

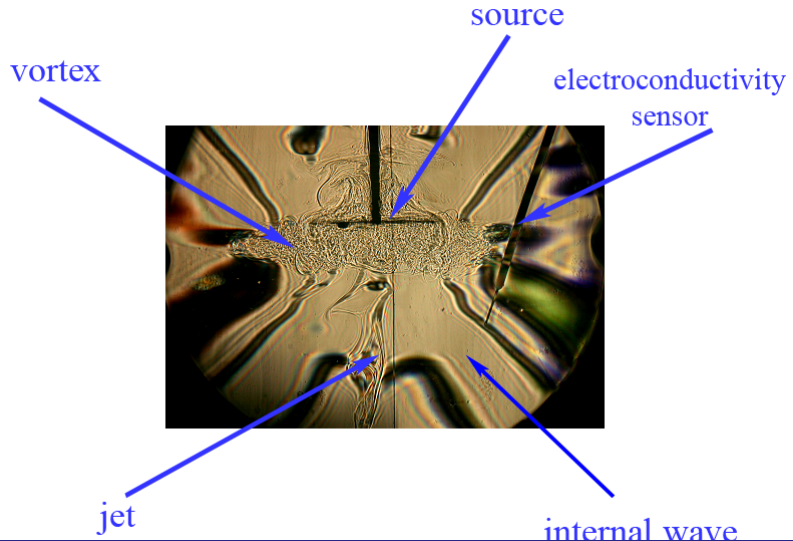
# Singularity and limiting cases for oscillations in a viscous continuously stratified fluid problems

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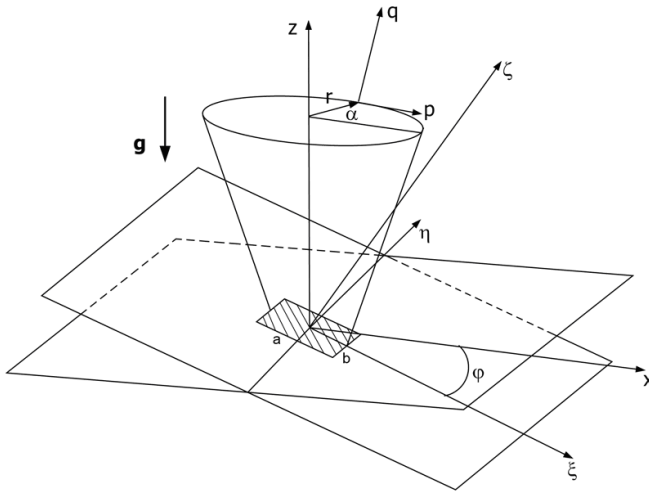
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Seven International Scientific School for Young Scientists  
"Waves and vortices in complex media".

## 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

$$\Delta_{\perp} = \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 \quad \Delta = \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 + \partial_z^2 \quad N^2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\Lambda}}$$

# 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

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

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

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



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  $N- > 0$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{a}{\delta_N^{4/3}} \frac{a}{q^{2/3}}$	$\frac{u_0}{N} \frac{S}{\delta_N^{5/3}} \frac{b}{q^{4/3}}$	

## Conclusions:

- 1 In general case there are the two type of flow: regular solution (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).