

On the Vortex Flow in Bounded Domains

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Abstract. We consider the motion of N vortices in bounded domains in \mathbb{R}^2 . We prove that the set of initial positions which lead to a collapse of two or more vortices has Lebesgue measure zero. We extend this result to the stochastic motion of the vortices, where the stochasticity comes from a Wiener-noise term, which is added to the deterministic equation of motion.

1. Introduction

A system of N vortices ($x_i \in D$ is the position of the i^{th} vortex and $\gamma_i \in \mathbb{R}$ its vorticity) in a domain $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfies the following equations of motion

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N \gamma_j K(x_i(t), x_j(t)), \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \quad (1.1)$$

with

$$K(x, y) = (\nabla_x^\perp g)(x, y); \quad x, y \in D, \quad (1.2)$$

g being the fundamental solution of the Poisson equation with the appropriate boundary conditions, $\nabla^\perp = (\partial_2, -\partial_1)$, and ∂_k , $k = 1, 2$ is the partial derivative with respect to the k^{th} component.

The evolution equation (1.1) is equivalent to the Euler equation (except for an infinity constant due to the self-energy factor) and describes the dynamics of an incompressible fluid in which the vorticity is sharply concentrated around the points x_i . This model was introduced by Kirchhoff [1]. See also [2] for a precise connection with the Euler equation.

The following three choices of the domain D are of interest for physics.

$$(i) \ D = \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ i.e. } g(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln(|x - y|).$$

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