

Convectons in unbalanced natural doubly diffusive convection

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Fluids subject to both thermal and compositional variations can undergo doubly diffusive convection when these properties both affect the fluid density and diffuse at different rates. In natural doubly diffusive convection, the gradients of temperature and salinity are aligned with each other and orthogonal to gravity. The resulting buoyancy-driven flows are known to lead to the formation of a variety of patterns, including spatially localized states of convection surrounded by quiescent fluid. These states are known as convectons. Localized pattern formation in natural doubly diffusive convection has been studied under a specific balance where the effects of temperature and salinity changes are opposite but of equal intensity on the fluid density. In this case, a steady conduction state exists and convectons bifurcate from it. The aforementioned buoyancy balance underpins our knowledge of this pattern formation but it is an ideal case that can hardly be met experimentally or in nature. This article addresses how localized pattern formation in natural doubly diffusive convection is affected by departures from the balanced case. In particular, the absence of a conduction state leads to the unfolding of the bifurcations to convectons. In thermally dominated regimes, the background flow promotes localized states with convection rolls attached to the end walls, known as anticonvectons, and the existence of these states is found to be related to the emergence of convectons. Convectons are found to exist over a range of buoyancy ratio values, disappearing at saddle nodes of anticonvection branches in the thermally dominated regime and smoothly transitioning into domain-filling states in the solutally dominated regime. These observations extend the scope of our understanding of localized pattern formation in fluid systems.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Thermal convection provides a great framework for the study of pattern formation in fluid systems. Rayleigh-Bénard convection, where a horizontal fluid layer is heated from below, is widely used as an example of convection roll formation [1,2] but it is also extensively studied for more complex phenomena such as the formation of a variety of patterns on the horizontal plane [3] and transitions in a cubic domain [4,5] or in cylindrical geometries [6,7]. However, since Rayleigh-Bénard convection is a supercritical problem, it has limited scope for multistability near onset. In doubly diffusive convection, by contrast, the presence of a competition between the thermal and the solutal effects on the fluid density may change the system criticality and lead to rich

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dynamics close to onset [8]. When the driving gradients of temperature and salinity are parallel to gravity, two important instabilities may arise and have been extensively studied by the astrophysical and geophysical fluid dynamics community: salt fingering [9] and diffusive layering [10]. These instabilities are not the only phenomenological points of interest provided by doubly diffusive convection and other instabilities may be triggered when the buoyancy gradients are inclined, for example, in the vicinity of icebergs [11].

We are interested here in the case of a vertical column of fluid where the gradients of temperature and salinity are aligned with each other and orthogonal to gravity. Pattern formation in the resulting natural doubly diffusive convection system has been mostly studied in the subcritical case by looking at linear instabilities from the conduction state, for which the fluid is motionless [12–14]. Pioneering simulations in three dimensions revealed a complex bifurcation scenario [15]. Further, the discovery of multiple coexisting solutions and, in particular, of a steady state consisting in a spatially localized convection roll in the subcritical regime by Ghorayeb and Mojtabi [12] fostered interest in spatially extended domains. The systematic understanding of localized states into a bifurcation scenario called homoclinic snaking [16], a term first coined by Woods and Champneys [17], subsequently guided investigations and led to their first characterization in large, two-dimensional domains of doubly diffusive convection [18], where they are called convectons. Further work focused on three-dimensional domains and identified a new instability responsible for secondary snaking nested within the better-known, primary snaking [19,20], localization in the transverse direction [21] and a sudden route to chaos [22].

In parallel, convectons have been studied in the doubly diffusive convection taking place in horizontal fluid layers driven by a vertical gradient of temperature and by the Soret effect, the solutal response to an applied thermal gradient. In this system, usually referred to as binary fluid convection, Mercader *et al.* first computed the convecton bifurcation diagram and revealed that, in the presence of end walls (using so-called closed container boundary conditions), homoclinic snaking could be observed without bistability between the trivial state and a spatially periodic state [23]. They subsequently identified new families of localized states: anticonvectons, which display a void in the center of the domain surrounded by convection rolls, and multiconvectons, which are bound states of convectons and anticonvectons [24]. Other, more complex types of convectons have also been found, such as the periodic traveling pulse, which consists in a slow-moving envelope inside which convection rolls travel fast and outside which the fluid is motionless [25,26]. Convectons have also been found in magnetohydrodynamic convection [27], Marangoni convection [28], binary fluid convection in a porous medium [29], and rotating convection [30].

Besides their recent discovery in the supercritical regime [31], doubly diffusive convectons have been studied in the subcritical regime where bistability is observed between a trivial conduction state and a domain-filling patterned state. However, in the case of interest here, the existence of a conduction state is contingent on the presence of a physical balance: the fluid density needs to respond equally in amplitude but oppositely in sign to changes in its temperature and in its salinity. This physical balance is controlled by a dimensionless parameter, the buoyancy ratio

$$N = -\frac{\rho_C \Delta C}{\rho_T \Delta T}, \quad (1)$$

where ρ_T (ρ_C) is the thermal (solutal) expansion coefficient and ΔT (ΔC) is the characteristic temperature (salinity) difference. The balanced case, $N = -1$, underpins all of our current understanding about convectons in doubly diffusive convection but it only represents an ideal case that is unlikely to be achieved experimentally or in nature. The aim of our investigation is to understand how doubly diffusive convection is impacted by deviations from its balanced case, with particular focus on convectons and related localized states. Knowledge of their robustness to parametric changes, particularly to those of N , is critical to establish the relevance of a large body of literature.

We start in Sec. II by describing the mathematical formulation of the problem. In Sec. III, we present the baseline results that are obtained in the balanced case $N = -1$. In particular, we describe the bifurcation scenario of three families of convectons of interest: convectons, anticonvectons,

and multiconvectons. Many of these states have never been computed in natural doubly diffusive convection and we have found that they play an important role in the emergence of convectons in the unbalanced case. The main results of this paper are reported in Sec. IV, where we explain how the bifurcation scenario is impacted by the buoyancy ratio, identify how several types of localized states interact and explain the mechanism by which convectons are created in the thermally dominated regime ($N > -1$). Finally, the paper ends with a discussion in Sec. V.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

In this paper, we consider the doubly diffusive convection of fluid confined within a closed rectangular cavity with thermal and solutal gradients imposed via the side-wall boundary conditions. The nondimensionalized governing equations for this system read:

$$\frac{1}{\text{Pr}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \text{Ra}(T + NC)\hat{\mathbf{z}}, \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T = \nabla^2 T, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla C = \frac{1}{\text{Le}} \nabla^2 C, \quad (5)$$

where \mathbf{u} is the fluid velocity, p is its pressure, T (C) is the scaled temperature (salinity) and $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ is the upward-pointing unit vector. The equations are parameterized by the Prandtl number Pr , the Lewis number Le , the buoyancy ratio N and the Rayleigh number Ra . In contrast to previous studies of convectons in similar configurations (see Refs. [18,19,31,32]), we do not restrict our attention to the case where the buoyancy ratio satisfies $N = -1$. Rather, we study the effect that a departure from this special value has on the system. Following previous investigations on the impact that the Prandtl and Lewis numbers have on the system [14,31], we fix $\text{Le} = 5$, $\text{Pr} = 1$, and treat the Rayleigh number Ra as a bifurcation parameter used to characterize steady states in the system. A more physical description of the system and its nondimensionalization can be found in Ref. [14].

The system (2)–(5) is considered in the closed cavity that is bounded by the vertical side walls at $x = \pm 0.5$ and horizontal end walls at $z = 0, L_z$, as depicted in Fig. 1. We will consider $L_z = 4\lambda_c$, $5\lambda_c$, and $12\lambda_c$, where $\lambda_c \approx 2.48$ is the critical wavelength of the primary bifurcation with periodic boundary conditions in the z direction [13]. The following boundary conditions are imposed on the cavity walls:

$$u = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad T = -0.5, \quad C = -0.5 \quad \text{on} \quad x = -0.5, \quad (6)$$

$$u = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad T = 0.5, \quad C = 0.5 \quad \text{on} \quad x = 0.5, \quad (7)$$

$$u = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad z = 0, L_z, \quad (8)$$

where, in addition to the fluid velocity vanishing on the four side walls owing to the no-slip boundary conditions, the domain allows no thermal or solutal flux through the horizontal end walls.

The results presented in this paper were obtained via numerical continuation using a spectral element numerical method based on a Gauss-Lobatto-Legendre discretization and supplemented by Stokes preconditioning (see Refs. [33,34] for further details). Each element of the numerical domain was discretized using 25 nodes in both the x and z directions, while the number of spectral elements ne_z depends upon the vertical extent of the cavity (see Table I). Validations were carried out using a higher resolution consisting of 30 nodes in both directions. The results are presented

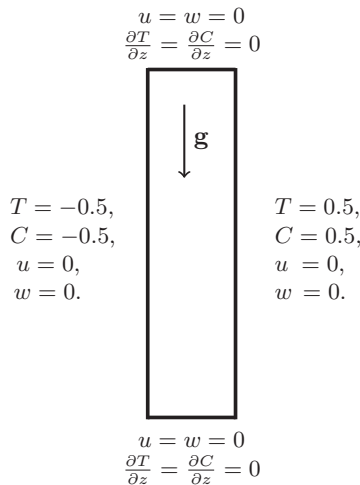


FIG. 1. Representation of the nondimensional closed cavity with no-slip boundary conditions imposed at $x = \pm 0.5$ and $z = 0, L_z$.

using bifurcation diagrams that, unless otherwise stated, present the total kinetic energy

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \int_0^{L_z} (u^2 + w^2) dz dx \quad (9)$$

as a function of the Rayleigh number, or via the solution stream function. These solution profiles use two scales to depict both weak and strong flows in the same figure: a logarithmic scale, showing black (clockwise flow) and gray (anticlockwise flow) stream lines, and a linear scale, showing red (clockwise flow) and blue (anticlockwise flow) stream lines.

III. BALANCED SYSTEM WHEN $N = -1$

When $N = -1$, doubly diffusive convection admits a trivial state, called the conduction state, where the fluid is static ($\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$) and the temperature and salinity profiles are linear ($T = C = x$). In this state, the buoyancy force [the last term in Eq. (2)] is zero since the thermal and solutal contributions are balanced, and the fluid density is uniform across the cavity.

The presence of end walls at $z = 0$ and L_z creates fundamental differences between the system considered here and the more studied, spatially periodic one; in particular, this system is not equivariant with respect to continuous translations in the z direction. This precludes the emergence of pitchforks of revolution as an instability mechanism from the conduction state as found by Xin *et al.* [13] in the spatially periodic case. The presence of end walls also excludes domain-filling, spatially periodic states from this system: the convection rolls that develop in doubly diffusive convection systems do not possess a horizontal section, which is compatible with the boundary

TABLE I. Discretizations used for numerical continuation. The domain is discretized using ne_z spectral elements, with each element containing n_x nodes in the x direction and n_z nodes in the z direction.

| L_z | ne_z | n_x | n_z |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| $4\lambda_c \approx 9.93$ | 8 | 25 | 25 |
| $5\lambda_c \approx 12.4$ | 10 | 25 | 25 |
| $12\lambda_c \approx 29.8$ | 24 | 25 | 25 |

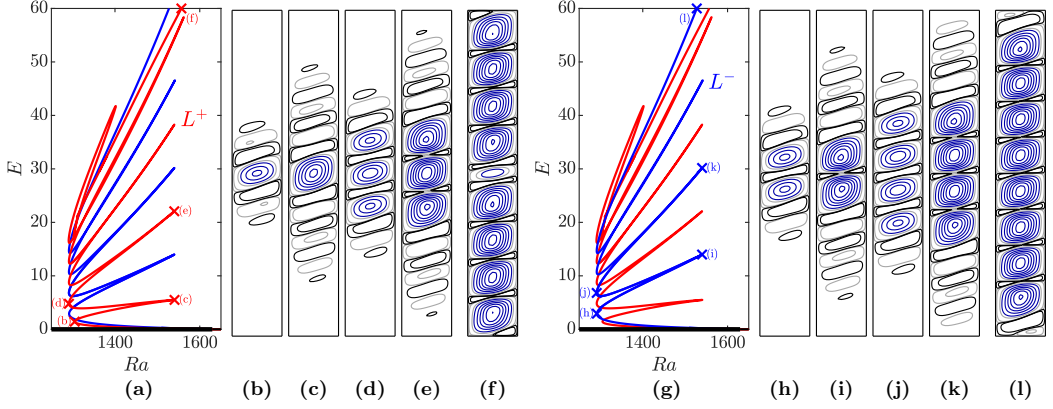


FIG. 2. Convecton branches and stream function profiles for $N = -1$, $\text{Pr} = 1$, and $\text{Le} = 5$ in a domain with $L_z = 12\lambda_c$. (a) and (g) Bifurcation diagrams showing branches corresponding to convectons with an odd (L^+) and even (L^-) number of strong anticlockwise central rolls, which are shown in red and blue, respectively. (b)–(e) Stream function profiles of the first four saddle nodes along L^- . (f) Stream function profile of large-amplitude state on L^+ . (h)–(k) Stream function profiles of the first four saddle nodes along L^+ . (l) Stream function profile of large-amplitude state on L^- . Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

conditions we set at the end walls. For a more detailed discussion on the effect of boundary conditions on doubly diffusive convection pattern formation, we refer the reader to Refs. [19,21]. These effects thus influence both where the branches of convectons bifurcate from and where they terminate, as will be seen in Sec. III A. The following inversion symmetry about the center of the domain is, however, preserved:

$$S_\Delta : (x, z) \mapsto (-x, -z), \quad (u, w, T, C) \mapsto -(u, w, T, C). \quad (10)$$

While this system admits states that break this inversion symmetry (for example, the two-dimensional equivalent to the two-roll wall-attached state found by Beaume *et al.* [20]), we largely only consider states that preserve this symmetry.

A. Convectons

A detailed description of the bifurcation to convectons is provided in Appendix A. In the larger domains, the convecton branches, L^+ and L^- , head away from the primary transcritical bifurcation of the conduction state and towards lower Rayleigh numbers before first turning around at a left saddle node located at $Ra \approx 1305$ for L^+ [Fig. 2(b)] and $Ra \approx 1292$ for L^- [Fig. 2(h)]. The amplitude modulation of the states increases as the branches approach their first left saddle node, by which point convective motion has become spatially localized, as can be seen in Figs. 2(b) and 2(h).

After the first left saddle nodes, the two convecton branches proceed to undergo homoclinic snaking over the interval $1291 < Ra < 1540$ as has already been observed with periodic boundary conditions [31]. The convectons follow established snaking phenomenology [18], as shown by the changes in the stream function plots between convectons at the first four saddle nodes on L^+ [Figs. 2(b)–2(e)] and L^- [Figs. 2(h)–2(k)]. Between the left and right saddle nodes, the central anticlockwise rolls strengthen and become larger. Outside this structure, weak counterrotating rolls strengthen with increasing Rayleigh number while remaining modulated due to the boundary conditions. As the branch further proceeds to the next left saddle node, rolls decay with the exception of the anticlockwise rolls immediately adjacent to the large-amplitude central rolls. As a result,

the convecton has grown by nucleation of one roll on either of its sides during the oscillation of the branch between two left saddle nodes. The snaking behavior continues until anticlockwise rolls almost fill the domain. Unlike with periodic boundary conditions, here, the convecton branches cannot terminate on branches of spatially periodic states but rather extend towards large amplitudes as defect states [35,36]. States on L^+ appear to form a central defect surrounded by two arrays of four corotating rolls each, as seen in Fig. 2(f), while the L^- convectons form defects at the wall, surrounding an eight-roll structure, like Fig. 2(l). The specific details of this large-amplitude behavior depends on the domain size, so will not be considered any further here, although we note that nonperiodic boundary conditions are typically associated with more complicated behavior than periodic boundary conditions [35].

B. Anticonvectons

Branches of anticonvectons—localized states where rolls are attached to both end walls and separated by a void region—are a distinguishing feature of the system with no-slip boundary conditions. Mercader *et al.* [24] found these states in binary fluid convection and attributed their presence to the absence of the translational invariance associated with periodic boundary conditions. Branches of anticonvectons and convectons were found to undergo homoclinic snaking within the same pinning region. Anticonvectons also exist in natural doubly diffusive convection but their properties tend to be more complex because of the dynamical difference between rolls with different sense of rotation.

Figure 3 shows two types of anticonvectons that lie on snaking branches that we refer to as A (shown in black) and \tilde{A} (shown in purple) and which connect near their lowest point. Both anticonvecton branches proceed to snake upwards within the interval $1291 < Ra < 1541$, with both types of anticonvectons extending by a pair of anticlockwise rolls toward the center of the domain over a single snaking oscillation. The oscillations continue until six-roll states [shown in Figs. 3(f) and 3(l)] are obtained and domain-size effects begin to be felt.

States lying on the branch A [Figs. 3(b)–3(f)] can be understood as two wall-attached convectons that grow away from the wall by the nucleation of one roll after each branch oscillation. The convectons on \tilde{A} [Figs. 3(h)–3(l)] differ substantially. While A convectons are characterized by strong anticlockwise rolls squashed against the wall, the strong anticlockwise rolls of \tilde{A} convectons

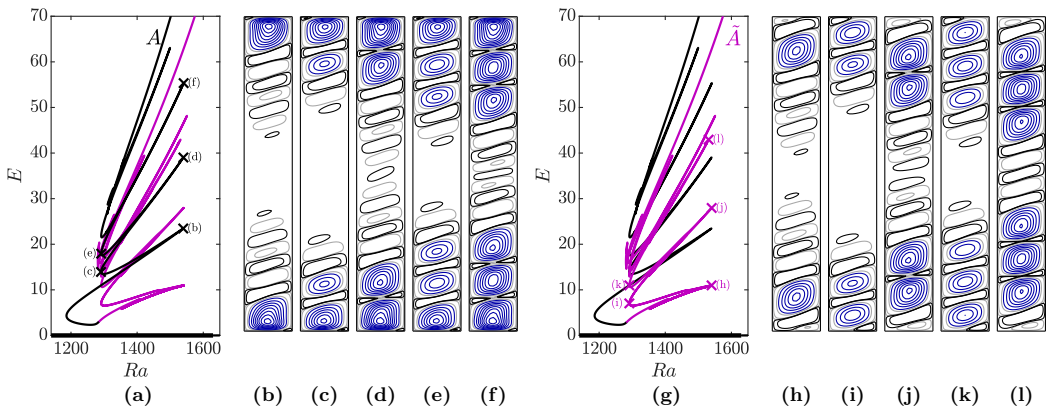


FIG. 3. Anticonvecton branches and stream function profiles for $N = -1$, $Pr = 1$, and $Le = 5$. (a) and (g) Bifurcation diagrams corresponding to branches with two types of anticonvectons A (black) and \tilde{A} (purple) when $N = -1$. (b)–(f) Stream functions of steady states at the saddle nodes of the snaking anticonvecton branch A . (h)–(l) Stream functions of steady states at the saddle nodes of the snaking anticonvecton branch \tilde{A} . Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

are separated from it by the presence of lower amplitude rolls. This allows the structure to exhibit breathing behavior as it oscillates away from the wall between left and right saddle nodes and these lower amplitude end rolls strengthen.

C. Multiconvectons

Sufficiently large domains allow the existence of another family of steady states that combine convectons and anticonvectons. These are characterized by convection rolls in the center of the domain and near its end walls while the regions in between contain motionless fluid. We refer to these states as multiconvectons. Figure 4 shows the simplest multiconvectons that we found in doubly diffusive convection, as well as their bifurcation diagram. To remain consistent with the rest of this paper, these are represented in a domain of size $12\lambda_c$, leaving little room for the development of these heteroclinic connections. As a result, what we mostly observe here are states where the transitions from conduction to convection are seen via spatial modulation and not sharp fronts. The branch shown in green, \tilde{L}^- , consists of multiconvectons with an even number of central rolls while the branch shown in orange, \tilde{L}^+ , consists of multiconvectons with an odd number of central rolls. Each of these branches has a similar snaking bifurcation diagram to the one produced by A and \tilde{A} except that the bottom left saddle node of both branches is aligned with the left boundary of the pinning region.

The multiconvecton at the lowest-energy point on \tilde{L}^- [Fig. 4(e)] combines an \tilde{A} anticonvecton with a single roll near each of the end walls and a two-roll convecton at the center of the domain. The multiconvectons on this branch are found to exhibit growth mechanisms observed for L^- convectons together with mechanisms seen on \tilde{A} anticonvectons. For example, following \tilde{L}^- over a single snaking oscillation between successive left saddle nodes 4(e) and 4(g), the central structure can be seen to have nucleated two rolls while the outer structures have oscillated vertically once. Following \tilde{L}^- in the reverse direction [from right saddle nodes 4(d) to 4(b)], the same can be observed with the exception that the anticonvecton breathing mechanism allows the temporary formation of a second large-scale roll near the end wall at the left saddle nodes, thereby replicating behavior seen along \tilde{A} between saddle nodes 3(h) and 3(i).

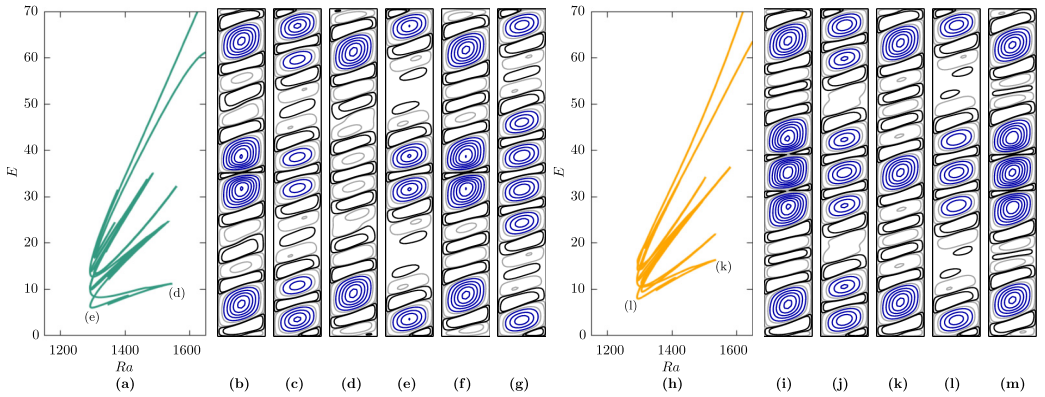


FIG. 4. Multiconvecton branches and stream function profiles for $N = -1$, $\text{Pr} = 1$, and $\text{Le} = 5$. (a) and (h) Bifurcation diagrams for \tilde{L}^- (green) and \tilde{L}^+ (orange). (b)–(g) Stream functions of six consecutive outermost saddle node steady states of the branch \tilde{L}^- , with (d) and (e) located on the lower segment of the branch. (i)–(m) Same as previously but for \tilde{L}^+ . Only five stream function profiles are shown as the branch turns toward low energy beyond saddle node state (m) and produces more complex behavior. Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

A similar analysis of multiconvectons \tilde{L}^+ can be carried out to reveal they are constituted of convectons L^+ and anticonvectons \tilde{A} with similar growth mechanisms as for \tilde{L}^- . Interpreting this branch poses more difficulty, however: domain size effects are quickly felt and the branch turns toward low energy right before saddle node (m). This is the reason why we did not provide any more figure panels for this side of the branch.

IV. UNBALANCED SYSTEMS WITH $N \neq -1$

A. Large-scale flow

We now turn our attention to unbalanced regimes, i.e., $N \neq -1$. This does not affect the symmetry of the equations, which remain invariant with respect to S_Δ . Owing to the departure from $N = -1$, the basic state is no longer conductive but consists of a large-scale recirculating flow that develops from low Rayleigh numbers. Basic properties of this large-scale flow can be ascertained by considering a parallel flow approximation similar to those applied in natural convection (e.g., Ref. [37]) or binary fluid convection in porous media (e.g., Ref. [38]). For this purpose, we consider an infinitely extended domain in the vertical direction and assume a purely conductive heat and solute transport between the side walls, i.e., $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$ and $T = C = x$. The buoyancy force in Eq. (2) depends linearly on $T + NC = (1 + N)x$. It vanishes when $N = -1$ but exhibits linear horizontal dependence when $N \neq -1$. As a result, when $N > -1$ ($N < -1$), fluid at the right side wall has an upward (downward) buoyancy force, with the opposite at the left wall. This force imbalance increases when N is driven away from -1 . The resulting horizontal buoyancy force gradients are a source of vorticity, which may be seen from the vorticity equation:

$$\frac{1}{\text{Pr}} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \omega \right) = \nabla^2 \omega - \text{Ra} \left(\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x} + N \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \right) - \text{Ra}(1 + N), \quad (11)$$

where $\omega = \hat{\mathbf{y}} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{u}$ is the vorticity and $\Theta = T - x$ ($\Phi = C - x$) is the deviation from the linear profile of temperature (solutal concentration). Assuming steady unidirectional flow in the vertical direction with $\Theta = \Phi = 0$, the vorticity equation reduces to

$$\nabla^2 \omega = \text{Ra}(1 + N) \quad (12)$$

and the resulting vertical velocity profile is given by

$$w(x, z) = -\frac{1}{24} \text{Ra}(1 + N) x(2x - 1)(2x + 1), \quad (13)$$

resembling that found in natural convection [37], except with a Rayleigh number that has been modified by the deviation of the buoyancy ratio away from $N = -1$.

Figures 5(a)–5(h) show how this flow develops in the presence of end walls in the vertical direction for $N = -0.9$. We see that the strength of the flow increases with the Rayleigh number. This is quantified in Fig. 5(i), which shows that the quantity

$$I_w = \int_0^{0.5} w \left(x, z = \frac{L_z}{2} \right) dx, \quad (14)$$

initially increases linearly with the Rayleigh number, in excellent agreement with the analytical prediction (13), which implies $I_w = \frac{1}{384} \text{Ra}(1 + N)$.

The calculation that led to expression (13) is not valid near the horizontal end walls of the domain due to the presence of no-slip boundary conditions. Instead, we find that the vertical flow is deflected by the end walls to generate a single domain-filling recirculating flow with anticlockwise circulation in thermally dominated flows ($N > -1$) or clockwise circulation in solutally dominated flows ($N < -1$). Expression (13) further breaks down towards larger Rayleigh numbers, as shown by the formation of secondary rolls when $N = -0.9$ in Figs. 5(d)–5(g). The origin of these rolls is doubly diffusive [39] and differs from the initial formation of secondary rolls in natural convection [40], which occurs via inertial effects. We also found inertia-driven secondary rolls in this system;

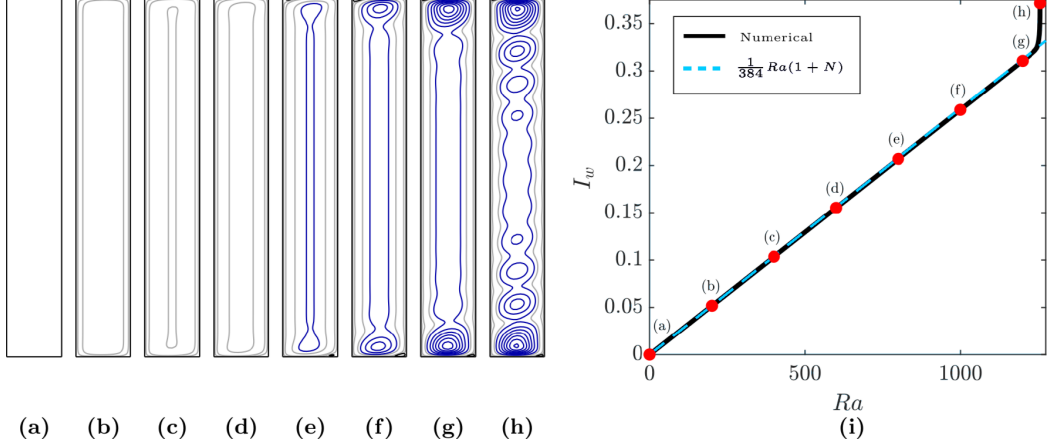


FIG. 5. Development of the anticlockwise large-scale flow with Ra until the first right saddle node at $Ra \approx 1257$ when $N = -0.9$. (a)–(h) Stream functions of the large-scale flow at the Rayleigh numbers marked in (i). Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue). (i) Plot showing I_w (14) for the large-scale flow at different Rayleigh numbers. The blue dashed line indicates the relationship $I_w = \frac{1}{384} Ra(1 + N)$, obtained from Eq. (13).

however, these were at considerably higher Rayleigh numbers, outside of the regime in which localized states are found.

B. Convections with varying buoyancy ratio in the thermally dominated regime

We restrict our attention to convections in thermally dominated regimes ($N > -1$). As the large-scale flow and the convection rolls have the same sense of rotation, we expect the results to be simpler than the solutally dominated regimes ($N < -1$).

In weakly unbalanced systems, the convection branches proceed to undergo homoclinic snaking as they extend towards larger amplitudes. This behavior is illustrated in Fig. 6 for $N = -0.999$, where we see the close resemblance of the snaking branches to those in the balanced system for $N = -1$ (Fig. 2). The strong central anticlockwise rolls in the convections [Figs. 6(b)–6(e) and 6(h)–6(k)] and the domain-filling states [Figs. 6(f) and 6(l)] that lie on these branches are also minimally affected by the small change to the buoyancy ratio. More detail on the small-amplitude unfolding of the primary bifurcation leading to convection branches when $N \neq -1$ is presented in Appendix B.

The imbalance in the system can be seen in the large, weak rolls that fill the domain outside of the central rolls and whose origin can be traced back to the large-scale flow considered in Sec. IV A. These rolls are sensitive to increases in the Rayleigh number, with each of them breaking up into smaller counterrotating rolls between successive left and right saddle nodes (e.g., compare Figs. 6(d) and 6(e)] as they cannot overcome the strengthening of the rolls that contribute to the front of the convection with increasing Rayleigh number. This breakup allows the pair of weak anticlockwise rolls closest to the central rolls to strengthen between right and left saddle nodes [e.g., Figs. 6(c)–6(d) and 6(i)–6(j)], which increases the number of strong anticlockwise rolls by two over each snaking oscillation. This behavior appears similar to that observed for $N = -1$ (Fig. 2).

C. Effect of anticonvection branch on convections

The bifurcation diagram for $N = -0.9$ (Fig. 5) suggests that anticonvections play an increasingly important role in the thermally dominated regime of doubly diffusive convection. To understand

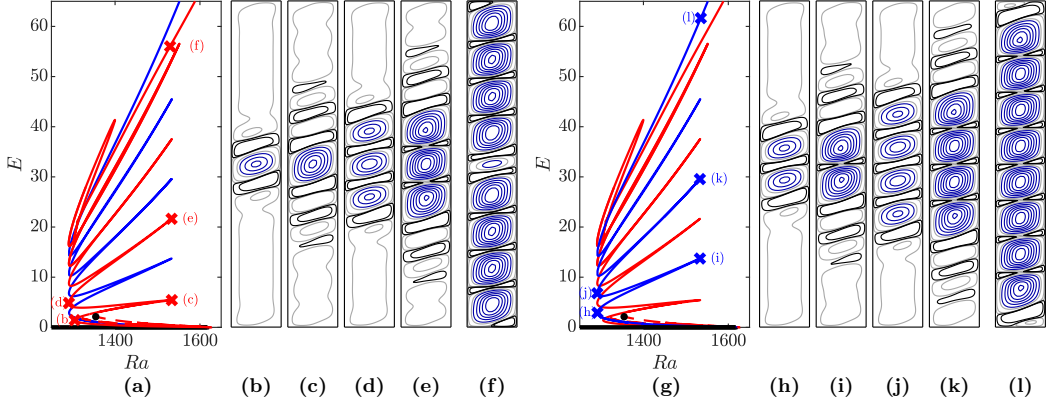


FIG. 6. Convection branches and stream function profiles for $N = -0.999$, $Pr = 1$, and $Le = 5$. (a) and (g) Bifurcation diagrams showing the convection branches L^+ (red) and L^- (blue) and a branch of two-pulse states (red dashed) that is terminated at small amplitude at the black dot. (b)–(f), (h)–(l) Stream functions of: (b)–(e) convectons at four saddle nodes of L^+ that are marked in (a); (f) the domain-filling state on L^+ marked in (a); (h)–(k) convectons at four saddle nodes of L^- marked in (g); (l) the domain-filling state on L^- marked in (g). Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

this further, we first notice that the convection pinning region depends upon the structure of the anticonvection branch. This dependence is illustrated in Fig. 7, where the bifurcation diagrams for selected N show the anticonvection branch (black) and the pinning region associated with its snaking (light purple), together with the convection pinning region (blue hatched). This figure shows that the convection pinning region, when it exists, is bounded on the left by the lower edge of the anticonvection pinning region. In contrast, the right edge of the convection pinning region changes with increasing N , owing to the formation of a small-amplitude right saddle node at $N \approx -0.9904$, when the anticonvection branch connects to the branch of large-scale flow originating from $Ra = 0$, and its subsequent motion towards lower Rayleigh numbers. Initially, the right edge

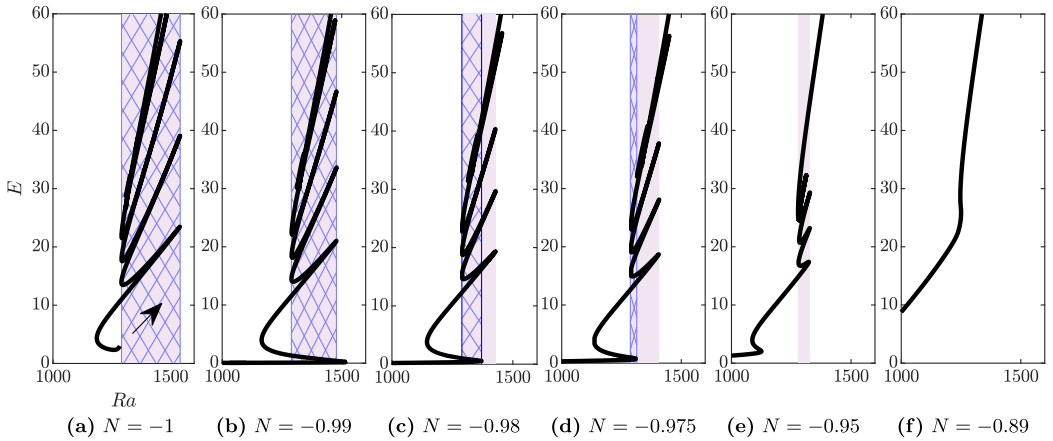


FIG. 7. The anticonvection branch for: (a) $N = -1$, (b) $N = -0.99$, (c) $N = -0.98$, (d) $N = -0.975$, (e) $N = -0.95$, and (f) $N = -0.89$. The anticonvection pinning region is shaded in light purple, while the convection pinning region is hatched in blue when it exists. The black arrow in (a) indicates the direction in which the anticonvection branch continues when $N = -1$ (cf. Fig. 3).

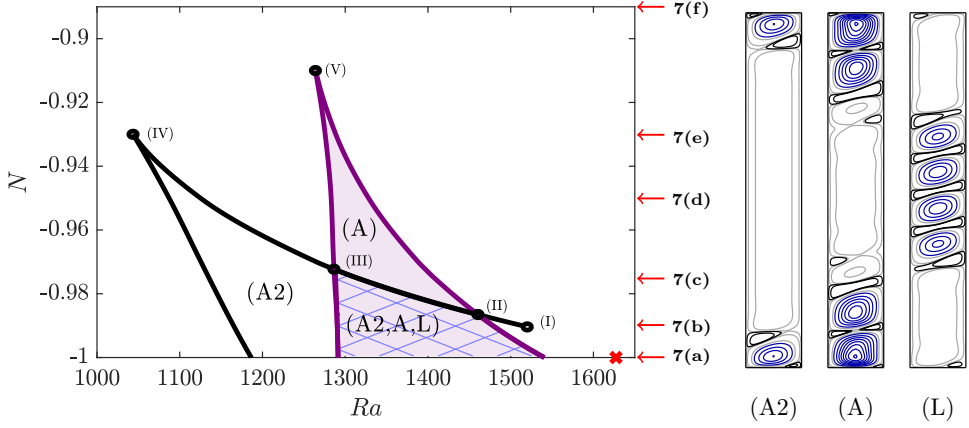


FIG. 8. Regions of (Ra, N) parameter space in which two-roll anticonvectons (A2), snaking anticonvectons (A), shaded in light purple, and convectons (L), hatched in blue, can be found. The boundaries between regions are given by: the first left and right saddle nodes of the anticonvecton branch (black) and the pinning region of the snaking anticonvectons (purple). Five codimension-two points where the boundaries intersect are labeled and marked by the black circles. The red cross marks the primary bifurcation of the conduction state when $N = -1$. The three panels on the right give representative examples of the three types of states. Arrows indicate the values of N used to produce the bifurcation diagrams in Fig. 7.

of the convecton pinning region coincides with the upper edge of the anticonvecton pinning region [Figs. 7(a) and 7(b)], but changes to being bounded by the first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch when this saddle node is located within the anticonvecton pinning region [Fig. 7(c)]. Consequently, the convecton pinning region disappears (e.g., Figs. 7(d)–7(f)) when this right saddle node passes through the left edge of the anticonvecton pinning region.

Figure 8 summarizes the above changes in (Ra, N) parameter space by tracking the following over a range of N : the convecton pinning region (blue hatched), in which convectons (L) exist; the anticonvecton pinning region (light purple), in which anticonvectons (A) exist; and the first left saddle node of the anticonvecton branch and, when it exists, the first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch. We call the lowest part of the anticonvecton branch, to the left of the anticonvecton pinning region and between the first left and right saddle nodes, the two-roll anticonvecton (A2) branch, with one roll at each end wall. From this figure, we identify five codimension-two points where saddle nodes corresponding to the boundaries either originate (I), cross through each other (II) and (III), or collide and disappear (IV) and (V). The qualitative structure of the bifurcation diagrams changes near these points, as seen in Fig. 7. We discuss these changes in the remainder of this section.

1. (I): Changes at small amplitude

The small-amplitude structure of the bifurcation diagram is the first to change as the buoyancy ratio is increased into the thermally dominated regime. We find that the behavior changes from the unfolding discussed in Appendix B (Fig. 20), where the branch of large-scale flow originating from the origin connects to L^- before extending towards larger amplitudes, to involve branches of states with weak anticlockwise rolls at both ends of the domain. This occurs in several stages and involves intermediate branches that we will not consider in detail. For simplicity, we focus on two aspects of the small-amplitude reconnections around $N \approx -0.9904$ [point (I) in Fig. 8]: first, how the anticonvecton branch connects to the branch of large-scale flow (Fig. 9) and, second, which branch L^- connects to instead (Fig. 10).

Figure 9 depicts how the lower sections of the anticonvecton branches change when N is increased from $N = -1$ [Fig. 9(a)] to $N = -0.99$ [Fig. 9(e)]. This branch segment undergoes a

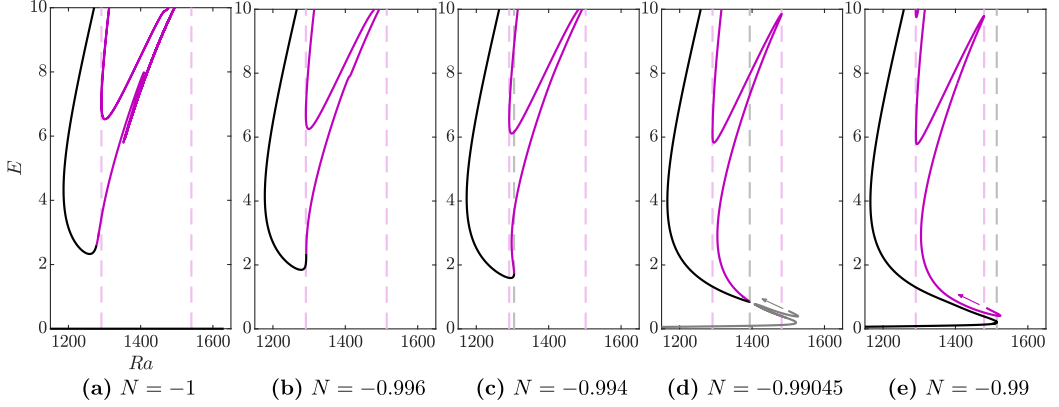


FIG. 9. Bifurcation diagrams showing how the anticonvecton branch A (black) disconnects from \tilde{A} (purple) and instead connects to the branch of base flow between $N = -1$ and $N = -0.99$. Arrows indicate the direction in which the branches continue. The purple vertical dashed lines indicate the limits of the anticonvecton pinning region. The gray vertical dashed lines in (c)–(e) indicate the location of the lower right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch.

cuspid bifurcation when $N \approx -0.996$, which leads to the two new saddle nodes seen in Fig. 9(c) when $N = -0.994$. The right saddle node of this pair extends towards lower energies and larger Rayleigh numbers as N increases and approaches the left saddle node that an intermediate branch [gray in Fig. 9(d)] undergoes before snaking towards larger amplitudes, which is indicated by the upward-pointing gray arrow. The two saddle nodes connect in a transcritical bifurcation around $N \approx -0.9904$ and the two branches of anticonvectons separate as this bifurcation unfolds. This results in the branch of large-scale flow connecting to A when $N = -0.99$, while \tilde{A} connects with the intermediate branch and continues towards larger amplitudes [Fig. 9(e)].

Other branches also extend towards smaller amplitudes as the buoyancy ratio increases, including branches of multiconvectons that consist of states containing central rolls (like convectons) and an anticlockwise roll at either end of the domain [see Figs. 11(b.ii)–11(b.v) and 11(c.ii)–11(c.v), for

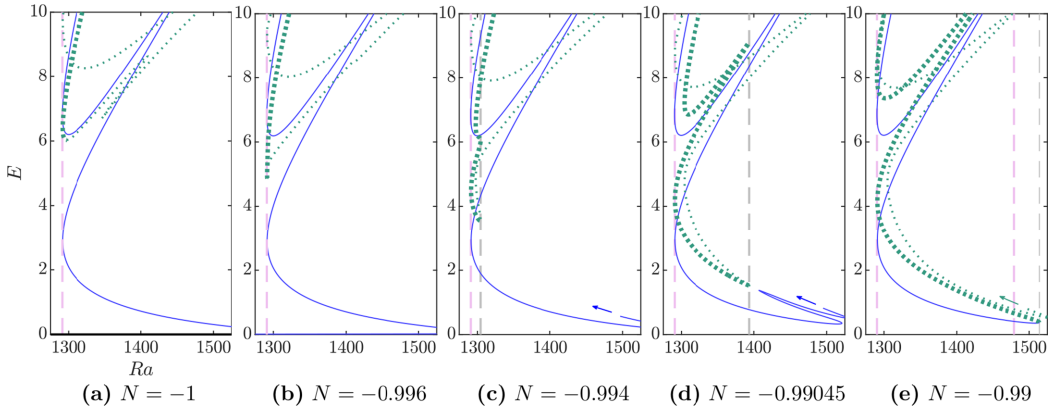


FIG. 10. Bifurcation diagrams showing how the convecton branch L^- (blue) connects to the branch of multiconvectons \tilde{L}^- (green dotted) between $N = -1$ and $N = -0.99$. Arrows indicate the direction in which the branches continue. As in Fig. 9, the purple vertical dashed lines indicate the limits of the anticonvecton pinning region, while the gray vertical dashed lines in (c)–(e) indicate the location of the lower right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch.

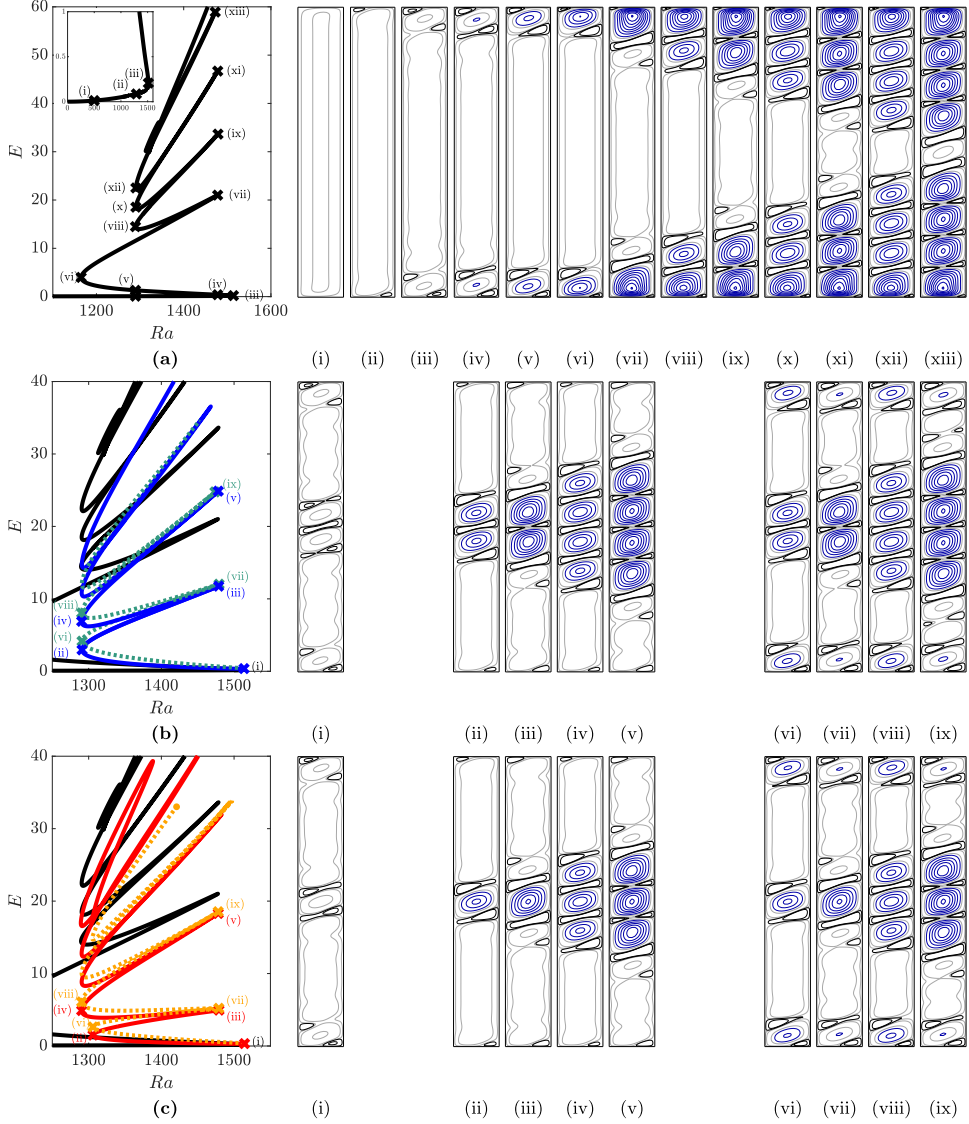


FIG. 11. Bifurcation diagrams and stream functions for steady states when $N = -0.99$. Top row: (a) Branch of anticonvectors A (black) and (i)–(xiii) selected profiles of anticonvectons. Middle row: (b) Branch of even convectons L^- (blue) and even multiconvectons \tilde{L}^- (green); (i) State at the saddle node where L^- and \tilde{L}^- join; States at the first four saddle nodes of (ii)–(v) L^- and (vi)–(ix) \tilde{L}^- . Bottom row: (c) Branch of odd convectons L^+ (red) and odd multiconvectons \tilde{L}^+ (orange); (i) State at the saddle node where L^+ and \tilde{L}^+ join; states at the first four saddle nodes of (ii)–(v) L^+ and (vi)–(ix) \tilde{L}^+ . Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

examples]. Figure 10 illustrates this behavior for the branch of even multiconvectons \tilde{L}^- (green dotted) and how this leads to the branch connecting with L^- (blue) by $N = -0.99$ [Fig. 10(e)]. In the balanced system [Fig. 10(a), but also Fig. 4(a)], this multiconvecton branch snakes upwards in both directions from the left saddle node at $E \approx 6$, as indicated by the thick and thin green dotted lines. As N increases, this lower left saddle node moves towards lower energies and the adjacent

branch segments undergo a cusp bifurcation around $N \approx -0.996$, which leads to the additional saddle nodes seen on the lower part of \tilde{L}^- by $N = -0.994$ [Fig. 10(c)]. The newly formed right saddle nodes are located at similar values of the Rayleigh number as the right saddle node that forms on the anticonvecton branch in Fig. 9, as evidenced by the dashed vertical gray lines in both figures. This continues to be the case as N increases to $N = -0.99045$ [Fig. 10(d)]. Meanwhile, we find that L^- disconnects from the branch of large-scale flow between $N = -0.996$ and $N = -0.994$ and, instead, continues by snaking upwards (see blue arrows in Fig. 10). Similarly to the intermediate branch previously discussed, L^- exhibits a left saddle node that approaches the right saddle node of \tilde{L}^- when $N = -0.99045$ (not shown) before connection at around $N \approx -0.9904$. The branch of odd multiconvectons \tilde{L}^+ exhibits analogous changes and connects to L^+ by $N = -0.99$.

Figure 11 depicts sections of the bifurcation diagrams and stream functions of states along the branches for $N = -0.99$ after these reconnections have occurred and the branch of anticonvectons connects to the branch of large-scale flow (top row), while each branch of convectons connects to the corresponding branch of multiconvectons (bottom two rows). The initial behavior of the anticonvecton branch is similar to that previously seen when $N = -0.9$ (Fig. 5), as a domain-filling anticlockwise flow develops across the domain and strengthens with increasing Rayleigh number [Figs. 11(a.i) and 11(a.ii)]. This branch turns around at the right saddle node marked (iii), where the state has one secondary anticlockwise roll at either end of the domain. These rolls strengthen as the branch is followed towards the following left saddle node marked (vi) and separate from the weak domain-filling flow as the small clockwise rolls, first seen in Fig. 11(a.iii), strengthen and extend across the full horizontal extent of the domain [Figs. 11(a.iii)–11(a.vi)]. The subsequent behavior of this anticonvecton branch closely resembles that when $N = -1$ (Fig. 3), where the anticonvectons extend by a pair of strong anticlockwise rolls across each oscillation as the branch snakes upwards until the domain has nearly filled [Fig. 11(a.xiii)]. The main difference, however, is the presence of the weak anticlockwise flow that fills the region between the two sets of stronger rolls.

As a result of the reconnection process illustrated in Fig. 10 and the corresponding one for L^+ and \tilde{L}^+ , we find that each branch of convectons (blue and red solid lines) connects with the corresponding branch of multiconvectons (green and orange dotted lines) at a small-amplitude right saddle node, as shown in Figs. 11(b) and 11(c). Figures 11(b.i) and 11(c.i) depict the associated state, which we see contain either one [Fig. 11(c.i)] or two [Fig. 11(b.i)] weak central anticlockwise roll(s) separated by a pair of weak clockwise rolls from the larger anticlockwise rolls, which each contain a secondary anticlockwise end roll with amplitude comparable to the central roll(s). After these right saddle nodes, each of the convecton and multiconvecton branches proceed to snake upwards within the anticonvecton pinning region before finite domain effects become important at large amplitudes. During this upwards snaking process, the central rolls of both types of states develop in similar ways [compare Figs. 11(b.ii)–11(b.v) to 11(b.vi)–11(b.ix) and 11(c.ii)–11(c.v) to 11(c.vi)–11(c.ix)]. As the branches are followed between successive left and right saddle nodes, the central anticlockwise rolls strengthen and a secondary roll develops on the interior side of each of the large, weak anticlockwise rolls. The central rolls proceed to weaken while the secondary rolls continue to strengthen and disconnect from the background flow as each branch is followed towards the following left saddle node, resulting in the increase of the number of rolls of the central structure by two over a single snaking oscillation.

Differences between convectons and multiconvectons, however, are observed by the presence or absence of strong anticlockwise rolls located at either end of the domain. Starting from the right saddle nodes where the corresponding branches meet [(i) in Figs. 11(b) and 11(c)] and heading towards lower Rayleigh numbers along either convecton branch, the pair of anticlockwise end rolls seen in Figs. 11(b.i) and 11(c.i) weaken. This leads to each of the large background rolls extending from the central rolls to one end of the domain and the absence of stronger anticlockwise end rolls in convectons. In contrast, as each multiconvecton branch is followed from its small-amplitude right saddle node, marked (i) in Figs. 11(b) and 11(c), towards lower Rayleigh numbers, the secondary anticlockwise end rolls strengthen and separate from the large background rolls, as seen in Figs. 11(b.vi) and 11(c.vi). The strength of these end rolls is governed by the segment (iv)–(v) on the

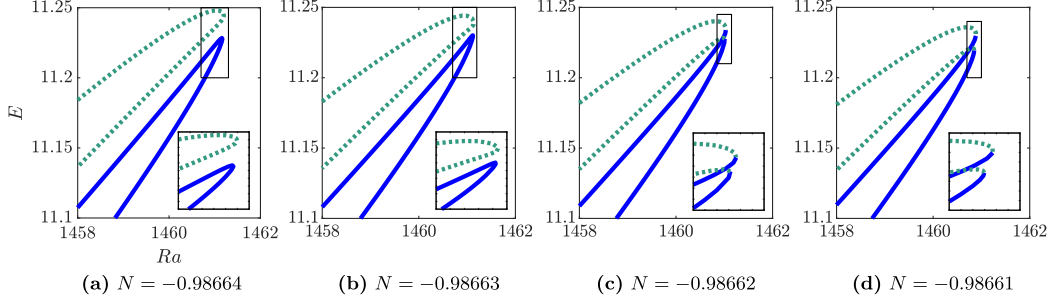


FIG. 12. Bifurcation diagrams showing the unfolding around a transcritical bifurcation between L^- (blue solid) and \bar{L}^- (green dotted) at $N \approx -0.98662$ [near (II) in Fig. 8]. The branch segments show convectons and multiconvectons with four central rolls close to the right edge of the pinning region.

anticonvecton branch, as can be seen by comparing these end rolls at the left saddle nodes [Figs. 11(b.vi), 11(b.viii), 11(c.vi), and 11(c.viii)] to 11(a.v) and those at the right saddle nodes [Figs. 11(b.vii), 11(b.ix), 11(c.vii), and 11(c.ix)] to 11(a.iv). Thus, in contrast to the central rolls of both convectons and multiconvectons that strengthen with increasing Rayleigh number, the end rolls in the multiconvectons weaken with increasing Rayleigh number.

2. (II): From snaking to isolas

The snaking of the connected branches of convectons and multiconvectons seen in Fig. 11 persists until $N \approx -0.9866$ [point (II) in Fig. 8], when the first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch [Fig. 11(a.iii)] coincides with the right edge of the convecton and anticonvecton pinning regions. As this right saddle node passes into the anticonvecton pinning region for larger values of the buoyancy ratio, the snaking branches break up into a set of vertically stacked isolas that are bounded between this saddle node and the left edge of the anticonvecton pinning region, as exemplified in Figs. 13(a) and 13(b). This is the same process that was termed Snake death II: Isola formation by Yulin and Champneys [41], who first observed it in a model of a discrete optical cavity with detuning and a linear loss term. Champneys *et al.* [42] later presented a theoretical argument explaining how such behavior can arise from the unfolding of a saddle-center bifurcation when a

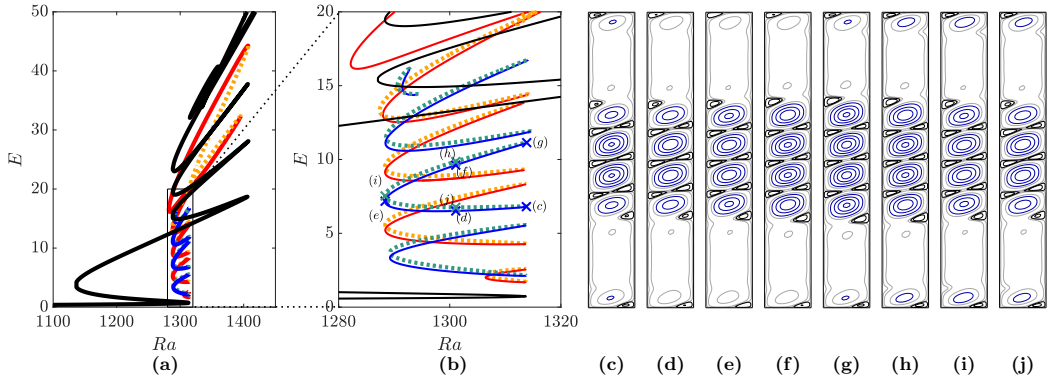


FIG. 13. (a) Bifurcation diagram for $N = -0.975$ showing the branch of anticonvectons (black) and stacked isolas of convectons (red/orange dotted and blue/green dotted). (b) Magnification of the vertically stacked isolas. (c)–(j) Stream functions of selected convectons along the isola with four central rolls. Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

fold in a branch of homogeneous states coincides with an edge of the pinning region. This appears to also be the case here in the doubly diffusive system, where the anticonvecton branch at small amplitude acts as the branch of homogeneous states.

The manner in which the snaking branches break up into a set of vertically stacked isolas can be understood by considering the unfolding of transcritical bifurcations that occur between the convecton and multiconvecton branches. Figure 12 depicts one such example near the right saddle nodes associated with convectons and multiconvectons with four central rolls. The right saddle nodes of L^- and \tilde{L}^- approach as the buoyancy ratio increases between $N = -0.98664$ [Fig. 12(a)] and $N = -0.98663$ [Fig. 12(b)], before connecting in a transcritical bifurcation between $N = -0.98663$ and $N = -0.98662$ [Fig. 12(c)]. As this bifurcation unfolds upon further increase of the buoyancy ratio, the upper and lower branch segments of L^- separate and respectively connect to the upper and lower branch segments of \tilde{L}^- , as seen in Figs. 12(c) and 12(d). This leads to a pair of branches connecting convectons to multiconvectons. While it has not been confirmed here, it is likely that right saddle nodes associated with convectons with different number of central rolls reconnect over a small range of buoyancy ratios, which would result in an intermediate combination of isolas and snaking, similar to behavior that Yulin and Champneys [41] found. Figures 13(a) and 13(b) present the bifurcation diagram for $N = -0.975$ after the breakup process has finished and all convectons lie on one of the vertically stacked isolas. Each isola is C shaped and most are bounded between the left edge of the anticonvecton pinning region at $Ra \approx 1288$ and the first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch at $Ra \approx 1314$. We find that exceptions arise, however, both for the isolas containing convectons with one or two central rolls and those containing nearly domain-filling states, which are found to lie within different ranges of Rayleigh numbers, but note that this may be anticipated as the top and bottom saddle nodes of regular snaking branches can be located at different values of the parameter from those of the pinning region (see Fig. 11).

Figures 13(c)–13(j) illustrate the typical manner in which the form of convectons changes as a single isola is traversed. Starting at the lower right saddle node (c) and following the lower branch segment (originally L^- , blue) towards the following left saddle node, the pair of outer central rolls strengthen, while the inner central rolls and end rolls weaken [Figs. 13(c)–13(e)]. All six rolls of the convecton proceed to strengthen as this branch segment is followed to the upper right saddle node [Figs. 13(e)–13(g)]. The remaining two segments of the isola (green dotted) originated from the multiconvecton branch, \tilde{L}^- and, as such, we see that the end rolls of the convectons are stronger on these branch segments and have maximal strength at the left saddle node (i). Following these multiconvecton branch segments from right saddle node (g) back to (c), we see how the central rolls vary in the reverse order to that just described, with the four central rolls first weakening towards the left saddle node (i). The outer pair of central rolls continue to weaken from the left saddle node (i) towards the right saddle node (c), while the inner central rolls strengthen again. This behavior echoes that seen in Fig. 11, where the central rolls within a multiconvecton varied over a single snaking oscillation in the same way as convecton rolls.

3. (III): End of convectons

The first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch continues towards lower Rayleigh numbers as the buoyancy ratio increases and ultimately passes through the left edge of the anticonvecton pinning region, as seen in Fig. 7. The isolas of convectons are bounded by this saddle node and the left edge of the anticonvecton pinning region, as evidenced in Fig. 14. Thus, as the buoyancy ratio increases between $N \approx -0.9866$ (II) and $N \approx -0.972$ (III), the right saddle nodes of the isolas move towards lower Rayleigh numbers. Meanwhile, the left saddle nodes only undergo small changes in location, as seen in the left panel of Fig. 14. The isolas therefore become smaller until they disappear around $N \approx -0.972$ (III), when the first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch coincides with the left edge of the anticonvecton pinning region.

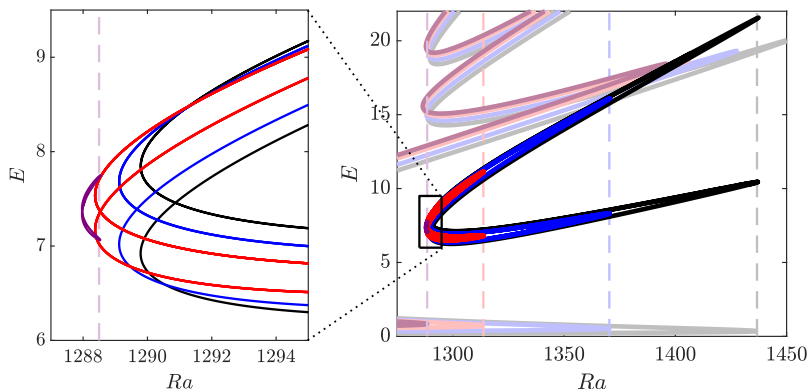


FIG. 14. Isolals of convections with four central rolls as N increases to point (III) of Fig. 8 showing $N = -0.985$ (black), $N = -0.98$ (blue), $N = -0.975$ (red) and $N = -0.9725$ (purple). The faint solid lines present the anticonvecton branch at the corresponding parameter values, while the vertical dashed lines mark the Rayleigh numbers of the first right saddle node of each branch. The panel on the left shows a magnification of the region near the left saddle nodes of the isolals.

4. (IV) and (V): End of anticonvectons

The snaking structure of the anticonvecton branch persists over a wider range of buoyancy ratios; its existence, however, still depends upon there being competition between thermal and solutal buoyancy effects and we cease to find snaking anticonvectons when $N > -0.91$ [point (V) in Fig. 8].

The two-roll anticonvectons (A2) are the first anticonvectons to stop existing. This occurs by the first right saddle node of the anticonvecton branch moving towards lower Rayleigh numbers at a faster rate than the following left saddle node, as seen in Fig. 8. The two saddle nodes then coincide and disappear in a cusp bifurcation around $N \approx -0.93$ [point (IV)]. Figure 15(a) depicts the anticonvecton branch for $N = -0.93$, shortly after the cusp bifurcation, where the solution labeled (c) is located in the vicinity of this cusp bifurcation and the branch only starts snaking around $Ra \approx 1281$. The branch segment preceding the snaking corresponds to the large-scale anticlockwise flow strengthening and developing stronger secondary rolls at both ends of the domain [Figs. 15(b)–15(d)]. Since these end rolls are secondary rolls of the domain-filling flow, rather than separated from a weaker recirculation flow, these states are dynamically different from the two-roll anticonvectons (A2) illustrated in Fig. 8.

The anticonvecton pinning region becomes smaller as the buoyancy ratio increases, as first shown in Figs. 7 and 8. This continues until $N \approx -0.91$ [point (V) in Fig. 8], when the anticonvecton branch stops snaking. This transition occurs in the form of successive cusp bifurcations where left and right saddle nodes disappear. This process is similar to the way localized states in the quadratic-cubic Swift-Hohenberg equation disappear in the approach to the codimension-two point where the criticality of the primary bifurcation changes [16].

Figure 15 illustrates the differences between the evolution of the states along the snaking anticonvecton branch ($N = -0.93$, top row) and their evolution along the nonsnaking branch ($N = -0.85$, bottom row). In both cases, convection rolls first appear near the end walls before new rolls successively appear, filling the domain toward its center. When $N = -0.93$, this nucleation occurs symmetrically pairwise between successive left saddle nodes [Figs. 15(d)–15(f)]. This continues until a domain-filling ten-roll state is reached [Fig. 15(g)], whose rolls proceed to strengthen with increasing Rayleigh number [Fig. 15(h)]. However, when $N = -0.85$, while we see initial strengthening of rolls adjacent to the end rolls [Fig. 15(m)], further interior rolls proceed to strengthen in a spatially modulated manner, rather than in a successive nucleation process, to reach

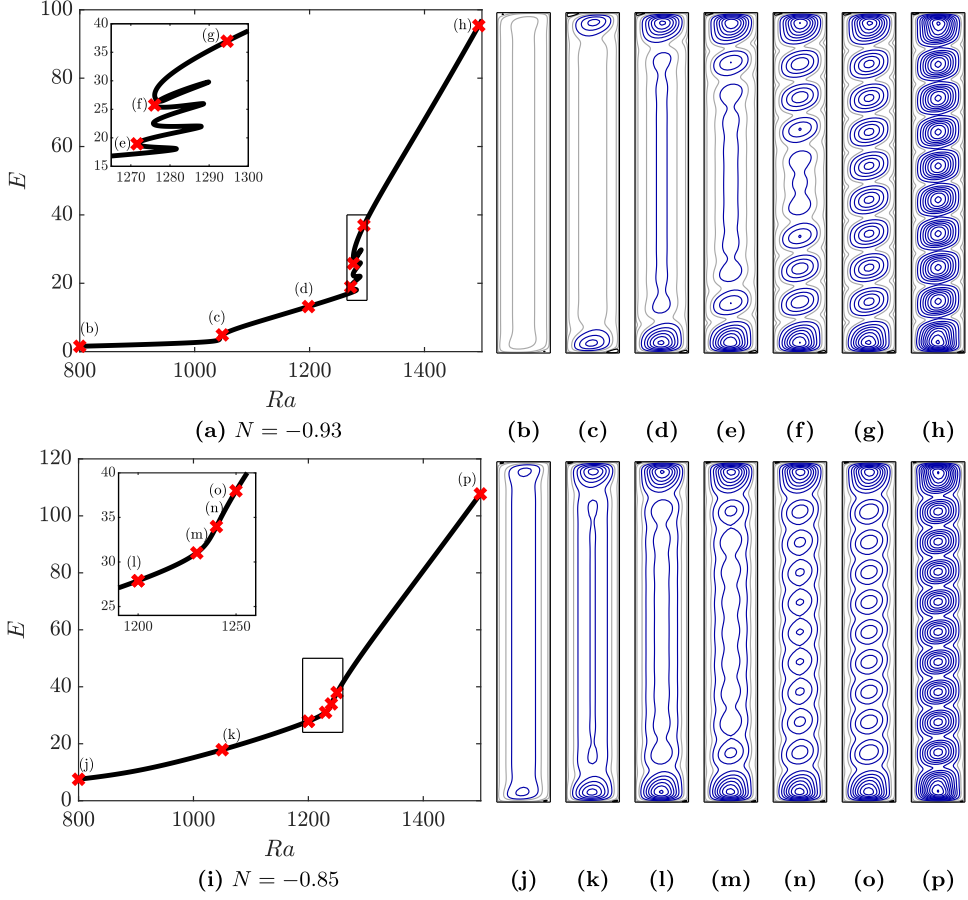


FIG. 15. Anticonvection branches and stream functions for selected states along the branch when $N = -0.93$ (top row) and $N = -0.85$ (bottom row). These represent the behavior either side of point (V) in Fig. 8, where the anticonvection branch snakes for $N < -0.91$ and does not snake for $N > -0.91$. Contours are shown using linear (blue) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue).

an eleven-roll domain-filling state [Fig. 15(n)]. Again, the interior rolls strengthen with Rayleigh number to achieve nearly uniform amplitude by $Ra = 1500$ [Figs. 15(o) and 15(p)].

A weak anticlockwise flow surrounds each of the domain-filling states in Fig. 15. This flow strengthens with increasing N , as can be seen by comparing the outer contour lines in Figs. 15(h) and 15(p), while the secondary interior rolls weaken. While we have not studied these states further into the thermally dominated regime, we would expect the trend to continue until a single domain-filling anticlockwise roll, driven primarily by the thermal buoyancy force, is achieved.

V. DISCUSSION

In this paper, we have considered how breaking the balance between opposing thermal and solutal gradients affects the formation of patterns in natural doubly diffusive convection within a closed vertical cavity. In the balanced system, the steady conduction state loses stability via bifurcations, which give rise to states comprised of steady convection rolls in the center of the domain known as convectons. Other types of localized convection states exist, which are not

connected to the conduction state. In the absence of balance between thermal and solutal effects, the steady conduction state does not exist and is, instead, replaced at low Rayleigh numbers by a large-scale recirculating flow that strengthens with both increasing Rayleigh number and variation of N away from the balanced system value: $N = -1$. The primary bifurcations of the conduction state, from which branches of convectons bifurcate when $N = -1$, unfold as a result of this large-scale flow. These small-amplitude changes are found to be the main structural differences between the bifurcation diagrams for the balanced and weakly imbalanced systems. Further differences develop as the buoyancy ratio is increased into the thermally dominated regime as anticlockwise rolls at the ends of the domain tend to strengthen. This strengthening enables the branch of anticonvectons (steady states comprised of convection rolls located near the end walls) to connect with the branch of large-scale flow originating from $Ra = 0$ by $N \approx -0.9904$. We found that the position of the first right saddle node of the resulting branch was critical in understanding the evolution of the branches of localized states. The branches of localized states maintain an organized structure despite variations in the buoyancy ratio. This differs from related systems with a broken symmetry, including [43,44], where the structure of the snaking branches become increasingly complex as the degree of symmetry breaking increases. We attribute this difference to the fact that breaking the balance between thermal and solutal effects preserves the centrosymmetry in this study.

Anticonvectons persist over a wider range of buoyancy ratios than convectons, provided $N > -1$, and we found that they cease to exist as the snaking of their solution branch vanishes. The anticonvectons, which were characterized by the successive nucleation of interior rolls during snaking, then become states for which all interior rolls strengthen simultaneously as the branch is continued monotonically in Rayleigh number. This resembles the transition from successive to simultaneous roll formation found in fluids heated laterally within a vertically stabilizing gradient of salt, where Lee *et al.* [45] used experimental data to divide the parameter space consisting in thermal and solutal Rayleigh numbers into regimes corresponding to these two types of behavior together with stagnant and unicellular flows. They found that the boundaries between regimes occurred at approximately constant buoyancy ratios between $N \approx 10$ and $N \approx 55$, which Lee and Hyun [46] later confirmed numerically and Dijkstra and Kranenburg [47] related to paths of bifurcation points. We should note, however, that these studies considered different doubly diffusive convection setups (with $N > 0$) and, hence, we should not try to directly compare results.

While we have identified how the branches of localized states terminate in the thermally dominated regime of doubly diffusive convection, our results indicate that they can be expected to exist on a broader parameter range in the solutally dominated regime (Fig. 8). In this regime, the large-scale recirculating flow now opposes the anticlockwise flow of the central convection rolls, which will lead to more complex dynamics. To begin to explore the potential differences, we tracked a four-roll convecton at $Ra = 1350$ from $N = -1$ into both the thermally and solutally dominated regimes and present the stream functions of these states from $N = -0.98$ to $N = -1.2$ in Fig. 16. Upon increasing N into the thermally dominated regime, the central convecton rolls undergo similar changes to when the Rayleigh number was increased in the balanced (Fig. 2) and weakly imbalanced (Fig. 6) regimes. The small clockwise rolls that separate the four strong anticlockwise rolls also weaken and split, which leads to the state ceasing to exist by $N = -0.97$, as expected from results presented in Sec. IV C 3.

Upon decreasing N into the solutally dominated regime from $N = -1$, instead of the convectons ceasing to exist, they evolve continuously into domain-filling states consisting of counterrotating rolls through the strengthening of the clockwise rolls, as seen in Fig. 16. A similar transition to different domain-filling patterned states may also be observed starting from convectons with different numbers of central rolls. This opens new fundamentally important questions related to the potential variety of domain-filling states and the transition to them from localized states, which will be addressed in future work.

The results presented in this paper focused on a domain size of 12 critical wavelengths, but we anticipate that the phenomena unraveled on convectons, anticonvectons, and multiconvectons,

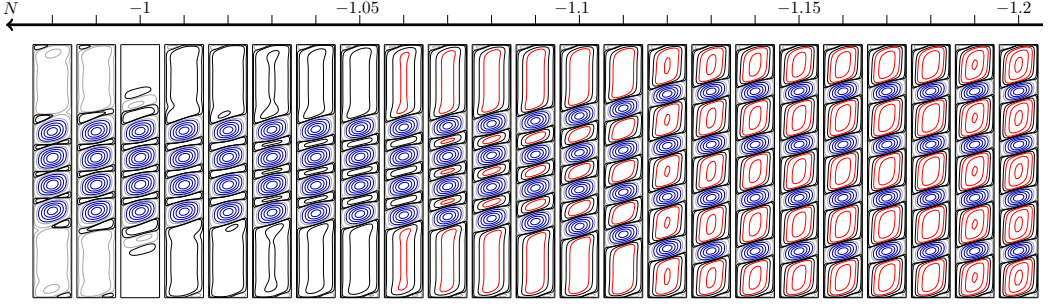


FIG. 16. Convectons at $Ra = 1350$ and $Pr = 1$, with the buoyancy ratio varying in intervals of $N = -0.01$ from $N = -0.98$ to $N = -1.2$. Contours are shown using linear (blue and red) and logarithmic (black and gray) scales and take the values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black); $[-0.2, -0.4, -0.6, \dots]$ (blue); $[0.2, 0.4, 0.6, \dots]$ (red).

including the unfolding of their bifurcations, extends to any larger domain size provided the localized states are not close to be domain filling.

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APPENDIX A: PRIMARY BIFURCATION IN THE BALANCED CASE

We begin by detailing key properties of the balanced system ($N = -1$) with no-slip boundary conditions in z . The conduction state can destabilize in either transcritical or pitchfork bifurcations [12,13] when the buoyancy force driven by the side-wall heating overcomes viscous dissipation. Transcritical bifurcations arise when S_Δ -symmetric eigenmodes, which have a roll centered in the middle of the domain, become destabilizing, while pitchfork bifurcations arise when an eigenmode that breaks the S_Δ symmetry becomes destabilizing. By varying the size of the domain, Ghorayeb and Mojtabi [12] found that the ordering of the first set of transcritical and pitchfork bifurcations switches and that the two bifurcations occur in quicker succession in larger domains. Thus, we start by illustrating these primary bifurcations in small domains ($L_z = 4\lambda_c \approx 9.93$ and $L_z = 5\lambda_c \approx 12.4$), before considering them in the larger domain with $L_z = 12\lambda_c \approx 29.8$.

Figure 17 presents the bifurcation diagrams showing the first two bifurcations of the conduction state when $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ [Figs. 17(a)–17(e)] and $L_z = 5\lambda_c$ [Figs. 17(f)–17(j)]. In both of these domains, the conduction state first destabilizes in a pitchfork bifurcation and the resulting branches consist of asymmetric states like those shown in Figs. 17(d), 17(e), 17(i), and 17(j). These branches terminate on L^+ (red), the branch containing spatially modulated states with an anticlockwise central roll that bifurcates from the following transcritical bifurcation, which also produces L^- (blue), the branch containing spatially modulated states with a clockwise central roll. The insets in Figs. 17(a) and 17(f) further emphasize how the supercritical branch undergoes a saddle node bifurcation shortly after onset in an analogous manner to the three-dimensional behavior observed by Beaume *et al.* [20]. Which of the primary branches L^+ and L^- is initially supercritical depends on the domain size and we find that L^- (blue) bifurcates supercritically when $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ while L^+ (red) bifurcates supercritically when $L_z = 5\lambda_c$. The stream function shown in Figs. 17(c) and 17(g) indicate that states on the supercritical branch possess clockwise outermost rolls, whereas the corresponding rolls are anticlockwise for the subcritical branch [see Figs. 17(b) and 17(h)], and this observation can likely be applied more generally to other domain sizes.

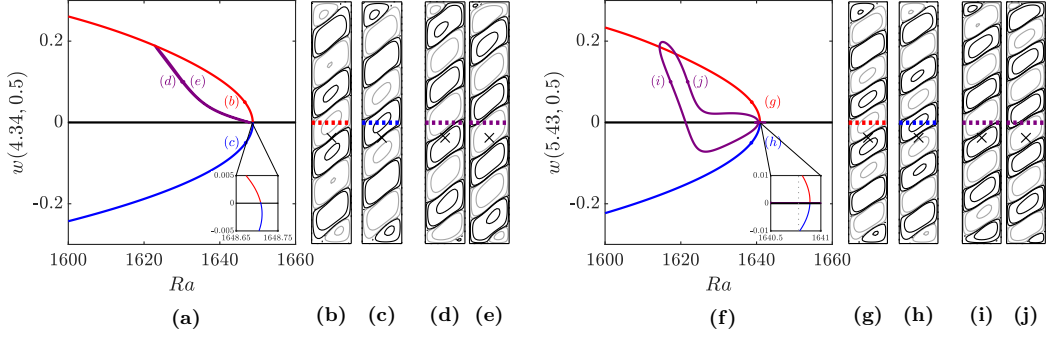


FIG. 17. First primary pitchfork and transcritical bifurcations of the conduction state in domains with vertical extent: (a)–(e) $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ and (f)–(j) $L_z = 5\lambda_c$. The bifurcation diagrams (a) and (f) show the vertical velocity of states at the point marked by the black crosses in the stream function plots (other panels) against the Rayleigh number. The following branches are shown: conduction state (black), L^+ (red), L^- (blue), and branches of asymmetric states that bifurcate from the pitchfork bifurcation (purple). The insets provide a magnification of the first transcritical bifurcation including a vertical dotted line where necessary to help visualisation. The remaining panels present the stream function of states marked in the bifurcation diagrams using contour values: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray, anticlockwise); and $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black, clockwise). Here, and in subsequent figures, the panels depicting the stream function are not to scale. The horizontal midline is shown using a red, blue, or purple dotted line to indicate whether the state lies on the L^+ (blue), L^+ (red), or asymmetric (purple) branches.

Figure 18 presents the branches bifurcating from the first two transcritical bifurcations of the conduction state in the larger domain with $L_z = 12\lambda_c$. The conduction state first destabilizes in a pitchfork bifurcation (not shown owing to the short extent of the bifurcating branches) and, shortly after, in a transcritical bifurcation at $Ra \approx 1629.6$, where the branches L^+ and L^- bifurcate subcritically and supercritically, respectively but remain indistinguishable on the scale of the figure. Due to the presence of no-slip boundary conditions on the horizontal end walls, the critical eigenmode associated with the transcritical bifurcation is spatially modulated and vanishes at the ends of the domain. This eigenmode possesses a central roll, which leads to the formation of an anticlockwise central roll for L^+ [Fig. 18(b)] and of a clockwise one for L^- [Fig. 18(c)]. As the solution

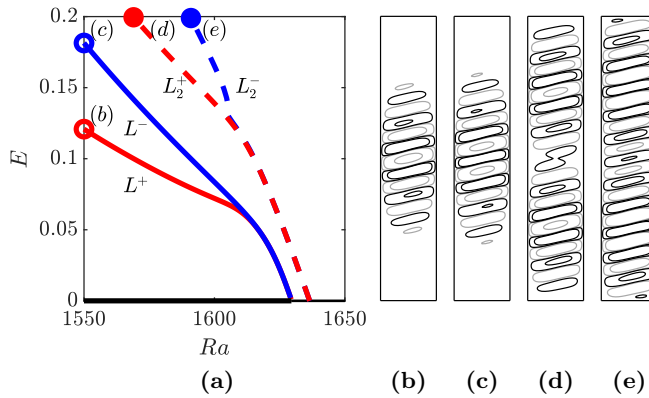


FIG. 18. First two transcritical bifurcations for $N = -1$, $Le = 5$, and $Pr = 1$ in a domain with $L_z = 12\lambda_c$ and no-slip boundary conditions. (a) Bifurcation diagram showing the branches that originate from these bifurcations. (b)–(e) Stream functions along the four main branches: (b) L^+ , (c) L^- , (d) L_2^+ , and (e) L_2^- . The contour values used were: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); and $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black).

amplitude grows along the branch, anticlockwise rolls are nonlinearly favored [48] and convectons develop with an odd number of localized rolls along L^+ and with an even number of localized rolls along L^- [18].

Beyond this first transcritical bifurcation, the conduction state undergoes further bifurcations associated with eigenmodes of different wavelengths. For example, the conduction state undergoes a further transcritical bifurcation at $Ra \approx 1636.5$, where branches of two-pulse states (L_2^+ and L_2^-) bifurcate. Like their single-pulse counterparts, states on these branches become amplitude modulated as each branch is followed towards larger amplitudes [see Figs. 18(d) and 18(e)].

APPENDIX B: PRIMARY BIFURCATION UNFOLDING

When $N \neq -1$, the presence of a large-scale flow leads to the unfolding of the primary transcritical bifurcation. We explore here this unfolding at small amplitude and extend earlier results by Bardan *et al.* [49].

1. Small domains

Figure 19 shows the unfolding of the primary bifurcations for $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ and $L_z = 5\lambda_c$. Regardless of the buoyancy ratio and domain size, the branches containing states with a clockwise (black stream lines) central roll extend to large amplitude as the L^- branch (blue), while those with an anticlockwise (gray stream lines) central roll extend to larger amplitudes as L^+ (red). When $N = -0.9999$, the branch of large-scale flow developing from $Ra = 0$ connects to the branch initially associated with the states containing clockwise rolls in the top left and bottom right corners of the domain, i.e., L^- when $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ [Fig. 19(b)] and L^+ when $L_z = 5\lambda_c$ [Fig. 19(e)]. The results when $N = -1.0001$ are analogous except that we find that the branch of large-scale flow developing from $Ra = 0$ now connects to the branch initially associated with states containing weak anticlockwise rolls in the top left and bottom right corners of the domain, i.e., L^+ when $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ [Fig. 19(h)] and L^- when $L_z = 5\lambda_c$ [Fig. 19(k)]. In both cases, we find that the branch connecting with $Ra = 0$ possesses solutions whose outermost rolls oppose the large-scale shear flow (13).

Unlike the transcritical bifurcation considered above, this primary pitchfork bifurcation does not unfold as the buoyancy ratio varies away from $N = -1$ because the large-scale flow preserves the S_Δ symmetry of the system [49]. Nevertheless, this bifurcation and the bifurcating branches are affected both by the buoyancy ratio and the domain size, as illustrated by the presence or absence of purple lines in Fig. 19. When N departs from -1 , the primary pitchfork bifurcation is transferred to the branch that originates from $Ra = 0$ but the termination point of the resulting branches remains on L^+ . This leads to short branch segments that either connect L^- to L^+ or connect L^+ to itself. The former connections persist as N is varied away from the balanced case, as evidenced in Figs. 19(a) and 19(j). In the latter case, however, the two pitchfork bifurcations approach each other on L^+ and ultimately collide (at $N \approx -0.999902$ when $L_z = 5\lambda_c$ and $N \approx -1.00009$ when $L_z = 4\lambda_c$), so that the aforementioned pitchfork bifurcations are absent from the bifurcation diagrams presented in Figs. 19(d) and 19(g).

2. Large domains

The unfolding of the primary transcritical bifurcation for $L_z = 12\lambda_c$ is illustrated in Fig. 20. We find that the branch of large-scale flow originating from low Rayleigh numbers connects to L^- when $N > -1$ and to L^+ when $N < -1$ in a similar fashion to the $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ scenario [Figs. 19(a) and 19(g)]. The second convection branch connects at small amplitude to the branch of large-scale flow states following the primary transcritical bifurcation but quickly proceeds to connect to a branch of two-pulse convectons originating from the unfolding of the second transcritical bifurcation, as shown in Fig. 20. Here, we find that L^+ connects to L_2^+ when $N > -1$, while L^- connects to L_2^- when $N < -1$.

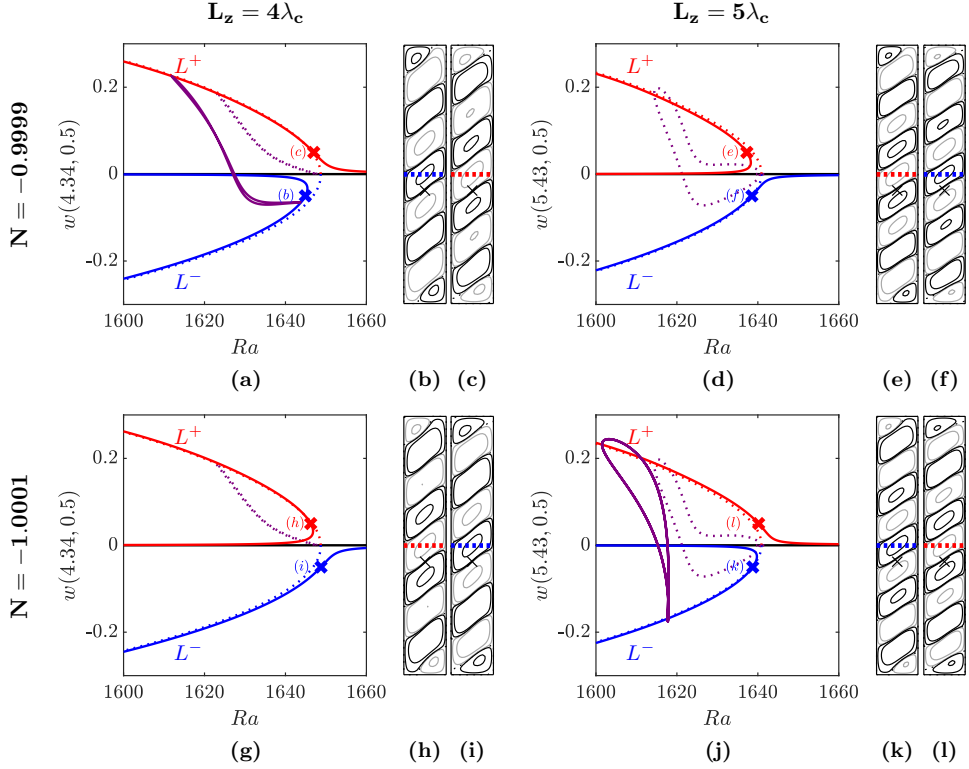


FIG. 19. Unfolding of the primary transcritical bifurcation in small domains of length $L_z = 4\lambda_c$ (left set of panels) and $L_z = 5\lambda_c$ (right set of panels) for $N = -0.9999$ (top row) and $N = -1.0001$ (bottom row). (a), (d), (g), (j) Bifurcation diagrams showing the vertical velocity of states at the point marked by black crosses in the stream function plots against Rayleigh number for branches with $N = -1$ (dotted lines) and either (a), (d) $N = -0.9999$ or (g), (j) $N = -1.0001$ (solid lines). The colors red, blue, and purple indicate L^+ , L^- and branches of asymmetric states, respectively. The stream function plots are shown at the marked points in the bifurcation diagrams. The horizontal midline is shown using a red or blue dotted line to indicate whether the state lies on L^- (blue) or L^+ (red). The contour values used were: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); and $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black).

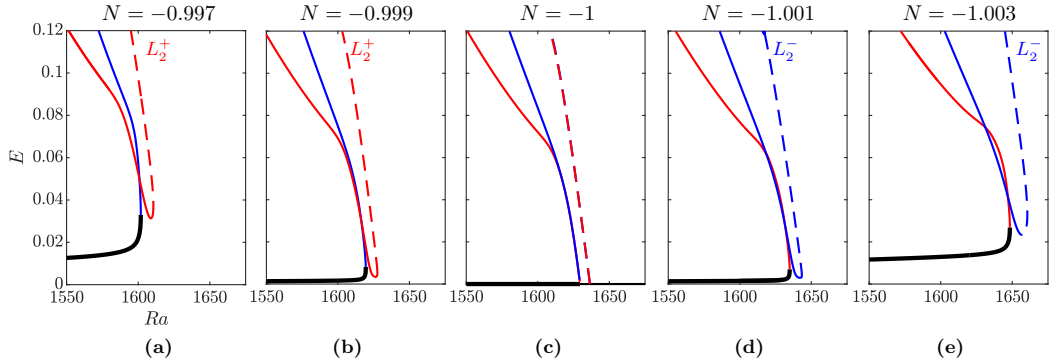


FIG. 20. Unfolding of the primary bifurcation in a domain with $L_z = 12\lambda_c$ for N between (a) $N = -0.997$ and (e) $N = -1.003$. The branch segments shown include the conduction state or large-scale flow (black), L^- (blue), L^+ (red) and the branch of two-pulse states, L_2^+ (red dashed) or L_2^- (blue dashed), that connects to one of the convection branches.

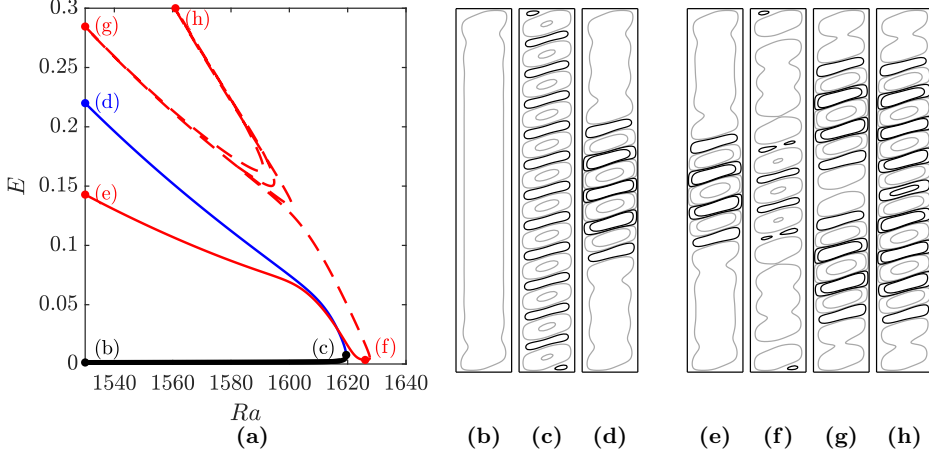


FIG. 21. (a) Extension of the bifurcation diagram for $N = -0.999$ in a domain with $L_z = 12\lambda_c$ shown in Fig. 20(b). (b)–(h) Stream functions of the small-amplitude profiles along the different branch segments. The contour values used were: $[-10^{-3}, -10^{-2}, -10^{-1}]$ (gray); and $[10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-1}]$ (black).

Figure 21 shows an enlargement of the bifurcation diagram for $N = -0.999$ [Fig. 20(b)]. As the branch of weak anticlockwise base flow states [e.g., Fig. 21(b)] is followed towards larger Rayleigh numbers, the single large roll breaks up into a series of weak counterrotating rolls with a clockwise roll in the center of the domain [Fig. 21(c)]. The central rolls proceed to strengthen along L^- , while the outer rolls weaken and are replaced by weak anticlockwise flows that extend vertically from the central rolls to either vertical end of the domain [Fig. 21(d)]. At small amplitude, convectons on L^+ assume a similar form to those on L^- except that their central rolls rotate in opposite direction [Fig. 21(e)]. The large outer rolls break up as the branch is followed towards states with lower kinetic energy [Fig. 21(f)]. The central rolls continue to weaken while other interior rolls strengthen to give rise to multipulse states corresponding to the unfolding of L_2^+ as the branch is continued further towards lower Rayleigh numbers [Fig. 21(g)]. The subsequent behavior of this two-pulse solution appears to be sensitive to the domain size and we find that the branch turns back on itself and reenters the parameter regime depicted in Fig. 21(a), before leaving by following the branch segment associated with the second two-pulse convecton branch, L_2^- [Fig. 21(h)], and snaking toward larger amplitude states.

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