

# The evolution of key coherent structures in homogenous shear flows



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## Coherent Structures

Turbulent shear flows are governed by well-organized coherent structures. The structures appear also during several transition scenarios. Our aim is to present a model for their formation.

Streaky Structures in turbulent boundary layer

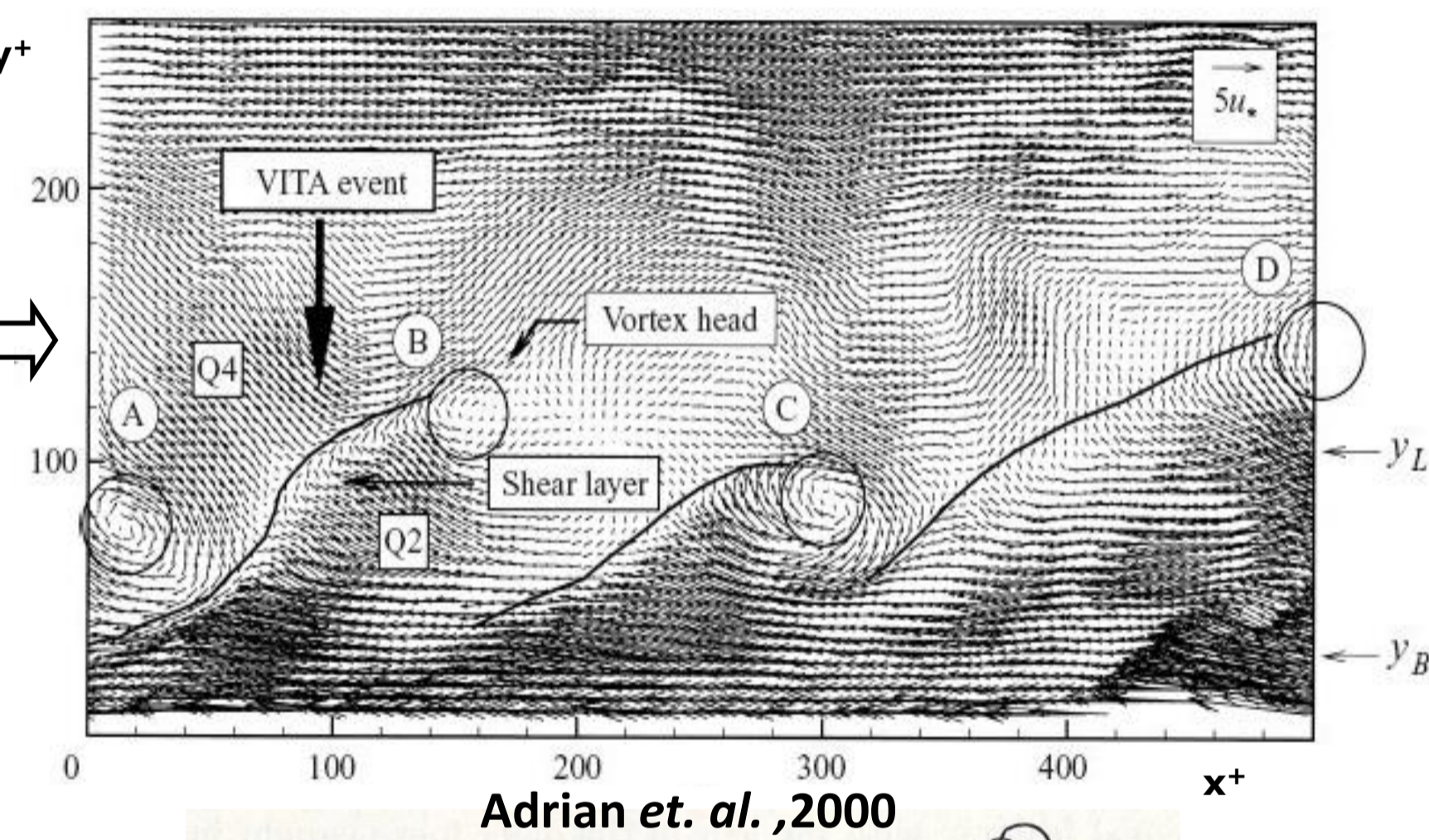
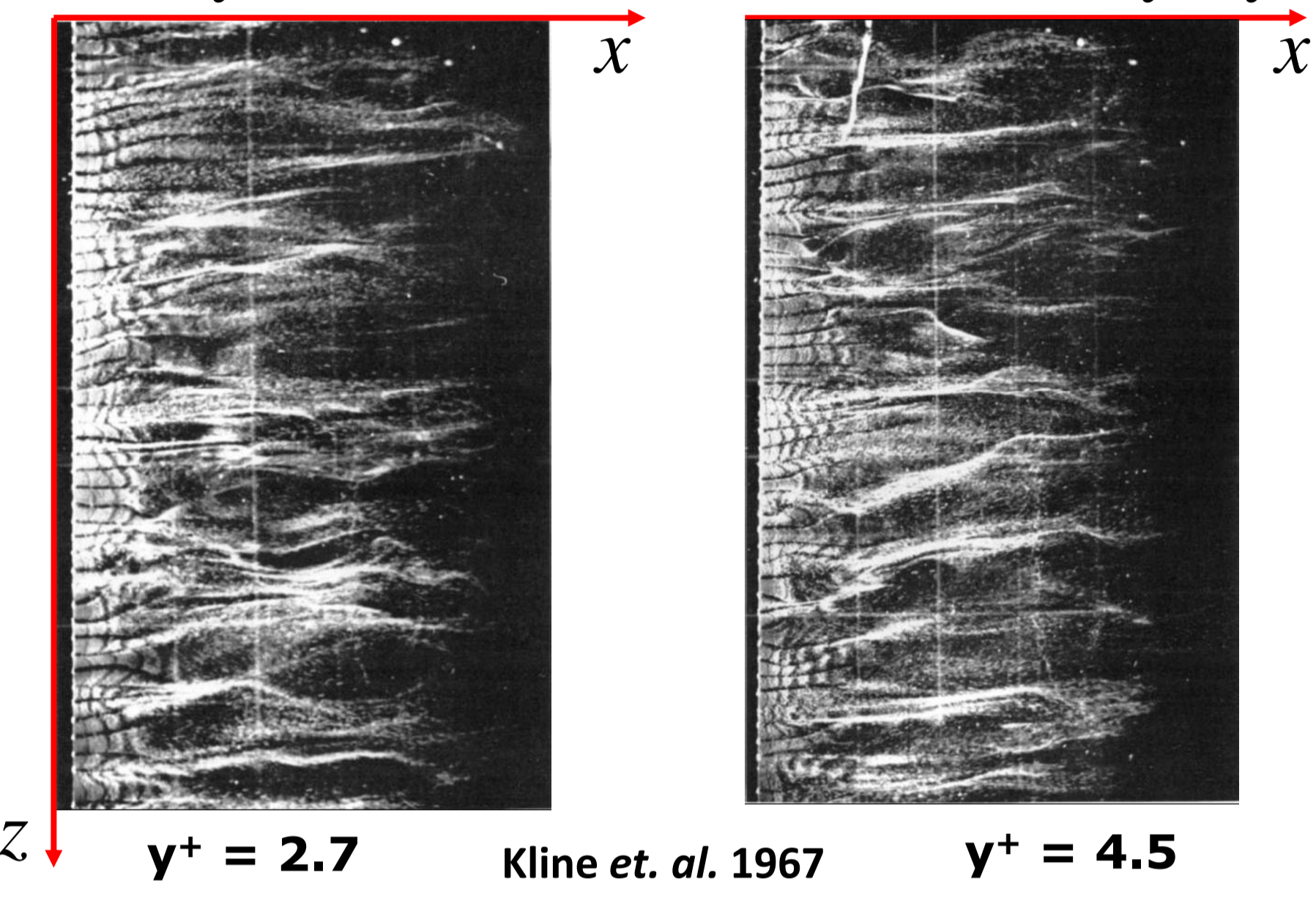


Figure 2. Interaction between homogenous shear and localized disturbances

## Counter Rotating Vortex Pairs (CVPs)

Pair of elongated streamwise vortices, generating streaks of high/low velocity.  
Our model: linear interactions between shear and localized disturbance.

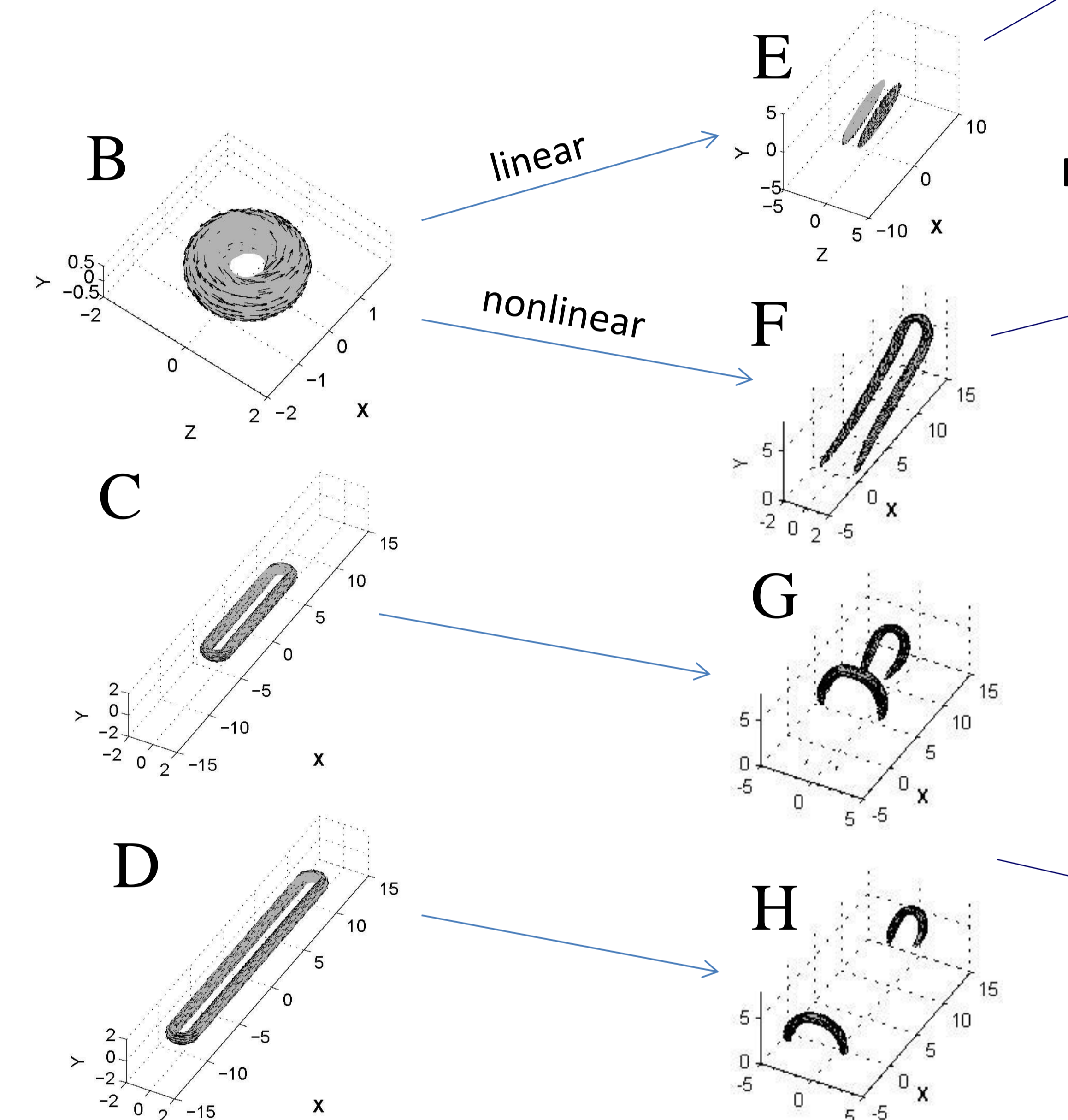


Figure 3. Counter Rotating Vortex Pair (CVP)

## Hairpins

Its associated velocity field consists of an upstream and outward induced velocity between the hairpin 'legs' and vortex flow around its 'head', resulting in significant mixing which is a major characteristic of turbulent shear flows. The hairpin is inclined at 45° to the main flow and therefore can act as a pump transporting momentum in the cross-flow direction.  
Our model: nonlinear interactions between shear and localized disturbance (sufficiently high initial magnitudes).

## Two Hairpins

Elongated disturbances lead to 2 hairpins → hairpins result from streamwise variation.

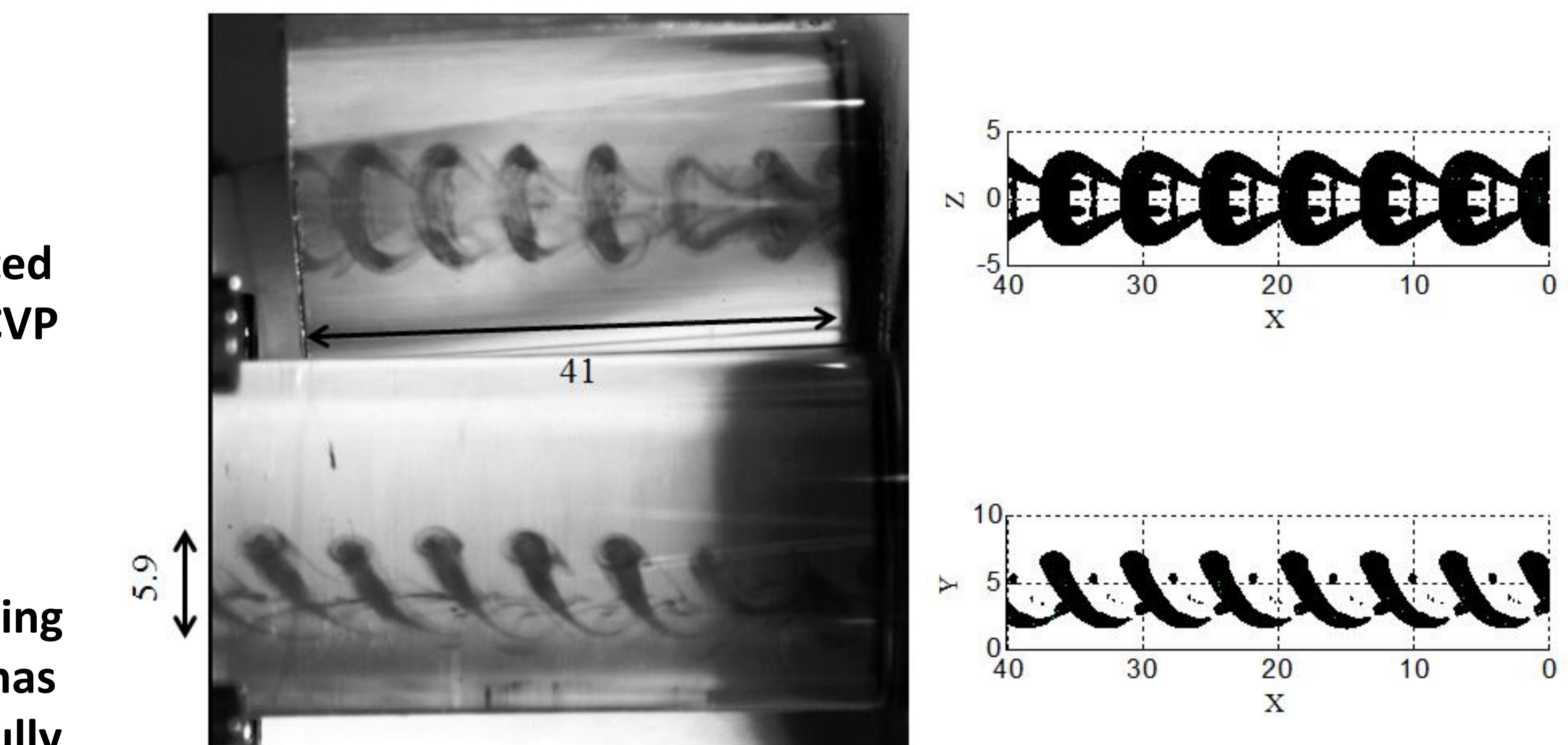


Figure 5. Comparison between a packet of hairpins generated in pipe flow experiment using cross-stream jet injection and our model

## Packet of Hairpins

Our model: replacing the elongated disturbance by the combination of a CVP and a wavy spanwise vortex sheet. Verified with pipe flow experiment.

## Summary

A simple universal model explaining the formation of coherent structures has been developed and verified successfully with experiments.

## Acknowledgments

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## References

Cohen, J., Shukhman, I.G., Karp, M., and Philip, J., "An analytical-based method for studying the nonlinear evolution of localized vortices in planar homogenous shear flows", J. of Computational Physics, Vol. 229 (20), 2010, pp. 7765-7773

## Mathematical Method

Due to the localization of the disturbance the flow is assumed to have a linear dependence on the coordinates (first term in the Taylor series expansion), i.e. the baseflow contains homogenous shear:

$$\vec{V} = \left( -\frac{1}{2}(\Omega + \sigma)y, -\frac{1}{2}(\sigma - \Omega)x, 0 \right), \quad \vec{\Omega} = (0, 0, \Omega)$$

Using Fourier transform and Lagrangian variables, the disturbance vorticity equation is transformed to a set of ordinary differential equations, which are solved numerically using Euler's method (detailed in Cohen et al. 2010). The solution is obtained within minutes on a standard computer.