

# STABILITY OF VISCOUS FLOW

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# STABILITY OF VISCOUS FLOW

## Outline

- ▶ Linear Stability
- ▶ Disturbed Motion
- ▶ Orr-Sommerfeld Equation
- ▶ Stability Conditions
- ▶ Squire Theorem

# STABILITY OF VISCOUS FLOW

## LINEAR STABILITY ANALYSIS

### Navier-Stokes Equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

Basic flow  
(Steady)

$$\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}), P$$

# STABILITY OF VISCOUS FLOW

Basic Flow  
(Steady)

$$\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} = -\nabla P + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \mathbf{V}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = 0$$

Disturbed Flow  
(unsteady)

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{v}'$$

$$|\mathbf{v}'| \ll |\mathbf{V}|$$

$$p = P + p'$$

## Governing Equations for Perturbed Motion

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}' + \mathbf{v}' \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} = -\nabla p' + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}'$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0$$

Stability of Two-Dimensional Parallel Flows

Basic flow

$$\mathbf{V} = U(y)\mathbf{i}$$

$$P = P(x, y)$$

## Governing Equations for Perturbed Motion

$$\frac{\partial u'}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial P'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 u'$$

$$\frac{\partial v'}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial v'}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial P'}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 v'$$

$$\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} = 0$$

## Governing Equations for Perturbed Motion

Stream Function

$$u' = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v' = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla^2 \psi + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} U'' = \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^4 \psi$$

Propagating Wave Solution

$$\psi = \varphi(y) e^{i\alpha(x-ct)}$$

## Governing Equations for Perturbed Motion

Complex Speed

$$c = c_r + ic_i$$

Wave Number =  $\alpha$

$c_i > 0$  → Instability

$c_i < 0$  → Stability

Orr-Sommerfeld Equation

$$(U - c)(\varphi'' - \alpha^2 \varphi) - U'' \varphi = -\frac{i}{\alpha \text{Re}} (\varphi'''' - 2\alpha^2 \varphi'' + \alpha^4 \varphi)$$

## Boundary Conditions Clarkson University

$$y = 0, u' = v' = 0 \text{ or } \varphi(0) = \varphi'(0) = 0$$

$$y = \infty, u' = v' = 0 \text{ or } \varphi(\infty) = \varphi'(\infty) = 0$$

**Critical Re**

$$\text{Re}_{\text{crit}} = \frac{U_{\infty} \delta^*}{\nu} \Big|_{\text{crit}} = 520$$

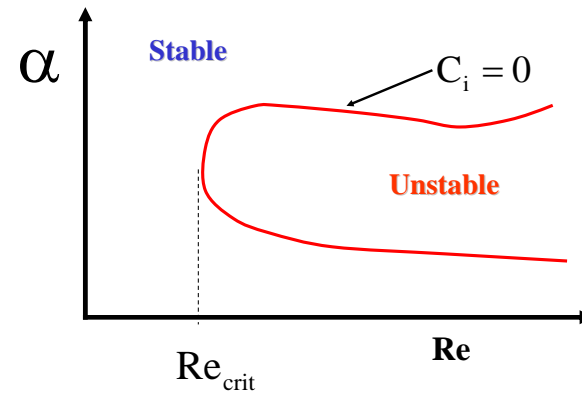
**Experimental Re<sub>crit</sub>=950-1700**

$$\text{Re}_x = \frac{U_{\infty} x}{\nu} \approx 3.2 \times 10^5 \sim 10^6$$

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## Stability Conditions Clarkson University



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## Squire Theorem Clarkson University

**Two-dimensional disturbances are more critical in comparison to the three dimensional disturbances for two-dimensional flows.**

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## Frictionless Stability Analysis Clarkson University

$$(U - c)(\varphi'' - \alpha^2 \varphi) - U''\varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = \varphi(\infty) = 0$$

**Stability Theorem (Rayleigh, Tollmien)**

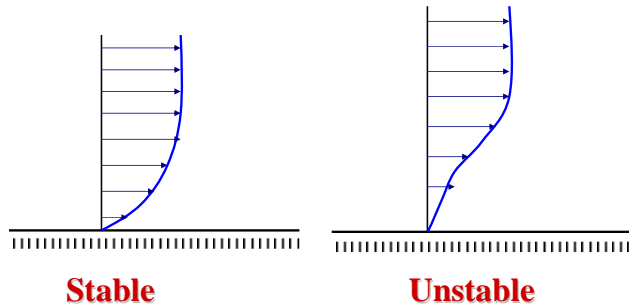
**The boundary layer velocity profiles that possess a point of inflexion are unstable.**

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## Frictionless Stability Analysis

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### Concluding Remarks

- **Linear Stability**
- **Disturbed Motion**
- **Orr-Sommerfeld Equation**
- **Stability Conditions**
- **Squire Theorem**

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