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Generalized Rayleigh criterion for non-axisymmetric centrifugal instabilities

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The well-known Rayleigh criterion is a necessary and sufficient condition for inviscid centrifugal instability of axisymmetric perturbations. We have generalized this criterion to disturbances of any azimuthal wavenumber m by means of large-axial-wavenumber WKB asymptotics. A sufficient condition for a free axisymmetric vortex with angular velocity $\Omega(r)$ to be unstable to a three-dimensional perturbation of azimuthal wavenumber m is that the real part of the growth rate

$$\sigma(r) = -im\Omega(r) + \sqrt{-\phi(r)}$$

is positive at the complex radius $r = r_0$ where $\partial\sigma(r)/\partial r = 0$, i.e.

$$\phi'(r_0) = -2im\Omega'(r_0)\sqrt{-\phi(r_0)},$$

where $\phi = (1/r^3)\partial r^4\Omega^2/\partial r$ is the Rayleigh discriminant, provided that some *a posteriori* checks are satisfied. The application of this new criterion to various classes of vortex profiles shows that the growth rate of non-axisymmetric disturbances decreases as m increases until a cutoff is reached. The criterion is in excellent agreement with numerical stability analyses of the Carton & McWilliams (1989) vortices and allows one to analyse the competition between the centrifugal instability and the shear instability. The generalized criterion is also valid for a vertical vortex in a stably stratified and rotating fluid, except that ϕ becomes $\phi = (1/r^3)\partial r^4(\Omega + \Omega_b)^2/\partial r$, where Ω_b is the background rotation about the vertical axis. The stratification is found to have no effect. For the Taylor–Couette flow between two coaxial cylinders, the same criterion applies except that r_0 is real and equal to the inner cylinder radius. In sharp contrast, the maximum growth rate of non-axisymmetric disturbances is then independent of m .

1. Introduction

In rotating flows, the equilibrium between the centrifugal force and the radial pressure gradient can be unstable and may give rise to centrifugal instability. By an energy argument, Rayleigh (1917) has given a necessary condition for the centrifugal instability in inviscid fluids, which was strengthened by Synge (1933) to a sufficient condition: an axisymmetric flow is unstable with respect to axisymmetric three-dimensional perturbations when the square of the circulation decreases with the radius in some region of the flow. By means of large-axial-wavenumber asymptotics, Bayly (1988) has extended the instability condition to general two-dimensional flows: it is sufficient that the magnitude of the circulation on closed streamlines decreases locally outward.

However, the Rayleigh criterion only applies to axisymmetric disturbances (or to disturbances which do not vary along streamlines in the case of the generalized version of Bayly 1988). No theoretical result exists on non-axisymmetric centrifugal instabilities in inviscid fluids. As pointed out by Howard & Gupta (1962) and Howard (1962) (see also Drazin & Reid 1981, § 15.1), the attempt by Chandrasekhar (1961, § 67) to show that the necessary and sufficient Rayleigh criterion for axisymmetric perturbations also applies to non-axisymmetric disturbances is incorrect. For example, Smyth & McWilliams (1998) and Gallaire & Chomaz (2003) have investigated numerically the stability of the Carton & McWilliams (1989) vortex profiles and shown that only the first azimuthal modes are unstable with growth rates smaller than for the axisymmetric mode. Regarding the Couette flow in the inviscid limit, Krueger & DiPrima (1962) and Bisshopp (1963) have shown, in some limiting cases (narrow gap, small azimuthal wavenumber), that the axisymmetric mode is always more unstable than non-axisymmetric modes for a given axial wavenumber.

The goal of the present paper is to extend the Rayleigh criterion to non-axisymmetric perturbations following an approach similar to the recent analysis of Kelvin waves by Le Dizès & Lacaze (2005). Unstable eigenmodes are constructed for large axial wavenumber using the WKB method (Bender & Orszag 1978) analogously to the methods used to find approximate solutions of Schrödinger's equation in quantum mechanics.

2. Stability equations

We consider a basic flow with velocity components $[0, U_\theta(r), 0]$ in cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z) in an inviscid and incompressible fluid. We subject this basic flow to infinitesimal three-dimensional velocity perturbations \mathbf{u}' written in the form

$$\mathbf{u}'(r, \theta, z, t) = [u_r(r), u_\theta(r), u_z(r)]e^{\sigma t + ikz + im\theta} + \text{c.c.} \quad (2.1)$$

where σ is the complex growth rate, k the axial wavenumber, m the azimuthal wavenumber and c.c. denotes the complex conjugate. Defining $\psi = u_r \sqrt{r/Q}$ where $Q = k^2 + (m^2/r^2)$, the linearized equations of motion for these perturbations can be reduced to a single equation for ψ (Drazin & Reid 1981)

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dr^2} = B\psi, \quad (2.2)$$

with

$$B = -\frac{m^2(m^2 + 4k^2r^2)}{r^2(r^2k^2 + m^2)^2} + \frac{3}{4r^2} + \frac{m^2}{r^2} + k^2\frac{S^2 + \phi}{S^2} + \frac{im}{r^2S} \left(r\zeta' - 2\zeta\frac{k^2r^2}{m^2 + k^2r^2} \right), \quad (2.3)$$

where $\Omega = U_\theta/r$ is the angular velocity of the basic state, $\zeta = (1/r)\partial r U_\theta/\partial r$ its axial vorticity, $\phi = 2\Omega\zeta$ the Rayleigh discriminant and $S = \sigma + im\Omega$. In most of the paper, we consider a free vortex in an infinite medium so that the boundary conditions are $u_r \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ and, at $r=0$, $u_r = 0$ if $|m| \neq 1$ or $\partial u_r/\partial r = 0$ if $|m| = 1$. This implies the boundary conditions $\psi(0) = 0$ and $\psi \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ whatever m . The particular case of the Couette flow between two coaxial cylinders will be treated in § 7.

3. WKB stability analysis for large axial wavenumber

The present analysis stems from the fact that, for large axial wavenumber k , the function B is of the form

$$B(r) = k^2 B_0(r) + O(1) \quad \text{with} \quad B_0 = 1 + \frac{\phi}{S^2}. \quad (3.1)$$

This behaviour allows one to use a WKB approach to find approximate solutions of (2.2). We stress that only unstable eigenmodes ($\text{Re}(\sigma) > 0$) will be considered so that no singularity of B_0 where $S=0$ exists for real radius. For clarity, we first present the case of axisymmetric modes. Non-axisymmetric modes will be considered in §3.2.

3.1. Axisymmetric perturbations

The case of axisymmetric modes is simpler because the function $B_0(r)$ is real for real radius and growth rate. According to WKB theory (see for example, Bender & Orszag 1978, §10.5; Le Dizès & Lacaze 2005), it is possible to construct a localized eigenmode satisfying the boundary conditions if we assume that there exist two turning points at r_1 and r_2 (with the convention $r_1 < r_2$) where $B_0(r_1) = B_0(r_2) = 0$ enclosing a region where B_0 is negative. For unstable modes (i.e. $\text{Re}(\sigma) > 0$) to exist, this requires that ϕ reaches a negative minimum between r_1 and r_2 . In this interval, the WKB approximations of the solution of (2.2) are oscillatory. Outside this region, for $r < r_1$ and $r > r_2$, B_0 is positive so that the two WKB approximations are exponentially growing or decaying. For $0 < r < r_1$, we retain only the WKB approximation which decays as $r \rightarrow 0$:

$$\psi_1(r) = \frac{C}{(B_0(r))^{1/4}} \exp\left(-k \int_r^{r_1} \sqrt{B_0(u)} du + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)\right), \tag{3.2}$$

where C is a constant. When r_1 is not too close to the vortex axis (i.e. $r_1 \gg 1/k$), Le Dizès & Lacaze (2005) have shown that this approximation can be matched to Bessel functions which are valid in the axis neighbourhood for $rk = O(1)$ and ensure the boundary condition at $r=0$. At the turning point r_1 , the WKB approximation breaks down and should be replaced by Airy functions. For $r_1 < r < r_2$, the WKB approximation of the solution of (2.2) which matches the approximation for $r < r_1$ through the Airy functions at the turning point is

$$\psi_2 = \frac{2C}{(-B_0(r))^{1/4}} \sin\left(k \int_{r_1}^r \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \tag{3.3}$$

where classical connection formulae have been used (Bender & Orszag 1978). Note that the sine factor in (3.3) also neglects $O(1/k)$ terms, but the $O(1/k)$ symbol will be omitted from now on for brevity. For $r > r_2$, we select the approximation which decays as $r \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\psi_3 = \frac{D}{(B_0(r))^{1/4}} \exp\left(-k \int_{r_2}^r \sqrt{B_0(u)} du\right), \tag{3.4}$$

where D is a constant. Using connection formulae through the turning point r_2 , this function matches a WKB approximation for $r_1 < r < r_2$ of the form

$$\psi'_2 = \frac{2D}{(-B_0(r))^{1/4}} \sin\left(k \int_r^{r_2} \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du + \frac{\pi}{4}\right). \tag{3.5}$$

The last condition is that ψ_2 and ψ'_2 should be identical in the interval $r_1 < r < r_2$, which implies that $D = |C|$ and that a quantization condition

$$k \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \tag{3.6}$$

is satisfied, where n is a non-negative integer which corresponds to the number of oscillations between the two turning points. Since $k \gg 1$, this quantization condition can be satisfied for $n = O(1)$ only if the two turning points r_1 and r_2 are very close and

separated by a distance $r_2 - r_1 = O(1/\sqrt{k})$. Therefore, it is legitimate to approximate B_0 between the two turning points by its Taylor expansion around the radius r^* where B_0 is minimum: $B_0(r) = B_0(r^*) + B_0''(r^*)(r - r^*)^2/2 + \dots$. Using this quadratic approximation and (3.1), (3.6) can be integrated and yields directly

$$\sigma = \sqrt{-\phi(r^*) + (2n + 1)^2 \frac{\phi''(r^*)}{8k^2}} - \frac{2n + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\phi''(r^*)}}{k} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right), \quad (3.7)$$

where r^* is defined by $\phi'(r^*) = 0$. This expression is strictly valid only to $O(1/k^2)$ and is therefore non-consistent. However, we shall see below that it proves to be very close to the integral dispersion relation (3.6) and in excellent agreement with the exact results even for $k = O(1)$ for the vortex profiles investigated. The corresponding consistent expression

$$\sigma = \sqrt{-\phi(r^*)} - \frac{2n + 1}{2\sqrt{2}k} \sqrt{\phi''(r^*)} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right), \quad (3.8)$$

is identical to the local result of Bayly (1988) for axisymmetric streamlines. Because $\phi''(r^*) > 0$ by our assumption that ϕ has a negative minimum, the maximum growth rate is obtained when $k \rightarrow \infty$ and for the lowest mode $n = 0$. Therefore, a sufficient condition to have unstable axisymmetric eigenmodes is that the minimum of ϕ is negative, thereby retrieving the sufficient condition for centrifugal instability associated with the Rayleigh criterion.

In figure 1, the asymptotic dispersion relation (3.6) for the most unstable mode ($n = 0$) is compared to the exact growth rate in the case of the Carton & McWilliams (1989) vortex profiles:

$$U_\theta = r \exp(-r^\alpha), \quad (3.9)$$

for the parameter values $\alpha = 2$ and $\alpha = 4$. As illustrated in Carnevale & Kloosterziel (1999) or Gallaire & Chomaz (2003), these vortices are surrounded by a ring of opposite vorticity making them centrifugally unstable for all $\alpha > 0$. A comparison of figures 1(a) and 1(b) shows that the maximum growth rate of the axisymmetric mode $m = 0$ increases with α (the y-axis scale differs for the two plots). The exact growth rate has been obtained by solving numerically (2.2) using a Chebyshev pseudo-spectral collocation method, with the collocation points in the interval $y \in [-1, 1]$ being mapped to the interval $r \in [0, r_{max}]$ through $r = 2(1 + y)/(1 - y + 4/r_{max})$, where $r_{max} = 10$. The number of collocation points has been set to $N = 100$, allowing for convergence. The accuracy of the computation has been checked by an independent shooting method. Figure 1 shows that the integral dispersion relation (3.6) provides extraordinarily accurate results even for small values of k : it is indistinguishable from the exact result. For $\alpha = 2$ (figure 1a), we also show the non-consistent and consistent quadratic approximations (3.7) and (3.8). The non-consistent quadratic approximation (3.7) is very close to the growth rate given by the integral dispersion relation (3.6), demonstrating that the quadratic approximation is legitimate. The consistent quadratic approximation (3.8) is also in good agreement at large axial wavenumbers but differs for $k = O(1)$.

3.2. Non-axisymmetric perturbations

We now consider the general case where $m \neq 0$. The function $B_0(r)$ is then complex when r is real implying that the turning points will be complex. Thus, when constructing an eigenmode valid for real r , no turning point will be encountered along the real- r axis so that one might think that either of the two WKB approximations

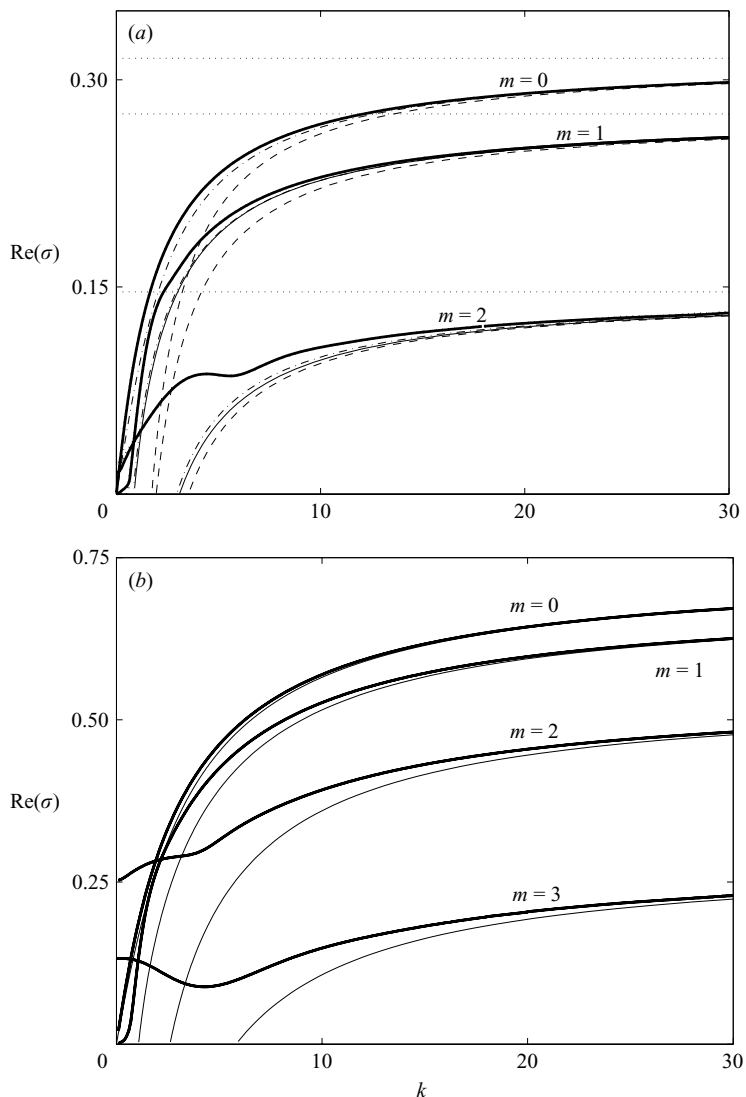


FIGURE 1. Comparison between the asymptotic dispersion relations and the exact growth rates for the Carton & McWilliams vortex for (a) $\alpha = 2$ and (b) $\alpha = 4$. For each unstable azimuthal wavenumber, the exact growth rate is shown by a heavy solid line and the asymptotic growth rate given by (3.15) by a thin solid line (—). For (a), the different asymptotic approximations are also shown: $-\cdot-$, (3.16); $----$, (3.17 a); \cdots , (3.18). Note that the asymptotic growth rate for $m = 0$ can also be obtained from the relations derived in § 3.1: —, (3.6); $-\cdot-$, (3.7); $----$, (3.8).

of the solution of (2.2),

$$\psi(r) = \frac{C}{(B_0(r))^{1/4}} e^{\pm k \Delta(r)} \quad \text{where} \quad \Delta(r) = \int_{r_1}^r \sqrt{B_0(u)} du, \quad (3.10a, b)$$

would be valid throughout the whole real axis (the lower bound r_1 of the integral is chosen to be a complex turning point without loss of generality). However, if there exists a real radius \tilde{r}_1 such that $\text{Re}(\Delta(\tilde{r}_1)) = 0$, an exponentially growing WKB

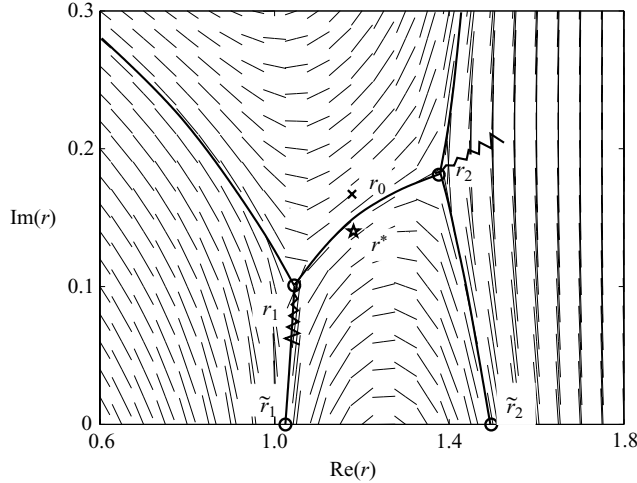


FIGURE 2. Example of the Stokes lines (shown by heavy lines) network for the Carton & McWilliams vortex for $\alpha = 2, m = 1$ and $k = 10$. The double turning point r_0 for $k \rightarrow \infty$ is shown by \times , the point r^* by \star and the two turning points r_1 and r_2 by \circ . The short lines indicate the direction of the characteristics $\text{Re}(\Delta) = \text{const}$. The branch cuts are represented by wavy lines.

approximation for $r < \tilde{r}_1$ becomes exponentially decaying for $r > \tilde{r}_1$ and vice versa. This means that, at \tilde{r}_1 , we can switch to the other WKB approximation or to a combination of the two. The equation

$$\text{Re}(\Delta(r)) = 0 \tag{3.11}$$

is the definition of the Stokes lines which delimit the domains in the complex plane where the WKB approximations keep the same behaviour (Bender & Orszag 1978; Olver 1974). Three Stokes lines emanate from a simple turning point.

In order to construct an eigenmode on the real axis, we shall assume that there exist two complex turning points r_1 and r_2 and that for each of them, one emanating Stokes line crosses the real axis at respectively \tilde{r}_1 and \tilde{r}_2 , as illustrated in figure 2. Then, the approach closely follows the one for $m = 0$. On the real axis, for $0 < r < \tilde{r}_1$, we select the decaying WKB approximation

$$\psi_1 = \frac{C}{(B_0(r))^{1/4}} \exp\left(-k \int_r^{r_1} \sqrt{B_0(u)} du\right). \tag{3.12}$$

Even if the turning point r_1 is now complex, the matching WKB approximation for $\tilde{r}_1 < r < \tilde{r}_2$ has the same form as (3.3) (Olver 1974):

$$\psi_2 = \frac{2C}{(-B_0(r))^{1/4}} \sin\left(k \int_{r_1}^r \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du + \frac{\pi}{4}\right). \tag{3.13}$$

Finally, the solution is restricted to the decaying WKB approximation for $r > \tilde{r}_2$:

$$\psi_3 = \frac{D}{(B_0(r))^{1/4}} \exp\left(-k \int_{r_2}^r \sqrt{B_0(u)} du\right). \tag{3.14}$$

The matching between (3.13) and (3.14) at the turning point r_2 imposes the same quantization condition as for $m = 0$,

$$k \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \tag{3.15}$$

except that (r_1, r_2) and B_0 are now complex. A by-product of this condition is $\text{Re}(\Delta(r_2))=0$ meaning that the two turning points r_1 and r_2 must be connected by a Stokes line (figure 2). As for $m=0$, r_1 and r_2 should be very close for large k , allowing a Taylor expansion of B_0 around the complex radius r^* where $B_0'(r^*)=0$. This yields

$$k \frac{B_0(r^*)}{\sqrt{B_0''(r^*)}} = -\frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right). \quad (3.16)$$

The implicit dispersion relation (3.15) together with $B_0(r_1) = B_0(r_2) = 0$ or (3.16) together with $B_0'(r^*) = 0$ can be solved numerically by an iterative Newton–Raphson method: for a given value of the growth rate σ_r , the frequency σ_i is determined such that $\text{Im}(k)$ vanishes. Note that the branch cuts of the square root in (3.15) are chosen such that they do not cross the integration path between r_1 and r_2 (see figure 2).

However, σ and r^* can be obtained explicitly in the form

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 + \frac{\sigma_1}{k} + \dots, \quad r^* = r_0 + \frac{r_1}{k} + \dots, \quad (3.17a, b)$$

where

$$\sigma_0 = -im\Omega(r_0) + \sqrt{-\phi(r_0)}, \quad (3.18)$$

$$\sigma_1 = -\frac{2n+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\phi''(r_0) - 2m^2\Omega^2(r_0) + 2im\sqrt{-\phi(r_0)}\Omega''(r_0)}, \quad (3.19)$$

and r_0 is a double turning point where the r -derivative of $\sigma_0(r) \equiv -im\Omega(r) + \sqrt{-\phi(r)}$ vanishes:

$$\phi'(r_0) = -2im\Omega'(r_0)\sqrt{-\phi(r_0)}. \quad (3.20)$$

This allows us to generalize the Rayleigh criterion to non-axisymmetric disturbances: **GENERALIZED RAYLEIGH CRITERION:** *A sufficient condition for a perturbation with an azimuthal wavenumber m to be unstable is that the real part of the growth rate σ_0 given by (3.18) is positive at the complex radius r_0 defined by (3.20).*

It should be stressed that this criterion is valid only if there exist two Stokes lines which cross the real axis as in figure 2. In addition, the WKB approximations should be uniformly valid on the real axis in each interval. However, as explained by Le Dizès & Lacaze (2005), the above criterion is expected to remain valid if there exist two contours connecting r_0 to 0 and r_0 to ∞ on which the WKB approximations are uniformly valid, i.e. $\text{Re}(\Delta)$ is monotonic (Olver 1974). These two conditions should be checked *a posteriori*. For all the vortex profiles investigated, we have observed that only the double turning point $r_0(m)$ which derives continuously (assuming m real) from the one for $m=0$ satisfies these conditions.

Figure 1(a) compares the different asymptotic growth rates given by (3.15), (3.16) and (3.17a) for $m=1$ and $m=2$ to the exact growth rates for the Carton & McWilliams vortex (3.9) for $\alpha=2$. The agreement between the three asymptotic formulae and the numerical results is excellent for large axial wavenumber, the integral form (3.15) and the non-consistent quadratic approximation (3.16) being the most accurate. For small k , the agreement continues to be satisfactory for $m=1$ whereas, for $m=2$, the asymptotic growth rate goes to zero for $k \approx 3$ while the exact growth rate remains positive at $k=0$. This difference is due to the two-dimensional ($k=0$) shear instability (see § 5) which is not captured by the present analysis strictly valid for $k \gg 1$.

The same trends are seen in figure 1(b) for the value $\alpha=4$: the asymptotic growth rate given by (3.15) is in excellent agreement with the exact growth rates except at

small axial wavenumber for $m=2$ and $m=3$ because of the two-dimensional shear instability. Figure 1(a, b) also shows that the maximum growth rate of each mode decreases with m but increases with α . Strikingly, no instability has been found for $m \geq 4$ when $\alpha=4$ and for $m \geq 3$ when $\alpha=2$, in agreement with Smyth & McWilliams (1998). These features will be further investigated in the next section.

4. Analytical results

The maximum growth rate (3.18) can be determined analytically in the case of the Carton & McWilliams vortex profiles (3.9) for any value of α :

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4\alpha} (8 + 2\alpha - m^2 + im\sqrt{4\alpha - m^2}) \right] (\sqrt{4\alpha - m^2} - im). \quad (4.1)$$

As seen in (4.1) and in figure 3(a), the real part of the growth rate σ_{0r} is positive and maximum for $m=0$ and continuously decreases with m until the cutoff $m_c = 2\sqrt{\alpha}$. This azimuthal wavenumber cutoff explains why only the modes $0 \leq m \leq 2$ were found to be unstable for $\alpha=2$ (figure 1a) and the modes $0 \leq m \leq 3$ for $\alpha=4$ (figure 1b). It is worth emphasizing that this cutoff is not due to a viscous damping, contrary to what was suggested by Gallaire & Chomaz (2003). It can be checked that $\partial\sigma_{0r}/\partial m$ is negative for all m and α , demonstrating that the axisymmetric mode is always the most unstable. This feature seems generic. For example, the axisymmetric mode is also the most unstable mode for the vortex profiles $U_\theta = r/(1+r^b)$ and $U_\theta = r/(1+r^2)^b$ introduced by Gent & McWilliams (1986). The cutoff azimuthal wavenumbers are $m_c = \sqrt{6(b-2)}$ and $m_c = 2\sqrt{(b-1)(1+2b)}/b$ respectively.

For arbitrary vortex profiles, it is possible to make two general statements regarding the dominance of the axisymmetric mode. First, we deduce from (3.18) and (3.20) that

$$\frac{\partial\sigma_0}{\partial m} = -i\Omega(r_0), \quad (4.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2\sigma_0}{\partial m^2} = \frac{2\Omega'^2(r_0)\phi(r_0)}{\phi''(r_0)\sqrt{-\phi(r_0)} - im(\Omega''(r_0)\phi(r_0) + \Omega'(r_0)\phi'(r_0))}, \quad (4.3)$$

using implicit differentiation. Because $\Omega(r_0)$ is real for $m=0$, we have $\partial\sigma_{0r}/\partial m = 0$ for $m=0$. In addition, $\phi''(r_0) > 0$ for $m=0$ because r_0 is a minimum of ϕ , implying that $\partial^2\sigma_0/\partial m^2$ is real and negative. Thus, $m=0$ is a local maximum of the curve $\sigma_{0r}(m)$.

Second, we show that non-axisymmetric modes cannot be more unstable than the $m=0$ mode by demonstrating that $\sqrt{-\min(\phi)}$ is an upper bound of the growth rate for any azimuthal wavenumber m in the large-axial-wavenumber limit. By multiplying equation (2.2) by the complex conjugate ψ^* and by integrating from zero to infinity, we obtain after an integration by parts

$$-\int_0^\infty \left| \frac{d\psi}{dr} \right|^2 dr = k^2 \int_0^\infty B_0 |\psi|^2 dr, \quad (4.4)$$

for $k \gg 1$. This shows that a necessary condition for ψ to be non-zero is that the real part of B_0 be negative for some radius: $\text{Re}(B_0) = 1 + \phi(S_r^2 - S_i^2)/(S_r^2 + S_i^2)^2 < 0$, where $S = S_r + iS_i$. Since $\text{Re}(B_0)$ is bounded by its value for $S_i = 0$ when ϕ is negative, one has $(\phi + S_r^2)/S_r^2 < \text{Re}(B_0) < 0$. This directly implies the necessary condition that $S_r^2 < -\min(\phi)$ independently of m .

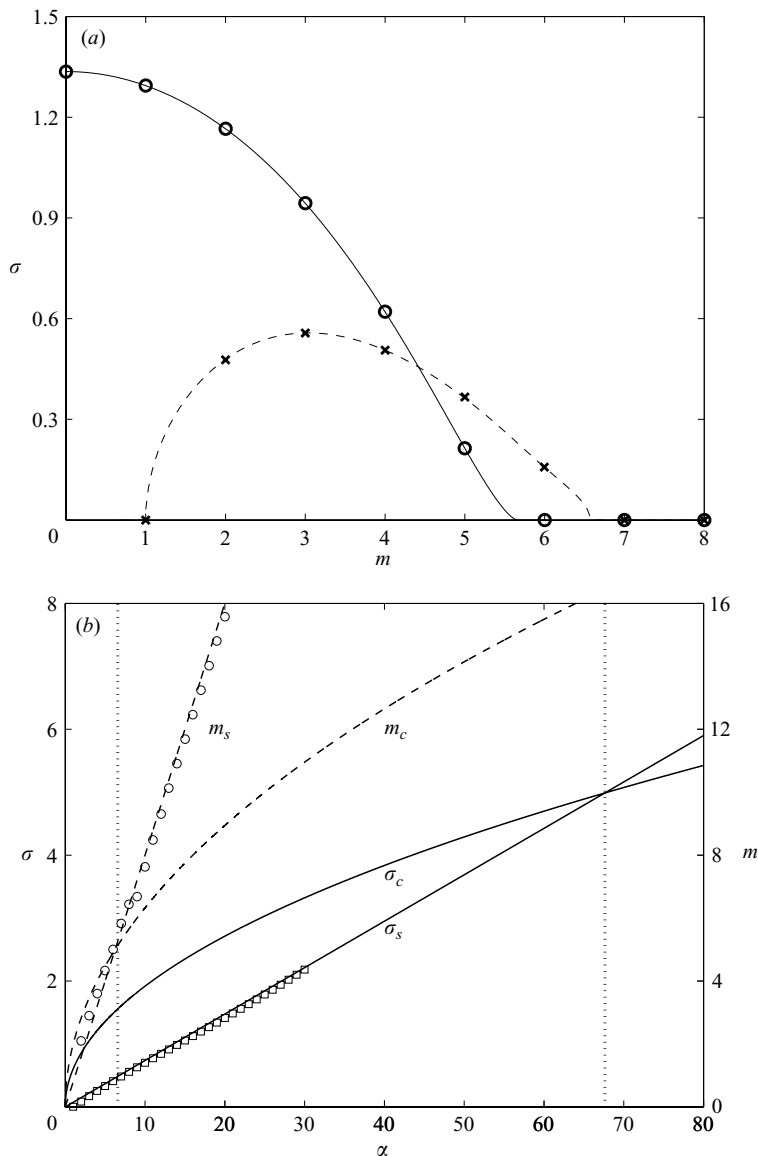


FIGURE 3. (a) Growth rates of the centrifugal instability for $k = \infty$ (solid line) and shear instability for $k = 0$ (dashed line) for the Carton & McWilliams vortices (3.9) for $\alpha = 8$. (b) Maximum growth rates (solid lines) and azimuthal cutoff wavenumbers (dashed lines) of the centrifugal and shear instabilities as a function of α . The results for $\alpha > 30$ for the shear instability (lines) have been obtained by extrapolating the numerical results for $\alpha < 30$ (symbols) by a linear fit.

5. Competition between the centrifugal and shear instabilities

Besides being unstable to the three-dimensional centrifugal instability, the Carton & McWilliams vortices (3.9) are also unstable in the two-dimensional limit with respect to the shear instability as seen in figure 1. The competition between these two different instabilities is illustrated in figure 3(a) for $\alpha = 8$. For this value of α , the centrifugal instability (for $k = \infty$) is the most unstable for $m = 0$ and occurs in the azimuthal

wavenumber band $0 \leq m \leq 5$. The shear instability (for $k = 0$) exists for $2 \leq m \leq 6$ and is maximum for $m = 3$.

The competition is further analysed as a function of α in figure 3(b), where the maximum growth rate $\sigma_c(\alpha) \equiv \sigma_0$ of the centrifugal instability given by (4.1) for $m = 0$ and the cutoff wavenumber $m_c(\alpha) = 2\sqrt{\alpha}$ are compared to the maximum growth rate of the shear instability $\sigma_s(\alpha)$ and the associated upper cutoff wavenumber $m_s(\alpha)$ obtained numerically (note that the lower cutoff remains always equal to $m = 1$). For the centrifugal instability, both $\sigma_c \sim e^{-1/2}\sqrt{\alpha}$ and m_c scale like $\sqrt{\alpha}$. In contrast, $\sigma_s(\alpha)$ and $m_s(\alpha)$ are seen to vary linearly with α in agreement with the results of Carnevale & Kloosterziel (1994) for $\alpha < 10$. This linear dependence can be physically understood by drawing an analogy between a plane shear and the radial shear in circular geometry. It is known from plane shear layer instability theory (see Drazin & Reid 1981) that both the growth rate and the cutoff wavenumbers scale like the inverse of the shear layer thickness δ . For the Carton & McWilliams vortex profile, it is easy to show that the shear layer thickness scales like the inverse of α , implying $\sigma_s \sim \alpha$ and $m_s \sim \alpha$. As a result of these scaling laws, the two-dimensional shear instability is expected to be more unstable than the three-dimensional centrifugal instability for large values of α . In practice, the prefactors are such that this occurs only for very high values: $\alpha > 68$. However, when $\alpha > 6.25$, the azimuthal cutoff wavenumber m_s of the shear instability is larger than the cutoff m_c of the centrifugal instability (figure 3b).

6. Further generalization to stably stratified and rotating fluids

The additional effects due to a background rotation about the vertical axis and a stable stratification under the Boussinesq approximation can be easily taken into account in the generalized Rayleigh criterion in the case of a vertical vortex.

The function B corresponding to (2.3) becomes

$$B = -\frac{H''}{H} + 2\frac{H'^2}{H^2} + \frac{m^2}{r^2} + k^2 \frac{S^2 + \phi_g}{S^2 + N^2} + \frac{im}{r^2 S} \left[r\zeta' - 2(\zeta + 2\Omega_b) \left(\frac{rQ'}{Q} + 2 \right) \right], \quad (6.1)$$

where $H = \sqrt{rQ}$, $Q = (k^2 S^2 / (S^2 + N^2)) + m^2 / r^2$, N is the Brunt–Väisälä frequency, $\phi_g = (2\Omega + 2\Omega_b)(\zeta + 2\Omega_b)$ is the generalized Rayleigh discriminant (Kloosterziel & van Heijst 1991) and Ω_b is the angular velocity of the frame of reference. Thus, we now have $B_0 = (S^2 + \phi_g) / (S^2 + N^2)$. Following the same reasoning as in §3.2 leads to the same quantization condition as (3.15), i.e.†

$$k \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \sqrt{-\frac{S^2 + \phi_g}{S^2 + N^2}} du = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (6.2)$$

Using the quadratic approximation and expanding the growth rate in powers of $1/k$ as in (3.17),

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 + \frac{\sigma_1}{k} + \dots, \quad (6.3)$$

yields

$$\sigma_0 = -im\Omega(r_0) + \sqrt{-\phi_g(r_0)}, \quad (6.4)$$

$$\sigma_1 = -\frac{2n+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\phi_g''(r_0) - 2m^2\Omega'(r_0)^2 + 2im\sqrt{-\phi_g(r_0)}\Omega''(r_0)} \sqrt{1 - \frac{N^2}{\phi_g(r_0)}}, \quad (6.5)$$

† The hypothesis that the turning point r_1 is not too close to the vortex axis might not be valid for some marginal values of Ω_b . These particular cases are outside the scope of the present paper.

where r_0 is given by

$$\phi'_g(r_0) = -2im\Omega'(r_0)\sqrt{-\phi_g(r_0)}. \quad (6.6)$$

The first term σ_0 and the equation giving r_0 are identical to (3.18) and (3.20) respectively, except that ϕ is replaced by the generalized Rayleigh discriminant ϕ_g . The only difference shows up in the last term of (6.5) where the Brunt–Väisälä frequency appears. Therefore, the generalized Rayleigh criterion for non-axisymmetric centrifugal instabilities is modified only by the background rotation through the generalized Rayleigh discriminant ϕ_g . The stratification plays a role only in the growth rate dependence on the axial wavenumber k .

Figure 4 compares the different asymptotic growth rates to the exact growth rates for the Carton & McWilliams vortex for two examples: a stratified fluid $N = 0.5$ and a rotating fluid $\Omega_b = -0.1$. For the axisymmetric mode $m = 0$ (figure 4a), the growth rate given by (6.2) is indistinguishable from the exact growth rate. Expression (6.3) is also in very good agreement except at low axial wavenumbers for the rotating case $\Omega_b = -0.1$. For $m = 1$ (figure 4b), the agreement is satisfactory except at low wavenumbers for the stratified case $N = 0.5$: the asymptotic growth rates (6.2) and (6.3) go to zero for $k \approx 3$ instead of $k = 0$. These two examples confirm that the stratification does not affect the growth rate at large axial wavenumbers whereas the background rotation does, as predicted by the asymptotic analysis. Inversely, it is interesting to see that the stratification has a significant effect at low axial wavenumbers while the background rotation tends to have no effect. This is in full agreement with the stability analysis of Smyth & McWilliams (1998).

7. Taylor–Couette flow

The case of the Taylor–Couette flow between two cylinders of radii $R_1 < R_2$ rotating at angular velocities Ω_1 and Ω_2 is peculiar because the Rayleigh discriminant, although negative for some radius, has no radius r^* where its derivative vanishes. Therefore, a specific analysis is needed to derive the generalized criterion for this flow. We only consider here the case of an homogeneous fluid.

The angular velocity of the Couette flow is given by

$$\Omega = E + F/r^2$$

with

$$E = \Omega_1(\mu - \eta^2)/(1 - \eta^2), \quad F = \Omega_1 R_2^2 \eta^2 (1 - \mu)/(1 - \eta^2), \quad \mu = \Omega_2/\Omega_1, \quad \eta = R_1/R_2$$

(Chandrasekhar 1961). The Rayleigh discriminant

$$\phi = 4\Omega_1^2 \eta^2 \frac{(1 - \mu)(\mu - \eta^2)}{(1 - \eta^2)^2} \left(\frac{R_2^2}{r^2} - \beta \right), \quad (7.1)$$

where $\beta = (\eta^2 - \mu)/((1 - \mu)\eta^2)$, can be negative only if $\mu < \eta^2$. If such a condition is satisfied, ϕ increases monotonically with r and is negative between $r = R_1$ and $r = \min(R_2/\sqrt{\beta}, R_2)$. Therefore, when $m = 0$, there is at most one turning point r_1 where $B_0 = 0$. When $m \neq 0$, there exist two complex turning points but to construct valid unstable eigenmodes, it is sufficient to consider only the turning point r_1 which derives continuously from the one for $m = 0$ and which has a Stokes line crossing the real axis at $r = \tilde{r}_1$ such that $R_1 < \tilde{r}_1$ (figure 5).

The matching WKB approximations are

$$\psi_1(r) = (-B_0(r))^{-1/4} \left[2C \sin \left(k\gamma(r) + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + D \cos \left(k\gamma(r) + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \text{ for } r < \tilde{r}_1, \quad (7.2)$$

$$\psi_2(r) = (B_0(r))^{-1/4} [C e^{-k\lambda(r)} + D e^{k\lambda(r)}] \text{ for } r > \tilde{r}_1, \quad (7.3)$$

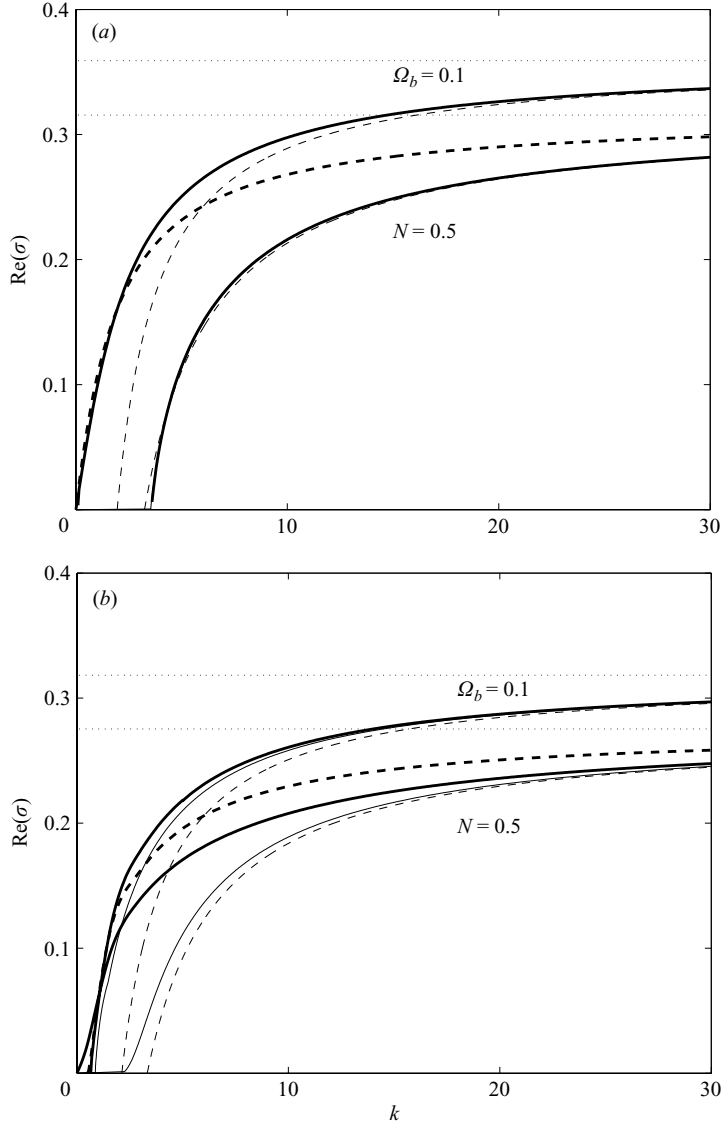


FIGURE 4. Growth rates of the azimuthal wavenumbers (a) $m = 0$ and (b) $m = 1$ for the Carton & McWilliams vortex for $\alpha = 2$ in a stably stratified fluid ($N = 0.5, \Omega_b = 0$) or rotating fluid ($N = 0, \Omega_b = -0.1$). For each case, the exact growth rate is represented by a heavy solid line and the asymptotic growth rates are shown by: —, (6.2); ---, (6.3); \cdots , (6.4). For reference, the exact growth rate in the homogeneous case ($N = 0, \Omega_b = 0$) is also shown by a heavy dashed line.

where

$$\gamma(r) = \int_r^{r_1} \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du, \quad \lambda(r) = \int_{r_1}^r \sqrt{B_0(u)} du$$

and (C, D) are constants.

When the axial wavenumber k is not large and $\mu \gtrsim 0$, it is possible that the Stokes line crosses the real axis outside the outer cylinder, i.e. $\tilde{r}_1 > R_2$. The WKB approximation (7.2) is then valid throughout the interval $R_1 < r < R_2$. Therefore, the boundary conditions are $\psi_1(R_1) = \psi_1(R_2) = 0$ imposing the condition $k \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du = \pi + n\pi$.

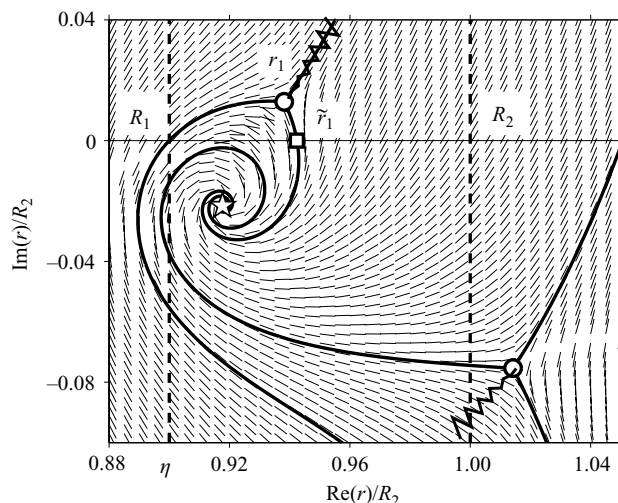


FIGURE 5. Example of the Stokes lines (shown by heavy lines) network for the Couette flow for $\eta=0.9$, $\mu = -1$, $m = 4$ and $\sigma/\sqrt{-\phi(R_1)} = 0.3086 - 0.3767i$. Circles are turning points, the square indicates \tilde{r}_1 and the star is a singular point where $S=0$; short and wavy lines and are as in figure 2.

It can be checked that this particular condition agrees with the results of Krueger & DiPrima (1962) for $\mu \rightarrow 1$.

However, we are interested here in the case $k \gg 1$ for which $\tilde{r}_1 < R_2$. The boundary conditions are thus $\psi_1(R_1) = 0$ and $\psi_2(R_2) = 0$, imposing the condition

$$\tan(k\gamma(R_1) + \pi/4) = e^{-2k\lambda(R_2)}/2,$$

i.e. at leading order in k

$$k\gamma(R_1) = k \int_{R_1}^{r_1} \sqrt{-B_0(u)} du = n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \tag{7.4}$$

where n is a non-negative integer. This condition imposes $\text{Im}(\gamma(R_1)) = 0$, implying that the points R_1 and r_1 are connected by a Stokes line (figure 5). When k is large, the condition (7.4) will be satisfied only if r_1 is close to R_1 so that B_0 can be approximated by its Taylor expansion around R_1 : $B_0(r) = B_0(R_1) + (r - R_1)B'_0(R_1) + O((r - R_1)^2)$. Upon integration, this leads to

$$2k \frac{(-B_0(R_1))^{3/2}}{3B'_0(R_1)} = n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}. \tag{7.5}$$

For $m = 0$, (7.5) can be rewritten

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{k}\tilde{\sigma}^2}{1-\mu}\right)^{2/3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}^2}\right] = -(3\pi(4n+3)/8)^{2/3}, \tag{7.6}$$

where $\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma/\sqrt{-\phi(R_1)}$ and $\tilde{k} = kR_1(1-\eta^2)/2$. This result is very close to the small-gap formula for $k \gg 1$ (Drazin & Reid 1981, §16) if one notes that $\tilde{a}_n = -(3\pi(4n+3)/8)^{2/3}$ approximate the zeros a_n of the Airy function Ai of the small-gap formula: for $n=0$, we have $\tilde{a}_0 = -2.320$ instead of $a_0 = -2.338$, for $n=1$, $\tilde{a}_1 = -4.081$ instead of $a_1 = -4.088$, etc. For $m=0$ and finite values of k , figure 6 shows that (7.4) provides an extraordinarily accurate approximation of the numerical results, better than the small-gap formula. For small m and $k \gg 1$, it can be verified that (7.5) also fully agrees with the asymptotic study of Bisshopp (1963). For finite values of m , the agreement

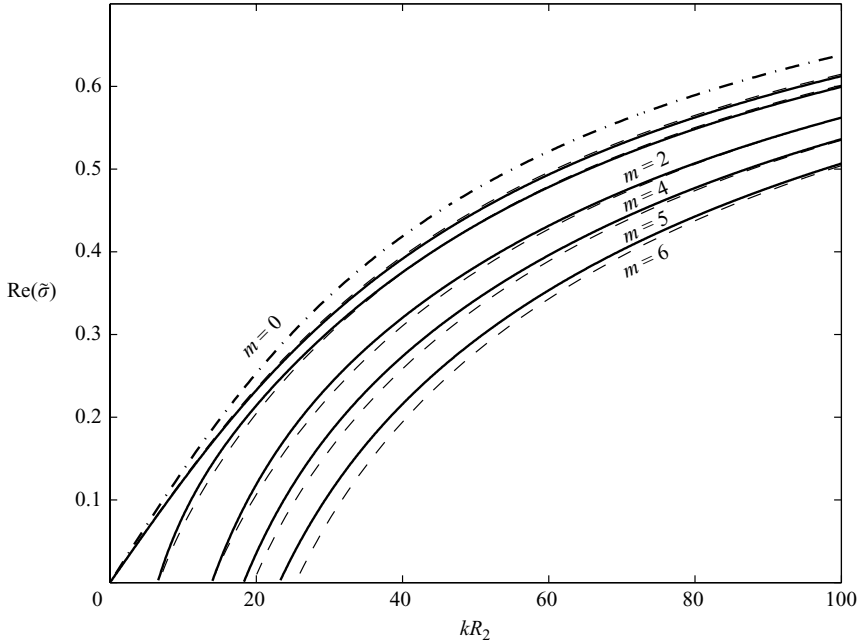


FIGURE 6. Normalized growth rates $\text{Re}(\bar{\sigma}) = \text{Re}(\sigma) / \sqrt{-\phi(R_1)}$ of the $m = (0, 2, 4, 5, 6)$ azimuthal wavenumbers for the Couette flow for $\eta = 0.9, \mu = -1$: —, exact results obtained numerically; ---, (7.4); - · -, small-gap formula for $m = 0$.

between (7.4) and the exact growth rates is excellent but tends to degrade at low k as m increases (figure 6).

For large axial wavenumber, the growth rate can be obtained explicitly as

$$\sigma = \sqrt{-\phi} - im\Omega - \frac{1}{8k^{2/3}\sqrt{-\phi}} [3\pi(4n + 3)(\phi'\sqrt{-\phi} - 2im\Omega'\phi)]^{2/3} + \dots, \quad (7.7)$$

where all the quantities are evaluated at $r = R_1$. The maximum growth rate is therefore given by $\sqrt{-\phi(R_1)}$, which is just the minimum of ϕ reached at the inner cylinder boundary $r = R_1$. This is analogous to the case of free vortices (§ 3) even though the derivative of ϕ never vanishes. However, an important difference is that (7.7) also implies that the maximum growth rate is the same for all m , in sharp contrast with the results of §§ 3 and 4.

The leading-order dependence of the growth rate on the axial wavenumber is of the form $k^{-2/3}$ instead of k^{-1} for free vortices, as recently obtained by Leblanc & Le Duc (2005) with a different approach.

8. Conclusions

In this paper, we have generalized the Rayleigh criterion for centrifugal axisymmetric instabilities to non-axisymmetric perturbations by using WKB approximations for large axial wavenumber.

For unbounded vortices, the maximum growth rate of a perturbation with an azimuthal wavenumber m has been found to be $\sigma_0 = -im\Omega(r_0) + \sqrt{-\phi(r_0)}$ where r_0 is a complex radius given by $\phi'(r_0) = -2im\Omega'(r_0)\sqrt{-\phi(r_0)}$. A sufficient condition for instability is therefore that the real part of σ_0 is positive. This generalized criterion also applies to a vertical vortex in a stably stratified and rotating fluid except that ϕ should be replaced by the generalized Rayleigh discriminant. The criterion is not valid for any complex radius r_0 satisfying the above condition. It is further required

that two Stokes lines emanating from r_0 cross the real axis and that the WKB approximations are uniformly valid for real radius.

In the case of the Carton & McWilliams vortices, the generalized criterion shows that non-axisymmetric perturbations are less unstable than the axisymmetric one and, more surprisingly, that they are stable above a relatively low cutoff azimuthal wavenumber. A numerical stability analysis fully confirms this result and shows a remarkable agreement between the asymptotic and exact growth rates even at low axial wavenumbers except for the azimuthal wavenumbers unstable with respect to the two-dimensional shear instability.

For the specific case of the Taylor–Couette flow, the same WKB approach shows that the maximum growth rate of non-axisymmetric perturbations is independent of m because the radius r_0 is real and equal to the inner cylinder radius R_1 . For finite axial wavenumber, the asymptotic growth rate also gives excellent predictions without requiring the small-gap approximation.

Further extensions to swirling jets are in progress.

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