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Experimental study of temperature fluctuations in forced stably stratified turbulent flows

A. Eidelman,^{a)} T. Elperin,^{b)} I. Gluzman,^{c)} N. Kleeorin,^{d)}
 and I. Rogachevskii^{e)}

The Pearlstone Center for Aeronautical Engineering Studies, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, P.O. Box 653, Beer-Sheva 84105, Israel

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We study experimentally temperature fluctuations in stably stratified forced turbulence in air flow. In the experiments with an imposed vertical temperature gradient, the turbulence is produced by two oscillating grids located nearby the side walls of the chamber. Particle image velocimetry is used to determine the turbulent and mean velocity fields, and a specially designed temperature probe with sensitive thermocouples is employed to measure the temperature field. We found that the ratio $[(\ell_x \nabla_x \overline{T})^2 + (\ell_y \nabla_y \overline{T})^2 + (\ell_z \nabla_z \overline{T})^2] / \langle \theta^2 \rangle$ is nearly constant, is independent of the frequency of the grid oscillations, and has the same magnitude for both, stably and unstably stratified turbulent flows, where ℓ_i are the integral scales of turbulence along x , y , z directions, $\overline{T}$ and θ are the mean and turbulent fluctuations components of the fluid temperature. We demonstrated that for large frequencies of the grid oscillations, the temperature field can be considered as a passive scalar, while for smaller frequencies the temperature field behaves as an active field. The theoretical predictions based on the budget equations for turbulent kinetic energy, turbulent potential energy ($\propto \langle \theta^2 \rangle$), and turbulent heat flux, are in a good agreement with the experimental results. Detailed comparison with experimental results obtained previously in unstably stratified forced turbulence is performed. © 2013 American Institute of Physics. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4775380>]

I. INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades, the theory of stably stratified flows undergoes essential revision. Since the classical papers by Kolmogorov, Obukhov, and Heisenberg, practically used turbulence closures for the neutrally and stably stratified flows describe the energetics of turbulence using the budget equation for the turbulent kinetic energy (TKE) in combination with the Kolmogorov's hypotheses for the dissipation rate $\sim E_K^{3/2} / \ell$, the eddy viscosity (or the eddy conductivity and eddy diffusivity) proportional to $\sim E_K^{1/2} \ell$ (see Ref. 1), where E_K is the turbulent kinetic energy and ℓ is the turbulent integral scale. The straightforward application of this approach for stably stratified shear flows led to the turbulence cutoff at Richardson numbers, $Ri = (N/\overline{S})^2$, exceeding some critical value, assumed to be close to the conventional linear instability threshold from 1/4 to 1 (see, e.g., Refs. 2 and 3). The latter assertion, however, contradicts to experimental evidence and experience from numerical modelling (see, e.g., Refs. 4–8). Here, N is the Brunt-Väisälä frequency determined by the vertical derivative of the mean temperature (or the mean potential temperature), i.e., $N^2 = \beta \nabla_z \overline{T}$, $\beta = g/T_*$ is the buoyancy parameter, $g = 9.81$ m/s² is the acceleration due to gravity, T_* is a reference value of the absolute mean temperature $\overline{T}$, and $\overline{S}$ is the mean shear.

^{a)} eidel@bgu.ac.il.

^{b)} elperin@bgu.ac.il. URL: <http://www.bgu.ac.il/me/staff/toy>.

^{c)} gluzmany@post.bgu.ac.il.

^{d)} nat@bgu.ac.il.

^{e)} gary@bgu.ac.il. URL: <http://www.bgu.ac.il/gary>.

Over decades in meteorology, this difficulty was overcome heuristically importing empirical Ri-dependent coefficients in the expressions for the eddy viscosity and eddy conductivity. Recently, an insight into this long-standing problem (since Richardson⁹) has been gained through more rigorous analysis of the turbulent energetics involving additional budget equation for the turbulent potential energy (TPE) conceptually similar to the Lorenz's¹⁰ available potential energy, and accounting for the energy exchange between TKE and TPE (see Refs. 11–15). This analysis uses the conservation law for the total turbulent energy ($TTE = TKE + TPE$), the budget equation for turbulent heat flux and opens new prospects toward developing consistent and practically useful turbulent closures based on a minimal set of equations. This approach results in the asymptotically linear Ri-dependence of the turbulent Prandtl number and removes the puzzling, almost the century old problem of the unrealistic turbulence cutoff (implying the existence of a critical Richardson number).

In contrast to meteorology, the energy exchange between TKE and TPE was discussed long ago in the context of the oceanic stably stratified turbulence¹⁶ (see also Refs. 17–30). Detailed discussions of the state of the art in the turbulence closure problem for stably stratified flows can be found in Refs. 12–14, 31, and 32.

The above discussed new ideas should be comprehensively investigated and validated using laboratory experiments and numerical simulations in different setups. The goal of this study is to conduct a comprehensive experimental investigation of heat transport in temperature stratified forced turbulence. In the experiments, turbulence is produced by the two oscillating grids located nearby the side walls of the chamber. We use particle image velocimetry (PIV) to determine the velocity field, and a specially designed temperature probe with sensitive thermocouples is employed to measure the temperature field. Similar experimental setup and data processing procedure were used previously in the experimental study of different aspects of turbulent convection (see Refs. 33 and 34) and in Refs. 35–39 for investigating a phenomenon of turbulent thermal diffusion.^{40,41} Comprehensive investigation of turbulent structures, mean temperature distributions, velocity and temperature fluctuations can elucidate a complicated physics related to particle clustering and formation of large-scale inhomogeneities in particle spatial distributions in stably stratified turbulent flows.

In the present study, we perform a detailed comparison with experimental results obtained recently in unstably stratified forced turbulence,³³ whereby transition phenomena caused by the external forcing (i.e., transition from Rayleigh-Bénard convection with the large-scale circulation (LSC) to the limiting regime of unstably stratified turbulent flow without LSC where the temperature field behaves like a passive scalar) have been studied. In particular, when the frequency of the grid oscillations is larger than a certain value, the large-scale circulation in turbulent convection is destroyed, and the destruction of the LSC is accompanied by a strong change of the mean temperature distribution. However, in all regimes of the unstably stratified turbulent flow the ratio $[(\ell_x \nabla_x \bar{T})^2 + (\ell_y \nabla_y \bar{T})^2 + (\ell_z \nabla_z \bar{T})^2] / \langle \theta^2 \rangle$ varies slightly (even in the range of parameters whereby the behaviour of the temperature field is different from that of the passive scalar).³³

This paper is organized as follows. The theoretical predictions are given in Sec. II. Section III describes the experimental setup and instrumentation. The results of laboratory study of the stably stratified turbulent flow and comparison with the theoretical predictions are described in Sec. IV. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Sec. V.

II. THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS

In our theoretical analysis, we use three budget equations for the turbulent kinetic energy $E_k = \langle \mathbf{u}^2 \rangle / 2$, for the temperature fluctuations $E_\theta = \langle \theta^2 \rangle / 2$ and for the turbulent heat flux $F_i = \langle u_i \theta \rangle$

$$\frac{DE_k}{Dt} + \text{div } \Phi_k = -\langle u_i u_j \rangle \nabla_j \bar{U}_i + \langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{f}_f \rangle + \beta F_z - \varepsilon_k, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{DE_\theta}{Dt} + \text{div } \Phi_\theta = -(\mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla) \bar{T} - \varepsilon_\theta, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{DF_i}{Dt} + \nabla_j \Phi_{ij}^{(F)} = \beta_i \langle \theta^2 \rangle - \frac{1}{\rho} \langle \theta \nabla_i p \rangle - \langle u_i u_j \rangle \nabla_j \bar{T}$$

$$-(\mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla) \bar{U}_i - \varepsilon_i^{(F)} \quad (3)$$

(see, e.g., Refs. 12, 13, 42, and 43), where $D/Dt = \partial/\partial t + \bar{\mathbf{U}} \cdot \nabla$, $\mathbf{u}$ are the fluctuations of the fluid velocity, θ are the temperature fluctuations, $\bar{\mathbf{U}}$ is the mean velocity, $\bar{T}$ is the mean temperature, p are the pressure fluctuations, $\beta_i = \beta e_i$, $\mathbf{e}$ is the vertical unit vector, and ρ is the fluid density. The terms Φ_k , Φ_θ and $\Phi_{ij}^{(F)}$ include the third-order moments. In particular, $\Phi_k = \rho^{-1} \langle \mathbf{u} p \rangle + (1/2) \langle \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}^2 \rangle$ determines the flux of E_K , $\Phi_\theta = \langle \mathbf{u} \theta^2 \rangle / 2$ determines the flux of E_θ , and $\Phi_{ij}^{(F)} = \langle u_i u_j \theta \rangle$ determines the flux of $\mathbf{F}$. The term $\langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{f}_f \rangle$ in Eq. (1) determines the production rate of turbulence caused by the grid oscillations and ε_k is the dissipation rate of the turbulent kinetic energy. The term ε_θ in Eq. (2) determines the dissipation rate of E_θ , while the term $\varepsilon_i^{(F)}$ in Eq. (3) is the dissipation rate of the turbulent heat flux.

By means of Eq. (2) we arrive at the evolutionary equation for the turbulent potential energy $E_p = (\beta^2/N^2) E_\theta$

$$\frac{DE_p}{Dt} + \text{div } \Phi_p = P_p - \beta F_z - \varepsilon_p \quad (4)$$

(see, e.g., Refs. 12 and 13), where $N^2 = \beta \nabla_z \bar{T}$, $\Phi_p = (\beta^2/N^2) \Phi_\theta$, $P_p = -(\beta^2/N^2) (\mathbf{F}_h \cdot \nabla) \bar{T}$ is the source (or sink) of the turbulent potential energy caused by the horizontal turbulent heat flux $\mathbf{F}_h = \langle \mathbf{u}_h \theta \rangle$, $\mathbf{u}_h$ is the horizontal component of the velocity fluctuations and $\varepsilon_p = (\beta^2/N^2) \varepsilon_\theta$. The buoyancy term, βF_z , appears in Eqs. (1) and (4) with opposite signs and describes the energy exchange between the turbulent kinetic energy and the turbulent potential energy. These two terms cancel in the budget equation for the total turbulent energy, $E = E_k + E_p$

$$\frac{DE}{Dt} + \text{div } \Phi = P_p - \langle u_i u_j \rangle \nabla_j \bar{U}_i + \langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{f}_f \rangle - \varepsilon, \quad (5)$$

where $\Phi = \Phi_k + \Phi_p$ and $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_p$. The concept of the total turbulent energy is very useful in analysis of stratified turbulent flows. In particular, it allows to elucidate the physical mechanism for the existence of the shear produced turbulence for arbitrary values of the Richardson number, and abolish the paradigm of the critical Richardson number in the stably stratified atmospheric turbulence (see Refs. 12 and 13).

Now we use the budget equation (3) for the turbulent heat flux $F_i = \langle u_i \theta \rangle$. According to the estimate made in Ref. 12, $\beta_i \langle \theta^2 \rangle - \rho^{-1} \langle \theta \nabla_i p \rangle \approx C_\theta \beta_i \langle \theta^2 \rangle$, where C_θ is an empirical constant. In a steady-state case, Eq. (3) yields the components of the turbulent heat flux $F_x = -D_x^T \nabla_x \bar{T}$, $F_y = -D_y^T \nabla_y \bar{T}$ and $F_z = -D_z^T \nabla_z \bar{T} + C_\theta C_F \tau_0 \beta \langle \theta^2 \rangle$, where $D_i^T = C_F \tau_0 \langle u_i^2 \rangle$ with $i = x, y, z$ are the turbulent temperature diffusion coefficients in x, y , and z directions and C_F is an empirical constant. Here, we have taken into account that the dissipation rate of the turbulent heat flux is $\varepsilon_i^{(F)} = F_i / C_F \tau_0$, the diagonal components of the tensor $\langle u_i u_j \rangle$ are much larger than the off-diagonal components, and $\tau_x \approx \tau_y \approx \tau_z = \tau_0$.

On the other hand, in a steady-state case Eq. (2) yields

$$\langle \theta^2 \rangle = -2 \tau_0 (\mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla) \bar{T}, \quad (6)$$

where we have taken into account that the dissipation rate of $E_\theta = \langle \theta^2 \rangle / 2$ is $\varepsilon_\theta = \langle \theta^2 \rangle / 2 \tau_0$. To estimate the dissipation rate ε_θ , we apply the Kolmogorov-Obukhov hypothesis: $\varepsilon_\theta \approx \langle \theta^2 \rangle / 2 \tau_0$ (see, e.g., Refs. 44 and 45), where $\tau_0 = \ell / u_0$ is the characteristic turbulent time and u_0 is the characteristic turbulent velocity at the integral turbulent scale ℓ . Indeed, $\varepsilon_\theta \equiv D \langle (\nabla \theta)^2 \rangle = D \langle \theta^2 \rangle \int_{k_0}^{k_b} k^2 \tilde{E}_\theta(k) dk \approx \langle \theta^2 \rangle / 2 \tau_0$, where D is the coefficient of molecular temperature diffusion, $\tilde{E}_\theta(k) = (2/3) k_0^{-1} (k/k_0)^{-5/3}$ is the spectrum function of the temperature fluctuations, $k_0 = \ell^{-1}$, $k_b = \ell_b^{-1}$, $\ell_b = \ell / \text{Pe}^{3/4}$, and $\text{Pe} = u_0 \ell / D$ is the Peclet number. The latter estimate implies that the main contribution to the dissipation rate ε_θ arises from very small molecular temperature diffusion scales ℓ_b .

Substituting the components of the turbulent heat flux into Eq. (6), we obtain the following equation:

$$\frac{\ell_* \nabla_* \bar{T}}{\sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}} = \frac{1}{2 C_F} = \text{const}, \quad (7)$$

where

$$[\ell_* \nabla_* \bar{T}]^2 = [(\ell_x \nabla_x \bar{T})^2 + (\ell_y \nabla_y \bar{T})^2 + (\ell_z \nabla_z \bar{T})^2] \times [1 + 2C_\theta C_F \beta \tau_0^2 (\nabla_z \bar{T})^2]^{-1}. \quad (8)$$

In deriving Eq. (7), we have neglected the terms $\sim O[\ell^3/L_T^3; \ell^3/(L_T^2 L_U)]$, where L_T and L_U are the characteristic spatial scales of the mean temperature and velocity field variations.

Next, we derive equation for the vertical turbulent velocity in the stably stratified turbulent flow. We use the budget equation for the vertical turbulent kinetic energy $E_z = \langle u_z^2 \rangle / 2$

$$\frac{DE_z}{Dt} + \text{div } \Phi_z = \langle u_z f_z \rangle + \beta F_z + Q_z - \varepsilon_z, \quad (9)$$

(see, e.g., Refs. 12, 13, 42, and 43) where the third-order moment $\Phi_z = \rho^{-1} \langle u_z p \rangle \mathbf{e} + (1/2) \langle \mathbf{u} u_z^2 \rangle$ determines the flux of E_z , $\langle u_z f_z \rangle$ is the production term, and Q_z is the inter-component energy exchange term that according to the “return-to-isotropy” hypothesis⁴⁶ is given by $Q_z = -C_r(E_z - E_k/3)/2\tau_0$. Here, we have neglected a small production term due to the weak non-uniform mean flow. In the steady state, Eq. (9) yields

$$E_z = \frac{\tau_0 [\langle u_z f_z \rangle + \beta F_z]}{1 + C_r (1 - 1/3 A_z)}, \quad (10)$$

where C_r is an empirical constant, $A_z = E_z/E_k$ is the vertical anisotropy parameter. Using a simple estimate for the vertical heat flux, $F_z \sim -C \sqrt{\langle u_z^2 \rangle} \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}$ (where C is the correlation coefficient), we arrive at the following equation for the rms of the vertical turbulent velocity in the stably stratified turbulent flow:

$$\sqrt{\langle u_z^2 \rangle} \sim \left[\langle (u_z^*)^2 \rangle - C_u \ell_z \beta \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle} \right]^{1/2}, \quad (11)$$

where C_u is an empirical constant to be determined in the experiment, and we have taken into account that the characteristic velocity for the isothermal turbulence $\langle (u_z^*)^2 \rangle \sim 2\tau_0 \langle u_z f_z \rangle / [1 + C_r (1 - 1/3 A_z)]$.

III. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND INSTRUMENTATION

In this section, we describe the experimental setup. The experiments in stably stratified turbulence have been conducted in rectangular chamber with dimensions $26 \times 58 \times 26 \text{ cm}^3$ in air flow with the Prandtl number $\text{Pr} = 0.71$. The side walls of the chambers are made of transparent Perspex with the thickness of 1 cm. In the experiments, turbulence is produced by two oscillating grids. Pairs of vertically oriented grids with bars arranged in a square array (with a mesh size 5 cm) are attached to the right and left horizontal rods (see Figs. 1–3). The grids are positioned at a distance of two grid meshes from the chamber walls and are parallel to the side walls. Both grids are operated at the same amplitude of 3.05 cm, at a random phase and at the same frequency which is varied in the range from 1 Hz to 10.5 Hz. To increase the size of the domain with a homogeneous turbulence and

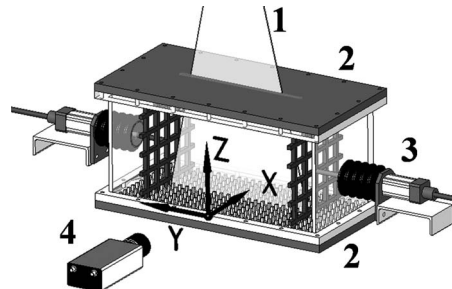
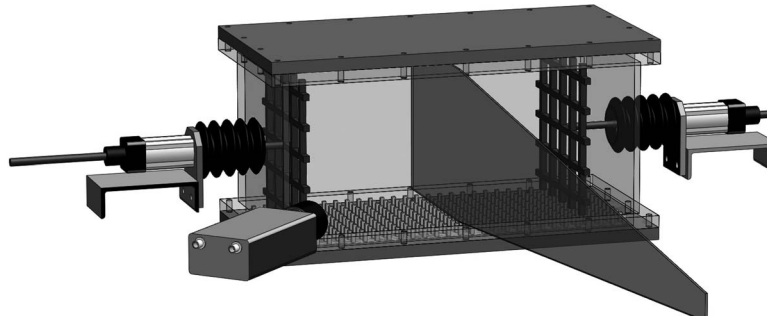


FIG. 1. Experimental setup: (1) Laser light sheet in yz plane; (2) heat exchangers; (3) grid driver; (4) digital CCD camera.

FIG. 2. Experimental setup with the laser light sheet in xz plane.

to decrease the mean velocity, partitions were attached to the side walls of the chamber. We use the following system of coordinates: z is the vertical axis, the y -axis is perpendicular to the grids, and the xz -plane is parallel to the grids. The aspect ratio of the chamber $H_y/H_z = 1.52$, where H_y is the size of the chamber along y -axis between partitions and H_z is the height of the chamber, respectively.

A vertical mean temperature gradient in the turbulent air flow was formed by attaching two aluminium heat exchangers to the bottom and top walls of the test section (a cooled bottom and a heated top wall of the chamber). To improve heat transfer in the boundary layers at the bottom and top walls, we used heat exchangers with rectangular fins $0.3 \times 0.3 \times 1.5 \text{ cm}^3$ (see Fig. 3) which allowed us to form a mean temperature gradient up to 1.15 K/cm at a mean temperature of about 308 K when the frequency of the grid oscillations $f > 10 \text{ Hz}$. The thickness of the aluminium plates with the fins is 2.5 cm . The bottom plate is a top wall of the tank with cooling water. Temperature of water circulating through the tank and the chiller is kept constant within 0.1 K . Cold water is pumped into the cooling system through two inlets and flows out through two outlets located at the side walls of the cooling system. The top plate is attached to the electrical heater that provides constant and uniform heating. The voltage applied to the heater varies up to 155 V . The power of the heater varies up to 300 W .

The temperature field was measured with a temperature probe equipped with 12 E-thermocouples (with the diameter of 0.013 cm and the sensitivity of $\approx 65 \mu\text{V/K}$) attached to a

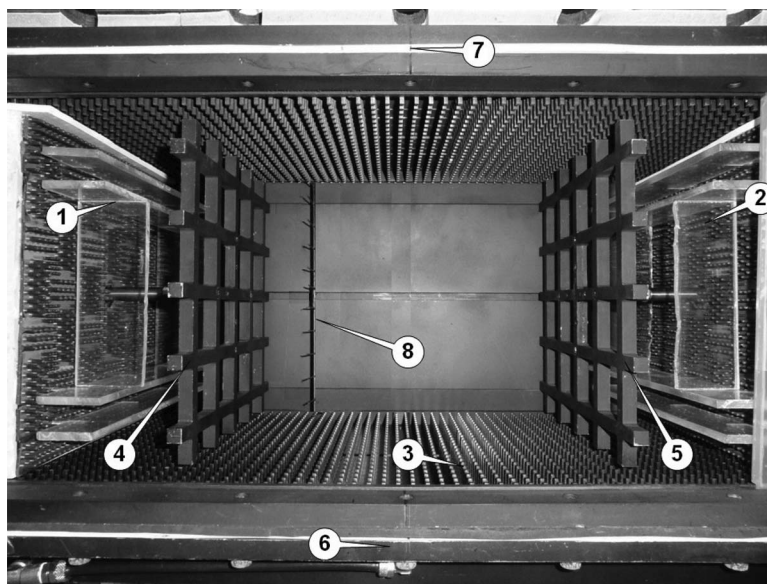


FIG. 3. Rectangular chamber: (1, 2) Partitions; (3) rectangular fins; (4, 5) oscillating grids; (6, 7) heat exchangers; (8) temperature measurement system.

vertical rod with a diameter 0.4 cm. The spacing between thermocouples along the rod was 2.2 cm. Each thermocouple was inserted into a 0.1 cm diameter and 4.5 cm long case. A tip of a thermocouple protruded at the length of 1.5 cm out of the case. The temperature in the central part of the chamber was measured for 2 rod positions in the horizontal and vertical directions, i.e., at 24 locations in a flow (see Fig. 3). The exact position of each thermocouple was measured using images captured with the optical system employed in PIV measurements. A sequence of 500 temperature readings for every thermocouple at every rod position was recorded and processed using the developed software based on LabVIEW 7.0.

The velocity fields were measured using a Stereoscopic PIV, see Refs. 47–49. In the experiments, we used LaVision Flow Master III system. A double-pulsed light sheet was provided by a Nd-YAG laser (Continuum Surelite 2 $\times$ 170 mJ). The light sheet optics include spherical and cylindrical Galilei telescopes with tuneable divergence and adjustable focus length. We used two progressive-scan 12 bit digital CCD cameras (with pixel size $6.7 \mu\text{m} \times 6.7 \mu\text{m}$ and 1280×1024 pixels) with a dual-frame-technique for cross-correlation processing of captured images. A programmable timing unit (personal computer interface card) generated sequences of pulses to control the laser, camera, and data acquisition rate. The software package LaVision DaVis 7 was applied to control all hardware components and for 32 bit image acquisition and visualization. This software package comprises PIV software for calculating the flow fields using cross-correlation analysis.

To obtain velocity maps in the central region of the flow in the cross-section parallel to the grids and perpendicular to a front view plane, we used one camera with a single-axis Scheimpflug adapter. The angle between the optical axis of the camera and the front view plane as well as the angle between the optical axis and the probed cross-section was approximately 45° (see Fig. 2). The perspective distortion was compensated using Stereoscopic PIV system calibration kit whereby the correction was calculated for a recorded image of a calibration plate. The corrections were introduced in the probed cross-section images before their processing using a cross-correlation technique for determining velocity fields.

An incense smoke with sub-micrometer particles ($\rho_p/\rho \sim 10^3$) was used as a tracer for the PIV measurements. Smoke was produced by high temperature sublimation of solid incense grains. Analysis of smoke particles using a microscope (Nikon, Epiphot with an amplification of 560) and a PM-300 portable laser particulate analyzer showed that these particles have an approximately spherical shape and that their mean diameter is of the order of $0.7 \mu\text{m}$. The probability density function of the particle size measured with the PM300 particulate analyzer was independent of the location in the flow for incense particle size of $0.5\text{--}1 \mu\text{m}$. The maximum tracer particle displacement in the experiment was of the order of $1/4$ of the interrogation window. The average displacement of tracer particles was of the order of 2.5 pixels. The average accuracy of the velocity measurements was of the order of 4% for the accuracy of the correlation peak detection in the interrogation window of the order of 0.1 pixel (see, e.g., Refs. 47–49).

We determined the mean and the rms velocities, two-point correlation functions, and an integral scale of turbulence from the measured velocity fields. Series of 520 pairs of images acquired with a frequency of 1 Hz, were stored for calculating velocity maps and for ensemble and spatial averaging of turbulence characteristics. The center of the measurement region in yz - and xz -planes coincides with the center of the chamber. We measured velocity in a flow domain $25.6 \times 25.6 \text{ cm}^2$ with a spatial resolution of 1024×1024 pixels. This corresponds to a spatial resolution $250 \mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$. The velocity field in the probed region was analyzed with interrogation windows of 32×32 or 16×16 pixels. In every interrogation window, a velocity vector was determined from which velocity maps comprising 32×32 or 64×64 vectors were constructed. The mean and rms velocities for every point of a velocity map were calculated by averaging over 520 independent maps, and then they were averaged over the central flow region.

The two-point correlation functions of the velocity field were determined for every point of the central part of the velocity map (with 16×16 vectors) by averaging over 520 independent velocity maps, which yields 16 correlation functions in x , y and z directions. Then the two-point correlation function was obtained by averaging over the ensemble of these correlation functions. An integral scale of turbulence, ℓ , was determined from the two-point correlation functions of the velocity field. In the experiments, we evaluated the variability between the first and the last 20 velocity maps of

the series of the measured velocity field. Since very small variability was found, these tests showed that 520 velocity maps contain enough data to obtain reliable statistical estimates. We also found that the measured mean velocity field is stationary.

The characteristic turbulence time in the experiments $\tau_z = 0.2 - 1$ s that is much smaller than the time during which the velocity fields are measured (520 s). The size of the probed region did not affect our results. The temperature difference between the top and bottom plates, ΔT , in all experiments was 50 K.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND COMPARISON WITH THE THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS

We will start with the discussion of the experimental results on the temperature measurements in stably stratified turbulent flows. To avoid side effects of the grids, we present the experimental results recorded in the central region of the chamber with the size of $10 \times 10 \times 10$ cm³. The temperature was measured at 24 locations in a flow (the spacing between thermocouples was 2.2 cm). The separation distance of 2.2 cm between thermal couples is sufficient to measure the gradients of the mean temperature. Indeed, the integral scale of turbulence is about 2 cm (see below), and the characteristic length scale of the mean temperature field, $L_T = |\nabla \bar{T} / \bar{T}|^{-1}$, is much larger than the integral scale of turbulence.

In our study, we employ a triple decomposition whereby the instantaneous temperature $T^{tot} = T + \theta$, where θ are the temperature fluctuations and T is the temperature determined by sliding averaging of the instantaneous temperature field over the time that is by one order of magnitude larger than the characteristic turbulence time (for the temperature difference between the top and bottom plates $\Delta T = 50$ K and the frequency $f = 10.5$ Hz of the grid oscillations the sliding average time is 1.6 s, while the vertical turbulence time is 0.17 s). This temperature T is given by a sum, $T = \bar{T} + \delta T$, where δT are the long-term variations of the temperature T due to the nonlinear temperature oscillations around the mean value $\bar{T}$. The mean temperature $\bar{T}$ is obtained by the additional averaging of the temperature T over the time 400 s.

In the temperature measurements, the acquisition frequency of the temperature was 1.25 Hz. The corresponding acquisition time is 0.8 s, that is, larger than the characteristic turbulence time, 0.17 s, and is much smaller than the period of nonlinear oscillations of the mean temperature, 12 s (see below). On the other hand, the time interval of the one realization of the temperature field is 400 s, which corresponds to 500 data points of the temperature field over which we perform averaging. Therefore, the acquisition frequency of temperature is high enough to provide sufficiently long time series for statistical estimation of the mean temperature $\bar{T}$.

Let us now analyze the frequency dependence of vertical profiles of the mean temperature $\bar{T}(z)$ (Fig. 4). Inspection of Fig. 4 shows that the increase of the frequency f of the grid oscillations weakly modifies the vertical profiles of the mean temperature $\bar{T}(z)$. However, the gradients of the mean temperature $\bar{T}$ in the vertical, $\nabla_z \bar{T}$, and horizontal, $\nabla_y \bar{T}$, directions are affected by the increase of the frequency f of the grid oscillations (Fig. 5). In particular, the horizontal and vertical temperature

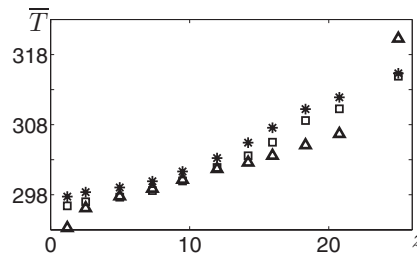


FIG. 4. Vertical profile of the mean temperature $\bar{T}(z)$ for different frequencies f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow: $f = 1$ Hz (triangles), $f = 2$ Hz (squares), and $f = 10.5$ Hz (snowflakes) for $\Delta T = 50$ K. The temperature is measured in K and the distance in cm.

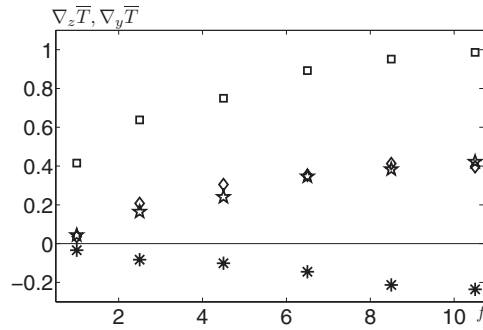


FIG. 5. Vertical gradients of the mean temperature $\nabla_z \bar{T}$ (squares) and rms of $\delta(\nabla_z T)$ (diamonds) characterizing amplitude of the long-term nonlinear oscillations versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow for $\Delta \bar{T} = 50$ K. Similar dependencies are also shown for horizontal gradients of the temperature $\nabla_y \bar{T}$ (snowflakes) and rms of $\delta(\nabla_y T)$ (stars). The temperature gradient is measured in K cm^{-1} and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

gradients grow with the frequency of oscillation. The reasons for that will be explained in this section.

In the experiments, we have observed the long-term nonlinear oscillations δT of the temperature occurring around the mean temperature $\bar{T}$ with the periods which are much larger than the turbulent correlation time (see Fig. 6). In particular, in Fig. 6 we show time dependencies of the instantaneous (actual) temperature $T^{tot} = T + \theta$, the long-term variations of mean temperature $\delta T = T - \bar{T}$ and the long-term variations of the vertical mean temperature gradient $\delta(\nabla_z T) = \nabla_z T - \overline{\nabla_z T}$ due to the nonlinear oscillations of the mean temperature. We also determined the long-term variations of the mean temperature gradients $\delta(\nabla_i T) = \nabla_i T - \overline{\nabla_i T}$ in other directions, where $i = x, y, z$.

In Fig. 7, we show the results of a Fourier analysis of the signal $\delta T = T - \bar{T}$. Inspection of Fig. 7 shows that there are two main maxima in the spectrum with the periods 12 s and 20 s. Other smaller maxima in the spectrum are at the frequencies which are multiples of these main frequencies or their sums and differences. These are typical features of nonlinear oscillations. The theory that explains the mechanism of these nonlinear oscillations of the mean temperature field, has not been developed yet. A possible mechanism for such nonlinear oscillations could be related to the large-scale Tollmien-Schlichting waves in sheared turbulent flows (see Ref. 50).

We will compare the results of our experiments in the stably stratified turbulence with the results obtained in the similar experimental setup, but for the unstably stratified turbulence or for

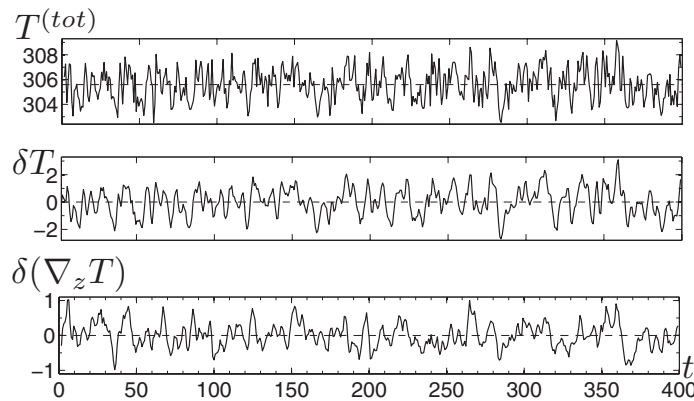


FIG. 6. Time dependencies of the instantaneous temperature $T^{tot} = T + \theta$, the variations of mean temperature $\delta T = T - \bar{T}$ and the variations of the vertical mean temperature gradient $\delta(\nabla_z T) = \nabla_z T - \overline{\nabla_z T}$ due to the long-term nonlinear oscillations of the mean temperature (with the period ~ 12 s). These time dependencies are measured in the center of the chamber at the frequency $f = 10.5$ Hz of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow for $\Delta \bar{T} = 50$ K. These temperature characteristics are measured in K and time is measured in seconds.

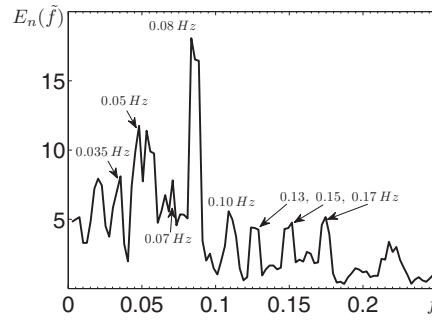


FIG. 7. The normalized spectrum function $E_n(\tilde{f}) = |(\delta T)_{\tilde{f}}|^2 / \int |(\delta T)_{\tilde{f}}|^2 d\tilde{f}$ of the signal $\delta T = T(t) - \bar{T}$, where in the Fourier space $(\delta T)_{\tilde{f}} = \int \delta T \exp[-i\tilde{f}t] dt$ and $\tilde{f}$ is the frequency of the nonlinear long-term oscillations of the mean temperature.

the isothermal turbulence when $\Delta\bar{T} = 0$. The details of this experimental setup and measurements are given in Ref. 33, in which the Rayleigh-Bénard apparatus with an additional source of turbulence produced by the two oscillating grids located nearby the side walls of the chamber was used. Additional forcing for turbulence allows to observe evolution of the mean temperature and velocity fields during the transition from turbulent convection with the LSC for very small frequencies of the grid oscillations, to the limiting regime of unstably stratified flow without LSC for very high frequencies of the grid oscillations. In the latter case of the unstably stratified flow without LSC, the temperature field behaves like a passive scalar.³³

In our experiments with the stably stratified turbulence, we determined the dependence of the rms of the temperature fluctuations $\sqrt{\langle\theta^2\rangle}$ versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations (see Fig. 8), where θ are fluctuations of fluid temperature. The temperature fluctuations monotonically increase with the increase of the frequency f of the grid oscillations (except for the higher frequency) due to the monotonic increase of the mean temperature gradients. In the case of the unstably stratified turbulent flow, the dependence $\sqrt{\langle\theta^2\rangle}$ versus frequency is more involved.

We also determined the frequency dependencies of the following measured turbulence parameters: the rms velocity fluctuations, $u_{\text{rms}} = [u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u_z^2]^{1/2}$ (Fig. 9), the vertical anisotropy $A_z = \langle u_z^2 \rangle / u_{\text{rms}}^2$ (Fig. 10), and the integral scales of turbulence along horizontal y (Fig. 11) and vertical z (Fig. 12) directions (ℓ_y and ℓ_z). Except for the small frequencies of the grid oscillations, the horizontal integral scale of turbulence behaves similarly for both, the stably and unstably stratified turbulent flows, while the vertical integral scale of turbulence is systematically higher for the unstably stratified turbulent flow. On the other hand, the vertical anisotropy A_z only slightly increases with the frequency of the grid oscillations.

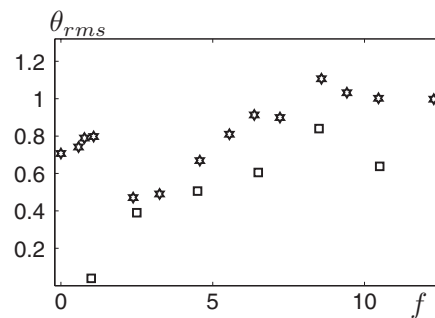


FIG. 8. The rms of temperature fluctuations $\theta_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\langle\theta^2\rangle}$ versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably (squares) and unstably (stars) stratified turbulent flows.

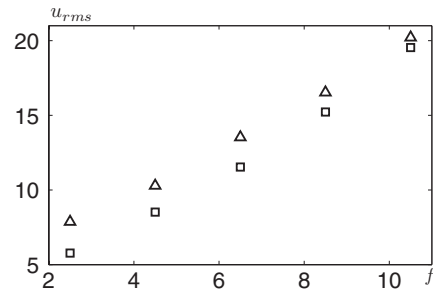


FIG. 9. The rms turbulent velocity u_{rms} versus frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow with $\Delta\bar{T} = 50$ K (squares) and for isothermal turbulence (triangles). The turbulent velocity is measured in cm s^{-1} and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

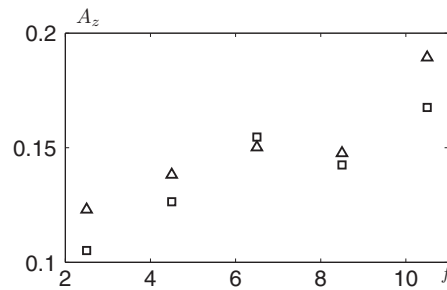


FIG. 10. Vertical anisotropy $A_z = \langle u_z^2 \rangle / u_{rms}^2$ versus frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow with $\Delta\bar{T} = 50$ K (squares) and for isothermal turbulence (triangles).

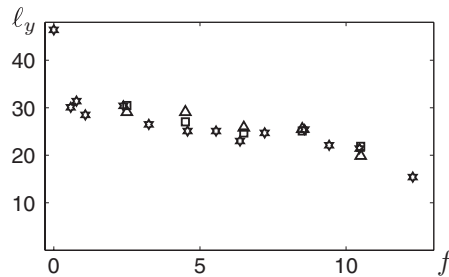


FIG. 11. Horizontal integral scale of turbulence ℓ_y versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably (squares) and unstably (stars) stratified turbulent flows with $\Delta\bar{T} = 50$ K, and for isothermal turbulence (triangles). The turbulent length scales are measured in mm and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

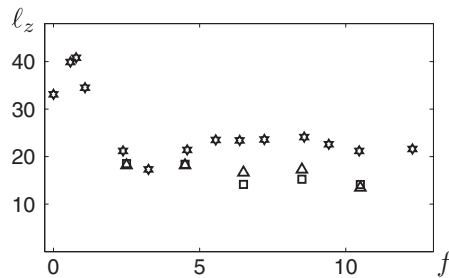


FIG. 12. Vertical integral scale of turbulence ℓ_z versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably (squares) and unstably (stars) stratified turbulent flows with $\Delta\bar{T} = 50$ K, and for isothermal turbulence (triangles). The turbulent length scales are measured in mm and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

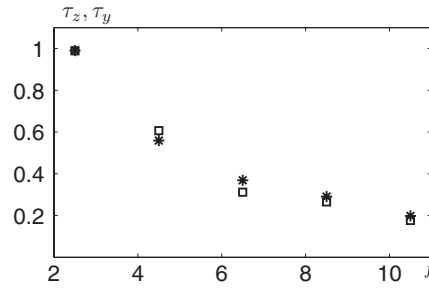


FIG. 13. The turbulent times $\tau_y = \ell_y / \sqrt{\langle u_y^2 \rangle}$ (snowflakes) and $\tau_z = \ell_z / \sqrt{\langle u_z^2 \rangle}$ (squares) along horizontal y and vertical z directions versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow with $\Delta T = 50$ K. The turbulent times are measured in s and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

Note that in the case of unstably stratified turbulent flow, a cutoff at the frequency of nearly 1.5 Hz is observed (see Figs. 8, 11, and 12). At this frequency of the grid oscillations, the large-scale coherent structures (convective cells) begin to break down due to the external forcing.

The two-point correlation functions of the velocity field have been calculated by averaging over 520 independent velocity maps (the time difference between the obtained velocity maps is by one order of magnitude larger than the turbulent time scales), and then they have been averaged over the central flow region. The integral scales of turbulence, ℓ_y and ℓ_z , have been determined from the normalized two-point longitudinal correlation functions of the velocity field, e.g., $F_y(\tilde{y}) = \langle u_y(\mathbf{r}_0) u_y(\mathbf{r}_0 + \tilde{y} \mathbf{e}_y) \rangle / \langle u_y^2(\mathbf{r}_0) \rangle$ [and similarly for $F_z(\tilde{z})$ after replacing in the above formula y by z], using the following expression: $\ell_y = \langle \int_0^L F_y(\tilde{y}) d\tilde{y} \rangle_S$ [and similarly for ℓ_z after replacing in the above formula y by z], where $L = 10$ cm is the linear size of the probed flow region, $\mathbf{e}_y$ is the unit vector in the y direction, and $\langle \dots \rangle_S$ is the additional averaging over the yz cross-section of the probed region. Since the integral scales of turbulence, ℓ_y and ℓ_z are less than 3 cm, the size of the probed region, $L = 10$ cm, is sufficiently large to assure a correct calculation of the integral scale of turbulence. We have checked that the increase of the size of the probed region, does not change the integral scales of turbulence.

In Fig. 13, we show the turbulent times, $\tau_y = \ell_y / \sqrt{\langle u_y^2 \rangle}$ and $\tau_z = \ell_z / \sqrt{\langle u_z^2 \rangle}$, along horizontal y and vertical z directions versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations. This figure demonstrates that the turbulent times along horizontal y and vertical z directions nearly coincide. In Fig. 14, we also show the rates of dissipation of the turbulent kinetic energies, $\varepsilon_y = \langle u_y^2 \rangle^{3/2} / \ell_y$ and $\varepsilon_z = \langle u_z^2 \rangle^{3/2} / \ell_z$, along horizontal y and vertical z directions versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations. The difference in the rates of dissipation of the turbulent kinetic energies along horizontal y and vertical z directions increases with increase of the frequency f of the grid oscillations. This is due to the fact

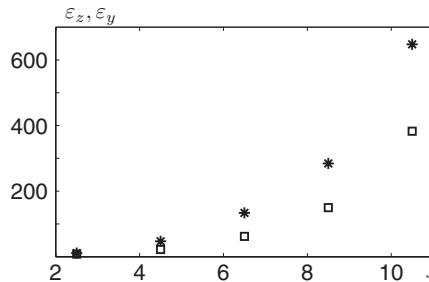


FIG. 14. The rates of dissipation of the turbulent kinetic energies $\varepsilon_y = \langle u_y^2 \rangle^{3/2} / \ell_y$ (snowflakes) and $\varepsilon_z = \langle u_z^2 \rangle^{3/2} / \ell_z$ (squares) along horizontal y and vertical z directions versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow with $\Delta T = 50$ K. The rates of dissipation of the turbulent kinetic energies are measured in $\text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-3}$ and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

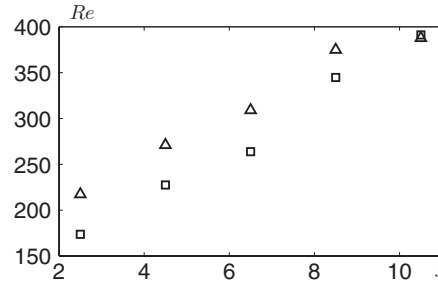


FIG. 15. Reynolds number $Re = \ell u_{rms}/\nu$ versus frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow for $\Delta\bar{T} = 50$ K (squares) and for isothermal turbulence (triangles).

that when the frequency f increases, the horizontal turbulent velocity fluctuations increase faster than that in the vertical direction.

In Fig. 15, we show the Reynolds number $Re = \ell u_{rms}/\nu$ versus frequency of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow, where $\ell = (\ell_x^2 + \ell_y^2 + \ell_z^2)^{1/2}$. The Reynolds number increases with the increase of the frequency of the grid oscillations due to increase of the production rate of turbulence. On the other hand, for the largest frequency f the Reynolds number is independent of the stratification. This is because for the largest frequency f of the grid oscillations the production of turbulence by the grid oscillations is much larger than suppression of the turbulence due to the buoyancy. We stress again that the parameters shown in Figs. 8–15, have been calculated by the spatial averaging over the central part of the chamber where the turbulent flow is nearly uniform.

Now let us explain why the mean temperature gradients increase with the frequency f of the grid oscillations (see Fig. 7). When the frequency f of the grid oscillations increases, the fluctuations of velocity, u_{rms} , and temperature, θ_{rms} , increase, while the integral scale of turbulence, ℓ , decreases (see Figs. 8, 9, 11, and 12). This is the reason why the turbulent heat flux ($\propto u_{rms} \theta_{rms}$) increases faster than the turbulent diffusivity ($D^T \propto u_{rms} \ell$). Consequently, the mean temperature gradients $|\nabla_i \bar{T}| \sim |F_i|/D_i^T$, increase with the frequency f of the grid oscillations.

In Fig. 16, we plot the non-dimensional ratio $\ell_* \nabla_* \bar{T} / \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}$ [see Eqs. (7) and (8)] versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow (squares) obtained in our experiments. For comparison in the same figure, we show also this non-dimensional ratio obtained previously³³ for the unstably stratified turbulent flow (stars). Inspection of Fig. 16 shows that this non-dimensional ratio is nearly independent of the frequency of the grid oscillations and has the same magnitude for both, stably and unstably stratified turbulent flows, in agreement with the theoretical predictions. Here, we assumed that $\ell_x = \ell_y$, $C_F = 0.2$ and $C_\theta = 0.83$ for the unstably stratified turbulence, while $C_\theta = 1.4$ for the stably stratified turbulence. Small deviations of the experimental results from the theoretical predictions [see Eq. (7)] may be caused by a non-zero term, $\text{div } \Phi_\theta$.

Our measurements showed that $\tau_y = \tau_z$ (see Fig. 13), where $\tau_i = \ell_i u_i$, and the deviation of the ratio τ_z/τ_x from 1 is small. It should be noted also that the accuracy of the velocity measurements

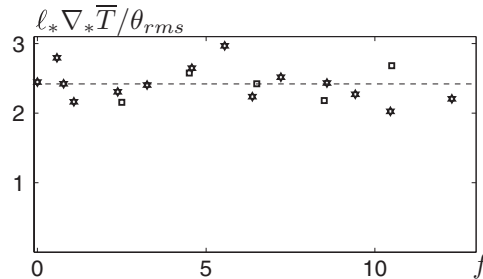


FIG. 16. The non-dimensional ratio $\ell_* \nabla_* \bar{T} / \theta_{rms}$ versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably (squares) and unstably (stars) stratified turbulent flows for $\Delta\bar{T} = 50$ K, where $\theta_{rms} = \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}$.

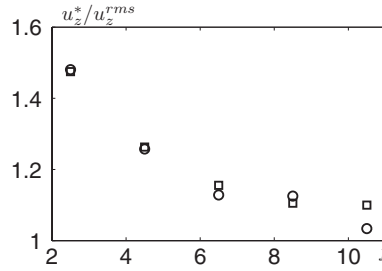


FIG. 17. Ratios u_z^*/u_z^{rms} (squares) and $u_z^*/\tilde{u}_z$ (circles) versus the frequency f of the grid oscillations. Here, u_z^{rms} is the rms of the vertical component of velocity fluctuations in the stably stratified turbulent flow, u_z^* is the rms of the vertical component of velocity fluctuations in the isothermal turbulence, $\tilde{u}_z$ is the vertical component of the effective turbulent velocity, $\tilde{u}_z = [(u_z^*)^2 - C_u \ell_z \beta \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}]^{1/2}$, that takes into account the attenuation of the turbulence by buoyancy. Here, C_u is an empirical constant that is about 1.81 for stably stratified turbulence and is about 4 for unstably stratified turbulence. The velocity is measured in cm s^{-1} and the frequency f is measured in Hz.

in the x direction is probably less than in the y, z directions, because of the use of Scheimpflug correction. In the theoretical estimates for simplicity, we assumed that $\tau_x \approx \tau_y \approx \tau_z = \tau_0$. However, our main results [Eqs. (7) and (8)] are nearly independent of this assumption since main contributions to Eqs. (7) and (8) is from the term $\propto (\nabla_z T)^2$.

We also determined the frequency dependence of the ratio u_z^*/u_z^{rms} (see Fig. 17), where u_z^{rms} is the rms of the vertical component of velocity fluctuations in the stably stratified turbulent flow and u_z^* is the rms of the vertical component of velocity fluctuations in the isothermal turbulence. We also determine the ratio $u_z^*/\tilde{u}_z$, where $\tilde{u}_z$ is the vertical component of the effective turbulent velocity, $\tilde{u}_z = [(u_z^*)^2 - C_u \ell_z \beta \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}]^{1/2}$. This effective velocity [see Eq. (11)] that takes into account the decay of the turbulence by buoyancy, is derived from the budget equation (9) for the vertical turbulent kinetic energy in Sec. II. Inspection of Fig. 17 shows that the values of these ratios, u_z^*/u_z^{rms} and $u_z^*/\tilde{u}_z$, are very close. The latter implies that the measured turbulent velocity in the stably stratified turbulent flow, u_z^{rms} , is of the order of $\tilde{u}_z$, in agreement with the theoretical predictions.

In our experiments, the velocity and temperature fields are not acquired simultaneously. This may impair the accuracy of the estimates of the correlation coefficient C in the vertical heat flux and the empirical constant C_u in Eq. (11). However, in our experiments the turbulence is stationary in the statistical sense. Therefore, the estimates of the correlation coefficient C and the empirical constant C_u based on our experiments are reasonable.

To characterize the stably stratified flows, in Fig. 18 we show the turbulent Richardson number $Ri_T = N^2 \tau_0^2$ versus frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow, where $\tau_0 = \ell/u_{rms}$ is the characteristic turbulent time. The turbulent Richardson number Ri_T strongly decreases with the increase of the frequency of the grid oscillations due to the strong decrease of the turbulent correlation time τ_0 with increase of the frequency f . For large frequencies of the grid oscillations whereby $Ri_T \ll 1$, the temperature field can be considered as a passive scalar.⁵¹ On

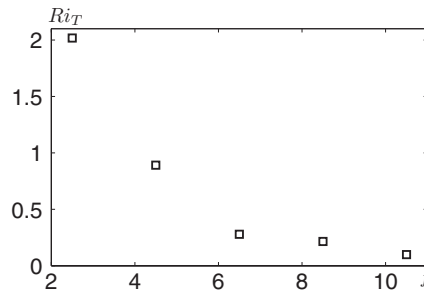


FIG. 18. Turbulent Richardson number $Ri_T = N^2 \tau_0^2$ versus frequency f of the grid oscillations for the stably stratified turbulent flow.

the other hand, for smaller frequencies of the grid oscillations, $Ri_T > 1$, and the temperature field behaves as an active field. Note that the passive-like scalar behaviour of the temperature field can be understood in the kinematic sense. In particular, when the temperature fluctuations $\langle \theta^2 \rangle$ do not affect the turbulent kinetic energy, the temperature field can be considered as a passive scalar. This implies that the evolution of the temperature field in a given turbulent velocity field is a kinematic problem, whereby there is no dynamic coupling between the temperature fluctuations, $\langle \theta^2 \rangle$, and the turbulent kinetic energy. When the effect of the temperature fluctuations on the turbulent kinetic energy cannot be neglected, the temperature is considered as an active field. This definition of the passive or active behavior of the temperature field is different from that based on the scaling behaviour of the temperature structure function.⁵²

V. CONCLUSIONS

Temperature fluctuations in stably stratified forced turbulence in air flow are investigated in laboratory experiments. The stratification is caused by an imposed vertical temperature gradient, and the turbulence is sustained by vertical oscillating grids. We demonstrated that the ratio $\ell_* \nabla_* \bar{T} / \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle}$ determined by Eq. (8), is nearly constant and is independent of the frequency of the grid oscillations in both, stably and unstably stratified turbulent flows. We also found that for large frequencies of the grid oscillations the turbulent Richardson number, Ri_T , is small and the temperature field can be considered as a passive scalar, while for smaller frequencies of the grid oscillations the temperature field behaves as an active field. The long-term nonlinear oscillations of the mean temperature in stably stratified turbulence have been observed for all frequencies of the grid oscillations similar to the case of the unstably stratified flow. One of the explanations of this effect could be related to the large-scale Tollmien-Schlichting waves in sheared turbulent flows,⁵⁰ which can result in the nonlinear oscillations of the mean temperature field.

The temperature fluctuations have been investigated here also theoretically using the budget equations for turbulent kinetic energy, turbulent potential energy (determined by the temperature fluctuations), and turbulent heat flux. The developed theory is in a good agreement with the experimental results.

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