

Inertial oscillations in a confined vortex subjected to background rotation

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Inertial oscillations in a confined vortex subjected to background rotation

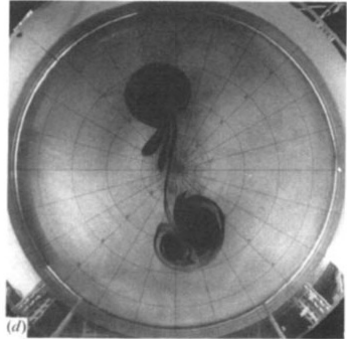
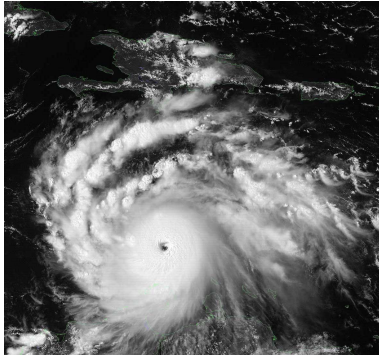
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The Netherlands

Waves and instabilities in geophysical and astrophysical
flows

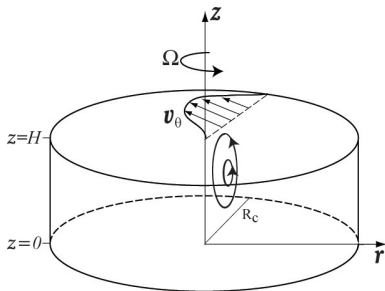
25-31 May 2009, Porquerolles, France

Motivation



Kloosterziel and van Heijst (1991)

The problem



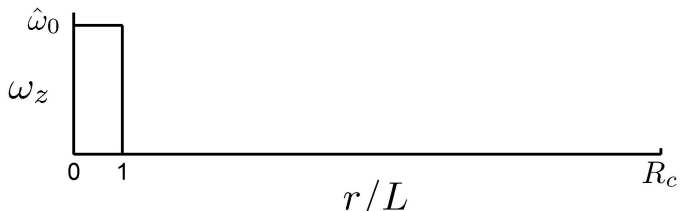
Stress-free boundaries

$$Ro = \frac{\hat{\omega}_0}{2\Omega}, \quad Re = \frac{\hat{\omega}_0 L^2}{\nu}, \quad \delta = H/L, \quad R_c = R_c/L$$

Characterize the axisymmetric inertial waves sustained by a confined monopolar vortex subjected to background rotation

The primary motion

A "frozen" Rankine vortex



with a small perturbation

Method

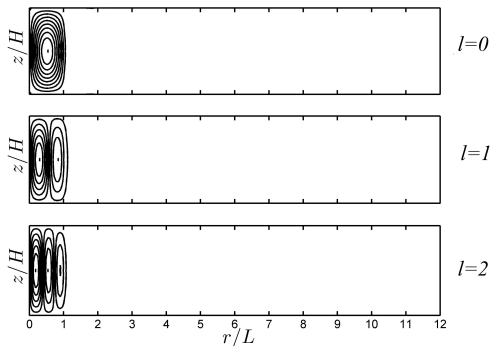
- Inviscid Navier–Stokes equations
- Linearize around the basic primary motion



- Eigenvalue problem for the secondary flow which has been solved analytically
- Harmonic time dependence $\sim e^{i\xi t}$
- Two wave numbers: k (vertical) and l (horizontal)

No rotation (Kelvin 1880)

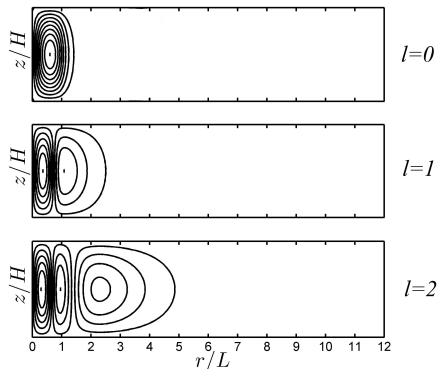
$$Ro = \infty, Re = \infty, \delta = 0.25, k = 0$$



The secondary motion

Regime I: $\hat{\omega}_0 + 2\Omega > \xi \geq 2\Omega$

$Ro=0.1, Re=\infty, \delta = 0.25, k = 0$

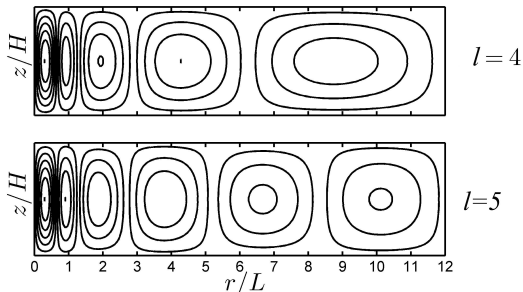


Confined only if $\xi > \frac{(k+1)\pi}{\delta} \sqrt{2\Omega\hat{\omega}_0}$

The secondary motion

Regime II: $2\Omega > \xi > 0$

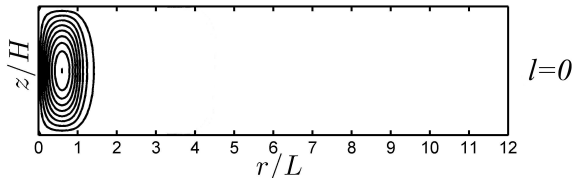
$Ro=0.1, Re=\infty, \delta = 0.25, k = 1$



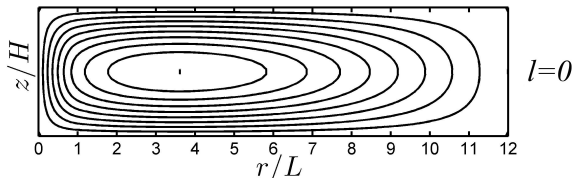
The second regime only exists if the vortex is confined.
(Not for $\psi \rightarrow 0$ for $r \rightarrow \infty$)

The dependence on the aspect ratio δ

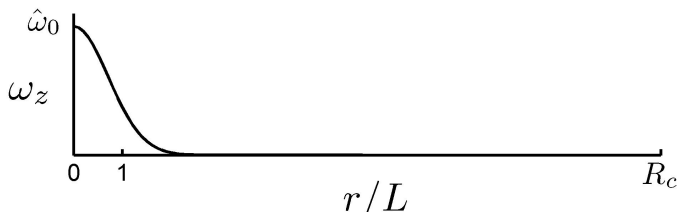
- Regime I: $Ro=0.1$, $Re = \infty$, $\delta = 0.25$, $k = 0$



- Regime II: $Ro=0.1$, $Re = \infty$, $\delta = 1$, $k = 0$



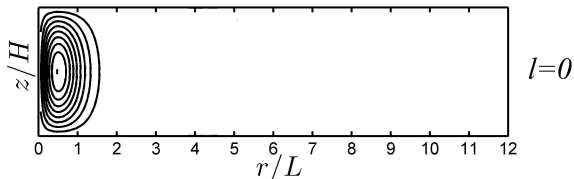
The Lamb-Oseen vortex



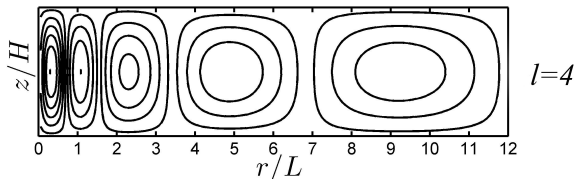
The secondary motion

$$\text{Ro}=0.1, \text{Re}=\infty, \delta = 0.25, k = 0$$

- Regime I:

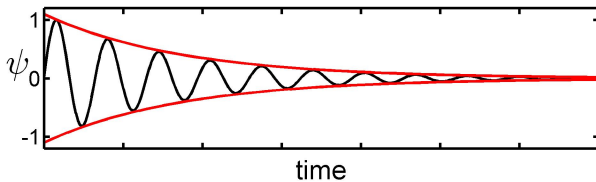


- Regime II:



The effect of viscosity

$Ro=0.1$, $Re=250$, $\delta = 0.25$, $k = 0$, $l = 0$



$$\sim \exp\left(-\frac{\nu\pi^2(k+1)^2}{H^2}t\right)$$

The effects of a no-slip bottom

$Ro=0.1$, $Re=2500$, $\delta = 0.5$

.

The oscillations are superimposed to a secondary motion as long as the boundary layer is small.

Summary

- Due to confinement and rotation there are two regimes:
 - $\hat{\omega}_0 + 2\Omega > \xi \geq 2\Omega$
 - $2\Omega > \xi > 0$
- Viscosity damps the amplitude and decreases the frequency of the oscillations.
- The results for the Rankine vortex and the Lamb vortex are similar.
- Inertial oscillations exist when a no-slip bottom is present as long as the boundary layer is small compared to H .