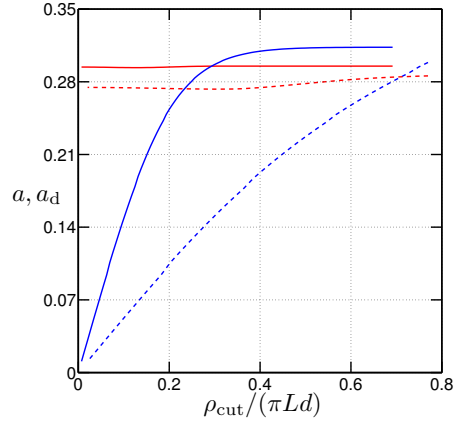


FIG. 18: Helical vortex of reduced pitch $L = 1$ (solid) and $L = 0.25$ (dashed). Fitted core size a (top curves in red) and dispersion radius a_d (blue) as functions of $\rho_{\text{cut}}/(\pi L d)$. The fitted core size a is found much less sensitive to ρ_{cut} than the dispersion radius.

Note that the definition of the core size is not unique: for two-dimensional vortices, moments of vorticity are commonly used. In analogy with the two-dimensional case, one could alternatively employ the vorticity moments of $\omega_{B_A}(\rho, \psi)$ about the center point A in the Π_{\perp} plane:

$$a_d^2 = \frac{\iint \rho^2 \omega_{B_A}(\rho, \psi) \rho d\rho d\psi}{\iint \omega_{B_A}(\rho, \psi) \rho d\rho d\psi} = \frac{\int_0^{\rho_{\text{cut}}} \rho^3 \omega_{B_A}^{(0)}(\rho) d\rho}{\int_0^{\rho_{\text{cut}}} \rho \omega_{B_A}^{(0)}(\rho) d\rho}. \quad (\text{B3})$$

This definition, however, is very sensitive to the presence of vorticity far from the center because of the ρ^3 factor in the integral. It is shown that, especially at low L , the results for a_d strongly depend on the cutoff radius ρ_{cut} , as depicted in figure 18. This makes the core size definition based on vorticity moments inadequate for helical vortices.

3. Vortex core ellipticity

In figures 3b and d, it is seen that as one moves away from the vortex center A, i.e. as ρ is increased, vorticity contours are shifting their center towards the left along \mathbf{e}_{r_A} and are also changing their ellipticity with a major axis directed along \mathbf{e}_{φ_A} and a minor axis directed along \mathbf{e}_{r_A} . This is coherent with the asymptotic analysis performed in [25] in which the streamfunction Ψ_R in the co-rotating frame is assumed to be the expanded in term of ε defined in equation (50). At leading order ε^0 , the structure is monopolar, i.e. a local columnar axisymmetrical vortex. The main dipolar correction which induces the center shift towards the center of curvature of the filament, i.e. along \mathbf{e}_{r_A} , arises at first order in ε . Quadrupolar corrections quantify the

ellipticity of the streamlines, i.e. the elliptical deformation of the vortex under the effect of strain. They are generated as well as other dipolar and monopolar corrections, at second order in ε^2 . Focusing on quadrupolar and dipolar corrections at lower orders, the expansion in [25] implies that

$$\Psi_R(\rho, \psi) = \Psi_R^{(0)}(\rho) + \varepsilon \Psi_R^{(1)}(\rho) \cos \psi + \varepsilon^2 \Psi_R^{(2)}(\rho) \cos 2\psi + \dots \quad (\text{B4})$$

We extend the methodology used in [35] to evaluate the shape of streamlines in the co-rotating reference frame. From the above expansion, one may assume that streamline of level Ψ_R is located at

$$\rho = \rho^{(0)} + \varepsilon \rho^{(1)} \cos \psi + \varepsilon^2 \rho^{(2)} \cos 2\psi + \dots \quad (\text{B5})$$

where the real quantities $\rho^{(0)}$, $\rho^{(1)}$ and $\rho^{(2)}$ depend only on Ψ_R . If higher multipolar contributions are discarded in (B5), this corresponds to an ellipse with a center shifted of $\varepsilon \rho^{(1)}$ along the \mathbf{e}_{r_A} axis with a semi-axis directed along \mathbf{e}_{r_A} of length $A(\rho^{(0)}) = \rho^{(0)} + \varepsilon^2 \rho^{(2)}$ and the second semi-axis directed along \mathbf{e}_{ϕ_A} of length $B(\rho^{(0)}) = \rho^{(0)} - \varepsilon^2 \rho^{(2)}$. Ellipticity is hence

$$\mu(\rho^{(0)}) = \frac{|A - B|}{A + B} = \varepsilon^2 \frac{|\rho^{(2)}|}{\rho^{(0)}}. \quad (\text{B6})$$

Introducing expansion (B5) in expansion (B4) at order ε , one gets

$$\Psi_R(\rho, \psi) = \Psi_R^{(0)}(\rho^{(0)}) + \varepsilon [\Psi_R^{(1)} + \rho^{(1)} \frac{d\Psi_R^{(0)}}{d\rho}(\rho^{(0)})] \cos \psi + \dots \quad (\text{B7})$$

leading to a shift

$$\varepsilon \rho^{(1)} = - \frac{\varepsilon \Psi_R^{(1)}(\rho^{(0)})}{\frac{d\Psi_R^{(0)}}{d\rho}(\rho^{(0)})} \quad \text{evaluated at } \rho^{(0)}. \quad (\text{B8})$$

At order ε^2 , putting to zero the term in $\cos 2\psi$, one gets the relation

$$\rho^{(2)} = - \frac{\Psi_R^{(2)}}{\frac{d\Psi_R^{(0)}}{d\rho}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Psi_R^{(1)}}{\left[\frac{d\Psi_R^{(0)}}{d\rho} \right]^2} \left(\frac{d\Psi_R^{(1)}}{d\rho} - \frac{\Psi_R^{(1)}}{2} \frac{d^2\Psi_R^{(0)}}{d\rho^2} \right) \quad \text{evaluated at } \rho^{(0)}. \quad (\text{B9})$$

As an example, let us consider a helical vortex at pitches $L = 1$ and $L = 0.25$. Figure 19a displays the shift of the center of elliptical streamlines as a function of $\rho^{(0)}/a$. From the negative sign of $\rho^{(1)}$ it is confirmed that the center shifts towards the center of curvature as $\rho^{(0)}$ increases. In figure 19b, the ellipticity μ is plotted as a function of $\rho^{(0)}/a$. It is found that μ slightly varies with $\rho^{(0)}$ and is found to increase with radial distance, as expected since vorticity levels gradually decrease. In the paper, quantity $\mu_0 \equiv \mu(0)$ is used as a measure of the core ellipticity. It is obtained from (B6) and (B9) using l'Hôpital's rule twice, yielding

$$\mu_0 = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left| \frac{d^2\Psi_R^{(2)}}{d\rho^2} \right| / \left| \frac{d^2\Psi_R^{(0)}}{d\rho^2} \right| \quad \text{evaluated at } \rho = 0. \quad (\text{B10})$$

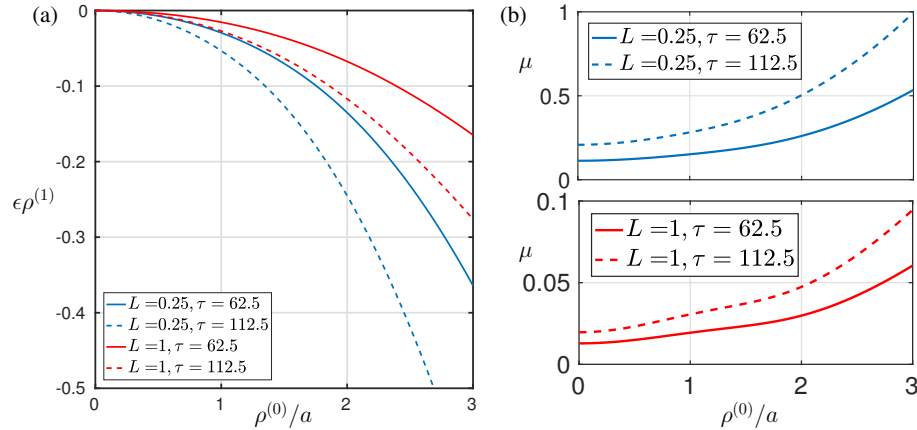


FIG. 19: Helical vortex for $L = 0.25$ and $L = 1$ at $Re = 5000$. Two different core radii are considered: $a = 0.22$ corresponding to $\tau = 62.5$, and $a = 0.30$ to $\tau = 112.5$. (a) Shift $\epsilon\rho^{(1)}$ of elliptical streamlines as a function of $\rho^{(0)}/a$. (b) Ellipticity μ as a function of $\rho^{(0)}/a$.

From the negative sign of $\rho^{(2)}$, it is seen that the major axis of elliptical streamlines is aligned with the vector \mathbf{e}_{φ_A} , hence orthogonal to the r -direction.

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