

Internal waves and other stratified flows in 2D

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Menu of the practical

- Interfacial wave
 - H vs NH
 - Stokes drift
 - Wave breaking
- Internal wave
 - Localized periodic forcing
 - Lee waves
- Kelvin-Helmholtz instability
- Horizontal convection

Transverse questions:

- mixing (tracer) and dissipation (energy)
- consequences of numerical errors

How are we gonna do that ?!

Boussinesq equations

advection terms

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t u + J(\psi, u) &= -\partial_x p \\ \epsilon [\partial_t w + J(\psi, w)] &= -\partial_z p + b \\ \partial_t b + J(\psi, b) &= 0 \\ \partial_x u + \partial_z w &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

non-hydrostatic parameter

buoyancy

horizontal vorticity $\omega = \epsilon \partial_x w - \partial_z u$

stream function

$$\omega = \epsilon \partial_{xx}^2 \psi + \partial_{zz}^2 \psi$$

In vorticity formulation

torque of buoyancy force
= source of vorticity

$$\partial_t \omega + J(\psi, \omega) = b_x$$

$$\partial_t b + J(\psi, b) = 0$$

$$\omega = \epsilon \partial_{xx}^2 \psi + \partial_{zz}^2 \psi$$

In the hydrostatic limit

$$\omega = \partial_{zz}^2 \psi$$

Decoupling in the horizontal

We see two bricks of CFD methods:

- advection
- Poisson equation



Fluid2d: a Python CFD code that solves a variety of 2D equations (including QG)

Internal waves

Linearizing around a mean stratification

$$b = \bar{b}(z) + a b'$$

mean stratification

perturbation

amplitude
(dimensionless)

source term on the buoyancy anomaly!
[it's easier to make sense of materially conserved quantities]

Brünt-Vaisala
frequency

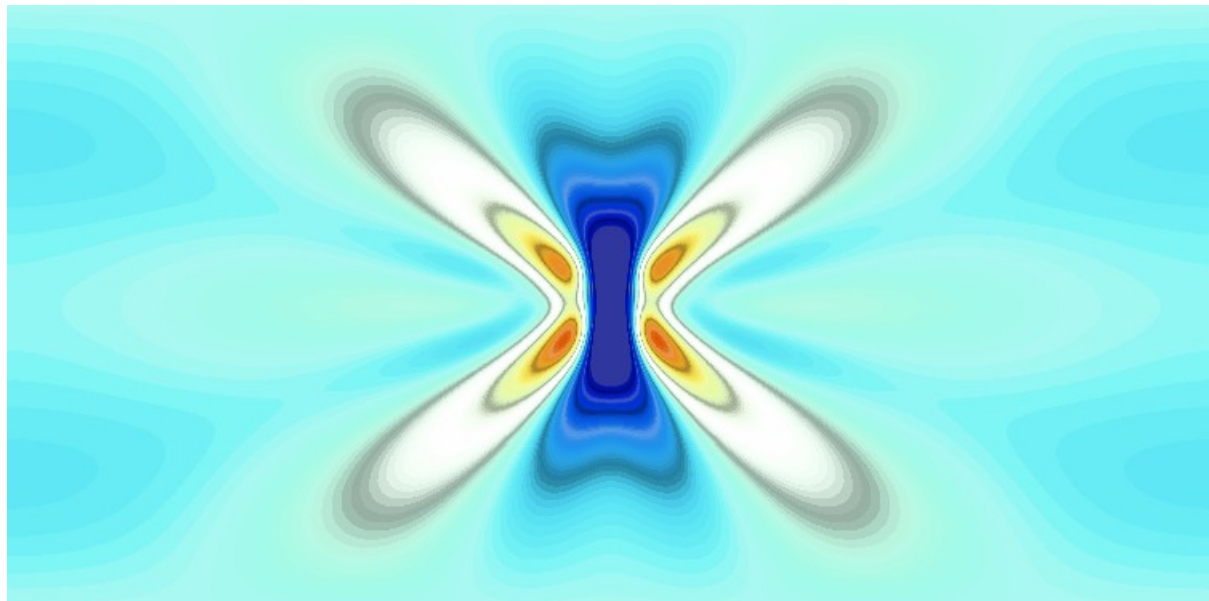
$$\partial_t b' + a J(\psi, b') = -J(\psi, \bar{b}) = w \partial_z \bar{b}$$
$$N = \sqrt{\partial_z \bar{b}}$$
$$\partial_t \omega + a J(\psi, \omega) = \partial_x b'$$
$$\omega = \partial_{xx}^2 \psi + \partial_{zz}^2 \psi .$$

Dispersion relation for internal waves

$$\Omega = N \frac{k_x^2}{k_x^2 + k_z^2} = N \cos \theta$$

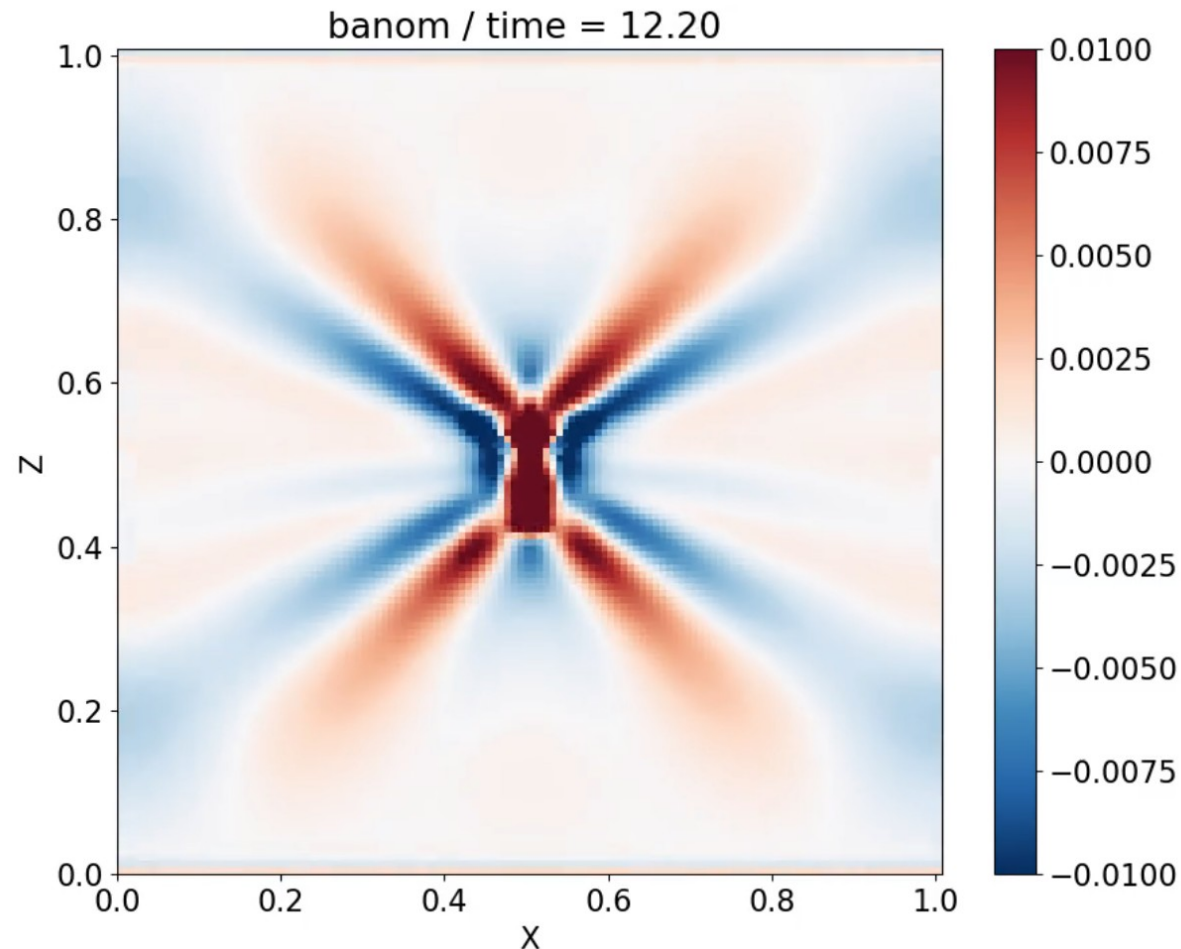
internalwave.py

- This is an initial value problem: gaussian perturbation of b'
- Integrate, look at u , v , b , banom , ψ . Look at volume integrated quantities (conserved)
- Play with the wave amplitude
- Play with the hydroepsilon (0.2 is the minimum)
- Play with the size of the initial perturbation



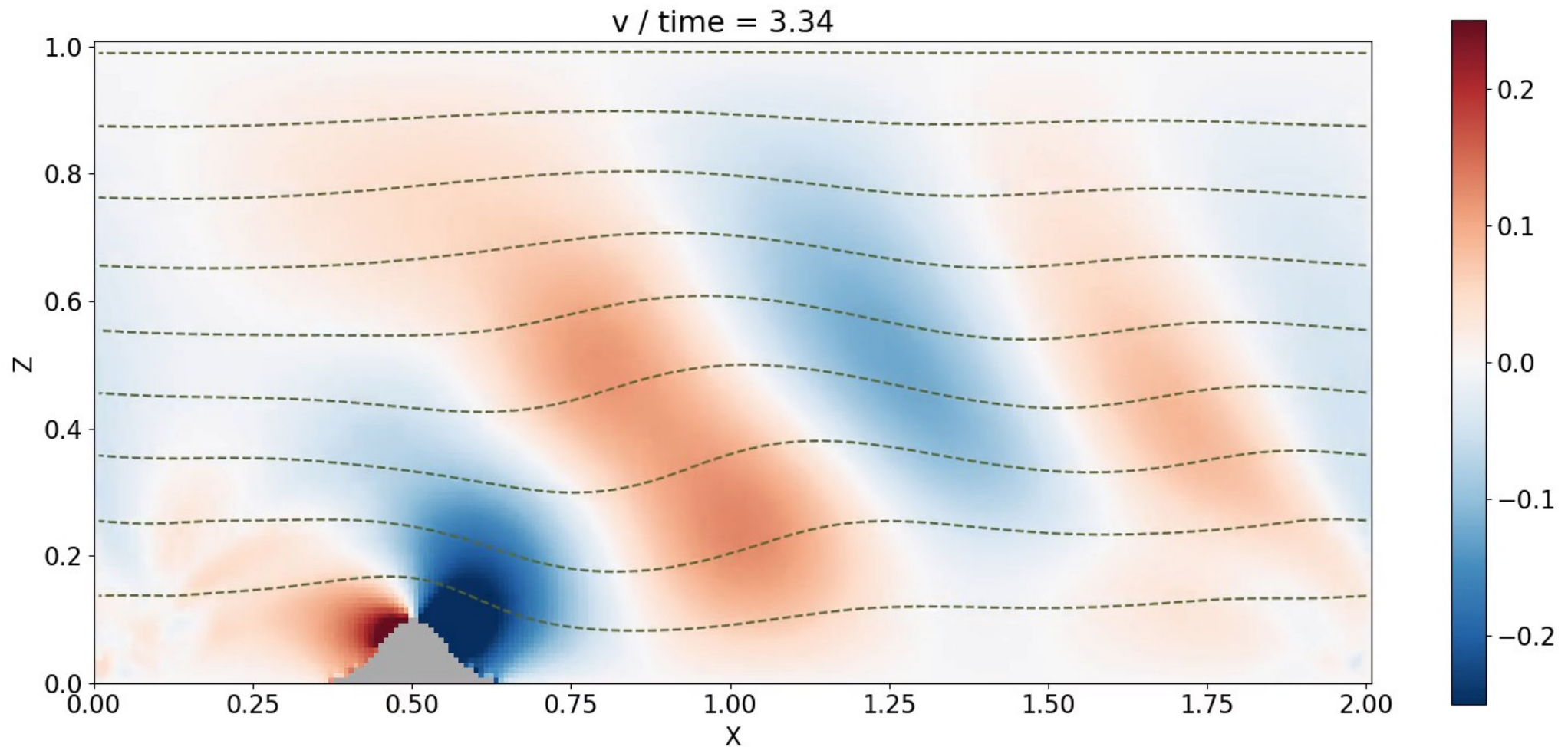
forced_wave.py + forcedinternal.py

- This is a localized periodic forcing
- Play with the forcing frequency (in forcedinternal.py)
- Generate evanescent waves



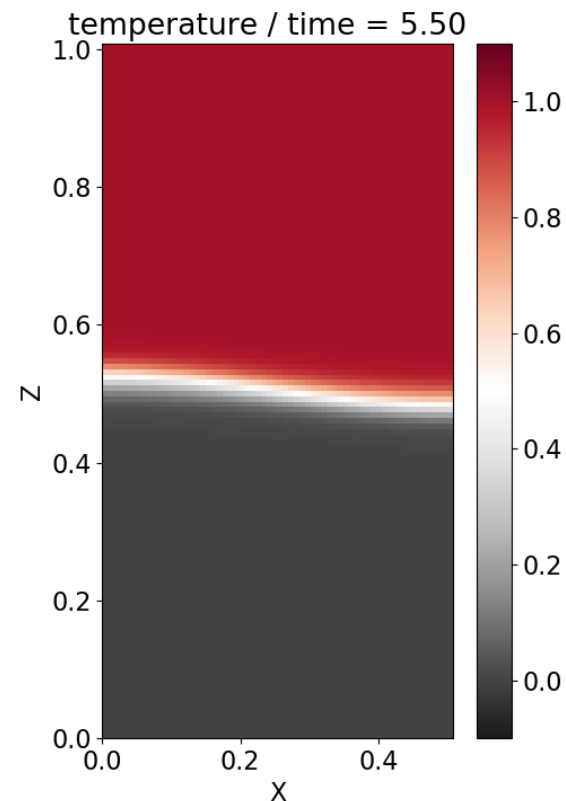
Lee wave

- A flow past a seamount
- See the wave setting up
- Increase N and observe mixing downstream



Interfacial wave

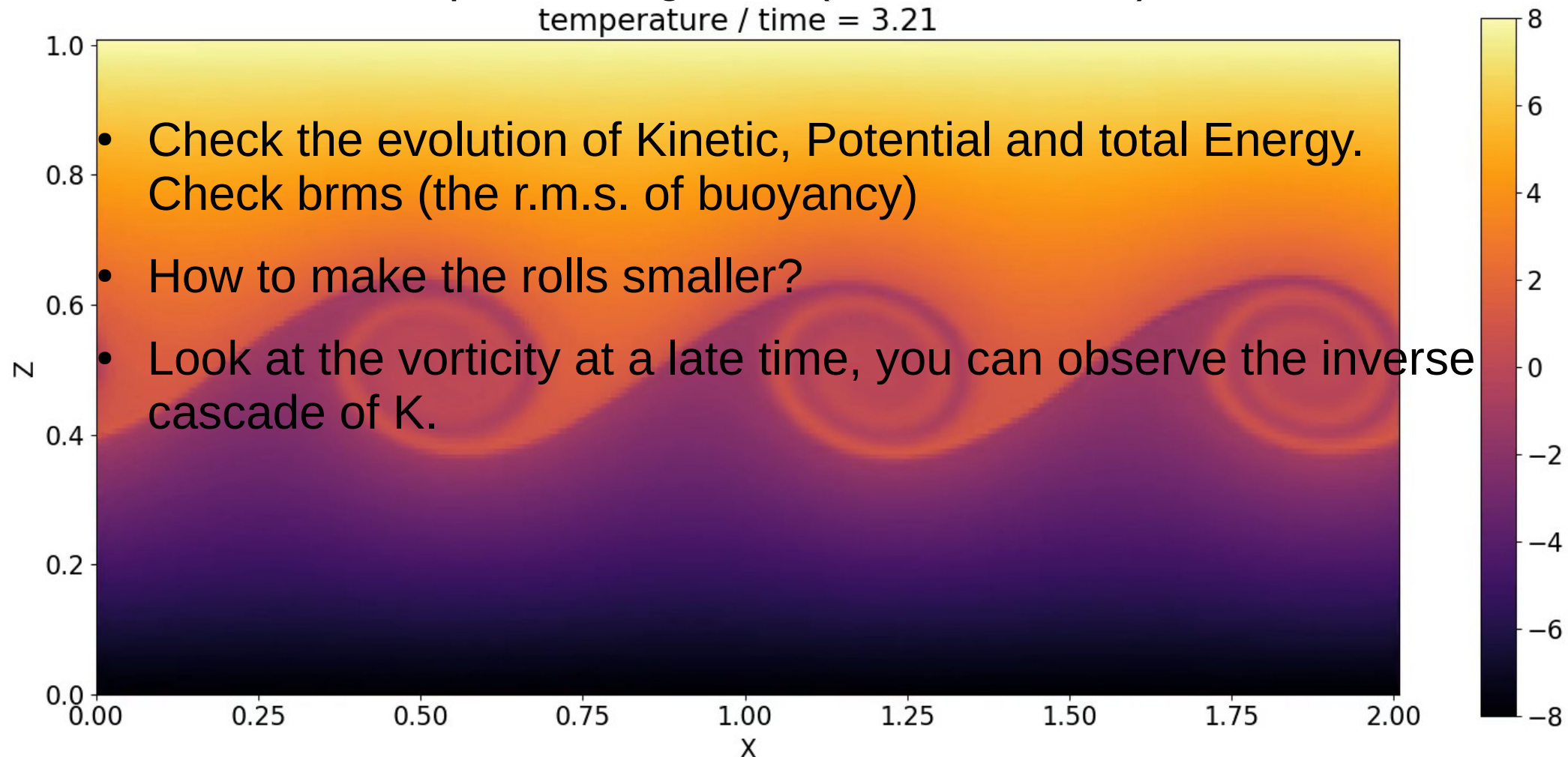
- Either
 - 1) a sine wave in a tank (stationary wave) or
 - 2) a localized perturbation on the left (propagating wave)
- In 2) look at how the Stokes drift deforms the tracer field
- In 1) play with hydroepsilon (not smaller than 0.2), look at the structure of the velocity field
- In 1) increase the amplitude until you trigger KHI and wave breaking



Kelvin Helmholtz instability

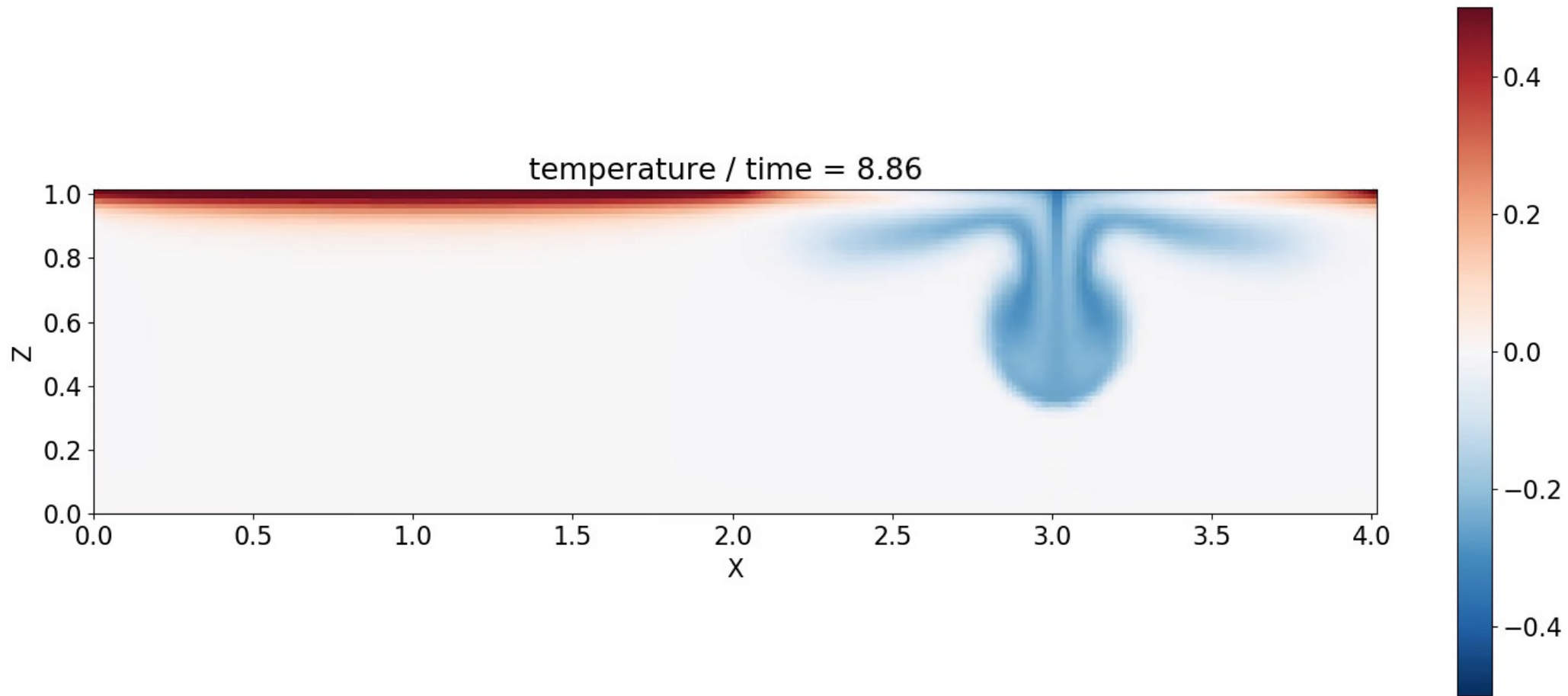
- Look at the initial velocity profile
- Check the condition for instability $S^2/N^2 < 0.25$ (S=shear)
- Look at the exponential growth (on v or banom)

temperature / time = 3.21



Horizontal convection

- To continue stimulating discussions with Bill Dewar!



Howto?

- `param.colorscheme` = 'max' (auto-adjust), 'imposed' (by `param.cax`)
- `param.plot_var` = name of the variable to be animated (u,v,vorticity,psi,buoyancy,banom) and tracer (if any)
- `param.expname` = change it to not overwrite your previous results
- **Change the size of the box** tweak `param.nx`, `param.ny`, `param.Lx` and `param.Ly`. Watch out you should have `dx=dy!!!`
- Change the advection scheme: it's a volume flux discretization in space, `param.order` select the order (1st, 3rd and 5th are upwinded). Several time schemes are available 'LFAM3' (ROMS/CROCO) or 'RK3_SSP' also 'Heun', 'AB2', 'AB3' ..
- Results are stored in a 'myexp_his.nc' history file and a 'myexp_diag.nc' diagnostic NetCDF files. Use `ncview` to browse them.
- Ask me