

Part I: The classical picture of turbulence	1
1 The ubiquitous nature of turbulence	3
1.1 The experiments of Taylor and Bénard	4
1.2 Flow over a cylinder	8
1.3 Reynolds' experiment	9
1.4 Common themes	10
1.5 The ubiquitous nature of turbulence	14
1.6 Different scales in a turbulent flow: a glimpse at the energy cascade of Kolmogorov and Richardson	17
1.7 The closure problem of turbulence	21
1.8 Is there a 'theory of turbulence'?	23
1.9 The interaction of theory, computation, and experiment	24
2 The equations of fluid mechanics	29
2.1 The Navier–Stokes equation	30
2.1.1 Newton's second law applied to a fluid	30
2.1.2 The convective derivative	33
2.1.3 Integral versions of the momentum equation	34
2.1.4 The rate of dissipation of energy in a viscous fluid	35
2.2 Relating pressure to velocity	38
2.3 Vorticity dynamics	39
2.3.1 Vorticity and angular momentum	39
2.3.2 The vorticity equation	43
2.3.3 Kelvin's theorem	48
2.3.4 Tracking vorticity distributions	50
2.4 A definition of turbulence	52
3 The origins and nature of turbulence	57
3.1 The nature of chaos	58
3.1.1 From non-linearity to chaos	59
3.1.2 More on bifurcations	63
3.1.3 The arrow of time	66
3.2 Some elementary properties of freely evolving turbulence	70
3.2.1 Various stages of development	72
3.2.2 The rate of destruction of energy in fully developed turbulence	76
3.2.3 How much does the turbulence remember?	80

- 3.2.4 The need for a statistical approach and different methods of taking averages 84
- 3.2.5 Velocity correlations, structure functions and the energy spectrum 88
- 3.2.6 Is the asymptotic state universal? Kolmogorov's theory 94
- 3.2.7 The probability distribution of the velocity field 98
- 4 Turbulent shear flows and simple closure models 107**
 - 4.1 The exchange of energy between the mean flow and the turbulence 109
 - 4.1.1 Reynolds stresses and the closure problem of turbulence 110
 - 4.1.2 The eddy-viscosity theories of Boussinesq and Prandtl 113
 - 4.1.3 The transfer of energy from the mean flow to the turbulence 117
 - 4.1.4 A glimpse at the k - ϵ model 122
 - 4.2 Wall-bounded shear flows and the log-law of the wall 126
 - 4.2.1 Turbulent flow in a channel and the log-law of the wall 126
 - 4.2.2 Inactive motion—a problem for the log-law? 131
 - 4.2.3 Turbulence profiles in channel flow 135
 - 4.2.4 The log-law for a rough wall 136
 - 4.2.5 The structure of a turbulent boundary layer 137
 - 4.2.6 Coherent structures 139
 - 4.2.7 Spectra and structure functions near the wall 145
 - 4.3 Free shear flows 147
 - 4.3.1 Planar jets and wakes 147
 - 4.3.2 The round jet 153
 - 4.4 Homogeneous shear flow 157
 - 4.4.1 The governing equations 157
 - 4.4.2 The asymptotic state 161
 - 4.5 Heat transfer in wall-bounded shear flows—the log-law revisited 162
 - 4.5.1 Turbulent heat transfer near a surface and the log-law for temperature 162
 - 4.5.2 The effect of stratification on the log-law—the atmospheric boundary layer 170

- 4.6 More on one-point closure models 176
 - 4.6.1 A second look at the k - ε model 176
 - 4.6.2 The Reynolds stress model 186
 - 4.6.3 Large eddy simulation: a rival for one-point closures? 191

5 The phenomenology of Taylor, Richardson, and Kolmogorov 199

- 5.1 Richardson revisited 202
 - 5.1.1 Time and length-scales in turbulence 202
 - 5.1.2 The energy cascade pictured as the stretching of turbulent eddies 206
 - 5.1.3 The dynamic properties of turbulent eddies 214
- 5.2 Kolmogorov revisited 223
 - 5.2.1 Dynamics of the small scales 223
 - 5.2.2 Turbulence induced fluctuations of a passive scalar 234
- 5.3 The intensification of vorticity and the stretching of material lines 242
 - 5.3.1 Enstrophy production, the skewness factor, and scale invariance 242
 - 5.3.2 Sheets or tubes? 246
 - 5.3.3 Examples of concentrated vortex sheets and tubes 248
 - 5.3.4 Are there singularities in the vorticity field? 251
 - 5.3.5 The stretching of material line elements 256
 - 5.3.6 The interplay of the strain and vorticity fields 260
- 5.4 Turbulent diffusion by continuous movements 271
 - 5.4.1 Taylor diffusion of a single particle 273
 - 5.4.2 Richardson's law for the relative diffusion of two particles 275
 - 5.4.3 The influence of mean shear on turbulent dispersion 280
- 5.5 Why turbulence is never Gaussian 283
 - 5.5.1 The experimental evidence and its interpretation 284
 - 5.5.2 A glimpse at closure schemes which assume near-Gaussian statistics 288
- 5.6 Closure 289

Appendix: The statistical equations for a passive scalar in isotropic turbulence: Yaglom's four-thirds Law and Corrsin's integral 291

Part II: Freely decaying, homogeneous turbulence 297

6 Isotropic turbulence (In real space) 299

- 6.1 Introduction: exploring isotropic turbulence in real space 299
 - 6.1.1 Deterministic cartoons versus statistical phenomenology 300
 - 6.1.2 The strengths and weaknesses of Fourier space 304
 - 6.1.3 An overview of this chapter 306
- 6.2 The governing equations of isotropic turbulence 318
 - 6.2.1 Kinematics 318
 - 6.2.2 Dynamics 331
 - 6.2.3 Overcoming the closure problem 338
- 6.3 The dynamics of the large scales 343
 - 6.3.1 Loitsyansky's integral 345
 - 6.3.2 Kolmogorov's decay laws 346
 - 6.3.3 Landau's angular momentum 347
 - 6.3.4 Batchelor's pressure forces 351
 - 6.3.5 The Saffman–Birkhoff spectrum 355
 - 6.3.6 A reappraisal of the long-range pressure forces in $E \sim k^4$ turbulence 364
- 6.4 The characteristic signature of eddies of different shape 369
 - 6.4.1 Townsend's model eddy 370
 - 6.4.2 Other model eddies 375
- 6.5 Intermittency in the inertial-range eddies 376
 - 6.5.1 A problem for Kolmogorov's theory? 377
 - 6.5.2 The β -model of intermittency 380
 - 6.5.3 The log-normal model of intermittency 382
- 6.6 The distribution of energy and vorticity across the different eddy sizes 386
 - 6.6.1 A 'real-space' function which represents, approximately, the distribution of energy 387
 - 6.6.2 Cascade dynamics in real space 400
 - 6.6.3 A 'real-space' function which represents, approximately, the distribution of enstrophy 410
 - 6.6.4 A footnote: can we capture Richardson's vision with our mathematical analysis? 412

Appendix: Turbulence composed of Townsend's model eddy 417

7 The role of numerical simulations 423

- 7.1 What is DNS or LES? 423
 - 7.1.1 Direct numerical simulation 423

7.1.2	Large eddy simulations	427
7.2	On the dangers of periodicity	433
7.3	Structure in chaos	435
7.3.1	Tubes, sheets, and cascades	436
7.3.2	On the taxonomy of worms	438
7.3.3	Structure and intermittency	441
7.3.4	Shear flows	443
7.4	Postscript	445
8	Isotropic turbulence (in spectral space)	449
8.1	Kinematics in spectral space	449
8.1.1	The Fourier transform and its properties	451
8.1.2	The Fourier transform as a filter	454
8.1.3	The autocorrelation function	456
8.1.4	The transform of the correlation tensor and the three-dimensional energy spectrum	460
8.1.5	One-dimensional energy spectra	463
8.1.6	Relating the energy spectrum to the second-order structure function	467
8.1.7	A footnote: singularities in the spectrum arising from anisotropy	468
8.1.8	Another footnote: the transform of the velocity field	470
8.1.9	Definitely the last footnote: what do $E(k)$ and $E_1(k)$ really represent?	471
8.2	Dynamics in spectral space	474
8.2.1	An evolution equation for $E(k)$	474
8.2.2	Closure in spectral space	477
8.2.3	Quasi-Normal type closure schemes (Part 2)	483

Part III: Special topics 495

9	The influence of rotation, stratification, and magnetic fields on turbulence	497
9.1	The importance of body forces in geophysics and astrophysics	497
9.2	The influence of rapid rotation and stable stratification	499
9.2.1	The Coriolis force	499
9.2.2	The Taylor–Proudman theorem	502
9.2.3	Properties of inertial waves	504
9.2.4	Turbulence in rapidly rotating systems	506
9.2.5	Turbulence with moderate rotation	510
9.2.6	From rotation to stratification (or from cigars to pancakes)	511

- 9.3 The influence of magnetic fields I—the MHD equations 515
 - 9.3.1 The interaction of moving conductors and magnetic fields: a qualitative overview 515
 - 9.3.2 From Maxwell's equations to the governing equations of MHD 521
 - 9.3.3 Simplifying features of low magnetic Reynolds number MHD 525
 - 9.3.4 Simple properties of high magnetic Reynolds number MHD 527
- 9.4 The influence of magnetic fields II—MHD turbulence 531
 - 9.4.1 The growth of anisotropy in MHD turbulence 532
 - 9.4.2 The evolution of eddies at low magnetic Reynolds number 534
 - 9.4.3 The Landau invariant for homogeneous MHD turbulence 541
 - 9.4.4 Decay laws at low magnetic Reynolds number 543
 - 9.4.5 Turbulence at high magnetic Reynolds number 545
- 9.5 The combined effects of Coriolis and Lorentz forces 548
 - 9.5.1 The shaping of eddies by Coriolis and magnetic forces 548
 - 9.5.2 Turbulence in the core of the earth 551
 - 9.5.3 Turbulence near the surface of the sun 563
- 10 Two-dimensional turbulence 569**
 - 10.1 The classical picture of two-dimensional turbulence: Batchelor's self-similar spectrum 570
 - 10.1.1 What is two-dimensional turbulence? 571
 - 10.1.2 What does the turbulence remember? 574
 - 10.1.3 Batchelor's self-similar spectrum 575
 - 10.1.4 The inverse energy cascade of Batchelor and Kraichnan 577
 - 10.1.5 Different scales in two-dimensional turbulence 581
 - 10.1.6 The shape of the energy spectrum: the k^{-3} law 581
 - 10.1.7 Problems with the k^{-3} law 585
 - 10.1.8 A Richardson-type law for the inertial range 586

- 10.2 Coherent vortices: a problem for the classical theory 589
 - 10.2.1 The evidence 589
 - 10.2.2 The significance 592
- 10.3 The governing equations in statistical form 593
 - 10.3.1 Correlation functions, structure functions, and the energy spectrum 594
 - 10.3.2 The two-dimensional Karman–Howarth equation and its consequences 598
 - 10.3.3 Loitsyansky’s integral in two dimensions 604
- 10.4 Variational principles for predicting the final state in confined domains 607
 - 10.4.1 Minimum enstrophy 608
 - 10.4.2 Maximum entropy 610
- 10.5 Quasi-two-dimensional turbulence: bridging the gap with reality 611
 - 10.5.1 The governing equations for shallow-water, rapidly rotating flow 611
 - 10.5.2 Karman–Howarth equation for shallow-water, rapidly rotating turbulence 614

Epilogue 619

Appendices 623

- Appendix 1 Vector identities and an introduction to tensor notation 623
 - A1.1 Vector identities and theorems 623
 - A1.2 An introduction to tensor notation 625
- Appendix 2 The properties of isolated vortices: invariants, far-field properties, and long-range interactions 632
 - A2.1 The far-field velocity induced by an isolated eddy 632
 - A2.2 The pressure distribution in the far field 634
 - A2.3 Integral invariants of an isolated eddy 635
 - A2.4 Long-range interactions between eddies 638
- Appendix 3 Long-range pressure forces in isotropic turbulence 641
 - A3.1 A dynamic equation for the pressure-induced, long-range correlations 641
 - A3.2 Experimental evidence for the strength of long-range pressure forces 643

Appendix 4	Hankel transforms and hypergeometric functions	646
	A4.1 Hankel transforms	646
	A4.2 Hypergeometric functions	647
Appendix 5	The kinematics of homogeneous, axisymmetric turbulence	649
Index		653