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How do singularities move in potential flow?

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ABSTRACT

The equations of motion of point vortices embedded in incompressible flow go back to Kirchhoff. They are a paradigm of reduction of an infinite-dimensional dynamical system, namely the incompressible Euler equation, to a finite-dimensional system, and have been called a “classical applied mathematical playground”. The equation of motion for a point vortex can be viewed as the statement that the translational velocity of the point vortex is obtained by removing the leading-order singularity due to the point vortex when computing its velocity. The approaches used to obtain this result are reviewed, along with their history and limitations. A formulation that can be extended to study the motion of higher singularities (e.g. dipoles) is then presented. Extensions to more complex physical situations are also discussed.

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1. Introduction

Vorticity has been a fundamental concept in fluid mechanics since its introduction by Helmholtz in 1858 [1]. Helmholtz's paper was translated by Tait in 1867 [2], sparking a wave of work by the Scottish school, including Kelvin and Thomson, and others, who for a time sought a theory of “vortex atoms” to explain the structure of matter.

Understanding elementary vortex structures has been a focus of extensive research. Given the complexity of the problem, simplified situations have been extensively considered. Two-dimensional flows are a good approximation for flows that do not vary much in the third dimension, or that are constrained by effects such as stratification and rotation to move along near-horizontal surfaces. The next obvious approximation is that of using singular vorticity distributions: this holds the promise of being able to replace partial differential equations by a system of ordinary differential equations. Point vortices are the natural candidate for constructing such a system. In many cases the scale of the vortices is much smaller than the other scales in the system, so replacing the vortices by elementary structures with no intrinsic scale is a natural modeling step.

Point vortices have been called a “classical applied mathematical playground” [3]. Applications include chaotic advection [4], integrable systems [5–7], control of fluid flows [8,9], biological locomotion and models of vortex shedding and wakes [10–15] as well as geophysical applications [16,17]. Related problems arise in superfluids [18] and in dislocation theory [19], but we limit ourselves here to potential flow.

A point vortex at $z_n = x_n + iy_n$ is taken to be the object described by the complex potential

$$\phi_n = \frac{\Gamma_n}{2\pi i} \log(z - z_n). \quad (1)$$

The point vortex has circulation Γ and $z = x + iy$ where x and y are the usual Cartesian coordinates. The equation of motion, or Point Vortex Equation (PVE), is simply

$$\dot{z}_n = \tilde{w}_n. \quad (2)$$

The tilde indicates the desingularized complex velocity at z_n , i.e. the limit as $z \rightarrow z_n$ of

$$\tilde{w}_n = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_n} \left[w - \frac{\Gamma_n}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{z - z_n} \right], \quad (3)$$

where $w = d\phi/dz$ is the full complex velocity field related to the complex potential ϕ , which may include contributions from other point vortices and from a smooth irrotational flow (e.g. due to boundaries). Many older works discuss vortex filaments and line vortices, which are less precisely defined concepts, but refer to intense distributions of vorticity aligned along a centerline and straight in the case of line vortices. Importantly, they have non-zero cross-section, although this fact is often suppressed when they are discussed.

An extension to PVE is the Brown–Michael equation (BME) that has been proposed to govern the motion of a point vortex shed from a sharp corner. In potential flow, the velocity field near a non-reentrant corner is singular. This singularity can be related to the conformal mapping of a plane in which the contour is smooth to the physical plane. A vortex can be associated with each corner and its circulation set so as to make the velocity at the edge finite. The

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resulting circulation varies in time, and one needs an equation for the motion of the vortex. The result, as obtained by a number of researchers in the 1950s (not just Brown and Michael), is not PVE but rather BME.

One can ask how other singularities might move, for example point sinks or sources, or dipoles. A more general equation, or possibly set of equations, is needed, which we may call the point singularity equation or PSE.

If one considers the PVE separately from its long history and enormous popularity, one can ask how it is justified and what it means. The answer to this question is not as obvious as it may appear at first sight. To gain some insight into the nature of the problem, we start in Section 2 with a historical review of the justifications given for these equations (PVE, BME, PSE). We consider in Section 3 an argument based on the conservation of momentum that gives PVE and BME. However, as we show in Section 4, problems arise when moving to PSE. In Section 5 we show how to resolve these problems. We give examples in Section 6 and conclude in Section 7, in which we also discuss possible extensions to more general situations. Appendices A and B contain, respectively, a translation of Kirchhoff's Lesson Twenty in which PVE is first stated and a history of the derivation of BME.

2. Historical overview

We concentrate here strictly on how authors have justified or derived PVE, BME and PSE. This review is biased in favor of the English language literature, and, once we are past the first few papers in the area, uses textbooks as indicators of the received wisdom on the subject. A surprising feature is the number of well-known textbooks that do not mention point vortices at all, e.g. [20–24]. Four rough historical periods can be delineated. (An extensive bibliography of vortex dynamics is given by Meleshko and Aref [25].)

2.1. The pioneers: derivation (1858–1912)

Helmholtz's original work on vorticity [1] does not explicitly give the PVE. In fact there is no mention of point vortices at all. The behavior of parallel vortex lines (straight vortex filaments) is considered: "If there be two rectilinear vortex-filaments of indefinitely small section in an unlimited fluid, each will cause the other to move in a direction perpendicular to the line joining them. Thus the length of this joining line will not be altered. They will thus turn about their common centre of gravity at constant distances from it".

The PVE is given explicitly in Kirchhoff's 1876 Lecture notes [26]. The relevant Lesson is translated in Appendix A and is essentially Helmholtz's words turned into equations. Kirchhoff treats vortex filaments with infinitesimally small cross-section remaining at finite distances from each other, but allows the cross-section of the filaments to change.

In 1881, Routh [27] uses conformal mappings to obtain the complex potential in domains for which the method of images fails. He never actually writes down what is now called the Routhian correction. Routh's prescription for obtaining the PVE is as follows: "the current function of P is obtained from that of Π by subtracting $(m/2) \log \mu$ ", i.e. he removes the singularity of the complex potential in the physical plane. Routh is the first to use the tools of complex variable theory in the treatment of point vortices (this question of who was the first is posed in [28]).

Thomson's 1883 work *A Treatise on the Motion of Vortex Rings* [29] is about vortex rings but first considers the stability of a polygonal array of point vortices. He derives a result originally due to William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), that an almost circular column (i.e. a line vortex) has neutral modes (Section 39). He

concludes (Section 42) that if vortices are far enough apart, they do not deform one another. (Since then, numerical calculations have shown that if vortex patches are placed close enough together, vortex merger ensues [30].) He then writes (Section 48) "The stream function due to a single vortex of strength m at a point whose distance from the vortex is ρ (is) $-(m/\pi) \log \rho$ ". This is implicitly the PVE. It is clear that Thomson is giving physical credence to a singular point vortex velocity field because it has already been shown that vortices far enough away from each other remain circular to leading order. Basset's 1888 *A Treatise on Hydrodynamics* [31] restates this derivation.

In his 1893 book *Théorie des tourbillons*, Chap. 6, Section 65–68 [32], Poincaré treats point vortices. He takes narrow and straight vortex tubes and states that their strengths do not change. First he shows the center of vorticity of all the tubes stays fixed. Then he shows that the center of vorticity of a single tube is fixed (this is just the previous result actually). So, he says, to compute the motion of a single tube, we ignore its own velocity and take only that of the other tubes.

Zhukovskii treats point vortices in 1893 [33]. He writes down the streamfunction as an integral of vorticity with the Green's function, and then argues that the vorticity is concentrated into a small region. The vorticity can then be pulled out of the integral and the resulting simple integral gives the PVE when one subtracts out the leading-order singularity. This is an interesting approach, related to the idea of the far-field behavior of a concentrated vortex being essentially that of a point singularity, but it nevertheless relies on the usual discarding of the singularity.

We therefore conclude that the derivations of PVE in this pioneering era are based entirely on ignoring the contribution of the self-induced velocity of the vortex. However, apart from Routh, all the authors talk about infinitesimal line vortices. It is clear that the authors are aware that the boundaries of the cross-sections of these vortices can be deformed, but the fact that the deformations take the form of neutral modes leads them to disregard these deformations if the other line vortices are far enough away. When Routh writes down the complex potential, the approach of removing the singularity directly from the potential becomes natural. From this point on, point vortices are usually viewed as singular structures rather than as having infinitesimal cross-sections.

2.2. The classics: formalization (1912–1954)

A number of textbooks still in print today originally date from the period 1912–1954 [34–36]. The complex variable formulation of irrotational flow is mature at this point in time, but the justification of the PVE has not changed since Helmholtz. The following books all state that a single vortex is at rest and that point vortices move due to the velocity field of other point vortices: Villat's 1930 *Leçons sur la Théorie des Tourbillons* [37], Lamb's 1932 *Hydrodynamics* [34] (the first edition dates from 1878), Ewald, Pöschl and Prandtl's *The physics of solids and fluids, with recent developments* [38], Rouse's 1938 book *Fluid mechanics for hydraulic engineers* [39] (a hydraulics textbook which might be expected to have a practical bent), Sommerfeld's *Lectures on Physics* (1950, vol. 2, IV.21.2) [35] and Milne-Thomson's *Theoretical Hydrodynamics* (first edition in 1938, making it a successor to Lamb, and final edition in 1968) [36].

2.3. The golden age: expansion (1952–1984)

The post-Second World War era of increasing research in aerodynamics and funding of fluid dynamics led, as part of research into supersonic flow past delta wings, to BME. BME was developed by Brown, Michael, Edwards, Cheng and Rott in the

period 1952–1956 (for references see Appendix B). These authors initially found equations describing steady vortex sheets shed off delta wings, viewing the sheets as point vortices in cross-section, and later considered moving vortices, such as those shed by shocks passing over wedges. This development is rather interesting, but not central to the topic of this historical review, which is why it is outlined in Appendix B. However, treatments of the PVE in the textbooks and monographs of the time such as [40] show no real change from before, with one exception [41].

A notable outlier is arch-individualist Truesdell in his 1954 book *The Kinematics of Vorticity* [42]. Vortex lines are mentioned, but there are no dynamics and no point vortices. One might wonder whether the omission of point vortices meant that Truesdell viewed them as dynamical entities, i.e. entities for which forces are important. It is more likely that they were excluded from consideration by Truesdell's emphasis on three dimensions, which was noted in McVittie's 1955 book review [43].

A number of important Russian books were translated during this period. Kochin, Kibel' and Roze's book *Theoretical Hydromechanics*, a 1964 English translation of the 1955 Russian original [44] and Sedov's 1971 (1968 in Russian) *A course in continuum mechanics. Vol 3: Fluids, gases and the generation of thrust* [45] both consider point vortices. They use the traditional verbal argument: a single vortex does not move, its self-induced velocity is ignored when calculating its trajectory.

The first textbook to take a different approach is Friedrichs' 1966 *Special Topics in Fluid Dynamics* [41]. In it, he computes the force exerted by the fluid on a vortex filament (point vortex) and argues that if the vortex is free (as opposed to bound), this force must vanish. The idea of the force acting on a vortex filament was presumably inspired by the BME work mentioned above and will recur in later books. It is also very common in the superfluid literature.

2.4. The moderns: mathematics and dynamical systems (1984–present)

There has been an explosion in the use of the PVE in recent years, driven by applications and by its role as a prototype dynamical system [46–48]. The development of vortex methods as a tool in computational fluid dynamics has been another source of interest in the dynamics of vortical structures. The starting date for this era can be loosely set as 1984 when Marchioro and Pulvirenti proved that systems of small vortex patches converge to vortex dynamics [49]. Given the vast amount of modern material, we limit ourselves to textbooks or articles that explicitly discuss or derive the PVE or generalizations.

As an aside, Krasny [50] uses a combined vortex sheet and vortex-dipole sheet model for the numerical simulation of a wake. The vortex-dipole distribution \mathbf{D} evolves according to

$$\mathbf{D}_t = -\nabla \mathbf{u}^T \cdot \mathbf{D} \quad (4)$$

which is the evolution equation governing the gradient of vorticity. This is a Lagrangian equation. It is not quite the same as PVE or PSE because a vortex(-dipole) sheet is considered rather than a point vortex(-dipole). The result (4) will be useful later.

Ting and Klein's 1991 book *Viscous Vortical Flows* (updated in 2007 with Knio) [51,52] presents work that goes back to the 1960s. The three-dimensional case is the real motivation, but a matched asymptotic expansion (MAE) calculation for the Rankine vortex in a uniform stream is presented in their Section 2.1.1.2. The result is the PVE equations in the far field (i.e. on scales far larger than the vortex) and neutral modes on the edge of the vortex.

Saffman, in Section 2.3 of his 1992 textbook [53], gives a momentum flux argument and later presents “an alternative argument based on vortex force”.

Most textbooks approach the PVE in the traditional way, i.e. just by removing the self-induced velocity with no explanation. Among these are Lighthill's 1986 *An informal introduction to theoretical fluid mechanics* [54], who emphasizes that point vortices are “useful idealizations”, Chorin and Marsden's 1993 *A Mathematical Introduction to Fluid Mechanics* [55], Chorin's 1994 *Vorticity and Turbulence* [56] (which is interesting in that it combines the smoothed kernel argument related to numerical vortex methods with the Victorian argument about being able to neglect the deformations of small patches) and Newton's 2001 book *The N-Vortex Problem—Analytical Techniques* [57]. Meleshko and Konstantinov's 1993 book *Dynamics of Vortex Structures* [58] says that Helmholtz's law that vorticity is frozen into fluid lines justifies the PVE.

Faber's 1995 *Fluid Dynamics for Physicists* [59] contains a long discussion of vortex filaments, unsurprisingly since they are so important in superfluid helium. In an extensive discussion of forces on vortex lines (Sections 4.11–4.14), vortex lines are viewed as physical entities that exert forces on each other, which is ultimately what makes the vortices move.

Majda and Bertozzi's 2002 book *Vorticity and Incompressible Flow* [60] is mathematical in flavor. The derivation of the PVE in Section 7.3 is standard: “Ignoring the fact that the velocity of a point vortex is infinite at its center, (...) we find that a point vortex induces no motion at its center”. They then refer to the MAE approach of [51]. So do Wu, Ma and Zhou in their 2006 *Vorticity and Vortex Dynamics* [61]. Alekseenko et al. in 2007 [62] give the usual justification (Section 2.3.1) but also present a vortex force justification (Section 2.3.1).

3. Conservation of momentum

The conservation of momentum approach is presented in Saffman's 1992 book [53]. It provides a mathematical formalization of the physical arguments used in the original derivations.¹

For a general contour C that moves and deforms with a position-dependent velocity \mathbf{u}_c , Newton's second law for the fluid in the region S enclosed by C is given by

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \rho \mathbf{u} dS = - \int_C p \mathbf{n} dl - \int_C \rho \mathbf{u} [(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_c) \cdot \mathbf{n}] dl, \quad (5)$$

where the left-hand side is the rate of change of the momentum inside the contour C and the terms on the right-hand side are respectively the force applied by the outside fluid on the contour and the flux of momentum through C . Assuming that the flow is irrotational and the density constant, one can write the complex potential and velocity as $F = \phi + i\psi$ and $w = u - iv$ respectively, and obtain from Bernoulli's equation

$$p = p_0(t) - \frac{1}{2} \rho (F_t + \bar{F}_t + w\bar{w}). \quad (6)$$

Then (5) can be written as an equation for the rate of change of $M = \int_S \rho \bar{w} dS$, namely

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{M} = & -\frac{i\rho}{2} \int_C (F_t + \bar{F}_t) dz \\ & + \frac{i\rho}{2} \int_C w(w - w_c) dz - \frac{i\rho}{2} w_c \int_C \bar{w} dz. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

¹ Graham [63] carries out a similar procedure in reverse for BME, computing the force on a solid from the form of the complex potential at infinity, using BME to obtain the result. However his argument cannot really be reversed to obtain BME from Newton's Second Law. In particular only one contour is used, which cannot lead to separate equations for each vortex.

Now shrink the contour down to a circle centered at the vortex position with radius ϵ . The complex potential and velocity can be decomposed as

$$F = \frac{\Gamma_n}{2\pi i} \log(z - z_n) + \tilde{F}_n(z), \quad (8)$$

$$w = \frac{\Gamma_n}{2\pi i(z - z_n)} + \tilde{w}_n(z) \quad (9)$$

with \tilde{F}_n and \tilde{w}_n single-valued and analytic on and inside C except at the vortex position z_n . As $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, the velocity of the contour becomes uniform with $w_c = \dot{z}_n$. Using these results, the integrals in (7) can be evaluated and we obtain

$$\dot{M} = i\rho\Gamma_n(\dot{z}_n - \overline{\tilde{w}_n}). \quad (10)$$

Near the vortex, the flow is purely azimuthal, so the linear momentum goes to zero. More precisely,

$$M \sim -\rho \int_0^\epsilon \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma_n e^{i\theta}}{2\pi i r} r dr d\theta \rightarrow 0. \quad (11)$$

Hence $\dot{M} = 0$ (Saffman implicitly uses this result) and we obtain PVE. We have satisfied Newton's Second law in an integral sense for the fluid around the vortex.

This argument does not actually require the flow outside the vortex to be irrotational. The non-singular term retained from the rest of the velocity field is constant, which is always an irrotational flow whatever the nature of the $O(\epsilon)$ terms. Similarly the pressure could be obtained by integrating the leading-order (differential) momentum equation, which would be equivalent to the local form of the irrotational Bernoulli equation. Hence the irrotational form can be viewed as a convenient way to carry out the calculation. The same process applied to angular momentum carries through for PVE.

In the case of BME, unsteady vortices at z_n are shed from sharp corners at $z_{n,0}$ with the circulations being set instantaneously to remove the singularities in the potential at the corners. There is then a branch cut in the complex potential between $z_{n,0}$ and z_n . The contour C is now taken to enclose the vortex and the branch cut, stopping at the corner. Using $\int_C \text{Re}[-i \log(z - z_n)] dz \rightarrow -2\pi(z_n - z_{n,0})$, the limiting procedure leads to

$$\dot{M} \rightarrow i\rho[\Gamma_n(\dot{z}_n - \overline{\tilde{w}_n}) + \dot{\Gamma}_n(z_n - z_{n,0})]. \quad (12)$$

This gives the BME:

$$\dot{z}_n + (z_n - z_{n,0}) \frac{\dot{\Gamma}_n}{\Gamma_n} = \overline{\tilde{w}_n}. \quad (13)$$

(A full derivation may be found in [13].) There is then an unbalanced torque when angular momentum is considered, and angular momentum is not conserved for BME.

The fact that the BME model cannot at the same time conserve linear and angular momenta in an integral sense around the vortex and branch cut should come as no surprise. Introducing a point vortex in the flow provides three degrees of freedom for the system: two for vortex position and one for circulation. For BME the regularity condition fixes circulation, while conservation of momentum gives two equations for the components of position. Angular momentum is not in general conserved unless $\dot{\Gamma} = 0$.

The fact that $\dot{\Gamma}$ does not enter PVE does not mean that Γ is constant. This requires a separate argument (for BME $\dot{\Gamma}$ is given by considerations of regularity). For irrotational flow outside the vortex, integrating the vorticity equation over a small domain around the vortex leads necessarily to the result that Γ is constant. Body forces will not affect BME or PVE provided that they are not as singular as r^{-2} near the vortex.

4. General singularities

One can naturally ask how other singular potentials would evolve, analogously to vortices. The first such attempt goes back

to Fridman and Polubarinova in 1928 [64]. Two classes of further singular potential have been investigated in detail: points sinks and sources, and dipoles. Point sinks or sources correspond to taking imaginary Γ ; vortex-sinks or twistors have complex Γ [65–67]. The equation of motion in all cases was just obtained by using complex Γ in PVE, with no justification being advanced for this choice.

Newton [68] considers dipoles. By considering two point vortices that come closer together, he argues that the dipole strength will align itself with the flow, and writes down an *ad hoc* equation governing this alignment process. He writes down PVE for the position of the dipole.

In terms of general approaches to this problem, Fridman and Polubarinova use a different argument to find PSE. They compute what they call the linear and angular momenta of the fluid lying in an annulus $l_1 < r < l_2$ centered around the singularity and moving with a complex velocity expressed as the Laurent series

$$w = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n. \quad (14)$$

The point vortex has a_{-1} purely imaginary. They argue that the linear and angular momentum are a_0 and $\text{Im } a_{-1}/(l_1^2 + l_2^2)$ respectively. They then ignore the latter term and argue that the point vortex moves with velocity a_0 , which is just \tilde{w} as for PVE.

Saffman and Meiron [69] discuss generalizations of point vortices to three-dimensional “vortons” and conclude that the concept does not work. Their approach, which they claim works for point vortices, is based on weak solutions to the vorticity equation. Subsequent works [70,71] argue that this approach relies implicitly on a certain special definition of regularization, essentially a choice of order of integration. Chefranov [72] argues that there is actually no problem for vortex dipoles both in two and three dimensions (there can be no point vortex equivalent in three dimensions because of the solenoidal nature of the vorticity field). His method discards the singularity in the energy and obtains the dynamical equations from the usual Hamiltonian equation. This method should also work for point vortices. It is, however, a formal procedure. Similar equations [73,74] are produced for a dipoles, quadrupolar vortices and point vortices.

The PSE has been derived recently [75,76] by writing the vorticity field as a series of delta functions, substituting into the vorticity equation, and equating degrees of singularity. This requires multiplying a delta function by another function that is singular where the argument of the delta function vanishes. This is not defined for standard distributions. This gives the form of the equations for point vortices and for dipoles, but does not really justify the procedure (cf. the comments of [49] for point vortices). For higher singularities, the resulting evolution equations are claimed to be inconsistent.

It is tempting to try the momentum conservation argument of Section 3 to obtain PSE. This fails for a number of expected and unexpected reasons. For a twister, write $F = C_n/(2\pi) \log(z - z_n) + \tilde{F}_n(z)$. The appropriate version of (12) is

$$\dot{M} \rightarrow -\frac{\rho}{2} C_n \dot{z}_n + \frac{\rho}{2} [-2\overline{\tilde{w}_n} + \dot{z}_n] \overline{C_n}. \quad (15)$$

For real C_n (source or sink), we find $\tilde{w}_n = 0$, which is not an evolution equation.

For a dipole, with

$$w = \frac{D_n}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(z - z_n)^2} + \tilde{w}_n + \tilde{w}_n'(z - z_n) + \dots, \quad (16)$$

the same approach gives

$$0 = -\frac{\rho}{2} \dot{D}_n - \rho \overline{D_n} \overline{\tilde{w}_n'}. \quad (17)$$

This is an equation for the dipole strength, not for the position of the dipole. The factor of 2 is inconsistent with the known equation for the evolution of the vorticity gradient (4) [50,75]. This is because the surface integral M has been interpreted in a certain sense by carrying out the azimuthal integral first to give 0, but it is an improper integral and this interpretation leads to the wrong answer.

5. Generalized momentum argument

We can deal with the problems raised in the preceding paragraph by using a generalized argument. We no longer write down Newton's Second Law in integral form. Instead we multiply the Euler equation written in terms of $\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_c$ by a test function T and carry out the same procedure. In vectorial form, this gives

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \rho T(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_c) dS = \int_S \left(\rho \frac{DT}{Dt}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_c) - \rho T \dot{\mathbf{u}}_c + p \nabla T \right) dS - \int_C T p \mathbf{n} dl - \int_C \rho T(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_c)[(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_c) \cdot \mathbf{n}] dl. \quad (18)$$

In complex form and using Bernoulli's equation where appropriate, this becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \rho T(\bar{w} - \bar{w}_c) dS &= -\frac{i\rho}{2} \int_C T(F_t + \bar{F}_t) dz \\ &+ \int_S \left(\frac{\rho}{2} [\bar{w} T_z + w T_{\bar{z}}](\bar{w} - \bar{w}_c) - \rho T \dot{\bar{w}}_c + 2p T_{\bar{z}} \right) dS \\ &+ \frac{i\rho}{2} \int_C T(w - w_c)^2 dz - \frac{i\rho}{2} \int_C T(\bar{w} w_c + w \bar{w}_c - |w_c|^2) dz. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

For the monopole, we set $T = 1$ and find the usual PVE whatever the argument of C_n . Integrating the vorticity equation around the singularity gives $\text{Im } C_n = 0$, so conservation of circulation is a consequence of the underlying dynamics. This is not the case for the sink/source strength which can be specified arbitrarily. This freedom does not seem to have been exploited previously.

For the dipole, we take $T = 1$ and $T = (z - z_n)$ successively. The $T_{\bar{z}}$ terms on the right-hand side are zero and tend to zero respectively. The T_z term on the right-hand side is an improper integral. If the azimuthal integration is carried out first, it vanishes. For $T = (z - z_n)$, the left-hand side is a proper integral that tends to zero. Then we recover $\dot{z}_n = \bar{w}_n$. For $T = 1$, the left-hand side integral is also improper. We know from (17) that ignoring it leads to an inconsistent result. As discussed in [53], fluid momentum is not defined in an infinite region since the integral is only conditionally convergent. The hydrodynamic impulse of a fluid is, however, well defined. We are faced here with a similar problem. We use Eq. (3.11.31) of [53], $\int_S \bar{w} dS = D_n$, over a small rather than a large circle (this is possible since the singularity in our small circle is the same). Then the left-hand side of (19) becomes $\frac{1}{2} \rho \dot{D}_n$ and we obtain the expected equation for D_n , without the factor of 2 present in (17). The resulting PSE for the dipole is

$$\dot{z}_n = \bar{w}_n, \quad \dot{D}_n + D_n \bar{w}'_n = 0. \quad (20)$$

We define general singularities by the local behavior

$$w = \frac{A_n}{2\pi} (z - z_n)^{-l-1} + \tilde{w}_n(z) + \tilde{w}'_n(z)(z - z_n) + \dots \quad (21)$$

Evaluating all moments for higher singularities will lead to an inconsistent set of equations [75]. If, as for BME, we take the view that these equations are nevertheless useful since they satisfy a subset of the moment integrals, we can proceed as follows. Taking $T = (z - z_n)^l$ leads to the usual result for \dot{z}_n . To find \dot{A}_n , we take $T = (z - z_n)^{l-1}$. The same issue as for the dipole arises, and we can

deal with the integrals in the same fashion. The only difference is a factor of l^{-1} in F . We find

$$\dot{z}_n = \bar{w}_n, \quad \dot{A}_n + \frac{2l}{l+1} A_n \bar{w}'_n = 0. \quad (22)$$

We see that the singularity strength evolves in time according to a very similar equation for all singularities. The irrotational approach used above for PVE works even when the point vortex is embedded in a rotational flow. For higher singularities, this is no longer likely to be true, because it is in terms like \bar{w}' that the effects of background vorticity appear. This procedure gives a well-defined pair of equations. For hybrid singularities, i.e. ones in which there is more than one singular term in the potential, this approach will lead to PSE for the dominant singularity, but will not give evolution equations for the weaker ones.

The obtained PSE is different from the equations previous found: the singularity strengths of [64] do not evolve in time, the equation for the singularity strength of [68] is different, and in [75] it is claimed that only the dipole system is consistent. We do not expect to be able to satisfy all moments: we use 4 moments to obtain 2 complex equations.

6. Example

As a short example, we calculate the motion of a dipole with strength $D = D_r + iD_i$ and position $z = x + iy$ in the upper half-plane. We place an image dipole with strength \bar{D} and position \bar{z} to satisfy the no-normal flow condition along the x -axis. It can be shown that D_r is constant in time, while the other unknowns obey the system

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{D_r}{8\pi y^2}, \quad \dot{y} = -\frac{D_i}{8\pi y^2}, \quad \dot{D}_i = -\frac{D_r^2 + D_i^2}{8\pi y^3}. \quad (23)$$

If $D_r = 0$, the dipole moves vertically, either away from the wall if $D_i(0) < 0$ or toward the wall if $D_i(0) > 0$ (the sign of D_i may look backward but the image dipole has opposite D_i and the physical dipole is moving in its field). The dipole's position is given by

$$y = \sqrt{y_0^2 - \frac{D_i(0)t}{4\pi y(0)}}, \quad (24)$$

so the dipole reaches the wall at time $t = 4\pi y(0)^3/D_i(0)$ with infinite velocity.

If $D_r \neq 0$, the trajectory of the dipole is given by

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{|D_r| y_0}{\sqrt{D_r^2 + D_i(0)^2}} \cosh \left\{ \cosh^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{D_r^2 + D_i(0)^2}}{|D_r|} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sqrt{D_r^2 + D_i(0)^2}}{D_r y_0} (x - x_0) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

For large times, the dipole moves away from the wall with decreasing velocity.

7. Conclusion and future work

We have shown how to derive the PVE, BME and PSE using generalized momentum arguments. The Euler equation is satisfied pointwise everywhere outside the singularity, and moments of it are satisfied in an integral sense around a contour arbitrarily close to the moving singularity. The singularity moves with the flow, but its strength evolves for dipoles and higher singularities. The evolution equation for the strength requires certain choices in regularizing singular integrals. For the dipole we are guided by previous results. It is disappointing that two different regularizations

are needed, and the general PSE result should possibly be viewed with some suspicion. It does not satisfy all moments of the Euler equation (this is also true for BME). To a certain extent, the utility of such singularities as dynamical entities lies in how well and how simply they describe interesting physical phenomena. Mathematically they provide a new class of dynamical systems that may be of some intrinsic interest. The physical underpinning for the treatment of the singular integrals in PSE would benefit from further explanation.

A historical overview of the PVE shows that the earliest workers knew that line vortices with circular cross-sections supported neutral modes. Hence parallel line vortices that were sufficiently far from each other could be treated as dynamical objects, neglecting their internal core structure. The later complex variable formalism removed the singularity, but did not address the internal structure of the vortices. The conservation of momentum argument that appears with BME provides a justification for treating higher singularities.

The matched asymptotic expansion approach [51] can be viewed as a mathematical reformulation of the original argument. However it does not appear to work in general for higher singularities. This can be seen for the dipole. If it is taken to be a structure of size l made up of a positive vortex with circulation Γ next to a negative circulation, its intrinsic propagation velocity will scale as Γl^{-1} . The dipole strength scales like Γl . If this is held constant as l shrinks, the propagation velocity becomes unbounded. A point vortex has no intrinsic tendency to move (as is pointed out repeatedly in textbooks) so in the MAE analysis it moves with the background flow

Additional physical effects have been added to point vortices, including the influence of viscosity [77,78] and mass, using “mass vortices” (with infinite density) [79,80]. Any effect that can be described simply as an extra term in the incompressible Euler equation falls into the current framework. Any body force that is not singular does not modify PSE. Hence *ad hoc* approaches such as the beta-plane point vortices [81] (with no associated vorticity field) are inconsistent with momentum conservation.

The effect of compressibility is particularly interesting. Point vortices in a compressible flow have an obvious problem: close to the center of the vortex, the velocity becomes supersonic. Barsony-Nagy et al. [82] constructed steady point vortex like solutions with hollow internal structure for small Mach number using the Imai–Lamla version of the Rayleigh–Janzen expansion. A number of considerations lead to a standard problem in complex variable theory, one of these being that the force on the vortex (obtained by the appropriate generalization of Blasius theorem) vanish. This leads to the obvious equation of the corresponding generalization to the unsteady case. It is not clear that the internal structure that is used is appropriate, and more work is required on the compressible case.

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Appendix A. Extract from Kirchhoff's Lesson Twenty

Kirchhoff's remarkable 1876 work *Lectures on Mathematical Physics* [26] does not appear ever to have been translated into English. We hence provide our translation of the relevant section, using the original notation (italics in the original) and formatting.

(Vortex filaments. Straight and parallel vortex filaments. Motion of several such threads of infinitely small cross-section. Straight filaments that fill a cylinder of elliptical cross-section. Circular vortex filaments with a common axis. Motion of a vortex ring and of two vortex rings of infinitely small cross-section.)

Section 1. (...)

Section 2. (...)

Section 3. We now want to apply the results of the previous paragraphs to the case of a *single* filament or a number of vortex filaments of infinitely small cross-section. We assume next that only *one* filament exists and set

$$\int \zeta \, df = m; \quad (\text{A.1})$$

hence we take m to be finite; ζ must hence be infinitely large. We do not set ζ to be finite in what follows, but ζ must not change its sign; the center of gravity of the vortex filament then always lies inside or infinitely close to its cross-section. For all points that lie at a finite distance from the vortex filament, the equations, according to (K11),² are

$$u = \frac{dW}{dy}, \quad v = -\frac{dW}{dx},$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{\pi} m \log \rho, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where the origin of ρ is any point of the cross-section of the filament. Infinitely close and inside the filament, W , u , v are in general infinitely large and their values depend on its cross-section and the values that ζ takes for the individual particles; according to the results of the end of Section 2, we have for the center of gravity of the vortex filament $u = v = 0$. To this extent we can say that the vortex filament stays in place, although in general its cross-section changes and its center of gravity occupies different locations in the fluid at different times; each fluid element at a finite distance from the filament describes a circle with uniform velocity

$$\frac{m}{\pi \rho}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Now let there be other such vortex filaments, as previously we had considered only one; let m_1, m_2, \dots be the values of the integrals given by m in (A.1) for these filaments; let $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots$ be the coordinates of their centers of gravity at time t , and let ρ_1, ρ_2, \dots be the distances of the centers from the point (x, y) ; then for all the points that lie at a finite distance from the vortex filaments,

$$u = \frac{dW}{dy}, \quad v = -\frac{dW}{dx},$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{\pi} \sum m_i \log \rho_i, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

where the sum is to be carried out over the index. The centers of gravity of the vortices move; the parts of the velocity u and v at the center of a vortex from *that* vortex vanish however; it is hence assumed, when we refer to u_1 and v_1 at the center of the filament with index 1, that two vortices are always at a finite distance from each other,

$$u_1 = \frac{dW_1}{dy_1}, \quad v = -\frac{dW_1}{dx_1},$$

$$W_1 = -\frac{1}{\pi} \sum (m_2 \log \rho_{12} + m_3 \log \rho_{13} + \dots), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

² Derived in Section 2 of the lesson.

Table B.1

Timeline of the development of BME. Publication and submission or presentation dates are from the articles (JAS: Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences, later Journal of the Aerospace Sciences). Question marks correspond to unavailable information.

Date	Author	Submitted	Reference
1952	Legendre	6/23/1952	[85]
6/1953	Adams	3/23/1953	[86]
2/1954	Edwards	11/10/1953	[87]
?	Cheng Tech. Rep.	?	?
3/1954	Cheng JAS forum	12/1/1953	[88]
10/1954	BM JAS	1/1954	[89]
5/5/1955	BM Tech. Rep.	?	[90]
4/1955	Cheng JAS	6/11/1954	[91]
5/1956	Rott	1/1/1956	[92]

where $\rho_{12}, \rho_{22}, \dots$ are the distances of the center of gravity of filament 1 to the centers of filaments 2, 3, ... The equations which can be formed in this fashion can be written

$$m_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dy_1}, \quad m_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dy_2},$$

$$m_1 \frac{dy_1}{dt} = -\frac{dP}{dx_1}, \quad m_2 \frac{dy_2}{dt} = -\frac{dP}{dx_2},$$

$$P = -\frac{1}{\pi} \sum m_1 m_2 \log \rho_{12} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

where the sum is to be taken over all combinations of two different indices.
(...).

Appendix B. The history of the Brown–Michael equation

The 1950s saw active research on the lift acting on delta wings. A remarkable series of papers deriving BME appeared in rapid succession, initially considering two-dimensional sections going down the delta wing and studying two-dimensional dynamics in each section. The chronology is presented in Table B.1. There is also a review of vortex sheet roll-up from delta wings by Legendre dating from 1966 [83] and a mention in a report on EUROMECH meeting 471 by Riley from 1974 [84].

After the work of Legendre in 1952 and Adams in 1953 [85,86], Edwards in 1954 [87] was the first to derive what is essentially BME from vorticity considerations for the delta-wing case. This approach should work in the general two-dimensional case. He uses circulation theorems taking into account the vorticity being fed into the vortex by the cut. Cheng in the 1954 JAS forum piece [88] “Remarks on Nonlinear Lift and Vortex Separation” is the first to consider time dependence. The Cheng Technical Report cannot be found now.

Brown and Michael’s 1954 JAS article “Effect of Leading-Edge Separation on the Lift of a Delta Wing” [89] is in fact a precursor to their widely cited technical report [90] and considers the steady problem for the delta-wing problem.

Cheng’s 1955 JAS paper “Aerodynamics of a Rectangular Plate with Vortex Separation in Supersonic Flow” [91] attacks the steady delta-wing problem. It includes extensive discussion of BME, including the following: “Since the exact boundary condition requires continuity of the pressure across the free vortex sheet, the equivalent condition in the simplified model shall then be the vanishing of the total force on the vortex system, which is in reality the fulfillment of the exact boundary condition by the *mean value*. (...) In order to render the vortex system *dynamically free*, this force shall be balanced by the one acting on the vortex core at $r = \epsilon$, which is essentially a “Joukowski Force”. (...)”.

In 1956, Rott, while talking about vortex sheet shedding, discusses the ‘single vortex’ approximation [92]. He attributes the force balance argument to the Brown and Michael technical report

and to Edwards (1954). He quotes Cheng (albeit with the wrong year: 1955 rather than 1954) as saying this equation can be applied to any flow with vortex generation, even without similarity. This is really the origin of the BME.

After Rott’s paper, the equation is used and called the BME, both for the delta-wing and two-dimensional situations. Typical uses are to model steady vortex sheets, in which the vortex sheets are represented by point vortices but a BM vortex is used to model the end of the vortex sheet [93,94]. A modified approach suggested by Howe [95] has not been adopted elsewhere.

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