Stability of Vortices and Nonisothermal Parallel Flow

Overview

Vortices are ubiquitous in flows encountered in various natural phenomena and a number of engineering applications. Understanding the dynamics of vortices is indispensable for predicting the phenomena and controlling and/or optimizing the devices. Stability is one of the most fundamental dynamical aspects of the vortices. Although stability analysis in fluid dynamics has long history, our knowledge of stability of vortices are still increasing; unknown mechanisms of instability have been revealed and new methods and concepts have been introduced. Among them, the elliptic instability arises when (quasi-)steady flow possesses elliptic streamlines; it appears in strained vortices which are observed in geophysical and astrophysical fluids. The curvature instability arises when vortex tubes are curved; it appears in vortex rings and helical vortices, which are formed in flows around helicopters, wind turbines and turbomachinery.

Apart from these, while studying non-isothermal flow in ducts, using parallel flow hypothesis, vortex evolves in perturbed flow. The instability of this vortex, which is a consequence of mixing of fluid layers, leads to turbulence in the end. This can be understood through stability analysis, especially non-linear analysis.

Sophisticated knowledge of applied mathematics are required to understand the flow mechanism of non-isothermal parallel flow as well as elliptic and curvature instabilities, while useful tools have been developed to analyze them: perturbation expansion, local stability analysis, finite amplitude analysis, Hamiltonian fluid mechanics, energy principle, etc. These knowledge and tools should help us study problems of fluid dynamics.

Course duration	4 th December 2017 to 9 th December 2017	
course duration	Number of participants for the course will be limited to fifty.	
You Should Attend If	 you are an applied mathematician or researcher interested in flow transition in wall bounded domain or free boundary domain. you are a mechanical/chemical/civil engineer or research scientist interested in flow transition in wall bounded domain or free boundary domain, or you may be required to know this concept as a prerequisite for your theoretical or experimental studies on turbulence. you are an atmospheric scientist or physicist interested in stability of strained vortices, you are from oceanography or you are a geophysicist interested to how to study the stability of the flow in wall bounded domain or in free boundary domain in your profession. you are a student or faculty from academic institution interested in learning how does flow transition takes place in wall bounded domain as well as free boundary domain . 	
Fees	The participation fees for taking the course is as follows: Participants from abroad : US \$	500 15000 5000 2000/3000 1000 rials and assignments, ng, lodging and meal

The Faculty



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Institute of Fluid Science, Tohoku University, Japan. His research interests includes Fluid Dynamics, Numerical Analysis and Applied Mathematics. He is a recipient of Ryumon Prize, Japan Society of Fluid Mechanics. His, current active areas of interest are Modal and nonmodal stability analysis of helical vortex tube, turbulence, evolution of lacalized disturbances in the elliptic instability, explosive magnetic reconnection caused by an X-shaped currentvortex layer in a collisionless plasma, etc.

Course Co-ordinator

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https://www.iitr.ac.in/departments/MA/page s/GIAN_course_on__Stability_of_Vortices_an d_Non_isothermal_Parallel_Flow_.html

http://www.gian.iitkgp.ac.in/GREGN



Dr. Premananda Bera is an Associate Professor of Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee. His research interest includes: stability of duct-flow, Taylor-Couette flow, convection in porous media, Computational fluid dynamics using Spectral/spectral element/finite difference methods.