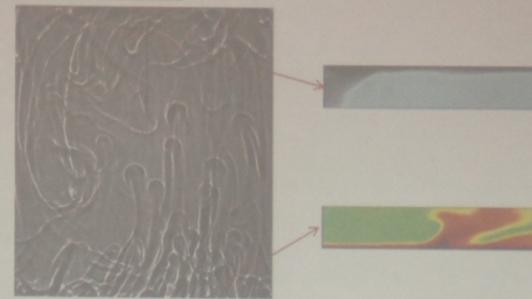


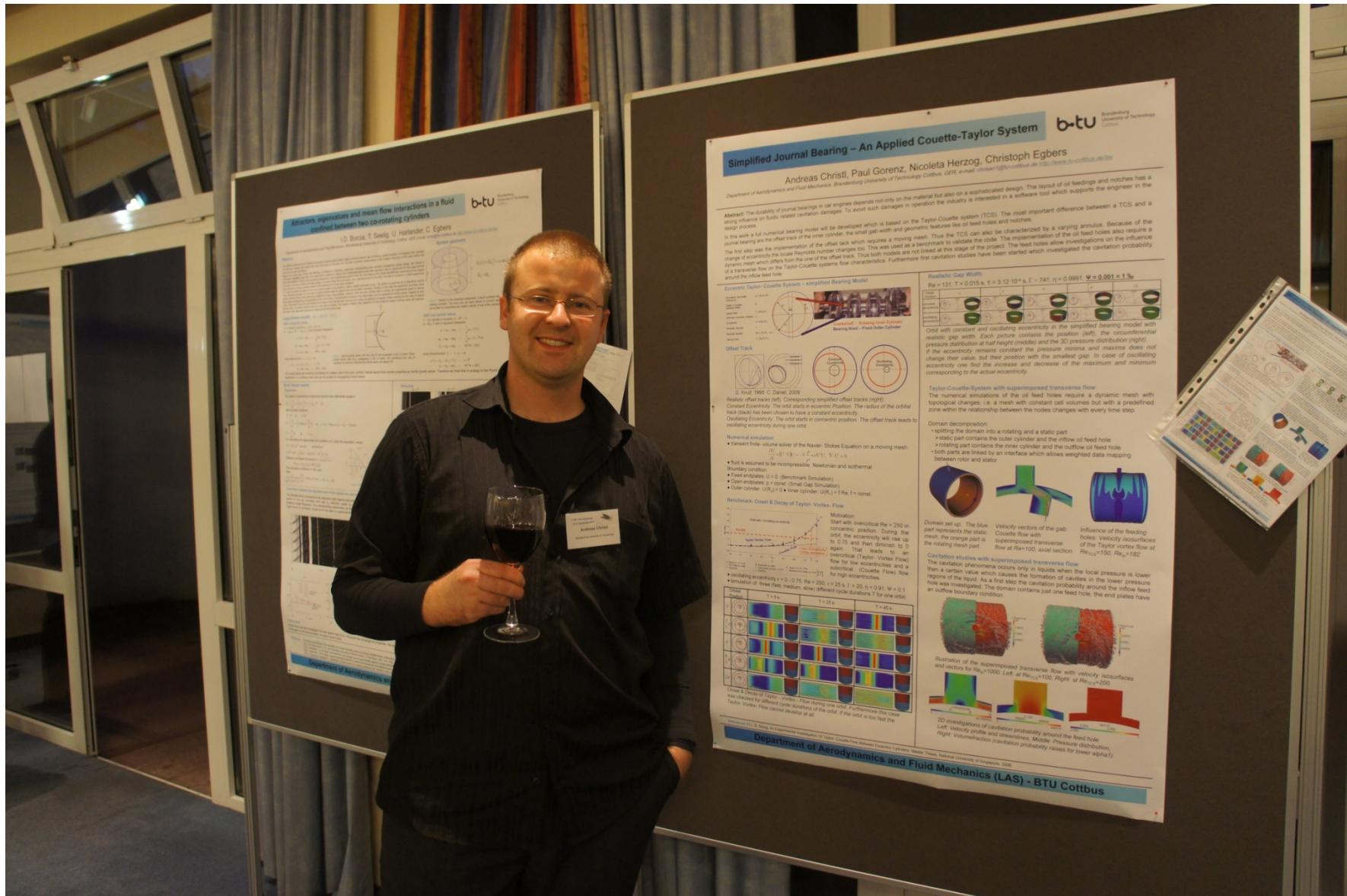


## 1. Motivation

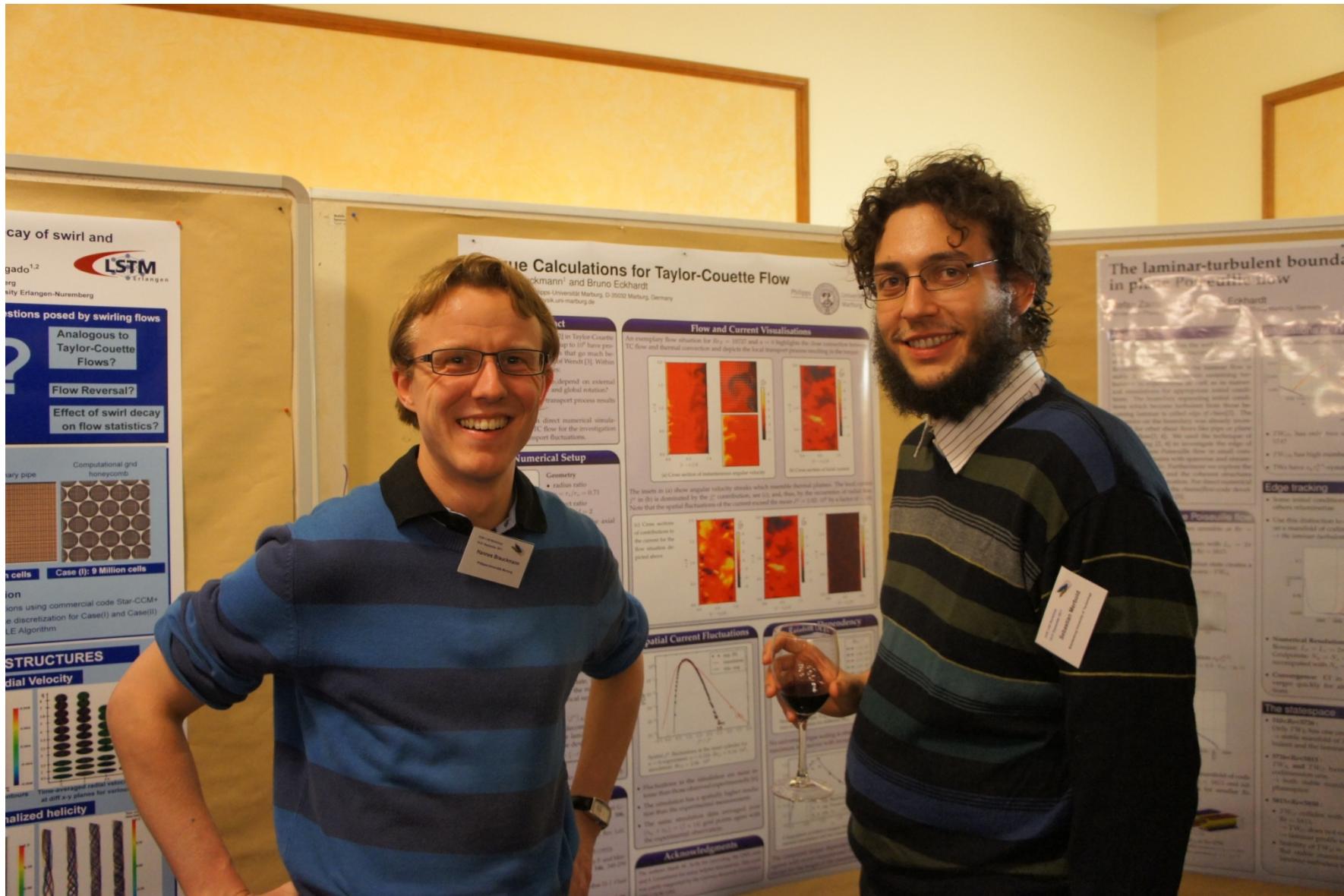


- Thermal convection is a basic and important ingredient for the motion of air or the flow of water
- RB convection is one of the paradigmatic models in the study of details of turbulence
- Boundary layer plays an important role, which determines the global heat flux in the turbulent RB convection
- The direct measured wall-normal velocity and their fluctuations data are still missing



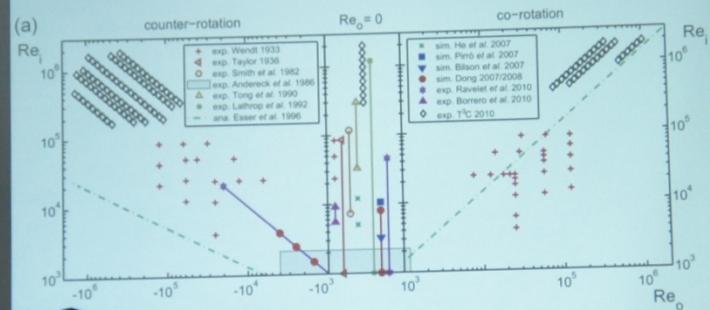






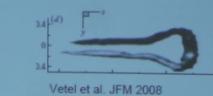


Thus explore phase diagram along  
diagonals



## Motivation

- Measuring the dissipation rate and transport parameters
- Variation of boundary layers and near wall structures
- Measuring the angular momentum flux  $J_w = \nu^2 G$

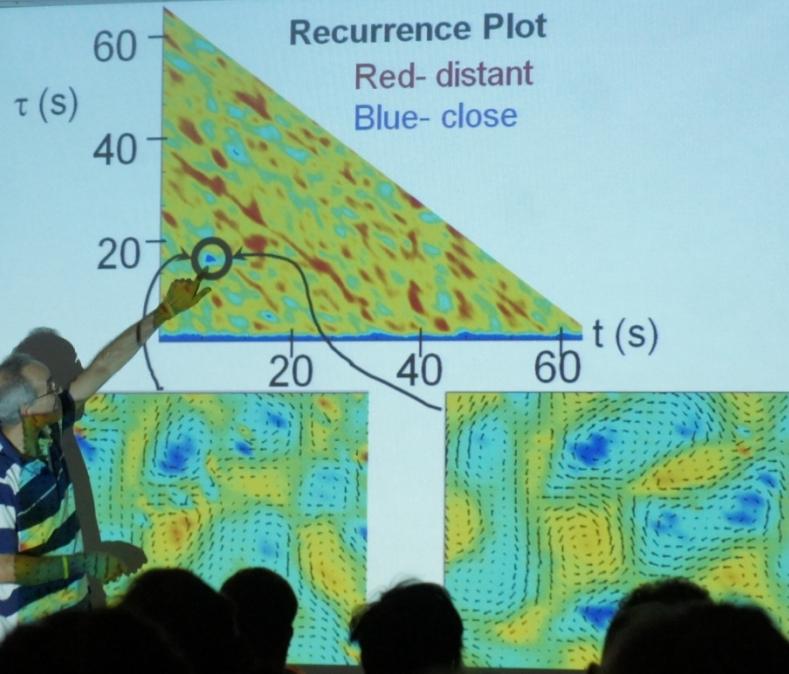


Vetel et al. JFM 2008

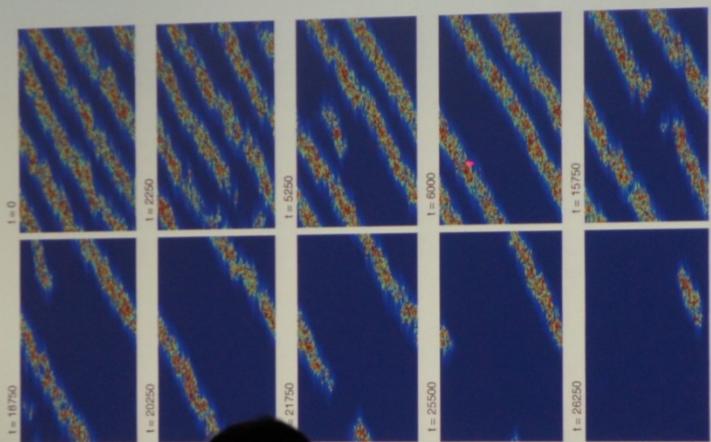


Meseguer et al. PhysRevE (2009)

- Turbulence in sub- and supercritical domains
- Scaling of the torque  $G \sim Re^\alpha$



• video 1: decay of well-formed bands  $R = 272.5$



## Conclusion and persp





















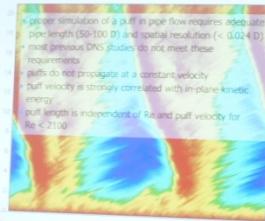




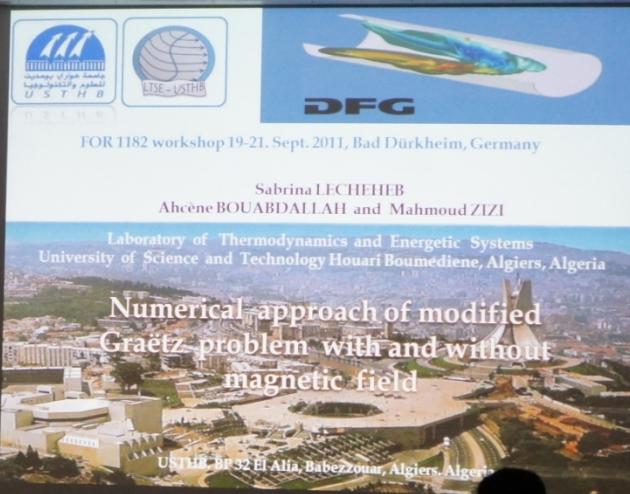


### conclusions

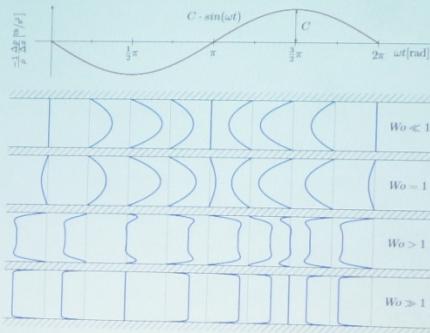
- a proper simulation of a puff in pipe flow requires adequate pipe-length (50-100 D) and spatial resolution ( $< 0.024 D$ )
- most previous DNS studies do not meet these requirements
- puffs do not propagate at a constant velocity
- puff velocity is strongly correlated with in-plane kinetic energy
- puff length is independent of Re and puff velocity for  $Re < 2100$



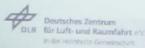
Speaker's notes:



### Analytical solution for laminar oscillatory pipe flow $\ddagger$



$\ddagger$  J.R. WOMERSLEY Journal of Physiology (1955)





Research Department for Underwater Acoustics  
and Marine Geophysics

- Measurements of flow noise in axisymmetric boundary layer
- Coherent *convective* turbulence and fluid-structure interaction
- Scaling and statistics of flow

FOR 118

