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**The three-dimensional wake of a swimming cylinder**  
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IDS LABORATORY FOR AERONAUTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL RE-  
SEARCH (FLAIR) TEAM — Previous two-dimensional numerical stud-  
ies have shown that a circular cylinder undergoing both oscillatory ro-  
tational and translational motion can generate thrust so that it actually  
self-propels through a stationary fluid. The current research reported  
here extends that study both experimentally and numerically, recording  
detailed vorticity fields in the wake and using these to elucidate the un-  
derlying physics, examining the development wake three-dimensionality  
experimentally, and determining the stability of the wake to the growth  
of three-dimensional flow through Floquet stability analysis. In particu-  
lar, we find that the wake undergoes three-dimensional transition at low  
Reynolds numbers to a instability mode with a wavelength of about two  
cylinder diameters. The stability analysis indicates that the base flow  
is also unstable to another mode at slightly higher Reynolds numbers,  
broadly analogous to the three-dimensional wake transition for a circu-  
lar cylinder despite the distinct differences in wake/mode topology. The  
three-dimensional transition leads to significant changes to the mean  
two-dimensional base flow, and the effect on the forces on the cylinder  
are currently under investigation.

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