# Thermal Image Velocimetry for rapidly rotating fluid dynamics applications

College | Physical Sciences Earth, Planetary & Space Sciences

Space Sciences

Space Sciences

Newcastle
University

<sup>1</sup>Rémy Monville, <sup>2</sup>Céline Guervilly, <sup>1</sup>Hao Cao, <sup>1</sup>Jonathan Aurnou

<sup>1</sup>University of California Los Angeles US, <sup>2</sup>University of Newcastle, UK

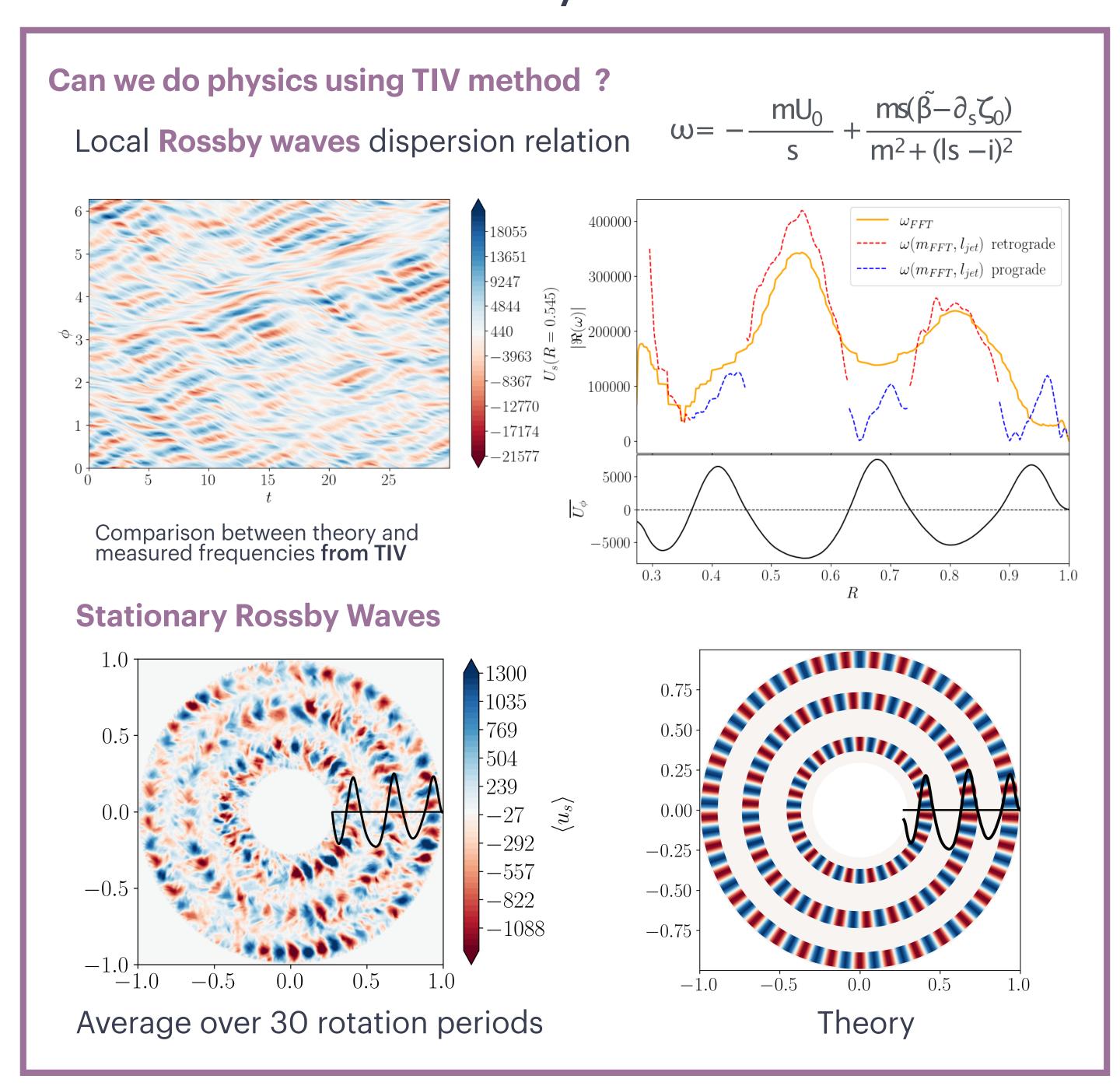
#### Keypoints

- Velocimetry using free-surface Infra-red measurement and tracking of the temperature structures
- Alternative to Particle image velocimetry (PIV), which is difficult to implement in some geometries, e.g. in paraboloids
- Present a benchmark study using Quasi-Geostrophic simulations reproducing the "Coreaboloid" experimental setup
- Results: high accuracy of the inversion, allowing a detailed recovery of the flow

### Motivations

## Paraboloid fluid surface experiments The "Coreaboloid" experiment, Lonner et al. JGRP (2022) Thermal forcing + $\beta$ effects+ rapid rotation : Convective instability, generation of zonal jets Infra-red measurement of the free surface temperature field -0.816-0.612-0.10-0.408-0.15+0.204 $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.000 $\mathcal{G}$ -0.20-0.204-0.408-0.25-0.612-0.816-0.300.1

## Detection of Rossby Waves

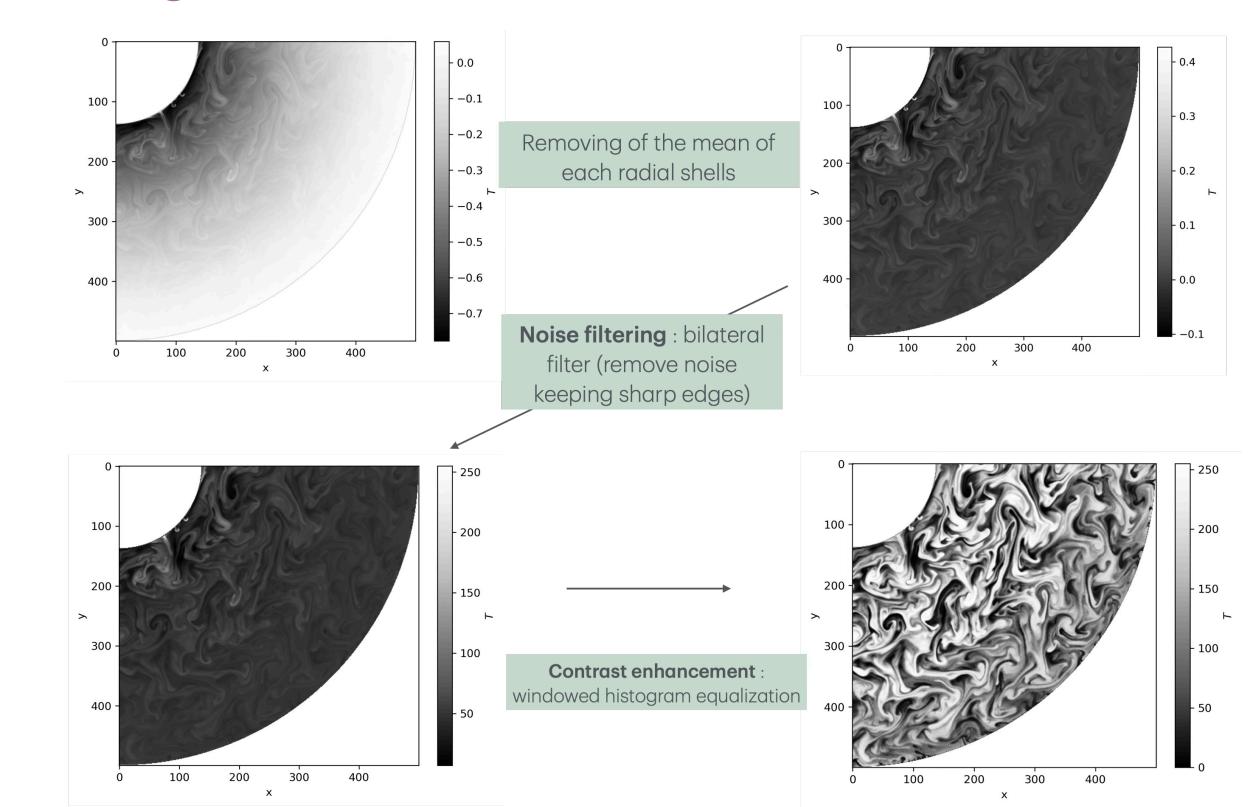


# Thermal Image Velocimetry (TIV)

**Objective**: recover low Ro ( $\mathbf{u} \approx \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$ ) velocity field using surface temperature as a passive tracer

This study: Test the reliability of TIV on synthetic data from **Quasi-geostrophic simulations** 

#### Filtering of the QG thermal fields:



#### Optical flow (OF) method:

- Farneback algorithm: dense OF method based on the approximation of pixels neighborhood by a quadratic polynomial and the illumination continuity between 2 frames
- Correction of the **incompressibility** of the flow (Helmholtz decomposition), assuming the flow is z-invariant

