

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Brief history	1
1.2	Nature and major qualitative universal features of turbulent flows	2
1.2.1	Representative examples of turbulent flows	2
1.2.2	In lieu of definition: major qualitative universal features of turbulent flows	15
1.3	Why turbulence is so impossibly difficult? The three N's . .	19
1.3.1	On the Navier-Stokes equations	19
1.3.2	On the nature of the problem	21
1.3.3	Nonlinearity	22
1.3.4	Nonintegrability	22
1.3.5	Nonlocality	23
1.3.6	On physics of turbulence	24
1.3.7	On statistical theories	24
1.4	Outline of the following material	25
1.5	In lieu of summary	26
2	ORIGINS OF TURBULENCE	27
2.1	Instability	27
2.2	Transition to turbulence versus routes to chaos	29
2.3	Many ways of creating turbulent flows	31
2.4	Summary	32
3	METHODS OF DESCRIBING OF TURBULENT FLOWS	33
3.1	Deterministic versus random/stochastic or how 'statistical' is turbulence?	34
3.2	On statistical theories, reduced (low dimensional) representations and related matters	37
3.3	Turbulence versus deterministic chaos	40
3.4	Statistical methods of looking at the data only? Or what kind of statistics one needs?	41

3.5	Decompositions/representations	43
3.6	Summary	45
4	KINEMATICS	47
4.1	Passive objects in random fluid flows	47
4.1.1	Geometrical statistics	53
4.2	Kinematic/Lagrangian chaos/advection	56
4.3	On the relation between Eulerian and Lagrangian fields . .	59
4.4	On analogies and relations between passive and active fields	60
4.5	Summary	62
5	PHENOMENOLOGY	65
5.1	Introductory notes	65
5.2	Kolmogorov phenomenology and related subjects	66
5.3	Cascade	73
5.3.1	Introduction	74
5.3.2	Is there cascade in physical space?	75
5.4	What are the 'small scales' in turbulent flows?	77
5.5	Cascade of passive objects?	80
5.6	Summary	81
6	DYNAMICS	83
6.1	Introduction	83
6.2	Why velocity derivatives?	85
6.2.1	Vortex stretching and enstrophy production	86
6.2.2	Why strain too?	89
6.3	Self-amplification of the field of velocity derivatives	92
6.4	Geometrical statistics	98
6.4.1	Alignments	100
6.4.2	The geometry of vortex stretching	101
6.5	Depression of nonlinearity	113
6.5.1	Relative depression of nonlinearity in regions with concentrated vorticity	114
6.5.2	Are regions of concentrated vorticity quasionedimensional?	115
6.6	Nonlocality	118
6.6.1	Introduction and simple examples	118
6.6.2	Different aspects of nonlocality	121
6.7	Acceleration and related matters	130
6.7.1	The relation between the total acceleration and its local and convective components	131

6.7.2	The relation between the total acceleration and its irrotational and solenoidal components	135
6.7.3	Scale dependence	138
6.7.4	Kinematical versus dynamical effects	139
6.8	Non-Gaussian nature of turbulence	140
6.8.1	Odd moments	141
6.8.2	Quasi-Gaussian manifestations	143
6.8.3	Irreversibility of turbulence	147
6.9	Summary	148
7	STRUCTURE(S) OF TURBULENT FLOWS	151
7.1	Introduction	151
7.2	Intermittency	152
7.2.1	What is small scale intermittency?	153
7.2.2	Measures/manifestations of intermittency	154
7.2.3	On possible origins of small scale intermittency	162
7.3	What is(are) structure(s) of turbulent flows?	165
7.3.1	On the origins of structure(s) of/in turbulence	165
7.3.2	How does the structure of turbulence 'look'?	168
7.3.3	Structure versus statistics	170
7.3.4	Examples of statistics weakly sensitive to structure(s)	173
7.3.5	Structure sensitive statistics	174
7.4	Which quantities possess structure in turbulence and how to 'dig' them out?	176
7.4.1	Structure(s) versus scales and decompositions	178
7.5	Summary	178
	TURBULENCE UNDER VARIOUS INFLUENCES AND PHYSICAL CIRCUMSTANCES	181
8.1	Introduction	181
8.2	Shear flows	183
8.3	Partly turbulent flows – entrainment	192
8.4	Variable density	196
8.4.1	Convection	196
8.4.2	Stable stratification	199
8.4.3	Compressible flows	203
8.5	Rotation	203
8.5.1	Helicity	206
8.6	Negative eddy viscosity phenomena	206
8.6.1	Laboratory experiments	207
8.6.2	Examples from geophysics	210
8.6.3	Possible explanations	211

8.7	Magnetohydrodynamic flows	211
8.8	Two-dimensional turbulence	214
8.8.1	Pure two-dimensional versus quasi-two-dimensional	216
8.8.2	Some additional differences between two-dimensional and three-dimensional turbulence	218
8.9	Additives	220
9	CONCLUSION/CLOSE	227
9.1	Universality	227
9.1.1	On universal aspects of turbulence structure	228
9.1.2	Reynolds number dependence	230
9.1.3	Self-amplification of velocity derivatives	232
9.1.4	Depression of nonlinearity	233
9.2	Some mathematical and related aspects	233
9.3	On the goals of basic research in turbulence	235
10	APPENDIX A. WHAT IS TURBULENCE?	237
11	APPENDIX B. ABOUT THE 'SNAGS' OF THE PROBLEM	243
12	APPENDIX C. GLOSSARY OF ESSENTIAL FLUID MECHANICS	247
12.1	Kinematics	247
12.2	Dynamics	248
12.2.1	Basic equations and their consequences	248
12.2.2	Some additional consequences from the NSE and invariant quantities	254
12.2.3	Symmetries of Euler and Navier–Stokes equations	256
12.3	Passive objects	257
12.3.1	Passive scalars	257
12.3.2	Passive vectors	257
12.4	Some basic relations for the statistical description of turbulent flows	259
12.4.1	Scaling, scales and related matters	260
12.4.2	Reynolds averaged Navier–Stokes equations and related	263
12.4.3	Filter decomposition	266
12.4.4	Equations governing the dynamics of ‘error’	267
13	APPENDIX D. IT IS A MISCONCEPTION THAT	269

14 APPENDIX E. ON METHODS OF STUDING TURBULENT FLOWS	271
14.1 Direct numerical simulations of the Navier-Stokes equations	271
14.2 Physical experiments	272
15 APPENDIX F. GLOSSARY OF SOME TERMS	275
15 BIBLIOGRAPHY	277
16 AUTHOR INDEX	313
17 SUBJECT INDEX	321