

The Fluid Dynamics of Tornadoes

Richard Rotunno

NCAR

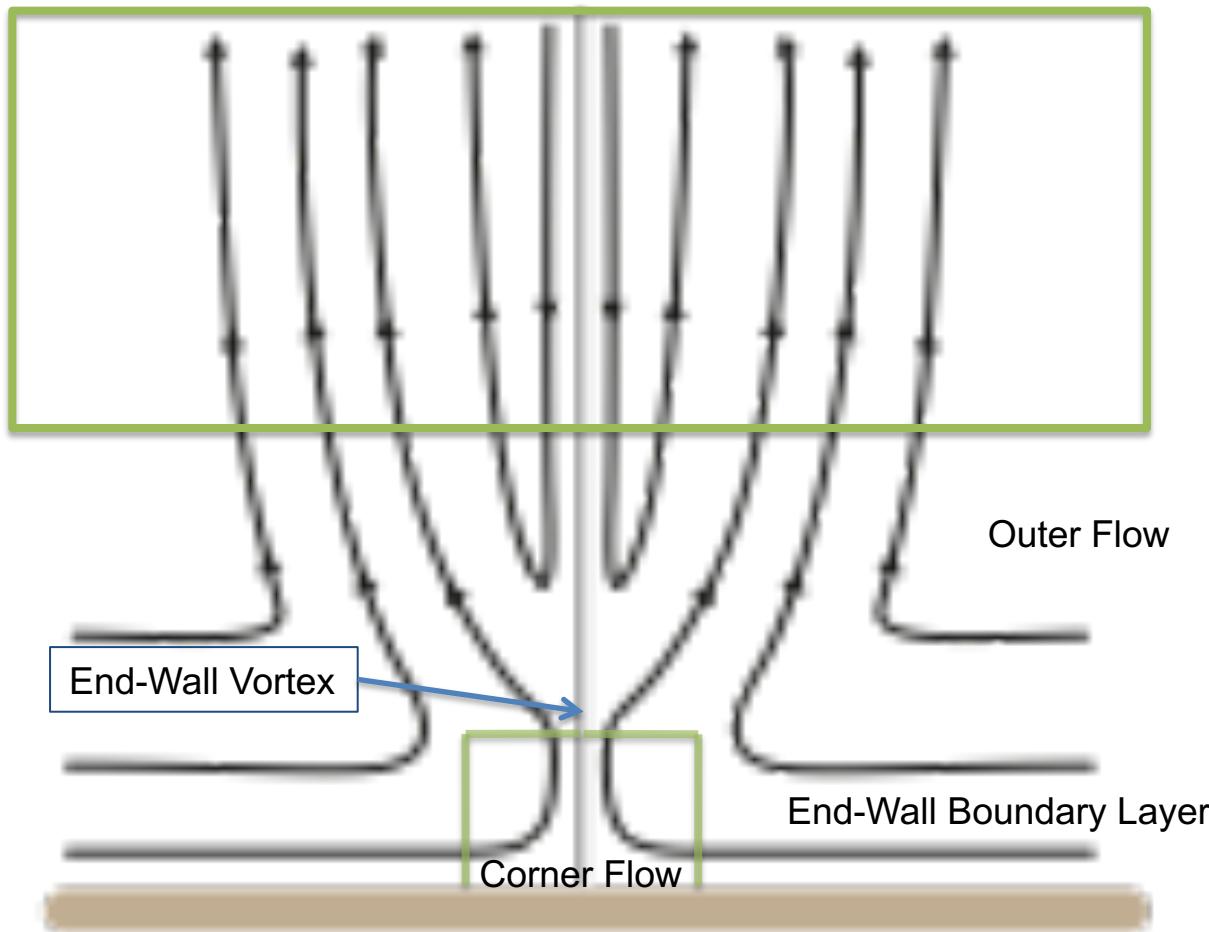
Lecture 4: End-Wall Boundary Layer, Vortex & Corner Flow



NCAR is funded by the National Science Foundation



Two-Celled Vortex



Basics of Rotating Boundary-Layer Flow

Richard Rotunno
NCAR, Boulder CO

<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/people/rotunno/>



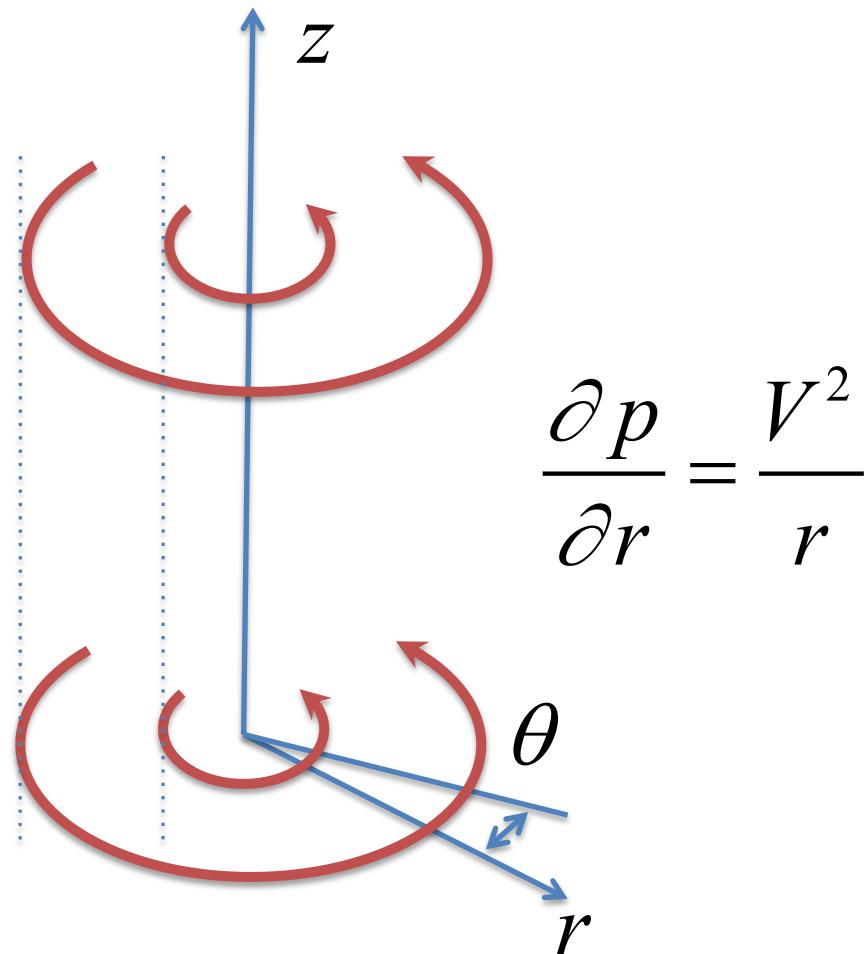
NCAR

NCAR is funded by the National Science Foundation



1. Rotating Flow / No Boundary

Simple Vortex
 $[0, V(r), 0]$



2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer

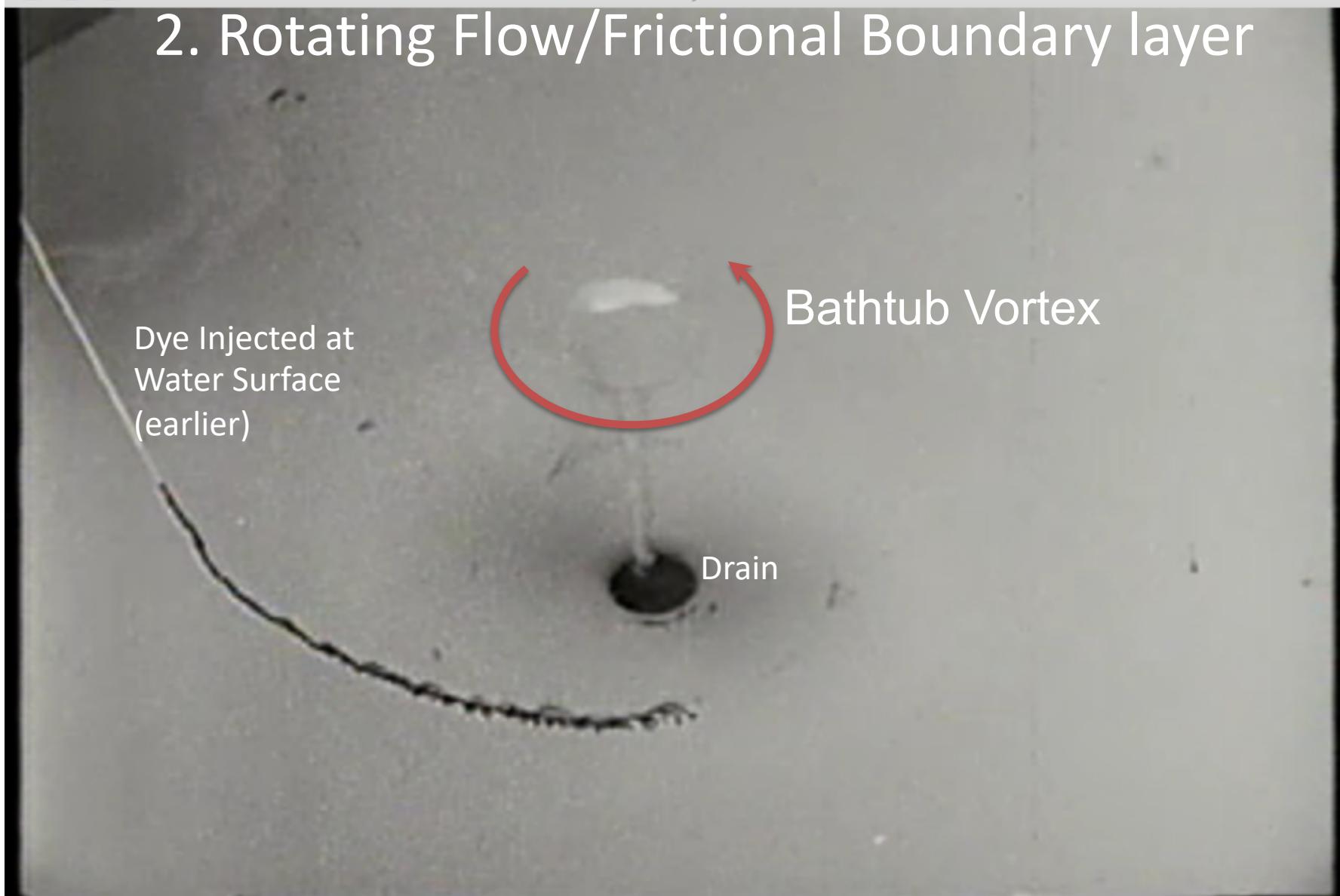
National Committee for Fluid Mechanics Films

**FILM NOTES
for
SECONDARY FLOW***

By
EDWARD S. TAYLOR
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

<http://web.mit.edu/hml/ncfmf.html>

2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer



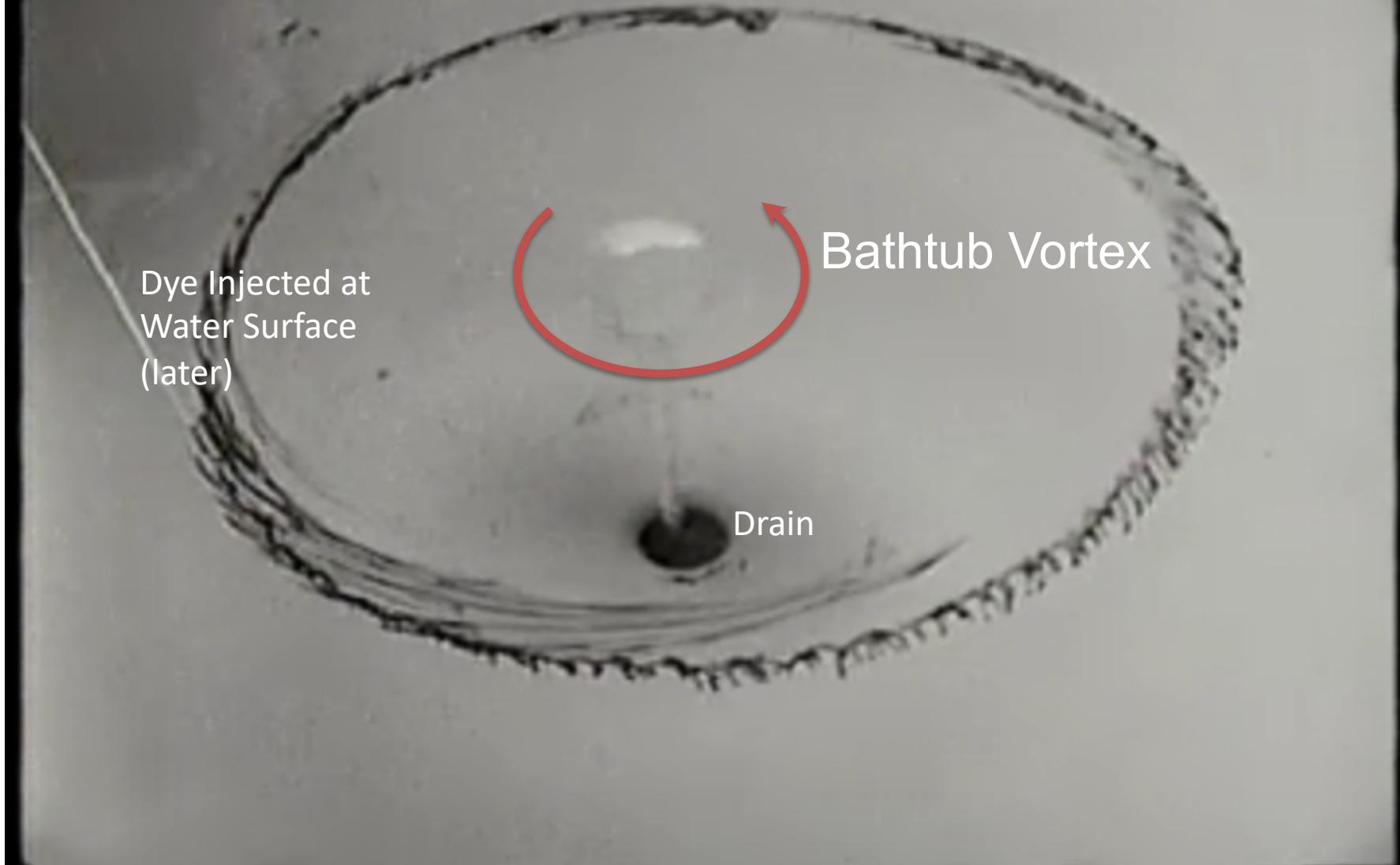
■ Stopped

“Secondary Flow”

350Kbps 0:00 / 31:00



2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer



■ Stopped

“Secondary Flow”

350Kbps 0:00 / 31:00



2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer



Bathtub Vortex

Drain

Dye Injected near
Bottom (earlier)

Paused

“Secondary Flow”

350Kbps 2:39/31:00



2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer



Bathtub Vortex

Drain

Dye Injected near
Bottom (later)

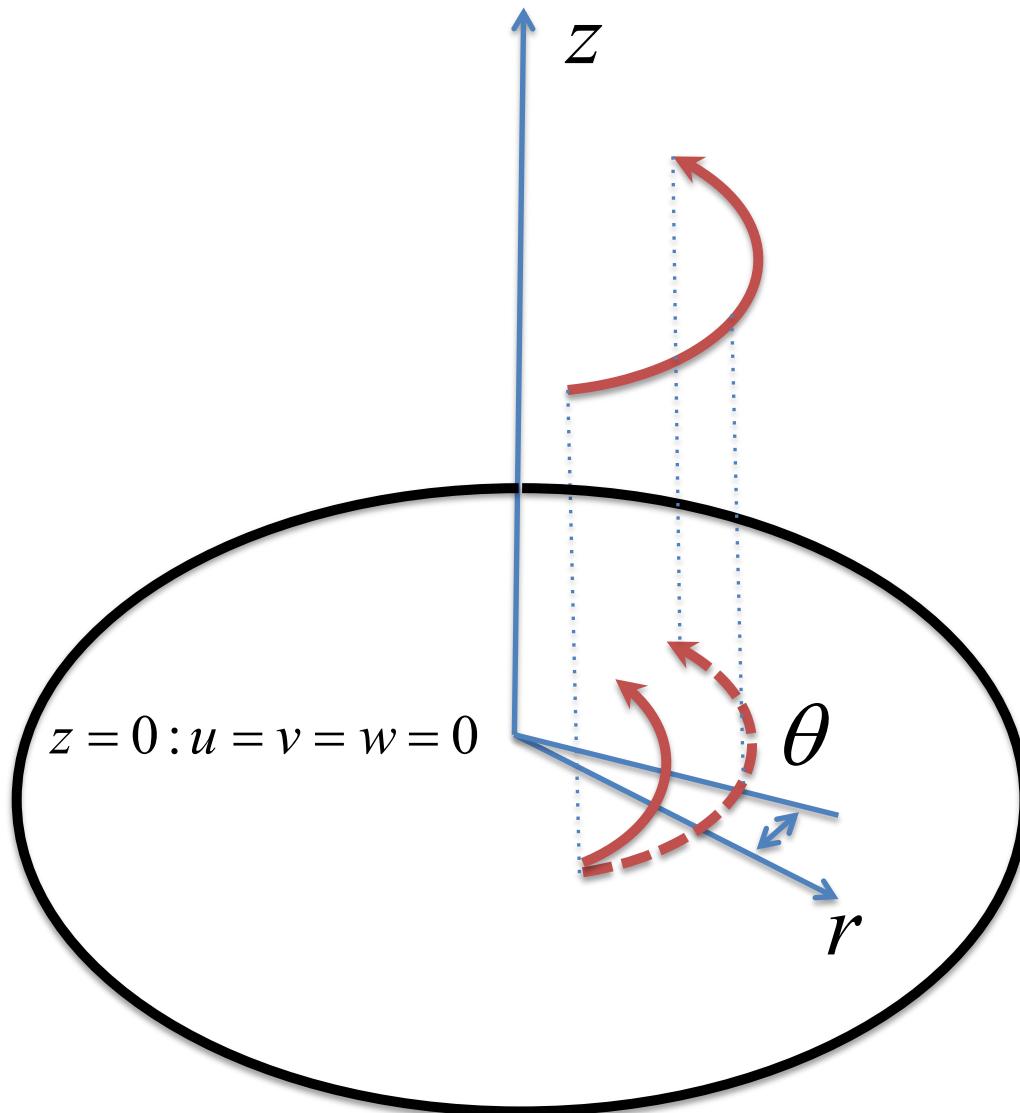
Paused

“Secondary Flow”

350Kbps 2:40 / 31:00



2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer



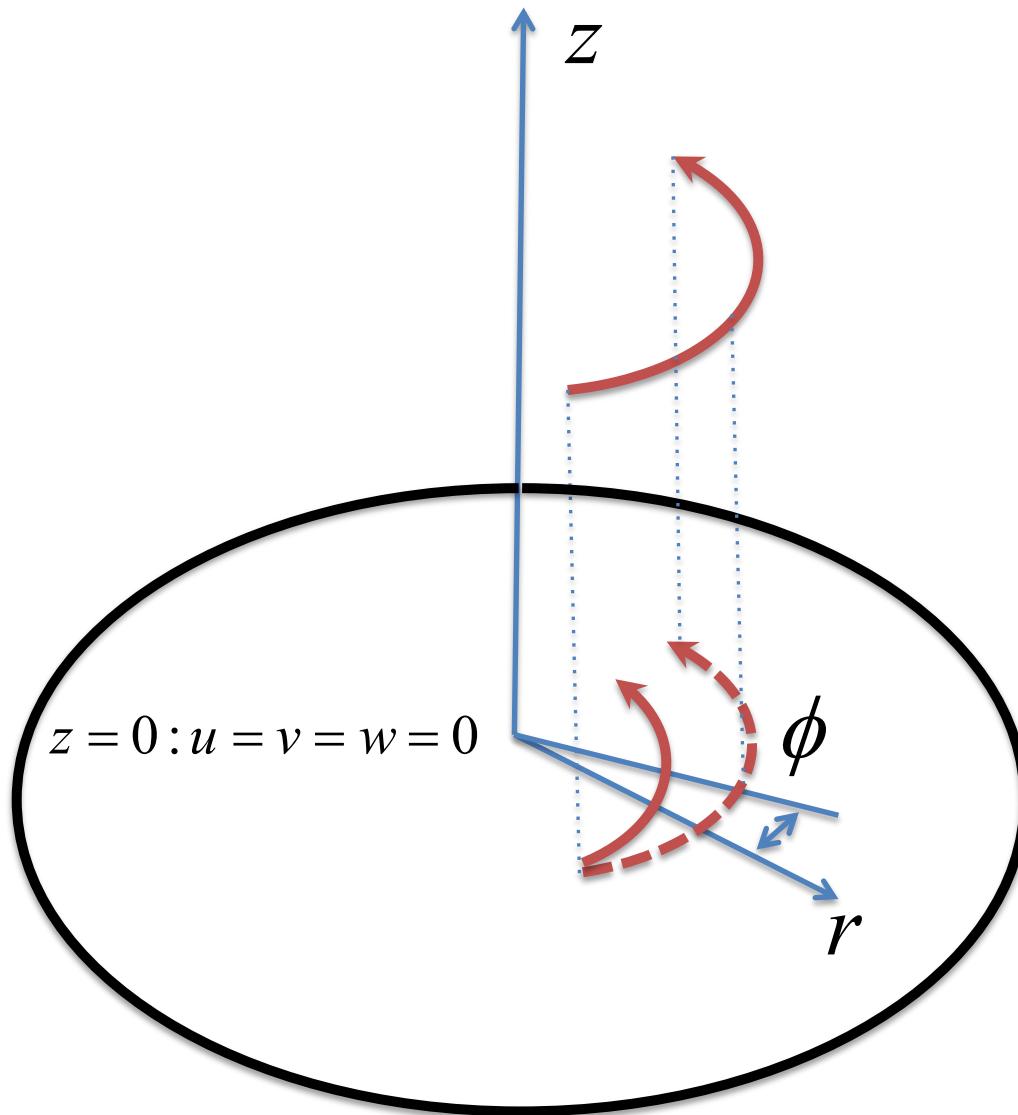
$$0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{V^2}{r}$$



$$0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$



2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer



$$0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{V^2}{r}$$



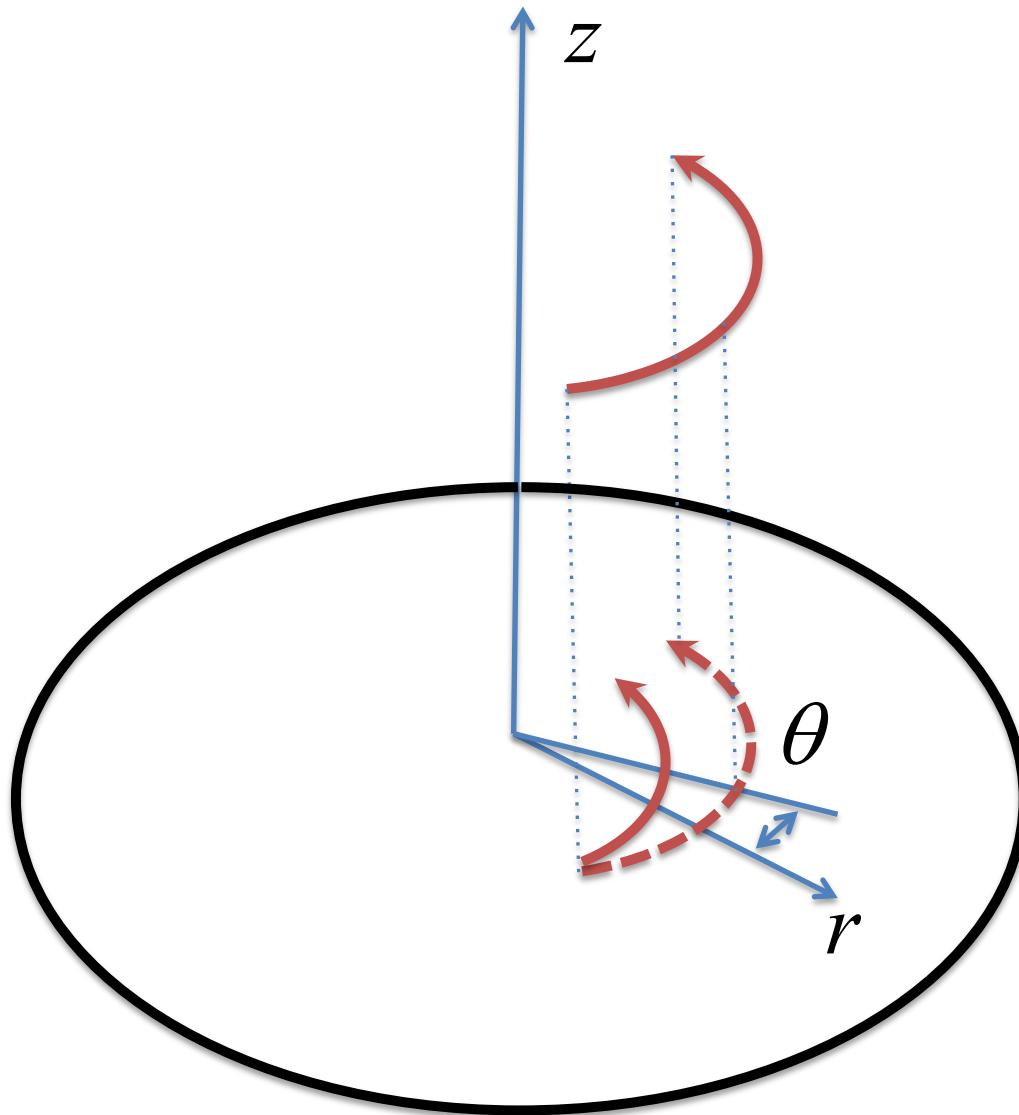
Thought experiment:
Apply lower b.c. at $t=0 \rightarrow$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r}$$



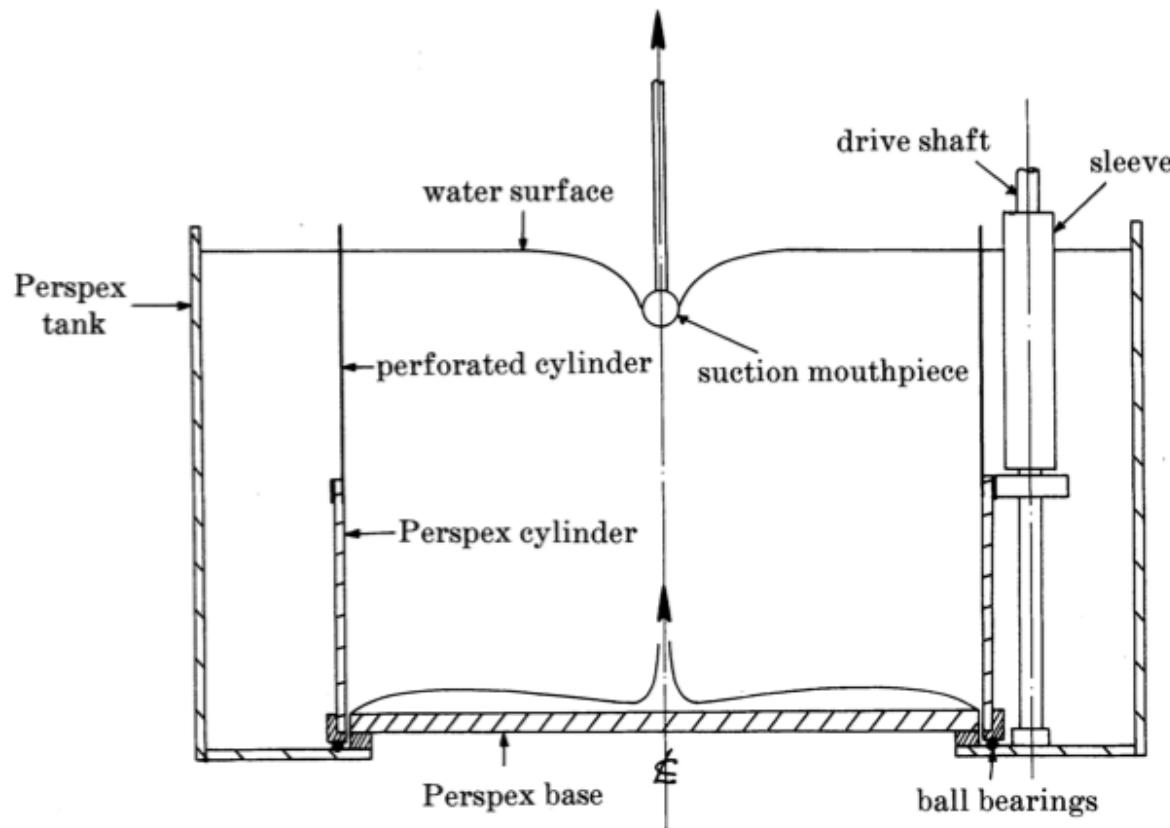
2. Rotating Flow/Frictional Boundary layer

For any $V(r)$, $u < 0$ (radial inflow) near frictional boundary



3. Potential Vortex Above a Stationary Disk: Experiment

$$V \propto r^{-1}$$



3. Potential Vortex Above a Stationary Disk: Experiment

$$V \propto r^{-1}$$

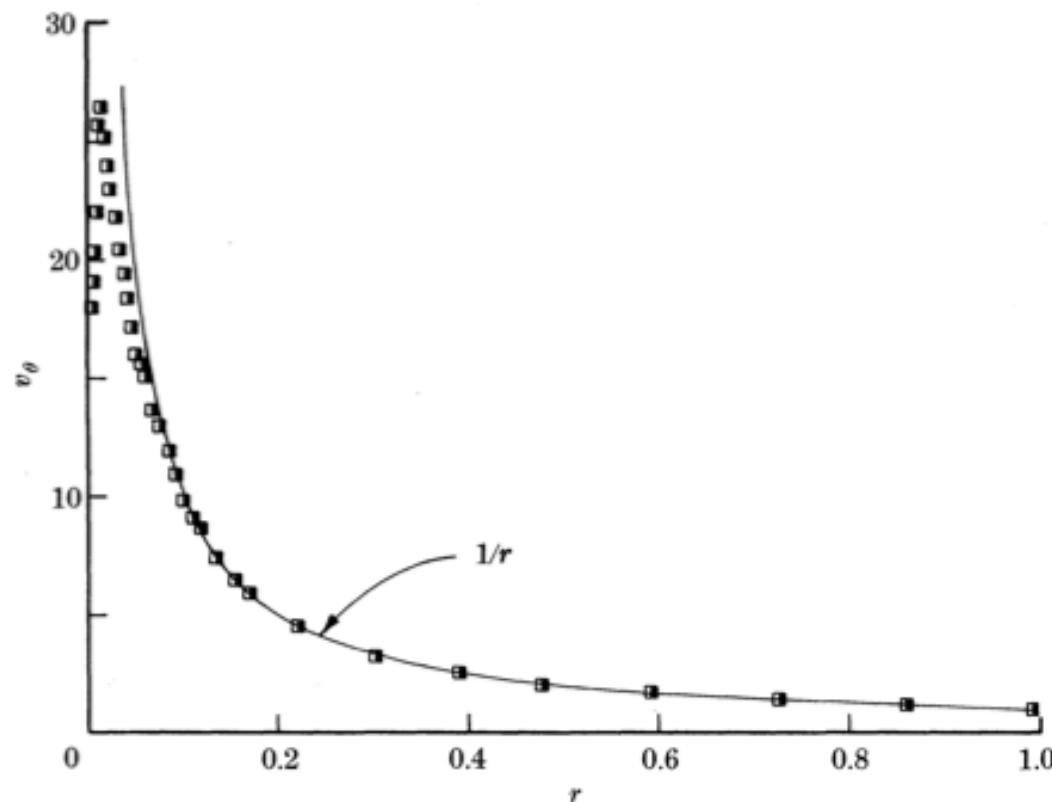
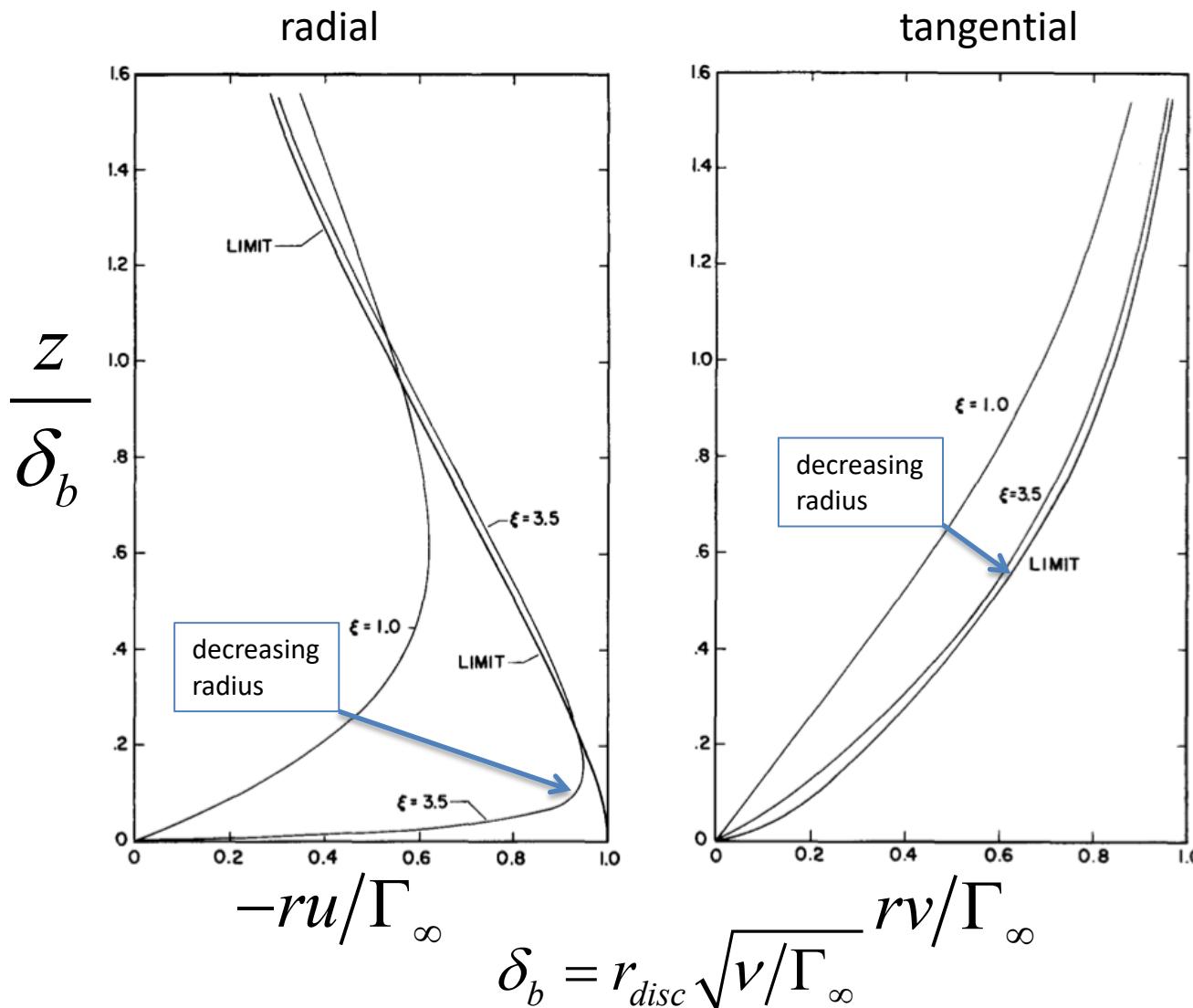


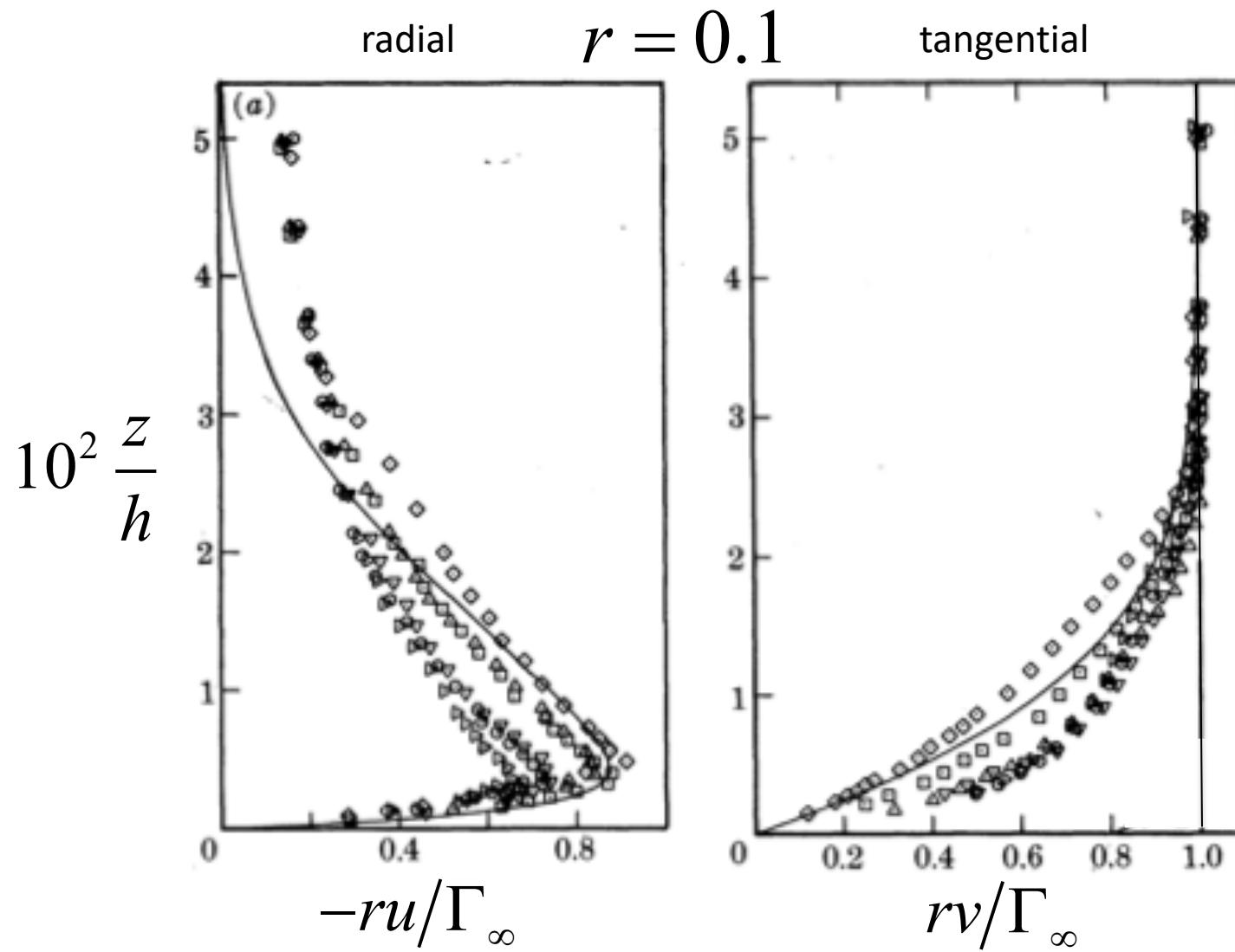
FIGURE 2. Circumferential velocity field in outer flow. $Re = 10000$, $z = 0.127$.

Phillips and Khoo (1987, *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*)

3. Potential Vortex Above a Stationary Disk: Theory

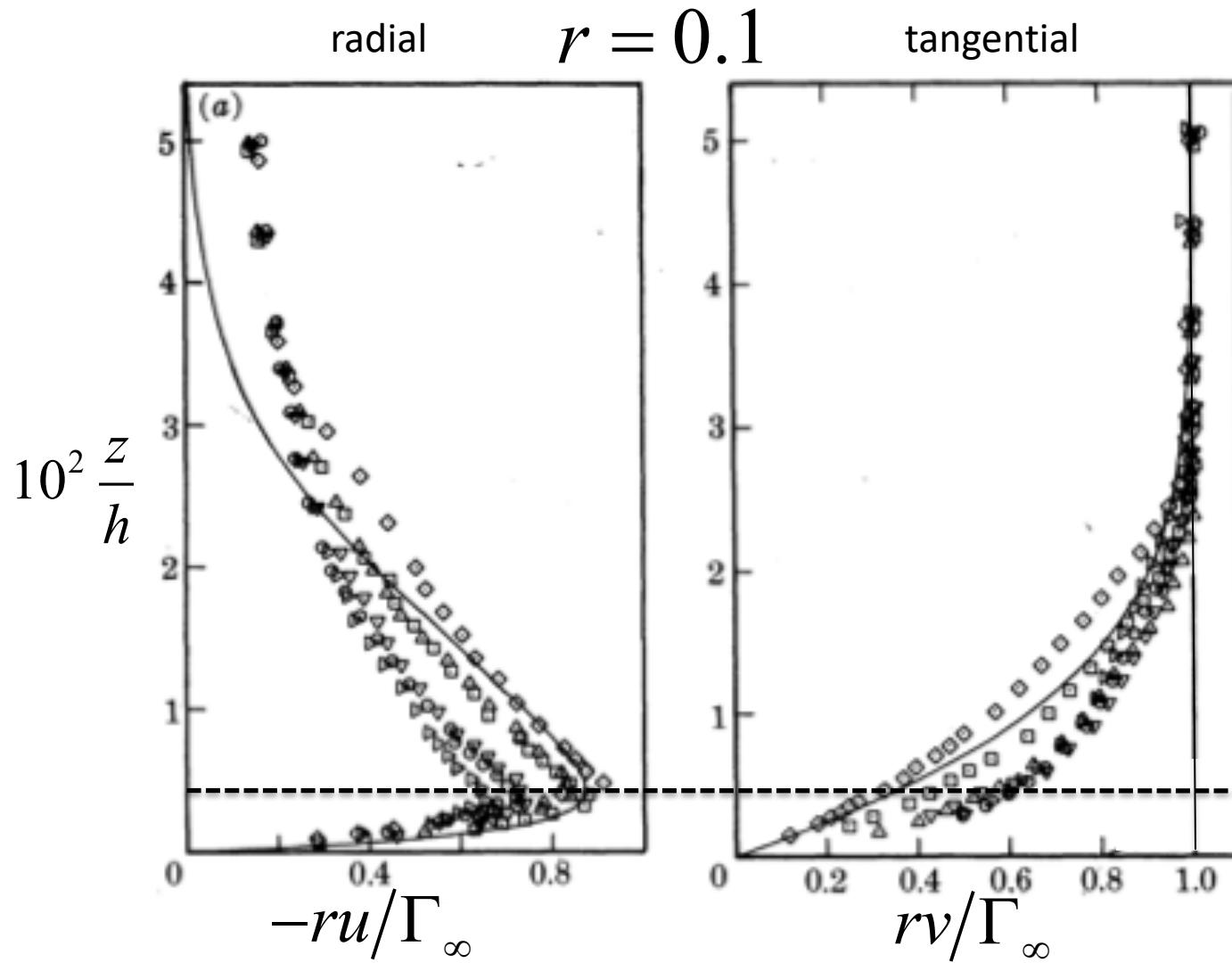


3. Potential Vortex Above a Stationary Disk: Theory & Experiment



Phillips and Khoo (1987, *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*)

3. Potential Vortex Above a Stationary Disk: Theory & Experiment



Phillips and Khoo (1987, *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*)

Inertial layer:

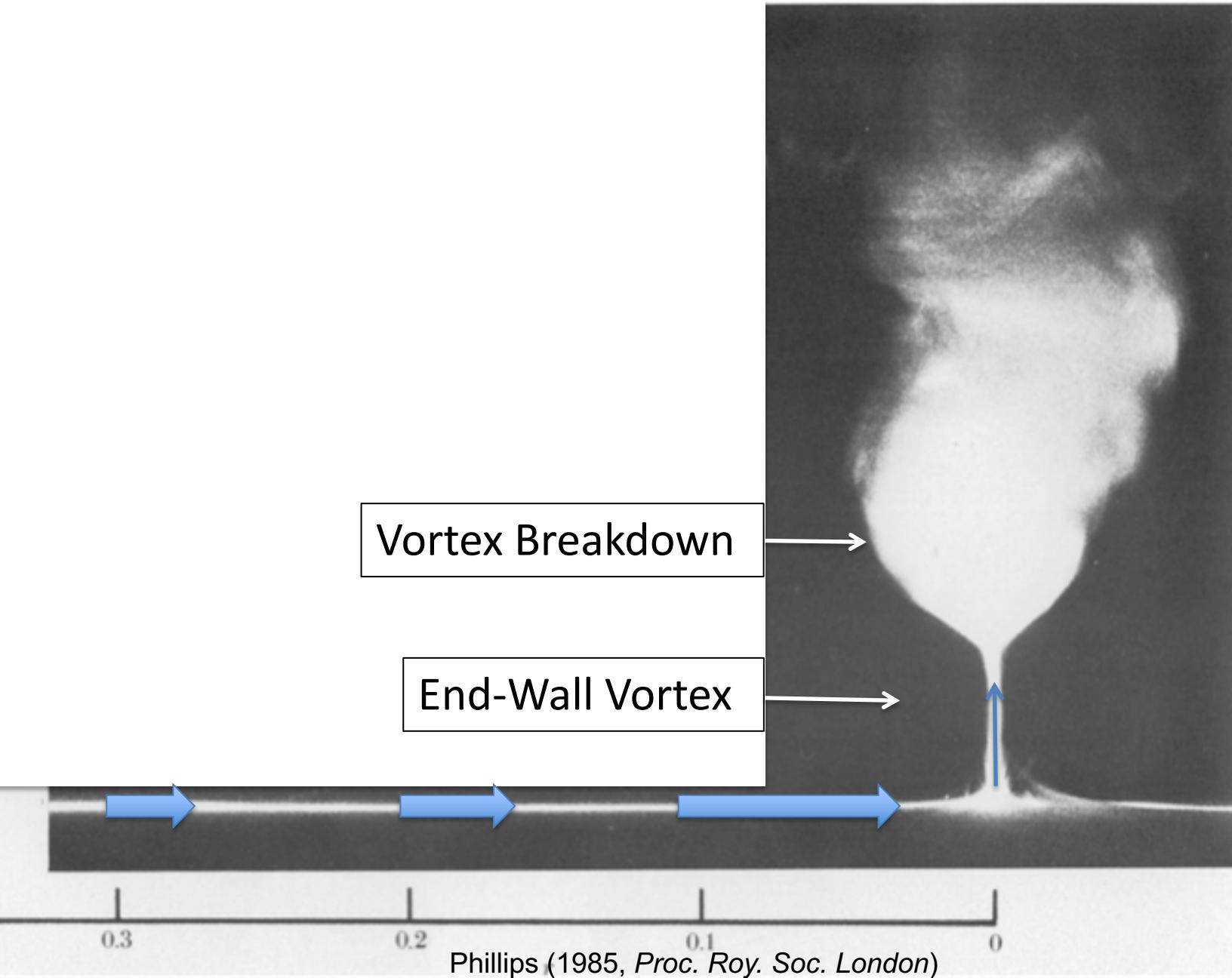
$$\frac{du}{dt} \approx \frac{v^2 - V^2}{r} < 0$$

Friction layer:

$$0 \approx -\frac{V^2}{r} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

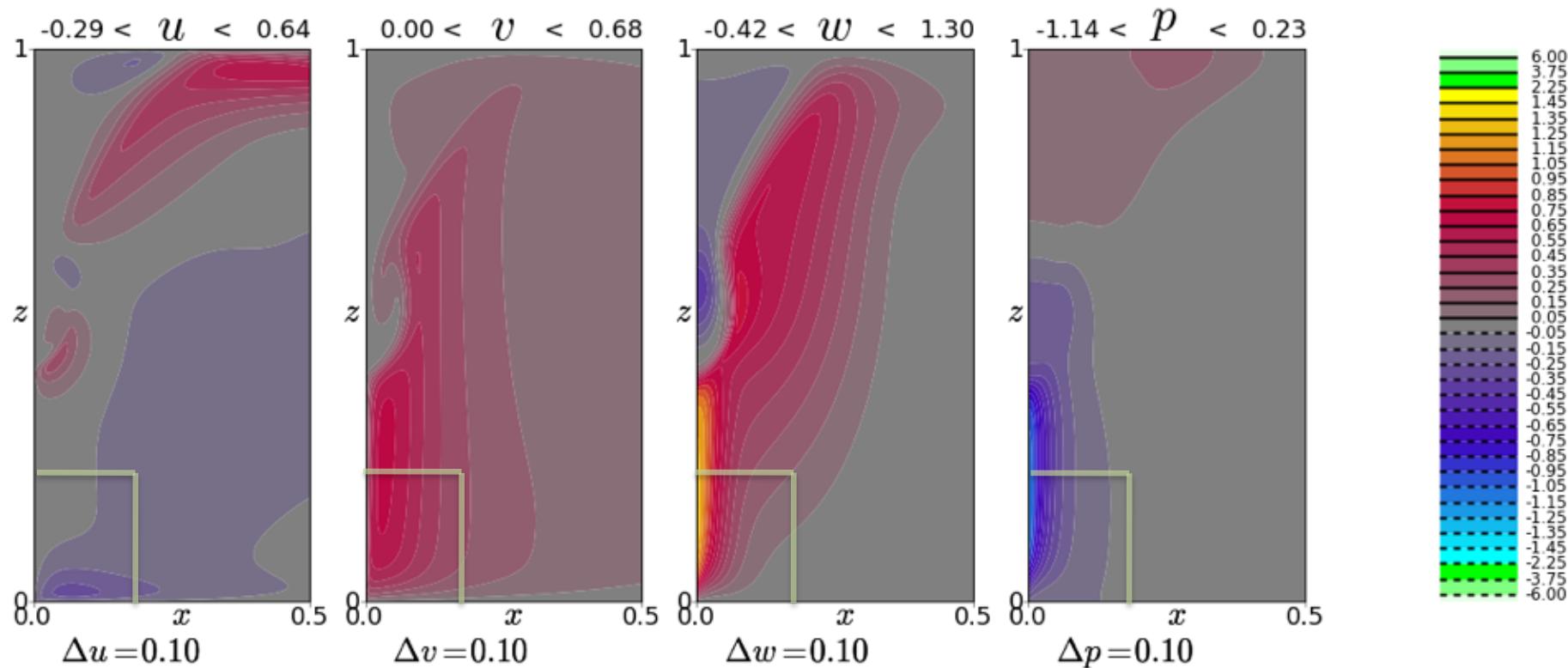
Wilson and Rotunno
(1986, *Phys. Fluids*)

3. Potential Vortex Above a Stationary Disk: Experiment

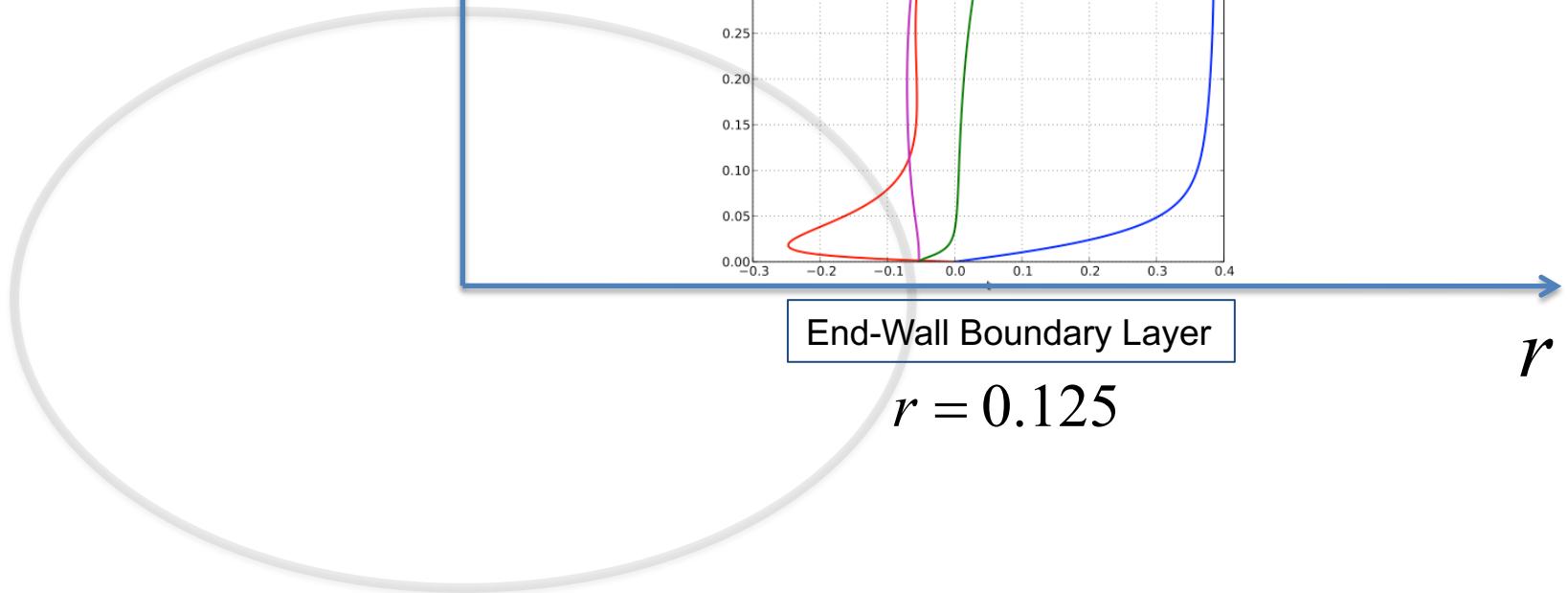


Corner Flow, End-Wall Vortex and Boundary layer

time=150.00 rei= 1.00e-04 reit= 1.00e-03 swirl= 5.00e-02
rwid=2.0 hite=1.0 order=3 in=181 jn=181 prim

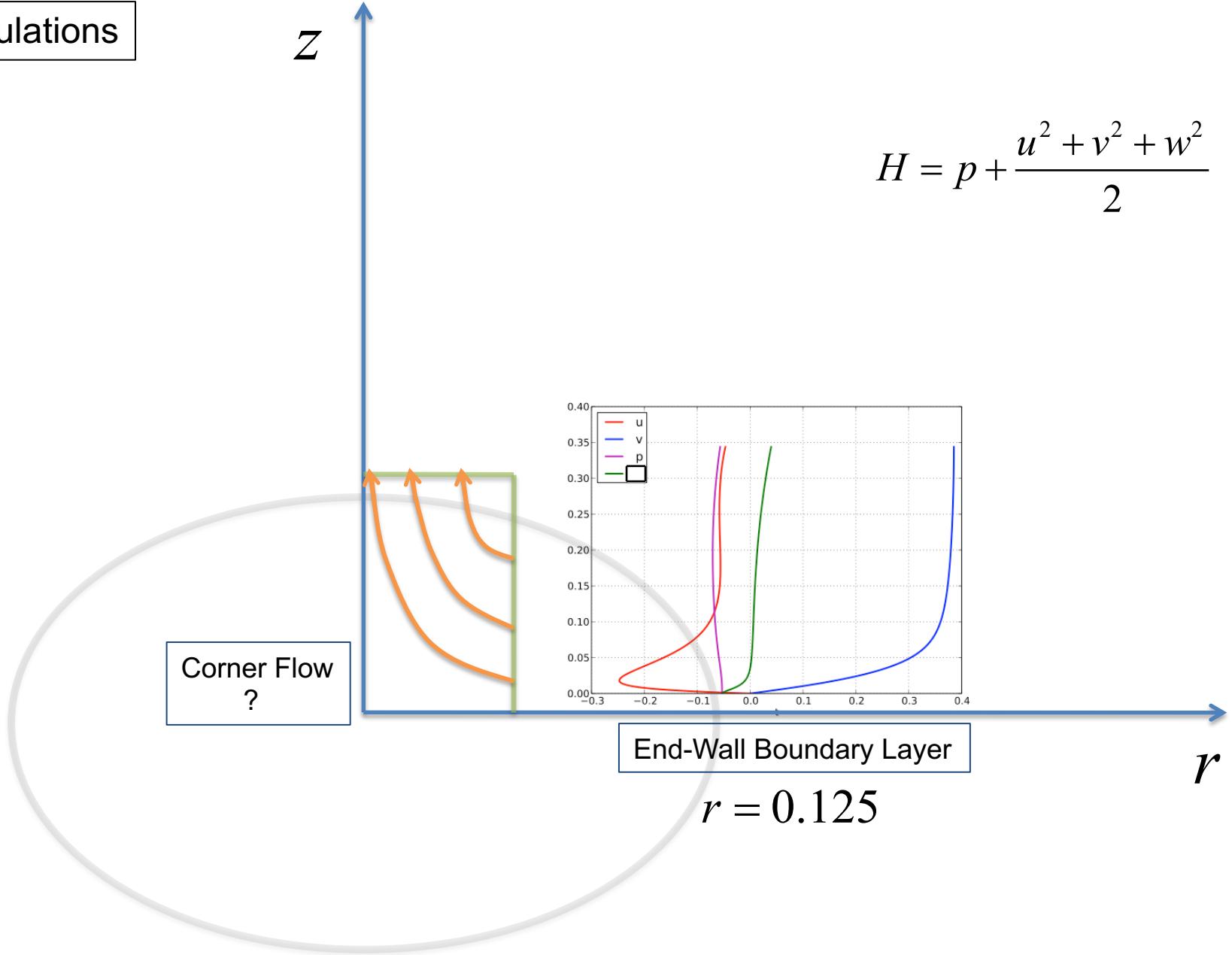


Simulations

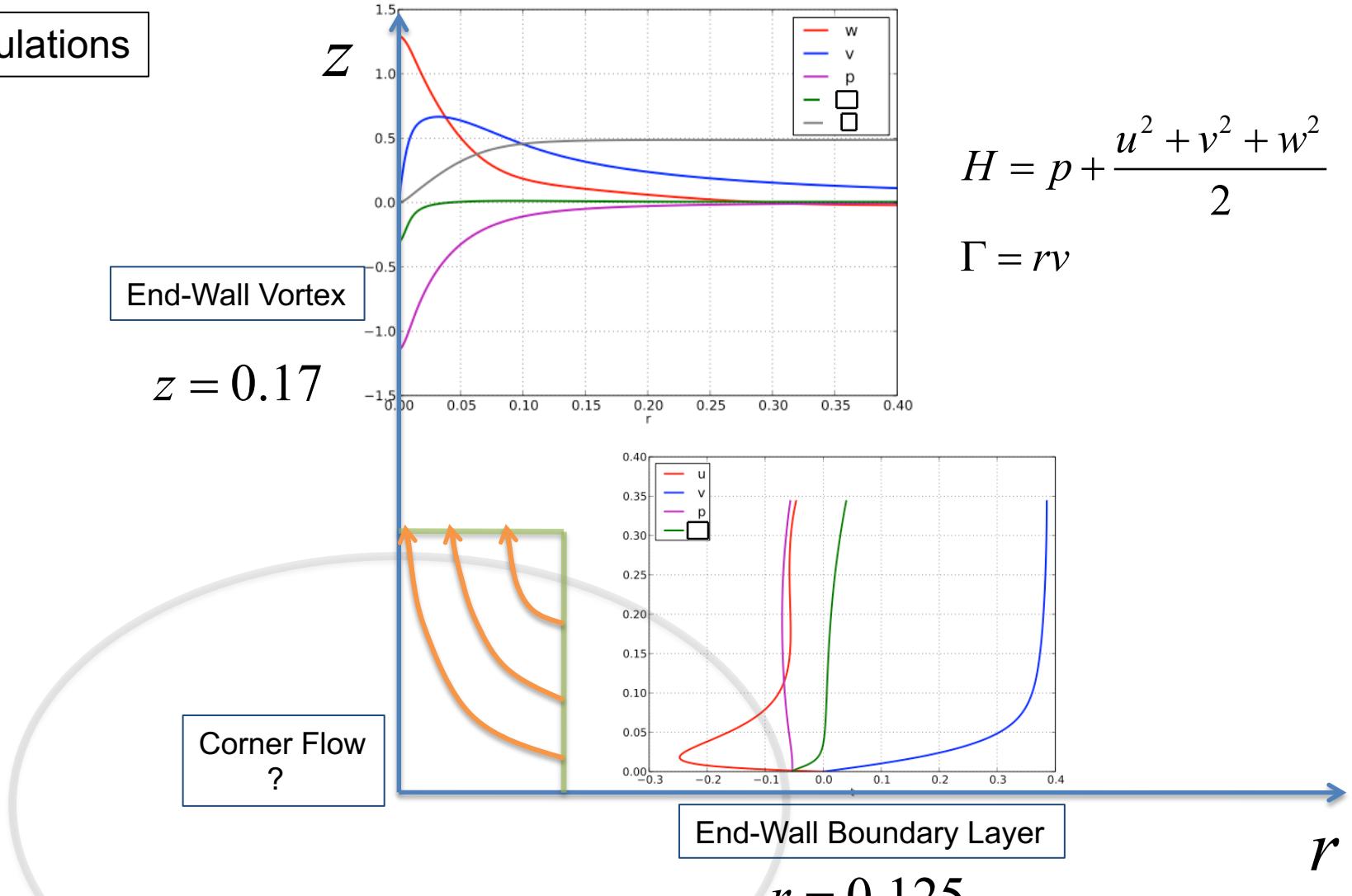


$$H = p + \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{2}$$

Simulations



Simulations



Steady, Inviscid, Nondimensional Momentum Equations

$$r: w\eta - v\zeta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial r}$$

$$\theta: u\zeta - w\xi = 0$$

$$z: v\xi - u\eta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z}$$

Vorticity

$$\vec{\omega} = (\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \left(-\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$H = p + \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{2}$$

$$\Gamma = rv$$

Steady, Inviscid, Nondimensional Momentum Equations

$$r: w\eta - v\zeta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial r}$$

$$\theta: u\zeta - w\xi = 0$$

$$z: v\xi - u\eta = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial z}$$

Vorticity

$$\vec{\omega} = (\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \left(-\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$H = p + \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{2}$$

$$\Gamma = rv$$

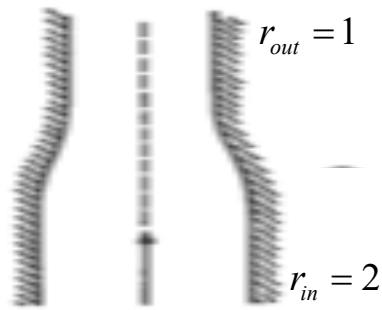
$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} ; \quad w = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = r^2 \frac{dH}{d\psi} - \frac{d}{d\psi} \frac{\Gamma^2}{2}$$

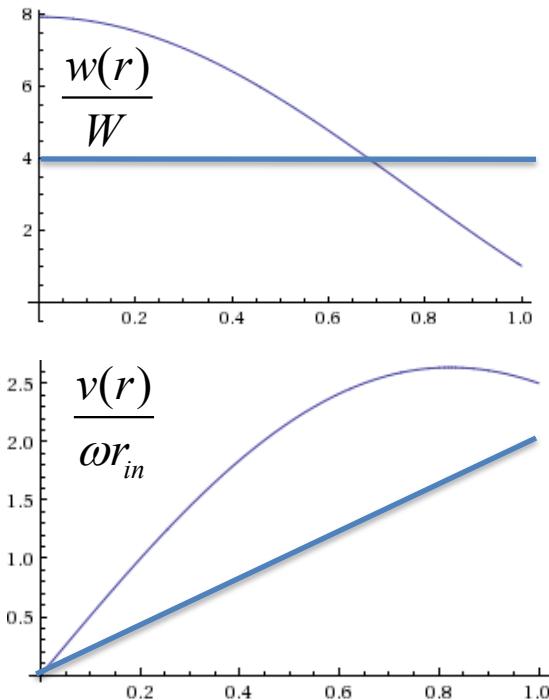
Example

Outflow \rightarrow $r \frac{\partial}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\psi}{\partial r} = \frac{2\omega^2}{W} r^2 - \frac{4\omega^2}{W^2} \psi$

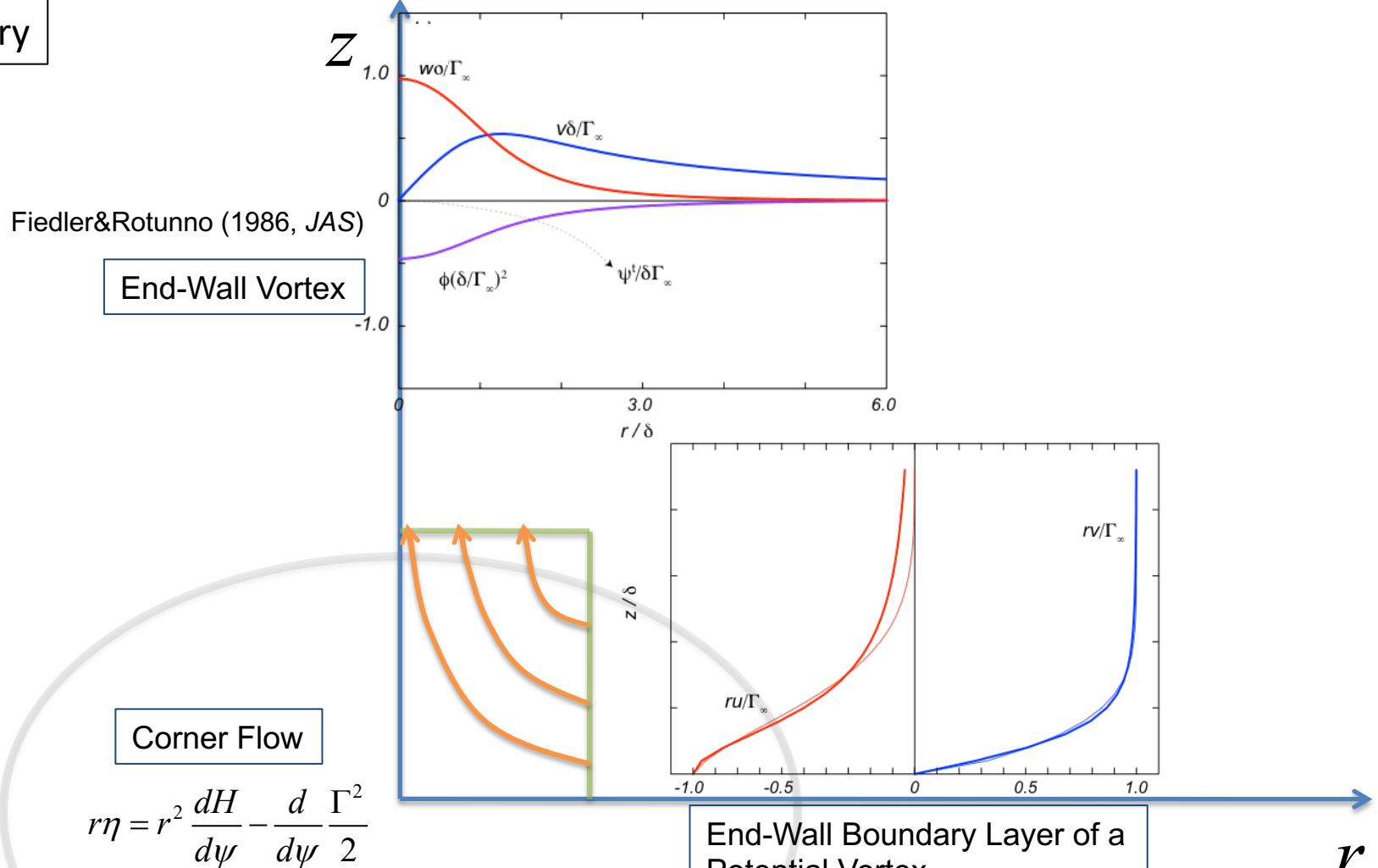
$$\partial / \partial z = 0$$



Inflow \rightarrow $w = W, v = \omega r$



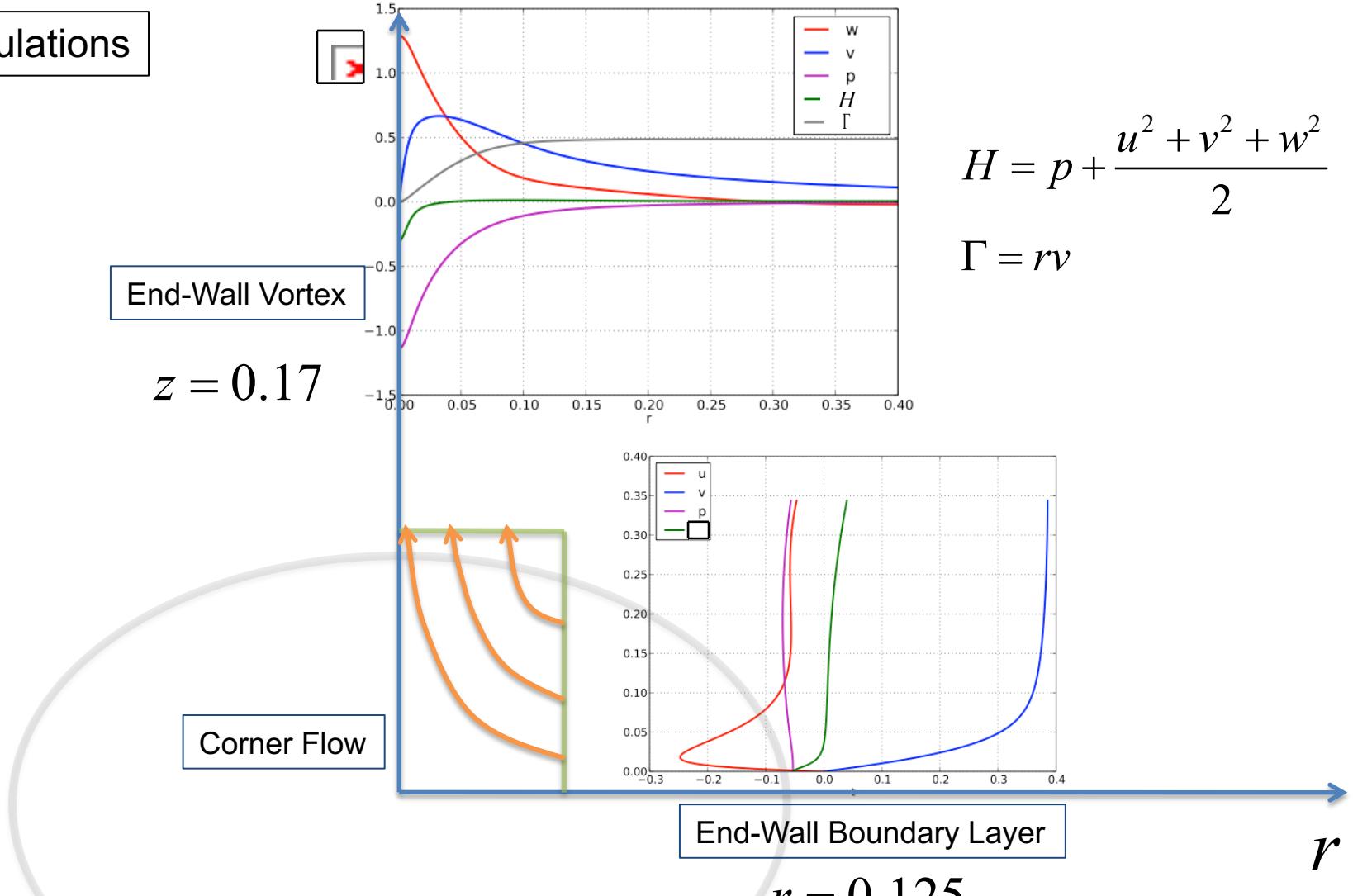
Theory



Rotunno (1980, *JFM*)
 Wilson&Rotunno(1986, *Phys. Fluids*)

Burggraf et al (1971, *Phys. Fluids*)

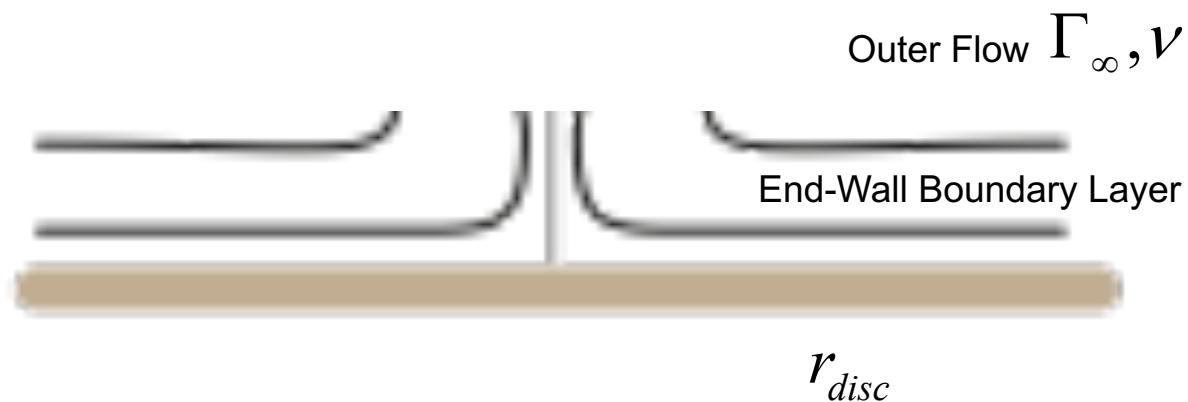
Simulations



End-Wall Boundary Layer

$$\delta_b = r_{disc} \sqrt{\nu / \Gamma_\infty} = \sqrt{\nu / \omega}$$

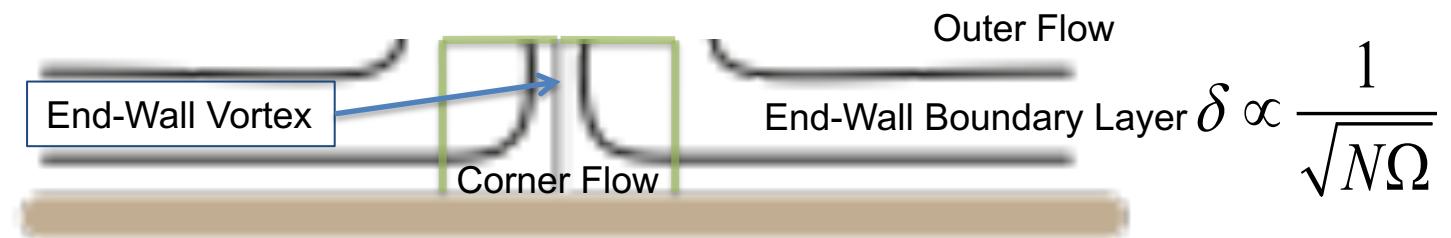
$$\delta = \delta_b / h = \sqrt{\nu / \omega h^2} \times \sqrt{W / W} = 1 / \sqrt{N\Omega}$$



End-Wall Vortex

$$r_{jet} \propto \delta \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N\Omega}}$$

$$v_{jet} \propto \frac{\Gamma}{r_{jet}} \propto \sqrt{N\Omega^3}$$



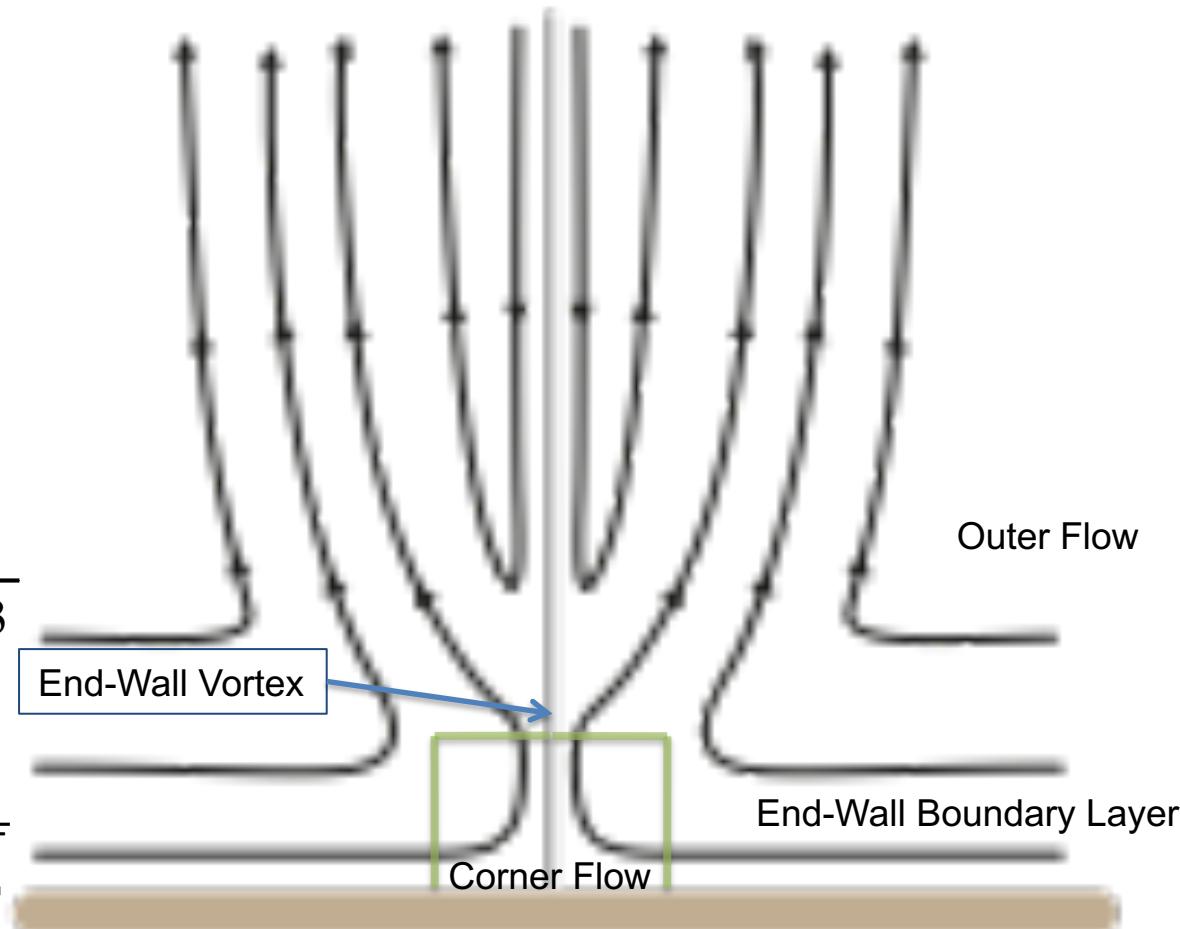
Two-Celled Vortex

$$v_c \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$r_c \propto \Omega$$

$$v_{jet} \propto \sqrt{N\Omega^3}$$

$$r_{jet} \propto \delta \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N\Omega}}$$



Vortex Breakdown



Summary

1. Boundary Layer of a Potential Vortex $\rightarrow ru \rightarrow \text{constant as } r \rightarrow 0$
2. Boundary Layer of a Potential Vortex \rightarrow Corner Flow and End-Wall Vortex
3. Generally Giving a Mismatch Between End-Wall and Two-Celled Vortices