FLUIDS 2

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II. INSTABILITIES

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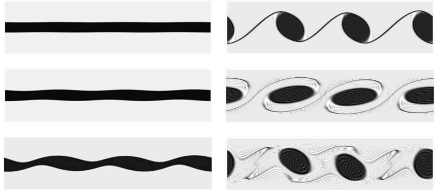
II. INSTABILITY

II.1. Concept of stability

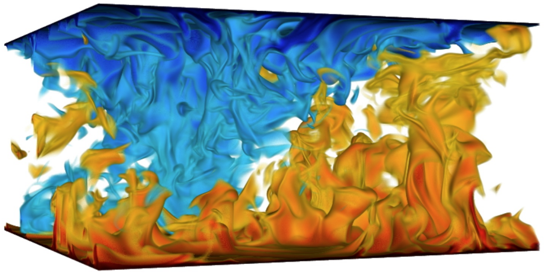
II.2. Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability

II.3. Parallel Shear instability

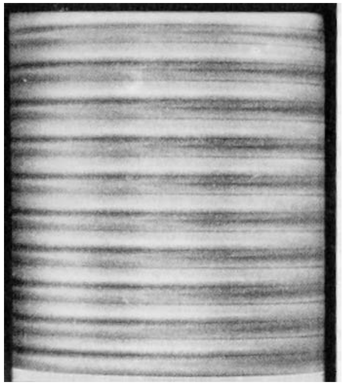


II.4. Convective instability

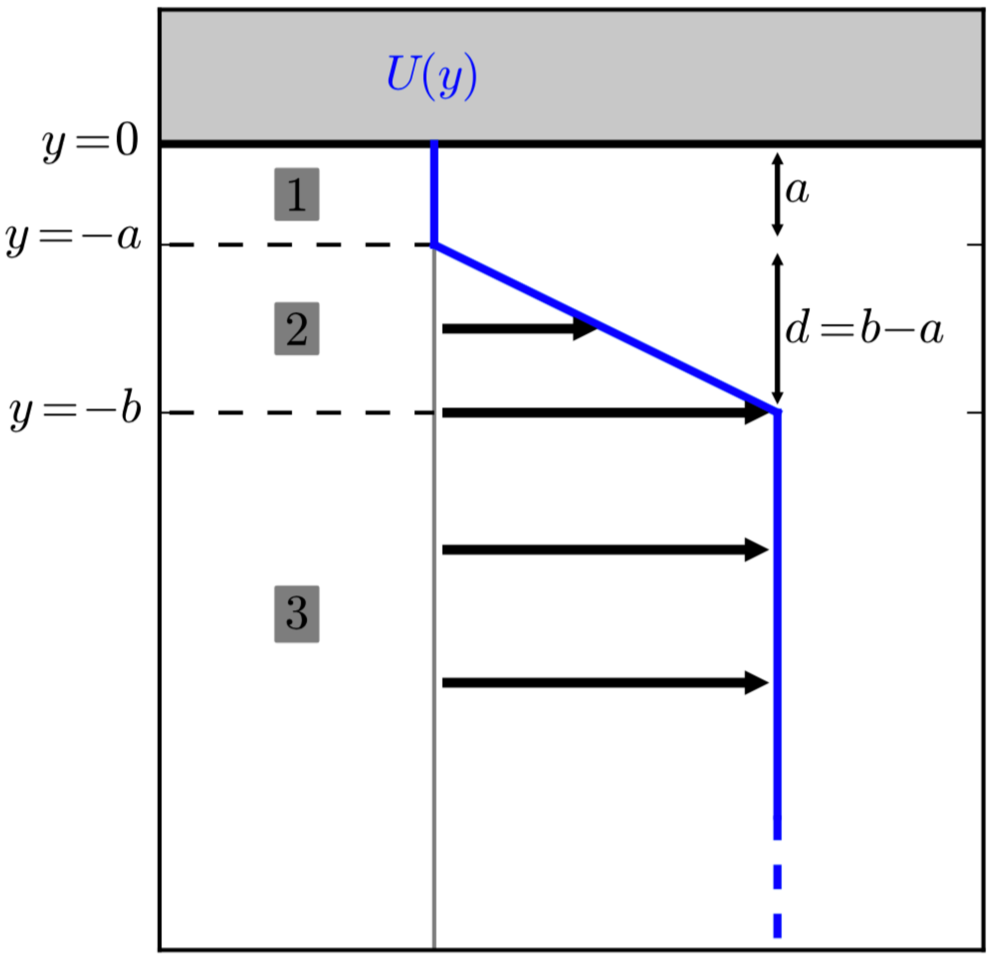
(Rayleigh–Bénard)



II.5. Taylor–Couette

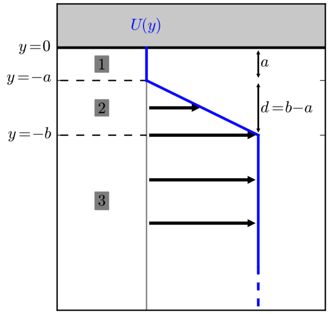


Rayleigh shear instability



$$
\begin{cases}
U_1 = 0, & -a < y < 0 \\
U_2 = -\frac{U_0}{d}(y+b) + U_0, & -b < y < -a \\
U_3 = U_0, & y < -b
\end{cases}
$$

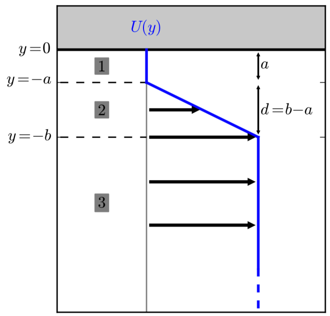
Rayleigh shear instability



- Solutions are:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 = A\,\mathrm{e}^{-k(y+a)} + B\,\mathrm{e}^{k(y+a)}, & -a < y < 0 \\ \psi_2 = C\,\mathrm{e}^{k(y+a)} + D\,\mathrm{e}^{k(y+b)}, & -b < y < -a \\ \psi_3 = E\,\mathrm{e}^{k(y+b)}, & y < -b \end{cases}$$

Rayleigh shear instability



- With matching conditions

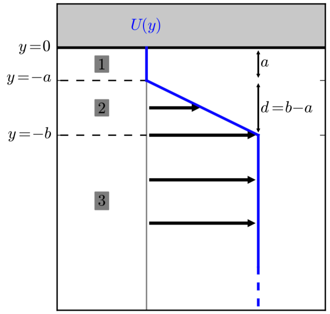
1. Continuity of pressure across interfaces (namely, at $y = -a$ and $y = -b$) :

$$\Delta\left[(U-c)\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} - \psi\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\right] = 0,$$

2. Continuity of normal velocity across interfaces :

$$\Delta\left[\frac{\psi}{U-c}\right] = 0,$$

Rayleigh shear instability

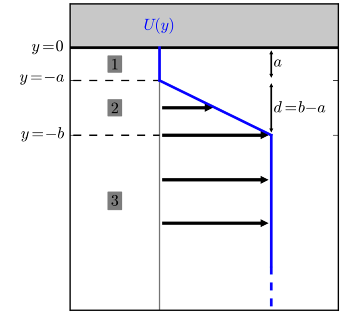


- With matching conditions

$$
\begin{aligned}
A(kc) + B(-kc) + C\left(kc - \tfrac{U_0}{d}\right) + D\left[\left(kc - \tfrac{U_0}{d}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-kd}\right] &= 0 \\
A + B - C - D\,\mathrm{e}^{-kd} &= 0 \\
C\left[\left((U_0 - c)k + \tfrac{U_0}{d}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-k(b-a)}\right] + D\left((U_0 - c)k + \tfrac{U_0}{d}\right) + E\left(-(U_0 - c)k\right) &= 0 \\
C\,\mathrm{e}^{-kd} + D - E &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$A\,\mathrm{e}^{-ka} + B\,\mathrm{e}^{-ka} = 0$$

Rayleigh shear instability



- With matching conditions

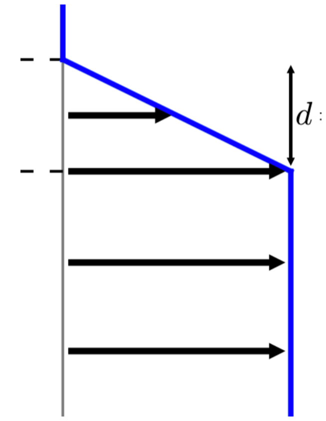
This set of 5 homogeneous equations (5-6) may be written in the form of a matrix equation :

$$\mathbf{M}\ (A\ B\ C\ D\ E)^T = 0 \tag{7}$$

with :

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{ka} & e^{-ka} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ kc & -kc & kc - \frac{U_0}{d} & \left(kc - \frac{U_0}{d}\right) e^{-kd} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -e^{-kd} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \left((U_0 - c)k + \frac{U_0}{d}\right) e^{-kd} & (U_0 - c)k + \frac{U_0}{d} & -(U_0 - c)k \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-kd} & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

Rayleigh shear instability



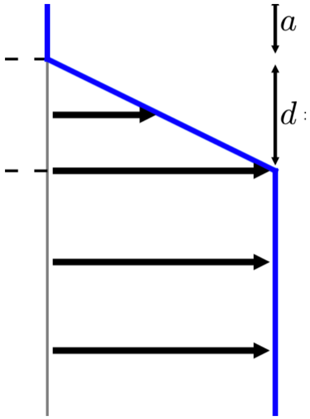
The determinant of the matrix must be zero for non-trivial solutions

(Assuming the wall is far away):

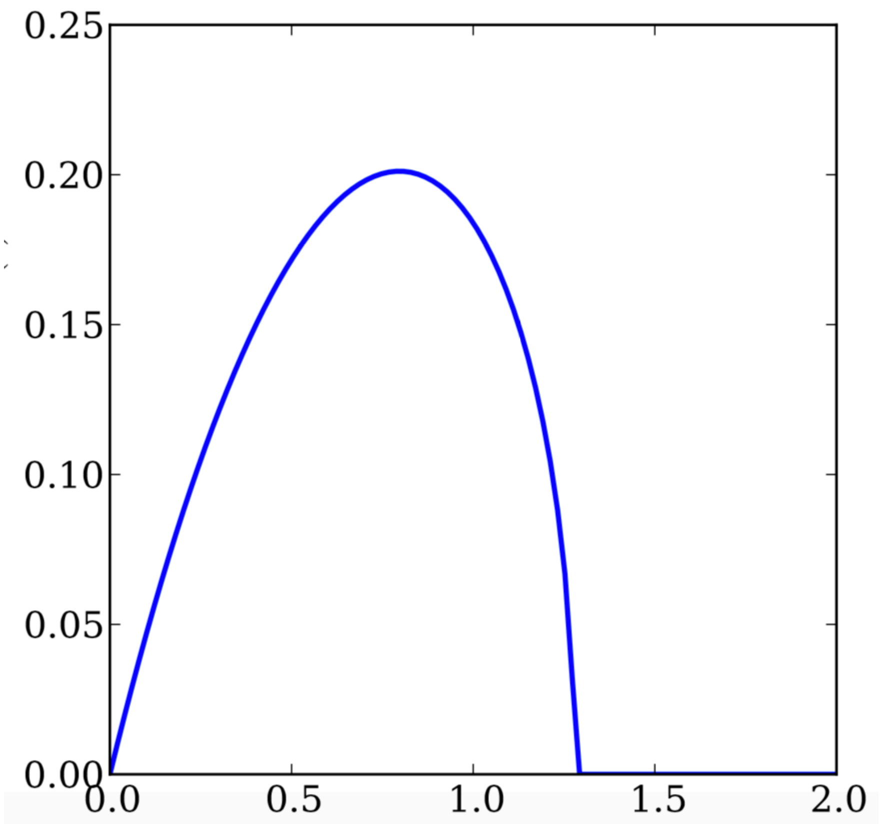
$$\det(\mathbf{M}') = \frac{4e^{2dk}}{d^2}\left[d^2k^2c^2 + \frac{U_0^2}{4}\left(e^{-2dk} - (1-dk)^2\right)\right]$$

$$\det(\mathbf{M}') = 0 \iff c^2 = \frac{U_0^2}{4d^2k^2}\left[(1-dk)^2 - e^{-2dk}\right]$$

Rayleigh shear instability



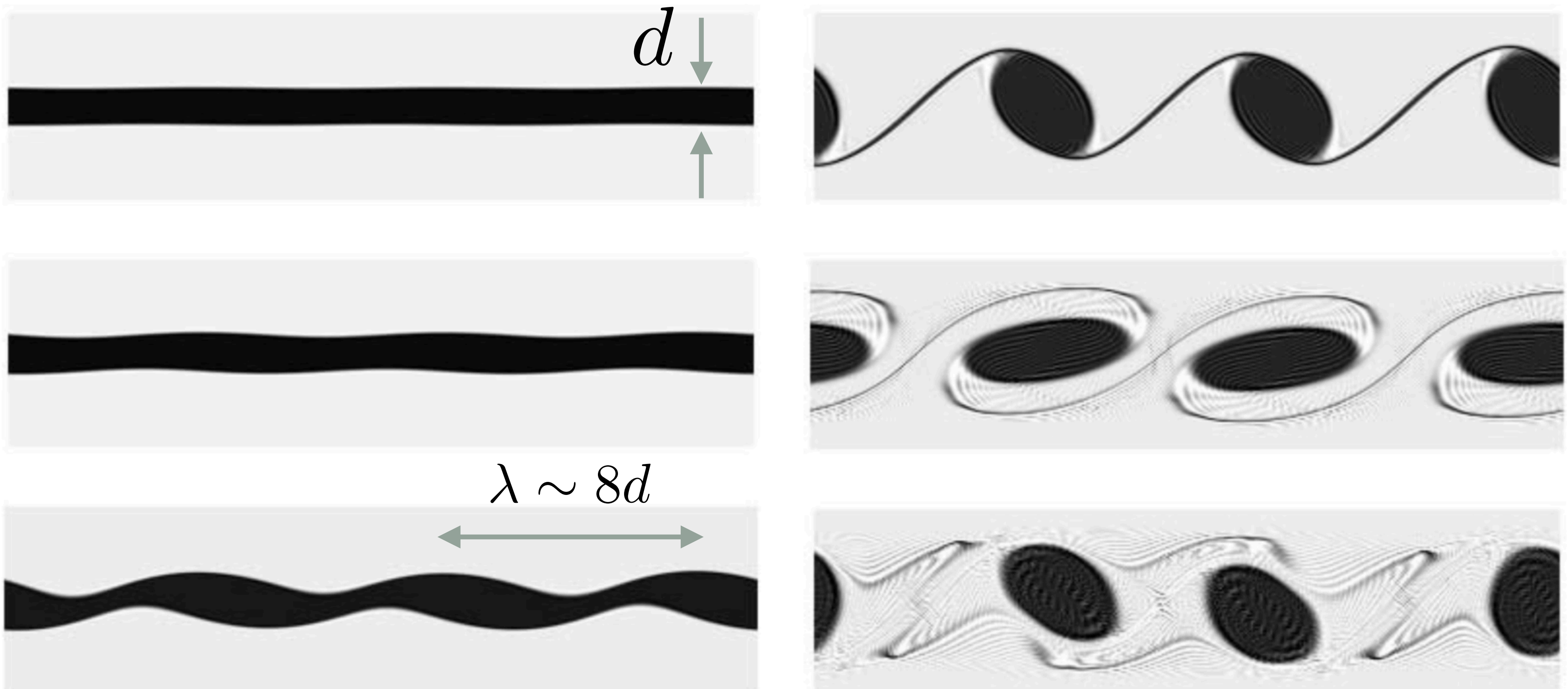
Growth rate as a function of wavenumber:



$$d\,k \sim 0.8$$

$$\lambda \sim 8d$$

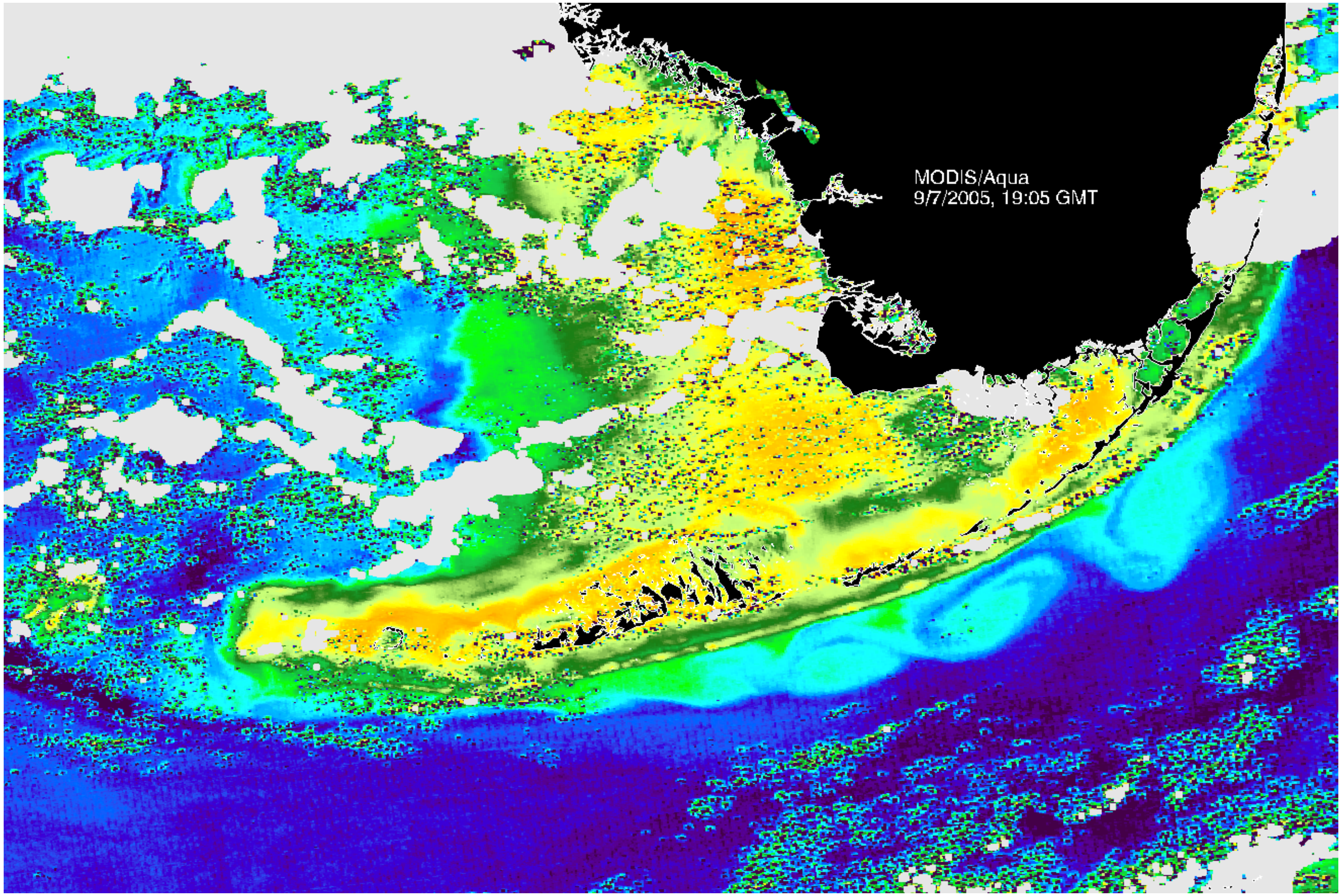
Rayleigh shear instability



II.3. Parallel Shear instability

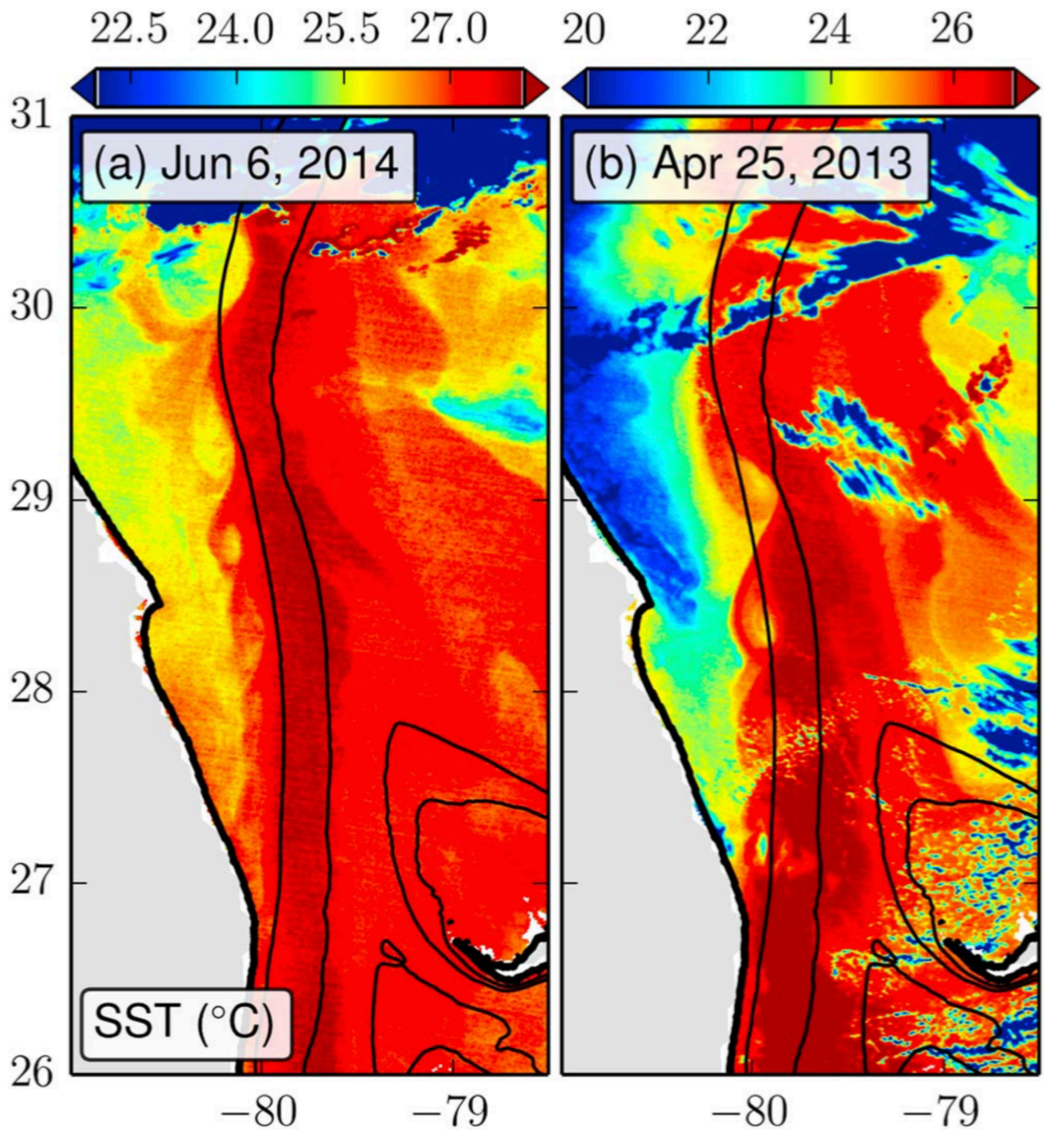
Realistic flows

Satellite Chlorophyl observations along the Florida Keys



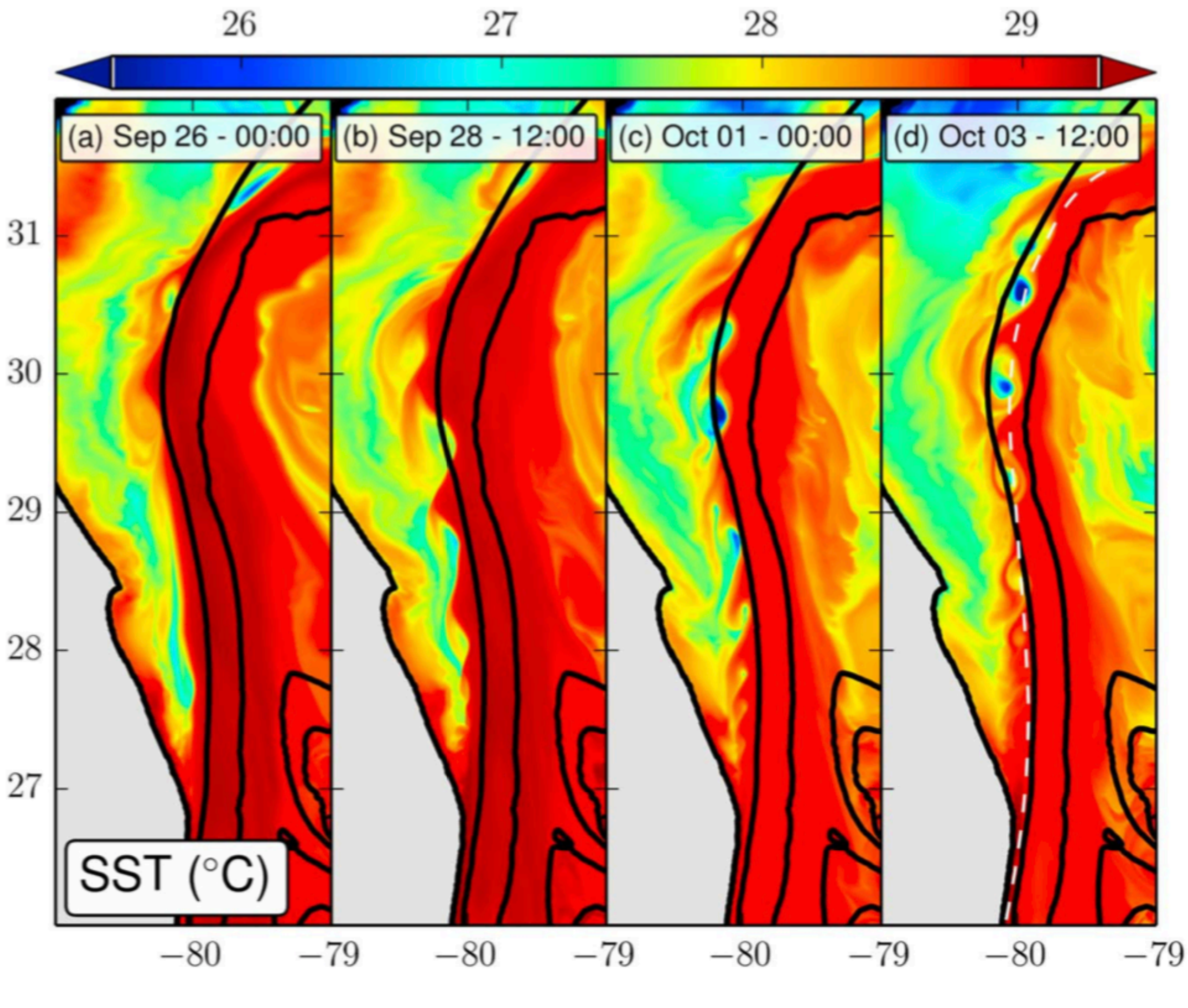
II.3. Parallel Shear instability

Realistic flows



Satellite SST observations in the Florida Strait

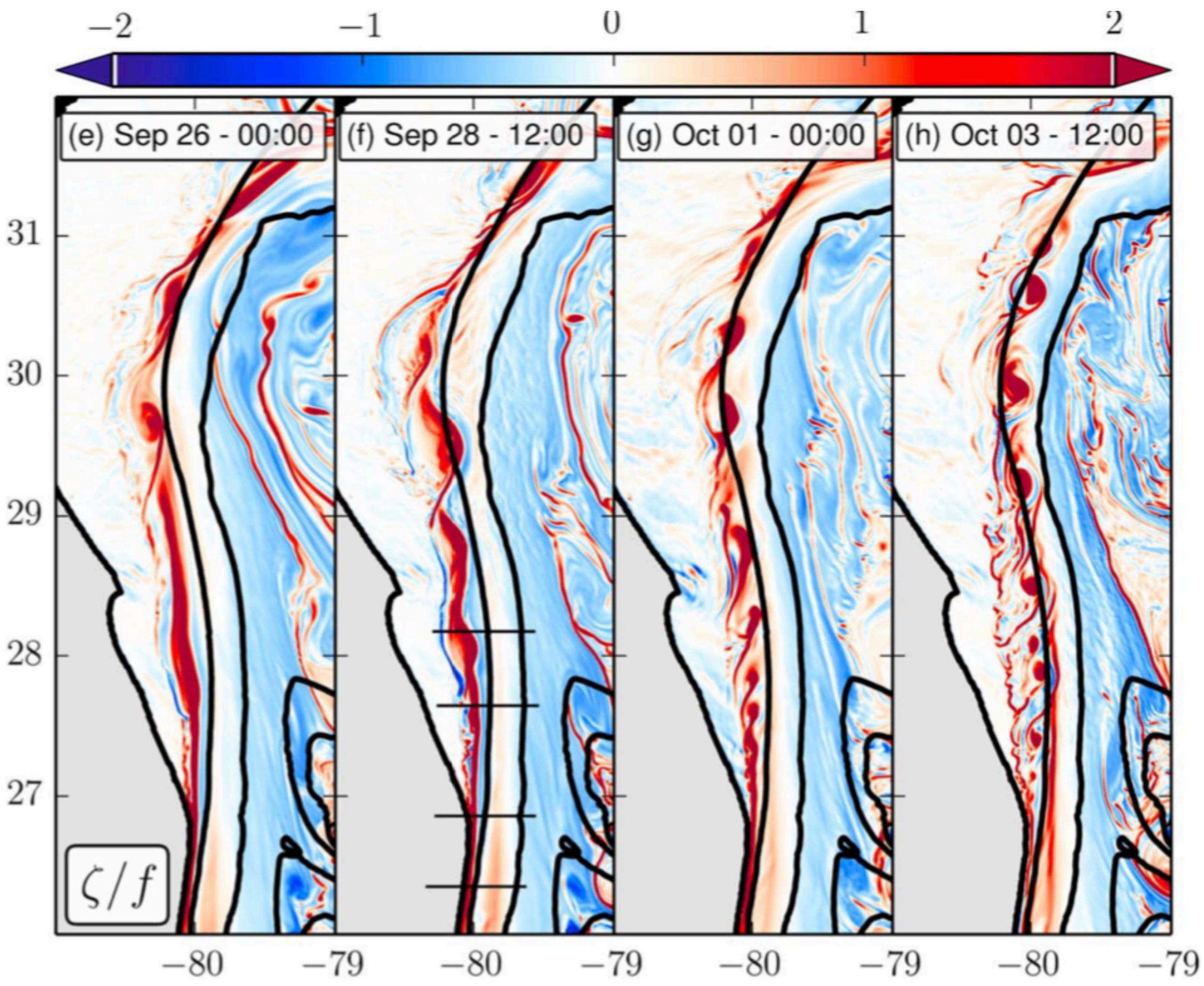
Realistic flows



Model simulations

II.3. Parallel Shear instability

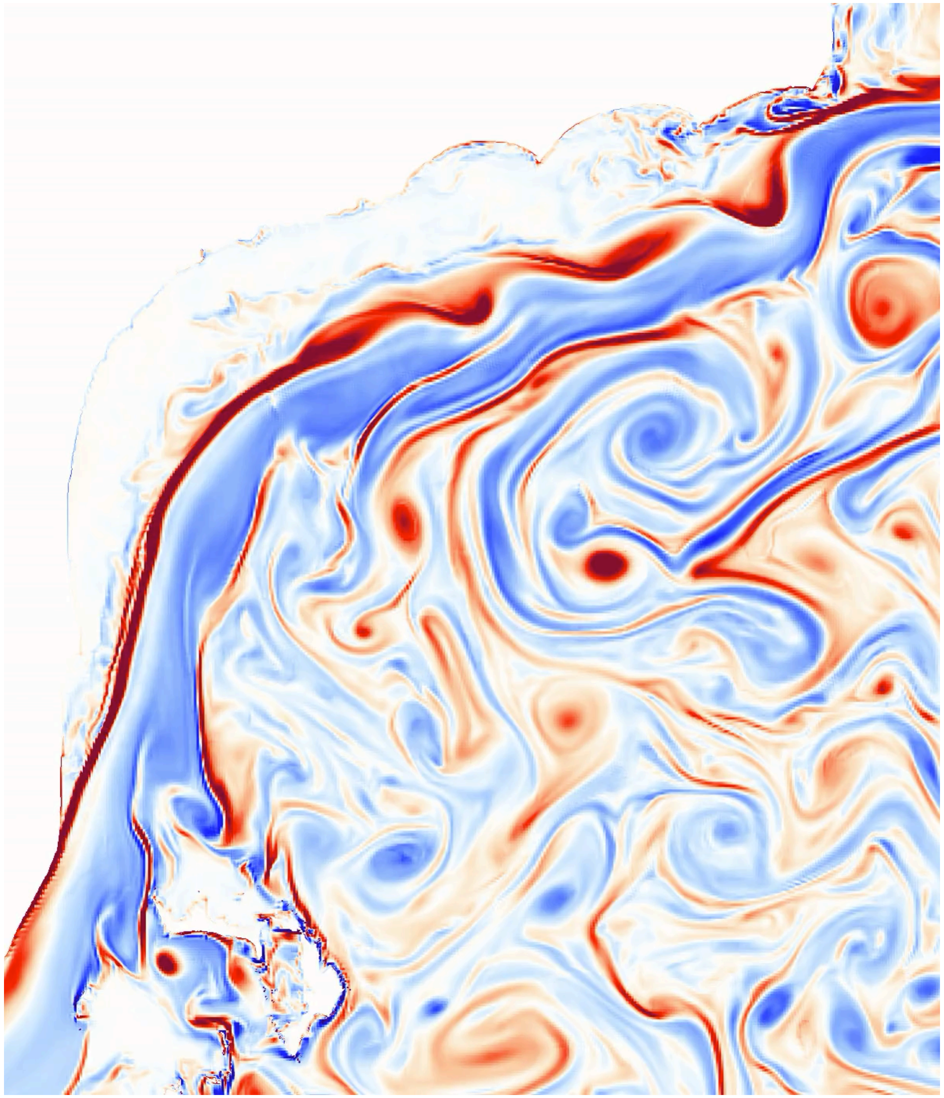
Realistic flows



Model simulations

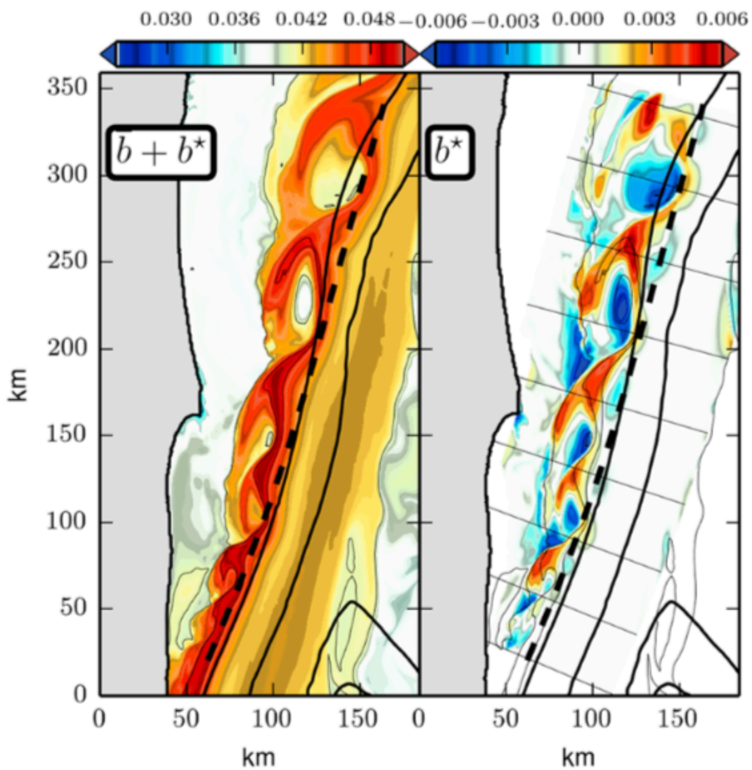
II.3. Parallel Shear instability

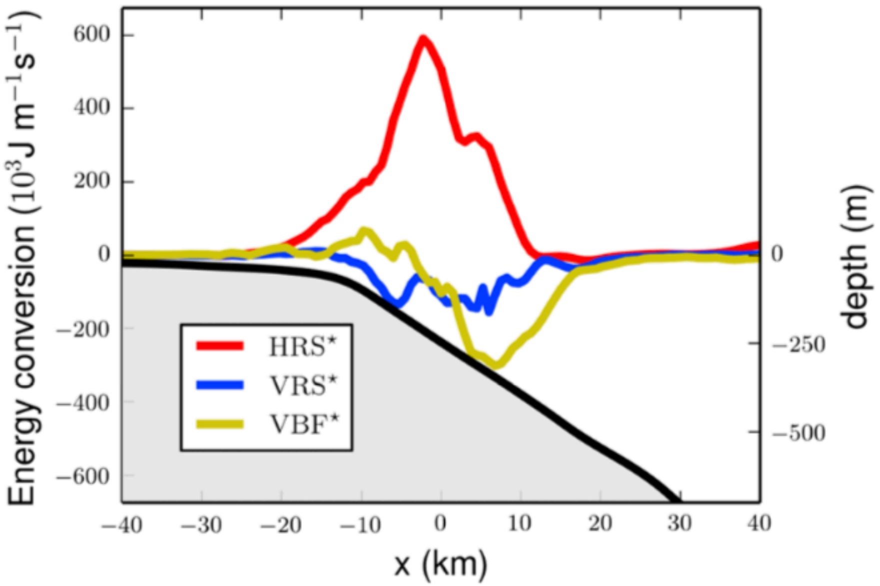
Realistic flows



Model simulations

Realistic flows



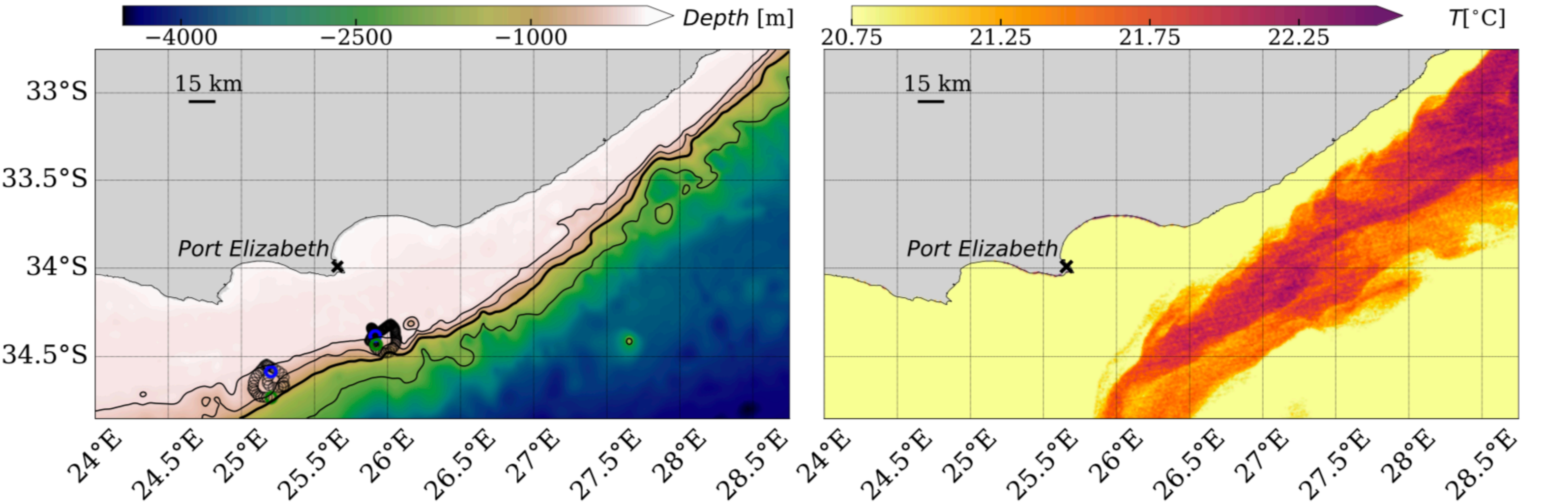


$$\mathrm{HRS} = -\langle \mathbf{u}' v' \rangle \frac{\partial \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle}{\partial y} - \langle \mathbf{u}' u' \rangle \frac{\partial \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle}{\partial x}$$

II.3. Parallel Shear instability

Realistic flows

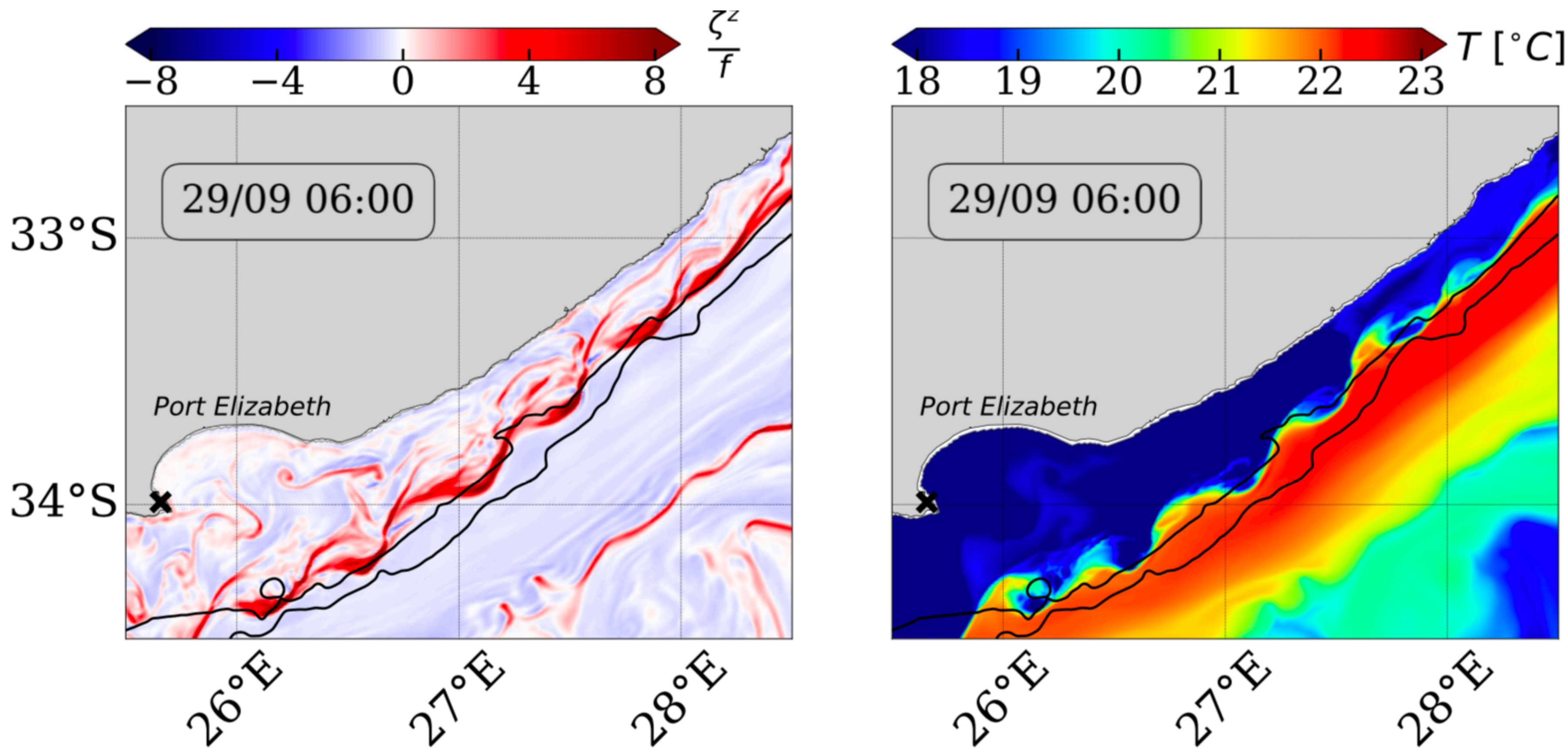
Satellite SST observations
in the Agulhas Current



II.3. Parallel Shear instability

Realistic flows

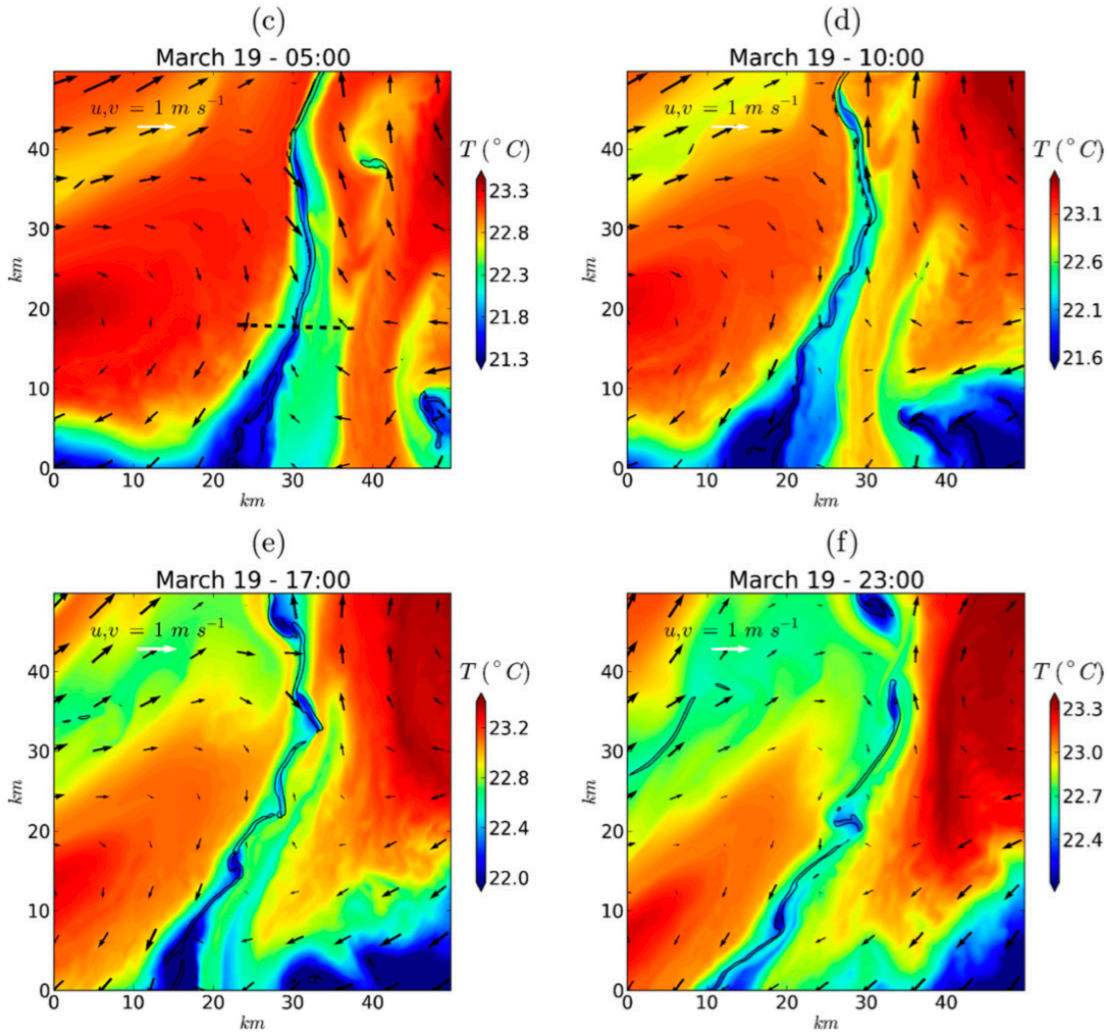
Simulation of the
Agulhas Current

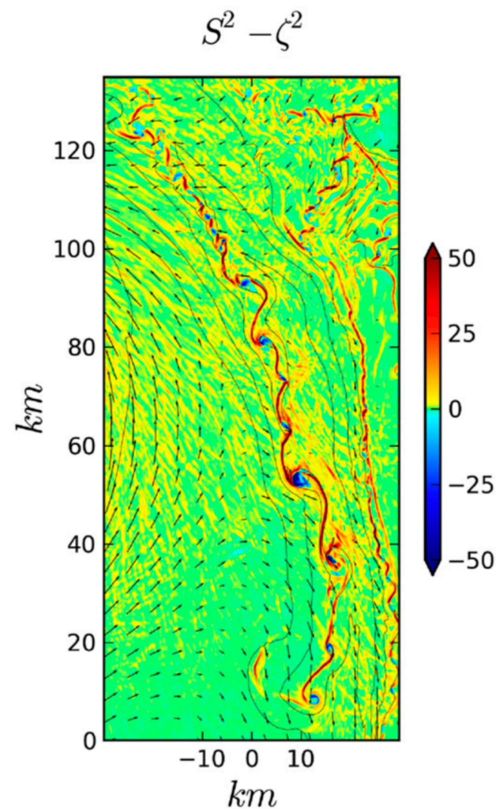


II.3. Parallel Shear instability

Realistic flows

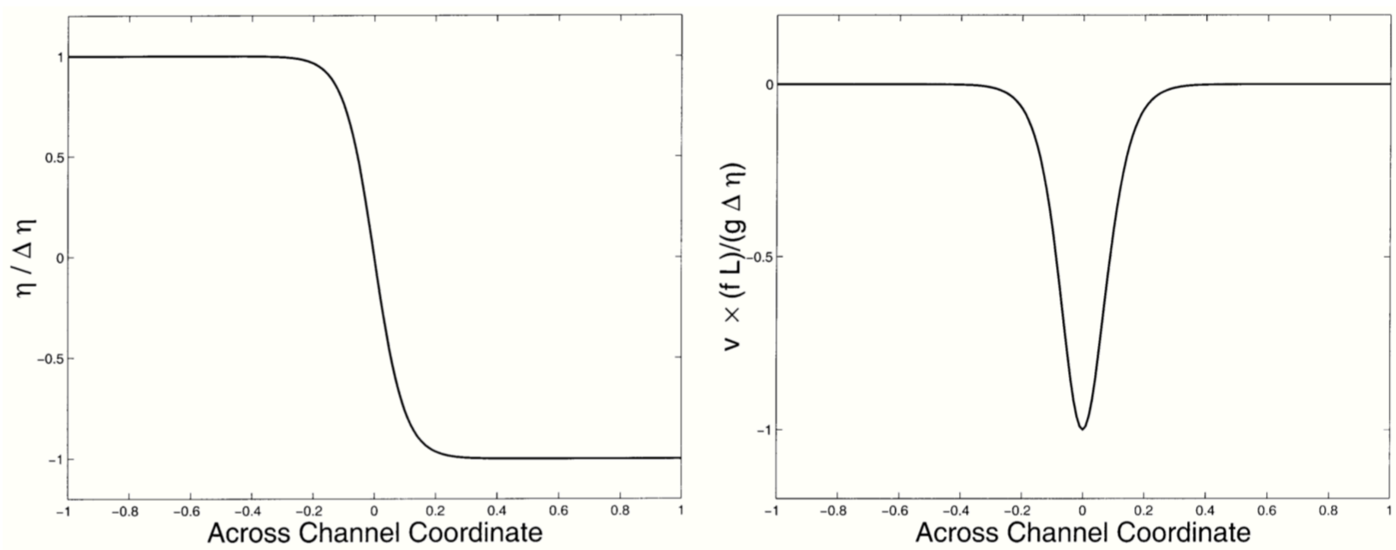
Instability of a surface vorticity filament





II.3. Parallel Shear instability

The Bickley Jet



$$\overline{\eta} = -\Delta\eta \tanh\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)$$

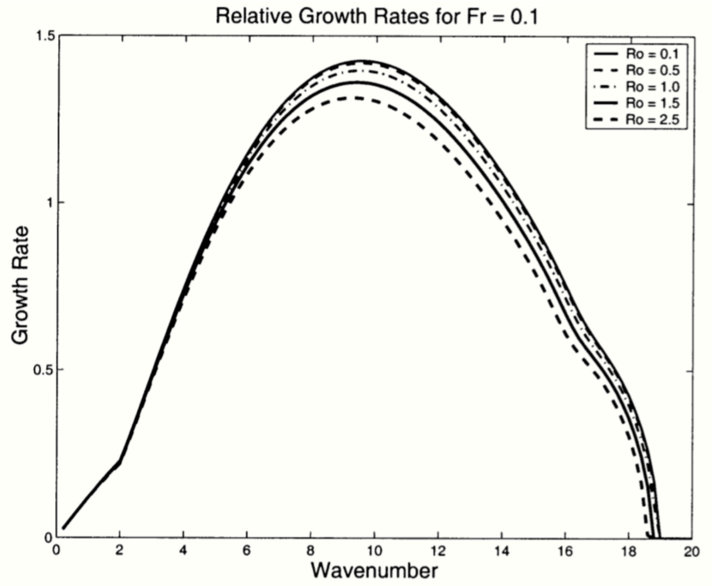
$$\overline{u} = 0$$

$$\overline{v} = -\frac{g'\Delta\eta}{fL}\operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{x}{L}\right).$$

See Poulin et Flierl, JFM, 2003

The Bickley Jet

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overline{\upsilon} & \left(\frac{dH}{dx} + H\frac{d}{dx}\right) & H \\ -\frac{g'}{k^2}\frac{d}{dx} & \overline{\upsilon} & \frac{f}{k^2} \\ g' & \left(\frac{d\overline{\upsilon}}{dx} + f\right) & \overline{\upsilon} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\eta} \\ \hat{u} \\ \hat{\upsilon} \end{bmatrix} = c \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\eta} \\ \hat{u} \\ \hat{\upsilon} \end{bmatrix}$$



The Bickley Jet