# Lecture 11

**Shear flow transition – case study** 

AE209 Hydrodynamic stability
Dr Yongyun Hwang

Lecture outline 2/26

- 1. Transition in boundary layer
- 2. Transition in flow over a circular cylinder
- 3. Is transition relevant to turbulence?

Lecture outline 3/26

- 1. Transition in boundary layer
- Transition in flow over a circular cylinder
- 3. Is transition relevant to turbulence?

# **Boundary layer**

#### General features on instabilities in boundary layer

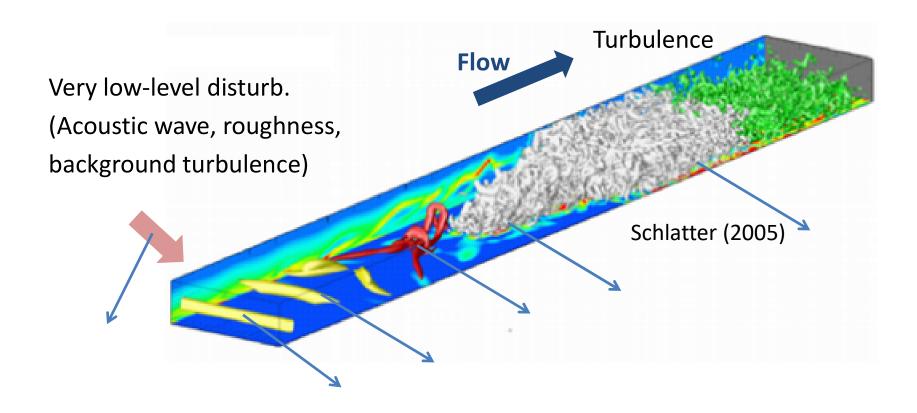
1. Boundary layer instability (TS wave) is **convectively unstable**.

2. Large transient growth is also possible below critical Reynolds number of TS instability.

3. **Primary instabilities** (either TS wave or transient growth) undergo **secondary instability**, eventually leading to turbulence.

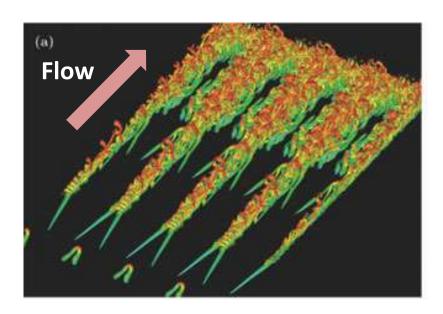
### Scenario I: Modal transition via Tollmien-Schlichting wave

Secondary instabilities of Tollmien-Schlichting wave

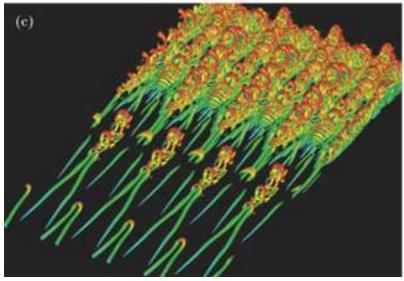


### Scenario I: Modal transition via Tollmien-Schlichting wave

Two types of secondary instabilities of TS wave



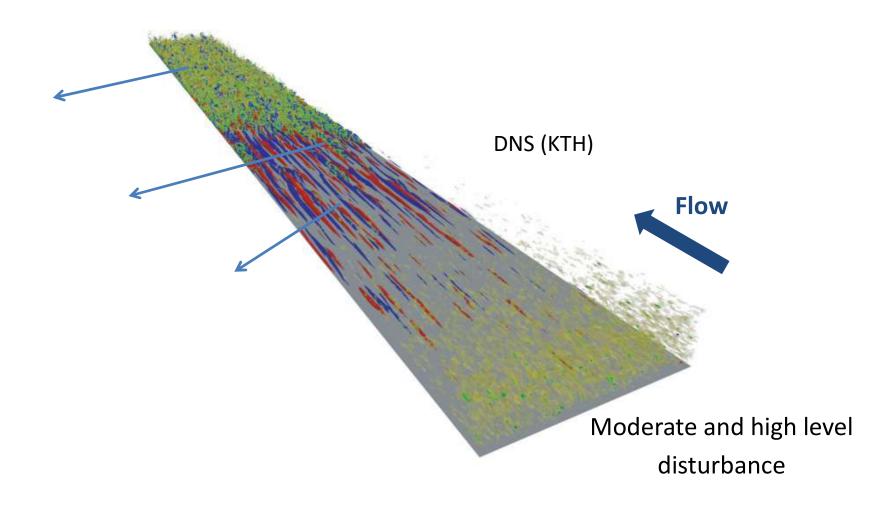
K-type transition (Klebanoff 1962)



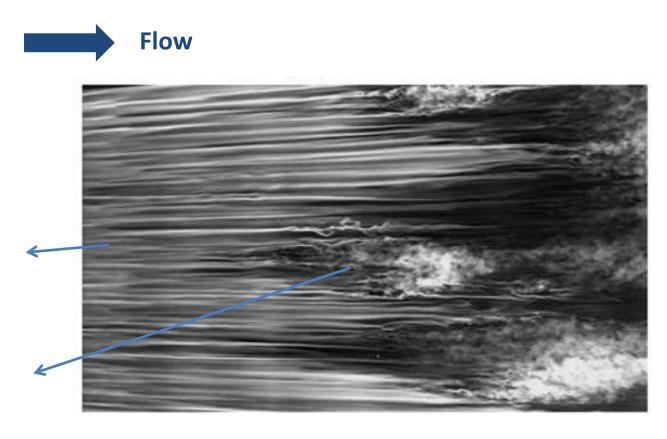
H-type transition (Herbert 1988)

DNS by Sayadi et al. (2012)

### Scenario II: Bypass transition via transient growth

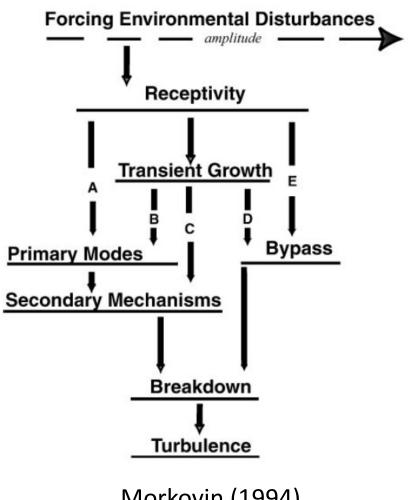


# Scenario II: Bypass transition via transient growth



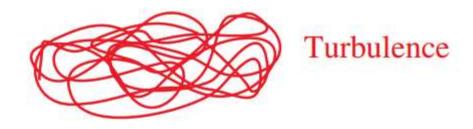
Matsubara & Alfredsson (2001)

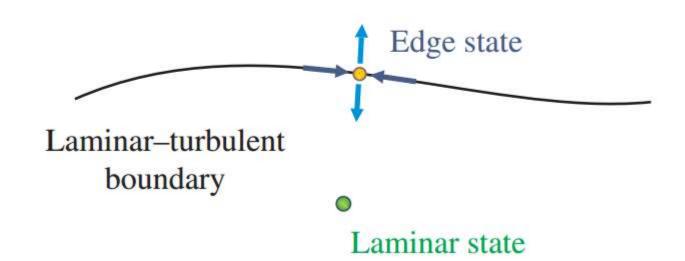
#### **Summary**



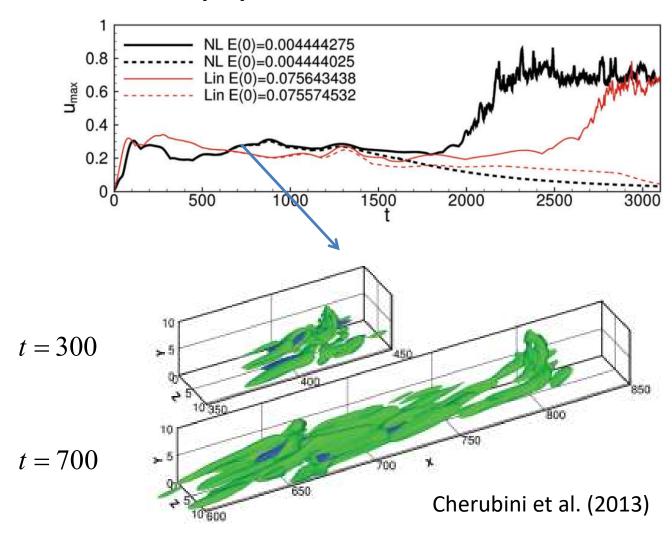
Morkovin (1994)

### **Beyond nonlinearity – Dynamical system approach (since mid 2000)**





# **Edge state in boundary layer**



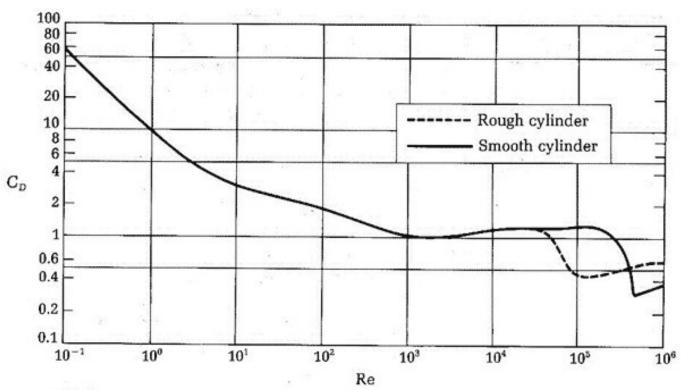
Lecture outline 12/26

- 1. Transition in boundary layer
- 2. Transition in flow over a circular cylinder
- 3. Is transition relevant to turbulence?

#### General features on instabilities in bluff-body wake

- 1. Instability (Karman vortex shedding) is **absolutely unstable** and is driven by **inflectional mechanism** (Rayleigh criterion).
- 2. The role of **transient growth** is **not very important** typically because the critical Reynolds number of instability itself is also quite low.
- 3. **Spatial development** is **not of main interest**, as the instability process is often dominated by the near-wake region.

### **Drag coefficient with Re**



$$Re = \frac{\rho U_{\infty} D}{\mu}$$

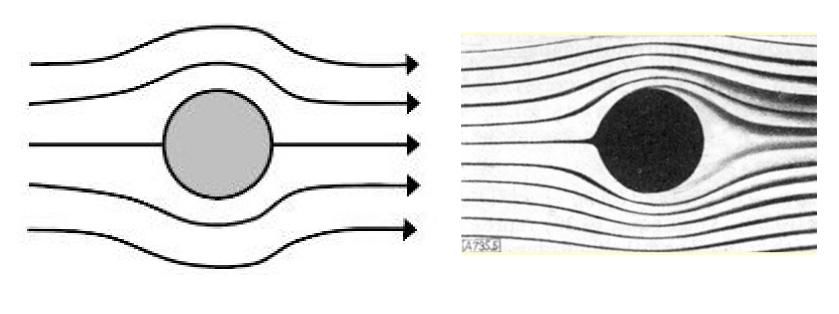
 $\rho = \text{density of fluid } (M/L^3)$ 

 $U_{\infty}$  = free-stream fluid velocity (L/T)

D = diameter of cylinder (L)

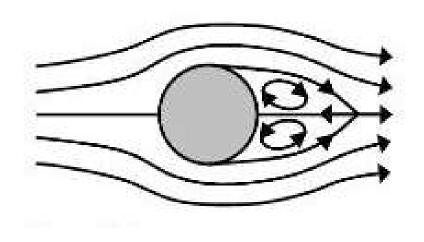
 $\mu = \text{viscosity of fluid } (F \cdot T/L^2)$ 

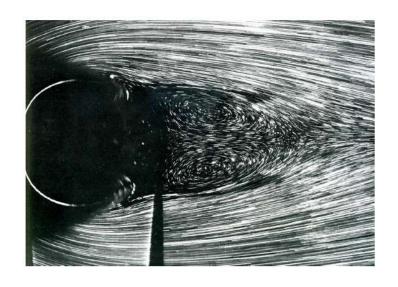
# Creeping flow (0<Re<5): Hele-Shaw flow



Sketch Schlichting (1979)

# Steady symmetric flow (5<Re<47)

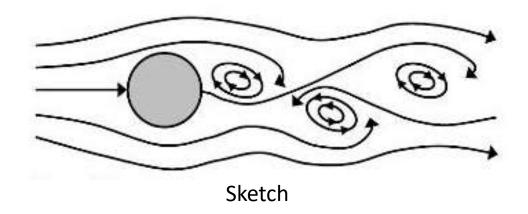


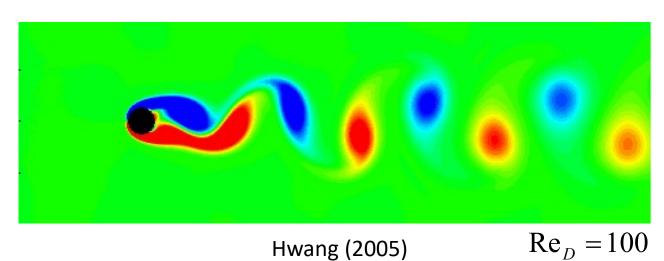


Sketch

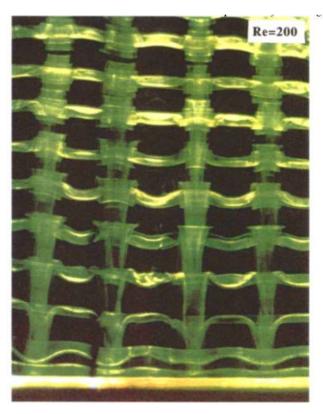
Coutanceau & Bouard (1977)

### Two-dimensional laminar Karman vortex shedding (47<Re<189)

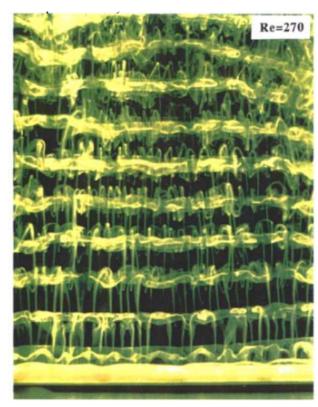




Onset of three-dimensional Karman vortex shedding (189<Re<300) Turbulence appears at far downstream (300<Re<1000)



Mode A  $Re_D = 200$ 

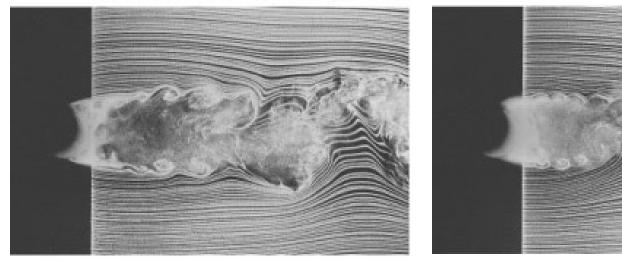


Mode B  $Re_D = 270$ 

Williamson (1996)

 $Re_D = 7000$ 

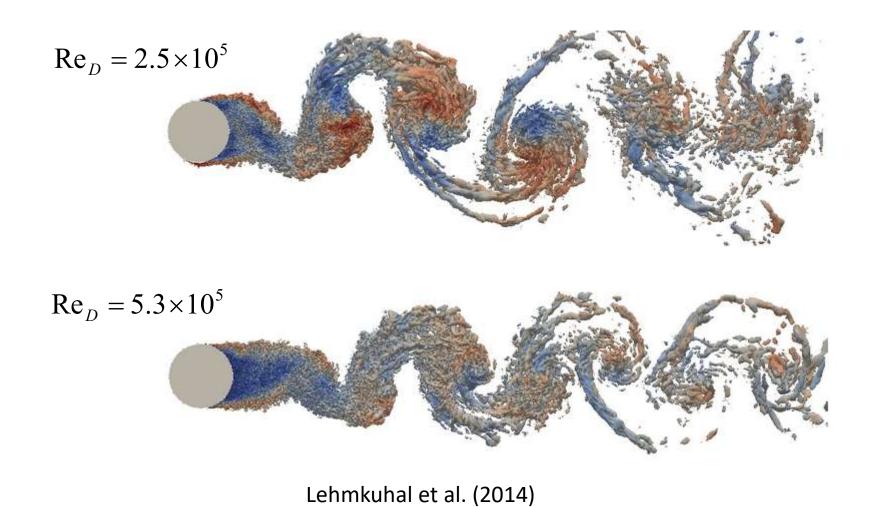
### **Instability in separating shear layer (1000<Re<15000)**



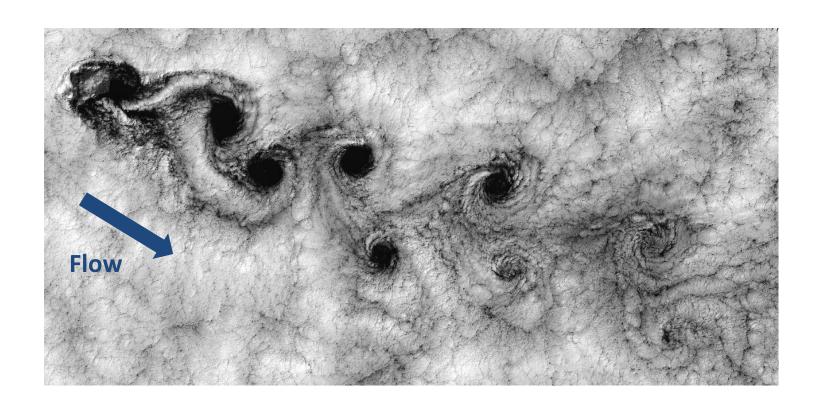
 $Re_D = 10000$ 

Prasad & Williamson (1997)

# Transition in boundary layer (15000<Re<10<sup>6</sup>)



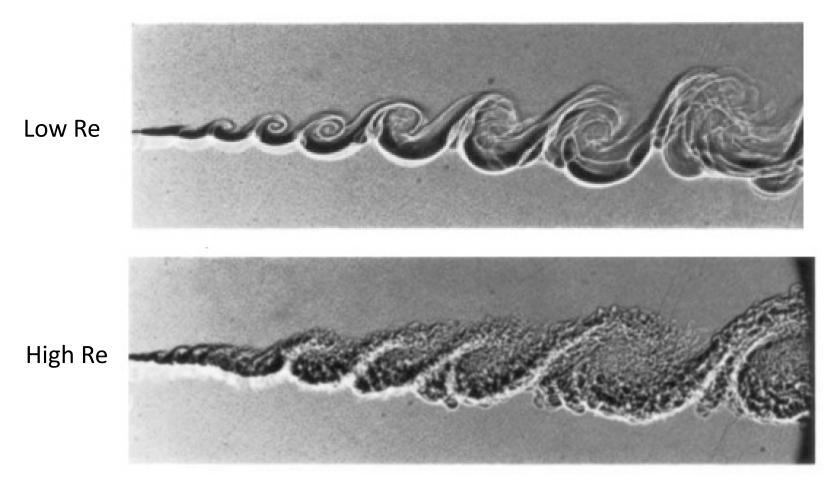
# Fully turbulent everywhere (Re>10<sup>6</sup>)



Lecture outline 22/26

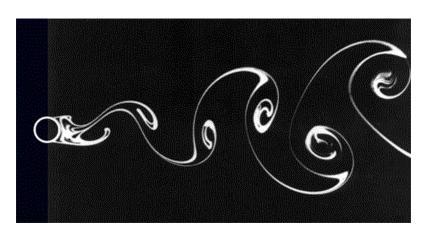
- 1. Transition in boundary layer
- Transition in flow over a circular cylinder
- 3. Is transition relevant to turbulence?

### **Transitional and turbulent mixing layers**



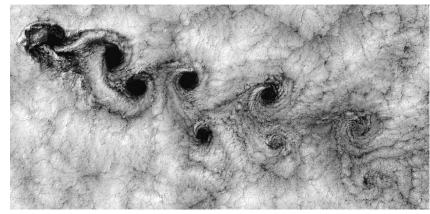
Brown & Roshko (1974)

### Laminar and turbulent vortex shedding in bluff body wakes



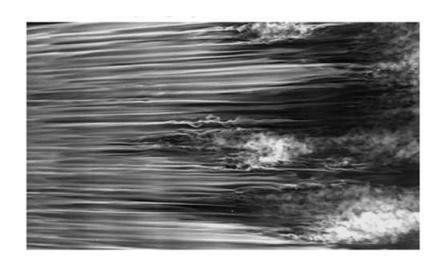
Low Re





### **Boundary layers**

Streaks in bypass transition



Matsubara & Alfredsson (2001)



Streaks in buffer layer Kline et al. (1967)

Lecture outline 26/26

- 1. Transition in boundary layer
- 2. Transition in flow over a circular cylinder
- 3. Is transition relevant to turbulence?