

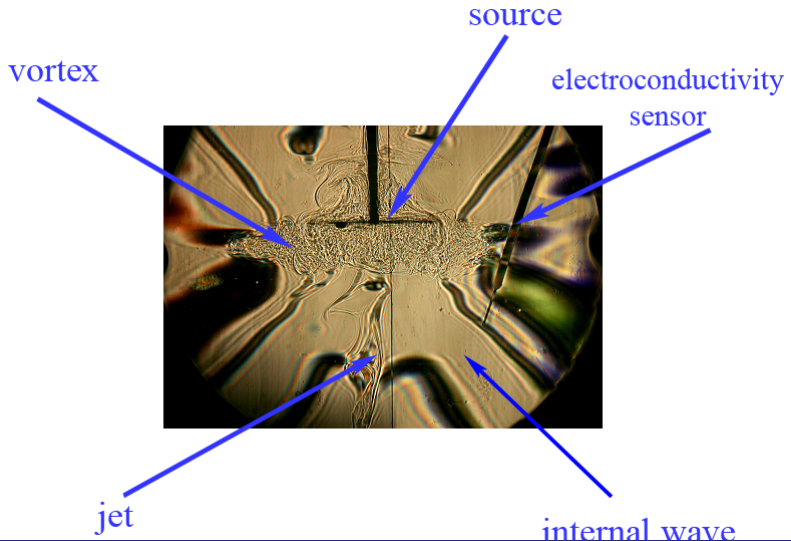
# Singularity and limiting cases for oscillations in a viscous continuously stratified fluid problems

Alexey Vasiliev

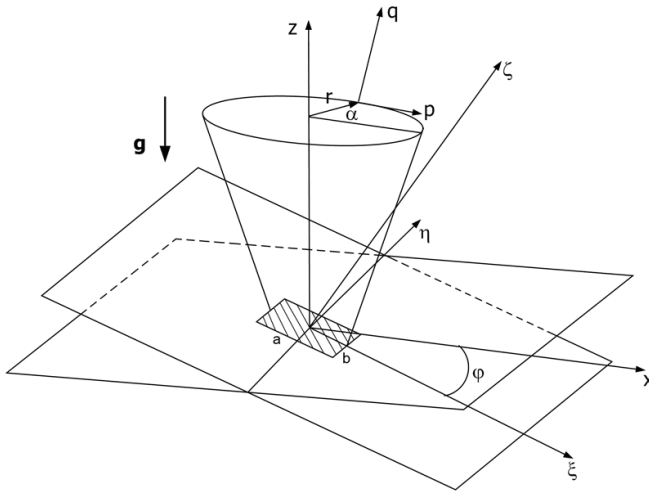
Laboratory of Fluid Mechanics  
Institute for Problems in Mechanics of the RAS  
Moscow, Russia

Eighth International Scientific School for Young Scientists  
"Waves and vortices in complex media".

## Color shadow image of disk oscillation.



# Formulation of the problem.



# Governing equations and boundary conditions.

## Governing equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \nabla \rho = 0, \quad \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}, \nabla) \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \kappa_S \Delta S + \frac{v_z}{\Lambda}$$

## Boundary conditions

$$\mathbf{v}|_{\Gamma} = \mathbf{u}_0 e^{-i\omega t}, \quad \kappa_S \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial n} \right|_{\Gamma} = 0$$

$$v \rightarrow 0, \quad \rho \rightarrow \rho_0, \quad \partial P / \partial z \rightarrow \rho_0(z) g, \quad r \rightarrow \infty$$

## Toroidal-poloidal decomposition

$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla \times \mathbf{e}_z \Phi + \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{e}_z \Psi)$$

System equation for scalar function  $\Phi$  and  $\Psi$ 

$$\left( \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - D\Delta \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \nu\Delta \right) \Delta + N^2 \Delta_{\perp} \right) \Phi = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \nu\Delta \right) \Psi = 0$$

$$\left( \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - D\Delta \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \nu\Delta \right) \Delta + N^2 \Delta_{\perp} \right) S = 0$$

where

$$\Delta_{\perp} = \partial_{xx}^2 + \partial_{yy}^2 \quad \Delta = \Delta_{\perp} + \partial_{zz}^2 \quad N^2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\Lambda}}$$

# The viscous stratified fluid taking into account effects of diffusion

## Dispersion equation

$$\left( \nu \kappa_S \tilde{k}^6 - i\omega (\nu + \kappa_S) \tilde{k}^4 - \omega^2 \tilde{k}^2 + N^2 k_\perp^2 \right) \left( \tilde{k}^2 + \frac{\omega}{i\nu} \right) = 0$$

$$\tilde{k}^2 = 2k_\zeta^2 + k_\perp^2, \quad k_\perp^2 = k_\xi^2 + k_\eta^2$$

## Regular solution

$$k_1 = \frac{k_\xi \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \pm \kappa \cos \theta}{\mu_\theta} \pm \delta_N^2 (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{i \tan \theta \mu_\theta^4}{2\kappa \mu^4} + \dots$$

$$\mu = \sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \theta, \quad \mu_\theta = (k_\xi \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \pm \kappa \cos \varphi),$$

$$\varepsilon = Sc^{-1} = \frac{\kappa_S}{\nu}, \quad \delta_N = \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{N}}$$

# The viscous stratified fluid taking into account effects of diffusion

## Singular solutions

$$k_{2,3} \approx \sqrt{\frac{i\omega(\varepsilon + 1 \pm \lambda_{\nu\kappa})}{\varepsilon}}, \quad \lambda_{\nu\kappa} = \frac{2}{\sin\theta} \sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^2 - \frac{4\varepsilon\mu}{\sin^2\theta}}$$

$$k_4 = \sqrt{\frac{2i}{\delta_\nu^2} - k^2}, \quad \delta_\nu = \delta_N \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sin\theta}}$$

# The viscous stratified fluid taking into account effects of diffusion

$$v_{\xi} \approx -\frac{1-i}{2}\delta_{\varphi}G_1 + \frac{i\delta_N^2}{\sqrt{|\mu|}}\tan^2\varphi G_2 - G_3,$$

$$Q_n = u_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{g_n}{k_{\eta}^2 \cos \varphi + k_{\xi} \beta} dk_{\xi} dk_{\eta}, \quad \beta = k_{\xi} \cos \varphi - k_1 \sin \varphi,$$

$$g_0 = \gamma k_{\xi} k_{\eta} e_1, \quad g_1 = k_{\xi} e_1 (k_{\eta}^2 \sin \varphi - k_1 \beta),$$

$$g_2 = k_{\eta} Q \exp\left(\frac{i-1}{\delta_{\nu} \xi}\right) [k_{\eta}^2 \cos \varphi + k_{\xi} (k_1 - \gamma)], \quad Q = e^{i(k_{\xi} \xi + k_{\eta} \eta)},$$

$$g_3 = k_{\eta} Q \exp\left(-\frac{i+1}{\delta_{\nu} \xi}\right) (k_{\eta}^2 \sin \varphi + k_{\xi} \beta \sin \varphi), \quad \gamma = k_{\xi} \sin \varphi + k_1 \cos \varphi$$



# The viscous stratified fluid taking into account effects of diffusion

$$v_\eta \approx (1 - i) \delta_\varphi G_0 + \frac{1 - i}{2} \delta_\nu \tan \varphi G_2 - (1 - i) \delta_\varphi \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} G_3$$

$$v_\zeta \approx \frac{i - 1}{2} \delta_\varphi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u_0 k_\xi e_1 dk_\xi dk_\eta + \frac{i \delta_N^2}{2 \sqrt{|\mu|}} \tan \varphi G_2 - \frac{1 + i}{\delta_\varphi \sin \varphi} G_3$$

The viscous stratified fluid. Friction source. Rectangle. 3D.  $\varphi = 0$ .

$$v_{\xi} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_{\eta}^2 L_3 dk_{\xi} dk_{\eta} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_{\xi}^2 L_1 dk_{\xi} dk_{\eta},$$

$$v_{\eta} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L_3 dk_{\xi} dk_{\eta} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_{\xi} k_{\eta} L_1 dk_{\xi} dk_{\eta}, \quad v_{\zeta} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_{\eta} k_{\perp}^2 L_2 dk_{\xi} dk_{\eta}$$

$$L_m = u_0 Q \frac{k_1^{2-m} \exp(ik_1 \zeta) + k_2^{2-m} \exp(ik_2 \zeta)}{(k_{\eta}^2 - k_{\xi}^2)(k_2 - k_1)}, \quad m = 1, 2,$$

$$L_3 = \frac{u_0 Q}{k_{\eta}^2 - k_{\xi}^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1-i}{\delta_{\nu}} \zeta\right)$$

## The viscous stratified fluid. Friction source. Plate. 2D.

$$v_{\xi} = \frac{u_0}{\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k_{\xi} (k_1 - k_2)} \sin \frac{k_{\xi} a}{2} \left( k_1 e^{ik_1 \zeta} - k_2 e^{ik_2 \zeta} \right) e^{ik_{\xi} \xi} dk_{\xi},$$

$$v_{\eta} = 0,$$

$$v_{\zeta} = \frac{u_0}{\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k_2 - k_1} \sin \frac{k_{\xi} a}{2} \left( e^{ik_1 \zeta} + e^{ik_2 \zeta} \right) e^{ik_{\xi} \xi} dk_{\xi},$$

$$k_1 = k_{\xi} \cot(\varphi + \theta) \pm \frac{ik_{\xi}^3 \delta_N^2}{2 \cos \theta \sin^4(\varphi - \theta)}, \quad k_2 = \frac{1 + i}{\delta_{\varphi}}$$

Homogeneous fluid  $N \rightarrow 0$ 

## Solutions of the dispersion equation

$$k_1 = k_\perp \quad k_2 = \frac{1+i}{\delta_\varphi} \quad k_3 = \frac{1+i}{\delta_\kappa} \quad k_4 = k_2$$

$$M_j = a_j \exp \left( -\sigma_\kappa \xi + i \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}\delta_\kappa} \right) \sin^2 \varphi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_3 Q b_j dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

$$\sigma_\kappa = \frac{\delta_N}{\delta_\nu \delta_\kappa}$$

Homogeneous fluid  $N \rightarrow 0$ 

## Velocity components

$$v_\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_1 e_1 (k_\eta^2 \sin \varphi + k_1 \beta_1) dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

$$+ i \exp \left( -\frac{1-i}{\delta_\nu} \zeta \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\delta_\nu^2} + B \cos \varphi \right) Q dk_\xi dk_\eta + M_1$$

$$v_\eta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_1 \gamma_1 e_1 \kappa_1 dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

$$- \frac{1-i}{\delta_\nu} \exp \left( \frac{1-i}{\delta_\nu} \zeta \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (A_2 \kappa_\eta - B \sin \varphi) Q dk_\xi dk_\eta - M_2$$

$$v_\zeta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_1 e_1 (k_\eta^2 \sin \varphi - k_\eta \beta) dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

$$+ i \exp \left( -\frac{1-i}{\delta_\nu} \zeta \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1-i}{\delta_\nu} A_2 k_\xi - B \sin \varphi \right) Q dk_\xi dk_\eta - M_3$$

Homogeneous fluid. Horizontal plane  $N \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\varphi = 0$

$$v_\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (k_\eta^2 L_3 dk_\xi dk_\eta + k_\eta^2 L_1) dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

$$v_\eta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (L_3 + k_\xi k_\eta L_1) dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

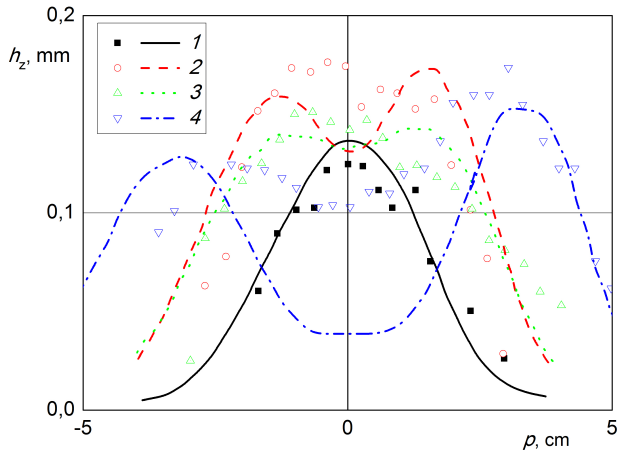
$$v_\zeta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_\eta k_\perp^2 L_2 dk_\xi dk_\eta$$

$$L_m = u_0 Q \frac{k_1^{2-m} e^{ik_1 \zeta} + k_1^{2-m} e^{ik_2 \zeta}}{(k_\eta^2 - k_\xi^2)(k_2 - k_1)}, \quad L_3 = \frac{u_0 Q}{k_\eta^2 - k_\xi^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1-i}{\delta_\nu} \zeta\right)$$

Displacement on the axis  $h(0, q)$ . Far field.

Type of sources	Plane(2D)	Plane(3D)	Disk(3D)
Friction	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{a}{\delta_N^{1/3}} \frac{1}{q^{2/3}}$	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{S}{\delta_N^{2/3} q^{4/3}}$	$\frac{u_0}{\pi N} \frac{S}{\delta_N^{2/3} q^{4/3}}$
Piston	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{a}{\delta_N^{2/3}} \frac{1}{q^{1/3}}$	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{S}{\delta_N q}$	$\frac{u_0}{\pi N} \frac{S}{\delta_N q}$
Composite	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{a}{\delta_N^{4/3}} \frac{a}{q^{2/3}}$	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{S}{\delta_N^{5/3}} \frac{b}{q^{4/3}}$	

Comparison of the laboratory experiment (point) and calculations (lines) of the vertical displacement.





## Conclusions:

- 1 In general case there are the two types of solutions: regular (internal waves) and three types of singular components of flow (boundary layers). Two of them have no analogue in a homogeneous fluid, their thickness is defined by dissipative factors;
- 2 Near the source viscosity and diffusion is basic factors;
- 3 The obtained results show that it is necessary to consider influence of dissipative factors (viscosity, stratification, diffusion).

Thank you for your attention!  
Any quesitions?