The background image shows an aerial view of a large wind farm. Numerous wind turbines are scattered across a field, with their blades creating a pattern of light and shadow against a bright, cloudy sky.

Turbulence

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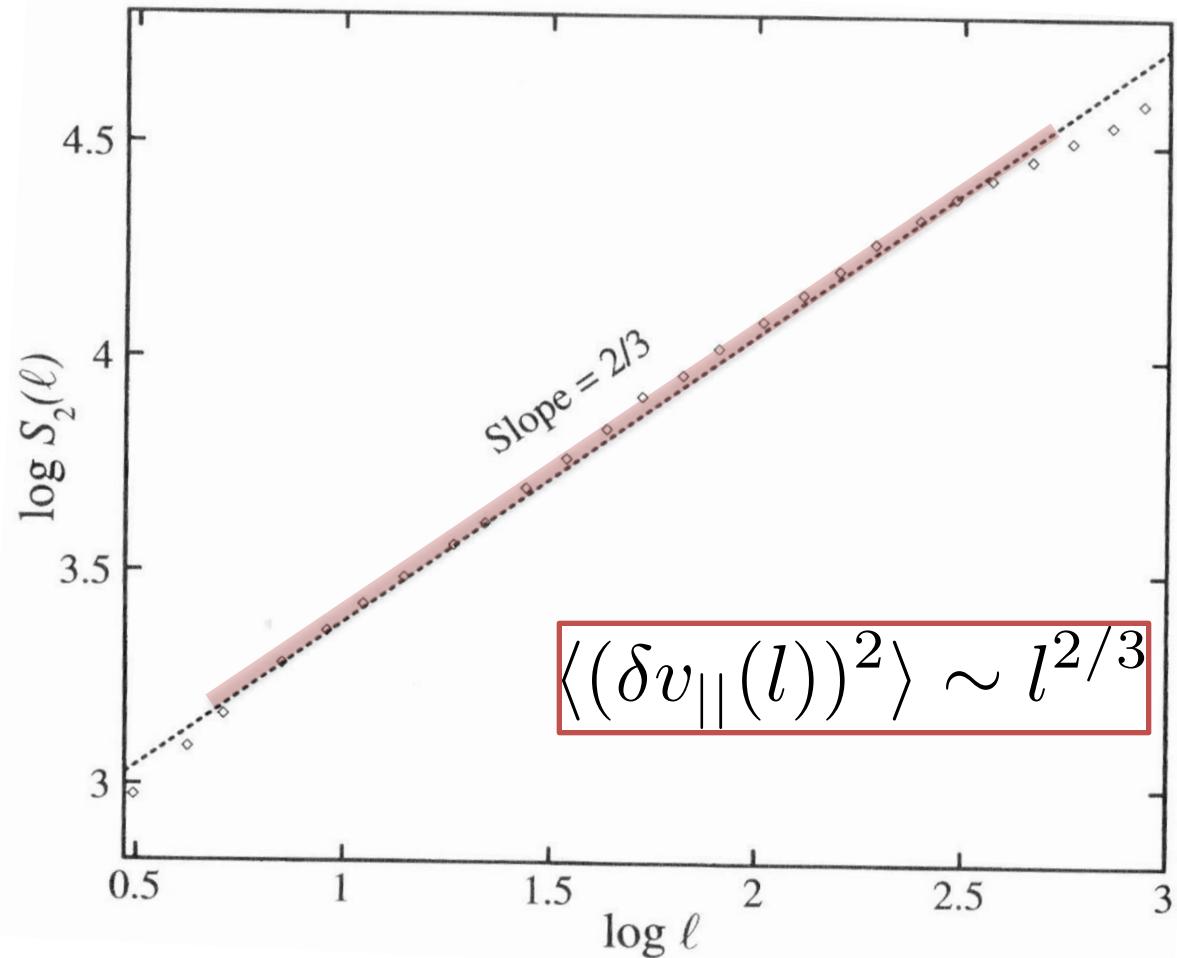
Vattenfall, Denmark

Two experimental laws of fully developed turbulence

REMINDER

5.1. The two-third law of the second order structure function

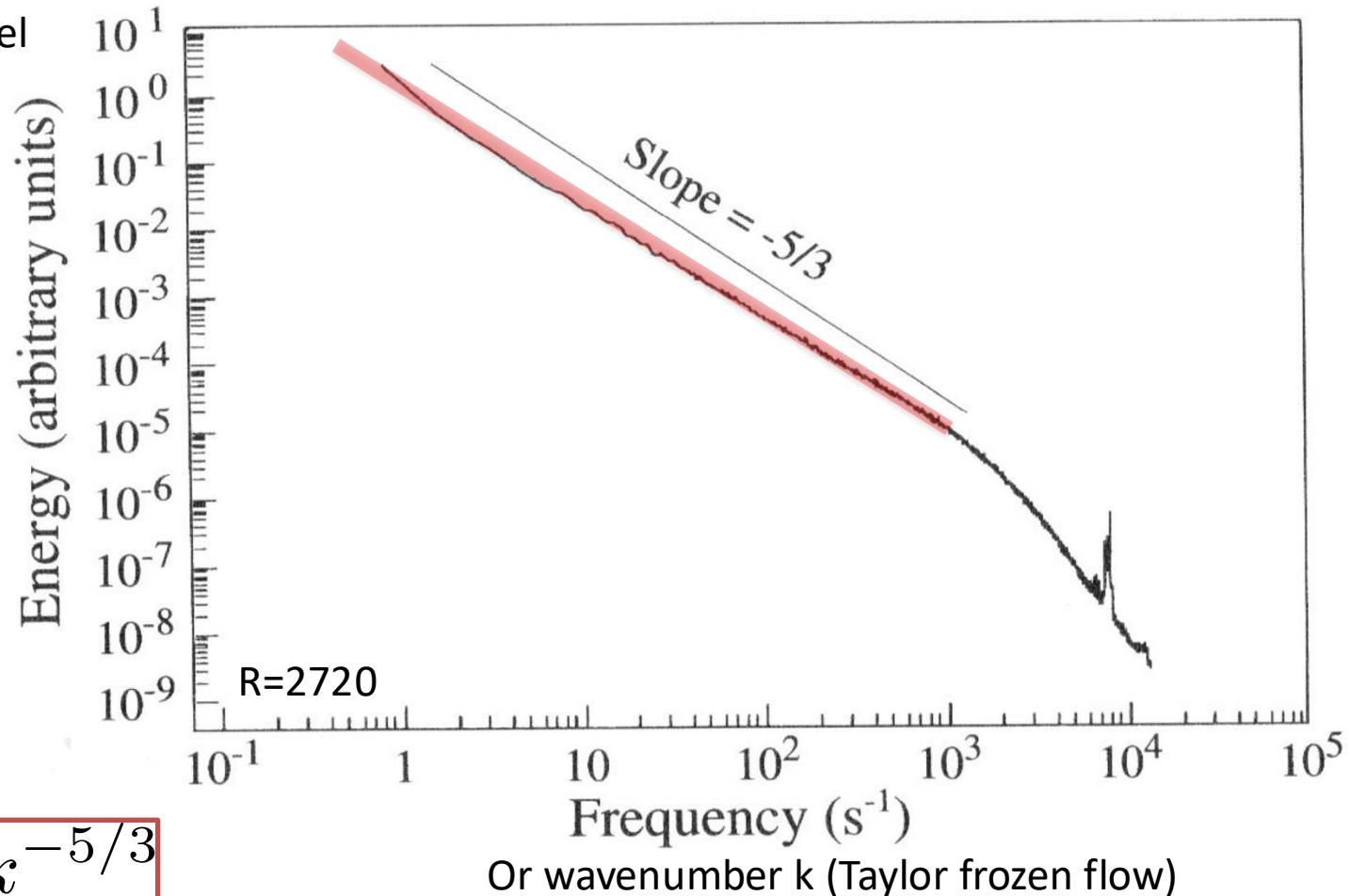
ONERA S1 windtunnel



REMINDER

Energy spectra

ONERA S1 windtunnel



REMINDER

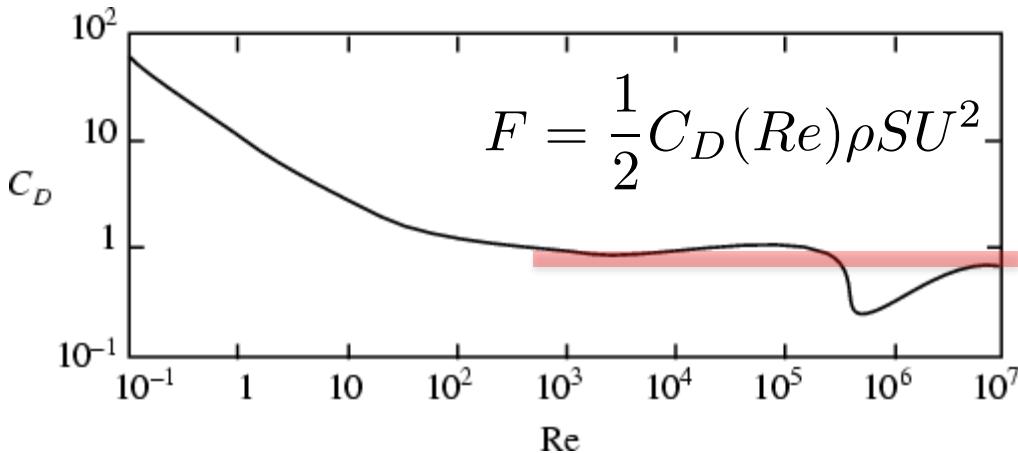
2. Law of finite energy dissipation

Evidence: drag coefficient independent of velocity (see Frisch ch. 5.2)



911 Turbo Coupé	
Weights	
Unladen (DIN)	1,595 kg
Unladen (EC) ¹⁾	1,670 kg
Permissible gross weight	1,990 kg
Performance	
Top speed	315 km/h
0–100 km/h	3.4 secs
Dimensions/aerodynamics	
Length	4,506 mm
Width (with exterior mirrors)	1,880 mm (1,978 mm)
Height	1,296 mm
Wheelbase	2,450 mm
Luggage compartment volume (German Car Manufacturers' Assoc.)	115 litres
Tank capacity (refill volume)	68 litres
Drag coefficient	0.31

Drag coefficient of a cylinder



$$C_D(Re) \rightarrow C_D, Re \rightarrow \infty$$

The three hypotheses

H1: restored symmetries

In the limit of infinite Reynolds numbers, all the possible symmetries of the Navier-Stokes equations, usually broken by the mechanism producing the turbulence, are restored at small scales and away from boundaries.

(Especially: homogeneity and isotropy)

H2: self-similar scaling

Under the same assumption as H1, the turbulent flow is ‘self-similar’ at small scales, i.e it possesses a unique exponent h such that

$$\delta \underline{v}(\underline{r}, \lambda \underline{l}) \text{ and } \lambda^h \delta \underline{v}(\underline{r}, \underline{l}) \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

Have the same moments / pdf for all l and $\lambda l \ll l_0$

H3: finite dissipation limit

Under the same assumption as in H1, the turbulent flow has a finite non-vanishing mean rate of dissipation per unit mass ε .

$$Re \rightarrow \infty \text{ or } \nu \rightarrow 0$$

Kolmogorov K41 theory - roadmap

Navier-Stokes equations

Energy transport

3 additional hypotheses

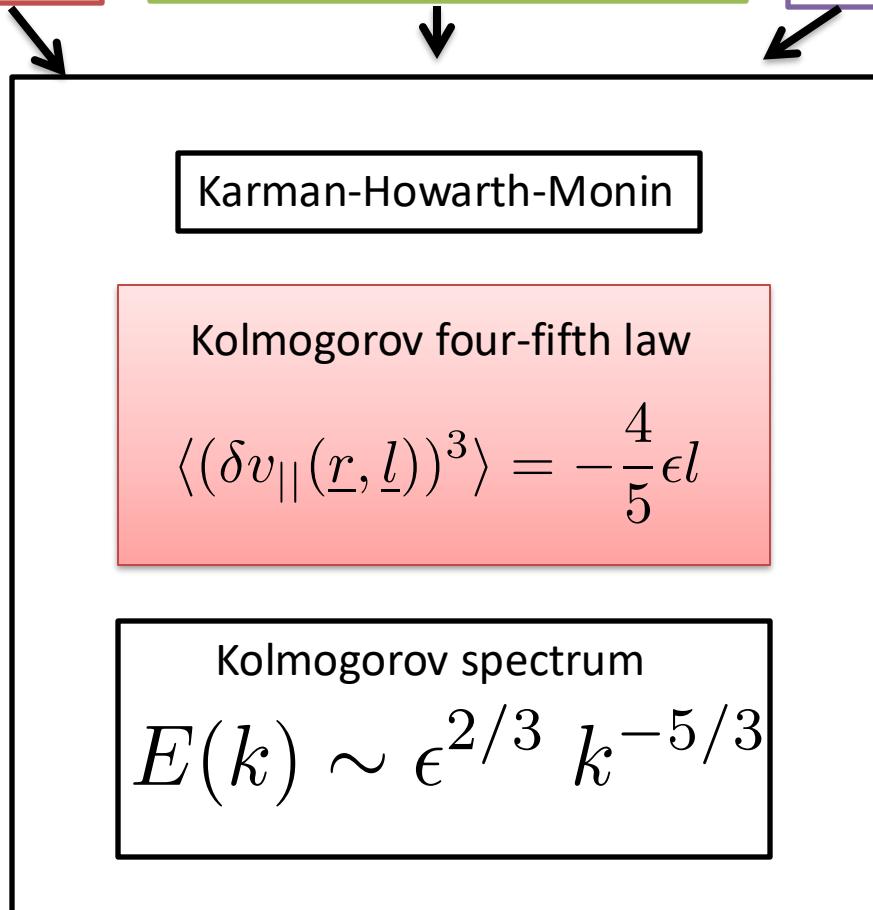
H1: restored symmetries

H2: self-similar scaling

H3: finite dissipation

Statistics

$E(k) \leftrightarrow$ correlations



Kolmogorov's 4/5 law

Situation:

- random, stationary, homogeneous forcing
- homogeneous, isotropic (not stationary) turbulent flow
- limit of infinite Reynolds numbers

Karman-Howard-Monin relation

Energy flux for homogeneous **and** isotropic turbulence

$$\Pi_K = -\frac{1}{6\pi} \int_0^\infty dl \frac{\sin(Kl)}{l} (1 + l\partial_l)(3 + l\partial_l)(5 + l\partial_l) \frac{S_3(l)}{l}$$

$$S_3(l) = \langle (\delta_{||}(r, l))^3 \rangle$$

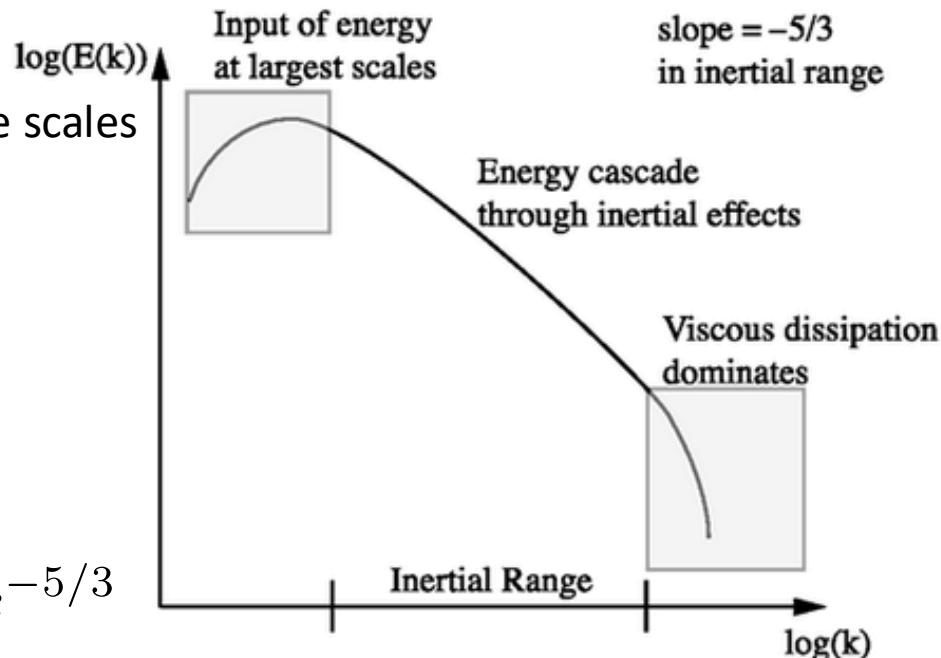
3rd order structure fct.

Statistically stationary forced turbulence

- (1) Driving force (energy input) only on large scales
- (2) 'steady state' for large times – field is statistically stationary
- (3) H3: finite dissipation

$$\langle (\delta v_{||}(r, l))^3 \rangle = -\frac{4}{5} \epsilon l$$

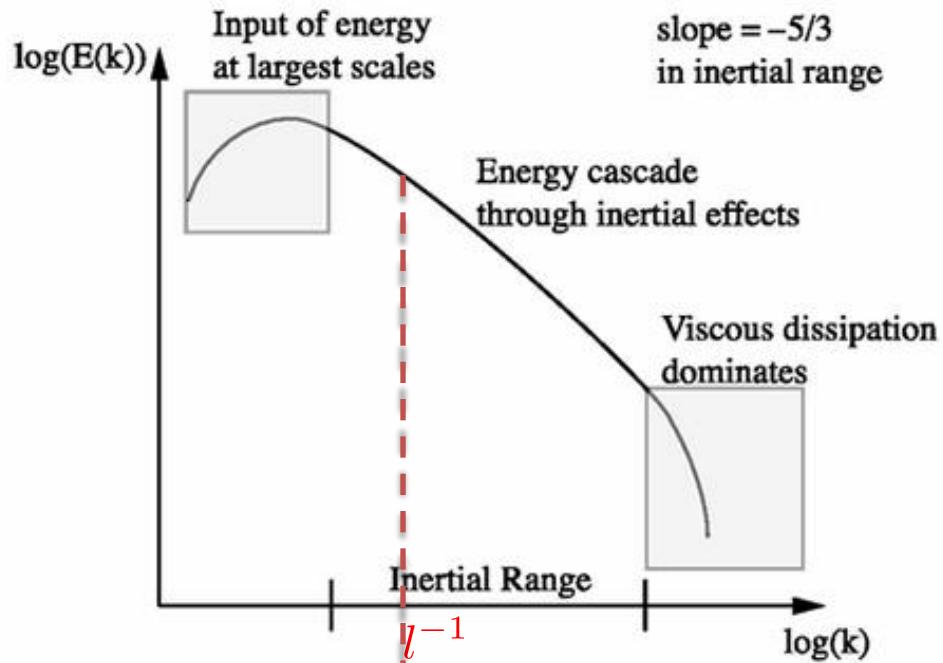
$$\rightarrow E(k) \sim \epsilon^{2/3} k^{-5/3}$$



Ch. 7: Phenomenology

Aim: Interpreting the K41 results

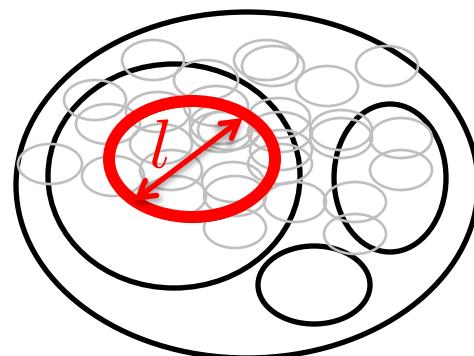
Energy spectrum



Turbulent eddies



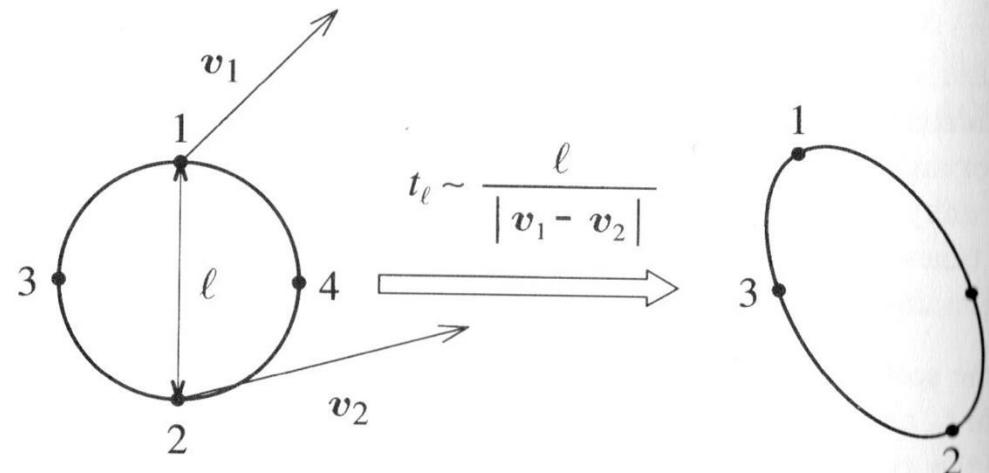
$$\text{Time scale } t_l \sim \frac{l}{v_l}$$



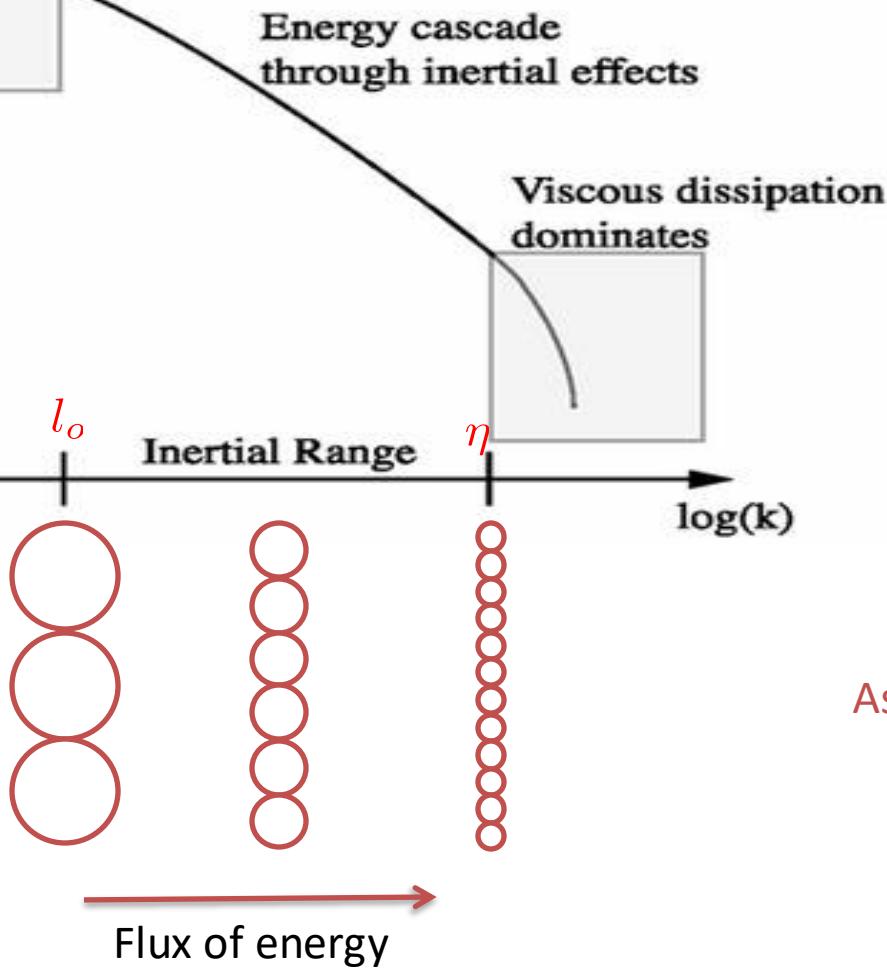
Energy flux

Flux from scale l

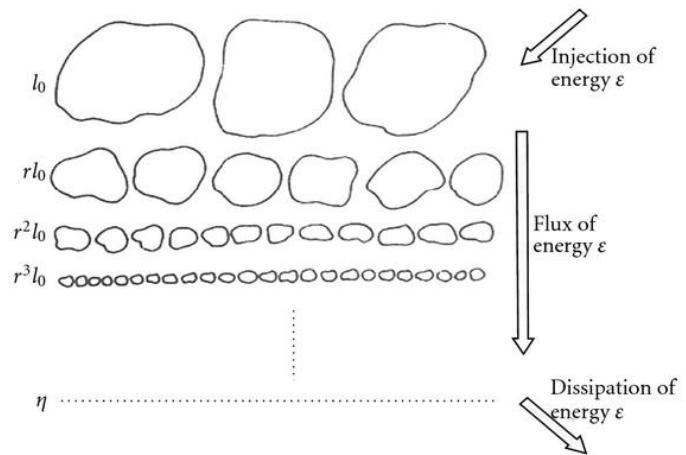
$$\Pi'_l \sim \frac{v_l^2}{t_l} \sim \frac{v_l^3}{l}$$



The Richardson cascade



Typical cartoon
(the cascade)

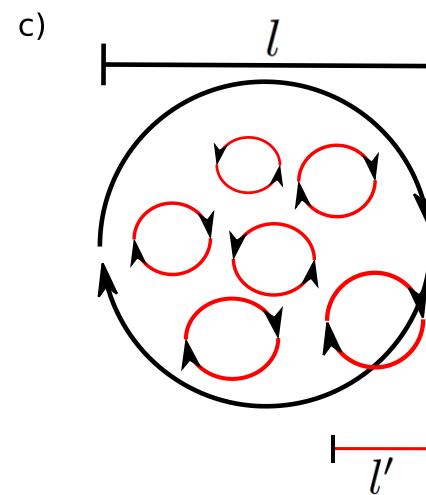
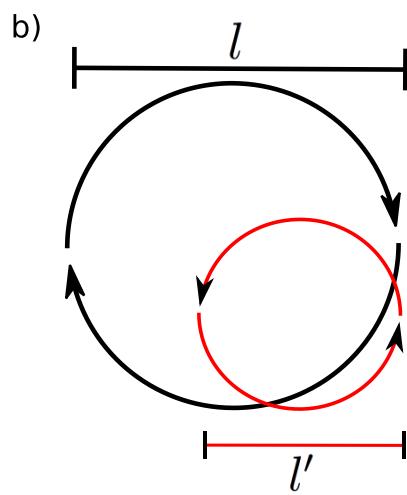
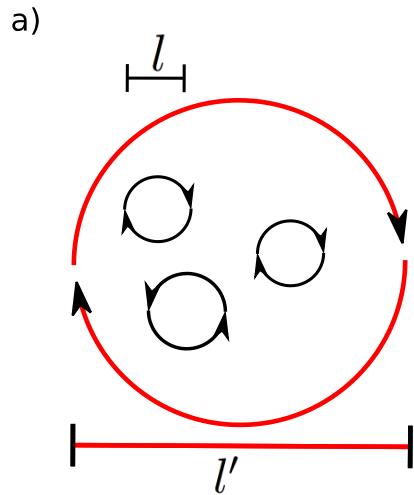


Assumptions

- (1) eddies are space-filling
- (2) local (in k) energy transport

The Richardson cascade

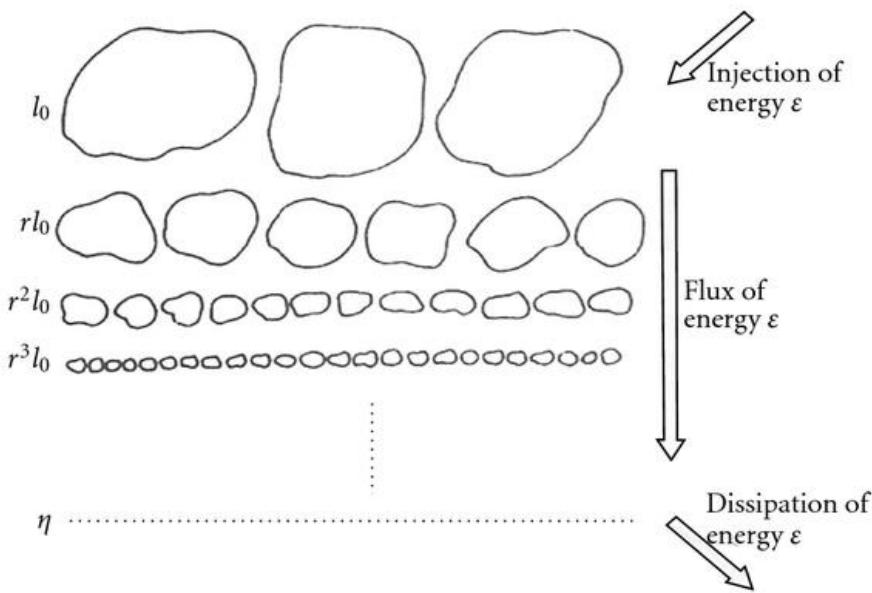
Local energy transfer (see also exercise)



The Richardson cascade

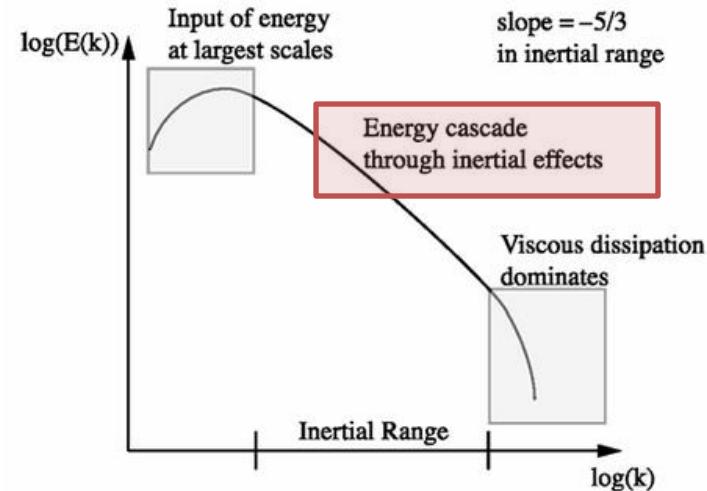
Lewis Richardson, 1922

*Big whorls have little whorls,
Which feed on their velocity;
And little whorls have lesser whorls,
And so on to viscosity*



Jonathan Swift, "On poetry, a rhapsody"

*So, naturalists observe, a flea
Hath smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em;
And so proceed ad infinitum.
Thus every poet, in his kind,
Is bit by him that comes behind.*



Next: Decaying turbulence



Question: How long does the motion of stirred coffee /tea last?