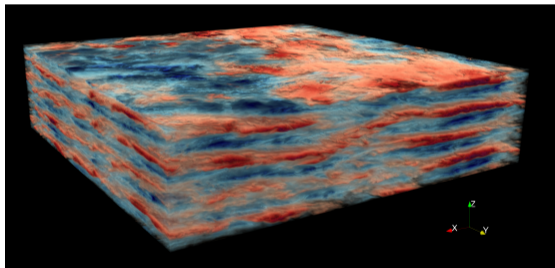


Mixing and spatio-temporal analysis of stratified turbulence forced in rotational or divergent modes

V. Labarre, P. Augier, G. Krstulovic, S. Nazarenko



SIMONS
FOUNDATION



Model: Boussinesq equations

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + b\mathbf{e}_z + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{F}_v,$$

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla b = -N^2 v_z - \kappa \Delta b + \mathbf{F}_b,$$

$\mathbf{v} = (v_x, v_y, v_z)$: velocity

p : total pressure

b : buoyancy

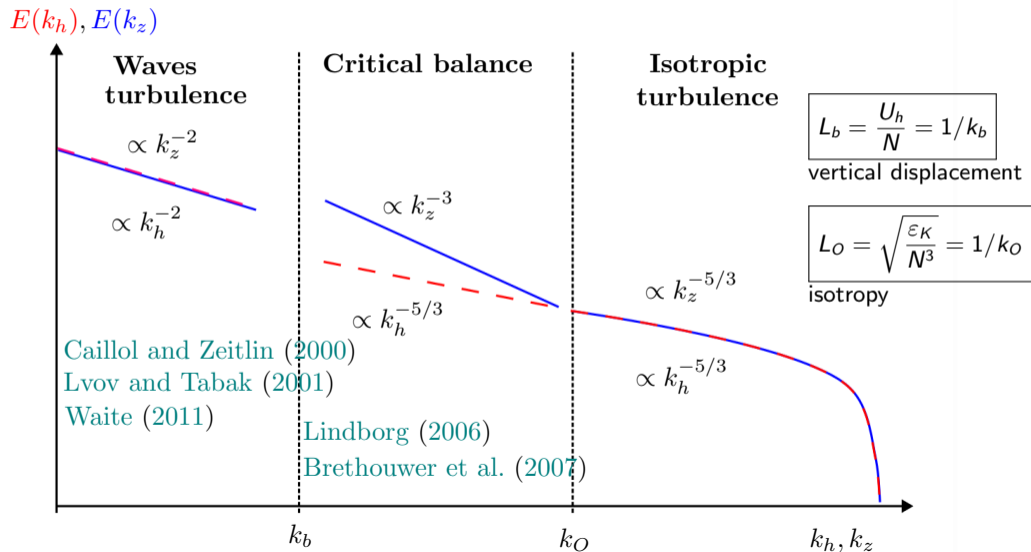
ν : viscosity

N : Brunt-Väisälä frequency

κ : Diffusivity

$\mathbf{F}_v, \mathbf{F}_b$: forcings

Predictions: spectra for strongly stratified turbulence



How the control parameters impact the flow?

How waves and eddies impact the flow?

How the forcing impacts the flow?

⇒ Numerical simulations in 3 different configurations. Soon available.

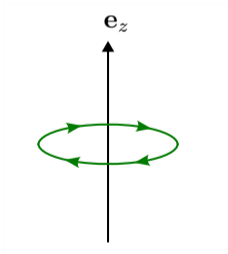
Flow decomposition

$k_h \neq 0$:

Vortical modes:

$$a_{\mathbf{k}}^{(0)} = \hat{v}_{t\mathbf{k}}$$

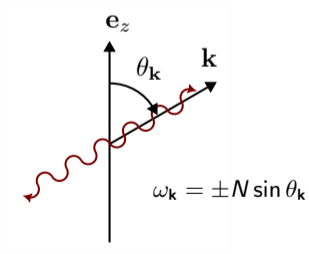
toroidal



Waves modes:

$$a_{\mathbf{k}}^{(\pm)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{v}_{p\mathbf{k}} \pm i \frac{\hat{b}_{\mathbf{k}}}{N} \right)$$

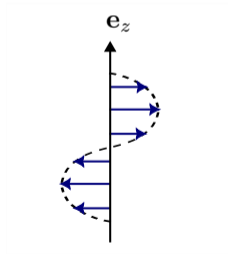
poloidal



$k_h = 0$:

Shear modes:

$$a_{\mathbf{k}}^{(s)} = \left\{ \hat{v}_{h\mathbf{k}}, \hat{b}_{\mathbf{k}} \mid k_h = 0 \right\}$$



Time correlated, anisotropic forcing at large scale ($k_f \sim 1$):

$$\{k_{f,min} \leq |k| \leq k_{f,max}, \quad |\theta_k - \theta_f| \leq \delta\theta_f/2\}$$

Constant kinetic energy injection ($P_K = 1$).

3 datasets:

- 1) Toroidal forcing;
- 2) Poloidal forcing;
- 3) Projection ($\hat{v}_{tk} = 0$);

$\Rightarrow \geq 90$ simulations with $n_h \times n_z = 640 \times 80 \rightarrow 2560 \times 640$.

Shear modes are removed.

$$Pr \equiv \frac{\nu}{\kappa} = 1, \quad Pr_4 \equiv \frac{\nu_4}{\kappa_4} = 1.$$

Control parameters: N ν $P_K = 1$

⇒ Responses (in steady state): $U_h \equiv rms(\mathbf{v}_h)$ ε_K ε_A

Horizontal Froude:

$$F_h = \varepsilon_K / (U_h^2 N)$$

Buoyancy Reynolds:

$$\mathcal{R} = \varepsilon_K / (\nu N^2)$$

Mixing ratio [Caulfield \(2020\)](#):

$$\Gamma = \frac{\varepsilon_A}{\varepsilon_K}$$

Open source code [Fluidsim Mohanan et al. \(2019\)](#):

→ Pseudo spectral solver *ns3d.strat*.

Supercomputers:

Licallo, Azzurra, LEGI's cluster, Jean-Zay (GENCI), and Occigen (GENCI).

Results: toroidal forcing (dataset 1)

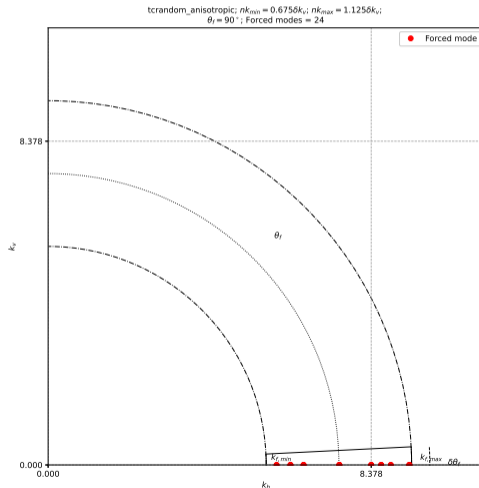
Forcing scheme:

- Forcing on \hat{v}_{tk} (vertical vorticity) [Waite and Bartello \(2004\)](#).

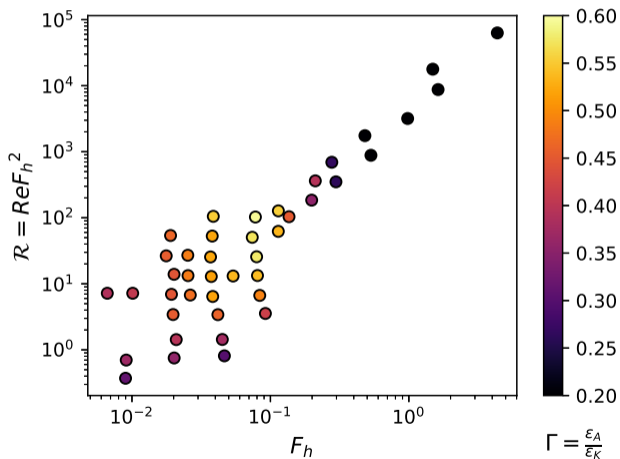
- On modes:

$$\{3 \leq k_h / \delta k_h \leq 5, \quad k_z = 0\}$$

(“Columnar large vortices”).



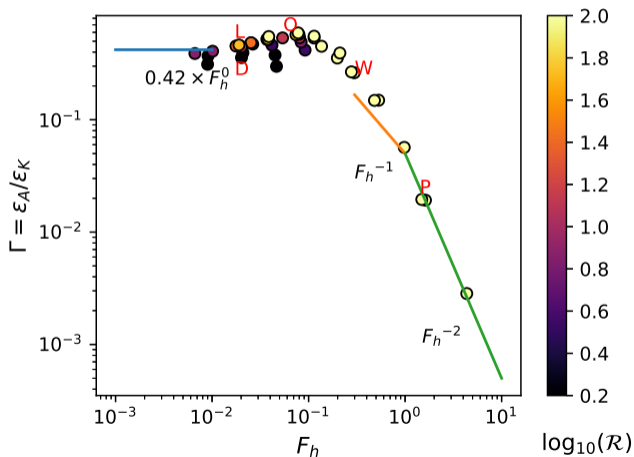
Results: toroidal forcing (dataset 1)



Mixing ratio:

- Does not depend on \mathcal{R} if $\mathcal{R} \gg 1$ [Portwood et al. \(2019\)](#).

Results: toroidal forcing (dataset 1)



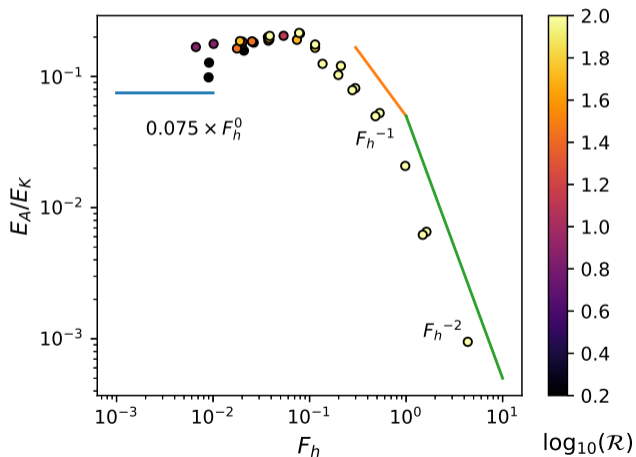
Mixing ratio:

- 5 regimes Brethouwer et al. (2007); Maffioli et al. (2016); Garanaik and Venayagamoorthy (2019):

- LAST (L);
- Strongly stratified, viscosity affected (D);
- Optimal mixing (O);
- Weakly stratified (W);
- Passive scalar (P).

- $\lim_{F_h \rightarrow 0} \Gamma(F_h) \simeq 0.42$

Results: toroidal forcing (dataset 1)



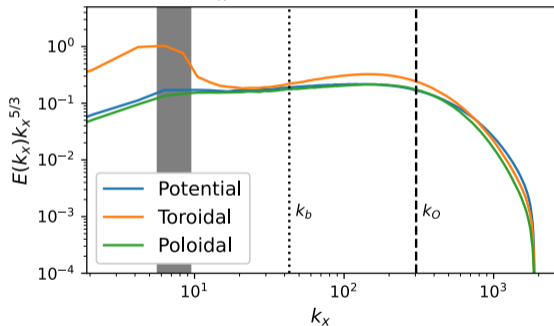
Mixing ratio:

- Optimal mixing when E_A/E_K is maximal Maffioli et al. (2016).

Results: toroidal forcing (dataset 1)

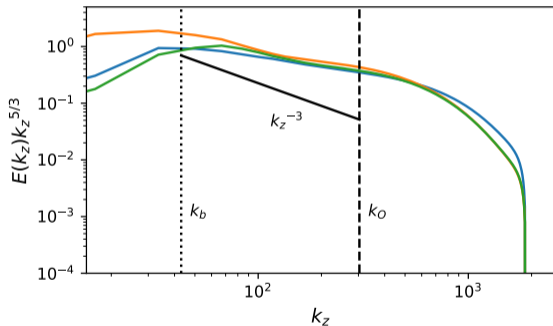
Spectra: LAST

$$F_h \approx 0.0197, R \approx 13.7$$



- $E_{polo} \simeq E_{toro} \simeq E_{pot}$

- Bottleneck at k_b
Augier et al. (2015)



- $E(k_z) \sim k_z^{-\alpha}$ for $k_b \leq k_z \leq k_0$
Lindborg (2006); Maffioli (2017)

Results: poloidal forcing (dataset 2)

Forcing scheme:

- Forcing on \hat{v}_{pk} (v_z and horizontally divergent).

- Forced modes:

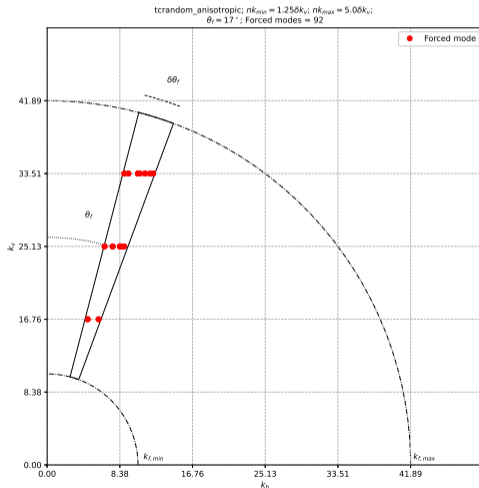
$$\{1.25 \leq |k|/\delta k_z \leq 5, \quad |\theta_k - \theta_f| \leq \delta\theta_f\}$$

with $\theta_f = 0.3$ and $\delta\theta_f = 0.1$.

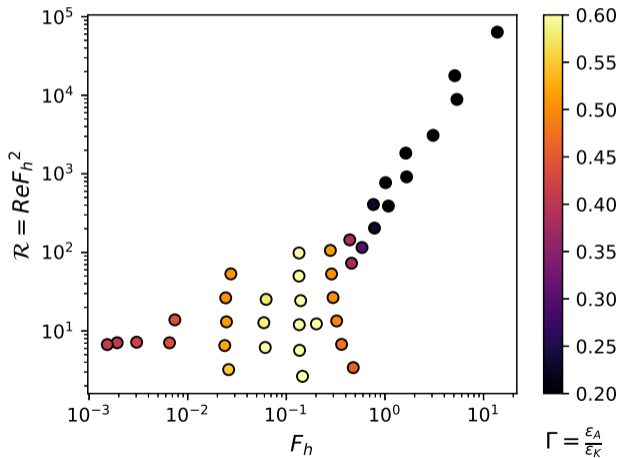
- Correlation time:

$$T_c = \frac{2\pi}{N \sin \theta_f}.$$

⇒ ~ Forcing slow internal waves [Waite and Bartello \(2006\)](#).



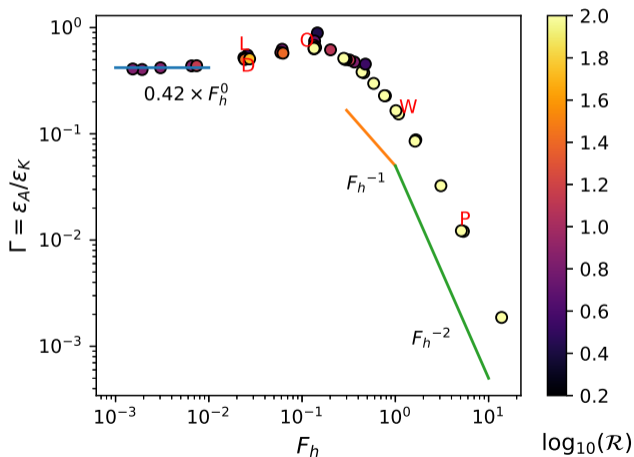
Results: poloidal forcing (dataset 2)



Mixing ratio:

- Does not depend on \mathcal{R} if $\mathcal{R} \gg 1$.

Results: poloidal forcing (dataset 2)



Mixing ratio:

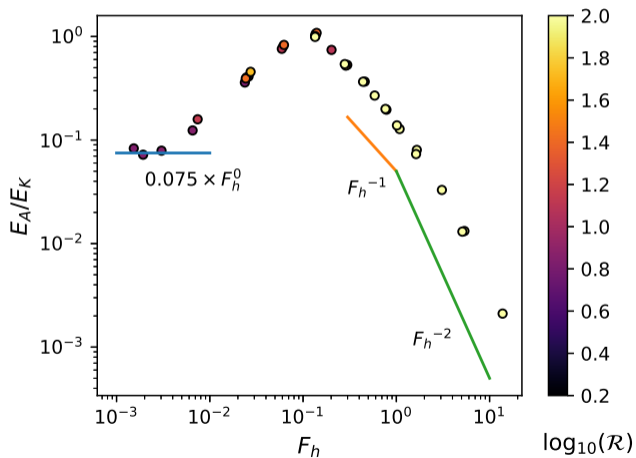
- 4 regimes:

- LAST (L);
- Optimal mixing (O);
- Weakly stratified (W);
- Passive scalar (P).

No viscosity affected regime (D) because no simulations at $\mathcal{R} < 1$.

- $\lim_{F_h \rightarrow 0} \Gamma(F_h) \simeq 0.42$ (\sim toroidal forcing).

Results: poloidal forcing (dataset 2)



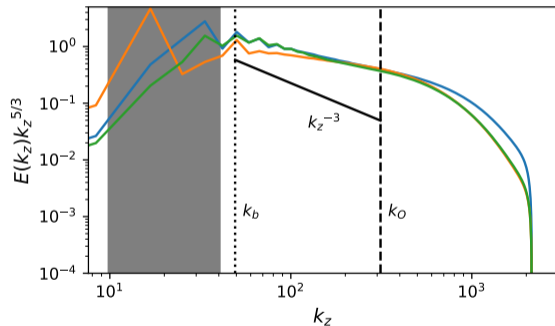
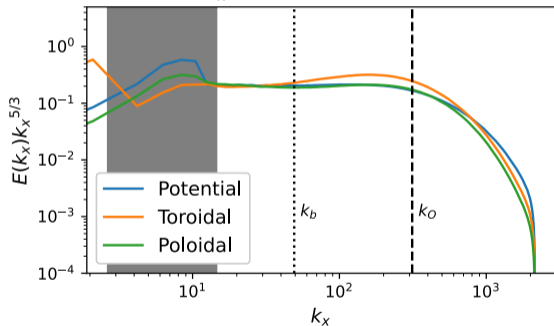
Mixing ratio:

- Optimal mixing when E_A/E_K is maximal.

Results: poloidal forcing (dataset 2)

Spectra: LAST

$$F_h \approx 0.0243, \mathcal{R} \approx 13.1$$



- $E_{polo} \simeq E_{toro} \simeq E_{pot}$

- Bottleneck at k_b
Augier et al. (2015)

- $E(k_z) \sim k_z^{-\alpha}$ for $k_b \leq k_z \leq k_o$
Lindborg (2006); Maffioli (2017)

- $E(k_h = \delta k_h)$ grows with N

Results: poloidal projection (dataset 3)

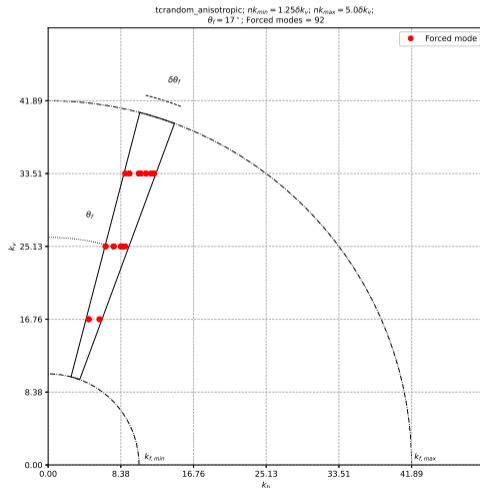
Forcing scheme:

Same as in dataset 2.

With projection:

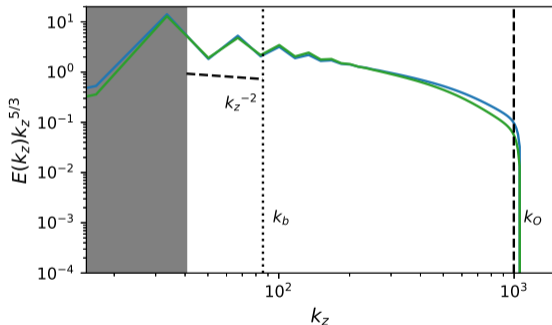
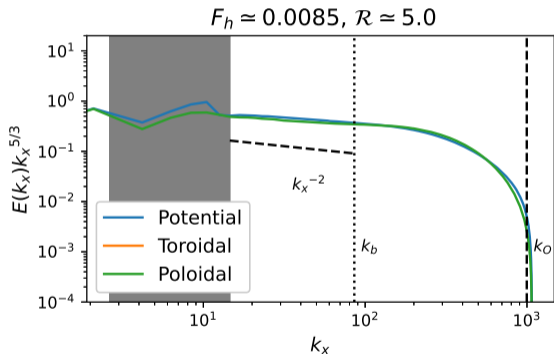
$$\hat{v}_{tk} = 0$$

⇒ Equations are changed to test internal gravity waves turbulence (without shear modes and vortical modes).



Results: poloidal projection (dataset 3)

Spectra:



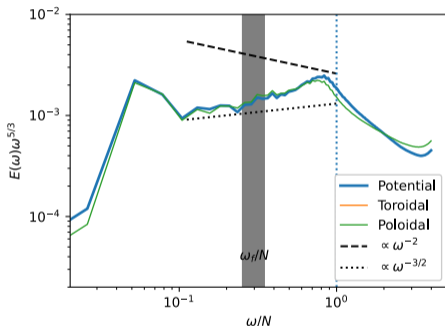
- $E_{polo} \simeq E_{pot}$

- $E(k_h = \delta k_h)$ grows with N

- $E(k) \sim k^{-2}$ for $k \leq k_b$
Caillol and Zeitlin (2000); Lvov
and Tabak (2001)

Results: poloidal projection (dataset 3)

Spectra:



- $E_{polo} \simeq E_{pot}$

- $E(k_h = \delta k_h)$ grows with N

- $E(\omega) \sim \omega^{-3/2}$ for $\omega \ll N$
Caillol and Zeitlin (2000); Lvov
and Tabak (2001)

Conclusion and perspectives

- **3 DNS datasets** without shear modes at various (F_h, \mathcal{R}) :
 - Toroidal (vertical vorticity) forcing;
 - Poloidal (waves) forcing;
 - Poloidal projection.

- **5 regimes** Brethouwer et al. (2007); Maffioli et al. (2016); Garanaik and Venayagamoorthy (2019) including LAST and Weakly stratified.

- **Mixing coefficient** Caulfield (2020):
 - $\lim_{F_h \rightarrow 0} \Gamma \simeq 0.42$ for poloidal and toroidal forcings.
 - Optimal mixing when E_A/E_K is maximal.

- **Strongly stratified pure-poloidal regime:**
Compatible with $E(k) \sim k^{-2}$ and $E(\omega) \sim \omega^{-3/2}$ Caillol and Zeitlin (2000); Lvov and Tabak (2001).

Thank you for your attention

- **3 DNS datasets** without shear modes at various (F_h, \mathcal{R}) :
 - Toroidal (vertical vorticity) forcing;
 - Poloidal (waves) forcing;
 - Poloidal projection.

- **5 regimes** Brethouwer et al. (2007); Maffioli et al. (2016); Garanaik and Venayagamoorthy (2019) including LAST and Weakly stratified.

- **Mixing coefficient** Caulfield (2020):
 - $\lim_{F_h \rightarrow 0} \Gamma \simeq 0.42$ for poloidal and toroidal forcings.
 - Optimal mixing when E_A/E_K is maximal.

- **Strongly stratified pure-poloidal regime:**
Compatible with $E(k) \sim k^{-2}$ and $E(\omega) \sim \omega^{-3/2}$ Caillol and Zeitlin (2000); Lvov and Tabak (2001).

References

- Augier, P., Billant, P., and Chomaz, J.-M. (2015). Stratified turbulence forced with columnar dipoles: numerical study. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 769:403–443.
- Brethouwer, G., Billant, P., Lindborg, E., and Chomaz, J.-M. (2007). Scaling analysis and simulation of strongly stratified turbulent flows. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 585:343–368.
- Caillol, P. and Zeitlin, V. (2000). Kinetic equations and stationary energy spectra of weakly nonlinear internal gravity waves.
- Caulfield, C.-c. P. (2020). Open questions in turbulent stratified mixing: Do we even know what we do not know? Phys. Rev. Fluids, 5:110518.
- Garanaik, A. and Venayagamoorthy, S. K. (2019). On the inference of the state of turbulence and mixing efficiency in stably stratified flows. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 867:323–333.
- Lindborg, E. (2006). The energy cascade in a strongly stratified fluid.
- Lvov, Y. V. and Tabak, E. G. (2001). Hamiltonian formalism and the garrett-munk spectrum of internal waves in the ocean. Phys. Rev. Lett., 87:168501.
- Maffioli, A. (2017). Vertical spectra of stratified turbulence at large horizontal scales. Phys. Rev. Fluids, 2:104802.
- Maffioli, A., Brethouwer, G., and Lindborg, E. (2016). Mixing efficiency in stratified turbulence. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 794:R3.
- Mohanam, A., Bonamy, C., Linares, M., and Augier, P. (2019). FluidSim: Modular, Object-Oriented Python Package for High-Performance CFD Simulations.
- Nazarenko, S. (2011). Wave Turbulence. Lecture Notes in Physics. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Portwood, G. D., de Bruyn Kops, S. M., and Caulfield, C. P. (2019). Asymptotic dynamics of high dynamic range stratified turbulence. Phys. Rev. Lett., 122:194504.
- Waite, M. L. and Bartello, P. (2004). Stratified turbulence dominated by vortical motion. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 517:281–308.
- Waite, M. L. and Bartello, P. (2006). Stratified turbulence generated by internal gravity waves. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 546:313–339.